Research Article

High Molecular Weight Proteins of *Trypanosoma cruzi* Reduce Cross-Reaction with *Leishmania* spp. in Serological Diagnosis Tests

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Received 28 February 2014; Revised 7 June 2014; Accepted 16 June 2014; Published 16 July 2014

Academic Editor: Miriam Rodriguez-Sosa

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Chagas disease is caused by the parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi*. Because of its distribution throughout Latin America, sometimes it can overlap with other parasitic diseases, such as leishmaniasis, caused by *Leishmania* spp. This might represent a problem when performing serological diagnosis, because both parasites share antigens, resulting in cross-reactions. In the present work we evaluated Mexican sera samples: 83.8% of chagasic patients recognized at least one antigen of high molecular weight (>95 kDa) when evaluated by Western blot. Proteins of 130 kDa and 160 kDa are predominantly being recognized by asymptomatic chagasic patients. When the proteins were extracted using Triton X-100 detergent, a larger number of specific *T. cruzi* proteins were obtained. This protein fraction can be used to increase specificity to 100% in Western blot assays without losing sensitivity of the test. High molecular weight proteins of *T. cruzi* include glycoproteins with a great amount of α-Man (α-mannose), α-Glc (α-glucose), GlcNAc (N-acetylgalactosamine), and α-Gal (α-galactose) content and these structures play an essential role in antigens recognition by antibodies present in patients’ sera.

1. Introduction

*Trypanosoma cruzi* is the causative agent of Chagas disease, endemic to many countries of Latin America and affecting millions of people. The parasite enters the body through broken skin and mucous membranes and causes acute but often mild symptoms. After a few months the chronic stage develops; however it can persist unnoticed for many years before causing abnormal heart rhythm, heart failure, digestive problems, and sudden cardiac death [1]. In this stage the detection of the parasite in peripheral blood is complicated, since *T. cruzi* is able to infect almost every cell of the host. Many serological tests are used for diagnosis, which detect specific antibodies against antigens of *T. cruzi*. In most of these techniques total extract of epimastigotes (insect stage of the parasite) is used as antigen with high levels of sensitivity, due to their easy culture which provides a large number of parasites, not like trypomastigotes’ production which can be expensive and inefficient, increasing the cost of the diagnosis tests. But the use of epimastigotes protein extracts might cross-react with other infections, such as leishmaniasis caused by another trypanosomatid: *Leishmania* spp., so purified or recombinant antigens of different stages of *T. cruzi* have been tested [2] and still there is controversy about which antigen is the most efficient. In Mexico there are few reports about the geographic zones where Chagas disease and leishmaniasis may converge, but there have been some attempts to improve specificity of serological tests [3, 4].

The surface of this protozoan parasite is covered with a high density coat of glycoproteins, which contribute to
both parasite protection and establishment of a persistent infection. Glycosylinositolphospholipids (GIPLs) and mucins represent the most abundant glycoconjugates in *T. cruzi* surface. Mucins are glycoproteins that bear a dense array of O-linked oligosaccharides which makes them well-suited for protection. During its life cycle, *T. cruzi* undergoes biochemical and morphological changes, including variation in the surface mucins and so in their biological activity. Other important glycoproteins present in *T. cruzi* surface are the trans-sialidases (TS), molecules able to transfer sialic acid residues from host glycoconjugates to parasite mucins [5]. *Leishmania* spp. surface is covered with glycans as well, in order to survive the hostile environments to which it is exposed during its life cycle, being the most abundant the lipophosphoglycans in the promastigote stage [6]. Because of the antigenic similarities between both parasites, the aim of the present work was to find a protein fraction of a Mexican strain of *T. cruzi* that might reduce cross-reaction observed in serological diagnostic tests, without losing their sensitivity for routine diagnosis.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. *Parasite Culture and Antigen Preparation*. Epimastigotes forms of *T. cruzi* (TBAR/MX/00000/Querétaro strain) were grown in liver infusion tryptose medium (LIT) supplemented with 10% of fetal bovine serum previously inactivated at 56°C for 30 min and 25 μg/mL of hemine. Cultures were harvested at the log phase of growth [3].

Promastigotes of *Leishmania mexicana* were cultured in 199 medium supplemented with 10% of fetal bovine serum previously inactivated as described before, 1 M Hepes, 0.25% hemine, 50% triethanolamine, and 200 mM L-glutamine. Cultures were also harvested at the log phase of growth.

For the protein extracts preparation, parasites were collected by centrifugation at 2,000 g for 15 min at 4°C and divided into four fractions for different extraction methods. The parasites were washed and centrifuged twice in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) pH 7.2.

For proteins extraction by sonication, the pellet obtained after the last centrifugation cycle described before, was suspended in 5 mL of 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.2 per gram of humid parasites with protease inhibitors (12 mM EDTA, 1 mM PMSF, 0.1 mM leupeptin, and 0.001 mM pepstatin). The parasites were sonicated three times for 1 min each. The mixture was centrifuged at 10,000 g for 30 min at 4°C. The supernatant was recovered and the protein concentration was determined using DC Protein Assay Kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories). The extract was stored at −20°C until use.

For Triton X-100 extraction, the pellet was suspended (2 × 10⁶ parasites/buffer μL) in 1% Triton X-100 solution with protease inhibitors for 30 min at 4°C. The mixture was centrifuged at 10,000 g for 10 min at 4°C for supernatant recovering and the protein concentration was determined using DC Protein Assay Kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories). The extract was stored at −20°C until use.

For NP40 extraction, the pellet was suspended in 5 mL of 1% NP40 solution per gram of humid parasites with protease inhibitors. A vortex was used to shake the suspension for 15 seconds. The mixture was centrifuged at 10,000 g for 30 min at 4°C. The supernatant was then recovered and the protein concentration was determined using DC Protein Assay Kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories). The extract also was stored at −20°C until use.

For urea-thiourea extraction, the pellet was suspended in 3 mL of lysis buffer (7 M urea, 2 M thiourea, 4% CHAPS, and 120 μM Tris) per gram of humid parasites with protease inhibitors. A vortex was used to shake the suspension for 3 min and then it was kept in ice for 10 min. The mixture was centrifuged at 10,000 g for 15 min and the supernatant was recovered. The protein concentration was determined using 2-D Quant kit. The extract was stored at −20°C until use.

2.2. *Sera*. Sera used in this study come from 212 sera from Mexican infected patients who turned up from the Centro Médico Nacional “La Raza” of the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social with a positive result for Chagas disease by a commercially available ELISA test (Chagatest) for a confirmatory diagnosis to the Laboratorio de estudios sobre Tripanosomiasis at the Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). All of the blood donors were informed of the aim of the study and accepted to participate in it, signing an agreement. All sera were evaluated by ELISA and Western blot using sonicated total extract of epimastigotes of *T. cruzi*, according to the protocol described by Sánchez et al. [3]. Information of clinical features of patients used for experiments corresponding to Figures 1, 4, and 5 is shown in Table 1. A pool of well characterized positive patients’ sera from Chagatest (Wiener lab; http://www.wiener-lab.com .ar/wiener/catalogo/archivos/6376_chagatest_elisa_recombini-nante_v3.0_en.pdf) was used as a positive control. As negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample number</th>
<th>Symptomatic</th>
<th>Western blot (protein bands)</th>
<th>ELISA test (OD/cut-off point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>symptomatic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>symptomatic</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>symptomatic</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>symptomatic</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US: Unknown Status.
controls, sera of some laboratory members were used. Also a total of 27 sera samples of confirmed leishmaniasis patients were used.

2.3. Electrophoresis and Western Blot. Proteins of the four different T. cruzi extracts were separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and stained with Coomassie blue G250 or Silver staining. When required, Western blot assays were carried out by transferring the proteins in the polyacrylamide gel into nitrocellulose membranes. 12% acrylamide concentration was used when proteins of 10 kDa–250 kDa were visualized; 6% acrylamide concentration was used when proteins of high molecular weight (>95 kDa) were visualized. The membrane was cut in strips and left overnight in PBS containing 10% skimmed milk (5 mI Q water). In Western blot evaluation, 10 kDa–250 kDa proteins were visualized; 6% acrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and stained with Coomassie blue G250 or Silver staining. When required, Western blot assays were carried out by transferring the proteins in the polyacrylamide gel into nitrocellulose membranes. 12% acrylamide concentration was used when proteins of 10 kDa–250 kDa were visualized; 6% acrylamide concentration was used when proteins of high molecular weight (>95 kDa) were visualized. The membrane was cut in strips and left overnight in PBS containing 10% skimmed milk at 4°C with constant shaking. Individually, each strip was incubated with the serum to be evaluated, diluted 1:500 or 1:750 in PBS containing 10% skimmed milk or 0.02% H2O2. Distilled water was used in order to stop the reaction. Positive and negative control sera were included in each assay.

2.4. Lectin Blotting. After electrotransferring proteins into the nitrocellulose membranes, the strips were left for 2 h with 0.1% Tween 20 in PBS solution at room temperature and constant shaking. Each strip was then incubated with 5 μg/mL of biotinilated lectins: Concanavalin A (Con A), Triticum vulgaris (WGA), Arachis hypogaea (PNA), Psophocarpus tetragonolobus (PT), Artocarpus integrifolia (Jacalin), and Maackia amurensis (MAA) in 0.1% Tween 20 in PBS solution overnight at 4°C. Three washes were carried out as described in the Western blot method. Afterwards, each strip was incubated with peroxidase-conjugated streptavidin diluted 1:2000 in 0.1% Tween 20 in PBS for 2 h at room temperature. Three more washes were carried out and the reaction was developed as described before.

2.5. Enzymatic Deglycosylation. In order to remove all glycans of glycoconjugates present in the different protein extracts of T. cruzi, the Enzymatic Protein Deglycosylation kit (Sigma) was used. Briefly, 100 μg of proteins was diluted in 30 μL of miliQ water. 10 μL of 5x reaction buffer was added, as well as 2.5 μL of denaturation solution, then the mixture was gently mixed. Extracts were heated at 100°C for 5 min and cooled to room temperature, after which 2.5 μL of the Triton X-100 solution was added. In order to remove sialic acid residues and O-glycans, 1μL of α(2 → 3,6,8,9)-neuraminidase and 1μL of O-glycosidase were added. To remove galactose and N-acetylglucosamine residues, 1μL of both β(1 → 4)-galactosidase and β-N-acetylglucosaminidase was added. Each extract was incubated for 3 h at 37°C and then analyzed by electrophoresis or electrotransferred into a nitrocellulose membrane for Western blot assays.

2.6. Statistical Analysis. Student’s t-test was carried out using SigmaStat 3.5 and GraphPad Prism 5 software. Significant levels were found at P < 0.001; P < 0.05.

3. Results

3.1. High Molecular Weight Antigens Are Recognized by Antibodies of Chagas Disease Patients. Sera samples were evaluated by ELISA and Western blot using as an antigen a sonicated total extract of T. cruzi epimastigotes to confirm and characterize them as positive to the infection. Only those samples with a positive result in both tests were considered for this study. In the Western blot evaluation,
High molecular weight proteins are recognized by chagasic symptomatic and asymptomatic patients. Western blot analysis was performed on 173 chagasic patients' sera samples (1:500) with total sonicated extract of epimastigotes of T. cruzi and peroxide-conjugated anti-human IgG (1:10000). Molecular weight of each antigen recognized by symptomatic and asymptomatic patients was determined by comparison of molecular weight markers (Fermentas). Results represent media ± standard deviation. ∗∗P < 0.001; ∗P < 0.05.

Nevertheless, a heterogeneous recognition of high molecular weight proteins by antibodies is present in sera of chagasic patients: from 173 double positive sera samples evaluated, 83.8% (145) recognized at least one protein of high molecular weight (>95 kDa). Recognition in Western blot assays of these proteins by antibodies present in sera of leishmaniasic patients is considerably lower (Figure 1).

However, a heterogeneous recognition of high molecular weight proteins (>95 kDa) by antibodies of chagasic patients was observed. We found 18 different proteins recognized. The recognition of antigens by patients with a heart disease diagnosis and those who are asymptomatic was compared (Figure 2). There is a significant difference observed in the 130 kDa and 160 kDa antigens, which are being recognized preferentially by antibodies of asymptomatic patients. The 225 kDa antigen was recognized only by antibodies of 3 symptomatic patients.

3.3. Glycoconjugates Present in High Molecular Weight Proteins of T. cruzi and Leishmania. To determine the presence of glycoconjugates in the high molecular weight fractions of the different extracts, Lectin blot assays were developed. Molecular weights of those carbohydrates recognized by lectins that correspond to molecular weights of antigens recognized by antibodies of chagasic patients are shown in Table 2.

High molecular weight proteins of sonicated extract show an abundant glycan content; Con A and Jacalin bound several glycoproteins with αMan and αGal, respectively. High molecular weight fraction of Triton X-100 and NP40 extraction turned out to be αMan rich as well. Few glycoproteins are extracted when using urea-thiourea buffer, since Con A and Jacalin bound only two carbohydrates each.

The glycan content in high molecular weight proteins of promastigotes of Leishmania mexicana sonicated extract was also determined. This protein fraction, analyzed by Lectin blot, showed a fewer number of glycoproteins. Con A lectin bound to αMan in the 190, 130, and 112 kDa molecular weights. PT lectin bound to carbohydrates in the 210, 200, and 112 kDa molecular weights.

3.4. Deglycosylation of Glycoproteins in the Extracts Diminishes the Antigen-Antibody Reaction in Western Blot. It was important to determine whether the carbohydrates of T. cruzi glycoproteins play an important role in antigenicity of the high molecular weight protein fractions. Deglycosylation was
### Table 2: Glycoproteins present in high molecular weight extracts fraction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extraction agent</th>
<th>Lectin</th>
<th>Recognized carbohydrate</th>
<th>Glycoprotein M.W. (kDa) recognized also by chagasic patients’ antibodies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sonication</strong></td>
<td>Con A</td>
<td>αMan &gt; αGlc &gt; GlcNAc</td>
<td>&gt;250, 190, 160, 130, 120, 110, and 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WGA</td>
<td>GlcNAc, NeuNAc</td>
<td>&gt;250, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jacalin</td>
<td>αGal → Ome</td>
<td>&gt;250, 190, 130, 120, 110, and 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT</td>
<td>GalNAc, βGal</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>βGal (1 → 3) galNAc</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Triton X-100</strong></td>
<td>Con A</td>
<td>αMan &gt; αGlc &gt; GlcNAc</td>
<td>&gt;250, 170, 160, 140, 120, and 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WGA</td>
<td>GlcNAc, NeuNAc</td>
<td>&gt;250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jacalin</td>
<td>αGal → Ome</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT</td>
<td>GalNAc, βGal</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>βGal (1 → 3) galNAc</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NP40</strong></td>
<td>Con A</td>
<td>αMan &gt; αGlc &gt; GlcNAc</td>
<td>&gt;250, 170, 150, 120, 115, and 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WGA</td>
<td>GlcNAc, NeuNAc</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jacalin</td>
<td>αGal → Ome</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT</td>
<td>GalNAc, βGal</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>βGal (1 → 3) galNAc</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urea-thiourea</strong></td>
<td>Con A</td>
<td>αMan &gt; αGlc &gt; GlcNAc</td>
<td>&gt;250, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WGA</td>
<td>GlcNAc, NeuNAc</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jacalin</td>
<td>αGal → Ome</td>
<td>130, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT</td>
<td>GalNAc, βGal</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>βGal (1 → 3) galNAc</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lectin blot assays were performed to determine carbohydrate content in each fraction with a 5 μg/mL concentration of lectins Con A, WGA, Jacalin, PT, PNA, and MAA and the peroxidase-conjugated streptavidin (dilution 1:2000).

developed using an Enzymatic Protein Deglycosylation kit (Sigma) from the high molecular weight fraction of Triton X-100 extract, which previously showed to increase specificity when used as antigen in Western blot, and the fraction of the sonicated extract, which is commonly used as antigen in serological tests for diagnosis of Chagas disease.

Sialic acid and O-glycans were removed from glycoproteins by adding α(2→3,6,8,9)-neuraminidase and O-glycosidase. Galactose (gal) and N-acetylgalactosamine (GlcNAc) residues were removed from the glycoproteins by adding β(1→4)-galactosidase and β-N-acetylgalactosaminidase of both the Triton X-100 and the sonicated extract. Later, extracts were separated by SDS-PAGE in a 6% polyacrylamide gel. The deglycosylated proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and incubated with chagasic and leishmaniasis sera samples. PT lectin was used as a positive control. Regardless of the treatment received, the antigens’ recognition by the specific antibodies was almost completely lost in both cases (Figure 5).

### 4. Discussion

Trypanosomatids are the etiological agents of different infections and some of them share antigens recognized by antibodies present in patients’ sera. Total extracts of epimastigotes are commonly used as antigens, since it is easier, less expensive, and more efficient to culture this parasite stage than trypomastigotes in vitro. Furthermore, since Chagas disease is considered to be a health problem mainly in rural locations of Latin American countries, where sometimes it is hard to count with the suitable equipment for diagnosis, efforts for developing simple, economic, and available serological tests must not be abandoned. It is well established that antibodies in patients sera are able to recognize T. cruzi antigens present in epimastigote stage as well [3].

Since high molecular weight proteins seem to be minor components in T. cruzi as observed by electrophoresis in the polyacrylamide gel, their purification might not be an easy task. For that reason, it should be considered to produce higher amounts of the antigens recognized by antibodies of Chagasic patients in a heterologous system.

In spite of the efforts for developing a sensible and specific test, high levels of false positive results are still obtained in some of serological diagnosis techniques [7–9]. Thus, it is important to keep looking for an antigen or group of antigens specific of T. cruzi that can improve specificity of the diagnostic tests.

When chagasic and leishmaniasis patients’ sera were evaluated by Western blot, a predominant recognition of high molecular weight antigens by chagasic patients was found. About 83.8% of the patients recognized at least one antigen of molecular weight >95 kDa. Since each strain has specific characteristics and each patient develops antibodies against different antigens, a great heterogeneity was found when the molecular weight of the antigens recognized in this fraction was determined. Eighteen different proteins were
found by Western blot and those of 130 kDa and 160 kDa are predominantly being recognized by asymptomatic patients’ antibodies. It may be possible for these patients to possess a greater amount of antibodies against these antigens, so they have not developed any symptoms. Other studies must be carried out to establish if these antigens can be used as markers for protection of development of pathology or in order to produce a vaccine.

Proteins of high molecular weight from epimastigotes are not abundant when sonicated, so we tried to enrich the fraction with other extraction methods. Detergents’ structure provides them with amphiphatic characteristics that allow them to aggregate in polar media forming micelles. In the cellular membrane, integral proteins and lipids are anchored on the lipid layer, but in detergent solutions, micelles’ hydrophilic regions associate with proteins, extracting them

Figure 3: Electrophoresis of *T. cruzi* epimastigotes extracts. (a) SDS-PAGE of sonicated extract was performed in 12% polyacrylamide gel; each concentration has been pointed out. In all cases high molecular weight proteins (M.W. > 95 kDa) were found to be scarce. Gel was stained with Coomassie blue G250. (b) Electrophoresis of high molecular weight protein fractions of *T. cruzi* epimastigotes extracts. (1) Sonication. (2) Triton X-100 extraction. (3) NP40 extraction. (4) Urea-thiourea extraction. Concentration in each case was 15 μg. SDS-PAGE was performed in 6% polyacrylamide gels. Differences between extracts and their molecular weight are highlighted (black arrows). Molecular weight markers (Fermentas) were used (WM), and gel was stained with Coomassie blue G250 or Silver staining.
**Figure 4:** Western blot analysis of chagasic and leishmaniasic patients’ sera using different extracts as antigens. (a) SDS-PAGE of sonicated extract was performed in 12% polyacrylamide gel and then transferred into a nitrocellulose membrane for Western blot analysis of the serum samples (dilution 1:500) and peroxide-conjugated anti-human IgG (1:10000). 100% of the leishmaniasic samples exhibit cross-reaction. (b) SDS-PAGE of sonicated, Triton X-100, NP40, and urea-thiourea extracts was performed in 6% polyacrylamide gel and then transferred into a nitrocellulose membrane for Western blot analysis of the serum samples (1:750) and the peroxide-conjugated anti-human IgG (1:10000). Unspecific proteins recognized by the negative control were not considered for the final analysis.
from the membrane [10]. The ionic detergents, Triton X-100 and NP40, as well as the chaotropic agents, urea-thiourea, were used to produce three distinct protein extracts to be compared with the epimastigotes sonicated protein extract. Few differences were observed between them by SDS-PAGE. But when we used high molecular weight proteins fraction of each protein extract for Western blot analysis of chagasic and leishmaniasic patients, a reduced cross-reaction was found in most of the cases. Nevertheless high molecular weight proteins obtained by Triton X-100 extraction used as antigens in Western blot showed 100% sensitivity and increased specificity to 100%, abolishing false positives obtained when evaluating leishmaniasic patients' sera with sonicated total extract.

This fraction of high molecular weight proteins is predominantly being recognized by chagasic patients' antibodies. However many authors have described the great amount of glycoconjugates present in T. cruzi surface [11], which is covered with a rich coat of glycoconjugates, making them well-suited for protection and for the establishment of a persistent infection. Out of these glycoconjugates, mucins are the major components of the surface of T. cruzi, anchored to the outer phospholipid layer of the plasma membrane by glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI). Mucins have a threonine, serine, and proline rich sequence and their function changes according to the parasite stage. Trypomastigotes and amastigotes mucins are very similar; they have a protective role against proteases and participate in the adhesion and invasion of cells by trypomastigotes. tGPI-mucins (trypomastigote-mucins) bear terminal Gal(\(\alpha\)1,3)Gal epitopes that are a main target of antibody responses in chagasic patients. It has been found that, in the surface of epimastigotes of T. cruzi phylogenetic group I (such as Queretaro strain used in this study), it is possible to find the presence of galactofuranose. As humans do not produce glycoconjugates that contain this carbohydrate in particular, a strong immune response to it is induced [5].

Glycan content was determined in the high molecular weight region of the extracts. Lectins are carbohydrate binding proteins and can be used to discriminate and analyze the glycan structures of glycoproteins. The lectin blotting technique detects glycoproteins separated by SDS-PAGE and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes. Lectins of Con A, WGA, and Jacalin were those that bound to a greater number of glycan structures. In high molecular weight proteins of Qro strain, the most abundant carbohydrates were \(\alpha\)Man, \(\alpha\)Glc, GlcNAc, and \(\alpha\)Gal. According to Atwood III et al., 2006, T. cruzi epimastigotes' high molecular weight proteins of organelle and plasma membrane/cytoplasmic fraction were also found to be \(\alpha\)Man rich [12]. In other studies, it has been found that \(\alpha\)Man is present as well in lower molecular weight (<90 kDa) antigenic proteins of epimastigotes of T. cruzi extracts [7].

When proteins were sonicated, a larger amount of glycoproteins whose molecular weight matches molecular weights of antigens recognized by patients' antibodies were obtained, in contrast to the other extraction methods performed in this study. Sonication process lyses cellular membrane in a mechanic way, cleaving the plasma membrane and releasing proteins. In this extract, the high molecular weight fraction
contains predominantly αMan and αGal glycoproteins. In a fewer amount, two glycoproteins with GlcNAc and NeuNAc were observed. In the same fraction, three glycoproteins with sialic acid residues of 250, 110, and 100 kDa were recognized by lectin of MAA. Triton X-100 extraction allowed obtaining glycoproteins with αMan, αGlc, GlcNAc, NeuNAc, and sialic acid. In contrast, NP40 extraction showed only glycan binding to Con A and when extracting proteins with urea-thiourea, only two glycoproteins bound to Con A and Jacalin, respectively.

*L. mexicana* promastigotes sonicated extract was also analyzed by Lectin blot. There was found a few amount of glycoproteins bound to Con A. According to the molecular weight corresponding to the glycoproteins found, these might be present in the *T. cruzi* extract as well (190, 130, and 112 kDa). But glycoproteins of 210, 200, and 112 kDa with GalNAc and βGal recognized by lectin of PT in *L. mexicana* extract were not present in the *T. cruzi* extract. The differences found in the carbohydrate content in high molecular weight proteins of both parasites might be crucial for the differences in the antigenicity of the fraction.

Since glycans can act as antigenic determinants, it was sought whether these structures are being recognized by chagasic and leishmaniasis patients’ antibodies. Like Harth et al., 1992, it was found that some glycan structures of antigenic glycoproteins are essential for the antigen-antibody binding [13]. Using an enzymatic deglycosylation kit, glycans were removed from the glycoconjugates in the extract. Western blot analysis demonstrated that both chagasic and leishmaniasis antibodies failed to recognize antigens in the nitrocellulose membrane, so sensitivity of the test was lost. Interestingly, antigenicity may not be established by carbohydrates in other parasites’ proteins. *Taenia solium* whole oncosphere antigens were deglycosylated *in situ* and used in Western blot assays. In that case, antigenic reactivity was not reduced [14].

5. Conclusions

In conclusion, high molecular weight proteins extracted with Triton X-100 turn out to be specific of *T. cruzi* when used as antigens in Western blot, since 100% sensitivity and specificity were accomplished. It is important to use the high molecular weight protein fraction in other serological techniques, such as ELISA and DOT-ELISA used for diagnosis, and determine a possible increase in the specificity.

It is also essential to highlight the glycans participation as antigenic determinants. When carbohydrates are removed by enzymatic deglycosylation, the antigen recognition is lost and so the sensitivity of Western blot test. It will be interesting to study the immune response of Mexican patients to the glycan content of antigenic mixtures, since the trypanosomatid parasites are rich in this kind of molecules.

Ethical Approval

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

**Conflict of Interests**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

**Acknowledgments**

The authors would like to thank Ph.D. Ingebor Becker of UNAM; Ph.D. Claude Pirmez of the *Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*; and PhD. Héctor López Moreno of the *Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa* for the donation of sera from leishmaniasis patients used in this study. They also thank Ph.D. Santiago Martínez Calvillo for assessment in the *Leishmania* promastigotes culture and Biol. Génesis Dehesa Rodríguez for the statistical analysis assessment.

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