were typical of lymphangitis-associated rickettsiosis, and most cases of rickettsioses in southern France in the spring are caused by *R. sibirica mongolitimonae*. Clustered cases of SFG rickettsiae infection have been reported in Europe, including southern France (3,6). In 2007, *R. conorii* and *R. massiliae* infections in humans were reported (3). In 2010, cases for which we were unable to discriminate between *R. conorii* and *R. massiliae* infections occurred in a family (6). In these 2 studies, clustered cases of SFG rickettsioses involved *R. sanguineus* ticks. Clustered cases appeared to be related to an increase in aggressive-ness of ticks toward humans during warmer periods (3). In our study, no correlation was identified with warmer weather.

*R. sibirica mongolitimonae* is most frequently associated with *Hyalomma* spp. ticks (1,2,4). However, 1 case of infection with this bacterium was associated with *R. pusillus* ticks collected in Portugal (7); DNA from this bacteria was also identified in an *R. pusillus* tick collected from a mongoose. The European wild rabbit is the primary host of *R. pusillus* ticks. However, these ticks have been found on wild carnivorous animals, dogs, and domestic cats (8); these ticks can bite humans (8). Moreover, *R. massiliae* and *R. sibirica mongolitimonae* were found in *R. pusillus* ticks from Spain (9), and SFG rickettsiae were found in ticks from Sardinia (10). Therefore, *R. pusillus* ticks appear to be an emerging vector for *R. sibirica mongolitimonae* in Europe.

**References**


**Rickettsiae in Ticks, Japan, 2007–2011**

To the Editor: Japanese spotted fever (JSF), caused by *Rickettsia japonica*, is the most prevalent tick-borne infectious disease in Japan (1), occurring most frequently in central and western regions (http://idsc.nih.go.jp/idwr/CDROM/Main.html [in Japanese]). Cases of unknown fever with rickettsiosis-like symptoms not associated with JSF have been reported in JSF-endemic regions of Japan (2). Several spotted fever group (SFG) rickettsiae (*R. japonica, R. heliogiangensis, R. helvetica, R. tamaureae, R. asiatica, Candidatus R. tarasevichiae*) and other related *Rickettsia* spp. have been identified in Japan (1,3–6).

Human infections with *R. heliogiangensis* and *R. tamaureae* have been confirmed (3,5), and *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* and *Ehrlichia chaffeensis*, known human pathogens, have been detected in ticks and deer in Japan. We conducted this study to determine the risk in central and western Japan for human exposure to ticks harboring SFG rickettsiae, *A. phagocytophilum*, or *Ehrlichia* spp.

In 2007–2011, we collected 827 *Haemaphysalis, Amblyomma,* and *Ixodes* spp. ticks (392 adults, 435 nymphs) by flagging vegetation in the prefectures of Shizuoka, Mie, Wakayama, KAGOSIMA, Nagasaki (Goto Island), and Okinawa (the main island and Yonaguni Island). (Technical
Appendix Figure 1, wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article1/12-0856-Techapp/pd). We extracted DNA from the salivary glands of each tick and performed PCR to amplify gltA, 16S rDNA, and ompA of SFG rickettsiae. To detect A. phagocytophilum and Ehrlichia spp., we performed nested PCR targeting the p44/msp2 and p28/omp-1 multigenes, respectively.

PCR gltA screening revealed SFG rickettsiae in 181 (21.9%) of the 827 ticks (Table). We obtained nearly full-length (1.1-kb) gltA sequences and classified them into 5 groups by phylogenetic analyses (Technical Appendix Figure 2). Sequences for groups 1 (prevalence 1.0%) and 2 (prevalence 3.2%) were identified as R. japonica YH (GenBank accession no. AP011533) and R. tamurae (GenBank accession no. AF394896), respectively (Table). Group 3 (prevalence 15.1%) sequences were identical to that of Rickettsia sp. LON (GenBank accession no. AB516964). The sequence for group 4 (prevalence 1.6%) was closely related to that for R. raoultii strain Khabarovsk (98.8% similarity), and a part of the sequence (342 bp) was identical to that of Rickettsia sp. Hf 151 (GenBank accession no. AB114815). Group 5 consisted of 4 newly identified rickettsiae (Technical Appendix Figure 2). Of these 4 rickettsiae, 3 (Mie311, Goto13, and Mie334) were closely related to R. raoultii strain Khabarovsk (98.0% identity) and 1 (Mie201) was similar to Candidatus R. principis (99.7% identity).

We further analyzed the 16S rDNA and ompA in gltA-positive tick samples. The 16S rDNA and ompA for group 1 samples shared 100% identity with 16S rDNA and ompA of R. japonica YH (AP011533). The 16S rDNA of group 2 was identical to that of R. tamurae (AY049981). In groups 3–5, some of the specific amplicons in 16S rDNA or ompA could be detected; their sequences were confirmed to be similar (but not identical) to those of several known rickettsial sequences.

We amplified the p44/ompA amplicons of A. phagocytophilum from 25 (3%) of 827 ticks (Table). By cloning (TA Cloning Kit; Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and sequencing these amplicons, we obtained and identified 60 new TA-clone sequences (366–507 bp) for p44/ompA (GenBank accession nos. JQ697880–JQ697950); these sequences may include a potentially novel Anaplasma species. (7). Ehrlichia p28/omp-1 was detected from 2 (0.2%) of the 827 ticks. Of 5 TA-clone sequences (284–315 bp) obtained from the 2 ticks, 2 from an A. testudinarium tick (GenBank accession nos. JQ697886 and JQ697887) shared 83.3%–86.7% similarity with E. ruminantium Gardel Map-1 (GenBank accession no. YP196842), and 3 from an H. longicornis tick (GenBank accession nos. JQ697888–JQ697890) showed the closest relationship to E. ewingii omp-1–15 (67%–73% similarity; GenBank accession no. EF116932).

We identified the tick species associated with R. japonica as H. formosensis, H. hystricis, and H. cornigera, and another study reported an association with Dermacentor taiwanensis, H. flava, H. longicornis, and I. ovatus (4). In our study and previous studies, the tick species associated with A. phagocytophilum in Japan were identified as H. formosensis, H. longicornis, H. megaspinosa, A. testudinarium, I. ovatus, and I. persulcatus (8). Thus, it appears that 3 tick species (H. formosensis, H. longicornis, and I. ovatus) are important in the transmission of A. phagocytophilum in Japan.

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tick species</th>
<th>No. ticks tested</th>
<th>Total no. (%) ticks positive</th>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
<th>Group 3</th>
<th>Group 4</th>
<th>Group 5</th>
<th>A. phagocytophilum p44/ompA</th>
<th>Ehrlichia p28/omp-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. formosensis</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>6 (2.7)</td>
<td>1 (0.4)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5 (2.2)</td>
<td>18 (8)</td>
<td>18 (8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. hystricis</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>19 (19.6)</td>
<td>6 (6.1)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13 (13.4)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. longicornis</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>119 (40.5)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>119 (40.5)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 (0.7)</td>
<td>1 (0.4)‡</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. flava</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>6 (10.9)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 (3.6)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4 (7.3)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. kiaakai</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. megaspinosa</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4 (22.2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4 (22.2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (5.6)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. cornigera</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1 (9.1)</td>
<td>1 (9.1)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. testudinarium</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>26 (23.2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26 (23.2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 (2.7)</td>
<td>1 (0.9)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. geomysdae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>I. ovatus</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (20.0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>181 (21.9)</td>
<td>8 (1.0)</td>
<td>26 (3.1)</td>
<td>125 (15.1)</td>
<td>13 (1.6)</td>
<td>16 (1.9)</td>
<td>25 (3.0)</td>
<td>2 (0.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*DNA was extracted from the salivary glands of each tick by using the DNeasy Mini Kit (QIAGEN Sciences, Germantown, MD, USA) and used as a template for PCR. The newly identified sequences of gltA, 16S rDNA, ompA, p44/ompB, and p28/omp-1 in this study were deposited into GenBank under accession nos. JQ697880–JQ697950. A. phagocytophilum, Anaplasma phagocytophilum.

†The PCR primers used, gltA–Fc (5'-CGAATTTAGGCTTGATGAGTA-3') and gltA–Rc (5'-CTTTAAGGCGGAGTGGTAC-3'), were designed in this study. Groups: 1, Rickettsia japonica YH (GenBank accession no. AP011533); 2, R. tamurae (GenBank accession no. AF394896); 3, Rickettsia sp. LON-13 (GenBank accession no. AB516964); 4, Rickettsia sp. Hf151, 5, other rickettsiae.

§PCR primers of p3726 (5'-GCTAAGGGATTTTTGTGG-3'), p3761 (5'-TGGTTTGGTGAAGAACACAG-3'), and p4257 (5'-AGAGAGATGCTTACAGCTTAC-3') were used for detection of p44/ompB.

¶PCR primers conP28-F1 (5'-ACGGACTGCAACTCAGGCTTGATGAGTA-3'), conP28-F2 (5'-CGAATTTAGGCTTGATGAGTA-3'), conP28-F3 (5'-CGAATTTAGGCTTGATGAGTA-3'), and conP28-F4 (5'-CGAATTTAGGCTTGATGAGTA-3') were used to detect p28/omp-1.

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ovatus) are associated with R. japonica and A. phagocytophilum.

In addition, in an H. formosensis tick, we detected an SFG rickettsia that is closely related to R. raoultii, the etiologic agent of Dermacentor-borne necrosis erythema and lymphadenopathy in Europe and Russia (9). We detected Candidatus R. principis in H. flava in Japan; this species was previously detected in H. japonica douglasi and H. danieli ticks in Russia and China, respectively, (10). And, we found a high prevalence of R. tamurae in A. testudinaria ticks; Imaoka et al. (5) recently reported that R. tamurae causes local skin inflammation without general JSP-like symptoms. We did not detect the human pathogen E. chaffeensis, but we identified 2 potentially new Ehrlichia species.

Our findings contribute to the known risks for exposure to Rickettsia-related pathogens in central and western Japan. Further studies may be required for the surveillance of additional pathogens, such as Candidatus Neoehrlichia mikurensis (2), which was recently recognized as a human pathogen.

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Letters

Letters commenting on recent articles as well as letters reporting cases, outbreaks, or original research are welcome. Letters commenting on articles should contain no more than 300 words and 5 references; they are more likely to be published if submitted within 4 weeks of the original article’s publication. Letters reporting cases, outbreaks, or original research should contain no more than 800 words and 10 references. They may have 1 Figure or Table and should not be divided into sections. All letters should contain material not previously published and include a word count.
Rickettsiae in Ticks, Japan, 2007–2011

Technical Appendix

Figure 1. Prefectures where ticks were collected for a study of Rickettsia spp.–related pathogens in ticks in central and western Japan, 2007–2011. SFG, spotted fever group rickettsiae; Rj, R. japonica; Ap, A. phagocytophilum; Eh, Ehrlichia spp. Numbers indicate the number of positive ticks/number of ticks tested. The prevalence of respective Rickettsiales bacteria in each area is shown in parentheses.
Figure 2. Phylogenetic classification of *Rickettsia* spp. *gltA* sequences detected in ticks inhabiting central and western Japan, 2007–2011. The tree, based on the *gltA* sequences (1,115–1,123 bp), was constructed by using the neighbor-joining method with 1,000 bootstrap resamplings. **Boldface** font indicates *Rickettsia* spp. identified in this study. Numbers in parentheses indicate GenBank accession numbers for the respective sequences. The scale bar indicates nucleotide substitutions per site.