论著

抑制血吸虫排卵对实验感染兔循环表膜抗原检测的影响

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摘更

目的:了解循环表膜抗原阳性反应与血吸虫雌虫排卵的关系。方法:用新西兰兔15 只,各经肤接种日本血吸虫尾蚴250 条,于感染后不同时间口服丙烯基硫脲,对比感染前、后逐周血中用斑点-ELISA 法测出的循环表膜抗原。结果:第一组兔感染19 d 后开始口服丙烯基硫脲295-590mg/d,每周连续喂药3 d 直至感染后第8w k,循环表膜抗原始终为阴性。第二组兔于第46 d 起服同剂量,感染后6 wk 时斑点-ELISA 呈阳性反应持续2 wk。第三组对照兔于感染后6 wk 开始亦出现持续2 wk 的斑点-ELISA 阳性反应。结论:循环表膜抗原阳性反应与雌虫排卵密切相关。

 关键词
 血吸虫
 循环表膜抗原
 抑制排卵

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EFFECT OF INHIBITION OF WORM OVULATION IN SCHISTOSOMA JAPONICUM-INFECTED RABBITS ON THE DETECTION OF CIRCULATING MEMBRANE ANTIGEN

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Abstract

AIM: To understand the effect of inhibiting worm ovulation on the detection of circulating membrane antigen in *Schistosoma japonicum* infected rabbits. METHODS: Fifteen New Zealand rabbits were each infected with 250 *S. japonicum* cercariae *per cuttem* and a chemical, allyl thiourea, which inhibit egg formation was administrated *per os* at days 19 and 46 after infection. Sera were collected from rabbits before and weekly after infection and subjected to dot-ELISA for circulating antigen detection. RESULTS: Group 1 rabbits were administered allyl thiourea 295-590 mg/d 19d post infection (p. i.) on 3 consecutive days per wk until 8 wk p. i., no circulating membrane antigen could be detected in the blood stream throuhgout the experiment. Group 2 rabbits received the same dose of allyl thiourea as that in group 1 starting from d46 p. i.. Dot-ELISA positive reaction was obtained 6 wk p. i. and lasted for 2 wk. In Group 3 untreated infected rabbits, dot-ELISA positive reaction was also detected at 6 wk p. i. and lasted for 2 wk. CONCLUSION: The positive circulating membrane antigen reaction is closely related to egg laying by the female worms.

Key words <u>Schistosome</u> <u>circulating membrane antigen</u> <u>ovulation inhibition</u>

DOI:

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- ▶本文作者相关文章
- 裘丽姝

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