

## Norfloxacin, HRP conjugate

DAG 1259

Lot. No. (See product label)

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product overview</b>	Norfloxacin, HRP conjugate
<b>Antigen Description</b>	The quinolones are antimicrobial agents that inhibit the activity of DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV. The fluoroquinolones are divided into 2 groups, based on antimicrobial spectrum and pharmacology: The quinolones are active against a broad range of bacteria including Enterobacteriaceae, Streptococci, Chlamydia and Legionella. Older quinolones such as ciprofloxacin and norfloxacin have poor activity against streptococci and anaerobes. The quinolones are widely distributed to most body fluids and tissues. They are variably metabolised in the liver and excreted in the urine. Quinolones are used extensively in veterinary medicine and their use in food producing animals could result in potentially harmful concentrations in tissue, organs and milk. The potential risk is reduced by withdrawal of the drug for a fixed period before slaughter, although residual levels may remain.
<b>Source</b>	Quinolones
<b>Conjugate</b>	HRP
<b>Form</b>	concentrate
<b>Characteristic</b>	Each conjugate comprises antigen covalently bound to horseradish peroxide and is suitable as a tracer in immunoassay development

### PACKAGING

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

### BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	The licensed uses for norfloxacin are quite limited as norfloxacin is to be considered a drug of last resort when all other antibiotics have failed. There are currently only three approved uses in the adult population (one of which is restricted) and the other ineffective due to bacterial resistance. Chibroxin (ophthalmic) is approved for use in children older than one year of age. Norfloxacin interacts with a number of other drugs, as well as a number of herbal and natural supplements. Such interactions increase the risk of anticoagulation and the formation of non-absorbable complexes, as well as increasing the risk of toxicity.
<b>Keywords</b>	Norfloxacin; Noroxin; Chibroxin; 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-7-piperazin-1-yl-1H-quinoline-3-carboxylic acid; am-715; MK-366; n-desmethylpefloxacin; baccidal; BACCIDAL BARAZAN; Chibroxol; Floxacin; Fulgram; Gonorcin; Lexinor; Noflo; Nolicin; Uroxacin; Utinor; Zomxin; 4803P; MK-0366

### REFERENCES

1. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Quinolones and the Clinical Laboratory, <http://www.cdc.gov>. 2. The Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy, <http://www.merck.com>.