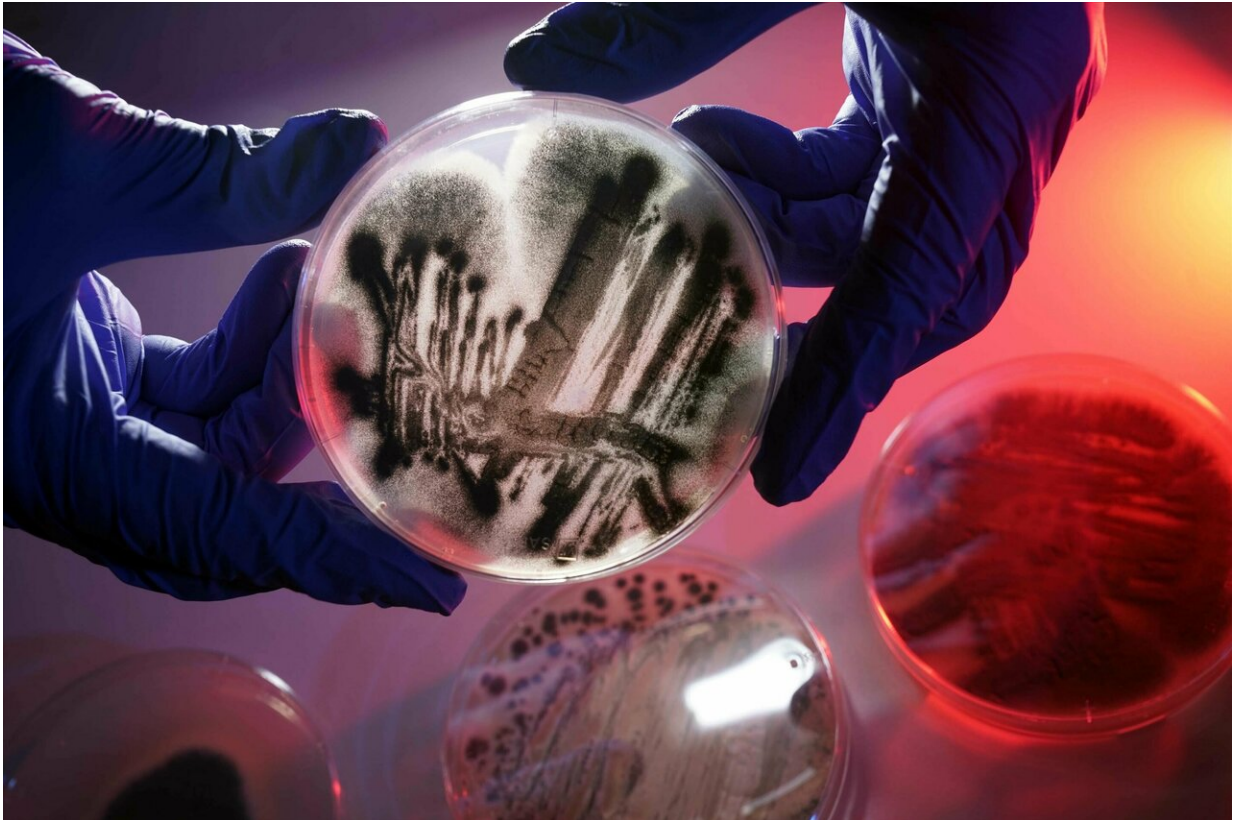


# How a fungus can cripple the immune system

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The fungus *Aspergillus fumigatus* is everywhere, and is extremely dangerous for people with weakened immune systems. It occurs virtually everywhere on Earth, as a dark grey stain on damp walls or in microscopically small spores that blow through the air and cling to wallpaper, mattresses and floors. Healthy people usually have no

problem if spores find their way into their body, as their immune defence system will protect them. However, the fungus can threaten the lives of people with a compromised immune system, such as AIDS patients or people who are immunosuppressed following an organ transplantation.

An international research team led by Prof. Oliver Werz of Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, has now discovered how the fungus knocks out the immune defences, enabling a potentially fatal fungal infection to develop. The researchers present their findings in the current issue of the specialist journal *Cell Chemical Biology*.

Among other factors, it is gliotoxin, a potent mycotoxin, that is responsible for the pathogenicity of *Aspergillus fumigatus*. "It was known," says study manager Werz of the Institute of Pharmacy at the University of Jena, "that this substance has an immunosuppressive effect, which means that it weakens the activity of cells of the immune defence system." However, it had not been clear previously how exactly this happens. Werz and his team colleagues have now studied this in detail and have clarified the underlying molecular mechanisms.

## **Immune cells communicate with one another**

To achieve this, the researchers brought immune cells into contact with synthetically produced gliotoxin. These cells, called neutrophilic granulocytes, represent the first line of the immune defence system. "Their task is to detect pathogens and eliminate them," explains Werz. As soon as such a cell comes into contact with a pathogen, for example a fungus, it releases specific messenger substances (leukotrienes) into the blood, which attract other immune cells. Once a sufficiently large number of immune cells has gathered, they can render the intruder harmless.

This does not happen if the pathogen *Aspergillus fumigatus* is involved. As the Jena scientists were able to show, gliotoxin ensures that production of the messenger substance leukotrieneB4 in the neutrophilic granulocytes is inhibited, so that they are unable to send a signal to other immune [cells](#). This is caused by a specific enzyme (LTA4 hydrolase) being switched off by the mycotoxin. "This interrupts communication between the [immune cells](#) and destroys the defence mechanism. As a result, it is easy for spores – in this case the [fungus](#) – that enter the organism to infiltrate tissues or organs," says Werz.

**More information:** Gliotoxin from *Aspergillus fumigatus* Abrogates Leukotriene B4 Formation through Inhibition of Leukotriene A4 Hydrolase, *Cell Chemical Biology* 26, 1-11 (2019), [DOI: 10.1016/j.chembiol.2019.01.001](#),

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