

**SARS-CoV-2**

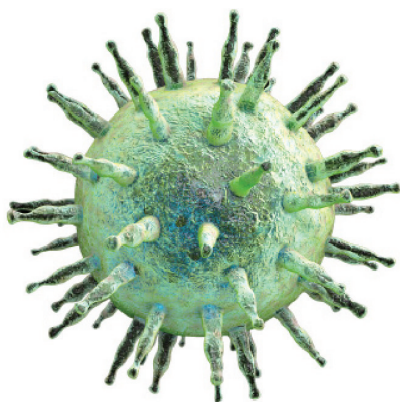
## **AUTOIMMUNE VIRAL TRIO PANEL**

### **SARS-COV-2**

- Spike & Nucleoprotein IgG

### **EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS**

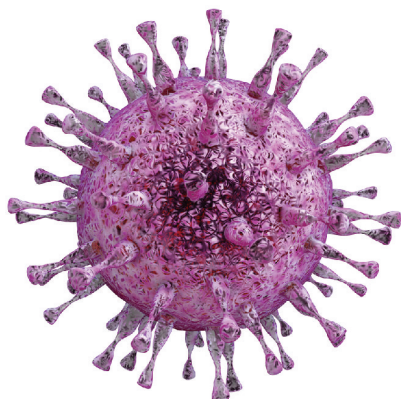
- EBV Viral Capsid (VCA) IgG
- EBV Viral Capsid (VCA) IgM
- EBV Early Antigen (EA) IgG
- EBV Nuclear Antigen (EBNA) IgG
- EBV Nuclear Antigen (EBNA) IgM



**EBV**

### **HUMAN HERPES TYPE 6**

- Human Herpes Type 6 (HHV-6) IgG
- Human Herpes Type 6 (HHV-6) IgM



**HHV-6**



**Specimen  
requirement:**  
2 mL Serum



822 S. ROBERTSON BLVD., STE. 312, LOS ANGELES, CA 90035  
TEL: (310) 657-1077 • FAX: (310) 657-1053 • E-MAIL: IMMUNSCI@GMAIL.COM

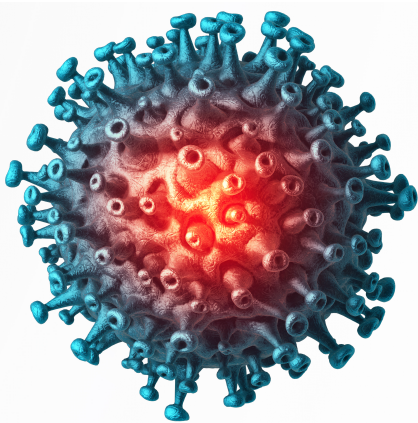
## AUTOIMMUNE VIRAL TRIO PANEL

IgG and IgM antibodies against this trio may help identify the major triggers of autoimmunity.

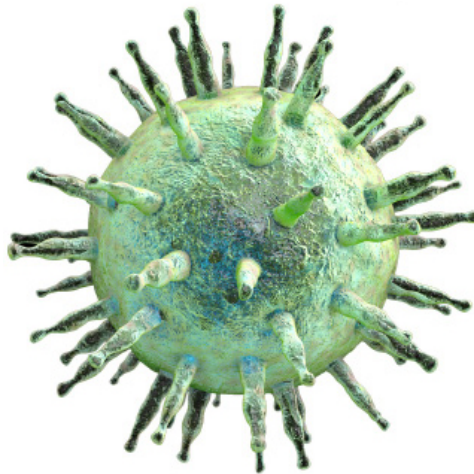
Autoimmune diseases affect about 10% of the world population. Their induction is due to a combination of genetic predisposition and environmental factors that affect the functioning of the immune system through various mechanisms. Among these environmental factors are infectious pathogens, which may not only assault and weaken the body and the immune system, but which could also induce autoimmunity through the molecular mimicry between the pathogenic viruses and many human tissues. This mimicry could cause an

immune reaction in which antibodies produced against viral antigens may also attack the body's own tissues. Subsequent viral infections are thought to cause exacerbation of the disease by further activation of the immune response against viral and self-antigens.

Three viruses, in particular, have been identified as the major players and contributors towards inflammation and autoimmune disorders: severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), and human herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6).



**SARS-CoV-2**



**EBV**



**HHV-6**

**Due to the degree of their similarity to human tissue, these three viruses contribute the most towards inflammation and autoimmunity.**

