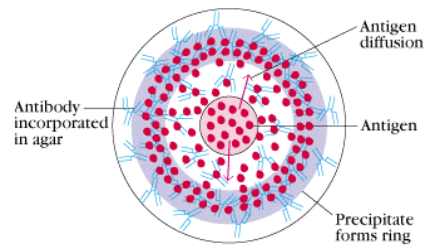
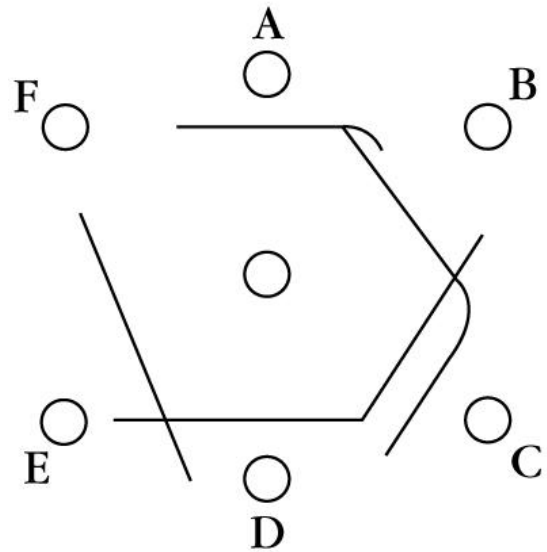
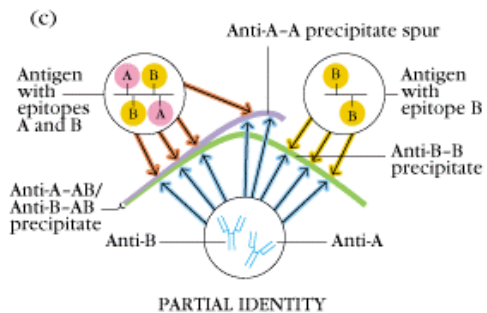
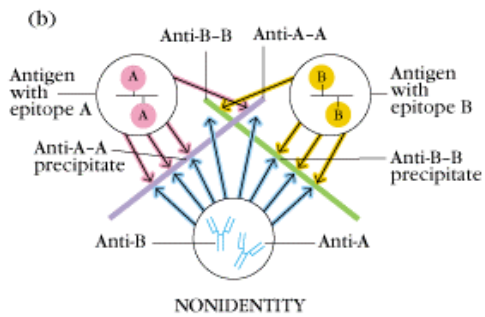
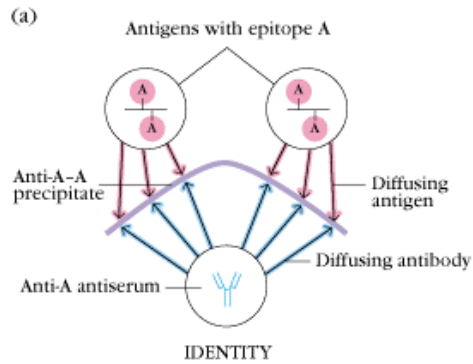
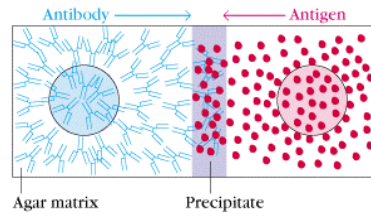


IMUNODIFUSÃO

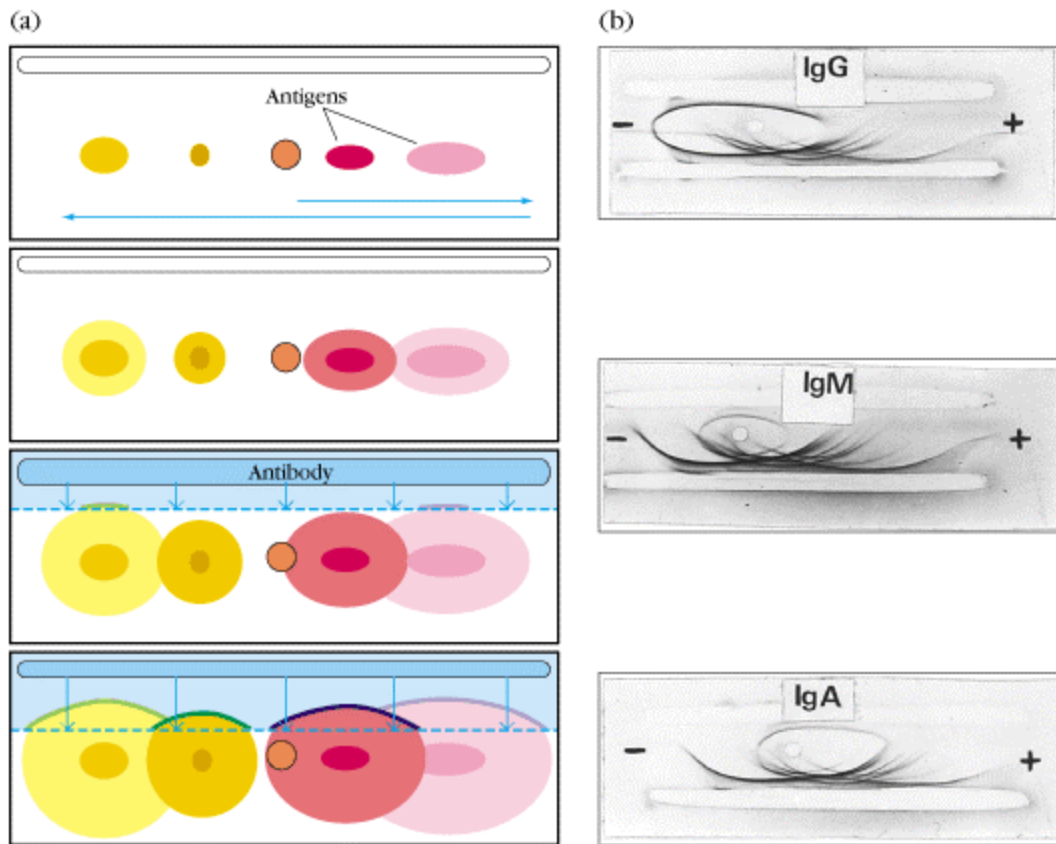
RADIAL IMMUNODIFFUSION



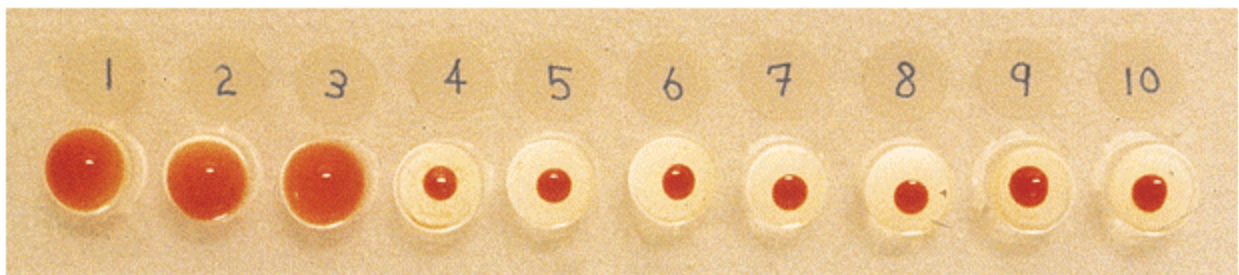
DOUBLE IMMUNODIFFUSION



IMUNO-ELETROFORESE

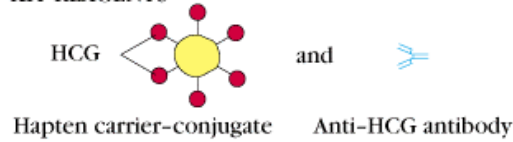


HEMAGLUTINAÇÃO

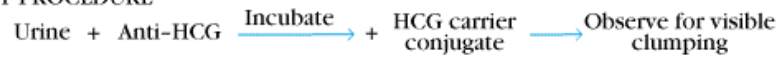


AGLUTINAÇÃO DE PÁRTICULAS (LÁTEX)

KIT REAGENTS

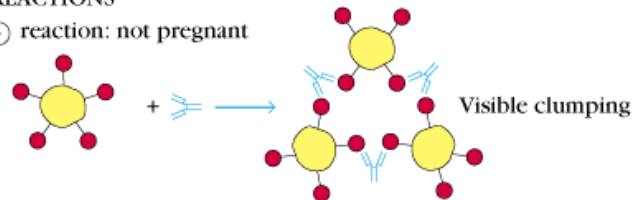


TEST PROCEDURE

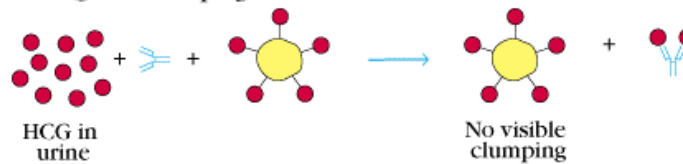


POSSIBLE REACTIONS

⊖ reaction: not pregnant

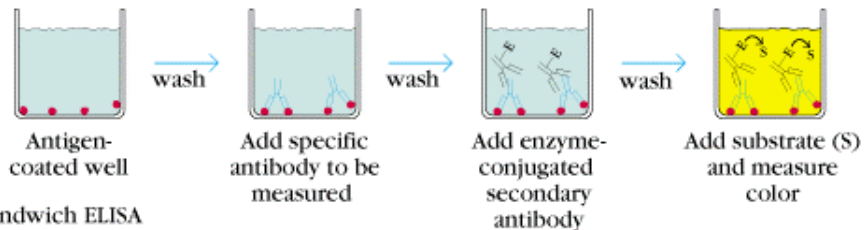


⊕ reaction: pregnant

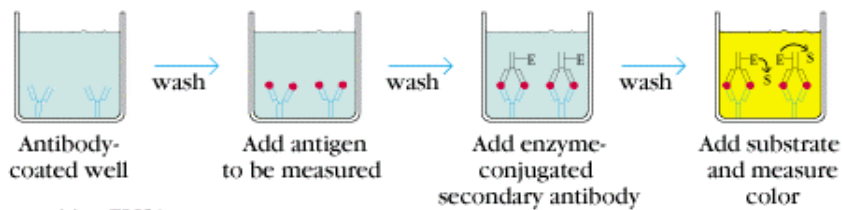


ELISA

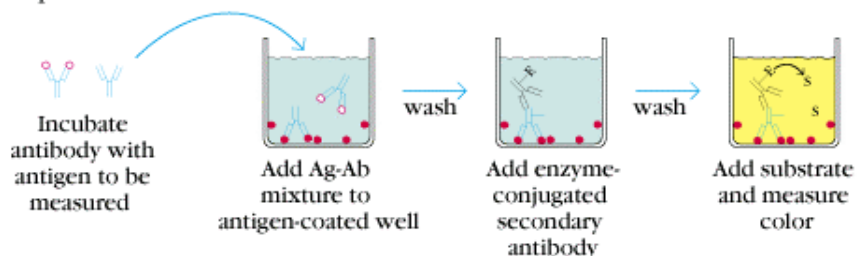
(a) Indirect ELISA



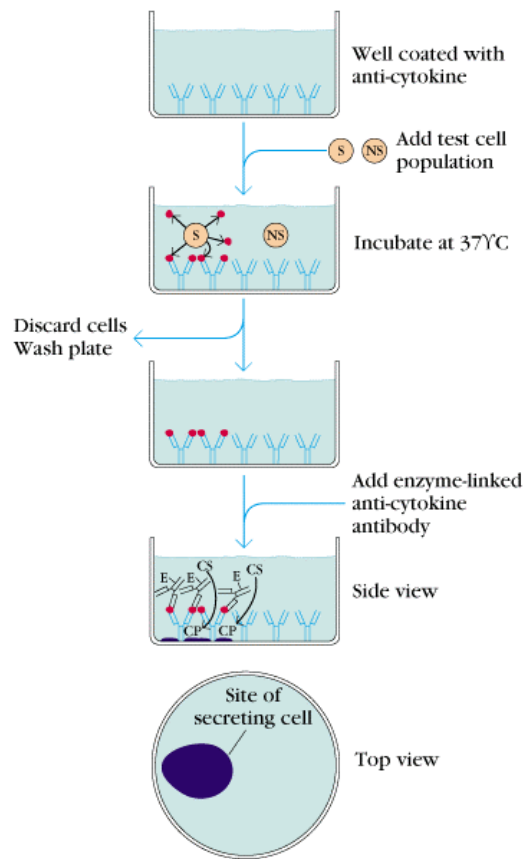
(b) Sandwich ELISA



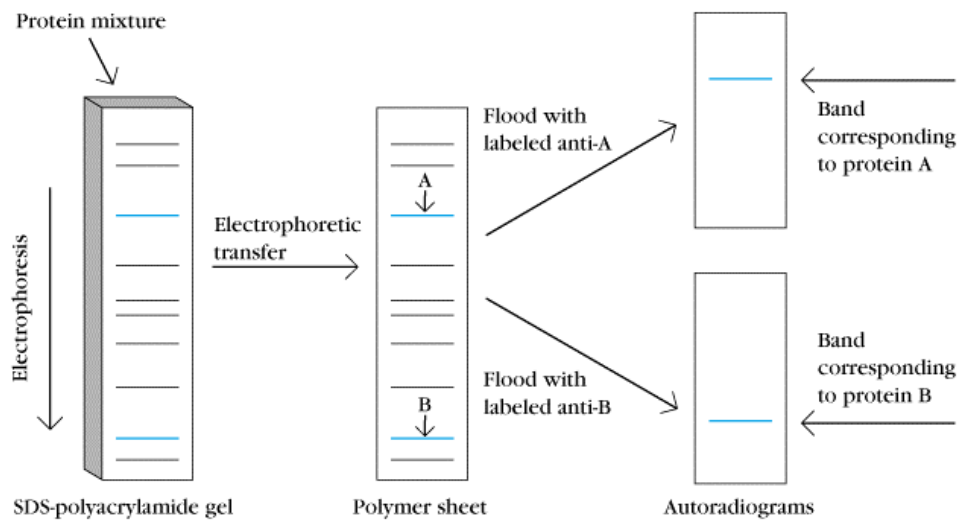
(c) Competitive ELISA



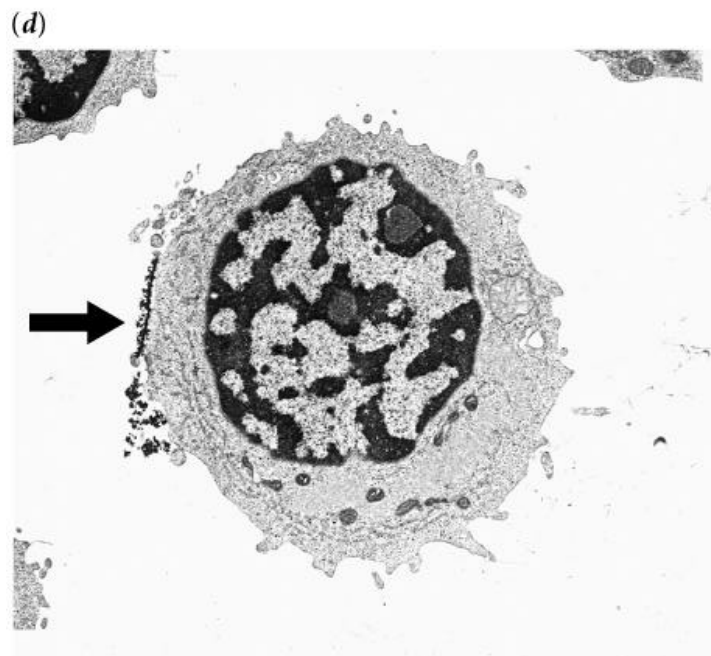
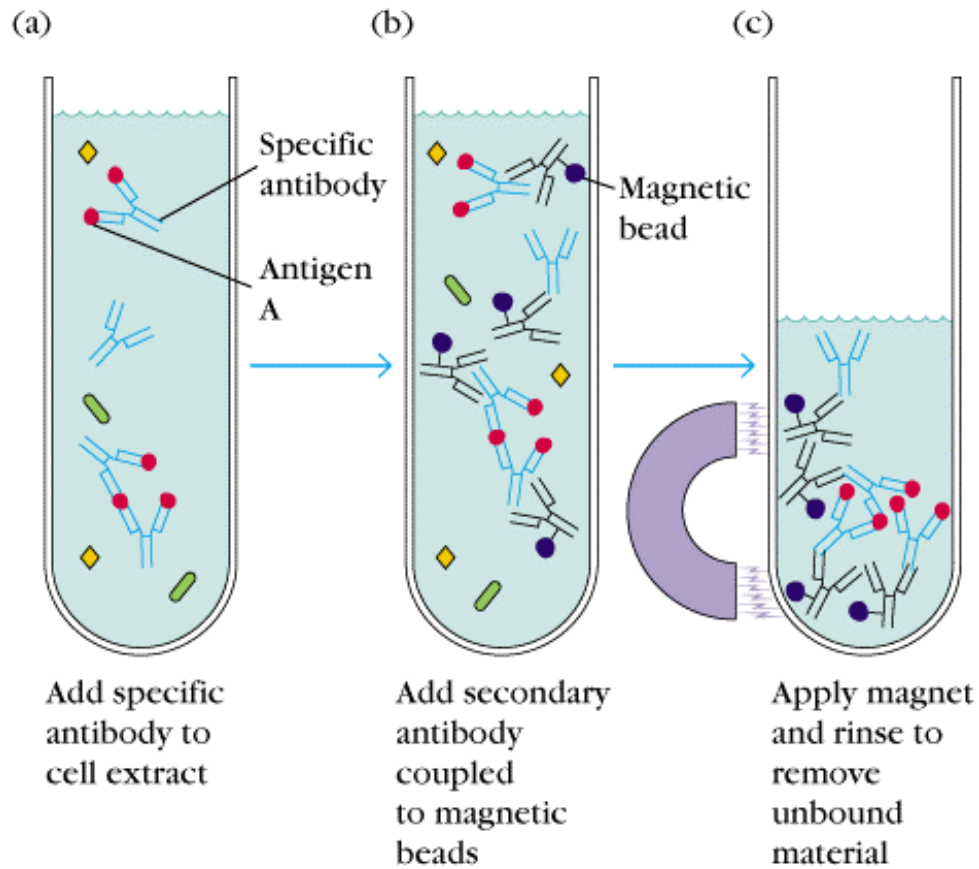
ELISPOT



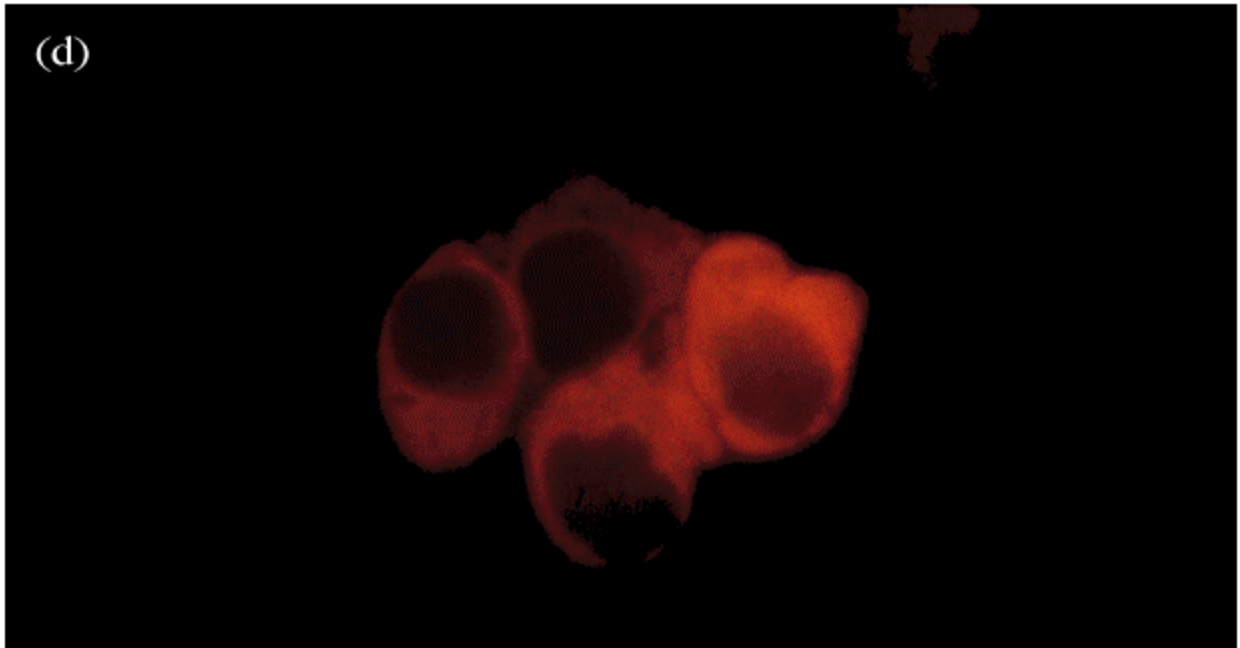
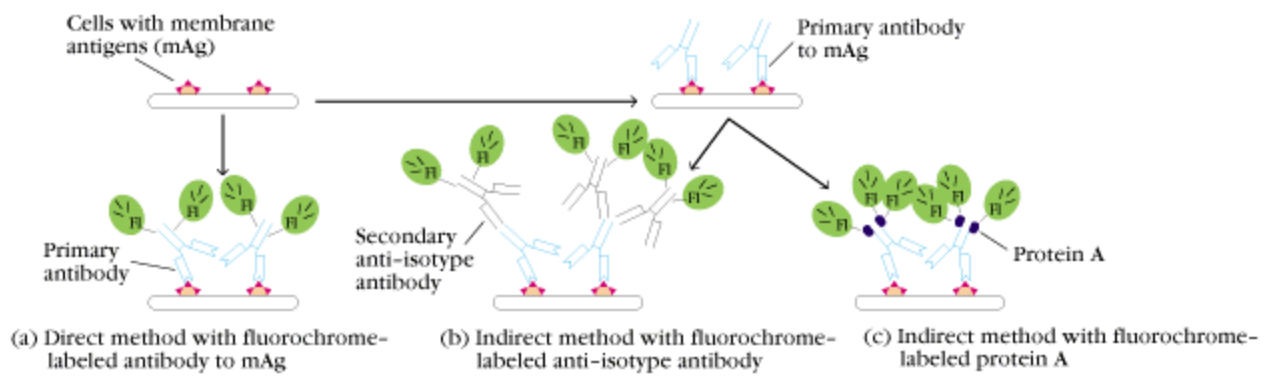
SDS-PAGE



SEPARAÇÃO COM PÉROLAS MAGNÉTICAS



IMUNOFLUORESCÊNCIA



Teste	Doença	
	Presente	Ausente
Positivo	Verdadeiro Pos.	Falso Pos.
Negativo	Falso Neg.	Verdadeiro Neg.

TABLE 6-3 SENSITIVITY OF VARIOUS IMMUNOASSAYS

Assay	Sensitivity* (μg Antibody/ml)
Precipitation reaction in fluids	20–200
Precipitation reactions in gels	
Mancini radial immunodiffusion	10–50
Ouchterlony double immunodiffusion	20–200
Immunoelectrophoresis	20–200
Rocket electrophoresis	2
Agglutination reactions	
Direct	0.3
Passive agglutination	0.006–0.06
Agglutination inhibition	0.006–0.06
Radioimmunoassay	0.0006–0.006
Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)	<0.0001–0.01
ELISA using chemiluminescence	<0.0001–0.01
Immunofluorescence	1.0
Flow cytometry	0.06–0.006

*The sensitivity depends upon the affinity of the antibody as well as the epitope density and distribution.

SOURCE: Adapted from NR Rose et al, eds., 1986 and 1997 eds., *Manual of Clinical Laboratory Immunology*, American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.

	Diluição	
	1:20	1:160
Pac.chagásicos	100%	95%
Cont.sadios	6%	1%