عنوان فارسی مقاله:
مقايسه ايمنی سنگی جريان جانبي (LIFA) برای تشخيص عفونت هلیکوباكتریلوری

عنوان انگلیسي مقاله:
Comparison of the lateral flow immunoassays (LFIA) for the diagnosis of Helicobacter pylori infection

توجه!
این فایل تنها قسمتی از ترجمه میباشد. برای تهیه مقاله ترجمه شده کامل با فرمت ورد (قابل ویرایش) همراه با نسخه انگلیسي مقاله، اینجا کلیک نمایید.
3.2. LFIA for the detection of H. pylori antigens

The test strips used for the detection of H. pylori antigens were based on the sandwich format (Fig. 4). On the test strip anti-H. pylori antibodies coated on gold particles were placed into the conjugate pad, another anti-H. pylori antibodies were immobilized on the test line and similarly anti-IgG antibodies were immobilized on the control line (Fig. 4a). Both monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies were used in these strips. Some used gold conjugate monoclonal antibody in the conjugate pad and non-conjugate monoclonal antibody on the test line; few used gold conjugate monoclonal antibody in the conjugate pad and polyclonal antibody on the test line, while others did not mention the type of antibodies used in their manufacturer data sheets. Monoclonal antibodies are more specific than polyclonal antibodies since they are directed against a single epitope. The stool specimen is pretreated with sample diluents before application to the test strip. The addition of a sample drop onto the sample pad (Fig. 4b) leads to a lateral flow of the sample fluid containing antigens toward the conjugate pad where it binds to the antibody coated on gold particles.