



# Cairo University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Department of Microbiology

## Comparative study on different types of inactivated Pasteurella vaccine for rabbits

A Thesis Presented By

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#### Abstract

Snuffle disease is one of the most important health problems in rabbits. It is caused by *P. multocida*. A total of 116 New-Zealand rabbits were used in evaluation of four prepared polyvalent *P. multocida* (serotypes A: 1, A: 3, A:12 and D: 2) vaccines. First vaccine was formalized non adjuvanted Pasteurella vaccine (FV). Second one was Lipid A adjuvanted Pasteurella vaccine (AV) in which the Lipid A was self-prepared, extracted from *E. coli* O: 157 and evaluated by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). Third one was Montanide <sup>TM</sup> ISA 70 VG adjuvanted Pasteurella vaccine (MV). Fourth one was Montanide <sup>TM</sup> IMS1313 VG N PR adjuvanted Pasteurella vaccines were done by challenge test, Lysozyme activity test, IHA test and ELISA. Statistical analysis was done. Montanide <sup>TM</sup> ISA 70 VG adjuvanted Pasteurella vaccine and Lipid A adjuvanted Pasteurella vaccines were the best, followed by Formalized non adjuvanted Pasteurella vaccine then Montanide <sup>TM</sup> IMS1313 VG N PR adjuvanted Pasteurella vaccine.

In conclusion, the 1<sup>st</sup> dose vaccination may need bootstring for better results. Montanide<sup>TM</sup> ISA 70 VG and Lipid A adjuvanted Pasteurella vaccines were the best two in the prepared vaccines. Vaccination and bootstring by Montanide <sup>TM</sup> ISA 70 or Lipid A adjuvanted Pasteurella vaccines give 100 % protection.

Key words: P. multocida, Lipid A, Montanide, Vaccine, one-shot, HPLC.

## 

## ﴿ إِنَّمَا يَغْشَى ٱللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ ٱلْعُلَمَا أَوُّ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ مَنْ عِبَادِهِ ٱلْعُلَمَا وَأُو إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ

عَرْبِيزُ عَفُورٌ ﴾

الله المراج ا

الأية (٢٨) من سورة فاطر

## <u>Dedicated</u>

To:

My Mother,
My Father,
My wife,
My sister,
My Brothers
And
My daughters.

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Who gave me the ability and power to finish this work.

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### List of abbreviations

A TO	A 1	
AEs	Adverse events	
AF	Acriflavine test	
Ag	Antigen	
AI	Avian influenza	
ALV	Aluminum hydroxide gel vaccine	
AMPT	Active mouse protection test	
APCs	Antigen presenting cells	
Bb	Bordetella bronchiseptica	
CD	Cluster of differentiation	
CFU	Colony forming unit	
CIE	Counter immunoelectrophoresis	
D.W.	Distilled water	
ELISA	Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay	
EMB	Eosin Methylene Blue Agar	
FI-RSV	Formalin-inactivated respiratory	
	syncytial virus	
GA-SRBC	Gluteraldehyde fixed sheep red blood	
	cells	
GDPT Gel-diffusion precipitin te		
GMT	Geometric Mean Titer	
НА	Hemagglutination test	
HI	Hemagglutination inhibition test	
HPLC	High performance liquid	
	chromatography	
ICH	International conference	
	harmonization	
I/D	Intradermal	
IM	Intra muscular	
IFN-γ	Interferon gamma	
IHA, IHAT	Indirect haemagglutination test	
IL-2	Interleukin 2	
ISA	Incomplete Seppic Adjuvant	
LBP	Lipopolysaccharide binding protein	
LD <sub>50</sub>	Lethal dose 50	
LOD	Limit of detection	
LOQ	Limit of quantification	
	1	

LPS	lipopolysaccharides	
MAbs	Monoclonal antibodies	
MAT	Micro agglutination test	
MD	Myeloid differentiation	
ME Multiple emulsion adjuvant v		
MHCII	Major histocompatibility class II	
Mins	Minutes	
MN	Microneedle	
MPL A	Monophosphoryl Lipid A	
MyD88	Myeloid differentiation factor 88	
No.	Number	
OAV	Oil adjuvant vaccine	
OPD	Ortho-phenylene-diamine	
OV	Oily adjuvant vaccine	
PBS	Phosphate buffer saline	
PM Post mortem		
PMT Pasteurella multocida toxi		
PMPT	Passive mouse protection test	
RSD	Relative standard deviation	
RSV	Respiratory syncytial virus	
S/C	Subcutaneous	
SAEs	Serious adverse events	
SPF	Specific pathogen free	
TAAs	Tumor-associated antigens	
Th2	T helper type 2	
TIR	Toll-interleukin 1 receptor	
TLR Toll like receptor		
TNF	Tumor necrosis factor	
TRIF	Toll-interleukin 1 receptor domain-	
	containing adapter inducing	
	interferon-β	
TSA	Tryptone soya agar medium	