

Mo-CBP₂, a Chitin-Binding Protein from *Moringa oleifera* Seeds, Presents Anticandidal Activity by Increasing Cell Membrane Permeability and ROS Production

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Introduction. Candida species encompass a group of yeasts that normally live on the skin and mucous surfaces of human beings and other animals, in which the infectious disease, candidiasis, can occur with severe consequences, particularly for immunocompromised patients. The available antifungal drugs used for the candidiasis treatment are usually toxic and can lead to the development of resistant strains. A promising alternative to the conventional treatments is the use of plant proteins. M. oleifera is a plant with valuable medicinal properties, including antimicrobial activity. **Objective.** This work aimed to characterize *Mo*-CBP₂ and to evaluate its anticandidal properties against Candida species. Material and **Methods.** *Mo*-CBP₂ was purified through chitin affinity chromatography followed by cation exchange chromatography. Its molecular mass was determined by electrophoresis, gel filtration chromatography and mass spectrometry. Anticandidal activity was evaluated by broth microdilution method. Results and Discussion. Mo-CBP₂ appeared as a single band on native PAGE. By mass spectrometry, Mo-CBP₂ presented 13,160 Da. After native gel filtration chromatography (pH 7.5) two protein peaks with molecular masses of 33.0 and 66.0 kDa emerged from Mo-CBP₂. By SDS-PAGE, *Mo*-CBP₂ migrated as a single band with an apparent molecular mass of 25.0 kDa. Mo-CBP₂ is a basic glycoprotein (pl=10.9) with 4.1% sugar. The tryptic peptides from Mo-CBP₂ revealed similarity with other M. oleifera proteins and 2S albumins. Mo-CBP₂ possesses in vitro antifungal activity against Candida albicans, C. parapsilosis, C. krusei and C. tropicalis, with MIC₅₀ ranging from 62.5 to 179 µM. In addition, Mo-CBP₂ increased the cell membrane permeability and ROS production in *C. albicans*. **Conclusion**. These results suggest that *Mo*-CBP₂ exists in different oligomeric forms and point out its potential use as a new antifungal protein active against Candida spp.

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