Fig. 1 - Blood smear of infected rhesus monkey showing schizont stage of *P. knowlesi*.

Fig. 2 - Enriched schizont infected erythrocytes preparation after Ficoll-Conray 420 (density gradient) separation.
Fig. 3 – Showing IHA pattern obtained with intact schizont P. knowlesi antigen after lyophilization.

- = negative serum from normal medical students.
+ = serum sample from slide positive malaria case from PHC – Bal.Dist. Mathura. Showing titres of more than 1:4096 with reference positive(+) serum and less than 1:2 in reference negative(-) serum at 50, 100 and 200 µl antigen concentration. At zero concentration of antigen (0) there was no agglutination.
Fig. 4 - Showing IHA pattern obtained with intact schizont *P. knowlesi* antigen (lyophilized and stored at -10°C) for 60 days.

- = negative serum

186, 74, 32 (known positive sera from immune rhesus monkeys) showing IHA titres of more than 1:4096, at 100 and 200 μl antigen concentration (used for sensitization of stabilized sheep RBC).

Fig. 5 - Showing IHA pattern obtained with intact schizont *P. knowlesi* antigen (lyophilized and stored at -70°C) for 60 days.

- = negative serum

186, 74, 32 (known positive sera from immune rhesus monkeys) showing IHA titres of more than 1:4096, at 100 and 200 μl antigen concentration (used for sensitization of stabilized sheep RBC).
Fig. 6 - Showing positive IFA reaction (++) grade fluorescence) with *T. Knowlesi* antigen.