THE ROLE OF SUPEROXIDE IN INFECTION WITH LEISHMANIA AMAZONENSIS

Juan Pereira De Macedo¹; Claudia Zuleida Lombana Gonzales¹; Wagner Luiz Tafuri²; Rafael Radi³; Leda Quercia Vieira¹

¹Departamento de Bioquímica e Imunologia, UFMG, Brazil; ²Departamento de Patilogia, UFMG, Brazil; ³Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de La Republica, Uruguay

Introduction and objectives: The production of superoxide is an essential process in microorganisms killing by mammalian host cells; however few works addressed the role of this molecule in cutaneous leishmaniasis. In the other hand, nitric oxide is known as a key radical for the resistance against *Leishmania* ssp. Taking such information into account we decided to evaluate the role of superoxide in C57BL/6 animals infected with Leishmania amazonensis, using both NADPH oxidase knockout mice (phox-/-) and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) knockout mice. Results: We found that iNOS-/- animals developed the largest lesion and highest parasite burden when compared to wild type (wt) and phox-/-. Both wt and phox-/- displayed similar parasite burden at 10 weeks post-infection in the lesion site and in the draining lymph node although phox-/- showed a slightly faster progressive lesion reaching the peak at week seven while wt partners reached the peak at 9 weeks of infection. No difference between phox-/- and wt was found in the production of IFN-g at lesion site and draining lymph node, neither in the presence of serum nitrite. Histopathological analysis showed a more disorganized tissue with many inflammatory cells in phox-/-. More importante, when phox-/- mice were treated with aminoquanidine the growth of lesion and parasite burden increased significantly and reached higher levels when compared to treated wt. **Conclusion:** This study suppose that superoxide, in absence of NO, acts as a critical mechanism in host resistance to *L. amazonensis* infection. **Support:** CNPq, Capes and FAPEMIG

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