



青海省称多县藏狐和犬棘球绦虫感染分离株的虫种鉴定

冯凯^{1,2}, 黄福强^{1,2}, 朵红², 付永², 沈秀英², 彭毛², 李伟² *

1 青海大学, 西宁 810003; 2 青海省畜牧兽医科学院, 西宁 810016

Species Identification of Echinococcus Isolates Collected from Canines and Tibetan Foxes in Chengduo County, Qinghai Province

FENG Kai^{1,2}, HUANG Fu-qiang^{1,2}, DUO Hong², FU Yong², SHEN Xiu-ying², PENG Mao², LI Wei² *

1 Qinghai University, Xining 810003, China; 2 Qinghai Academy of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Xining 810016, China

摘要

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摘要 目的 对青海省玉树州称多县藏狐和犬体内的棘球绦虫(*Echinococcus*)进行虫种鉴定。方法 搜集称多县意外死亡的藏狐(*Vulpes ferrilata*)6只、驱虫犬5只和未驱虫无主犬1只,剖检小肠,肉眼观察小肠内棘球绦虫感染情况,沉淀法搜集棘球绦虫成虫,虫体经硼砂洋红染色后于镜下观察,初步鉴定虫种后,计算感染度。选取8条多房棘球绦虫和2条石渠棘球绦虫,提取基因组DNA,PCR扩增线粒体DNA(mt-DNA)的细胞色素氧化酶第1亚基(CO I)基因,测序并进行序列分析。结果 镜下观察,共发现2种棘球绦虫,分别为多房棘球绦虫和石渠棘球绦虫。6只藏狐中,2只感染多房棘球绦虫,感染度分别为1 640条和839条,1只感染石渠棘球绦虫,感染度为833条。6只藏区犬中,2只感染多房棘球绦虫,感染度分别为10 195条和78条。PCR结果显示,8条多房棘球绦虫和2条石渠棘球绦虫的扩增产物约为450 bp。8条多房棘球绦虫的CO I基因序列一致,与四川省藏狐体内发现的多房棘球绦虫CO I基因(登录号为AB461417)序列一致性为100%。2条石渠棘球绦虫的CO I基因(登录号为JQ317998)序列一致,与四川省石渠县高原鼠兔(*Ochotona curzoniae*)体内发现的石渠棘球绦虫幼虫CO I基因(登录号为AB159136)序列一致性为99.2%。结论 青海省玉树州称多县藏狐和犬有多房棘球绦虫和石渠棘球绦虫感染。

关键词: 称多县 棘球绦虫 终宿主 虫种鉴定

Abstract: Objective To identify *Echinococcus* isolates collected from Tibetan foxes (*Vulpes ferrilata*) and dogs in Chengduo county, Yushu Prefecture, Qinghai Province. Methods Six Tibetan foxes and 6 Tibetan dogs died accidentally. Small intestines were dissected from the animals. The adult tap-worms were collected by sedimentation technique. The worms were stained with borax carmine and observed under microscope. The isolates were identified initially by morphology and the infection intensity for each animal was calculated. Eight isolates of *E. multilocularis* and 2 isolates of *E. shiquicus* were selected for the extraction of total DNA. The mitochondrion DNA CO I gene was amplified with specific primers by PCR, then sequenced and analyzed. Results *E. multilocularis* and *E. shiquicus* were found. Two out of 6 Tibetan foxes were infected with *E. multilocularis*, the infection intensity was 1 640 and 839. One Tibetan fox was infected by *E. shiquicus* with an infection intensity of 833. Two Tibetan dogs were infected with *E. multilocularis*, and the infection intensity was 10 195 and 78, respectively. The obtained partial sequences of CO I gene were 450 bp. The CO I gene from 8 isolates of *E. multilocularis* shared 100% homology with the isolates collected from Tibetan dogs in Sichuan Province (Accession No. AB461417). The CO I gene from 2 isolates of *E. shiquicus* showed high sequence homology (99.2%) with the isolates collected from *Ochotona curzoniae* in Shiqu County, Sichuan Province (Accession No. AB159136). Conclusion *E. multilocularis* and *E. shiquicus* have been identified in the small intestines of wild foxes, and *E. multilocularis* in Tibetan dogs.

Keywords:

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