

## **Serodiagnosis of parasitic diseases**

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### **Serodiagnosis of parasitic diseases**

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### **Abstract**

In this review on serodiagnosis of parasitic diseases, antibody detection, antigen detection, use of monoclonal antibodies in parasitic serodiagnosis, molecular biological technology, and skin tests are discussed. The focus at the Centers for Disease Control on developing improved antigens, a truly quantitative FAST-enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, and the very specific immunoblot assays for antibody detection is highlighted. The last two assays are suitable for field studies. Identification of patient response in terms of immunoglobulin class or immunoglobulin G subclass isotypes or both is discussed. Immunoglobulin isotypes may assist in defining the stage of some diseases. In other instances, use of a particular anti-isotype conjugate may increase the specificity of the assay. Monoclonal antibodies have played important roles in antigen purification and identification, in competitive antibody assays with increased sensitivity and specificity, and in assays for antigen detection in serum, body fluids, or excreta. Molecular biological technology has allowed significant advances in the production of defined parasitic serodiagnostic antigens.

### **Reference**

Gandhi BM, Irshad M, Acharya SK, Tandon BN. A simple spot-test for circulating *Entamoeba histolytica* antigen-antibody complexes in patients with amoebic liver abscess. *Indian J Med Res.* 1989 May;89:177–183. [PubMed]