**Title**: Chlamydia pneumoniae by Micro-Immunofluorescence

**Guadalupe García-Elorriaga**

*Hospital de Infectología, Mexico Jacarandas y Seris, Col. La Raza, Mexico*

Fluorescence microscopic observation, for the indirect detection of IgG antibodies against Chlamydia pneumoniae by micro-immunofluorescence (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 fluorescein conjugated anti-human antibodies are added, the slide is washed and green fluorescence 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.

*Corresponding author*: Guadalupe García-Elorriaga

Unidad de Investigación Médica en Inmunología e Infectología, Hospital de Infectología, CMNR, IMSS, Av, Mexico Jacarandas y Seris, Col. La Raza, PC: 02990, México, E-Mail: gelorriaga@webtelmex.net.mx

**Copyright**: © 2014 García-Elorriaga G. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.