Shared Expression of Mucin12 ~~contribute~~in both ~~common antigenicity of host-parasite relationship between~~ *Ascaris Lumbricoides* and Human Small Intestine

Authors

Affiliations

*Corresponding author:

Conflict of interest:

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Commented [SE3]: Please mention the names of the authors who were involved in conducting this research.
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First Author[1], Second Author[2]*, Third Author[3]

If available, please provide the e-mail address of each author.

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~~Summary~~Abstract

~~*Ascaris lumbricoides* is one of the most common parasites in the world.~~ ~~The purpose of t~~this ~~research~~ study ~~is to~~ focuses on the host specificity of human Ascaris~~.~~ lumbricoides, which is a ~~parasitic~~ parasite of~~in~~ the small intestine and is also one of the commonest parasites worldwide. As part of this investigation, ~~we examined,~~ at ~~a~~ the genetic level, we examined the common antigenicity existing in *A. lumbricoides* and human small intestinal mucosa to unravel ~~the~~ this host–parasite relationship. We obtained three DNA clones ~~after~~ by screening ~~analysis~~ for common antigenicity of ~~using~~ a human colon cDNA library ~~on common antigenicity using~~and anti-*A. lumbricoides* polyclonal antibodies~~y~~. After sequencing analysis, ~~we identified one of them is~~ the transmembrane mucin12 gene was identified as a gene of interest. S~~The s~~pecific signals of immuno~~e~~-staining with polyclonal anti-mucin12 antibodies~~y~~ were observed in the mucous secretory organs, epidermis, and intestinal canal of *A. lumbricoides*. These signals ~~were~~ disappeared when immunohistochemistry was performed using pre-absorbed polyclonal antibodies~~y~~ with a specific peptide. These results suggest~~ed~~ that ~~mucin12~~mucin12 ~~was~~ is localized in the mucous secretory organs ~~to~~ in the epidermis of *A. lumbricoides*. Furthermore, we examined the site of ~~mucin12~~mucin12 localization ~~on~~ in the host ~~side,~~; ~~the~~ specific mucin12 signals ~~of mucin12~~ were observed on the muco~~u~~sal epithelia~~l~~ present around intestinal crypts and villi of the small intestine. Therefore, ~~it is~~we suggest~~ed~~ that ~~mucin12~~mucin12 is ~~one of the~~a protein~~s~~ that show ~~thes~~ common antigenicity in both ~~parasites,~~ *A. lumbricoides* and its host. It is presumed that adult *A. lumbricoides* live in ~~its~~ their ~~ideal~~ preferred environment, which is the small intestine, by secreting ~~mucin12~~mucin12 ~~, which is the common antigenicity in the small intestine,~~ to avoid being attacked by the host immune system.

Keyw~~W~~ords:

Human *Ascaris Lumbricoides*, ~~Human~~ human ~~Small~~ small ~~Intestinal~~ intestinal ~~Mucosa~~mucosa, ~~Mucin12~~mucin12, ~~Host~~host ~~-~~parasite relationship, sequencing~~.~~

~~Abbreviations~~

1. Introduction

Infection with the parasite *A. lumbricoides* ~~infection is a disease caused by parasitizing of *A. lumbricoides* and is~~is widespread throughout the world. ~~Many~~ Several ~~cases~~ infections develop in tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions, although ~~a few~~

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In American English, a comma (called serial or oxford comma) is inserted before "and" in a series.

~~also develop in~~few may also occur in cool regions. In Japan, the ~~there were many~~prevalence of *A. lumbricoides* ~~patients~~ infection increased to such an extent after World War II ~~and~~ that it was ~~called~~ deemed a national affliction~~;~~ ~~but~~ however, the number of patients ~~prominently~~ has decreased considerably, thanks to group disinfestation, usage of chemical fertilizers, and ~~the~~ improved conditions of living~~environment~~. ~~However, i~~Increased international travel ~~ing~~ has been causing new problems in recent years because ~~infection sources have increased due to~~of infected travelers from overseas ~~countries~~ entering Japan.

Infection begins when mature ~~Looking at the life history of~~ *A. lumbricoides* ~~, at first mature~~ eggs ~~were~~ are ~~ingested~~ orally ingested. Once they reach the ~~, and reached to the~~ small intestine, they ~~and~~ hatch~~es.~~, and ~~Hatching~~ the larvae invade the intestinal wall~~s. of the small intestine, and~~They are then able to enter ~~the systemic circulation~~the circulatory system via the portal vein and reach the lungs from the heart. They ~~break~~ rupture the alveoli and are~~is~~ swallowed once more ~~by~~ through the pharynx ~~via the~~, bronchus, and ~~the~~ trachea, ~~and~~ enabling them to return~~s~~ to the small intestine ~~again~~. ~~Finally, they become adults~~reach maturity ~~in the small intestine,~~ where they mature and remain ~~and stay~~. The human small intestine is considered to be the~~I~~ ideal habitat for *A. lumbricoides* ~~can be the human small intestine~~, ~~but~~ although its immunological escape mechanism has not yet been ~~sufficiently~~ clearly elucidated ~~yet~~. Few ~~gene level~~ studies of the genetics of *A. lumbricoides* exist, and no research ~~has been conducted regarding~~ concerning the common antigenicity between *A. lumbricoides* and the human small intestine has been conducted.

However, some studies have investigated the biochemistry of the intestinal mucosa and its relevance in *A. lumbricoides* infection. ~~As for research concerning *A. lumbricoides* and human intestinal mucosa,~~ Scientists have ~~proved~~ reported the existence of an antibody against nematodes in the blood serum of ulcerative colitis patients ~~through~~ using the Ouchterlony method. ~~The researcher reported the existence of common antigen substances~~ in the cortical laminae and basal laminae of the cuticles ~~on~~ of *A. lumbricoides* ~~side~~. Antigens common to *A. lumbricoides*~~,~~ ~~local existence~~ ~~are~~ exist ~~of common antigens with *A. lumbricoides*~~ around the basement membrane in normal human intestinal mucosa, and ~~that~~ a protein with a molecular weight of 41.38 kDa in ~~a~~ crude ~~antigen of~~ normal intestinal mucosa antigen ~~is the substance that owns~~ shares a common antigen with *A. lumbricoides*.

2. Materials and m~~M~~ethods

2.1 Preparation of *A. lumbricoides* crude antigen and polyclonal antibody

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AThe adult warm of *A. lumbricoides* were homogenized and the crude antigen was extracted using a homogenizer with PBS at 4°C°C. RThe rabbit polyclonal antibody specific for to *A. lumbricoides* were was kindly donated from by Dr. Ishida [5].

2.2 Screening using against a human colon cDNA library

In order to obtainWe screened for the a cDNA clone that show determines the commoncommon antigenicity between host and *A. lumbricoides* and its host , we used the screening method ofusing a λ-phage method using and polyclonal anti-*A. lumbricoides* antibodyies. Briefly, the plaques that were produced by using λ-phage human colon cDNA libraries were transferred to the a nitrate cellulose membrane, which was saturated with 10 mM IPTG. The membranes were screened with polyclonal anti-*A. lumbricoides* antibody antibodies and some of positive phage clones were obtained identified by developing color using development using 3.3-diaminobenzidines-4-hydrochlorides (DAB).

3. 2.3 Sequence aAnalysis of the sequence

The positive plaques for reactive against *A. lumbricoides* antibody antibodies were picked up and transformed into anthe *E.coli* host. These clones were constructed as a plasmid, pExcell. The sequences of positive clones were analyzed using the BigDye Terminator v3.1 cycle sequencing kit (Becton Dickinson Biosciences). The plasmid sequences were then compared with the sequences in the GenBank database (National Institute for Biotechnology Information) to determine the identity of genes.

4.2.4 Identifying the site of mucin12mucin12 localization in *A. lumbricoides*

The A 14 amino acid synthetic peptide of 14 amino acid (HREQYDVPQEWRKE) from amino acid 396 to 409 of mucin12mucin12 were was synthesized and administered it to rabbits to prepare anti-mucin12mucin12 polyclonal antibody antibodies by Sigma-Ggenosys (Hokkaido, Japan). On day 0, The first administration to the rabbit on day 0 was given a 200 μg dose of the peptide, then boosted by followed by an additional 100 μg in 5 subsequent administrations on days 7, 14, 21, 27, and 42 with incomplete Freud 's's adjuvant. On day 49, exsanguination was conducted. Furthermore, tThe serum was purified by ammonium sulfate precipitation.

To identify the localization of mucin12 in *A. lumbricoides*, we conducted immuno-staining with sections of *A. lumbricoides.* Three frozen sections were used: one from the

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head, the quarter point offrom the head, and the quarter point from of the tail of *A. lumbricoides*. The sections of *A. lumbricoides* were cut into sliced with μ of thicknessslices and stained with HE. In order to identify the localization of mucin12 in *A. lumbricoides*, we conducted immuno-staining with sections of *A. lumbricoides*. After blocking, the sections were stained with the polyclonal anti-mucin12mucin12 antibodiesy (×x150 dilution) and mucin12 antibody antibodies after the absorption treatment with the synthetic peptide described above earlier in this section to identify the specificity of the primary antibody. After washing with PBS with Tween 20, FITC anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma-Aldrich, ×x150 dilution) were was used for as the secondary antibody. Thesse sections were observed by using a laser confocal microscope LSM510 (Carl Zeiss).

To confirm the mucin12 existing in *A. lumbricoides* crude antigen, SDS-PAGE was performed using a crude extract of *A. lumbricoides*. For western -blotting, crude extract was transferred onto nitrocellulose membrane by a semidry transfer system (ATTO, Japan) and incubated with anti-mucin12 polyclonal antibodiesy (×x1,000 dilution) for primary antigen after blocking. Furthermore, theThe membrane was incubated with HRP aAnti-rabbit IgG for the secondary antibodiesy and the reacted bands were visualized by using the ECL method (GE healthcare) using and X-ray films.

In order tTo confirm that the results of immunoe-staining were not affected by mucin12mucin12 that were derived fromof human origin, wWestern -blotting was performed with protein extracts of *A. lumbricoides* crude antigen and mouse Embryonic Stem (ES) cell lines using RaAnti-GAPDH polyclonal antibodiesy that could cross-react with some mammalian GAPDH (human, mouse, and rat, etc.) (Cat: ab9485-25, Abcam, ×x1,000) for the primary antibodiesy and HRP anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma-Aldrich, as described above) for the secondary antibodiesy.

3. Results

1.3.1 Screening with against a human cDNA library

As the results of homology search, tAhe fragments of 389 bp was identifiedmatched with as frombase 756 bases to 1144 base of human transmembrane mucin12mucin12 (AF147790) with and its consistent was 99.5% consistency (Fig. 1).

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2.3.2 Identifying the site of mucin12 localization in *A. lumbricoides*

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In order to identify the localization of ~~mucin12~~mucin12 in~~on~~ *A. lumbricoides*, immunohistochemistry was performed with the anti-~~mucin12~~mucin12 polyclonal antibodies~~y~~. ~~As the results, the~~ FITC-labeled signals were detected in the mucous secretory organs, epidermis, and intestinal canal (Fig. 2b and 2c). ~~In order t~~To confirm the specificity of the antibody, the ~~mucin12~~mucin12 antibod~~y~~ies ~~was~~ were pre-absorbed with a synthetic peptide that was used for the preparation of polyclonal antibodies~~y~~ and ~~done the staining as same~~stained as described ~~above~~in section 2. As shown~~ed~~ in Fig. 2d and 2e, the signals ~~were clearly~~ disappeared. These results ~~were~~ suggest~~ed~~ that the protein ~~which~~ that reacts with anti-human ~~mucin12~~mucin12 is localized in the mucous secretory organs, epidermis, and intestinal canal ~~in~~ of *A. lumbricoides*.

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4. Discussion

It ~~was discussed~~has been suggested that ~~one of~~ an ~~the parasite's~~ immunological escape mechanism utilized by~~s~~ *A. lumbricoides* is the expression of ~~the matter~~an antigen very similar to ~~to its~~a host antigen [6]. However, the parasite's immunological escape mechanisms ~~have~~ have not yet been ~~sufficiently~~ clearly ~~unraveled yet~~elucidated, so this hypothesis has not been definitively confirmed. Therefore, the ~~researchers~~ authors of the present report decided to ~~reveal~~ examine ~~the~~ this potential immunological escape mechanism using a molecular ~~biological~~ biology tool. ~~After conducting a~~ screening against a human colon cDNA library ~~of human colon~~ using anti-*A. lumbricoides* polyclonal ~~antibody~~ antibodies and checking for a common antigen, ~~3~~ three positive clones were obtained. ~~One of the r~~Results of ~~the~~ analysis of each sequence showed that one clone possessed high ~~homologous~~ homology with transmembrane ~~mucin 12~~mucin12.

Mucins are ~~mucous~~ glycosylated proteins that are important components of mucous that cover~~ing~~ inner cavities such as the trachea, the digestive tract including the stomach and intestines, and the gonads [11].

[Other text deleted]

~~At the time of writing~~~~Currently~~, 18 different mucin ~~genes~~ proteins have been reported to exist in humans. ~~There are secreted mucins, which are secreted from epithelial cells, and membrane-associated mucins, which have transmembrane sections and exist under cellular membrane-bound conditions.~~

We examined transmembrane mucin12 ~~In order to observe the~~in the context

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~~association of transmembrane mucin12 in~~of the rest of the mucin family.~~.~~ ~~G~~genomic mucin12 DNA can be found on chromosome 7, along with that of ~~of mucin12 including in~~ mucin_3 and mucin_17 ~~are existed on same chromosome 7~~ [20], and ~~mucin12~~mucin12 ~~protein is comprised of~~ comprises a total of 588 amino acid sequences.

~~Mucin 12~~Mucin12 was localized in the mucous secretory organs and the epidermis of hypodermis of *A. lumbricoides* by immunostaining with m~~Mucin12~~ucin12 polyclonal antibody (Fig. ~~)~~). ~~The mucous secretory organs are connected to the epidermis of hypodermis and the lateral cord, and are involved in excretion and form the cluster-like. [21]. There is an excretory canal in the lateral cord, and it is connected to the surface of the worm body.~~

Then, w~~W~~estern blotting was conducted to examine the existence of common antigenicity of ~~mucin12~~mucin12 in *A. lumbricoides* crude antigen. A band was detected around 37 kDa. Additionally, a specific band was detected in the protein extracted from cultured mouse cell but not in human *A. lumbricoides* crude antigen.

~~Researchers~~ The authors would like to further examine the protein~~,~~ which is cross-reactive with ~~mucin12~~mucin12 in the *A. lumbricoides* crude antigen, and the ~~matter~~ substance similar to actin and beta-casein-like-protein ~~detected as~~noted to have common antigenicity, both detected in this study. We would also like~~And~~ to ~~research which~~ investigate whether any *A. lumbricoides* hosts are~~is~~ immune to avoidance by ~~mucin 12~~mucin12, ~~of the mechanism~~ and ~~the~~ other mechanisms of immune avoidance utilized by *A. lumbricoides*.~~.~~

5. Conclusion

In this study, analysis of common antigenicity between *A. lumbricoides* and intestinal mucosa obtained three DNA clones. ~~After analyzing~~Analysis of each clone sequence indicated ~~, it was clarified~~ that one of them has high homology with transmembrane ~~mucin12~~mucin12.

Localization of ~~mucin12~~mucin12 was confirmed in the ~~mucous~~mucosal epithelia~~l~~ present around the intestinal crypts and villi of the human small intestine. These data suggest that expression of mucin proteins by helminths may be one mechanism ~~by~~ through which the ~~helminth~~ parasite evades immunological detection within the mammalian host.

6. Acknowledgments

~~Ethical approval~~

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You might probably refer to the continuous evolution of parasitic immune regulatory pathways that can be explored towards obtaining a novel therapeutic outcome.

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Figure ~~l~~Legend~~s~~:

Figure 1.~~–~~ Sequence analysis of a newly ~~found~~ identified clone after screening ~~of~~ of the *A. lumbricoides* cDNA library. ~~–~~TM12: human transmembrane ~~mucin 12~~mucin12.~~–~~

Figure 2.~~—~~ ~~Identification of the l~~Localization ~~for~~ of m~~Mucin12~~ucin12 in ~~human~~ the *A. ~~Lumbricoides~~ lumbricoides* adult worm. ~~The s~~Sections of *A. ~~Lumbricoides~~ lumbricoides* were stained with HE (a) and anti-m~~Mucin12~~ucin12 polyclonal antibodiesy~~. The sections of *A. lumbricoides* were stained with anti-Mucin12 polyclonal antibody that was pre-treated~~pretreated with synthetic m~~Mucin12~~ucin12 peptide (d and e). The scale bar ~~indicates~~ represents 200 µm (b and d)~~,~~ and 100 µm (a, c and e)~~, respectively~~.

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