www.vectorlabs.com
Email: customerservice@vectorlabs.com
Telephone: (650) 697-3600

PHASEOLUS VULGARIS ERYTHROAGGLUTININ (PHA-E), FLUORESCEIN

SKU: FL-1121-2



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. PHA-E possesses strong hemagglutinating activity but is a poor mitogen.

Fluorescein labeled PHA-E has an appropriate number of fluorochromes bound to provide the optimum staining characteristics for this lectin. This conjugate is supplied essentially free of unconjugated fluorochromes. The excitation maximum is at 495 nm and the emission maximum is at 515 nm.

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

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SPECIFICATIONS

Molecular Weight	126
Color of Fluorescence	Green
Extinction Coefficient	1.16
Formulation	10 mM HEPES, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.5, 0.08% sodium azide, 0.1 mM CaCl2, 5mg/ml Beta-Cyclodextrin
Inhibiting or Eluting Sugar	Desialylated Fetuin or GalNAc
Maximum Emission	514-521 nm
Maximum Excitation	495-500 nm
Unit Size	2 mg
Storage Instructions	2-8°C
Sugar Specificity	β1,4-branched (bisected) N-glycan
Usage Summary	The recommended concentration range for use is 5-20 µg/ml.
Applications	Immunofluorescence, Glycobiology
Concentration	2 mg active conjugate/ml
Conjugate	Fluorescein

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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.

One of these isolectins has four E subunits and is designated PHA-E. PHA-E possesses strong hemagglutinating activity but is a poor mitogen. PHA-L, with four L type subunits, does not agglutinate red cells but is a potent mitogen. The other three isolectins, designated E3L1, E2L2, and E1L3, have erythroagglutinating and mitogenic activities proportional to the number of respective E or L subunits. We have termed the mixture of the five isolectins PHA (E+L).

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

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Accompanying each fluorescent lectin is an analysis data sheet summarizing the results of our quality control tests and providing pertinent information on the product. All of these reagents are supplied as solutions preserved with sodium azide.

Elution: 100 mM acetic acid

CITATIONS

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DOCUMENTS

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

GALLERY IMAGES



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