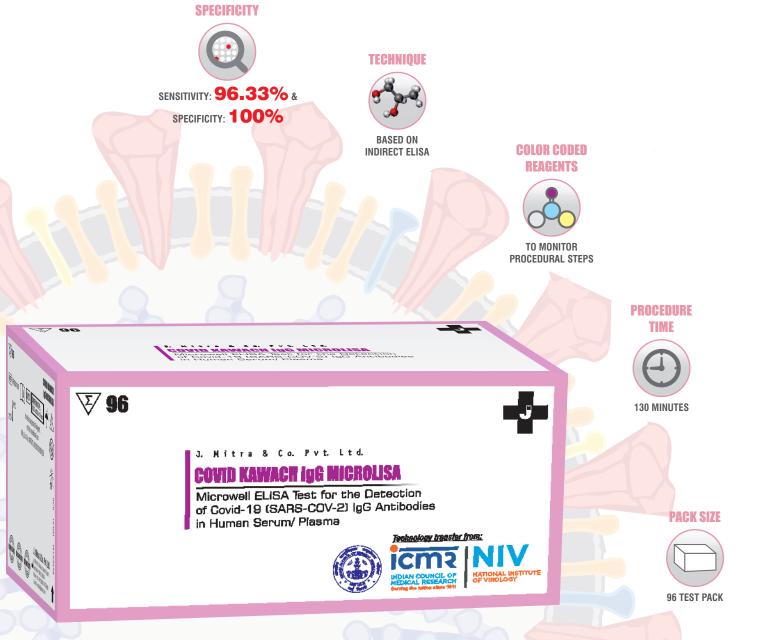




COVID KAWACH IGG MICROLISA

Microwell ELISA Test for the Detection of Covid-19 (SARS-COV-2) IgG Antibodies in Human Serum/ Plasma



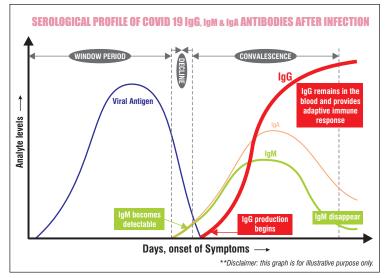
COVID-19 is designated as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). SARS-CoV-2 belongs to the family of coronaviruses which are capable of causing illnesses ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. The WHO had declared COVID-19 as the global public health emergency and subsequently as pandemic because of its worldwide spread. It is now one of the top-priority pathogens to be dealt with, because of high transmissibility, severe illness and associated mortality, wide geographical spread, lack of control measures with knowledge gaps in veterinary and human epidemiology, immunity and pathogenesis. The disease course of Covid 19 is diverse ranging from asymptomatic to fatal respiratory failure. Validated serologic assays are important for serosurveillance and sero-epidemiological studies.

S-CoV-2 the of

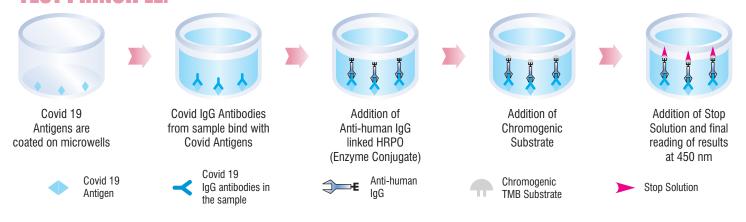
SIGNIFICANCE OF DETECTING IGG ANTIBODIES

Various studies have shown that IgG antibodies to Covid 19 appear around 14-15 days in convalescence phase of infection. The IgG antibodies may persist for 6 months or more depending on the various factors such as age, host-immunity etc. The detection of IgG antibodies are useful in:

- · Identifying patients with an adaptive immune-response
- Providing information for disease prevalence
- Identification of potential donor for convalescent plasma
- To perform epidemiological and surveillance studies
- To track the spread of virus and assessing viral exposure.



TEST PRINCIPLE



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For further enquiries, Please contact:

. Mitra & Co. Pvt. Ltd.

A 180-181, Okhla Indl. Area, Phase-1, New Delhi - 110 020, INDIA **Tel:** +91-11-47130300, 500, 26818971-73 **E-mail:** jmitra@jmitra.co.in **Website:** www.jmitra.co.in

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