

THE ROLE OF GENETIC MARKERS IN RESEARCH OF SWINE ENTEROVIRUSES

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Swine enteroviruses, genetic signs, markers, plaque method, cloning.

Aim of researches. Get clean lines (clones) of enteroviruses pigs by the method of plaques. Perform a differential study of genetic markers for traits and explore differences exist not only between different strains of enterovirus, but in most strains.

Material and methods research. For experiments using strains of enteroviruses pigs: Konratice, T80, V13 (obtained Romanenko VP in 1970 by Dr. Derbyshire IB Pirbright Laboratore (UK) highlighted V. Romanenko epizootic Culture and proven: the vaccine strain - Perechyn-642 to diagnostic - Bereznyy-652 and pathogenic strains Chernihiv-2372, which is used to determine the immunogenic properties of vaccine Teschen disease of pigs, bold isolates belonging to the 1st, 2nd and 8th serotypes.

Differentiated clones marked by markers, time of appearance of plaques, plaque size - small, small, medium, large (marker S); form plaque - a round, irregular, sharp edges, uneven; color - cloudy (Pt marker), transparent (PC marker), speckled (marker rf), "red" (PR marker); cytopathic ak-ity to peresheplyuvalnoyi SNEV cell culture; termorezistentnist (marker Tr) in the presence of 1 M MgCl₂ and without the ability to reproduce at different temperatures.

The importance of genetic properties (markers) studies is shown in research of swine enteroviruses strains. The results of plaque method cloning of reference strains of swine enteroviruses and selected isolates of the same serotypes are shown. Differential comparison of allocated clones for marker features is carried out.