

Ludger

**Product Guide for LudgerTag™ 2-AB
(2-aminobenzamide) Glycan High Throughput Labeling
Kit containing 2-picoline borane**

Part of the Ludger-Velocity™ Fast Glycan Analysis Range.

(Ludger Product Code: LT-KAB-VP96)

Ludger Document # LT-KAB-VP96-Guide-v1.0

Ludger Ltd

Culham Science Centre
Oxford OX14 3EB
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 1865 408 554

Fax: +44 870 163 4620

Email: info@ludger.com

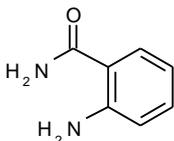
www.ludger.com

**Note: The use of 2-picoline borane in labeling reactions is exclusively licensed to
Ludger Ltd**

Contents

	Page
Contents	2
Specifications for LT-KAB-VP96	3
Kit Contents	4
Additional Reagents and Equipment Required	4
Time Line for Labeling	4
Labeling Method	5
LudgerClean™ T1 or S cartridge Post-Labeling Sample Cleanup	6
Analysis of LudgerTag™ 2AB-Labeled Glycans	7
The Reductive Amination Reaction	8
Warranties and Liabilities	9
Document Revision Number	9
Appendix 1: Troubleshooting Guide	10
SAFETY DATA SHEET	13
SAFETY DATA SHEET	21
SAFETY DATA SHEET	27

Specifications for LT-KAB-VP96

Application	For labeling of free glycans with 2-aminobenzamide (2-AB).
Description	The kit contains reagents for the conjugation of dye to the free reducing end of the glycan by a reductive amination reaction.
Dye Properties	Mass = 136.15 Fluorescence, $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 250 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 428 \text{ nm}$.
	
Number of Samples	96 separate analytical samples per set of labeling reagents.
Amount of Sample	From 25 pmol up to 25 nmol glycans per sample.
Suitable Samples	Any purified glycans with free reducing termini can be labeled.
Labeling Selectivity	Essentially stoichiometric labeling.
Storage:	Store at room temperature in the dark. Protect from sources of heat, light, and moisture. The reagents are stable for at least two years from the manufacture date.
Shipping:	The product can be shipped at ambient temperature.
Handling:	Ensure that any glass, plasticware or solvents used are free of glycosidases and environmental carbohydrates. Use powder-free gloves for all sample handling procedures and avoid contamination with environmental carbohydrate. All steps involving labeling reagents must be performed in a dry environment with dry glassware and plasticware. Once individual vials of reagents are opened, their contents should be used immediately and excess then discarded according to local safety rules.
Safety:	For research use only. Not for human or drug use Please read the Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) for all chemicals used. All processes involving labeling reagents should be performed using appropriate personal safety protection - eyeglasses, chemically resistant gloves (e.g. nitrile), etc. - and where appropriate in a laboratory fume cupboard.

Kit Contents

Each kit contains one set of labeling reagents, consisting of one bottle of each of the following:

Cat. #	Item	Quantity
LT-2AB-96	2-AB Dye (2-aminobenzamide)	60 mg
LT-PB-96	2PB reductant (2-picoline borane)	132 mg
LT-ACETIC-DMSO-96	30% acetic acid in DMSO	2 mL

Additional Reagents and Equipment Required

- Milli Q water or similar
- Heating block, oven, or similar dry heater (water bath use is not advised) set at 65°C
- Centrifugal evaporator (e.g. Savant, Heto, or similar)
- Reaction vials (e.g. polypropylene microcentrifuge vials)
- 200 µL or 300 µL 96 well PCR plates (recommendation: 4titude, 4ti-0960 or 4ti-0710) for 96 sample work
- Foil Pierce Seal (4titude, 4ti-0530) or Flat PCR strips (4titude, 4ti-0751) for 96 sample work
- Note: Further reagents are required if doing the optional post-labeling sample cleanup (see Section on Sample cleanup)

Time Line for Labeling

The LudgerTag™ labeling procedure takes 2 hours with just 1 hour for the actual labeling incubation.

Procedure	Time	Elapsed Time (hours)
Transfer samples to reaction tube and dry	30 min	0.5
Add water to samples	15 min	0.75
Make up and add labeling reagent	15 min	1
Incubate samples with reagent	1 hour	2

Labeling Method

1 Purify the glycans

If necessary, remove non-carbohydrate contaminants from the samples using one of the following Ludger products, LC-PBM-96 or LC-EB10-A6. For high throughput sample preparation and analysis, we recommend using the plate based LC-PBM-96 product.

2 Transfer sample to reaction vial

The kit is designed to label up to 25 nmols of glycans per reaction. Suitable reaction vials include small polypropylene microcentrifuge tubes and tubes for PCR work. For 96 sample work, suitable reaction vials include 200 μ L or 300 μ L 96 well PCR plates

3 Dry the samples and redissolve in 10 μ L of water

Water is an integral part of the labeling process when using 2-picoline borane as the reductant.

Dry down the samples if the volume of the sample exceeds 10 μ L.

If the samples need to be dried down then this should be done using a centrifugal evaporator. If this is not possible then freeze drying (lyophilization) can be used with caution (in particular, ensure that the sample dries to a small, compact mass at the very bottom of the vial). Do not dry down the sample with the use of heat.

IMPORTANT: Once the samples are dry then redissolve the glycans in 10 μ L of water.

4 Prepare the labeling reagent

Add 1.2 mL of kit component LT-ACETIC-DMSO-96 (30% acetic acid in DMSO) to the bottle of dye (LT-2AB-96), screw the lid back on and shake gently until the dye is dissolved. Sometimes heat (30-60°C) is required to help dissolve the dye.

Transfer the 1.2 mL of dissolved dye solution to the bottle of reductant (LT-PB-96) and shake gently until the reductant is dissolved. Sometimes heat (30-60°C) is required to help dissolve the reductant.

5 Add labeling reagent to samples

If using small polypropylene microcentrifuge tubes:

Add 10 μ L of labeling reagent to each glycan sample, cap the microtube, mix thoroughly, and then gently tap to ensure the labeling solution is at the bottom of the vial.

If using 200 μ L or 300 μ L 96 well PCR plates:

Add 10 μ L of labeling reagent to each glycan sample, seal the plate with a Foil Pierce Seal or Flat PCR strips, shake the plate to mix thoroughly and then centrifuge to ensure the labeling solution is at the bottom of the wells.

6 Incubate

If using small polypropylene microcentrifuge tubes:

Place the reaction vials in a heating block, sand tray, or dry oven set at 65°C and incubate for 1 hour.

If using 100 µL or 300 µL 96 well PCR plates:

Place the reaction plate in a dry oven set at 65°C and incubate for 1 hour.

The samples must be completely dissolved in the labeling solution for efficient labeling. To encourage complete dissolution the samples can be vortexed 10 minutes after the start of the 65°C incubation then the incubation continued.

7 Centrifuge and cool

After the incubation period remove the samples, centrifuge the microtubes or the plate briefly, and then allow them to cool completely to room temperature.

LudgerClean™ T1 or S cartridge Post-Labeling Sample Cleanup

Post-labeling sample cleanup (to remove excess dye and other labeling reagents) is necessary for certain applications - e.g. subsequent analysis by HPLC. Such cleanup can be achieved using LudgerClean™ T1 cartridges (Cat # LC-T1-Ax, where x denotes the number of cartridges in the kit) or LudgerClean™ S cartridges (Cat # LC-S-Ax, where x denotes the number of cartridges in the kit). For 96 sample applications, we recommend using the LudgerClean™ T1 cartridges as they are 96 well compatible in conjunction with a 96 well vacuum manifold.

Analysis of LudgerTag™ 2AB-Labeled Glycans

LudgerTag™ 2-AB labeled glycans may be studied by a number of different analytical methods including HPLC, gel electrophoresis, and mass spectrometry.

HPLC Analysis

LudgerTag™ 2-AB labeled glycan mixtures may be separated and analysed by a variety of HPLC (high pressure liquid chromatography) methods including LudgerSep™ HPLC:

Type of Analysis	Column
Separation of charged and neutral glycans	LudgerSep™ C
Profile analysis of neutral and charged glycans	LudgerSep™ N
Separation of neutral glycans	LudgerSep™ R

The LudgerSep™ N column is an especially powerful tool for the purification and analysis of LudgerTag™ labeled oligosaccharides from complex glycan mixtures. Please contact us for advice regarding your particular application.

Enzymatic Analysis

High purity, sequencing grade enzymes (e.g. exoglycosidases) suitable for structural analysis of both N- and O-linked LudgerTag™ labeled glycans are available from a number of companies.

When selecting glycosidases be especially careful to choose those with formulations that are compatible with your particular application. For example, some enzymes and enzyme buffers have components that interfere with certain types of analysis. Please call us for guidance in selecting enzymes and reaction conditions for your work.

Mass Spectrometry and Electrophoresis

LudgerTag™ labeled glycans may also be analysed by mass spectrometry, electrophoresis, and various types of spectroscopy. Please call us for advice on the analysis conditions most suitable for your intended analyses.

The Reductive Amination Reaction

The labeling reaction involves a two step process (see Figure 1):

1. Schiff's base formation.

This requires a glycan with a free reducing terminus which is equilibrium between the ring closed (cyclic) and ring open (acyclic) forms. The primary amino group of the dye performs a nucleophilic attack on the carbonyl carbon of the acyclic reducing terminal residue to form a partially stable Schiff's base.

2. Reduction of the Schiff's base.

The Schiff's base imine group is chemically reduced to give a stable labeled glycan.

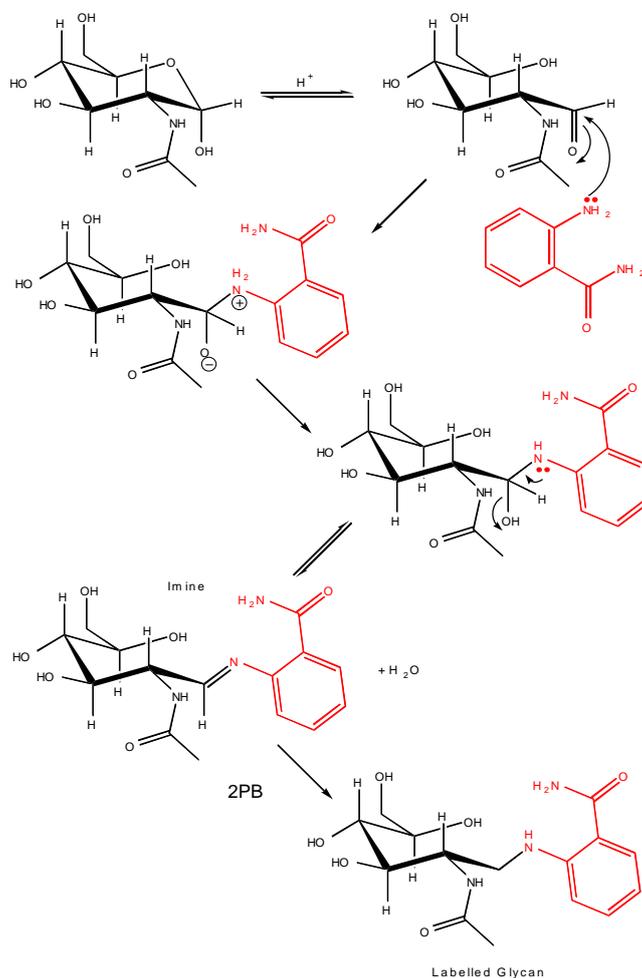


Figure 1: Labeling of a glycan with 2-aminobenzamide (2-AB) by reductive amination.

Warranties and Liabilities

Ludger warrants that the above product conforms to the attached analytical documents. Should the product fail for reasons other than through misuse Ludger will, at its option, replace free of charge or refund the purchase price. This warranty is exclusive and Ludger makes no other warranties, expressed or implied, including any implied conditions or warranties of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose.

Ludger shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or contingent damages.

This product is intended for *in vitro* research only.

Document Revision Number

Document # LT-KAB-VP96-Guide-v1.0

Appendix 1: Troubleshooting Guide

The glycan sample to be labeled, whether a purified glycan or a glycan mixture, must contain a free reducing terminus, be particle and salt-free, and be presented in a volatile solvent system (preferably pure water).

The following may interfere with the labeling reaction and must be removed from the glycan samples prior to LudgerTag™ labeling:

- Non-volatile solvents
- Non-volatile salts, in particular transition metal ions
- Detergents
- Dyes and stains such as Coomassie Blue

A range of LudgerClean™ kits for cleaning glycan samples prior to LudgerTag™ labeling is available from Ludger.

The LudgerTag™ labeling protocol is an efficient, robust method. If problems do arise they can normally be corrected without difficulty. The following is a guide to the most likely problems, possible causes, and solutions.

Poor Incorporation of Dye / Low Labeling Yield

Water was not added to the glycans prior to adding the labeling reagent

Please ensure that 10 µL of water is added to the glycans during the labeling step. The water can be used to solubilise the glycans prior to adding the labeling reagent or added after the labeling reagent. Water is necessary in order to maximise the labeling efficiency.

The labeling temperature was incorrect.

Please ensure that the oven or heating block is equilibrated to the incubation temperature and that the reaction tube is subjected to this temperature for the entire labeling period.

The sample was incompletely solubilised.

The glycans must be completely dissolved in the labeling mixture for maximum labeling efficiency. Please ensure that the sample is thoroughly mixed with the labeling reagent prior to the incubation and, as a precaution, carefully mix the samples 15 minutes after the start of the incubation.

The sample contained contaminants that interfered with the labeling.

Please ensure that the glycans are adequately purified before labeling (see protocol step 1 and the LudgerClean™ Glycan Cleanup Guide).

The labeling solution was inactive.

Please make up the labeling solution immediately before use - the reagents will lose activity within a few hours of mixing.

There was less starting glycan than was originally estimated.**The glycans did not contain a free reducing terminus.**

The 2-AB dye conjugates to the glycan via the aldehyde group of the free reducing terminus. Alditols and glycans already conjugated via their reducing terminus (e.g. glycopeptides, glycolipids, and previously labeled glycans) do not contain a free reducing terminus and so cannot conjugate to the dye.

The glycans were lost during the post-labeling cleanup.

Please ensure that the removal of excess labeling reagents is performed as specified in the cleanup protocol and that the wash reagents are correctly made.

The Labeled Samples Contain Fluorescent Non-Carbohydrate Material

The original glycans contained aldehyde-bearing contaminants.

Please ensure that the glycans are adequately purified before labeling (see protocol step 1 and the LudgerClean Glycan Cleanup Guide).

The post-labeling cleanup step did not work correctly.

Please ensure that the removal of excess labeling reagents is performed as specified in the post-labeling cleanup protocol and that the wash reagents are correctly made.

Selective Loss of Smaller Glycans

The cleanup cartridge was not primed correctly.

Please ensure the cartridge is primed correctly and that the cartridge bed is still wet with acetonitrile when the sample is applied to the disc.

Incorrect wash reagents were used during the post-labeling cleanup.

Please ensure that the wash reagents are correctly prepared.

Selective Loss of Larger Glycans

The sample was incompletely solubilised.

The glycans must be completely dissolved in the labeling mixture for maximum labeling efficiency. Larger glycans tend to be less soluble in the labeling mixture than small sugars. Please ensure that the sample is thoroughly mixed with the labeling reagent prior to the incubation and, as a precaution, carefully mix the samples 15 minutes after the start of the incubation.

Desialylation of the Glycans

The sample was subjected to acidic conditions in aqueous solutions at elevated temperatures

Avoid prolonged periods of exposure of sialylated glycan samples in aqueous solutions to conditions of low pH and elevated temperatures. Keep the incubation time of the labeling reaction to 1h as desialylation increases with 2 or 3h incubation times.

The samples were not cleaned up correctly after labeling

Make sure that samples undergo the post-labeling cleanup immediately after the reductive amination reaction and that the post-labeling drying and cleanup procedure is conducted reasonably quickly.

Labeled samples that have **not** undergone drying and subsequent cleanup will be prone to acid catalyzed desialylation.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version: 1.0

Date written: 31st March 2015

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Name	Acetic Acid / dimethyl sulfoxide solution
Product Catalogue Name	LT-ACETIC-DMSO-96
Company:	Ludger Ltd Culham Science Centre Abingdon Oxford OX14 3EB
Telephone:	01865 408554
Emergency Telephone:	01865 408554
Email:	info@ludger.com

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [EU-GHS-CLP]

Flammable liquids (Category 3)

Skin corrosion (Category 1A)

2.2 Label elements



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

H226

Flammable liquid and vapour

H314

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary Statement(s)

P280

Wear protective gloves/ clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

P305+P351+P338

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and safe to do so. Continue rinsing.

P310

Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/ physician.

2.3 Other hazard information:

None

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms: DMSO, methyl sulfoxide, dimethyl sulfoxide
Glacial acetic acid

Formula: DMSO: C₂H₆OS
Acetic Acid: C₂H₄O₂

Molecular Weight: DMSO: 78.13 g/mol
Acetic Acid: 60.05 g/mol

Component		Concentration
Name	Dimethyl Sulfoxide	70%
CAS-No.	67-68-5	
EC-No.	200-664-3	
Name		Acetic Acid
CAS-No.		64-19-7
EC-No.		200-580-7
Index-No.		607-002-00-6

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Advice

Consult a physician if exposure causes ill effects and if in any doubt. Show this safety data sheet to the physician/ first responder in attendance.

If Ingested

Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth well with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If skin is exposed

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately; wash the area well with plenty of soap and water.

If eyes are exposed

Flush eyes with plenty of water/ eye wash solution for at least 15 minutes, if present and safe to do so, remove contact lenses and continue rinsing.

If inhaled

Move affected person to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Nausea, Fatigue and Headache. To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Small fires: Use extinguishing media such as "alcohol" foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Large fires: Use extinguishing media such as water, from a far away distance as possible. Use very large quantities of water as mist or spray to flood the fire and the combustible material. Cool all affected containers with large quantities of water.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides, Sulphur oxides

5.3 Advice for fire fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary, to spray cool water on any unopened containers near the fire.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid breathing vapours, gas or mist. Remove all sources of ignition. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so, e.g. with spill mats. Do not let the product enter drains.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain the spillage and put the collected material into a suitable container with a secure lid. Wash the area well, do not let run off into the drains, collect as waste.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See section 13 for disposal of waste material(s).

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Keep away from sources of ignition- No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool place. Keep container closed in a dry well ventilated place.

7.3 Specific end uses

No data available

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters.

ACETIC ACID

CAS-No.	Value	Control Parameters	Update	Basis
64-19-7	TWA	10ppm 25mg/m ³	1991-07-05	Europe. Commission Directive 91/322/EEC on establishing indicative limit on values.
Remarks	Indicative			

DMSO contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good laboratory hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the day.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye / face protection

Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166 (EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves, which should be inspected before use. Use proper glove removal technique (removal without the outside of the glove touching the skin) to avoid contact with the skin/chemical. Dispose of contaminated gloves as Laboratory waste in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Gloves should be of the standard that will stratify the specifications of EU directive 89/696/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Body Protection

The type of protective clothing must be selected according to the amount of substance at the specific workplace being used. Impervious coats or laboratory coats.

Respiratory protection

Use substance in an operation fume hood/ outside venting extraction cupboard. Wear full face respirator if appropriate to use, must be tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Form: Liquid, clear
	Colour: Colourless
Odour	Strong
Odour threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Freezing/Melting Point	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
Flash Point	No data available
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability	No data available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Vapour Pressure, Pa at temperature degree C	No data available
Relative Density	No data available
Solubility in water and solvents	Completely miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidising properties	No data available

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

No data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Heat, flames and sparks

10.5 Incompatible materials

Acid chlorides, Phosphorus halides, Strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents, soluble carbonates and phosphates, hydroxides, metals, peroxides, permanganates, e.g. potassium permanganate, Amines and Alcohols.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products – No data available

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

DMSO

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral – Rat – 14,500mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation – Rat – 4h – 40250ppm

LD50 Dermal – Rabbit - > 5,000mg/kg

Acetic Acid

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral – Rat – 3,310 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation – Mouse – 1h - 5620ppm

Remarks: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Nose, Eyes, Ears and Taste): Eyes: Conjunctive irritation. Eyes: Other. Blood: Other changes.

LD50 Dermal – Rabbit – 1,112 mg/kg

DMSO

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin – Rabbit – No skin irritation – 4h

Acetic Acid

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin – Rabbit – Mild skin irritation – 24h

DMSO

Serious eye damage/irritation

Eyes – Rabbit – Mild eye irritation

Acetic Acid

Serious eye damage/irritation

Eyes – Rabbit – Corrosive to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity in vitro – Mouse – lymphocyte
Cytogenetic analysis
Genotoxicity in vitro – Mouse – lymphocyte
Mutation in mammalian somatic cells

Genotoxicity in vivo – Rat – Intraperitoneal
Cytogenetic analysis

Genotoxicity in vivo - Mouse – Intraperitoneal
DNA damage

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity – Rat – Oral

Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. Skin and Appendages: Others: Tumors.

Carcinogenicity – Mouse – Oral

Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. Lukaemia skin and appendages: Other: Tumors.

IARC: No component of this product presents at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity – Rat – Intraperitoneal
Effects on fertility: Abortion

Reproductive toxicity – Rat – Intraperitoneal
Effects on fertility: Post – implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants).

Reproductive toxicity – Rat – Subcutaneous
Effects on fertility: Post – implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants). Effects on fertility: Litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth).

Reproductive toxicity – Mouse – Oral
Effects on fertility: Pre-implantation mortality (e.g. reduction in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corpora lutea). Effects on Embryo or fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g. stunted fetus). Specific developmental abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system.

Reproductive toxicity – Mouse – Intraperitoneal
Effects on embryo or fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g. stunted fetus). Specific developmental abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system.

STOT-single exposure

No data available

STOT-repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard.

No data available

Potential Health Hazards**Inhalation**

Harmful if inhaled. Causes serious respiratory tract irritation.

Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed. Causes burns.

Skin	May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin burns.
Eyes	Causes eye irritation/ burns.
Aggravated Medical Condition	Avoid contact with DMSO solutions containing toxic materials or materials with unknown toxicological properties. Dimethyl sulfoxide is readily absorbed through the skin and may carry such materials into the body.

Signs and symptoms of exposure

Nausea, Fatigue, Headache. To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Additional Information

RTECS: PV6210000

RTECS: AF1225000

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

DMSO

Toxicity to Fish LC50-Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) – 34,000mg/l - 96h
 LC50-Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) – 34,000mg/l-96h

Toxicity to daphnia and other

Aquatic invertebrates EC50-Daphnia pulex (water fleas) – 27,500mg/l
 Toxicity to algae EC50-Lepomis macrochirus (bluegill) - >400,000mg/l-96h

Acetic Acid

Toxicity to Fish LC50 – Leuciscus idus (Golden Orfe) – 410.00mg/l – 48h
 LC50 – Cyprinus carpio (Carp) – 49.00mg/l – 48h
 LC50 – Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) – 79.00 - 88.00mg/l – 96h
 LC50 – Lepomis macrochirus – 75mg/l – 96h

Toxicity to Daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates. EC50 – Daphnia magna (Water flea) – 65.00mg/l – 48h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability

Remarks: Expected to be biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

12.6. Other adverse effects

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) - 880mg/g

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

This combustible material may be burned in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber or to be disposed of by a licensed professional waste disposal company.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as the unused product.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number

DMSO	ADR/RID: -	IMDG: -	IATA: -
Acetic Acid	ADR/RID: 2789	IMDG: 2789	IATA: 2789

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

DMSO	ADR/RID:	Not Dangerous Goods
	IMDG:	Not Dangerous Goods
	IATA:	Not Dangerous Goods
Acetic Acid	ADR/RID:	ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
	IMDG:	ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
	IATA:	Acetic Acid, glacial

14.3 Transport hazard class (es)

DMSO	ADR/RID: -	IMDG: -	IATA: -
Acetic Acid	ADR/RID: 8 (3)	IMDG: 8 (3)	IATA: 8 (3)

14.4 Packing group

DMSO	ADR/RID: -	IMDG: -	IATA: -
Acetic Acid	ADR/RID: II	IMDG: II	IATA: II

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No	IMDG Marine pollutant: No	IATA: No
-------------	---------------------------	----------

14.6 Special precautions for user

No data available

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This safety data sheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

No data available

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No data available

Please note that the label elements that used to go in Section 15 are now in Section 2.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

The advice offered is derived from the current available information on the hazardous materials in this product and its component(s). Consideration has been made regarding the quantities offered in the pre-dispensed container. The advice offered is, therefore, not all-inclusive nor should it be taken as the descriptive of the compound generally.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version: 1.0

 Date written: 31st March 2015

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Name	2-AB Dye
Product Catalogue Name	LT-2AB-96
CAS-No.	88-68-6
Company:	Ludger Ltd Culham Science Centre Abingdon Oxford OX14 3EB
Telephone:	01865 408554
Emergency Telephone:	01865 408554
Email:	info@ludger.com

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4)
 Skin irritation (Category 2)
 Eye irritation (Category 2)
 Respiratory sensitization (Category 1)
 Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure (Category 3)

2.2 Label elements



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statement(s)

P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or a Doctor/Physician.

2.3 Other hazard information:

May produce an allergic reaction.

No supplemental hazard statements.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms: 2-Aminobenzamide
 Anthranilic Acid Amide
 Anthranilamide

Formula: C₇H₈N₂O

Molecular Weight: 136.15g/mol

Component		Concentration
Name	Anthranilamide	-----
CAS-No.	88-68-6	
EC-No.	201-851-2	

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Advice

Consult a physician if exposure causes ill effects and if in any doubt. Show this safety data sheet to the physician/ first responder in attendance.

If Ingested

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth well with water.

If skin is exposed

Wash area well with soap and water.

If eyes are exposed

Rinse well with plenty of water for at 15 minutes.

If inhaled

Move the person into fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated so cannot be reported.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No Data available

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use a water spray, alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire fighters to wear self contained breathing apparatus if necessary.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation in work areas. Evacuate personnel to safe areas to avoid breathing dust.

6.4 Environmental Precautions

Do not let the product enter the drains.

6.5 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Carefully sweep up the spill without creating any dust. Contain the collected material in a sealed suitable container, to await disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Please refer to section 13 for disposal of product and spills.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Normal measures for fire prevention protection.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dark place. Keep the container tightly closed in a dry well ventilated place.

7.3 Specific end uses

No data available

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

8.3 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good laboratory and safety practice. Wash hands before entering the laboratory and at the end of the workday/ when finished handling the material.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye / face protection

Safety glasses. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166 (EU).

Skin protection

Handle wearing gloves. Gloves must be inspected before use. Use proper glove removal technique (without the glove touching the skin) to avoid skin contact with the product. Dispose of contaminated gloves as chemical dry waste in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry the hands. Gloves must satisfy the specifications of EU directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Body Protection

Laboratory coat or other types of body covering suitable for use in a laboratory.

Respiratory protection

When used under an operational fume hood no special protection is required. If required use respirators and components tested and approved under government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Required level for nuisance exposure P98 (US) or P1 (EU EN 143), higher levels of protection OV/AG/P99 (US) or ABEK-P2 (EU EN 143).

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Form: Crystalline
	Colour: Beige
Odour	No data available
Odour threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Freezing/Melting Point	Melting point/range: 111-113°C
	Melting point/range: 111-113°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
Flash Point	198°C – closed cup
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability	No data available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Vapour Pressure	No data available
Relative Density	No data available
Solubility in water and solvents (mg/l)	No data available
Partition coefficient: n- Octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidising properties	No data available

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

No data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products - No data available

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

May cause sensitisation by inhalation.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

STOT-single exposure

Inhalation – May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard.

No data available

Potential Health Hazards

Inhalation	May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed.
Skin	May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Causes skin irritation.
Eyes	Causes serious eye irritation.

Signs and symptoms of exposure

To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Additional Information

RTECS: CU8993000

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4. Mobility in soil



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version: 1.0

 Date written: 31st March 2015

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Name	2-Picoline Borane
Product Catalogue Name	LT-PB-96
CAS-No:	3999-38-0
Company:	Ludger Ltd Culham Science Centre Abingdon Oxford OX14 3EB
Telephone:	01865 408554
Emergency Telephone:	01865 408554
Email:	info@ludger.com

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]

Substances, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases (Category 2)

Skin irritation (Category 2)

Eye irritation (Category 2)

Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure (Category 3)

2.2 Label elements



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

H261 In contact with water, releases flammable gas.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statement(s)

P231+P232 Handle under inert gas. Protect from moisture.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.

P422 Store contents under inert gas.

2.3 Other hazard information:

No supplemental hazard statements.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms: 2-picoline borane complex
2-Methylpyridine borane complex

Formula: $C_6H_{10}NB$
Molecular Weight: 106.96 g/mol

Component		Concentration
Name	2-picoline borane complex	100%
CAS-No.	3999-38-0	

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Advice

Consult a physician if exposure causes ill effects and if in any doubt. Show this safety data sheet to the physician/ first responder in attendance.

If Ingested

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth well with water.

If skin is exposed

Wash area well with soap and water. Consult a physician.

If eyes are exposed

Rinse well with plenty of water for at 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If inhaled

Move the person into fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labeling (see section 2.2)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No Data available

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use a dry chemical extinguisher, as it is the only suitable extinguishing media.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), Borane/ boron oxides.

5.3 Advice for fire fighters

Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if necessary.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation in work areas. Evacuate personnel to safe areas to avoid breathing dust.

6.6 Environmental Precautions

Do not let the product enter the drains.

6.7 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Carefully sweep up the spill without creating any dust. Contain the collected material in a sealed suitable container, to await disposal. **DO NOT USE WATER IN THE CLEANING PROCESS.**

6.4 Reference to other sections

Please refer to section 13 for disposal of product and spills.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Keep away from sources of ignition.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dark place. Keep the container tightly closed in a dry well ventilated place.

7.3 Specific end uses

No data available

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

8.4 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good laboratory and safety practice. Wash hands before entering the laboratory and at the end of the workday/ when finished handling the material.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye / face protection

Safety glasses. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166 (EU).

Skin protection

Handle wearing gloves. Gloves must be inspected before use. Use proper glove removal technique (without the glove touching the skin) to avoid skin contact with the product. Dispose of contaminated gloves as chemical dry waste in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry the hands. Gloves must satisfy the specifications of EU directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Body Protection

Laboratory coat or other types of body covering suitable for use in a laboratory.

Respiratory protection

When used under an operational fume hood no special protection is required. If required use respirators and components tested and approved under government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Required level for nuisance exposure P98 (US) or P1 (EU EN 143), higher levels of protection OV/AG/P99 (US) or ABEK-P2 (EU EN 143).

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Form: Solid
Odour	Colour: White
Odour threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Freezing/Melting Point	Melting point/ range: 44 - 46°C – lit.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
Flash Point	100°C – closed cup
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability	No data available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Vapour Pressure	No data available
Relative Density	No data available
Solubility in water and solvents (mg/l)	No data available
Partition coefficient: n- Octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidising properties	No data available

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts violently with water.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Exposure to moisture.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products - No data available

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

STOT-single exposure

Inhalation – May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard.

No data available

Signs and symptoms of exposure

To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Additional Information

RTECS: Not available

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**12.1 Toxicity**

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

Contact a licensed waste disposal service to collect/dispose of any waste material. Company should be advised to the nature of the substance, Highly Flammable.

Contaminated packaging

Treat as an unopened/ unused product.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**14.1 UN Number**

ADR/RID: 2813

IMDG: 2813

IATA: 2813

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: WATER-REACTIVE SOLID, N.O.S. (2-Picoline borane complex)

IMDG: WATER-REACTIVE SOLID, N.O.S. (2-Picoline borane complex)

IATA: Water-reactive solid, n.o.s. (2-Picoline borane complex)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 4.3

IMDG: 4.3

IATA: 4.3

14.4 Packing group

ADR/RID: II

IMDG: II

IATA: II

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG Marine pollutant: No

IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

No data available

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This safety data sheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

No data available

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No data available

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

The advice offered is derived from the current available information on the hazardous materials in this product and its component(s). Consideration has been made regarding the quantities offered in the pre-dispensed container. The advice offered is, therefore, not all-inclusive nor should it be taken as the descriptive of the compound generally.