

CHAPTER V

Conclusion and Suggestion

This study revealed that female and male salivary glands protein profiles of *An. campestris*-like were different. Also, proteins expressed in each morphological region of female salivary glands were different. In addition, the comparison between first and second blood feeding showed that four proteins including serine/threonine-protein kinase rio3, cyclophilin A putative, short form D7r1 and gSG6 protein were depleted more at the second blood feeding than the first one. Furthermore, the identification of salivary gland cDNA clones revealed that D7-related 1 protein was an abundant secreted protein in the female *An. campestris*-like salivary glands. These information serve as a basis for future work concerning the possible role of these proteins in the parasite transmission and the physiological processes that occur during the blood feeding.

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