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Evaluation of caspases expression in brain lesions of sheep naturally infected with listeriosis

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Background & Aim: Listeriosis is a disease that can cause serious economic losses in sheep. Infection with *Listeria monocytogenes* can lead to many syndromes in animals. The aim of this study was evaluation of caspase expressions in encephalitic listeriosis.

Methods & Materials: A total of 20 sheep brains were histopathologically and immunohistochemically examined. Histopathologically, microabscesses, perivascular and meningeal cell infiltrations were commonly seen. Immunohistochemically, prominent positive reactions were detected in the caudal brain for caspases (CSPs) -3, -7, and -9.

Results: With regard to cell-specific labeling, necrotic neurons were positive for CSP-3 and -9, Purkinje cells were positive for CSP-3 and -7, CSP-3 was found in neutrophil leukocytes, and CSP-9 was observed in lymphocytes. In addition, only the ependymal cells exhibited immunopositivity for CSP-9.

Conclusion: Collectively, our data from naturally infected sheep indicate that CSP-3, -7 and -9 may play roles in encephalitic listeriosis pathogenesis.

Biography

Mehmet Haligur has completed his PhD from Ankara University, Turkey and Post-doctoral studies from Akdeniz University and Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey. He is currently an Associate Professor at the Cukurova University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Pathology, Adana, Turkey. He has published more than 40 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a Reviewer of repute.

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