

Commonwealth of Australia
The Patents Act 1952
DECLARATION IN SUPPORT

In support of the (Convention) Application made by:

BIOTECH CONNECTIONS, INC.
1933 Davis Street, Suite 207
San Leandro, California, 94577, United States of America
for a patent for an invention entitled:

PROCESS FOR PREPARING VETERINARY ACELLULAR VACCINES AGAINST GRAM NEGATIVE
I ~~(We)~~ NONENTERIC PATHOGENIC BACILLI

Te-Ning Ernie Liu
of and care of the applicant company do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

~~a) I am (We are) the applicant(s) for the patent~~

or

b) I am ~~(We are)~~ authorised by the applicant(s) for the patent to make this declaration on its behalf.

Delete the following if not a Convention Application.

The basic application(s) as defined by section 141 ~~(132)~~ of the Act was ~~(were)~~ made

on 05 August 1987 in United States of America

~~on 03 August 1988 in Patent Cooperation Treaty~~

~~at~~

~~MX~~

by Neylan A. Vedros & Te-Ning Ernie Liu

The basic application(s) referred to in this paragraph is ~~(are)~~ the first application(s) made in a Convention country in respect of the invention the subject of the application.

~~a) I am (We are) the actual inventor(s) of the invention.~~

or

b) Neylan A. Vedros, 2610 Evelyn Court, Alameda, California 94501, United States of America & Te-Ning Ernie Liu, 946 Morello Avenue, Martinez, California 94553, United States of America

~~is~~ (are) the actual inventor(s) of the invention and the facts upon which

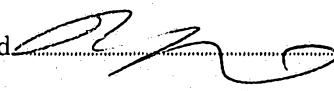
BIOTECH CONNECTION, INC.

is ~~(are)~~ entitled to make the application are as follows:

by virtue of assignments dated 12 & 15 September 1987 from said Inventors

The applicant is the assignee of the invention

Declared at San Leandro, California this 26 day of January 1990
United States of America

Signed  Status President

Declarant's Name Te-Ning Ernie Liu

F. B. RICE & CO PATENT ATTORNEYS

This form is suitable for any type of Patent Application. No legalisation required.

(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT (11) Document No. AU-B-23078/88
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (10) Acceptance No. 615217

(54) Title
PROCESS FOR PREPARING VETERINARY ACELLULAR VACCINES AGAINST GRAM-NEGATIVE
NONENTERIC PATHOGENIC BACILLI

International Patent Classification(s)
(51)⁴ C07K 003/02 C07K 003/12 C07K 003/24
(51)⁵ A61K 039/07

(21) Application No. : 23078/88 (22) Application Date : 03.08.88

(87) PCT Publication Number : WO89/00860

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number (32) Date (33) Country
081942 05.08.87 JS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(43) Publication Date : 01.03.89

(44) Publication Date of Accepted Application : 26.09.91

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(56) Prior Art Documents
US 4123520
US 4753796
US 4755381

(57) Claim

1. Process for preparing an acellular veterinary vaccine against a pathogenic bacilli from an aqueous suspension of the bacilli comprising:
 - (a) mechanically shearing surface polysaccharide from the outer membrane of the bacteria without damaging the membrane;
 - (b) separating the bacteria from the suspension to provide a surface polysaccharide-containing supernatant;
 - (c) adding an organic cationic precipitating agent which does not degrade the surface polysaccharide to the supernatant to form a precipitate comprising an ionic complex of the agent and the surface polysaccharide;
 - (d) separating the precipitate of (c) from the supernatant;
 - (e) solubilizing the separated precipitate of (d) in an aqueous medium under conditions which cause the ionic complex to dissociate;
 - (f) adding a sufficient amount of lower alkanol to the solution of (e) to cause nucleic acids to precipitate therefrom without substantial coprecipitation of the surface polysaccharide;

(g) separating the precipitate of (f) from the solution;

(h) thereafter increasing the concentration of lower alkanol in the solution to a level which causes the surface polysaccharide to precipitate therefrom; and

(i) recovering the surface polysaccharide precipitate of (h).

9. The process of claim 2 wherein the pathogenic bacilli are of the Hemophilus or Pasteurella genera.

10. Process for preparing an acellular veterinary vaccine against a gram-negative nonenteric pathogenic bacilli from an aqueous suspension of the bacilli comprising:

(a) mechanically shearing surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide from the cell membrane of the bacteria without damaging the cell membrane;

(b) separating the bacteria from the suspension to provide a surface polysaccharide- and somatic polysaccharide-containing supernatant;

(c) adding an organic cationic precipitating agent which does not degrade the surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide to the supernatant to form a precipitate comprising an ionic complex of the agent and the surface polysaccharide;

(d) separating the precipitate of (c) from the supernatant;

(e) thereafter adding a lower alkanol to the supernatant to a concentration which causes the somatic polysaccharide to precipitate therefrom; and

(f) recovering the somatic polysaccharide precipitate of (e).



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

615217

(51) International Patent Classification⁴:
A61K 39/02, A07K 3/02, 3/12
A07K 3/24

A1

(11) International Publication Number: WO 89/ 00860

(43) International Publication Date: 9 February 1989 (09.02.89)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US88/02646

(22) International Filing Date: 3 August 1988 (03.08.88)

(31) Priority Application Number: 081,942

(32) Priority Date: 5 August 1987 (05.08.87)

(33) Priority Country: US

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(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (Eu-
ropean patent), CH (European patent), DE (Euro-
pean patent), FR (European patent), GB (European
patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European pa-
tent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent).

Published

*With international search report.
Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt
of amendments.*

A.O.J.P. 20 APR 1989

AUSTRALIAN

- 1 MAR 1989

PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title: PROCESS FOR PREPARING VETERINARY ACELLULAR VACCINES AGAINST GRAM-NEGATIVE
NONENTERIC PATHOGENIC BACILLI

(57) Abstract

Surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide are recovered from gram-negative nonenteric pathogenic bacilli in purified forms that are useful as veterinary acellular vaccines either individually or combined. The surface polysaccharide recovery process involves shearing the surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide from the cell membrane, removing the bacteria, isolating the surface polysaccharide by precipitation with Cetavlon, solubilizing the precipitate, and removing nucleic acids by ethanol precipitation. The somatic polysaccharide is recovered from the supernatant remaining after the Cetavlon precipitation by ethanol precipitation.

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PROCESS FOR PREPARING VETERINARY ACELLULAR
VACCINES AGAINST GRAM-NEGATIVE NONENTERIC
PATHOGENIC BACILLI

10

Description

Technical Field

15 The present invention is in the fields of
veterinary medicine and biochemistry. More specifically
it relates to a process for isolating certain biopolymers
from gram-negative nonenteric pathogenic bacilli in forms
that are useful as veterinary acellular vaccine composi-
tions.

20

Background of the Invention

Numerous small gram-negative bacilli infect and
cause serious disease in animals. Vaccines against these
pathogens are normally either killed or attenuated whole
25 cell bacterins. While there are many reports in the
literature on studies of the antigenic components of these
bacteria, there is little reported respecting commercially
viable processes for making acellular (cell-free) or
subunit vaccines for these pathogens.

30

Vedros, N.A., and Giard, R. (Abstract presented
at the 13th Annual Conference and Workshop and 7th Eastern
Fish Health Workshop, May 1982) disclosed a process for
preparing a crude acellular vaccine for Pasteurella
multocida infections in marine mammals. A culture of the
35 organisms was shaken with glass beads and then

centrifuged. The culture supernatant was treated with ammonium sulfate and the resulting precipitate was alkaline digested and gel filtered to remove low molecular weight materials. The resulting vaccine consisted mainly of surface or capsular polysaccharide with minor amounts of protein and nucleic acids. While the process provided an effective vaccine, it was too complex and costly to provide a commercially viable way to prepare veterinary vaccines on a large scale.

Monogr. Allergy (1975) 9:245-258 describes a process for making a polysaccharide vaccine for preventing meningococcal disease in humans. A culture of Neisseria meningitidis was treated with 1% Cetavlon to kill the meningococci and precipitate polysaccharides from solution. The precipitate and bacterial debris were collected by centrifugation and then treated with a calcium chloride solution to dissociate polysaccharide-Cetavlon complexes. Nucleic acids were then precipitated with ethanol and removed. Polysaccharides were precipitated with additional ethanol and washed with ethanol and acetone to remove residual salt and Cetavlon and yield a 50% pure product. Further purification of the polysaccharide was achieved by chloroform-butanol extraction followed by ultracentrifugation or by phenol extraction followed by dialysis and sedimentation. This procedure for making a human vaccine is also too costly and complex to be adapted for producing veterinary vaccines in commercial quantities.

30 Summary of the Invention

The invention provides processes for preparing purified forms of surface polysaccharides and purified forms of somatic polysaccharides that are useful individually or combined as veterinary acellular vaccines against gram-negative nonenteric pathogenic bacilli.

The process for preparing the purified surface polysaccharide starts with an aqueous suspension (e.g., culture) of the bacteria and comprises the following steps:

- 5 (a) mechanically shearing surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide from the outer membrane of the bacteria without damaging the membrane;
- (b) separating the bacteria from the suspension to provide a surface polysaccharide- and somatic
- 10 polysaccharide-containing supernatant;
- (c) adding an organic cationic precipitating agent which does not degrade the surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide to the supernatant to form a precipitate comprising an ionic complex of the agent and
- 15 the surface polysaccharide;
- (d) separating the precipitate of (c) from the supernatant;
- (e) solubilizing the separated precipitate of (d) in an aqueous medium under conditions which cause the
- 20 ionic complex to dissociate;
- (f) adding a sufficient amount of lower alkanol to the solution of (e) to cause nucleic acids to precipitate therefrom without substantial coprecipitation of the surface polysaccharide;
- 25 (g) separating the precipitate of (f) from the solution;
- (h) thereafter increasing the concentration of lower alkanol in the solution to a level which causes the surface polysaccharide to precipitate therefrom; and
- 30 (i) recovering the surface polysaccharide precipitate of (h).

The process for preparing the purified somatic polysaccharide also starts with an aqueous suspension of the pathogenic bacteria. It involves the following steps:

35

(a) mechanically shearing surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide from the cell membrane of the bacteria without damaging the cell membrane;

(b) separating the bacteria from the suspension
5 to provide a surface polysaccharide- and somatic polysaccharide-containing supernatant;

(c) adding an organic cationic precipitating agent which does not degrade the surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide to the supernatant to form a
10 precipitate comprising an ionic complex of the agent and the surface polysaccharide;

(d) separating the precipitate of (c) from the supernatant;

(e) thereafter adding a lower alkanol to the
15 supernatant to a concentration which causes the somatic polysaccharide to precipitate therefrom; and

(f) recovering the somatic polysaccharide precipitate of (e).

Veterinary subunit vaccines comprising the purified surface polysaccharide, the purified somatic polysaccharide or a mixture of the purified surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide in a suitable injectable vehicle are another aspect of the invention.

25 Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

The term "surface polysaccharide" intends the acidic extracellular polysaccharide excreted by the bacteria. These polysaccharides are often called "exopoly-saccharides". In the case of encapsulated forms
30 of bacteria, the term is synonymous with the term "capsular polysaccharide".

The term "somatic polysaccharide" intends the neutral polysaccharides that are integrally associated with the cell membrane of the bacteria. Somatic

polysaccharides are commonly referred to as "lipopolysaccharides" or as "endotoxins".

The process of this invention may be used to make veterinary vaccines against gram-negative nonenteric bacilli which infect animals and whose antigenicity is attributable at least in part to surface (capsular) polysaccharides or somatic (cell membrane) polysaccharides. Examples of such bacteria are Hemophilus bacteria such as Hemophilus pleuropneumonia and Hemophilus somnus, and Pasteurellae such as Pasteurella haemolytica and Pasteurella multocida. The vaccines of the invention comprise a purified form of the surface polysaccharide and/or a purified form of the somatic polysaccharide of such bacteria. Preferably, the vaccine contains the purified form of the somatic polysaccharide or the purified forms of both the surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide.

The bacteria are grown aerobically at physiological temperatures on suitable aqueous growth media. Culture, culture conditions and growth characteristics of gram-negative bacilli are well known in the art. See, for instance, Review of Medical Microbiology (1980) 14th Edition, Lange Medical Publications. The culture may be used directly in the process or the bacteria isolated from the culture and resuspended in an aqueous medium.

The first step in the process is to mechanically shear the acidic surface polysaccharides and neutral somatic polysaccharides from the outer membrane of the bacteria without damaging the outer membrane. This may be accomplished by mildly abrading the membrane with a particulate abrasive means such as glass beads or other like solid particles. The beads will normally be about 5 to 7 mm in diameter and are preferably added to the suspension at 50 to 70 g per liter of suspension. The bead-containing culture is shaken, typically at 100 to

110 rpm for about 48 to 78 hr to achieve the desired shearing of the surface polysaccharides and somatic polysaccharides from the membrane.

The surface polysaccharide- and somatic polysaccharide-containing aqueous phase of the suspension is then separated from the bacteria by centrifugation or other means. The surface polysaccharide is then separated from the aqueous phase by complexing it with an organic cationic precipitating agent that selectively complexes polyanionic polysaccharides without degrading them. Fatty acid quaternary ammonium salts, such as Cetavlon (hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide), are examples of such agents. The precipitated surface polysaccharide-containing ionic complex is separated from the somatic polysaccharide-containing aqueous phase by centrifugation.

Further purification of the surface polysaccharide is accomplished by dissolving the surface polysaccharide-containing ionic complex in an aqueous medium having a sufficient ionic strength to disassociate the complex, and adding a lower alkanol (i.e., C_1 to C_4 alkanol, preferably ethanol) to the resulting solution to a concentration that precipitates nucleic acids in the solution without coprecipitating the surface polysaccharide. The concentration of alkanol to accomplish this will normally be in the range of 20% to 25% (v/v). The nucleic acid precipitate may be removed by centrifugation.

The lower alkanol concentration of the resulting surface polysaccharide-containing supernatant is then raised to a level (typically, at least about 80% (v/v)) sufficient to cause the surface polysaccharide to precipitate. The surface polysaccharide precipitate is isolated from the liquid by centrifugation. The precipitate may be dissolved in conventional aqueous parenteral vehicles such as phosphate buffered saline,

Ringer's injection, dextrose injection, and the like to form a veterinary acellular vaccine composition. The concentration of surface polysaccharide in the vaccine formulation will usually be in the range of 0.5 to 1 mg/ml (w/v). Alternatively, the surface polysaccharide may be formulated with carriers such as polylactides, polyanhydrides, polyorthoesters and the like to form a sustained release vaccine formulation.

Purification of the somatic polysaccharide from the supernatant remaining after the removal of the surface polysaccharide-containing ionic complex precipitate may be achieved as follows. Optionally, Cetavlon is added to the supernatant to bring down any residual surface polysaccharide. After removal of any precipitate formed, the somatic polysaccharide is precipitated from the supernatant by adding lower alkanol, preferably ethanol, to a concentration of at least about 80%. The resulting somatic polysaccharide-containing precipitate is isolated by centrifugation and redissolved in a conventional parenteral vehicle or formulated with a sustained release carrier such as those mentioned above. The concentration of somatic polysaccharide in the formulation will usually be in the range of 1 to 5 mg/ml.

Preferred vaccine formulations which contain the purified forms of both surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide typically will have a weight ratio thereof (surface polysaccharide:somatic polysaccharide) of 3:1 to 1:3.

The acellular vaccines of the invention may be administered in a conventional manner to animals that are susceptible to infection by the pathogenic bacteria that was used to prepare the vaccine. Normally, subcutaneous, intradermal, or intramuscular injection is employed. The initial inoculation will typically be about 0.5 to 5 mcg active ingredient per kg body weight. Periodic boosters

may be required to provide adequate protection against infection over prolonged time periods.

The following examples further illustrate the invention. These examples are not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any manner.

Example 1

Haemophilus pleuropneumonia (HPP, strain ATCC 27089, serotype 2) were cultured overnight (37°C, pH 7.2) on brain-heart infusion agar (BHI). Ten ml of BHI broth were added to each culture plate. The bacteria were suspended therein by scraping and adjusted to an O.D. of 1.5 at 520 nm. Five ml of this suspension were added to 500 ml of BHI broth supplemented with 1% glycerol and incubated for 24 hours at 37°C, with shaking at 100 rpm. After this 24-hr period, 70 g of 5 mm cm diameter glass beads were added to the culture and the culture was shaken with the beads at 100 rpm at room temperature for 48 hr. The culture was then centrifuged at 4°C, 7000 x g for 30 min and the supernatant was recovered. The bacterial pellet was resuspended in 200 ml of deionized water, and blended at high speed for 10 min at 4°C. The blend was centrifuged at 7000 x g for 30 min and the supernatant was recovered and combined with the previously recovered supernatant.

Cetavlon (10% solution) was added to the combined supernatants to a final concentration of 1%. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 30 min. The resulting precipitate was recovered from the mixture by centrifugation at 7000 x g for 30 min. The somatic polysaccharide-containing supernatant was saved. The precipitate was solubilized in 200 ml of distilled water and an equal volume of 0.9 M NaCl was added followed by stirring for 1 hr at room temperature. Ethanol was then added to a final concentration of 25% and the mixture al-

lowed to stand at room temperature for 2 hr. The surface polysaccharide precipitate was removed by centrifugation at 7000 x g, 4°C, for 30 min.

Additional ethanol was then added to the resulting supernatant to a final concentration of 80% and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 hr at ambient temperature. The mixture was then centrifuged at 12,000 x g at 4°C for 45 min. The pellet was solubilized in 30 ml of 0.15 M phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and the resulting solution was filter sterilized using a 0.22 micron filter.

Somatic polysaccharide was recovered from the somatic polysaccharide-containing supernatant by bringing the ethanol concentration to 80% and removing the resulting somatic polysaccharide precipitate by centrifugation at 12,000 x g, 4°C for 45 min. The final material was solubilized in 30 ml of 0.15 M PBS and filter sterilized. Alternatively, somatic polysaccharide is recovered by adding 1% Cetavlon to the supernatant and removing the resulting precipitate before bringing the ethanol concentration to 80%.

A final vaccine composition was prepared by combining 3 ml of the surface polysaccharide solution with 0.5 ml of the somatic polysaccharide solution.

This vaccine composition was mixed in a 1:1 volume ratio with a commercial oil adjuvant DM and tested in mice as follows. Mice were vaccinated intraperitoneally with the mixture at the following levels of surface polysaccharides: 50 mcg, 10 mcg, 2.5 mcg. The mice were boosted at one week at the same dose level and challenged with the bacteria one week after the boost. The vaccine provided protection, exhibiting a relative (to control) potency of 1.48 and a 50% protective dilution of 1:108.

Example 2

A vaccine against HPP serotype 1 was prepared from HPP strain ATCC 27088 by the procedure of Example 1.

5 Example 3

Vaccines against Pasteurella haemolytica and Pasteurella multocida are prepared according to the procedure of Example 1. The bacteria are cultured on BHI or yeast-cystine-proteose-peptone medium.

10

Example 4

The vaccines of Examples 1 and 2 were tested on young swine. The animals were injected IM with 0.275 mg of vaccine in the case of HPP serotype 1 and 1 mg in the
15 case of HPP serotype 2. The animals were boosted at the same dosage level two weeks after initial injection. Ten days after the booster the animals were challenged with the bacteria. Mortality and lung lesion scores were determined 7-10 days after challenge. Both vaccines
20 provided protection as evidenced by lower mortality levels and lower average lung lesion scores than were observed in nonvaccinated control animals.

While the invention has been described with
25 respect to gram-negative nonenteric bacilli, it may also be used to prepare surface polysaccharide compositions from pathogenic gram-positive bacilli.

Modifications of the above-described modes for carrying out the invention that are obvious to those of
30 skill in the fields of biochemistry, vaccines or veterinary medicine are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

35

Claims

1. Process for preparing an acellular
veterinary vaccine against a pathogenic bacilli from an
5 aqueous suspension of the bacilli comprising:
- (a) mechanically shearing surface polysaccharide
from the outer membrane of the bacteria without damaging
the membrane;
 - (b) separating the bacteria from the suspension
10 to provide a surface polysaccharide-containing super-
natant;
 - (c) adding an organic cationic precipitating
agent which does not degrade the surface polysaccharide to
the supernatant to form a precipitate comprising an ionic
15 complex of the agent and the surface polysaccharide;
 - (d) separating the precipitate of (c) from the
supernatant;
 - (e) solubilizing the separated precipitate of
(d) in an aqueous medium under conditions which cause the
20 ionic complex to dissociate;
 - (f) adding a sufficient amount of lower alkanol
to the solution of (e) to cause nucleic acids to
precipitate therefrom without substantial coprecipitation
of the surface polysaccharide;
 - 25 (g) separating the precipitate of (f) from the
solution;
 - (h) thereafter increasing the concentration of
lower alkanol in the solution to a level which causes the
surface polysaccharide to precipitate therefrom; and
30 (i) recovering the surface polysaccharide
precipitate of (h).

2. The process of claim 1 wherein the bacilli
is a gram-negative nonenteric bacilli.

3. The process of claim 2 wherein the mechanical shearing is achieved by agitating the suspension in contact with particulate abrasive means.

4. The process of claim 3 wherein the particulate abrasive means is glass beads.

5. The process of claim 3 wherein the separations of steps (b), (d) and (g) are achieved by centrifugation.

6. The process of claim 2 wherein the organic cationic precipitating agent is a quaternary ammonium salt.

7. The process of claim 6 wherein the quaternary ammonium salt is hexadecyltrimethyl-ammonium bromide.

8. The process of claim 2 wherein the lower alkanol is ethanol.

9. The process of claim 2 wherein the pathogenic bacilli are of the Hemophilus or Pasteurella genera.

10. Process for preparing an acellular veterinary vaccine against a gram-negative nonenteric pathogenic bacilli from an aqueous suspension of the bacilli comprising:

(a) mechanically shearing surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide from the cell membrane of the bacteria without damaging the cell membrane;

(b) separating the bacteria from the suspension to provide a surface polysaccharide- and somatic polysaccharide-containing supernatant;

(c) adding an organic cationic precipitating agent which does not degrade the surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide to the supernatant to form a precipitate comprising an ionic complex of the agent and the surface polysaccharide;

(d) separating the precipitate of (c) from the supernatant;

(e) thereafter adding a lower alkanol to the supernatant to a concentration which causes the somatic polysaccharide to precipitate therefrom; and

(f) recovering the somatic polysaccharide



precipitate of (e).

11. The process of claim 10 wherein the mechanical shearing is achieved by agitating the suspension in contact with particulate abrasive means.

5 12. The process of claim 10 wherein the separations of steps (b) and (d) and the recovery of step (f) are achieved by centrifugation.

13. The process of claim 10 wherein the organic cationic precipitating agent is a quaternary ammonium salt.

10 14. The process of claim 13 wherein the quaternary ammonium salt is hexadecyltrimethyl-ammonium bromide.

15. The process of claim 10 wherein the lower alkanol is ethanol.

15 16. The process of claim 10 wherein the bacilli are of the Hemophilus or Pasteurella genera.

17. A veterinary acellular vaccine against a gram-negative nonenteric pathogenic bacillus comprising a mixture of:

- (i) an injectable vehicle;
- 20 (ii) the surface polysaccharide precipitate of step (i) of claim 2; and
- (iii) a somatic polysaccharide composition prepared from an aqueous suspension of the bacilli by
- 25 (a) mechanically shearing surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide from the cell membrane of the bacteria without damaging the cell membrane;
- (b) separating the bacteria from the suspension to provide a surface polysaccharide- and somatic polysaccharide-containing supernatant;
- 30 (c) adding an organic cationic precipitating agent which does not degrade the surface polysaccharide and somatic polysaccharide to the supernatant to form a precipitate
- 35 comprising anionic complex of the agent and the



- surface polysaccharide;
- (d) separating the precipitate of (c) from the supernatant;
- 5 (e) thereafter adding a lower alkanol to the precipitate to a concentration which causes the somatic polysaccharide to precipitate therefrom; and
- (f) recovering the somatic polysaccharide precipitate of (e).
- 10 18. The vaccine of claim 17 wherein the bacilli are of the Hemophilus or Pasteurella genera.
19. The vaccine of claim 17 wherein the weight ratio of (ii) to (iii) in the mixture is in the range of 1:3 to 3:1.

DATED this 13th day of June 1991

BIOTECH CONNECTIONS
Patent Attorneys for the
Applicant:

F.B. RICE & CO.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 88/02646

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
INT. A61K 39/02	U.S. 424/92	
Cl. A07K 3/02; 3/12; 3/24	Cl. 514/54	
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.	424/92 514/54	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	US, A, 4,123,520 (HAGOPIAN et al) 31 October 1978 (Abstract and columns 1-8)	1-19
A	US, A 4,220,717 (KUO) 2 September 1980 (Abstract and columns 1-8)	1-19
A	US, A, 4,413,057 (Carlo et al) 1 November 1983 (Abstract and columns 1-24)	1-19
A,P	US,A, 4,686,102 (Ritchey et al) 11 August 1987 (Abstract and columns 1-36)	1-19
A,P	US,A 4,753,796 (Moreno et al) 28 June 1988 (Abstract and columns 1-16)	1-19
Y,P	US,A 4,755,381 (CRYZ) 5 July 1988 (Abstract and columns 1-16)	1-19
A	GB,A 886,597 (PFIZER)	1-19
* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰ "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
28 September 1988		29 NOV 1988
International Searching Authority		Signature of Authorized Officer
ISA/US		Ronald W. Griffin

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
A	10 January 1962 (pages 1-10) GB,A 1,426,042 (Adams et al)	1-19
A	25 February 1987 (pages 1-13) CA,A 709,832 (NAKAZAWA)	1-19
A	18 May 1965 (page 1-7) SU,A, 594,173 (Bird)	1-19
A	02 February 1978 (columns 1-6) SU,A, 1,084,293 (GOEP)	1-19
Y	07 April 1984 (Abstract and columns 1-6) N, Monogr, Allergy, Vol. 9. pp. 245-258 (Karger, Basel 1975)	1-19