



02819: Identification of *Bartonella henselae* In Vivo Induced Antigens for Development of a Reliable Serodiagnostic Assay for Canine Bartonellosis

North Carolina State University: Principal Investigator: Edward B Breitschwerdt, DVM Total Grant Amount: \$52,317
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Bartonella, a genus of gram-negative bacteria, are associated with a wide spectrum of life-threatening diseases in animals and humans. More than 40 *Bartonella* species have been reported to infect mammalian reservoir hosts, and infection often leads to chronic bacteremia. At least ten *Bartonella* species have been implicated in association with serious diseases in dogs, including endocarditis, hemangiosarcoma, myocarditis, peliosis hepatis, polyarthritis and vasculitis. Despite biomedical advances and ongoing research in the field of canine bartonellosis, currently available PCR, culture, and serological based assays lack sensitivity for diagnosis of bartonellosis. Dogs throughout the United States and much of the world are exposed to *Bartonella* species. From a public health perspective there is an increased risk of direct and vector-borne transmission of *Bartonella* species from animals to humans. These factors justify the need for the ongoing development of a reliable serodiagnostic modality and ultimately an effective vaccine for prevention of bartonellosis in dogs. We will employ In-Vivo Induced Antigen Technology (IVIAT) to identify *Bartonella* in-vivo induced antigens, which will allow us to evaluate their potential as diagnostic markers for canine bartonellosis. This proposed study will result in development of a novel and sensitive ELISA assay for diagnosing *Bartonella* infection in dogs and will provide insights into the development of effective vaccine candidates for preventing *Bartonella* infection.

Contribution: \$5,000

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