

Publication

Anthrax spore detection by a Luminex assay based on monoclonal antibodies recognizing anthrose-containing oligosaccharides

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The similarity of endospore surface antigens between bacteria of the *Bacillus cereus* group complicates the development of selective antibody-based anthrax detection systems. The surface of *B. anthracis* endospores exposes a tetrasaccharide containing the monosaccharide anthrose. Anti-tetrasaccharide mAbs and anti-anthrose-rhamnose disaccharide mAbs were produced and tested for their fine specificity in a direct spore ELISA with inactivated spores of a broad spectrum of *B. anthracis* strains and related species of the *Bacillus* genus. Although the two sets of mAbs had different fine-specificities, all of them recognized the tested *B. anthracis* strains and showed only limited cross-reactivity with two *B. cereus* strains. The mAbs were further tested for their ability to be implemented in a highly sensitive and specific bead-based Luminex assay. This assay detected spores from different *B. anthracis* strains and two cross-reactive *B. cereus* strains, correlating with the results obtained in direct spore ELISA. The Luminex assay (detection limit 10³ to 10⁴ spores per mL) was much more sensitive than the corresponding sandwich ELISA. Although not strictly specific for *B. anthracis* spores, the developed Luminex assay represents a useful first line screening tool for the detection of *B. anthracis* spores

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