

论著

用PCR技术测定按蚊人血指数的研究

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摘要:

【摘要】目的 建立一种能替代传统免疫学方法用于按蚊人血指数测定的分子生物学检测技术。方法 根据人核糖体DNA序列设计1对特异性引物, 建立聚合酶链反应(PCR)鉴定按蚊胃内人血的方法。同时, 对猪血、牛血、羊血、小鼠血以及未吸血按蚊中提取的DNA进行检测, 验证该检测方法的特异性, 并对吸饲人血后不同时间(1、6、12、18、24、27、30、33、36、40、44、48 h)的按蚊进行检测, 测试该方法的检测敏感性。结果 该方法可从人血提取的DNA中扩增得到519 bp大小的特异性条带, 对其他动物血样及未吸血按蚊中所提取的DNA均未能扩增出特异性条带; 所有吸人血24 h内的中华按蚊均能扩增出特异性条带, 在吸人血后27、30、33、36 h的各5只中华按蚊中, 分别有4、4、2、1只能扩出特异性条带, 吸血40 h后的中华按蚊均不能扩增出特异性条带。Logistic回归分析表明, 吸血后24~40 h, PCR检测阳性按蚊数与吸血后的时间呈负相关关系(P<0.01)。结论 本研究所建立的PCR方法可准确鉴定吸血24 h内的中华按蚊胃内的人血液来源, 可替代传统免疫学方法用于按蚊人血指数的测定。

关键词: 聚合酶链反应 中华按蚊 血源鉴定 人血指数 媒介调查

Assay of human blood index of Anopheline mosquito by polymerase chain reaction

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Abstract:

【Abstract】Objective To develop a molecular technology to assay human blood index of Anopheline mosquito which could substitute for the traditional immunological method. Methods A pair of specific primer were designed according to the sequence of human rDNA, and the human blood in Anopheline mosquito was identified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Meanwhile, the DNA extracted from the blood of pig, cattle, goat, mouse and the mosquito without bloodsucking were detected to verify the specificity of the method. And the DNA extracted from the mosquitoes after its bloodsucking for different time (such as 1 h, 6 h, 12 h, 18 h, 24 h, 27 h, 30 h, 33 h, 36 h, 40 h, 44 h, 48 h) were detected to determine the sensitivity of the method. Results The specific PCR product (519 bp) was amplified from the DNA extracted from human blood. No specific PCR product was found either from the blood of other animals or from the mosquitoes without bloodsucking. The specific bands were produced from all the mosquitoes within bloodsucking for 24 h. After bloodsucking for 27 h, 30 h, 33 h and 36 h, only 4, 4, 2, 1 mosquito could produce specific bands in the total of 5 tested mosquitoes, respectively. No specific PCR product was amplified after feeding for 40 h. Logistic regression analysis indicated there was a negative correlation between the bloodsucking time and the quantity of positive mosquitoes detected by PCR after bloodsucking for 24-40 h (P<0.01). Conclusion The PCR method developed in this study could identify human blood in Anopheles sinensis within bloodsucking for 24 h accurately, which could replace the traditional immunological method.

Keywords: Polymerase chain reaction Anopheles sinensis Blood meal identification Human blood index Vector survey

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