



# *In-vitro vaccine-matching for foot-and-mouth disease virus: does bovine vaccinal sera (BVS) impact upon the reliability of serological immune responses?*

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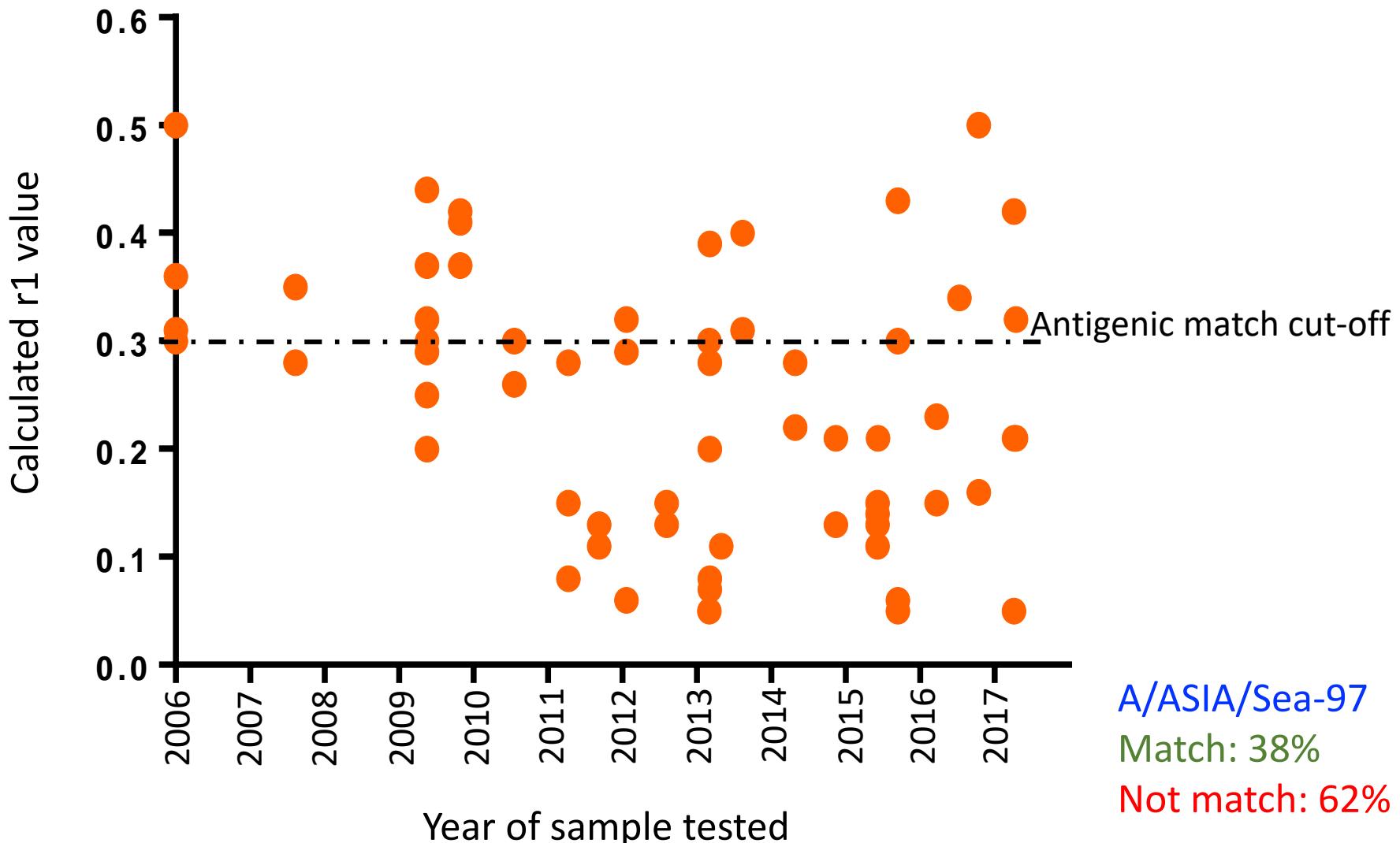
National FMD Laboratory, Malaysia.



# Objectives

- ✿ to determine the effect of
  - ✿ Sampling time
  - ✿ Booster vaccination
  - ✿ Pooling sera
  
- ✿ Compare Virus neutralization test (VNT) vs Liquid phase blocking ELISA (LPBE)

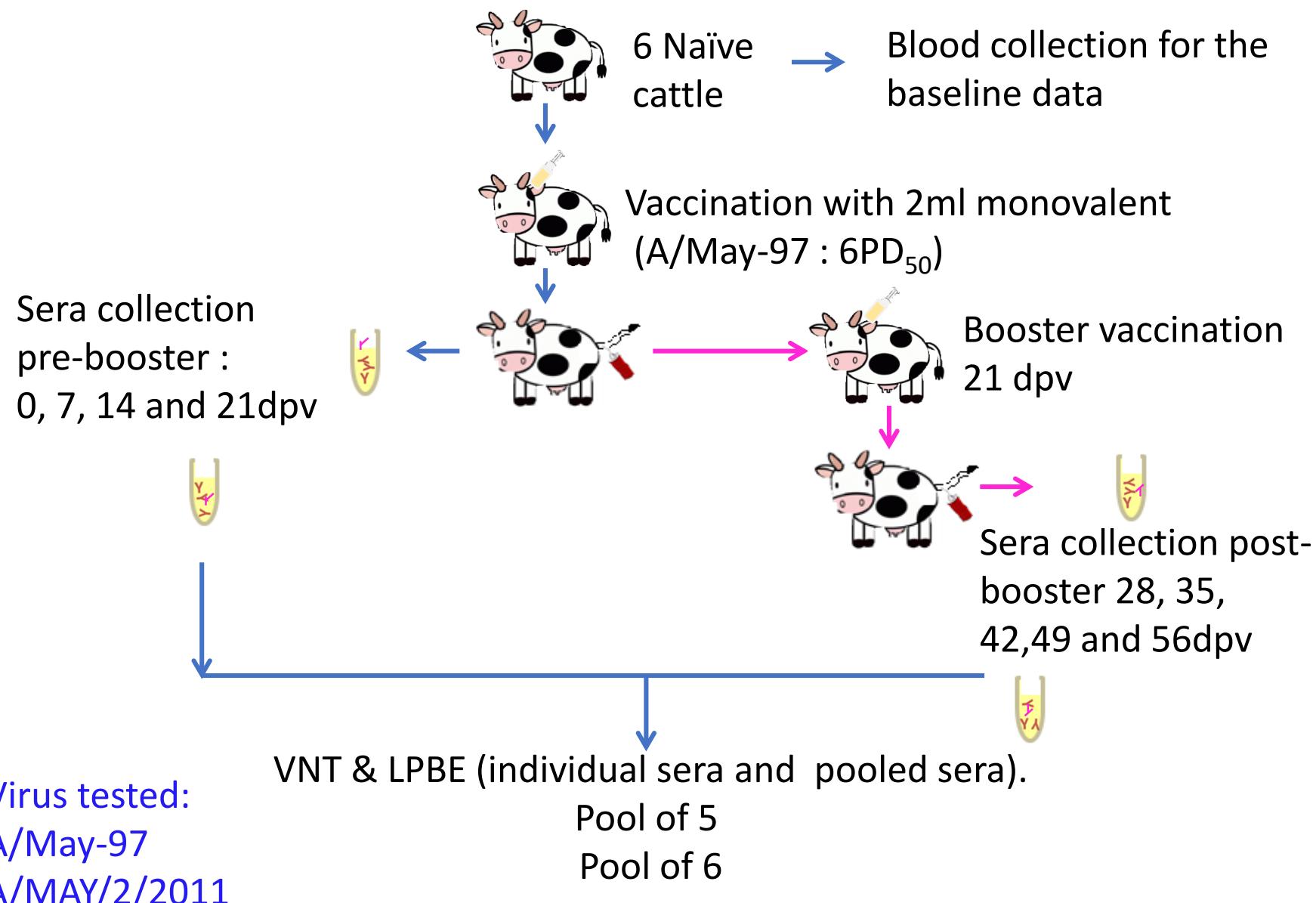
# Background: VDRL vaccine matching data A/ASIA/Sea-97 of mainland Southeast Asia



✿ Field observation do not necessarily support the in-vitro data.

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# Methodology: Bovine vaccinal sera (BVS)

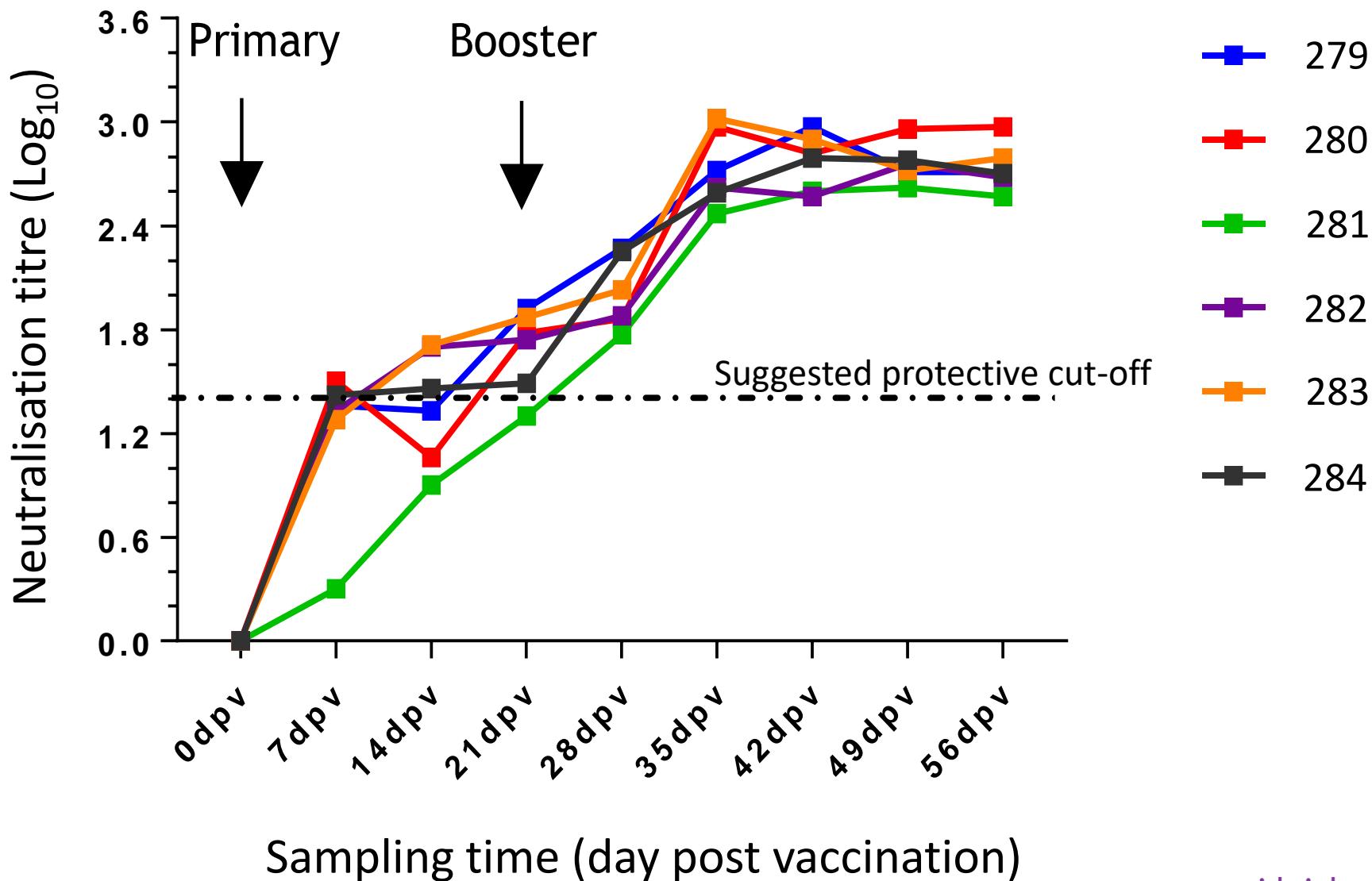




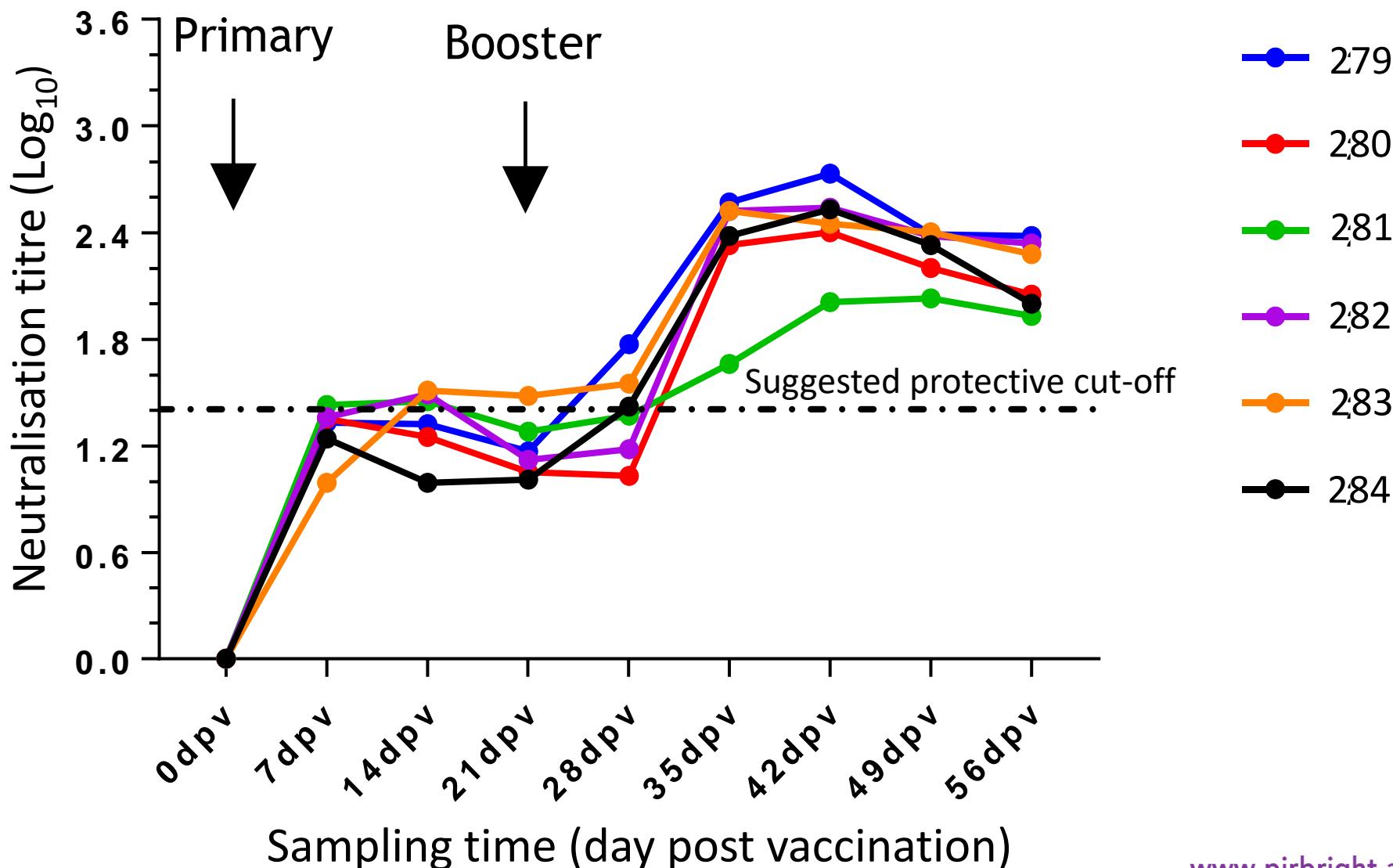
# Methodology to decrease variability

- ❖ Confluence IB-RS-2 cells
- ❖ Carried out by one person
- ❖ Homologous & heterologous viruses were carried out simultaneously
- ❖ Same virus stock (Excipient: glycerol)
- ❖ Following UKAS ISO 17025 SOP
- ❖ Controls (virus & serum control)

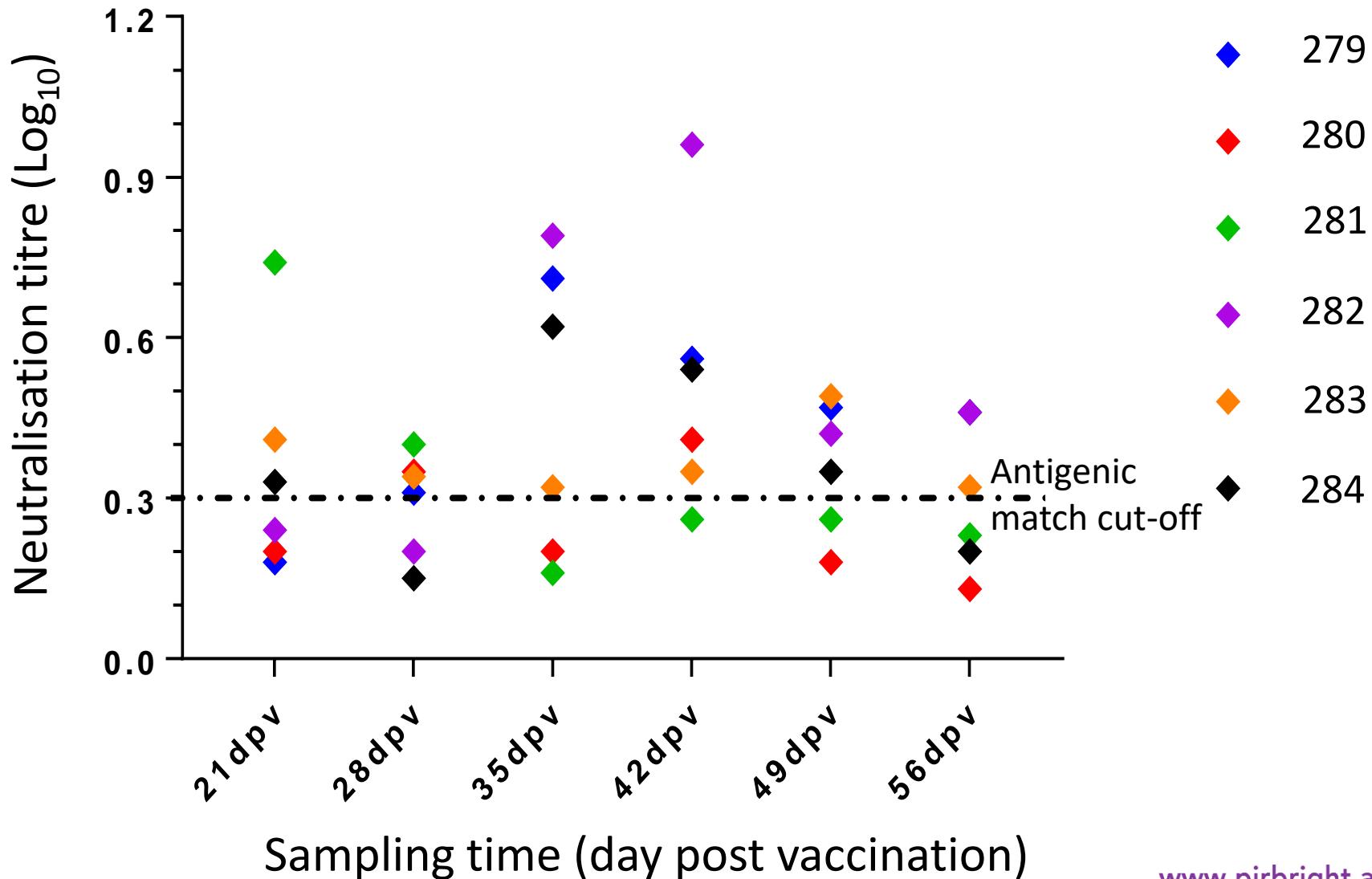
# Results: Different sampling time & booster vaccination (Homologous Neutralisation titre)



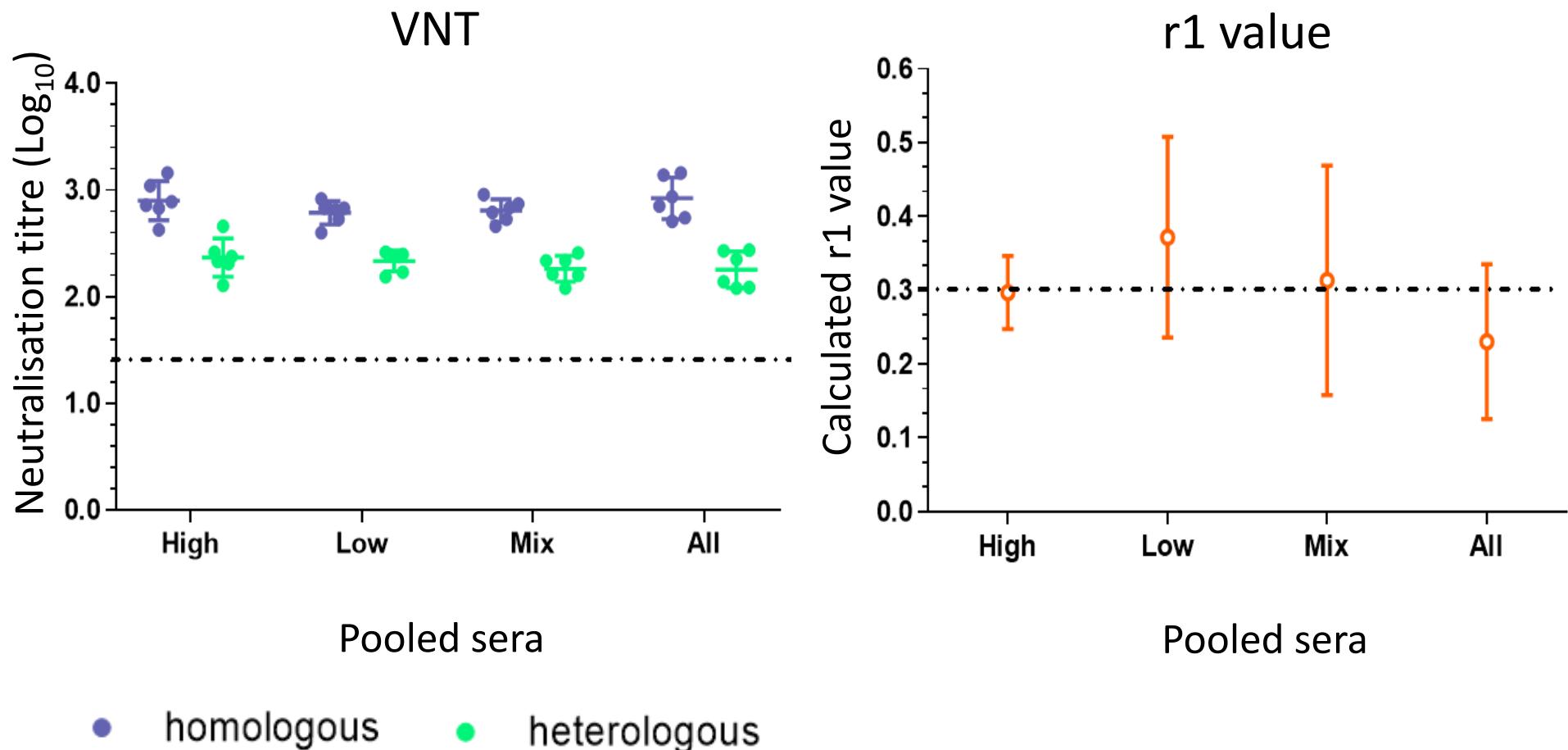
# Results: Different sampling time & booster vaccination (Heterologous Neutralisation titre)



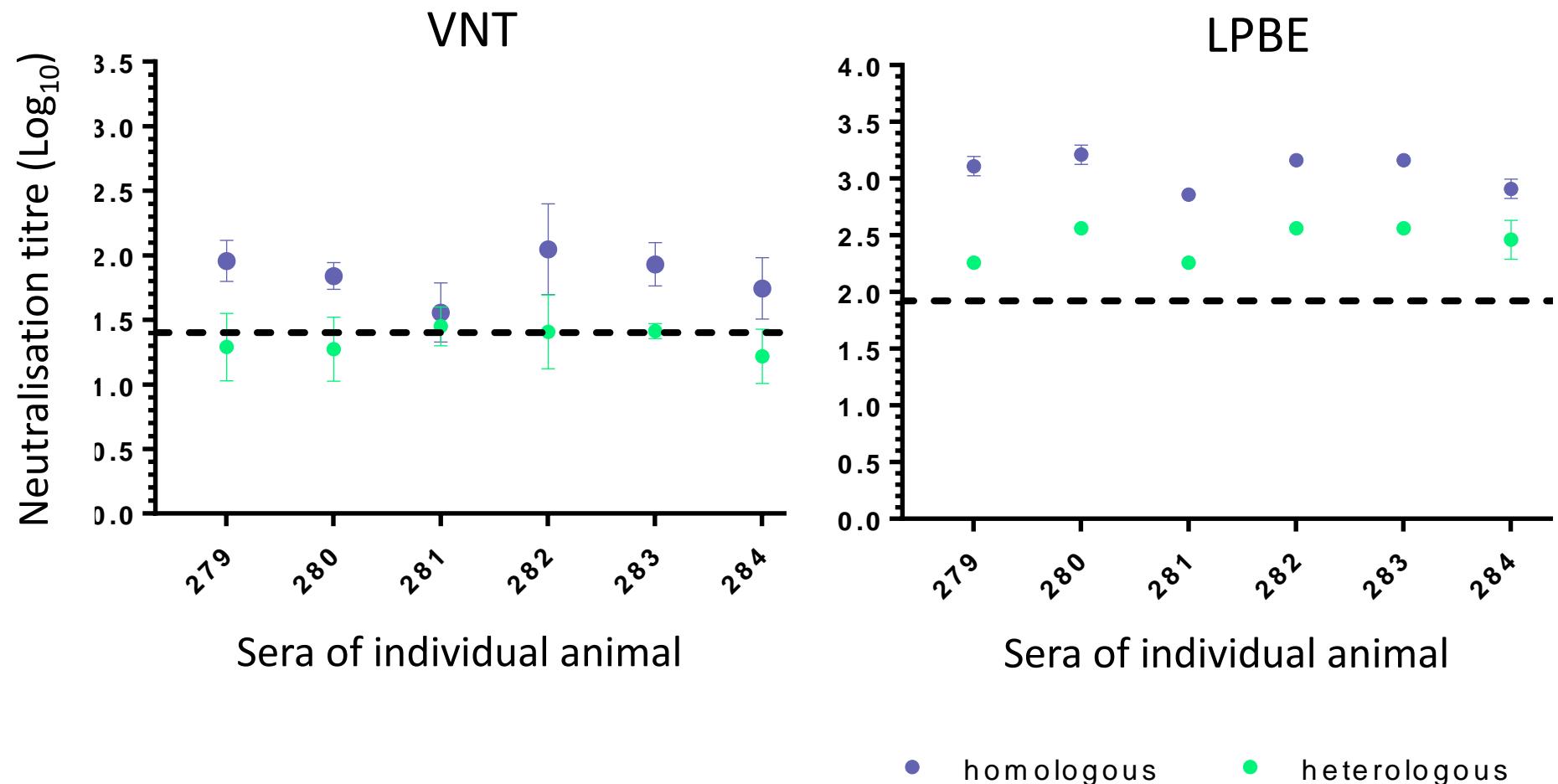
# Results: Different sampling time and booster vaccination on r1-values



# Results: Pooled 56dpv sera (neutralization titre & calculated r1 value)



# Results: VNT vs LPBE at 21dpv



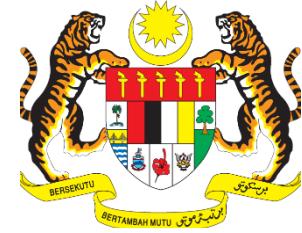
👉 Similar results showed by sera collected at 56dpv (booster).



# Conclusion

- ✿ These findings highlight the importance of using standardised BVS to reduce variation of the *in-vitro* vaccine matching methods.
- ✿ LPBE is less variable than VNT
- ✿ Pooling sera reduces variability of VNT
- ✿ Inconsistent calculated r1-values were observed for all comparisons

# Acknowledgements



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