

**University Products, L.L.C.**

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Dear Producers: Please read and follow. The 11 items below will help prevent the spread of Anaplasmosis, prevent waste and improve the efficiency of this vaccine.

1. Our Anaplasmosis Vaccine is a 1cc Dose to be given Subcutaneous in the Neck Only.
2. It requires two doses the first year with one annual booster each year after the first year. The second dose should be given four weeks after the first dose. It takes time for the immune system to develop the immunity after the vaccination. The animal should get good protective immunity in a week to ten days after the second injection of vaccine.
3. The vaccine is a killed vaccine and it is stable at environmental temperatures. We do not ship the vaccine on ice.
4. The Vaccine in the vial is sterile until opened with a needle. Mold spores from the air will start to grow when the vaccine warms and will destroy the vaccine left in the vial. After a vial has been opened it should be stored in a refrigerator.
5. A One cc (1cc) dose requires the use of a 3 cc syringe as larger syringes are not accurate enough to deliver a 1cc dose. Using larger syringes will waste vaccine.
6. Place one sterile needle in the vial and remove all doses through this one needle; this should keep you from contaminating the vial with Anaplasma and transmitting the disease to other cows in the herd.
7. Use a sterile needle on each animal. When the needle is removed from the syringe if there is any sign of blood on the hub of the syringe, discard and use a sterile syringe. Not doing the above can result in you spreading Anaplasmosis as well as a number of other diseases to your susceptible animals. Needles and syringes can be washed and boiled or autoclaved for 20 minutes and then allowed to air dry, stored in a sterile place and then be safe to re-use.
8. If you suspect an animal is incubating Anaplasmosis when you are vaccinating the animal, you can inject them with Tetracycline in another site and it will not affect the vaccine.
9. It is safe to use the vaccine in any stage of pregnancy. There has never been a reported case of Neonatal Isoerythrolysis (NI) in calves of vaccinated cows.
10. Be sure to observe your herd for signs of Anaplasmosis until the immune system has had time to develop the protection needed to prevent clinical cases of Anaplasmosis. Good protection should occur about 7 to 10 days after the second injection of vaccine.
11. No vaccine of any kind is 100 percent protective. Vaccine breaks are not always caused by the vaccine and are often the fault of the animal that receives the vaccine. See below for some of the causes for vaccine breaks.

There are many strains of Anaplasmosis in the USA and even more strains in the World. Our vaccine utilizes the Anaplasmosis Mississippi Strain of *Anaplasma marginale*. The Mississippi strain appears to cross protect against most, if not all, of the *Anaplasma* Strains in the USA as well as many other parts of the World.

For any vaccine to give protection, the animal getting vaccine must have a healthy immune system. Old animals may have a compromised immune system and not respond to any vaccine. Younger animals can have compromised immune systems from some diseases and especially from some viral diseases and they will not respond to the Antigens in the vaccine.

Our vaccine is dispensed aseptically into sterile vials. Approximately 10% overfill above the stated dosage is included in each vial. This extra volume is allocated for priming of the recommended 3 cc syringe.