

## Malaria: Looking for blood

Pauline Formaglio, Rogerio Amino

► **To cite this version:**

Pauline Formaglio, Rogerio Amino. Malaria: Looking for blood. eLife, eLife Sciences Publication, 2015, 4, 10.7554/eLife.11284 . pasteur-02425471

**HAL Id: pasteur-02425471**

**<https://hal-pasteur.archives-ouvertes.fr/pasteur-02425471>**

Submitted on 30 Dec 2019

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

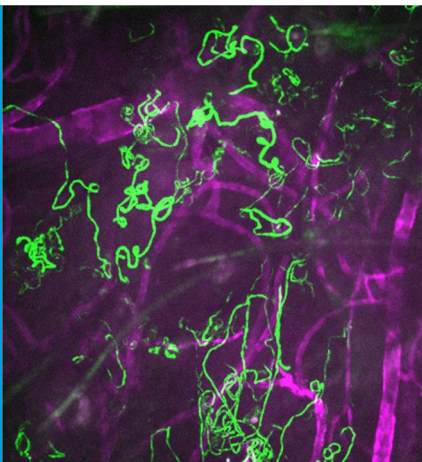


## MALARIA

# Looking for blood

**In vivo imaging has revealed new details about how the malaria parasite enters the bloodstream.**

**PAULINE FORMAGLIO AND ROGERIO AMINO**



**Related research article** Hopp CS, Chiou K, Ragheb DRT, Salman A, Khan SM, Liu AJ, Sinnis P. 2015. Longitudinal analysis of *Plasmodium* sporozoite motility in the dermis reveals component of blood vessel recognition. *eLife* 4:e07789. doi: [10.7554/eLife.07789](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.07789)

**Image** Tracks (green) of malaria parasites moving through rodent skin

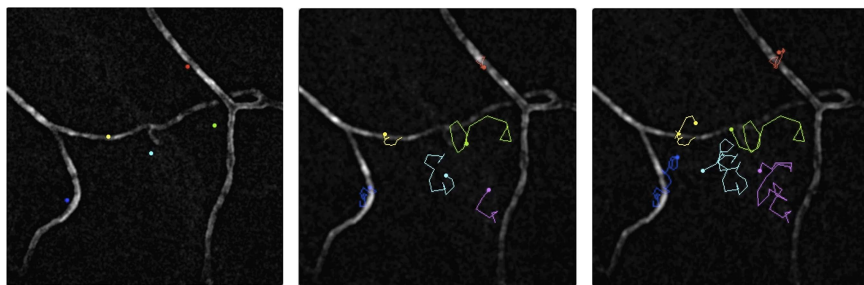
The parasites that cause malaria are spread by mosquitos, and many people think that these parasites go straight into the blood when a mosquito bites someone. However, studies have shown that these parasites are usually deposited in other parts of the skin, rather than in blood vessels. These parasites then can take between a few minutes and a few hours to reach the blood circulation (*Sidjanski and Vanderberg, 1997; Amino et al., 2006; Yamauchi et al., 2007*). Once in the blood the malaria parasites travel to the liver to multiply, and then start to infect red blood cells, which is when people develop symptoms of the disease.

In vivo imaging of malaria parasites in rodents that have been bitten by mosquitos has revealed how some parasites invade and complete their development inside skin cells, while others migrate across the skin to leave the bite site by actively entering into the lymph or blood vessels. The lymphatic route is a dead end for the parasites, but it is important for the activation of immune responses in the draining lymph nodes. The blood vessel route allows the parasites to

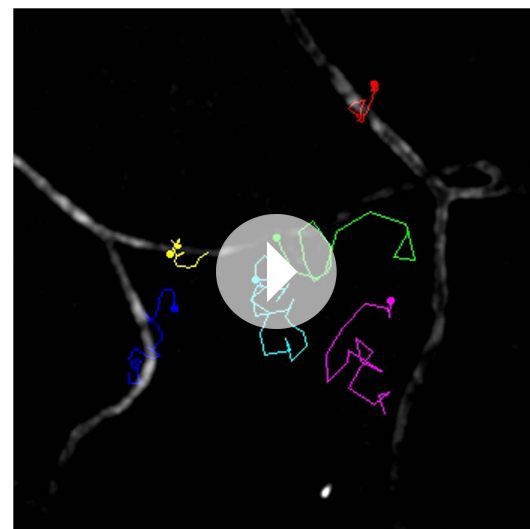
enter the bloodstream and continue their development in the liver (reviewed in *Ménard et al., 2013*). Now, in *eLife*, Photini Sinnis of Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and co-workers – including Christine Hopp as first author – have used intravital microscopy to study in finer detail the movement of the malaria parasite in the skin of mice as they escape from the inoculation site (*Hopp et al., 2015*).

The first challenge for the malaria parasites is to find a blood vessel, which is not easy because blood vessels only occupy about 5% of the volume of the skin. Sinnis and co-workers – who are based at Johns Hopkins, the University of Pennsylvania and Leiden University Medical Center – show that the pattern of parasite migration does not resemble the Brownian-like random motion that is used by predators to locate abundant prey (*Humphries et al., 2010*). However, it remains to be determined whether the parasites rely on another type of random motion – such as the Lévy walk, which is better suited to finding sparse targets (*Viswanathan et al., 1999*) – or whether they are directed to blood vessels by chemical or physical cues.

When the parasites encounter a blood vessel, they often decrease speed as they circle around it (*Amino et al., 2006*) before they eventually enter the vessel en route to the liver (*Vanderberg and Frevert, 2004*). Using a syringe to inoculate parasites into the skin, which enables the observation of larger numbers of parasites, Hopp et al. confirm the existence of a slower and more constrained pattern of migration in the vicinity of blood vessels compared to the rest of the tissue (*Figure 1* and *Video 1*). However, finding and interacting with a blood vessel is not sufficient to ensure that the parasite can enter the blood: this indicates the existence of another cue to help the parasite escape from the skin.



**Figure 1.** Malaria parasites moving near blood vessels in the skin. The paths followed by parasites in the dermis were tracked over a period of 145 seconds and then projected onto the image of blood vessels (white) from the same field of view. The paths followed by six different parasites are shown in six colours from their starting position (left) to their final position (right). The blue, yellow and red parasites display the slow and constrained ‘perivascular motility’ around blood vessels described by Hopp et al. On the other hand, the green, cyan and magenta parasites exhibit ‘avascular motility’, which is characterized by a faster migration and less confined trajectories. The imaged area measures 190  $\mu\text{m}$  by 190  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Video 1.** Malaria parasites moving near blood vessels in the skin. See **Figure 1** for details. Video credit: Pauline Formaglio.

Hopp et al. also dissect the behavior of two mutant parasites that are known to be less infective after they have been delivered into the skin (Coppi et al., 2011; Ejigiri et al., 2012). Both mutant parasites have defects in adhesion proteins. These mutants spend roughly the same amount of time in proximity to blood vessels as wild-type parasites do, but they are both much less able to invade blood vessels. Interestingly, the speed of the parasites seems to correlate (in a non-linear fashion) with their ability to invade blood vessels, but the meaning of this correlation is not clear.

Altogether, the work of Hopp et al. highlights that a variety of factors influences the ability of the parasites to invade blood vessels: some of these factors are related to the parasite and its motion, while others are related to the host and its blood vessels. A fuller understanding of these factors will help researchers working to develop new vaccine strategies to block parasites in the skin before they even reach the bloodstream.

**Pauline Formaglio** is in the Institute of Molecular and Clinical Immunology, Otto-von-Guericke University, Magdeburg, Germany

**Rogerio Amino** is in the Unit of Malaria Infection and Immunity, Department of Parasites and Insect Vectors, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France  
roti@pasteur.fr

**Competing interests:** The authors declare that no competing interests exist.

**Published** 06 October 2015

## References

**Amino R**, Thiberge S, Martin B, Celli S, Shorte S, Frischknecht F, Ménard R. 2006. Quantitative imaging

of *Plasmodium* transmission from mosquito to mammal. *Nature Medicine* **12**:220–224. doi: [10.1038/nm1350](https://doi.org/10.1038/nm1350).

**Coppi A**, Natarajan R, Pradel G, Bennett BL, James ER, Roggero MA, Corradin G, Persson C, Tewari R, Sinnis P. 2011. The malaria circumsporozoite protein has two functional domains, each with distinct roles as sporozoites journey from mosquito to mammalian host. *Journal of Experimental Medicine* **208**:341–356. doi: [10.1084/jem.20101488](https://doi.org/10.1084/jem.20101488).

**Ejigiri I**, Ragheb DR, Pino P, Coppi A, Bennett BL, Soldati-Favre D, Sinnis P. 2012. Shedding of TRAP by a rhomboid protease from the malaria sporozoite surface is essential for gliding motility and sporozoite infectivity. *PLOS Pathogens* **8**:e1002725. doi: [10.1371/journal.ppat.1002725](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1002725).

**Hopp CS**, Chiou K, Ragheb DRT, Salman A, Khan SM, Liu AJ, Sinnis P. 2015. Longitudinal analysis of *Plasmodium* sporozoite motility in the dermis reveals component of blood vessel recognition. *eLife* **4**:e07789. doi: [10.7554/eLife.07789](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.07789).

**Humphries NE**, Queiroz N, Dyer JR, Pade NG, Musyl MK, Schaefer KM, Fuller DW, Brunnschweiler JM, Doyle TK, Houghton JD, et al. 2010. Environmental context explains Lévy and Brownian movement patterns of marine predators. *Nature* **465**:1066–1069. doi: [10.1038/nature09116](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature09116).

**Ménard R**, Tavares J, Cockburn I, Markus M, Zavala F, Amino R. 2013. Looking under the skin: the first steps in malarial infection and immunity. *Nature Reviews Microbiology* **2013**:701–712. doi: [10.1038/nrmicro3111](https://doi.org/10.1038/nrmicro3111).

**Sidjanski S**, Vanderberg JP. 1997. Delayed migration of *Plasmodium* sporozoites from the mosquito bite site to the blood. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* **57**:426–429.

**Vanderberg JP**, Frevert U. 2004. Intravital microscopy demonstrating antibody-mediated immobilisation of *Plasmodium berghei* sporozoites injected into skin by mosquitoes. *International Journal for Parasitology* **34**:991–996. doi: [10.1016/j.ijpara.2004.05.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpara.2004.05.005).

IMAGE CREDIT: PAULINE FORMAGLIO.

**Viswanathan GM**, Buldyrev SV, Havlin S, da Luz MG, Raposo EP, Stanley HE. 1999. Optimizing the success of random searches. *Nature* **401**:911–914. doi: [10.1038/44831](https://doi.org/10.1038/44831).

**Yamauchi LM**, Coppi A, Snounou G, Sinnis P. 2007. *Plasmodium* sporozoites trickle out of the injection site. *Cellular Microbiology* **9**:1215–1222. doi: [10.1111/j.1462-5822.2006.00861.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1462-5822.2006.00861.x).