

猿猴嗜 T 淋巴球病毒的檢測

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摘要

為篩檢合適的獼猴做為實驗動物，因此本所進行獼猴疾病的檢測。文獻中猿猴嗜 T 淋巴球病毒 (simian T-cell lymphotropic virus, STLV) 抗體的檢測，可用酵素連結免疫吸附法 (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)、免疫螢光法 (immunofluorescence assay, IFA) 或凝集試驗 (particle agglutination, PA) 等不同方法進行初步篩檢，再將陽性檢體以西方墨點法 (Western Blot) 做最終確認。先前使用獼猴疾病的商品化檢驗套組，有檢體疑似為 STLV 抗體陽性反應；將此 STLV 抗體疑陽性檢體以西方墨點法進行檢驗，結果為陰性反應。因為 STLV 有可能形成潛伏性 (latent) 感染，造成抗體陰性而抗原陽性的情形；為了解獼猴是否帶有 STLV 抗原，因此進行 STLV 病毒核酸的檢測。使用已發表的 STLV 核酸引子進行 PCR，結果所有的檢體皆為陰性反應。綜合檢測結果，檢驗的獼猴沒有攜帶也無感染過 STLV，符合非人類靈長類實驗動物的條件。

Detection of simian T-cell lymphotropic virus

Chyi-Sing, Hwang

Abstract

To set up healthy macaques for experimental uses, viral diseases in macaque were detected. In published studies, serum samples were first screened for the presence of simian T-cell lymphotropic virus (STLV) antibodies by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), immunofluorescence assay (IFA), or particle agglutination (PA) tests. Positive or borderline samples were then tested by Western blot assay. The previous result tested by commercial ELISA kits showed one suspected case of STLV-seropositive. The suspected STLV serum sample was tested by Western blot assay and the result was negative. It has been found presence of antigen, but absence of antibody in latent infection of STLV. To investigate the presence of STLV antigen in macaques, the proviral DNA of STLV was detected by PCR. All blood samples were negative. According to the results of ELISA, Western blot, and PCR, these macaques did not carry STLV and infect with STLV. The STLV-free macaques can be used for experimental purposes.