

Antigenic comparison and immune response in challenges mice with virus CVS and "street" and "fixed" isolates presumably atypical of rabies virus Comparación antigénica y de la respuesta inmune en ratones desafiados con virus CVS y aislados «calle» y «fijo»

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Rabies is a disease caused by a neurotropic virus which has the capacity of infecting a wide range of animals and humans. Antigenic analysis of a wide variety of fixed (vaccine strains) and street viruses with monoclonal antibodies has revealed considerable antigenic variation among the samples of viruses isolated from different host species, or geographical locations. These marked antigenic variations have potentially serious implications for rabies control strategies. We studied the patterns of "street" and "fixed" rabies virus isolates compared with the prototype Challenge Virus Standard (CVS), using the Fuenzalida-Palacios rabies vaccine and anti-rabies serum standard. Six street rabies virus were used. These were detected and isolated in 1985, at the Public Health Institute, Chile. First, suckling mice were inoculated with street rabies virus 85/423, 85/433, 85/684, 85/882, 85/1068, 85/1091. The detection of rabies virus antigen in CNS tissues was performed with the direct immunofluorescence method.