

JOURNAL OF CAMEL PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

EDITOR

T.K. GAHLOT

Department of Surgery and Radiology

College of Veterinary and Animal Science

Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner-334001, INDIA

Email : tkcamelvet@yahoo.com

Website : www.camelsandcamelids.com • www.tkgahlotcamelvet.com

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Manuscripts and other related correspondence may be made to :

Dr. T.K. Gahlot
Editor, Journal of Camel Practice and Research
67, Gandhi Nagar West
Near Lalgah Palace
Bikaner-334001, INDIA

Phone : 0091-151-2527029 (R)
: 0091-151-2521282 (O)

Mobile : 9414137029

Email : tkcamelvet@yahoo.com

Website : www.camelsandcamelids.com (Print issue), tkgahlotcamelvet.com
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Cover Photo: Wound on camel foot (Left Top), Camels in tourist safari (Left Bottom), Electron photomicrograph of lymphocyte of camel (Centre), Radiograph of foot (Right Top), Thickening of Bowman capsule and increased cellularity of the glomeruli (Right Bottom)

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Phone: 0091 - 151 - 2242023

Email: tkcamelvet@yahoo.com

CAMEL NANOBODIES TO TREAT CANCER AND DISCOVERY OF TWO NEW EXTINCT CAMEL SPECIES

Camel research across the world has traversed from camel fields to the scientific laboratories. The outcome of research in first half of 2012 or little before that was published in the Proceedings of 3rd ISOCARD conference, Journal of Camel Practice and Research and other relevant literature which has emanated during this period. A new discovery of camel nanobodies that may help in the detection and treatment of cancer was published in the Federation of American Experimental Biology Journal. This is a new step in the field of camelid immunology. Two new extinct camel species of ancient camels that are also the oldest mammals found in Panama: *Aguascalietia panamaensis* and *Aguascalientia minuta* were discovered by the scientists from the University of Florida and the Smithsonian is throwing a new light on the history of the tropics, a region containing more than half the world's biodiversity and some of its most important ecosystems.

Present issue of JCPR has a blend of manuscripts authored by the scientists from U.K., U.A.E., India, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Nigeria. Dr. Trevor Wilson from U.K. authored an important manuscript about the presence and role of the camel in southern Africa. The paper provides information on the numbers of camels imported into SWA/Namibia and their functions from the late nineteenth to the early twenty first centuries.

The scientists from Iran confirmed rabies infection in camels by histopathological examination and fluorescent antibody technique. Other scientists from Iran recognised *Streptomyces mutabilis* strain 13676F from an abattoir-harvested lung specimen of a 4-year-old dromedary. The obtained microorganism was Gram-positive, rod-shaped, and non-acid fast. Genome DNA was isolated and purified, and 16S rRNA was amplified by PCR. Other scientists carried out a serological survey to detect antibodies against bovine herpesvirus type I and *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*.

The scientists from India found the major threats to camel health during first year of life and these were identified as pneumonia, heat stroke and enteritis. Other scientists experimented feeding management in camel calves under stall feeding management condition and stall feeding alongwith grazing management practices for a period of 173 days. The papers on camel surgery and radiology were also contributed by Indian scientists.

The scientist from Nigeria studied the prevalence of exposure of camels to tuberculosis in Northern Nigeria using a one-step antibody detection assay employing a cocktail of selected *M. tuberculosis* and *M. bovis* antigens with a blue latex-based signal detection system. Other scientists from Nigeria also determined the prevalence of tuberculosis, based on post-mortem meat inspection and Zeihl-Neelson Stain in slaughtered camels.

The scientists from UAE reported Caseous lymphadenitis (CLA) or pseudotuberculosis, a chronic disease caused by *Corynebacterium (C.) pseudotuberculosis* in Old World Camels (OWCs), and New World Camels (NWCs) and its diagnosis by ELISA. They also did research on camel milk powder and found that it did not show significant reduction in vitamin C when stored at refrigeration and did not become rancid after 8 months storage under refrigeration. The scientists from Saudi Arabia studied a safe anaesthetic combination of ketamine-romifidine-diazepam required to efficiently maintain anaesthesia by constant rate infusion (CRI) in camels. The scientists from Bahrain diagnosed contagious ecthyma for the first time in the country.

JCPR has entered in 19th year of its publication. Camel Publishing House congratulates all the members of the editorial board and contributors of manuscripts for their sincere efforts in making JCPR a popular and prestigious journal of camelids.



(Dr. T.K. Gahlot)
Editor

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