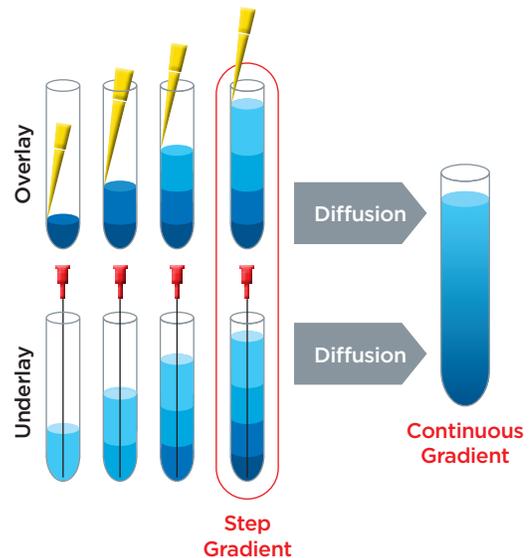


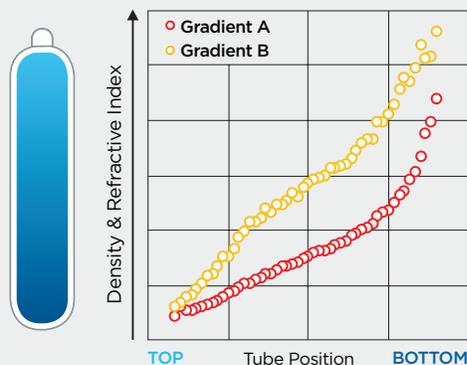
Working with Gradients

Density Gradient Preparation

Density gradients are commonly layered in steps using an underlay or overlay approach, where solutions are added in order of increasing or decreasing density. A step gradient may be used directly or allowed to diffuse in a controlled manner to create a continuous gradient. With practice and efficient handling to avoid mixing, quality density gradients can be prepared to fit your specific separation needs.



Continuous Density Gradient Profiles



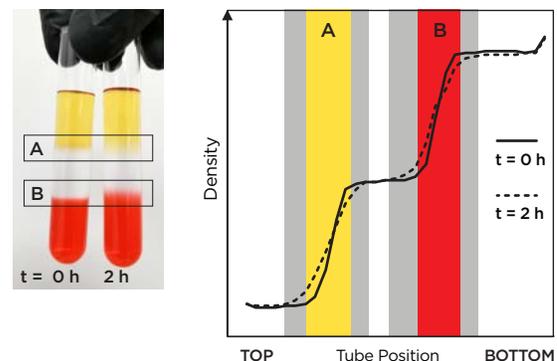
Characterizing Density Gradients

Validating that a density gradient has the intended profile is an important precursory step to ensure proper sample separation. Gradients are then fractionated by various methods, including manual or automated pipetting and draining from the bottom of the tube. Pre- and post-centrifugation gradient profiles may be characterized and optimized by measuring density, refractive index, and absorbance (e.g., UV/Vis) either alone or in combination, depending on the gradient material.

Usage and Storage of Prepared Gradients

After investing time and effort in preparing and characterizing density gradients, ultracentrifugation is the final step. Gradients diffuse over time, and uncontrolled diffusion may yield poor or inconsistent results. As such, it's often best to use gradients as quickly as possible after preparation. Alternatively, with optimization, gradients may be stored longer at reduced temperatures.

Step-Gradient Quality Declines with Time



Summary

With careful handling and preparation, high-quality gradients can be readily created and characterized for high-resolution sample purification by density gradient ultracentrifugation. Visit [here](#) for more information on the process and benefits of implementing DGUC.