# PRODUCT INFORMATION TRITC Labeled Lectin

Catalog Number:	R-8011-1
Description:	Pure <i>Calystega sepiem</i> Lectin (Calsepa) from Hedge Bindweed Rhizomes, TRITC conjugated.
Lot Number:	
Protein Concentration: (Based on OD 280)	1 mg purified Calsepa Lectin TRITC / 1 ml Buffer.
TRITC / Protein Ratio: (OD 550 / OD 280)	
Purification Procedure:	Maltose=Mannose>>SGlucose
Carbohydrate Specificity:	Methyl $\alpha$ -mannopyranoside (best inhibitor) > methyl $\alpha$ -glucoside > $\alpha$ -glucoside or $\alpha$ -glucoside modified at 2-position.
Inhibitory Carbohydrate:	Calsepa will agglutinate untreated and trypsin-treated rabbit and human type A erythrocytes.
Activity:	Less than 0.5 $\mu$ g/ml will agglutinate type O human 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:	1. Willy J. Peumans, et al. (1977) Glycoconjugate Journal. 14: 259-265

# 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**

		Tissue Section	S
1.		ock tissue section. Do not use serum product of non specific background. After blocking,	s, they contain glycoproteins which may lead
2.		1 0 0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	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.		
3.			30 minutes in a moist chamber.
4.		section with Buffer three times.	
5.		ue section with Fluorescent microscope. Use	11 1
	Ref. M. Imm	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.	Dilute Fluore	escent Labeled Lectin to 100 µg/ml using Bu	ffer.
4.	Incubate approximately 1x10 <sup>6</sup> 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	
Flue			ubation, when practical, in a dark room or
	red in foil.	ust be protected from light. Ferform incl	idation, 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 <sup>™</sup> 596 nm	615 nm
		Carbohydrate Inhibiti	on
Inhit	oition 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	GUIDE
I	Problem	Cause	Solution
		1. Low concentration of specific	Causes #1 - #3
v	Veak or no	oligosaccharide on sample.	a. Increase incubation time.
1	Staining	2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate.	b. Increase concentration conjugate.
		3. Insufficient incubation time.	
		4. Photobleaching	a. Avoid exposure to light.
		1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.	a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.
		2. Insufficient washing.	<ul><li>b. Shorten incubation times.</li><li>a. Perform multiple washings and prolong</li></ul>
1		2. Insurficient washing.	a. Ferrorin multiple washings and prolong

Problem	Cause	Solution
	1. Low concentration of specific	Causes #1 - #3
Weak or no Staining	oligosaccharide on sample.	<ol> <li>Increase incubation time.</li> </ol>
	<ol><li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li></ol>	<ul> <li>b. Increase concentration conjugate.</li> </ul>
	<ol><li>Insufficient incubation time.</li></ol>	
	<ol><li>Photobleaching</li></ol>	<ol> <li>Avoid exposure to light.</li> </ol>
	<ol> <li>Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> </ol>	a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.
		b. Shorten incubation times.
	<ol><li>Insufficient washing.</li></ol>	a. Perform multiple washings and prolong
High		washing time.
Background	<ol><li>Autofluorescent sample.</li></ol>	a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation
		and emission spectrum.
		b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme or
		colloidal gold).
TT . 1		a. Perform control reactions.
Unexpected	Multiple causes	b. Use other cytochemical technique to prove
Staining Pattern	-	or disprove the findings.



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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

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 CO<sub>2</sub>. 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.



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