

Mycotoxin Testing Made Easy | Hygiena Helica ELISA Kits

Mycotoxins are toxic substances naturally produced by fungi (molds) that may contaminate agricultural commodities. They pose health hazards to humans and animals, affecting an estimated 25% of the world's crops. Mycotoxins are most likely to occur in grain or feed grown when environmental conditions of temperature and humidity are favorable for the growth of specific fungi. Some fungi favor heat, high moisture, and humidity; while others favor cool, wet climates. Most toxic fungi attack plants in the field, while some others proliferate in grain or feed during storage. These fungi result in a variety of dangerous mycotoxins, some of which are known carcinogens.

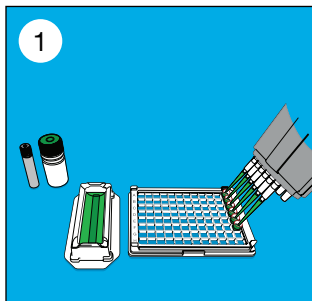
More than 100 countries have established regulations for mycotoxins in food and feed. A good quality management program requires a fast decision whether goods fulfill their quality criteria, by quick analysis to draw these conclusions. Rapid test kits are an essential and efficient tool for determining the level of mycotoxins in a sample. Hygiena offers competitive enzyme-linked immunoassays intended for the quantitative detection of mycotoxins in feed, grain, nuts, and grain by-products.



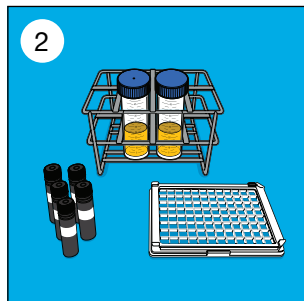
Product Highlights

- Rapid and highly sensitive kits
- Results in 30 - 90minutes
- Cost-effective and user-friendly tests
- One year stability and reproducibility of results
- Easy to follow instructions
- Color-coded reagents in convenient, easy to use vials
- No clean up column required

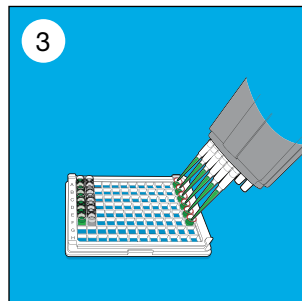
Catalog No.	Product	Description
981AFL01LM-96 Low Matrix	Total Aflatoxins Low Matrix	grains, baby formula, oils, nuts, spices, animal feed
941AFL01G-96 (KIT5000)	MycoTox Total Aflatoxin ELISA	corn (including dent or field corn, corn meal, corn flour, cracked corn, corn grits or polenta, and corn screenings)
941AFL01AQ-96	MycoTox Total Aflatoxin Aqua ELISA	corn
941AFL01M-96	Total Aflatoxins (Rapid Format)	grains, cereals
981BAFL01LM-96 Low Matrix	Aflatoxin B1 Low Matrix	grains, baby formula, oils, nuts, spices, animal feed
941BAFL01B1-96	Aflatoxin B1 (Rapid Format)	grains, cereals
961AFLM01C-ULTRA-96	Aflatoxin M1	milk and dairy products
991AFLM01U-96 Low Matrix	Aflatoxin M1	urine
961AFLM01M-96 Low Matrix	Aflatoxin M1 Low Matrix (High Sensitivity)	milk and dairy products
941DON01M-96	Deoxynivalenol (DON)	grains, cereals, animal feed
951FUM01C-96	Fumonisin	maize
951FUM01U-96	Fumonisin (Quantitative)	urine
961OCH01LM-96	Ochratoxin A Low Matrix (Universal)	coffee, cocoa, cocoa butter and spices, alcohol, serum, milk
981OCH01W-96 Low Matrix	Ochratoxin A Low Matrix (Qualitative)	wine, grape juice, grape must, licorice
951T201GF-96	T-2 Toxin (Quantitative)	cereals, animal feed
981ZEA01LM-96 Low Matrix	Zearalenone Low Matrix (Quantitative)	cereals, animal feed



1
Add Conjugate to mixing wells.

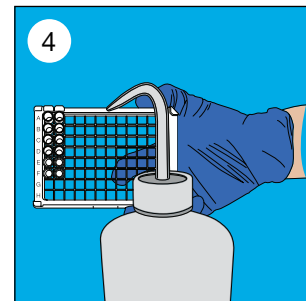


2
Add standards and samples to mixing wells.

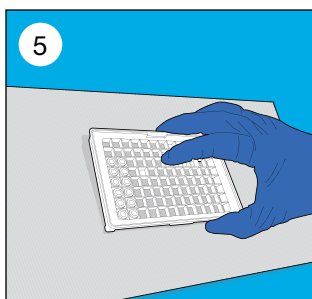


3
A. Use multichannel pipettor to mix by pipetting up and down, then transfer the standards and samples to the appropriate antibody coated wells.

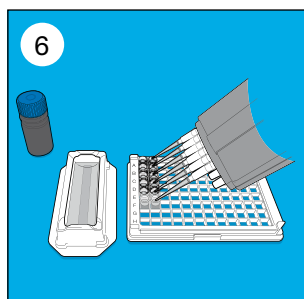
B. Incubate at room temperature.



4
Decant the contents from the microwells into a discard basin. Wash the wells by filling with wash buffer, then decant the buffer into the discard basin. Repeat for 5 washes.

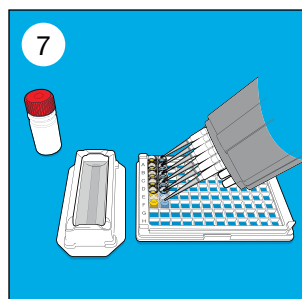


5
Tap the wells (face down) on a layer of absorbent paper to remove residual wash buffer.



6
A. Add substrate to each well.

B. Cover and incubate.



7
A. Stop reaction by adding stop solution. The color will change to yellow.

B. Read with microplate reader.