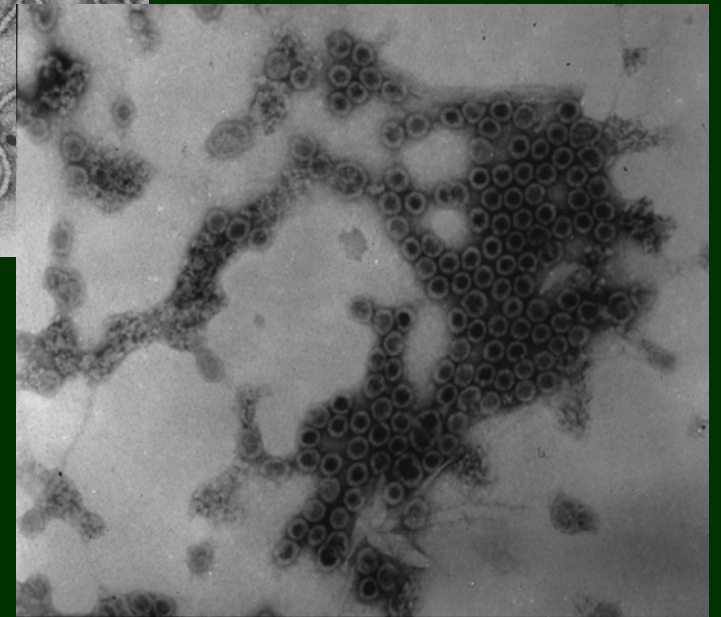
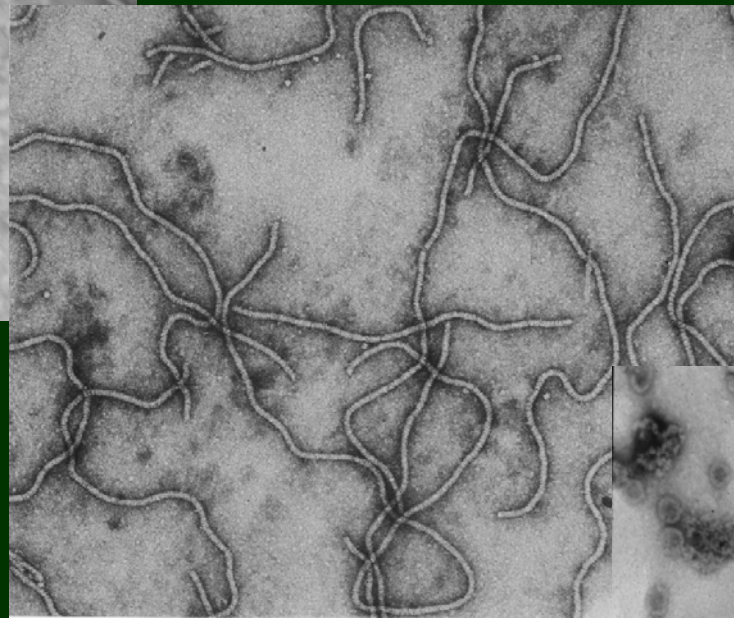
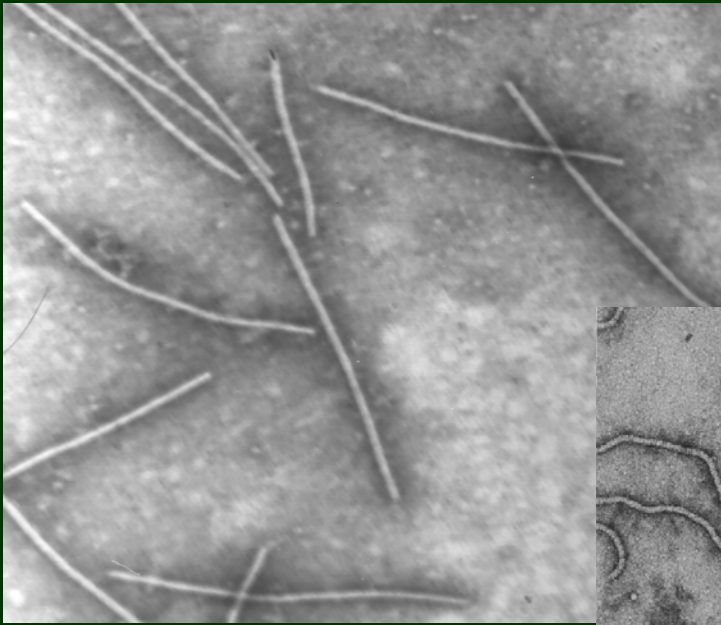
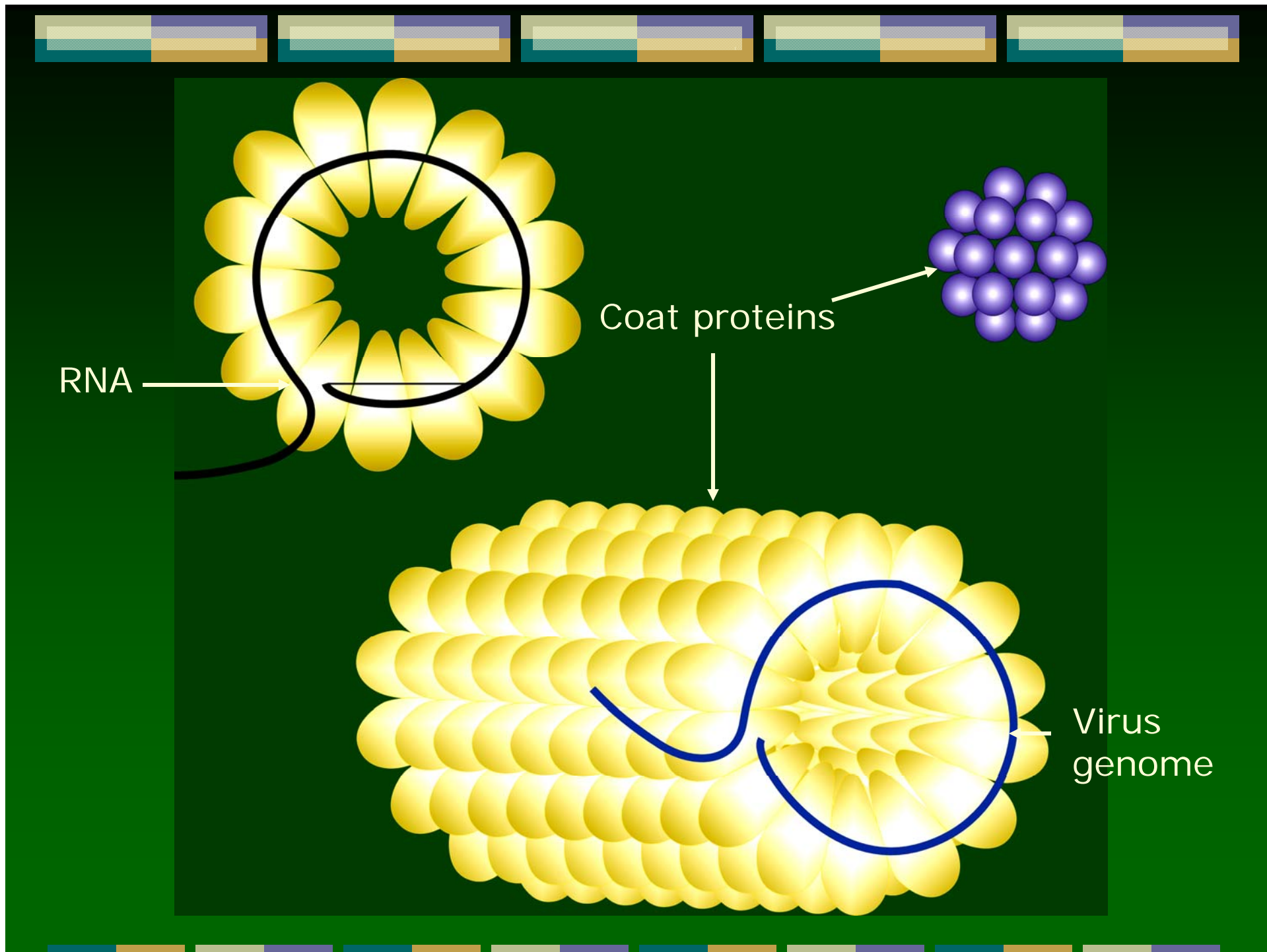


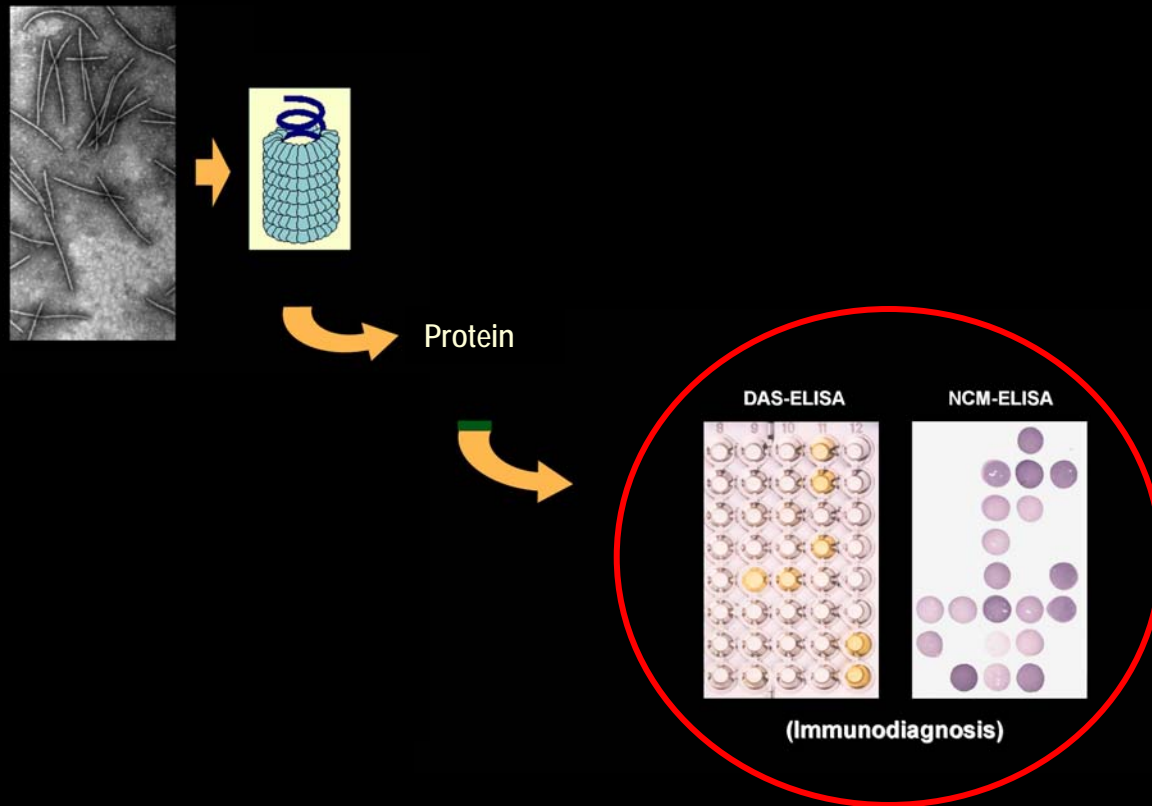


VIRUS





Antibodies production



Virus isolation



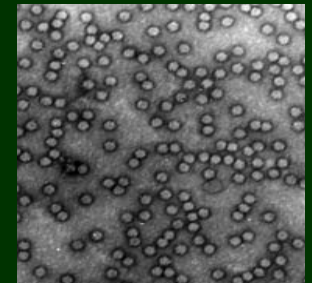
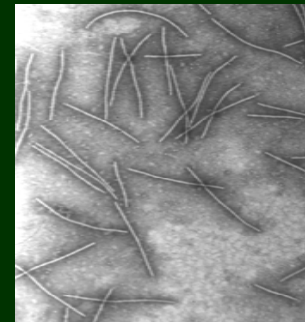
Identification

Purification

Usually
combined
processes

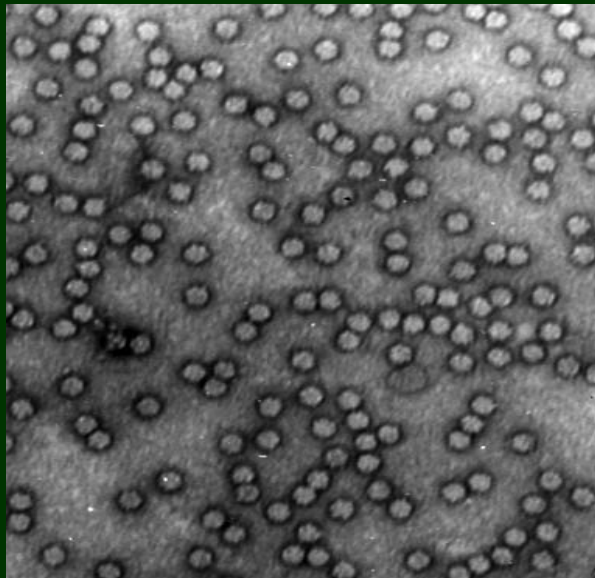


Virus disease



**Antibody development
(warm-blooded animals)**

Purified virus



Injected

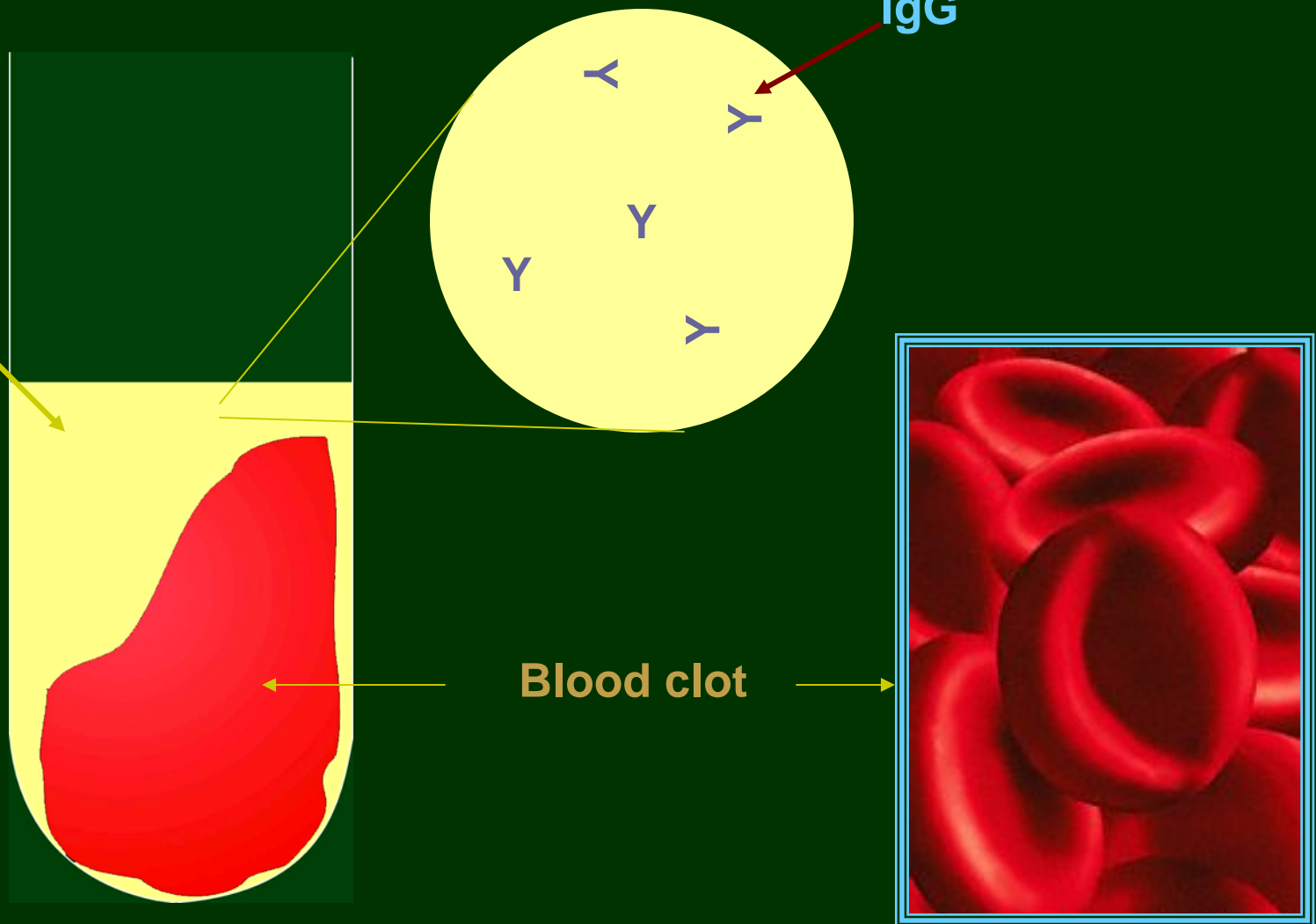


Rabbit reacts as
like a vaccination

Serum

IgG

Blood clot





The diagram illustrates the Y-shaped structure of an IgG antibody molecule. It consists of two heavy chains (black) and two light chains (yellow and orange). The tips of the Y arms are labeled as antigen binding sites. The molecule is divided into a variable region at the tips and a constant region in the stem. Polypeptide chains are indicated by arrows. The entire structure is set against a dark green background with a decorative border at the top and bottom.

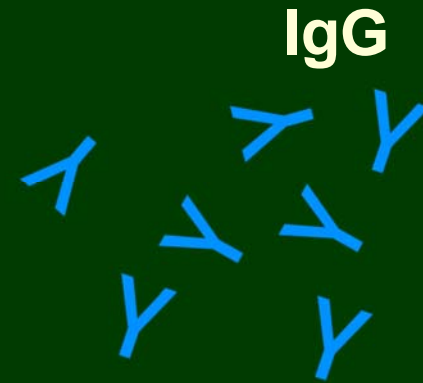
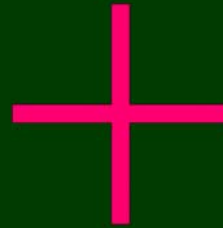
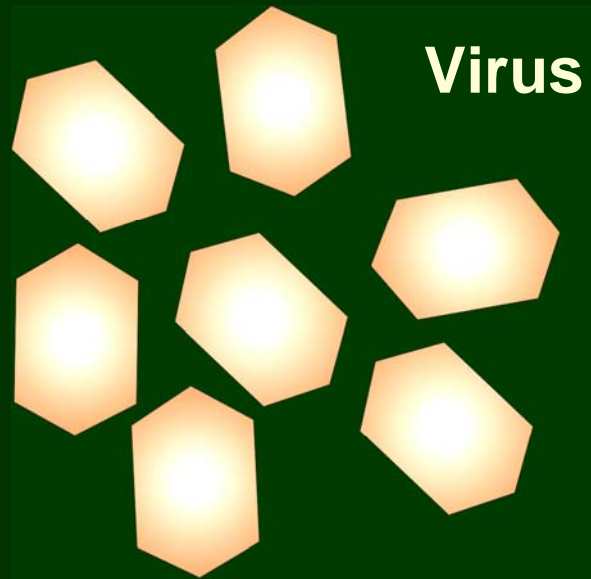
Antigen
binding
sites

Variable
region

Polypeptide chains

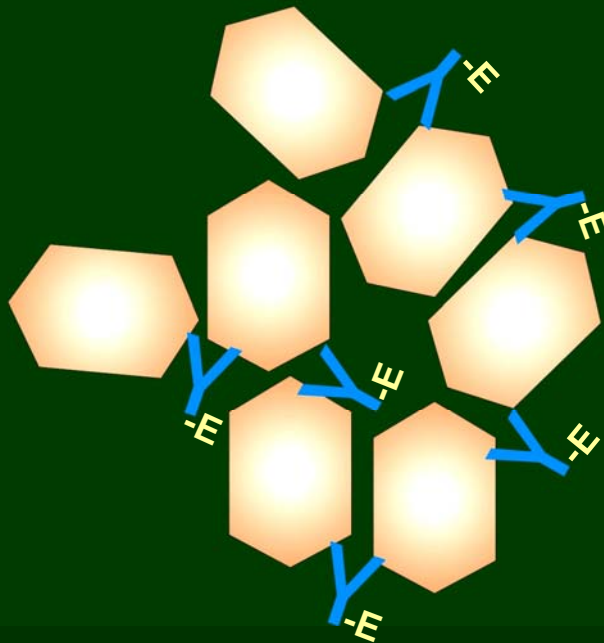
Constant
region

Structure of the Antibody (IgG) Molecule

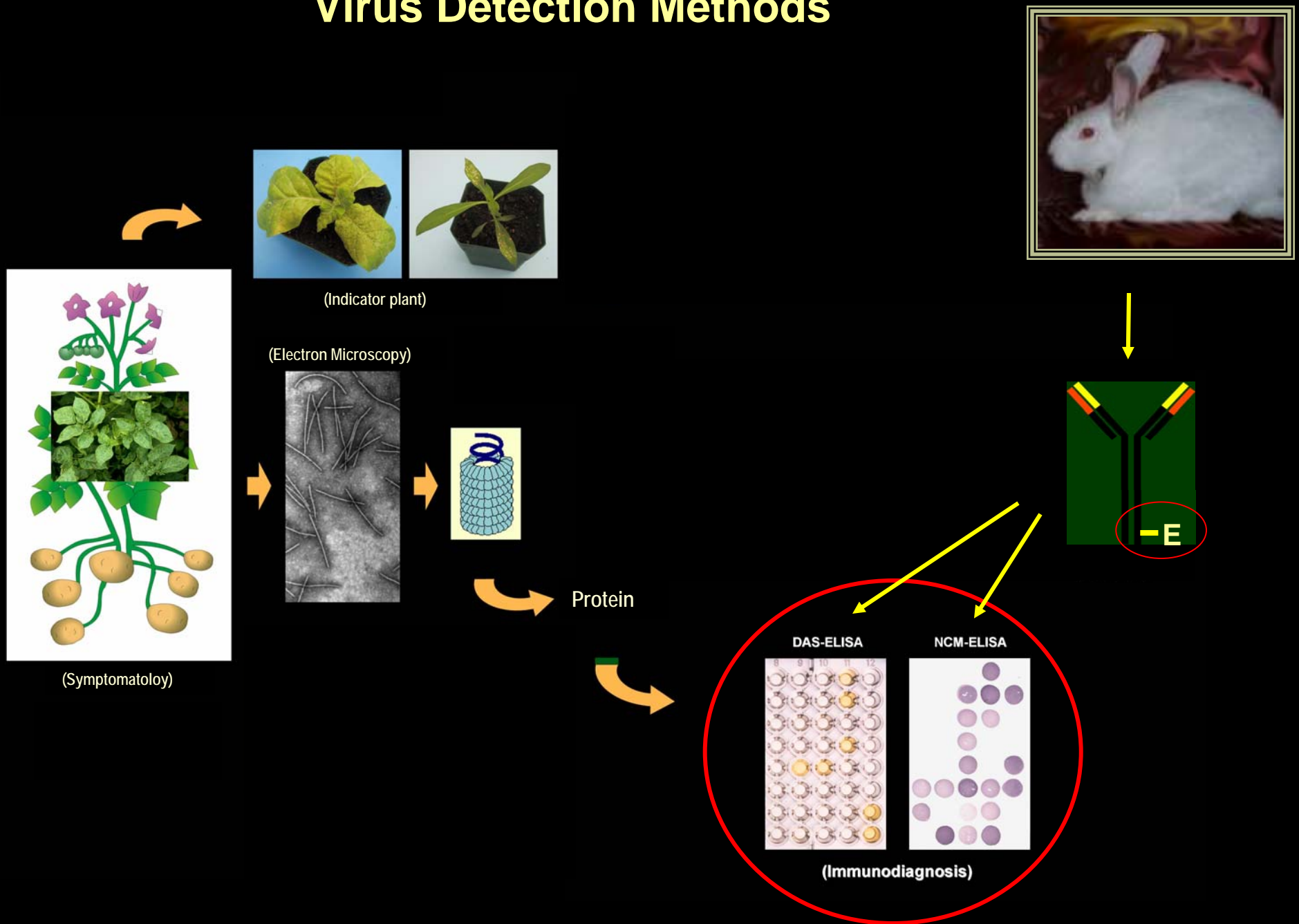


Reaction :

Virus - IgG

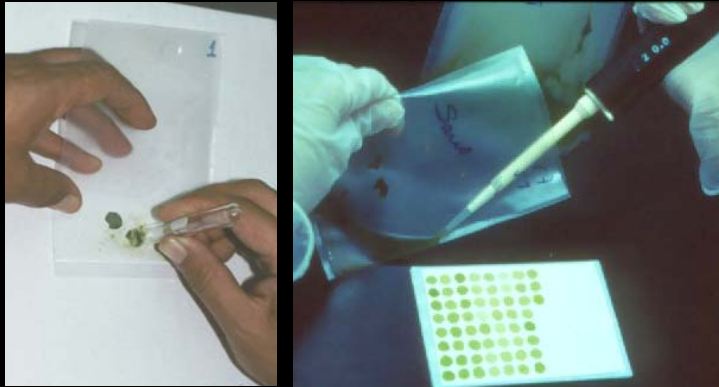


Virus Detection Methods

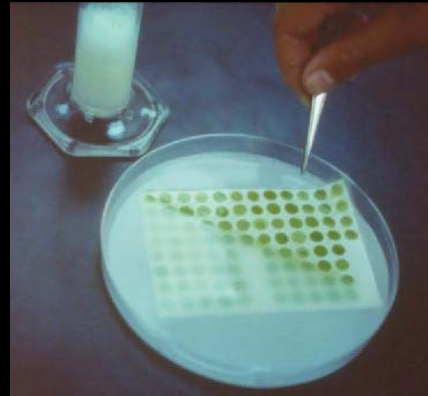


NCM-ELISA

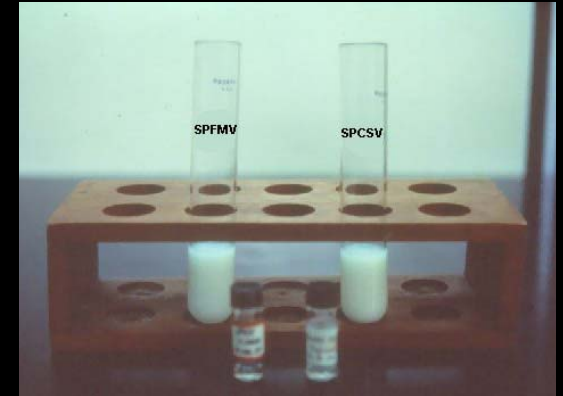
Samples



Blocking



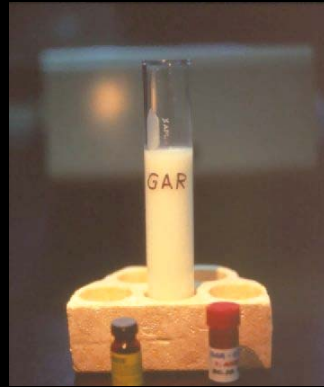
1st antibody



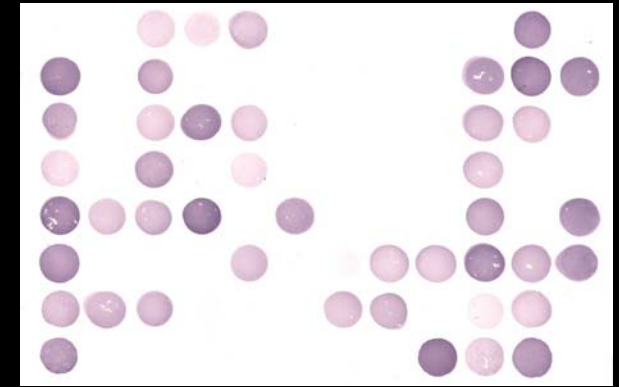
Washing



**2nd antibody
(Conjugate)**



Reaction development



NCM-ELISA

