Single Radial Haemolysis Assay

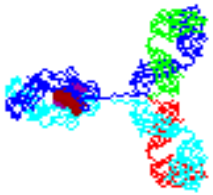
Antibody diffusion within a gel for the determination of antibodies that might be present in analysed sera.

The haemolysis, mediated by complement and induced by the antibody-antigen complex, produces easily identifiable “zones of haemolysis”

Usage areas

Virus identification (rarely)

Investigation of antibody presence and determination of the titer.



What to do for the SRH test

Agar: 1-2% Noble agar or agarose

Fresh blood of Complement from Vertebrates

Sensitized erythrocyte: By processing some of the chemical substances (chromium chloride, potassium periodate) specific antigens of the virus transferred to erythrocytes.

These are both erythrocytes

As well as the antigen.

Application of Test

Pour; agar, complement and sensitized erythrocytes

To the petri dish and incubate 1 night to freze.

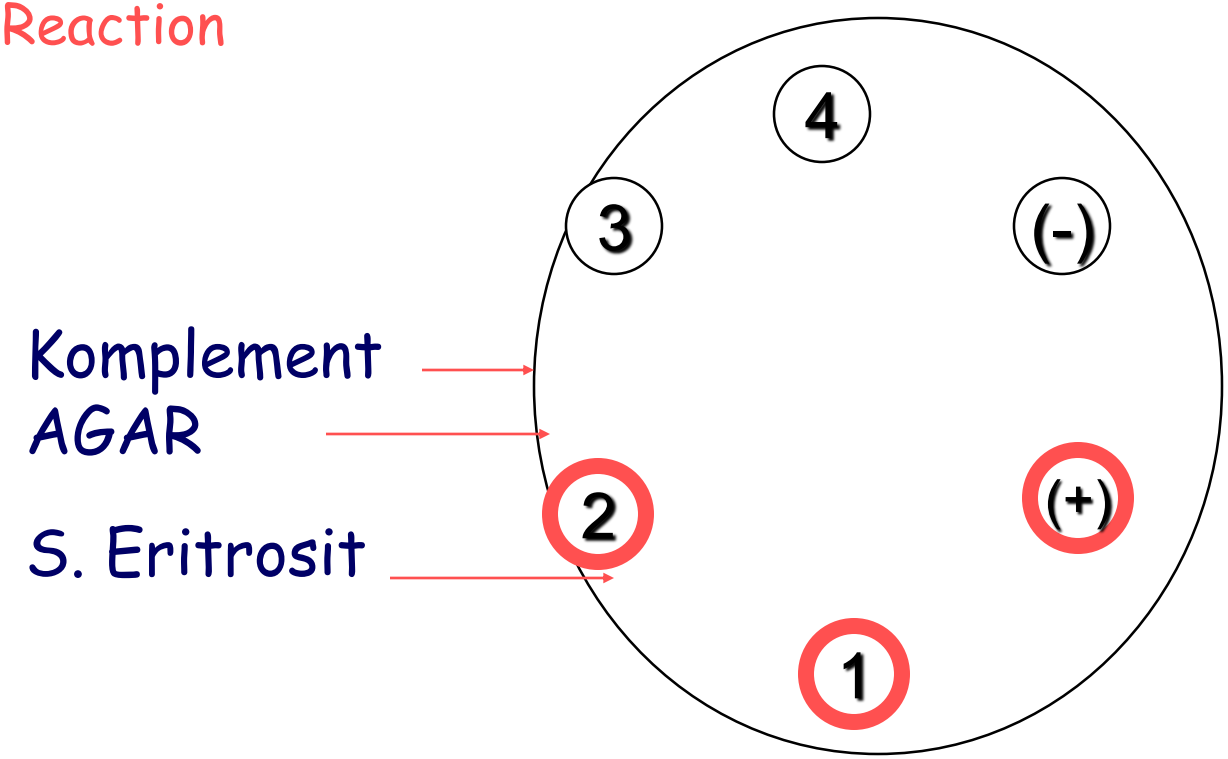
Put suspicious serum and (+) And (-) sera in the holes on agar incubate 1 night.

The next day, the petri dishes taken from the refrigerator are kept at room temperature for 2-3 hours and the results evaluated.

Test Evaluation

1 and 2 (+) Reaction

3 and 4 (-) Reaction



Around (-) control the well HEMOLYSIS should not occur.

Around(+) Control well HEMOLYSIS should occur.

Antigen specificity in suspect serum sample

If there is an antibody; Antigen-antibody complex occurs and complement binds to that complex

And Lysing the erythrocytes.

As a result

HEMOLYSIS occurs.

Evaluation

HAEMOLYSIS (+) SRH test (+)

HAEMOLYSIS (-) SRH test (-)