

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

## product information

<b>Background</b>	<b>Saxitoxin (STX)</b> 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.
<b>Immunogen</b>	<u>BSA</u> -conjugated saxitoxin
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Purity</b>	Serum
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Quantity</b>	0.1 ml
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4 °C up to one month or in aliquots at -20 °C for long time storage. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Tested applications</b>	ELISA (ELISA)
<b>Related products</b>	<a href="#">AS11 1696</a>   anti-saxitoxin, antibodies in serum format, larger pack size - 1 ml <a href="#">Secondary antibodies</a>
<b>Additional information</b>	Contains 0.01% sodium azide as preservative.

## Application information

<b>Recommended dilution</b>	The optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
<b>Confirmed reactivity</b>	Toxin from marine dinoflagellates, cyanobacteria and mussels
<b>Not reactive in</b>	No confirmed exceptions from predicted reactivity are currently known.
<b>Additional information</b>	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.
<b>Selected references</b>	to be added when available