Compound Manganese Aqueous Adjuvant

Basic Information

Place of Origin: Wuhan, Hubei, ChinaBrand Name: Meilun Materials

Model Number: SNK Minimum Order Quantity: 1 ML

• Packaging Details: 1ml/ bottle, 10ml/ bottle

Payment Terms: L/C, T/TSupply Ability: 1T/month



Product Specification

Highlight: Immune adjuvant, Rapid aqueous adjuvant,
Compound manganese aqueous adjuvant



More Images



Product Description

[Product Name]: Compound manganese Aqueous adjuvant

[Main Ingredients]: Nano water-based adjuvant, Mn-MOFs material

[Characteristics]: Slightly turbid transparent liquid

[Function and Purpose]: This adjuvant is a water-based adjuvant composed of MOF (Metal-Organic Framework) particles prepared from inorganic manganese salts. It eliminates the need for the complex emulsification process required by Freund's adjuvant, allowing antigens and the adjuvant to be simply mixed for animal immunization. It can be administered via intramuscular or subcutaneous injection. The adjuvant promotes rapid production of broad-spectrum antibodies with high titer and affinity. By reducing the number of immunization doses and the amount of antigen per dose, it helps save the total amount of antigen used.

(Usage and Dosage):

1.Immunization Dosage and Application

Animal species	Antigen		Adjuvant volume	Immunization
	Content	Volume	Adjavant volume	method
Mice	10~50µg	50µl	50µl	multiple subcutaneous points
Rabbit	20~100µg	100µl	100µl	calf muscle of the hind leg
Alpaca	100~600μg	500µl	500µl	subcutaneous injection near the cervical lymph nodes on both the left and right sides
Goat	400~800μg	1ml	1ml	leg muscles

All actual usage should be based primarily on the company's previous data and experience

- 2: Thoroughly mix the adjuvant (recommended to mix with a syringe by pushing back and forth several times). Under sterile conditions, withdraw the required amount and quickly mix it with the antigen in a 1:1 volume ratio. (A slight precipitation of the adjuvant after mixing with the antigen is a normal phenomenon. Ensure thorough mixing and promptly administer the injection).
- 3: Immunize animals according to the recommended injection method and dosage. (Injection methods can be based on the company's standard procedures)
- (1) The precipitation observed after mixing the adjuvant with the antigen is normal. Before drawing into a syringe, thoroughly mix it, and administer the injection promptly after drawing into the syringe;
- (2) Immunization can also be performed via subcutaneous or intradermal injection according to individual experimental habits.
- 4: Reinforce immunization with the same dosage and method on days 10-14 (the second injection interval may vary based on the actual antigen type). Note: The adjuvant and antigen are freshly prepared each time, and the injection site remains the same as the initial immunization. (If booster immunization is required, follow the company's actual immunization procedures)
- 5: IgG can be detected on day 14, and a small amount of blood should be collected on day 21 for ELISA testing. (The above is an experimental prediction, and data conclusions should be based on actual circumstances). Antibody titers can reach their peak. Subsequently, whole blood can be collected or antigen shock immunization and spleen cell fusion can be performed according to conventional methods.
- 6: If the potency on day 21 is lower than expected, a booster immunization with the same dosage and method can be administered around day 21. Potency testing should be conducted on days 28-42, and antibody titers generally reach their peak. Subsequently, whole blood can be collected or antigen shock immunization and spleen cell fusion can be performed according to conventional methods.

(Storage and Shelf Life): Store at 4-8°C, aseptically remove, shelf life is two years.

[Manufacturer] : Wuhan Melon New Materials Co., Ltd

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