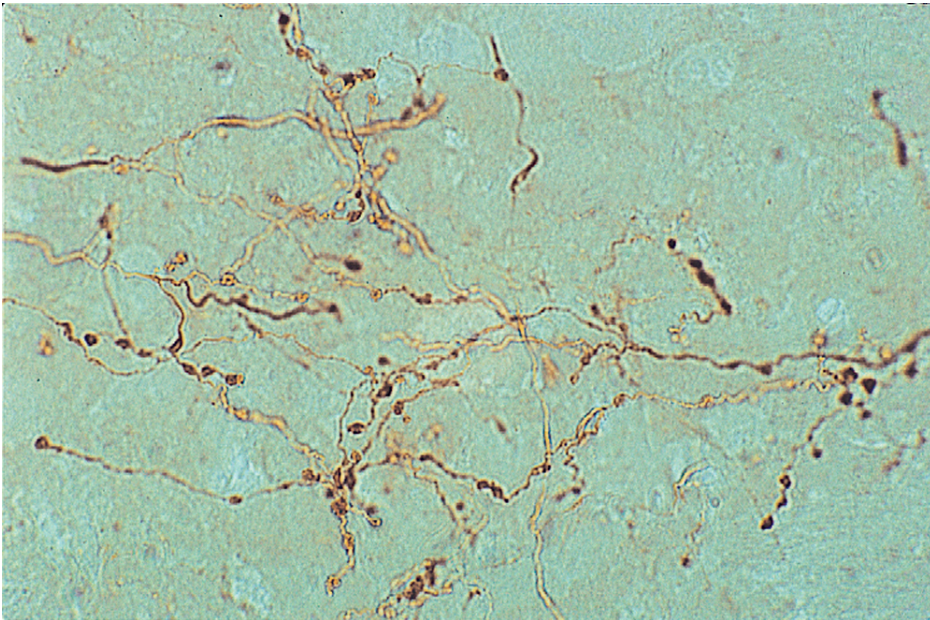




Phaseolus Vulgaris Leucoagglutinin (PHA-L), Unconjugated

L-1110-5

[Product Images](#)



Short Description

Phaseolus vulgaris agglutinin is the name ascribed to a family of lectins, each of which consists of four subunits. There are two different types of subunits. One appears to be involved primarily in red cell agglutination and has been designated the "E" subunit (for erythroagglutinin). The other type is involved in lymphocyte agglutination and mitogenic activity and has been termed the "L" subunit (for leucoagglutinin). These subunits combine to produce five isolectins.

The unconjugated PHA-L has been found to be an excellent, specific marker for use in anterograde neuronal tracing.

Additional Information

Unit Size	5 mg
Applications	Immunohistochemistry / Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Blotting Applications, Glycobiology, Mitogenic Stimulation
Recommended Usage	Reconstitution: The lectin should be reconstituted 10 mM phosphate, pH 8.0. If reconstituted in 1 ml of 10 mM phosphate, the resulting solution will be 5 mM phosphate, 10 mM NaCl with trace CaCl ₂ . After reconstitution, and if appropriate for use, a preservative such as sodium azide (0.04%) may be added. If the lectin is to be used for mitogenic assays, filter solution through a sterile 0.22 µm filter immediately after reconstitution, aliquot and store frozen. NOTE: Mitogenic activity may be diminished by repeated freezing and thawing. Anterograde Neuronal Tracing: For neuronal transport studies, reconstitute in 0.2 ml of 10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 8.0. Both the pH and ionic strength of the reconstituting buffer are important for optimal anterograde transport. A specific protocol for this application is available on request.
Recommended Storage	2-8 °C
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Sugar Specificity	Galactose, Complex Structures

