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

Catalog Number:	T-9003-1		
Description:	Pure Glechoma Hederacea lectin (GHA) from ground ivy, Texas Red <sup>®</sup> conjugated.		
Lot Number:			
Protein Concentration: (Based on OD 280)	1 mg purified GHA 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 remove free Texas $\operatorname{Red}^{\otimes}$ .		
Carbohydrate Specificity:	Gal, methyl <sup>Q</sup> -D-galactopyranoside, GalNAc		
Inhibitory Carbohydrate:	GalNAc		
Activity:	N/A		
Buffer:	0.01M Phosphate - 0.15M NaCl, pH 7.2-7.4. Contains 0.05% sodium azide as a preservative.		
Chemical Used for Conjugation:	Texas Red <sup>®</sup> .		
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:	Fuorescent Conjugates are extremely light sensitive.		
References:	1. Wang, W. et al. (2002) Plant Journal <b>33</b> : 293-304.		
Texas Red <sup>®</sup> is a resistenced if	ademark of Molecular Probes, Inc.		
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# 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**

1. Wash ar				
		ducts, they contain glycoproteins which may lead ing, rinse briefly with Buffer (See reverse side).		
2. Dilute <b>F</b>	2. Dilute Fluorescent Labeled Lectin 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 tis	Wash tissue section with Buffer three times.			
5. Examine	Examine tissue section with Fluorescent microscope. Use appropriate filter.			
Ref. M.	Immbar et. al., (1973). Intnl. Journal of Cancer	r, <b>12</b> , 93-99		
	Cell Suspens	sion		
1. Wash cells with Buffer (See reverse side.)				
2. Collect	Collect cells by centrifugation.			
3. Dilute <b>F</b>				
4. Incubate tempera				
5. Wash ce	ells with Buffer three times using centrifugation	l.		
6. Examine	e cells, with or without fixation with Fluorescen	t microscope. Use appropriate filter.		
Ref. K.	Phiss. (1977). Experimental Pathology, 14, S15	5		
Fluorochrom	es must be protected from light. Perform	incubation, when practical, in a dark room or		
covered in foi	I.			
	Absorption and E	Emission		
	Absorption/Excitation			
	FITC 492 nm	517 nm		
	TRITC         554 nm           Texas Red™         596 nm	570 nm 615 nm		
	Carbohydrate In			
	ectin binding may be accomplished by using on			
A. Before incubating with Fluorescent Labeled Lectin, incubate section or cells with inhibitory				
carbohy	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. 1	NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur.		
carbohy B. Preincul	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. I bate diluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> wi			
carbohy B. Preincul	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. I bate diluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> wi mperature before applying to section or cells.	NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. th inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at		
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carbohy B. Preincul room ter	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. I sate diluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> wi mperature before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOT</b> Cause 1. Low concentration of specific	NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. th inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at ING GUIDE Solution Causes #1 -#3		
carbohy B. Preincul room ter	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. I sate diluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> wi mperature before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOT</b> Cause 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.	NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. th inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at ING GUIDE Causes #1 -#3 a. Increase incubation time.		
Carbohy B. Preincul room ter	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. I pate diluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> wi mperature before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOT</b> <b>Cause</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate.	NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. th inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at ING GUIDE Solution Causes #1 -#3		
B. Preincul room ter	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. I sate diluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> wi mperature before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOT</b> Cause 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample.	NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. th inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at ING GUIDE Causes #1 -#3 a. Increase incubation time. b. Increase concentration conjugate.		
B. Preincul room ter	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. I pate diluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> wi mperature before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOT</b> 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time.	NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. th inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at ING GUIDE Causes #1 -#3 a. Increase incubation time.		
B. Preincul room ter	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. I pate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin wi mperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOT 1. Low concentration of specific oligosaccharide on sample. 2. Low concentration of lectin conjugate. 3. Insufficient incubation time. 4. Photobleaching	NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. th inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at ING 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		
B. Preincul room ter	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. I sate diluted Fluorescent Labeled Lectin wi mperature before applying to section or cells. TROUBLE SHOOTI 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.	NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. th inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at ING GUIDE Solution 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 mult iple washings and prolong washing time. a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation		
B. carbohy Preincul room ter Problem Weak or no Staining	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. I pate diluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> wi mperature before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOT</b> 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.	NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. th inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at ING GUIDE Solution 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 mult iple washings and prolong washing time.		
B. carbohy Preincul room ter Problem Weak or no Staining	drate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. I pate diluted <b>Fluorescent Labeled Lectin</b> wi mperature before applying to section or cells. <b>TROUBLE SHOOT</b> 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.	NOTE: Complete inhibition may NOT occur. th inhibitory carbohydrate for 30-60 minutes at ING GUIDE Solution 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 mult iple washings and prolong washing time. a. Use fluorochrome with different excitation and emission spectrum. b. Use a different lectin conjugate (enzyme or		



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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 <sup>®</sup> 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
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 EXPOSURE:	Inhalation of powders and skin contact with liquids are the primary routes of exposure. Care should be taken to avoid the formation of aerosols when handling any of the solutions.
	exposure. Care should be taken to avoid the formation of aerosols whe

#### 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. Al liquids are completely miscible in water and biological buffers.

### FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

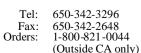
Not considered to be a dire hazard. At high concentrations the chemicals may emit toxic fumes. Such high concentrations are not normally found in a research laboratory.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: SPECTAL FIRE FIGHTING PRECAUTIONS:

Dry chemical powder or 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 POLYMER INCOMPATIBILITY:	ZATION:	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 PROCEDU MATERIAL RELEASE / SPILL:	Avoid contact w soaked in hous	with 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 with bleach.
WASTE DISPOSAL:	Local, State, an material involve	clave, or dispose of paper waste in accordance with all d 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:	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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