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A comparative analysis of somatic and excretory-secretory proteins of *Haemonchus contortus* and *Ostertagia ostertagi* infecting ruminants of Kashmir

Helminth parasitism of food and dairy animals has been responsible for significant economic losses throughout the world. Although a number of helminth parasites affect ruminants but *Haemonchus contortus* and *Ostertagia ostertagi* are of paramount importance as they affect their hosts in a number of ways and often result in their death. The aim of the present trial was to do a comparative analysis of somatic as well as the excretory-secretory proteins of both the parasites. Many significant protein bands were found in case of somatic as well as the excretory-secretory proteins of both the parasites and also in Western Blot analysis many significant diagnostic antigens were observed which play an important role in controlling these two parasites. Excretory-secretory (E/S) proteins were found to be more antigenic as compared to the somatic proteins, as more number of protein bands were observed in SDS-PAGE analysis as well as in the western blot analysis. This means E/S antigens are more antigenic as compared to the somatic antigens. Further 2D gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometric analysis of these diagnostic E/S antigens are needed which will identify the particular proteins and thereby will play an important role in devising an effective vaccine against these parasites.

Biography

Irfan-ur-Rauf Tak is pursuing his PhD and is currently in the submission phase of his PhD thesis. He is working in the Centre of Research for Development, University of Kashmir, India. He has almost 18 publications in well reputed journals. He has also attended various international and national seminars and conferences in various parts of the country.

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