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Full Length Research Paper

Detection and distribution of *Anaplasma marginale*, *Babesia bovis*, and *Theileria annulata* in Côte d'Ivoire

Grace Rebecca AKÉ-BOGNI^{1,2*}, Kouassi Patrick YAO³, N'Golo David COULIBALY⁴, Yaba Louise ACHI^{2,5,6}, Mireille DOSSO⁴ and Kgomotso Penelope SIBEKO-MATJILA⁷

¹Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Cocody, 01 BP V 34 Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire.

²Centre Suisse de Recherche Scientifique, 01 BP 1303 Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire.

³Université Alassane Ouattara, Bouaké, BP V 18 01, Côte d'Ivoire.

⁴Institut Pasteur Côte d'Ivoire, 01 BP 490 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

⁵Ecole de Spécialisation en Elevage et des Métiers de la Viande, BP 58 Bingerville, Côte d'Ivoire.

⁶Laboratoire National d'Appui au Développement Agricole, BP 206 Bingerville, Côte d'Ivoire.

⁷Department of Veterinary Tropical Diseases, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X04 Onderstepoort 0110, South Africa.

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Anaplasma marginale, *Babesia bovis* and *Theileria annulata* infections significantly affect the development and improvement of animal husbandry in Africa. In Côte d'Ivoire, molecular studies for the diagnosis of these hemoparasites are lacking. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and the distribution of *A. marginale*, *B. bovis* and *T. annulata* and to evaluate the risk of coinfection in cattle in Côte d'Ivoire. A subsample of 180 dried blood spots was randomly selected for analysis with conventional PCR, from a total of 895 in six livestock area. Amplification of the MaR1bB2, Bovar2A and cytochrome b1 genes for the detection of *A. marginale*, *B. bovis* and *T. annulata* were performed. Pearson's Chi-squared test, Fisher exact test and the confident intervals were also performed. The overall prevalence of *A. marginale*, *B. bovis* and *T. annulata* was 68.9, 57.8 and 10%, respectively. *A. marginale* was determined to be the most infesting species, especially in the central area where it had the highest prevalence (90%). For *B. bovis*, the southern and central zones were the most infected with this parasite (70%). Out of 180 examined cattle, 152 (84.4) were infected with one or multiple haemoparasites investigated. Mixed infections were observed in 81/180 (45%) of blood samples and the co-infections of *A. marginale* and *B. bovis* were more frequent (63/180; 35%). The monoinfection of *A. marginale* was significantly higher (49/180; 27.2%) and no monoinfections of *T. annulata* were detected. The results of this study showed a high prevalence and wide distribution of *A. marginale* and *B. bovis*, in all six livestock area, in Côte d'Ivoire. These pathogens pose a risk to animal and human health (especially *B. bovis*) and food safety.

Key words: *Anaplasma marginale*, *Babesia bovis*, *Theileria annulata*, prevalence, co-infection, Côte d'Ivoire.

INTRODUCTION

Ticks are obligate hematophagous arthropods known to be important vectors of a wide variety of protozoa, fungi, bacteria, viruses and filarial worms of medical and veterinary importance (Aydin et al., 2015; Pereira et al., 2016). Tick-borne diseases (TBDs) are responsible for

significant losses among cattle and impact the livelihoods of resource-poor communities worldwide, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa (Byaruhanga et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2018). Haemoparasitosis results in mortality, morbidity resulting in abortions, growth retardation, and losses in

milk and meat production. In addition, it is of economic importance due to the cost of veterinary diagnosis and control measures (Simuunza et al., 2011). In tropical and subtropical countries, tick-borne haemoparasites are transmitted mainly by ticks of the genus *Hyalomma*, *Rhipicephalus*, and *Amblyomma* (Ziam et al., 2016). In sub-Saharan Africa, the main tick-borne hemoparasitoses of cattle that cause more damage are babesiosis, theileriosis and anaplasmosis (Simuunza et al., 2011). In West Africa, anaplasmosis, babesiosis and theileriosis are among the most frequently diagnosed tick-borne haemoparasitoses in sheep and cattle (Farougou et al., 2012; Djakaridja et al., 2014; Adjou Moumouni et al., 2018). In Côte d'Ivoire, data on haemoparasites is scanty and limited to a few departments within the various districts (Achi et al., 2012; Djakaridja et al., 2014; Yéo et al., 2017b). Thus, a parasitological study was conducted throughout the country to map the distribution of tick-borne haemoparasites using microscopy. However, the prevalence obtained was relatively low, below 10% for the whole country, despite the emergence of *Rhipicephalus microplus*, a potential vector of anaplasmosis and babesiosis (Aké-Bogni et al., 2022). However, microscopic diagnostic methods lack sensitivity and require expertise in reading slides for subclinical or/and chronic infections. Parasitemia is often extremely low and tick-borne haemoparasites can be difficult to find in stained blood smears (Ganguly et al., 2020). Therefore, diagnostic methods with higher sensitivity and specificity than routine microscopic examination, such as molecular detection, will be most suitable for detection of infections with low parasitemia (Chauhan et al., 2015).

Thus, the objective of this work is to determine the presence and prevalence of three important haemoparasites of cattle, *Anaplasma marginale*, *Babesia bovis* and *Theileria annulata*, and to evaluate the risk of coinfection in cattle in Côte d'Ivoire.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study areas

Côte d'Ivoire is a country in West Africa, located between latitudes 5° and 11° N, and longitudes 3° and 9° W. The climate is hot with average monthly temperature from 24 to 28°C and monthly rainfall from 10 to 230 mm. The North of the country has one short rainy season from the beginning of June to the end of September, with a high precipitation in August. The Central and Southern regions have two rainy and two dry seasons per year. The two rainy seasons in the Central region include the long March to the end of June season, and the short September to October season. In the South, the main rainy season begin from April to the end of July, and the shorter rainy season from the beginning of October to the end of November.

Sampling and data collection

This study was conducted in 59 localities of 54 departments in Côte d'Ivoire (Figure 1), exclusively during the rainy season from April 2014 to May 2015. The study was conducted nationwide according to the administrative division of the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MIRAH) which includes 19 regions subdivided into 77 departments. The regions have been grouped into 6 geographical livestock zones (Southeast, Southwest, Central, North, Northeast and Northwest) according to the density of cattle. A total of 150 cattle was sampled in each of the six livestock zone, except in the northeast zone where 145 cattle were sampled. Two or three farms were selected by locality. Blood samples were collected from the auricular vein of at least one-year-old cattle, from 5 individuals per farm. Blood collected in a hematocrit tube was used for preparation of dry blood spots for each cattle. This study follows a parasitological study (microscopy method) carried out on 54 departments of the country. The sample size was calculated according to the following formula (Thrusfield et al., 2018):

$$n = (Z^2 \times p(1-p) \times c) / d^2$$

where Z=1.96, d=5% absolute precision, p=77% known prevalence, and c=3 the correction coefficient considering the three main zones of Côte d'Ivoire (North, Center, and South). The total number of cattle in the study was estimated at 895 with n=816 (Aké-Bogni et al., 2022).

For the molecular study, out of a total of 895 cattle, 180 were randomly selected in clusters of 30 cattle per breeding zone.

The farms were georeferenced using a Garmin GPSMAP 64 – Multicolored GPS. The permission was obtained from the owners of the farm to collect blood from cattle.

DNA extraction

DNA was extracted from bovine dried blood spots according to the modified method of Benbouza et al. (2006) using the CTAB lysis buffer. Approximately 1 cm³ of dried blood spot was cut out from filter paper with a sterile pair of scissors. The cut-up blood spot was soaked in PBS for at least one week. Each tube corresponding to an animal was given a specific code so that it can be identified later. Lysis buffer (CTAB) (400 µl) preheated to 65°C, 20 µl proteinase K and 2 µl 2-Mercapto-ethanol were added to the tubes containing blood-PBS solution. The tubes were mixed for 30 s and then incubated in a thermomixer for 1.5 h at 65°C, shaking at 550 rpm. Cold chloroform (400 µl) was added to the tubes and the contents were mixed gently by inversion by hand for 1 min. The tubes were centrifuged for 15 min at 15 000 rpm and the upper aqueous layer was recovered. Cold isopropanol (400 µl) was added to the supernatant and mixed gently by inversion by hand for 1 min. The mixture was stored at -20°C for 1 h to maximize DNA precipitation, then centrifuged for 5 min at 13,000 rpm. The pellet was washed with 70% alcohol and dissolved in 100 µl of 1x TE Buffer.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

Two types of PCR reactions were performed: a simplex PCR for *A. marginale* and a duplex PCR for *B. bovis* and *T. annulata*, using specific primers and annealing temperatures (Table 1). Each PCR's

*Corresponding author. E-mail: gracerebeccebogni@yahoo.com. Tel: +225 0140332719.

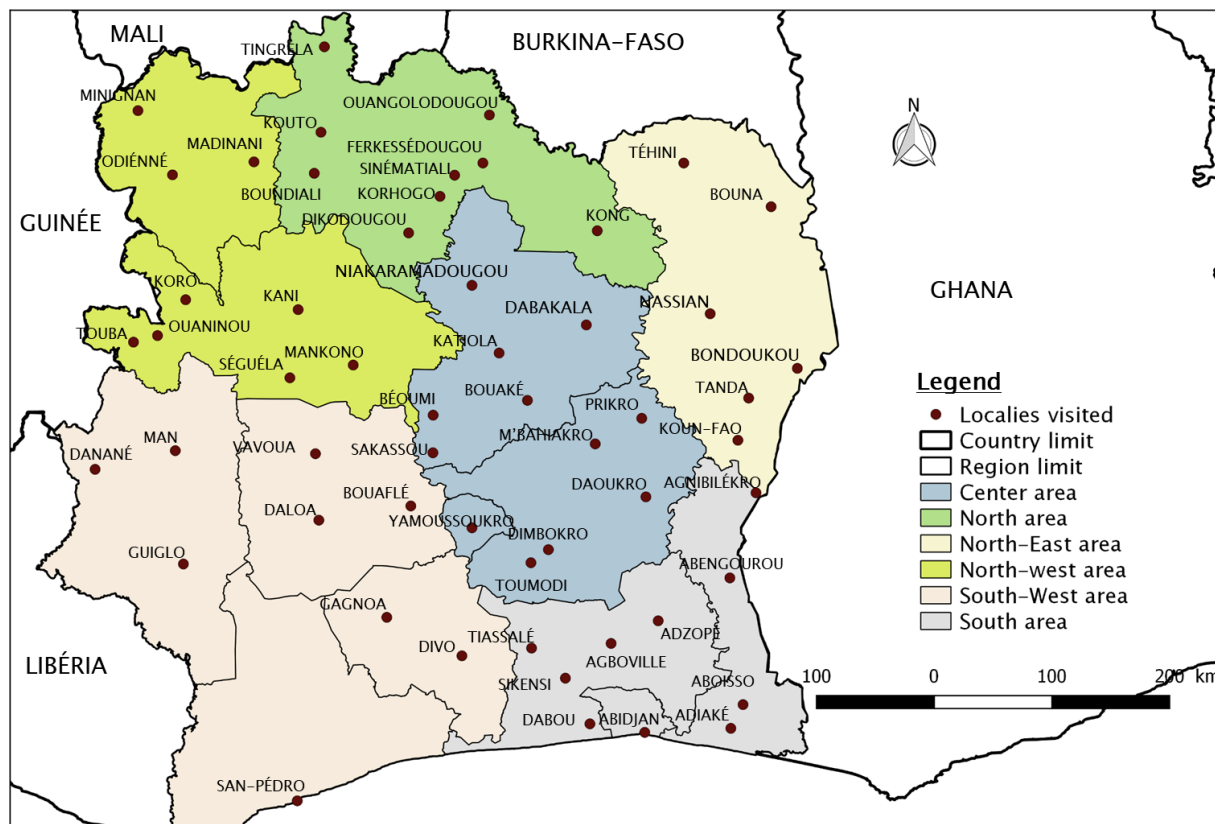


Figure 1. The map of the study area generated using the Software QGIS version 2.16.0 "Nodebo" (QGIS development team).

Source: Author

reaction was carried out using 1 U Gotaq G2 polymerase Kit (PROMEGA, Madison, WI USA) in a final volume of 50 μ l, including 5 μ l of genomic DNA and 10 μ M primers. All PCR reactions were performed using an automatic thermocycler (Gene Amp PCR System 9700). Thermocycler conditions for the simplex PCR reaction were: 94°C for 3 min, 40 cycles of 94°C for 50 s, 50°C for 50 s, 72°C for 1 min and a final extension of 72°C for 5 min.

The duplex PCR reaction was carried out with similar thermocycler conditions, except for the primer annealing done at 55°C. The PCR products were analyzed in a 1.5% agarose gel (Sigma) SybrGreen incorporated. Amplicon sizes were determined relative to a 250 and 100 bp DNA ladder. All primers were experimentally validated for specificity and only amplified fragments of the desired size.

Sequencing

Fragments corresponding to the predicted amplicons of 265 and 166 bp for *A. marginale* and *B. bovis*, respectively, were cut from the gel individually and purified using the QIAquick gel extraction kit (QIAGEN, Germany). After purification of the amplicons, the DNA fragments were analyzed by the Sanger sequencing method using the 3500 xL® Dx genetics analyzer (Applied Biosystems).

Data analysis

Data was analyzed using STATA version 14.2 (StataCorp College Station Texas USA). The prevalence of the identified

haemoparasites were calculated and presented in a pie chart. The Pearson's Chi-squared test and Fisher exact test were also performed for comparing the distribution of haemoparasites throughout the livestock areas. The confident intervals were calculated to compare the prevalence of coinfecting cattle. The threshold of significance is 95%. The BLASTn analysis tool was used to compare the sequences obtained in this work with other sequences of the same gene in the GenBank database. Subsequently, sequence alignments and consensus sequences were obtained and edited or trimmed using BioEdit v7.0.1 software. The sequences were then aligned via the ClustalW application and compared with reference sequences of *A. marginale* and *B. bovis* from the GenBank, National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), via the BLAST interface.

RESULTS

Prevalence and distribution of tick-borne haemoparasites of cattle determined by conventional PCR

The three haemoparasites investigated were identified in all the livestock areas in Côte d'Ivoire: *A. marginale* (265 bp), *B. bovis* (166 bp) and *T. annulata* (312 bp). The overall prevalence of *A. marginale*, *B. bovis* and *T. annulata* was 68.9, 57.8 and 10%, respectively. A

Table 1. Sequences of primers used for molecular detection of *A. marginale*, *B. bovis* and *T. annulata*.

Microorganisms (References)	Target gene	Oligonucleotides primers Sequences	PCR amplicons size (bp)
<i>Anaplasma marginale</i> (Henegariu et al., 1997; Bilgiç et al., 2013)	major surface protein 1β (MAR1bB2)	F: 5'-GCTCTAGCAGGTTATGCGTC-3' R: 5'-CTGCTTGGGAGAATGCACCT-3'	256pb
<i>Babesia bovis</i> (Henegariu et al., 1997; Bilgiç et al., 2013)	multi-copy vesa-1α gene (bovar2A)	F: 5'-CAAGCATACAACCAGGTGG-3' R: 5'-ACCCCAGGCACATCCAGCTA-3'	166pb
<i>Theileria annulata</i> (Bilgiç et al., 2010)	cytochrome b (cytob1)	F: 5'-ACTTTGGCCGTAATGTTAAAC-3' R: 5'-CTCTGGACCAACTGTTTG G-3'	312pb

Source: Author

statistical difference between the prevalence and distribution of *A. marginale* according to the different breeding zones was $p=0.038$. While, for *B. bovis* and *T. annulata*, no statistical difference was observed between prevalences and distributions ($p>0.05$). *A. marginale* was the most common haemoparasite found in cattle throughout the country; the central zone was the most infested with a prevalence of 90% (Figure 2, Appendix 1). *B. bovis* was the second most infesting haemoparasite of the three and the southern and central zones were the most infected with this parasite (70%) (Figure 2, Appendix 1). *T. annulata* was present at low prevalence in all the livestock areas investigated ($>20\%$). The highest prevalence (16.67%) for this parasite was detected in the northern and north-eastern zone (Figure 2, Appendix 1).

Infection and co-infection of cattle with tick-borne haemoparasites

A total number of 152/180 (84.44%; CI: 79.1-89.7) cattle were infected with one or more tick-borne haemoparasites on conventional PCR (Figure 3 and Appendix 1). The prevalence of co-infected cattle was 45% (81/180) and only 39.4% (71/180; CI: 32.3-46.6) had mono-infections. The number of cattle infected with *A. marginale* was significantly higher (49/180; 27.2%; CI: 20.7-33.7) than the other two haemoparasites. *B. bovis* was the second highest monoinfection (22/180; 12.2%; CI: 7.4-17). No *T. annulata* monoinfections were detected. Regarding co-infections, cattle showed infestation with up to three tick-borne haemoparasites (Figure 3 and Appendix 1).

The combination of *A. marginale* and *B. bovis* was the most frequent (63/180; 35%; CI: 28-42) and the least frequent was *A. marginale* and *T. annulata* (2/180; 1.1%; CI: 0-2.64).

Sequencing of MAR1bB2 and bovar2A amplicons

A total of six PCR amplicons of *A. marginale* and one of

B. bovis were sequenced by Sanger method. Sequences of amplicons detected using primer MAR1bB2 (265 bp) showed 98.8% identity to msp1b gene sequence of *A. marginale* published in the NCBI database (accession no. MF467524.1) (Appendix 1 and 2). Sequences from the bovar2A PCR products (166 bp) showed 88.43% identity to the *B. bovis* vesa1α gene sequence published in the NCBI database (accession no. XM_00160874.1).

DISCUSSION

Tick-borne haemoparasites are a major obstacle to the development and improvement of cattle breeding worldwide, especially in Africa (Roy et al., 2018). In Côte d'Ivoire, no molecular studies have been conducted up to date to assess the prevalence of important tick-borne haemoparasites of cattle. Thus, our study is the first to provide information on the prevalence of *A. marginale*, *B. bovis* and *T. annulata* in cattle in the country, based on dried blood spots analyzed with conventional PCR methods.

Three haemoparasites were identified in all livestock areas in Côte d'Ivoire, with very high prevalences for *A. marginale* and *B. bovis*. However, in a previous, we found low prevalences for these haemoparasites using light microscopy in three livestock areas (below 10%) (Aké-Bogni et al., 2022). These results reflect the low sensitivity of light microscopy compared to PCR (Ganguily et al., 2020).

The abundance of potential vectors such as *Rhipicephalus* species and *Amblyomma variegatum* for the transmission of *A. marginale*, and *Rhipicephalus* (*Boophilus*) for the transmission of *B. bovis*, could explain the high prevalences ($>40\%$) obtained in sampled cattle (Achi et al., 2012; Yéo et al., 2017a). Indeed, the different vector species of these pathogens were identified throughout the Ivorian territory by Boka et al. (2017) with quite high prevalences. The high prevalence of *A. marginale* was previously reported in the Savannah Region of the country (Soffo, 2010). This high prevalence

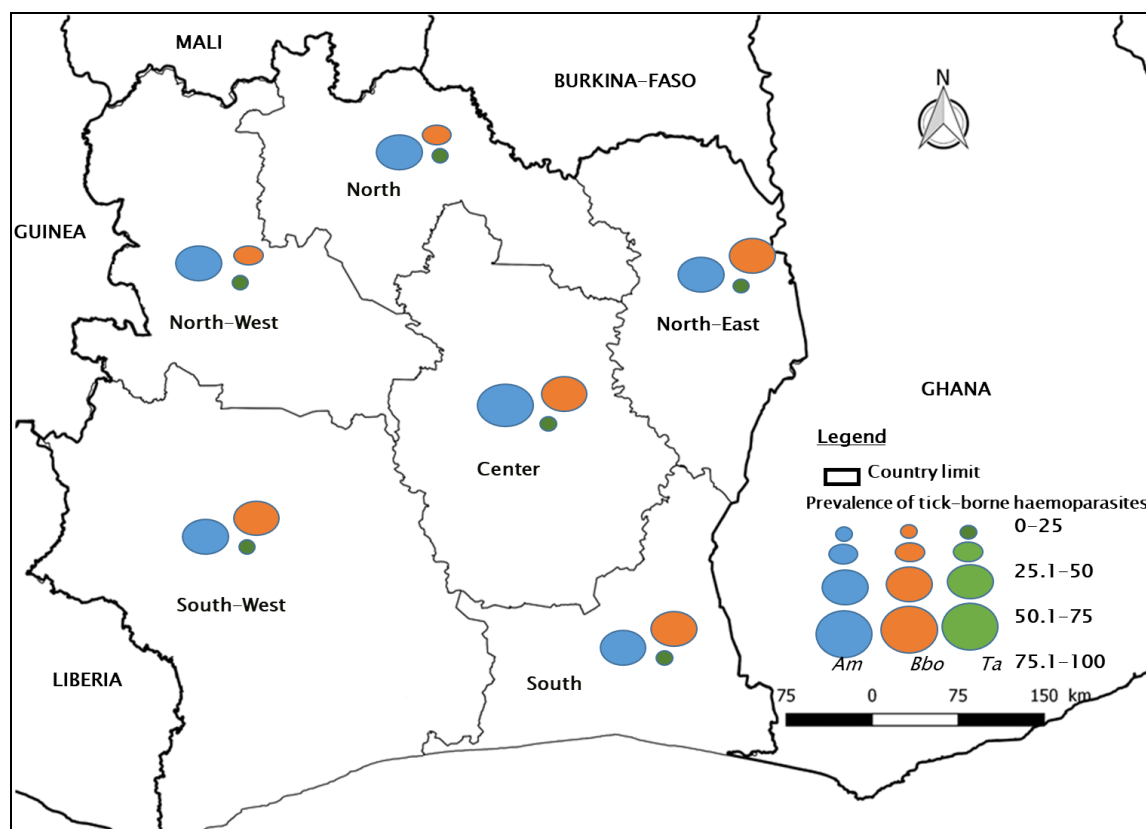


Figure 2. Distribution of *A. marginale* (*Am*), *B. bovis* (*Bbo*) and *T. annulata* (*Ta*) in Côte d'Ivoire livestock areas.
Source: Author

could be explained by the biological transmission of *A. marginale* by about 20 species of ticks, including those belonging to the subgenus *Rhipicephalus* (*Boophilus*), to the genus *Rhipicephalus* and *Hyalomma* found in tropical regions (Amorim et al., 2014; Silaghi et al., 2017).

In addition to the biological route, vertical (or transplacental) transmission and mechanical transmission (biting Diptera, soiled sharp objects) are also implicated. Vertical transmission occurs from cow to fetus during the acute phase of anaplasmosis during gestation or under conditions of constant inoculation in endemic areas (Aktas and Özübek, 2017; Solomon and Tanga, 2020). Vertical transmission of *Anaplasma* species is partly responsible for their endemic character in a bovine population (Costa et al., 2016; Silvestre et al., 2016). Besides vertical transmission, mechanical transmission through Diptera bites or using soiled objects during the administering of veterinary products against livestock diseases could increase the number of infested animals (Aktas and Özübek, 2017).

Anaplasmosis can be transmitted even through small amounts of blood (Costa et al., 2016; Ringo et al., 2018; Rjeibi et al., 2018). Mirah (2014) and Soffo (2010) attributed the spread of infection to possible poor tick and haemoparasite control practices adopted by lives owners.

These situations would cause the maintenance of infected ticks in the different livestock areas and the regular contamination of new animals through the multiple use of needles or soiled tools (Reinbold et al., 2010; Yéo et al. 2017b). Another explanation for the high prevalence of *A. marginale* and *B. bovis* would be the self-treatment of cattle by farmers without veterinarian advice, which is the reason for the under-dosing of antibiotics and antiparasitics used in the fight against haemoparasites. This situation would make the treatment against these pathogens (*A. marginale* and *B. bovis*) ineffective. To save money and because of ignorance of the seriousness of tick-borne haemoparasites, many owners engage in this practice. This situation is observed in the Poro and Savannah regions of Côte d'Ivoire, where 85.7% of sedentary livestock farmers under-dosing of antibiotics for their cattle to fight tick-borne diseases by over dilution (Yéo et al., 2017b). Finally, there is the problem of illicit veterinary drugs of dubious origin and quality stored in very poor conditions that have flooded rural markets (Soffo, 2010; MIRAH, 2014). In Côte d'Ivoire, the distribution of veterinary drugs is carried out by projects and groups of approved breeders under the direction of a veterinary consultant. However, a large proportion of veterinary drugs, the quantity of which is not

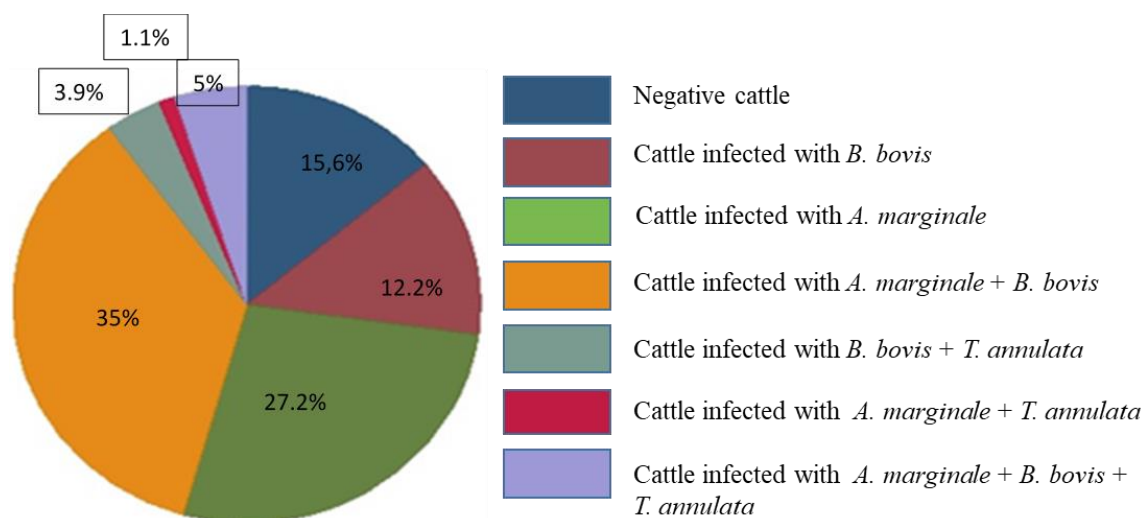


Figure 3. Mono- and mixed-infections of tick-borne haemoparasites detected in cattle from livestock areas of Côte d'Ivoire.
Source: Author

known, is smuggled in and ends up on the market (MIRAH, 2014). Also, the quality of veterinary drugs is often questioned. Indeed, studies conducted on the quality of veterinary drugs marketed in sub-Saharan Africa have revealed the existence of poor-quality drugs. Thus, this situation is at the root of the entrenchment of haemoparasitosis in the sub-region (MIRAH, 2014).

The high prevalence of *B. bovis* and *A. marginale* could also be explained by the situation of asymptomatic carriers, which is not to be neglected in anaplasmosis and bovine babesiosis. Animals that recover from infection are always low-level carriers of parasites, without apparent clinical signs, with the possibility of relapse under stressful conditions. These relapses are more frequent in the *Microbabesia* subgenus to which *B. bovis* belongs. Furthermore, these microbes are more resistant to antiparasitic treatments (Laha et al., 2015). Also, sequential cycles of *A. marginale* rickettsemias in which new MSP2 variants replicate are the cause of lifelong carriage of the disease in the infected animal, which will however not be clinically affected (De Souza Ramos et al., 2019). Thus, these asymptomatic carrier animals act as a source of infection for vector ticks and would thus contribute to the infection of healthy cattle. This explains the high prevalence of *B. bovis* and *A. marginale* in the Ivorian cattle herd (Aktas and Özübek, 2017; De Souza Ramos et al., 2019).

All livestock areas recorded the presence of *T. annulata*, which could be explained by the numerous movements of animal herds from the North to other parts of the country (transhumance), with all the corollaries of transmission of infectious agents (Capligina et al., 2014). In Côte d'Ivoire, transhumant herds move from the North to the sub-regions in the dry season (January to May) and return at the beginning of the rainy season (Yao et

al., 2020; Ouedraogo et al., 2021). Also, the immature stages of some species of ticks of the genus *Hyalomma* like *Hyalomma marginatum rufipes* preferentially infest birds and small rodents (Ouedraogo et al., 2021). However, birds have a large range of movement. Thus, this situation contributed to the distribution and discovery of *H. m. rufipes* in the South of the country (Boka et al., 2017). While although *T. annulata* was observed in all livestock areas, the prevalences were low (< 20%). This observation could be explained by the low proportion of its vectors (*Hyalomma* species). Indeed, *Hyalomma* spp. was identified at 0.49% of all tick species collected by Boka et al. (2017) in Côte d'Ivoire. Tropical theileriosis transmitted by *T. annulata* is one of the most economically important livestock diseases in North Africa and Asia (Elelu et al., 2016). The presence of this pathogen in West Africa is an additional concern to those that are endemic (Mamman et al., 2021).

A total of 86.1% (155/180) of the cattle were infested by one or more species of haemoparasites. Also, 35% of the infested cattle had a co-infection marked by the combination of *A. marginale* and *B. bovis*. The higher prevalence of cattle infested with these pathogens and co-infections could be explained by a favorable environmental climate and the multiplication of vectors of these haemoparasites such as species of the subgenus *Rhipicephalus* (*Boophilus*), *Hyalomma* spp., etc. (Ringo et al., 2018). The main vector of these pathogens widely identified in Côte d'Ivoire is *R. (B.) microplus* (Boka et al., 2017; Walker et al., 2014); which explains the high prevalence of co-infection in sampled cattle. Also, according to Dib et al. (2008), concurrent infections with tick-borne diseases are common in animals. The association between *A. marginale* and *B. bovis* that was very marked in this study was also observed by Farougou

et al. (2007) in Benin.

The alignment of the sequences confirmed the presence of the pathogens of interest, *A. marginale* and *B. bovis*. Indeed, the *msp1β* gene sequence is a sensitive target in the genome of *A. marginale* and specific for the detection of infection in both ticks and cattle (Bilgiç et al., 2013). The same is true for the *ves1α* gene sequence that is specific for the detection of *B. bovis* in the blood of cattle in different geographical regions where the disease is endemic (Bilgiç et al., 2013).

Our study has several limitations. Firstly, PCR was not optimal due to the presence of aspecific bands and the deposition of primer residues. However, the target genes were identified. Secondly, we could not have sequenced *T. annulata* because of technical issue.

Conclusion

This work made it possible to determine the actual distribution and prevalence of *A. marginale*, *B. bovis* and *T. annulata* in cattle in Côte d'Ivoire. The study identified the three tick-borne haemoparasites in cattle in all livestock areas and *A. marginale* was the most detected with a higher prevalence in the central zone (90%). *T. annulata* was the least represented in all the livestock areas (<20%) and always detected in mixed infections. The prevalence and distribution of *A. marginale* was observed throughout the territory with a difference depending on livestock areas. Most samples had mixed infection (81/180; 45%) and the infection of *A. marginale* and *B. bovis* was the most frequent (63/180; 35%). The high prevalence of the pathogenic *A. marginale* and *B. bovis* infections pose a threat to pastoralists and the food security of people living in Côte d'Ivoire. Sanitary authority should implement better disease control measures such as regulating treatment use, especially for tick control. It is also necessary to promote epidemiological surveillance of the Ivorian cattle herd and introduce PCR in routine of analytical laboratories.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors have not declared any conflict of interests.

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Appendix 1. Prevalence of *A. marginale*, *B. bovis* and *T. annulata* bovin in Côte d'Ivoire livestock areas.

Area	N	<i>A. marginale</i>		<i>B. bovis</i>		<i>T. annulata</i>	
		n	Prevalence	n	Prevalence	n	Prevalence
CENTER	30	27	90	21	70	2	6.7
NORTH	30	22	73.3	13	43.3	5	16.7
NORTH-EAST	30	16	53.3	19	63.3	5	16.7
NORTH-WEST	30	21	70	12	40	2	6.7
SOUTH	30	20	66.7	21	70	1	3.3
SOUTH-OUEST	30	18	60	16	53.3	3	10
Grand total	180	124	68.9	104	56.1	13	10

N = Number of cattle examined; n = number of infested cattle; p *A. marginale*=0.038; p *B. bovis*=0.08; p *T. annulata*=0.441.

Appendix 2. Major surface protein 1β (MAR1bB2): *Anaplasma marginale*.

			
		10 20 30 40 50	
MF467524.1	<i>Anaplasma marginale</i>	--CTGCTTGG GAGAATGCAC CTATTTGTGC AAGCTCATTACACATATCGG	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Agboville	TTCTGCTTGG GAGAATGCAC CTATTTGTGC AAGCTCATTACACATATCGG	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	TTCTGCTTGG GAGAATGCAC CTATTTGTGC AAGCTCATTACACATATCGG	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	TTCTGCTTGG GAGAATGCAC CTATTTGTGC AAGCTCATTACACATATCGG	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Dabakala	TTCTGCTTGG GAGAATGCAC CTATTTGTGC AAGCTCATTACACATATCGG	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Kong Nort	TTCTGCTTGG GAGAATGCAC CTATTTGTGC AAGCTCATTACACATATCGG	
			
		60 70 80 90 100	
MF467524.1	<i>Anaplasma marginale</i>	TGATGACGAG CTGAAGGAGT TCATGCCCTT TAGCAAGCTCATTCCGCATA	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Agboville	TGATGACGAG CTGAAGCTGT TCATGCCCTT TAGCAAGCTCATTCCGCATA	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Agboville	TGATGACGAG CTGAAGCTGT TCATGCCCTT TAGCAAGCTCATTCCGCATA	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	TGATGACGAG CTGAAGCTGT TCATGCCCTT TAGCAAGCTCATTCCGCATA	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	TGATGACGAG CTGAAGCTGT TCATGCCCTT TAGCAAGCTCATTCCGCATA	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Dabakala	TGATGACGAG CTGAAGCTGT TCATGCCCTT TAGCAAGCTCATTCCGCATA	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Kong Nort	TGATGACGAG CTGAAGCTGT TCATGCCCTT TAGCAAGCTCATTCCGCATA	
			
		110 120 130 140 150	
MF467524.1	<i>Anaplasma marginale</i>	TCGGTGACGA TGGTCTTAAT GGTTTCAGTC CCTGCAGCAACGTGTGCTGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Agboville	TCGGTGACGA TGGTCTTAAT GGTTTCAGTC CCTGCAGCAACGTGTGCTGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Agboville	TCGGTGACGA TGGTCTTAAT GGTTTCAGTC CCTGCAGCAACGTGTGCTGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	TCGGTGACGA TGGTCTTAAT GGTTTCAGTC CCTGCAGCAACGTGTGCTGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	TCGGTGACGA TGGTCTTAAT GGTTTCAGTC CCTGCAGCAACGTGTGCTGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Dabakala	TCGGTGACGA TGGTCTTAAT GGTTTCAGTC CCTGCAGCAACGTGTGCTGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Kong Nort	TCGGTGACGA TGGTCTTAAT GGTTTCAGTC CCTGCAGCAACGTGTGCTGC	
			
		160 170 180 190 200	
MF467524.1	<i>Anaplasma marginale</i>	ACGCCCCCTGT GCCACACGCT CGGTCATTGCTTGTTCTGCA GCTTGCTGCT	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Agboville	ACGATCCTGT GCCACACGCT CGGTCATTGCTTGTTCTGCA GCTTGCTGCT	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Agboville	ACGATCCTGT GCCACACGCT CGGTCATTGCTTGTTCTGCA GCTTGCTGCT	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	ACGATCCTGT GCCACACGCT CGGTCATTGCTTGTTCTGCA GCTTGCTGCT	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	ACGATCCTGT GCCACACGCT CGGTCATTGCTTGTTCTGCA GCTTGCTGCT	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Dabakala	ACGATCCTGT GCCACACGCT CGGTCATTGCTTGTTCTGCA GCTTGCTGCT	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Kong Nort	ACGATCCTGT GCCACACGCT CGGTCATTGCTTGTTCTGCA GCTTGCTGCT	
			
		210 220 230 240 250	
MF467524.1	<i>Anaplasma marginale</i>	CAGCCTGTAC CC-----TCCTTTGCTTCTTCTAGCTGTTCCAACTGAC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Agboville	CAGCCTGTAC CCTGCTGCTTCCTTTGCTTCTTCTAGCTGTTCCAACTGAC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Agboville	CAGCCTGTAC CCTGCTGCTTCCTTTGCTTCTTCTAGCTGTTCCAACTGAC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	CAGCCTGTAC CCTGCTGCTTCCTTTGCTTCTTCTAGCTGTTCCAACTGAC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	CAGCCTGTAC CCTGCTGCTTCCTTTGCTTCTTCTAGCTGTTCCAACTGAC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Dabakala	CAGCCTGTAC CCTGCTGCTTCCTTTGCTTCTTCTAGCTGTTCCAACTGAC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Kong Nort	CAGCCTGTAC CCTGCTGCTTCCTTTGCTTCTTCTAGCTGTTCCAACTGAC	
			
		260	
MF467524.1	<i>Anaplasma marginale</i>	GCATAACCTGCTAGAGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Agboville	GCATAACCTGCTAGAGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Agboville	GCATAACCTGCTAGAGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	GCATAACCTGCTAGAGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Niakarama	GCATAACCTGCTAGAGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Dabakala	GCATAACCTGCTAGAGC	
MAR1bB2	A. marginale Kong Nort	GCATAACCTGCTAGAGC	

Appendix 3. Multi-copy *vesa-1α* gene (bovar2A): *Babesia bovis*.

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      ....|....| ....|....| ....|....| ....|....| ....|....|
           10      20      30      40      50
XM 0016102 -CAAGCATAC AACCAGGTGG TGCACATACAT TAGGGCTCTG TTCTACCAGT
XM 0016087 -CAAGCATAC AACCAGGTGG TGCACATACAT TAGGGCTCTA TTCTACCAGT
AY279553.2 -CAAGCATAC AACCAGGTGG TGCACATACAT TAGGGCTCTA TTCTACCAGT
XM 0016086 -CAAGCATAC AACCAGGTGG TGCACATACAT TAGGGCTCTG TTCTACCAAC
AF173160.1 -CAAGCATAC AACCAGGTGG TGCACATACAT TAGGGCTCTA TTTTACCAGC
XM 0016110 -CAAGCATAC AACCAGGTGG TGCACATACAT TAGGGCTCTA TTCTATCAAC
DQ267461.1 -CAAGCATAC AACCAGGTGG TGCACATACAT TAGGGCTCTG TTCTATCAAC
AF173158.1 -CAAGCATAC AACCAGGTGG TGCACATACAT TAGGGCTCTG TTCTATCAAC
B bovis bo TCAAGCATAC AACCAGGTGG TGCACATACAT TAGGGCTCTG TTCTCCCAGT

      ....|....| ....|....| ....|....| ....|....| ....|....|
           60      70      80      90     100
XM 0016102 TGTACTTTCT TAGGAAGCAG TGTGCAGTTA AAGTGACTT- -GTGGAGGCA
XM 0016087 TGTACTTCCT TAGGAAGCAG TGTGCAGTGA AAGTTGCTA- -TGGGAGGGA
AY279553.2 TGTACTTCCT CAGGAAGCAA TGTGCCGTGA AAGTGACTT- -GTGGAGGCA
XM 0016086 TCTATTTCTT AAGGAACAA TGTGAAGTGA AGGTTACTT- -GTGGAGGGA
AF173160.1 TGTACTTCCT TAGGAAGCAG TGTGCAGTTA AAGTGACTT- -GTGGAGGCA
XM 0016110 TCTATTTCTT TAGGAAGCAA TGTGCCGTGA AAGTGACTT- -GTGGAGGCA
DQ267461.1 TCTATTTCTT TAGGAAGCAG TGTGCAGTTA AAGTGACTT- -GTGGAGGCA
AF173158.1 TCTATTTCTT TAGGAAGCAG TGTGCAGTTA AAGTGACTT- -GTGGAGGCA
B bovis bo TGTCTTCTCT AAGGAAGCAA TGTGCCGTCA AGGTTGCTTT GGTGGAGGCA

      ....|....| ....|....| ....|....| ....|....| ....|....|
           110     120     130     140     150
XM 0016102 AATGGCGTGA GTGTAGGTAT GGTAATGGGG TAGTGTCCAA GGGGGTTATT
XM 0016087 AGTGGAGAGA GTGTAGGTAT G-----
AY279553.2 AATGGCGTGA ATGTAGGTAT G-----
XM 0016086 AGTGGCGTGA ATGTAGGTAT G-----
AF173160.1 AATGGCGTGA GTGTAGGTAT G-----
XM 0016110 AATGGCGTGA ATGTAGGTAT G-----
DQ267461.1 AATGGCGTGA GTGTAGGTAT GGTAATGGGG TAGTCTCCAA GGGGGTAATT
AF173158.1 AATGGCGTGA GTGTAGGTAT GGTAATGGGG TAGTCTCCAA GGGGGTAATT
B bovis bo AGTGGAGGGA GTGTAGGTAT G-CAATGAGG CTACTTGGA AGGTGTGTGA

      ....|....| ..
           160
XM 0016102 AGCTGGATGT GC
XM 0016087 -----
AY279553.2 -----
XM 0016086 -----
AF173160.1 -----
XM 0016110 -----
DQ267461.1 AGCTGGATGT GC
AF173158.1 AGCTGGATGT GC
B bovis bo GCTGGTGTGC --

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