

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850 UNITED STATES Phone: +1-888-267-4436 Fax: +1-301-340-8606 techsupport@origene.com

OriGene Technologies GmbH

32052 Herford GERMANY Phone: +49-5221-34606-0 Fax: +49-5221-34606-11 info-de@origene.com

Schillerstr. 5

AM06105SU-N Monoclonal Antibody to Ractopamine - Ascites

Quantity: 0.1 ml

Background: Ractopamine is a phenolethanolamine β-adrenoceptor agonist that is used for the

improvement of weight gain, carcass leanness and feed efficiency in pigs. It has been known for years that ractopamine enhances growth in meat animals by repartitioning nutrients. This means that the nutrients that the animal consumes in its feed are shifted away from being stored as fat and are instead used in lean tissue production. This shift occurs as the animal reaches the top of its growth curve and lean tissue production drops off and fat deposition increases. Fat levels also appear to decrease, due to an increase in lypolysis (fat breakdown). Using the ractopamine monoclonal antibody, it is possible to detect ractopamine and other agonists in urine, muscle and

liver both rapidly and with accuracy.

Host / Isotype: Mouse / IgG

Clone: Rac1

Immunogen: Rac-OVA.

Format: State: Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Applications: ELISA: 1/10000.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and

should be determined by the user.

Specificity: This antibody reacts to Ractopamine.

Storage: Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for

longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General Readings: 1. Knaus UG, Heyworth PG, Evans T, Curnutte JT, Bokoch GM. Regulation of phagocyte

oxygen radical production by the GTP-binding protein Rac 2. Science. 1991 Dec

6;254(5037):1512-5. PubMed PMID: 1660188.

2. Diekmann D, Brill S, Garrett MD, Totty N, Hsuan J, Monfries C, et al. Bcr encodes a GTPase-activating protein for p21rac. Nature. 1991 May 30;351(6325):400-2. PubMed

PMID: 1903516.