

The inactivation of Kabete strain of tissue culture rinderpest vaccine (TCRV) virus by heat at 56°C and by UV irradiation was studied after diluting the virus suspension with equal volumes of maintenance medium (MM), donkey serum (DS) and vaccine additive, respectively.

In both sets of experiments, the pattern of inactivation was exponential and proceeded as a first-order reaction on exposure to either heat or UV irradiation. Virus was more rapidly inactivated in MM than in DS or vaccine additive. The addition of vaccine additive had the greatest stabilizing effect on TCRV virus against exposure to heat at 56°C and to UV irradiation.