



SARS-CoV-2 neutralisation test in ELISA format



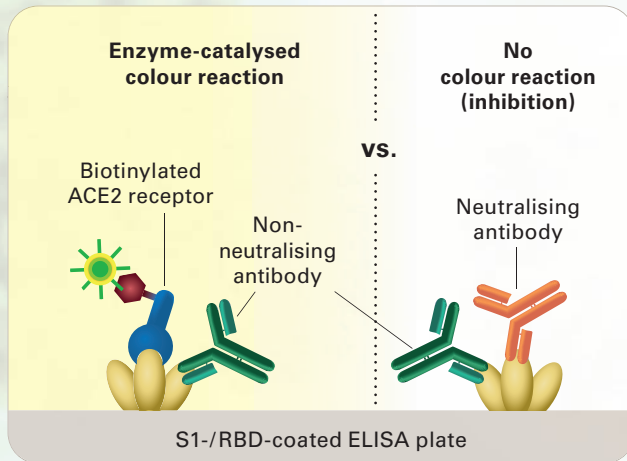
SARS-CoV-2 NeutraLISA

- Surrogate virus neutralisation test (sVNT) for the determination of neutralising antibodies that inhibit the binding of SARS-CoV-2 S1/RBD to ACE2 receptors, thus preventing the virus from entering the host cell
- Supports the evaluation of the individual immune response after SARS-CoV-2 infection or vaccination with S1/RBD-based vaccines
- High specificity (99.7%) and sensitivity (95.9%)
- Very high agreement of results compared with a plaque reduction neutralisation test (PRNT₅₀)
- Established ELISA method – suitable for routine laboratory diagnostics, no BSL-3 laboratory required
- Automatable even for high-throughput analysis, results available in 2 hours
- Multispecies test – application with animal samples possible for research use

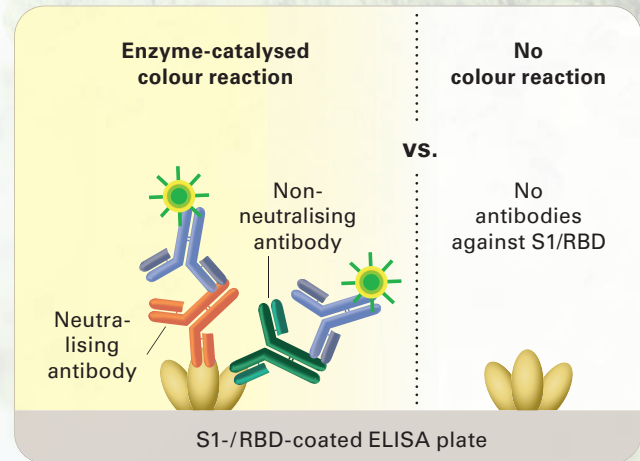
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SARS-CoV-2 NeutralISA



Classic antibody detection



Test principle

- Modelled upon nature: Neutralising antibodies in the sample compete with the host-cell receptor (ACE2) for the binding to S1/RBD in the first incubation step – no preadsorption required
- The more neutralising antibodies inhibit the binding of the biotinylated ACE2 to S1/RBD, the weaker is the colour reaction of the sample
- In contrast to classic antibody testing, only immunoglobulins with an inhibitory effect on the ACE2 S1/RBD binding are detected, but no other antibodies

Method comparison

74 samples from patients with past confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection		EUROIMMUN SARS-CoV-2 NeutralISA	
		positive	negative
SARS-CoV-2 PRNT ₅₀	positive	71	0
	negative	1	2

98.6% agreement