

Level Of Adipokines In Hamsters Infected With L. chagasi

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INTRODUCTION: Adipokines are proteins and peptides produced mainly by adipocytes, which participate of energy homeostasis. These molecules can to affect the appetite, the energy consumption and the tissue sensitivity to insulin. In addition these metabolic effects, adipokines can regulate the immune response and have a role in the pathogenesis of some diseases, including visceral leishmaniasis (VL). **OBJECTIVES:** To investigate the role of adipokines in pathogenesis of VL using hamsters infected with Leishmania chagasi as an experimental model. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Golden hamsters (Mesocricetus auratus) were infected with L. chagasi (10⁵ parasites intradermic injected in the ear). Controls (n = 16) and infected animals (n = 17) were followed for 8 months and the body weight was monitored weekly. After 4 and 8 months, hamsters were euthanized and serum, spleen, liver and adipose tissue were removed and stored for subsequent analysis. The parasite load was evaluated by the limiting dilution technique, in the spleen and liver. The serum levels of leptin and adiponectin were quantified by commercial kit of enzymelinked assay. **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS:** Infected hamsters exhibited parasites in spleen (2.6x108 \pm 8,0x108 parasites) and liver (1.7x106 \pm 5.8x106 parasites). There were no differences between controls and infected hamster in the levels of leptin and adiponectin after 4 (46,85 ± 8,877 pg/mL, 56,52 ± 16,73 pg/mL, P=0,620 and 1.363 ± 0.4541 µg/mL, 1.607 ± 0.4165 µg/mL, P= 0.703, respectively) and 8 (22,37± 7.328 pg/mL, 26,37 ± 6,856 pg/mL, P= 0.705, and 1,576 ± 0.4810 µg/mL, 1.011 \pm 0.2957 µg/mL, P= 0.358, respectively) months of infection. There was no correlation between parasite loads in both the spleen and the liver, with the levels of adipokines. CONCLUSIONS: The infection of hamsters by L. chagasi did not lead to changes in adipokines levels after 4 and 8 months of infection.

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