

## Product information

<b>Antibody name:</b>	anti-aflatoxin M1
<b>Product number:</b>	A15A-2
<b>Quantity:</b>	1 ml
<b>Clonality/purity:</b>	polyclonal antibodies
<b>Host:</b>	rabbit
<b>Immunogen:</b>	aflatoxin M1 conjugated to BSA
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user. Other applications not tested.
<b>Specificity:</b>	Reacts with aflatoxin M1 (100%). Weak crossreaction with aflatoxin B1 (2%), aflatoxin B2 (0.4%), aflatoxin G1 (0.4%), aflatoxin G2 (0.1%)
<b>Storage buffer:</b>	Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2; 0.05% Sodium Azide (NaN <sub>3</sub> )
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at +4°C up to one month or in aliquots at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Description:</b>	Aflatoxins are naturally occurring mycotoxins that are produced by many species of <i>Aspergillus</i> . Aflatoxins are toxic and among the most carcinogenic substances known. After entering the body, aflatoxins are metabolized by the liver to a reactive intermediate, aflatoxin M <sub>1</sub> , an epoxide. Aflatoxin-producing members of <i>Aspergillus</i> are common and widespread in nature. They can colonize and contaminate grain before harvest or during storage. Crops which are frequently affected include cereals (maize, sorghum, pearl millet, rice, wheat), oilseeds (peanut, soybean, sunflower, cotton), spices (chile peppers, black pepper, coriander, turmeric, ginger), and tree nuts (almond, pistachio, walnut, coconut, brazil nut). The toxin can also be found in the milk of animals which are fed contaminated feed.
<b>Related products:</b>	the antibodies are available in the form of ELISA-tests and immunosticks for rapid sample preparation. Please, contact us for information on these products.

*For research purposes only*