## BACKGROUND

Phenobarbital is a barbiturate that represents the most widely used and oldest anticonvulsant worldwide. It is the first line choice for the treatment of neonatal seizures and is as effective at seizure control as Phenytoin and carbamazepine, though the side effeccts of Phenobarbital (e.g. dizziness, nystagmus and ataxia) are significantly worse. Phenobarbital causes a depression of bodily systems, mainly the central and peripheral nervous systems; thus, the main characteristic of an overdose is a slowdown of bodily functions. Phenobarbital is metabolized by the liver, mainly through hydroxylation and glucuronidation, and is excreted primarily by the kidneys. It has a molecular weight of $232.235 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$ and a half life of 53 to 118 hours.

## REFERENCES

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## SOURCE

Phenobarbital (F1\#2G7A7) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length Phenobarbital.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains $100 \mu \mathrm{glg} \mathrm{I}_{1}$ in 1.0 ml of PBS with $<0.1 \%$ sodium azide and $0.1 \%$ gelatin.

## APPLICATIONS

Phenobarbital (F1\#2G7A7) is recommended for detection of Phenobarbital of nsr origin by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:301:3000).

## STORAGE

Store at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C},{ }^{* *}$ DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

