Makale Adı: The first molecular detection of Anaplasma capra in domestic ruminants in the central part of Turkey, with genetic diversity and genotyping of Anaplasma capra

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REGULAR ARTICLES



The first molecular detection of *Anaplasma capra* in domestic ruminants in the central part of Turkey, with genetic diversity and genotyping of *Anaplasma capra*

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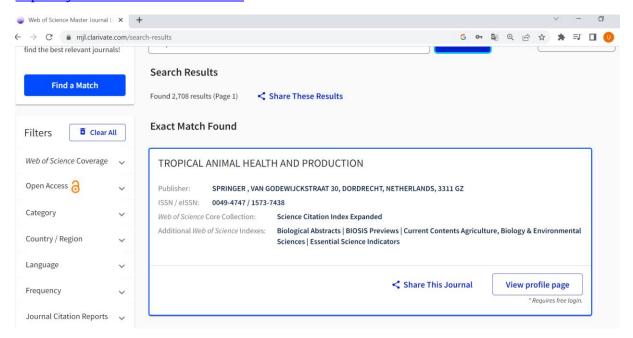
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Abstract

Tick-borne diseases have been an increasing threat to human and animal health all over the world. Anaplasmosis is one of the emerging tick-borne diseases and has zoonotic potential. A new novel species, which was detected in China in 2010–2012 and provisionally named *Anaplasma capra* in 2015, causes zoonotic infections and infects many different animal species. In this study, we investigated the presence of *A. capra* in domestic ruminants from Turkey. A total of 468 blood samples (cattle, sheep, and goat) were examined by the *gltA* gene-specific nested polymerase chain reaction, revealing the presence of *A. capra* in six samples (1.28%): one of them from cattle (0.41%) and the other five from sheep (3.22%). According to DNA sequences results of the *gltA* gene, *A. capra* isolates identified in the present study were shown high nucleotide similarity with *A. capra* isolates detected from different hosts. However, the nucleotide differences were detected in the same nucleotide positions between *A. capra* isolates. For this reason, we thought that at least two different *A. capra* genotypes could be circulating in the world. As a result, it is seen that *A. capra*, which was determined to be a new species with zoonotic potential, was revealed in European and Asian countries and in different hosts. In order to raise awareness about human anaplasmosis infections, it is important to reveal the prevalence of the species in the world. The emergence of *A. capra* in Turkey reveals

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