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**REVIEW ON THE IMMUNOLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR DIAGNOSIS OF
NEOSPOROSIS (YEARS 2011 – 2016)**

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Highlights



- <InlineShape3>
- The cell surface proteins are widely studied for serological diagnosis of neosporosis;



- <InlineShape2>
- ELISA format tests are mostly used for the development of new serological tests;
-  <InlineShape1>The ITS1 region of rRNA and Nc-5 gene are used most
- for molecular tests.

Abstract

Neosporosis, caused by the apicomplexan protozoan *Neospora caninum*, is a disease which affects a wide range of mammalian hosts (mainly cattle and dogs). *N. caninum* infection is considered the major cause of livestock abortions worldwide, and therefore is responsible for great losses in the industry. Because there are no effective treatments or vaccines, diagnosis is essential for pathogen control. Studies of *N. caninum* mechanisms of pathogenesis have led to the identification of new antigens, including NcSRS2, NcSAG1, Ncp40, NcSUB1, NcMIC10, and NcGRAs; and a variety of molecular and immunological assays, based on these molecules, have been proposed to detect *N. caninum* in tissues or serum samples. We report

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