



FIG. 18-5. Photograph showing microtiter plate with bar code label used in automated AIDS-antiviral assay. In this example, rows F and G contain virus-free host (MT-2) cells and rows B, C, D, and E contain virus-infected host cells. Columns 4–11 contain increasing concentrations (Log_{10} intervals) of the test drug and a positive control drug. In this example, rows B, C, and F contain AZT and rows D, E, and G contain an unknown. Color density in the wells (see Fig. 18-6 and text discussion of XTT reagent) is proportional to the number of viable host cells remaining at the end of the incubation period. Here, it is readily apparent that both AZT and the unknown drug enhance the survival of the virus-infected host cells at drug concentrations well below those directly toxic to the host cells.