**Product datasheet**

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

**Overview**

**Product name**  
Anti-Aflatoxin B1 antibody [AFA-1]

**Description**  
Mouse monoclonal [AFA-1] to Aflatoxin B1

**Host species**  
Mouse

**Specificity**  
This antibody recognizes Aflatoxin B1. The cross reactivity with other Aflatoxins has not been verified yet.

**Tested applications**  
Suitable for: ELISA

**Species reactivity**  
Reacts with: Species independent

**Immunogen**  
Purified Aflatoxin B1

**Properties**

**Form**  
Liquid

**Storage instructions**  
Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

**Storage buffer**  
PBS, pH7.2

**Purity**  
Ascites

**Purification notes**  
Purified from ascites.

**Clonality**  
Monoclonal

**Clone number**  
AFA-1

**Isotype**  
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.

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<th>Application</th>
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<td>ELISA</td>
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<td>Use a concentration of 5 µg/ml.</td>
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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. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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