



**HAL**  
open science

## Interest of serum protein electrophoresis in rabbit pathology

Josée Vaissaire, Marie-Françoise Brochet, J. P. Labadie, L. Renault, M. Palisse

► **To cite this version:**

Josée Vaissaire, Marie-Françoise Brochet, J. P. Labadie, L. Renault, M. Palisse. Interest of serum protein electrophoresis in rabbit pathology. *Annales de zootechnie*, 1979, 28 (1), pp.142-142. hal-00887866

**HAL Id: hal-00887866**

**<https://hal.science/hal-00887866v1>**

Submitted on 11 May 2020

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

## Interest of serum protein electrophoresis in rabbit pathology

Josée VAISSAIRE, Marie-Françoise BROCHET, J. P. LABADIE, L. RENAULT et M. PALISSE

*Société Sanders, Direction avicole et cunicole,  
17, quai de l'Industrie, 91201 Athis-Mons Cedex (France)*

This study was realized with 457 rabbits of different breeds and ages subjected simultaneously to a blood electrophoresis and to most of the classical examinations: necropsy, parasitology, bacteriology, biochemistry, and sometimes histology.

Serum proteins were divided into albumine and  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ ,  $\beta_3$  and  $\gamma$  globulines. Through the deviation of one or several of these fractions from the normal value (obtained from 96 intact animals), it was possible to define a characteristic profile for intestinal coccidiosis, liver coccidiosis, cysticercosis, coryza or *Pasteurella* or *Bordetella* pneumonia, septicemia, colibacillar diarrhoea, non specific diarrhoea and atheromathosis.

In the case of intensive production systems this technique may contribute to establishing the diagnosis of a disease and to controlling the health of the herd. In the case of laboratory rabbitries, it may be useful in controlling the sanitary state of the animals which ought to be healthy before any experimentation, in following the health status of the animals during the experiments and in periodically controlling the general status of the « intact or protected » basal strains.

---