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1. Fluorescent treponemal antibody test is an example of

- A. indirect immunofluorescence**
- B. direct immunofluorescence
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. none of these

2. Weil-Felix reaction is based on sharing of antigens between

- A. sheep RBCs and EB virus
- B. mycoplasma and human O group RBCs
- C. rickettsial antigens and antigens of certain strains of Proteus**
- D. none of these

3. Agglutination reaction is more sensitive than precipitation for the detection of

- A. antigens**
- B. antibodies
- C. complement
- D. antigen-antibody complexes

4. Precipitation reaction is relatively less sensitive for the detection of

- A. antigens
- B. antigen-antibody complexes
- C. antibodies**
- D. complement

5. In which of the following case a large lattice is formed?

- A. Antibody is in excess
- B. Antigens and antibodies are in optimal proportion**
- C. Antigen is in excess
- D. None of these

6. Ring test is used for

- A. C-reactive protein test
- B. Ascoli's thermoprecipitation test
- C. typing of streptococci and pneumococci
- D. all of the above**

7. Precipitation reaction can be converted into agglutination reaction by coating soluble antigen onto

- A. bentonite particles
- B. RBCs
- C. latex particles
- D. all of these**

8. Commercially available ELISA kits are used for the detection of

- A. rotavirus
- B. hepatitis B surface antigen
- C. anti-HIV antibodies
- D. all of these**

9. Monoclonal antibody production requires

- A. mouse splenic lymphocytes
- B. mouse myeloma cells
- C. both (a) and (b)**
- D. none of these

10. Quellung reaction is used for typing of

- A. Klebsiella pneumoniae
- B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- C. Both (a) and (b)**
- D. None of these