



<https://elasmogen.com/>

Report generated on Mar 12, 2024



12 Failed



6 Warnings



55 Passed



Common SEO issues

5 Failed

3 Warnings

17 Passed

✔ Meta Title Test

This webpage is using a title tag.

Text: Elasmogen - discovering and developing soloMERs

Length: 47 characters

⚠ Meta Description Test

This webpage is using a meta description tag with a length of 125 characters. We recommend using well-written and inviting meta descriptions with a length between 150 and 220 characters (spaces included).

Text: Elasmogen deliver effective therapeutics for improved treatment of auto-immune mediated, inflammatory diseases using soloMERs

Length: 125 characters



Google Search Results Preview Test

Desktop version

<https://elasmogen.com/>

Elasmogen - discovering and developing soloMERs

Elasmogen deliver effective therapeutics for improved treatment of auto-immune mediated, inflammatory diseases using soloMERs

Mobile version

<https://elasmogen.com/>

Elasmogen - discovering and developing soloMERs

Elasmogen deliver effective therapeutics for improved treatment of auto-immune mediated, inflammatory diseases using...



✔ Social Media Meta Tags Test

This webpage is using social media meta tags.

Open Graph Meta Tags	
og:locale	en_GB
og:type	article
og:title	Elasmogen biologic delivering effective therapeutics for improved patient treatment of cancer and inflammatory diseases.
og:description	Aberdeen-based Elasmogen's soloMERs® are their proprietary drugs derived from small (approximately 11 kDa) antibody-like proteins found in sharks known as Variable New Antigen Receptors (VNARs). VNARs exist naturally as high affinity, target-specific binding domains that play a crucial role in the adaptive immune system of these animals. With a distinct ancestral origin from antibodies, this example of 400-million-year-old convergent evolution places VNARs outside of the complex patent landscape that describes and protects antibody drug discovery and has produced the smallest and most robust naturally occurring binding domains in the vertebrate kingdom. The conversion of VNARs into soloMERs®, a format that retains the unique characteristics of VNARs but is now suitable for human use (through humanisation or de-immunisation), has been granted as inventive and is captured by a patent family across multiple territories.
og:url	https://elasmogen.com/
og:site_name	ELASMOGEN
og:image	https://elasmogen.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Elasmogen-logo-pack_png_elsasmogen-logo-colour.png
og:image:width	500
og:image:height	245
og:image:type	image/jpeg
Twitter Card Meta Tags	
twitter:card	summary_large_image
twitter:site	@elasmogenltd
twitter:creator	@elasmogenltd
twitter:title	Elasmogen biologic delivering effective therapeutics for improved patient treatment of cancer and inflammatory diseases.
twitter:description	Aberdeen-based Elasmogen's soloMERs® are their proprietary drugs derived from small (approximately 11 kDa) antibody-like proteins found in sharks known as Variable New Antigen Receptors (VNARs). VNARs exist naturally as high affinity, target-specific binding



domains that play a crucial role in the adaptive immune system of these animals. With a distinct ancestral origin from antibodies, this example of 400-million-year-old convergent evolution places VNARs outside of the complex patent landscape that describes and protects antibody drug discovery and has produced the smallest and most robust naturally occurring binding domains in the vertebrate kingdom. The conversion of VNARs into soloMERs®, a format that retains the unique characteristics of VNARs but is now suitable for human use (through humanisation or de-immunisation), has been granted as inventive and is captured by a patent family across multiple territories.

twitter:image

https://elasmogen.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Elasmogen-logo-pack_png_elsasmogen-logo-colour.png

Most Common Keywords Test

There is likely no optimal keyword density (search engine algorithms have evolved beyond keyword density metrics as a significant ranking factor). It can be useful, however, to note which keywords appear most often on your page and if they reflect the intended topic of your page. More importantly, the keywords on your page should appear within natural sounding and grammatically correct copy.

71 elasmogen 44 news 40 read 20 caroline 19 barelle

Keywords Usage Test

The most common keywords of this webpage are not distributed across the important HTML tags! Primary keywords should appear in title tag, meta description and heading tags to help Search Engines to properly identify the topic of this webpage.

Keyword	Title tag	Meta description	Headings
elasmogen	✓	✓	✗
news	✗	✗	✗
read	✗	✗	✗
caroline	✗	✗	✗
barelle	✗	✗	✗



Keywords Cloud Test



Related Keywords Test

This URL is currently ranked in the top 20 organic Google listings for the search terms below:

- [news elas](#)
- [almac discovery](#)
- [elas jobs](#)
- [feldan](#)
- [feldan therapeutics](#)
- [barelle](#)
- [almac discovery](#)
- [national investment bank ltd](#)
- [judge andy porter](#)
- [almac ixrs](#)



⦿ Competitor Domains Test

This domain has an Authority Score of **19/100** while the **Average Authority Score** of top 100 sites is **89.5**. Some of the most relevant competitors for this domain are listed below:

✔ Heading Tags Test

This webpage contains headings tags.

H1 tags

our mission

H2 tags

about us

our vision

✔ Robots.txt Test

Congratulations! Your site uses a "robots.txt" file.

<https://elasmogen.com/robots.txt>

✔ Sitemap Test

This website has a sitemap file.

<https://elasmogen.com/sitemap.xml>

✔ SEO Friendly URL Test

All links from this webpage are SEO friendly.



! Image Alt Test

This webpage is using "img" tags with empty or missing "alt" attribute!

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test you must add an **alt** attribute to every **** tag used into your webpage.

An image with an alternate text specified is inserted using the following HTML line:

```

```

Remember that the point of alt text is to provide the same functional information that a visual user would see. Search engines, users who disabled images in their browsers and other agents who are unable to see the images on your webpage can read the alt attributes assigned to the image since they cannot view it.

Learn more about [optimizing images for SEO](#).

✘ Responsive Image Test

Not all images in this webpage are properly sized! This webpage is serving images that are larger than needed for the size of the user's viewport.

How to pass this test?

This issue can be fixed by using responsive images, which relies on creating multiple versions of each image, that are served via CSS media queries depending on the user's viewport dimensions.

Another solution can be to use vector-based image formats like SVG. SVG images scale appropriately to any size, without wasting unnecessary bandwidth. Also consider image CDNs that can help serve responsive images.

✓ Image Aspect Ratio Test

All image display dimensions match the natural aspect ratio.



✘ Inline CSS Test

This webpage is using inline CSS styles!

How to pass this test?

It is a good practice to move all the inline CSS rules into an external file in order to make your page "lighter" in weight and decrease the code to text ratio.

- check the HTML code of your page and identify all style attributes
- for each style attribute found you must properly move all declarations in the external CSS file and remove the style attribute

For example:

```
<!--this HTML code with inline CSS rule:-->
<p style="color:red; font-size: 12px">some text here</p>

<!--would became:-->
<p>some text here</p>

<!--and the rule added into your CSS file:-->
p{color:red; font-size: 12px}
```

✔ Deprecated HTML Tags Test

This webpage does not use HTML deprecated tags.



✘ Google Analytics Test

A Google Analytics script is not detected on this page. While there are several tools available to monitor your site's visitors and traffic sources, Google Analytics is a free, commonly recommended program to help diagnose potential SEO issues.

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test you must create an account on [Google Analytics site](#) and insert into your page a small javascript tracking code.

Example:

```
<!-- Google Analytics -->
<script>
(function(i,s,o,g,r,a,m){i['GoogleAnalyticsObject']=r;i[r]=i[r]||function(){
(i[r].q=i[r].q||[]).push(arguments)},i[r].l=1*new Date();a=s.createElement(o),
m=s.getElementsByTagName(o)[0];a.async=1;a.src=g;m.parentNode.insertBefore(a,m)
})(window,document,'script','//www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js','ga');

ga('create', 'UA-XXXX-Y', 'auto');
ga('send', 'pageview');

</script>
<!-- End Google Analytics -->
```

Note that you have to change the 'UA-XXXX-Y' with the proper id which you'll find in your analytics account.

✔ Favicon Test

 This website appears to have a favicon.



🕒 Backlinks Test

This domain has an Authority Score of **19/100** while the **Average Authority Score** of top 100 sites is **89.5**. Also, this domain has **1,047 backlinks** from **172 referring domains** and some recently found backlinks are listed below:

- MAR 12, 2024 <https://www.1stoncology.com/blog/category/uncategorized/page/12218/>
- MAR 12, 2024 <https://www.podcasts-online.org/de/the-agile-speaker-1454374684>
- MAR 12, 2024 <https://www.1stoncology.com/blog/author/infobioseeker-com/page/13620/>
- MAR 10, 2024 <https://mindmaps.abcc-platform.org.uk/firms/13769>
- MAR 7, 2024 <https://www.1stoncology.com/blog/category/uncategorized/page/12190/>
- MAR 4, 2024 <https://addnews.online/website-list-1376/>
- MAR 3, 2024 <https://www.1stoncology.com/blog/author/infobioseeker-com/page/12165/>
- MAR 3, 2024 <https://www.1stoncology.com/blog/page/13696/>
- MAR 1, 2024 https://iuk.ktn-uk.org/knowledge-centre/?sf_paged=22
- FEB 29, 2024 <https://www.1stoncology.com/blog/category/uncategorized/page/13370/>

✅ JS Error Test

There are no severe JavaScript errors on this webpage.

❌ Console Errors Test

This webpage has some errors caught by the Chrome DevTools Console!

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test, you have to fix all the warnings and errors reported in Chrome DevTools console. You can also visit Google's documentation for further troubleshooting support:

<https://developer.chrome.com/docs/devtools/issues/>

✅ Charset Declaration Test

This webpage has a character encoding declaration.

```
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
```

✅ Social Media Test

This webpage is connected successfully with social media using:

[Twitter](#)



✖ HTML Page Size Test

The size of this webpage's HTML is **42.91 Kb**, and is greater than the average size of **33 Kb**! This can lead to slower loading times, [lost visitors](#), and decreased revenue. Good steps to reduce HTML size include: using [HTML compression](#), [CSS layouts](#), [external style sheets](#), and [moving javascript](#) to external files.

How to pass this test?

In order to resolve this problem you are advised to:

- use gzip compression
- move all CSS style rules into a single, external and minified CSS file
- minify all JS files and, if possible, try combining them into a single external JS file
- use CSS layouts

✔ DOM Size Test

The Document Object Model (DOM) of this webpage has **967 nodes** which is less than the recommended value of **1,500 nodes**.

✔ HTML Compression/GZIP Test

This webpage is successfully compressed using **gzip compression** on your code. The HTML code is compressed from **279.58 Kb** to **42.91 Kb** (**85% size savings**). This helps ensure a faster loading webpage and improved user experience.

✔ Site Loading Speed Test

The loading time of this webpage (measured from N. Virginia, US) is around **1.87 seconds** and this is under the average loading speed which is **5 seconds**.

✔ JS Execution Time Test

The JavaScript code used by this webpage is executed in less than **2 seconds**.



✖ Page Objects Test

This webpage is using more than 20 http requests, which can slow down page loading and negatively impact user experience!

Content size by content type

Content type	Percent	Size
Image	68.2 %	685.76 Kb
Javascript	17.3 %	173.91 Kb
Font	5.8 %	58.43 Kb
Html	4.2 %	42.24 Kb
Other	3.1 %	31.39 Kb
Css	1.4 %	14.21 Kb
TOTAL	100%	1005.94 Kb

Requests by content type

Content type	Percent	Requests
Image	41.2 %	14
Javascript	23.5 %	8
Css	17.6 %	6
Font	11.8 %	4
Html	2.9 %	1
Other	2.9 %	1
TOTAL	100%	34

Content size by domain

Domain	Percent	Size
elasmogen.com	95.0 %	955.62 Kb
fonts.gstatic.com	4.8 %	48.29 Kb
fonts.googleapis.com	0.2 %	2.03 Kb



TOTAL	100%	1005.94 Kb
-------	------	------------

Requests by domain

Domain	Percent	Requests
elasmogen.com	88.2 %	30
fonts.gstatic.com	8.8 %	3
fonts.googleapis.com	2.9 %	1
TOTAL	100%	34

✓ Page Cache Test (Server Side Caching)

This webpage is using a caching mechanism. [Caching](#) helps speed page loading times as well as reduces server load.

✓ Flash Test

This webpage does not include flash objects (an outdated technology that was sometimes used to deliver rich multimedia content). Flash content does not work well on mobile devices, and is difficult for crawlers to interpret.

! CDN Usage Test

This webpage is not serving all resources (images, javascript and css) from CDNs!

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test you are advised to use a CDN service. A Content Delivery Network (CDN) is a globally distributed network of web servers that allows a quick transfer of assets and provides high availability and high performance. The primary benefits of using a CDN service are:

- Improving website loading times
- Reducing bandwidth costs
- Increasing content availability and redundancy
- Improving website security



✘ Modern Image Format Test

This webpage is not serving images in a modern format! Image formats like [JPEG 2000](#), [JPEG XR](#), and [WebP](#) often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data consumption.

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test, convert all the images listed in this report into a modern image format such as [JPEG 2000](#), [JPEG XR](#) or [WebP](#).

It's important to understand that the modern image formats, like WebP, are not yet widely supported across all devices and browsers. You can find [here](#) a full list of supported browsers and devices for the WebP format.

If your target audience falls within one of the unsupported browser/device categories, you should serve optimized fall-back images in the original JPEG/PNG format so that your users don't see a broken or badly designed page:

```
<!--Before:-->


<!--After:-->
<picture>
  <source type="image/webp" srcset="image.webp">
  
</picture>
```

The browser uses the first listed source that's in a format it supports. If the browser does not support any of the formats listed in the "source" tags, it falls back to loading the image specified by the "img" tag.

✔ Image Metadata Test

This webpage is not using images with large metadata.

✔ Image Caching Test

This website is using cache headers for images and the browsers will display these images from the cache.

✔ JavaScript Caching Test

This webpage is using cache headers for all JavaScript resources.

✔ CSS Caching Test

This webpage is using cache headers for all CSS resources.

✔ JavaScript Minification Test

All JavaScript files used by this webpage are minified.



✔ CSS Minification Test

All CSS resources used by this webpage are minified.

✘ Render Blocking Resources Test

This webpage is using render blocking resources! Eliminating render-blocking resources can help this webpage to load significantly faster and will improve the website experience for your visitors.

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test, you have to reduce the impact of render-blocking resources.

First, you have to identify what's critical and what's not. You can use the [Chrome DevTools \(Coverage tab\)](#) to identify non-critical CSS and JS.

Once you've identified critical code, you can try the below methods to eliminate render-blocking resources:

- inline critical JS within a script tag in your HTML document
- inline critical CSS required for the first paint inside a style block in the head of the HTML document
- move the script and link tags at the end of the HTML document
- add async or defer attributes to non-critical script or link tags
- split CSS styles into different files, organized by media query
- compress and minify your text-based resources

✔ Nested Tables Test

This webpage is not using nested tables. This speeds up page loading time and optimizes the user experience.

✔ Frameset Test

This webpage does not use frames.

✔ Doctype Test

This webpage has a doctype declaration.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

✔ URL Redirects Test

This URL doesn't have any redirects (which could potentially cause site indexation issues and site loading delays).



✓ Largest Contentful Paint Test

The Largest Contentful Paint duration of this webpage is 1.39 seconds. To provide a good user experience, [Google recommends](#) that sites should strive to have Largest Contentful Paint of 2.5 seconds or less.

Largest Contentful Paint element within the viewport:

Text: *about us*

Html: `<div class="et_pb_with_border et_pb_module et_pb_text et_pb_te...">`

! Cumulative Layout Shift Test

The CLS score of this webpage is 0.2206. To provide a good user experience, [Google recommends](#) that sites should strive to have a CLS score of 0.1 or less.

DOM element which contributes the most to CLS score:

Text: about us soloMER® technology pipeline licensing opportunities our mission To de...

Html: `<div class="et_pb_section et_pb_section_0 et_pb_with_backgroun...">`

Score: 0.2000

How to pass this test?

Reducing CLS is crucial as pages that move around can result in a negative user experience (particularly on mobile devices). For most websites, you can avoid all unexpected layout shifts by sticking to a few guiding principles:

- Always include size attributes on your images and video elements, or otherwise reserve the required space with something like CSS aspect ratio boxes. This approach ensures that the browser can allocate the correct amount of space in the document while the image is loading.
- Try and avoid inserting dynamic content (e.g., banners, forms, etc.) above existing content unless in response to user interaction. This ensures any layout shifts that occur are expected.
- Prefer transform animations to animations of properties that trigger layout changes. Animate transitions in a way that provides context and continuity from state to state.

Server and security

2 Failed

0 Warnings

8 Passed

✓ URL Canonicalization Test

<https://elasmogen.com/> and <https://www.elasmogen.com/> resolve to the same URL.



✔ SSL Checker and HTTPS Test

This website is successfully using HTTPS, a secure communication protocol over the Internet.

- ✔ The certificate is not used before the activation date.
- ✔ The certificate has not expired.
- ✔ The hostname "elasmogen.com" is correctly listed in the certificate.
- ✔ The certificate should be trusted by all major web browsers.
- ✔ The certificate was not revoked.
- ✔ The certificate was signed with a secure hash.

Certificate Chain:

Server certificate	
Common Name	cpanel.elasmogen.com
Subject Alternative Names (SANs)	cpanel.elasmogen.com, cpcalendars.elasmogen.com, cpcontacts.elasmogen.com, elasmogen.com, mail.elasmogen.com, webdisk.elasmogen.com, www.elasmogen.com
Not Valid Before	Tue, January 16th 2024, 11:59:47 am (UTC)
Not Valid After	Mon, April 15th 2024, 11:59:46 am (UTC)
Signature Algorithm	sha256WithRsaEncryption
Issuer	R3
Intermediate certificate	
Common Name	R3
Organization	Let's Encrypt
Location	US
Not Valid Before	Fri, September 4th 2020, 12:00:00 am (UTC)
Not Valid After	Mon, September 15th 2025, 4:00:00 pm (UTC)
Signature Algorithm	sha256WithRsaEncryption
Issuer	ISRG Root X1
Root certificate	



Common Name	ISRG Root X1
Organization	Internet Security Research Group
Location	US
Not Valid Before	Thu, June 4th 2015, 11:04:38 am (UTC)
Not Valid After	Mon, June 4th 2035, 11:04:38 am (UTC)
Signature Algorithm	sha256WithRsaEncryption
Issuer	ISRG Root X1

✓ Mixed Content Test (HTTP over HTTPS)

This webpage does not use mixed content - both the initial HTML and all other resources are loaded over HTTPS.

✓ HTTP2 Test

This webpage is using the HTTP/2 protocol.

✓ Safe Browsing Test

This website is not currently listed as suspicious (no malware or phishing activity found).

✓ Server Signature Test

The server signature is off for this webpage.

✓ Directory Browsing Test

Directory browsing is disabled for this website.

✓ Plaintext Emails Test

This webpage does not include email addresses in plaintext.



✘ Unsafe Cross-Origin Links Test

This webpage is using `target="_blank"` links without `rel="noopener"` or `rel="noreferrer"` attribute, which can expose it to performance and security issues!

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test, you have to update each link identified in this report, by adding a `rel="noopener"` or a `rel="noreferrer"` attribute or both:

```
<a href="https://example.com" target="_blank" rel="noopener noreferrer">
  Click here
</a>
```

- `rel="noopener"` prevents the new page from being able to access the `window.opener` property and ensures it runs in a separate process.
- `rel="noreferrer"` has the same effect but also prevents the **Referer header** from being sent to the new page.

Mobile usability

0 Failed

0 Warnings

3 Passed

✔ Meta Viewport Test

This webpage is using a viewport meta tag.

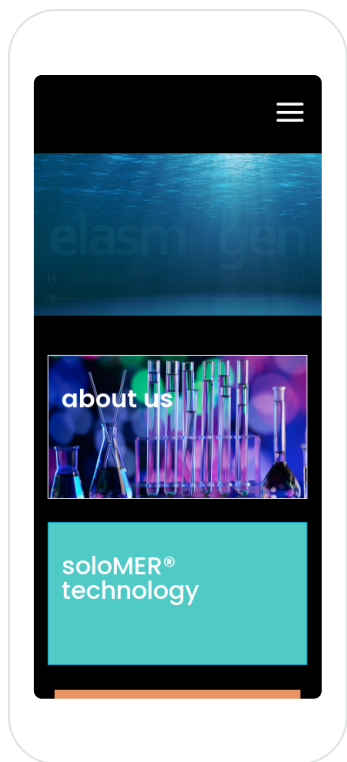
```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, maximum-scale=1.0, user-scalable=0" />
```

✔ Media Query Responsive Test

This webpage is using CSS media queries, which is the base for responsive design functionalities.



Mobile Snapshot Test



Advanced SEO

1 Failed

1 Warnings

8 Passed

✔ Structured Data Test

This webpage is using structured data.

✔ Custom 404 Error Page Test

This website is using a custom 404 error page. We recommend to have a custom 404 error page in order to improve the website's user experience by letting users know that only a specific page is missing/broken (and not the entire site), providing them helpful links, the opportunity to report bugs, and potentially [track the source of broken links](#).

✔ Noindex Tag Test

This webpage does not use the noindex meta tag. This means that it can be indexed by search engines.



Canonical Tag Test

This webpage is using the canonical link tag. This tag specifies that the URL: <https://elasmogen.com/> is preferred to be used in search results. Please ensure that this specification is correct, as canonical tags are often hard-coded and may not always reflect the latest changes in a site's URL structure.

```
<link href="https://elasmogen.com/" rel="canonical"/>
```

Nofollow Tag Test

This webpage does not use the nofollow meta tag. This means that search engines will crawl all links from this webpage.

Disallow Directive Test

The robots.txt file does not use the disallow directive. This means that the whole website can be crawled by search engines.

Meta Refresh Test

This webpage is not using a meta refresh tag.

SPF Records Test

This DNS server is using an SPF record.

```
v=spf1 include:relay.k.io a mx ip4:77.72.1.44 include:spf.protection.outlook.com include:relay.mailchannels.net ~all
```



✘ Ads.txt Validation Test

The request of ads.txt file has an unexpected Content-Type header: `text/html; charset=UTF-8`. In order for this resource to be easily accessed by the DSPs and advertisers, its Content-Type header should be `text/plain` or `text/plain; charset=utf-8`.

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test, the **ads.txt file** should be **publicly available** in the website's root domain and its content should be **properly formatted**.

The advertising systems will read the content of the ads.txt file only if the request will return a **200 OK** HTTP status code. The content of this file should be encoded as a formatted plain text and the HTTP Content-Type header should be `text/plain` (all other Content-Types are treated as an error and the content will be ignored).

As outlined in the [IAB Tech Lab specifications for ads.txt file](#), the format logically consists of three types of records: comments, data records and variables:

1. Comments

Lines starting with `#` symbol are considered comments and are ignored.

2. Data records

For each Exchange or Supply-Side Platform (SSP) that is authorized to sell your inventory you must add a data record. Each of these lines should contain 3 or 4 comma separated fields:

```
<FIELD #1>, <FIELD #2>, <FIELD #3>, <FIELD #4>
```

- #1 - The canonical domain name of the system where bidders connect (e.g. google.com, appnexus.com, etc)
- #2 - The publisher account ID
- #3 - The type of account or relationship (e.g. DIRECT or RESELLER)
- #4 - (Optional) An ID that uniquely identifies the advertising system within a certification authority

3. Variables

Any line containing a pattern of `<VARIABLE>=<VALUE>` should be interpreted as a variable declaration. The `<VARIABLE>` is a string identifier without internal whitespace. The only supported separator is the equals sign `'='`. The `<VALUE>` is an open string that may contain arbitrary data.

For human readability it is recommended that variables be declared at the end of the file, but this is not a strict requirement.

Only the following variables are supported: **CONTACT**, **SUBDOMAIN** and **INVENTORYPARTNERDOMAIN**.