ArminLabs | MVZ für Integrative Diagnostik und Medizin GmbH - branch practice · Zirbelstr. 58 2nd floor · 86154 Augsburg · Germany

MVZ für Integrative Diagnostik
und Medizin GmbH
Zirbelstr. 58

D 86154 Augsburg

Patient :

Date of Birth:

Final report Order-ID : **Page 1/ 1**
Date of Reception/Report :

Analysis	Result	Units	Reference Range	Chart
ToxiPlex				
6 Aflatoxin B1	1.9	ppb	negative	
6 Deoxynivalenol	negative		negative	
6 Fumonisin (B1+B2)	61.3	ppb	negative	
6 Ochratoxin A	negative		negative	
6 Zearalenone	5.6	ppb	negative	

Mycotoxin type	Detected (YES / NO)	Calculated concentration (ppb)
Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1)	YES	1.9
Deoxynivalenol (DON)	NO	< 19.53
Fumonisin (FUM)	YES	61.3
Ochratoxin A (OTA)	NO	< 19.53
Zearalenone (ZEA)	YES	5.6

Plate controls	
Positive	PASS
Negative	PASS

Serologically evidence of an immune reaction against Aflatoxin B1, Fumonisin (B1+B2) and Zearalenone by TOXIPLEX BASIC test.

»Aflatoxin B1: Aflatoxin B1: Produced by various Aspergillus species, aflatoxins are found primarily in grains, tree nuts, oilseeds and spices. Aflatoxins can also be found in homes, basements and on the filters of air conditioners in cars. Aflatoxins can enter the body in a variety of ways, through ingestion, inhalation and skin absorption, causing carcinogenic, hepatotoxic, and teratogenic damage, which is why the WHO classifies them as carcinogenic and genotoxic.

»Fumonisin B1+B2: These are mycotoxins produced by Fusarium species (tubular fungi). They are mainly found in cereals such as corn, wheat, beans and spices. Described mechanisms of their effect show correlations in the interruption of sphingolipid biosynthesis. Sphingolipids are involved in various aspects of cell regulation, which may be the basis for the cytotoxic and carcinogenic mechanisms of fumonisins. Sphingolipids are responsible for altering cell proliferation, increased expression of cytokines, unscheduled DNA synthesis, cell cycle arrest and alteration of cell signalling through cAMP and protein kinase C

»Zearalenone: It is found primarily in cereals, especially corn, rice, millet, sorghum, rye, oats, barley, wheat and spices. As a nonsteroidal oestrogenic metabolite, it may cause sterility and other reproductive disorders as a result of its oestrogenic activity. In prepubertal females, zearalenone intoxication may manifest clinically as hyperestrogenism, caused by the constant conversion of zearalenone to α-zearalenol.

validated by
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