

United States Department of Agriculture  
Center for Veterinary Biologics  
Testing Protocol

SAM 203

Supplemental Assay Method for Potency Testing *Clostridium perfringens*  
Type D Epsilon Antigen

Date: December 13, 2017

Number: SAM 203.07

Supersedes: SAM 203.06, April 11, 2014

Standard Requirement: 9 CFR, Part 113.112

Contact: Janet M. Wilson, (515) 337-7245

Approvals: /s/Larry R. Ludemann Date: 18Dec17  
Larry R. Ludemann, Section Leader  
Bacteriology

/s/Paul J. Hauer Date: 22Dec17  
Paul J. Hauer, Director  
Policy, Evaluation, and Licensing  
Center for Veterinary Biologics

United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service  
P. O. Box 844  
Ames, IA 50010

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Supplemental Assay Method for Potency Testing *Clostridium perfringens* Type D Epsilon Antigen

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## 1. Introduction

This Supplemental Assay Method (SAM) describes the method used to determine whether biological products containing *Clostridium perfringens* type D epsilon antigen can stimulate the production of satisfactory immunity as prescribed by title 9, *Code of Federal Regulations* (9 CFR), part 113.112. For products that require 2 vaccinations, rabbits are vaccinated twice 20 to 23 days apart and bled 14 to 17 days following the second vaccination. For products that require a single vaccination, rabbits are vaccinated and bled 34 to 40 days later. The serum is titrated by a toxin-antitoxin neutralization test using mice as an indicator.

## 2. Materials

### 2.1 Equipment

Equivalent equipment may be substituted for any brand name listed below.

- 2.1.1 Mixer, vortex-type
- 2.1.2 Centrifuge
- 2.1.3 Autoclave
- 2.1.4 Freezers, -20°C and -70°C
- 2.1.5 Refrigerator, 2°- 7°C
- 2.1.6 Micropipettes, 100-µL and 1000-µL

### 2.2 Reagents/supplies

Equivalent reagents or supplies may be substituted for any brand name listed below.

- 2.2.1 *C. perfringens* type D epsilon antitoxin, IRP 249
- 2.2.2 *C. perfringens* type D epsilon toxin, IRP 632
- 2.2.3 Peptone diluent
- 2.2.4 Screw-top Erlenmeyer flask, 500-mL, with cap
- 2.2.5 Syringes, needle-locking, 1-cc, 10-cc, or 30-cc
- 2.2.6 Needles, 25- to 27-gauge x 1/2- to 1 1/4-inch, 20-gauge x 1-inch

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- 2.2.7 Vacutainer® needles, 20-gauge x 1 1/2-inch
- 2.2.8 Serum separation tubes, 12.5-mL
- 2.2.9 Pipettes, 5-mL, 10-mL, 25-mL
- 2.2.10 Tips for micropipettes
- 2.2.11 Ketamine hydrochloride, 100 mg/mL solution
- 2.2.12 Xylazine, 20 mg/mL solution
- 2.2.13 Water, distilled or deionized, or water of equivalent purity
- 2.2.14 Glass dilution bottles, 160-mL
- 2.2.15 Glass screw-cap tubes, 13 x 100-mm
- 2.2.16 Polystyrene snap-top tubes, 17 x 100-mm with caps
- 2.2.17 Polystyrene screw-cap tubes, 17 x 120-mm
- 2.2.18 Polypropylene conical screw-cap tubes, 50-mL

**2.3 Test animals**

- 2.3.1 New Zealand White rabbits, non-pregnant females, 4-8 lb (Eight rabbits are required per serial to be tested.)
- 2.3.2 White Swiss non-pregnant female mice, 16-20 g (Five mice are required for each toxin-antitoxin mixture.)

**3. Preparation for the Test**

**3.1 Personnel qualifications/training**

Technical personnel need a working knowledge of the use of general laboratory chemicals, equipment, and glassware and must have specific training and experience in the safe handling of clostridial toxins. Personnel must have specific training in the care and handling of laboratory rabbits and mice.

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**3.2 Preparation of equipment and supplies**

- 3.2.1 Sterilize all glassware before use.
- 3.2.2 Use only sterile supplies (pipettes, syringes, needles, etc.)
- 3.2.3 Operate all equipment according to the manufacturers' instructions.

**3.3 Preparation of reagents**

**3.3.1 Peptone diluent**

Peptone (Difco)	8 g
NaCl, reagent grade	2 g
Water q.s. to	800 mL

Dissolve peptone and sodium chloride in water. Adjust pH to 7.2 with 1N sodium hydroxide. Fill a 500-mL Erlenmeyer flask no more than 3/4 full with diluent. Autoclave with caps loosened at  $\geq 121^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 25 to 30 minutes following manufacturer's recommendations. Cool flasks and tighten caps. Store at  $2^{\circ}$ -  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$  for up to 3 months.

**3.3.2 Preparation of *C. perfringens* type D standard epsilon antitoxin**

1. *C. perfringens* type D epsilon antitoxin, IRP 249, contains 50 antitoxin units per mL (AU/mL) and has been standardized against the World Health Organization *C. perfringens* (*C. welchii*) type D international antitoxin. Each vial contains 3.4 mL of antitoxin.
2. Prepare a dilution of antitoxin that contains 1.0 AU epsilon antitoxin per mL by adding 2.0 mL of IRP 249 to 98.0 mL of peptone diluent in a 160-mL glass dilution bottle. Dispense the diluted antitoxin in 2.5 mL amounts in 13 x 100-mm screw-cap tubes and store at  $-70^{\circ}\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$  until used. For the purpose of this test, the 1.0 AU/mL dilution of antitoxin is referred to as the standard epsilon antitoxin.

**3.3.3 Preparation of *C. perfringens* type D epsilon toxin**

Prepare a 1:10 dilution of *C. perfringens* type D epsilon toxin by adding 0.5 mL of IRP 632 to 4.5 mL of peptone diluent in a screw-cap tube. Dispense diluted toxin in 1.5 mL amounts in 13 x 100-mm screw-cap tubes. IRP 632, diluted 1:10, is stable when stored at  $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$  or lower.

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**4. Performance of the Test**

**4.1 Vaccination of rabbits**

**4.1.1** Thoroughly shake each bottle of product and wipe the top with alcohol before filling the syringe.

**4.1.2** Vaccinate each rabbit subcutaneously in the shoulder region with half of the largest recommended dose for any species indicated on the product label. Use 10-, 20-, or 30-cc syringes fitted with 20-gauge x 1-inch needles to vaccinate the rabbits.

**4.1.3** For products that require 2 vaccinations, give the second vaccination 20 to 23 days after the first.

**4.2 Collection and preparation of rabbit serum**

**4.2.1** Collect blood from the test rabbits 34 to 40 days after vaccination (or 14 to 17 days after the second vaccination for products that require 2 vaccinations).

**4.2.2** Anesthetize rabbits for bleeding with a mixture of 1.32 mg/kg of xylazine and 8.8 mg/kg of ketamine hydrochloride. Give the anesthetic mixture by intramuscular injection.

**4.2.3** Use a 12.5-mL serum separation tube fitted with a 20-gauge x 1 1/2-inch Vacutainer<sup>®</sup> needle to collect blood from the heart. Collect approximately 12.5 mL blood from each rabbit. Gently invert tubes 5 times. Let the tubes of blood sit at 22°- 26°C (room temperature) for 30 to 60 minutes.

**4.2.4** Centrifuge blood at 1000 x g for 10 to 20 minutes at room temperature.

**4.3 Preparation of serum pools**

**4.3.1** Prepare a pooled sample using an equal volume of serum from at least 7 rabbits per vaccinated group (provided that, if more than 7 rabbits are bled per vaccinated group, then equal volumes from each rabbit are used for the serum pool). If less than 7 rabbits are bled, the test is invalid and should be repeated.

**4.3.2** The pooled sample may be held at 2°- 7°C for up to 7 days. If testing will not be completed within 7 days, store the pooled sample at -20°C or lower.

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**4.3.3** To test for 2 AU/mL of antitoxin, use 1.0 mL pooled serum diluted with 1.0 mL peptone diluent.

**4.3.4** To test for 3 AU/mL of antitoxin, use 1.0 mL pooled serum diluted with 2.0 mL peptone diluent.

**4.4 Toxin neutralization**

**4.4.1** Preparation of standard epsilon toxin

**1.** Further dilute the toxin prepared in **Section 3.3.3** to 1:150 by adding 1.0 mL of diluted (1:10) toxin to 14.0 mL of peptone diluent in a 17 x 100-mm snap-top tube. For the purpose of this test, the 1:150 dilution of IRP 632 is referred to as the standard epsilon toxin.

**2.** A volume of 0.6 mL standard epsilon toxin and 0.4 mL peptone diluent represents 10 L<sub>o</sub> doses. A volume of 0.8 mL standard epsilon toxin and 0.2 mL peptone diluent represents 10 L<sub>+</sub> doses.

**3.** For the purposes of this SAM, 10 L<sub>o</sub> dose is defined as the greatest amount of toxin that, when mixed with 1.0 AU, results in 100% survival of all mice inoculated intravenously (IV) with 0.2 mL of this mixture. The 10 L<sub>+</sub> dose is defined as the least amount of toxin that, when mixed with 1.0 AU, results in the death of 80% -100% of all mice inoculated IV with 0.2 mL of this mixture.

**4.** Mix a sufficient volume of standard epsilon toxin and peptone diluent (0.6 mL of standard epsilon toxin and 0.4 mL of peptone diluent (10 L<sub>o</sub> doses) in a 17 x 120-mm conical tube for each serum pool and the L<sub>o</sub> control).

**4.4.2** Preparation of standard epsilon antitoxin

Thaw *C. perfringens* type D epsilon antitoxin, IRP 249 previously diluted 1:50 (see **Section 3.3.2**). This dilution contains 1 AU/mL and is referred to as the standard epsilon antitoxin.

**4.4.3** Product and standard epsilon toxin

**1.** Add 1 mL of each of the serum dilutions (see **Section 4.3**) to 1 mL of this standard epsilon toxin-peptone diluent mixture (see **Section 4.4.1(4)**) in 17 x 100-mm snap-top tubes. Mix each tube well using a vortex-type mixer.

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2. Let the mixtures sit at 22°- 26°C (room temperature) for 1 hour.
3. Place tubes in ice.

**4.4.4 Standard epsilon toxin and antitoxin controls**

1. Add 1.0 mL of standard epsilon antitoxin containing 1.0 AU/mL (see **Section 4.4.2**) to 1 mL of the standard epsilon toxin-peptone diluent (10 L<sub>o</sub> doses) mixture (see **Section 4.4.1(4)**) in a 17 x 100-mm snap-top tube. Mix well with a vortex-type mixer.
2. Add 1.0 mL of standard epsilon antitoxin containing 1.0 AU/mL (see **Section 4.4.2**) to a mixture containing 0.2 mL of peptone diluent and 0.8 mL of standard epsilon toxin (10 L<sub>+</sub> doses) in a 17 x 100-mm snap-top tube. Mix well with a vortex-type mixer.
3. Let the mixtures stand at 22°- 26°C (room temperature) for 1 hour.
4. Place tubes in ice.

**4.5 Inoculation of mice**

- 4.5.1 Inject 0.2 mL of each standard epsilon toxin-product antitoxin mixture into each of 5 mice.
- 4.5.2 Inject 0.2 mL of each standard epsilon toxin-standard epsilon antitoxin mixture into each of 5 mice.
- 4.5.3 Inoculate all mice into a lateral tail vein. Use 1-cc syringes fitted with 25- to 27-gauge x 1/2- to 1 1/4-inch needles.
- 4.5.4 Always inoculate the mice receiving the standard epsilon toxin-standard epsilon antitoxin mixtures (controls) **last**.
- 4.5.5 Mouse inoculations should be completed within 1 hour of placing the toxin-antitoxin mixtures in the ice.
- 4.5.6 The test is concluded 24 hours after the mice are inoculated.



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**5. Interpretation of Test Results**

**5.1 Criteria for a valid test**

**5.1.1** All 5 mice inoculated with the standard 10 L<sub>o</sub>/1.0 AU control mixture must survive.

**5.1.2** At least 4 of the 5 mice inoculated with the standard 10 L<sub>+</sub>/1.0 AU control mixture must die.

**Note: Moribund animals exhibiting clinical signs consistent with the expected disease pathogenesis that are unable to rise or move under their own power may be humanely euthanized and considered as deaths as outlined in 9 CFR 117.4.**

**5.2 Interpretation of test results**

**5.2.1** If 5 of the 5 mice inoculated with the 1:2 diluted pooled serum-standard epsilon toxin mixture survive, the serum contains at least 2 AU/mL of *C. perfringens* epsilon antitoxin, and the product is satisfactory.

**5.2.2** If 5 of the 5 mice inoculated with the 1:3 diluted pooled serum-standard epsilon toxin mixture survive, the serum contains at least 3 AU/mL of *C. perfringens* epsilon antitoxin, and the product is satisfactory.

**5.2.3** The product is considered unsatisfactory if the serum pool from at least 7 rabbits contains less than 2 epsilon AU/mL. (If any mice inoculated with the 1:2 serum dilution and 10 L<sub>o</sub> doses of standard epsilon toxin die, the product is considered to contain less than 2 AU/mL.)

**6. Report of Test Results**

Report results of the test(s) as described by standard Section operating procedures.

**7. References**

**7.1** Title 9, *Code of Federal Regulations*, part 113.112, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

**7.2** History of toxin: *C. perfringens* type D epsilon culture CN3688, used to produce IRP 632, was obtained from Coopers Animal Health, Inc., 1201 Douglas Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas 66103-1438, on January 5, 1976. The number of passages is unknown.

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**7.3** History of antitoxin: *C. perfringens* type D epsilon antitoxin (IRP 249) was produced in 1981 at the Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) (then part of the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL)), Ames, Iowa. The antitoxin is of equine origin.

**8. Summary of Revisions**

**Version .07**

- Toxin lot IRP 632 replaces IRP 450 throughout the document.
- The Director was updated on the cover page.

**Version .06**

- The Bacteriology Section Leader was updated.
- Minor word changes for clarification of procedures.

**Version .05**

- The Contact information has been updated.

**Version .04**

- One of this document's signatories has been changed due to personnel changes.

**Version .03**

This document was revised to clarify the practices currently in use at the Center for Veterinary Biologics and to provide additional detail. While no significant changes were made that impact the outcome of the test, the following changes were made to the document:

- Humane endpoint language has been added.
- Dilution/holding vessel sizes have been added for clarification.
- The contact person has been changed to Janet M. Wilson.

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**Version .02**

- Incorporated the use of IRP 450.
- **4.4.1.2:** Corrected a typographical error.