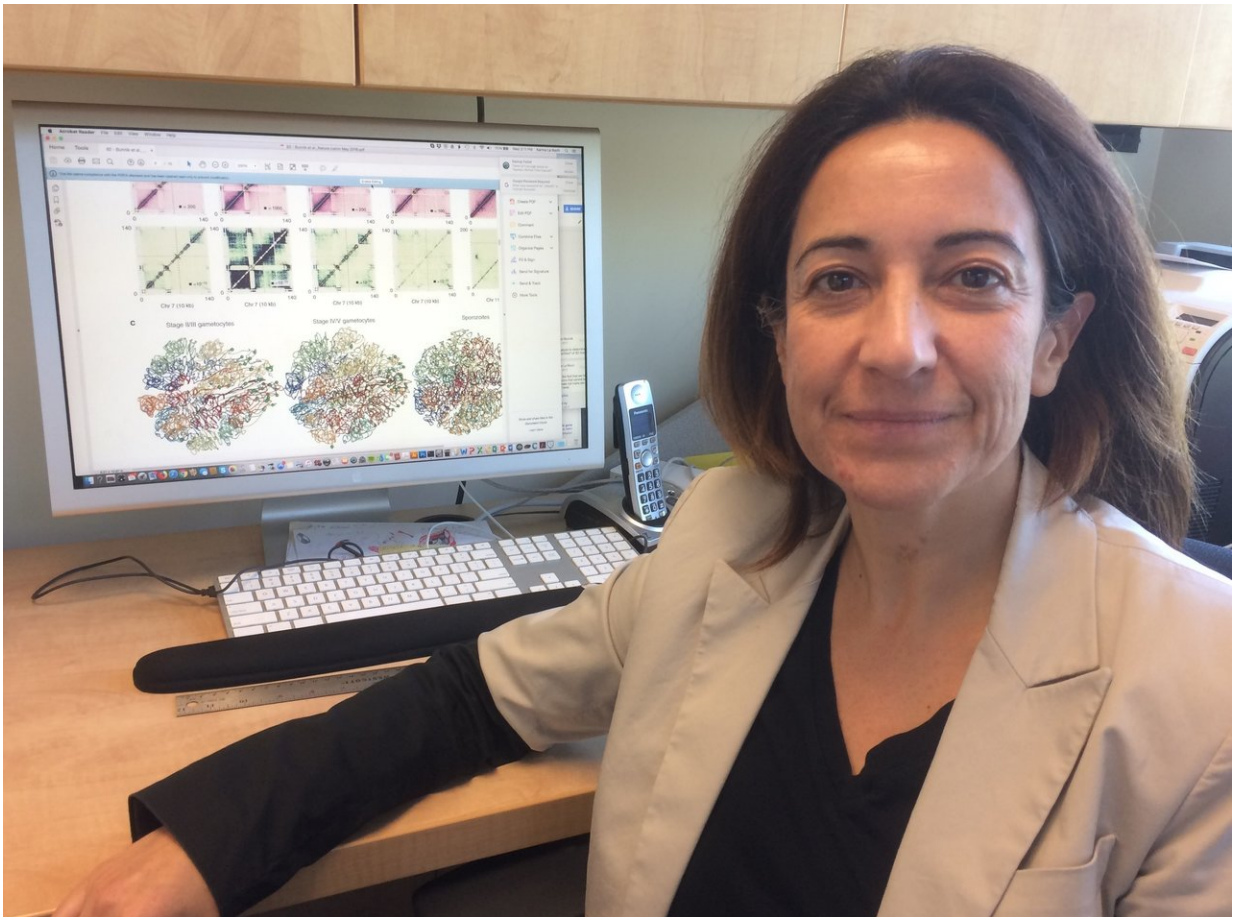


Research offers new insights into malaria parasite

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Karine Le Roch is a professor of molecular, cell, and systems biology at UC Riverside. Credit: I. Pittalwala, UC Riverside.

A team of researchers led by a University of California, Riverside,

scientist has found that various stages of the development of human malaria parasites, including stages involved in malaria transmission, are linked to epigenetic features and how chromatin—the complex of DNA and proteins within the nucleus—is organized and structured in these parasites.

"Our results provide insights into the connection between [genome](#) organization, epigenetic features, and stage-specific [gene expression](#) in the malaria parasite," said Karine Le Roch, a professor of molecular, cell, and systems biology, who led the analysis of the genome organization of two kinds of human malaria [parasites](#). "Proteins that are known to control these features could be identified as new targets for novel therapeutic strategies. By disrupting these proteins, we could disrupt the chromatin structure, and thus disrupt the [life cycle](#) progression of the parasite—ultimately controlling the spread of malaria."

The development of the malaria parasite throughout its life cycle is mostly controlled by how the chromatin structure, together with epigenetics, modulates gene expression. Epigenetics involves genetic control by factors other than an individual's DNA sequence. By switching genes on or off, epigenetic changes determine which genes are transcribed.

"We also found that the epigenetic features are essential and connected with transcriptional activity of several parasite-specific gene families, such as those involved in pathogenesis, liver cell invasion, and regulation of sexual differentiation," Le Roch said.

Study results appear this week in *Nature Communications*.

Le Roch and her colleagues demonstrated that genome organization is not only important in human tissues and complex organisms, but can also

affect the normal development of eukaryotic pathogens, such as malaria parasites.

Malaria, which infects hundreds of millions of people worldwide and kills more than 450,000 people each year, is caused by one of five parasites of the *Plasmodium* species. Understanding the mechanisms involved in gene regulation during the various life cycle stages of the parasites is important for developing novel strategies to block parasite replication and transmission.

Le Roch and her colleagues analyzed the genome organization when the parasite replicates inside red blood cells and during sexual differentiation in *P. falciparum*, as well as during the transmission stage from mosquito to humans in *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax*. *P. falciparum* is the most common and deadly parasite. *P. vivax*, responsible for significant disease, is found mostly in Southeast Asia. Understanding how the transitions between the various life cycle stages of the parasites are regulated remains an important goal in [malaria](#) research.

The researchers used next-generation sequencing at UCR to understand the epigenetics features and how the *Plasmodium* chromatin is organized throughout the parasite's life cycle.

"The sequencing showed us how the *Plasmodium* genome is organized," said Le Roch, who directs the [Center for Infectious Disease and Vector Research](#) at UCR. "We observed that genes that are stage-specific and important in pathogenesis are close to each other. When they are not needed, they cluster together in a repressive center in the parasite nucleus. When they are needed, the chromatin opens up and [genes](#) move away from the repressive center."

The findings bring a new level of insight into genome organization and dynamics during the *Plasmodium* life cycle, the authors argue, and open

up new avenues for targeted approaches toward understanding parasite gene regulation.

"Molecules inhibiting the restructuring of the genome throughout the life cycles have the potential to act as potent antimalarials," Le Roch said. "Understanding the genetic and epigenetic elements that control parasite development, including the stages that are responsible for transmission of the disease, is key to the ultimate development of new therapeutic and transmission blocking strategies."

Le Roch, a member of UCR's Institute for Integrative Genome Biology, recently received a five-year, \$3.2 million grant from the National Institutes of Health to continue her work on the [chromatin structure](#) in *Plasmodium*.

"This generous grant will allow us to develop state-of-the-art approaches to characterize proteins and molecular components that regulate the gene expression and [3-D genome architecture of *P. falciparum*](#) throughout its [life cycle](#)," she said. "We expect our new study will offer fresh insights into the biology of the parasite and help us identify novel targets to kill the parasite."

More information: Evelien M. Bunnik et al. Changes in genome organization of parasite-specific gene families during the Plasmodium transmission stages, *Nature Communications* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-04295-5](#)

Provided by University of California - Riverside

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