

Antarctic Science - Global Connections

SCAR OPEN SCIENCE CONFERENCE 2020 FULL ABSTRACT BOOK





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SCAR OPEN SCIENCE CONFERENCE 2020 SESSION 1

ASTRONOMY AND GEO-SPACE OBSERVATIONS FROM ANTARCTICA



Tony Travouillon Lucilla Alfonsi, Adriana Gulisano, Jennifer Cooper

Detection of specific immunoglobulins G (IgG) against canine distemper virus in Antarctic seals

<u>Florencia Soto¹</u>, Negrete Javier², María Soledad Leonardi¹, Belén Rivera Arroyo³, José Manuel Sánchez-Vizcaíno³, Ignacio Vargas Castro³, Andrés Barbosa⁴

¹Instituto de Biología de Organismos Marinos (IBIOMAR), CONICET, Puerto Madryn, Chubut., Puerto Madryn, Argentina,
²Departamento de Biología de Predadores Tope, Instituto Antártico Argentino., La Plata, Argentina,
³Centro VISAVET y Departamento de Sanidad Animal, Facultad de Veterinaria, Universidad Complutense de Madrid., Madrid, Espana,
⁴Departamento de Ecología Evolutiva, Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, CSIC., Madrid, España

The first tests to detect the presence of canine distemper virus(CDV) and phocine distemper virus(PDV) antibodies in different species of Antarctic seals were done in the 80s. Current information about diseases in Antarctic wildlife including seals is scarce and fragmented. We analyzed 33 blood serum samples from three Antarctic seals species: Lobodon carcinophaga(CS), Hydrurga leptonyx(LS) and Leptonychotes weddelli(WS), collected at Cierva Cove, Western Antarctic Peninsula. Indirect immunoenzymatic assays (ELISA tests) were performed for the detection of specific IgG against CDV, with a commercial kit INGEZIM MOQUILLO IgG. We found positive serology for 100%LS, 90%WS and negative serology for CS. Since IgG are characteristics of the secondary immune response, the presence of IgG antibodies in LS and WS suggests that they have been probably infected in the past. This infection could be caused by the presence of sled dogs years ago although infections due to seal migratory movements cannot be ruled out as previously suggested. Negative serology for CS could be due to they were not infected or because antibodies were not detected using IgG. Further studies e.g. IgM, against CDV are necessary to strengthen our knowledge and be able to identify recent contact with the virus. Although mass mortality events in Antarctica are highly unusual, considering environmental changes observed in the region due to global change and that alien species and pathogens can be resilient to them, the study of viral infections and associated biosecurity measures become fundamental for conservation prospective and more research on this topic is needed.