PRODUCT INFORMATION FITC Labeled Lectin

	Catalog Number:	F-9006-1			y
	Description:	Pure Polyporus squamosus (PSL) from mush	room, FITC o	conjugated.	1.
	Lot Number:				3. 4. 5.
	Protein Concentration: (Based on OD 280)	1 mg purified PSL FITC / 1 ml Buffer.			Э.
	FITC / Protein Ratio: (OD 495/ OD 280)				1. 2. 3.
	Purification Procedure:	Gel filtration performed after conjugation to	remove free F	TTC.	4.
	Carbohydrate Specificity:	Neu5Ac $\alpha(2,6)$ Gal, $\beta(1,4)$ GlcNAc			5 6
	Inhibitory Carbohydrate:	Neu5Ac $\alpha(2,6)$ Gal, $\beta(1,4)$ GlcNAc			F
	Activity:	N/A			
	Buffer:	0.01M Phosphate - 0.15M NaCl, pH 7.2 - 7 preservative.	4. Contains	0.05% sodium azide as a	
	Chemical Used for Conjugation:	Fluorescein Isothiocyanate, FITC.			Ir A
	Storage:	Store refrigerated at 5-8°C or frozen. For lo aliquots. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Clarify l			В
	Stability:	The liquid material is stable for at least 1 ye 0.05% sodium azide added as a preservative	ar when store	ed frozen in aliquots with	F
	Caution:	Refer to the enclosed MSDS for informati seals have sharp edges and the vial itself ma tions. Use caution when opening the vial.			
	Remarks:	Ruorescent Conjugates are extremely light se	ensitive.		ŀ
	References:	Mo, H et al. 130 :757-769.			
	EY LABORA	TORIES, INC.	Tel:	650-342-3296	
On a	107 North Amphlet San Mateo, CA 944	t Blvd. 401	Fax: Orders:	650-342-2648 1-800-821-0044 (Outside CA only)	10 Sa

General Procedure Fluorescent Labeled Lectin

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

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).

Tissue Sections

-	to fight every of hold specific background. After blocking, finse biterry with burrer (see reverse side).				
2.	Dilute Fluorescent Labeled Lectin 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.	Wash tissue section with Buffer three times.				
5.	Examine tissue section with Fluorescent microscope. Use appropriate filter.				
	Ref. M. Immbar et. al., (1973). Intril. Journal of Cancer, 12 , 93-99				
		Cell Suspension	,		
1	X 7111	•			
1.	Wash cells with Buffer (See reverse side.)				
2.	Collect cells by centrifugation.				
3.	Dilute Fluorescent Labeled Lectin to 100 µg/ml using Buffer.				
4.	Incubate approximately 1×10^6 cells with 1 ml diluted Fluorescent labeled Lectin for 15 minutes at room temperature or in a 37°C water bath.				
5.	Wash cells w	ith Buffer three times using centrifugation.			
6.	Examine cell	s, with or without fixation with Fluorescent m	icroscope. Use appropriate filter.		
	Ref. K. Phiss	. (1977). Experimental Pathology, 14, S15			
F 1			·····		
	red in foil.	ust be protected from light. Perform incub	ation, when practical, in a dark room or		
		Absorption and Em	ission		
		Absorption/Excitation Ra	te Emission Max.		
	FIT		517 nm		
		ITC 554 nm	570 nm		
	Tex	as Red [™] 596 nm	615 nm		
		Carbohydrate Inhit	bition		
Inhibi	ition of lectin	binding may be accomplished by using one of	two procedures:		
Inhib A.	Before incul		incubate section or cells with inhibitory		
	Before incul carbohydrate	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin , for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO	incubate section or cells with inhibitory		
A.	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin , for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO	incubate section or cells with inhibitory rE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur.		
A.	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin , for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with i	incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at		
А. В.	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin , for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with in ature before applying to section or cells.	incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at		
А. В.	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate room tempera	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with in ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING	, incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE		
А. В.	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate room temper	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with i ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause	incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE		
А. В. Р W	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate o room tempera Problem	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with i ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 1. Low concentration of specific	, incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE Solution Causes #1 - #3		
А. В. Р W	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate room temper	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with in ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.	incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate.		
А. В. Р W	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate o room tempera Problem	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with in ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching	, incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light.		
А. В. Р W	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate o room tempera Problem	ating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with in ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time.	, incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.		
А. В. Р W	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate o room tempera Problem	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with in ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 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.	incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE 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.		
А. В. Р W	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate r room tempera Problem Veak or no Staining	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with in ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching	incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE 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		
А. В. Р W	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate e room temper: Problem Veak or no Staining High	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with i ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. 2. Insufficient washing.	, incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE 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.		
А. В. Р W	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate r room tempera Problem Veak or no Staining	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with in ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 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.	incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE 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. W	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate e room temper: Problem Veak or no Staining High	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with i ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. 2. Insufficient washing.	 incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE 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. 		
A. B. W	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate e room temper: Problem Veak or no Staining High	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with in ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. 2. Insufficient washing.	incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE 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		
A. B.	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate e room tempera Problem /eak or no Staining High ackground	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with in ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. 2. Insufficient washing.	incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE 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 <u>or</u> colloidal gold).		
A. B. W	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate or room tempera Problem Veak or no Staining High ackground	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with i ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 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. 3. Autofluorescent sample.	 incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE Solution 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. Use fluorochrome with different excitation and emission spectrum. b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme or colloidal gold). a. Perform control reactions. 		
A. B. W Ba	Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate e room tempera Problem /eak or no Staining High ackground	bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with in ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING Cause 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. 2. Insufficient washing.	incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE 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 <u>or</u> colloidal gold).		



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

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

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
FP-01, RP-01, TP-01, F-1102 to F-9000, R-1102 to R-9000, T-1102 to T-9000, FA-
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.
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. I liquids 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 CO₂. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

Y 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: 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 PROCEDU MATERIAL RELEASE / SPILL:	Avoid contact v soaked in hou environmental s	with powder or liquid. Clean up spill with a paper towel sehold bleach. Do not allow solutions to dry on urfaces. Wash affected area with detergent after the area
WASTE DISPOSAL:	Local, State, ar material involve	Win bleach. clave, or dispose of paper waste in accordance with all d Federal regulations. Due to the small quantities of ed these products are generally not considered to be 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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