

دراسة مقارنة لمستضدات طوري الليشمانيا الجلدية المدارية أمامي
 السوط Promastigote و عديم السوط Amastigote

2010/10/26
 2011/03/07

:

amastigote

promastigote

26

:

37

.Bradford

.SDS-PAGE

28 36 57 (67-63)
 34 44 50

55 43

:

439

Comparative Study For Promastigote & Amastigote Stages Antigens of Cutaneous *Leishmania Tropica*

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ABSTRACT

The parasitic antigens are of great interest in immune responses and in the strategies for developing vaccines. The aim of this study was to identify the major antigens which are expressed in the two *leishmania tropica* stages, promastigote & amastigote, employing the western blot analysis using the sera collected from mice immunized with the above mentioned parasite stages' total protein.

The parasites were harvested from patients with cutaneous leishmaniasis and cultured in N.N.N medium at 26°C to be transformed into promastigotes, then were passed to liquid medium RPMI-1640.

The extracellular amastigotes were produced by incubating the promastigotes at 37°C, while the intracellular amastigotes were prepared by infecting the murine peritoneal macrophages with stationary phase promastigotes. The total proteins were separated using suitable lysis buffer, the protein concentrations were estimated by the Bradford assay. The molecular masses of these proteins were evaluated using SDS-PAGE. The comparison of antigens in promastigotes, extracellular amastigotes and intracellular amastigotes, showed three types of antigens; similar antigens in the two stages their molecular weights are (67-63), 57, 36 and 28 KDa, amastigotes specific antigens 50, 44 and 34 KDa, and promastigotes specific antigens with the molecular weights 55 and 43 KDa. In addition, this study also presented differences in the antigens between extracellular and intracellular amastigotes.

Key words: Promastigotes, Extracellular and intracellular amastigotes, Antigens.

2 88 (Grimaldi *et al.*, 1993)
(WHO 1990)

20

29000 2008

phlebotomus

procyclic promastigotes

metacyclic promastigotes

(Klaus S.N *et al.*, 1995; Tracy G and Simon L

.2002)

antigens

(Gp63) Gp65

(Vinayak *et al.*, 1991)

(Sacks DL *et al.*, 1985, Kweider M
PSA-2 . *et al.*, 1987, 1989)

(Beetham
(Lincoln *et al.*, 2004) *et al.*, 2003)

:

100 45

P2

(Zhang *et al.*, 1996)

33 35 P4

(Mottram *et al.*, 1988)

RNA DNA

(Soong *et al.*, 2000)

P8

(Sujata *et al.*, 2000)

56

31

(Clomenares *et al.*, 2001)

L. chagasi

L. Donovanii

L. braziliensis

L. tropica

: -1

RPMI-1640

: -2

N.N.N

Streptomycin penicillin

26

(Cytogen) 100 u/ml

13

%10

(Gibco) RPMI-1640

(Cytogen) FCS

56

/ $10^6 \times 2$ $10^6 \times 1.5$ 10^6 $10^5 \times 5$

:

PCR

.() *L. tropica*

:Amastigote

-3

:

37

(OSK) %5

CO₂

37

443

(OPTIKA)

BALB/c
 %10 RPMI-1640 1 (12)
 70%)
 / $10^5 \times 8$ (
 5
 .CO2 %5 37

(Optikam pro 5) (OLYMPUS)
 (Optikam vision pro 5)

: -4

4+ 15 / 3000
 (PH = 7.4) PBS 1X

(Approtonin 0.1 u/ml, Tris 10 mM, μ l 100
 4+ Np40 0.5 %)
 / 3000 4+ 15

.Bradford

: - 5

(Bradford MM 1976)

(Bio basic) BSA
 595
 .(PG IL-T80) spectrophotometer

bradford

-6

:SDS-PAGE

(Laemli, U.K. 1970)

%5

%15

(7cm×10cm)

(BioRad)

2 Tris base 25 mM, Glycine 192 mM, SDS 0.1%

3

(Tris – Hcl 100

(PH 6.8) 16 mM, Glycerol 25%, SDS 10%, β- Mercaptoethanol 5%,

.Bromophenol blue 0.01%)

150V

(Fermentas)

50g Coomassie)

(blue G250, 80ml dH2O, 120ml Methanol, 200ml Glacial asetic acid 20%

4+

%10

%30

:

-7

BALB/C

(

4)

(20µg, 10µg, 5µg)

.(Sigma)

-

20

: (Western blot) -8

Transfer buffer (Bio- Rad)
.Tris base 25mM, Glycine 192 mM, Methanol 20% :
4+ 250 mA

(blocking)
%3 4+
(pH=7.5) TBS-T
.Tris/ HCl 10 mM, NaCl 154 mM, Tween 20 0,1% :
1000 :1

TBS-T
TBS-T

5000 :1 (Bethyle)
TBS-T
.TBS 10 4 - 3

Tris base 100mM, Nacl : 10
33 NBT 33 100mM, Mgcl2 5mM
BCIP - - -

26

N.N.N

10^6 $10^5 \times 5$ $10^6 \times 2$ %10 RPMI-1640
 $10^6 \times 2$ $10^6 \times 1.5$

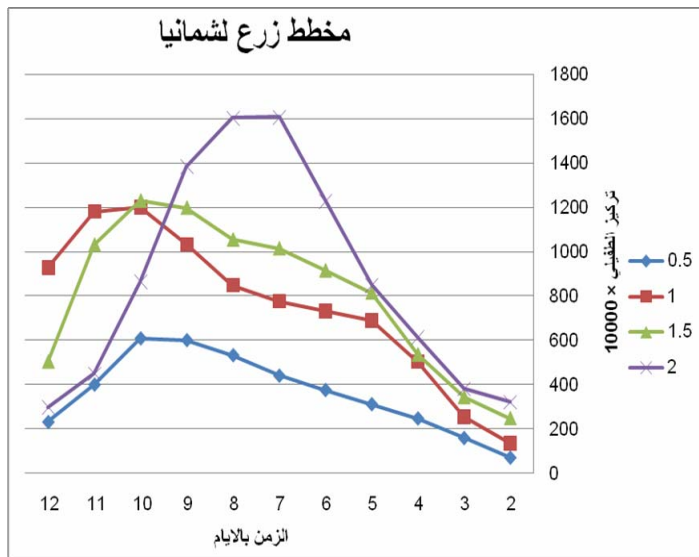
(1)

$10^6 \times 2$

$10^6 \times 16$

$10^6 \times 2$

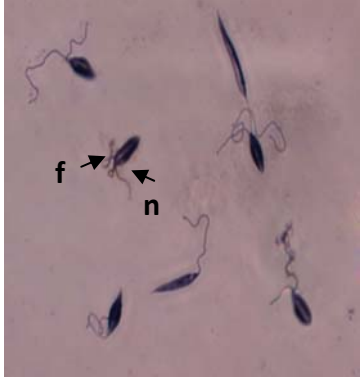
2



(1)

/ $10^6 \times 2$

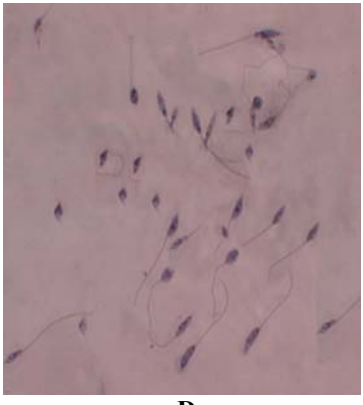
/ $10^6 \times 16$



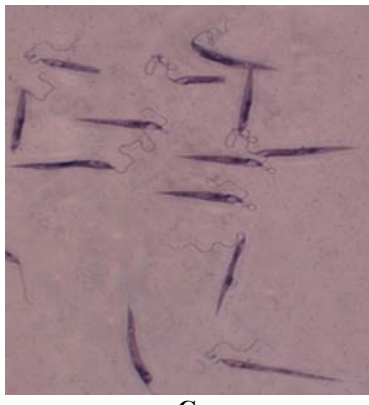
B



A



D



C

(2)

f

(B)

n

(A)

(C)

(D)

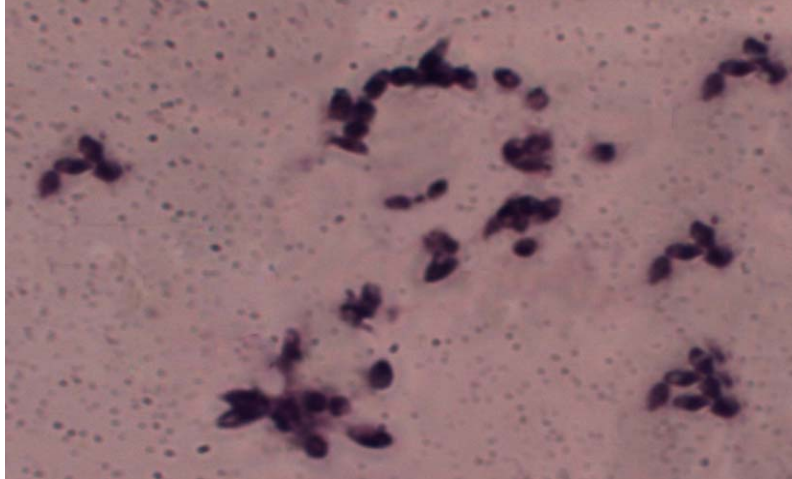
1000 x

:

24

37

.(3)



1000 ×

(3)

/ $10^5 \times 8$

5

/

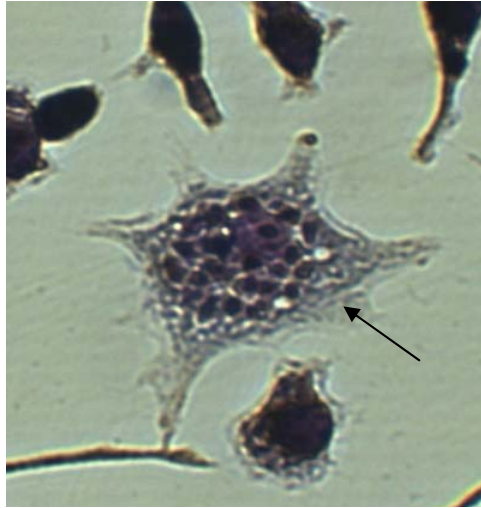
24

.(4)

48

72

449



1000 × (4)

4+

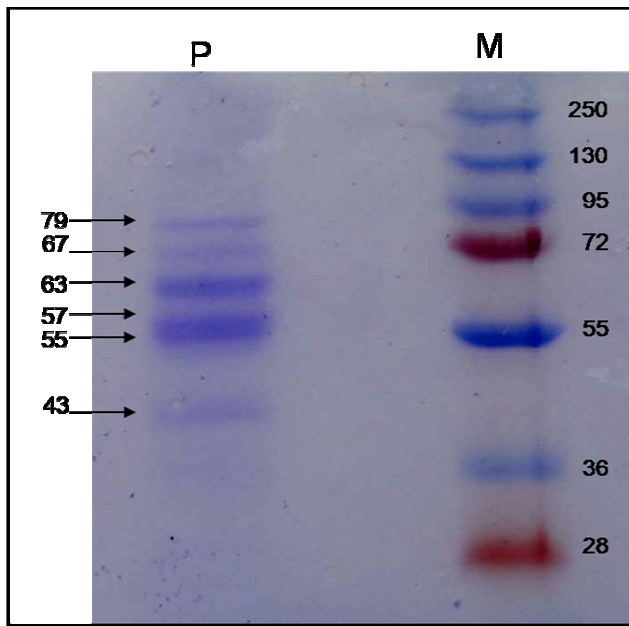
Np40

.BSA

SDS-PAGE

10

95 17
43 55 57 63 67 79 :
(5) .



(5)

P

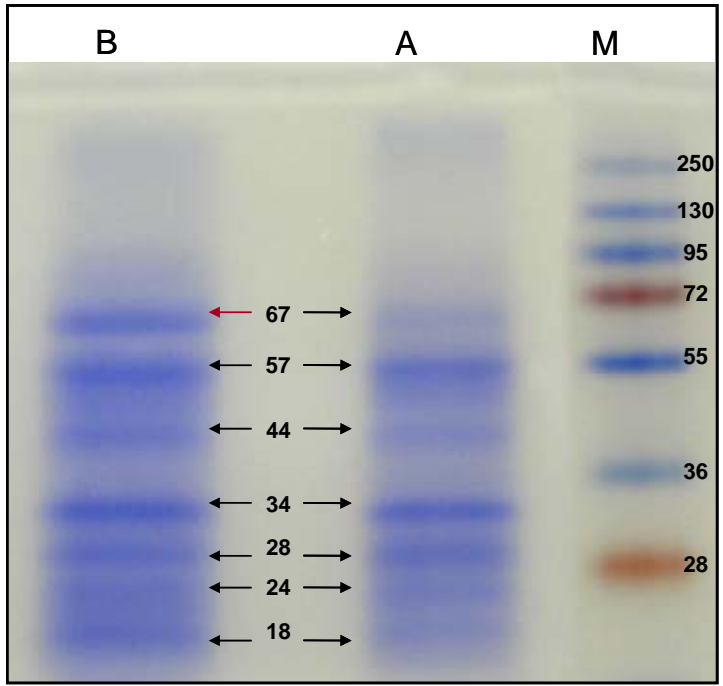
M

95 18

28 34 44 57 67
(A-6)

21

...



(6)

B A M

21

95 18
 28 34 44 57 67 :
 (B-6)

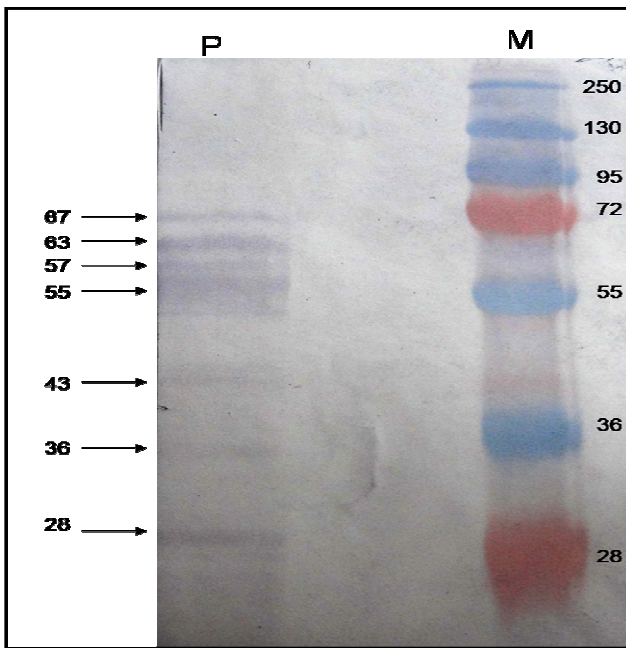
28 36 57 63 67 95 :
 79
 18 24 28 34 :

18 67

:

28 36 43 55 57 63 67 :

(7)



(7)

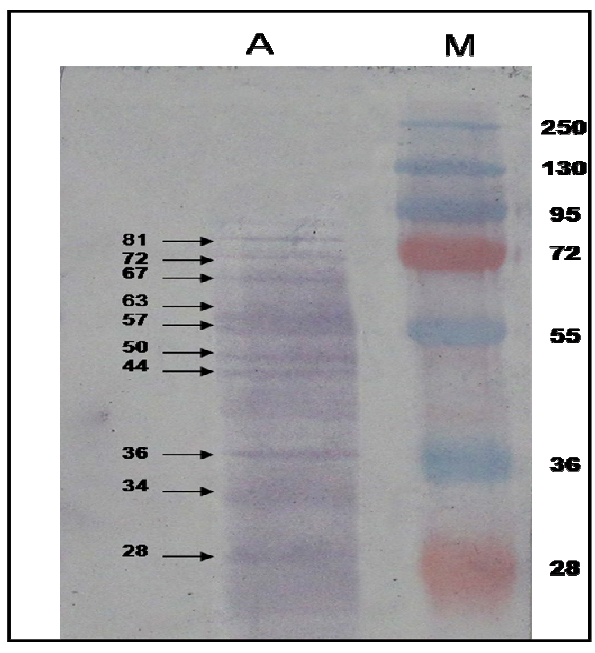
P

M

...

:

(8) 28 34 36 44 50 57 63 67 72 81



(8)

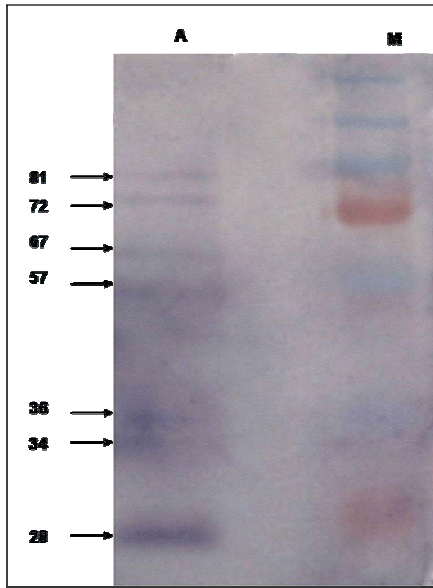
A

M

57 67 72 81

(9)

28 34 36



(9)

A

M

36 57 () 63 :

67 65 63
55 43

28

44 50
67

455

(/ $10^6 \times 2$ $10^6 \times 1.5$ $10^6 \times 1$ $10^5 \times 0.5$)
% 10 RPMI-1640
 $10^6 \times 2$

.(Sacks DL *et al.*, 1985, Kweider M *et al.*, 1987,1989)

37

(pH =4.5)

()

95 17

43 57 63

95 18

28 34 44 57 67

95 18

18 34 44 57 67

55 79

28 43 57 63

67 72 81

28 34 36 44 50 57 63

28 34 36 57 67 72 81

67-63

28 36 57

55 43

()

50

67

67-60

(Etages *et al.*, 1985)

(Vinayak *et al.*, 1991)

(Russell *et al.*, 1988)

(Sacks DL *et al.*, 1985, Kweider *et al.*, 1987, 1989)

PSA-2

90 80 50

(Handman *et al.*, 1995,

M2

.Willy *et al.*, 2004)

PSA -2

46

(Champsi J *et al.*,

.1988, McMahon *et al.*, 1993)

36

.(Gurunathan *et al.*, 1997)

36 50 65 70

.(Promond Kumar *et al.*, 2002)

:

L. pifanoi

P2 (A2)

45

10

.(Zhang *et al.*, 1996) 100

(Soong L., 1995, Maasho *et al.*,

P4

.2003, Nysten *et al.*, 2003)

(Soong L *et al.*,1995,

35-33

P8

.Coutinho S G *et al.*, 1996)

56

31

(Soong L

et al., 1995, Coutinho S G *et al.*, 1996, Clomenares *et al.*, 2001, Maasho
et al., 2003)

pH

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