



Wheat Germ Agglutinin (WGA), Unconjugated L-1020

Product Images





Short Description

The receptor sugar for WGA is *N*-acetylglucosamine, with preferential binding to dimers and trimers of this sugar. WGA can bind oligosaccharides containing terminal *N*-acetylglucosamine or chitobiose, structures which are common to many serum and membrane glycoproteins. Bacterial cell wall peptidoglycans, chitin, cartilage glycosaminoglycans, and glycolipids can also bind WGA. Native WGA has also been reported to interact with some glycoproteins via sialic acid residues (see succinylated WGA).

Additional Information

Unit Size	10 mg, 25 mg
Applications	Immunohistochemistry / Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Blotting Applications, Glycobiology, Mitogenic Stimulation
Recommended Usage	Although many buffers can be employed for reconstituting and diluting this lectin, 10 mM HEPES buffered saline, pH 8.5, 0.1 mM CaCl ₂ is recommended. For preserving solutions stored at 4 °C, 0.08% sodium azide can be used.
Recommended Storage	2-8 °C
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Sugar Specificity	N-Acetylglucosamine

Wheat Germ Agglutinin (WGA), Unconjugated

The receptor sugar for WGA is *N*-acetylglucosamine, with preferential binding to dimers and trimers of this sugar. WGA can bind oligosaccharides containing terminal *N*acetylglucosamine or chitobiose, structures which are common to many serum and membrane glycoproteins. Bacterial cell wall peptidoglycans, chitin, cartilage glycosaminoglycans, and glycolipids can also bind WGA. Native WGA has also been reported to interact with some glycoproteins via sialic acid residues (see succinylated WGA).

Wheat Germ Agglutinin (WGA), Unconjugated



The receptor sugar for WGA is *N*-acetylglucosamine, with preferential binding to dimers and trimers of this sugar. WGA can bind oligosaccharides containing terminal *N*acetylglucosamine or chitobiose, structures which are common to many serum and membrane glycoproteins. Bacterial cell wall peptidoglycans, chitin, cartilage glycosaminoglycans, and glycolipids can also bind WGA. Native WGA has also been reported to interact with some glycoproteins via sialic acid residues (see succinylated WGA).

