## **PRODUCT INFORMATION FITC Labeled Lectin**

Ca	atalog Number:	F-1104-25		
De	escription:	Pure Canavalia ensiformis lectin (Con A) from	n Jackbean, FI	TC conjugated.
Lo	ot Number:			
	otein Concentration: ased on OD 280)	25 mg purified Con A FITC / 25 ml Buffer.		
	TC / Protein Ratio: D 495/ OD 280)			
Ρι	urification Procedure:	Gel filtration performed after conjugation to a	remove free F	ITC.
	arbohydrate becificity:	$\alpha$ -D-Mannose, $\alpha$ -D-Glucose, Branched mann	ose.	
	hibitory arbohydrate:	Methyl $\alpha$ -D-Mannopyranoside >> $\alpha$ -D-Mannopy	se≫α-D-Glu	cose.
Ad	ctivity:	Con A is a relatively weak blood agglutinin M give visible agglutination of neuraminidase treat		
В	uffer:	0.05 M Tris - 0.15M NaCl-0.004M CaCl <sub>2</sub> , pH as a preservative.	[ 7.0-7.2. Cont	ains 0.05% sodium azide
	hemical Used for onjugation:	Fluorescein Isothiocyanate, FITC.		
St	orage:	Store liquid material frozen in aliquots in an freeze thaw cycles. Clarify by centrifugation		overed with foil. Avoid
St	ability:	The liquid material is stable for at least 1 ye 0.05% sodium azide added as a preservative.		d frozen in aliquots with
Ca	aution:	Refer to the enclosed MSDS for informatic seals have sharp edges and the vial itself ma- tions. Use caution when opening the vial. M	y have cracks	
Re	emarks:	nuorescent Conjugates are <u>extremely</u> light se	ensitive.	
Re	eferences:	<ol> <li>Poretz, R., et.al. (1970) Biochem. 9:289</li> <li>Greaves, M.F., et.al. (1972) Nature New</li> <li>Smith, J.L., et.al. (1972) Lancet:229.</li> </ol>		
		TORIES, INC.	Tel:	650-342-3296
	07 North Amphlet an Mateo, CA 944	t Blvd.	Fax: Orders:	650-342-2648 1-800-821-0044 (Outside CA only)

## **General Procedure** Fluorescent Labeled Lectin

The following is a general Procedure and Trouble-Shooting Guide. The information is provided only for your convenience. The success of your experiments are not guaranteed by EY Laboratories, Inc.

## **Tissue Sections** high levels of non specific background. After blocking, rinse briefly with Buffer (See reverse side).

Dilute Fluorescent Labeled Lectin to desired concentration 20-100 µg/ml using Buffer.

Wash and block tissue section. Do not use serum products, they contain glycoproteins which may lead to

3.	Incubate tissue section with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin for 30 minutes in a moist chamber.						
4.	Wash tissue section with Buffer three times.						
5.	Examine tissue section with Fluorescent microscope. Use appropriate filter.						
	Ref. M. Immbar et. al., (1973). Intnl. Journal of Cancer, <b>12</b> , 93-99						
	Cell Suspension						
1.	Wash cells w	ith Buffer (See reverse side.)					
2.	Collect cells	ect cells by centrifugation.					
3.	Dilute Fluor	te <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> to 100 µg/ml using Buffer.					
4.	Incubate approximately 1x10° cells with 1 ml diluted Fluorescent labeled Lectin for 15 minutes at room temperature or in a 37°C water bath.						
5.	Wash cells with Buffer three times using centrifugation.						
6.							
	Ref. K. Phiss. (1977). Experimental Pathology, 14, S15						
	rochromes m red in foil.	ust be protected from light. Perform inc	ubation, when practical, in a dark room or				
		Absorption and En	nission				
		Absorption/Excitation Rate	e Emission Max.				
	FIT		517 nm				
		ITC 554 nm	570 nm				
	Tex	as Red <sup>™</sup> 596 nm	615 nm				
Carbohydrate Inhibition							
		Carbohydrate Inhi	bition				
Inhit	oition of lectin	Carbohydrate Inhi binding may be accomplished by using one of					
Inhit A.	Before incu	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b>	two procedures: , incubate section or cells with inhibitory				
A.	Before incu carbohydrate	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO	two procedures: , incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur.				
	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate o	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inf	two procedures: , incubate section or cells with inhibitory				
A.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate o	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO	two procedures: , incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur.				
A.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate o	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inf	two procedures: a, incubate section or cells with inhibitory rE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitiory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room				
A. B.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate o	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO biluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inf before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> Cause	two procedures: a, incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. iibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room GUIDE Solution				
A. B.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate o temperature b	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with int before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific	two procedures: a, incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> Solution Causes #1 - #3				
А. В.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate o temperature b	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inf before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.	two procedures: , incubate section or cells with inhibitory FE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time.				
А. В.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate o temperature b	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with int before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate.	two procedures: a, incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> Solution Causes #1 - #3				
А. В.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate o temperature b Problem Weak or no	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO' liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inhe before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time.	two procedures: ., incubate section or cells with inhibitory rE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate.				
А. В.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate o temperature b Problem Weak or no	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inte- before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching	two procedures: a, incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitiory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light.				
А. В.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate o temperature b Problem Weak or no	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO' liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inhe before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time.	two procedures: ., incubate section or cells with inhibitory rE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate.				
А. В.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate c temperature l Problem Weak or no Staining	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inte- before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching	two procedures: ., incubate section or cells with inhibitory FE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> <b>Solution</b> Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate. b. Shorten incubation times. a. Perform multiple washings and prolong				
A. B.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate c temperature l Problem Weak or no Staining High	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inte- before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. 2. Insufficient washing.	two procedures: a, incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate. b. Shorten incubation times. a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time.				
A. B.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate c temperature l Problem Weak or no Staining	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inf before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.	two procedures: ., incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate. b. Shorten incubation times. a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time. a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation				
A. B.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate c temperature l Problem Weak or no Staining High	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inte- before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. 2. Insufficient washing.	two procedures: , incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> <b>Solution</b> Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate. b. Shorten incubation times. a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time. a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation and emission spectrum.				
A. B.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate c temperature l Problem Weak or no Staining High	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inte- before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. 2. Insufficient washing.	two procedures: , incubate section or cells with inhibitory FE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> <b>Solution</b> Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate. b. Shorten incubation times. a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time. a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation and emission spectrum. b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme or				
A. B.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate o temperature b Problem Weak or no Staining High ackground	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inte- before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. 2. Insufficient washing.	two procedures: a, incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> <b>Solution</b> Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate. b. Shorten incubation times. a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time. a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation and emission spectrum. b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme or colloidal gold).				
A. B.	Before incu carbohydrate Preincubate c temperature l Problem Weak or no Staining High	binding may be accomplished by using one of bating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT liluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> with inte- before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOTING</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. 2. Insufficient washing.	two procedures: , incubate section or cells with inhibitory FE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. ibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room <b>GUIDE</b> <b>Solution</b> Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate. b. Shorten incubation times. a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time. a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation and emission spectrum. b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme or				



1.

2.

Tel: 650-342-3296 Fax: 650-342-2648 Orders: 1-800-821-0044 (Outside CA only)

### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Effective Date: March 31, 2006 Revision 4 Page 1 of 2

### PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Name:	Purified proteins labeled with fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC),
	tetramethylrhodamine isothiocyanate (TRITC), or Texas Red a trademark of
	Molecular Probes for the sulfonyl chloride derivative of sulforhodamine 101
Catalog	FP-01, RP-01, TP-01, F-1102 to F-9000, R-1102 to R-9000, T-1102 to T-9000, FA-
Number (s):	2100 to FA-2701, RA-2100 to RA-2701, TA-2100 to TA-2701, FAF-001 to FAF-
	2354, RAF-001 to RAF-2354, TAF-001 to TAF-2354, FAL-1104 to FAL-4701,
	RAL-1104 to RAL-4701, TAL-1104 to TAL-4701, FA-01 to FA-013, TA-01 to
	TA-013, DM1011F to DM1064F, FNP-01 to FNP-05, BA-101, BA-102, BA-612.
Synonyms:	Protein A, Avidin (egg white), Glycosylated Bovine Serum Albumin, Lectins,
	Secondary and Monoclonal Antibodies labeled with FITC, TRITC, or Texas $\operatorname{Red}^{\otimes}$

#### EMERGENCY INFORMATION

EY Laboratories, Inc. 107 North Amphlett Blvd. San Mateo, CA 94401

**EMERGENCY PHONE:** 650-342-3296

#### HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

Specific protein(s) as listed on the vial label. Solutions are at a concentration generally greater than 0.5mg protein/ml. Biological activity of these labeled proteins will vary. FITC, TRITC, and Texas Red® are possible carcinogens in their pure form. Compounds with similar chemical structures are known to be reactive with proteins and other biomolecules. The complete properties of the dyes after labeling have not been evaluated. These compounds should be treated as potentially hazardous. All solutions contain less than 0.05% sodium azide as a preservative.

#### HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

EXPOSURE LIMITS:	None established. The toxicological properties of these products have not
	been thoroughly investigated. Care should be taken when handling any of
	these materials.
EFFECTS OF	Causes localized eye, skin, or mucous membrane irritation. Some sensitive
OVEREXPOSURE:	individuals may develop a chronic allergic reaction with exposure. The
	known effects are due to the protein. No specific effects of the bound dye are
	known at this time.
ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:	Inhalation of powders and skin contact with liquids are the primary routes of exposure. Care should be taken to avoid the formation of aerosols when handling any of the solutions.

#### PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

APPEARANCE: SOLUBILITY:

Powders are a light orange. Solutions will be vellow to dark purple. Powders are completely soluble in many biological buffers and water. I liquids are completely miscible in water and biological buffers.

### FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

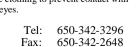
Not considered to be a pire hazard. At high concentrations the chemicals may emit toxic fumes. Such high concentrations are not normally found in a research laboratory.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: SPERE FIGHTING RECAUTIONS:

Dry chemical powder or CO2. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

# **EY** LABORATORIES, INC.

197 North Amphlett Blvd. San Mateo, CA 94401



Orders: 1-800-821-0044 (Outside CA only) NOTE: Most solutions contain less than 0.05% sodium azide as a preservative. Azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Flush with copious amounts of water when disposing material in the sink.

**REACTIVITY DATA** STABILITY:

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION. INCOMPATIBILITY.

Stable. Decomposition products are not known to be hazardous

Will NOT occur

Alcohols, strong bases and acids, strong oxidizing agents, and heat. (Lead and copper may react with sodium azide).

#### SPILL / LEAK PROCEDURES

SPILL:

Avoid contact with powder or liquid. Clean up spill with a paper towel MATERIAL RELEASE / soaked in household bleach. Do not allow solutions to dry on environmental surfaces. Wash affected area with detergent after the area has been treated with bleach.

WASTE DISPOSAL: Incinerate, autoclave, or dispose of paper waste in accordance with all Local, State, and Federal regulations. Due to the small quantities of material involved these products are generally not considered to be environmental hazards. All of these proteins are fully biodegradable.

#### EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

May be harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or allowed to absorb through the skin. Wash contacted area with water for 15 minutes. If inhaled remove to fresh air. Report exposure to the appropriate safety official. Consult a physician if irritation occurs or if there is any indication of an allergic response, such as watering eyes, sneezing, or difficulty breathing.

#### SPECIAL HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

VENTILATION:	No special ventilation is required but it is recommended to handle these reagents in a fume hood when possible.
EYE PROTECTION: RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	Required. Goggles or safety glasses with a side shield are recommended. Recommended as a safety precaution, specifically when working with powders. An approved respirator may be required for those individuals
PROTECTIVE GLOVES:	already known to be sensitive to these materials. Required when handling any of these materials.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

This material is for research and experimental application only. It is not intended for food, drug, household, agricultural, or cosmetic use. All materials should be handled only by technically qualified individuals experienced with working with potentially hazardous chemicals. The above information is correct to the best of our knowledge. The user should make independent decisions regarding completeness of the information, based on all sources available. EY Laboratories, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or contact with the above product.



Tel: 650-342-3296 Fax: 650-342-2648 Orders: 1-800-821-0044 (Outside CA only)