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INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIVE PROJECT ON TICK-BORNE ENCEPHALITIS IN THE BARENTS REGION

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An international joint project on the surveillance of tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) in the Barents region was implemented in Norway and in NW Russia.

The project objective was to analyze hard ticks in endemic, non-endemic and borderline endemic areas within the Barents region, to verify the range of Ixodidae occurrence, and to define the northern limit of tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) distribution.

Ticks were flagged in 2014–2015 (May–June) at several sites in Norway: from 58°N (Mandal) to 65°N (Brønnøysund), and in Russia: from 57°N (Pskov) to 64°N (Zachapino, the Arkhangelsk Oblast). TBEV was detected by real-time PCR.

Ticks collected in Russia were mostly *I. persulcatus*, while all those in Norway were *I. ricinus*. Each tick was studied individually. TBEV detected in Russian samples belonged to Siberian genotype, while in Norwegian samples it was only European genotype. TBEV prevalence in ticks collected in Russia was: 0.5% in St. Petersburg and in the Leningrad Oblast, 1.3% in the Pskov Oblast, 3.9% in the Arkhangelsk Region, 4.4% in Karelia.

In Russia fifty years ago scanty TBE cases were reported only in the south of the area under study, but now TBE is registered in most of districts, including the north of Arkhangelsk Oblast. In Norway TBE cases in humans are currently reported only in the south, however, TBEV is detected in questing ticks up to Brønnøy county. This northward shift of TBE in the northern Europe is a serious challenge to public health care.

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IS THERE A TRANSOVARIAL TRANSMISSION OF TAIGA TICK (*IXODES PERSULCATUS* Sch.) AND THE SHEEP TICK (*IXODES RICINUS* (L.)) THE CAUSATIVE AGENT OF IXODID TICK-BORNE BORRELIOSIS (*BORRELIA BURGdorFERI* s.l.)?

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Ixodes ricinus (L.) and *Ixodes persulcatus* Sch. (Acari: Ixodidae) — the main vectors of pathogens of tick-borne borreliosis of humans. Transovarial transmission of the pathogen from the infected female to the eggs can serve as a mechanism for the vertical transmission of *Borrelia* to new generations of ticks in nature. At present, this issue has not been finally resolved, although it is generally believed that the transovarial transmission of *Borrelia* has no appreciable significance in maintaining their circulation and forming the level of infestation of adult ticks of the following generations (Korenberg et al., 2013).

Collected in May 2018 in natural biotopes of the Leningrad Region, adult females and males of taiga and sheep ticks were planted on rabbits for feeding. Of the 20 females of each species, 15 females of *I. persulcatus* and 17 females of *I. ricinus* were feed in June. In July, 15 females of *I. persulcatus* and 13 females of *I. ricinus* laid eggs. Determination of the presence of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato complex DNA in females and samples of their clutches was carried out using the PCR method with hybridization-fluorescent detection in real time using a commercial set of AmpliSens (Interlabservis, Russia). The amplification was performed on a Quantcudio 3 thermocycler (Applied Biosystems, USA) A positive response to *B. burgdorferi* was found in 5 (38.5%) of *I. ricinus* females and 7 (46.7%) of *I. persulcatus* females. No laying eggs positive reaction did not. According to our results, transovarial transmission of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato in *I. persulcatus* and *I. ricinus* is absent.

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FEATURES OF BACILLUS ANTHRACIS IDENTIFICATION BY MALDI-TOF MS

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Identification of *B. anthracis* is an important stage in laboratory diagnosis of anthrax, a dangerous infectious disease of humans and animals. The application of sensitive and rapid method of MALDI-TOF MS for this purpose is difficult owing to considerable homology of protein spectra of *B. anthracis* and closely related saprophytes of the genus *Bacillus*. It requires creation of databases of reference mass spectra of various representatives of the given genus and development of algorithms of their analysis.

The aim of the work was to develop a technical approach for reliable identification of *B. anthracis* with using MALDI-TOF MS.

We used 72 strains of saprophytes of the genus *Bacillus*, including strains belonging to the group *Bacillus cereus*, and 37 strains of the causative agent of anthrax, differing in their biological properties. To prevent spore formation and eliminate signals of spore proteins from spectra under study, cultures were reinoculated twice. Samples were prepared by lysis of 18-hour cultures and extraction of acid-soluble proteins by 80% TFA with the subsequent ultra-micro-centrifuge filtration. Collection of spectra