CoV-2, but the current rate of spread limits its use

due to the lack of diagnostic assay kits. This will

further result in the extensive transmission of

COVID-19, since only a portion of suspected cases

can be diagnosed. In such situations, conventional

serological assays, like enzyme-linked

immunosorbent assay (ELISA), that are specific to

COVID-19 IgM and IgG antibodies can be used as a

high-throughput alternative (149). At present, there

is no diagnostic kit available for detecting the SARS-

CoV-2 antibody (150). The specific antibody profiles

of COVID-19 patients were analyzed, and it was

found that the IgM level lasted more than 1 month,

indicating a prolonged stage of virus replication in

SARS-CoV-2-infected patients. The IgG levels were

found to increase only in the later stages of the

disease. These findings indicate that the specific

antibody profiles of SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV

were similar (325). These findings can be utilized for

the development of specific diagnostic tests against

COVID-19 and can be used for rapid screening.

Even though diagnostic test kits are already available

that can detect the genetic sequences of SARS-CoV-

2 (95), their availability is a concern, as the number

of COVID-19 cases is skyrocketing (155, 157). A

major problem associated with this diagnostic kit is