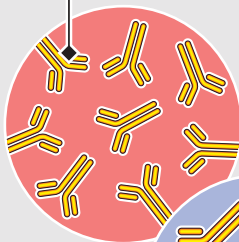
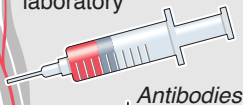


How the coronavirus antibody test works

A test developed by Swiss drugmaker Roche can determine – with 99.8 percent accuracy – whether a person has already been infected with SARS-CoV-2* and may have developed an immunity to the virus

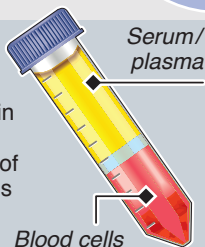
ELECSYS ANTI-SARS-COV-2 ANTIBODY TEST

- 1** Blood sample taken from patient and sent to laboratory



Blood of patient that has been infected with virus will contain **antibodies** – proteins produced by human immune system to fight infection

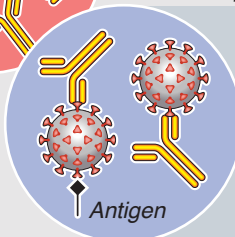
- 2** Laboratory prepares sample by spinning it in centrifuge to obtain serum/plasma – liquid component of blood that contains antibodies



Picture: USAF/Bryan Ripple



▲ Test works on Roche's **cobas e** analysers, available in laboratories around world and capable of up to 300 tests per hour



- 3** Serum/plasma sample loaded into analyser and mixed with chemical reagents containing SARS-CoV-2 **antigen** – unique molecule that acts as target for immune response to virus

- 4** Antibodies in sample bind to antigens and chemical reaction produces light, which is detected by analyser

- 5** Test result comes back as either positive or negative for presence of antibodies, in about 18 minutes

