

Ethinylestradiol, HRP conjugate

DAG1179

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product overview Ethinylestradiol, HRP conjugate

Antigen Description Ethinylestradiol is a synthetic estrogen with high oral hormonal potency. It is rapidly reabsorbed from

the gastrointestinal tract and the presence of an ethinyl at the 17-position reduces hepatic firstpassage metabolism. It is excreted in urine and some is found in faeces. Ethinylestradiol is illegally used in animal husbandry as an anabolic and is excreted as the parent molecule in faeces, and as

glucuronide or sulphate tracer in urine.

Source **Natural Steroids**

Conjugate **HRP**

Form concentrate

Characteristic Each conjugate comprises antigen covalently bound to horseradish peroxide and is suitable as a

tracer in immunoassay development

PACKAGING

Can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 3 months and at -20°C for longer term storage. Storage

BACKGROUND

Introduction Ethynylestradiol is a derivative of estradiol. Ethynyl estradiol is an orally bio-active estrogen used in

almost all modern formulations of combined oral contraceptive pills. It is one of the most commonly used medications. The same contraindications and precautions apply for EE as with other estrogen medications. Estinyl was a preparation of EE alone that was used for the management of menopausal symptoms and female hypogonadism. EE is released into the environment as a xenoestrogen from the

urine and feces of people who take it as a medication.

Ethynylestradiol; ethynyloestradiol; ethynyl estradiol; EE; 19-Nor-17 α -pregna-1,3,5-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol; 17-Ethynyl-1,3,5--oestratriene-3,17-diol; LYNORAL; NEO-ESTRONE Keywords

REFERENCES

1. Standardization of Hormone and Veterinary Drug Residue Analysis in Animal Products, Molecule Database. (http://cemu10.fmv.ulg.ac.be/OSTC/default.html). 2. Huang CH, Sedlak DL. Analysis of estrogenic hormones in municipal wastewater effluent and surface water using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and gas chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry. Environ Toxicol Chem. 2001, 20(1): 133-9.