

AP3: A new and improved PCR method for detection of AHPND bacteria

In December 2013, a group of Thai and Taiwanese scientists [release information on the primers and PCR protocols](#) to bacteria causing acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND), or commonly known as early mortal syndrome (EMS). The protocols were named AP1 and AP2 methods. Despite the success, Thai research team continued to study this disease and make improvement on the detection technique.



On June, 18th 2014 at the 6th International Shrimp Industry Development Forum at Zhanjiang Guangdong, China, the research team released information on a new and improved PCR method, called AP3 method. This method is based on the gene sequence of a protein discovered in a sub-fraction of cell-free culture broth from isoaltes of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* that cause AHPND, but not from *V. parahaemolyticus* or other bacteria that do not cause AHPND.

The AP3 method was developed by a consortium of scientists from Mahidol University, Aquatic Animal Health Research Center of Charoen Pokphand Company and BIOTEC.

Attachment: A new and improved PCR method for detection of AHPND bacteria

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