

## Product Information

### Lectin

#### from *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*

Product Number **L 2138**

Storage Temperature 2-8 °C

#### Product Description

Lectins are proteins or glycoproteins of non-immune origin that agglutinate cells and/or precipitate complex carbohydrates. Lectins are capable of binding glycoproteins even in presence of various detergents.<sup>1</sup> The agglutination activity of these highly specific carbohydrate-binding molecules is usually inhibited by a simple monosaccharide, but for some lectins, di, tri, and even polysaccharides are required.

Lectins are isolated from a wide variety of natural sources, including seeds, plant roots and bark, fungi, bacteria, seaweed and sponges, mollusks, fish eggs, body fluids of invertebrates and lower vertebrates, and from mammalian cell membranes. The precise physiological role of lectins in nature is still unknown, but they have proved to be very valuable in a wide variety of applications *in vitro*, including:

1. blood grouping and erythrocyte polyagglutination studies.
2. mitogenic stimulation of lymphocytes.
3. lymphocyte subpopulation studies.
4. fractionation of cells and other particles.
5. histochemical studies of normal and pathological conditions.

Sigma offers a range of lectins suitable for the above applications. Most Sigma lectins are highly purified by affinity chromatography, but some are offered as purified or partially purified lectins, suitable for specific applications.

Many of the lectins are available conjugated to (conjugation does not alter the specificity of the lectin):

1. fluorochromes (for detection by fluorimetry).
2. enzymes (for enzyme-linked assays).
3. insoluble matrices (for use as affinity media).

Sigma's in-house agglutination inhibition test at 32 µg/ml with 1.3% type A red blood cells showed interference with agglutination at 5000 µg/ml N-acetyl-D-galactosamine and at 10,000 µg/ml with 1-O-methyl-α-D-galactose. No effect was seen at 10,000 µg/ml with the following sugars: N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, galactose, glucose, α-lactose, melibiose or 1-O-methyl-B-D-galactose.

Please refer to the table for general information on the most common lectins.

#### Precautions and Disclaimer

For Laboratory Use Only. Not for drug, household or other uses.

#### Preparation Instructions

This product is soluble in phosphate buffered saline, pH 6.8 (1 mg/ml), yielding a clear, colorless solution.

Lectin	MW (kDa)	Subunits	Specificity		Mitogenic Activity
			Blood Group	Sugar	
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>			–		+
Agglutinin	134	4		gal	
Abrin A (toxin)	60	2		gal	
Abrin B (toxin)	63.8	2( $\alpha\beta$ )		gal	
<i>Agarius bisporus</i>	58.5	–	–	$\beta$ -gal(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)galNAc	
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	40	2	H	$\alpha$ -L-Fuc	
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	120	4	T	$\beta$ -gal(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)galNAc	
<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>	42	4	T	$\alpha$ -gal $\rightarrow$ OME	+
<i>Bandeiraea simplicifolia</i>					
BS-I	114	4	A, B	$\alpha$ -gal, $\alpha$ -galNAc	
BS-I-A <sub>4</sub>	114	4	A	$\alpha$ -galNAc	
BS-I-B <sub>4</sub>	114	4	B	$\alpha$ -gal	
BS-II	113	4	acq, B, Tk, T	glcNAc	
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	195	4	–	$\beta$ -gal(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)galNAc	+
<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	60; 120 <sup>a</sup>	2/4	–	galNAc	
<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	44	2	–	fetuin	
<i>Codium fragile</i>	60	4	–	galNAc	
<i>Concanavalin A</i>	102	4	–	$\alpha$ -man, $\alpha$ -glc	+
<i>Succinyl-Concanavalin A</i>	51	2	–	$\alpha$ -man, $\alpha$ -glc	+ <sup>b</sup>
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	–	–	–	galNAc, gal	
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	86	2( $\alpha\beta$ )	–	(glcNAc) <sub>2</sub>	
<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>	140	4	A <sub>1</sub>	$\alpha$ -galNAc	
<i>Erythrina corallodendron</i>	60	2	–	$\beta$ -gal(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)glcNAc	+
<i>Erythrina cristagalli</i>	56.8	2( $\alpha\beta$ )	–	$\beta$ -gal(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)glcNAc	
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	166	4( $\alpha\beta$ )	B, H	$\alpha$ -gal(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)gal	+
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	52	4	(h)	non-reduc. $\alpha$ -man	
<i>Glycine max</i>	110	4	–	galNAc	+ <sup>c</sup>
<i>Helix aspersa</i>	79	–	A	galNAc	
<i>Helix pomatia</i>	79	6	A	galNAc	
<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	40-43	4( $\alpha\beta$ )	–	$\alpha$ -man	+
<i>Lens culinaris</i>	49	2	–	$\alpha$ -man	+
<i>Limulus polyphemus</i>	400	18	–	NeuNAc	
Bacterial agglutinin	–	–	–	galNAc, glcNAc	
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	71	–	–	(glcNAc) <sub>3</sub>	
<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	130	2( $\alpha\beta$ )	O	sialic acid	+
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	40-43	2( $\alpha\beta$ )	–	$\alpha$ -gal, $\alpha$ -galNAc	
<i>Momordica charantia</i>	115-129	4( $\alpha\beta$ )	–	gal, galNAc	
<i>Naja mocambique mocambique</i>	–	–	–	–	
<i>Naja naja kaouthia</i>	–	–	–	–	
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	26	2	(h)	$\alpha$ -D-man	
<i>Perseu americana</i>	–	–	–	–	
<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>	112	4	–	–	
<i>Phaseolus limensis</i>	247(II)	8	A	galNAc	+
	124(III)	4			
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>					
PHA-E	128	4	–	oligosaccharide	+
PHA-L	128	4	–	oligosaccharide	+
PHA-P					
PHA-M					

----- Table continued on next page -----

Lectin	MW (kDa)	Subunits	Specificity		Mitogenic Activity
			Blood Group	Sugar	
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	32	–	–	(glcNAc) <sub>3</sub>	+
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	49	4(αβ)	–	α-man	+
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa PA-I</i>	13-13.7	–	–	gal	+ <sup>c</sup>
<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	35	1	–	galNAc, gal	
<i>Ptilota plumosa</i>	65; 170	–	B	α-gal	
<i>Ricinus communis</i>					
Toxin, RCA <sub>60</sub>	60	2	–	galNAc, β-gal	
Toxin, RCA <sub>120</sub>	120	4	–	β-gal	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	140	4(αβ)	–	αNeuNAC(2→6)gal galNAc	+ <sup>c</sup>
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	50; 100 <sup>a</sup>	1, 2	–	(glcNAc) <sub>3</sub>	
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	133	4	A, B	β-galNAc	
<i>Tetragonolobus purpureas</i>	120(A)	4	H	α-L-fuc	
	58(BA)	2	H	α-L-fuc	
	117(C)	4	H	α-L-fuc	
<i>Triticum vulgare</i>	36	2	–	(glcNAc) <sub>2</sub> , NeuNAc	+
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>					
UEA I	68	–	H	α-L-fuc	
UEA II	68	–	–	(glcNAc) <sub>2</sub>	
<i>Vicia faba</i>	50	4(αβ)	–	man, glc	+
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	40	4(αβ)	–	glc, man	+
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	139	4	A <sub>1</sub> +T <sub>n</sub>	galNAc	
A <sub>4</sub>	134	4	A <sub>1</sub>	galNAc	
B <sub>4</sub>	143	4	T <sub>n</sub>	galNAc	
<i>Vigna radiata</i>	160	4	–	α-gal	
<i>Viscum album</i>	115	4(αβ)	–	β-gal	
<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	68	2	–	galNAc	

<sup>a</sup> Concentration-dependent molecular weight

<sup>b</sup> Non-agglutinating and mitogenic

<sup>c</sup> Mitogenic for neuraminidase-treated lymphocytes

## References

1. Rueben, L., et al., Activities of lectins and their immobilized derivatives in detergent solutions. Implications on the use of lectin affinity chromatography for the purification of membrane glycoproteins. *Biochemistry*, **16**, 1787-1794 (1977).

IRB/MWM/JRC/NSB/SAG 4/03

Sigma brand products are sold through Sigma-Aldrich, Inc.

Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. warrants that its products conform to the information contained in this and other Sigma-Aldrich publications. Purchaser must determine the suitability of the product(s) for their particular use. Additional terms and conditions may apply. Please see reverse side of the invoice or packing slip.