PRODUCT INFORMATION TRITC Labeled Lectin

| Catalog Number: | R-6501-1 | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Description: | Pure Vigna radiata lectin (VRA) from mung bean, TRITC conjugated. | | |
| Lot Number: | | | |
| Protein Concentration: (Based on OD 280) | 1 mg purified VRA TRITC / 1 ml Buffer. | | |
| TRITC / Protein Ratio: (OD 550 / OD 280) | | | |
| Purification Procedure: | Gel filtration performed after conjugation to remove free TRITC. | | |
| Carbohydrate Specificity: | α-Galactose. | | |
| Inhibitory Carbohydrate: | α-Galactose. | | |
| Activity: | Does not agglutinate human erythrocytes. VRA will react with trypsin treated rabbit erythrocytes. | | |
| Buffer: | 0.01M Phosphate - 0.15M NaCl, pH 7.2-7.4. Contains 0.05% sodium azide as a preservative. | | |
| Chemical Used for Conjugation: | Tetramethylrhodamine Isothiocyanate, TRITC. | | |
| Storage: | Store liquid material frozen in aliquots in amber vials or covered with foil. Avoid freeze thaw cycles. Clarify by centrifugation. | | |
| 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. | | |
| 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: | Fluorescent Conjugates are extremely light sensitive. | | |
| References: | Hankins, C. N. and Shannon, L.M. (1978) J. Biol. Chem. 253 : 7791-7797. Secova, E., et al. (1988) J. Chromatography. 436 : 59-66. Hankins, C. N., et al. (1980) Plant Physiol. 66 : 375-378. Hankins, C. N., et al. (1980) Plant Physiol. 66 : 618-622. | | |
| | | | |

EY LABORATORIES, INC. 107 North Amphlett Blvd. San Mateo, CA 94401

Tel: 650-342-3296 Fax: 650-342-2648 Orders: 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 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).

| Dilute Fluorescent Labeled Lectin to desired concentration 20-100 μg/ml using Buffer. Incubate tissue section with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin for 30 minutes in a moist chamber. Wash tissue section with Buffer three times. Examine tissue section with Fluorescent microscope. Use appropriate filter. | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 4. Wash tissue section with Buffer three times. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5. Examine ussue section with Fuorescent incroscope. Use appropriate inter. | | | | | |
| Ref. M. Immbar et. al., (1973). Intnl. Journal of Cancer, 12, 93-99 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Cell Suspension | | | | | |
| . Wash cells with Buffer (See reverse side.) | | | | | |
| 2. Collect cells by centrifugation. | | | | | |
| 3. Dilute Fluorescent Labeled Lectin to 100 µg/ml using Buffer. | | | | | |
| Incubate approximately 1x10⁶ cells with 1 ml diluted Fluorescent labeled Lectin for 15 minut temperature or in a 37°C water bath. | tes at room | | | | |
| Wash cells with Buffer three times using centrifugation. | | | | | |
| 6. Examine cells, with or without fixation with Fluorescent microscope. Use appropriate filter. | | | | | |
| Ref. K. Phiss. (1977). Experimental Pathology, 14, S15 | | | | | |
| Fluorochromes must be protected from light. Perform incubation, when practical, in a darl covered in foil. | k room or | | | | |
| Absorption and Emission | | | | | |
| Absorption/Excitation Rate Emission Max. | | | | | |
| FITC 492 nm 517 nm TRITC 554 nm 570 nm | | | | | |
| TRITC 554 nm 570 nm Texas Red™ 596 nm 615 nm | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Carbohydrate Inhibition | | | | | |
| Inhibition of lectin binding may be accomplished by using one of two procedures: | | | | | |
| A. Before incubating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, incubate section or cells with | 1.1.1.11.14 a more | | | | |
| A. Before includating with Filorescent Labered Lettin , includate section of cents with | innibitory | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of | occur. | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT c B. Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 | occur. | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of | occur. | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT c B. Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes | occur. | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 moments room temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem Cause Solution | occur. | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 room temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem Cause Solution 1. Low concentration of specific Causes #1 - #3 | occur. | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 more room temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem Cause Solution 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. | occur. minutes at | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 more temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. b. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. | occur. minutes at | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 more temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. | occur. minutes at | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 more room temperature before applying to section or cells. B. Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 more room temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem Cause Solution 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. b. Increase concentration conjugate. b. Increase concentration conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching a. Avoid exposure to light. | occur. minutes at | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 is room temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem Cause Solution Meak or no Staining 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching a. Avoid exposure to light. | occur. minutes at | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 is room temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem Cause Solution Veak or no Staining 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. 4. Photobleaching a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. | accur. minutes at gate. ctin conjugate. | | | | |
| Carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of the preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 is room temperature before applying to section or cells. B. Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 is room temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem Cause Solution Weak or no Staining 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. J. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. J. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching a. Avoid exposure to light. High 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin Shorten incubation times. High 2. Insufficient washing. a. Perform multiple washings and washing time. | accur. minutes at gate. ctin conjugate. d prolong | | | | |
| Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 is room temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem Cause Solution 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 0. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. a. Increase incubation time. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. a. Avoid exposure to light. 4. Photobleaching a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. b. Shorten incubation time. 4. Photobleaching a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. High 3. Autofluorescent sample. a. Use fluorochrome with differe | accur. minutes at gate. ctin conjugate. d prolong | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 more room temperature before applying to section or cells. Background Cause Solution 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. Causes #1 - #3 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. a. Increase incubation time. 4. Photobleaching a. Avoid exposure to light. 4. Photobleaching a. Avoid exposure to light. 4. 1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. 4. Photobleaching a. Perform multiple washings and washing time. 4. 3. Autofluorescent sample. | ate. ctin conjugate. d prolong ent excitation | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 more room temperature before applying to section or cells. B. Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 more room temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem Cause Solution Veak or no Staining 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. a. Norid exposure to light. a. Avoid exposure to light. 3. Insufficient incubation time. a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lection to Shorten incubation times. 4. Photobleaching a. Perform multiple washings and washing time. 4. Shorten incubation times. a. Perform multiple washings and washing time. 4. Shorten incubation times. b. Use a different lectin conjugate | ate. ctin conjugate. d prolong ent excitation | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 more room temperature before applying to section or cells. B. Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 more room temperature before applying to section or cells. Problem Cause Solution Problem Cause Solution Weak or no Staining 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. a. Increase concentration conjugate. b. Increase concentration of lectin conjugate. 4. Photobleaching a. Avoid exposure to light. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin Shorten incubation times. 4. Insufficient washing. a. Autofluorescent sample. a. Decrease concentration of Lectin washing time. 4. Detrobleaching a. Autofluorescent sample. a. Use fluorochrome with differe and emission spectrum. b. Use a different lectin conjugate colloidal gold). a. Perform control reactions | ate. ctin conjugate. d prolong ent excitation | | | | |
| carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT of the preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 is room temperature before applying to section or cells. B. Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 is room temperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE Problem Cause Solution 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. a. Increase concentration conjugate. b. Increase concentration of Lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. a. Avoid exposure to light. 4. Photobleaching a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate is too concentrated. High 3. Autofluorescent sample. a. Use fluorochrome with differe and emission spectrum. Background 3. Autofluorescent sample. a. Use a different lectin conjugate colloidal gold). | ate. ctin conjugate. d prolong ent excitation te (enzyme <u>or</u> | | | | |



1.

| 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

| 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® 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 |
| EFFECTS OF | Causes localized eye, skill, of indeous memorale initiation. 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 | Inhalation of powders and skin contact with liquids are the primary routes of |
| EXPOSURE: | 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: SPECTUL FIRE FIGHTING CRECTULIONS:

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 PROCEDURES | | | |
| MATERIAL RELEASE / SPILL: | soaked in hou | vith 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: | has been treated | with bleach. clave, or dispose of paper waste in accordance with all | |
| WASTE DISPOSAL. | Local, State, ar material involve | and Federal regulations. Due to the small quantities of ed these products are generally not considered to be azards. 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 | Required. Goggles or safety glasses with a side shield are recommended. 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.



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