

()

RAPD-PCR

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:

(Hemolytic uremic syndrome)

(Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA)RAPD-PCR

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()

:

H₂S

MR

)

RAPD-PCR

(ONPG

(/)

:

/

RAPD-PCR

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RAPD-PCR

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Email:arostamzad381@yahoo.com:

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(Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis) PFGE ()

(Arbitrary primer)AP-PCR PCR
ERIC-PCR RAPD -PCR

(Enterobacterial Repetiter Intergenic Consensus)

(Repetitre Extragenic Palindromi) REP-PCR ()

()

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RAPD-PCR

(Mast Co)
RAPD-PCR
:
(μl) (μl)
(μg) (μg)
(μg) (μg)
(μg) (μg)

()

()

RAPD-PCR

(XLD)

(.)

RAPD-PCR

()

LB DNA

H₂S MR
ONPG

ATCC9290

()

(Mast Co. Merseyside U.K)

pH)
(Ethylene Diamid Tetra Acetic Acid) EDTA
SDS

()

(/ K

:()

CLSI

PCR: [94°C/30sec.- 40°C/1mim.-
72°C/1mim.]-35 cyclos
Final extension: 72°C/7mim

(: : v/v/v)

PCR

()
)
()
()
()
()
()
(/)
(/)
(/)
(/)
(/)

TE

(EDTA

Tris-HCL)

()

RAPD-PCR

ARB11

RAPD-PCR

()

(5'-CTAGGACCGC-3')

PCR

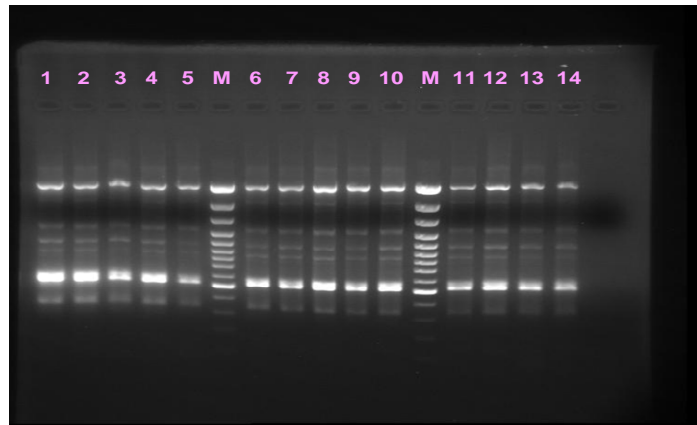
Water: 26.5µL
10X PCR buffer: 5µL
Mgcl₂ (25mM): 5µL
dNTPs (1mM): 5µL
Primer (10pmol /µL): 5µL
Taq polymerase (5u /µL): 0.5µL
DNA (20ng/ µL): 3µL

PCR

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Pre-PCR: 94°C/5mim

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RAPD-PCR :
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RAPD-PCR

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RAPD-PCR

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RAPD

Poly achryl amid gel)

(electrophoresis

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.()

PCR

DNA

)

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.()

PFGE

RAPD-PCR

PCR

ERIC-PCR RAPD-PCR AP-PCR

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REP-PCR

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()

)

(

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AP-PCR

DNA

wang

Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA

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PCR

(RAPD)

Bando

.()

DNA

DNA

RAPD-PCR

RAPD-PCR

ARB11

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]

[()

RAPD-PCR

PvuII

RAPD

SalI HindIII HindII

AP-PG05 ARB11

/

PCR

RAPD

RAPD

.()

Bando

.()

AP-PCR

Kato Killgore

(EIEC)

RAPD

(Clostridium difficile associated diarrhoea)

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DNA

RAPD-PCR

AP-PCR

.()

RAPD

Barbut

MulI

AP4

AP5

CDAD

RAPD-PCR

.()

PCR

RAPD

Chien-Ku

O157:H7/NM

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RAPD- PCR

RAPD-PCR

Blast

PCR

.()

RAPD-PCR

()

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(

Ming Lee

PFGE

Hind2

.()

RAPD- PCR

RAPD-PCR

RAPD-PCR

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The Investigation of Molecular Epidemiology of *Shigella Soneii* Isolated from Clinical Cases in Tehran Using RAPD-PCR Method

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Bloody diarrhea (Shigellosis) is caused by different species of *Shigella* and is often seen in **children before than under 15 years old must be added**. less than 15 years of age. This disease is extremely contagious, epidemic and endemic in communities with low level hygiene and in majority of cases is accompanied with hemolytic uremia syndrome and decreased children's growth. As the rate of infection by *Shigella soneii* among different ranges of age is considered as an indicator of hygiene level, this study was designed to detect the rate of infection by *Shigella sonei* among different ranges of ages in Tehran by Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD-PCR) between 2002-2006.

Subjects and Methods: In this study totally 60 isolates of *Shigella soneii* taken from 36 (60%) boys and 24 (40%) girls were studied. All isolates were primary confirmed as *Shigella* species by biochemical (Motility, MR, Citrate, H₂S, Indole, Lysin decarboxylase, Ornithin decarboxylase, ONPG) and serologic tests; then all isolates were finally confirmed as *Shigella soneii* by Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD-PCR) test. Among all 60 patients, the highest rate of infection with *Shigella soneii* belonged to 1-2 year-old group (36/7%). Furthermore, the lowest rate of infection belonged to group with more than 9 years of age (1/6%).

Conclusion: This study showed that RAPD PCR method had a relative good discrimination power, and was a good method for typing of *Shigella* isolates in molecular epidemiological studies according to its high discrimination power, typing ability, reproducibility, low cost, rapidity and easy of use.

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