

Biotin Conjugated Anti-Malachite green Antibody [E0-A4]

EM1701-30



Product Type:	Mouse monoclonal IgG1, primary antibodies
Applications:	ELISA
Clone number:	E0-A4

Description: Malachite green is an organic compound that is used as a dye stuff and controversially as an antimicrobial in aquaculture. Malachite green is traditionally used as a dye for materials such as silk, leather, and paper. Despite its name the dye is not prepared from the mineral malachite, and the name just comes from the similarity of color. Numerous niche applications exploit the intense color of Malachite green. It is used as a biological stain for microscopic analysis of cell biology and tissue samples. In 1992, Canadian authorities determined that eating fish contaminated with malachite green posed a significant health risk. Malachite green was classified a Class II Health Hazard.

Conjugate: Biotin-conjugated

Immunogen: Malachite green linked to BSA

Recommended Dilutions:
ELISA 1:5,000-1:10,000

Storage Buffer: 1*PBS (pH7.4).

Storage Instruction: Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein G affinity purified.

Hangzhou Huaan Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Orders:0086-571-88062880

Technical:0086-571-89986345

Service mail:support@huabio.cn

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Images

**Fig1:** 1. High specificity

Due to their recognition of only one epitope, mAbs are best known for their high specificity. Producing highly specific monoclonal antibodies supplies researchers with the benefits of improved target identification and less background signal.

2. Batch-to-batch reproducibility

Since a monoclonal antibody is made by cloning a unique white blood cell. All subsequent products developed from this antibody trace back to its original, unique parent cell. This makes for great batch-to-batch reproducibility.

3. Guaranteed long term supply

Hybridoma serves as a continuous source of monoclonal antibody.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Peng W et al. Molecular recognition of malachite green by hemoglobin and their specific interactions: insights from in silico docking and molecular spectroscopy. *Mol Biosyst* 10(1):138-48 (2014).
2. Ashok V et al. Determination of adulteration of malachite green in green pea and some prepared foodstuffs by micellar liquid chromatography. *J AOAC Int* 97(5):1387-92 (2014).

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