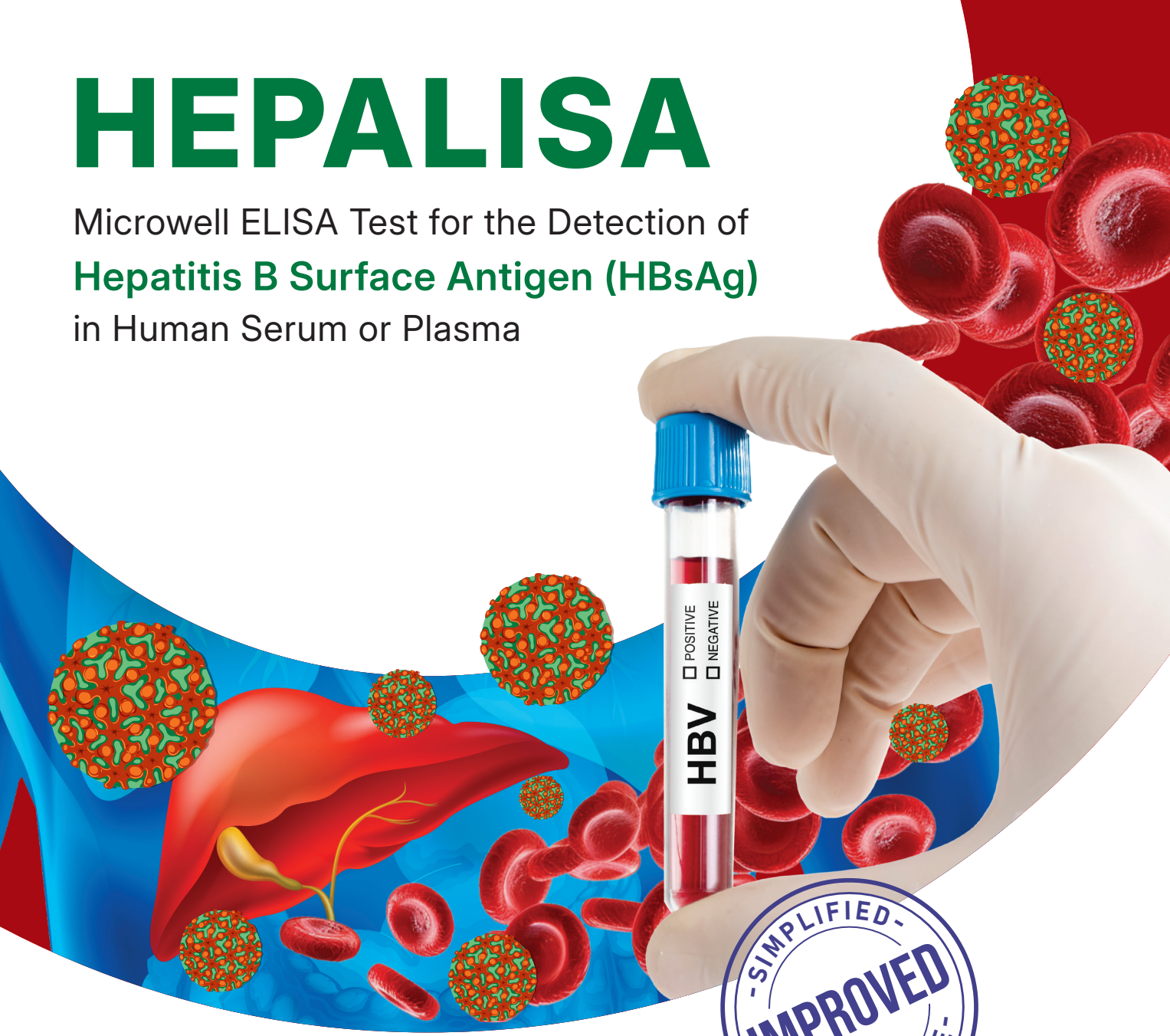
HEPALISA

Microwell ELISA Test for the Detection of

Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg)

in Human Serum or Plasma



SIMPLIFIED - IMPROVED - PROCEDURE

- Based on "Direct Sandwich Principle"
- Detects all known 11 sub-types of hepatitis B virus
- Breakaway wells for minimal wastage
- Short Protocol: Based on Single Washing Step
- Analytical Sensitivity: 0.1 ng/ml
- Long Shelf Life: 24 months at 2-8°C
- Excellent Specificity: Increased power of discrimination between Negative & Positive samples

CONVENIENT PACK SIZE 96 TESTS

SENSITIVITY: 100%*
SPECIFICITY: 100%*

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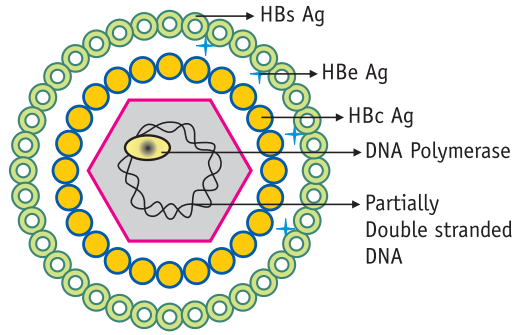
Since 1969

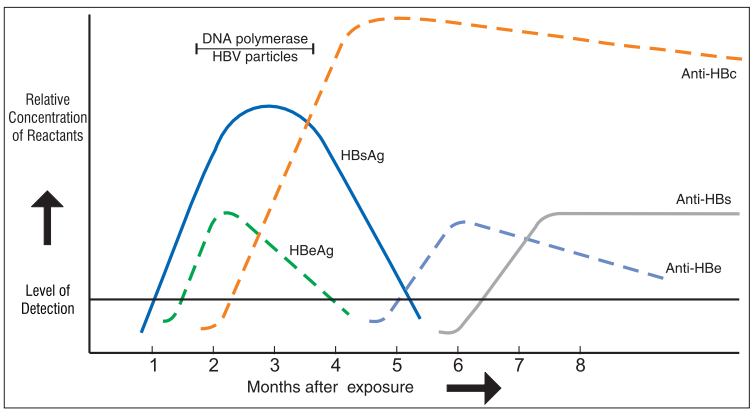
HBV: The Silent Killer

Hepatitis B is a potentially life-threatening liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus. Originally known as "serum hepatitis.

It is a major global health problem and the most serious type of viral hepatitis which can cause chronic liver disease causing a high risk of death from cirrhosis of the liver and liver cancer. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadnavirus family which consists of an outer lipid envelope, core and partially double stranded DNA as the genetic material. The outer surface of the virus is composed of lipid and protein, which is called the surface antigen (HBsAg), and is produced in excess during the life cycle of the virus.



Serological & Clinical Pattern: During acute HBV infection



HBsAg can be detected in high levels in serum during acute HBV or in chronic HBV wheras Anti-HBs presence usually indicates recovery & immunity from HBV infection.

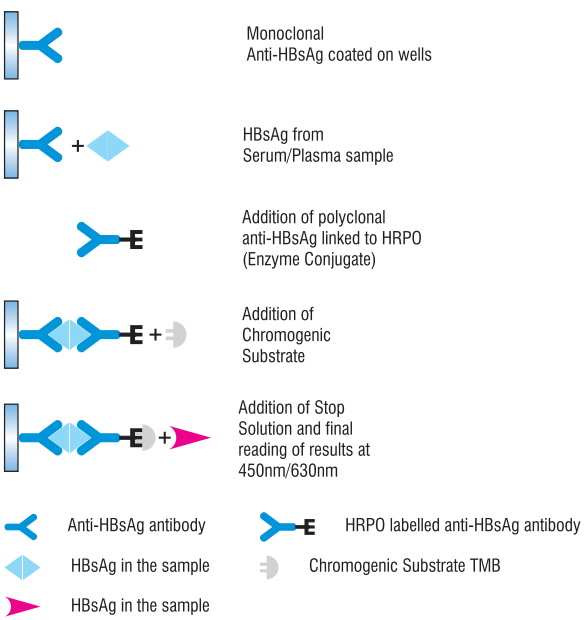
IgM Anti-HBc presence indicates recent acute infection only.

The diagnosis of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection was revolutionized by the discovery of Australia antigen, now called Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg).

It is the first detected during HBV infection before appearance of symptoms within 2 weeks and disappears within 3-4 months of exposure.

It is also produced in large quantities & persists for more than 6 months in carrier & chronic state with a highly antigenic determinant.

Principle



Simple Test Procedure

Add 100 µl NC to A1 & B1, PC to C1 & D1 and sample from E1	NC NC PC PC S1 S2 S3 S4
Prepare working conjugate solution (50x)	No. of strip 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Enzume conjugate 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 Concentrate (µl). Conjugate 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0 Diluent(ml).
Add 50 µl working conjugate in each well	
Cover the plate and incubate for 60 min. at 37°C	
Wash (6 cycles)	
Prepare working substrate solution (1:1)	No. of strip 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 TMB 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0 Substrate (ml). TMB 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0 Diluent(ml).
Add 100 µl working substrate in each well	
Incubate in dark for 30 min at room temperature	
Add 100 µl Stop Solution and read result at 450 nm/630 nm	

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ISO 13485:2016
ICMED 13485