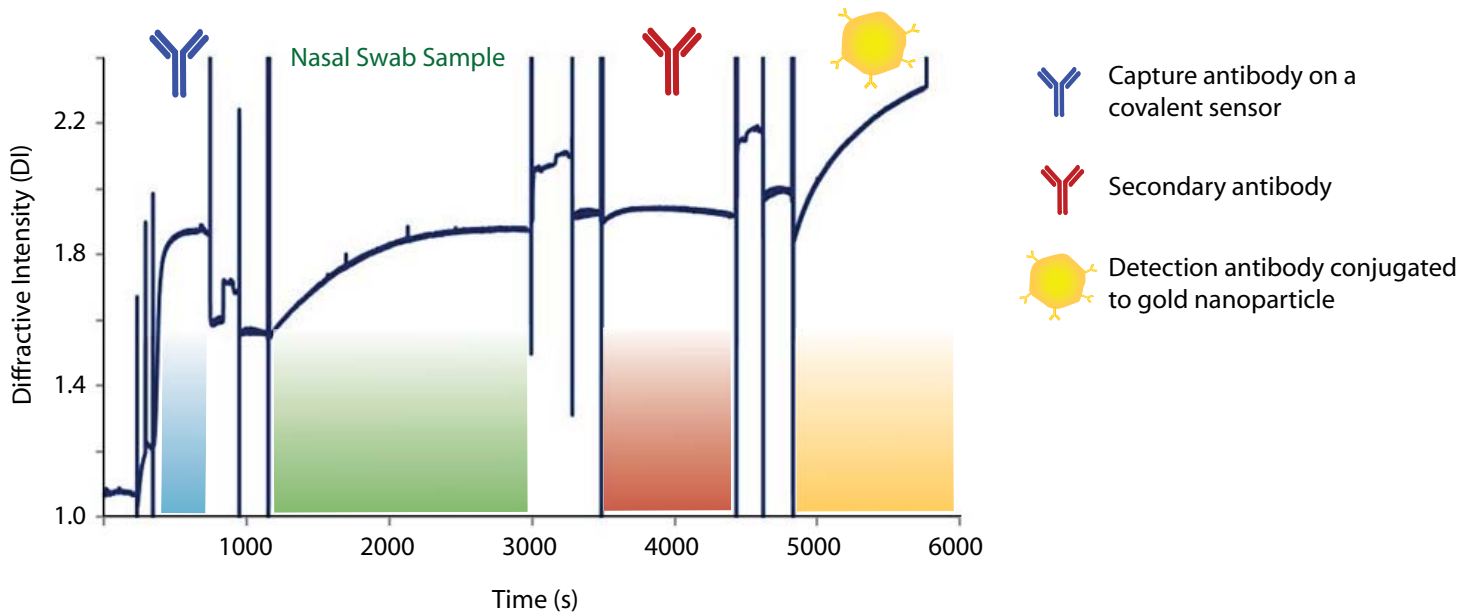


Influenza Virus Detection on Nasal Swabs Samples

The ability to rapidly detect viruses in a variety of crude biological samples can significantly accelerate the diagnosis of viral infections and the detection of viruses in food samples. Current methods for viral detection are often labor intensive, expensive and require specialized personnel to perform, making them unsuitable as rapid, on-site detection tools. However, as shown in the example below, the dotLab® mX System can provide an easy to use platform for the rapid detection of viruses in crude biological samples. In this example, influenza A H1N1 virus was detected from nasal swab samples on an avidin coated sensor.



Highlights

- Rapid and easy to use detection of viruses in biological samples
- No sample pre-processing or pre-culture required as in traditional immunoassays or PCR techniques used for viral detection
- Compatible with a wide range of crude biological samples
- Signal amplification provides greater sensitivity, in this case using gold nanoparticle conjugated antibody
- Can be multiplexed using Axela's panelPlus™ Sensors for screening multiple viral substrains



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