



Serodiagnostic Antigens for Tuberculosis

Four new antigen protein markers have been discovered for tuberculosis (TB) at the department of Microbiology, Immunology, and Pathology at Colorado State University (CSU) and the Department of Pathology at the New York University School of Medicine (NYU). These antigenic proteins exist on the surface of tuberculosis and can be identified with common protein testing technology. These newly identified proteins can be used, in conjunction with proteins already patented by CSU and NYU, to develop a rapid serum diagnostic test that increases diagnostic accuracy and early detection of tuberculosis.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) less than half of the 8.8 million estimated cases of tuberculosis are actually diagnosed as positive. The WHO highlights the need for a rapid, sensitive diagnostic test to control TB.

This invention is directed at a method for the early and late detection of tuberculosis infection/disease in a human subject. It includes testing the serum, urine or saliva of a patient suffering early symptoms of tuberculosis for the presence of antibodies specific for the four new isolated proteins on TB. The method is particularly useful for HIV-1+ subjects and/or those at high risk for tuberculosis.

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Patent Information
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Features and Benefits

- Increased specificity and early detection are critical elements of Tuberculosis control.
- May be used with high throughput platforms to increase the collection of large amounts of experimental data.

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