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최 중
연구보고서

식품의 안전성 확보를 위한 첨단면역분석기술개발
Development of Advanced Immuno-Analytical Technology
for the Safety of Foods

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농 립 부

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I. :

II.

가

가

HPLC

가

radioimmunoassay

가
assay(ELISA)

enzyme-linked immunosorbent

가

(vomitoxin) (atrazine), (sulfamethazine)

- 1) (atrazine), (sulfamethazine) (vomitoxin)
- 2) hybridoma cell line
- 3)
- 4)
- 5) Immunoaffinity column
- 6) ELISA KIT
- 7)
- 8)

1.

가. (atrazine)

1) atrazine atrazine- hapten
BSA, OVA, KLH coating conjugate

2) (p3 × 63Ag8. v653) atrazine- BSA conjugate
BALB/c atrazine
hybridoma cell line

3) Hybridoma cell mouse
atrazine direct competitive ELISA
1Mℓ 0.05- 10ppb atrazine
simazine 11%
parathion, bromacil, ebntazone 2,4- D
atrazine ELISA 1

4) Immunoaffinity column atrazine
gel- (affi- gel 10) . Column
10Mℓ PBS 10Mℓ 10
Mℓ PBS 5Mℓ methanol column
atrazine . atarzine immunoaffinity column
92%

5) Atrazine ELISA kit
 . , 가 coating microtiter well 35 (12well/), 1000ppb
 atrazine (A), 1mg HRP 1Mℓ PBS HRP 100μℓ
 (B), 5Mℓ ABTS (C), 25Mℓ citrate buffer(D), 25Mℓ
 (E) .

6) 96 18
 atrazine atrazine

(sulfamethazine)

1) sulfamethazine hapten
 bovine serum albumin(BSA) ovalbumine(OVA)
 immunogen coating conjugate .

2) (p3 × 63Ag8. v653) sulfamethazine- BSA
 BALB/c cloning sulfamethazine
 hybridoma cell 3 ,
 hybridoma (SMT- 1- M5) mouse
 가 1: 100,000 가 .

3) sulfamethazine sulfamethazine
 penicillin G, streptomycin, chloramphenicol, gentamycin
 kanamycin
 가가 . sulfamethazine
 indirect competitive ELISA 50ppb- 10ppm
 sulfamethazine 가 .

4) Immunoaffinity column

sulfamethazine . Column 10Mℓ
PBS 10Mℓ 10Mℓ PBS
column 5Mℓ methanol column
sulfamethazine . Immunoaffinity column
ELISA HPLC
sulfamethazine 50.9%, 54.7% atrazine

5) Sulfamethazine

ELISA kit

가 coating microtiter well 35 (12well/), 10ppm
sulfamethazine (A), 5Mℓ ABTS (B),
sulfamethazine 5ml(C), 2 -HRP 5ml(D), 25Mℓ
citrate buffer(E), 25Mℓ (F) .

6)

54 26
sulfamethazine 2 0.37,
0.52ppm sulfamethazine .

(vomitoxin)

1)

vomitoxin
vomitoxin- HG- protein- conjugate , (p3 ×
63Ag8. v653) vomitoxin- BSA conjugate BALB/c
vomitoxin 4

- 2) Hybridoma vomitoxin
 , 3-acethylvomitoxin T-2 toxin 27%, 38%
 nivalenol, deacetoxyscipenol, zearalenone fumonisin
 . vomitoxin
 indirect competitive ELISA 50ppb-10ppm vomitoxin
 가 .
- 3) vomitoxin CNBr- actibated sepharose 4B
 immunoaffinity column .
 Column 10M ℓ PBS column washing
 loading , vomitoxin 10M ℓ 2
 vomitoxin 3M ℓ methanol .
 immunoaffinity column vomitoxin 90% .
- 4) Vomitoxin ELISA kit 30
 lset . coating,
 blocking microtiter well 35line(12well/line), vomitoxin 5M ℓ
 (10ppm: A), vomitoxin 5ml(C), 2 - HRP 5ml(D
), 25M ℓ citrate buffer(E), 25M ℓ (F) . , B, C
 -20 coating well A 4 , D, E
 .
- 5) 99 23
 vomitoxin . 가
 , 40.8% 가 1.16ppm
 vomitoxin , 30.4% 가 vomitoxin
 . 23 4 가
 vomitoxin , 0.71ppm 가
 .

6) ELISA

enzyme amplification method

, 5ppb 가 . Enzyme amplification
method vomitoxin vomitoxin
32- D- 3 1.21ug/ml 가 vomitoxin

2.

가

가

가

가

system

vitamin, , 가 , , .

SUMMARY

- . **Title** : Development of advanced immuno-analytical technology for the safety of foods.

. **Objects and Necessities of the Study**

The contamination of residual hazardous materials in foods including drinking water became a major environmental problem. The presence of hazardous materials such as residual pesticide, antibiotics and mycotoxin in groundwater, soil, foods and feeds is potentially hazardous to human and animal health. So many studies to decrease the risk of human exposure to those hazardous materials has been done. There is a need for more sensitive, rapid and accurate methods of hazardous material analysis. However, because only trace amounts of those are present in the sample, analysis of hazardous materials in foods becomes a difficult task. Nevertheless, rapid progress in the area of hazardous material analysis has been made during last few years. Simplified sample cleanup protocols and new chromatographic methods, especially HPLC and other chemical methods have been developed in recent years. These methods are too complicated or less sensitive and require elaborate equipments or extensive cleanup procedures prior to determination. To overcome there difficulties, attempts

were made to employ a radioimmunoassay, Which is sensitived specific for hazardous materials , but still possesses problems related to the disposal and storage of radioactive reagents. Recently a simpler alternative method, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA) has been introduced to the assay of hazardous materials in other countries including USA.

Since small molecules materials such as pesticide, antibiotics and mycotoxin can not be recognized by the immune system, the target compound must be attached to a large carrier protein to effect the immune response for the antibody production of the host animals. Recently, we also have studied to develop the rapid screening system including immunoassay of environmental residual, hazard materials such as mycotoxin and pesticides in food.

. Contents of the Study

In this study, we will attempt to develop a high advanced immunochemical technique for monitoring of residual hazardous materials including pesticide(atrazine), antibiotics(sulfamethazine) and mycotoxin(vomitoxin). For this purpose, we will conduct works as follows.

- 1) Synthesis of immunogen of hazardous materials including pesticide (atrazine), antibiotics(sulfamethazine) and mycotoxin(vomitoxin).
- 2) Development of hybridoma for the production of monoclonal antibodies
- 3) Mass production and purification of monoclonal antibodies.

- 4) Development of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.
- 5) Development of immunoaffinity column.
- 6) Development of experimental ELISA KIT
- 7) Development of monitoring system of hazardous materials
- 8) Application of that system to samplerbent assay

. Results of the study

1. Development of advanced immuno-analytical technology for the determination of pesticide, atrazine in foods.

- 1) For the production of monoclonal antibody, atrazine were first converted to atrazine-hapten. then it was conjugated to protein such as BSA, OVA and KLH for use as immunogen or coating conjugate.
- 2) Monoclonal antibody against atrazine was produced from the hybridoma cell developed by fusing myeloma cells(P3x63Ag8.V653) with spleen cells of BALB/c female mice immunized with atrazine-BSA conjugate.
- 3) Using these antibodies, direct competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA) was developed for detecting and quantifying atrazine. This assay was sensitive and had a linear range from 0.05- 10ppb atrazine. The produced monoclonal antibody was cross reacted with simazine(11%) , but not with parathion, bromacil, bentazone and 2,4- D. It took only 1 hour to do whole ELISA procedure for the analysis of atrazine.
- 4) Experimental immunoaffinity column was made with coupling of antibody to affii-gel 10 for the purification of atrazine in samples. Column was

initially washed with 10Mℓ PBS and loaded sample solution, and washed column 10Mℓ distilled water and 10Mℓ PBS, and then atrazine bound to antibody was eluted with 5Mℓ methanol. Mean recovery of atrazine with developed immunoaffinity column was 92%.

- 5) One set of experimental ELISA kit for the analysis of atrazine was contained as follows: 35 lines (12 wells/line) of coated microtiter well, 5Mℓ of standard solution of atrazine (1000 ppb: A solution), 100μℓ of HRP solution (1mg HRP/Mℓ PBS: B solution), 5Mℓ ABTS solution (C solution), 25Mℓ citrate buffer (D solution), 25Mℓ stopping solution (E solution).
- 6) Developed monitoring system was applied to 96 samples of agricultural products and 18 samples of imported corn. But there was no positive samples contaminated to atrazine.

2. Development of advanced immuno-analytical technology for the determination of antibiotics, sulfamethazine in foods.

- 1) For the production of monoclonal antibody, sulfamethazine was directly conjugated to bovine serum albumin (BSA) or ovalbumin (OVA) for use as an immunogen or coating conjugate.
- 2) Hybridoma cell lines which could produce monoclonal antibodies against sulfamethazine were developed by fusing myeloma cells (P3x63Ag8.V653) with spleen cells of BALB/c female mice immunized with sulfamethazine-BSA conjugate. The hybridoma cell line produced monoclonal antibody specific for sulfamethazine was grown in tissue

culture and as an ascites tumour. Antibody titers of above ascite fluid were shown 1: 100,000 more on sulfamethazine.

3) Produced monoclonal antibody against sulfamethazine shown a very specificity to sulfamethazine, but did not reacted with penicillin G, streptomycin, chrolampenicol, gentamycin and kanamycin. For analysis of sulfamethazine, indirect competitive ELISA was established with that monoclonal antibody, and detection limit was 0.05-10ppm level of sulfamethazine

4) Immunoaffinity column was experimentally made with coupling of antibody to affii-gel 10, and condition of sample purification of sulfamethazine was set up. Column was initially washed with 10Mℓ PBS and loaded 5ml sample solution. The sample loaded column was washed with 10Mℓ distilled water and 10Mℓ PBS.

And then sulfamethazine bound to antibody could be eluted only with 5Mℓ methanol. Recovery ratio of sample pretreated by immunoaffinity column was studied with ELISA and HPLC method, and was showed 50.9%(ELISA) and 54.7% respectively, in feed sample.

5) One set of experimental ELISA kit for the analysis of sulfamethazine was contained as follow: 35 lines(12wells/line) of coated microtiter well, 5Mℓ of standard solution of sulfamethazine(10ppm: A solution), 5Mℓ ABTS solution(B solution), 5ml of antibody solution to sulfamethazine(C solution), 5ml of second antibody-HRP solution(D solution), 25Mℓ citrate buffer (E solution), 25Mℓ stopping solution(F solution).

6) Developed monitoring system was applied to 54 samples of domestic products and 26 samples of imported feed for the determination of

sulfamethazine. Among them, only 2 samples of feed showed positive as a level of 0.37, and 0.52ppm respectively.

3. Development of advanced immuno-analytical technology for the determination of mycotoxin, vomitoxin in foods.

- 1) Vomitoxin having small molecule should be conjugated with protein such as BSA and OVA to increase the immunogenicity for use as an immunogen or coating conjugate. By fusing myeloma cells(P3x63Ag8.V653) with spleen cells of BALB/c female mice immunized with vomitoxin-BSA conjugate, 4 hybridoma cells which could produce monoclonal antibody against vomitoxin were developed.
- 2) The produced monoclonal antibody was cross reacted with 3-acethylvomitoxin(27%), T-2 toxin(38%) , but not with nivalenol, deacetoxyscipenol, zearalenone and fumonisin. For analysis of vomitoxin, indirect competitive ELISA was established with that monoclonal antibody, and detection limit of that method was 0.05- 10ppm level of vomitoxin.
- 3) Experimental immunoaffinity column was made with coupling of antibody to CNBr- activated sepharose 4B for the purification of vomitoxin in sample. Column was initially washed with 10ml PBS, and loaded sample solution, and washed column twice with 10ml distilled water and PBS, and then the vomitoxin bound to antibody were eluted with 3ml acetonitrile. Mean recovery ratio of vomitoxin with immunoaffinity column was above 92.2%.

- 4). One set of experimental ELISA kit for the analysis of vomitoxin was contained as follow: 35 lines(12wells/line) of coated microtiter well, 5ml of standard solution of vomitoxin(10ppm: A solution), 5M~~l~~ ABTS solution(B solution), 5ml of antibody solution to vomitoxin(C solution), 5ml of second antibody- HRP solution(D solution), 25M~~l~~ citrate buffer (E solution), 25M~~l~~ stopping solution(F solution). Especially, B and C solution should be kept at -20C, but A solution and coated wells at 4C, and D, E and F solution at room temperature, respectively.
- 5) Developed monitoring system was applied to 99 samples of domestic products and 23 samples of imported corn for determination of vomitoxin. Among domestic samples, all the rice samples did not contaminated to vomitoxin, but barley and corn samples were contaminated with 40.8% and 30.4% respectively. Meanwhile, 17.4% of imported corn samples were cotaminated, and the maximum level of vomitixon was 1.16ppm
- 6) Enzyme amplification method was established to increase the sensitivity of ELISA for vomitoxin. the sensitivity of that method was remarkably increased , and detection limit was 5ppbas. The enzyme amplification method was applied to examined the vomitoxn production of isolated strains. Among isolated strains, the strain 32- D- 3 showed maximum level of vomitoxin (1.21ppm).

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1

1

1.

가

, *Listeria*, *Salmonella* *Botulinus*

aflatoxin,

ochratoxin, T-2 toxin

(mycotoxin)

Aspergillus flavus, *Aspergillus ochraceus*

Fusarium gramineum

mycotoxin

mycotoxin

1960

gas chromatograph(GLC)

high performance liquid chromatograph (HPLC)

(Immunoassay)

1980

mycotoxin

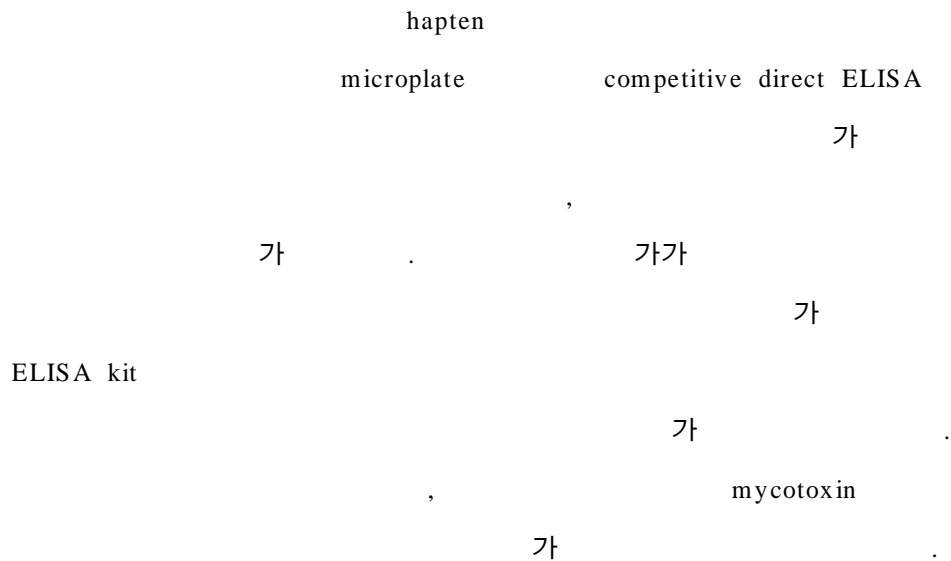
table

, GLC HPLC

GC- MS

Table. Advantages and disadvantages of Immunochemical technology

Advantages	Disadvantages
Generally applicable	New technology in environmental labs
Highly sensitive	Too sensitive
Highly specific	Hard to apply to multianalyte problems
Highly precise	Cross reactivity and interference
Very rapid	Reagent not available
Cost effective	Confusing terminology
Highly adaptable	Large sample load required



2.

가.

, mycotoxin

,

..

가

가 .

.

가 kit 가 .
(kit 10 kit 30 , 가
3) 가
,
system
가 .

1 WTO가
가

가 , 가
가 ,

kit ,

,
가 .

3.

, ,
mycotoxin ,
check

10

TLC, GC HPLC

data

가 ,

Chu, Pestka Morgan

, mycotoxin
conjugate

가

aflatoxin B1, zearalenone

chloramphenicol

endosulfan

가

가

HPLC

, 80

Dr. Peska,

Dr. Morgan

ELISA

Immunoaffinity chromatography

Dr. Ueno

4.

- ,

- vitamin

- hybridoma cell line

- ELISA system immunoaffinity

column

-

5.

-

- 가 kit

가

-

,

2

(sulfamethazine)

(vomitoxin)

1

(atrazine),

KIT

hapten

(atrazine)

(sulfamethazin)

(vomitoxin)

Mouse titer

Cell fusion Cloning

Hybridoma cell line

ELISA

ELISA

Immunoaffinity column

Immunoaffinity column- ELISA

Immunoaffinity column- HPLC

kit

()

1 (1996)	Hapten Immunogen	Hapten Immunogen . (atrazine) . (sulfamethazine) . Myotoxin(vomitoxin) Immunogen titer Cell fusion
2 (1997)	hybridoma cell line (atrazine,sulfa methazine, vomitoxin)	Cell fusion Cloning ELISA
3 (1998)	Immunoaffinity column	, Immunoaffinity column (IC)
4 (1999)	kit	IC- ELISA IC- ELISA IC- HPLC IC- HPLC kit
5 (2000)		kit

3 .

o 가
가 mycotoxin(vomitoxin)
, , .
o (, mycotoxin)
, .
o (ELISA reader, , HPLC,
) ,
o 3 () ELISA kit
가
.
o ,
o protein, vitamin
, .

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2 (atrazine)

1

s-Triazine

atrazine

. Atrazine

1, 2).

.3)

45). , s-triazine

가

67).

atrazine Fig. 2- 1

가 , atrazine

hydroxyatrazine

가

589).

propazine, simazine

.4)

215,68

173 175

NOAEL

0.75 ppm ,

lifetime health advisory(LHA) 3 ppb

10,11).

chloroform,

diethyl ether, dimethyl sulfoxide, ether, ethyl acetate, methanol, N-pentane

12, 13).

Atrazine

15).

가

16).

,14) atrazine atrazine

15,17).

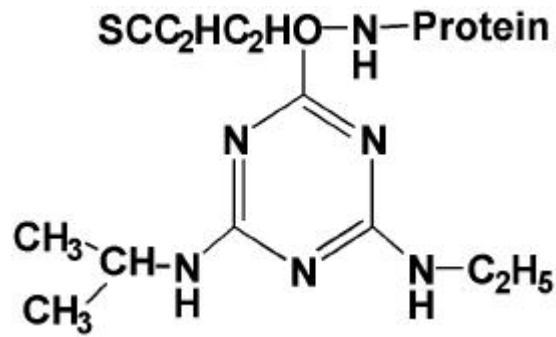


Fig. 2-1. Structure of atrazine(8).

HPLC(high performance liquid chromatograph), MS ,
가 . GLC HPLC
(2,3,5). ,
가
가
. ,
. (Immunoassay)
1980
. , , , , ,
, .
benomyl 27,28), metalaxyl, fenpropimorph
benzoylphenylurea 29) parathion, aldrin, dieldrin, endosulfan,
fenitrothion, permethrin, pyrimifos- methyl 30-32)
paraquat, 2,4- D, atrazine, chlorsulfuron, metolachlor, picloram, bentazon
33-35). IA A, ABA, GA
avermectin, *Bacillus thuringiensis* 36) aflatoxin B1
37) 28).
, atrazine TLC, GC, HPLC
18,20,38-41)
가
가 가
. 3)
1,23,42) 16,43-44).

가

가

24,

45-52).

가

atarzine

hybridoma cell

kit

2

1.

. Tween 20(polyethylene sorbitan monolaurate), keyhole limpet hemocyanin(KLH), bovine serum albumin(BSA), ovalbumin(OVA), 2,2'- azino- di- 3- ethyl benzthiazoline sulfonic acid(ABTS), N-hydroxysuccinimide(NHS), horseradish peroxidase(HRP), 3- mercaptopropionic acid, antimouse- IgG- horseradish peroxidase conjugate, phosphate buffer saline(PBS) Sigma , Freund's complete adjuvant(FCA), Freund's incomplete adjuvant(FIA), 3,3'- diaminobenzidine, dimethylformamide(DMF) atrazine Aldrich , Newzealand female white rabbit BALB/c mouse . microtiter plate Dynatech , ELISA Reader *BIO-RAD* ELISA Reader model 550 . atrazine hexane, ethyl acetate, methanol, ethanol, acetonitrile HPLC ,

2. Atrazine antigen

가. Atrazine- hapten

atrazine

coupling site

Atrazine Marvine 3) . , 3 가

flask 100 Mℓ ethanol atrazine 2.16 g(10 mmol) SH

가 3-mercaptopropionic acid 0.834 Mℓ (20.8 mmol) 0.88 g NaOH(20.8 mmol) 가 gas 70 reflux .

ethanol vacuum pump celite

가 100 Mℓ pH 4.0

atrazine- hapten . filter paper funnel

ice bath washing , vacuum

desiccator .

. Atrazine- protein conjugate

atrazine- hapten Marvine 3)

. , atrazine- protein conjugate 30.2 mg atrazine hapten(0.1 mmol) 1 Mℓ dry DMF 0.1 mmol N-hydroxysuccinimide 0.11mmol cyclohexylcarbodiimide 가 3.5 .

dicyclohexyl urea DMF

. protein (BSA, HRP, KLH) stirring

DMF 1/4 protein 가 .

atrazine- protein conjugate 4 3 ,
2 M plastic vial - 20 .

3. Atrazine

가.

Atrazine atrazine- KLH 1,000 μ g 1.0
M 1 M complete Freund's adjuvant
1 (500 μ g/rabbit) , 3 incomplete
Freund's adjuvant booster injection . 1 injection 2
가 , 가

1
3
0.01M phosphate buffer saline(PBS) 4 3
가 1 M
- 70 .

가

가 indirect ELISA . Fig. 2- 2
atrazine- BSA (coating buffer)
microtiter plate 100 ng/100 μ l/well 4
4 .

Coating plates 500 ng atrazine-BSA with coating buffer

Place at 4 °C for overnight

Washing plates with PBS-tween(4 times)

Add 200 μ l 0.2% ovalbumin/PBS, 4 °C overnight

Washing plates with PBS-tween(4 times)

Add antibody and Incubation at 37 °C for 1hr

Washing plates with PBS-tween(5 times)

Add 100 μ l 2nd antibody solution(Goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP)

Incubation at 37 °C for 1hr

Washing plates with PBS-tween(5 times)

Add 100 μ l substrate and incubation at 37 °C for 30min

Add 50 μ l stopping-reagent

Reading at 405 nm

Fig. 2-2. Procedure of indirect ELISA for titration of anti-atrazine antibody in rabbit.

가 atrazine
 , 2,4- D., parathion,
 malathion, bromacil, bentazone

. Atrazine atrazine- HRP
 50% atrazine atrazine- HRP 50%
 % .

. Direct competitive ELISA

direct competitive
 ELISA(dcELISA) . ELISA
 coating , coating buffer, coating , coating
 , atrazine- HRP
 ELISA .

4. Atrazine hybridoma

가.

6 BALB/c mouse() atrazine- KLH Freund's
 complete adjuvant 100 μ l 3
 3 가 . fusion 3
 phosphate buffered saline(PBS) atrazine -KLH conju
 gate .

titer ELISA

Atrazine titer titer
indirect competitive ELISA

Cell fusion

Atrazine hybridoma cell line
atrazine mouse spleen cell
myeloma cell
P3x63Ag8.V653
hyposxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl
transferase(HGPRT)가 8- azaguananine
8- azaguananine (20ug/ml), 10% ,
10% NCTC- 135(GIBCO), gentamicin (50ug/ml) RPMI 1640
(GIBCO) 2- 4
37 , 6% CO2
18 RPMI1640 3 1X10⁶/ml

3 BALB/c

Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium(DMEM,GIBCO)

가 DMEM

280g 5

. DMEM Tris- NH4Cl
 RPMI1640 3
 1x10⁷/ml
 Kohler Milstein
 1:10 2
 . 37 50% (W/V) polyethylene glycol
 1,000 1ml 1 37 DEME
 1ml 1 가 DMEM 15ml 5
 가 .
 400gx 5 20% ,
 10% NCTC, gentamicin(50ug/ml) 가 DMEM
 96- well well 50ug 37 ,6% CO2 .
 Littlefield가 HAT(50uM
 hypoxanthine, 0.4uM aminopterin, 16uM thymidine) 1,3,5, 7
 well 50ul 가 , 10 150ul 15

. Cloning

10 15 가 well 1/3
 well 24 well plate
 가가 hybrid cloning

Cloning Mckearn . 24 well
 DMEM 10 30 cell/ML well
 100μl aminopterin 가
 . 7-10 1
 well
 가가 hybridoma , 106 cell/ML
 cryo tube 1ML -70

5.

가.

hybridoma 가 hybridoma T-75 flask
 mouse . , 1
 pristane (2,4,10,14-tetramethylpentadecane, sigma co.) 0.5ML
 mouse hybeidoma cell 가 $1.0 \times 10^7 / 0.2ML$
 mouse . 7-8
 가
 . 가 isotype
 . isotype Boehriner mannheim mouse monoclonal
 antibody isotyping Kit Boehriner mannheim

ammonium sulfate
 . , 2 PBS
 ammonium sulfate 가 30 10,000xg
 . PBS
 45% ammonium sulfate 가 30
 10,000xg . 45% ammonium
 sulfate PBS 3 3 .

가
 50%
 (CR5) . CR5=(50%
 atrazine / 50%
) × 100

6. ELISA

가. ELISA

ELISA
 . Atrazine direct competitive ELISA
 direct competitive ELISA coating coating . pH,

ELISA

. Rapid direct ELISA

direct

competitive ELISA

coating antibody

trace

zearalenone- HRP

10 , 10

rapid

direct competitive ELISA

7. ELISA

가.

hybridoma

ELISA

atrazine

가

urine

ELISA

atrazine

가

1)

Lucas 5l) . ,
1L
. , 500mL Whatman No.1
pH 7.4 (0.1N NaOH 0.1N HCl). 2
15mL 5mL ELISA .

2)

FDA/WHO
. 5g 2 25ml 30% MeOH(
in PBS) . 13,000rpm 30
Whatman No.1 .
ELISA .

3)

ELISA 가 . , FAO/WHO
10g 50mL 30% MeOH(in PBS) 가
waring blender blending . 13,000rpm 30
, Whatman No.1 pH 7.4 ,
15mL ELISA .

Atrazine

urine

2

가

ELISA

1) Urine

Urine

ELISA

urine

50mL

, 3,000rpm

10

4

ELISA

2)

EDTA 1mg/mL

가

1,500rpm

10

4

ELISA

ELISA

8. Affinity column(IC)

가.

Atrazine

BALB/c mouse

. Affinity column

atrazine ,

affinity column

. immunoaffinity column

atrazine

Fig. 2-4

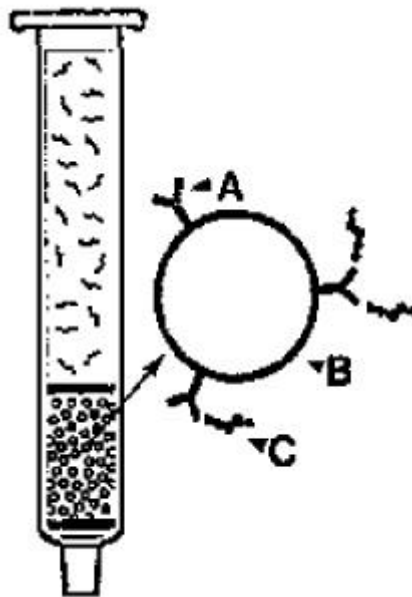


Fig. 2-4. Principle of developed immunoaffinity column chromatography

A: Monoclonal antibody B: Support Bead

C: Atrazine Molecule

gel 25mg 가 funnel
 gel 10 ice- cold water gel . gel 25
 Mℓ 가 가 (1mg 5mg /Mℓ PBS) 50Mℓ
 가 가 4
 . gel . ,
 40 280nm O.D.
 . N- hydroxysuccinimide
 1/100 1M HCl 가 pH O.D.
 .
 gel active side 2.5Mℓ
 1M ethanolamine- HCl 가 1 .
 gel glass filter가 funnel 250Mℓ 500
 Mℓ PBS gel . gel cake
 25 50Mℓ PBS 가 가
 . 0.1% sodium azide 가 4
 .
 , . , 6g 50Mℓ
 70% methanol 18Mℓ 가 10 100rpm
 . 3,000rpm 5
 6Mℓ PBS 36Mℓ column .
 가 gel 1mg minicolumn 10Mℓ
 PBS atrazine methanol .
 HPLC atrazine gel

Table 2- 1 .

Table 2-1. HPLC condition for atrazine analysis.

HPLC Type	Waters Model 590
Column	μBondapak C18(3.9mm × 300mm steel column)
Detector	UV 230nm
Flow rate	1ml/min
Mobile phase	methanol:water(80:20, v/v)

. IC- ELISA

		atrazine		가	
		immunoaffinity column		atrazine gel	
				ELISA	
IC- ELISA					
IC		direct competitive ELISA		IC- ELISA	
		atrazine		PBS	
well	100μl	가	4	coating	coating plate
PBS	3	PBS- tween	washing		100μl
atrazine- HRP conjugate			100μl	100 μl	well
		plate	37	30	PBS- tween
6	washing	(ABTS)	100μl	well	10
		ELISA reader			
atrazine		IC- ELISA system			

. IC- HPLC

IC HPLC IC- HPLC
IC- ELISA
MeOH gas 4 MeOH 100
 $\mu\ell$ HPLC HPLC
column uBondapak C18(3.9mm X 300mm steel column)
Detector UV 230 nm, Flow rate 2 ml/min, Mobile phase methanol
: water (80:20, v/v)
IC HPLC IC- HPLC

9. ELISA KIT

atrazine kit
direct competitive ELISA
kit
, ELISA kit , kit , kit ,
kit lset kit protocol
kit

10. atrazine

가.

atrazine

26 , 33 37

18

1)

1L

, 500mL

Whatman No.1

pH 7.4

(0.1N NaOH

0.1N

HCl).

2

15mL

5mL

ELISA

2)

ELISA 가

, FAO/WHO

100g

200mL PBS

가

waring

blender blending

13,000rpm 30

Whatman No.1

pH 7.4

2 15mL

5mL

ELISA

. Atrazine

Atrazine ELISA kit .
 , atrazine direct competitive ELISA
 . coating well washing buffer 3
 .. atrazine atrazine-HRP
 100 μ l well 37 30 . Washing buffer
 6 plate 100 μ l (2' - azino- di- 3- ethyl- benzthiazoline- sulfonic
 acid) 가 atrazine oxime- HRP 15
 100 μ l 가 ELISA reader(Dynatech, Lab. MR
 600, U.S.A) (410nm)
 atrazine .

3

1. Antigen

가. Hapten

atrazine

atrazine hapten coupling site

. atrazine hapten

Marvin 18) (%) $b/a \times 100$ (a: end product, b: end product) 82%

Fig. 2-5 . atrazine- hapten Marvin

18) TLC *Rf* atrazine 0.75,

0.39 atrazine .

hexane : ethyl acetate (1:1) + 2% acetic acid

atrazine atrazine hapten TLC chromatogram Fig. 2-6 .

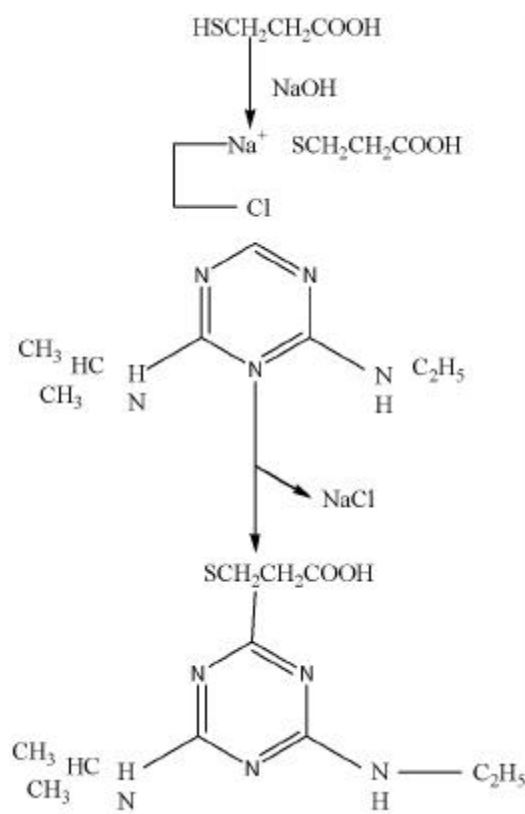


Fig. 2-5. Schematic diagram for the synthesis of atrazine-hapten.

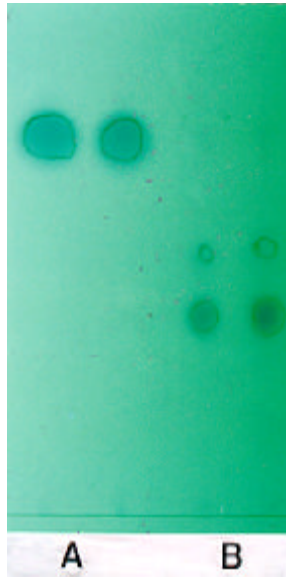


Fig. 2- 6. TLC chromatogram of atrazine-hapten conjugate

(A) Standard atrazine (R_f : 0.75)

(B) Atrazine- hapten conjugate (R_f : 0.39)

. Antigen

Antigen atrazine- hapten Marvine (53)
 . , Atrazine- protein conjugate atrazine hapten 30.2 mg
 (0.1 mmol) dry dimethylformamide(DMF) 1 Ml
 N- hydroxy succinimide 10% cyclohexylcarbodiimide 가
 3.5 . dicyclohexyl urea
 DMF , protein (BSA, HRP, KLH)

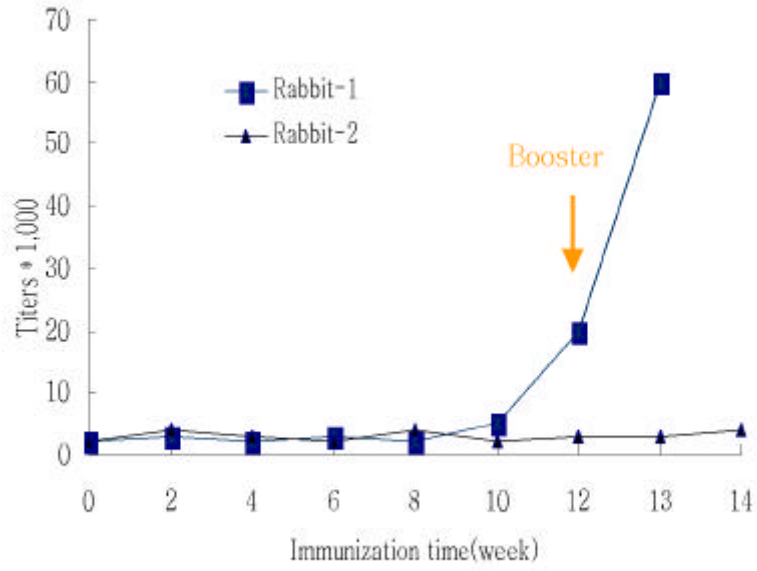


Fig. 2-8. Antibody titer of rabbit-derived anti-atrazine antibody.

가

13 가 Indirect ELISA

Fig. 2-9 . 100,000 가가 .

가가 . ,

2 0.05M phosphate buffer saline(PBS)

1 30

10.000 xg, 4 .

PBS

가

30

2

3 L PBS

4

3

3,000 xg

-70

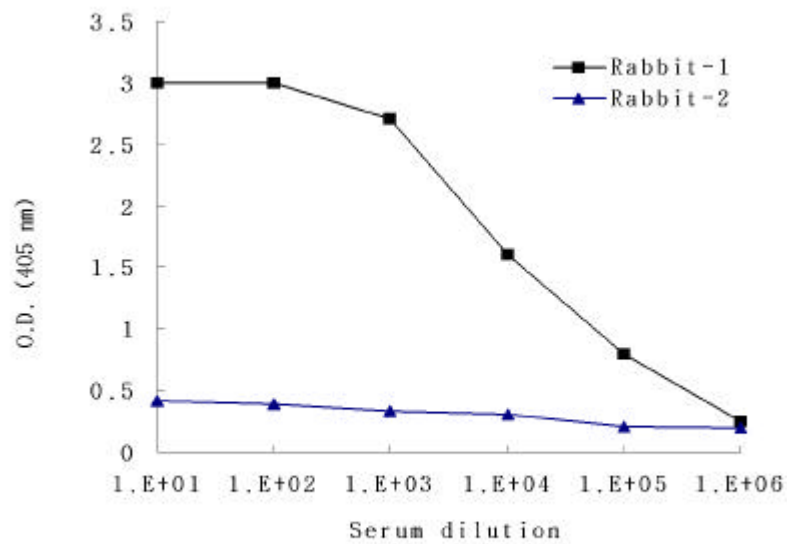


Fig. 2-9. ELISA titration of rabbit anti-atrazine serum after 13 weeks.

atrazine- BSA, 2,4- D, parathion, malation, bromacil, bentazone

Table 2-2 . Atrazine 100%
analogue %
, Table 2-2 atrazine- BSA 115% atrazine
, 2,4- D, parathion, malation, bromacil, bentazone

Table 2-2. Cross reactivity of different atrazine analogues with anti-atrazine Ab by indirect ELISA

Analogue	Cross reactivity(%)
Atrazine	100
Atrazine- BSA	115
2,4- D	0
Parathion	0
Malation	0
Bromacil	0
Bentazone	0

. ELISA

direct competitive
 ELISA(dcELISA) . ELISA (1
 mg/M ℓ) 100 , 200 , 400 , 800 , 1,600 , 3,200 , 6,400 , 12,800 , 25,600
 dcELISA O.D.
 Fig. 2- 10 6,400
 O.D. 가 , 6,400
 10,000
 atrazine 가 100 ppb 가 O.D. 가 1
 10,000
 , buffer Ueno () pH 9.6
 carbonate buffer .
 coating buffer PBS Ueno pH 9.6 carbonate
 buffer . PBS
 buffer carbonate buffer 10,000 4 overnight
 atrazine 1 1,000 ppb atrazine- HRP 1,000
 100 $\mu\ell$ 37 30 , (ABTS) 가
 30 O.D. .

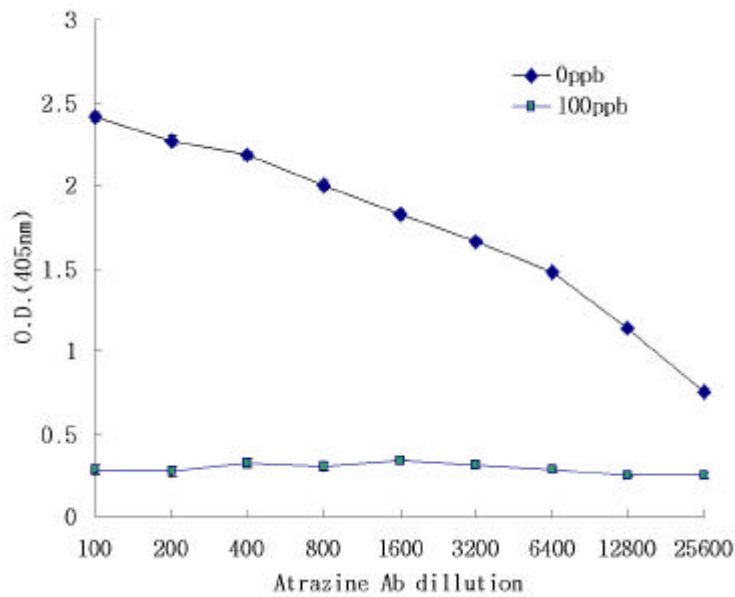


Fig. 2- 10. Comparison of antibody dilution concentration by direct competitive ELISA for atrazine detection.

Fig. 2- 11		PBS buffer
carbonate buffer	가	O.D.
가	. Carbonate buffer	
atrazine	가 0, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 1.2, 5.0, 10, 20, 50, 100, 1,000 ppb	
	1.22, 1.20, 1.13, 1.03, 0.92, 0.83, 0.75, 0.65, 0.57, 0.50	0.40
PBS buffer	0.83, 0.80, 0.77, 0.76, 0.68, 0.62, 0.60, 0.51, 0.44, 0.41	
0.32 carbonate buffer	O.D.	
buffer carbonate buffer	.	

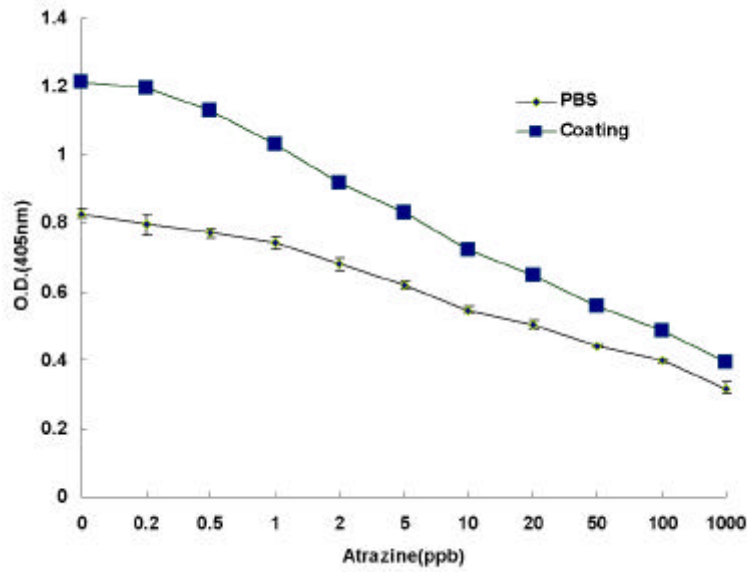


Fig. 2- 11. Comparison of antibody coating buffers in direct competitive ELISA for Atrazine detection.

coating 가 4 overnight

buffer carbonate buffer 10,000 100 $\mu\ell$ coating

plate plate 4 overnight ,

40 overnight coating buffer가

plate atrazine 0 100 ppb atrazine- HRP 1,000

plate well 100 $\mu\ell$ 37 30

가 O.D. Fig. 2- 12

4 가 40 atrazine O.D.

가 . atrazine coating

4 overnight .

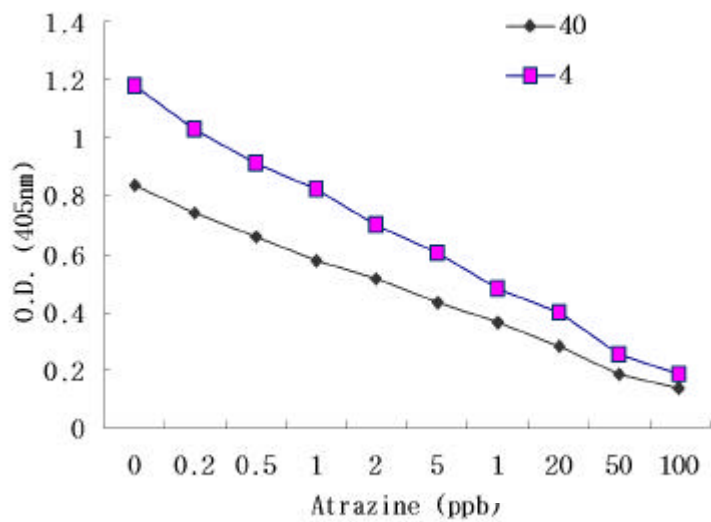


Fig. 2-12. Comparison of antibody coating temperatures on direct competitive ELISA for atrazine detection.

, atrazine- HRP
 atrazine- HRP 1 mg 1 Mℓ PBS 100, 200, 400, 800,
 1,600, 3,200, 6,400 12,800 atrazine 0 ppb 1,00 ppb
 plate well 100 μℓ 가 Fig.
 2-13 . atrazine- HRP
 3,200 O.D. .
 2,000 .

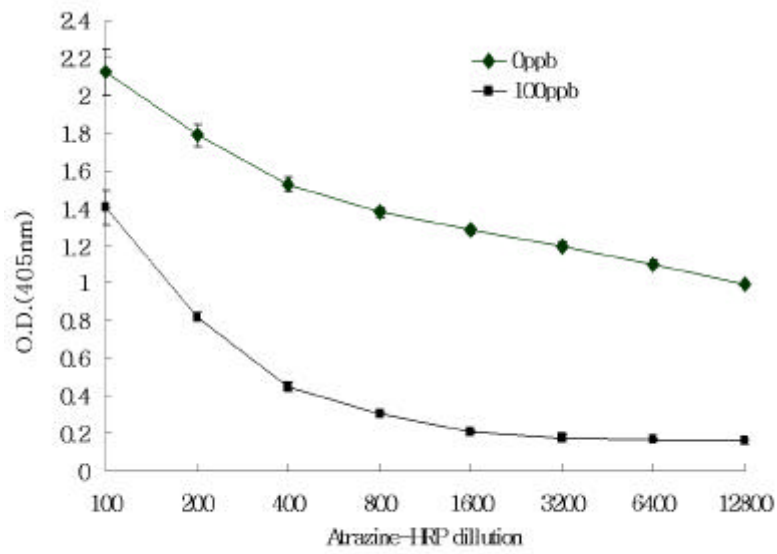


Fig. 12-13. Comparison of different dilutions of atrazine-HRP on direct competitive ELISA for atrazine detection.

plate coating ELISA
 . , carbonate buffer 100 $\mu\ell$ well
 4 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 24 가 well
 washer 가 ELISA
 Fig. 2-14 12 O.D. 1.0
 12 coating -
 , coating overnight

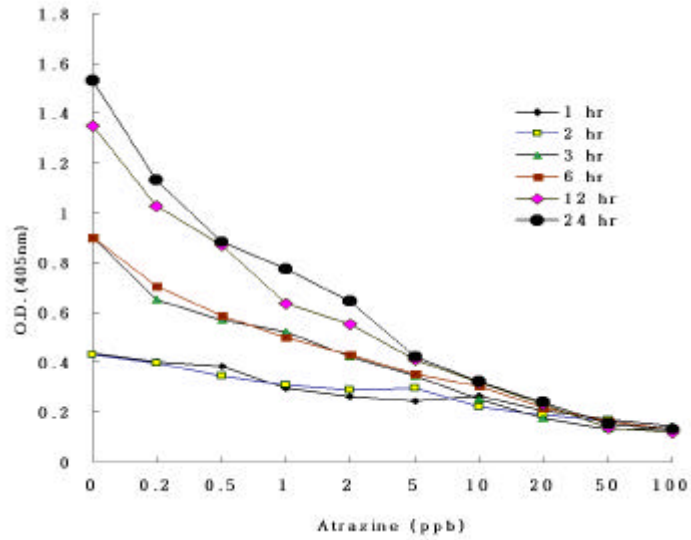


Fig. 2-14. Effect of coating time on direct competitive ELISA of atrazine.

, atrazine 가 ELISA
 methanol, ethanol, acetonitrile
 0 100% atrazine- HRP 2,000
 100 $\mu\ell$ ELISA
 가 ELISA Fig. 2-15
 가 O.D. 가 , methanol
 ELISA
 Methanol 40% ELISA O.D.가 1.0
 atrazine 40%

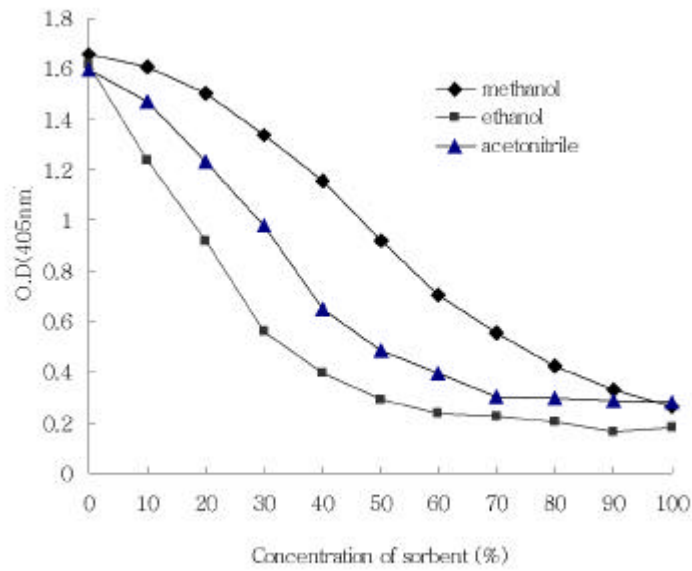


Fig. 2- 15. Comparison of various organic solvents on direct competitive ELISA.

atrazine coating , buffer, atrazine-HRP
 ELISA
 direct competitive ELISA Fig. 2- 16 .

Plate coating with 1:10,000 diluted
anti-atrazine Ab/carbonate buffer(pH9.6)

Placing at 4 °C for overnight

Washing plates with PBS-tween(4 times)

Add atrazine standard and atrazine-HRP(1:2,000) mixing
solution 100 μl and incubation at 37 °C for 30 min

Washing plates with PBS-tween(6 times)

Add 100 μl substrate and incubation at 37 °C for 30 min

Add 50 μl stopping-reagent

Reading at 405 nm

Fig. 2-16. Flow chart of direct competitive ELISA for atrazine
detection.

	, carbonate buffer	1:10,000	microtiter well	100
μl	4	coating	washing buffer	4
	. Atrazine-HRP 2,000	0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20,		
50, 100 ppb	atrazine	100 μl	well	
37	30	. Washing buffer	6	plate

100 $\mu\ell$ ABTS 가 enzyme , 30
 50 $\mu\ell$ 가 atrazine 가
 . ELISA reader(BIO-RAD Co. model 550)
 405 nm Fig. 2- 17 atrazine
 가 O.D. 가

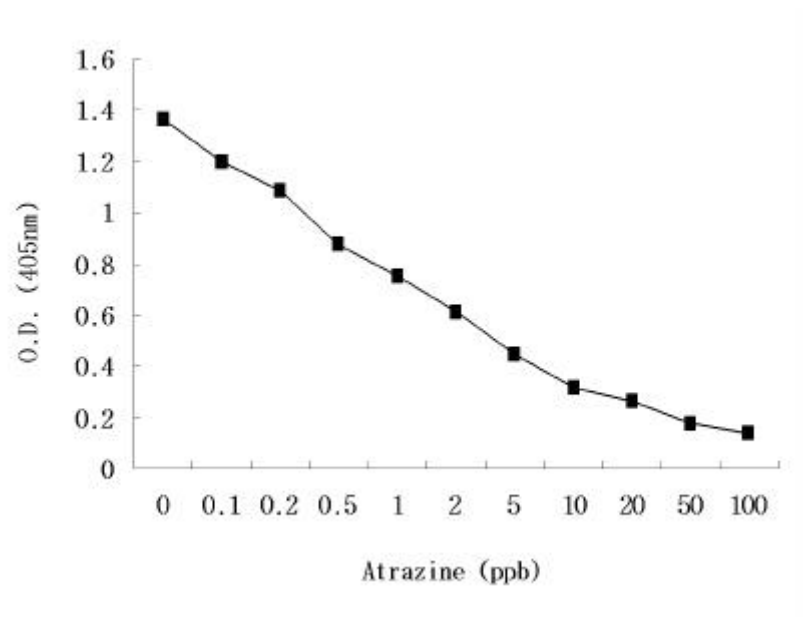


Fig. 2- 17. Standard curve of atrazine by direct competitive ELISA.

3. Atrazine

가.

Atrazine	titer	ELISA	
Atrazine- BSA	(coating buffer)	microtiter plate	100 μ l
4			4
		PBS	0.1%
ovalbumin	가	4	
plate	atrazine	(100- 1,000,000)	50
μ l well	4	plate	
5	1 : 1,000	2	(goat anti- mouse
IgG- HRP, Sigma)	100 μ l	1	
6		(ABTS)	100 μ l
30		50 μ l	
ELISA reader	410nm	titer	
ELISA	mouse	titer	Table 2-3

Table 2-3. ELISA titration of atrazine antisera developed in mouse.

(Unit:O.D)

Dilution	10	100	1,000	5,000	10,000	50,000	100,000
Normal	0.145	0.139	0.134	0.124	0.132	0.137	0.136
AT - 2	over	over	1.372	0.742	0.302	0.223	0.198
AT - 8	over	Over	1.453	0.782	0.389	0.202	0.196
AT - 11	over	over	1.553	0.823	0.452	0.296	0.206

cloning

atrazine

BALB/c mouse

hybridoma

cell fusion

atrazine

20

BALB/c mouse

8 cell fusion

Table 2-4

2050 well

1852 well

가

90.3%

atrazine

hybrid가

cloning

Table 2-4. Fusion and frequency of hybrids selected by HAT medium.

Fusion	Number of mice titer	Number of mice used in fusion	Number of mice wells seeded	Number of growth in HAT medium	Fusion rate (%)
4 times	20	8	2050	1852	90.3

fusion well plate Fig. 2-18
 , well cell cloning atrazine
 hybridoma cell .

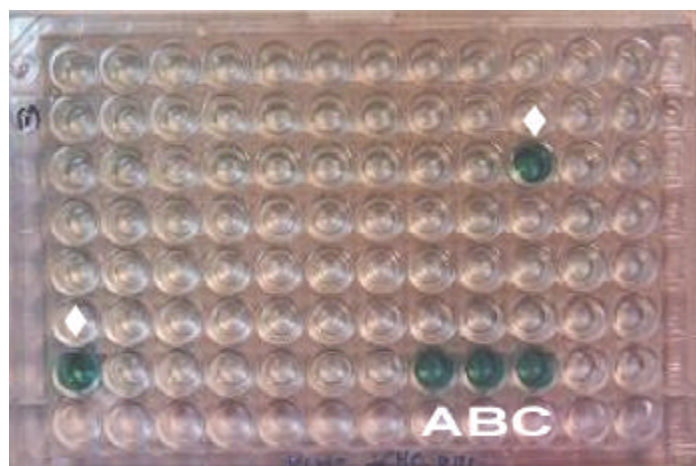


Fig. 2-18. Photograph of titerplate on fused cell culture supernant by noncompetitive ELISA.

, atrazine hybrid
cloning atrazine 4 .
isotype Table 2- 5 IgG1 .

hybridoma cell No.	class	light chain
AT - 1- M3	IgG1	
AT - 1- M8	IgG1	
AT - 2- M1	IgG1	
AT - 3- M15	IgG1	

Table 2- 5. Immunoglobulin classes of production antibody of hybridoma cell

Atrazine mouse
hybridoma mouse
AT - 1- M3 24.2mg/Ml 가 Table 2- 6 1:100,000
positive .

Table 2-6. Dilution titre of anti-atrazine ascites fluid as determined by sandwich (Unit : O.D)

Dilution	10	100	1,000	5,000	10,000	50,000	100,000	500,000	1,000,000
Normal	0.012	0.009	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.003
AT - 1 - M3	over	over	over	over	1,472	1.226	0.424	0.119	0.009

Table 2-7 atrazine simazine 11%

Table 2-7. Cross reactivity of different atrazine analogues with anti-atrazine McAb in the direct ELISA

Analogues	Cross- reactivity(%)
atrazine	100
parathion	<1
bromacil	<1
simazine	11
bentazon	<1
2,4- D	<1

. ELISA

1) coating

Mouse

direct competitive ELISA

coating 100, 200, 400, 800 25,600
 coating 1600 3200
 Table 2- 8 over, 1.421
 1mg/M ℓ coating AT - 1- M3 가 O.D.

Table 2-8. Effect of coating for antibody dilution on direct competitive ELISA of atrazine (Unit : O.D.)

Antibody \ dilution	Antibody dilution										
	0	100	200	400	800	1600	3200	6400	12800	25600	
AT - 1- M3	over	over	over	over	over	over	1.421	0.643	0.323	0.194	
AT - 3- M15	over	over	over	over	over	over	1.001	0.324	0.204	0.112	

coating 50, 75, 100, 125 150 $\mu\ell$ well 4
 coating , Table 2- 9 50 $\mu\ell$ 가
 1.128 O.D. 100 $\mu\ell$, 125 $\mu\ell$ 1.452, 1.454
 O.D.

Table 2-10. Effect of temperature for antibody coating on direct competitive ELISA of atrazine (Unit : O.D.)

Temp.	atrazine(ppb)		
	0	50	500
40	1.211	0.732	0.232
4	1.433	0.898	0.317

3) Coating buffer

, coating buffer Ueno pH 9.6 carbonyl
 buffer (coating buffer) PBS coating
 coating buffer . Table 2-11
 coating buffer PBS coating
 . , PBS atrazine 가 0, 50,
 500 ppb 1.624, 1.053 0.236 carbonyl buffer(pH 9.6) 1.423,
 0.897 0.224 O.D. coating buffer
 PBS .

Table 2-11. Effect of coating buffer for antibody coating on direct competitive ELISA of atrazine (Unit : O.D.)

Coating buffer	atrazine(ppb)		
	0	50	500
carbonyl buffer (pH9.6)	1.423	0.897	0.224
PBS (pH7.4)	1.634	1.053	0.236

4)

atrazine 가
 MeOH, EtOH, hexane, chloroform, acetone,
 benzene, DMF 가
 gas , 100 500 μ l
 가 10%, 30% 50% 가 PBS
 1mL , atrazine 0ppb, 100ppb spike ELISA
 Table 2- 12 0ppb 10%
 MeOH, EtOH ELISA 가 PBS
 , hexane, chloroform, acetone benzene atrazine
 ELISA .

Table 2-12. Effects of various solvent on direct competitive ELISA of atrazine (Unit: O.D.)

solvent Cconc(%)	solvent					
	MeOH	EtOH	Hexane	Acetone	Benzene	DMF
0	1.434	1.434	1.434	1.434	1.434	1.434
10	1.425	1.207	1.372	1.326	1.278	0.531
30	1.352	0.692	0.861	0.538	over	0.115
50	0.834	0.209	1.275	0.206	0.216	0.007

methanol 가 methanol
 methanol 가
 Table 2-13 30% methanol
 가 30%

Table 2-13. Effect of methanol on indirect competitive ELISA of atrazine (Unit : O.D.)

atrazine (ppb)	MeOH(%)								
	0	10	20	30	40	50	70	90	
0	1.434	1.425	1.411	1.352	1.054	0.834	0.621	0.536	
500	0.237	0.228	0.224	0.281	0.341	0.385	0.419	0.511	

5) Coating

	carbonyl buffer	PBS	coating	coating
			coating	ELISA
	PBS		100 μ l	well
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24			가 well	washer
			ELISA	Table
2- 14		coating	6	
가		coating		
				가
	coating	4	가	
가				

Table 2-14. Effect of coating time at 4 on direct competitive ELISA of atrazine
(Unit : O.D.)

atrazine(ppb)	Coating										
	time(hr)	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	12	18	24
0		0.421	0.888	1.032	1.134	1.353	1.483	1.488	1.532	1.485	1.483
500		0.254	0.253	0.242	0.284	0.297	0.284	0.303	0.311	0.307	0.293

6) pH

ELISA pH 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5, 9 ELISA
 pH가 ELISA Table 2- 15
 pH가 7, 7.5, 8 ELISA ELISA
 pH PBS

Table 2-15. Effects of sample pH on ELISA reaction of atrazine

(Unit:O.D.)

Atrazine	pH							
	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	
0	1.258	1.263	1.431	1.428	1.431	1.316	1.327	
100	0.323	0.258	0.246	0.236	0.265	0.317	0.246	

7) HRP conjugate

tracer HRP
 atrazine- horseradish peroxidase(HRP) 1mg 1Mℓ PBS 100,
 200, 400, 800, 1,600, 3,200 6,400 Table 2- 16
 atrazine 100μℓ/well 가
 Table atrazine- HRP 800- 1,600
 가 atrazine- HRP
 PBS 1,000

Table 2- 16. Effect of atrazine- HRP content on direct competitive ELISA
of atrazine (Unit : O.D.)

atrazine (ppb)	HRP dilution						
	100	200	400	800	1,600	3,200	6,400
0	over	over	over	1.474	1.32	0.742	0.312
500	0.436	0.384	0.304	0.284	0.281	0.254	0.183

atrazine direct competitive ELISA
 100mM PBS 1% BSA 100μl
 가 atrazine 100μl 100μl well
 4 washing buffer 3
 atrazine atrazine- HRP 100μl well
 37 30 Washing buffer 6 plate
 100μl (2'- azino- di- 3- ethyl- benzthiazoline- sulfonic acid)
 가 atrazine oxime- HRP 15 100μl
 가 ELISA reader(Dynatech, Lab. MR 600, U.S.A)
 (410nm) atrazine

Fig. 2- 19

Wash coated plates × 3 by filling with PBS-tween

Add 100 μ l mixed solution with sample
and atrazine- HRP(1:1)

Incubate for 1 hr at 37

Wash plate × 6 by filling with PBS-tween

Add 100 μ l substrate

Incubate substrate for 30min at 37

Add 100 μ l stopping- reagent

Read on ELISA reader at 410nm

Fig. 2- 19. Procedure of direct competitive ELISA of atrazine.

8)

	atrazine	atrazine- HRP
100 μ l	well	37 1
Washing buffer	plate	가
atrazine- HRP	30	100 μ l 가

Fig. 2- 20

ELISA reader(410nm)

Fig. 2- 21

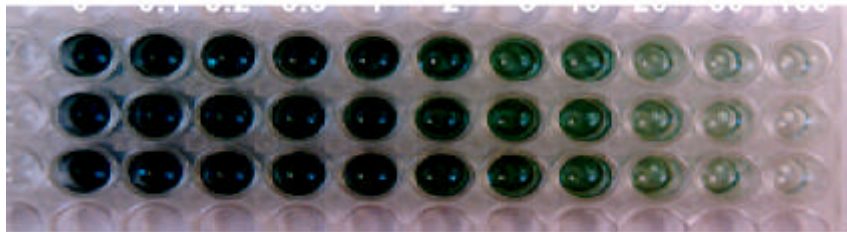


Fig. 2-20. Microtiter plate after ELISA of atrazine by direct competitive ELISA.

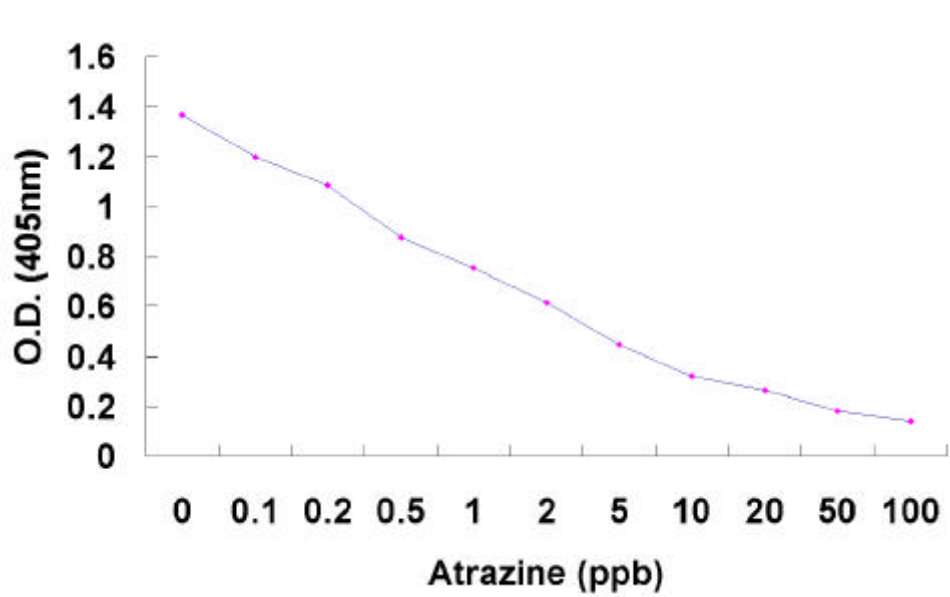


Fig. 2-21. Competitive direct ELISA standard curve for atrazine.

9) Rapid direct competitive ELISA

direct

competitive ELISA

direct competitive ELISA . coating antibody

trace atrazine- HRP 10 , 10

rapid direct competitive ELISA .

, Table 2- 17 100 , 200, 400, 600,

800 1,000 4 12 coating atrazine - HRP

1:1,000 10 10 .

800 O.D. 가 1.0

.

Table 2-17. Effect of coating for antibody dilution on rapid direct competitive ELISA (Unit : O.D.)

antibody dilution	100	200	400	600	800	1,000
Atrazine(ppb)						
0	over	over	over	1.602	1.410	1.136
100	0.621	0.587	0.327	0.275	0.247	0.238

800 4 coating
 atrazine- HRP , HRP 100,
 200, 400, 800, 1,600 3,200 10 가 10
 Table 2- 18 HRP 가 400 800
 0ppb 500ppb O.D. 가 1.0

Table 2- 18. Effect of atrazine- HRP content on rapid direct competitive ELISA of trazine (Unit : O.D.)

Atrazine- HRP dilution	Atrazine(ppb)						
	100	200	400	800	1,600	3,200	
0	over	over	1.671	1.264	0.708	0.486	
100	0.578	0.428	0.281	0.263	0.254	0.217	

800 coating HRP
 500 10 10
 30 가 kit

4. ELISA

가.

hybridoma ELISA

urine

1)

1L

, 500mL Whatman No.1

pH 7.4 (0.1N NoaH 0.1N

HCl). 2 15mL 5mL atrazine

10ppb, 100ppb spiking ELISA

Table 2- 19 95%

3)

ELISA 가 , FAO/WHO
 10g 50ml 30% MeOH 가
 waring blender blending . 5ml atrzine 10, 100ppb
 가 13,000rpm 30 , Whatman No.1
 pH 7.4 ELISA . Table
 2- 20 91% .

Table 2- 20. Amounts of atrazine recovered from apple and grape samples by direct competitive ELISA

Sample	Atrazine added (ppb)	Recovery	
		ppb	(%)
Apple	10	10.6	106
	100	96.1	96
Grape	10	9.9	99
	100	92.6	92

1) Urine

urine 50mL
 , 10,000rpm 10 4 ELISA
 ELISA Table 2- 21
 10, 100ppb 가 72, 89%

Table 2- 21. Amounts of atrazine recovered from human urine and serum samples by direct competitive ELISA

Sample	Atrazine added (ppb)	Recovery	
		ppb	(%)
Urine	10	7.2	72
	100	89.1	89
Serum	10	13.2	132
	100	91.6	91

2)

EDTA
 1mg/mL 가 1,500rpm 10
 4 ELISA 200 μ l
 microcentrifuge tube 0.5 μ l acetic acid 가 pH4.0
 chloroform 200 μ l 1 vortex
 10,000rpm 10 chloroform 100 μ l gas
 100 μ l 10% methanol- PBS ELISA
 Table 2- 20 10ppb,
 100ppb 가 132, 91%

5. Immunoaffinity column

가. Immunoaffinity column

atrazine
 immunoaffinity column Fig. 2- 22
 gel atrazine Integra celline CL 350 flask
 1mg /mg gel 5mg /mg gel
 column packing gel 가
 gel 100 μ l 1900 μ l PBS 10
 1N HCl 20 μ l 가 pH 200 400nm
 spectrophotometer scanning Fig. 2- 23

280nm
gel . , 1mg 5mg 1mg gel
200 μ l 1800 μ l PBS 20 μ l 1N HCl
scanning Fig. 2- 24
gel



Fig. 2- 22. Photogram of immunaffinity column.

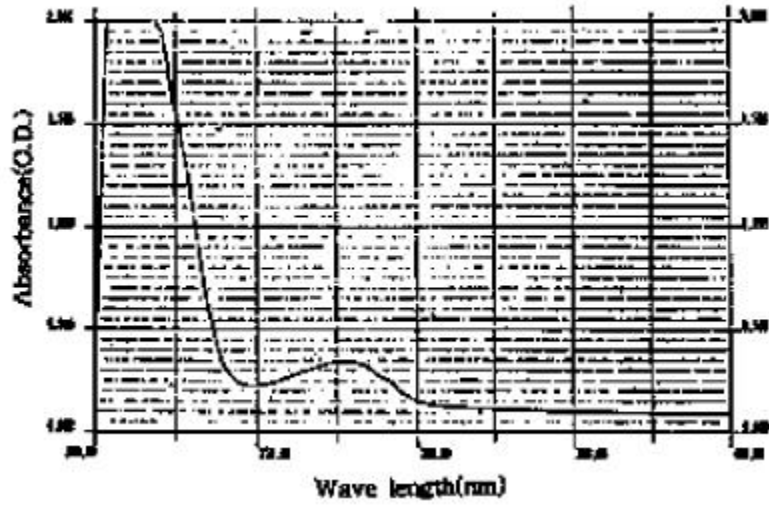


Fig.. 2-23. Absorption spectra of antibody solution(5mg antibody/ 1mg gel)before coupling to Affi-Gel 10.

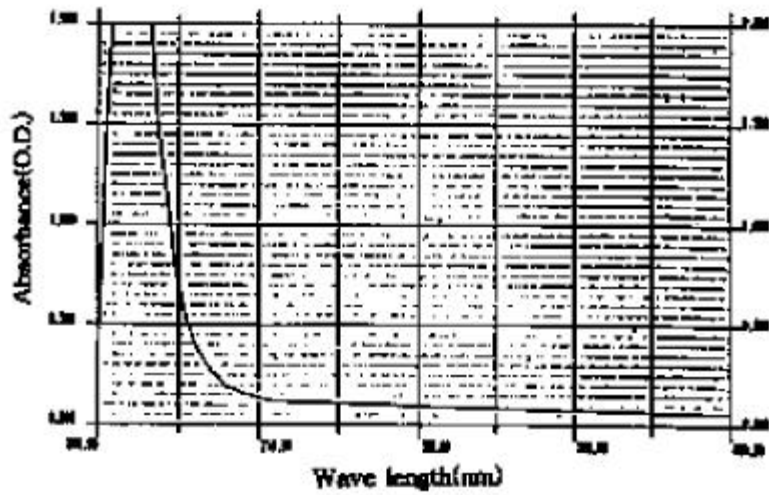


Fig.. 2-24. Absorption spectra of antibody solution (5mg antibody/ 1mg gel)after coupling to Affi-Gel 10.

column gel atrazine methanol
 methanol
 , 10 μ g atrazine 5mg / 1mg gel immunoaffinity column
 10M \emptyset PBS tube 1M \emptyset
 10 tube methanol ELISA
 Fig. 2- 25 4 tube
 5 tube

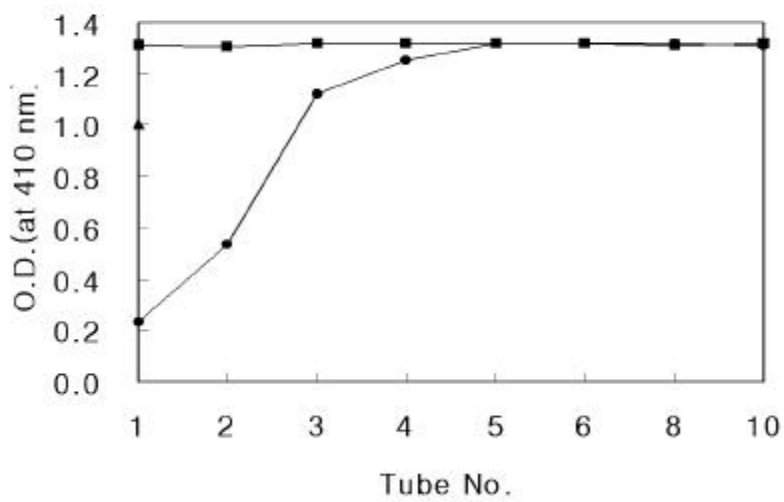


Fig. 2-25. Effective volumn for elution of 10 μ g atrazine in different immunoaffinity column.

: Control (non atrazine loaded)

: Column packing 1mg gel binded 5mg antibody

, 10 μ g 1 μ g atrazine spiking immunoaffinity column
 . affinity column atrazine 5
 mL methanol gas 100 μ l methanol
 ELISA . immunoaffinity column Table 2- 22
 1 μ g atrazine spiking 78% , 10 μ g
 atrazine spiking 70% . Groopman
 immunoaffinity column
 aflatoxin 97%

Table 2- 22. Recovery of atrazine created with immunoaffinity column

Atrazine(μ g)	Recovery(%)
10 μ g	70
1 μ g	78

. Immunoaffinity column

Immunoaffinity column
 atrazine 10 μ g 가 70%
 . Immunoaffinity column
 가 .

1) Binding capacity

Immunoaffinity column atrazine column
 . , 10% MeOH 10M μ (in PBS)
 500 ng, 1000 ng, 2000 ng, 4000 ng, 8000 ng, 10000 ng atrazine
 column loading , Methanol column atrazine
 , 20% MeOH atrazine .
 Table 2- 23 750ng atrazine column

Table 2- 23. Binding capacity of atrazine by immunoaffinity column

Loaded atrazine on column (ng)	Amount of atrazine (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
250	258	103
500	496	99
1,000	753	75
2,000	763	38
4,000	748	19
8,000	758	9
10,000	742	7

2) Loading solution pH

immunoaffinity column	loading solution	pH	pH
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	atrazine solution	50 ppb	가 column
loading	elution	atrazine	.
Table 2-24		pH 4 8	96%
가		PBS loading solution	
		가	

Table 2-24. Effect of loading solution pH onto immunoaffinity column of atrazine

Loaded atrazine (ng)	pH	Atrazine recovered (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
50	4	44.1	88.2
	5	48.0	96.0
	6	52.7	105.4
	7	50.3	100.6
	8	51.5	103.0
	9	41.2	82.4

3)

	immunoaffinity column	atrazine	
methanol		1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Mℓ	Mℓ
atrazine	.	Table 2-25	2
Mℓ methanol	100%	atrazine	

Table 2-25. Elution pattern of atrazine from immunoaffinity column with methanol

Loaded atrazine (ng)	Flow rate (Mℓ/min)	Recovered atrazine (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
50	0 - 1.0	46.1	92.2
	1.0 - 2.0	3.2	6.4
	2.0 - 3.0	-	-
	3.0 - 4.0	-	-
	4.0 - 5.0	-	-

4)

immunoaffinity column	atrazine	methanol
Table 2-26	10 mL/min	
13%	atrazine	
immunoaffinity column	1 mL/min	atrazine

Table 2-26. Effects of flow rate of loading solution to immunoaffinity column

Loading atrazine (ng)	Flow rate (ml/min.)	Recovered atrazine (NG)	Recovery ratio (%)
50	1	53.2	106.4
	5	46.7	93.4
	10	43.7	87.4

5) Immunoaffinity column-ELISA

immunoaffinity column ELISA

immunoaffinity column - ELISA

10ml of treated sample
 Load sample on prewashed IC
 Wash IC with 10ml D.W. and PBS
 Elute with 3ml MeOH
 Dry with N2 gas
 Redisolve with 100ul MeOH
 Dilute to 10% MeOH
 Sample for ELISA
 Direct competitive ELISA

Fig. 2-26. Step for immunoaffinity column(IC)-ELISA for atrazine.

			10ml		
immuoaffinity column	loading	10 ml	10ml PBS	column	
gel	binding	atrazine	3ml methanol		
gas		100 ul methanol			
10% methanol	direct competitive ELISA				
ELISA	coating plate	PBS	3		
washing	atrazine	100 $\mu\ell$	ependrof		
tube	PBS	atrazine- HRP	100 $\mu\ell$		
	100 $\mu\ell$	coating	well	well	
coating	30		washing buffer	7	well
			peroxidase		

ABTS (2,2'-azino-di-3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonate) 100
 μl 가 15 100 μl 가
 ELISA Reader (410nm)
 atrazine . kit가
 atrazine

6) Immunoaffinity column- HPLC

ELISA 가 . loading
 chromatography immunoaffinity column
 injection atrazine HPLC

10ml of treated sample
 Load sample on prewashed IC
 Wash IC with 10 ml D.W. and PBS
 Elute with 3 ml MeOH
 Dry under N₂ gas
 Redisolve 100 μl MeOH
 Sample for HPLC
 Analysis atrazine with HPLC

Fig. 2-27. Step for immunoaffinity column(IC)-HPLC for atrazine.

, Fig. 2-27

HPLC ELISA 20 μ l

ELISA HPLC

Table 2-27 ELISA

75% HPLC 65%

Table 2-27. Amount of atrazine recovered from drinking water by IC-ELISA, HPLC

Method	Spiked atrazine (ng)	Recovered atrazine (ng)	Recovery (%)
ELISA	50	52.3	104.6
HPLC	50	43.7	87.4

6. ELISA kit

가.

Atrazine kit

ELISA

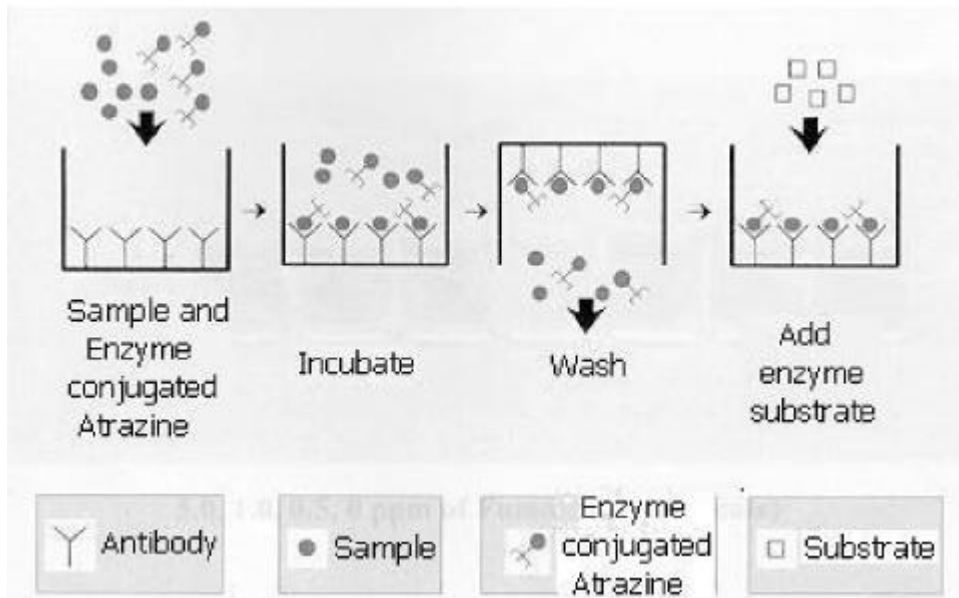


Fig. 2-28. Analytical theory for Atrazine.

	microtiter plate	atrazine	500	100 μ l
4	coating	.		250
	O. D		가	, 1000
	.		ELISA	500
750	100 μ l	coating	가	750
				kit
	500	.		

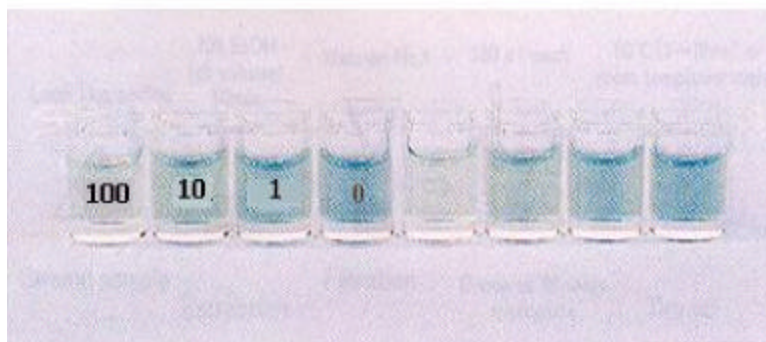
HRP conjugate 1mg , 1M ℓ PBS 4

atrazine- HRP conjugate

(ABTS) 30 mg ABTS 90 M ℓ H $_2$ O
 - 20 citrate buffer

atrazine methanol atrazine PBS 1000 ppb
 - 20 PBS

0, 1, 10, 100 ppb



100, 10, 1, 0 ppb of atrazine (duplication)

Fig. 2-29. Comparing the color differences of analytical ELISA kit.

Fig. 2-29

가
가 .

atrazine
10 ppb
control

Kit 30 1 kit
1 kit .

* Coating microtiter well 35 line (8well/line)

* atrazine (1000 ppb 5 Mℓ : A)

* atrazine-HRP(1mg)

* ABTS (C) 5 Mℓ

* Citrate buffer 25 Mℓ(D)

* 25 Mℓ(E)

(Coating well, A, B, C - 20 , D E)

. kit protocol

1) : atrazine (A 0.1N

PBS), HRP (B PBS 500)

2) Coating well washing ×3

3) atrazine , 100 μl ependrof tube

HRP 100 μl 100 μl

well 20 incubation.

- 4) : C 1ml + D 10 ml + H2O2 4 μl .
- 5) Well washing ×6
- 6) 100 μl well 10 incubation.
- 7) E 100 μl well .
- 8) . (ELISA Reader 410 nm)

* 1
detoxification)

7.

가.

atrazime kit
26 , 33 , 37
Table 2-28 . Table

가 atrazine

Table 2-28. Detection of atrazine from various samples by direct competitiveELISA

Sample	Number of sample	Positive sample	Incidence(%)
water	26	0	0
Apple	33	0	0
Grape	37	0	0

atrazine

가 Table 2-29

18

atrazine 100 ppb, 10 ppb, 1

ppb, 0 ppb

atrazine

가

Table 2-30

83%

89%

84%

Table 2-29. Recovery yield of atrazine from spiked corn as determined by a direct competitive ELISA

Atrazine(ppb)	Recovery(Ratio:%)
0	0
1	0.86(86)
10	8.3(83)
100	89(89)

18

Table 2-30

가

Table 2-30. Detection of atrazine from imported corn samples by ELISA

Source	No. of sample	Positive
U.S.A	16	-
Canada	1	-
China	1	-
Total	18	-

4

1. atrazine atrazine- hapten
BSA, OVA, KLH coating conjugate
(p3 × 63Ag8. v653) atrazine- BSA
conjugate BALB/c atrazine
hybridoma cell line
2. Hybridoma cell mouse
atrazine direct competitive ELISA
1Mℓ 0.05- 10ppb atrazine
simazine 11%
parathion, bromacil, ebntazone 2,4- D
atrazine ELISA 1
3. Immunoaffinity column atrazine
gel- (affi- gel 10) . Column
10Mℓ PBS 10Mℓ 10
Mℓ PBS 5Mℓ methanol column
atrazine . atarzine immunoaffinity column
92% .
4. Atrazine ELISA kit
가 coating microtiter well 35 (12well/), 1000ppb
atrazine (A), 1mg HRP 1Mℓ PBS HRP 100μℓ

(B), 5M ABTS (C), 25M citrate buffer(D), 25M
(E) . 96 18
atrazine
atrazine .

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3 .

(sul fanethazi ne)

1

, , 가

.1)

가

sulfamethazine(SMT)

, , , , ,

,

.2-4)

가

가

SMT 가

(tolerance)/

(safe level)

(maximum residue limit)가

Table

3-1

, 가

가

가

, (EU)

FAO/WHO

MRL

.5)

가

thin-layer chromatography(TLC), gas chromatography(GC), gas

chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC-MS), high-performance liquid

chromatography(HPLC)

가

가

(47).

TLC

가

sulfamethazine

Krienke48)

0.001g/Ml(100ppm)

. TTC

0.001g/Ml(1000ppm)

가

sulfamethazine screening test

가

1.0 × 10-10 g/Ml(0.1ppb)

. Read 49) sulfa drugs antibiotics
 disc assay sulfamethazine
 5µg/disc FDA 10ppb
 4 10 . Sezer50)
 Tishler 51) sulfamethazine 가 가 ppm
 가 . Multi-residue HPLC analysis
 sulfamethazine Delvo test, Penzyme test,
 Charm test
 - lactam screening test sulfamethazine
 screening test
 sulfamethazine .
 5 15 (fastness),
 (specificity),
 (sensitivity), (precision), (easy handling),
 kit 가
 (inexpensiveness) .
 가 .
 가
 가 .
 clone
 clone

sulfamethazine

Table 3- 1. Safe/Tolerance level for residues of antimicrobials in milk.

Antimicrobials	Description (ppb)	Korea (tolerance)	USA (tolerance/safe level)
Penicillin G		4	0/5
Oxytetracycline		100	0/30
Sulfamethazine		10	0/10
Sulfadimethoxine		10	10/10
Sulfadiazine		10	0/10
Sulfathiazole		10	0/10
Sulfamerazine		10	0/10
Sulfaquinoxaline		10	_/10
Sulachlorophyridazine		10	_/10

* CFR 21 and CVM correspondence

가 sulfamethazine

sulfamethazine

mouse

hybridoma cell line

sulfamethazine

2

1.

sulfamethazine Sigma ,
bovin serum albumin(BSA :
fatty acid free, fraction V), ovalbumin(OVA : crude, fraction) Sigma
polyethylene sorbitan monolaurate(Tween 20), 2, 2'-azinobis
(3-ethylbenz-thiazoline) sulfonic acid(ABTS), hydrogenperoxide, horseradish
peroxidase (HRP), antimouse- IgG- horseradish peroxidase conjugate
Sigma Freuns's complete adjuvant
Freuns's incomplete adjuvant Aldrich ,
fusion polyethyleneglycol(PEG) Sigma
microculture plate(96 well 24 well) microtiter plate Dynatech ,
ELISA Reader BIO- RAD 550 .

P3X63Ag8.V653

2.

Sulfamethazine

278.32

(carrier protein)

sulfamethazine

	Dixon- Holland	Katz	6)
sulfamethazine 350 mg	BSA 600 mg	75Ml	(0.1 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, 2 volume: dioxane, 1 volume) 25%
glutaraldehyde 0.35Ml 가		3	0.1M
phosphate buffer(pH 7.0/)	2		6

(pore size 0.22 μ m)

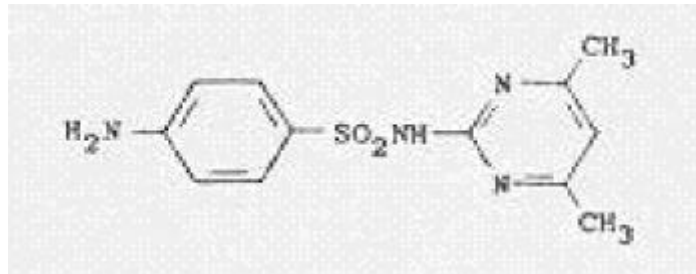


Fig. 3- 1. Structure of sulfamethazine

3. Hybridoma cell line

가.

Sulfamethazine		hybridoma cell line
6	BALB/c mouse()	SMT-BSA conjugate
Freund's complete adjuvant		100 $\mu\text{g}/200 \mu\ell$
1	2	SMT-BSA conjugate
Freund's incomplete adjuvant	2	가
가	3 phosphate buffered saline(PBS)	2
SMT-BSA conjugate		.

. Mouse 가

2	BALB/c mouse	
3,000 rpm		PBS
가	ELISA	.
SMT-BSA	(coating buffer)	microtiter plate 100 $\mu\ell$
(100 ng/well)	4	coating
4	.	
PBS	1%BSA 가	4
.	plate	50 $\mu\ell$ well 37
1	.	plate 5 1 :
10.000	2 (goat anti- mouse IgG- HRP)	100 $\mu\ell$ 1
		6

(ABTS) 100 μ l 30 ELISA
 reader 405nm 가 가가
 mouse .

P3X63Ag8.V653

hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase(HGPRT)가

8- azaguanine .

8- azaguanine (20 μ g/Ml), 10% gentamicin(50 μ g/Ml)

RPMI 1640 2- 4

37 , 7% CO2 incubator .

5 8- azaguanine

RPMI 1640 3 1 \times 10⁶/

Ml .

3 BALB/C

Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium(DMEM)

15 가

DMEM .

280 \times g 5 .

DMEM

Red blood cell lysing buffer

RPMI 1640 3

1 \times 10⁷/Ml .

Kohler 7)

1 : 10 2 . 37

50%(W/V) polyethylene glycol 1,500 1M 1

37 DMEM 1M 1

가 DMEM 15M 5 가 .

400 × g 5 20%

gentamicin(50 μg/M) 가 DMEM 96 well well

50 μl 37 , 7% CO2 incubator .

HAT (50 μM hypoxanthine, 0.4 μM aminopterin, 16 μM thymidine)가 20% DMEM 1, 3, 5 7 well

50μl/ 가 , 10 150μl 15

(Cloning)

10 15 가 well 1/3

50 μl

SMT - BSA well

24 well plate 가가 BSA

hybrid cloning .

Cloning Mckearn) . 24 well

DMEM 10 - 30 cell/M well

100 μ l . 5-7 1
 well
 . 가가 hybridoma 24 well
 plate, T- 25 flask T- 75 flask , cryo- media 106 cell/ M
 cryo- tube 1M - 70

4.

가.

hybridoma T- 75 flask mouse
 . , 1 pristane
 (2,4,10,14- tetramethylpentadecane, sigma co.) 0.5M mouse
 hybeidoma cell 가 $1.0 \times 10^7/0.2M$
 mouse . 7- 8
 가 .
 가 isotype . isotype
 Boehriner mannheim mouse monoclonal antibody isotyping Kit
 Boehriner mannheim .

ammonium sulfate

. , 2 PBS

ammonium sulfate 가 30 10,000xg
 . PBS
 45% ammonium sulfate 가 30
 10,000xg . 45% ammonium
 sulfate PBS 3 3 .
 가 .
 50%
 (CR50) . CR50=(50%
 sulfamethazine / 50%
) × 100

5. ELISA

BALB/c
 ELISA . indirect
 competitive ELISA indirect competitive ELISA
 coating coating . pH, , ,
 ELISA .

6.

가.

hybridoma

ELISA

가

chicken tissue

chicken tissue

Sulfamethazine

가

4

5g

, 10% NaCl 5mL, dichloromethane 10mL

가

10

3,000rpm

10

. Dichloromethane

2mL

가

. hexane 1mL

2mL

dichloromethane 2mL

가

dichloromethane

가

, DMF 50 μ l

950 μ l

PBS

가

ELISA

50ppb, 500ppb

가

sulfamethazine

가

5g

50ml tube

30% methanol 25ml

가

65C water bath

30

30
ELISA 1,200rpm 10

II

1)

5mL 10% NaCl 5mL, dichloromethane
10mL 가 10 3,000rpm 10
dichloromethane flask 100μl
DMF 4.9mL PBS ELISA
5mL DMF sulfamethazine
50, 500ppb 가 ELISA
5ml 50 ml Tube 20ml
30% MeOH(in PBS) 가 65C 30 30
1200rpm 10 ELISA

2) Chicken tissue

Chicken tissue sulfamethazine
kang 5g
, 10% NaCl 5mL, dichloromethane 10mL 가
10 3,000rpm 10

Dichloromethane 2mL 가
 . hexane 1mL 2mL
 dichloromethane 2mL 가 dichloromethane
 가 , DMF 50 μ l 450 μ l PBS 가
 ELISA . 50ppb, 500ppb 가
 sulfamethazine . Chicken tissue

7. Affinity column

가.

Sulfamethazine (atrazine vomitoxin)
 가가 .
 mouse .
 technomouse
 . 50M ℓ tube
 . , (NH₄)₂SO₄
 magnetic stirrer 1
 3 .
 0.01M (phosphast buffered saline :
 PBS, pH 7.3) 3 4
 가 , 4 IC-ELISA ELISA
 kit .

. Affinity column

Sulfamethazine immunoaffinity column
. , minicolumn affi-gel 10 column
, immunoaffinity column sulfamethazine
atrazine .

. Immunoaffinity column

Sulfamethazine IC 가 factor .
IC Loading capacity, loading solution
pH, loading solution volumn, elution , elution
Sulfamethazine immunoaffinity column
. IC ELISA HPLC IC-
ELISA IC-HPLC .

8. kit

sulfamethazine kit
. indirect competitive ELISA
kit
. ELISA kit , kit
, kit , kit 1set kit
protocol kit .

9.

가.

가 sulfamethazine 18 , 36

, 26 .

5g

50ml tube 30% methanol 25ml 가 65C water bath 30

30 1,200rpm 10

ELISA .

5ml 50 ml Tube 20ml

30% MeOH(in PBS) 가 65 30 30

1200rpm 10 ELISA

. sulfamethazine Indirect competitive ELISA

KIT .

3

1.

가. Sulfamethazine

sulfamethazine ,
HPLC Table 3-2
HPLC chromatogram Fig.3-2 .

Table 3-2. The analytical condition of HPLC for determination of sulfamethazine.

HPLC Type	Waters Model 590
Detector	UV 260nm
Column	μ Bondapak C18 (3.9mm \times 300mm steel column)
Flow rate	1.0ML/min
Mobile phase	Methanol : Water (14 : 86, v/v)

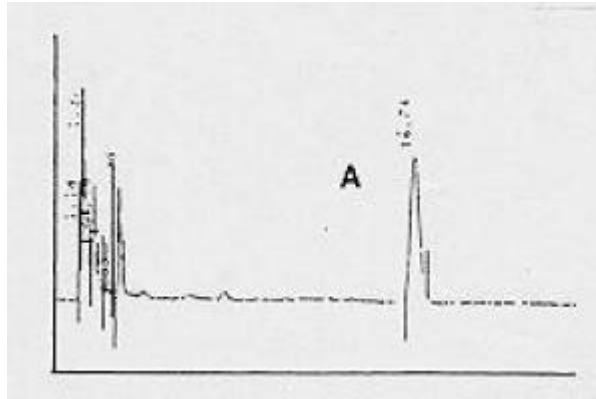


Fig.3-2 HPLC chromatogram of standard sulfamethazine

. Sulfamethazine

Sulfamethazine coupling site가

. , SMZ(sigma, USA) 350mg BSA(sigma, USA) 600
 mg dioxane 25Mℓ phosphate buffer(0.1M, pH 7.2) 50Mℓ
 25% glutaraldehyde 0.35Mℓ 가 3 .
 0.1M phosphate buffer(pH 7.0) 2 6 4
 (M. W. cutoff: 6,000- 8,000) . spectrophotometer

- 20

. , ELISA plate conjugate SMZ 350mg
 OVA(sigma, USA) 600mg SMZ- BSA

sulfamethazine

sulfamethazine- BSA	25% NH ₄ OH	24	가	HPLC
Fig. 3-3				
time	16.74	가	24.76	retention

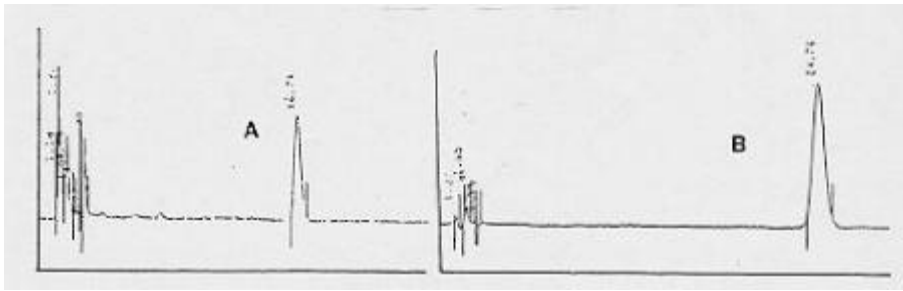


Fig. 3-3. HPLC chromatogram of standard sulfamethazine(A) and converted. sulfamethazine(B) by hydrolysis of SMZ- BSA .

		titer	ELISA	titer
SMZ- RSA	mouse sulfamethazine (coating buffer)			titer
4			microtiter plate	100 $\mu\ell$
				4
				PBS
				0.1%
ovalbumin	가			4
plate	SMZ			(100- 1,000,000)
50				plate
$\mu\ell$ well	4			
	5	1 : 1,000		2 (anti- mouse
IgG- HRP, Sigma)	100 $\mu\ell$	1		
	6		(ABTS) 100 $\mu\ell$	
30		50 $\mu\ell$		
ELISA reader	410nm		titer	

Table 3-3 sulfamethazine

mouse spleen cell myeloma cell cell fusion
가

Table 3-3. ELISA titration of sulfamethazine antisera developed in mouse.

(Unit:O.D)

Dilution	10	100	1,000	5,000	10,000	50,000	100,000
Normal	0.219	0.213	0.201	0.198	0.197	0.194	0.197
SMZ- 3	over	over	1.459	0.795	0.298	0.201	0.213
SMZ- 9	over	over	over	1.127	0.352	0.201	0.211
SMZ- 13	over	over	1.653	1.234	0.452	0.296	0.221

2. Hybridoma cell line

가. cloning

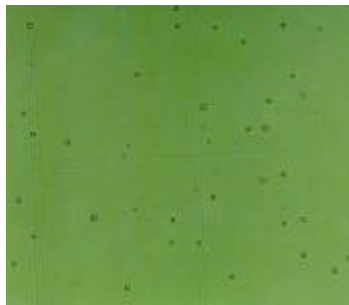
20 sulfamethazine BALB/c mouse 6 sulfamethazine-BSA conjugate
 가 sulfamethazine
 cell fusion . Table 3-4
 1820 well 1640 well 가 90.1%

Table 3-45. Fusion and frequency of hybrids selected by HAT medium.

Fusion	Number of mice titer	Number of mice used in fusion	Number of mice seeded	Number of wells growth in HAT medium	Fusion rate (%)
3 times	20	6	1820	1640	90.1

cell fusion spleen cell myeloma cell(V653)
fusion atrazine .

(a)



(b)

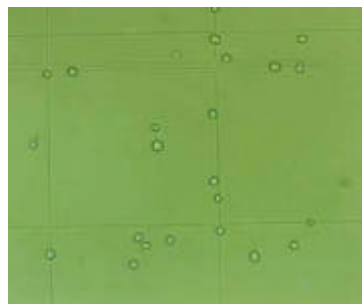


Fig. 3-4. Spleen cell(a) and P3x63Ag.V653(b)

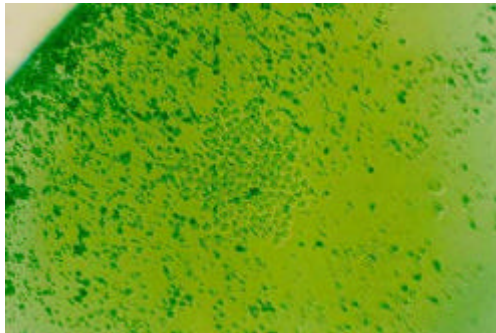


Fig. 3-5. Fused cell

sulfamethazine		hybridoma
cloning	sulfamethazine	3
	isotype	Fig.3- 6 Table3- 5
	atrazine	IgG1 light chain



Fig.3-6 Photogram of isotype kit for determining the subclass of immunoglobulins produced by hybridoma cell.

A: SMT - 1- M5, B: SMT - 2- M8, C:SMT - 4- M1

Table 3-5. Immunoglobulin classes of production antibody of hybridoma cell

hybridoma cell No.	class	light chain
SMT - 1_M5	IgG1	
SMT - 2- M8	IgG1	
SMT - 4- M1	IgG1	

cloning Fig. 3-7
 24 well plate, T-25 flask T-75 flask
 cryo-media 106 cell/M \emptyset cryo-tube 1M \emptyset
 -70

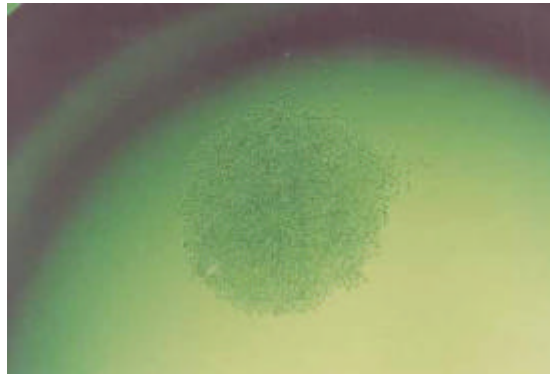


Fig. 3-7. Cloned cell.

sulfamethazine cell
 line BALB/c mouse sulfamethazine
 SMT-1-M5 mouse
 20.6mg/M \emptyset 가 Table 3-6 1:500,000 positive
 , Table 3-7 sulfamethazine

Table 3-6. Dilution titer of anti-sulfamethazine ascites fluid as determined by indirect ELISA (Unit : O.D.)

Dilution	10	100	1,000	5,000	10,000	50,000	100,000	500,000	1,000,000
Normal	0.114	0.113	0.109	0.103	0.102	0.104	0.105	0.101	0.103
SMT - 1 - M5	over	over	over	over	1.242	0.804	0.268	0.204	0.118

Table 3-7. Cross-reactivity of sulfamethazine analogues in indirect competitive ELISA

Analogue	Cross-reactivity(%)
sulfamethazine	100
penicillin G	<1
streptomycin	<1
chloramphenicol	<1
gentamicin	<1
kanamycin	<1

3. Indirect competitive ELISA

Mouse

sulfamethazine

indirect competitive ELISA

SMT-1-M5

가

ELISA

Fig.3-8

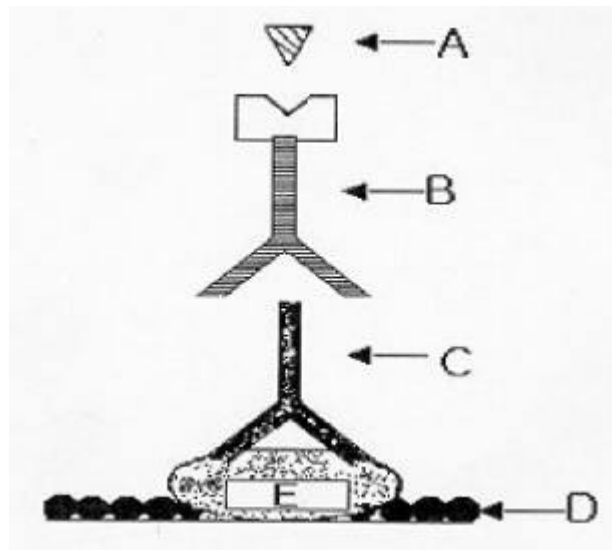


Fig. Principle of indirect competitive ELISA for sulfamethazine

A : Substrate, B : Enzyme anti-antibody conjugate

C : Sulfamethazine antibody, D : BSA,

E : Sulfamethazine-protein conjugate

가.

, SMT-1-M5 가 PBS
 1mg/M \emptyset 100 1000 indirect
 competitive ELISA Table 3-8 500
 가
 가 ELISA

Table 3-8. Dilution of SMT-1-M5 as determined by indirect competitive ELISA of sulfamethazine (Unit: O.D).

Dilution sulfa- methazine(ppb)	Dilution										
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	
0	over	over	1.642	1.216	1.123	0.910	0.822	0.564	0.476	0.318	
100	0.306	0.279	0.226	0.224	0.232	0.222	0.223	0.202	0.188	0.182	

. Coating conjugate

Indirect competitive ELISA microtiter plate coating
 coating conjugate . , sulfamethazine- BSA
 conjugate 500ng/well, 200ng/well, 100ng/well, 50ng/well,
 20ng/well 10g/well coating ELISA .
 Table 3-9 100ng/well 가
 200ng/well coating
 conjugate 가 coating
 100ng/well .

Table 3-9. Effect of coating conjugate content per well on indirect competitive ELISA of sulfamethazine (Unit : O.D.)

sulfa- methazine (ppb)	SMT - BSA (ng/well)	500	200	100	50	20	10
	0		1.369	1.214	1.178	0.676	0.214
100		0.421	0.214	0.204	0.184	0.136	0.124

pH

atrazine 가

pH 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5, 9

ELISA

Table 3-10

6.5- 8.0 ELISA 가

pH가 ELISA

atrazine pH

Table 3-10. Effects of sample pH on ELISA reaction of sulfamethazine.
(Unit: O.D.)

Sulfa- methazine (ppm)	pH						
	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9
0	0.932	1.007	1.102	1.069	1.072	0.932	0.972
10	0.203	0.199	0.213	0.215	0.231	0.242	0.187

. Coating

, coating conjugate coating

coating , sulfamethazine- BSA conjugate

100ng/well 4 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 24 가

coating conjugate blocking 4

Table 3-11

coating 2 ELISA

3 coating plate 가 ELISA

coating

Table 3-11. Effect of coating time of sulfamethazine-BSA conjugate on indirect competitive ELISA of sulfamethazine (Unit : O.D.)

sulfa- methazine (ppb)	Coating time(hr)					
	1	2	3	6	12	24
0	1.046	1.172	1.213	1.221	1.294	1.295
100	0.164	0.171	0.209	0.219	0.206	0.211

ELISA O.D. ELISA

reader Fig. 3-9

가 , 50ppb

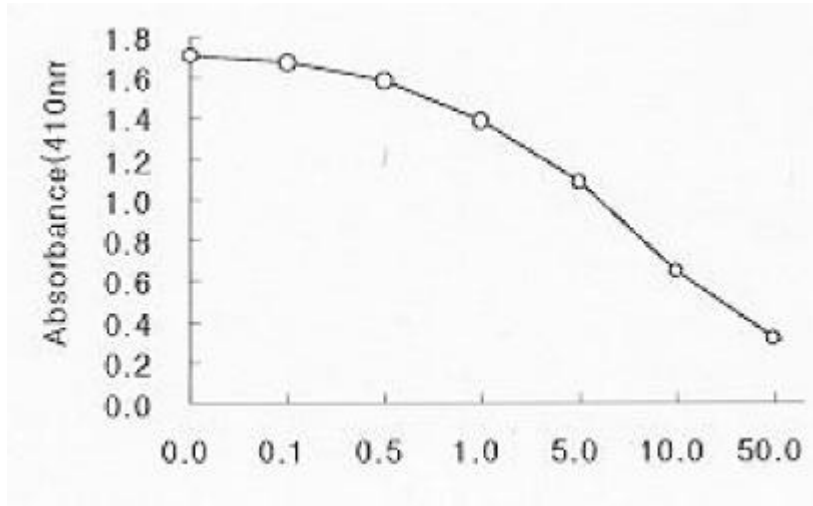


Fig. 3-9. Standard curve of sulfamethazine by indirect competitive ELISA.

4.

가.

hybridoma

ELISA

, chicken tissue

sulfamethazine 가
 4
 , 5g , sulfamethazine 50, 500ppb
 가 10% NaCl 5mL, dichloromethane 10mL 가 10
 3,000rpm 10 . Dichloromethane
 2mL 가 hexane
 1mL 2mL dichloromethane
 2mL 가 dichloromethane 가
 , DMF 50 μ l 950 μ l PBS 가 ELISA
 Table 3- 12 61% , 54%

Table 3- 12. Amounts of sulfamethazine recovered from feed by indirect competitive ELISA

Sample	Sulfamethazine added (ppb)	Recovery	
		ppb	(%)
Feed	50	30.5	61
	500	270.5	54

5g 50ml tube 30% methanol 25ml
 가 65C water bath 30 30
 1,200rpm 10 ELISA
 Table Table3- 13
 100ppb 67.5% 500ppb
 51.6%

Table 3- 13. Amounts of sulfamethazine recovered from feed by indirect competitive ELISA

Sample	Sulfamethazine added (ppb)	Recovery	
		ppb	(%)
Feed	100	67.5	67.5
	500	258.0	51.6

1)

5mL sulfamethzine 50, 500ppb
 가 10% NaCl 5mL, dichloromethane 10mL 가 10
 3,000rpm 10 dichloromethane
 flask 100μl DMF 4.9mL PBS
 ELISA Table 3- 14
 78, 82%

Table 3-14 Amounts of sulfamethazine recovered from milk samples by indirect competitive ELISA

Sample	Atrazine added (ppb)	Recovery	
		ppb	(%)
Milk	50	39.2	78
	500	410.7	82

30% MeOH(in PBS) 가 5ml 50 ml Tube 20ml
 1200rpm 10 30 30
 Table3-15 ELISA

Table 3-15. Amounts of sulfamethazine recovered from milk samples by indirect competitive ELISA

Sample	Atrazine added (ppb)	Recovery	
		ppb	(%)
Milk	100	63.9	63.9
	500	288.0	57.6

2) Chicken tissue

Chicken tissue sulfamethazine
kang . 5g
, sulfamethazine 50, 500ppb 가
10% NaCl 5mL, dichloromethane 10mL 가 10
3,000rpm 10 . Dichloromethane 2mL
가 . hexane 1mL
2mL dichloromethane 2mL 가
dichloromethane 가 ,
DMF 50 μ l 450 μ l PBS 가 ELISA
. Table 3-16 65%, 72%

5. Immunoaffinity column

가. Immunoaffinity column

	Sulfamethazine				Sulfamethazine		
					immunoaffinity column		
atrazine							gel
sulfamethazine		1mg	/mg gel		5mg	/mg gel	
	column packing	gel	가				
		gel			100 μ l		1900 μ l
PBS	10	1N HCl	20 μ l	가	pH		20
0	400nm	spectrophotometer	scanning				
	280nm						
		1mg	5mg	1mg gel			gel
		200 μ l	1800 μ l	PBS	20 μ l	1N HCl	
		scanning					
	gel						
		immunoaffinity column					가

. Immunoaffinity column

Sulfamethazine atrazine

Immunoaffinity column

가

1) Binding capacity

Immunoaffinity column sulfamethazine column

Table 3- 18. Binding capacity of sulfamethazine by immunoaffinity column.

Loaded sulfamethazine on column (ng)	Amount of sulfamethazine (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
100	93	93
250	242	97
500	511	102
1,000	649	65
3,000	657	33
5,000	642	12

, 10% MeOH 10M ϕ (in PBS) 100 ng, 500 ng, 1000 ng, 3000 ng, 5000 ng sulfamethazine column loading , Methanol column sulfamethazine , 20% MeOH column binding capacity 650 ng

2) Loading solution pH

atrazine loading solution pH가 column sulfamethazine Table 3-19 pH6-8

Table 3-19. Effect of loading solution pH onto immunoaffinity column of sulfamethazine

Loaded sulfamethazine (ng)	pH	Sulfamethazine recovered (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
300	4	132	44.0
	5	219	73.0
	6	282	94.0
	7	296	98.6
	8	304	101.3
	9	292	97.3

3) Loading

Sulfamethazine 300 ng spike
 sulfamethazine . Table 3-20
 30 ml sulfamethazine

Table 3-20. Effects of loading volume of sulfamethazine extract onto immunoaffinity column

Spiked sulfamethazine (ng)	Loaded volumn (Ml)	Recovered sulfamethazine (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
300	10	305	101.6
	20	276	92.0
	30	298	99.3
	40	231	77.0
	50	217	72.3
	60	185	61.6

4) 가

Column sulfamethazine methanol
 . Table 3-21 2ml methanol
 sulfamethazine

Table 3-21. Elution pattern of sulfamethazine from immunoaffinity column with methanol

Loaded sulfamethazine (ng)	Elution (Ml)	Recovered sulfamethazine (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
100	0- 1	97.2	97.2
	1.0- 2.0	9.3	9.3
	2.0- 3.0	-	-
	3.0- 4.0	-	-
	4.0- 5.0	-	-

5)

Column sulfamethazine methanol
 Column sulfamethazine
 1,5,10ml . 1- 5ml/min.

Table 3-22. Effects of flow rate of loading solution to immunoaffinity column

Loading sulfamethazine (ng)	Flow rate (Ml/min)	Recovered sulfamethazine (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
250	1	248.2	99.2
	5	236.7	94.6
	10	212.7	85.1

. IC- ELISA, IC- HPLC

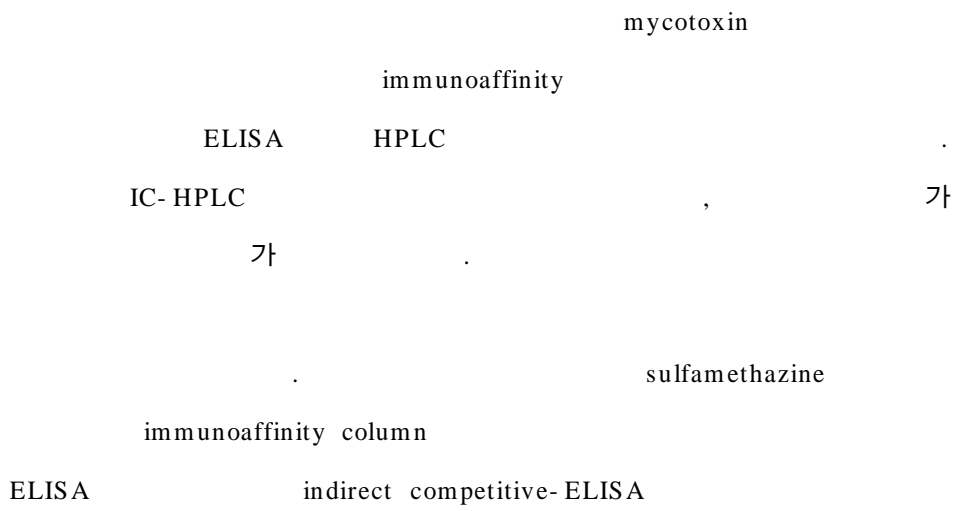


Fig.3- 10

5Ml Supernant of treated sample

Dillute with 36Ml PBS

Prewash the column with 10Ml PBS

Application of column with 3Ml/min

Wash with 10Ml D.W. and PBS

Elution with 5Ml MeOH

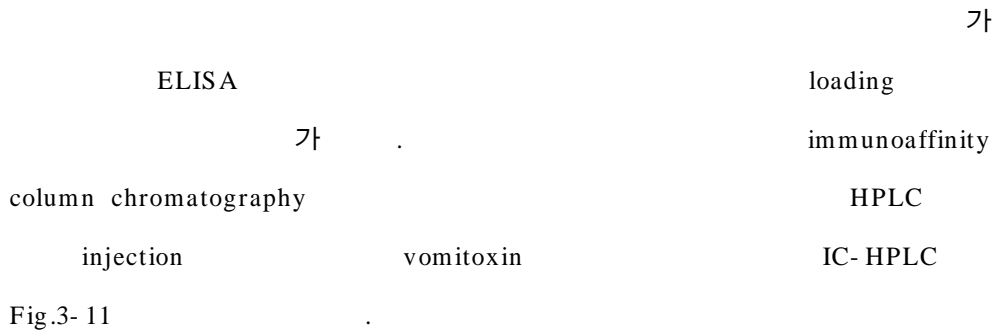
Dry under N2 gas

Redisolve with 10%MeOH

Sample for ELISA

Indirect competitive ELISA for of sulfamethazine

Fig. 3- 10. Step for IC-ELISA of of sulfamethazine.



5Mℓ Supernant of treated sample

Dillute with 20Mℓ PBS

Prewash the column with 10Mℓ PBS

Application of column with 3Mℓ/min

Wash with 10Mℓ D.W. and PBS

Elution with 5Mℓ MeOH

Dry under N2 gas

Redisolve with MeOH

Sample for HPLC

Fig. 3- 11. Steps for IC- HPLC analysis of sulfamethazine

Table 3-23. Amount of vomitoxin recovered from feed by IC-ELISA, HPLC

Method	Spiked vomitoxin	Recovered vomitoxin	Recovery
	(ng)	(ng)	(%)
ELISA	500	254	50.9
HPLC	500	273	54.7

IC-ELISA IC- HPLC 500ppb sulfamethazine
 가 Table 3-23
 ELISA 50% HPLC 54%

immunoaffinity column binding

immnoaffinity column

immunoaffinity column

가

column

IC- HPLC

가

6. ELISA kit

가 ELISA KIT . 가 ELISA
 indirect competitive ELISA vomitoxin ELISA
 .
 microtiter plate sulfamethazin- BSA conjugate 100ng/well 4C
 coating 1% BSA blocking ELISA kit
 . 500 100 μ l 가
 100
 1mg 가
 1mgksdnl 가 PBS
 . 2 -HRP
 conjugate 1000 , 4C
 .
 (ABTS) 30 mg ABTS 90 Ml H₂O
 - 20 citrate buffer
 sulfamethazin DMF methanol
 - 20 PBS 0, 0.1, 1ppm

가. Kit

1 kit 30

* coating, blocking microtiter well 35 line (8well/line)

* sulfamethazin (10ppm 5 Ml:A)

* ABTS (B)

* sulfamethazin (C) 5 Ml

* 2 - HRP(D :1000 5ml)

* Citrate buffer 25 Ml(E)

* 25 Ml(F)

(coating well, A, B, -20 , C ,D ,E F)

protocol

kit

: 5g(ml) in 50ml tube- 30% MeOH(in PBS) 25ml 65C

water bath 30 - 30 - 1,200rpm

10 - -ELISA

: sulfamethazine 5 Ml (A)

*0.1N PBS

Coating, blocking well washing × 3

(A) 50 μl well

sulfamethazine (C 50ul well 가

37C, 2 - 2 - HRP conjugate (D) 50 µl/well

37C 3 incubation.

: B 1 ml + E 10 ml + H2O2 4 µl .

Well washing × 6

100 µl well 15 incubation.

F 100 µl well .

(*ELISA Reader 410 nm ,

* 1)

7.

가.

kit
18 36
sulfamethazine sulfamethazine .
54 2 positive ,
. 0.37, 0.52ppm
2가 .
sulfamethazine 2

sulfamethazine 가

sulfamethazine

가

Table 3-24. Detection of sulfamethazine from feed and milk samples by indirect competitive ELISA

Sample	Number of sample	Positive sample	Incidence(%)	Levels(ug/g)
Feed	18	0	0	0
Milk	36	2	5.5	0.37, 0.52
Total	54	2	1.8	0.37, 0.52

26

가 sulfamethazine
 sulfamethazine 가

Table 3-25. Detection of sulfamethazine from imported feed by indirect competitive ELISA

Source	Number of sample	Positive sample	Incidence(%)
USA	21	0	0
China	5	0	0
Total	26	0	0

4

1. sulfamethazine hapten
bovine serum albumin(BSA) ovalbumine(OVA)
immunogen coating conjugate .
2. (p3 × 63Ag8. v653) sulfamethazine- BSA
BALB/c cloning sulfamethazine
hybridoma cell 3 ,
hybridoma (SMT- 1- M5) mouse
가 1: 100,000 가 .
3. sulfamethazine sulfamethazine
penicillin G, streptomycin, chrolampenicol, gentamycin
kanamycin
가가 . sulfamethazine
indirect competitive ELISA 50ppb- 10ppm
sulfamethazine 가 .
4. Immunoaffinity column
sulfamethazine . Column 10Mℓ
PBS 10Mℓ 10Mℓ PBS
column 5Mℓ methanol column
sulfamethazine . Immunoaffinity column
ELISA HPLC
sulfamethazine 50.9%, 54.7% atrazine

5. Sulfamethazine ELISA kit

. , 가 coating microtiter well 35 (12well/), 10ppm
sulfamethazine (A), 5M \emptyset ABTS (B),
sulfamethazine 5ml(C), 2 - HRP 5ml(D), 25M \emptyset
citrate buffer(E), 25M \emptyset (F) .

6. 54 26

sulfamethazine 2 0.37,
0.52ppm sulfamethazine .

5

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4

(voni toxin)

1

1). 가 2-4)

mycotoxin

5-8).

Aspergillus, Penicillium Fusarium

가

2 가

Fusarium

가

(6-12).

Fusarium 가

Fusarium toxin

가

trichothecene

. trichothecene

180

가

13)

vomitoxin, T-2 toxin

, T-2 toxin

가

가 14-16).

Trichothecene Fig. 4-1

9, 10

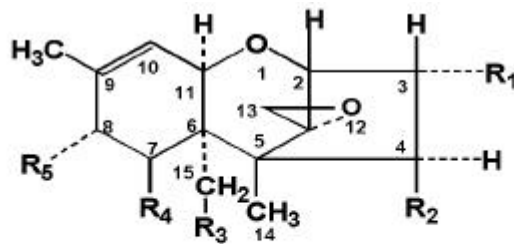
가

12, 13

epoxy 가

sesquiterpenoid 가

17) A-type, 8 carbonyl 가 B-type, 2 epoxy 가 C-type macrocyclic D-type 18), A-type(T-2 toxin) B-type(vomitoxin) 19-21).



Trichothecene	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅
DON	OH	H	OH	OH	=O
T-2 toxin	OH	CH ₃ COO	CH ₃ COO	H	(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ COO

Fig. 4-1. Structure of trichothecene.

T-2 toxin(12, 13-epoxytrichothec-9-ene-3, 4, 8, 5-tetrol, 4, 15-diacetate - 8-isovalerate) 151-152 ,

HT-2 toxin, T-2 triol T-2 tetraol 가 22-24).

T-2 toxin *Fusarium tricinctum*, *Fusarium poea*, *Fusarium sporotrichioides*, *Fusarium nivale*, *Fusarium solani*, *Fusarium equiseti*, *Fusarium acuminatum* .

T-2 toxin 가 25-27).

T-2 toxin , 가 ,

가 , ,

28,29), 14), , 30), ,

31,32)

33).

, vomitoxin DON 3

, 7 , 15- trihydroxy- 12, 13- epoxytrichothec- 9- en- 8- one *Fusarium*

Fusarium graminearum(*Gibberella zae*) *Fusarium sporotrichioides*가

mycotoxin 34). 1970 *Fusarium* 가

가 , Vesonder 35)

vomitoxin , 1(,35-37).

, vomitoxin *Fusarium* trichothecene 가

가

vomitoxin 38).

vomitoxin 가 ,

39) vomitoxin

, vomitoxin

2 ppm, 1 ppm
FDA 1 ppm, 5 ppm
1 ppm, 0.5
ppm 1(40). vomitoxin
가
vomitoxin 가
15,38,39).

가 thin layer chromatography(TLC)가
41,42). TLC 가 , gas
chromatography(GC), high performance liquid chromatography(HPLC), gas
chromatography- spectrometry(GC- MS)
가
가 가

43,44).

가
(marker)
(radioimmunoassay : RIA)
(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay : ELISA)
bead immunoaffinity column
. RIA

, 가
 ELISA
 . ELISA
 , 가
 40). 16) T-2 toxin 가 ELISA
 0.1- 100 ppb 가 , 40)
 zearalenone ELISA 0.5- 100 ppb
 가 . vomitoxin
 ELISA 가 43-45).
 가 mycotoxin
 가 *Fusarioum* mycotoxin
 vomitoxin vomitoxin
 hybidoma cell
 vomitoxin vomitoxin
 vomitoxin .

2

1.

. Polyethylene sorbitan monolaurate(Tween 20), 2,2'- azinobis(3- thylbenz- thiazoline) sulfonic acid(ABTS), hydrogenperoxide, Vomitoxin(DON), T-2 toxin, nivalenol, 3- Acetylvomitoxin, Deacetoxyscirpenol, Diethanolamine, p- Iodonitrotetra-
lium violet(INT- violet) Sigma , antimouse- IgG- horseradish peroxidase conjugate, antimouse- IgG- Alkaline phosphatase conjugate Jacson , Diaphorase, -Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate(-NADH), alcohol dehydrogenase Boehringer mannheim TLC plate Merck No. 5553 ,

.
microtiter plate 96well Dynex technologies , ELISA Reader Bio Rad Model 550 , HPLC Water Co. U.S.A.

2.

가. Vomitoxin

vomitoxin TLC .
toluene : acetone : methanol(5 : 3 : 2, v/v)
, 20% aluminum chloride anhydrous(20 g/60% ethanol 100 Ml)
110 10 365 nm UV lamp .
TLC 1 spot acetonitrile : water(84 : 16,
v/v) speed vacuum concentrator . HPLC
methanol 1 Ml 2 μm membrane filter(millipore
filter) vomitoxin .
HPLC Table 4-1 .

Table 4- 1. Analytical conditions of HPLC for determination of vomitoxin.

Column	μBondapak C18(3.9mm x 300mm steel column)
Mobile phase	methanol:water(14:86,v/v)
Flow rate	1.5ml/min
Pressure	1,800psi
detector	UV 222nm

3. Vomitoxin immunogen

가. Vomitoxin hapten

Ohtani
vomitoxin . , 0.5M pyridine 10mg
vomitoxin 69mg glutaric anhydride 95 3.5
0.5M 가 95 30 .
1.0M chloroform 가 1,500rpm 3
chloroform vomitoxin-hemiglutarate .

. Vomitoxin-hapten protein conjugate

5mg 4M 1% BSA 80mg 1-ethyl-3-(3-diethyl
aminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride(EDPC) 가
3,000rpm 10 0.05M PBS(pH 7.0)가
1 beaker 3 15,000rpm 10
280nm (BSA, 66,000)
vomitoxin(
296) vomitoxin-BSA conjugate .

4. Hybridoma

가. Immunization

Vomitoxin 6 BALB/c mouse()
vomitoxin-BSA Freund's complete adjuvant 100 μ l
. 3 3 가
, indirect competitive ELISA antibody
mouse fusion 3 PBS
vomitoxin-HG-BSA conjugate .

. titer ELISA

Vomitoxin mouse titer , competitive indirect
ELISA .

. Cell fusion

Mycotoxin vomitoxin hybridoma cell
line ,
400gx 5 20% ,
10% NCTC, gentamicin(50ug/ml) 가 DMEM
96- well well 50ug 37 ,6% CO2 .

Littlefield가 HAT (50uM
 hypoxanthine, 0.4uM aminopterin, 16uM thymidine) 1,3,5, 7
 well 50ul 가 , 10 150ul 15

. Cloning

10 15 가 well 1/3

well 24 well plate
 가가 hybrid cloning

Cloning Mckearn . 24 well
 DMEM 10 30 cell/ml well
 100µl . aminopterin 가
 . 10 1

well
 가가 hybridoma 2
 , 10⁶ cell/ml cryo tube 1ml - 70

2 hybridoma가 가
 가 hybridoma
 , , immunoaffinity column

5.

가.

hybridoma T - 75 flask mouse

, 1 pristane (2,4,10,14- tetramethylpentadecane, sigma co.)

0.5M mouse hybeidoma cell 가 1.0

$\times 10^7/0.2M$ mouse . 7- 8

가

가 isotype

isotype Boehriner mannheim mouse

monoclonal antibody isotyping Kit Boehriner mannheim

ammonium sulfate

2 PBS

ammonium sulfate 가 30 10,000

xg . PBS

45% ammonium sulfate 가 30

10,000xg . 45%

ammonium sulfate PBS 3 3

5g 50mL
 5 60% MeOH 가 10 , 3,000rpm 30
 PBS ELISA
 vomitoxin 가 100ppb, 1ppm
 ELISA

1) Urine

Vomitoxin urine ELISA
 atrazine urine 50mL
 urine 10,000rpm 5 ELISA

2)

50mL EDTA 1mg/mL blood
 가 1,500rpm 10 ELISA
 4

8. Immunoaffinity column

가.

Vomitoxine
 BALB/c mouse
 T - 75 flask
 hybridoma cell
 Integra celline CL 350 flask
 15% fetal calf
 serum(FCS) DMEM hybridoma cell 1.0 x 10⁶/Ml
 5Ml (A) serum DMEM 350Ml (B)
 37 , 5% CO2 1 (A) 2.5Ml
 가 cell 15% FCS DMEM 2.5Ml
 serum DMEM 350Ml
 3 가
 3,000rpm cell
 50Ml tube
 (NH₄)₂SO₄ magnetic stirrer
 1 3
 0.01M (phosphast buffered saline
 : PBS, pH7.3) 3 4
 가 , 4 IC-ELISA ELISA
 kit .

. Immunoaffinity column

vomitoxin ,
affinity column . Immunoaffinity column
vomitoxin atrazine sulfamethazine .
affinity column gel vomitoxin HPLC .

. IC- ELISA

ELISA .
, 5 g 50 ml 25ml 60% methanol
, vomitoxin 1ppm spiking 1 .
3,000rpm 10 Whatman No.1
5ml 15ml PBS immunoaffinity column
loading . column loading column 10ml
PBS 3ml/min loading . vomitoxin gel
10ml PBS
binding vomitoxin 100% MeOH 3ml gas
. 4 10% MeOH 1ml
ELISA .

. IC- HPLC

IC HPLC IC- HPLC

가

IC- ELISA MeOH

gas 4 MeOH 100 μ l HPLC

HPLC column uBondapak

C18(3.9mm X 300mm steel column) Detector UV 222nm,

Flow rate 1.5 ml/min, Mobile phase methanol : water (14:86, v/v)

9. vomitoxin kit

vomitoxin kit

indirect competitive ELISA

ELISA kit , kit ,

kit , kit 1set kit

protocol .

10. vomitoxin

가.

가

vomitoxin

hybridoma

ELISA kit

vomitoxin

,

27 , 49

23

23

. vomitoxin

5g 50mL

5

60% MeOH

가 10

, 3,000rpm

30

PBS

ELISA

, ,

100ppb, 1ppm

vomitoxin

가

ELISA

indirect competitive ELISA

kit

. Amplification method

Enzyme amplification ELISA

vomitoxin

8 가 vomitoxin

.

conidia , YES

ethyl acetate

1 mL

, 1 mL 10% MeOH/PBS

amplification ELISA .

3

1. Vomitoxin

Fusarium 가 mycotoxin vomitoxin
TLC HPLC vomitoxin
vomitoxin TLC toluene : acetone : methanol
(5 : 3 : 2, v/v) , 20% aluminium chloride
anhydrous(20g/60% ethanol 100Mℓ) 100 110 10
UV(365nm) ,
vomitoxin TLC chromatogram Fig. 4-3 .



Fig. 4-3. TLC chromatogram of standard vomitoxin.
(Developing solvent=toluene: acetone: methanol=5:3:2,v/v)

HPLC chromatogram Fig. 4-4



Fig. 4-4. HPLC chromatogram of standard vomitoxin.

2. Immunogen

가. Hapten

Vomitoxin

mycotoxin

가

vomitoxin

vomitoxin

coupling site가

hapten

. Hapten

Ueno

,

vomitoxin

hapten

TLC

standard vomitoxin

Fig. 4-5

vomitoxin Rf 가 0.36

vomitoxin hapten 0.15

vomitoxin

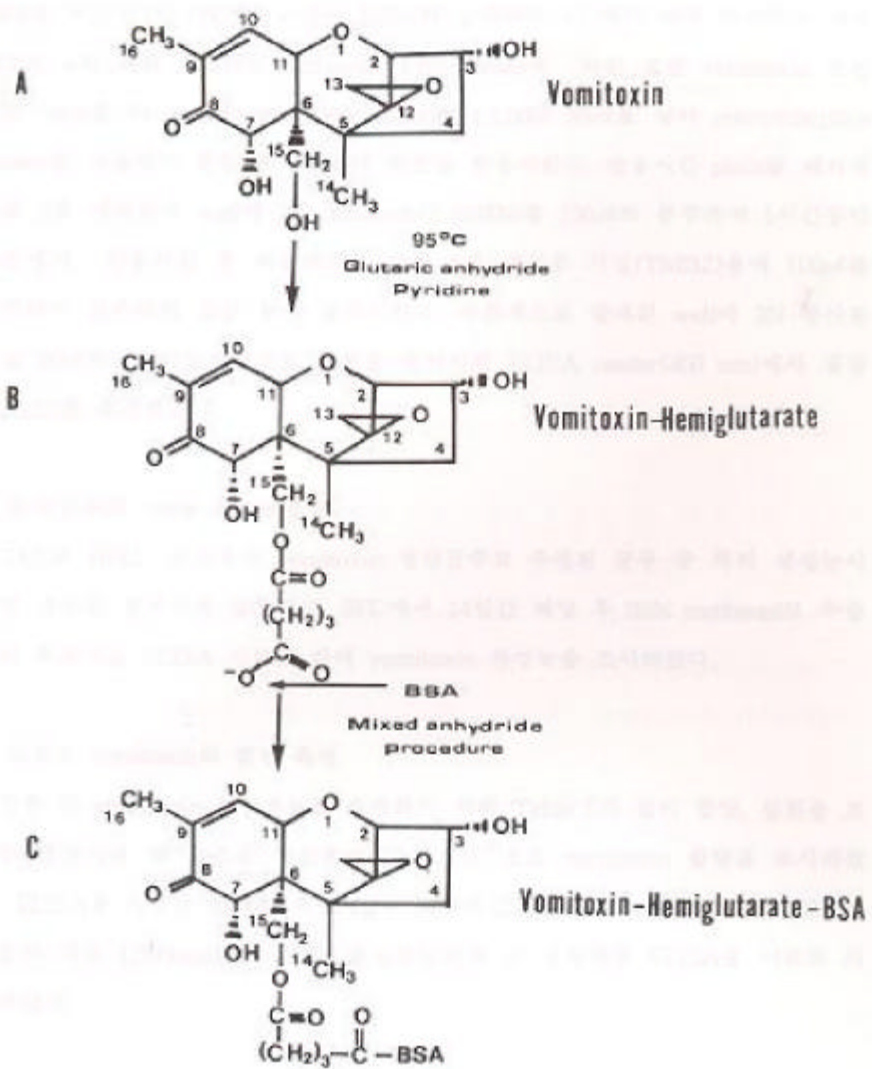


Fig. 4-5. Synthetic scheme for the production of the vomitoxin immunogen.

A : Vomitoxin, B: Vomitoxin- Hemiglutarate

C : Vomitoxin- Hemiglutarate- BSA

3. titer

haptin- BSA conjugate BALB/c mouse

, mouse vomitoxin titer . Titer

indirect competitive ELISA .

, vomitoxin- HG- BSA 1ml 1μl

96well microplate 100μl 4 coating

(PBS- tween) 4 . PBS 0.1% OVA well 125μl

4 4 20% methanol

PBS- tween vomitoxin 50μl well

microtiterplate shaker 4 .

plate 5 well 2 antibody(1:10,000) 100μl

1 6 ,

(TMBZ) 100μl 30 .

well 2N- 50μl ELISA

reader(450nm) (O.D.) . Table 4- 2

, vomitoxin mouse spleen cell

myeloma cell cell fusion .

Table 4-2. ELISA titration of vomitoxin antisera developed in mouse

(Unit:O.D)

Dilution	10	100	1,000	5,000	10,000	50,000	100,000
Normal	0.194	0.192	0.181	0.187	0.184	0.187	0.183
DON- 4	1.340	1.114	0.659	0.342	0.212	0.191	0.188
DON- 16	over	over	1.543	0.743	0.575	0.353	0.206

4. Hybridoma cell line

가. cloning

Vomitoxin- HG- BSA conjugate 20 BALB/c mouse

7 가 vomitoxin

. Table 4-3

2380 well 2023

well 가 85%

. cloning

hybridoma

cloning

hybridoma

.

Table 4-3. Fusion and frequency of hybrids selected by HAT medium

Number of mice titer	Number of mice used in fusion	Number of mice wells seeded	Number of growth in HAT medium	Fusion rate (%)
20	7	2380	2023	85

well 1/3 가 50 μ l
 ELISA 43 well
 . well 24 well plate
 50 μ l 10
 ELISA 4
 cloning .
 Cloning 24 well DMEM 10
 30 cell/ $M\ell$ well 100 μ l .
 aminopterin 가 . 5-7
 1 well
 . 가가 hybridoma
 24 well plate, T-25 flask, T-75 flask , cryo
 media 106 cell/ $M\ell$ cryo tube 1 $M\ell$ -70

1) Hybridoma

vomitoxin 가 4 hybridoma
 ..
 가 hybridoma 가 3
 DON- 7- M3 hybridoma가 가
 . hybridoma 24
 well plate, T- 25 flask, T- 75 flask , cryo media 106 cell/
 Mℓ cryo tube 1Mℓ - 70

2)

hybridoma DON- 7- M3 vomitoxin
 T- 75 flask mouse
 . , 1
 pristane(2,4,10,14- tetramethylpentadecane) 0.5Mℓ mouse
 hybridoma cell 가 1.0 × 10⁷/0.2Mℓ
 mouse . 7- 8
 가 , mouse
 가 Table 4- 4 1 : 10,000 ELISA 가

Ammonium sulfate 21.3mg/ml
isotype IgG1 light chain

Table 4-4. Dilution titer of anti-vomitoxin ascites fluid as determined by indirect competitive ELISA (Unit : O.D.)

Dilution	10	100	1,000	10,000	100,000	1,000,000
Normal	0.194	0.129	0.121	0.132	0.134	0.119
DON- 4- M7	over	over	0.789	0.546	0.236	0.132

vomitoxin vomitoxin
nivalenone, 3- acethylvomitoxin, deacetoxyscipenol, zearalenone, T- 2 toxin
fumonisins Table 4- 5

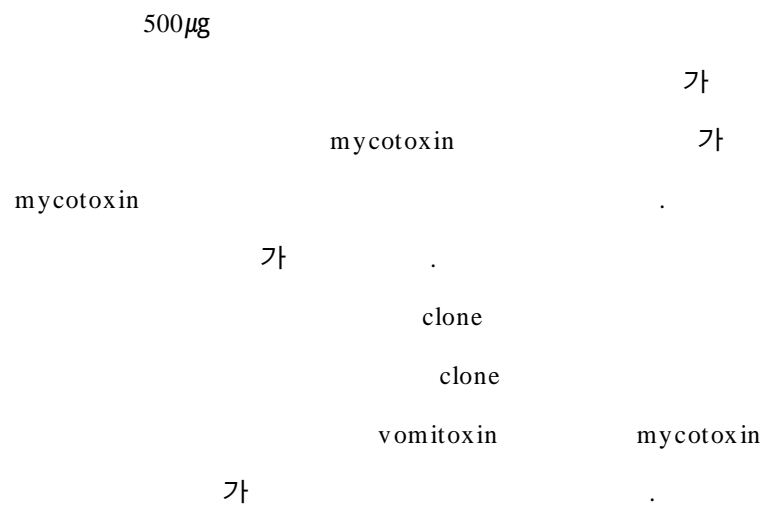
vomitoxin 3- acethylvomitoxin, T- 2 toxin
가

Table 4-5. Cross-reactivity of vomitoxin analogues in indirect competitive ELISA

Analogue	Cross-reactivity(%)
vomitoxin	100
nivalenone	<1
3-acethylvomitoxin	27
T-2 toxin	38
deacetoxyscipenol	<1
zearalenone	<1
fumonisin	<1

2

가 .



5.

Vomitoxin 가
Mouse vomitoxin
indirect competitive ELISA

가.

1 mg/mL 100- 25,600 well 100 $\mu\ell$ 가
icELISA Fig. 4- 6 300
가

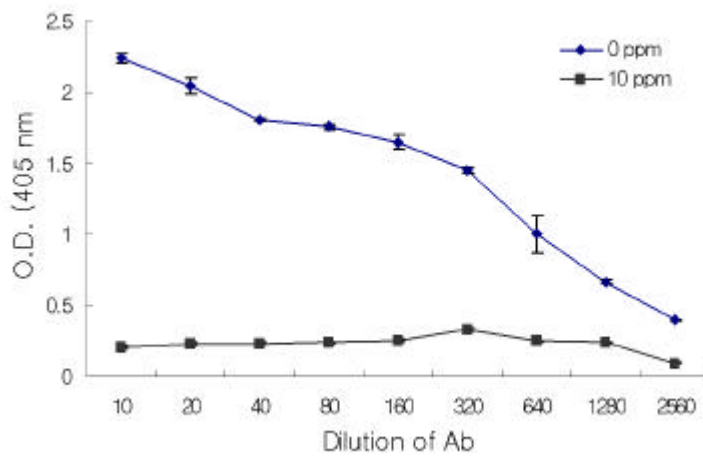


Fig. 4- 6. Determination of optimum ratio of antibody dilution for ELISA for vomitoxin detection.

. Coating

coating conjugate well coating 가 .
 1: 300 Indirect competitive ELISA
 microtiter plate coating coating conjugate
 , vomitoxin- HG- BSA conjugate 1,000ng/well,
 200ng/well, 100ng/well, 20ng/well, 10ng/well 1ng/well coating
 ELISA . Table 4- 6 100ng/well
 가 200ng/well
 coating conjugate 가
 coating 100ng/well .

Table 4- 6. Effect of coating conjugate content per well on indirect competitive ELISA of vomitoxin (Unit : O.D.)

vomitoxin(ppb)	DON- HG- BSA (ng/well)						
	1,000	200	100	20	10	1	
0	1.343	1.312	1.212	0.417	0.296	0.118	
100	0.334	0.228	0.219	0.178	0.156	0.104	

coating conjugate coating
 coating , vomitoxin- HG- BSA
 conjugate 100ng/well 4 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 24
 coating conjugate blocking , 4
 ELISA . Fig.4- 7
 coating 1 가 ELISA
 2 coating plate .
 coating .

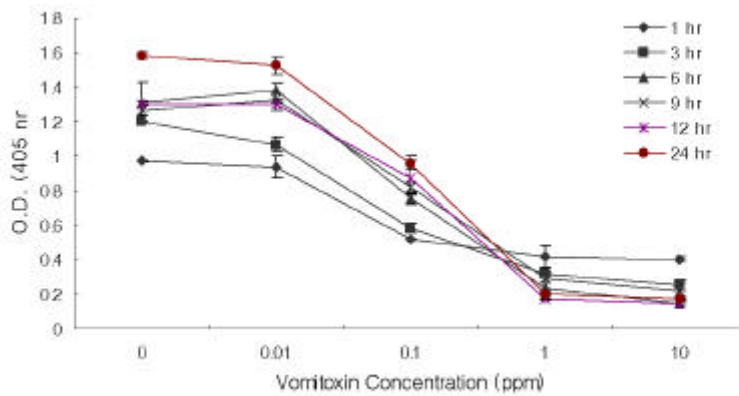


Fig. 4-7. Comparison of coating time of vomitoxin-BSA conjugate in ELISA for vomitoxin detection.

coating buffer(carbonyl buffer, pH 9.6), PBS, PBS-tween . Fig. 4-8
 PBS carbonyl buffer 가
 PBS-tween carbonyl buffer
 coating , PBS coating 가

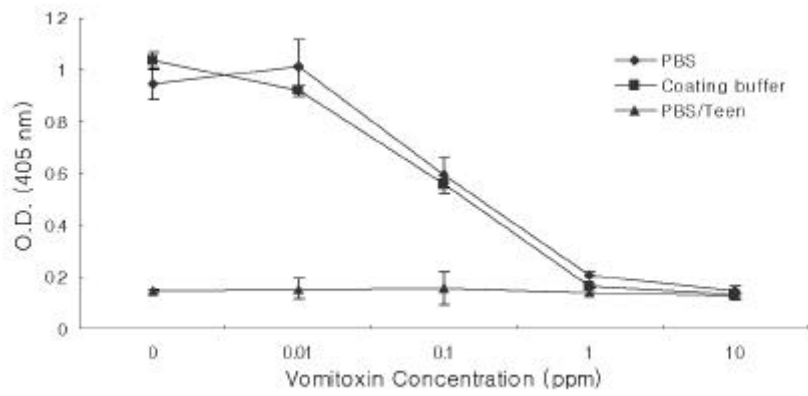


Fig. 4-8. Comparison of coating buffers in ELISA for vomitoxin detection.

pH

pH vomitoxin 0ppb 100ppb가 spiking ELISA
 pH 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5, 9 ELISA pH가
 ELISA Table 4-7 pH
 6.5- 8 ELISA 가

Table 4-7. Effects of sample pH on ELISA reaction of vomitoxin.

Vomitoxin(ppb)	pH							
	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	
0	2.121	2.042	2.121	2.196	2.082	2.175	1.961	
100	1.613	1.740	1.782	1.725	1.771	1.631	1.725	

vomitoxin 가
 MeOH, EtOH, hexane, chloroform, acetone,
 benzene, DMF 가
 gas , 100 500 μ l
 가 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% 50% 가 PBS
 1mL , vomitoxin 0ppb, 100ppb
 spike ELISA Table 3-8 MeOH
 EtOH 30% 가
 hexane, chloroform, acetone DMF vomitoxin
 vomitoxin 가

Table 4-8. Effects of organic solvents on ELISA reaction of vomitoxin

Solvent Conc(%)	MeOH	EtOH	Hexane	Chloroform	Acetone	Benzene	DMF
	10	2.117	2.107	1.812	1.925	1.402	Over
20	2.101	1.962	1.682	1.872	0.924	Over	0.426
30	1.421	1.274	1.526	1.826	0.725	Over	0.292
40	0.845	0.926	1.387	1.872	0.425	2.212	0.229
50	0.426	0.439	1.245	0.809	0.302	Over	0.226

, vomitoxin vomitoxin
 가 vomitoxin methanol
 acetonitrile
 methanol . ELISA
 methanol 가
 methanol 가 Table 4-9
 30% methanol 가

Table 4-9. Effect of methanol on indirect competitive ELISA of vomitoxin

(Unit : O.D.)

Vomitoxin (ppb)	MeOH(%)								
	0	10	20	30	40	50	70	90	
0	1.177	1.175	1.172	1.152	1.032	0.927	0.842	0.636	
1,000	0.117	0.118	0.121	0.132	0.246	0.292	0.356	0.511	

10

Table 4-10

ELISA	30	O.D	가
1.0	.		

Table 4-10. Effect of incubation time of substrate on indirect competitive ELISA of vomitoxin. (Unit : O.D.)

vomitoxin (ppb)	Time(min)					
	10	20	30	40	50	60
0	0.726	0.827	1.117	1.225	1.327	1.472
1	0.678	0.875	1.031	1.149	1.318	1.392
10	0.392	0.454	0.569	0.754	0.945	1.274
100	0.132	0.157	0.211	0.236	0.263	0.301
1,000	0.084	0.109	0.118	0.079	0.107	0.174

Fig. 3-9 vomitoxin icELISA (coating buffer)

microtiter plate 100 $\mu\ell$ 4

3 .

PBS 0.5% skim milk 가 4

3 . plate vomitoxin

vomitoxin- Ab 300 50 $\mu\ell$ well 4

. plate 5 1 :

2,000 2 (anti- mouse IgG- HRP) 100 $\mu\ell$ 1

6

(ABTS) 100 $\mu\ell$ 30 stopping reagent

50 $\mu\ell$ 가 . ELISA reader 405 nm

vomitoxin .

ELISA Fig. 4-9
 가 ELISA reader O.D.
 Fig. 4-10 0.05- 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$
 가 .

Coat plates with 100 ng of vomitoxin-BSA/100 μl coating buffer

Stand at 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ overnight

Wash plate 3 times with PBS-Tween

Block with 0.5% skim milk

Wash plate 4 times with PBS-Tween

Add DON standard or test sample extract

Add 300 times diluted anti-vomitoxin Ab solution with PBS

Incubate at 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ overnight

Wash plate 5 times with PBS-Tween

Add 2000 times diluted anti-mouse-IgG-HRP solution

Incubate at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 hr.

Wash plate 6 times with PBS-Tween

Add 100 μl substrate (ABTS)

Color development at room temperature for 30 min.

Add stopping-reagent

Read by ELISA reader at 405 nm

Fig. 4-9. Flow chart of indirect competitive ELISA for vomitoxin detection.

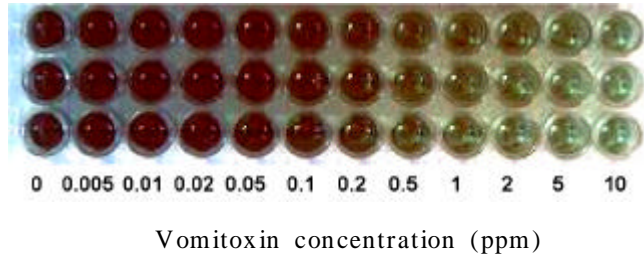


Fig. 4-10. Microtiter plate for detection of vomitoxin by indirect competitive ELISA (HRP/ABTS Method).

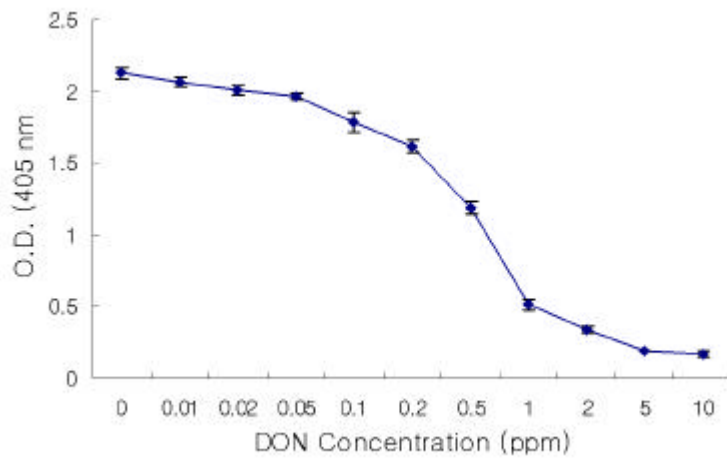


Fig. 4-11. Standard curve of vomitoxin by competitive indirect ELISA.

6. ELISA

가.

가 vomitoxin urine serum
(mycotoxicosis)
가 . vomitoxin
, ,
, urine
ELISA

, , 5g 50mL
5 60% MeOH 가 10 , 3,000rpm 30
PBS ELISA
, , 100ppb, 1ppm,
10ppm vomitoxin 가 ELISA

Table 4-11 .

Table 4- 11. Recovery of vomitoxin from rice and barley samples by indirect competitive ELISA.

Sample	Vomitoxin added (ppm)	Recovery			
		ppm	± SD	(%)	CV(%)
Rice	0.1	0.201	0.031	201	15
	1.0	1.072	0.029	107	2.7
	10.0	9.842	0.937	98	9.5
Barely	0.1	0.183	0.042	183	22.9
	1.0	1.102	0.106	110	9.6
	10.0	10.227	1.003	102	9.8

Table 4- 12. Recovery of vomitoxin from corn samples by indirect competitive ELISA

Sample	Vomitoxin added (ppm)	Recovery			
		ppm	± SD	(%)	CV(%)
Corn	0.1	0.092	0.037	92	40.2
	1.0	0.894	0.213	89	23.8
	10.0	8.274	1.003	102	12.1

1) Urine

Vomitoxin	urine	ELISA	
urine	atrazine	urine	50mL
urine	10,000rpm	5	ELISA
urine	vomitoxin	0.1- 100ppm	spiking
PBS			PBS
가	0.5ppm		FDA
vomitoxin	1ppm		가

Table 4- 13

O.D.

Table 4- 13. ELISA results of standard vomitoxin spiked on urine.

Vomitoxin(ppm)	0	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.5	1	2	5	10
PBS	2.117	2.061	2.025	1.959	1.782	1.546	0.888	0.553	0.337	0.195	0.180
Urine	2.201	2.215	2.209	1.832	1.538	1.538	0.982	0.982	0.491	0.238	0.216

2)

		vomitoxin									
			50mL					EDTA	1mg/mL		
blood	가	1,500rpm	10								
ELISA				.		200 μ l		microcentrifuge	tube		
	0.5 μ l	acetic acid	가			pH4.0					
chloroform	200 μ l	1	vortex	.		10,000rpm	10				
		chloroform	100 μ l			gas					
100 μ l	10%	methanol-	PBS		ELISA						
vomitoxin		가						Table 4- 14			
		O.D				50ppb			가		
				.							

Table 4- 14. ELISA results of standard vomitoxin spiked on serum

Vomitoxin(ppm)	0	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.5	1	2	5	10
PBS	2.117	2.061	2.025	1.959	1.782	1.546	0.888	0.553	0.337	0.195	0.180
Serum	2.104	2.113	2.161	2.006	1.923	1.627	0.925	0.638	0.412	0.203	0.193

7. Immunoaffinity column

가. Immunoaffinity column

vomitoxin
immunoaffinity column ,
Integra celline CL 350 flask
gel vomitoxin 1mg
/mg gel 5mg /mg gel column packing
gel 가 gel
100 μ l 1900 μ l PBS 10 1N HCl
20 μ l 가 pH . 200 400nm spectrophotometer
scanning . atrazine 280nm
. , 1mg 5mg
1mg gel gel 200 μ l 1800 μ l
PBS 20 μ l 1N HCl scanning
gel
.
, column gel vomitoxin
metanol , methanol
. , 10 μ g vomitoxin immunoaffinity
column 10M θ PBS tube
1M θ 10 tube methanol ELISA

Fig. 4- 12

4

tube 5 tube

column vomitoxin 10Mℓ PBS

column vomitoxin 10μg PBS (methanol

가 10% 가 .) 5Mℓ/min column

10Mℓ PBS vomitoxin 5Mℓ

methanol gas 4

methanol ELISA HPLC

, 10μg 1μg vomitoxin spiking

immunoaffinity column . affinity

column vomitoxin 5Mℓ methanol gas

100μℓ methanol ELISA

immunoaffinity column Table 4- 15 1μg vomitoxin

spiking 81% , 10μg vomitoxin spiking

74% immunoaffinity column- ELISA

immunoaffinity column- HPLC

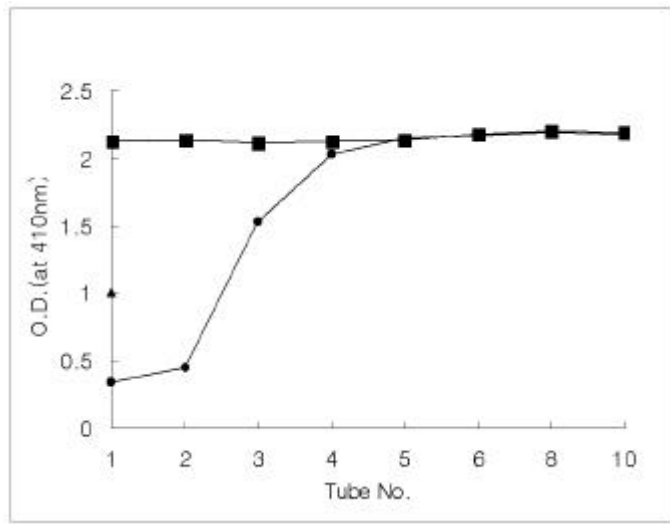


Fig. 4-12. Effective volumn for elution of 10µg vomitoxin in different immunoaffinity column.

: Control (non vomitoxin loaded)

: Column packing 1mg gel binded 5mg antibody

Table 4-15. Recovery of vomitoxin created with immunoaffinity column.

vomitoxin(µg)	Recovery(%)
10µg	74
1µg	81

. Immunoaffinity column

Vomitoxin atrazine hybridoma

ELISA

Immunoaffinity column

Immunoaffinity column

가

1) Immunoaffinity column binding capacity

Immunoaffinity column vomitoxin column

, 10% MeOH 10M~~l~~(in PBS)

500ng, 1000ng, 2000ng, 3000ng, 4000ng, 5000ng vomitoxin

column loading , methanol column vomitoxin

, 20% MeOH vomitoxin .

Table 4- 16. Binding capacity of vomitoxin by immunoaffinity column

Loaded vomitoxin on column (ng)	Amount of vomitoxin (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
500	512	102
1000	984	98
2000	1012	50
3000	980	33
4000	1103	27
5000	1285	25

2) Loading solution pH

immunoaffinity column	loading solution	pH
pH 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	solution	vomitoxin 500 ppb
column	loading	elution
Table 4-17	pH 6 8	96%
가	PBS	loading solution
	가	.

Table 4-17. Effect of loading solution pH onto immunoaffinity column of vomitoxin.

Loaded vomitoxin (ng)	pH	vomitoxin recovered (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
500	4	173	34.6
	5	267	53.4
	6	519	103.8
	7	482	96.4
	8	521	104.2
	9	374	74.8

3) Loading solution

Vomitoxin 500ng spike vomitoxin
 40ml sulfamethazine

Table 4- 18

Table 4- 18. Effects of loading volume of vomitoxin extract onto immunoaffinity column.

Spiked vomitoxin (ng)	Loaded volume (ml)	Recovered vomitoxin (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
500	10	470	94.0
	20	491	98.2
	30	512	102.4
	40	503	100.6
	50	456	91.2
	60	479	95.8

4)

immunoaffinity column vomitoxin
 methanol 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Ml Ml
 vomitoxin Table 4- 19
 3Ml methanol vomitoxin

Table 4-19. Elution pattern of vomitoxin from immunoaffinity column with methanol.

Loaded vomitoxin (ng)	Elution (ml)	Recovered vomitoxin (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
300	0- 1.0	282.3	94.1
	1.0- 2.0	48.7	16.2
	2.0- 3.0	10.6	3.5
	3.0- 4.0	-	-
	4.0- 5.0	-	-

5)

immunoaffinity column vomitoxin methanol
 . Table 4-20
 10 ml/min 30%
 vomitoxin immunoaffinity column
 1 ml/min vomitoxin .

Table 4- 20. Effects of flow rate of loading solution to immunoaffinity column.

Loading vomitoxin (ng)	Flow rate (ml/min)	Recovered vomitoxin (ng)	Recovery ratio (%)
300	1	287.7	95.9
	5	269.7	80.9
	10	213.6	71.2

. Immunoaffinity column- ELISA

immunoaffinity column ELISA

immunoaffinity column chromatography - ELISA

Ground cereal sample 5g

25ml 60% MeOH

Extract for 30min

Centrifuge at 3000rpm for 5min.

5 ml supernatant

Dilute with 15ml PBS

Load sample on prewashed IC

Wash IC with 10ml D.W. and PBS

Elute with 3ml MeOH

Dry under to N₂ gas

Redissolve with 100 μ l MeOH

Dilute to 20% MeOH

Sample for ELISA

Indirect competitive ELISA

Fig. 4- 12. Step for immunoaffinity column(IC)-ELISA for vomitoxin.

5 g 25 ml 60% methanol 50 ml
 30 3000 rpm 5 5 ml
 15 ml PBS methanol
 immunoaffinity column loading 10 ml 10 ml PBS
 column gel binding vomitoxine 3 ml
 methanol gas 100 µl methanol
 10% methanol indirect competitive ELISA

indirect competitive ELISA

vomitoxin 가

. Immunoaffinity column- HPLC

가

ELISA

loading

가

immunoaffinity column

chromatography

HPLC

injection

vomitoxin

Ground cereal sample 5g

25ml 60% MeOH

Centrifuge at 3000rpm for 5min.

5 ml supernatant

Dilute with 15 ml PBS

Load sample on prewashed IC

Wash IC with 10 ml D.W. and PBS

Elute with 3 ml acetonitrile

Dry under to N₂ gas

Redissolve with 100 μ l MeOH

Sample for HPLC

Analysis vomitoxin with HPLC

Fig. 4-13. Step for immunoaffinity column(IC)-HPLC method for analysis of vomitoxin.

Table 4-21. Amount of vomitoxin recovered from rice by IC-ELISA, HPLC

Method	Spiked vomitoxin (ng)	Recovered vomitoxin (ng)	Recovery (%)
ELISA	300	216	72.0
HPLC	300	198	66.6

, Fig. 4-13

ELISA HPLC

Table 4-21

ELISA 72%

HPLC 66%

가

8. ELISA kit

Vomitoxin

indirect competitive ELISA

ELISA kit

microtiter plate vomitoxin- BSA conjugate 100ng/well 4

coating 1% BSA blocking ELISA kit

500 100 μ l 가

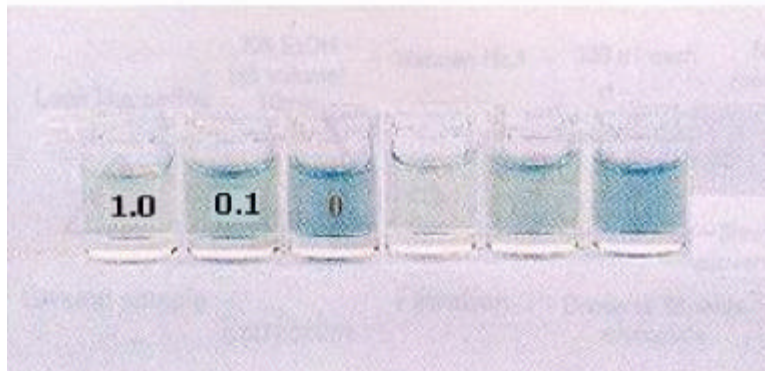
100

1 mg

2 -HRP conjugate 1000 , 4

(ABTS) 30 mg ABTS 90 Ml H₂O
 - 20 citrate buffer

vomitoxin methanol
 - 20 PBS 0, 0.1, 1ppm



1.0, 0.1, 0 ppm of vomitoxin (duplication)

Fig. 4- 14. Comparing the color differences of analytical ELISA kit.

Fig. 4-14

vomitoxin	가	100ppb
control	가	가
30	1 kit	1 kit

* coating, blocking microtiter well 35 line (8well/line)

* vomitoxin (10ppm 5 Ml:A)

* ABTS (B) Vomitoxin (C)

* 5 Ml, 2 - HRP(D :1000 5ml)

* Citrate buffer 25 Ml(E)

* 25 Ml(F)

(coating well, A, B, -20 , C ,D ,E F)

kit ,

가. : vomitoxin (A 0.1N

PBS),

. Coating, blocking well washing x3

. vomitoxin (A) 50 µl well

vomitoxin (C 50ul well 가- 37C 2

- 2 - HRP conjugate (D) 50 µl well 가

37C 3 incubation.

. : B 1 ml + E 10 ml + H2O2 4 µl .

. Well washing x6

100 μ l well 15 incubation.
 F 100 μ l well
 (*ELISA Reader 410 nm ,
 * 1
 detoxification)

9. vomitoxin

가.

가 vomitoxin
 hybridoma
 ELISA vomitoxin
 1998 1999 Table 4- 22
 , 27 , 49 23

Table 4- 22. Detection of vomitoxin from various samples by indirect competitive ELISA.

Sample	Number of sample	Positive sample	Incidence(%)
Rice	27	0	0
Barley	49	20	40.8
Corn	23	7	30.4

27 vomitoxin
가 vomitoxin mycotoxin
가 ,
mycotoxin

20 , 7 vomitoxin
40.8%가

1998 1999 가

vomitoxin 20 14 가
1.16ug/g vomitoxin 가

가
65% 15 4

vomitoxin 8 3 가

vomitoxin ,

Table 4-23

Table 4-24 . vomitoxin
가 59.2% 29 , 10ppb 가 2 , 10ppb- 100ppb
가 5 100- 1000ppb 가 11 가
1ppm 2 . 1

1.16ppm vomitoxin .
10ppb vomitoxin ,

10ppb- 100ppb 가 2 100- 1000ppb vomitoxin 가 5
0.47ppm
vomitoxin

Table 4- 23. Distribution level of total vomitoxin found in barley by ELISA

Sample	Vomitoxin levels (ppb)	Number of sample	Incidence(%)
Barley	0	29	59.2
	> 10	2	4.1
	10- 100	5	10.2
	100- 1000	11	22.4
	1000- 1160	2	4.1

Table 4- 24. Distribution level of total vomitoxin found in corn by ELISA

Sample	Vomitoxin levels (ug/g)	Number of sample	Incidence(%)
Corn	0	16	69.5
	> 10	0	0
	10- 100	2	8.7
	100- 1000	5	21.8

23
 가 16 가
 3 4
 Table 4- 25 3
 1 vomitoxin ,
 가 .
 vomitoxin
 78ppb vomitoxin 100- 710 ppb vomitoxin
 가 3 0.29ppm,
 0.14, 0.71ppm vomitoxin .
 mycotoxin 가
 가

가 vomitoxin

Table 4-25. Sample source of imported corn for the detection of vomitoxin by ELISA

Source	Number of sample	Positive sample	Incidence(%)
USA	16	3	18.8
China	3	1	33.3
Canada	4	0	0
Total	23	4	17.4

Table 4-26. Distribution level of total vomitoxin found in imported corn by ELISA.

Sample	Vomitoxin levels (ug/g)	Number of sample	Incidence(%)
Corn	0	19	82.6
	> 0	0	0
	10- 100	1	4.3
	100- 1000	3	13.1

10. Enzyme amplification Immunoassay

가. Enzyme amplification ELISA

icELISA 가
enzyme amplification ELISA . Fig. 4- 15
vomitoxin- BSA conjugate coating buffer microtiter plate
100ng/well 4 coating
3 0.5% skim
milk 200ul/well 가 4 blocking ,
3 . plate vomitoxin sample
vomitoxin 50ul well
4C . plate 4
1:5000 2 (ALP- labeled goat anti- mouse IgG) 100ul
1 5 ,
(NADP; 0.1mMNADP in 50mM diethanolamine buffer(pH 9.5) with 1mM
MgCl₂,and NaN₃)100ul 1 enzyme
amplifier solution 100ul 30 , ELISA
reader 490nm Bio- Rad
vomitoxin .

Fig. 4- 16

가

ELISA reader O.D.

Fig. 4- 17

0.005- 10 µg/mL

가 .

Coat plates with 100 ng of vomitoxin-BSA/100 μl coating buffer

Stand at 4 °C overnight

Wash plate 3 times with PBS-Tween

Block with 0.5% skim milk

Wash plate 3 times with PBS-tween

Add vomitoxin standard or test sample extract

Add 300 times diluted anti-vomitoxin Ab solution with PBS

Incubate at 4 °C overnight

Wash plate 4 times with PBS-Tween

Add 5,000 times diluted ALP-labeled goat anti-mouse Ig's

Incubate at room temperature for 1 hr.

Wash plate 5 times with PBS-Tween

Add substrate solution(NADP)

Incubate at room temperature for 1 hr.

Add enzyme amplifier

Read by ELISA reader at 490 nm

Fig. 4-15. Flow chart enzyme amplification immunoassay for vomitoxin detection.

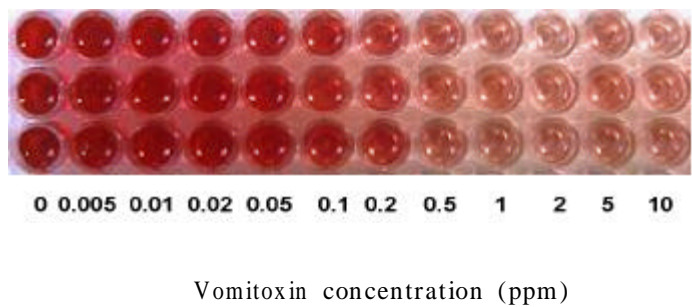


Fig. 4-16. Microtiter plate for detection of vomitoxin by enzyme amplification ELISA..
(ALP/NADP Method)

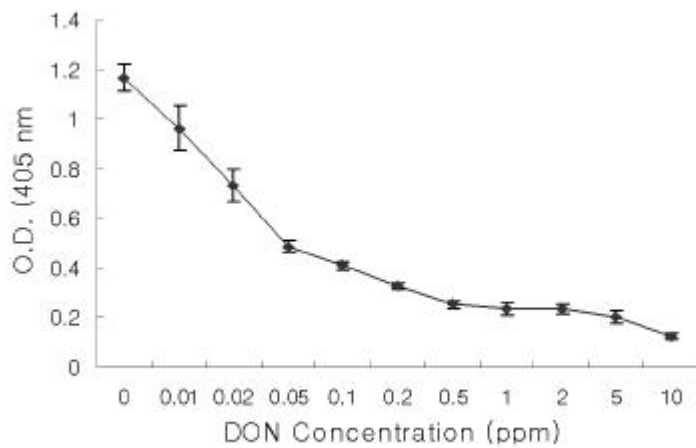


Fig. 4-17. Standard curve of vomitoxin by enzyme amplification ELISA.

ELISA Table 4-27

2 Ab HRP가 HRP/ABTS 50 ppb, 2 Ab ALP가
 ALP/NADP 5 ppb . ALP/NADP

Table 4-27. Comparison of detection limits of ELISA and amplification ELISA.

ELISAs	Detection limits(ng/mL)
HRP/ABTS method	50
ALP/NADP method	5

Kosaka⁴³⁾ coating buffer vomitoxin-BSA 100 ng well
 ELISA , HRP/ABTS
 가 100 ppb, ALP/NADP 5 ppb .

. Enzyme amplification ELISA

Enzyme amplification ELISA vomitoxin
 8 가 vomitoxin .
 conidia , YES ethyl acetate
 1 mL , 1 mL 10%
 MeOH/PBS amplification ELISA .

가 enzyme amplification ELISA vomitoxin
 Table 4-28 32- D- 3가 1.21 μg
 /mL 가 .

Table 4-28. Concentration of vomitoxin from the culture media by enzyme amplification ELISA.

Sample source	No. of strains isolated	Vomitoxin
		($\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ medium)
Soil	32- D- 3	1.21 \pm 0.02
Soil	57- G- 2	0.55 \pm 0.16
Soil	36- D- 3	0.87 \pm 0.08
Soil	91- B- 2	1.12 \pm 0.05
Soil	58- G- 1	0.80 \pm 0.02
Soil	32- D- 4	1.1 \pm 0.19
Soil	88- E- 5	0.21 \pm 0.03

B: San-chung, D: Nam-hae, E: Ham-an, G: Ko-sung, H : Ham-yang,

가 vomitoxin
 HPLC TLC ELISA
 YES ethyl acetate
 1 mL
 memberane filter HPLC Fig. 4-18

vomitoxin . A vomitoxin HPLC
 , B (32-D-3) HPLC . C (32-D-3)
 HPLC vomitoxin 가 HPLC
 HPLC vomitoxin

enzyme amplification system

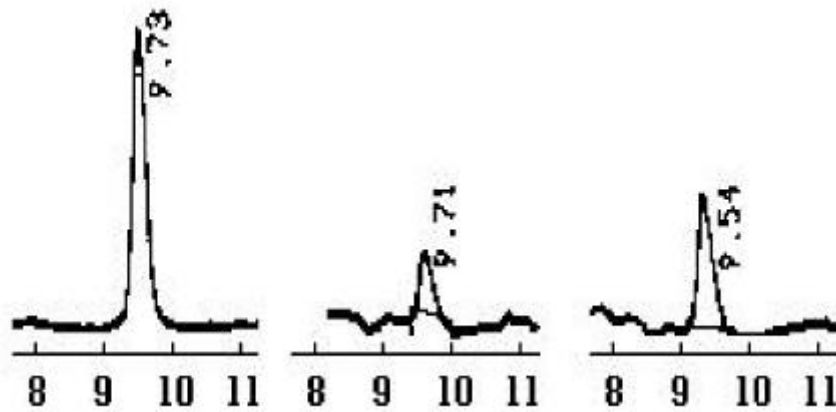


Fig. 4-18. HPLC chromatogram of medium extract from strains 32-D-3 isolated.

A : Standard vomitoxin, B : 32-D-3,

C : 32-D-3 + standard vomitoxin

vomitoxin
aflatoxin mycotoxin immunoassay
가 .
가
enzyme amplification 10 가
가 . 가
가 .
가 sulfamethazine immunoassay system
가 가 .
enzyme amplification 가 .

1. vomitoxin
 vomitoxin- HG- protein- conjugate , (p3 ×
 63Ag8. v653) vomitoxin- BSA conjugate BALB/c
 vomitoxin 4

2. Hybridoma vomitoxin
 , 3- acethylvomitoxin T- 2 toxin 27%, 38%
 nivalenol, deacetoxysciperol, zearalenone fumonisin
 vomitoxin indirect
 competitive ELISA 50ppb- 10ppm vomitoxin
 가 .

3. vomitoxin CNBr- actibated sepharose 4B
 immunoaffinity column .
 Column 10Mℓ PBS column washing
 loading , vomitoxin 10Mℓ 2
 vomitoxin 3Mℓ methanol .
 immunoaffinity column vomitoxin 90% .

4. Vomitoxin ELISA kit 30
 1set . coating,
 blocking microtiter well 35line(12well/line), vomitoxin 5Mℓ
 (10ppm: A), vomitoxin 5ml(C), 2 - HRP 5ml(D
), 25Mℓ citrate buffer(E), 25Mℓ (F) . , B, C
 - 20 coating well A 4 , D, E

5. vomitoxin 99 23 가
 , 40.8% 가 1.16ppm
 vomitoxin , 30.4% 가 vomitoxin
 . 23 4 가 vomitoxin
 , 0.71ppm 가 .

6. ELISA enzyme amplification method
 , 5ppb 가 . Enzyme amplification
 method vomitoxin vomitoxin
 32- D- 3 1.21ug/ml 가 vomitoxin
 .

5

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