

# iCARE Multi-STD Diseases (HBSAG/HCV/HIV/TP) Rapid Screen Test

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**Category Name :** Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Rapid Screen Test Kit

**The Rapid HBsAg Test** is a colloidal gold enhanced immunoassay for the determination of HBV surface antigen (HBsAg) in human whole blood, serum or plasma. Goat anti-HBsAg antibody is immobilized in the test region on nitrocellulose membrane. During the assay specimen is allowed to react with the colored conjugate (antibody-colloidal gold conjugate); the mixture then migrates chromatographically on the membrane by the capillary action. An HBsAg positive specimen produces a distinct color band in the test region, formed by the specific antibody-HBsAg-colored conjugate complex. Absence of this colored band in the test region suggests a negative result. A colored band always appears in the control region serving as procedural control regardless of the test result.



**The Rapid Anti-HCV Test** is a simple, visual qualitative test that detects antibodies in human whole blood, serum or plasma. The test is based on immunochromatography.

**The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)** is the causative agent of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). The general method of detecting infection with HIV is to observe the presence of antibodies to the virus by an EIA method followed by confirmation with Western Blot. The One Step Anti-HIV(1&2) Test is a simple, visual qualitative test that detects antibodies in human whole blood, serum or plasma. The test is based on immunochromatography.

**The One Step Anti-TP(Treponema Pallidum /Syphilis) Test** uses a double antigens “sandwich principle” for the detection of Treponema Pallidum antibody in human whole blood, serum or plasma. A recombinant Treponema Pallidum antigen (TP Ag 2) was immobilized on the test band region, and an antibody to Treponema Pallidum on the control band region of nitrocellulose membrane. Another Treponema Pallidum antigen (TP Ag 1), coupled with colloidal gold particles, is dried on a conjugate pad. During the assay, the specimen is allowed to react with the colored conjugate (antigen-colloid gold conjugate); the mixture then migrates chromatographically along the membrane by capillary action. If the specimen contains Treponema Pallidum antibody, the recombinant antigen immobilized on the membrane will capture the antibody-antigen-colloidal gold complex and form a colored test band on the membrane, indicating a positive result. Absence of the test band suggests a negative result. To serve as a procedural control, a colored band at control region always appears in the test area.

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