Properties of anti-RNP and anti-G mouse and ovine Mab's for Rabies Virus

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Traditional classic diagnostics of Rabies Virus infection is based on immunological detection of the virus antigens by Immunofluorescence (IF) with FITC-conjugate of anti-RNP polyclonal Ab's or Mab's-"gold standard". Some more attractive methods like ELISA and Immunochromatography (IC) are now under investigation for practical diagnostics and research applications. The Mab's for the new methods are probably not the same as for old IF. In our panels of anti-Rabies virus Mab's there are several candidates for ELISA sandwich test-systems and other methods. Their anti-RNP and anti-G specificity was determined by virus neutralisation test and competition ELISA with standard probes. Two ovine Mab's from mouse x sheep xeno-hybridomas (1E8ov and 2E12ov) and one mouse Mab (1E9) were active in immuno diffusion (ID) with mouse brain or cell culture virus antigen. One Mab (5B12) was negative in ID but perfect in cell based ELISA and IF for the virus plaque detection in BHK-21 cells. And one Mab (4G4) was negative in ID and IF but produced a very sensitive sandwich ELISA for the soluble antigen as capture Mab and Mab-HRP-conjugate. Neutralizing activity was detected for 4 mouse (4F1,7E3, 5B7 and 9A10) and 4 ovine (4B11ov,3F4ov, 1A4ov, 13-3ov) Mab's. Combinations of mouse Mab's with ovine Mab's and anti-ovine IgG mouse Mab's allows to create sensitive systems for the detection of different forms of Rabies Virus RNP. and G antigens.

Biography

Vladimir K Sologub has completed his PhD at AllUnion Institute of Expemental Veterinary in 1979. He is the Head of the Laboratory of Hybridoma Technology of Russian Research Center of Molecular Diagnostic, a premier research organization. He has published more than 55 papers in reputed journals.

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