

Sambucus Nigra Lectin (SNA, EBL) Conjugates



SNA lectin binds to sialic acid attached to terminal galactose. SNA lectin is a carbohydrate-binding protein that can induce apoptosis in insect cells and cultured mammalian cell cancer cells. Biotium offers SNA lectin conjugated to biotin and a selection of 6 bright and photostable CF® Dyes.

Product Description

Sambucus nigra lectin, also known as elderberry bark lectin (EBL) and *Sambucus nigra* agglutinin (SNA), belongs to the group of type 2 ribosome-inactivating proteins. It is composed of an A-chain with enzymatic activity and a B-chain with carbohydrate-binding activity, and has a combined molecular weight of ~140,000 Da. Sambucus Nigra Lectin (SNA, EBL) CF® Dye Conjugates bind to sialic acid attached to terminal galactose in α -2,6 and to a lesser degree, α -2,3 linkage. SNA can induce apoptosis in insect cells and cultured mammalian cell cancer cells. This effect depends on the carbohydrate binding of the B-chain.

- Binds to sialic acid linked to terminal galactose
- Suitable for immunofluorescence staining in tissue sections
- Choice of 7 CF® Dyes or biotin
- Supplied at 1 mg/mL in 10 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.08% sodium azide, 0.1 mM CaCl₂

Note: SNA CF® Dye Conjugates are formulated with sodium azide and are not suitable for use *in vivo* or live cell culture

Find the Right Stain for Your Application

SNA and other lectins are carbohydrate binding proteins that recognize specific sugar moieties on glycoproteins. The presence and distribution of these targets vary between cell types and tissues. As a result, other [cell surface stains](#) or other lectin conjugates, [Datura stramonium lectin \(DSL\)](#), [Ulex europaeus agglutinin I \(UEA I\)](#), [Lycopersicon esculentum \(Tomato\)](#), [Phaseolus vulgaris leucoagglutinin \(PHA-L\)](#), [Wheat Germ Agglutinin \(WGA\) Conjugates](#), [Concanavalin A \(Con A\)](#) and [Arachis hypogaea \(PNA\)](#) conjugates, may produce better surface staining and may be more appropriate 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 stain both cell surface and organelles in the secretory pathway. Lectins may be toxic or stimulatory to live cells depending on cell type. To find the right stain for your application, see our [Membrane & Cell Surface Stains Comparison](#). See our [Cellular Stains Table](#) for more information on how our dyes stain various organisms.

Superior CF® Dyes

SNA lectin is available conjugated to biotin and a selection of bright and photostable CF® Dyes. Biotium's next-generation CF® Dyes were designed to be highly water-soluble with advantages in brightness and photostability compared to other fluorescent dyes. Learn more about [CF® Dyes](#).

Sambucus Nigra Lectin (SNA, EBL) Conjugates

Conjugation	Ex/Em	Size	Catalog No.	Dye Features
CF@488A	490/516 nm	1 mL	29121	CF@488A Features
CF@568	562/584 nm	1 mL	29122	CF@568 Features
CF@594	593/615 nm	1 mL	29123	CF@594 Features
CF@640R	642/663 nm	1 mL	29124	CF@640R Features
CF@680	681/698 nm	1 mL	29125	CF@680 Features
CF@740	742/767 nm	1 mL	29135	CF@740 Features
CF@790	783/808 nm	1 mL	29150	CF@790 Features
Biotin	N/A	1 mL	29120	

Full List of Lectin Conjugates

Product	Features
CF® Dye Concanavalin A (Con A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cell surface stain for yeast, fungi, and mammalian cells • Selectively binds to α-mannopyranosyl and α-glucopyranosyl residues • Available with a wide selection of CF® Dyes

Product attributes

Probe cellular localization	Membrane/cell surface
For live or fixed cells	For fixed cells
Cell permeability	Membrane impermeant
Fixation options	Fix before staining (formaldehyde), Fix after staining (formaldehyde), Fix before staining (methanol), Fix after staining (methanol), Permeabilize after staining
Colors	Green, Red, Far-red, Near-infrared
Storage Conditions	Store at 2 to 8 °C, Protect from light

Product	Features
CF® Dye Wheat Germ Agglutinin (WGA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cell surface stain for mammalian cells and gram+ bacteria • Also stains yeast bud scars • Has high affinity for sialic acid and N-acetylglucosamine • Choose from a wide selection of CF® Dyes or HRP
CF® Dye Peanut Lectin (PNA) from Arachis hypogaea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific for terminal β-galactose and binds preferentially to galactosyl (β-1,3) N-acetylgalactosamine • Choice of 6 CF® dye colors
CF® Dye Lycopersicon Esculentum (Tomato) Lectin (LEL, TL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marker for blood vessels and microglial cells • Binds to [GlcNAc] 1,3-N-acetylglucosamine, glycophorin, and Tamm-Horsfall glycoprotein • Used to study tumor angiogenesis or tracing neovascular development in xenograft models • Choice of 7 CF® Dyes or biotin
CF® Dye Ulex Europaeus Agglutinin I (UEA I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marker for human endothelial cells and incompletely differentiated gastrin cells • Binds to glycoproteins and glycolipids containing α-linked fucose residues • Choice of 7 CF® Dyes or biotin
CF® Dye Phaseolus Vulgaris Leucoagglutinin (PHA-L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to stimulate lymphocyte and T cell proliferation • Choice of 7 CF® Dyes or biotin
CF® Dye Datura Stramonium Lectin (DSL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binds to (beta-1,4) linked N-acetylglucosamine oligomers • Choice of 7 CF® Dyes or biotin
CF® Dye Sambucus Nigra Lectin (SNA, EBL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binds to sialic acid attached to terminal galactose • Choice of 7 CF® Dyes or biotin

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