# **PRODUCT INFORMATION** Texas Red<sup>®</sup> Labeled Lectin

Catalog Number:	T-6701-1		
Description:	Pure Caragana arborescens lectin (CAA) from Pea Tree, Texas Red <sup>®</sup> conjugated.		
Lot Number:			
Protein Concentration: (Based on OD 280)	1 mg purified CAA Texas Red <sup>®</sup> / 1 ml Buffer.		
Texas Red <sup>®</sup> / Protein Ratio: (OD 595 / OD 280)			
Purification Procedure:	Gel filtration performed after conjugation to r	emove free T	exas Red <sup>®</sup> .
Carbohydrate Specificity:	N-Acetylgalactosamine.		
Inhibitory Carbohydrate:	N-Acetylgalactosamine > Galactose.		
Activity:	$1\mathchar`-2\ \mu g/ml$ will agglutinate human erythrocy the cells.	tes after neu	raminidase treatment of
Buffer:	0.01M Phosphate - 0.15M NaCl, pH 7.2 - 7. preservative.	4. Contains	0.05% sodium azide as a
Chemical Used for Conjugation:	Texas Red <sup>®</sup> .		
Storage:	Store liquid material frozen in aliquots in am freeze thaw cycles. Clarify by centrifugation.	ber vials or c	covered with foil. Avoid
Stability:	The liquid material is stable for at least 1 yea 0.05% sodium azide added as a preservative.	ar when store	d frozen in aliquots with
Caution:	Refer to the enclosed MSDS for informatio seals have sharp edges and the vial itself lacerations. Use caution when opening the via	may have o	
Remarks:	Pluorescent Conjugates are <u>extremely</u> light se	nsitive.	
References:	1. Makela, O. (1957) Ann. Med. Exp. Biol. Fo 2. Bloch, R., et al. (1976) J. Biol. Chem. <b>251</b> :		. 11).
Texas Red <sup>®</sup> is a regulared trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc.			
)®			
	TORIES, INC.	Tel:	650-342-3296
107 North Amphlet San Mateo, CA 944	t Blvd.	Fax: Orders:	650-342-2648 1-800-821-0044 (Outside CA only)

(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 le	to high levels of non specific background. After blocking, rinse briefly with Buffer (See reverse side).			
-	Dilute <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> to desired concentration 20-100 µg/ml using Buffer.			
3. Incubate	Incubate tissue section with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin for 30 minutes in a moist chamber.			
4. Wash tiss	Wash tissue section with Buffer three times.			
5. Examine	Examine tissue section with Fluorescent microscope. Use appropriate filter.			
Ref. M. I	mmbar et. al., (1973). Intnl. Journal of Cancer	r, <b>12</b> , 93-99		
	Cell Suspens	sion		
1. Wash cel	a cells with Buffer (See reverse side.)			
2. Collect co	cells by centrifugation.			
3. Dilute Fl	Dilute Fluorescent Labeled Lectin to 100 µg/ml using Buffer.			
4. Incubate	Incubate approximately $1 \times 10^6$ cells with 1 ml diluted Fluorescent labeled Lectin for 15 minutes at room temperature or in a 37°C water bath.			
5. Wash cel	Wash cells with Buffer three times using centrifugation.			
6. Examine	Examine cells, with or without fixation with Fluorescent microscope. Use appropriate filter.			
Ref. K. P	hiss. (1977). Experimental Pathology, 14, S15	5		
Fluorochrome covered in foil.		incubation, when practical, in a dark room or		
	Absorption and E	Emission		
	Absorption/Excitation			
	FITC         492 nm           TRITC         554 nm	517 nm 570 nm		
	Texas Red <sup>™</sup> 596 nm	615 nm		
	Carbabydrata In	hibition		
	Carbohydrate In tin binding may be accomplished by using one			
<ul> <li>A. Before in carbohyd</li> <li>B. Preincuba</li> </ul>	ncubating with <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lec</b> rate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature.	tin, incubate section or cells with inhibitory		
	TROUBLE SHOOT	ING GUIDE		
Problem	Cause	Solution		
	1. Low concentration of specific	Causes #1 -#3		
Weak or no	oligosaccharide on sample.	a. Increase incubation time.		
Staining	<ol><li>Low concentration of lectin conjugate.</li></ol>	<ul> <li>Increase concentration conjugate.</li> </ul>		
	3 Insufficient incubation time			
	<ol> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photobleaching</li> </ol>	a. Avoid exposure to light.		
	<ol> <li>Insufficient incubation time.</li> <li>Photobleaching</li> <li>Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> </ol>	<ul><li>a. Avoid exposure to light.</li><li>a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.</li></ul>		
	<ol> <li>4. Photobleaching</li> <li>1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> </ol>	<ul><li>a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.</li><li>b. Shorten incubation times.</li></ul>		
H h	4. Photobleaching	<ul><li>a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.</li><li>b. Shorten incubation times.</li><li>a. Perform multiple washings and prolong</li></ul>		
High	<ol> <li><u>4. Photobleaching</u></li> <li>1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> <li>2. Insufficient washing.</li> </ol>	<ul><li>a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.</li><li>b. Shorten incubation times.</li><li>a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time.</li></ul>		
High Background	<ol> <li>4. Photobleaching</li> <li>1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> </ol>	<ul><li>a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.</li><li>b. Shorten incubation times.</li><li>a. Perform multiple washings and prolong</li></ul>		
	<ol> <li><u>4. Photobleaching</u></li> <li>1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> <li>2. Insufficient washing.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.</li> <li>b. Shorten incubation times.</li> <li>a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time.</li> <li>a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation and emission spectrum.</li> <li>b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme or provided in the second se</li></ul>		
Background	<ol> <li><u>4. Photobleaching</u></li> <li>1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> <li>2. Insufficient washing.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.</li> <li>b. Shorten incubation times.</li> <li>a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time.</li> <li>a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation and emission spectrum.</li> <li>b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme or colloidal gold).</li> </ul>		
Background	<ol> <li>4. Photobleaching</li> <li>1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> <li>2. Insufficient washing.</li> <li>3. Autofluorescent sample.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.</li> <li>b. Shorten incubation times.</li> <li>a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time.</li> <li>a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation and emission spectrum.</li> <li>b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme or colloidal gold).</li> <li>a. Perform control reactions.</li> </ul>		
Background	<ol> <li><u>4. Photobleaching</u></li> <li>1. Lectin conjugate is too concentrated.</li> <li>2. Insufficient washing.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>a. Decrease concentration of Lectin conjugate.</li> <li>b. Shorten incubation times.</li> <li>a. Perform multiple washings and prolong washing time.</li> <li>a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation and emission spectrum.</li> <li>b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme or colloidal gold).</li> </ul>		



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### 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 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

e established. The toxicological properties of these products have not
n thoroughly investigated. Care should be taken when handling any of
e materials.
ses localized eye, skin, or mucous membrane irritation. Some sensitive
viduals may develop a chronic allergic reaction with exposure. The
wn effects are due to the protein. No specific effects of the bound dye are wn at this time.
alation of powders and skin contact with liquids are the primary routes of osure. Care should be taken to avoid the formation of aerosols when dling 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

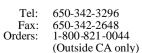
Not considered to be a bre hazard. At high concentrations the chemicals may emit toxic fumes. Such high concentrations are not normally found in a research laboratory.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: SPECTAL FIRE FIGHTING PRECAUTIONS:

Dry chemical powder or CO2. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

# LABORATORIES, INC.

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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** ST

STABILITY:		Stable. Decomposition products are not known to be hazardous.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: INCOMPATIBILITY:		Will NOT occur. Alcohols, strong bases and acids, strong oxidizing agents, and heat. (Lead and copper may react with sodium azide).
SPILL / LEAK PROCEDU	JRES	
MATERIAL RELEASE / SPILL:		with powder or liquid. Clean up spill with a paper towel schold bleach. Do not allow solutions to dry on
	environmental s has been treated	urfaces. Wash affected area with detergent after the area with bleach
WASTE DISPOSAL:	Incinerate, auto	clave, or dispose of paper waste in accordance with all
	Local, State, an	d 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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