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SAMBUCUS NIGRA LECTIN (SNA, EBL), AGAROSE BOUND

SKU: AL-1303-2

DESCRIPTION

Agarose bound Sambucus nigra lectin is prepared using our affinity-purified lectins. *Sambucus nigra* lectin, isolated from elderberry bark, binds preferentially to sialic acid attached to terminal galactose in α-2,6 and to a lesser degree, α-2,3 linkage. Binding is also inhibited to some extent by lactose or galactose. This lectin appears to bind sialic acid linked to *N*-acetylgalactosamine or galactose.

Features:

• Bead diameter ranges in size from 45-165 microns
• Matrix is stable in solutions at pH 3-11 as well as many organic solvents
• Immobilized lectins are prepared using affinity purified lectins
• Covalent attachment preserves lectin activity and minimizes conformational changes that might result in nonspecific or hydrophobic interactions
• Hydrophilic spacer arm is inserted between the lectin and the matrix

For research use only. Not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use in animals or humans.

• Conjugated proteins are not leached off the beads by Tris or other routinely used buffers
• No residual charges present after conjugation. This minimizes non-specific binding to the matrix
• Product supplied as a 1:1 suspension in buffer
• 3 mg lectin/ml gel
• 500 mM lactose in buffered saline followed by 500 mM lactose in acetic acid or Glycoprotein Eluting Solution (ES-7100)

SPECIFICATIONS

Molecular Weight	140
Extinction Coefficient	1.5
Formulation	10 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.1 mM CaCl2, 0.08% sodium azide, 20 mM lactose
Inhibiting or Eluting Sugar	Lactose or Neuraminidase treatment
Label Modifier Type	Lectins
Unit Size	2 ml
Storage Instructions	2-8 °C DO NOT FREEZE
Sugar Specificity	α2,6-sialylated LacNAc and α2,6-sialylated LacdiNAc
Usage Summary	Wash gel thoroughly with buffer before use to remove sugar added to stabilize the lectin. Recommended product for eluting glycoconjugates bound to this agarose-lectin: Glycoprotein Eluting Solution, Cat. No. ES-7100. Alternatively, 0.5 M lactose in buffered saline followed by 0.5 M lactose in 0.2 M acetic acid can be used. After use, wash the gel with several column volumes of buffered saline, then resuspend gel in buffered saline, containing 0.08% sodium azide for storage.
Applications	Glycobiology, Affinity Chromatography
Conjugate	Agarose

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Our coupling method provides several advantages over the traditional cyanogen bromide

procedure:

- Maximum carbohydrate binding activity of the coupled lectins is retained
- Linkage is stable over a range of pH values
- Conjugated proteins are not leached off the beads by Tris or other routinely used buffers
- No residual charges are present after conjugation. This minimizes non-specific binding to the matrix.

Our agarose bound lectins are supplied at a constant concentration of lectin per ml of settled beads. The concentration for each lectin is selected to achieve the highest glycoconjugate binding capacity per mg of lectin present in the beads. Each lot is tested for its binding capacity using glycoproteins known to bind the lectin. This provides a guideline for the user and assures the quality of our agarose bound lectins.

Elution: 500 mM lactose in buffered saline followed by 500 mM lactose in acetic acid

CITATIONS

DOCUMENTS

- Safety Data Sheet
- Lectins in Histochemistry, ELISA, and Western Blot Applications
- Download CoA
- Datasheet

GALLERY IMAGES

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