PARASITO2025
29º CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE PARASITOLOGIA

POTENTIAL OF SURFACE ANTIGENS FROM THE INFECTIVE LARVAE OF *STRONGYLOIDES VENEZUELENSIS* IN IMMUNODIAGNOSIS OF HUMAN STRONGYLOIDIASIS

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Abstract

Human strongyloidiasis affects approximately 613.9 million people worldwide. *Strongyloides venezuelensis* is a rodent parasitic nematode that is frequently used to obtain heterologous antigens for immunological diagnosis of human strongyloidiasis. The present study aimed to identify the components of the cuticle extract of the infective larvae of *S. venezuelensis* (iL3), obtained with the detergent CTAB, that may be relevant for immunodiagnosis. For this purpose, western blotting was performed, followed by mass spectrometry. Different antigenic components were recognized by IgG antibodies from the sera of patients with strongyloidiasis. The greatest recognition was observed for a mass range of 28–40 kDa. The immunoreactive proteins identified with greater abundance were galectin, proteins with CAP domain, metalloproteinase and arginine kinase. The present results reinforce the use of iL3 cuticle extract from *S. venezulensis* in the immunodiagnosis of human strongyloidiasis, in addition to pointing to future studies on biology and diagnostic markers.

Supported by: FAPESP (2022/02401-1)

Keywords: human strongyloidiasis, Brazil, immunodiagnosis