abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Deoxynevalenol antibody ab42122

概述

产品名称	Anti-Deoxynevalenol**抗体**
描述	**兔多克隆抗体**to Deoxynevalenol
宿主	Rabbit
特异性	Reacts specifically with Deoxynivalenol mycotoxin.
经测试应用	**适用于:** ELISA
种属反应性	**与反应:** Species independent
免疫原	Chemical/ Small Molecule corresponding to Deoxynevalenol conjugated to bovine serum albumin.
常规说明	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
存储溶液	Constituent: Whole serum
纯度	Whole antiserum
克隆	**多克隆**
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee	**Abpromise™承诺保证使用**ab42122**于以下的**经测试应用

"应用说明"**部分 下显示的**仅为**推荐的起始稀释度**;实际**最佳的稀释度**/浓度应**由使用者检定。**

应用	Ab评论	说明
ELISA		1/200 - 1/5000.

靶标

相关性

Deoxynivalenol (DON, vomitoxin) is a type B trichothecene, an epoxy-sesquiter-penoid. This mycotoxin occurs predominantly in grains such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, and maize, and less often in rice, sorghum, and triticale. DON is rather a mild toxin compared to other toxins which can form in grains and forages. Reduced feed intake, and the accompanying decrease in performance, are the only symptoms of DON toxicity livestock producers will likely encounter. This response to DON appears to occur through the central nervous system. DON belongs to a class of mycotoxins (tricothecenes) which are strong protein inhibitors. Inhibition of protein synthesis following exposure to DON causes the brain to increase its uptake of the amino acid tryptophan and, in turn, its synthesis of serotonin. Increased levels of serotonin are believed to be responsible for the anorexic effects of DON and other tricothecenes. Irritation of the gastrointestinal tract may also play a role in reducing feed intake.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit **https://www.abcam.cn/abpromise** or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors