

AF 350 WGA

Article number: KF-YG0804

specification: 1mg/5*1mg

Product description

Wheat germ agglutinin (WGA) is a carbohydrate-binding lectin with a high affinity for sialic acid and the N-acetylglucosamine moiety of. Therefore, WGA conjugates will label yeast bud scars as well as the cell membranes of Gram-negative bacteria and mammalian cells.

- Stains yeast bud scars as well as cell membranes of Gram-positive bacteria and mammalian cells or tissues
- Suitable for Western Blot, ELISA, immunohist and other standard immunoassay applications
- Retrograde or anterograde neuronal tracers
- Compatible with fixation and permeabilization
- 14 CF® dyes available, ranging UV to near-infrared, biotin, or HRP
- Superior CF® dyes are bright, photostable, and water-soluble

WGA is commonly used to label glycoproteins for plasma membrane imaging in live or



fixed cells, tissue section staining, or protein blotting. WGA can be used a Gram stain for fluorescently labeling Gram-positive bacteria, but it cannot label Gram-negative bacteria. WGA also binds to bud scars on budding yeast (such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Find the right dye for your application

WGA and other lectins are carbohydrate-binding proteins that recognize specific glycan groups on glycoproteins. The presence and distribution of these targets vary cell type and tissue. Therefore, other cell surface stains or other lectin conjugates, Concanavalin A (Con A) conjugates, and Peanut Agglutinin (PNA conjugates may provide 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 permeization. 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 cells, depending on the cell type. To find the right stain for your application, please see our comparison of membrane and cell surface stains. Please refer to our cell staining table for 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 Alexa®, DyLight®, and other fluorescent dyes. Learn more about CF® dyes. Note: Conjugates of blue fluorescent dyes such as CF®350, CF®45S, and CF®405M are not recommended for detecting low-abundance targets, and may be challenging to use in tissue specimens. Blue dyes have lower fluorescence and photability, and cells and tissues exhibit higher autofluorescence at blue wavelengths, resulting in a lower signal-to-noise ratio compared to other colors.

Product attributes

Probe cell localization	membrane/cell surface
Suitable for live cells or fixed cells	For fixed cells, for live/intact cells
cell permeability	impermeability
Fixed option	Pre-staining fixation (formaldehyde); post-staining fixation (formaldehyde); pre-staining fixation (methanol); post-staining fixation (methanol);-staining clearing
color	blue, green, orange, red, far red, near infrared
Storage conditions	For detailed information, please refer to the product information sheet; store at -10 to -35 ° C, protect the



	fluorescent conjugate from light, store 2-8 ° C for up to 1 week after reconstitution, or store at -10 to -35 ° C for up to 12 months
reconstitution	Dissolve 1 mg of the conjugate in 1 mL of dH2O.
Antibody/conjugate formulation	Lyophilized, reconstituted to 1 mg/mL in 1X PBS.
Application Instructions	Recommended staining concentration is 1-5 ug/mL; for detailed protocols, please refer to the product information sheet.
Shelf life	If stored as recommended, it is guaranteed to be usable for at least 12 months from the date of receipt.

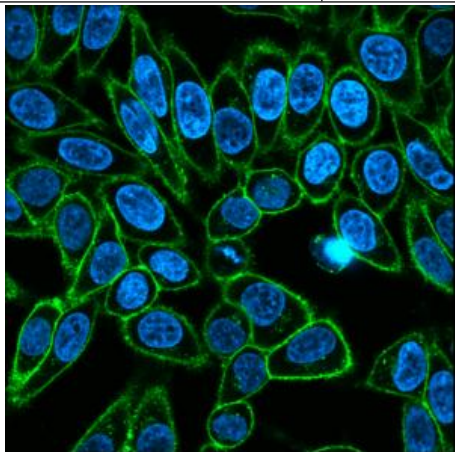


Figure 1. Stained with 5 ug/mL CF®488A WGA (green) and 1 ug/mL Hoechst 3342 (blue) in HBSS at 37° C for 10 minutes, then washed and imaged in PBS.

