ISOLATION OF VIRUS DEN IN C6/36 CELLS FROM LOTS OF MOSQUITOS CAPTURED IN PORT AREAS OF BELÉM, SÃO LUIZ AND MANAUS, BRAZIL

Isolamento de vírus em células C6/36 de mosquitos capturados em áreas dos portos de Belém, São Luís e Manaus, Brasil.

Castro, F.C.[1]; Segura, M. N. O[1]; Silva, E. V. P.[1]; Monteiro, H. A[1]; Nunes, N. J. P[1]; Carvalho, C. L[1]; Gonçalves, E.[1]; Carvalho, V. L[1]; Silva, O. V[1]; Vasconcelos, P. F. C.[1] and Nunes, M.R.[1]

[1]Seção de Arbovirologia e Febres Hemorrágicas do Instituto Evandro Chagas, BelémPA SVS/MS.

E-mail: nazaresegura@iec.pa.gov.br

INTRODUCTION

The arboviruses are transmitted by arthropods and constitute the largest group of viruses with a worldwide geographic distribution mainly in tropical and subtropical areas. Mosquitoes of the family *Culicidae*, as well as other hematophagous arthropods (mainly ticks) are of great interest on arbovirology studies, since they are it is associated to the natural maintenance cycles of these viruses. Thus, the identification of current and possible new vectors for arboviruses should be helpful for the establishment of on efficient control measure of the arbovirus diseases.

Figure 1: tubes with C6/36 cells infected with samples suspicion of arbovirus.

METODOLOGY

In the current study, a total of 261 polls of mosquitoes captured in three different Brazilian ports located in the cities of Belém, São Luiz and Manaus were used for virus isolation attempt in to C6/36 cells (figure 1).

RESULTS

Two polls of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes (figure 2) captured in Belem were positive for indirect imunnofluorescence assay (figures 3 and 4) for dengue virus type 2 (DENV-2). Our findings corroborates previous data, since all the three serotypes of DENV (DENV-1, DEN-2 and DENV-3) have been detected in blood samples collected from patients residents in Belem and clinically suspected of dengue infection. Finally, periodic surveillance in different Brazilian ports is of importance for health public since these areas could be a source for the introduction of arthropod vectors carrying different arboviruses potentially pathogenic for humans and also for the dissemination of arbovirus diseases.

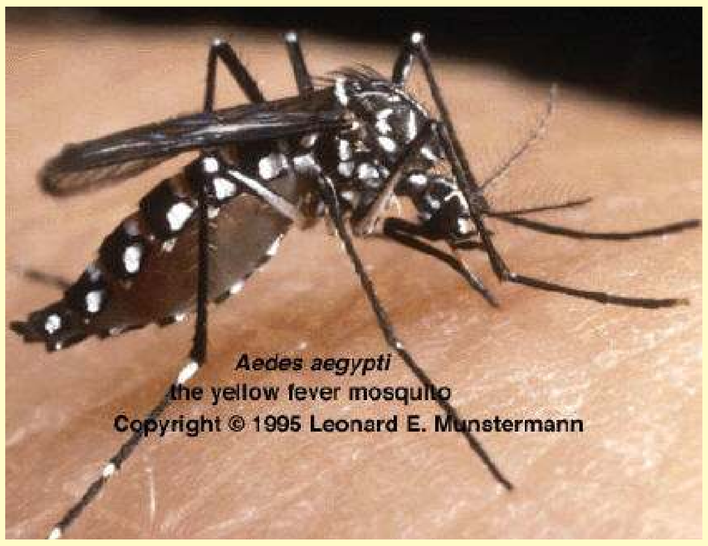

Figure 2: *Ae. (Stg.) aegypti*
Fonte:
Http://www.picarelli.com.br/fotolegendas/fotolegenda032002b.htm

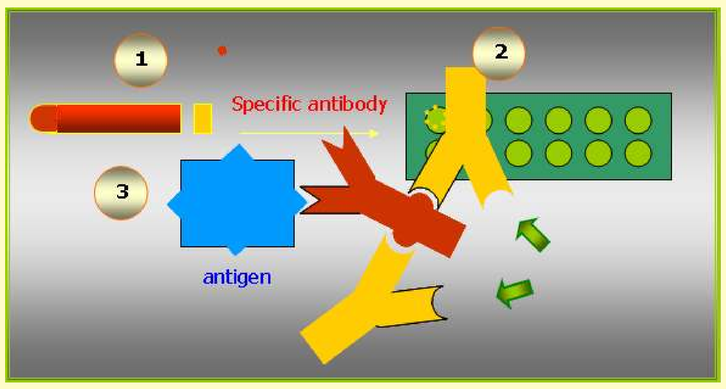

Figure 3: Scienmatic representation of indirect immunofluoreccence assay (IFA).

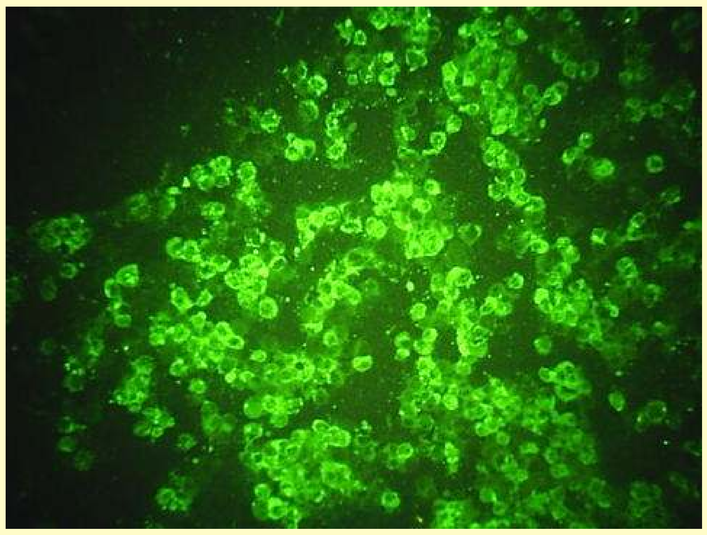

Figura 4: indirect immunofluoreccence assay positive of dengue virus in the cells C6/36.

Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico
Instituto Evandro Chagas
Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde
Ministério da Saúde
BRASIL UM PAÍS DE TODOS GOVERNO FEDERAL

XIV Congresso da Sociedade Brasileira de Biologia Celular / São Paulo - 27 a 30 de julho de 2008