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Clinical Image

Title: Chlamydophila pneumoniae by Micro-Immunoflurescence

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Fluorescence microscopic observation, for the indirect detection of IgG antibodies against Chlamydophila pneumoniae by micro-immunoflurescence (MIF) considered the gold standard serological. The test uses purified elementary bodies of C pneumoniae as the antigen and fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) as the marker compound. When present in patient serum, C pneumoniae antibodies will combine with C pneumoniae antigens, attached to the glass surface of a microscopic slide: the residual patient sample is removed by washing and flurescein conjugated anti-human antibodies are added, the slide is washed and green flurescence is detected microscopically at a magnification of 400x. The serum sample belonged to a patient at the time that he developed acute myocardial infarction, showing a high titer of 1:512.

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