

论著

## 重组日本血吸虫26 kDa GST抗原免疫水牛后抗体动态及免疫保护性效果

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摘要

目的 观察重组日本血吸虫 26kDaGST抗原 (reSjc2 6GST)免疫役用放养水牛 (简称水牛)后抗体动态及免疫保护性的效果。方法 试验组 96头水牛,用reSjc2 6GST免疫 3次,每次间隔 2wk,3次剂量分别为 0.2、0.2和 0.1mg。对照组 90头水牛不作免疫;观察 2组水牛免疫前及免疫后 2、5、9、12、15和 20个月的抗体水平及血吸虫感染率的变化。结果 试验组机体产生特异性抗 reSjc2 6GST抗体,其抗体水平呈明显的梯形升高趋势。试验组免疫后 20个月血吸虫感染率比免疫前下降了 62.2%,比同期对照组低 67.7%。结论 用reSjc2 6GST免疫水牛能产生特异性抗体,在免疫后 20个月内维持较高水平,有一定的抗血吸虫自然感染的保护力。

关键词 [血吸虫](#) [重组GST抗原](#) [保护性](#) [抗体水平](#) [水牛](#)

分类号

## A Study on the Recombinant 26 kDa Glutathione-S-Transferase as a Vaccine Candidate: Dynamics of Antibodies in Immunized Buffaloes and Protection against Schistosoma japonicum Infections

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Abstract

Objective To observe the dynamics of antibodies and protection against Schistosoma japonicum infections in buffaloes after immunized with recombinant 26 kDa glutathione S transferase (reSjc26GST). Methods Buffaloes in 2 villages endemic for schistosomiasis japonica were selected as test and control groups, respectively. In test group initially 96 buffaloes were vaccinated with reSjc26GST, and 90 buffaloes in the control group did not experience vaccination. The indicators included levels of antibodies to reSjc26GST in buffaloes before and after infection with S japonicum and changes in infection rate. Results Specific antibodies, which showed a trend of trapezoid increase, were induced in buffaloes after immunized with reSjc26GST. Twenty months after immunization, the infection rate of the test group was decreased by 62.2% when compared with that before vaccination, and by 67.7% when compared with that of the control in the corresponding period. Conclusion Specific antibodies and a certain extent of protection were induced in buffaloes after immunized with reSjc26GST, which played an significant role in ameliorating morbidity.

Key words [Schistosoma japonicum](#) [recombinant 26 kDa glutathione S transferase](#) [protection](#) [antibody level](#) [buffalo](#)

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