



FITC ANTI-RABIES MONOCLONAL GLOBULIN

FOR DETECTION OF RABIES IN BRAINS AND SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS

The Fujirebio Diagnostics FITC Anti-Rabies Monoclonal Globulin utilizes a direct Fluorescent antibody procedure for the in vitro detection of rabies in brains and submaxillary glands. The product is for in vitro diagnostic use.

Proven Quality and Consistency

The Fujirebio Diagnostics rabies assay has been used for nearly 20 years, proving its reliability and consistent performance in the lab. The antibody titer is QC tested and approved by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) for every lot produced.

Widely Used Assay, Reliable Test Procedure

The monoclonal antibodies (Isotype IgG2a) utilized in our conjugate allow specific and uniform staining with reduced background interference. The fluorescent antibody assay is one of the most widely used techniques for the diagnosis of rabies. The procedure uses dye labeled antibodies that are applied to tissue suspected of being infected with Rabies. Fluorescently-labeled antibodies bind to the rabies antigen and emit light under a fluorescent microscope.

Broad Range of Viruses Detected

The FITC Anti-Rabies Monoclonal Globulin detects all rabies and lyssaviruses tested to date:

Viruses

Group	Strains	Fluorescence Staining of Tissue with FITC Anti-Rabies Monoclonal Globulin
Rabies	Street and Fixed Strains	+
Rabies-related	Duvenhage	+
Lagos Bat		+
Mokola		+
Part Number	Description	Kit
800-092	FITC Anti-Rabies Monoclonal Globulin	1 x 5.0 mL lyophilized vial

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References

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- The World Health Organization, 1966. WHO Expert Committee on Rabies. Technical Report Series No. 312 Fifth edition.
- McQueen, J.L., Lewis, A.L., and Schneldei, N.J., 1960. Rabies Diagnosis by Fluorescent Antibody. Its Evaluation in a Public Health Laboratory. Amer J. Publ. Hlth. 50:1743–1752.
- Wiktor, T.J., and Koprowski, H. 1978. Monoclonal Antibodies Against Rabies Virus Produced by Somatic Cell Hybridization: Detection of Antigenic Variants. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., U.S.A. 75:3938
- Wiktor, T.J., Flamand, A., and Koprowski, H. 1980. Use of Monoclonal Antibodies In Diagnosis of Rabies Virus Infection and Differentiating of Rabies and Rabies-Related Viruses. J. Virol. Methods. 1:1–10.
- Letter on Ple at Centocor from George M. Baer, D.V.M., Centers for Disease Control, Lawrenceville Facility. April 20, 1987.
- CDC Rabies diagnose, Protocol for Postmortem Diagnosis of Rabies in Animals by Direct Fluorescent Antibody Testing, A Minimum Standard for Rabies Diagnosis in the United States. http://www.cdc.gov/rabies/docs/standard_dfa_protocol_rabies.pdf http://www.cdc.gov/rabies/diagnosis.html
- World Organization for Animal Health (OIE): Manual of standard for diagnostic tests and vaccines 2002:Up dated 22.04.2002. http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/ancien_manuel/a_00042.htm

Additional Information

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Mail Stop A-26 1600 Clifton Rd., NE Atlanta, GA 30333 1.888.232.3228 www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/rabies/

World Health Organization

Avenue Appia 20 1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland (+00 41 22) 791 21 11 www.who.int

U.S. Food and Drug Administration 5600 Fishers Lance Rockville, MD 20857

1.800.532.4440 www.fda.gov

WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Sureveillance & Research at the Federal Research Centre for Virus Disease of Animals Postfach (P.O. Box) 1149 D-72001 Tubingen Federal Republic of Germany +49 7071 967-210 www.who-rabies-bulletin.org

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