

TRANSIA[®] PLATE

Aflatoxin M1

Easy sample preparation
Unique limit of quantification of 5 ppt
Accurate results



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Results. Right Now.

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Food and feed contaminated with aflatoxins is a growing global concern as these substances are known to be acutely toxic in humans and animals. In the EU the limit for the presence of Aflatoxin M1 has been set at 50 ppt in milk and milk powders and 25 ppt in infant foods. Aflatoxin M1 is stable through normal milk processing methods such as pasteurization, and can be present in the final product. Food laboratories are testing an increasing number of raw materials and finished products for Aflatoxin M1. The extensive aflatoxin testing process calls for an efficient screening method to suit a variety of milk based matrices.

TRANSIA[®] PLATE AFLATOXIN M1

TRANSIA[®] PLATE Aflatoxin M1 is optimised to provide rapid and reliable screening of Aflatoxin M1 in small to large series of food samples. The assay is easy to perform, no extraction step is needed for milk, and easy methanol extraction is performed for cheese samples, which ensures a high recovery of Aflatoxin M1. The user friendly method consists of an ELISA in a microtitre plate with divisible strips. The reagents are added directly to the wells – no mixing or dilution of the reagents is required.

This method enables the quantitative analysis of up to 42 samples in duplicate. All the reagents needed for detection are included in the test kit.

TEST MATRICES

- Milk
- Milk Powder
- Cheese

ORDERING INFORMATION:
MY0805, TRANSIA PLATE Aflatoxin M1,
1 plate, divisible strips

TECHNICAL ADVANTAGES

- Accurate screening from 5 to 100 ppt
- Ready-to-use reagents and standards
- Easy sample preparation

FINANCIAL ADVANTAGES

- Rapid and reliable quality control of raw materials (less than 3 hrs)
- Screening of large series of samples in a short time
- No expensive equipment required

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVANTAGES

- No hazardous organic/chlorinated solvents required
- Minimal consumption of plastics

SPECIAL APPLICATIONS

Automated test procedure using TRANSIA Elisamatic II or T4U, with walk-away comfort.

Aflatoxin M1

The most important aflatoxin-producing moulds are *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus*. High temperatures and dry conditions favour the growth of these fungi. Aflatoxins are therefore found primarily in crops grown in regions with a warm climate. Aflatoxins are stable compounds and are not affected by normal heating. Aflatoxin M1 is the hydroxylated metabolite of Aflatoxin B1 and may be found in milk or milk products obtained from livestock that have ingested contaminated feed. The clinical effects include oedema, immuno-suppressive effects, serious liver damage and liver cancer. High dosages of aflatoxins are also known to be fatal to humans.

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