*A new ELISA to detect antibodies against European strains of APP serovar 13 **

First commercial ELISA kit for detecting APP13 antibodies

Swinecheck APP13 major advantage is its excellent sensitivity

Components	Quantity
• 12 strips of 8 wells coated with APP 13 antigens	2
• Ready-to-use positive control	2.5 mL
• Ready-to-use negative control	2.5 mL
• Concentrated conjugate	50 µL
• Concentrated wash solution (10X)**	2 x 100 mL
• Ready-to-use substrate	24 mL
• Ready-to-use stop solution**	24 mL

** Crystals may form when stop solution and wash solution are kept at 2-7°C. This will not affect the efficiency of the products. In order to use these solutions, simply bring them to room temperature and the crystals will dissolve.

The materials provided are sufficient for testing up to 184 samples.

Materials Required but not Provided

- Purified water
- Adjustable single- and multi-channel micropipettes
- Single-use micropipette tips
- Test tubes for sample dilution
- ELISA 96-well microplate reader equipped with 405 nm filter
- Containers for dilution of other solutions

* will not detect antibodies to North American APP13 strains which are atypical

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Swinecheck® APP13 Antibody Test Kit (ELISA)

Porcine pleuropneumonia (PPP), caused by *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (APP), leads to high economic losses in affected swine herds worldwide. A remarkable feature of APP is that its virulence greatly varies depending on the isolates. This results in clinical situations varying from subclinical infections to acute disease resulting in severe respiratory distress with high lethality.

Interestingly the virulence of a given isolate correlates quite well with the serovar in a given geographical location. So far eighteen APP serovars based on capsular polysaccharides (CPS) have been identified. Among them, serovar 13 has recently gained great importance in several European countries lying in some of them in the top 3 most important serovars isolated from clinical PPP.

Due to virulence variability the control of APP mainly focuses on the most virulent serovars. Serological testing is the most efficient tool to monitor APP infections on a herd basis. Serogroup/serovar specific assays are use to allow discriminating serotype antibodies. The most sensitive and specific assays are indirect ELISA using highly purified long chain lipopolysaccharides (LC-LPS) as antigen.

We have recently developed a LC-LPS ELISA to detect antibodies to APP13 in porcine serum samples (Swinecheck APP13 ELISA). As APP13 LC-LPS is very similar to APP7 LC-LPS, cross-reactions between these serotypes do occur in LC-LPS ELISA. However, reactions are by far stronger with the homologous antigens. The use of APP13 LC-LPS ELISA thus allows maximizing the sensitivity of detecting animals infected with this serotype.

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For further information, visit our Website at www.biovet.ca or contact us:

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