Infection with Pasteurella multocida, an aerobic gram-negative, nonmotile, coccobacillus belonging to the Pasteurellaceae family that has been classified into three subspecies, five capsular serogroups (A, B, D, E, and F) and 16 serotypes. P. multocida is the principal pathogen in respiratory disease in mammals and birds, including fowl cholera in poultry, atrophic rhinitis in pigs, and septicaemia in cattle and buffalo. Infection with P. multocida is a significant cause of clinical disease in many animals. P. multocida is highly contagious in humans, which typically is a result of bites or scratches from domestic pets. Many mammals (including domestic cats and dogs) and birds harbor it as part of their normal respiratory microbiota. Pasteurella multocida is one of the most common bacteria isolated from calves suffering from shipping fever pneumonia. Pasteurella is found throughout the environment and Pasteurella multocida has been found to be the major polypeptide in the outer membrane of P. multocida bacteria isolated from calves suffering from shipping fever pneumonia. Pasteurella multocida is a recombinant subunit vaccine. Especially for HS in bovines and septicaemic pasteurellosis in sheep has been found to be the major polypeptide in the outer membrane of P. multocida bacteria isolated from calves suffering from shipping fever pneumonia. Pasteurella multocida is a recombinant subunit vaccine. Especially for HS in bovines and septicaemic pasteurellosis in sheep has been found to be the major polypeptide in the outer membrane of P. multocida bacteria isolated from calves suffering from shipping fever pneumonia. Pasteurella multocida is a recombinant subunit vaccine. Especially for HS in bovines and septicaemic pasteurellosis in sheep has been found to be the major polypeptide in the outer membrane of P. multocida bacteria isolated from calves suffering from shipping fever pneumonia. Pasteurella multocida is a recombinant subunit vaccine. Especially for HS in bovines and septicaemic pasteurellosis in sheep has been found to be the major polypeptide in the outer membrane of P. multocida bacteria isolated from calves suffering from shipping fever pneumonia. Pasteurella multocida is a recombinant subunit vaccine. Especially for HS in bovines and septicaemic pasteurellosis in sheep has been found to be the major polypeptide in the outer membrane of P. multocida bacteria isolated from calves suffering from shipping fever pneumonia. Pasteurella multocida is a recombinant subunit vaccine. Especially for HS in bovines and septicaemic pasteurellosis in sheep has been found to be the major polypeptide in the outer membrane of P. multocida bacteria isolated from calves suffering from shipping fever pneumonia. Pasteurella multocida is a recombinant subunit vaccine. Especially for HS in bovines and septicaemic pasteurellosis in sheep has been found to be the major polypeptide in the outer membrane of P. multocida bacteria isolated from calves suffering from shipping fever pneumonia.
Antibody Titers from standard Curves

OD of the selected Index (arbitrary or selected Calibrator). sample having ODs above and below the OD value of the given animal population (Age, sex, and exposure to the pathogens).

Cut-Off Values

Samples tested at 1:100 dilution and yielding values >calibrator B (10 U/ml) may be considered positive. These cut-off values are not universal and users are encouraged to establish their own cut-off values that is representative of the given animal population (Age, sex, and exposure to the pathogens).

Assay Sensitivity

The antigen coating level, HRP conjugate concentration, and sample Diluent are optimized to differentiate anti-PM IgG from background (non-antibody) signal with serum samples at an appropriate dilution. The positive controls at 100 U/ml represent about 100 ng/ml Mouse IgG. The lowest limit of detection is about 0.3 ng of Mouse IgG.

Quality Control

Standards must be found within the acceptable ranges. Blanks must not exceed >0.300 and the high std must be >1.00. Repeat the test for significant deviations and report to ADI. We strongly recommend running internal controls in each test. No single negative or cut-off may represent the entire world population of porcine samples as the animal habitat and exposure to the virus varies, therefore, basal level of anti-P. multocida antibodies will change in any given population.

P. multocida in animals

Most mammals can be infected with P. multocida. It is most common in rabbits. It is also common in dogs, cats, livestock but is rare in rodents (mice and rats). Normally, infected bacteria like Pasteurella is killed and removed by the body’s antibodies and macrophages. Pasteurella can cause disease when it is inhaled into the deeper portions of the respiratory tract and the animal’s normal defense system is impaired. P.


Related Items

Catalog# Product Description
AE-310800-1 Rabbit Anti-P. multocida IgG ELISA Kit.
AE-310841-1 Chicken Anti- P. multocida IgG ELISA Kit.
AE-310810-1 Bovine Anti-P. multocida IgG ELISA Kit.
AE-310815-1 Porcine P. multocida IgG ELISA Kit.
AE-310820-1 Mouse/Rat Anti- P. multocida IgG ELISA Kit.
AE-310825-1 Human Anti- P. multocida IgG ELISA Kit.
AE-310830-1 Monkey Anti- P. multocida IgG ELISA Kit.
PMT11-S Anti-P. multocida toxin (PMT) antiserum
PMT15-N-10 Purified Anti- P. multocida Toxin (PMT, 146 kda, >95%)
PMUL11-S Anti- P. multocida antigens antiserum
PTFA11-A Anti-P. multocida Type IV fimbrial subunit protein (PTFA) P. IgG, IgG pure
PTFA16-P Anti- P. multocida Type IV fimbrial subunit protein (PTFA) control peptide
VacJ11-S Anti- P. multocida virulence associated chromosome locus J (VacJ) protein antiserum

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Specifity

Highly purified P. multocida antibodies are used to coat the microwells; thus the assay is specific for antibodies directed to P. multocida. The Anti-Mouse IgG HRP conjugate reacts specifically with Mouse IgG class antibodies; IgA, IgM and IgE antibody would not be measured above background signals. Antibodies to P. multocida recombinant proteins (PTFA, VacJ) may provide more specific detection than the use of whole P. multocida antigens in this assay

Cat. #: AE-310820-1, 96 tests

For the detection of P. Multocida IgG in Serum, plasma or other biological fluids

For in vitro research use only (RUO), not for therapeutic or diagnostic use.