Drug screening of naturally derived compounds against Trypanosoma evansi: Rationale and design



Life Sciences

Rebecca A. Molena, PhD Candidate, Department of Life Sciences, Keele University, ST5 5BG.

The disease - Surra





T.evansi is a protozoan parasite that causes the disease 'surra'

Transmitted by biting insects



Infects working animals causing fever, weightloss, paralysis and death

Distribution and host types of Trypanosoma evansi



Figure from: [2]

The problem



The solution

The PhytoQuest Phytopure library is a commercially available



Drug resistance

reduces efficacy

of drugs currently

available

No vaccine – difficult to target parasite

Death of animals has catastrophic economic effect on livelihoods

collection of 1130 purified compounds derived from temperate region plants.

> **PRIMARY OBJECTIVE** To screen the plant compounds against the parasite to find any that kill the parasite, providing the foundation for a new drug.



Methods

Cell Culture

The *T.evansi* strain Antat 3/3 will be maintained *in vitro* at 37°C with 5% (v/v) CO₂ in modified HMI-11 medium supplemented with 10% FBS.

Drug Screening

- The parasite will be incubated with each compound for 48h.
- After the incubation, a dye will be added and the parasites that are alive will fluoresce.
- Fluorescence is read on a plate reader.
- A low fluorescence reading will mean that the compound effectively killed the parasite.



Further Investigation

- How quickly does the compound kill the parasite?
- What is the lethal dose of the compound?
- Test the compound is not toxic to mammalian cells.
 - Create a parasite cell line resistant to the compound and then investigate its morphology (shape and structure) and length of flagella using microscopy.



Discussion

- There is a need to develop new drugs against animal trypanosomes such as *T.evansi*.
- This study aims to identify compounds for future development of a new drug for surra.
- A new treatment would increase the socio-economic livelihoods of millions of people.

Further Reading

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