

## Validation report

The rabies conjugates are used in the study “Rabies diagnosis on cellular culture” from J. Barrat and all publication “Comparaison des résultats de l’inoculation au neuroblastome murin et de l’inoculation à la souris”

The used conjugate is the lyophilised, adsorbed rabies antinucleocapsid conjugate manufacturing by BIO-RAD ref. 72112 (Diagnostics Pasteur).

See publication : ‘Diagnostic de la rage sur culture cellulaire’, J. Barrat, MJ Barrat, M. Picard & MFA Aubert

Comp Immun Microbiol Dis, Vol 11,n°3/4, pp207-214, 1988

357-2112 is intended to use in Histological Diagnosis of Rabies from brain smears, with the FAT (Fluorescent Antibody Test) Reference method.

357-72114 can be used in two cases:

- ✓ Histological Diagnosis of Rabies from brain smears with FAT
- ✓ Detection of rabies virus in cell cultures (control of cultures for antigen production, titration of viral cultures, dosage of antibodies through official technique RFFIT)

Extract from OIE « Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines »

« The most widely used test for rabies diagnosis is the FAT, which is recommended by both WHO and OIE.

This test may be used directly on a smear, and can also be used to confirm the presence of rabies antigen in cell culture or in brain tissue of mice that have been inoculated for diagnosis. The FAT gives reliable results on fresh specimens within a few hours in more than 95–99% of cases. The sensitivity of the FAT depends on the specimen (the degree of autolysis and how comprehensively the brain is sampled), on the type of lyssavirus and on the proficiency of the diagnostic staff. Sensitivity may be lower in samples from vaccinated animals due to localisation of antigen, which is confined to the brainstem.

For direct rabies diagnosis, smears prepared from a composite sample of brain tissue, that includes the brain stem, are fixed in high-grade cold acetone and then stained with a drop of specific conjugate. Anti-rabies fluorescent conjugates may be prepared in the laboratory. Those available commercially are either polyclonal conjugates specific to the entire virus or specific to the rabies nucleocapsid protein, or they may be prepared from a mix of different MAbs. In the FAT, the specific aggregates of nucleocapsid protein are identified by their fluorescence. »