



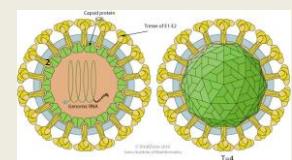
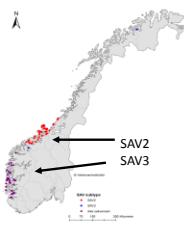
Salmonid alphavirus-relicon. A promising vaccine model for Atlantic salmon

Astrid Wolf¹, Azial Abdullah¹, Christel Olsen¹, Stine Braaen¹, Petter Frost², Stephane Villoing², Kjartan Hodneland², Espen Rimstad¹

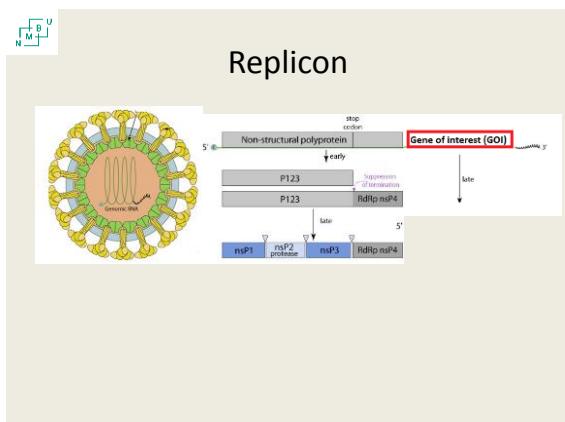
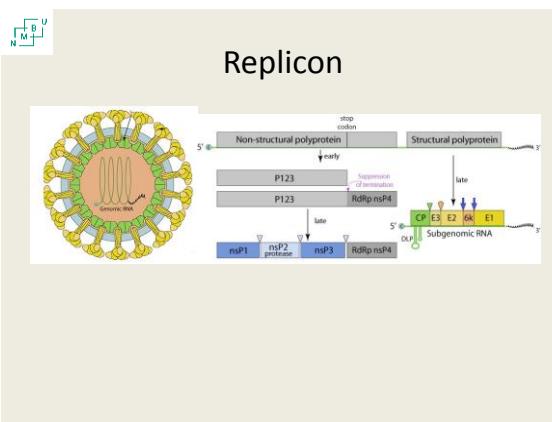
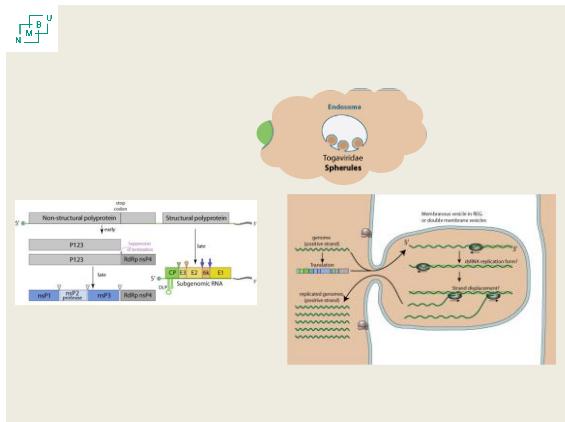
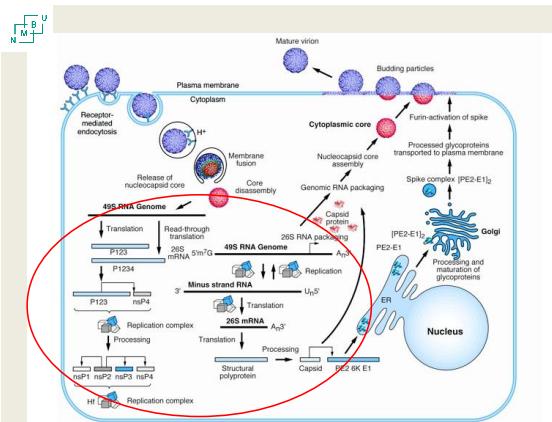
¹ Norwegian University for Life Sciences
² MSD – Animal health

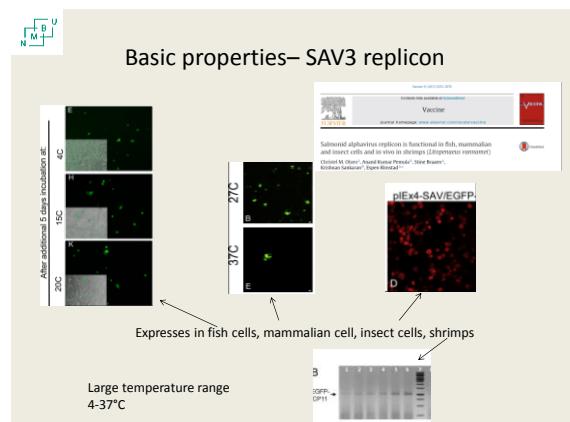
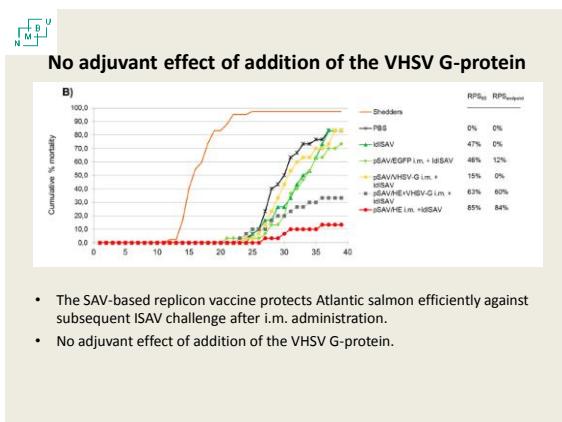
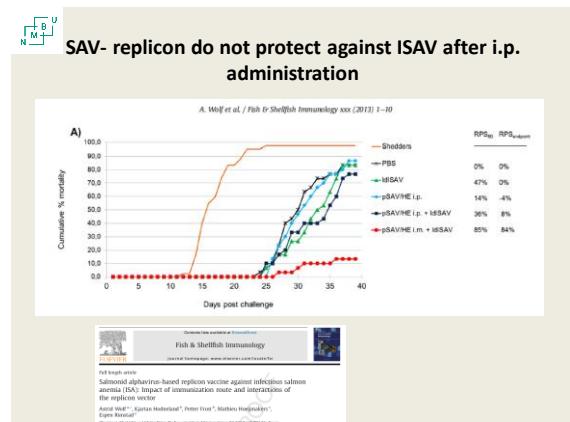
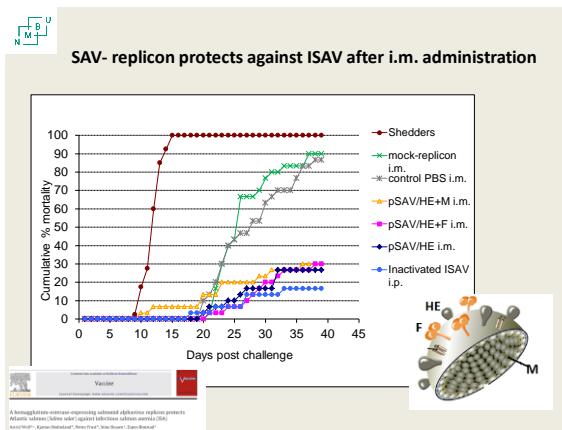
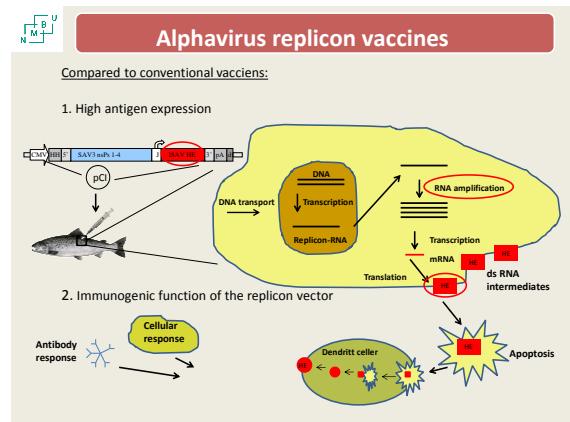
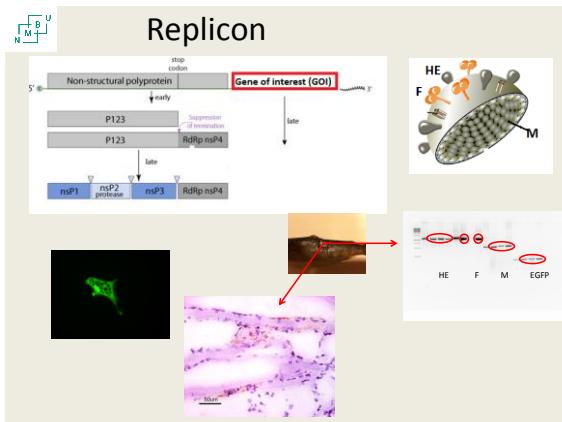


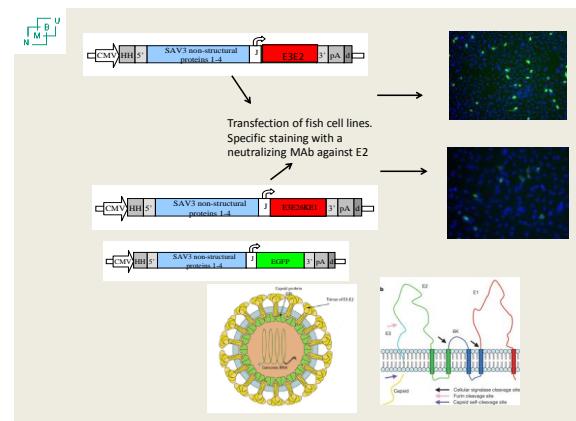
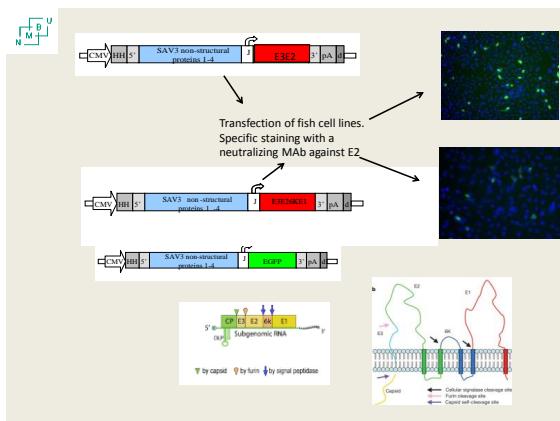
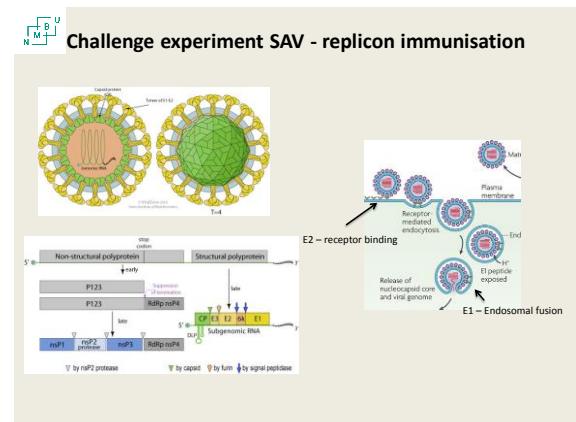
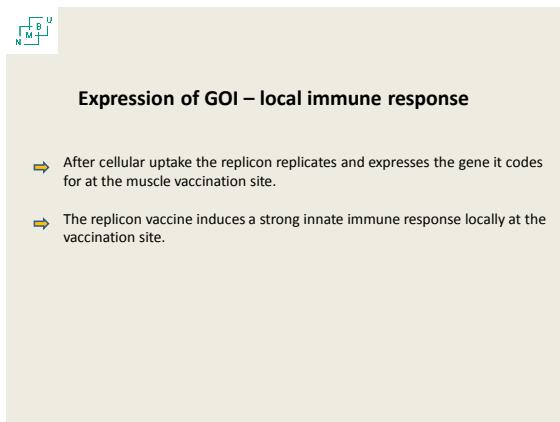
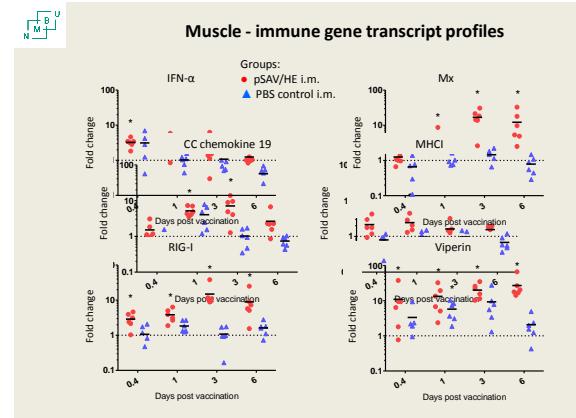
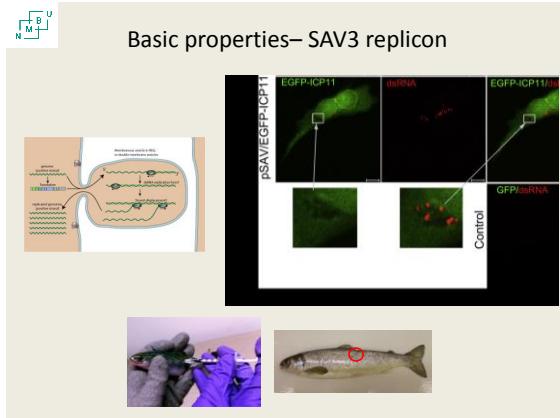
Salmon alphavirus (SAV) = Salmonid pancreas disease virus = (SPDV)

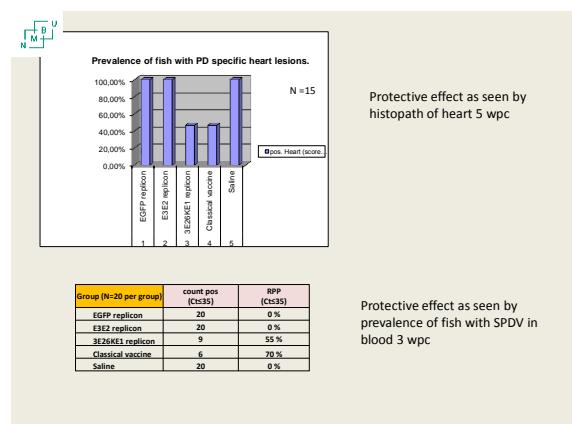
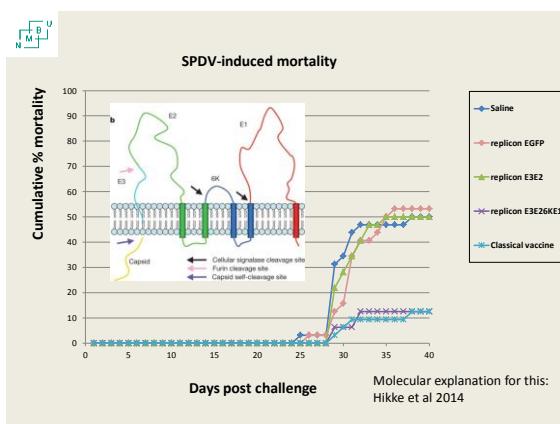
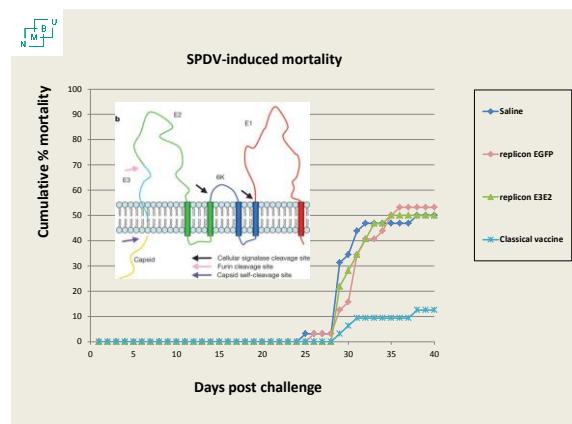
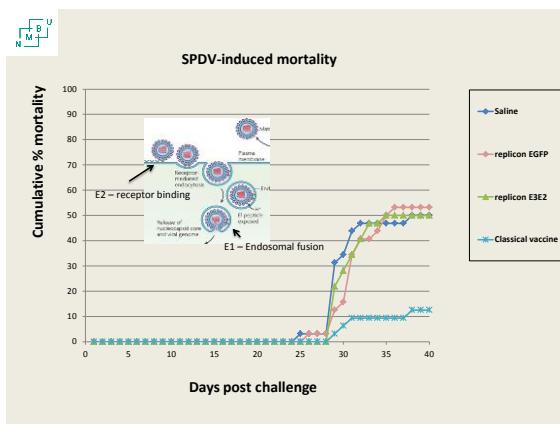
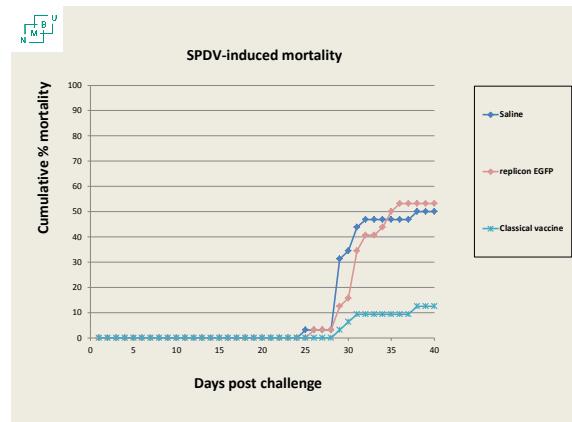
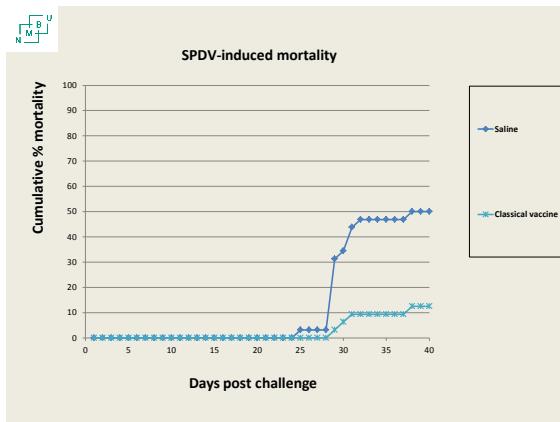


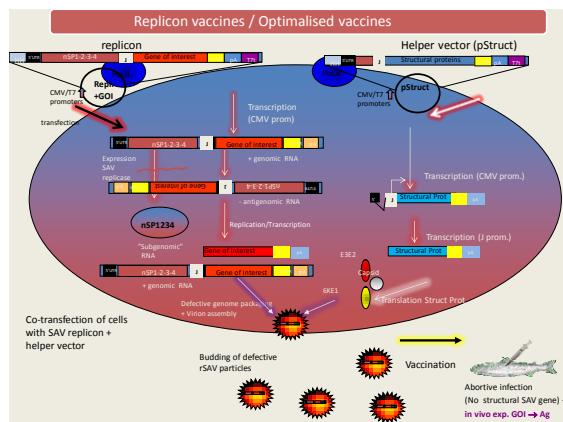
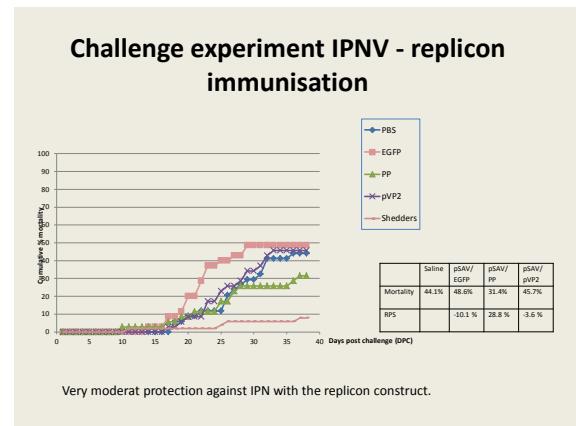
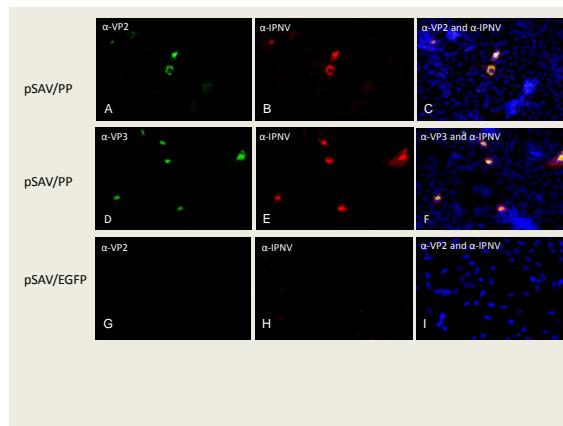
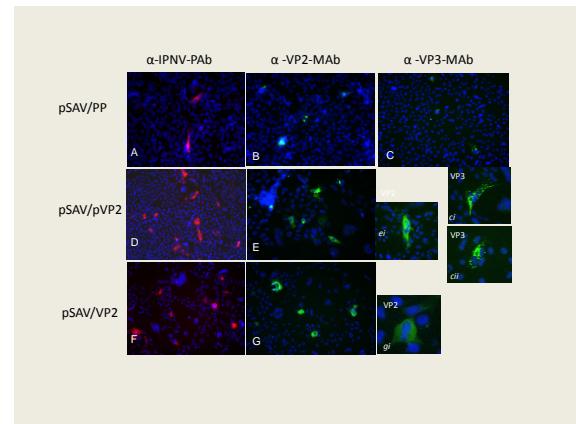
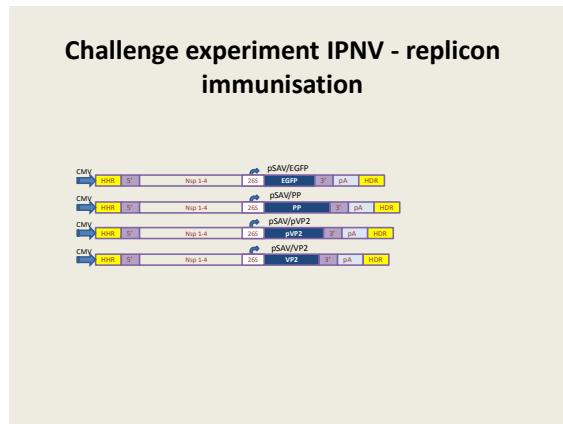
(SAV 1-6)











Conclusions

- SAV replicons are versatile vectors for expression (temp, species, phylum)
- Useful tool for studies of properties of virus proteins
- Strong inducers of innate immune response
- Shown to induce protection against ISA and PD
- No particular good protection against IPN
- Is protection dependent upon the pathogenesis of the disease and variation in pathways of viral replication?