AF 532 LEL, TL

Article number: KF-YG0759

specification: 1mg/5*1mg

Product description

Tomato lectin (LEL, TL) is a stable single-subunit glycoprotein composed of 50% arabinose and galactose. The lectin binds to [GlcNAc] 1,3-N-acetylglucosamine, blood group glycoproteins, and Tamm-Horsfall glycoproteins. Tomato lectin is a commonly used marker for blood vessels and microglia in rodent and neuroscience research. The lectin is also a useful marker for tracking neovascular development in rodent tumor angiogenesis research and xenograft models. The lectin can be used to stain tissue sections. Biotium offers biotin-conjugated tomato lectin, as well as 5 bright and photostable CF® dyes.

- Marker for blood vessels and microglia
- Binds to [GlcNAc] 1,3-N-acetylglucosamine, blood group glycoproteins, and Tamm-Horsfall glycoprotein
- Used to study tumor angiogenesis in xenograft models or track neovascular development
- Suitable for immunofluorescence staining of tissue sections

- Available with a choice of 5 CF® dyes or biotin
- Supplied at a concentration of 1 mg/mL, dissolved in 10 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.08% sodium azide, and 0.1 mM CaCl2

Note: CF® dye LEL, TL conjugates are prepared with sodium azide and are not suitable for in vivo or live cell culture use.

Find the right dye for your application

Tomato lectin and other lectins are carbohydrate-binding proteins that recognize specific sugar moieties on glycoproteins. The presence and distribution of these targets vary by cell type and tissue. Therefore, other cell surface stains or other lectin conjugates, wheat germ agglutinin (WGA) conjugates, concanavalin A (Con A), and peanut agglutinin (PNA) conjugates may produce better surface staining and may be more suitable for your cell type. Lectin conjugates can be used to selectively stain the cell surface of live cells and withstand fixation and permeabilization. When cells are fixed and permeabilized before staining, fluorescent lectins will stain the cell surface and organelles in the secretory pathway. Lectins may be toxic or irritating to live cells, depending on the cell type. To find the stain suitable for your application, please refer to our membrane and cell surface stain comparison. Please refer to our cell staining table for more information on how our dyes stain various organisms.

Premium CF® dyes

Biotium's next-generation CF® dyes are designed to be highly water-soluble, offering advantages in brightness and photostability compared to other fluorescent dyes. Learn more about CF® dyes.

Product attributes

Probe cell localization	membrane/cell surface
Suitable for live or fixed cells	For fixed cells, for live/intact cells
Cell permeability	membrane impermeability
Fixed options	Pre-staining fixation (formaldehyde); post-staining fixation (formaldehyde); pre-staining fixation (methanol); post-staining fixation (methanol); post-staining permeabilization
color	Green, red, far-red, near-infrared
Storage conditions	Store the lyophilized conjugate at -20° C, protected from light. When stored as recommended, the product is stable for at least 1 year from the date of receipt.

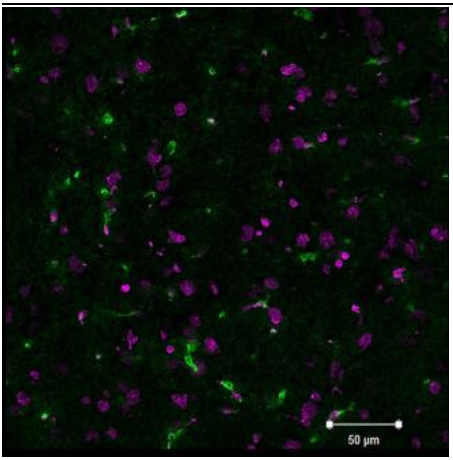

Figure 1. Staining of rat brain cryosections with CF® 488A Lycopersicon esculentum (Tomato) lectin (LEL). Scale bar: 50 um.