

Figure 1: Infectious cycle of the three major human infective trypanosomatids. For each phase of the cycle, trypanosomatids develop highly specialized stages that are adapted for transmission and survival in the insect vector and the vertebrate host. These stages differentiate in response to environmental signals, and each stage is characterized by a distinct flagellar morphology.

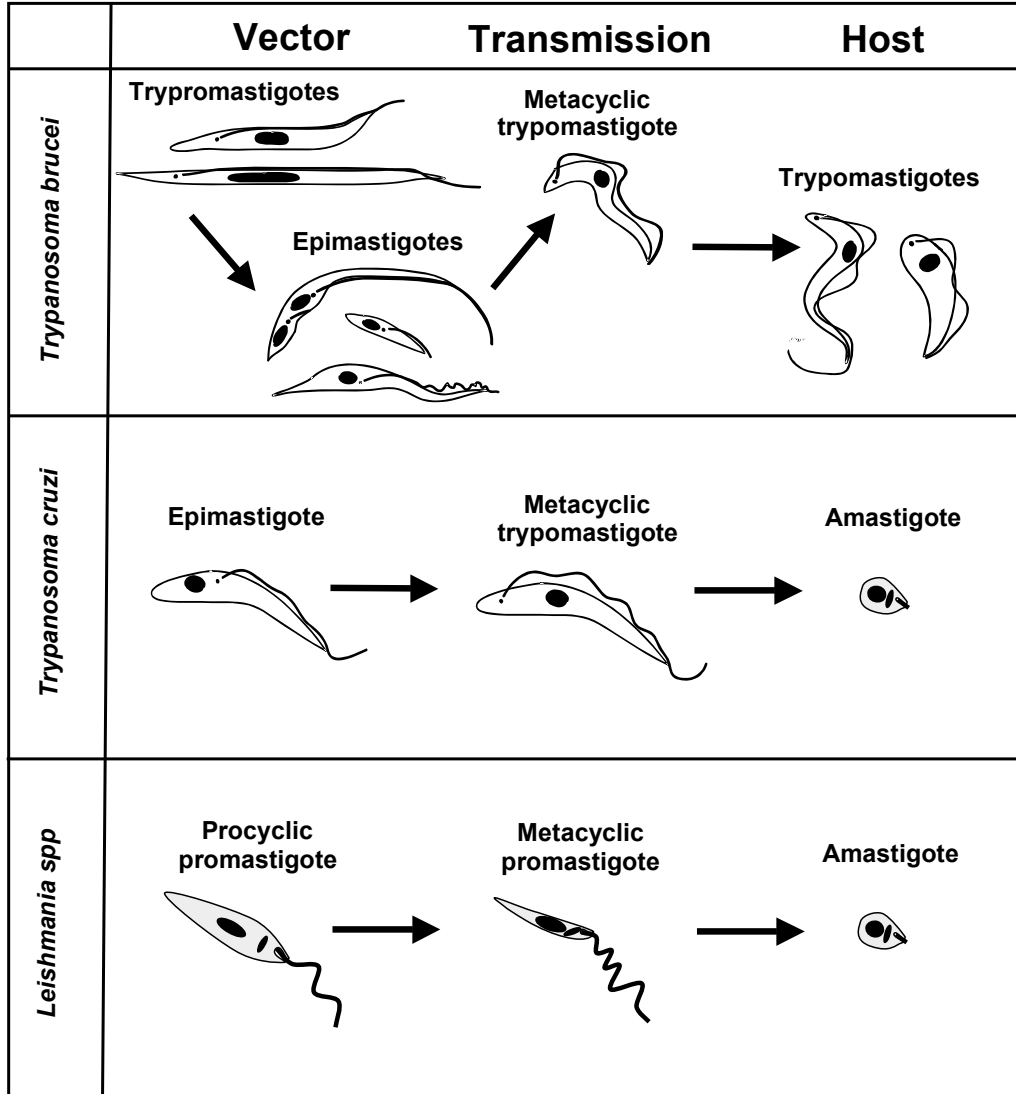


Figure 2: Model of the MAP kinase/flagellum interplay. Regulation of flagellar dynamics through MAPKs, and vice versa of MAPK signalling through flagellar sensing, may potentially rely on intra-flagellar transport (IFT), extra-axonemal structures such as the paraflagellar rod (PFR), or common interactions with scaffolding proteins. Modulation of these processes by host environmental factors may have profound effects on the parasite differentiation state.

