

product **AS11 1663**
STX | Saxitoxin, Serum (0.1ml)

product information

Background	Saxitoxin (STX) is a neurotoxin that acts as a selective sodium channel blocker and is naturally produced by certain species of marine dinoflagellates (<i>Alexandrium</i> sp., <i>Gymnodinium</i> sp., <i>Pyrodinium</i> sp.) and cyanobacteria (<i>Anabaena</i> sp., some <i>Aphanizomenon</i> spp., <i>Cylindrospermopsis</i> sp., <i>Lyngbya</i> sp., <i>Planktothrix</i> sp.). Ingestion of STX (usually through shellfish contaminated by toxic algal blooms) is responsible for the human illness known as paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP). Saxitoxin, one of the most potent natural toxins known, acts on the voltage-gated sodium channels of nerve cells, preventing normal cellular function and leading to paralysis.
Immunogen	<u>BSA</u> -conjugated saxitoxin
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity	Serum
Format	Liquid
Quantity	0.1 ml
Storage	Store at 4 °C up to one month or in aliquots at -20 °C for long time storage. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Tested applications	ELISA (ELISA)
Related products	AS11 1696 anti-saxitoxin, antibodies in serum format, larger pack size - 1 ml Secondary antibodies
Additional information	Contains 0.01% sodium azide as preservative.

Application information

Recommended dilution	The optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Confirmed reactivity	Toxin from marine dinoflagellates, cyanobacteria and mussels
Not reactive in	No confirmed exceptions from predicted reactivity are currently known.
Additional information	The term saxitoxin can also refer to the entire suite of related neurotoxins produced by these microorganisms, which include pure STX, neosaxitoxin (neoSTX), the gonyautoxins (GTX) and decarbamoylsaxitoxin (dcSTX). Manufactured by Antiprot.
Selected references	to be added when available