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PCR-RFLP鉴定我国黑热病流行区6种常见蛉种

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Typing 6 common sandflies species from endemic areas of leishmaniasis in China by PCR-RFLP method

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摘要

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摘要 目的 建立鉴定我国黑热病流行区 6 种常见蛉种的 PCR-RFLP(PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphisms)方法。方法 使用一对通用引物扩增线粒体 COI 基因, 比较中华白蛉、长管白蛉、吴氏白蛉、亚历山大白蛉和歌乐山司蛉线粒体 COI 基因序列, 寻找合适的限制性内切酶酶切位点, 使用 *TaqI*、*PstI* 内切酶双酶切, 通过电泳片段大小鉴别上述 6 种蛉种。结果 长管白蛉、中华白蛉、吴氏白蛉、亚历山大白蛉、歌乐山司蛉和鳞喙司蛉酶切片段呈现长度不同的种特异条带, 可以将上述我国常见的 6 种蛉种区分开来。结论 基于 COI 基因序列差异建立的 PCR-RFLP 方法简便易行可靠, 具有较高的灵敏度和特异性, 可用于我国黑热病流行区 6 种常见蛉种的分类鉴定。

关键词: PCR-RFLP 白蛉 黑热病 媒介

Abstract: A PCR-RFLP method typing the prevalent sandflies from

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leishmaniasis endemic areas in China was established in our study. We designed a pair of universal primer for 6 species of sandflies. Species-specific differences encountered in the nucleotide sequences of the COI gene were used to design a PCR-RFLP assay for the identification of *Phlebotomus chinensis*, *Phlebotomus longiductus*, *Phlebotomus alexandri*, *Phlebotomus wui*, *Sergentomyia koloshanensis* and *Sergentomyia squamirostris*. The specific patterns were developed by double digesting amplified COI gene with TaqI and PstI. The PCR-RFLP assay based on COI gene diversity to distinguish 6 species of sandflies was found to be highly specific, sensitive and simple.

Keywords: [PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphisms](#)
[Phlebotomus](#) [leishmaniasis](#) [vector](#)

Received 2013-07-15;

Fund: 国家十二五重大专项(No.2012ZX10004219)资助

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引用本文:

周正斌, 张仪, 朱淮民, 施文琦, 金长发, 危芙蓉, 兰勤娴.PCR-RFLP鉴定我国黑热病流行区6种常见蛉种[J] 中国人兽共患病学报, 2014,V30(5): 448-452

ZHOU Zheng-bin, ZHANG Yi, ZHU Huai-min, SHI Wen-qi, JIN Chang-fa, WEI Fu-rong, LAN Qin-xian. Typing 6 common sandflies species from endemic areas of leishmaniasis in China by PCR-RFLP method[J] Chinese Journal of Zoonoses, 2014,V30(5): 448-452

链接本文:

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