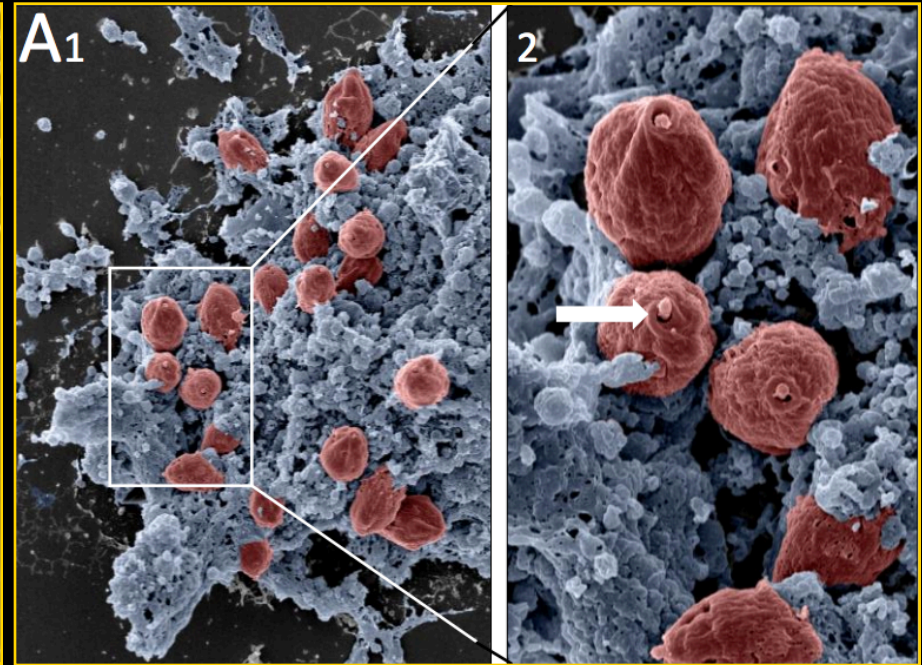


de Souza et al., 2010



Rosazza et al., 2020

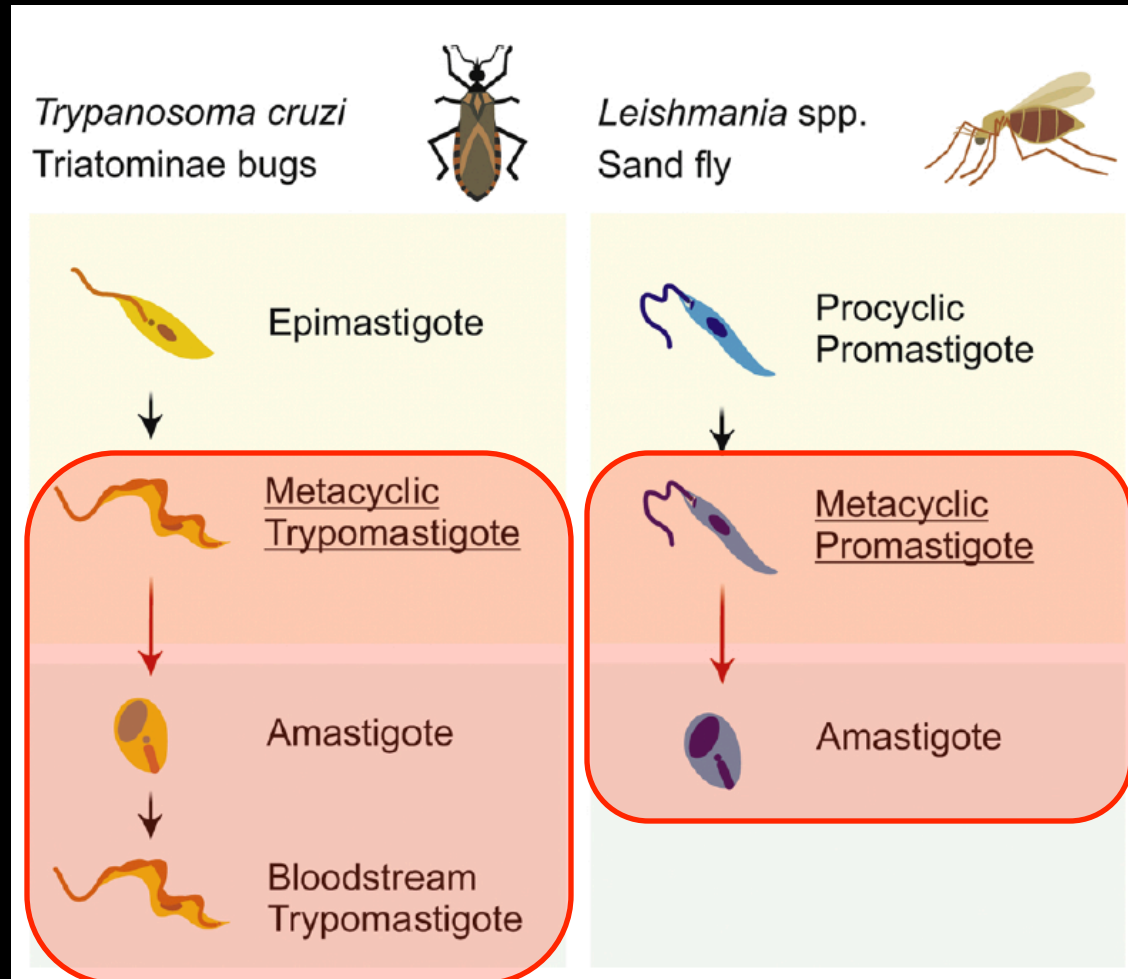
Mauro Cortez

[mcortez@usp.br](mailto:mcortez@usp.br)

BMP0103/5794 – Biologia celular e molecular de parasitas

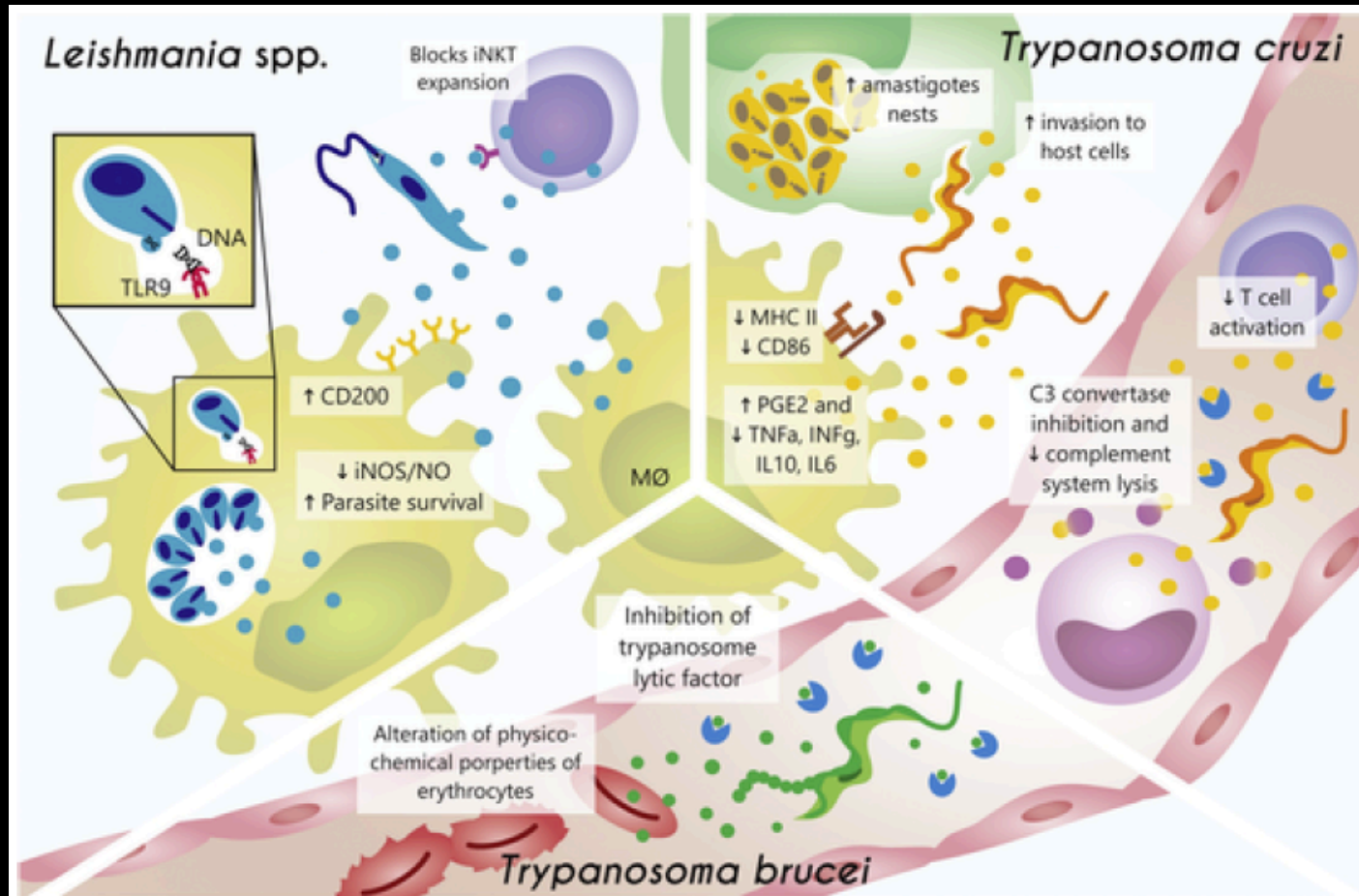
# Importantes pontos — formas infectivas

- Formas infectivas de *Trypanosoma cruzi* e *Leishmania*.



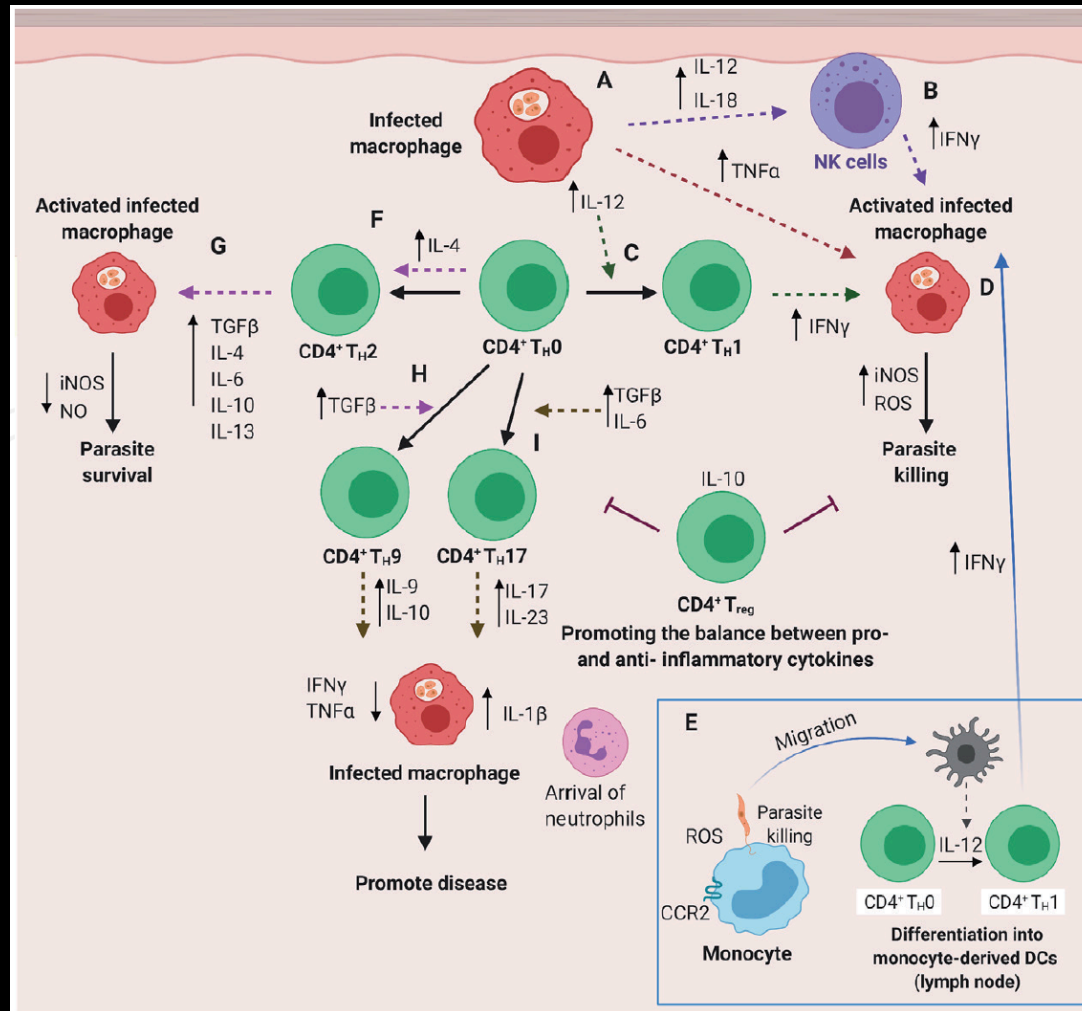
# Importantes pontos — Processo de infecção

- *Trypanosoma cruzi* e *Leishmania* precisam evadir a resposta do hospedeiro



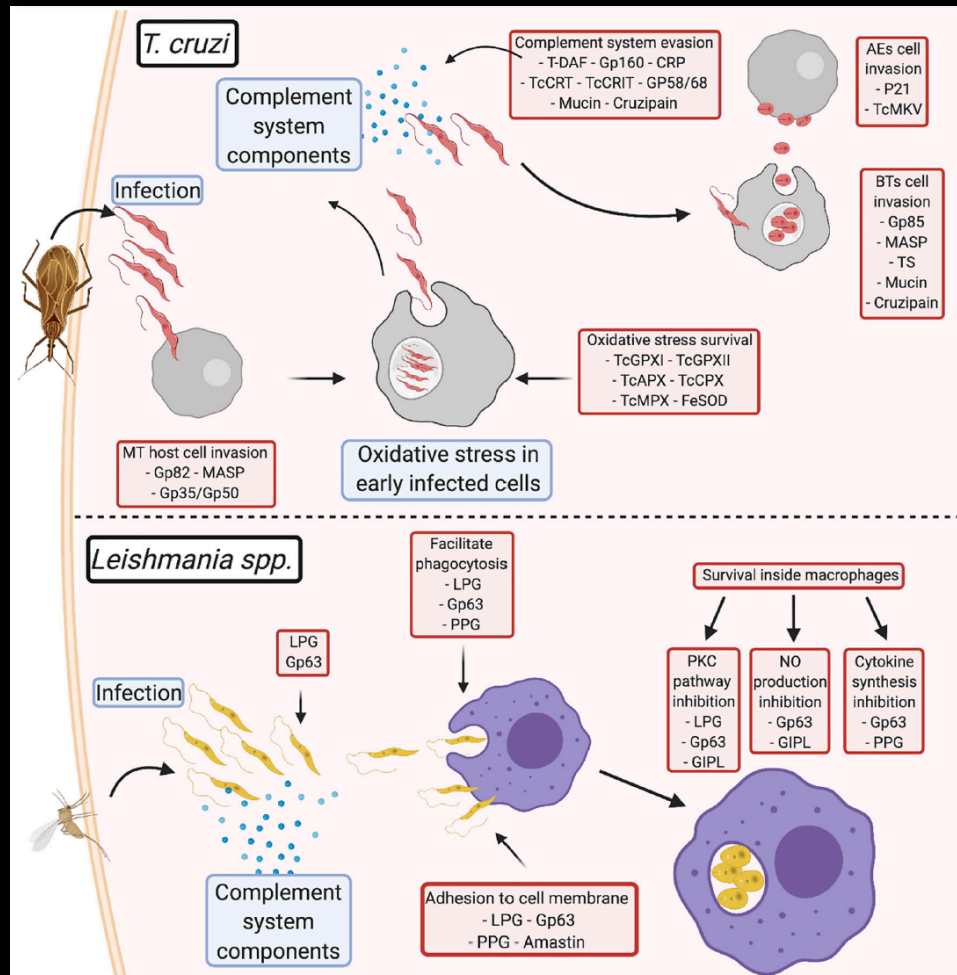
# Importantes pontos — Processo de infecção

- *Trypanosoma cruzi* e *Leishmania* precisam evadir a resposta do hospedeiro



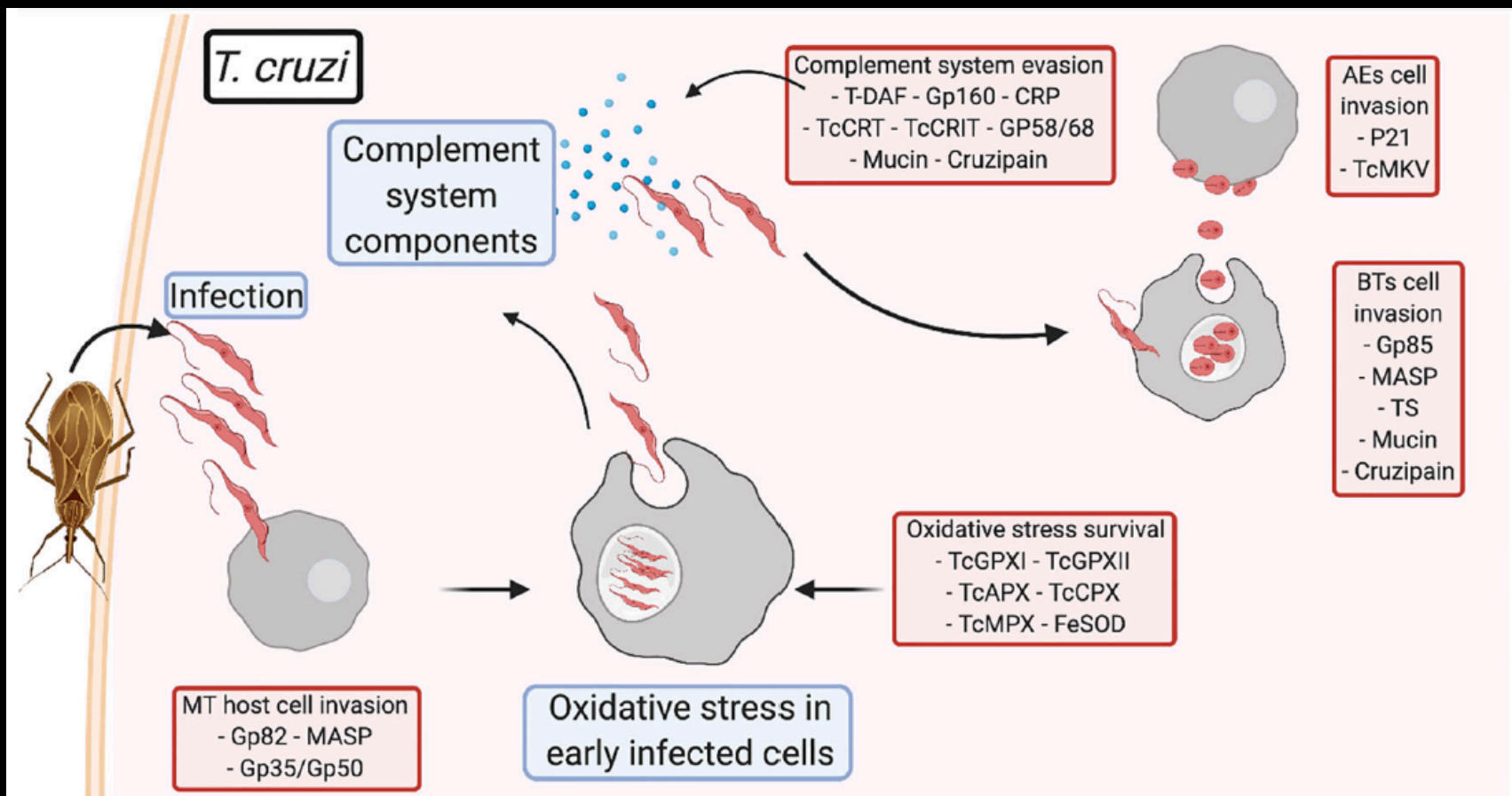
# Diferentes fases da infecção— moléculas importantes no processo

- *Trypanosoma cruzi* e *Leishmania*.



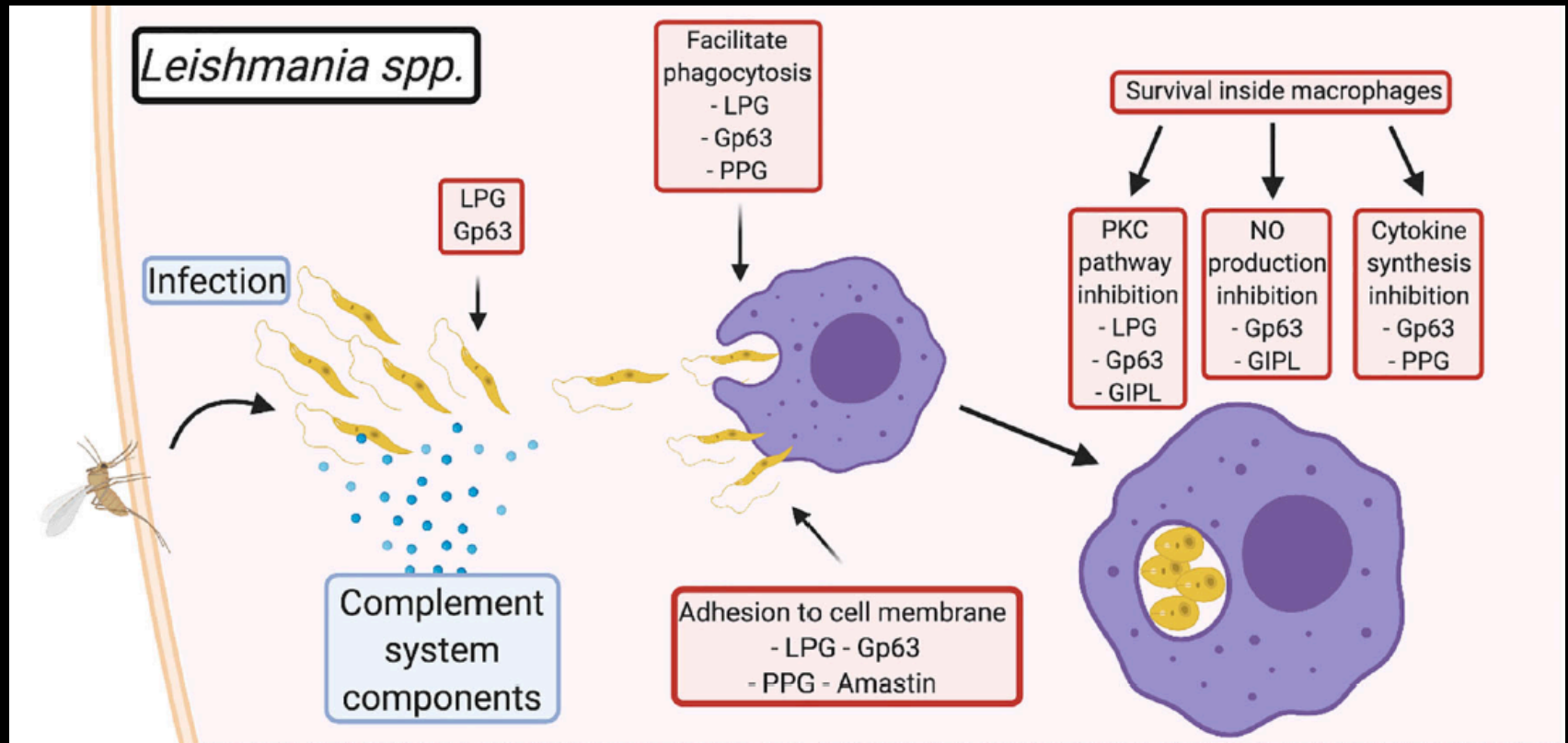
# Diferentes fases da infecção— moléculas importantes no processo

- *Trypanosoma cruzi*.



# Diferentes fases da infecção— moléculas importantes no processo

- *Leishmania*.



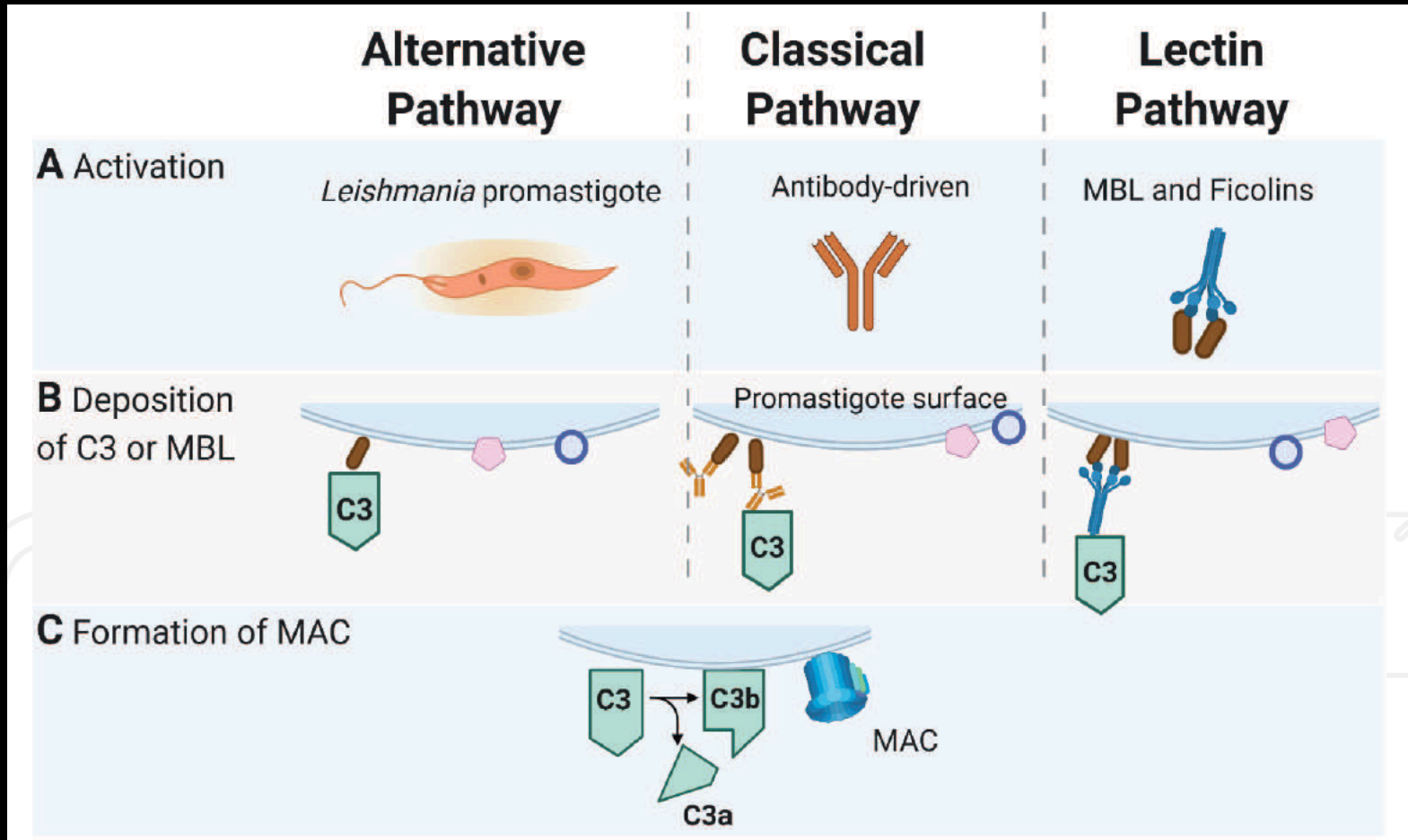
Quais são os principais mecanismos para conseguir sobreviver e proliferar?

- Celulares
- Moleculares



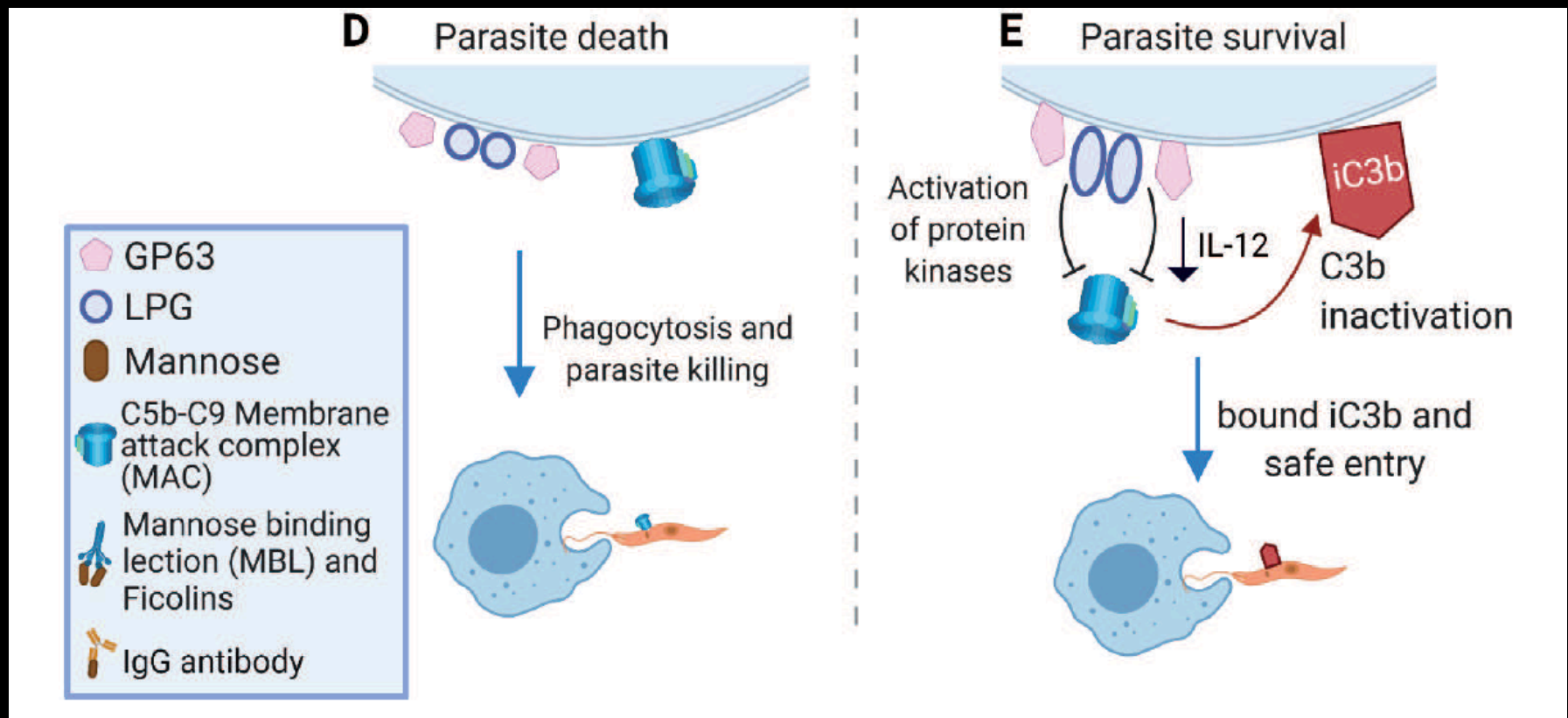
# Diferentes fases da infecção— moléculas importantes no processo

- *Leishmania*.



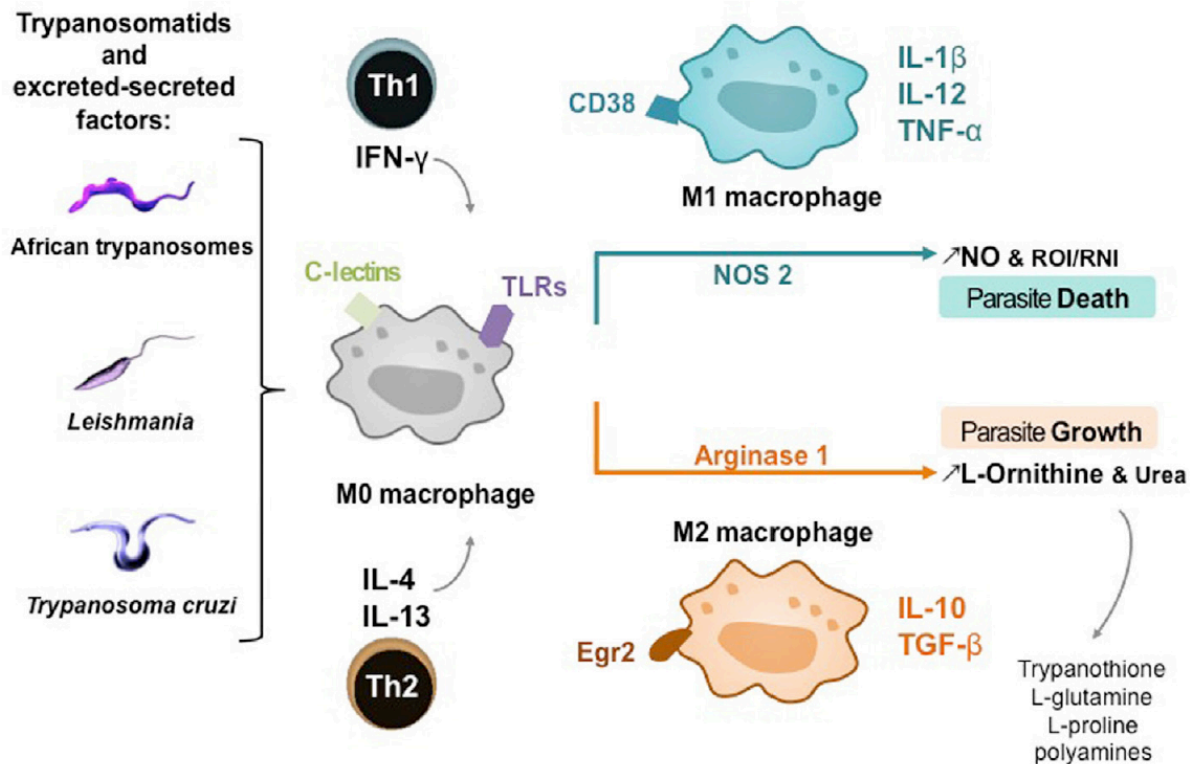
# Diferentes fases da infecção— moléculas importantes no processo

- *Leishmania*.



# Diferentes fases da infecção— inibição da célula hospedeira (macrófagos)

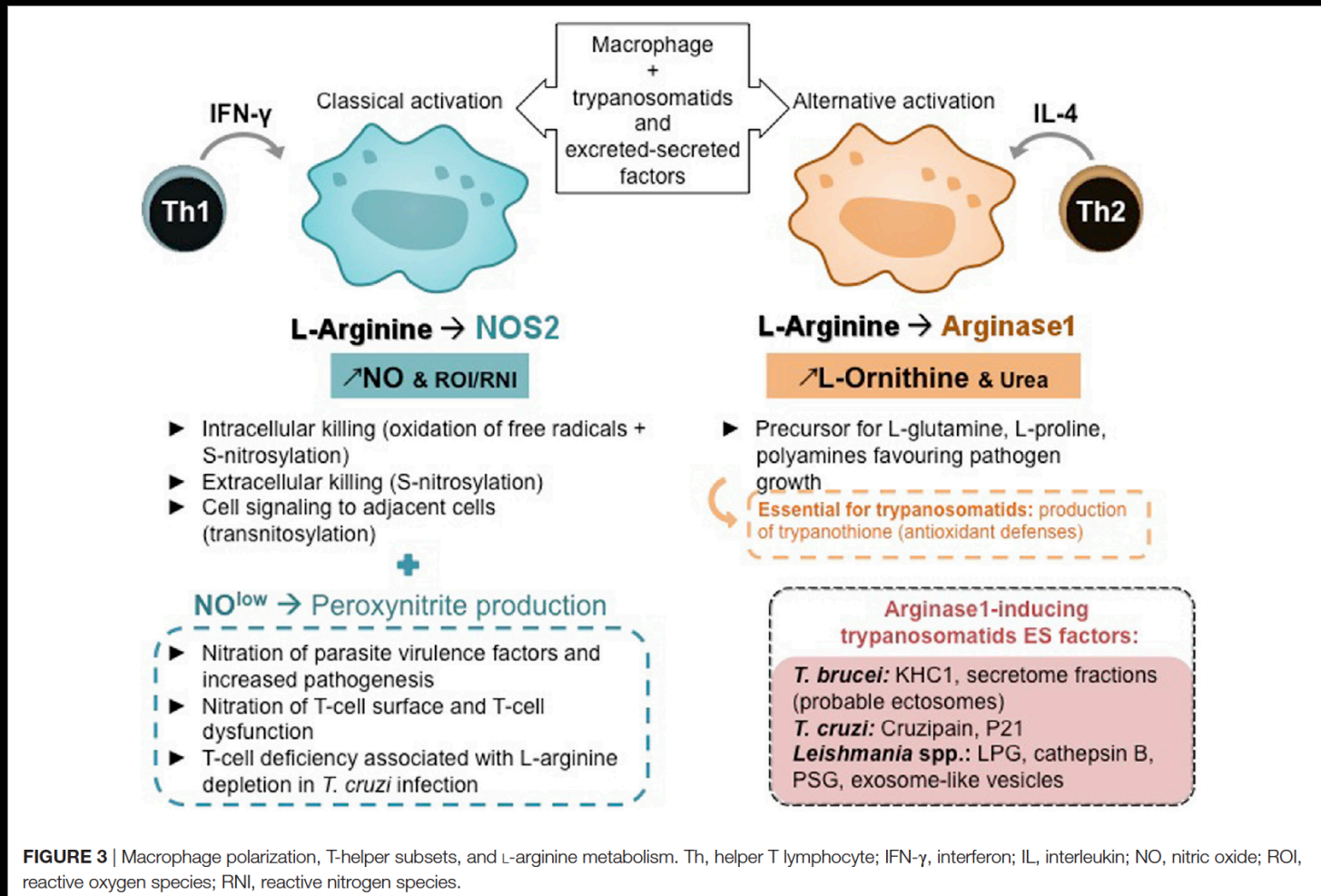
- *Trypanosoma cruzi* e *Leishmania* modulam células da imunidade inata.



**FIGURE 2** | Macrophage activation pathways in trypanosomatid infections. T-cell subsets potentiating M0 macrophage differentiation into M1 or M2 subtype; Th, helper T lymphocyte; IFN-γ, interferon-γ; IL, interleukin. Host cell receptors involved in trypanosomatid detection: C-lectins and toll-like receptors (TLRs). Phenotypic markers and cytokines of macrophage polarization: cluster of differentiation (CD) 38, Egr2, early growth response protein 2; TNF-α, tumor necrosis factor; TGF-β, transforming growth factor. Products of macrophage polarization influencing the death or growth of trypanosomatids; NO, nitric oxide.

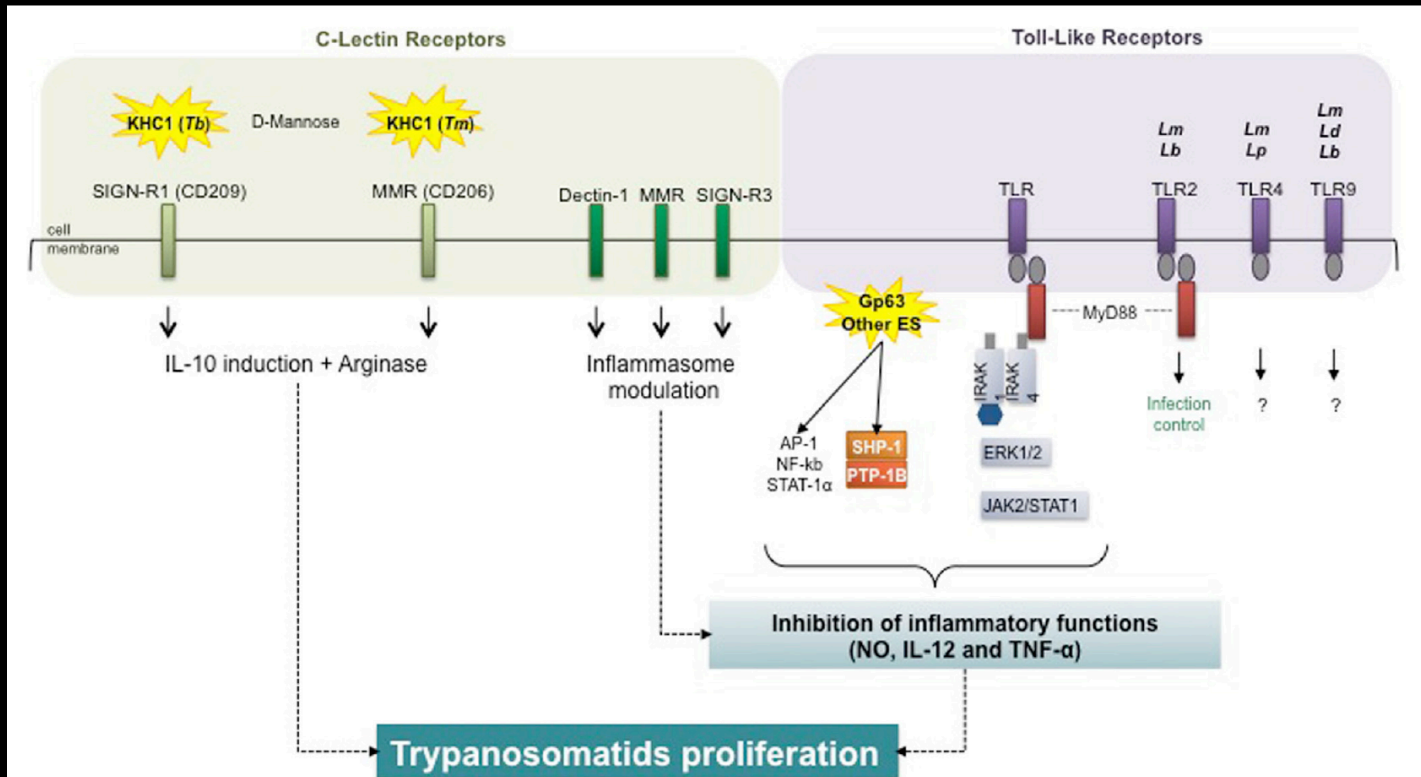
# Diferentes fases da infecção— inibição da célula hospedeira (macrófagos)

- *Trypanosoma cruzi* e *Leishmania* modulam fatores da célula.



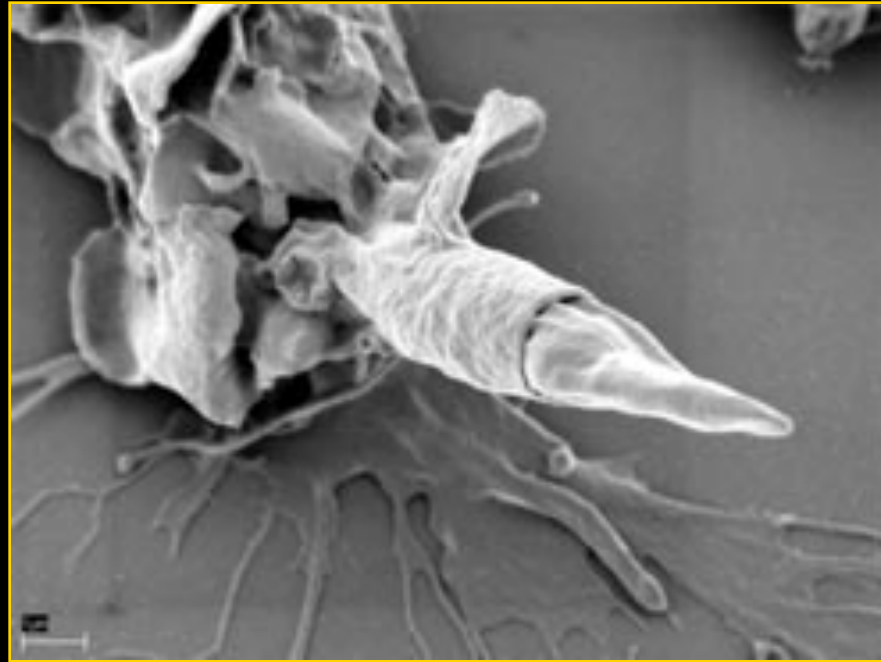
# Diferentes fases da infecção— inibição da célula hospedeira (macrófagos)

- *Trypanosoma cruzi* e *Leishmania* modulam fatores da célula.



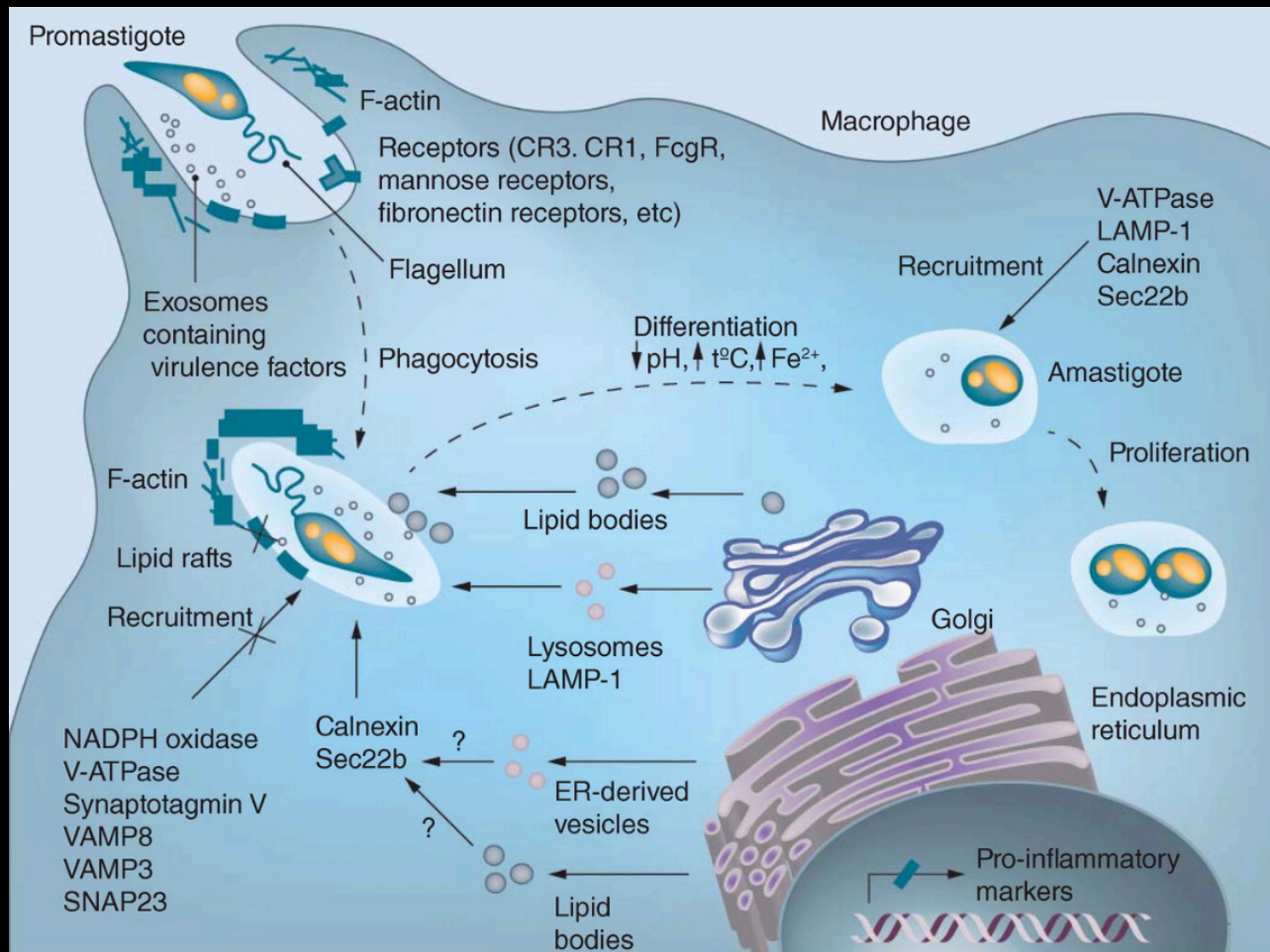
**FIGURE 5** | Host receptors in trypanosomatid-mediated arginase modulation. Trypanosomatids and virulence factors: *Tb*, *Trypanosoma brucei*; *Tm*, *T. muscoli*; *Lm*, *Leishmania major*; *Lb*, *L. braziliensis*; *Lp*, *L. pifanoi*; *Ld*, *L. donovani*; Gp, glycoprotein; ES, excreted–secreted. Macrophage receptors: SIGN-R1, specific intercellular adhesion molecule grabbing non-integrin receptor 1; MMR, macrophage mannose receptor; TLR, toll-like receptor. Signal transduction molecules: MyD88, myeloid differentiation primary response 88; IRAK, interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase; AP, activator protein; NF-κB, nuclear factor-kappa B; STAT, signal transducers and activators of transcription; SHP, Src homology region 2 domain-containing phosphatase; PTB, protein tyrosine phosphatase; ERK, extracellular signal-regulated kinase; JAK, Janus kinase (or just another kinase). Inflammatory markers: NO, nitric oxide; IL, interleukin; TNF, tumor necrosis factor.

# Processo de invasão celular



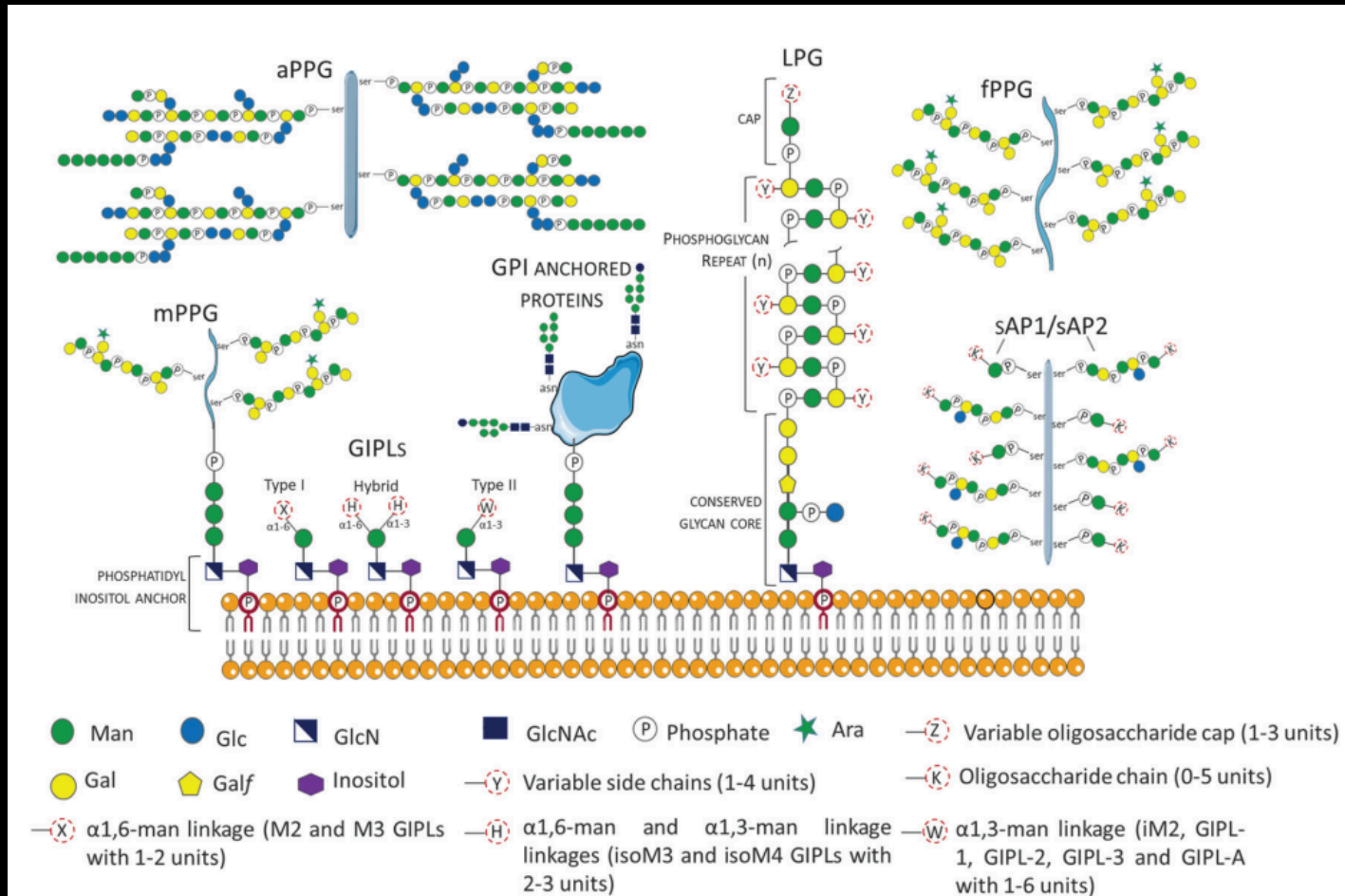
# Diferentes fases da infecção— moléculas importantes no processo

- *Leishmania*.



# Diferentes fases da infecção — moléculas importantes no processo

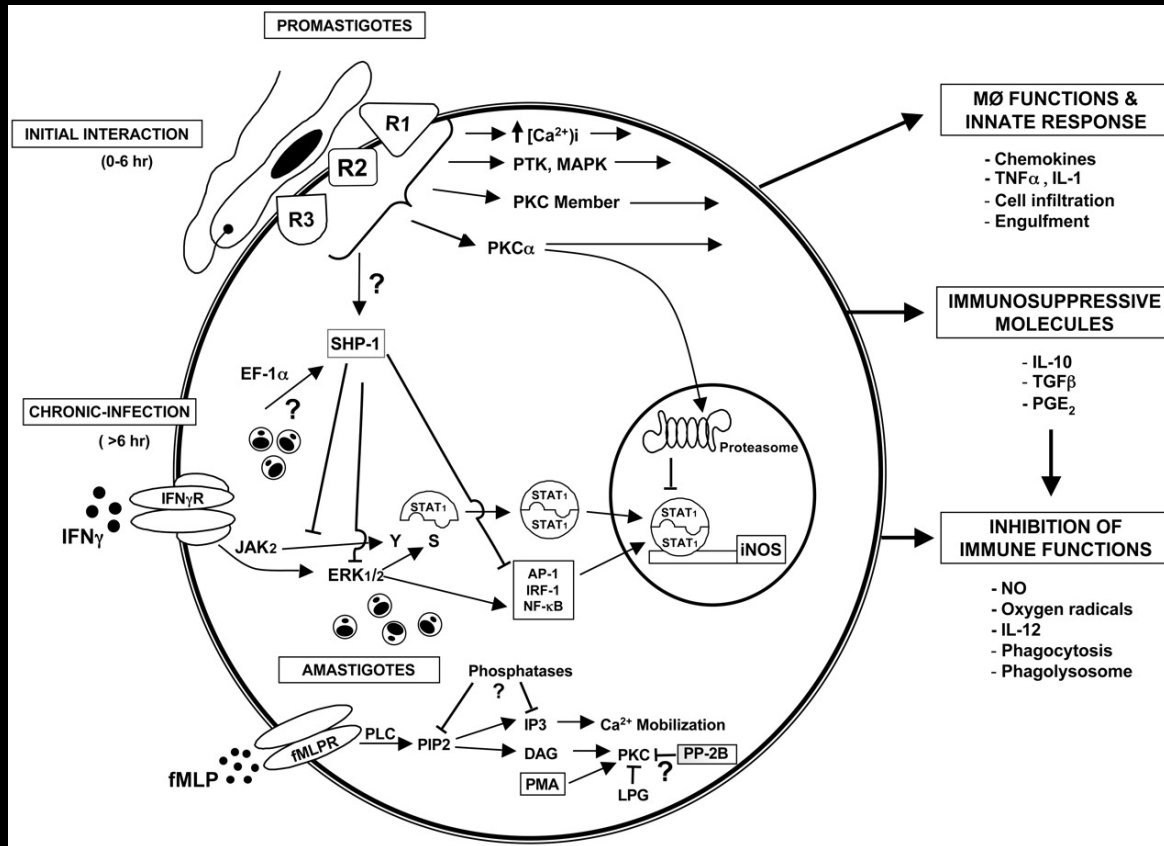
- *Leishmania*.





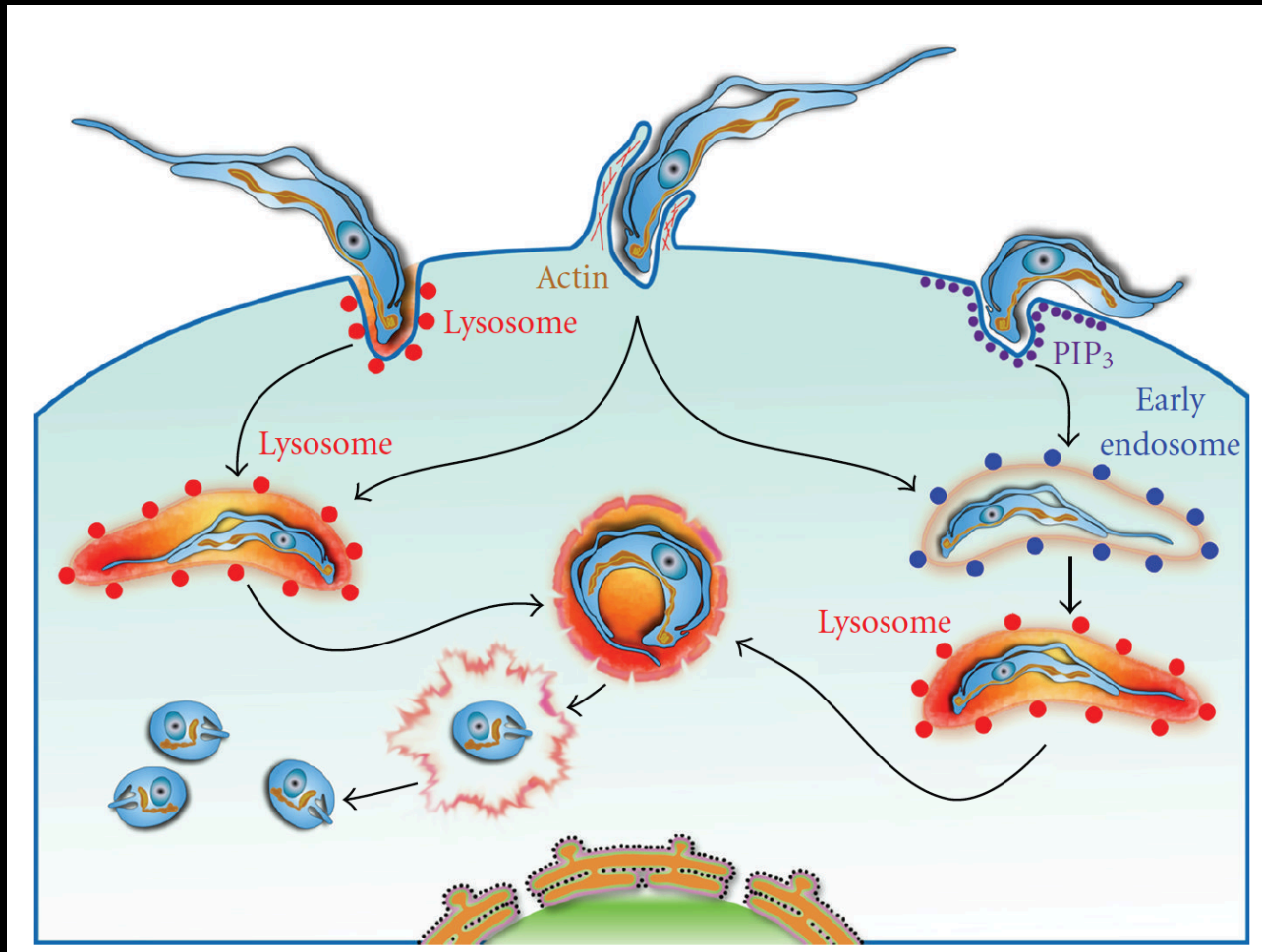
# Diferentes fases da infecção — moléculas importantes no processo

- *Leishmania*.



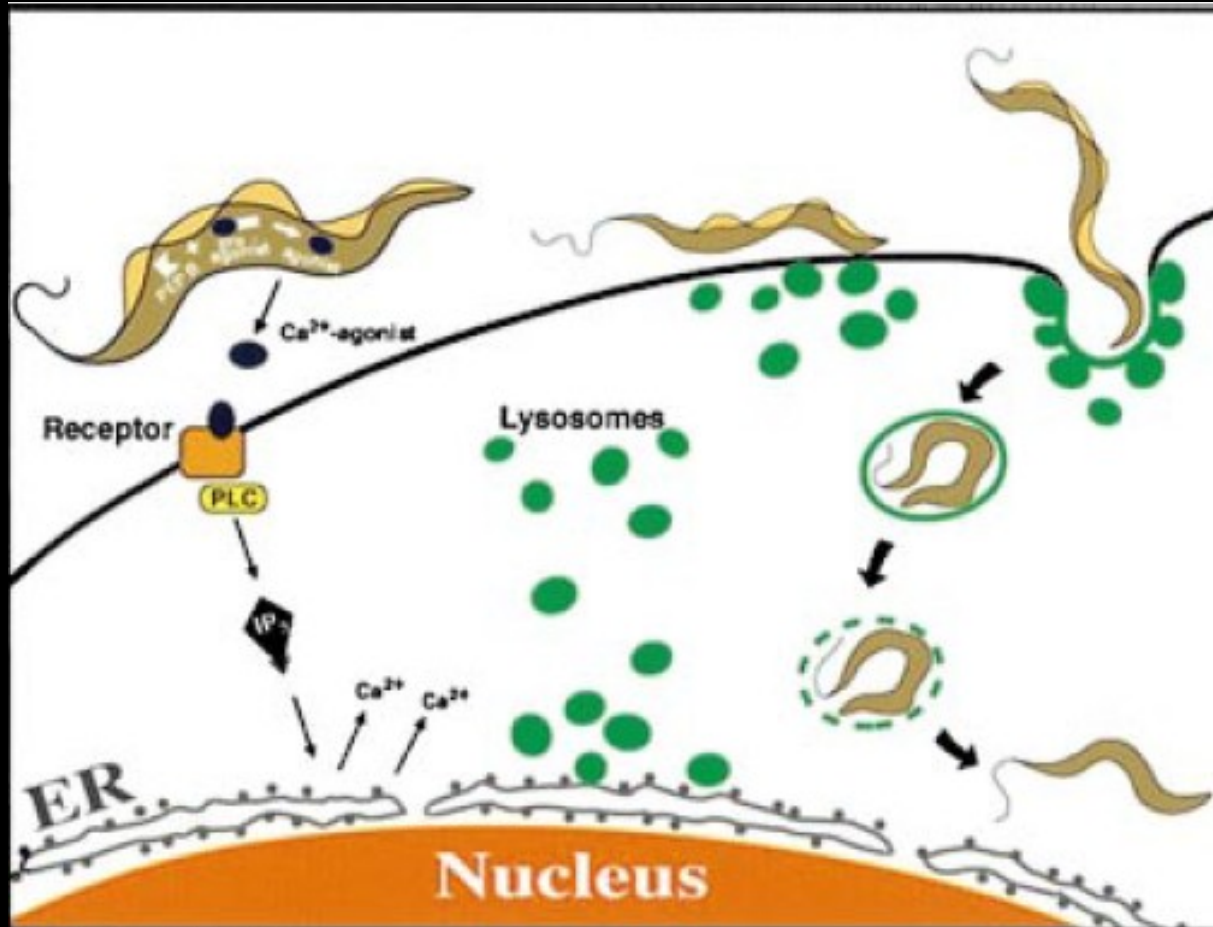
# Diferentes fases da infecção— moléculas importantes no processo

- *Trypanosoma cruzi*.



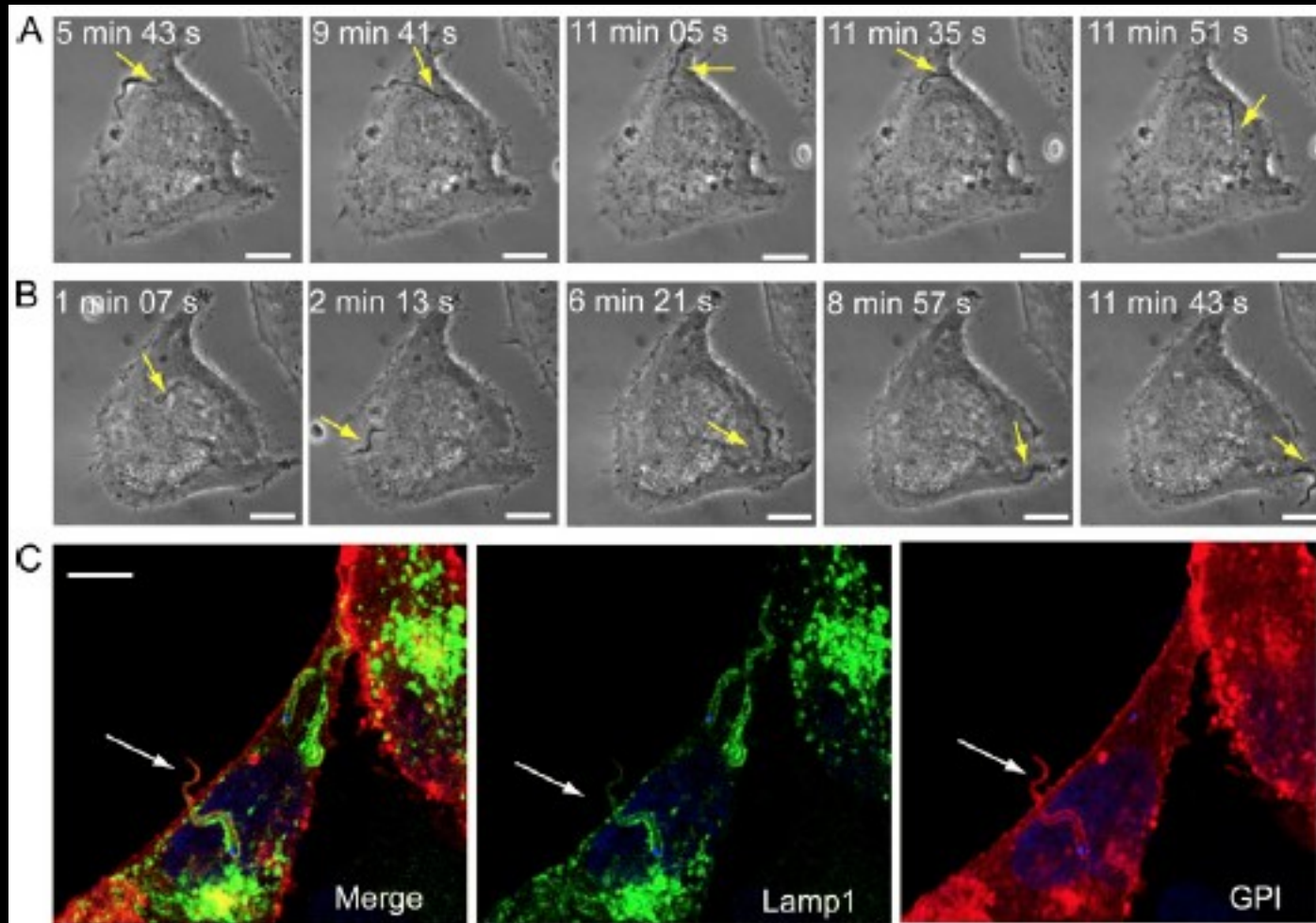
# Processo de invasão— mecanismos

- Vias de infecção por *T. cruzi* na célula hospedeira:



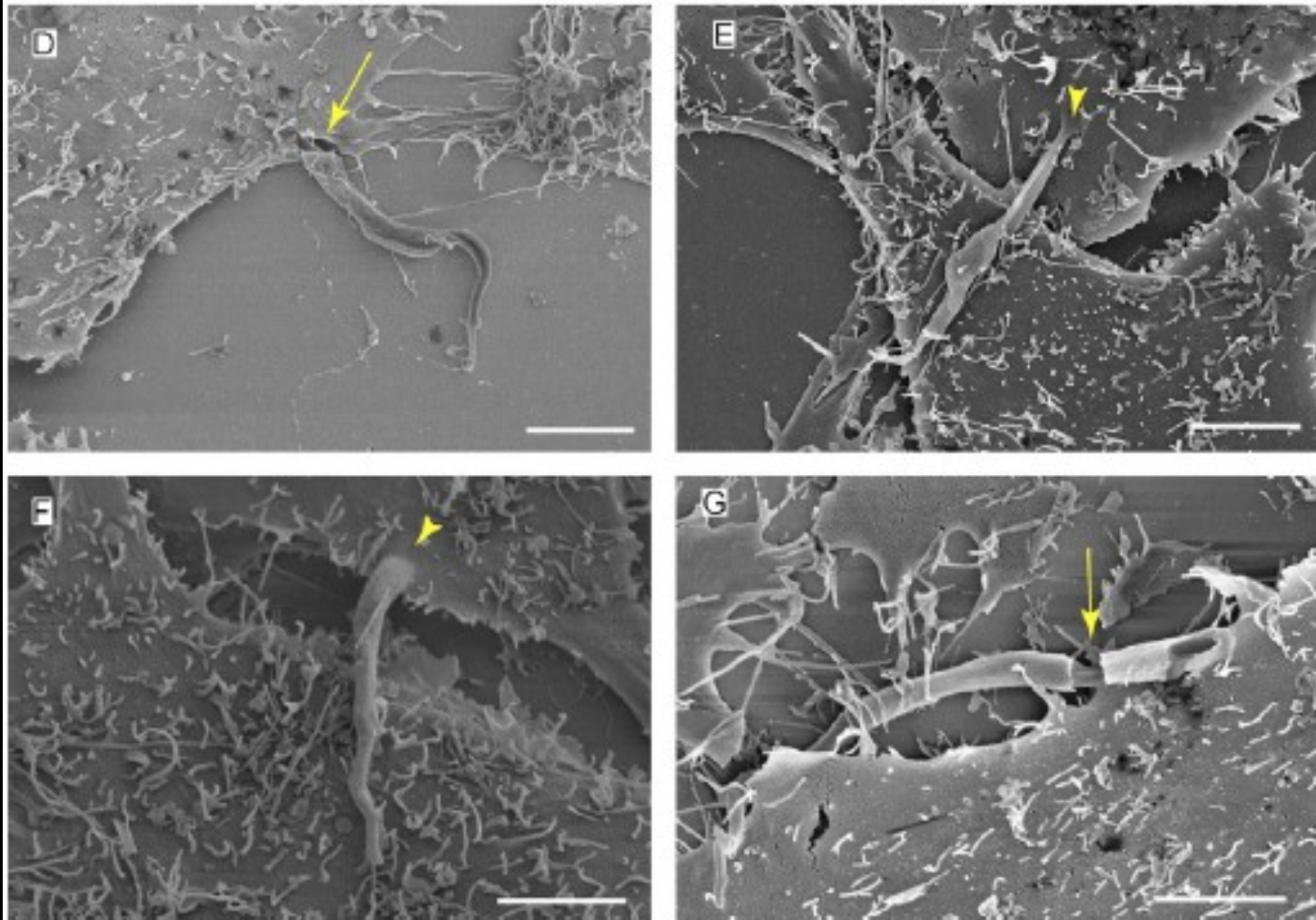
# Processo de invasão— mecanismos

- Mecanismo de entrada: Ativação da maquinaria de reparo de membrana para invadir as células



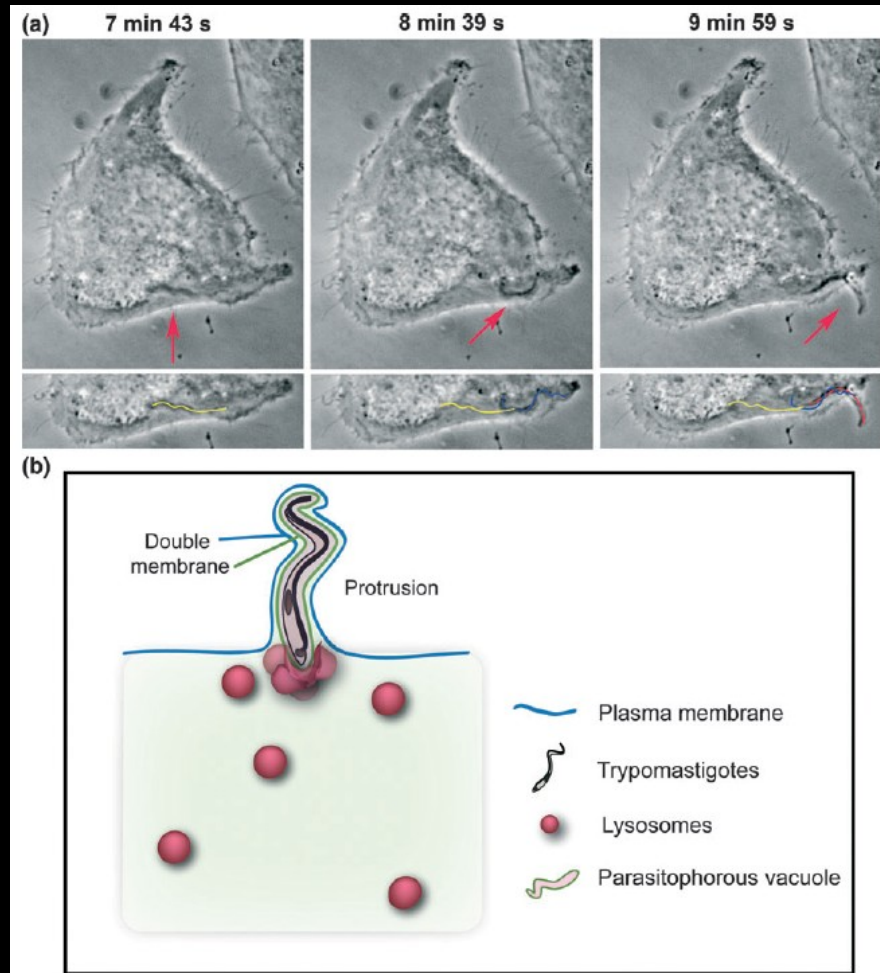
# Processo de invasão— reparo de membrana

- Mecanismo de entrada: Ativação da maquinaria de reparo de membrana para invadir as células

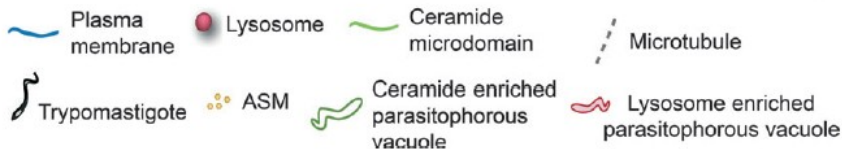
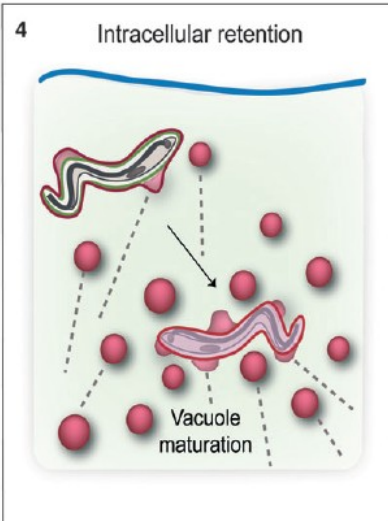
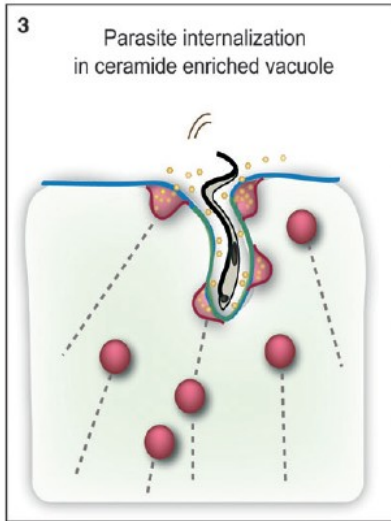
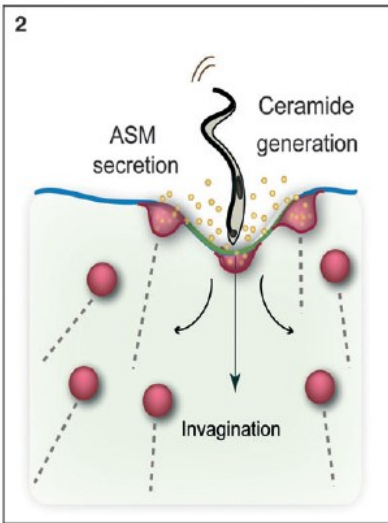
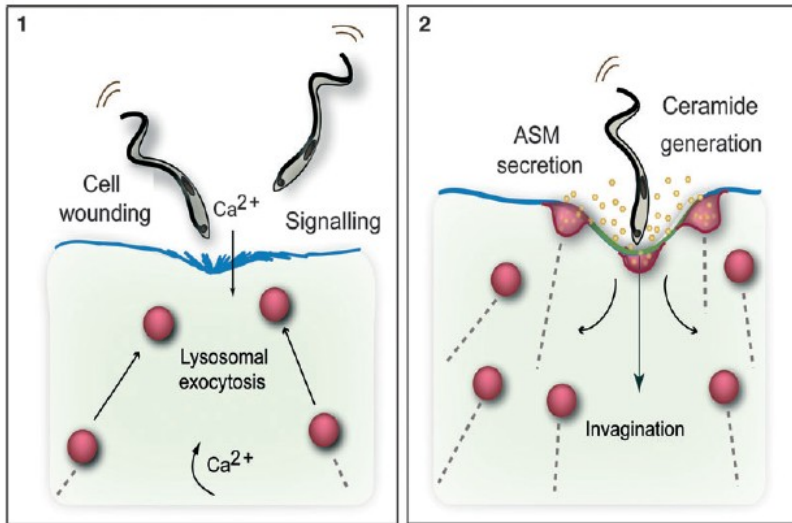


# Processo de invasão— reparo de membrana

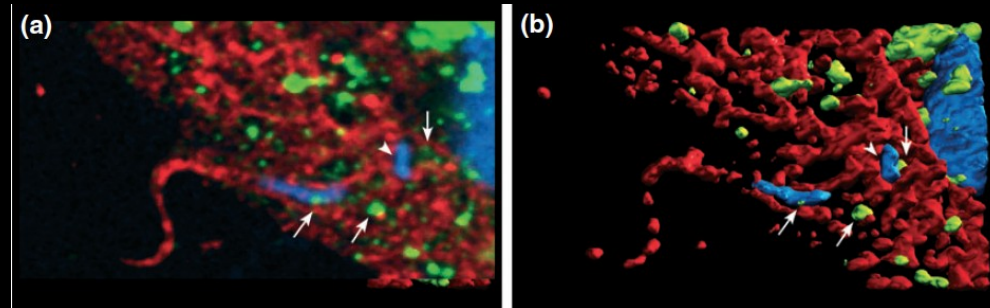
- Mecanismo de entrada: Ativação da maquinaria de reparo de membrana para invadir as células



# Processo de invasão— reparo de membrana

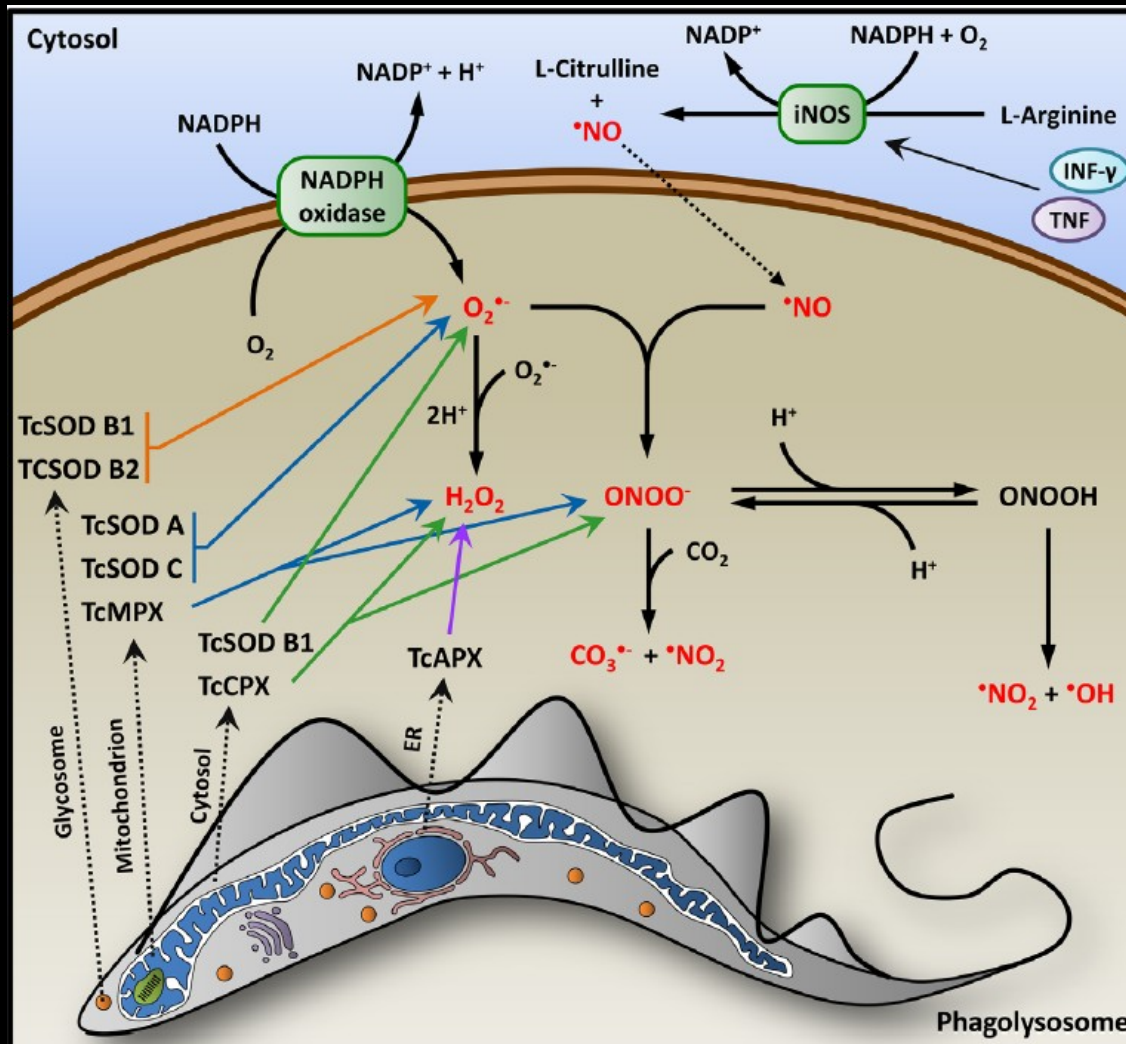


- Mecanismo de entrada: Ativação da maquinaria de reparo de membrana para invadir as células



# Processo de invasão— outras moléculas

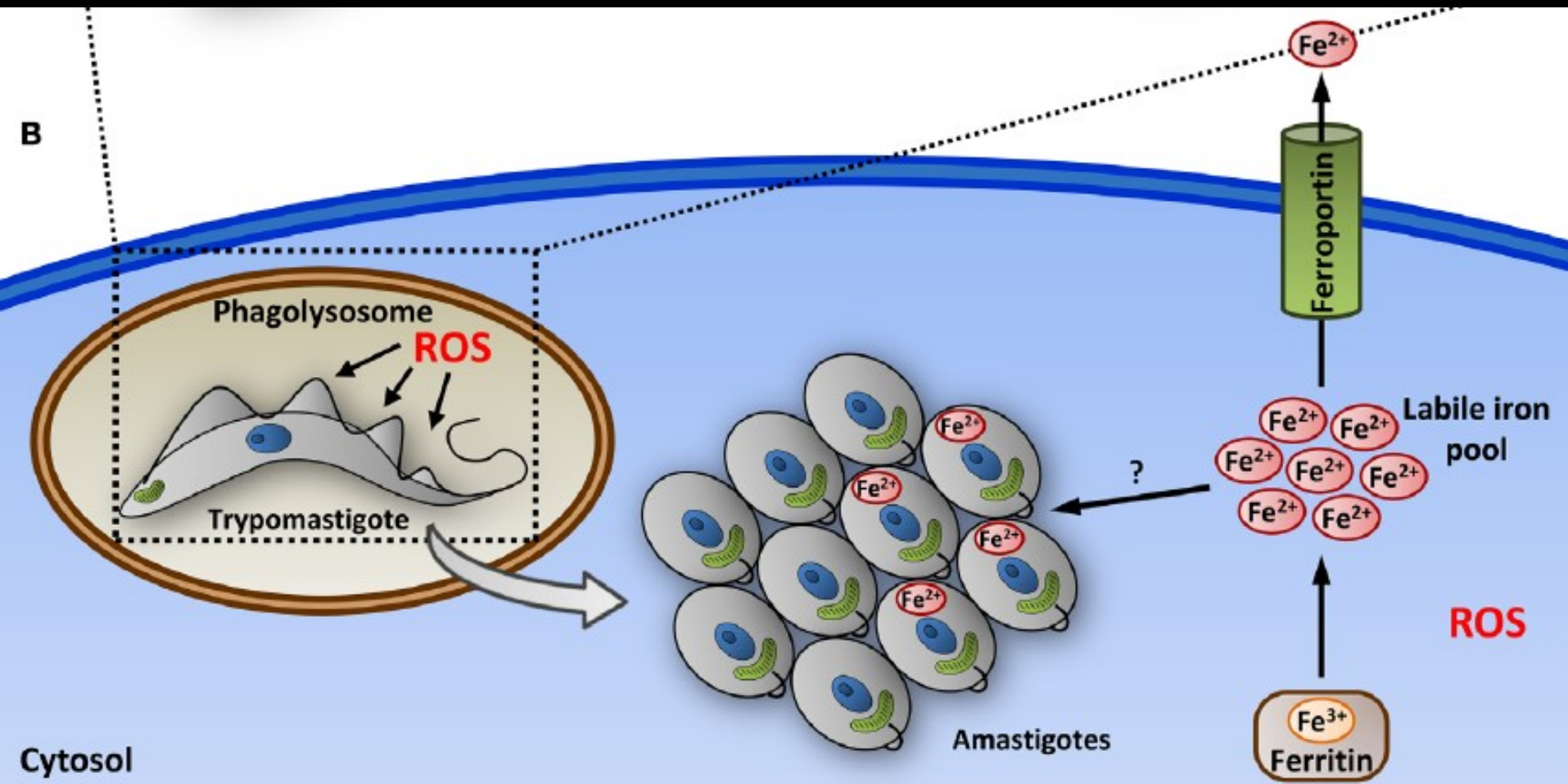
- Mecanismo de sobrevivência: Ativação da maquinaria de evasão intracelular





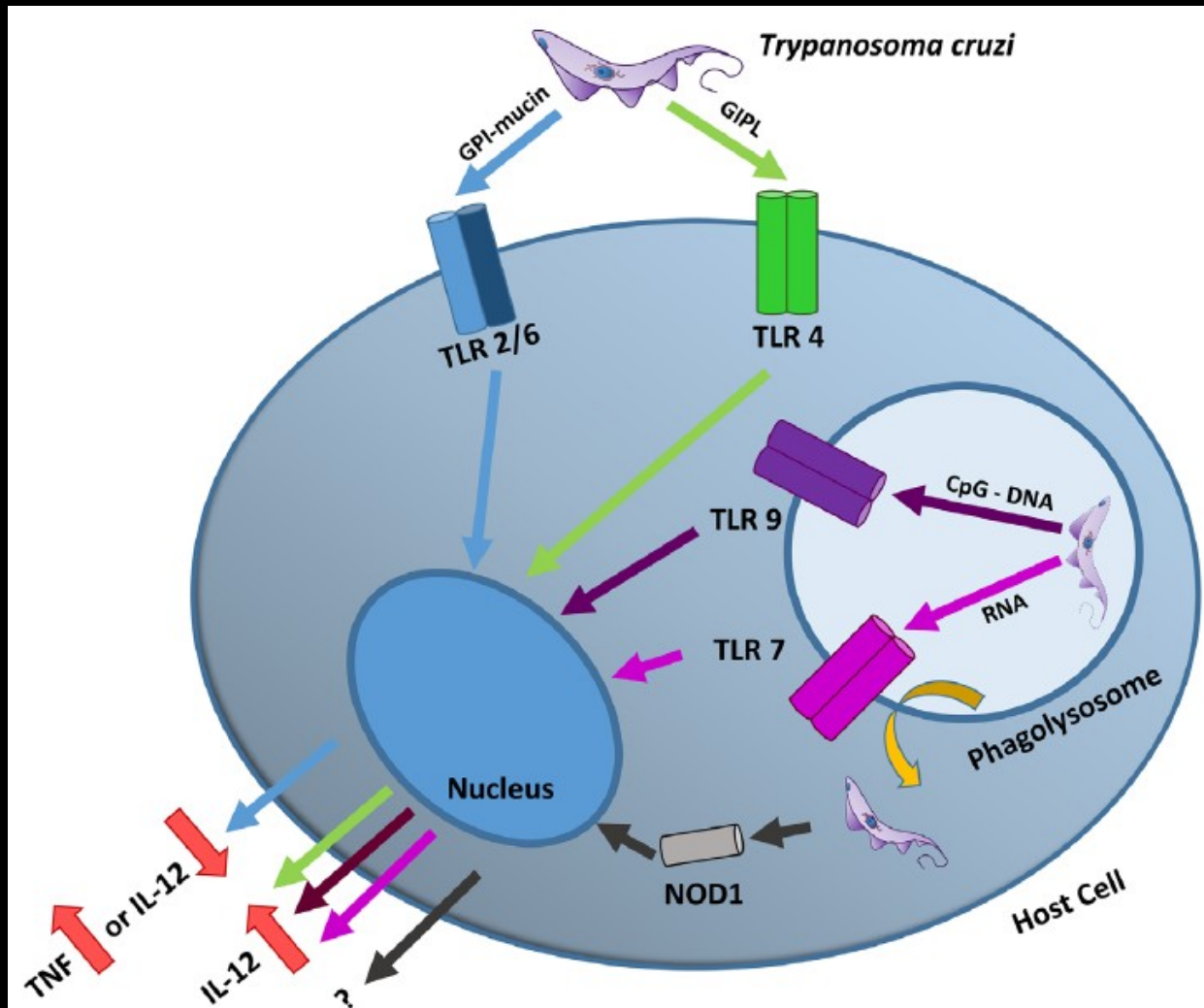
# Processo de invasão intracelular

- Mecanismo de escape: Saída dos parasitas do vacúolo parasitóforo ao citoplasma da célula hospedeira



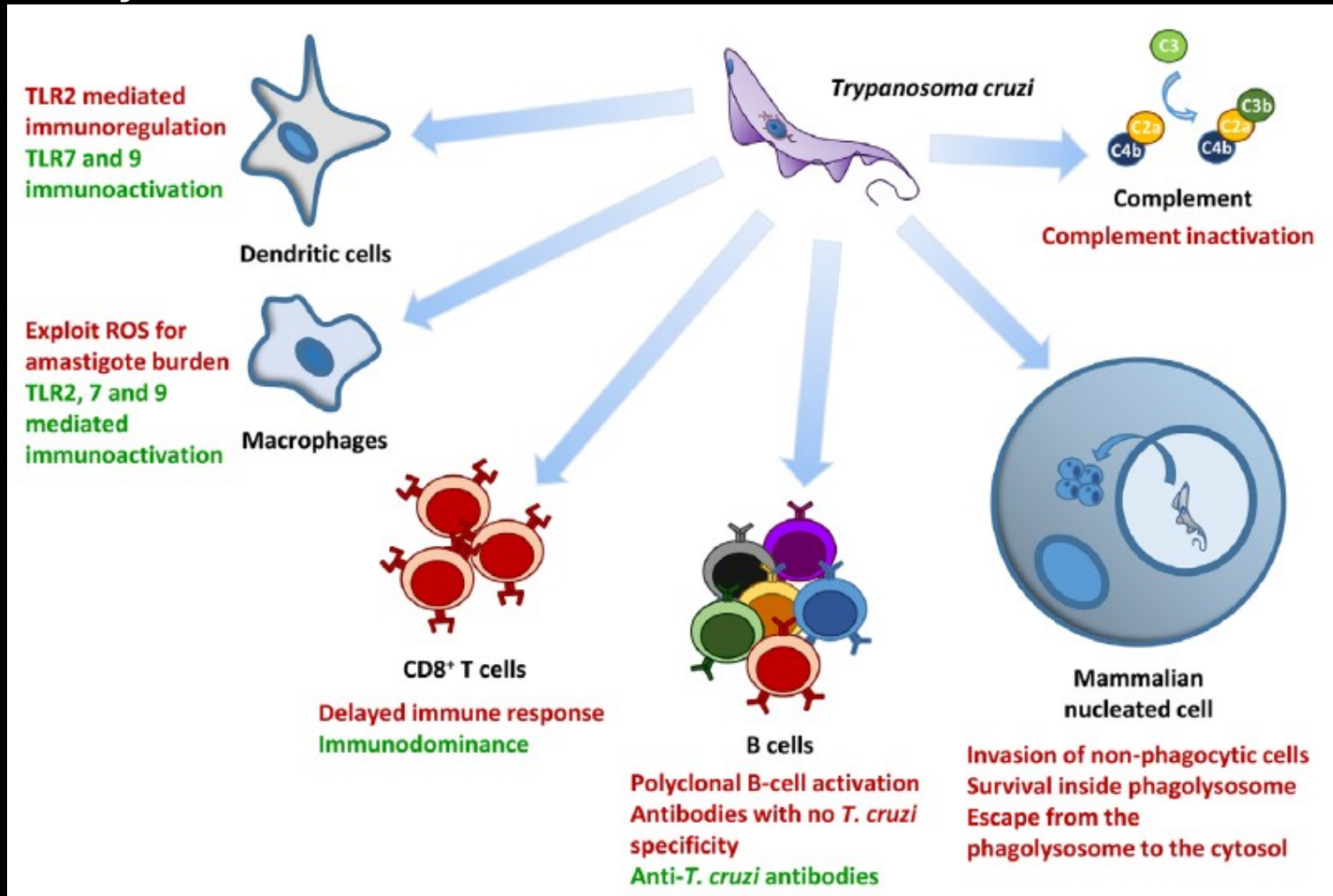
# Processo de invasão— vias de sinalização

- Mecanismo de evasão: Ativação/inibição de vias de sinalização intracelulares

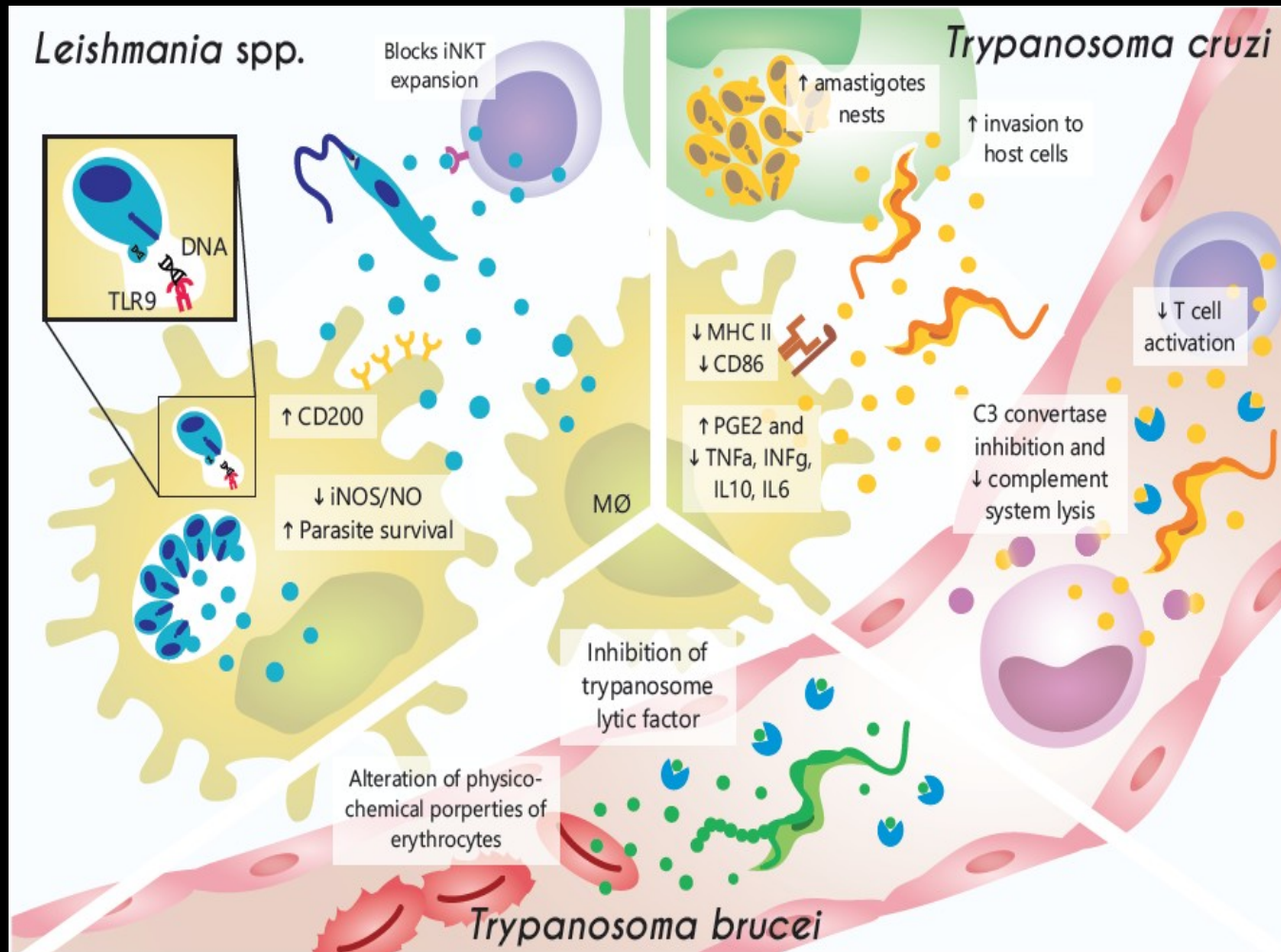


# Processo de invasão— inibição da resposta

- Principais mecanismos envolvidos na sobrevivência de *T. cruzi* durante infecção.



# Envolvimento de vesículas extracelulares na biologia da interação célula-parasita

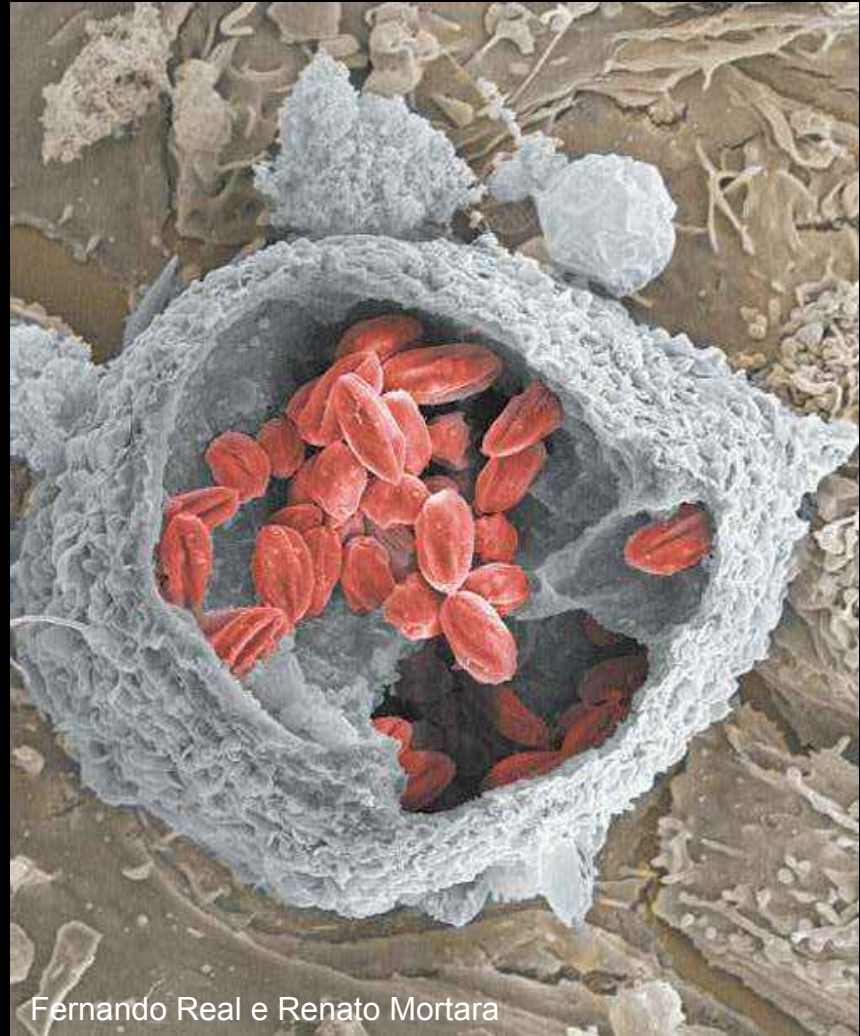
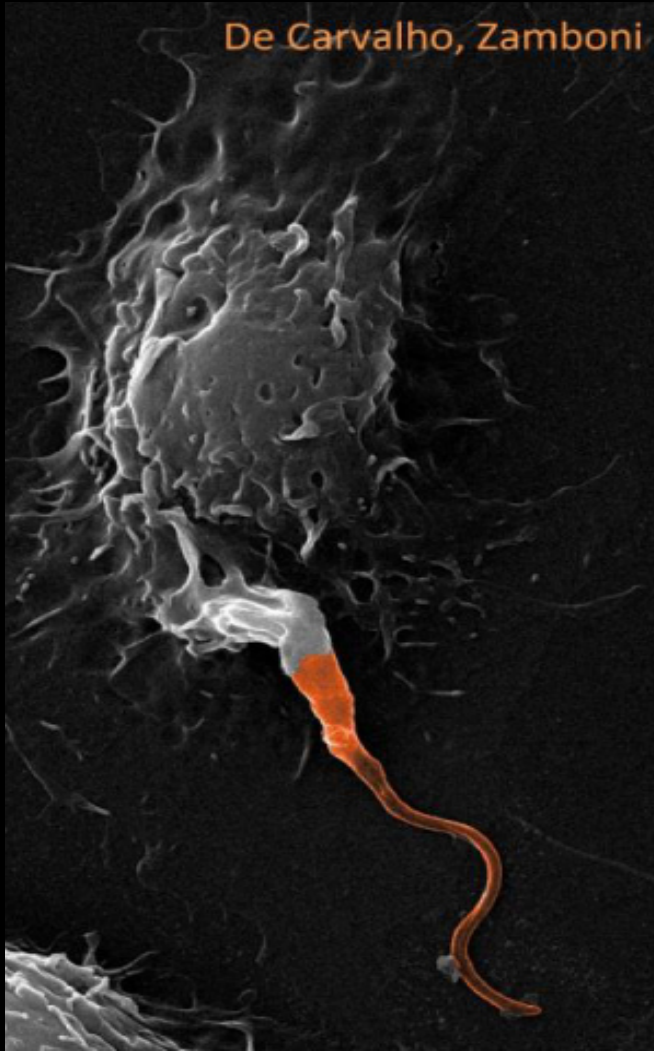


Quais são as principais diferenças  
entre os tripanosomatídeos  
intracelulares?

- Invasão
- evasão

# Formas infectivas

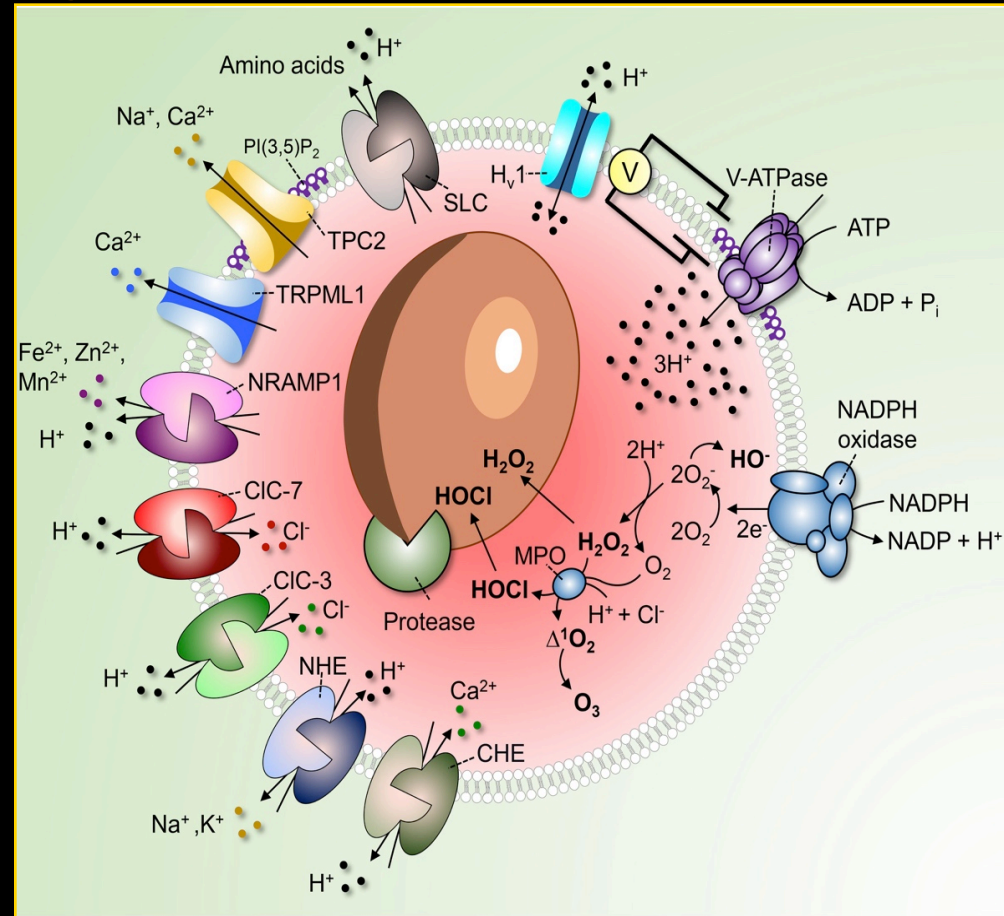
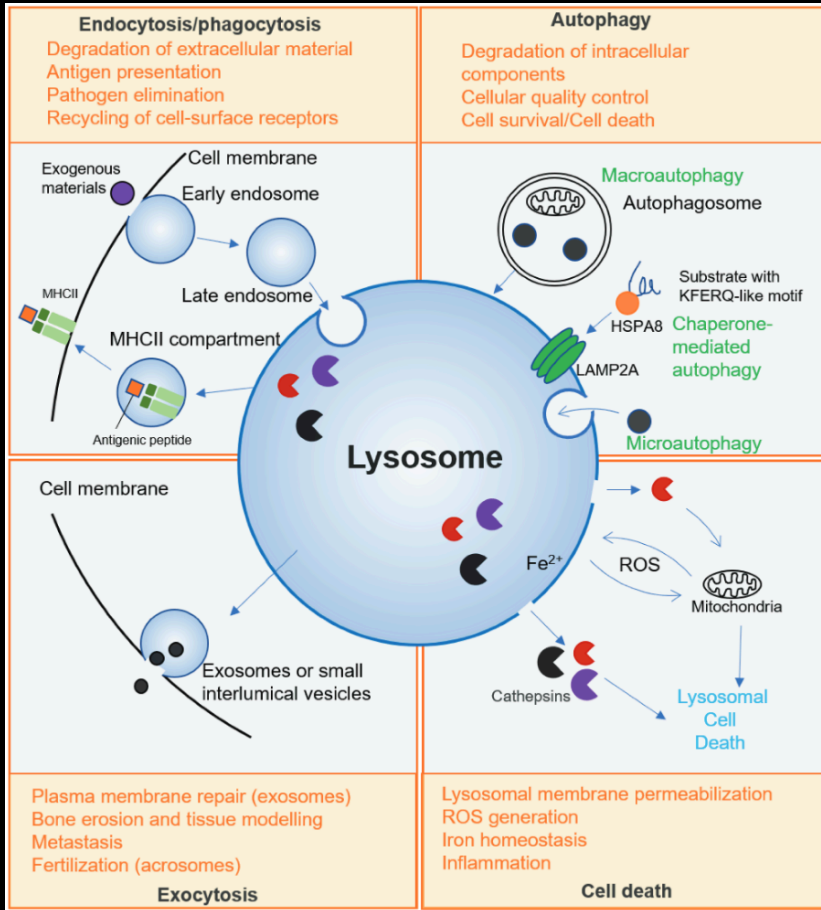
De Carvalho, Zamboni



Fernando Real e Renato Mortara

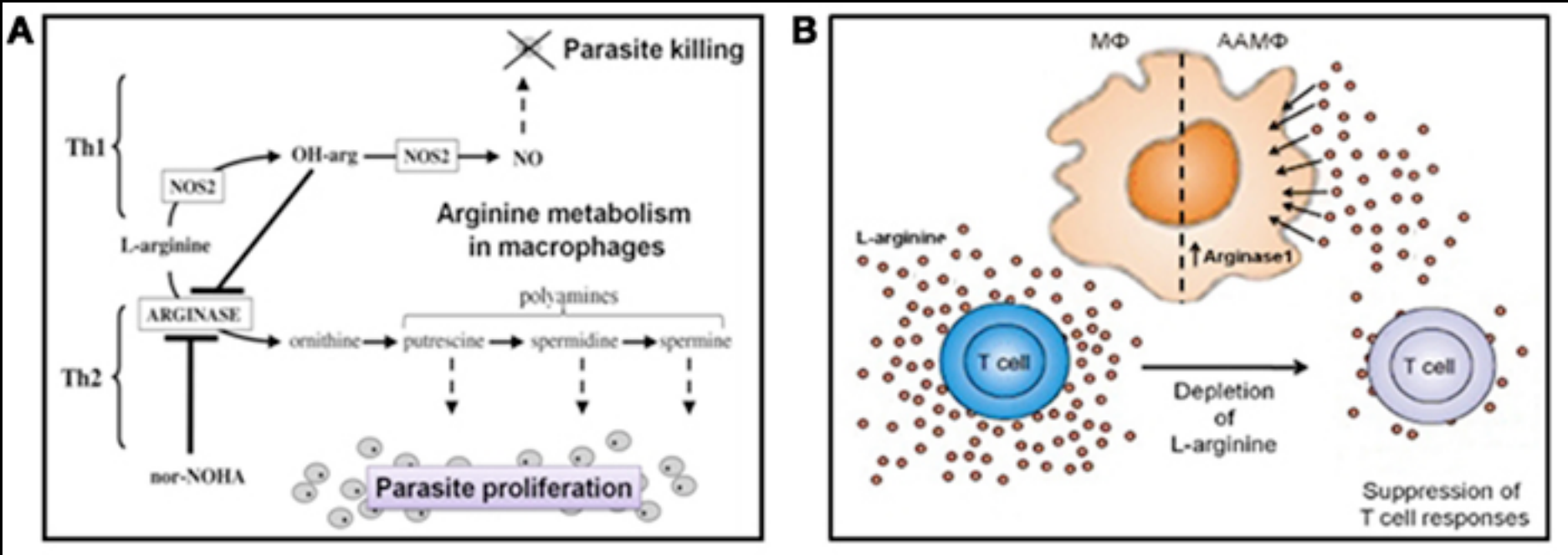
# Patogenia— Fatores envolvidos

## Resposta celular: Mecanismos biológicos da célula



# Processo de invasão— *Leishmania*

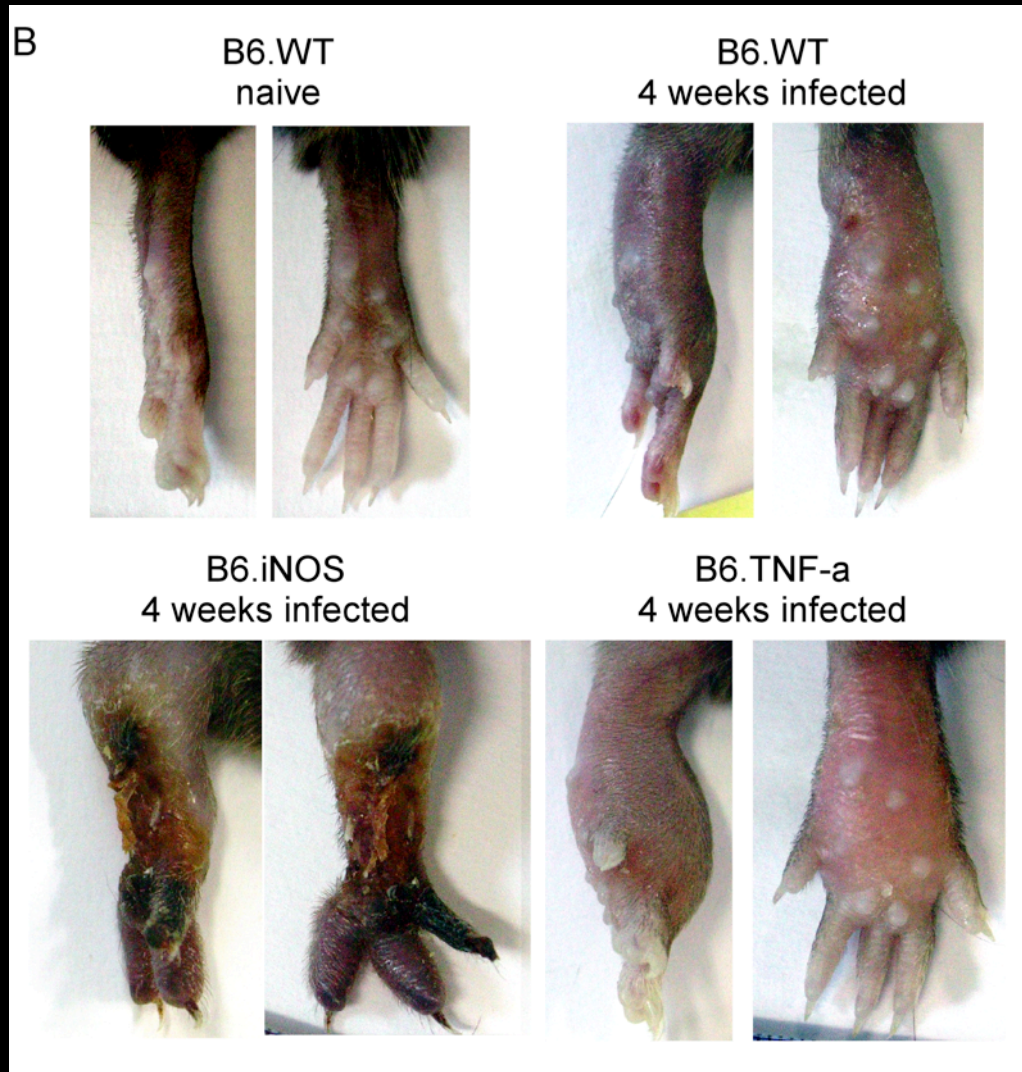
Oxido nítrico (NO): Importante molécula que elimina patógenos intracelulares.



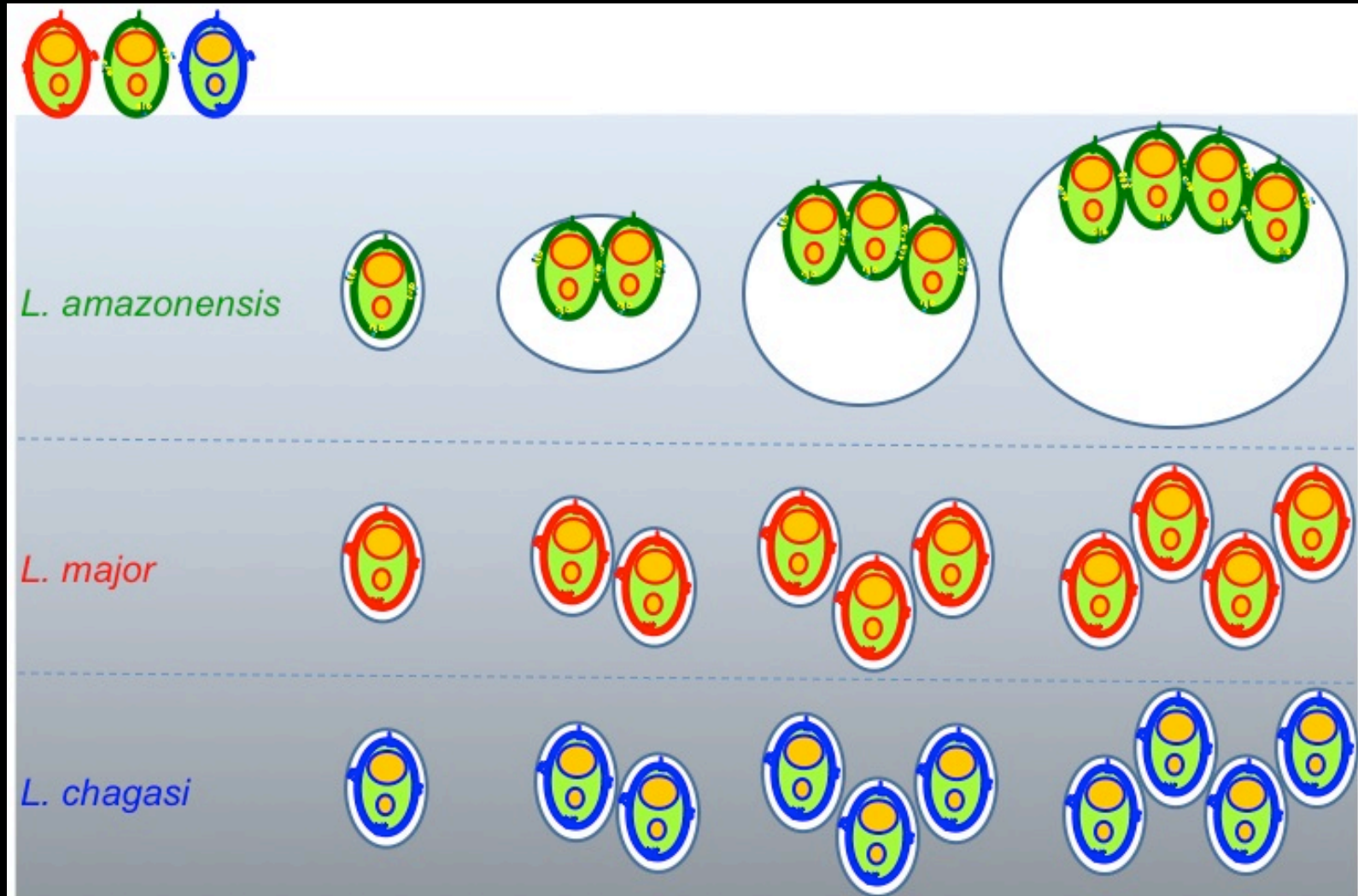
Rogers. Front Microbiol. 2012



# Oxido nítrico (NO): Importante molécula que elimina patógenos intracelulares.



# Função do macrófago (resposta imune inata) na infecção por *Leishmania*



# Função do macrófago (resposta imune inata) na infecção por *Leishmania*

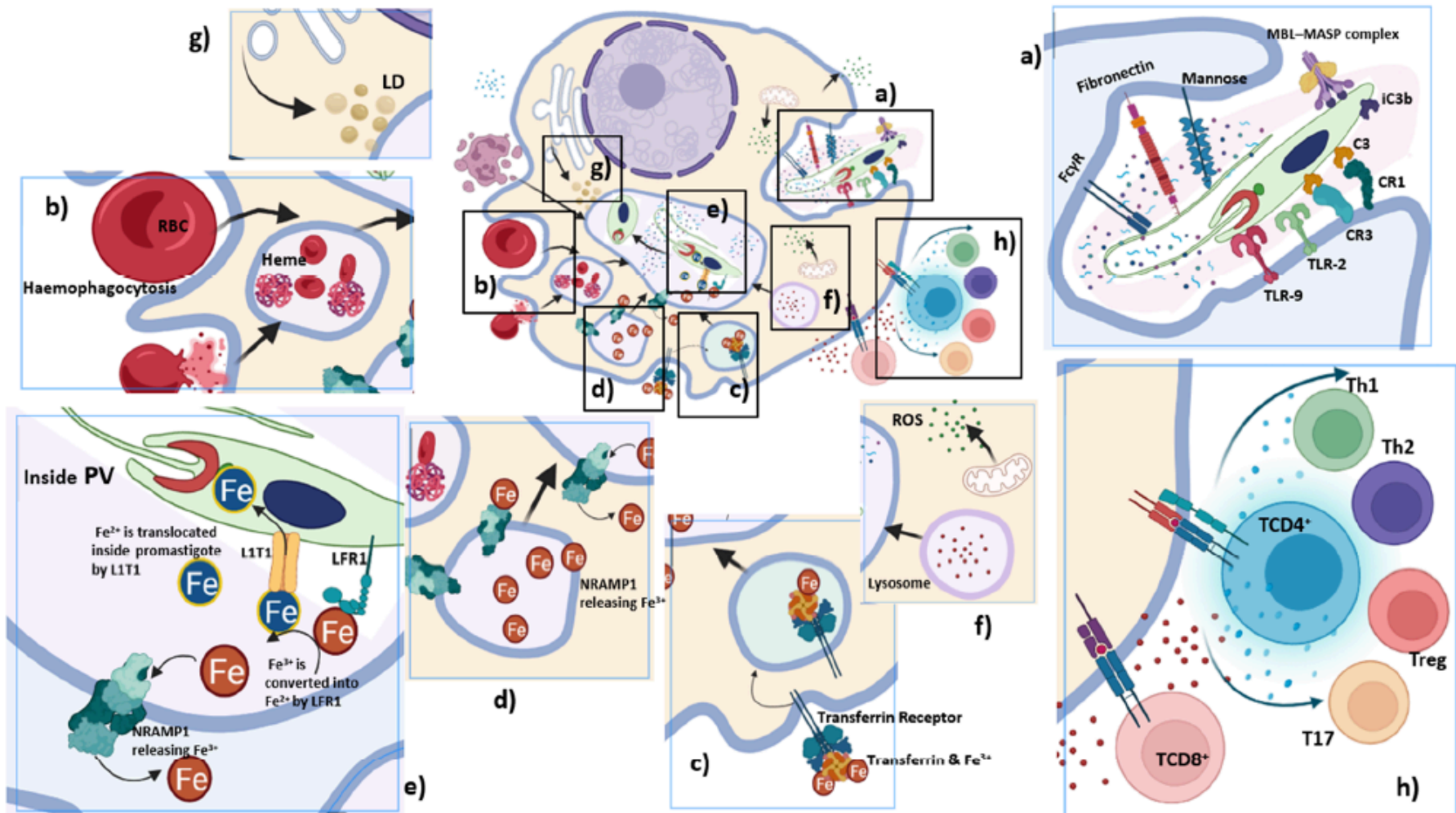
## Espécies associadas à leishmaniose cutânea:

Table 1. *Leishmania* species and associated human diseases

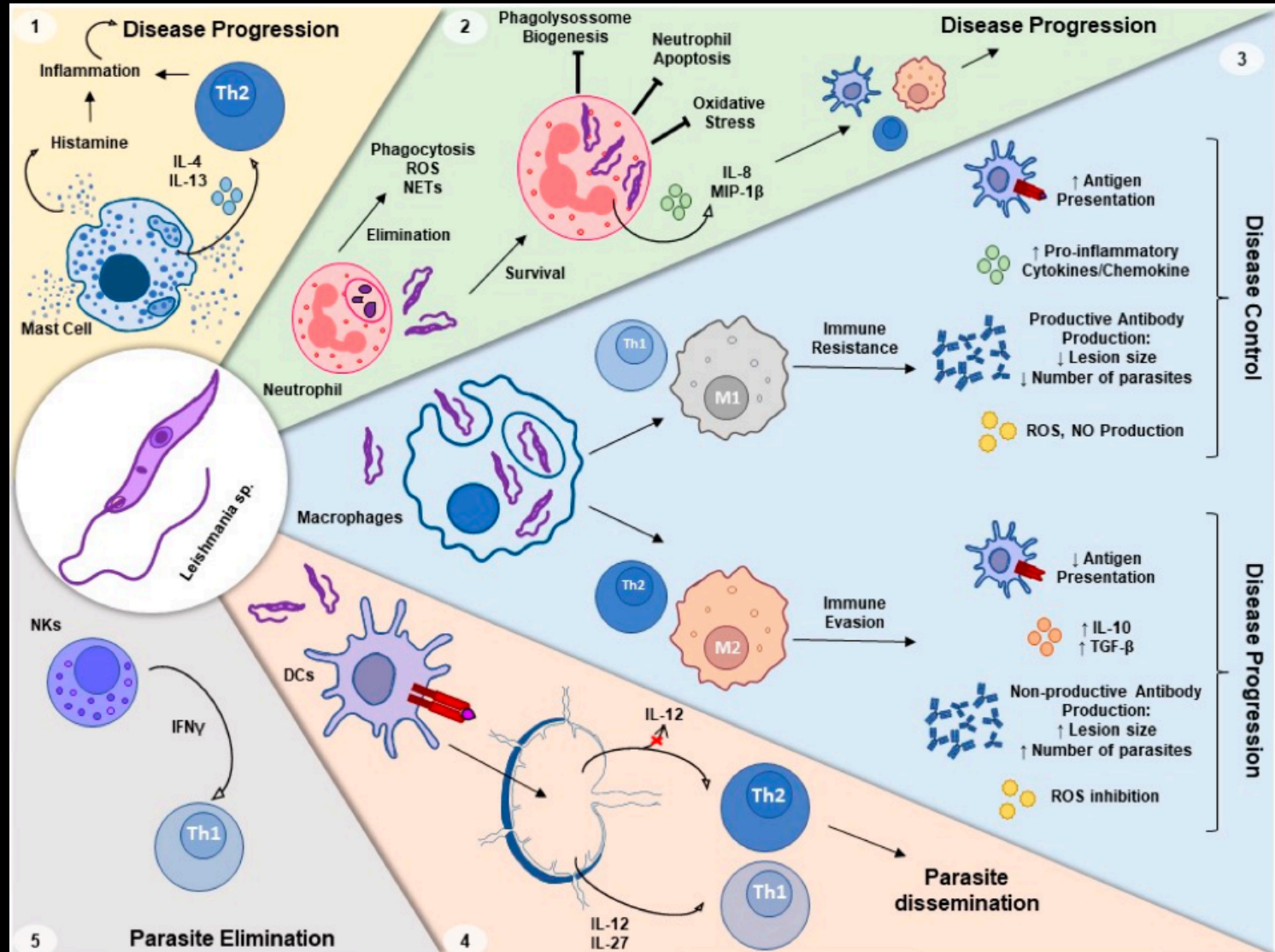
Disease form	New World species	Old World species
Cutaneous	<i>L. (L.) mexicana</i> complex	<i>L. (L.) major</i> complex
	<i>L. (Viannia)</i> subgenus	
Diffuse cutaneous	<i>L. (L.) amazonensis</i> <i>L. (L.) pifanoi</i>	<i>L. (L.) aethiopica</i>
Mucocutaneous	<i>L. (V.) braziliensis</i>	
Visceral	<i>L. (L.) donovani</i> complex	<i>L. (L.) infantum</i> * <i>L. (L.) donovani</i>

\*Generally, *L. infantum* and *L. chagasi* are the causative agents of visceral leishmaniasis; however, cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis have been reported (214, 215).

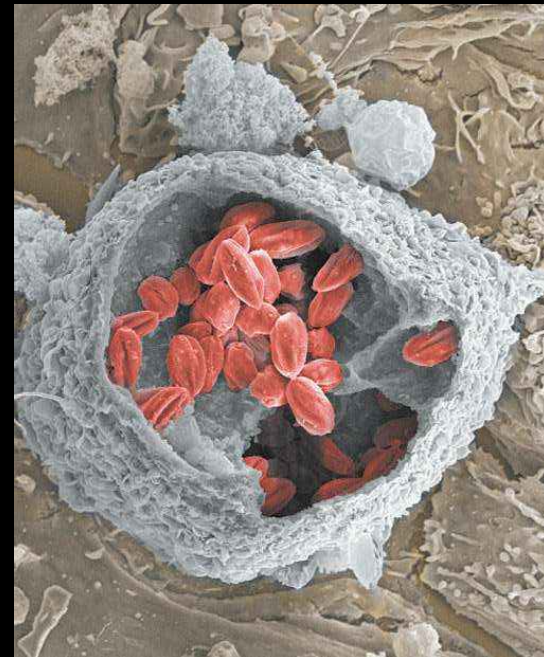
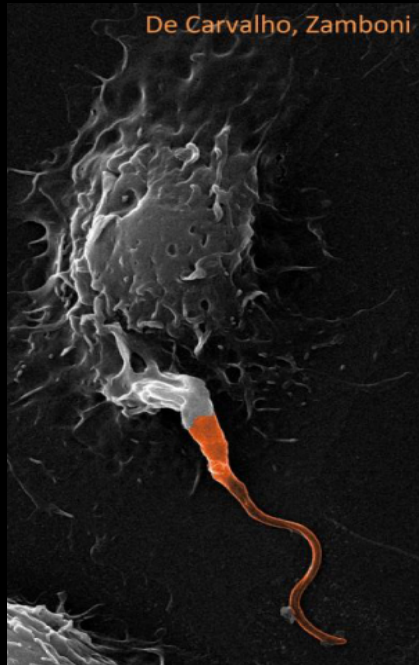
# Fatores envolvidos na infecção do macrófago por *Leishmania*



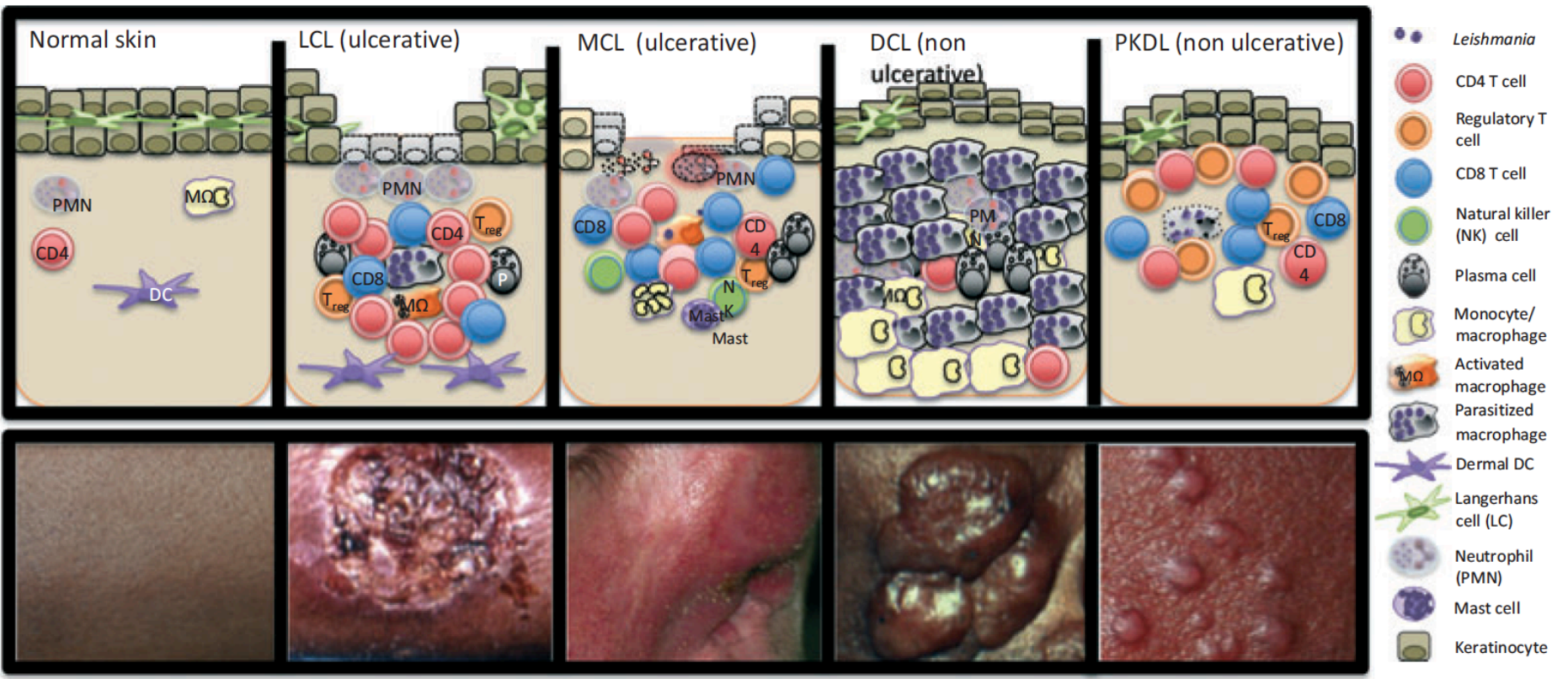
# Fatores envolvidos na infecção do macrófago por *Leishmania*



# Formas infectivas- específicas funções

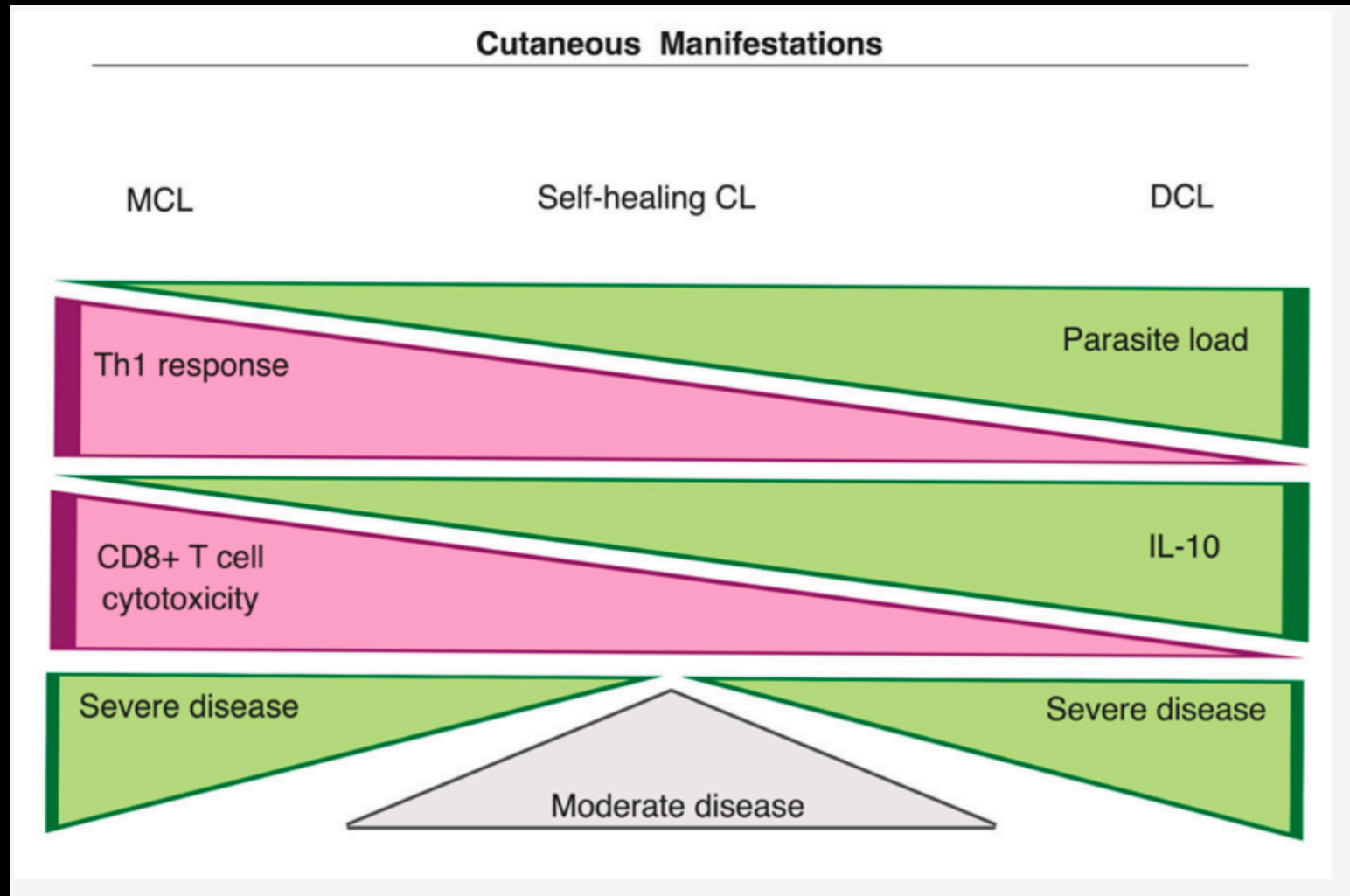


# Perfil imunológico— Fatores envolvidos



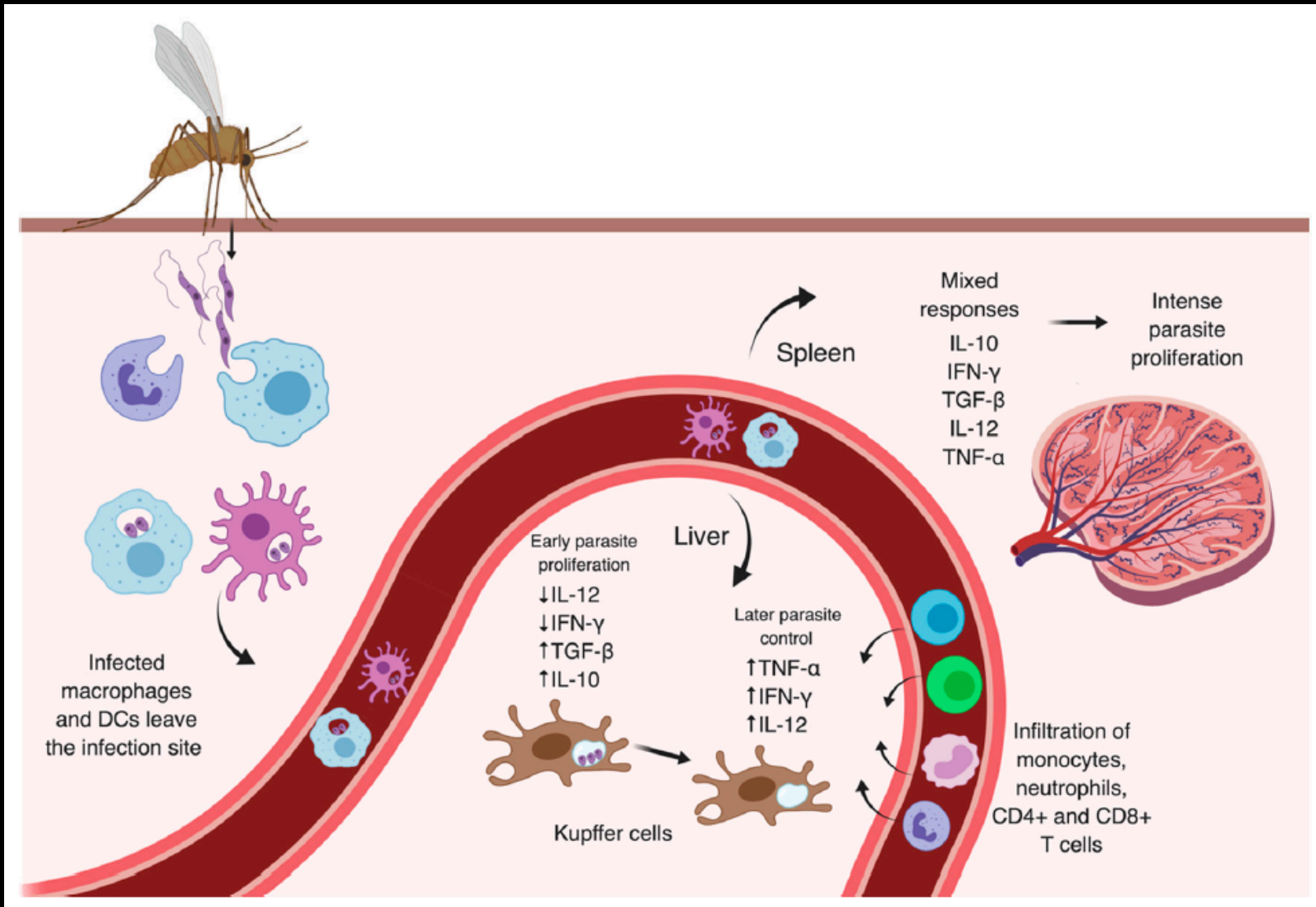
Como explicar a evolução da infecção? Quais são os fatores do parasita e da célula hospedeira que participam no processo

# Perfil imunológico– Severidade da doença e moléculas envolvidas

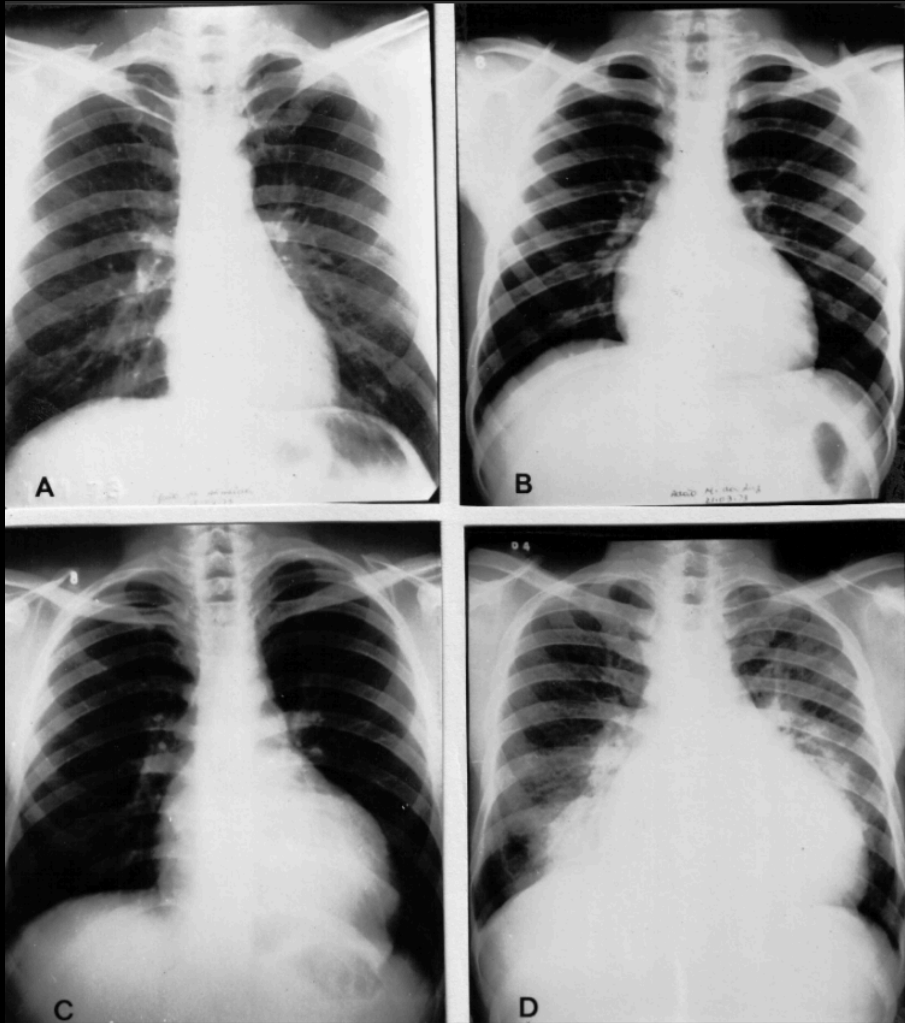
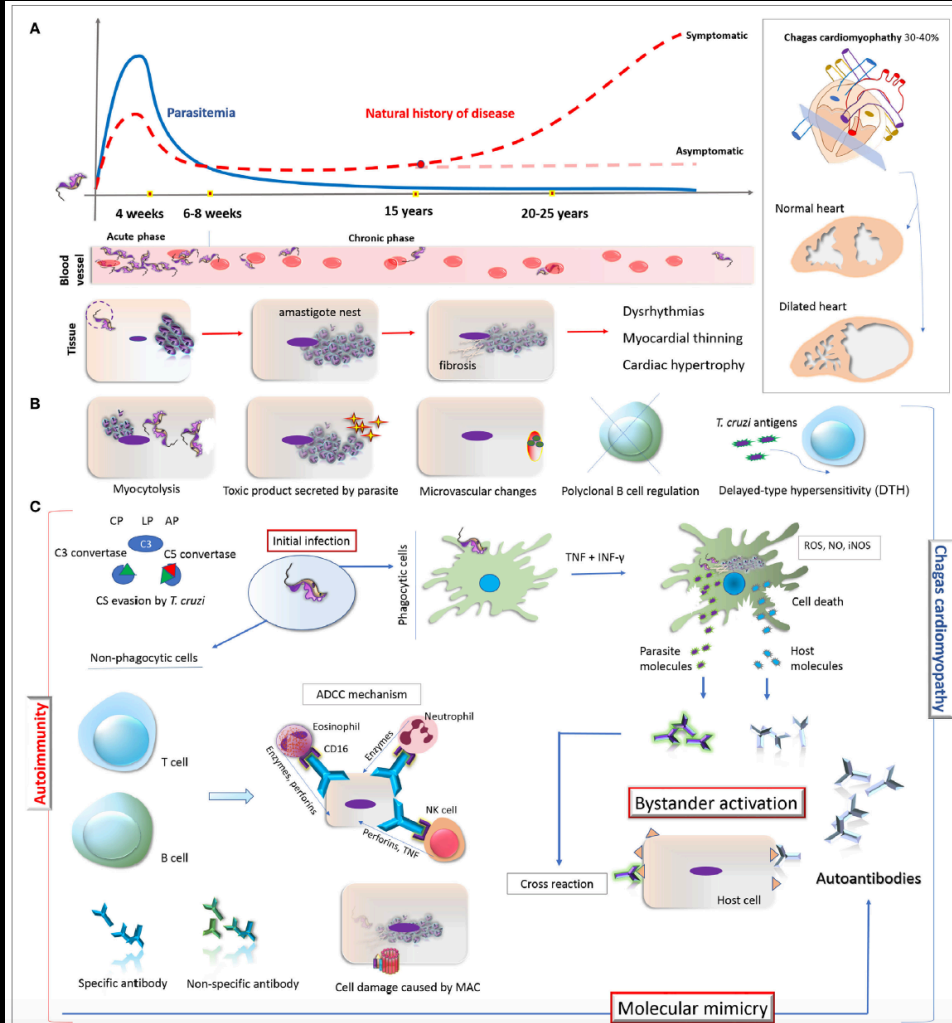




# Severidade das doenças de tripanosomatídeos

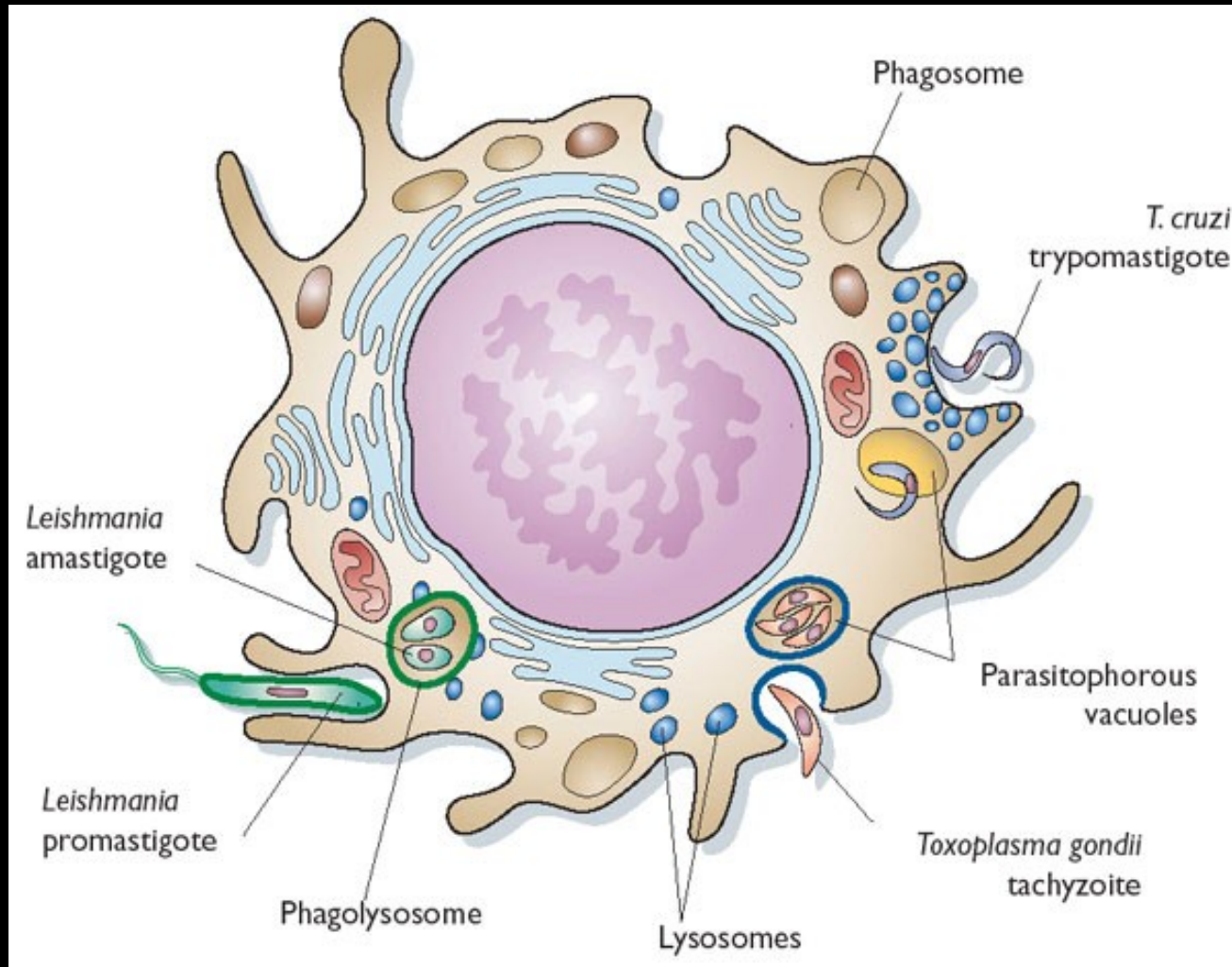


# Mecanismos envolvidos na severidade da doença



# Patogenia— Fatores envolvidos

- Evasão do parasita



# Patogenia— Fatores envolvidos

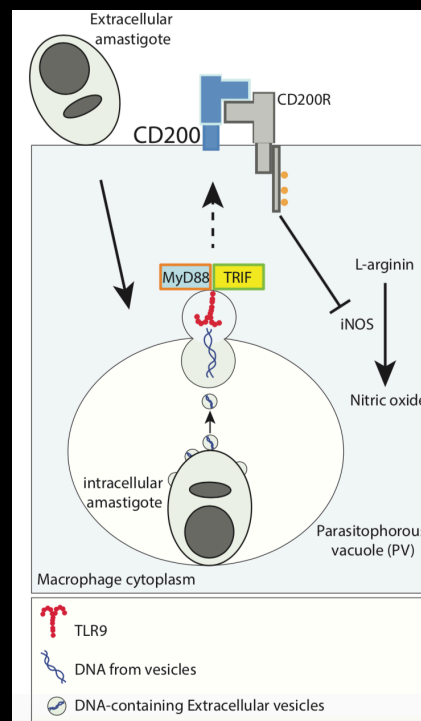
JCI insight

RESEARCH ARTICLE

## TLR9/MyD88/TRIF signaling activates host immune inhibitory CD200 in *Leishmania* infection

Ismael P. Sauter,<sup>1</sup> Katerine G. Madrid,<sup>1</sup> Josiane B. de Assis,<sup>2</sup> Anderson Sá-Nunes,<sup>2</sup> Ana C. Torrecilhas,<sup>3</sup> Daniela I. Staquicini,<sup>4</sup> Renata Pasqualini,<sup>4</sup> Wadih Arap,<sup>5</sup> and Mauro Cortez<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Parasitology and <sup>2</sup>Department of Immunology, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil. <sup>3</sup>Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Federal University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil. <sup>4</sup>Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey and Division of Cancer Biology, Department of Radiation Oncology, Rutgers New Jersey Medical School, Newark, New Jersey, USA. <sup>5</sup>Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey and Division of Hematology/Oncology, Department of Medicine, Rutgers New Jersey Medical School, Newark, New Jersey, USA.



# Perguntas e discussão