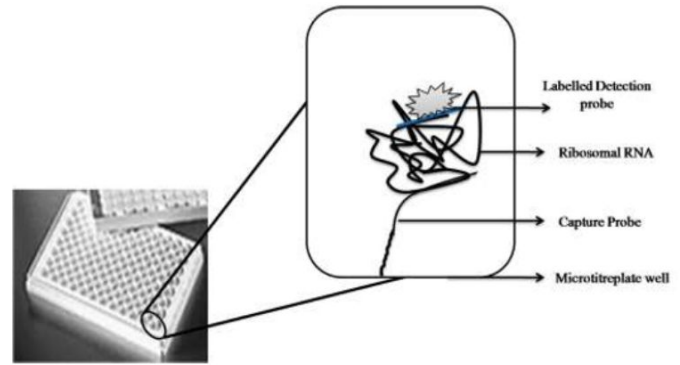


GRANTED**(IN455632)**

Oligonucleotides for the detection of Plasmodial sp and an assay thereof



NEED

Malaria remains a global health challenge, with the need for efficient, scalable detection methods. What if detecting malaria could be as simple as using specific oligonucleotide probes in a high-throughput test?

TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

This invention offers oligonucleotide probes for detecting *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax* species using a hybridization assay. It enables easy, high-throughput malaria detection for large-scale screening in epidemiological studies and antimalarial programs.

TECHNOLOGY KEY FEATURES

1) Species-specific probes for *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax*. 2) Hybridization assay method. 3) High-throughput, microtitreplate-based detection. 4) Useful for large-scale malaria screening and epidemiological research.

[Read more here](#)

MARKET ANALYSIS

The malaria diagnostics market is projected to grow at a CAGR of 6.8%, reaching \$4.5 billion by 2033. Increased demand for scalable and efficient diagnostic solutions is driving this growth. (Source: Grand View Research, 2023)

Target Industries

1) Healthcare & Diagnostics for improved malaria detection accuracy. 2) Epidemiological Research for large-scale mass screening. 3) Public Health Agencies focused on malaria control programs.

AT A GLANCE

- SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality)

Technology is available for licensing/ co-development.

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