Differential expression of Trypanosoma cruzi I associated with clinical forms of Chagas disease: Overexpression of oxidative stress proteins in acute patient isolate

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Chagas disease has a variable clinical course with different manifestations and heterogenous geographical distribution. Some studies suggest that this clinical variability could be influenced by the genetic variability of T. cruzi. Here we present the differential protein expression among trypomastigotes and amastigotes of T. cruzi group I isolates from patients with acute and chronic form of Chagas disease from Santander, Colombia. A total of 29 proteins were identified by MALDI-TOF and LC-MS/MS; twenty in trypomastigote and nine in amastigote stage. The 29 proteins identified were grouped in 7 functional categories: 1) metabolism 31%, 2) assembly of cytoskeleton 13.7%, 3) protein destination 13.7%, 4) defenses antioxidants 20.6%, 5) protein synthesis and cellular cycle 13.7%, 6) catabolism 6.8%, and 7) adhesion 3.4%. Tryparedoxin peroxidase, lipoamide dehydrogenase, tyrosine amino transferase and HSP70 were overexpressed in the acute Chagas isolate. Tryparedoxin peroxidase overexpres