
Aflatoxin M1 Residue Rapid Test Strip (Milk)

Cat. No.:DTS026

Pkg.Size:40T

Intended use

The Rapid Aflatoxin M1 Test is a qualitative one-step competitive inhibition immunoassay for the detection of aflatoxin. It detects the presence of aflatoxin M1 at 0.2 ng/ml or higher in milk samples by utilizing highly specific reactions between antibodies and aflatoxin M1 in milk samples.

General Description

Aflatoxin is a potent liver toxin known to cause cancer in animals. In swine, aflatoxin can cause reduced weight gain, reduced Abraxislity to resist diseases, hepatitis and death. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has established action levels of 20 parts per billion (ppb) for grain and feed products, and 0.5 ppb for milk. Grain, feed, or milk containing aflatoxin at or above these levels cannot be sold for food or feed in interstate sales.

Principle Of The Test

Competitive assays are primarily used for testing small molecules. If Aflatoxin M1 are present in the sample it will therefore bind with the conjugate and will be labelled. As the sample migrates along the membrane and reaches the capture zone an excess of labelled antibody will bind to the immobilised antigen so that no visible line is produced. The bound conjugate will then bind to the antibodies in the control zone producing a visible control line. A single control line on the membrane is a positive result. Two visible lines in the capture and control zones is a negative result. However, if an excess of unlabelled Aflatoxin M1 are not present, a weak line may be produced in the capture zone, indicating an inconclusive result.

Reagents And Materials Provided

Aflatoxin M1 Residue Rapid Test Device: 40 devices

Product Introduction: 1 copy

Microporous Board

Materials Required But Not Supplied

1. Micropipette
2. Incubator

Storage

Store at 15-25°C, DO NOT FREEZE or use beyond the expiration date. The shelf life is 12 months.

Assay Steps

1. Read the instructions carefully before experiment. Bring the test kit and samples to room temperature. Milk samples should be fully liquid without any agglomeration and deposition.
2. Take 200ul of the test samples into Microporous board, mix the sample with the reagent in the wells completely. Then Incubate for 3 min at 40°C.
3. Remove the Residue Rapid Test Devices from sealed pouch.
4. Insert the test strips into the wells.

5. Incubate for 3 min at 40°C again. Take out the strip; judge the result according to Part "Interpretation of Results".

Quality Control

Procedural control is applied. A purplish red band appears in the control region (C), which is also the reference region (R) that is for internal procedure control. It ensures efficiency and correct procedure technique.

Control standard is not supplied in this device. Proper laboratory practice is the confirmation of the test procedure and test performance.

Interpretation of Results

NEGATIVE:

Two lines are visible and the Test Line (T) is the same as or darker than the Control Line (C), which also is the Reference Line (R). This indicates that the sample is negative.

POSITIVE:

The Test Line (T) is lighter than the Control Line (C) or no purplish red band appears in T line indicating that the sample is positive.

INVALID:

Reference Line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for an invalid result. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new test device. Stop using the test kit immediately if the problem is not solved and contact your local distributor.

Precautions

1. Please do the assay following the instruction, don not touch the membrane of the strip.
2. Please seal the bottle after taking out required strips.
3. This strip is used for only once; please do not use it repeatedly.

Limitations

1. The Aflatoxin M1 Residue Rapid Test Device is only a preliminary analytical result. A secondary analytical method must be taken for confirmation. Gas or liquid chromatography and mass spectrometry method (GC/LC/MS) is preferred.
2. The Aflatoxin M1 Residue Rapid Test Device is a qualitative screening assay and cannot test the Aflatoxin M1 concentration in the specimen.
3. Technical or procedural errors, as well as other interfering substance in the specimen may cause falseness.