Biochemistry & Physiology: Open Access

Short note on CRISPR-based tools one of the methods for the diagnosis of COVID-19

Stefan Hunter *

Department of Biochemistry, Oxford University, United Kingdom

Introduction

Pneumonia cases of unknown etiology began to be reported in Wuhan, China, and it had been soon found that the cases were caused by a replacement sort of coronavirus. SARS-CoV-2, which causes COVID-19, has spread to several countries during a short time, and has become a worldwide health concern, an efficient thanks to combat COVID-19 is to detect infected individuals as early as possible, and implement isolation and quarantine procedures. However, some individuals infected with SARS-CoV-2 don't have the symptoms of COVID-19 at the time of diagnosis, and these asymptomatic or PR symptomatic individuals may transmit the virus to healthy individuals as silent carriers. Therefore, even within the absence of clinical findings, it's important to perform widespread testing, ranging from individuals suspected of being infected [1-2] To detect SARS-CoV-2 infection, it's possible to see the presence of viral antigens or viral RNA within the respiratory sample, or the presence of antibodies against the viral proteins within the blood sample. Rapid antigen tests are developed for the diagnosis of COVID-19. However, the sensitivity of those rapid antigen tests is extremely low. The SARS-CoV-2 antibodies reach detectable levels within the blood within several days to weeks after the onset of COVID