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| The isolution of *Proteus vulgris* from human and sheep urinary tract to evaluate some antigens from immunization in rabbits . | | | | Thesis Title |
| 2010 | | | | Year |
| The aim of our study represents to isolate some gram negative bacteria from human and sheep that infected with urinary tract inflammation.The bacterial isolates from human include 263 human urine sample revealed that 157(59.69%) were having gram negative bacteria .the distribution of bacteria was *E.coli* 91 (57.96%), *Proteus.spp* 37 (23.56%), *K.pneumonia* 15 (9.55%) and *Pseudomonas.spp* 14 (8.91%).while cultured examination of 120 sheep urine sample revealed isolation *E.coli* 13 (11.6%), *Proteus vulgaris* 2 and *Pseudomonas.spp* 2 (1.7%) of each of them. Two types of antigens of *Proteus vulgaris* were prepared (fimbriae and lipopolysaccharide) also proteins molecular weight were measured which refer to two bands of fimbriae antigens (74131, 79432 dalton) and five bands of LPS antigen (35481, 44668, 50118, 63095 and 10751 dalton) by using electrophoresis technique.Fifteen local breed rabbit were used which divided randomly into three equal groups. The first two groups were immunized with fimbriae and LPS antigens respectively by two doses (ml / µg200) between of them 2 weeks. The last group used as a control group.The cellular immune response show a significant differences(P<0.05) in the erythema of fimbriae antigen (14.6 mm) compared with the LPS antigens (9.4 mm) after 24 hours but there is no significant differences were seen between both antigens (1.92 mm, 1.22 mm respectively) in an indurations after 24 hours of skin test .The passive haemagglutination test showed that the fimbriae antigen group gave a higher antibody titer (128) than LPS antigen group (64). The result of challenge of all groups show a necrotic lesions in the internal vital organs (liver and spleen), also the bacteria were isolated from these organs from all internal organs specially liver and spleen but the bacterial isolation was less in the fimbriae antigen group followed by LPS antigen group. | | | | Abstract |