

• 計畫中文名稱	沙門氏桿菌定量檢測技術之開發		
• 計畫英文名稱	Development of a Quantitative Salmonella Detection Technique		
• 系統編號	PW9611-1838	• 研究性質	應用研究
• 計畫編號	96 農科-14.6.1-檢-B3(12)	• 研究方式	委託研究
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• 執行機構	台北醫學大學醫學系微生物及免疫學科		
• 年度	96 年	• 研究經費	700 千元
• 研究領域	畜牧獸醫類		
• 研究人員	葉光勝,林俊宏		
• 中文關鍵字	沙門氏桿菌；即時定量聚合酵素鏈鎖反應；螢光共振能量轉移；		
• 英文關鍵字	Salmonella；Real Time Quantitative PCR；Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer		
• 中文摘要	<p>沙門氏桿菌為格蘭氏陰性、兼性厭氧桿菌。沙門氏桿菌分布於自然界中，菌感染的宿主種類廣泛，除了人類，還會感染家畜禽、野生動物、爬蟲類、昆蟲等動物。沙門氏桿菌為公共衛生上重要之一種人畜共通傳染病原。由於根除不易，因此，除了在經濟動物施打疫苗外，重要的是定期且快速檢測動物體內、環境、飼料、甚至畜禽產品上的沙門氏桿菌污染情形，即時採取如隔離或廢棄等之措施。由於傳統檢測沙門氏桿菌需 5-7 天，相當耗時，本研究計畫希冀能利用即時定量聚合酵素鏈鎖反應(real time quantitative PCR)做為平台，建立一套適用於豬隻檢體及豬場環境、例如飼料等的標準檢驗流程，以期能快速診斷沙門氏桿菌，並加以定量，也可減少傳統方法所需之培養基、血清等耗材成本。本年度的重要工作項目如下、 1. 成以 SYBR Green Dye I 偵測豬隻及豬場環境檢體內沙門氏桿菌的標準流程。 2. 完成以 TaqMan probe 偵測豬隻及豬場環境檢體內沙門氏桿菌的標準流程。 3. 完成以 molecular beacon 偵測豬隻及豬場環境檢體內沙門氏桿菌的標準流程。 4. 完成以傳統培養方法及 real-time PCR 偵測及定量沙門氏桿菌的優缺點評估報告。我們預期得到之預期效益如下： 1. 減少傳統分離及鑑定沙門氏桿菌所需的培養基,生化反應試管或者診斷用血清等消耗性器材的成本。 2. 縮短偵測出檢體內有無沙門氏桿菌的時間並加以精準定量。完全從環境或生物體內根除沙門氏桿菌並不實際，重要的是定時檢測沙門氏桿菌並做適當之處置，相信即時定量聚合酵素鏈鎖反應可提昇檢測沙門氏桿菌的能力。</p>		
• 英文摘要	<p>Salmonella are Gram-negative facultative anaerobic bacilli. Salmonella species have been isolated from a broad range of hosts including domestic and wild mammals, reptiles, and insects. This microorganism is an important pathogen in public health. It is unpractical to eradicate Salmonella from</p>		

animals or environment. Therefore, besides vaccination in domestic animals, quick screen Salmonella from animal and environmental samples is essential and important. It is time consuming and labor intensive to isolate Salmonella with traditional culture method. On the contrast, real time quantitative PCR provides a fast and easy technique to attain this purpose. The specific aims of the present study are described as follows: 1. To detect Salmonella with SYBR Green Dye I from the samples isolated from swine and swine farms. 2. To detect Salmonella with TaqMan probe from the samples isolated from swine and swine farms. 3. To detect Salmonella with molecular beacon probe from the samples isolated from swine and swine farms. 4. To compare the efficacy of the real time quantitative PCR with the traditional culture method. We hope to achieve the following purpose: 1. To reduce the total cost from the screening method. 2. To reduce the time required to detect and quantify Salmonella from samples. Since it is unattainable to eradicate Salmonella, it is important to develop a quick and accurate method to detect Salmonella. Real time quantitative PCR would serve as a powerful tool to achieve this goal.