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 **1:** Biull Eksp Biol Med. 1986 Apr;101(4):489-91.[Related Articles](#), [Books](#), [LinkOut](#)**[Use of a diploid cell line for detecting the toxic components in medical immunobiological preparations]**

[Article in Russian]

**Kravchenko AT, Chervonskaia GP, Mironova LL.**

Besides specific antigens medical immunobiological agents (MIBA) contain chemical compounds (formaldehyde, aluminium hydroxide and mercury salt, merthiolate) in permissible concentrations. Therefore, the investigation of MIBA and their components should involve methods studying the effect of chemical compounds on cells and their structural components. For this purpose WHO recommends to use cell cultures. The results obtained show that cell cultures (constant and diploid lines) allow the differentiation in the degree of toxicity of chemical compounds constituting MIBA. Merthiolate had the strongest irreversible lethal effect. The technique can prove useful for more accurate evaluation of toxicity in inactivated bacterial and viral vaccines as well as in serum preparations. Cell culture can be successfully used for the detection of toxic components in vaccines and serum drugs, with the final safety tested by their injection to animals.

PMID: 3697502 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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