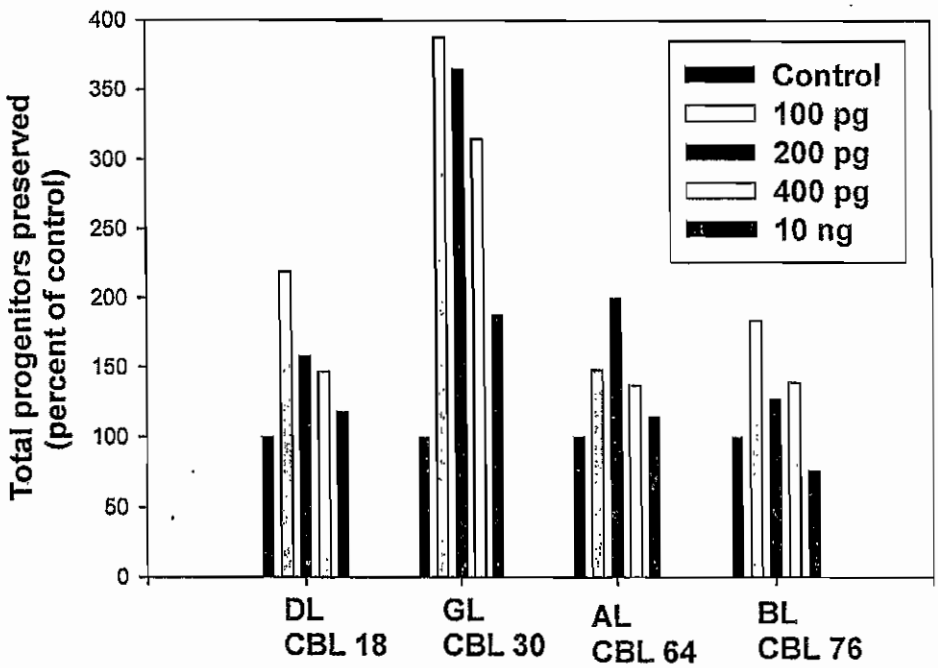
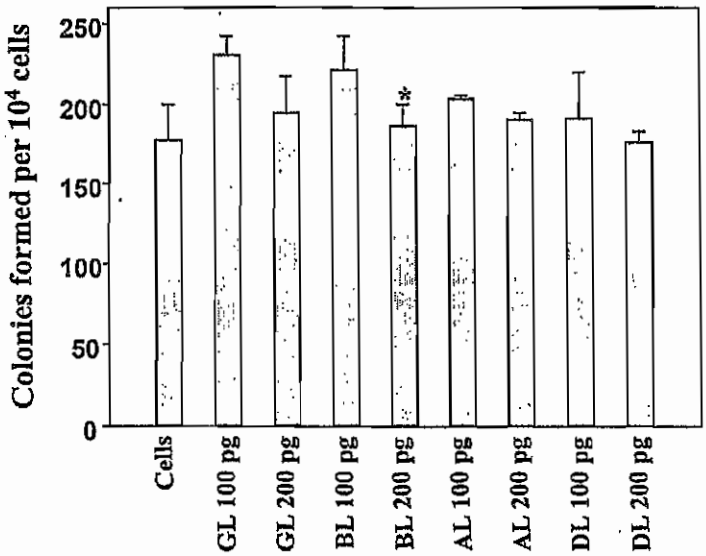


Fig 1: Mannose specific lectins DL, GL, AL and BL preserve HSPC for 10 days in liquid culture.CD34$^+$ cells were incubated with various concentrations of lectins as indicated and the cells were then subjected to CFU assays. The colonies were scored for the presence of CFU-GM, CFU-GEMM and BFU-E. The data represented in this figure are expressed as total progenitors preserved as percent of control cells.

A



B

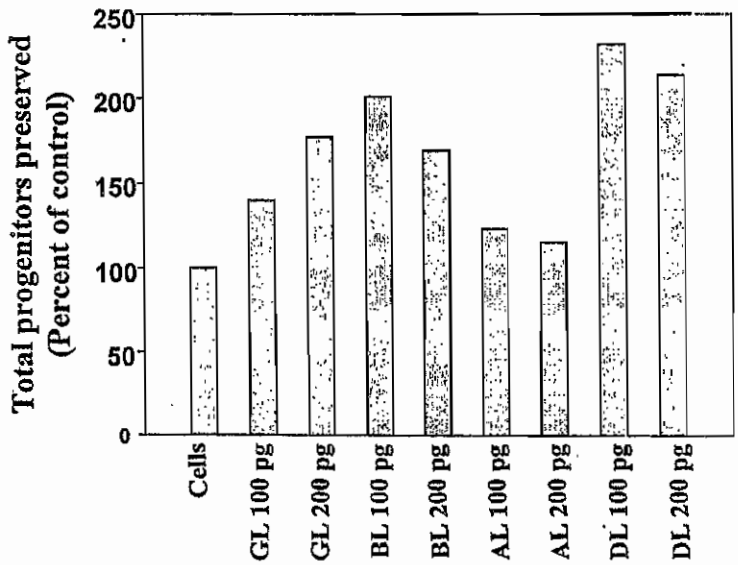


Fig 2: Comparative efficacy of GL, BL, AL and DL on $CD34^+$ cells isolated from the same sample. A: CFU generated /1X10^4 $CD34^+$ cells after 10 days incubation with or without lectins B: Total number of progenitors preserved expressed as percent of control.

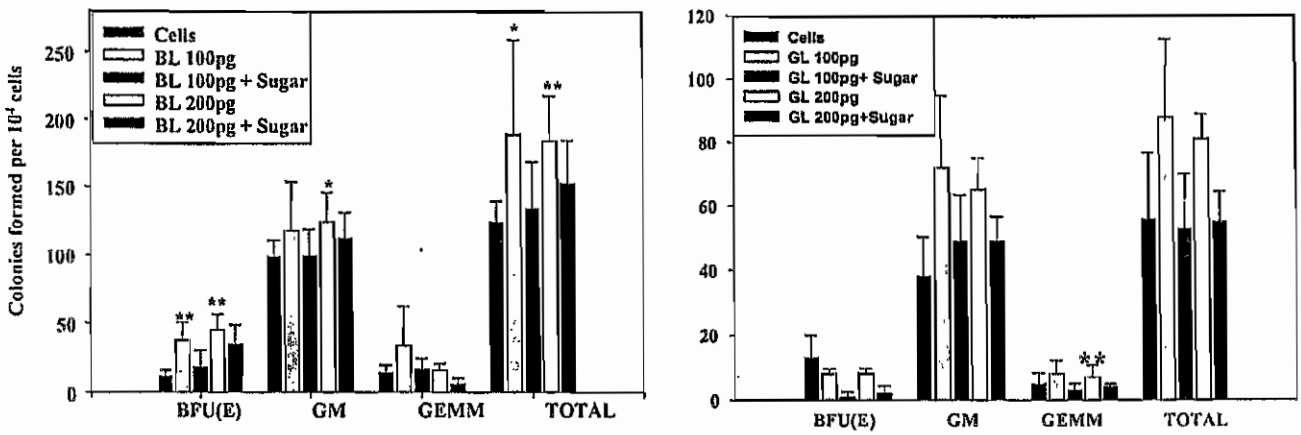


Fig 3: Specificity of lectin action: Use of specific sugar Methyl α Mannoside (20mM) in the incubation medium along with lectin abrogates the preservation effect. $CD34^+$ cells were incubated with or without lectins for 10 days in the presence of absence of 20 mM Methyl α Mannoside. The recovered cells were subjected to standard colony formation assays and the colonies were scored at 14 days.
A: Experiment with BL. B: Experiment with GL (* $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.001$)

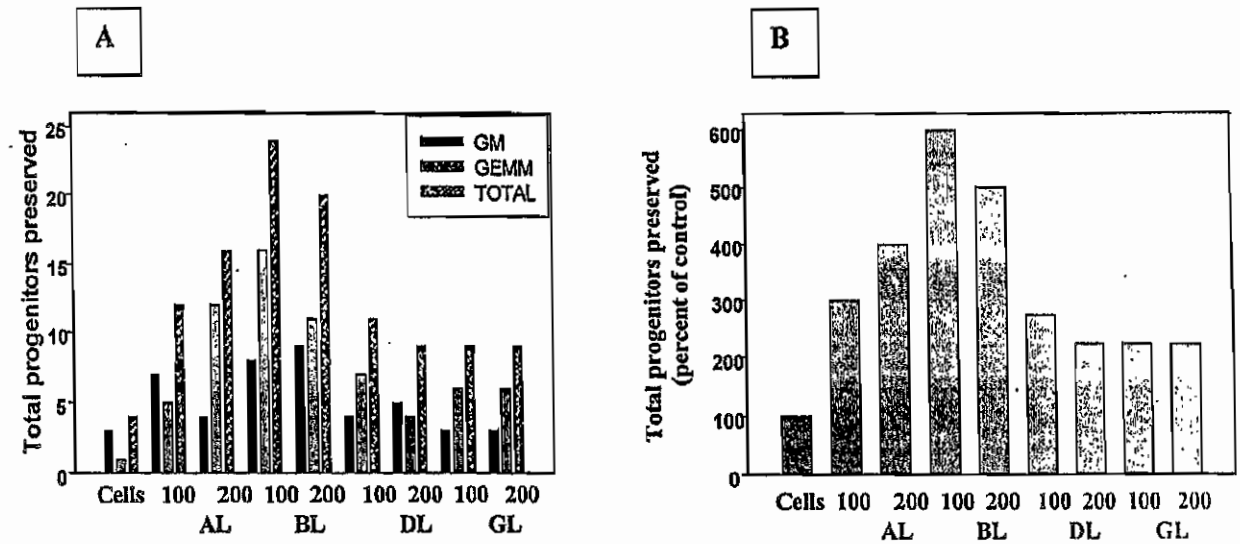


Fig 4: AL, BL, DL and GL preserve primitive cells giving rise to LTC-IC. $CD34^+$ cells were incubated for 30 days with 100 and 200 pg/ml of all lectins and the surviving cells were seeded on irradiated M210B4. The cultures were maintained for 5 weeks by demi-defoliation. Both adherent and non-adherent cells were pooled and assayed for colony formation.

A: Total number of LTC-IC preserved in $CD34^+$ cells incubated with AL, BL, DL and GL for 30 days of incubation.

B: Data in A expressed as percent of control.