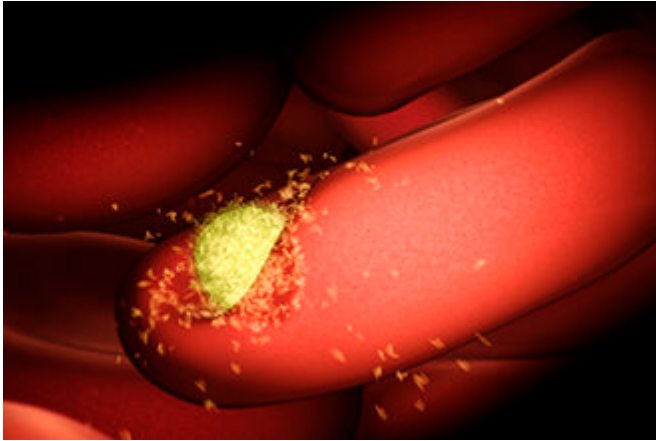


Natural immunity to malaria provides clues to potential therapies

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The malaria parasite's invasion of red blood cells is a key stage in its life cycle. Credit: WEHI-TV

WEHI researchers have identified how natural human antibodies can block malaria parasites from entering red blood cells, potentially indicating how new protective therapies could be developed against this globally significant disease.

The research provides greater insight into how [antibodies](#) block the entry of *Plasmodium vivax* [malaria parasites](#) into young [red blood cells](#) called reticulocytes. It builds on an earlier discovery that the *P. vivax* latches onto the transferrin receptor 1 (TfR1) to enter cells.

The research, led by Associate Professor Wai-Hong Tham and Ph.D. student Li-Jin Chan from WEHI, alongside Professor Christopher King from Case Western University, US, was published in *Nature Communications*.

Shedding light on pathogen-blocking antibodies

Plasmodium vivax is the most widespread [malaria parasite](#) in the world, and the predominant cause

of malaria in the vast majority of countries outside Africa. It is also the main parasite responsible for recurrent malaria infections.

The malaria parasite is a complex single-celled organism, with diverse proteins that help it to invade red blood cells, reproduce and spread. Adhesins on the surface of the parasite are key-like proteins that 'unlock' cells, allowing the parasite to enter.

Previous research studies in Papua New Guinea, Thailand and Brazil showed antibodies against *P. vivax* adhesins were correlated with protection against infection and disease, Associate Professor Tham said.

"We wanted to understand how these human antibodies in natural infection block the parasite from getting in. By extracting and examining antibodies from people who have had *P. vivax* infections, we identified the different ways human antibodies against *P. vivax* work. One of these ways, is by stopping the parasite adhesins from getting too close to the reticulocyte membrane, denying the parasite entry," she said.

This discovery opens the door to potentially preventing not only *P. vivax* malaria, but also *P. falciparum* malaria, another significant cause of deaths globally.

"Although this was a *vivax* study, we believe the implications are that a broadly neutralizing antibody could be created to target both *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum* malaria infections," Associate Professor Tham said.

Improving detection of relapsing malaria

Professor Ivo Mueller said beyond understanding how antibodies can block infection, there was also a crucial need to understand the development of immunity and how this could be used to detect *P.*

vivax infections in endemic populations.

"We are currently using this information to develop [diagnostic tests](#) that will be used in the field to identify and treat people with hidden vivax [infection](#) in their livers and spleens. This is a key step towards eliminating malaria, by preventing silently infected people reinfected their communities," he said.

More information: Li-Jin Chan et al. Naturally acquired blocking human monoclonal antibodies to Plasmodium vivax reticulocyte binding protein 2b, *Nature Communications* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-21811-2](#)

Provided by Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

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