(0/24). Based on the results obtained here, it seems that AGV2 is resistant to the action of disinfectants as CAV. The present work is still in progress. Analyzes on the material harvested from necropsy carried out on 30 dph are in processing. We believe that the results showed here contribute for a better understanding of AGV2 ecology, once the epidemiology, pathogenesis, routes of infection, transmission, as well the interaction agent-host-environment of such virus are not satisfactory known yet. Financial support: Embrapa Swine and Poultry & CNPq KEYWORDS: AGV2; Infectivity, Chicken; Broiler Litter

VV1491 - *IN VIVO* ASSAY OF VACCINE PROTECTION TO INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS VIRUS IN COMERCIAL BROILER AND SPF CHICKS

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Infectious bronchitis virus (IBV) is the causative agent of highly contagious respiratory disease of chickens that affect mainly young chickens. Failure of protection as well as variation on clinical manifestations associated with the emergence of many different antigenic types of the IBV have been reported in the last years. Although vaccines may protect against heterologous strains, it has been speculated that the vaccine serotype Massachusetts has not always been able to confer full protection against some field strains of IBV. Through protectotyping studies in SPF chickens, the immune response against an IBV sample is evaluated. It has been hypothesized that broilers are more susceptible to the in vivo assay than SPF chicks. To evaluate the use of SPF chicks in vaccine protection against IB, we evaluated two parameters: ciliary activity and viral recovery for IBV with standard strain (M41) in two poultry lineages (SPF and broilers). The experimental design (for both lineages) follows: 1)non-vaccinated and non-challenged birds (NVNC) and 2)vaccinated and non-challenged birds (VNC); 3) challenged with Massachusets (CM41) and 4) vaccinated and challenged with Massachusets (VCM41). Groups 2 and 4 received two doses of 103.5DIE50% H120 vaccine strain by eyedrop at 14 and 21 days-old. The VC birds were challenged five weeks after vaccination. Degrees of ciliary activity, and viral recovery were measured at 5 days after challenge to assess the ability of the vaccine to protect the chicks in different lineages. The results obtained in the present work showed no significant differences on the evaluated parameters (ciliary activity and viral recovery), supporting the use of SPF chicks for in vivo assay of IBV vaccine protection once the use of SPF birds facilitates the execution of such procedure in isolator chambers allowing the accommodation of larger number of birds due to its smaller size relative to the commercial poultry. Financial support: Embrapa Swine and Poultry & CNPq

VV1495 - MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF ROTAVIRUS, NOROVIRUS