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
Schillerstr. 5
32052 Herford
GERMANY
Phone: +49-5221-34606-0
Fax: +49-5221-34606-11
info-de@origene.com

AM10210BT-N Monoclonal Antibody to Ochratoxin-A - Biotin

Quantity: 0.2 ml

Background: Ochratoxin A is a non-ribosomal peptide synthetase; it is a polyketide-derived dihydroiso-coumarin moiety linked through the 12-carboxy group to phenylalanine. Ochratoxin A is the most important and most commonly occurring of a structurally related group of compounds. It is produced by some species of Aspergillus, such as A. ochraceus, mainly in tropical regions, and by Penicillium verrucosum, a common storage fungus in temperate areas such as Canada, eastern and north western Europe and parts of South America.Ochratoxin A is a potent toxin affecting mainly the kidneys, in which it can cause both acute and chronic lesions, whereas its dechloro derivative, ochratoxin B, is non-toxic. A nephrotoxic effect has been demonstrated in all mammalian species.

Host / Isotype: Mouse / IgG3

Clone: 4F3g2

Immunogen: BSA-Ochratoxin-A

Format:
State: Liquid purified IgG fraction
Purification: Affinity Chromatography on Protein A
Buffer System: PBS, pH 7.4 50% Glycerol 50%
Preservatives: 0.02% Thiomersal
Stabilizers: 1% BSA
Label: Biotin

Applications:
ELISA: 1/2000-1/10000.
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Specificity:
Reacts with Ochratoxin-A.
Does not cross react with Ochratoxin-B

Storage:
Store the antibody (in aliquots) at -20°C.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General Readings:
1. Vidal JC, Bonel L, Ezquerra A, Duato P, Castillo JR. An electrochemical immunosensor for ochratoxin A determination in wines based on a monoclonal antibody and paramagnetic microbeads. Anal Bioanal Chem. 2012 Jun;403(6):1585-93. doi: 10.1007/s00216-012-5951-5. Epub 2012 Apr 2. PubMed PMID: 22466259.