

# TRANSIA<sup>®</sup> PLATE

Fumonisin

*User-friendly  
Specific for B1, B2 and B3  
Analysis in less than 20 minutes*



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# TRANSIA<sup>®</sup> PLATE

## Fumonisin

Fumonisin are toxic substances and have been shown to cause acute toxicity in farm animals. They are also suspected of being carcinogenic to both humans and animals. Contamination in food and feed occurs all over the world and is especially frequent in corn and corn-based products. Corn can, in fact, be almost universally contaminated by fumonisin. However, the amounts present can vary between years and regions and even within fields. Due to their frequent occurrence and severe clinical effects, it is important to have a rapid and efficient method for screening raw materials used for feed and food production.

### TRANSIA PLATE FUMONISINS

TRANSIA PLATE Fumonisin is a rapid and sensitive method suitable for the screening of large series of samples. The method includes easy sample preparation, which allows the extracted samples to be applied directly in the following two-step immunoassay without any derivatisations or dilutions. The analysis can be performed within 20 minutes and offers reproducible and accurate results within the range from 0.3 to 6 ppm.

### TEST MATRICES

- Corn/maize
- Wheat
- Barley
- Oats
- Almonds

**ORDERING INFORMATION:**  
MY0802, 1 plate, divisible strips

### TECHNICAL ADVANTAGES

- Ready-to-use reagents and standards
- Detection of fumonisin B1, B2 and B3
- Direct reading from the standard curve

### FINANCIAL ADVANTAGES

- Flexible format – microtitre plate with divisible strips
- Efficient – allows screening of large series of samples
- Time-saving – the same extraction protocol is used for other Raisio Diagnostics mycotoxin tests, which allows multiple screening.

#### ***Fumonisin***

Fumonisin are a group of mycotoxins produced by several species of the *Fusarium* fungi. More than 28 fumonisin analogues have been isolated. Of these, only fumonisin B1, B2 and B3 have been found on any significant level in natural samples and fumonisin B1 normally accounts for 70-80% of the contamination. High fumonisin levels are found in conjunction with hot, dry weather, followed by high humidity during pre-harvest and harvest periods. Corn is the grain most commonly contaminated, although high levels can also be found in wheat and barley for example. Fumonisin B1 appears to be eliminated rapidly in many animal species, although a small amount seems to be retained in the liver and kidney, inducing chronic toxicity. Severe effects are noticed mainly in the lungs of pigs and in the brains of horses.

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