## استمارة مستخلصات رسائل واطاريح الماجستير والدكتوراه في جامعة البصرة

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عنوان الرسالة أو الأطروحة

التشخيص الجزيئي لجرثومة Yersinia enterocolitica ذات السميه المعويه و المعزوله من الحليب الخام والاجبان في البصرة جنوب العراق

ملخص الرسالة او الاطروحة

## الخلاصية

تم جمع 300 عينه من الاسواق في محافظة البصرة من شهر تشرين الاول 2017 الى شهر شباط 2018 الميشور 2150 عينه حليب (50 كل من حليب بقر و جاموس و غنم). نقلت هذه العينات الى وسط التنشيط البصرة من شهر تشريل التشيط البكتيريا بشكل عادي وتنشيطها بالتبريد ايضا . أخذت مسحه من وسط التنشيط ورعث بساخطيط على وسط انتقائي الليرسينا المناود ورعث نسب عاليه من عزلات المنشيط البكتيريا بشكل عادي وتنشيطها بالتبريد ايضا . أخذت مسحه من وسط التنشيط وسط تربيثون سويابروث نسب عاليه من عزلات المنحوس (20%) و 8 عزلات من حليب الغنم (21%) . المقابل كان التنشيط بالقوسفيت بغر سلاين انتقائيه افضل المناود عزلات من حليب البغنم (20%) و 8 عزلات من حليب البغنم (21%) . في المقابل كان التنشيط بالقوسفيت بغر سلاين انتقائيه افضل المنوقعة عنوال المعاد عزلات من جين البعام (20%) و 9 عزلات من حبيب البعر (10%) و 7 عزلات من حبيب البعر (10%) و 10% و 9 عزلات من حبيب البعر (10%) و 7 عزلات من حبيب المعرفة على المعاد الإنتفاقي ومثلك مظهر شهيه بعين الغرم (10%) و 10% بحرثومة 20% بعر المعاد المعاد المعاد المعاد المعرفة المعاد الم

College: Colleg of Veterinar
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Certificatte: master
Tital of Thesis

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Molecular Identification of Enterotoxogenic Yersinia enterocolitica Isolated from Raw Milk and Cheese in Basrah, South of Iraq

**Abstract of Thesis** 

## Summary

Three hundred samples were collected from several markets in Basrah province between October 2017 to February 2018. Sample included one hundred fifty milk sample 50 from each cow, buffalo and sheep and 150 total cheese sample 50 from each cow, buffalo and sheep. The sample transferred to TSB (Tryptone soya broth) and PBS( Phosphate buffer saline) for enrichment and cooled enrichment respectively. A loopful of culture was streaked on Yersinia Selective agar (YSA) plates. TSB enrichment showed high percentage of suspected Yersinia isolation. Twelve isolates from cow milk (24%), 11 isolates from buffaloes milk (22%), 6 isolates from sheep milk (12%), 11 isolates from cow cheese (22%), 10 isolates from buffaloes cheese (20%) and 8 isolates from sheep cheese (12%). In contrast PBS enrichment showed better selectivity to reduce bacterial number other than suspected Yersinia enterocolitica isolats. The results indicate that there were seven isolates from cow milk (14%), 4 isolates from buffaloes milk (8%), 1 isolate from sheep milk (2%), 8 isolates from cow cheese (22%), 9 isolates from buffaloes cheese (20%) and 7 isolate from sheep cheese (16 %). The suspected colonies that grow on selective agar having bull eye appearance were subjected to biochemical identification (catalase test, oxidase test, motility test, Kligler Iron Agar test, indole test). The results of milk showed that cows and buffaloes milk contaminated with Y. enterocolitica at the percentage of 8% followed by sheep milk at the percentage of 4%. The results of cheese samples showed that cow's and buffaloes cheese were contaminated with this bacterium at the percentage of 8% and 6% respectively. Sheep cheese was contaminated with Yersinia enterocolitica at the percentage of 4%. The results of total animal samples showed that cow and buffaloes were contaminated with this bacterium at the percentage of 8% and 7% respectively. Sheep were contaminated with Yersinia enterocolitica at the percentage of 4%. The total percentage of isolation of this bacterium from all animals was 6.33%. Fifteen isolates from different source in current study were examined for their susceptibility to 10 antibiotics. The high susceptibility was found toward streptomycin azithromycin and Gentamycin, 100% for each, followed by Ciprofloxacin and Chloramphenicol, 93.3% for each. The low susceptibility was found toward vancomycin (6.66%) followed by Cloxacillin (33.3%). All strains were subjected to PCR analysis using 16S rDNA. The PCR result indicated in all strains with a band size 1500 bp. Three strains of Yersinia enterocolitica above were selected randomly for DNA sequencing which showed a 100% homology with that registered in GenBank. The results of Multiple sequence alignment of three strains of present study (DB30, DB34 and DB37) with two sequences of GenBank (JX855135.1 and JX424036.1) showed that there is a one change between the sequences at the locus 764 The phylogenic neighboring tree of local isolate of Yersinia entercolitica with previously registered isolates of Yersinia enterocolitica are closely related to that one of china. The result of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for virulence genes was conducted including invasion (inv) gene, Yersinia adhesion A (yadA) and attachment invasion locus (ail) and enterotoxin genes YstA and YstB. All Yersinia enterocolitica strains having inv gene at the percentage of 100%. In contrast ail gene was found in one strain only at the percentage 5.2% while yad gene appears in 26.3% of the investigated strains. Enterotoxin genes present in strain at the percentage 21% for YstA and 0% for YstA gene.