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Recent advances in phage display technology

Emergence of prokaryotic and eukaryotic expression system for the use of antibody production in the beginning years of 1980s was a surprise entry for the new era of 'IMMUNOTECHNOLOGY' [a branch of biotechnology that employs sets to bio-technique for the production of immunobiologicals]. Entry of phage display system during the years of 1990s for the antibody fragment expression has been created a bigger achievement and turned into a milestone, which concludes the method of phage display technology for the production of small fragments of antibodies that must possess the quality and the characteristic of binding to the antigens specifically which are popularly and most commonly known as Nanobodies. Phage display technology is a simpler, less time consuming and more efficient approach than the conventional methodology of the antibody production, which contains a number of component for the production of small fragment specific antibodies that includes the target or the antigen in anticipation to the ligand or binder or the antibody which are meant to be produced, next to this it concludes a Phage Display Library, A Phage system, Appropriate Selection or screening process, Appropriate Expression and purification system. The most common bacteriophages used are M13, and FD filamentous phage, though T4, T7 and λ Phage have also been used in some cases.

Biography

Sharad Kumar Yadav has 28 years of teaching and research experience and has served to various senior positions of the University including Registrar of the DUVASU University. He is currently Professor, Head of Department of Veterinary Microbiology, and Director at Cow Research Institute at DUVASU, Mathura India. He has published number of papers in reputed International & National journals and has a vast experience in the arena of BHV-I virus.

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