Pengembangan metode elisa langsung untuk penentuan residu kloramfenikol

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
The existence of chioramphenicol residues in veterinary products could cause such a serious side effect like aplastic anemia. A specific and sensitive ELISA method to detect chioramphenicol residues was needed to be developed in order to get a more efficient and economical analysing method. In this study, a direct ELISA method has been done using chioramphenicol-bovine serum albumin (CAP-BSA) as antigen and antisera chioramphenicol labelled by enzyme horseradish peroxidase (HRP) as antibody. CAP-BSA with a dilution of 1:200 and antisera chioramphenicol labelled by }iRP with a dilution of 1:125 showed a limit detection of 0.05 ng/ml. CAP-BSA had been synthesized from chloramphenicol sodium succinate and BSA, using mixed anhydride reaction, whereas HRP-labelled antisera chloramphenicol had been synthesized from antisera chioramphenicol and FIRP, using periodate conjugation technique. The production of antisera chloramphenicol has been performed through CAP-BSA immunization using two New Zealand White rabbits resulting in antisera chloramphenicol with a less satisfactory specificity and sensitivity. The recovery assay of chloramphemcol in cow milk gave 98,17% ± 2,88% yield.
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