论著

自然感染诺氏疟原虫患者血片样本PCR鉴定

郑徽1,2,朱淮民1,宁北芳1,李翔宇1

- 1 第二军医大学病原生物学教研室, 上海200433:
- 2 解放军第101医院肾内科, 无锡 214000

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摘要

目的 对云南省1例诊断为"间日疟"患者血片中形态不典型的疟原虫虫种进行分子生物学鉴定。 方法 分别抽提待鉴定血片和已知感染虫种的4种疟原虫(间日疟原虫、恶性疟原虫、诺氏疟原虫、食蟹猴疟原虫)血片疟原虫基因组DNA,再根据疟原虫小核糖体亚基(SSU rRNA)序列合成疟原虫属特异性引物,以及恶性疟原虫、间日疟原虫、诺氏疟原虫种特异性引物,然后对包括待鉴定血片在内的疟原虫DNA分别进行PCR鉴定。 结果 用诺氏疟原虫特异性引物从待鉴定血片DNA中扩增出约150 bp条带,测序结果表明该序列与诺氏疟原虫SSU rRNA序列完全一致。 结论 云南省该例疟疾患者感染了猴疟原虫——诺氏疟原虫。

关键词 诺氏疟原虫 人体自然感染 SSU rRNA

分类号

Molecular Identification of Naturally Acquired Plasmodium knowlesi Infection in a Human Case

ZHENG Hui 1,2,ZHU Huai-min 1,NING Bei-fang 1,LI Xiang-yu 1

- 1 Department of Etiological Biology, the Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China:
- 2 Department of Nephrology, No.101 Hospital of PLA, Wuxi 214000, China Abstract
- Objective To confirm the diagnosis of a human case with atypical vivax-malaria from Yunnan Province by molecular technique. Methods DNA was extracted from blood films of unidentified sample, and of four known *Plasmodium* species (*P. vivax, P. falciparum, P. knowlesi, and P. cynomolgi*). A DNA-based diagnosis with the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method targeting the small subunit ribosomal RNA (SSU rRNA) genes of genus- and species-specific (two human malaria species and *P. knowlesi*) was introduced. Results The PCR amplification with primer pair specific for P. knowlesi produced a single fragment of 150 bp. Sequence analysis showed that the amplified fragment was identical to the sequence of *P. knowlesi*. Conclusion The patient was naturally infected with *P. knowlesi*.

Key words <u>Plasmodium knowlesi</u> <u>Natural infection</u> <u>Human</u> <u>SSU rRNA</u>

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通讯作者 朱淮民

作者个人主

郑徽1;2;朱淮民1;宁北芳1;李翔宇1

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· 宁北芳

- 李翔宇