Serology

Hemagglutinin Inhibition and Virus-Neutralization Assays for Quantitating Seasonal Influenza Virus Neutralizing Antibodies

Briefly, 2-fold serial dilutions of human sera were mixed and preincubated in 96-well plates for 30 min at room temperature with 8 hemagglutinin units of virus (H1N1 A/Brisbane/59/2007 and H3N2 A/Brisbane/10/2007) per well. Turkey red blood cells were used for detection of neutralizing antibodies against H3N2 A/Brisbane/10/2007, whereas chicken red blood cells were used or detection of neutralizing antibodies against H1N1 A/Brisbane/59/2007. Red blood cells were added at a final concentration of 0.25% per well, and the plate was incubated at room temperature for 30 min. Neutralizing antibody titers were determined as the reciprocal value of the highest dilution that displayed no hemagglutinating activity. Virus-neutralization assays were performed by using the same virus strains and as reported earlier (Steel et al., 2009). Antibody response to 14 pneumococcal polysaccharides was measured by using commercial immunoassays.

