# **PRODUCT INFORMATION FITC Labeled Lectin**

	Catalog Number:	F-6201-1		
	Description:	Pure Homarus americanus lectin Conjugetes	(HMA) fro	om Lobster - FITC
	Lot Number:			
	Protein Concentration: (Based on OD 280)	1 mg purified HMA /vial.		
	FITC/Protein Ratio: (OD495/OD280)			
	Purification Procedure:	Gel filtration performed after conjuga	ation to remo	ove free FITC.
	Carbohydrate Specificity:	Sialic acid(generic term for derivati and N-Glycolyneuraminic acid	ves of N-A	cetylneuraminic acid
	Inhibitory Carbohydrate:	N-Acetylneuraminic acid, N-Acetylg	alactosamin	e.
	Activity:	At least 10µg/ml is required to agglut	tinate type O	or A <sub>2</sub> erythrocyte
	Buffer:	0.05M Tris - 0.15M NaCl-0.01M Ca sodium azide as preservative.	aCl <sub>2</sub> , pH 7.5	- 8.0.Conatins 0.05%
	Chemical Used for Conjugation:	Fluorescein Isothiocyanate, FITC.		
	Storage:	Store liquid material frozen in aliquot foil. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Clarify		
	Stability:	The liquid material is stable for 1 yes with 0.05% sodium azide added as a p		red frozen in aliquots
	Caution:	Refer to the enclosed MSDS for info aluminum seals have sharp edges an which can cause lacerations. Use cau	d the vial its	self may have cracks
	A COL	HMA has a binding optimum at p irreversibly lost below pH 5.0. HMA to the working buffer. The lectin is n	A requires the	e addition of calcium
	Remarks:	Fluorescent Conjugates are extremely light	t sensitive.	
	References:	1. Hall, J. L. and Rowlands, D. T., Jr. (19	974). Biochen	nistry. <b>13</b> : 821-832.
- OIN	107 North Amphlett H San Mateo, CA 9440	<b>DRIES, INC.</b> Blvd. 1	Tel: Fax: Orders:	650-342-3296 650-342-2648 1-800-821-0044 (Outside CA only)
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# **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** Wash and block tissue section. Do not use serum products, they contain glycoproteins which may lead to high levels of non specific background. After blocking, rinse briefly with Buffer (See reverse side).

1.

Ζ.	Diluta Fluorescent Labeled Lectin to desired concentration 20,100 ug/ml using Puffer			
	2. Dilute <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> to desired concentration 20-100 µg/ml using Buffer.			
3.	Incubate tissue section with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin for 30 minutes in a moist chamber.			
4.		ash tissue section with Buffer three times.		
5.		a section with Fluorescent microscope. Use		
	Ref. M. Imm	bar et. al., (1973). Intnl. Journal of Cancer, 12	, 93-99	
		Cell Suspensio	n	
1.	Wash cells w	ith Buffer (See reverse side.)		
2.	Collect cells l	by centrifugation.		
3.				
4.	Incubate app		rescent labeled Lectin for 15 minutes at room	
5.	Wash cells w	ith Buffer three times using centrifugation.		
6.		s, with or without fixation with Fluorescent mi	croscope. Use appropriate filter.	
		. (1977). Experimental Pathology, 14, S15	I I I I I	
	prochromes m ered in foil.	ust be protected from light. Perform incu	bation, when practical, in a dark room or	
		Absorption and Em		
		Absorption/Excitation Ra		
	FIT	C 492 nm ITC 554 nm	517 nm 570 nm	
		as Red <sup>™</sup> 596 nm	615 nm	
	10.			
		Carbohydrate Inhit		
Inhit	bition of lectin	binding may be accomplished by using one of	two procedures:	
A. B.	carbohydrate Preincubate	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO	incubate section or cells with inhibitory E: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at	
		TROUBLE SHOOTING	CULDE	
1			GUIDE	
	Problem	Cause	Solution	
	Problem	Cause 1. Low concentration of specific		
			Solution	
	Weak or no	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> </ol>	Solution Causes #1 - #3	
		<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> </ol>	Solution Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time.	
	Weak or no	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photobleaching</li> </ol>	Solution Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light.	
	Weak or no	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> </ol>	Solution Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.	
	Weak or no	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photobleaching         <ol> <li>Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	Solution           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.	
	Weak or no Staining	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photobleaching</li> </ol>	Solution           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	
v	Weak or no Staining High	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photobleaching         <ol> <li>Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Insufficient washing.</li> </ol>	Solution           Causes #1 - #3           a. Increase incubation time.           b. Increase concentration conjugate.           a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.           b. Shorten incubation times.           a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time.	
v	Weak or no Staining	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photobleaching         <ol> <li>Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	Solution           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	
v	Weak or no Staining High	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photobleaching         <ol> <li>Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Insufficient washing.</li> </ol>	Solution           Causes #1 - #3           a. Increase incubation time.           b. Increase concentration conjugate.           a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.           b. Shorten incubation times.           a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time.	
v	Weak or no Staining High	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photobleaching         <ol> <li>Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Insufficient washing.</li> </ol>	Solution           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.	
В	Weak or no Staining High Background	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photobleaching         <ol> <li>Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Insufficient washing.</li> </ol>	Solution           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	
B	Weak or no Staining High	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photobleaching         <ol> <li>Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Insufficient washing.</li> </ol>	Solution           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).	



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## MSDS for Fluorescent labeled Purified Proteins Continued - page 2 of 2.

## **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 yellow to dark purple. Powders are completely soluble in many biological buffers and water. Alliquids are completely miscible in water and biological buffers.

# FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

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

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING CRECAUTIONS:

Dry chemical powder or CO<sub>2</sub>. 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 Tel: 650-342-3296 Fax: 650-342-2648 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:	

STABILITY: HAZARDOUS POLYMER INCOMPATIBILITY:	IZATION:	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 PROCEDU MATERIAL RELEASE / SPILL:		
WASTE DISPOSAL:		with bleach. clave, or dispose of paper waste in accordance with all defendence regulations. Due to the small quantities of

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:	Required. Goggles or safety glasses with a side shield are recommended.
RESPIRATORY	Recommended as a safety precaution, specifically when working with
PROTECTION:	powders. An approved respirator may be required for those individuals
	already known to be sensitive to these materials.
PROTECTIVE GLOVES:	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.



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