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Isolation of the Tick-Borne Encephalitis Virus from Mosquito in Khabarovsk Region of the Far East of Russia

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Background: Flaviviruses are subdivided into three groupsmosquito-borne, tick-borne and no-known vector viruses. Tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) is the most widely spread Eurasia which is transmitted to man by tick bytes and causes severe perminifection swith legal wintsomes offishie are inain carriers and reservoir bosts of the it between the property of the property of the items of the of vertebrate animals intrarellular digestion of blood, their long life ande due to 3.6 years at each stage of development and transpartial transpartishing for the TBEV make throu it is layer shared by the transpartial t infection had been revealed for a 16 species of insidictiffs equences were typing house the EBEStrains of houselest within othe Farm Eastern ALCONO CEATHS TREFYICKS Ixodes persulcatus Schulze in new-born mice and portion ambryo tistney walls fill solventies acquires and analysis transpirition of the products were described using DNA analyses all and the land entire the la sacuences into 1998 pletans news afthe TIBEV strains arbeir alignment And hills over the analysiste generics and last not Mills between Far Eartespies ains isolated from ticks

Phylogenetic analyses showed its close relationship with the TBEV strains of Far Eastern subtype isolated in the same Khabarovsk region of Russia both from ticks (strain 1230 (KF880805) and Khekhtzir 9 13 10 13 17-13 (KT001070 KT001072) and mosquito (Malishevo (KJ744034) isolated from Aedes vexans nipponii in 1978).

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