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外文期刊上发表论文

2011-08-23 12:17

记录ID: 100000006411013

类别: 期刊文章

题目: Long-term persistence of subterranean clove (*Trifolium subterraneum* L.) cultivars at three sites in south-western Victoria

摘要:

外文关键词:

作者: S.G.Clark, J. Li, A.M.Johnson, G.N.Ward, J.F.Chin

期刊名称: Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture

状态: 已发表

发表日期: 1997

期号: 5

卷号: 37

起止页码: 531 - 536

影响因子: 0.9170(2009)

最新更新时间: 2011-08-05 20:33:21

记录ID: 100000001834094

类别: 期刊文章

题目: Combined DNA vaccines formulated either in DDA or in saline protect cattle from Mycobacterium bovis infection

摘要: We tested the effectiveness of combined DNA vaccines encoding antigens Ag85B, MPT64 and MPT83 from Mycobacterium tuberculosis on cattle. Our results showed that calves treated with combined DNA vaccines in the presence of dimethyldioctyldecyl ammonium bromide (DDA) or saline elicited a strong gamma interferon (IFN-gamma) response 1 or 2 months after the third vaccination. All three antigens induced substantial levels of IFN-gamma production 1 month after the bacterial challenge, when the BCG-driven IFN-gamma levels dropped to less than one third of their peak values. Animals receiving combined DNA vaccines produced highest amounts of IgG antibody titer 2 months after the third vaccination. Steady state low IgG levels were found 2 months after bacterial challenge. A few small lung and lymph node lesions were detected in 1/5 animals treated with combined DNA vaccines, whereas 3/5 of BCG-treated and 5/5 of vector-control calves showed larger and significantly more lesions. About 70- to 100-fold fewer bacteria were found in the lungs and lymph nodes of combined DNA vaccine-treated animals compared to those of the control group. Histopathological analyses showed that vaccinated calves possessed substantially improved post-infection lung and lymph node pathology relative to the controls. Our data indicate that combined DNA vaccines may be use

d in cattle to combat bovine tuberculosis. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

外文关键词: combined DNA vaccines; cattle; bovine tuberculosis

作者: Cai, H, Tian, X, Hu, XD, Li, SX, Yu, DH, Zhu, YX

期刊名称: Vaccine

状态: 已发表

发表日期: 2005/6/10

期号: 30

卷号: 23

起止页码: 3887 - 3895

收录情况: SCI

影响因子: 3.6160(2009)

引用次数: 15 (2011/03/07)

最新更新时间: 2011-03-07 11:39:17

记录ID: 100000001834093

类别: 期刊文章

题目: Combined DNA vaccine encapsulated in microspheres enhanced protection efficacy against Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection of mice

摘要: In a study to develop novel vaccination strategies against tuberculosis, we encapsulated DNA encoding Ag85 B, MPT-64 and MPT-83 antigens mixed with dimethyldioctyldecyl ammonium bromide (DDA) into biodegradable poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide, PLGA) microspheres. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analysis demonstrated a uniform microsphere population with a mean diameter of < 5 µm. Using RT-PCR we were able to demonstrate antigen gene expression in selected tissue. Moreover, in mice injected with PLGA encapsulated DNA, the levels of expression appeared to be higher comparing to those injected with non-encapsulated DNA. Also, C57BL/6 mice immunized with a single dose of PLGA encapsulated DNA produced increased levels of IFN-gamma in the supernatant of spleen cells when cultured in the presence of the recombinant antigens. High levels of specific IgG antibody against the three antigens were also observed. In vaccine/challenge experiments, mice receiving a single dose of PLGA encapsulated DNA were protected against Mycobacterium tuberculosis challenge at levels comparable to groups of mice immunized with three doses of non-encapsulated DNA vaccine or with Mycobacterium bovis BCG. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

外文关键词: DNA vaccine; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; DDA

作者: Cai, H, Hu, XD, Yu, DH, Li, SX, Tian, X, Zhu, YX

期刊名称: Vaccine

状态: 已发表

发表日期: 2005/7/14

期号: 32

卷号: 23

起止页码: 4167 - 4174

收录情况: SCI

影响因子: 3.6160(2009)

引用次数: 13 (2011/03/07)

最新更新时间: 2011-03-07 11:39:17

记录ID: 100000001961670

类别: 期刊文章

题目: Developmental potential of vitrified holstein cattle embryos fertilized in vitro with sex-sorted sperm

摘要: In vitro fertilization (IVF) is a feasible way to utilize sex-sorted sperm to produce offspring of a predet

examined sex in the livestock industry. The objective of the present study was to examine the effects of various factors on bovine IVF and to systematically improve the efficiency of IVF production using sex-sorted sperm. Both bulls and sorting contributed to the variability among differential development rates of embryos fertilized by sexed sperm. Increased sorting pressures (275.8 to 344.75 kPa) did not have a significant effect on the in vitro fertility of the sorted sperm; neither did an extended period of 9 to 14 h from semen collection to sorting. As few as 600 sorted sperm were used to fertilize an oocyte, resulting in blastocyst development of 33.2%. Postwarming of vitrified sexed IVF embryos resulted in high morphological survival (96.3%) and hatching (84.4%) rates, similar to those fertilized by nonsexed sperm (93.1 and 80.6%, respectively). A 40.9% pregnancy rate was established following the transfer of 3,627 vitrified, sexed embryos into synchronized recipients. This was not different from the rates with nonsexed IVF (41.9%, n = 481), or in vivo-produced (53.1%, n = 192) embryos. Of 458 calves born, 442 (96.5%) were female and 99.6% appeared normal. These technologies (sperm sexing-IVF-vitrification-embryo transfer) provide farmers, as well as the livestock industry, with a valuable option for herd expansion and heifer replacement programs. In summary, calves were produced using embryos fertilized by sex-sorted sperm in vitro and cryopreserved by rapid cooling vitrification.

外文关键词: sorted sperm; in vitro fertilization; vitrification; embryo transfer

作者: Xu, J, Guo, Z, Su, L, Nedambale, TL, Zhang, J, Schenk, J, Moreno, JF, Dinnyes, A, Ji, W, Tian, XC, Yang, X, Du, F

期刊名称: Journal of Dairy Science

状态: 已发表

发表日期: 2006/7

期号: 7

卷号: 89

起止页码: 2510 - 2518

收录情况: SCI

影响因子: 2.4630(2009)

引用次数: 16 (2011/03/07)

最新更新时间: 2011-03-07 17:11:17

记录ID: 100000001961668

类别: 期刊文章

题目: A combined DNA vaccine-prime, BCG-boost strategy results in better protection against Mycobacterium bovis challenge

摘要: In this study, we demonstrated that calves vaccinated with a combined DNA vaccine encoding Ag85B, MPT64, and MPT-83 antigens from the Mycobacterium tuberculosis for the priming and subsequently boosting with BCG prior to experimental challenge with virulent Mycobacterium bovis (M. bovis) resulted in improved immune responses over immunizing. Vaccination with the combined DNA/BCG induced higher levels of antigen-specific gamma interferon (IFN-gamma) in whole-blood cultures 4 weeks after final vaccination and the level of antigen-specific IFN-gamma in response to Ag85, MPT-64, and MPT-83 were still higher 4 weeks after challenge when compared to the combined DNA group. There was a significant bias toward induction of CD4(+) T cells rather than CD8(+) T cells responses, and the mean percentage of CD4(+) T cells was increased about 2.6-fold in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) cultures in DNA prime-BCG boost vaccination when compared to the nonvaccinated group. In addition, DNA prime-BCG boost vaccination resulted in stronger humoral immune responses, and the levels of the specific antibodies to three antigens were increased two-to 32-fold when compared to the combined DNA group. Vaccination with the combined DNA/BCG induced a high level of protection against an intratracheal challenge with virulent M. bovis, based on a significant enhancement of six pathological and microbiological parameters of protection compared to the nonvaccinated group. Finally, the combined DNA/BCG increased the protective efficacy by more than 10-100-fold as measured by reduce

d CFU counts in the lungs from calves compared with M. bovis compared to the combined DNA and BCG groups. These results suggest that use of the prime-boost strategy offers better protection against bovine tuberculosis than does the combined DNA vaccines and BCG.

外文关键词:

作者: Cai, H., Yu, D. H., Hu, X. D., Li, S. X., Zhu, Y. X.

期刊名称: DNA and Cell Biology

状态: 已发表

发表日期: 2006/8

期号: 8

卷号: 25

起止页码: 438 - 447

收录情况: SCI

影响因子: 2.2800(2009)

引用次数: 14 (2011/03/07)

最新更新时间: 2011-03-07 17:11:17

记录ID: 100000001961666

类别: 期刊文章

题目: Vaccination of dogs against Echinococcus granulosus, the cause of cystic hydatid disease in humans

摘要: Dogs are pivotal in Echinococcus granulosus transmission to humans, and dog vaccination provides a very practical and cost-effective prevention strategy. We vaccinated dogs with soluble native proteins isolated from protozoocoles of E. granulosus and induced significant suppression of worm growth and egg production. Accordingly, we tested for vaccine efficacy using recombinant proteins derived from a developmentally regulated gene family (egM) specifically expressed in mature adult E. granulosus worms. Three egM genes-egM4, egM9, and egM123-were subcloned into an expression vector that expressed the molecules as soluble glutathione S-transferase (GST) fusion proteins in Escherichia coli. The 3 fusion proteins were purified for dog vaccination trials (3 doses of 80 mg/protein/dog) in which the dogs were challenged and then necropsied 45 days after infection. Compared with worms in the control dogs that received GST, the 3 recombinant proteins induced a very high level of protection (97%-100%) in terms of suppression of worm growth and, especially, of egg development and embryogenesis. We have thus shown that vaccination of the dog host against E. granulosus is feasible when recombinant proteins are used. Because the egg stage is crucial in the echinococcal life cycle, successful suppression of egg development by vaccination would halt transmission to intermediate hosts, thereby effecting long-term control.

外文关键词:

作者: Zhang, Wenbao, Zhang, Zhuangzhi, Shi, Baoxin, Li, Jun, You, Hong, Tulson, Gunlor, Dang, Xinsheng, Song, Yingchun, Yimiti, Turhong, Wang, Jincheng, Jones, Malcolm K., McManus, Donald P.

期刊名称: Journal of Infectious Diseases

状态: 已发表

发表日期: 2006/10/1

期号: 7

卷号: 194

起止页码: 966 - 974

收录情况: SCI

影响因子: 5.8650(2009)

引用次数: 10 (2011/03/07)

最新更新时间: 2011-03-07 17:11:16

记录ID: 10000002081532

类别: 期刊文章

题目: A combined DNA vaccine encoding BCSP31, SOD, and L7/L12 confers high protection against brucella abortus 2308 by inducing specific CTL responses

摘要: We constructed a combined DNA vaccine comprising genes encoding the antigens BCSP31, superoxide dismutase (SOD), and L7/L12 and evaluated its immunogenicity and protective efficacy. Immunization of mice with the combined DNA vaccine offered high protection against Brucella abortus (B. abortus) infection. The vaccine induced a vigorous specific immunoglobulin G (IgG) response, with higher IgG2a than IgG1 titers. Cytokine profiling performed at the same time showed a biased Th1-type immune response with significantly increased interferon-gamma and tumor necrosis factor- α stimulation. CD8(+), but not CD4(+), T cells accumulated at significantly higher levels after administration of the vaccine. Granzyme B-producing CD8(+) T cells were significantly higher in number in samples prepared from combined DNA-vaccinated mice compared with SI9-vaccinated mice, demonstrating that the cytotoxicity lysis pathway is involved in the response to Brucella infection. The success of our combined DNA vaccine in a mouse model suggests its potential efficacy against brucellosis infection in large animals.

关键词:

作者: Yu, Da-Hai, Hu, Xi-Dan, Cai, Hong

期刊名称: DNA and Cell Biology

状态: 已发表

发表日期: 2007/6

期号: 6

卷号: 26

起止页码: 435 - 443

收录情况: SCI

影响因子: 2.2800(2009)

引用次数: 6 (2011/03/08)

最新更新时间: 2011-03-08 00:57:06

记录ID: 10000002081530

类别: 期刊文章

题目: A combined DNA vaccine enhances protective immunity against Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Brucella abortus in the presence of an IL-12 expression vector

摘要: We examined the immunogenicity and protective efficacy of a combined DNA vaccine that included six genes encoding immunodominant antigens from Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Brucella abortus. The IL-12 adjuvant system was used for immunization in combination with the combined DNA vaccine (DNA-IL-12(+)). Mice immunized with DNA-IL-12(+) had significantly reduced CFU counts for M. tuberculosis and B. abortus in lung and spleen, respectively ($P < 0.001$), and DNA-IL-12(+) elicited better protection than the combined DNA vaccine alone (DNA-IL-12(-)) or with the positive control groups after challenge with a virulent M. tuberculosis strain and B. abortus 2308 infection. The DNA-IL-12(+) group had stronger antigen-specific IFN-gamma ELISPOT activities and higher levels of antigen-specific CD4(+) and CD8(+) T cell responses than either the DNA-IL-12(-) or positive control groups. Likewise, antigen-specific IgG titers were also much higher than in other immunized groups. Moreover, DNA-IL-12(+) gave a stronger IgG2a-skewed response than did DNA-IL-12(-). In addition, its mean concentrations of IFN-gamma and IL-2 were about 2.5- to 4.5-fold higher than those observed in the DNA-IL-12(-)-treated Mice, and were significantly higher than control groups ($P < 0.01$ or $P < 0.001$), whereas IL-4 and IL-10 secretion were lower. These results suggest that IL-12 acts as an adjuvant to enhance protective immunity against M. tuberculosis and B. abortus through the induction of stronger Th1-associated immune responses. This is the first report to show that a single combined DNA vaccine protects animals against two infectious diseases. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

外文关键词: mycobacteriumtuberculosis; brucella abortus; combined DNA vaccine; IL-12 adjuvant; th 1 immune respon

ses; protective immunity

作者: Yu, Da-Hai, Li, Min, Hu, Xi-Dan, Cai, Hong

期刊名称: Vaccine

状态: 已发表

发表日期: 2007/9/17

期号: 37-38

卷号: 25

起止页码: 6744 - 6754

收录情况: SCI

影响因子: 3.6160(2009)

引用次数: 6 (2011/03/08)

最新更新时间: 2011-03-08 00:57:06

记录ID: 100000006327493

类别: 期刊文章

题目: Noninvasive imaging and quantification of epidermal growth factor receptor kinase activation in vivo

摘要: Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) critical in tumor growth and a major target for anticancer drug development. However, thus far, there is no effective system to monitor its activities in vivo. Here, we report a novel approach to monitor EGFR activation based on the bifragment luciferase reconstitution system. The EGFR receptor and its interacting partner proteins (EGFR, growth factor receptor binding protein 2, and Src homology 2 domain-containing) were fused to NH2 terminal and COOH terminal fragments of the firefly luciferase. After establishing tumor xenograft from cells transduced with the reporter genes, we show that the activation of EGFR and its downstream factors could be quantified through optical imaging of reconstituted luciferase. Changes in EGFR activation could be visualized after radiotherapy or EGFR inhibitor treatment. Rapid and sustained radiation-induced EGFR activation and inhibitor-mediated signal suppression were observed in the same xenograft tumors over a period of weeks. Our data therefore suggest a new methodology where activities of RTKs can be imaged and quantified optically in mice. This approach should be generally applicable to study biological regulation of RTK, as well as to develop and evaluate novel RTK-targeted therapeutics.

外文关键词:

作者: Li, Wenrong, Li, Fang, Huang, Qian, Frederick, Barbara, Bao, Shideng, Li, Chuan-Yuan

期刊名称: Cancer Research

状态: 已发表

发表日期: 2008/7/1

期号: 13

卷号: 68

起止页码: 4990 - 4997

收录情况: SCI

影响因子: 7.5430(2009)

引用次数: 7 (2011/06/29)

最新更新时间: 2011-06-29 23:19:32

记录ID: 100000002404211

类别: 期刊文章

题目: Periodicity of plant yield and its response to precipitation in the steppe desert of the Tianshan Mountains region

摘要: Plant yield and precipitation data from 23 to 29 years of field-based work were used to investigate the periodicity of the annual yield of Seriphidium-steppe desert (wormwood grassland) and its response to precipitation change in the lower Tianshan Mountains region, western China. There were very similar variations in annual yield (dry matter) of steppe desert with precipitation changes in most years. The annual yield (y) was estimated from precipitation (x) by a significant ($P<0.01$) regression model: $y=-368.52+3.07x$. averaged 736.35 kg/ha, with 359.91 mm precipitation, in the Seriphidium-gramineal grassland; and $y=-420.58+3.5653x$ ($P<0.01$), Averaged 472.5 kg/ha, with 252.2 mm precipitation, in the Seriphidium-grassland, respectively. The spectral analysis of these data revealed the highest probability of a 10 year periodic cycle of annual yield and only a weak cycle of 6 year and then 16 year period of the annual precipitation in the Seriphidium-gramineal grassland. Similarly, there was a high probability of a 10-12 year periodic cycle of annual yield and a 16 year cycle of annual precipitation in the Seriphidium-grassland. The different periodic patterns of plant yield in the study area indicated a prolonged periodic cycle of plant production when climate becomes drier. Crown Copyright (C) 2009 Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

外文关键词: Annual precipitation; Grassland production; Period; Seriphidium; Spectral analysis

作者: Zhao, W. Y., Chen, Y. N., Li, J. L., Jia, G. S.

期刊名称: Journal of Arid Environments

状态: 已发表

发表日期: 2010/4

期号: 4

卷号: 74

起止页码: 445 - 449

收录情况: SCI

影响因子: 1.4260(2009)

引用次数: 0 (2011/03/09)

最新更新时间: 2011-03-09 02:57:08

记录ID: 100000006328438

类别: 期刊文章

题目: The Polymorphism of a Mutation of IGF-1 Gene on Two Goat Breeds in China

摘要: Searching for effects of candidate gene polymorphisms on cashmere production traits is an important goal for goat industry. Genetic variations in IGF-1 may alter protein function. This study investigated the association between polymorphisms in insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) and cashmere traits data with two Xinjiang local goat breeds. The results showed IGF-1-P1 locus has polymorphisms. The polymorphism locus of IGF-1-P1 by PCR-RFLP and DNA sequencing methods in 530 individuals from two Xinjiang local goat breeds in China. The frequencies of genotype AA in two goat breeds (Xinjiang goat, Nanjiang cashmere goat) were 0.487 and 0.277. Genotype BB was 0.274 and 0.486. Genotype AB was 0.239 and 0.236. The polymorphisms of the IGF-1 gene were associated with cashmere yield, fiber diameter, body weight in cashmere goat. However, concern on cashmere production traits among three genotypes were shown not significantly ($p>0.05$).

外文关键词: PCR-RFLP; IGF-1 gene; cashmere goat; cashmere traits; genotypes; China

作者: Liu Wu-Jun, Fang Guang-Xin, Fang Yi, Tian Ke-Chuan, Huang Xi-Xia, Yao Xin-Kui, Wang Mou, Yu Hui, Huang Yong-Zhen, Xin Jing-Jing, Xin Ya-Ping, Yu Shi-Gang, Chen Hong

期刊名称: Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances

状态: 已发表

发表日期: 2010

期号: 4

卷号: 9

起止页码： 790 - 794

收录情况： SCI

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