



荧光原位杂交技术在血吸虫生物学中的应用及进展

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Application and Progress of Fluorescence *in situ* Hybridization in Schistosome Biology

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摘要

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摘要 血吸虫病是危害最为严重的寄生虫病之一。深入探索血吸虫功能基因可为该病的诊断、疫苗和药物靶点研究提供基础和依据。荧光原位杂交技术可用于血吸虫的功能基因在染色体上定位、构建基因组物理图谱和染色体识别等方面的研究。本文就荧光原位杂交技术在血吸虫研究中的应用, 以及将来可行的研究方向作一简要综述。

关键词: 血吸虫 荧光原位杂交 功能基因 染色体定位 基因组物理图谱

Abstract: Schistosomiasis is one of the most serious parasitic diseases. Schistosome genes research provides the basis for study of schistosomiasis diagnosis, vaccine and drug targets. Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) in schistosome focuses on researches of location of functional genes on chromosomes, genome physical mapping and chromosome identification. This article reviews the application of FISH in schistosome biology and its potential development.

Keywords: Schistosome Fluorescence in situ hybridization Functional gene Location on chromosomes Genome physical mapping

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