

AP09758PU-N**Polyclonal Antibody to Methamphetamine (p) - Ig Fraction****Alternate names:**

METH

Quantity:

0.1 ml

Concentration:

9.72 mg/ml (U.V. abs @ 280nm) (lot specific).

Background:

Amphetamines are synthetic drugs, which cause powerful CNS stimulation resulting in euphoric effects similar to that of cocaine. They can also cause increased alertness, self-confidence and the ability to concentrate(1, 2). They are potent sympathomimetic agents with a range of therapeutic applications, for example they can be used to treat mild depression, obesity, narcolepsy and certain behavioural disorders in children(1, 3). Isomeric forms of amphetamine and methamphetamine exist and the D-isomer (dextroamphetamine) is four times as potent as the L-isomer(2). MDMA is one of the most common amphetamine analogues on the illicit market. It was previously used as an adjunct to psychotherapy but it was placed on the schedule of controlled substances in 1988. Despite this, it still remains very popular as a recreational drug. MDMA is metabolised to MDA, another drug known for its central stimulant properties (2, 4).

Host / Isotype:

Sheep / IgG

Immunogen:

Methamphetamine (p)-BSA

Format:**State:** Liquid Ig fraction prepared by Caprylic Acid and Ammonium Sulphate precipitation procedures**Buffer System:** 20mM Phosphate, 150mM Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**Preservatives:** 0.09% Sodium Azide**Applications:****ELISA:** 2.5 µg/ml.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Specificity:

This antibody recognizes Methamphetamine (p).

Storage:

Upon receipt, store undiluted (in aliquots) at -20°C.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General Readings:

1. Lee MR, Yu SC, Lin CL, Yeh YC, Chen YL, Hu SH. Solid-phase extraction in amphetamine and methamphetamine analysis of urine. *J Anal Toxicol.* 1997 Jul-Aug;21(4):278-82. PubMed PMID: 9248944.
2. Wild D. (ed), *The Immunoassay Handbook*, second edition, Nature Publishing Group, London, Basingstoke, New York, 2001, 783-788.
3. Urine testing for drugs of abuse. *NIDA Res Monogr.* 1986;73:1-114. PubMed PMID: 3127715.
4. Cody JT. Detection of D,L-amphetamine, D,L-methamphetamine, and illicit amphetamine analogs using diagnostic products corporation's amphetamine and methamphetamine radioimmunoassay. *J Anal Toxicol.* 1990 Sep-Oct;14(5):321-4. PubMed PMID: 1979827.