



# Peanut Agglutinin (PNA), Biotinylated

## B-1075-5

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## Short Description

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Peanut agglutinin binds preferentially to the T-antigen, a galactosyl ( $\beta$ -1,3) *N*-acetylgalactosamine structure present in many glycoconjugates such as M and N blood groups, gangliosides, and many other soluble and membrane-associated glycoproteins and glycolipids. With certain exceptions, the receptor sequence for PNA is normally sialylated which prevents the lectin from binding to its receptor oligosaccharide (see Jacalin). Even sialic acid which is not bound directly to the receptor sugars may inhibit binding.

Biotinylated peanut agglutinin has an appropriate number of biotins bound to provide the optimum staining characteristics for this lectin. This conjugate is supplied essentially free of unconjugated biotins and is preserved with sodium azide.

## Additional Information

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Unit Size	5 mg
Applications	Immunohistochemistry / Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Blotting Applications, Elispot, ELISAs, Glycobiology
Recommended Usage	DO NOT VORTEX. For most applications we recommend a freshly prepared working solution of 5-20 $\mu$ g/ml in the above buffer. Use of buffers containing 0.1 mM $\text{CaCl}_2$ and 0.01 mM $\text{MnCl}_2$ is recommended. Inhibiting/Eluting Sugar: 200 mM galactose (S-9003).
Recommended Storage	2-8 °C; Store frozen for long term storage
Inhibiting and/or Eluting Sugar	Inhibiting/Eluting Sugar: 200 mM galactose (S-9003).
Solution	10 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.08% sodium azide, 0.1 mM $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 0.01 mM $\text{MnCl}_2$
Concentration	5 mg active conjugate/ml
Conjugate	Biotinylated
Sugar Specificity	Galactose

