One Step Methylenedioxypyrovalerone Drug of Abuse Test

(Dip Card)

For Forensic Use Only

INFORMATION FOR USE

The One Step Methylenedioxypyrovalerone Drug of Abuse Test is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV) in human urine at the cut-off level of 1.000ng/mL. This assay is intended for forensic use only.

This assay provides only a preliminary qualitative test result. A more specific confirmatory reference method, such as Liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC/MS/MS) or gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result.

BACKGROUND

Each pack of a drug-positive urine specimen will not generate a colored line in the specific test line region of the strip because of drug concentration, will not saturate the binding sites of its specific antibody. The antibody will then react with the drug-protein conjugate and will saturate all the binding sites of the antibody. Therefore, the colored line will not form in the test line region.

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A negative result may not necessarily indicate drug-free urine. Negative results can be obtained when drug is present but below the cut-off level of the test.

The drug concentration in the urine specimen is determined to be 1,000ng/mL.

Anxiety and aggression, tachycardia, paranoia and suicide suggest that they may be more acutely toxic. These negative effects have led to a significant increase in abuse-related deaths. U.S. Poison Control and National Drug Intelligence have all issued health advisories recommending that this drug be considered very hazardous.

Typically 100μg/mL interfering substances were also added to drug-free urine or drug-positive urine containing Methylenedioxypyrovalerone. None of the following substances tested at the concentration interfered with the One Step Methylenedioxypyrovalerone Drug of Abuse Test.

1. Colchicine
2. (-)-Ephedrine HCL
3. (+)-Methadone
4. (+)-Ephedrine
5. (+)-Amphetamine
6. Methamphetamine
7. Phenylalanine
8. Tryptophan
9. Lindane
10. Malonate
11. Pethidine
12. Phencyclidine
13. Methadone
14. Methamphetamine
15. Thiopental
16. Amphetamine
17. Tryptophan
18. Methamphetamine
19. Phenylalanine
20. Phencyclidine
21. Lindane
22. Malonate
23. Pethidine
24. Phencyclidine
25. Methamphetamine
26. Methadone
27. Tryptophan
28. Amphetamine

PHARMACOLOGIC ACTIVITY

METHYLENEDIOXYPYROVALERONE

1. Conduct measurement of the drug concentration in the urine specimen using a suitable spectrophotometer and confirm the results.
2. If no absorption is obtained, the sample should be retested. The test result is invalid.
3. If the concentration of the drug is above the cut-off level of the test, the sample is positive.
4. If the concentration of the drug is below the cut-off level of the test, the sample is negative.

The test result is valid if:

The drug concentration is determined to be 1,000ng/mL.

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No Drug Present

The urine specimen must be collected in a clean and dry container. Urine collected at any time of the day may be used. For prolonged storage, specimen may be frozen and stored at below -20°C. Frozen specimen should be thawed and mixed well before testing.
EFFECT OF SPECIMEN SPECIFIC GRAVITY

The urine samples of normal, high, and low specific gravity ranges from 1.000 - 1.025 were spiked with drug analyte at 50% below and 50% above cut-off level respectively and tested using the One Step Methylenedioxypyrovalerone Drug of Abuse Test. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of specimen specific gravity do not interfere with the performance of the test.

EFFECT OF SPECIMEN PH

The pH of an aliquot negative urine pool was adjusted to pH ranges of 4.5 - 9.0, and was spiked with drugs at 50% below and 50% above cut-off level. The spiked, pH-adjusted urine was tested with the One Step Methylenedioxypyrovalerone Drug of Abuse Test. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of specimen pH do not interfere with the performance of the test.

REFERENCES

2. https://www.redwoodtoxicology.com/services/designer_stimulant_testing

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