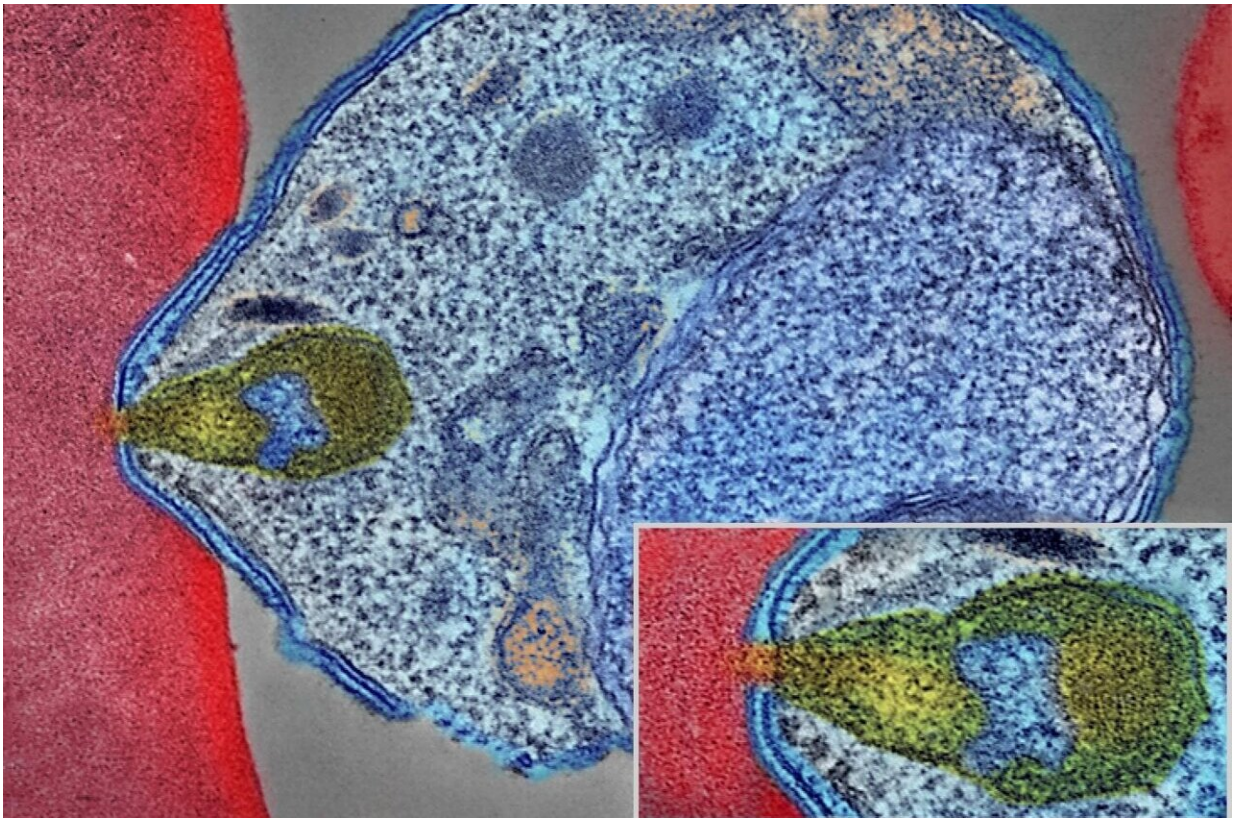


How the malaria parasite defends itself from fever

August 16 2021



Colorized electron micrograph showing malaria parasite (right, blue) attaching to a human red blood cell. The inset shows a detail of the attachment point at higher magnification. Credit: NIAID

A gene called PfAP2-HS allows the malaria parasite to defend itself from adverse conditions in the host, including febrile temperatures,

according to a new study led by the Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal), an institution supported by "la Caixa" Foundation. The study, published in *Nature Microbiology*, resolves a long-standing question on how the parasite responds to changes in its environment.

Infection by *Plasmodium falciparum*, which causes one of the most severe forms of malaria in humans, is characterized by periodic fevers (each time a cycle of asexual reproduction is completed and parasites are released into the blood stream). This is because fever is an important element in our body's response against pathogens, since it affects the stability of cellular proteins and helps reduce parasite burden. In turn, most organisms have a defense mechanism against increased temperatures: the expression of heat-shock proteins (HSP), which act as chaperones.

"In most of the [eukaryotic organisms](#), from yeasts to mammals, the expression of these proteins depends on a highly conserved transcription factor called HSF1," explains Alfred Cortés, ICREA researcher at ISGlobal and study coordinator. "However, malaria parasites—which are also eukaryotes—lack the HSF1 gene, although we know that they can survive at febrile temperatures," he adds.

In this study, Cortés and his team set out to investigate how the [malaria parasite](#) regulates its response to higher temperatures (or heat shock) despite the absence of HSF1. They observed that a *P. falciparum* cell line, grown in the laboratory, had lost its capacity to survive when exposed to a [temperature](#) of 41.5°C, and that this was due to a mutation in a gene which they named PfAP2-HS. They showed that PfAP2-HS acts as a transcription factor that activates the expression of heat shock proteins hsp70-1 and hsp90 by binding to their respective promoters (i.e. the "on-off button" of a gene). They also showed that engineered [parasites](#) lacking the PfAP2-HS gene not only had a lower survival when exposed to higher temperatures, but also showed reduced growth at

"normal" temperatures of 37°C.

"This means that, in addition to its role in the protective heat-shock response, PfAP2-HS is also important for maintaining [protein](#) stability in the parasite at basal temperatures," says Elisabet Tintó-Font, first author of the study. Moreover, absence of PfAP2-HS in *P. falciparum* led to a higher susceptibility of the parasite to the antimalarial drug artemisinin, due to alterations in protein balance.

The research team found homologues of PfAP2-HS in all *Plasmodium* species analyzed, even in those that infect mice and do not cause fever.

"This suggests that, at least in those species, the response orchestrated by AP2-HS could protect against other adverse conditions in the host," says Cortés. "This is the first transcription factor described in *Plasmodium* capable of regulating responses to adverse host conditions, including fever. PfAP2-HS acts as 'an orchestra director,' coordinating the other proteins involved in the response," he adds.

More information: A heat-shock response regulated by the PfAP2-HS transcription factor protects human malaria parasites from febrile temperatures, *Nature Microbiology* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41564-021-00940-w](#) , www.nature.com/articles/s41564-021-00940-w

Provided by Barcelona Institute for Global Health

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