Anti-Clenbuterol Antibody [PSH0-01]

HA721229



Product Type: Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies

Applications: ELISA
Clone number: PSH0-01

Description: Clenbuterol is a sympathomimetic amine used by sufferers of breathing disorders as a

decongestant and bronchodilator. People with chronic breathing disorders such as asthma use this as a bronchodilator to make breathing easier. Clenbuterol is pharmacological similarities to epinephrine and salbutamol, but its effects are more potent and longer-lasting as a stimulant and thermogenic drug. It is commonly used for smooth muscle-relaxant properties as a bronchodilator and tocolytic. Use over the recommended dose of about 120 µg can cause muscle tremors, headache, dizziness, and gastric irritation. Persons self-administering the drug for weight loss or to improve athletic performance have experienced nausea, vomiting, diaphoresis, palpitations, tachycardia, and myocardial infarction. Clenbuterol is not an ingredient of any therapeutic drug approved by the US Food and Drug Administration[citation needed] and is now banned for IOC-tested athletes. A common misconception about Clenbuterol is that it has anabolic properties, and can increase muscle mass when used in higher dosages. Use of the drug may be confirmed by detecting its presence in semen or urine. This antibody [PSH0-01] cross-reacts with albuterol and

Ractopamine.

Immunogen: Clenbuterol-OVA

Recommended Dilutions:

ELISA 1:5.000-1:20.000

Storage Buffer: PBS (pH7.4).

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

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.



Images

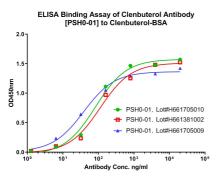


Fig1: Indirect ELISA analysis of Clenbuterol was performed by coating wells of a 96-well plate with 50 μl per well of Clenbuterol-BSA diluted in carbonate/bicarbonate buffer, at a concentration of 1 μg/mL overnight at 4° C. Wells of the plate were washed, blocked with 1% BSA blocking buffer, and incubated with 100 μl per well of Clenbuterol monoclonal antibody serial diluted starting from a concentration of 20 μg/ml for 1 hours at room temperature. The plate was washed and incubated with 50 μl per well of an HRP-conjugated goat anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:15,000 for one hour at room temperature. Detection was performed using an Ultra TMB Substrate for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark. The reaction was stopped with sulfuric acid and absorbances were read on a spectrophotometer at 450 nm.

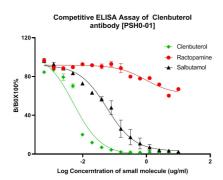


Fig2: Competitive ELISA analysis of Clenbuterol / Salbutamol/ Ractopamine was performed by coating wells of a 96-well plate 50 well of Clenbuterol-BSA diluted in with μl per carbonate/bicarbonate buffer, at a concentration of 1 µg/mL overnight at 4°C. Wells of the plate were washed, blocked with 1% BSA blocking buffer, and incubated with 100 µl per well of Clenbuterol monoclonal antibody at concentration of 1 µg/mL with serial diluted Clenbuterol/Salbutamol/Ractopamine starting from a concentration of 10ug/ml for 1 hours at room temperature. The plate was washed and incubated with 50 µl per well of an HRPconjugated goat anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibody at a dilution of 1: 5,000 for one hour at room temperature. Detection was performed using an Ultra TMB Substrate for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark. The reaction was stopped with sulfuric acid and absorbances were read on a spectrophotometer at 450 nm.

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

Background References

- 1. Pluim BM, de Hon O, Staal JB, Limpens J, Kuipers H, Overbeek SE, et al. (January 2011). "β -Agonists and physical performance: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials". Sports Medicine. 41 (1): 39–57.
- 2. R. Baselt, Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man, 8th edition, Biomedical Publications, Foster City, CA, 2008, pp. 325–326.

