PRODUCT INFORMATION TRITC Labeled Lectin

Catalog Number:	R-7401-1		
Description:	Pure Galanthus nivalis lectin (GNA) from Snowdrop Bulb, TRITC conjugated.		
Lot Number:			
Protein Concentration: (Based on OD 280)	1 mg purified GNA TRITC / 1 ml Buffer.		
TRITC / Protein Ratio: (OD 550 / OD 280)			
Purification Procedure:	Gel filtration performed after conjugation to remove free TRITC.		
Carbohydrate Specificity:	Mannose.		
Inhibitory Carbohydrate:	Mannose $\alpha(1,3) >$ Mannose.		
Activity:	Less than 15 $\mu g/ml$ will agglutinate human type O 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:	 Van Damme, E.J.M., et al. (1987) FEBS Lett. 215: 140-144. 		
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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.

2.	Dilute Fluor	escent Labeled Lectin to desired concentration	on 20-100 µg/ml using Buffer.	
3.	Incubate tiss	Incubate tissue section with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin for 30 minutes in a moist chamber.		
4.	Wash tissue s	h tissue section with Buffer three times.		
5.	Examine tiss	ue section with Fluorescent microscope. Use	appropriate filter.	
		bar et. al., (1973). Intnl. Journal of Cancer, 12		
		Cell Suspensio	n	
1.	Wash cells w	ith Buffer (See reverse side.)		
2.		Collect cells by centrifugation.		
3.		te 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.		ith Buffer three times using centrifugation.		
6.		0 0	icroscope. Use appropriate filter.	
	Examine cells, with or without fixation with Fluorescent microscope. Use appropriate filter. Ref. K. Phiss. (1977). Experimental Pathology, 14 , S15			
	orochromes m ered in foil.	ust be protected from light. Perform inc	ubation, when practical, in a dark room or	
	ci cu ili ion.			
		Absorption and Em		
		Absorption/Excitation Ra		
	FITC 492 nm		517 nm	
			570 nm	
	TR	ITC 554 nm as Red™ 596 nm	570 nm 615 nm	
	TR	TTC 554 nm as Red™ 596 nm	615 nm	
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A. B.	TR Tex ibition of lectin Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate room temper Problem Weak or no Staining	TC 554 nm 596 nm Carbohydrate Inhibiti binding may be accomplished by using one or bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with 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.	615 nm f two procedures: , incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. inhibitory 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 and emission spectrum.	
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А. В.	TR Tex ibition of lectin Before incul carbohydrate Preincubate room temper Problem Weak or no Staining High	TC 554 nm 596 nm Carbohydrate Inhibiti binding may be accomplished by using one or bating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NO diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with 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.	615 nm f two procedures: , incubate section or cells with inhibitory TE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at GUIDE 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. c. Berform 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).	



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

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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® 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

been thoroughly investigated. Care should be taken when handling any	
	hen handling any of
these materials.	
EFFECTS OF Causes localized eye, skin, or mucous membrane irritation. Some sensiti	tion. Some sensitive
OVEREXPOSURE: individuals may develop a chronic allergic reaction with exposure. T	*
known effects are due to the protein. No specific effects of the bound dye a	of the bound dye are
known at this time.	
ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation of powders and skin contact with liquids are the primary routes exposure. Care should be taken to avoid the formation of aerosols where the advices are the power of the advices are the power of t	
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.

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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:	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			
WASTE DISPOSAL:				
	material involve	d Federal regulations. Due to the small quantities of d these products are generally not considered to be izards. 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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