SVANOVIR® PRV gE-Ab

Controlling Pseudorabies/Aujeszky's disease in vaccinated swine populations

SUMMARY | SVANOVIR® PRV gE-Ab is a blocking ELISA for the detection of Pseudorabies/Aujeszky's infection in vaccinated swine populations. The high specificity enables discrimination of serological response to gE-deleted vaccine strains from that of field virus. This is a great benefit for use in eradication as well as control programmes and for certifying swine for import and export.

YOUR CHALLENGE is a persisting herpes virus

The severity of the clinical manifestation in swine is age dependant, where severe disease with fatal outcome is more often seen in young piglets. In adults the disease is fairly mild and after clinical recovery persistently infected animals are a major risk for virus transmission. Control of this globally occurring disease is achieved by stamping out infected animals and/or by vaccinating swine populations at risk.

YOUR GOAL is to discriminate between antibodies from vaccination vs. field infection in animals

Efficient vaccines reduce or prevent clinical signs without necessarily preventing virus replication in individuals and herds. Marker vaccines are part of the DIVA concept (differentiating infected from vaccinated individuals) and specific diagnostic tests are an essential complement to discriminate a serological response induced by vaccination from those of field infection.
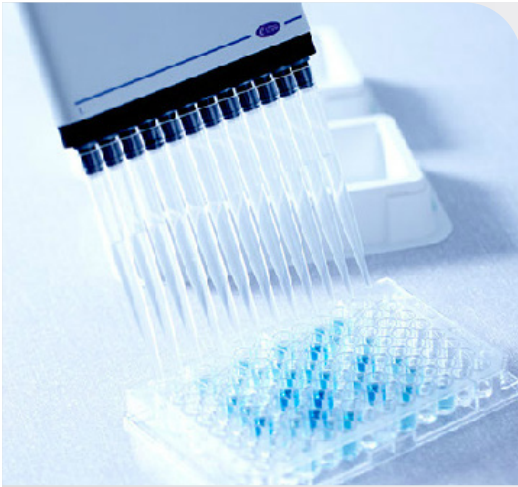
Reliable test results

High performing test with high sensitivity and specificity

Discriminates vaccinated animals from naturally infected

Detects carrier animals from naturally infected

Standardised against the reference serum ADV-1

Field proven and used in eradication and control programmes in Europe

ASSAY OVERVIEW

SVANOVIR® PRV gE-Ab

Species	Porcine
Samples	Serum/plasma, whole blood (filter paper)*
Type	Blocking ELISA based on full antigen, anti-gE(gI) monoclonal antibodies

Article number	Samples**	Plates	Format
104902	184	2	Strips
104904	920	10	Plates

* Extra protocol available on request
** Samples: Max number of samples for analysis, wells for kit controls excluded

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The SVANOVIR® PRV gE-Ab assay has demonstrated excellent performance and is a field-proven tool in the control of Aujeszky´s disease in vaccinated swine populations.

Effective handling and convenient in use with flexible protocol, ready-to-use reagents and alternative incubation time

High quality thoroughly validated and manufactured under strict ISO 9001:2008 standardised procedures in Sweden

Multilingual kit insert and labels

YOUR SUPPORT

From 9am-4pm CET call:

☎ **+46 18 65 49 15**

✉ **customer.service@svanova.com**

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
SVANOVIR® PRV gE-Ab

In several studies including well-defined samples from different epidemiological subpopulations SVANOVIR® PRV gE-Ab assay has demonstrated superior performance. The test discriminates between antibodies from vaccination and field infection. False positive results is minimised due to the high specificity of the test. The high sensitivity allows correct detection of positive animals.

Samples	Sensitivity	Specificity	Reference method
Commercial pigs n= 1392[a]	100%	99.6%	VNT
Naturrally infected, vaccinated, Non-vaccinated herds n= 999[b]	98.9%*	99.6%	DANISH BLOCKING ELISA**
Well defined samples from National reference Center[c]	97%	100%	In-house ELISA IZSLER Brescia
Commercial pigs n= 155[d]	n.a%	100%	VNT

Samples originating from [a]Sweden, Yugoslavia, Germany, [b]Denmark, [c]Italy- National Reference Center for Aujeszky Disease - (IZLER), Brescia, [d]Germany*, Virus neutralization test, **Sörensen and Lei (1986), J. Virol. Methods

In a study performed by the National Reference Centre for Aujeszky's disease in Italy – on 46 well-defined samples - SVANOVIR® PRV gB-Ab showed excellent agreement with their reference method (in-house ELISA).

References: Sörensen KJ, Lei JC: 1986, Aujeszky's disease: blocking ELISAfor the detection of serum antibodies. J Virol Methods 13:171–181

Complementary product

SVANOVIR® PRV gB-Ab	Controlling Pseudorabies/Aujeszky's disease in non-vaccinated swine populations

PIPRVgE/02

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