

S&A REAGENTS LAB LTD., PART.

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Vibrio cholerae O1 Polyvalent Antiserum *Vibrio cholerae* Inaba Antiserum *Vibrio cholerae* Ogawa Antiserum

Vibrio cholerae O1 antisera are produced for serological identification of *Vibrio cholerae* O1, based on agglutination method.

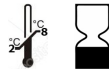
These polyclonal antibodies are prepared by immunizing rabbit with the standard strains.

For high specificity; the non-specific agglutinins have been removed by absorption.

Preservative : 0.1% Sodium azide

Storage condition : 2-8°C

See Exp. Date on package



Complete identifications of *Vibrio cholerae* O1 requires cultural isolation, biochemical characterization and serotyping. However well defined the serology, the use of serological procedures do not supersede cultural isolation and biochemical characterization.

Cat. No.	Description
AS491	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1 Polyvalent Antiserum
AS492	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Inaba Antiserum
AS493	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Ogawa Antiserum

Direction for use:

1. Before testing with antisera, test the culture with normal saline, the culture should show no agglutination. If agglutination occurs, the culture is rough and cannot be tested. Take the subculture to a non-inhibitory medium, incubate and test the culture with normal saline again.
2. Put a drop of *Vibrio cholerae* O1 polyvalent antiserum onto the test area of the clean glass slide.
3. By using platinum wire, transfer a portion of a loopful of growth from TSI slant or nutrient agar onto the drop of antiserum, then mix the cultures and antiserum well. Tilt the glass slide back and forth for one minute.
4. If agglutination is found with polyvalent O1 Antiserum further test with monospecific *V. cholerae* Inaba Antiserum and monospecific *V. cholerae* Ogawa Antiserum.
5. Interpret the results by compare as following table.

O1 Polyvalent	Inaba	Ogawa	Interpretation
Positive	Positive	Negative	<i>V. cholerae</i> Inaba
Positive	Negative	Positive	<i>V. cholerae</i> Ogawa
Positive	Positive	Positive	<i>V. cholerae</i> Hikojima

References :

1. Blair, Lennette, Truant, "Manual of Microbiology", American Society for Microbiology Bethesda, Md. 1970
2. Sonnenwirth, Jarette, "Gladwohl's Clinical Laboratory Methods and Diagnosis", Volume 2, C.V. Mosby Company 1980
3. Manual for the laboratory Identification and Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing of Bacterial Pathogens of Public Health Importance in the Developing World , 2003 , Center for Disease Control and Prevention : National Center for Infectious Diseases and WHO : Department of Communicable Disease Surveillance and Response.

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Vibrio cholerae O139 Antiserum *Vibrio cholerae* O141 Antiserum

Vibrio cholerae O139 antisera and *Vibrio cholerae* O141 antisera are produced for serological identification of *Vibrio cholerae* O139 and *Vibrio cholerae* O141, based on agglutination method.

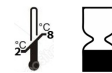
These polyclonal antibodies are prepared by immunizing rabbit with the standard strains.

For high specificity; the non-specific agglutinins have been removed by absorption.

Preservative : 0.1% Sodium azide

Storage condition : 2-8°C

See Exp. Date on package



Complete identifications of *Vibrio cholerae* requires cultural isolation, biochemical characterization and serotyping. However well defined the serology, the use of serological procedures do not supersede cultural isolation and biochemical characterization.

Cat. No.	Description
AS494	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O139 Antiserum
AS495	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O141 Antiserum

Direction for use:

1. Before testing with antisera, test the culture with normal saline, the culture should show no agglutination. If agglutination occurs, the culture is rough and cannot be tested. Take the subculture to a non-inhibitory medium, incubate and test the culture with normal saline again
2. Put a drop of antiserum onto the test area of the clean glass slide.
3. By using platinum wire, transfer a portion of a loopful of growth from TSI slant or nutrient agar onto the drop of antiserum, then mix the cultures and antiserum well. Tilt the glass slide back and forth for one minute.
4. If agglutination is found with Polyvalent O139 antiserum, diagnosis that the culture is *Vibrio cholerae* O139. If agglutination is found with Polyvalent O141 antiserum, diagnosis that the culture is *Vibrio cholerae* O141.

References :

1. Blair, Lennette, Truant, "Manual of Microbiology", American Society for Microbiology Bethesda, Md. 1970
2. Sonnenwirth, Jarette, "Gladwohl's Clinical Laboratory Methods and Diagnosis", Volume 2, C.V. Mosby Company 1980
3. Manual for the laboratory Identification and Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing of Bacterial Pathogens of Public Health Importance in the Developing World , 2003 , Center for Disease Control and Prevention : National Center for Infectious Diseases and WHO : Department of Communicable Disease Surveillance and Response.

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