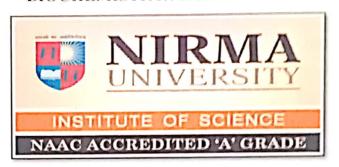
## PLASMODIUM SPECIES RELATED IMMUNE RESPONSE IN MALARIA PATIENTS

A Dissertation Project submitted to Nirma University In Partial fulfilment of requirement for

The Degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE

IN

BIOCHEMISTRY/MICROBIOLOGY



Submitted by:

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APRIL-2018



## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "Plasmodium species related immune response in Malaria Patients" submitted to the Institute of Science, Nirma University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of M.Sc. in Biochemistry and Microbiology, is a record research work carried out by Anjali M. Kaimal (16MBC001) and Devanshi Vadodariya (16MMB001) under the guidance of Dr. Pranati Sar. No part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

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(Dissertation Guide)

Date:

Place: Ahmedabad

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby kindly declare that the thesis entitled "Plasmodium species related immune response in malaria patients" submitted to Institute of Science, Nirma University, Ahmedabad in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of M.Sc in Microbiology is a record of an original work done under the guidance of Dr. Pranati Sar. The results embodied in the thesis have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

D1; 26th APRIL, 2018

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## **ABSTRACT**

Malaria, one of the major engenders of mortality and morbidity worldwide is caused by *Apicomplexa* parasites. These parasites of *Plasmodium* genus have a multiplex life cycle in the definitive and intermediate host.

It is seen that with the onset of *Plasmodium* infection there occurs the down regulation of MHC II expression which pivotal role in the antigen display to T cells such that it can discriminate self from nonself. MHC class II molecule expression prompted by TLR, thus, not only enables effective antigen display for the activation of adaptive immunity, but also regulates the positive feedback mechanism enhancing TLR-mediated responses. To address this, first we estimated parasitic load by using Real time assay in clinical samples of malaria patients and also distinguished the *Plasmodium* species parasite present in the samples. Then the MHC II gene expression (DRB expression) was examined in correspondence to the parasitic load at RNA level by q- PCR. From which the down-regulation of MHC II expression was observed with the increase in the parasitic load. Along with this the TLR 4 and TLR 9 expression was analyzed which was elevated by regulation of MHC class II. And with respect to the TLR 4 and TLR 9 expression, cytokine profiling was determined by ELISA.

Therefore, in our study we have inferred that the suppression of MHC II expression is *Plasmodium* species specific and TLR mediated immune response is enhanced by MHC class II molecules.