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APPLICATION OF ELISA TECHNIQUES USING MONOCLONAL AND POLYCLONAL ANTIBODY REAGENTS LABELLING WITH BIOTIN FOR THE DETECTION OF HBeAg AND ANTI-HBe

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Application of ELISA techniques using monoclonal and polyclonal anti-HBe reagents labelling with biotin was reported. Its sensitivity is similar to RIA and higher than Mc-ELISA. Anti-HBe conjugate is stable for at least one year. The succeed of single well and one step incubation techniques for the detection of HBeAg and anti-HBe depended on using McAb rather than PcAb for coating. Therefore, Mc-ABC-ELISA is the choice of method for the detection of HBeAg and anti-HBe.

Key words biotin-avidin system; monoclonal antibody; polyclonal antibody; ELISA; HBeAg; anti-HBe

·新成果·

动脉硬化性脑梗塞（脑血栓形成）遗传学系列研究

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动脉硬化性脑梗塞（脑血栓形成）是严重危害人类健康常见疾病之一，遗传因素在本病发病机制中的作用尚不清楚。作者针对这一问题把群体遗传学、生化遗传学、分子遗传学的研究方法结合起来，对动脉硬化性脑梗塞这一常见的脑血管疾病的遗传问题，进行了多层次、多指标的综合研究，发现了低 HDL-C 及其亚组分，APO AI-CIII-AIV基因簇变异是本病的重要危险因素，明确群体中本病为遗传度为 41 ± 7 %，阐明了遗传因素在脑血管病发病机制中的重要作用，填补了国内空白，对脑血管病的发病及防治研究具有重要的科学意义，其成果不仅具有理论指导意义，而且可应用于人群的普查、筛选、咨询、检测易感家族和个体，更好地防治脑血管病。本研究成果具有先进性、创新性、实用性，处于国内外领先地位，该成果已获1992年国家教委科技进步奖二等奖。

（陈丽芳）