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

WHEAT GERM AGGLUTININ (WGA), FLUORESCEIN

SKU: FL-1021

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).

Fluorescein labeled WGA 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	36
Color of Fluorescence	Green
Extinction Coefficient	1.46
Formulation	10 mM HEPES, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.5, 0.08% sodium azide, 0.1 mM CaCl2
Inhibiting or Eluting Sugar	GlcNAc or Chitin Hydrolysate
Maximum Emission	514-521 nm
Maximum Excitation	495-500 nm
Unit Size	5 mg, 10 mg
Storage Instructions	2-8 °C
Sugar Specificity	Terminal GlcNAc-β, terminal GlcNAc-a and terminal N-acetyl-containing glycans
Usage Summary	The recommended concentration range for use is 5-20 µg/ml.
Applications	Immunofluorescence
Concentration	5 mg active conjugate/ml
Conjugate	Fluorescein

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Wheat germ agglutinin (WGA) contains a group of closely related isolectins, with an isoelectric point about pH 9. 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). This lectin is used for the purification of insulin receptors and for neuronal tracing.

Fluorescein labeled WGA 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.

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.

Inhibiting/Eluting Sugar: Chitin Hydrolysate or 500 mM *N*-acetylglucosamine with salt and/or acid elution generally required

CITATIONS

DOCUMENTS

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

GALLERY IMAGES

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