

PROTEOMIC ANALYSIS OF *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis* ADHESINS CORRELATED WITH ADHESION PROFILE

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Paracoccidioides brasiliensis, the etiological agent of paracoccidioidomycosis (PCM), is a dimorphic fungus that presents a variety of clinical manifestations. The virulence of *P. brasiliensis* can be attenuated or lost after long periods of repeated subculturing and reestablished after animal inoculation or cells cultured passage. Proteomics approach of *P. brasiliensis* allowed the isolation and characterization of endoproteinases and adhesins, but few adhesins were characterized. So, adhesion and protein expression of isolate *Pb01* were evaluated before (*Pb01A*) and after (*Pb01B*) passage in the epithelial cultured cells. Epithelial cells were cultured at 37°C, infected with both samples of *P. brasiliensis* and different patterns of adhesion were observed. The extracts from both samples were characterized by 2D-electrophoresis and 197 spots were detected in *Pb01B*, 41 spots in *Pb01A* and 19 matches. Eleven spots from *Pb01B*, six spots from *Pb01A* and four spots (common two samples) were found to bind to laminin in ligand far-Western blot assays. The identification of these proteins by MALDI-TOF-TOF as well as, the binding capacity to others components of MEC are in progress. Therefore, differences in the epithelial cell adhesion profiles, protein expression and binding capacity to laminin had been detected.

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