## **PRODUCT INFORMATION** Texas Red® Labeled Lectin

				is a general Procedure and Trouble-Shootin ce. The success of your experiments are not g	g Guide. The information is provided only for guaranteed by EY Laboratories, Inc.	
Catalog Number:	T-2402-2		Tissue Sections			
Description:	Pure Griffonia simplicifolia lectin (GS-II), Texas Red <sup>®</sup> conjugated.	1. 2.	to high lev		lucts, they contain glycoproteins which may lead ng, rinse briefly with Buffer (See reverse side). ration 20-100 ug/ml using Buffer.	
Lot Number: Protein Concentration: (Based on OD 280)	2 mg purified GS-II Texas Red $^{\odot}$ / 2 ml Buffer.	3. 4. 5.	Incubate t Wash tiss	tissue section with Fluorescent Labeled Lectir ue section with Buffer three times. tissue section with Fluorescent microscope.	n for 30 minutes in a moist chamber.	
(Based on OD 280)			Ref. M. Immbar et. al., (1973). Intnl. Journal of Cancer, 12, 93-99			
Texas Red <sup>®</sup> / Protein				Cell Suspens	sion	
Ratio: (OD 595/ OD 280)		1.		ls with Buffer (See reverse side.) ells by centrifugation.		
Purification Procedure:	Gel filtration performed after conjugation to remove free Texas Red <sup>®</sup> .	2. 3. 4.	Dilute <b>Flu</b> Incubate	uorescent Labeled Lectin to 100 µg/ml using	Buffer. d Fluorescent labeled Lectin for 15 minutes at	
Carbohydrate Specificity:	Terminal $\alpha$ - or $\beta$ - N-Acetylglucosamine. The specific linkage of the N-Acetylglucosamine to the subterminal carbohydrate plays an important role in lectin binding.	5. 6.	Wash cell Examine	s with Buffer three times using centrifugation cells, with or without fixation with Fluorescer	tt microscope. Use appropriate filter.	
Inhibitory Carbohydrate:	N-Acetylglucosamine.		Ref. K. Phiss. (1977). Experimental Pathology, 14, S15 Fluorochromes must be protected from light. Perform incubation, when practical, in a dark room or covered in foil.			
Activity:	5-10 $\mu$ g/ml will agglutinate T <sub>k</sub> polyagglutinable cells.		Absorption and Emission			
Buffer:	0.01M Phosphate - 0.15M NaCl containing 0.5 mM CaCl <sub>2</sub> , pH 7.2 - 7.4. Contains 0.05% sodium azide as a preservative.			Absorption/Excitation           FITC         492 nm           TRITC         554 nm           Texas Red™         596 nm	Rate Emission Max. 517 nm 570 nm 615 nm	
Chemical Used for	- -		Carbohydrate In	hibition		
Conjugation:	Texas Red <sup>®</sup> .	Inh A.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Storage:	Store liquid material frozen in aliquots in amber vials or covered with foil. Avoid freeze thaw cycles. Clarify by centrifugation.	B.	<ul> <li>carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur.</li> <li>Preincubate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin with inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature before applying to section or cells.</li> </ul>			
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.		TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE			
Caution:	Refer to the enclosed MSDS for information regarding Lectins. The aluminum	Р	roblem	Cause	Solution	
Remarks:	seals have sharp edges and the vial itself may have cracks which can cause lacera- tions. Use caution when opening the vial. Calcium is REQUIRED for binding. 0.5mM Calcium is the maximum		Veak or no Staining	<ol> <li>Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.</li> <li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photeheashing</li> </ol>	Causes #1 - #3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate.	
Ne.	concentration in Buffer that will not form a white precipitate.			<ol> <li>Photobleaching</li> <li>Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> <li>Insufficient washing.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>a. Avoid exposure to light.</li> <li>a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.</li> <li>b. Shorten incubation times.</li> <li>a. Perform multiple washings and prolong</li> </ul>	
References:	<ol> <li>Shankar Iyer, P.N, et. al. (1976) Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 177 : 330.</li> <li>Judd, W. J., et. al. (1977) Vox Sang, 33 : 246.</li> <li>Ebisu, S., et. al. (1978) Carbohyd. Res. 61 : 129.</li> </ol>	В	High ackground	3. Autofluorescent sample.	<ul> <li>washing time.</li> <li>a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation and emission spectrum.</li> <li>b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme <u>or</u> colloidal gold).</li> </ul>	
Texas Red <sup>®</sup> is a registered tr	ademark of Molecular Probes, Inc.		nexpected Staining Pattern	Multiple causes	<ul> <li>a. Perform control reactions.</li> <li>b. Use other cytochemical technique to prove or disprove the findings.</li> </ul>	
$\partial$						



**General Procedure** 

Fluorescent Labeled Lectin

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

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

#### Tel: 650-342-3296 650-342-2648 Fax: 1-800-821-0044 Orders: (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 Red®

#### **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 establi	shed. The toxicological properties of these products have not
	hly investigated. Care should be taken when handling any of
these materia	18.
EFFECTS OF Causes local	ized eye, skin, or mucous membrane irritation. Some sensitive
	nay develop a chronic allergic reaction with exposure. The
	s are due to the protein. No specific effects of the bound dye are
known at this	stime.
EXPOSURE: exposure. Ca	powders and skin contact with liquids are the primary routes of re 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

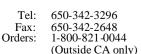
Not considered to be a vire hazard. At high concentrations the chemicals may emit toxic fumes. Such high concentrations are not normally found in a research laboratory.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PRECAUTIONS:

Dry chemical powder or CO<sub>2</sub>. 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: 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.				
WASTE DISPOSAL:	Local, State, ar	clave, or dispose of paper waste in accordance with all nd Federal regulations. Due to the small quantities of ed these products are generally not considered to be		

#### 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.

environmental hazards. All of these proteins are fully biodegradable.

#### 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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