



VI CONGRESO MUNDIAL DE ESTUDIOS SOBRE MOMIAS

Del 20 al 24 de febrero de 2007 en Teguise (Lanzarote . Islas Canarias . España)

PROGRAMA Y RESÚMENES * PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS**

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**TEGUISE
2007**

**VI WORLD CONGRESS ON
MUMMY STUDIES**

February 20–24, 2007 in Teguise (Lanzarote, Canary Islands, Spain)

Molecular Paleoparasitological
Diagnosis of Ascaris
lumbricoides in coprolites:
implications in its
Paleodistribution

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Keywords: *Ascaris lumbricoides*; Molecular Diagnosis; Paleoparasitología; ancient DNA; Paleodistribution.

Palabras clave: *Ascaris lumbricoides*; Diagnóstico Molecular; Paleoparasitología; ADN antiguo; Paleodistribución.

Ascaris lumbricoides is highly prevalent in archaeological sites from the Old World. However, is rare in pre-Columbian South America. The purpose of this study is to standardize a molecular diagnosis of *A. lumbricoides* straightly from coprolites. Positive and negative coprolites samples for *A. lumbricoides* by microscope optic analysis were selected. The samples were rehydrated and submitted to physical and chemical treatment: Phenol-chloroform and Kit Qlamp Mini Stool (Quiagem). Ancient DNA (aDNA) was submitted to PCR for human mitochondrial DNA (cox 2) and for *Ascaris* mitochondrial and nuclear DNA regions (cit b and ITS). Several samples were PCR positive to human DNA. Preliminary results shown *Ascaris* cit b PCR positive results in two sediment samples from Raversijde site, Belgium (XIV century) and Lübeck, Germany (450 BP). This work reveals an *Ascaris* molecular detection straightly from coprolites which will be extremely important in the study of the paleodistribution of the ascariasis.