

Salmonella Agglutination Sera

(for In Vitro Diagnostic use only)

INTENDED USE

Salmonella Agglutination Sera are prepared for use in serological identification of organisms belonging to the genus Salmonella according to Kauffmann-White classification, for use by appropriately qualified personnel.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

The genus *Salmonella* contains a wide variety of pathogenic species affecting man and animals worldwide. Complete identification of *Salmonella* requires culture isolation, biochemical characterisation and serological identification (serotyping).

Salmonella polyvalent 'O' (somatic) Agglutination Sera are intended to aid initial serogrouping. Full identification of 'O' antigens can be achieved using monovalent specific 'O' antisera. The serotype of *Salmonella* isolates can then be determined by the use of polyvalent and monovalent 'H' (flagella) antisera.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The principle of the serological identification of *Salmonella* involves mixing the suspected organism with Agglutination Sera containing specific *Salmonella* antibodies. The bacteria will agglutinate (clump) in the presence of homologous Sera.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

Pro-Lab Diagnostics Salmonella 'O' and 'H' monovalent and polyvalent Agglutination Sera are prepared in rabbits using reference strains according to the methods recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and absorbed to eliminate cross-reacting antibodies. Salmonella Agglutination Sera are supplied in dropper bottles containing 3.0 ml of ready-to-use diluted Agglutination Sera with sodium azide as a preservative.

Polyvalent Somatic O Antisera

| • | PL.6000 | Polyvalent O A - I + Vi |
|---|---------|-------------------------|
| • | PL.6002 | Polyvalent O A-S |
| | | |

| Monovalent Somatic O Antisera | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| PL.6010 | Group A, Factor 2 | | | | |
| PL.6011 | Group B, Factor 4 | | | | |
| PL.6012 | Group B, Factor 5 | | | | |
| PL.6013 | Group C, Factor 6,7 | | | | |
| PL.6014 | Group C2, Factor 8 | | | | |
| PL.6015 | Group D, Factor 9 | | | | |
| PL.6016 | Group B/D, Factor 12 | | | | |
| PL.6017 | Group E, Factor 3,10,15,19,34 | | | | |
| PL.6018 | Group E1, Factor 10 | | | | |
| PL.6019 | Group E2, Factor 15 | | | | |
| PL.6020 | Group E4, Factor 19 | | | | |
| PL.6021 | Group E3, Factor 34 | | | | |
| PL.6022 | Group F, Factor 11 | | | | |
| PL.6023 | Group G, Factor 13,22,23 | | | | |
| PL.6024 | Group G1, Factor 22 | | | | |
| PL.6025 | Group G2, Factor 23 | | | | |
| PL.6027 | Group C3, Factor 20 | | | | |
| PL.6029 | Group I, Factor 16 | | | | |
| PL.6030 | Group J, Factor 17 | | | | |
| PL.6031 | Group K, Factor 18 | | | | |
| PL.6032 | Group L, Factor 21 | | | | |

| • | PL.6033 | Group M, Factor 28 |
|---|---------|--------------------|
| • | PL.6034 | Group N, Factor 30 |
| • | PL.6035 | Group O, Factor 35 |
| • | PL.6036 | Group P, Factor 38 |
| • | PL.6037 | Group Q, Factor 39 |
| • | PL.6038 | Group R, Factor 40 |
| • | PL.6039 | Group S, Factor 41 |
| • | PL.6040 | Vi |
| • | PL.6041 | Factor 55 |

Polyvalent Flagella H Antisera

| • | PL.6100 | Polyvalent H | | |
|---|----------|------------------|----------|-------|
| • | 1 L.0100 | i oryvalerit i i | | |
| | DI 0101 | | <u> </u> | 10503 |

PL.6101 Polyvalent H Phase 2, Factors 1,2,5,6,7,z6

Monovalent Flagella H Antisera

| 101011 | ovalent i lage | na m Antiocra |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------|
| • | PL.6110 | Factor a |
| • | PL.6111 | Factor b |
| • | PL.6112 | Factor c |
| • | PL.6113 | Factor d |
| • | PL.6114 | E Complex eh, enx, enz15 |
| • | PL.6115 | Factor eh |
| • | PL.6116 | Factor enx |
| • | PL.6117 | Factor enz15 |
| • | PL.6118 | Factor h |
| • | PL.6120 | Factor z15 |
| • | PL.6121 | G Complex |
| • | PL.6122 | Factor gm |
| • | PL.6123 | Factor gp |
| • | PL.6124 | Factor p |
| • | PL.6125 | Factor u |
| • | PL.6126 | Factor s |
| • | PL.6127 | Factor m |
| • | PL.6128 | Factor t |
| • | PL.6129 | Factor f |
| • | PL.6131 | Factor q |
| • | PL.6133 | Factor i |
| • | PL.6134 | Factor k |
| • | PL.6135 | L Complex |
| • | PL.6136 | Factors I, w |
| • | PL.6137 | Factors I,v |
| • | PL.6138 | Factor w |
| • | PL.6139 | Factor v |
| • | PL.6140 | Factor z13 |
| • | PL.6141 | Factor z28 |
| • | PL.6142 | Factor r |
| • | PL.6143 | Factor y |
| • | PL.6144 | Factor z |
| • | PL.6145 | Z4 Complex |
| • | PL.6146 | Factor z23 |
| • | PL.6147 | Factor z24 |
| | | |

| • | PL.6148 | Factor z32 |
|---|---------|------------|
| • | PL.6149 | Factor z10 |
| • | PL.6151 | Factor z29 |
| • | PL.6153 | Factor 2 |
| • | PL.6154 | Factor 5 |

PL.6155 Factor 6

• PL.6156 Factor 7

• PL.6157 Factor z6

Rapid Salmonella Diagnostic Sera:

- PL.6200 Rapid Salmonella Diagnostic Sera 1
- PL.6201 Rapid Salmonella Diagnostic Sera 2
- PL.6202 Rapid Salmonella Diagnostic Sera 3

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Glass slides or test tubes
- Normal Saline (0.85% NaCl solution)
- Disposable or wire loops
- Water bath set to 50°C

STABILITY AND STORAGE

Salmonella Agglutination Sera should be stored at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Stored under these conditions the Agglutination Sera may be used up to the date of expiry shown on the product label. On storage, some Agglutination Sera may become slightly turbid; this does not necessarily indicate deterioration and the Sera may be clarified by centrifugation or filtration before use. Gross turbidity indicates contamination and such Sera should be discarded. Allow Sera to reach room temperature before use.

PRECAUTIONS

- Do not use Agglutination Sera after the expiry date shown on the product label.
- The Sera contain sodium azide, which is highly toxic. Although the amount of sodium azide in the Sera is minimal, safety precautions should be taken in handling, processing and discarding the reagent.
- Avoid contamination of the reagent bottle.
- The test specimen may contain organisms pathogenic to man and should be handled and discarded as infectious material.
- The reagent is intended for in vitro diagnostic use only.
- The procedures, storage conditions, precautions and limitations specified in these directions must be adhered to in order to obtain valid test results.
- Product contains material of animal origin and should be handled as a potential carrier and transmitter of disease.
- Vi antigen can mask the identity of O antigens. In this case, it might be necessary to heat an antigen suspension of the isolate for an hour at 100°C or for 15 minutes at 120°C.

SAMPLE STORAGE AND COLLECTION

For specific procedures regarding specimen collection and preparation of primary cultures refer to a standard microbiology textbook. Colonies isolated on enteric differential agar media and suspected of being *Salmonella* should be confirmed with conventional biochemical tests. In general, a low selectivity media e.g. blood agar or nutrient agar, should be used to grow colonies for 'O' somatic antigen identification. For identification of 'H' flagellar antigen, culture preparation is best made from liquid phase growth.





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TEST PROCEDURE

A. Identification of Salmonella Somatic and Vi antigen (Slide Test):

- Place two separate loopfuls of normal saline (0.85% sodium chloride) on a clean glass 1 slide
- Emulsify a small part of a suspect Salmonella colony from an overnight culture plate into 2. each of the drops of saline. Mix thoroughly to obtain a smooth bacterial suspension. Discard the slide and repeat if auto-agglutination (clumping) occurs.
- Add one loopful of Sera to one of the bacterial suspension drops. Add one loopful of 3. saline to the other: this will act as a control
- 4 Mix the Agglutination Sera with the bacterial suspension using a sterile loop.
- Gently tilt the slide back and forth for one minute. Under normal lighting conditions, 5. observe for agglutination (clumping) of the suspension with Sera, and clearing of the saline suspension.

B. Identification of Salmonella Flagellar (H) Antigen (Slide Test):

The procedure is the same as for somatic antigen identification with the exception of using liquid phase growth from semi-solid medium with a Craigie tube or growth in the liquid of an agar slope. If liquid culture is used there is no need to make saline suspensions. Flagellar antigen detection can normally be achieved by slide applutination tests; however, some strains are poorly flagellated and may only be identified by tube applutination tests.

C. Identification of Salmonella Somatic, VI and H Antigen (Tube Test):

- 1 Preparation of Cell Suspensions for Testing: Prepare a dense suspension of the bacteria in normal saline and boil for 10 minutes or use alcohol dehydrated cells resuspended in normal saline to Browns tube 2 for identification of somatic antigens. Prepare formalized killed broth culture for the identification of 'H' antigen. Suspend suspected 'Vi' colonies in 0.5% formal saline to Brown's tube 2 for the identification of 'Vi' antigens.
- Sera Dilution: In order to use Salmonella Agglutination Sera in a test tube, each Sera 2. must be diluted 1:5 in normal saline before use.
- 3 Add 150ul of normal saline to a glass test tube and in another tube add an equal volume of diluted Agalutination Sera.
- 4. Add an equal volume of previously prepared cell suspension to each tube.
- Incubate in a water bath at 37°C for 2 hours in the case of flagellar antigen identification 5. or for 5 to 18 hours in the case of somatic or 'Vi' identification. For some bacteria. incubation at 50°C is preferable.
- 6. Stand the tubes on the bench for 30 minutes. Observe for agglutination. Rotation of the tubes to disturb granules in the deposit may be necessary, but do not shake.
- 7. No agglutination should be visible in the control tube. If auto-agglutination has occurred in the control, discard all tubes and repeat the test.

D. Identification of Salmonella Flagellar (H) Antigen using the rapid Salmonella Diagnostic Sera:

The Rapid Salmonella Diagnostic Sera are used in combination to determine flagellar group.

- 1 For the procedure for identification of Salmonella flagellar (H) antigen using the slide test refer to procedure B.
- 2. For the procedure for identification of Salmonella flagellar (H) antigen using the tube test refer to procedure C.

QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURE

Refer to lot specific Certificate of Analysis.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

- For procedure A or B: 1
 - A distinct agglutination (granular clumping) within 60 seconds, without auto-agglutination in the saline control, is regarded as a positive result. Positive results may be confirmed by tube agglutination tests.
- 2. For Procedure C:

Granular "clumps" observed in the tube are regarded as a positive result for 'O' antigen identification, whereas a more floccular appearance observed using a bright light against a dark background is regarded as a positive result for 'H' antigen identification. For Procedure D:

- 3. i)
 - Positive results are interpreted for the slide test as in 1. Positive results are interpreted for the tube test as in 2.
 - ii)
 - iii) For interpretation of the results for the Rapid Salmonella Diagnostic Sera 1, 2 and 3 as a panel refer to the following chart:

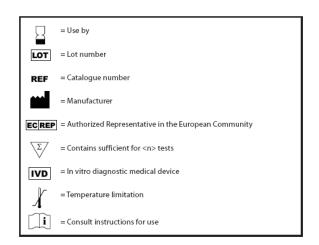
| | Salmonella Flagellar group | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sera | b | d | Е | G | k | L | r |
| Rapid Salmonella Diagnostic Sera 1 | + | + | + | - | - | - | + |
| Rapid Salmonella Diagnostic Sera 2 | + | - | + | - | + | + | - |
| Rapid Salmonella Diagnostic Sera 3 | - | + | + | + | + | - | - |

LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

- The Agglutination Sera should only be used for identification of cultures which have been previously characterised biochemically as Salmonella. The presence of similar antigens on the surface of bacteria other than Salmonella has not been tested for and may give false results.
- Rough strains will auto-agglutinate, giving false positive results. Therefore, a normal saline control should be included in every test to ensure the specificity of the reaction.
- It is recommended to check the potency of Salmonella Agglutination Sera with stock ٠ cultures of known antigenic structure.
- ٠ Although the majority of Salmonella strains possessing the appropriate antigens will addlutinate with the homologous antiserum, due to slight differences, for example, in the antigenic expression between strains of the same serotype and individual colonies due to form variation (5), addlutination cannot be guaranteed in all cases.
- Sensitivity of the slide test may be reduced if volumes greater than 10 µl are used. •

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Revision: 2023 01