

## Product datasheet

# Anti-Aflatoxin B1 antibody [AFA-1] ab1017

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-Aflatoxin B1 antibody [AFA-1]
<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal [AFA-1] to Aflatoxin B1
<b>Host species</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody recognizes Aflatoxin B1. The cross reactivity with other Aflatoxins has not been verified yet.
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> ELISA
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified Aflatoxin B1
<b>General notes</b>	Abcam is committed to meeting high standards of ethical manufacturing and has decided to discontinue this product by June 2019 as it has been generated by the ascites method. We are sorry for any inconvenience this may cause.

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	PBS, pH7.2
<b>Purity</b>	Protein G purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	AFA-1
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab1017** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use a concentration of 5 µg/ml.

## Target

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### Relevance

The aflatoxins are a group of closely related mycotoxins that are widely distributed in nature. The most important of the group is aflatoxin B1 (AFB1), which has a range of biological activities, including acute toxicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity and carcinogenicity. In order for AFB1 to exert its effects, it must be converted to its reactive epoxide by the action of the mixed function mono-oxygenase enzyme systems (cytochrome P450-dependent) in the tissues (in particular, the liver) of the affected animal. This epoxide is highly reactive and can form derivatives with several cellular macromolecules, including DNA, RNA and protein. Cytochrome P450 enzymes may additionally catalyse the hydroxylation (to AFQ1 and AFM1) and demethylation (to AFP1) of the parent AFB1 molecule, resulting in products less toxic than AFB1. Conjugation of AFB1 to glutathione (mediated by glutathione S-transferase) and its subsequent excretion is regarded as an important detoxification pathway in animals. Aflatoxins are well recognized as a cause of liver cancer, but they have additional important toxic effects. Aflatoxin B1 is a potent hepatocarcinogenic and mutagenic mycotoxin of *Aspergillus flavus*.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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