



Pathological and Molecular Biological Studies on
Canine Distemper

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CONCLUSION

The results of the present study indicated that Vero-DST cells are not only useful for primary isolation but also efficient for titrating virus from fresh tissues and for the study of growth profiles of recent CDV isolates. In Vero DST cells, by observation of distinct syncytium CPE, the highest titer or the best growth or the good harvested time of virus for virus stock or further purpose could be identified.

The dogs with a history of using vaccine infected with wild- type CDV had a genetic relationship far from the vaccine strain, and showed no evidence of reversion to virulence of vaccine virus.

CDV strain 007Lm, isolated from the lymph node of a dog by autopsy, in Vero-DST cells can cause disease in dogs, that the P and H genes of the 007Lm strain isolated in Vero-DST cells do not change compared with the original virus from fresh tissue and that strain 007Lm is far from the vaccine strains in phylogenetic trees of the P and H genes.

Two CDV groups isolated in Japan have different molecular characters and growth profiles, that the N-linked glycosylation site at amino acids 584-586 is related to growth properties of CDV, and that the virulence between Asia 1 and 2 groups cannot be shown clearly. An inferential relationship was identified between the biological characteristics in Vero cells and molecular analysis of Asia 1 and Asia 2 group of CDV isolates. CDV strains passaged in Vero-DST cells and their original viruses showed moderate amino acid nucleotide changes in the H gene, no changes in P, M and L genes, and typical growth kinetics of each strain

These results might be important and useful for further studies on biological molecular properties and pathogenesis of recombinant canine distemper viruses that have been carrying out in the laboratory of Veterinary pathology Department, Miyazaki University and for the researchers who are interested in canine diseases especially in CD.