PRODUCT INFORMATION TRITC Labeled Lectin

		The you
Catalog Number:	R-2301-2	you
Description:	Pure Arachis hypogaea lectin (PNA) from peanut, TRITC conjugated.	1.
		2.
Lot Number:		3.
Lot Number:		4.
		5.
Protein Concentration: (Based on OD 280)	2 mg purified PNA TRITC / 2 ml Buffer.	
TRITC / Protoin Dation		1.
TRITC / Protein Ratio: (OD 550 / OD 280)		2.
(00 0007 00 200)		3.
Purification Procedure:	Gel filtration performed after conjugation to remove free TRITC.	4.
Carbahydrata	Transie 10 Colorian	5.
Carbohydrate Specificity:	Terminal β -Galactose.	6.
opconiony.		
Inhibitory Carbohydrate:	Lactose > β -Galactose.	Flu cov
Activity:	Less than 1 μ g/ml will agglutinate human erythrocytes neuraminidase treatment of the cells.	
Buffer:	0.02M Sodium Bicarbonate, pH 9.0-9.5. Contains 0.05% sodium azide as a preservative.	
Chemical Used for Conjugation:	Tetramethylrhodamine Isothiocyanate, TRITC.	Inh A.
Storage:	Store liquid material frozen in aliquots in amber vials or covered with foil. Avoid freeze thaw cycles. Clarify by centrifugation.	В.
Stability:	The liquid material is stable for at least 1 year when stored frozen in aliquots with 0.05% sodium azide added as a preservative.	F
Caution:	Refer to the enclosed MSDS for information regarding Lectins. The aluminum seals have sharp edges and the vial itself may have cracks which can cause lacerations. Use caution when opening the vial.	
Remarks:	nuorescent Conjugates are extremely light sensitive.	
References:	 Newman, R.A. (1977) Hoppe-Seyler's Z.Physiol.Chem. 358:1517. Pereira, et al. (1975) J.Exp.Med. 143:422-436. Lotan, et al. (1975) Biochem. Biophys.Res.Comm. 62:144. Irimura, et al. (1975) Carbohydrates Res. 39:317-327. 	
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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).

2.	to high levels of non specific background. After blocking, rinse briefly with Buffer (See reverse side).		
2	re o		
3.	Incubate tissue section with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin for 30 minutes in a moist chamber.		
4.		section with Buffer three times.	·
5.		ue section with Fluorescent microscope. Use	
	Ref. M. Imm	bar et. al., (1973). Intnl. Journal of Cancer, 12	
		Cell Suspension	n
1.		vith Buffer (See reverse side.)	
2.		by centrifugation.	
3.	Dilute Fluorescent Labeled Lectin to 100 µg/ml using Buffer.		
4.	Incubate approximately 1x10 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 with Buffer three times using centrifugation.		
6.	Examine cell	s, with or without fixation with Fluorescent m	croscope. Use appropriate filter.
	Ref. K. Phiss	. (1977). Experimental Pathology, 14, S15	
	prochromes more the second s	ust be protected from light. Perform incub	ation, when practical, in a dark room or
		Absorption and Em	ission
		Absorption/Excitation Ra	
	FIT		517 nm
		ITC 554 nm as Red [™] 596 nm	570 nm 615 nm
	103		
		Carbohydrate Inhib	bition
Inhib		binding may be accomplished by using one of	1
A.	Before incul		
В.	Preincubate	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT	incubate section or cells with inhibitory E: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at
В.	Preincubate	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with i	E: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at
	Preincubate room tempera	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO? diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with i ature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING	E: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE
	Preincubate	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with i ature before applying to section or cells.	E: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at
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I	Preincubate room temper Problem Weak or no	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT 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.	E: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE Solution Causes #1 - #3
I	Preincubate room tempera	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT 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.	E: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. nhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate.
I	Preincubate room temper Problem Weak or no	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO7 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	E: 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.
I	Preincubate room temper Problem Weak or no	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT 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.	E: 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.
I	Preincubate room temper Problem Weak or no	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT 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.	E: 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.
I	Preincubate room temper Problem Weak or no	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO7 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	E: 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.
v	Preincubate of room tempera Problem Weak or no Staining	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOT 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.	E: 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
v	Preincubate of room temperators and temperator	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO7 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.	E: 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.
v	Preincubate of room temperators and temperator	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO7 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.	 E: 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 an demission spectrum. b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme or
v	Preincubate of room temperators and temperator	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO7 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.	E: 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 colloidal gold).
H V B	Preincubate of room temperative of temperature of t	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO7 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.	 E: 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 colloidal gold). a. Perform control reactions.
H V B	Preincubate of room temperative service of the serv	for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO7 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.	E: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. hhibitory 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 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 $\operatorname{Red}^{\otimes}$
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. Protein A, Avidin (egg white), Glycosylated Bovine Serum Albumin, Lectins

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 \circledast 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. All liquids are completely miscible in water and biological buffers.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

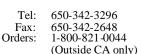
Not considered to be a vire hazard. At high concentrations the chemicals may emit toxic fumes. Such high concentrations are not normally found in a research laboratory.

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.

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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:	Stable. Decomposition products are not known to be
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: INCOMPATIBILITY:	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

MATERIAL RELEASE / SPILL: Avoid contact with powder or liquid. Clean up spill with a paper towel 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. 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:	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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