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Title: Serologic responses to peptides of *Anaplasma* phagocytophilum and *Borrelia burgdorferi* in dogs infested with wild-caught *Ixodes scapularis*

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Original Article

Serologic responses to peptides of Anaplasma phagocytophilum and Borrelia burgdorferi in

dogs infested with wild-caught Ixodes scapularis

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Highlights:

Evaluated antibody levels to VIsE of B. burgdorferi and p44 of A. phagocytophilum

Antibiotic treatment reduced C6 antibody levels within 12 weeks

Antibodies to the APH-4 peptide of p44 could be detected earlier post-infection

phagocytophlium DNA was detected in peripheral blood 77 days post-infection

Decreasing C6 antibody levels may help indicate control of *B. burgdorferi* infection

Abstract

Anaplasma phagocytophilum and Borrelia burgdorferi are both transmitted by Ixodes spp.

and are associated with clinical illness in some infected dogs. This study evaluated canine antibody

responses to the A. phagocytophilum p44 peptides APH-1 and APH-4 as well as the B. burgdorferi

C6 peptide before and after doxycycline treatment. A total of eight dogs were infested with wild-

caught *I. scapularis* for 1 week. Blood was collected prior to tick attachment and from Days 3-77

and 218-302 with doxycycline treatment beginning on Day 218. Blood was assayed for A.

phagocytophilum DNA by PCR assay. Sera was assessed for antibodies by IFA and ELISA.

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