

UVE



Used for Detection Enhancement for Aflatoxins, Phenylurea Pesticides, Barbiturates and Other Compounds.

Photochemical derivatization is a simple, inexpensive and reliable technique that improves sensitivity and selectivity of detection for a broad range of analytes.

Among the applications for the photochemical reactor are analysis of Aflatoxins in foods, Phenylurea Pesticides in water and Barbiturates in biological samples. Photochemical derivatization also allows identification of closely related compounds such as polyphenols.

Pickering Laboratories Multi-residue Mycotoxins method for DON, Aflatoxins, Fumonisin, Ochratoxin A and Zearalenone employs photochemical derivatization for Aflatoxins, allowing detection at sub-ppb levels.

The photochemical reactor has a 254 nm lamp and a knitted reactor coil.

FEATURE HIGHLIGHTS

- 254 nm UV Low Pressure Lamp With Cooled Reflector Tube
- Long Term Stability Of Lamp And Coil
- High Light Transmission
- Safety Shut-off Turns Off Lamp If Cover Is Removed
- Robust Steel Housing To Meet Laboratory

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REQUIREMENTS:

- Special Designed Fluorocarbon Coil
- comparable To Electrochemical Derivatization with Cobra Cell (DG Joint Research Center Of The European Commission In The Institute For Health And Consumer Protection)
- AOAC Accepted Methodology
- Standard Reactor Volume Is 1.0 mL

APPLICATIONS:

- AFLATOXIN
- PHENYLUREA PESTICIDES
- BARBITURATES
- TAMOXIFEN
- OTHER INDOLE-CONTAINING
- MYCOTOX