INFLUENCE OF EXTRACELLULAR ATP METABOLISM IN <u>LEISHMANIA</u> INFECTIVITY

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ATP released by injured cells induces the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines. On the other hand, adenosine, a product of AMP hydrolysis has immunomodulatory properties. In this study we attempted to correlate the ability of different Leishmania species to hydrolyze extracellular ATP, ADP and AMP with their infectivity in mice. Our results show that metacyclic forms of the most infective parasite, L. amazonensis, presents, after incubation for 1h at 30 °C in the presence of the respective nucleotide, higher hydrolytic activity of ATP, ADP and AMP than the same forms of the less virulent species such as L. braziliensis and L. major. This increased activity is, however, not related to the transcription levels of the parasite NTPDases, as determined by RT-PCR. In order to verify the effects of this hydrolytic pathway in the establishment of *Leishmania* infection, we treated C56BL/6 mice with adenosine at the moment of L. braziliensis inoculation. Adenosine induced a transient but significant increase in lesion size and parasite load, measured by the use of a dial micrometer and estimated by limiting dilution assay, respectively. This was accompanied by an increase in IL-10 production by lymph node cells, measured by ELISA's test, at 3 weeks of infection. On the other hand, administration of suramin, an antagonist of P₂ purinoreceptors and ecto-ATPase inhibitor, at the moment of L. amazonensis inoculation, lead to a significant decrease in lesion size and parasite load. These results strongly implicate the parasite ability to hydrolyze extracellular ATP in the establishment of Leishmania infection.

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