

ダニ毒液（唾液）中の生理活性物質

Anthony T. Tu*, 本屋敷敏雄, Djaloliddin A. Azimov**, Kazakov Ibragim**

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Bioactive compounds in tick and mite venoms (saliva).

Anthony T. Tu*, Toshio Motoyashiki, Djaloliddin A. Azimov**,
and Kazakov Ibragim**

ABSTRACT : Ticks and mites are bloodsucking ectoparasites containing anticoagulants as well as many other bioactive compounds. Because of their extremely small size, collection of venom (saliva) is very difficult. Therefore, the scientific study of tick and mite venoms is far less well developed than of other venoms such as snake, scorpion, and bee. In this review article, anticoagulant components, paralytic toxins, and the effect of venom on the immune system are reviewed. Anticoagulants are discussed in three parts, namely inhibition of thrombin, inhibition of factor X activation, and effect on other blood coagulation factors. Among the venom (saliva) components, lipids, enzymes, and other bioactive components are discussed. Immunological considerations are reviewed in two ways: their effect on host immune system, and efforts to develop vaccines and toxoids.

抄録 ダニ類は、抗凝固物質や種々の生理活性物質を持った吸血寄生動物である。それらは非常に小さいものなので、毒液（唾液）の採取は非常に困難である。それゆえ、ダニ類の毒液に関する科学的研究は、ヘビ、サソリ、ハチなどの毒液に比べ、進んでいない。この総説で、抗凝固物質、麻痺性の毒、免疫機構への毒液の影響について、述べる。抗凝固物質については、トロンピン阻害、factor X活性阻害、およびその他の凝固因子に対する作用の3つに整理した。毒液の成分では、脂質、酵素、その他の生理活性物質についてまとめた。免疫機構については、宿主側の免疫機構への影響と、ワクチンおよびトキシイドの開発に分けて述べた。

* Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, USA

** Institute of Zoology, Uzbek Academy of Sciences, Tashkent, Uzbekistan