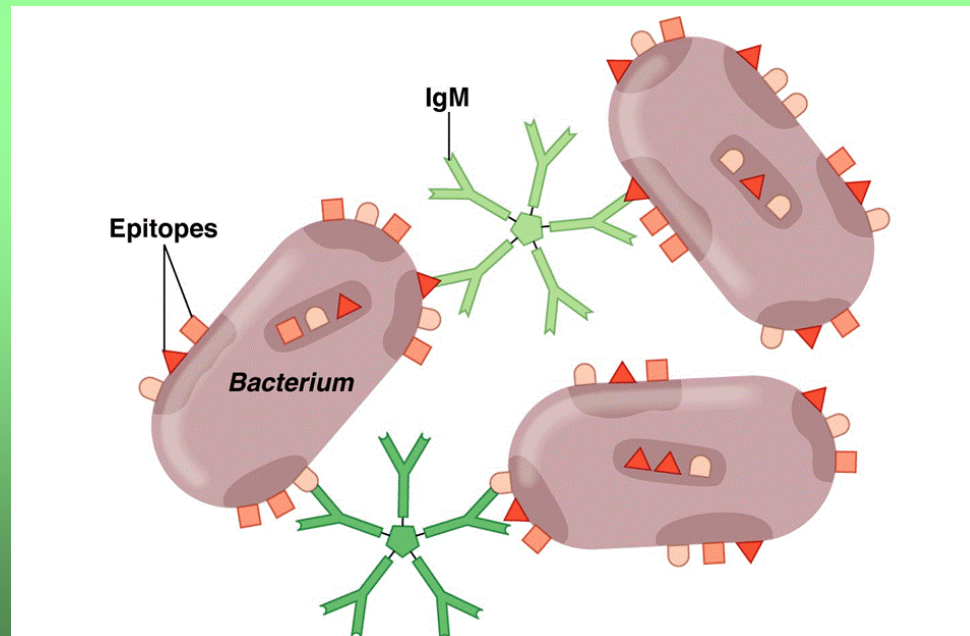


A scenic view of a traditional Japanese garden. In the foreground, a wooden bridge with a curved arch spans across a pond. The water is clear, reflecting the surrounding greenery and the bridge. In the background, a traditional Japanese building with a dark roof and light-colored walls is nestled among lush green trees. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and serene.

PROVE DI AGGLUTINAZIONE

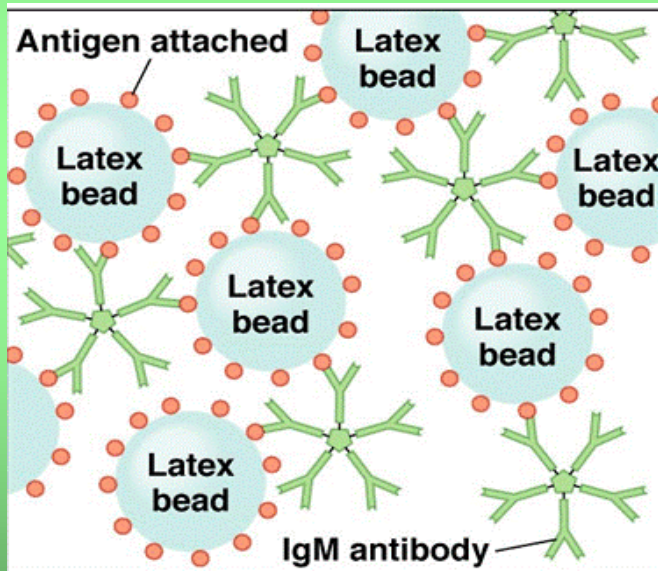
- * Azione precipitante o agglutinante dell'Ab in funzione dello stato fisico-chimico dell'Ag
- * Ags corpuscolati (es: globuli rossi, batteri): reazione di agglutinazione



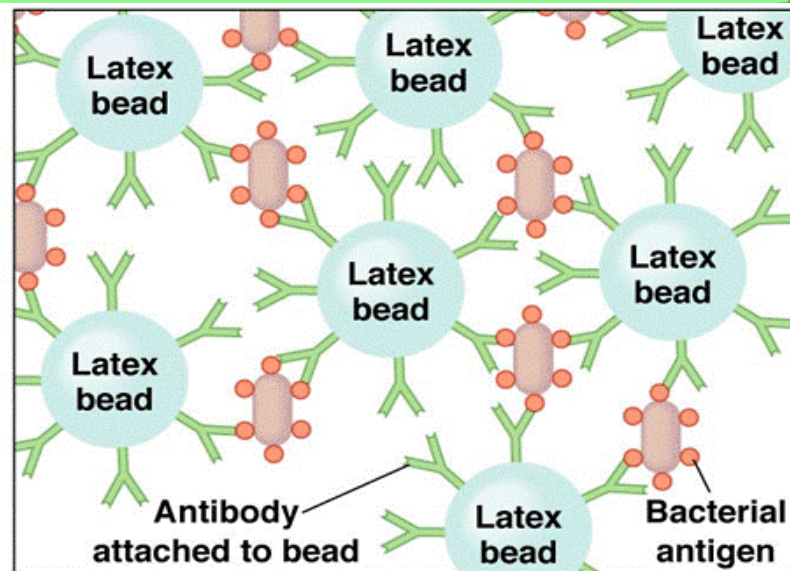
...è possibile usare la reazione di agglutinazione per Ags solubili?????

Utilizzo di sfere di lattice

AGGLUTINAZIONE INDIRETTA



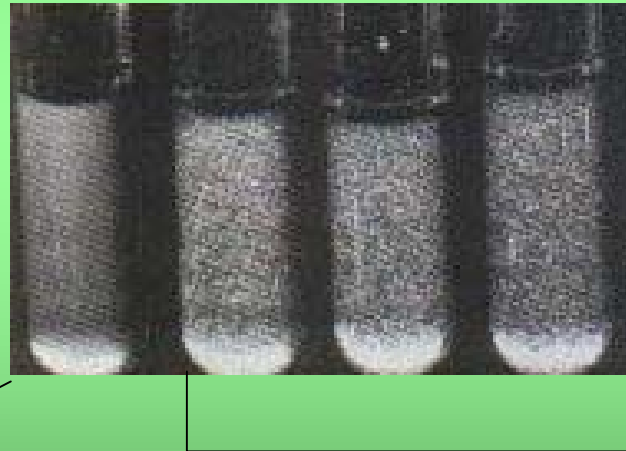
(a) Reaction in a positive indirect test for antibodies. When particles are coated with antigens, agglutination indicates the presence of antibodies, such as the IgM shown here.



(b) Reaction in a positive indirect test for antigens. When particles are coated with monoclonal antibodies, agglutination indicates the presence of antigens.

Tipologie di prove di agglutinazione

- * In provetta
- * Su vetrino (prova rapida)

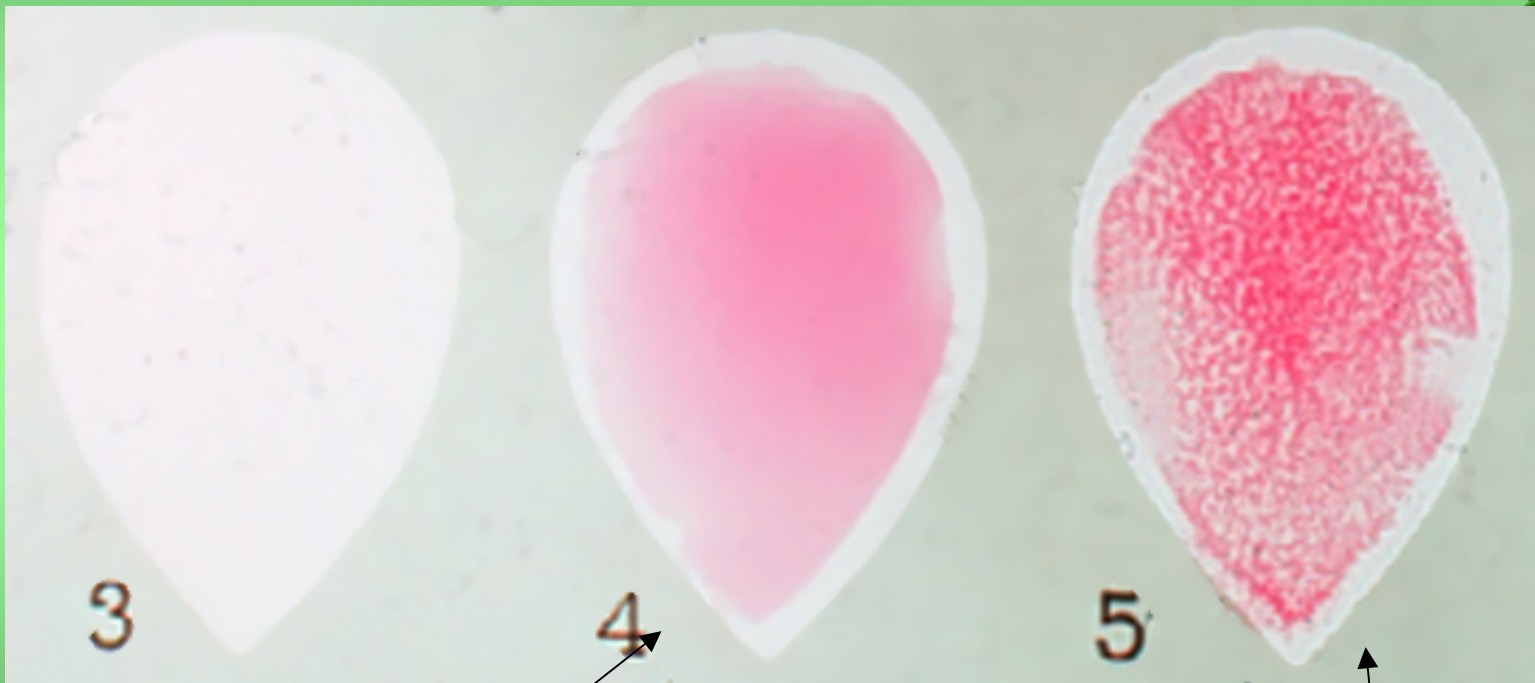


Controllo: batteri sospesi in soluzione fisiologica senza siero immune

Agglutinazione: sospensione batterica + siero immune

Brucella abortus card test

*(particelle batteriche uccise e colorate
per rendere visibile l'agglutinazione)*



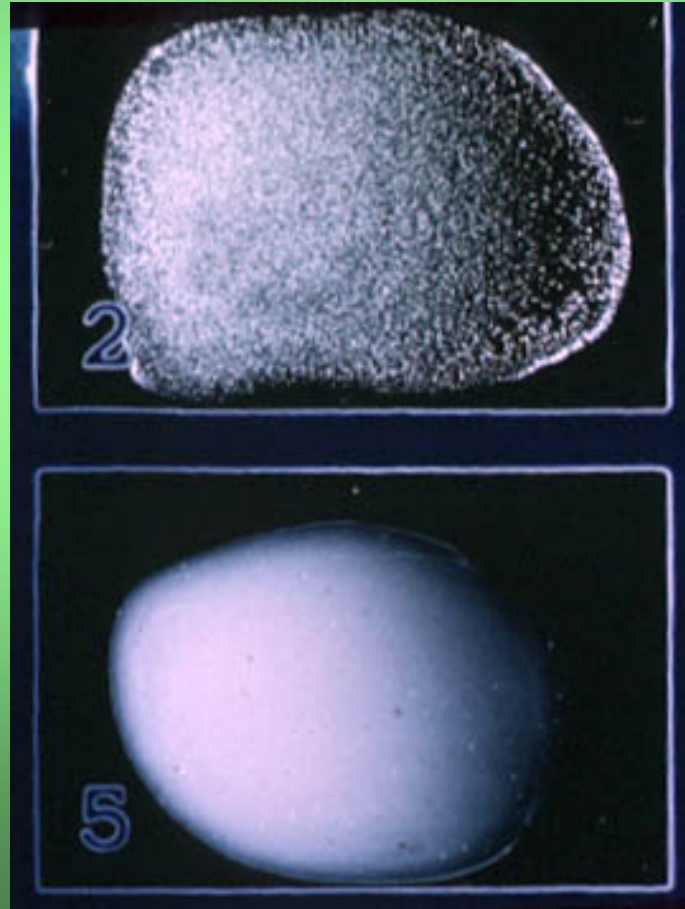
Test negativo

Test positivo
*(agglutinazione delle
particelle batteriche)*

*Latex agglutination test per il
fattore reumatoide*

Molecole di IgG adese tramite legami
covalenti alle particelle di lattice; presenza
del fattore reumatoide (Abs diretti contro
le IgG) rilevata dall'agglutinazione delle
particelle di lattice

Test positivo



Test negativo



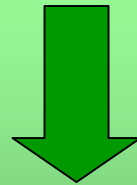
Prova di agglutinazione su vetrino: *applicazioni*

- ★ Identificazione di varie specie batteriche
- ★ Identificazione dei gruppi sanguigni
- ★ Diagnosi di patologie autoimmuni (artrite reumatoide, eritroblastosi fetale)



Assenza di fenomeni visibili

- * Caratteristiche dell'Ag: non disponibilità in esso di un numero sufficiente di valenze
- * Ags plurivalente, ma Abs incompleti (determinano la formazione di piccoli aggregati non evidenti ad occhio nudo)



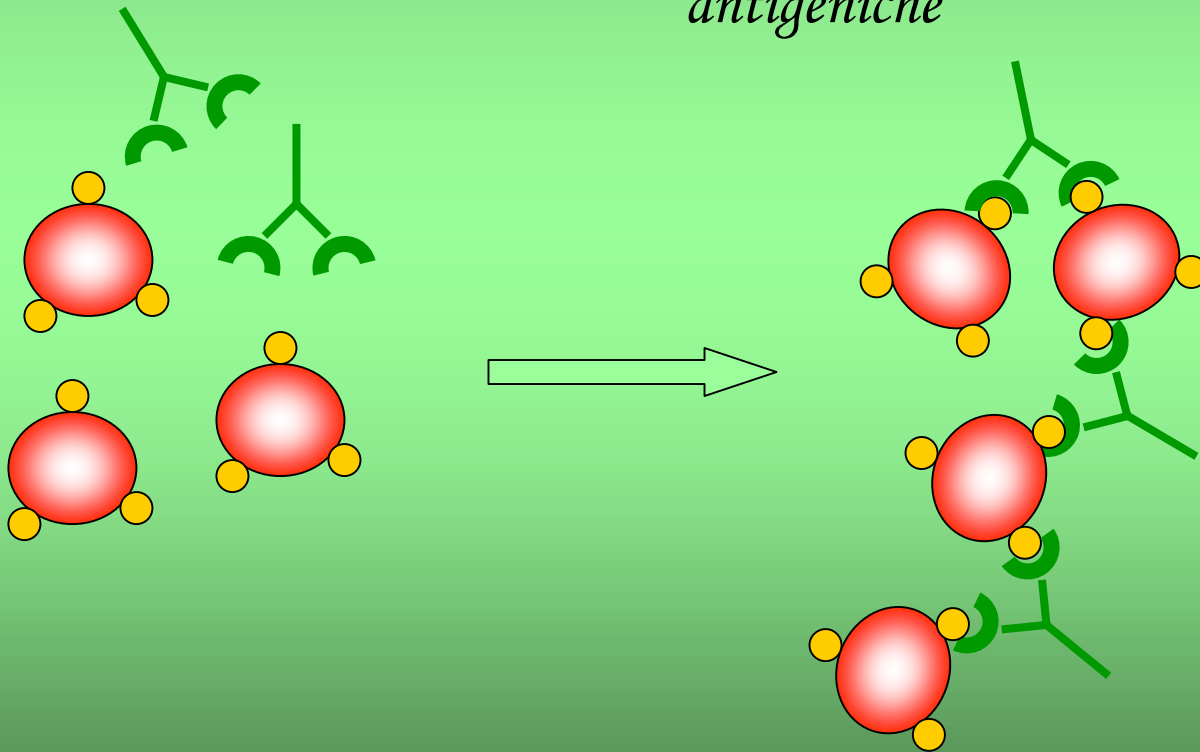
INCAPACITÀ DI
FORMARE IL RETICOLO



Abs "incompleti"

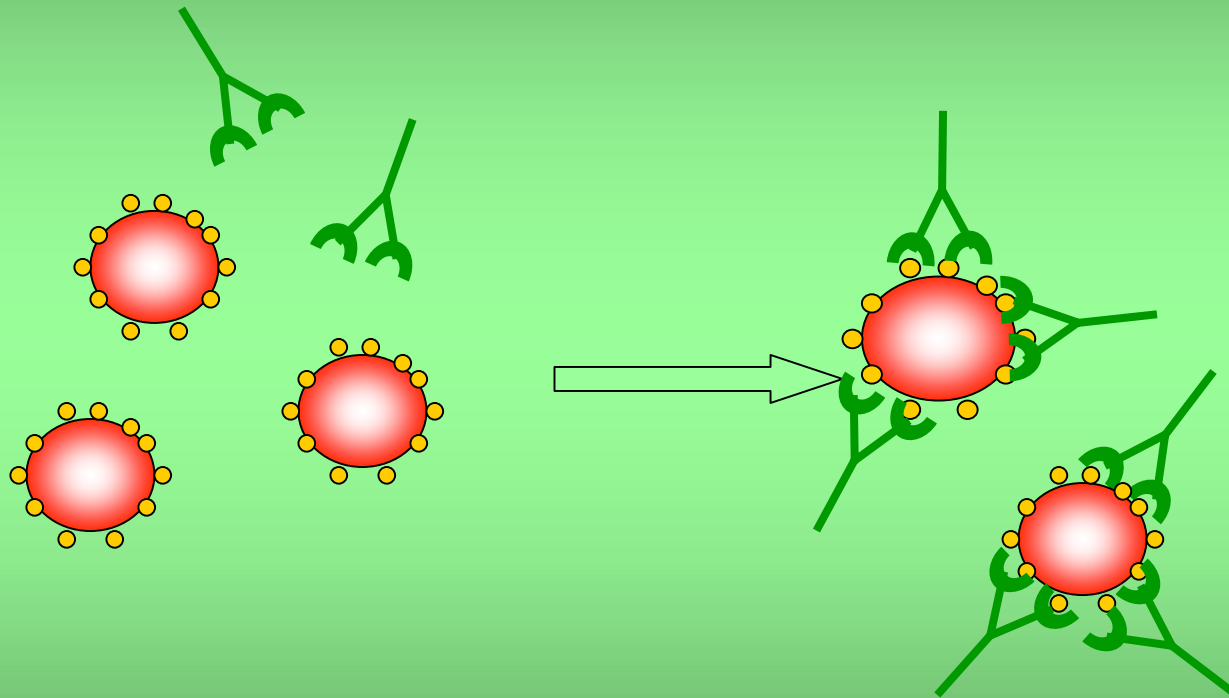
Legame crociato

*Ogni Ab si combina con
due distinte unità
antigeniche*



Legame monogamo

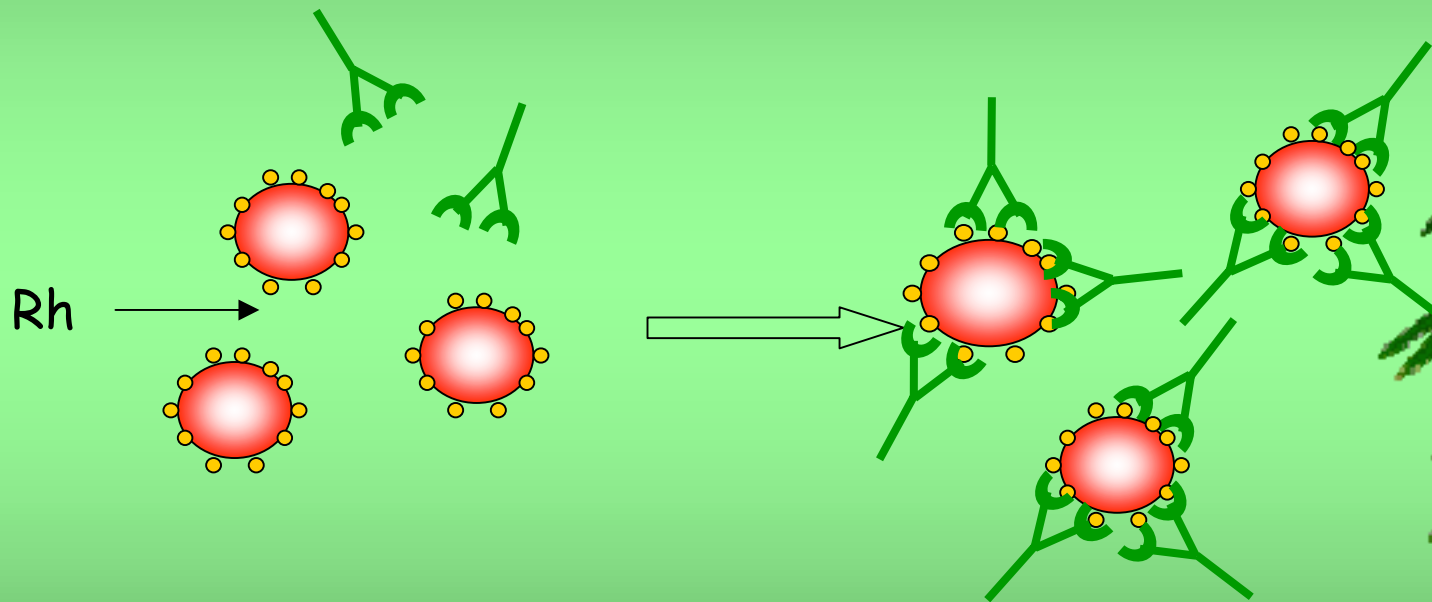
Ogni Ab si lega con due epitopi di una stessa unità antigenica, formando complessi non visibili di piccole dimensioni



Solo con particolari Ags (fattore Rh): determinante antigenico che si ripete sulla sup. cellulare a distanza adatta a incontrare i due siti reattivi dell'Ab

REAZIONE DI COOMBS

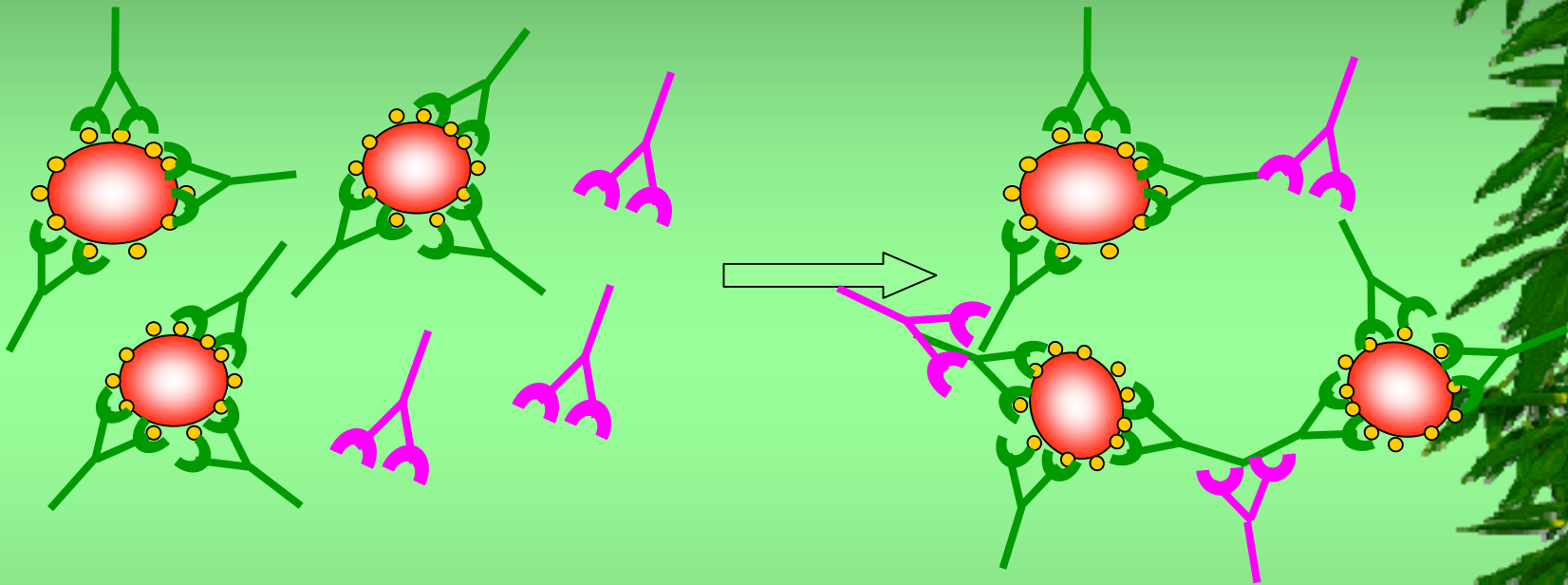
Siero umano contenente Abs incompleti anti-Rh



Ag: globuli rossi Rh+

Gli Abs non agglutinano l'Ag, ma comunque si adsorbono alla superficie dei GR

Aggiunta di un siero anti-globuline

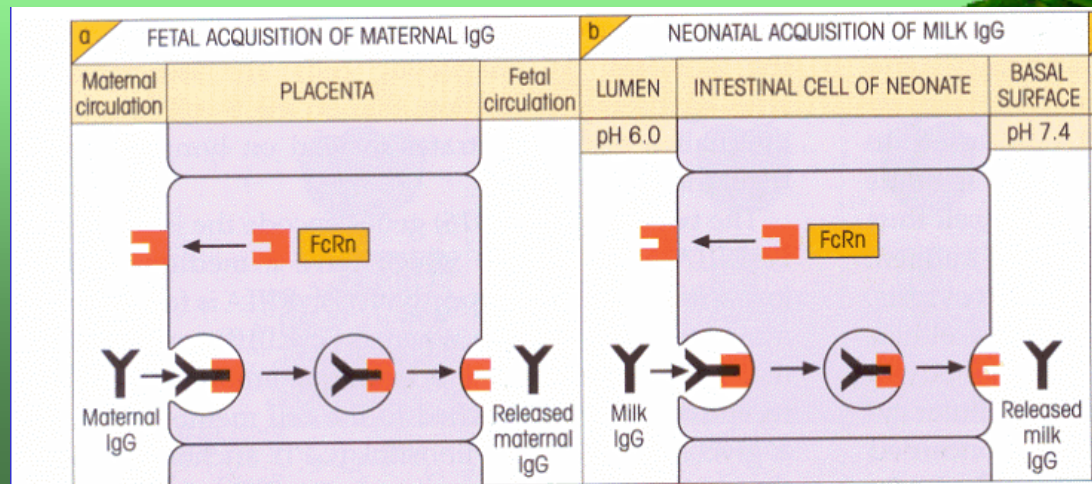
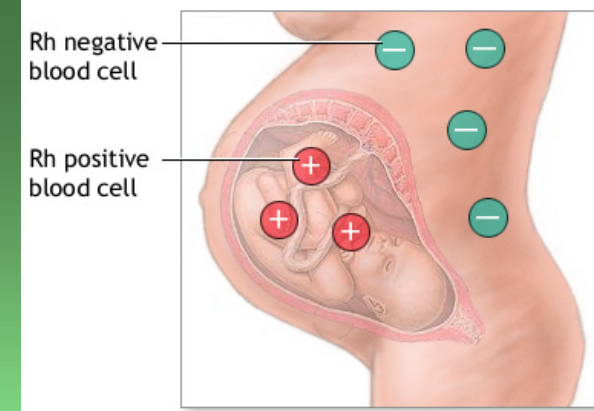


Comparsa dell'emoagglutinazione

Reazione di Coombs = test dell'antiglobulina

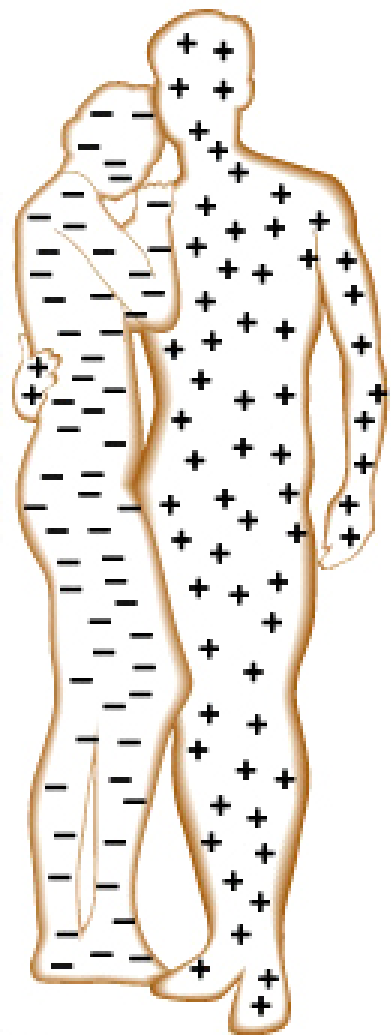
Fattore Rh

- ✦ Malattia emolitica del neonato (eritroblastosi fetale): produzione da parte della madre di IgG specifiche per l'Ag del gruppo sanguigno Rh (Rhesus) espresso sui GR del feto
- ✦ Madri Rh- con feto Rh+ (di origine paterna)
- ✦ IgG anti-Rh legate alla superficie dei GR fetali: distruzione dalle cellule fagocitarie del fegato

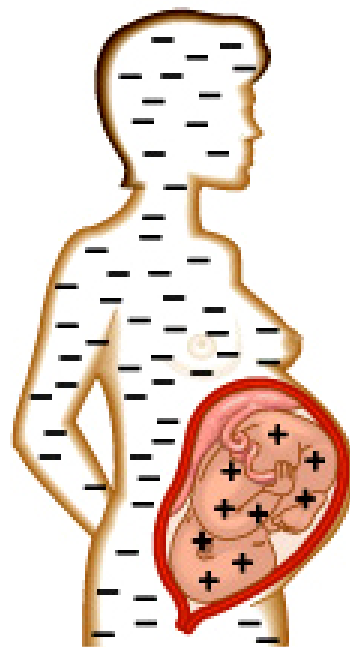


Population data for the Rh D factor and the RhD neg allele

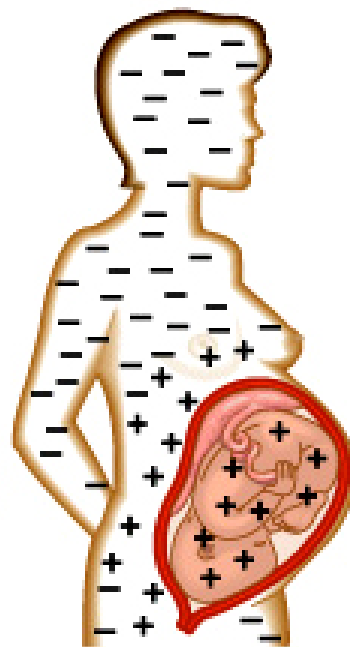
| Population | Rh(D) Neg | Rh(D) Pos | Rh(D) Neg alleles |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| European Basque | approx 35% | 65% | approx 60% |
| other Europeans | 16% | 84% | 40% |
| African American | approx 7% | 93% | approx 26% |
| Native Americans | approx 1% | 99% | approx 10% |
| African descent | less 1% | over 99% | 3% |
| Asian | less 1% | over 99% | 1% |



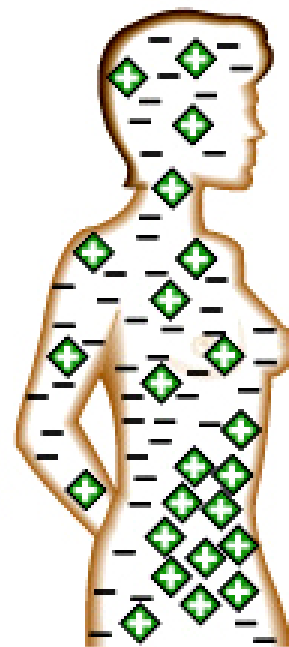
Rh-negative woman and Rh-positive man conceive a child



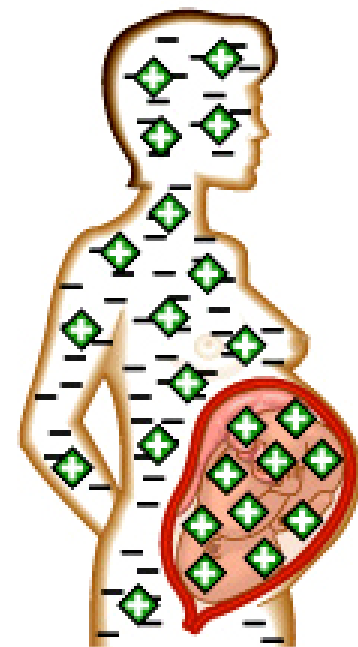
Rh-negative woman with Rh-positive fetus



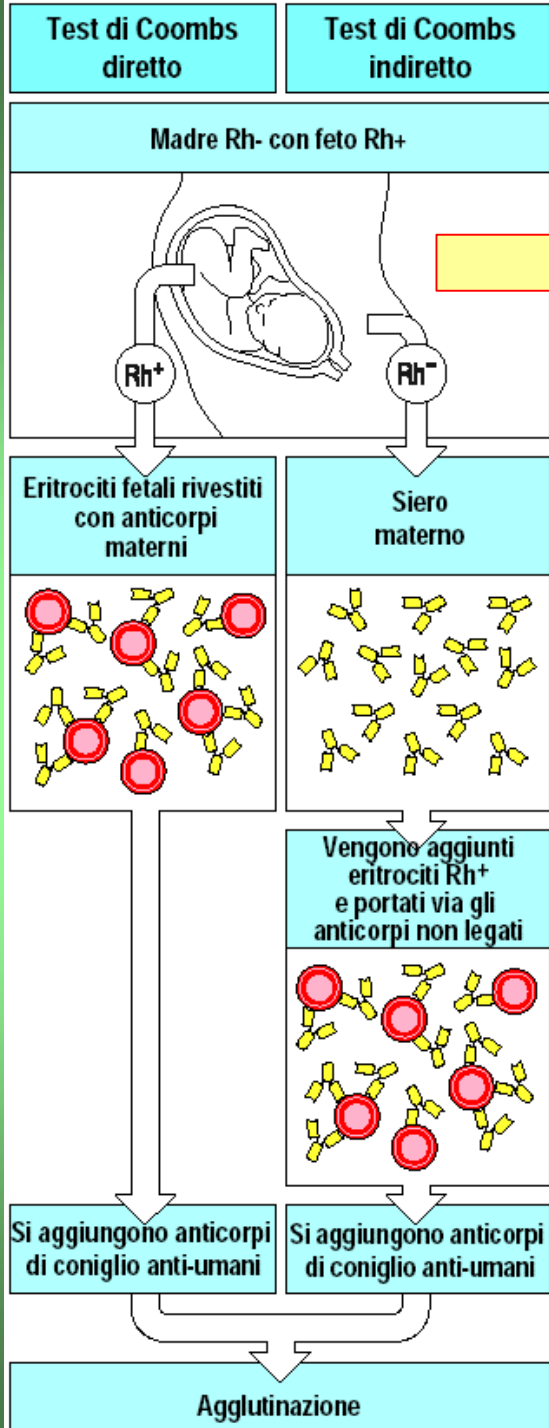
Cells from Rh-positive fetus enter woman's bloodstream



Woman becomes sensitized—antibodies (◊) form to fight Rh-positive blood cells



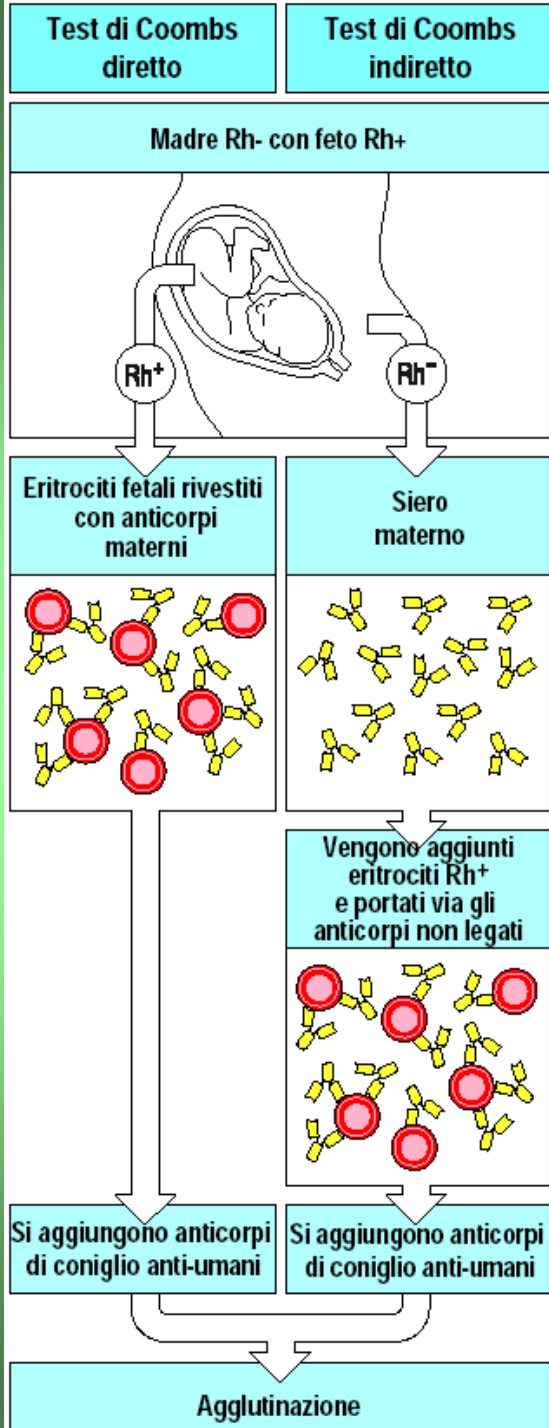
In the next Rh-positive pregnancy, maternal antibodies attack fetal red blood cells



Immunizzazione della madre verso i GR fetali che entrano nel circolo materno al parto... problema nella seconda gravidanza con feto Rh+: passaggio di Abs IgG anti-Rh dalla madre al feto

- ★ **Test diretto:** identificazione diretta degli Abs legati sulla superficie cellulare dei GR

| REAGENTS: antiglobulin to canine Ig patient sample (RBCs) | POSITIVE SAMPLE patient Ig present on RBCs | NEGATIVE SAMPLE no patient Ig present on RBCs |
|--|---|--|
| Allow time to react on slide | | |
| POSITIVE: antiglobulin causes RBCs to agglutinate, indicating presence of patient Ig on RBCs NEGATIVE: no agglutination | | |



- * **Test indiretto:** isolamento di Abs anti-Rh non agglutinati presenti nel siero materno
- Individuazione incompatibilità Rh (prevenzione)

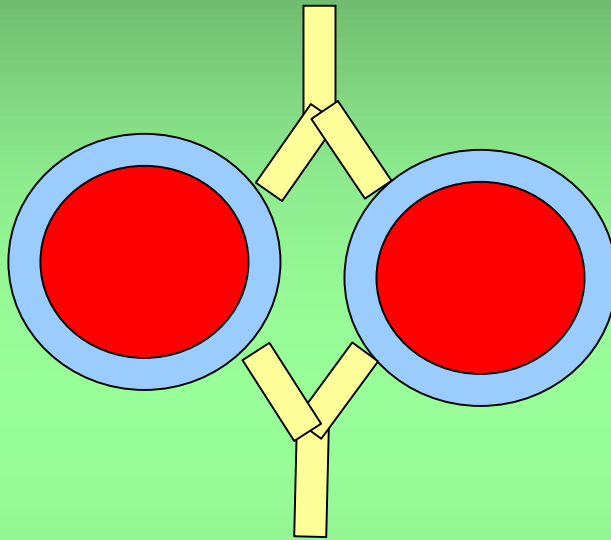
| REAGENTS: | POSITIVE SAMPLE | NEGATIVE SAMPLE |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| normal RBCs patient sample (serum) | serum contains Ab to RBCs | serum contains no Ab to RBCs |
| Allow time to react on slide | | |
| Y patient anti-RBC Ab | | |
| REAGENTS: | POSITIVE SAMPLE | NEGATIVE SAMPLE |
| antiglobulin to canine Ig | antiglobulin cross-links patient Abs that bind to RBCs | |
| Allow time to react on slide | | |
| Y antiglobulin | | |
| POSITIVE: patient Abs bind to RBCs; antiglobulin binds to patient Abs & causes agglutination | | |
| NEGATIVE: no agglutination | | |

AGGLUTINAZIONE PASSIVA

- ★ Fissazione di determinati antigeni alla superficie di GR o particelle inerti (colloidi, lattice)
- ★ Ags agglutinabili da Abs specifici
- ★ Fissazione con *acido tannico, glutaraldeide, cromo cloruro*

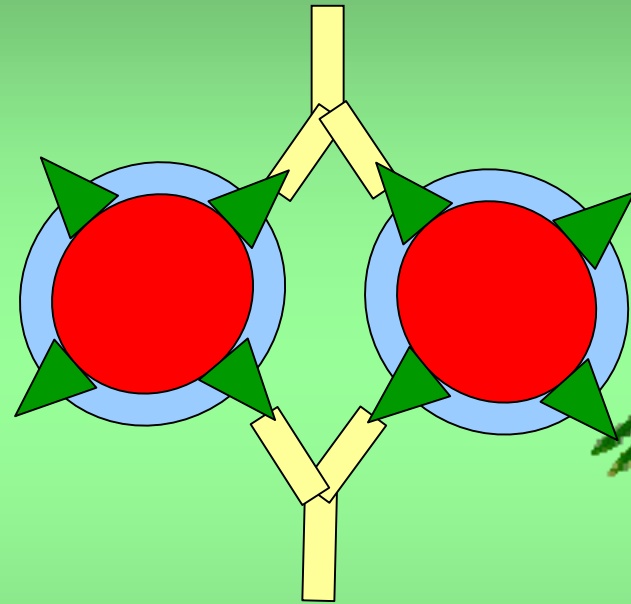


Emoagglutinazione diretta

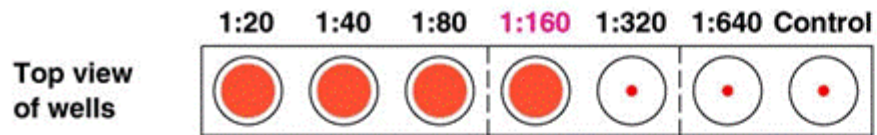


Reazione degli Abs anti-GR con i determinanti antigenici esposti naturalmente sulla superficie dei GR (es.: Ags di gruppo sanguigno)

Emoagglutinazione passiva

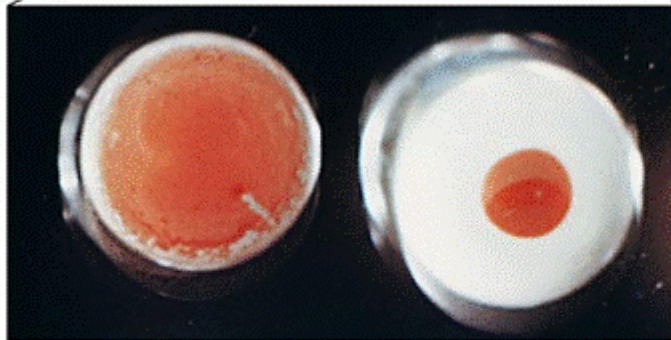


GR precedentemente sensibilizzati verso l'Ag verso cui si cercano gli Abs

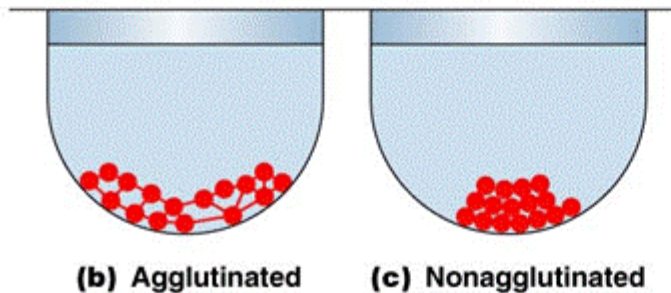


(a)

Enlarged photo of wells



Side view of wells



(a) Each well in this microtiter plate contains, from left to right, only half the concentration of serum that is contained in the preceding well. Each well contains the same concentration of particulate antigens, in this instance red blood cells.

(b) In a positive (agglutinated) reaction, sufficient antibodies are present in the serum to link the antigens together, forming a mat of antigen-antibody complexes on the bottom of the well.

(c) In a negative (nonagglutinated) reaction, not enough antibodies are present to cause the linking of antigens. The particulate antigens roll down the sloping sides of the well, forming a pellet at the bottom. In this example, the antibody titer is 160 because the well with a 1:160 concentration is the most dilute concentration that produces a positive reaction.

Applicazione

- ★ Diagnosi di malattie infettive o infestive (Toxoplasmosi)
- ★ Identificazione Abs diretti verso certi apteni
 - identificare soggetti allergici alla penicillina (siero in esame + GR sensibilizzati con penicillina)
- ★ Primo esempio di emoagglutinazione passiva: reazione di Middlebrook-Dubos (siero di soggetti con TBC + GR sensibilizzati da Ags tubercolari)

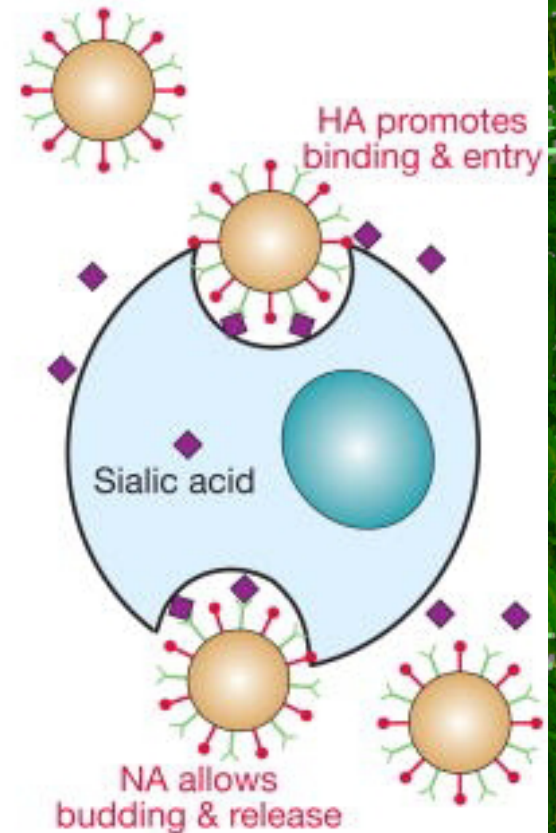


INIBIZIONE DELL'EMOAGGLUTINAZIONE DA VIRUS

- * Virus dotati di emoagglutinine: legame e agglutinazione di globuli rossi
- * Presenza di Abs virus-specifici: inibizione emoagglutinazione

a) Influenza Viruses

Neuraminidase (NA)
Hemagglutinin (HA)





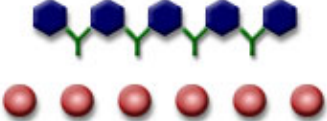

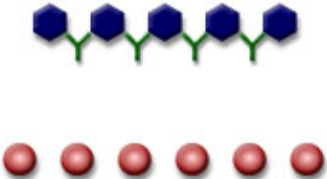
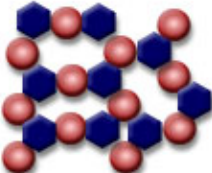


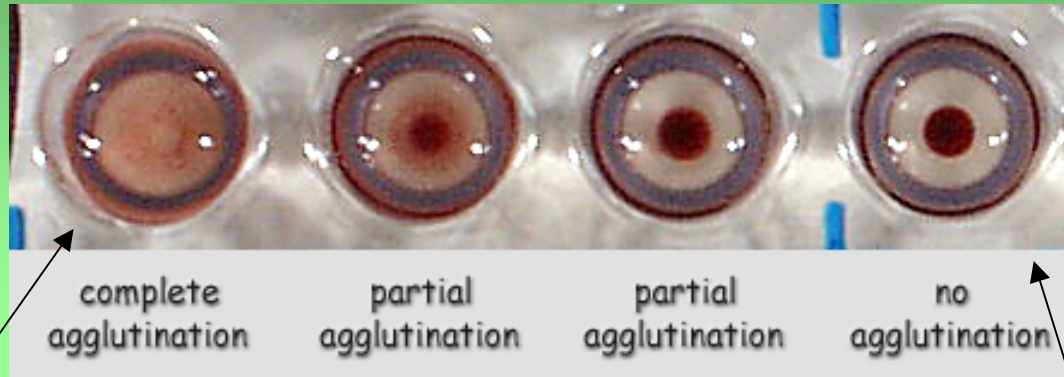
* Sospensione di GR + diluizioni per raddoppio del siero in esame + quantità standardizzata di virus

* Lettura dei risultati:

- agglutinazione: GR disposti in un sottile strato granulare a margini irregolari che ricopre tutto il fondo

- no agglutinazione: bottone sul fondo

| <p>REAGENTS: test serum (with or without Ab's)</p> <p>virus </p> <p>Allow time to react in solution</p> | <p>POSITIVE SAMPLE</p> <p>anti-virus Ab's present</p>  | <p>NEGATIVE SAMPLE</p> <p>anti-virus Ab's absent</p>  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>REAGENT: RBC's of appropriate species </p> | <p>virus surface glycoproteins binding to RBC's is inhibited</p>  | <p>virus surface glycoproteins bind to RBC's</p>  |
| <p>POSITIVE: Ab's inhibit hemagglutination</p> <p>NEGATIVE: virus induces hemagglutination</p> |  |  |



Assenza di Abs inibenti

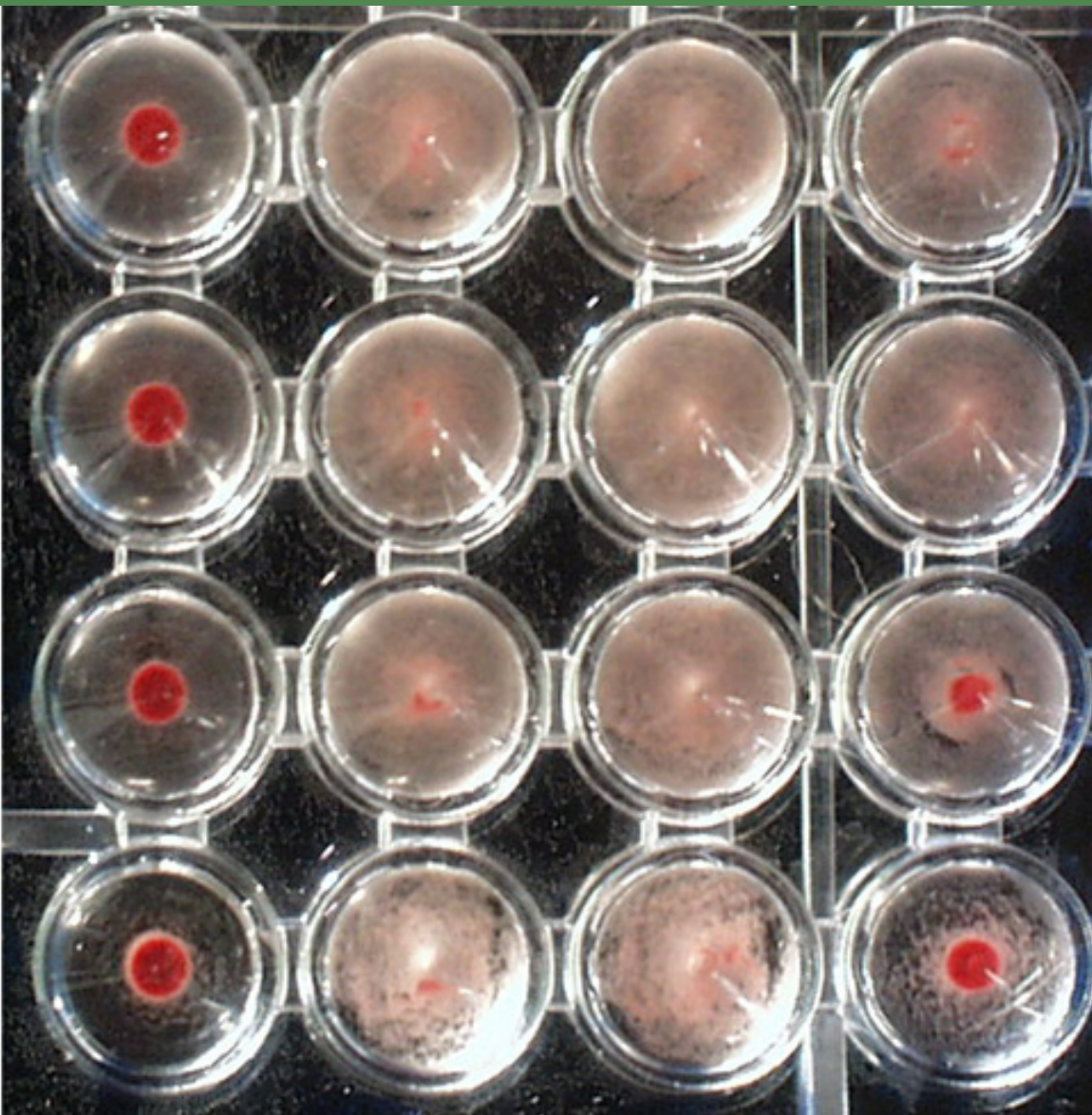
Presenza di Abs inibenti

1:160

1:80

1:40

1:20



Problemi

- ✳ **Inibitori aspecifici dell'emoagglutinazione:** sostanze proteiche, mucoproteiche, lipidiche che si adsorbono al virus
- simulazione del comportamento degli Abs inibenti l'emoagglutinazione
- rimozione degli inibitori aspecifici: trattamento del siero a 56°C per 30 min

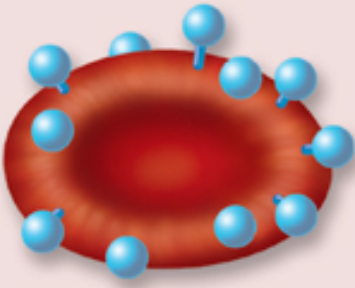
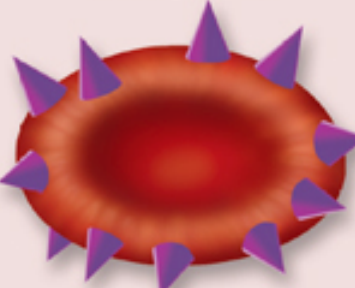
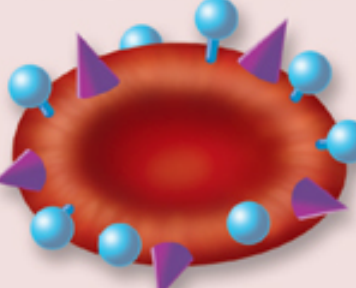






Emoagglutinazione e tipizzazione del sangue

- ★ Scopo: determinare il gruppo sanguigno ABO dei donatori e dei pazienti che ricevono la trasfusione



ABO Blood Types

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|---|--|--|
| Erythrocytes | <p style="text-align: center;">Antigen A</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">Antigen B</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">Antigens A and B</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">Neither antigen A nor B</p>  |
| Plasma | <p style="text-align: center;">Anti-B antibodies</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">Anti-A antibodies</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">Neither anti-A nor anti-B antibodies</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Both anti-A and anti-B antibodies</p>  |
| Blood type | <p>Type A</p> <p>Erythrocytes with type A surface antigens and plasma with anti-B antibodies</p> | <p>Type B</p> <p>Erythrocytes with type B surface antigens and plasma with anti-A antibodies</p> | <p>Type AB</p> <p>Erythrocytes with both type A and type B surface antigens, and plasma with neither anti-A nor anti-B antibodies</p> | <p>Type O</p> <p>Erythrocytes with neither type A nor type B surface antigens, but plasma with both anti-A and anti-B antibodies</p> |

Rapid Vet-H
(Canine 1.1)

Dog _____ Test Date _____

**Positive
Control**



**Negative
Control**



Patient



RV-HC-001

dmalaboratories, inc.
2 Davits Mill Road, Flemington, NJ 08822
RapidVet is a trademark of dmalaboratories, inc.
Tel. (908) 782-3353 Fax (908) 782-0832

