

SHORT REPORT

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Lulo cell line derived from *Lutzomyia longipalpis* (Diptera: Psychodidae): a novel model to assay *Leishmania* spp. and vector interaction

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Abstract

Background: *Leishmania (Vianna) braziliensis*, *Leishmania (Leishmania) amazonensis* and *Leishmania (Leishmania) chagasi* are important parasites in the scenario of leishmaniasis in Brazil. During the life cycle of these parasites, the promastigote forms adhere to the midgut epithelial microvillii of phlebotomine insects to avoid being secreted along with digestive products. Lulo cells are a potential model that will help to understand the features of this adhesion phenomenon. Here, we analyze the interaction between *Leishmania* spp. promastigotes and Lulo cells *in vitro*, specifically focusing on adhesion events occurring between three *Leishmania* species and this cell line.

Methods: Confluent monolayers of Lulo cells were incubated with promastigotes and adhesion was assessed using both light microscopy and scanning electron microscopy.

Findings: The results indicate that species from the subgenera *Leishmania* and *Viannia* have great potential to adhere to Lulo cells. The highest adherence rate was observed for *L. (L.) chagasi* after 24 h of incubation with Lulo cells ($27.3 \pm 1.8\%$ of cells with adhered promastigotes), followed by *L. (L.) amazonensis* ($16.0 \pm 0.7\%$) and *L. (V.) braziliensis* ($3.0 \pm 0.7\%$), both after 48 h. In the ultrastructural analysis, promastigote adherence was also assessed by scanning electron microscopy, showing that, for parasites from both subgenera, adhesion occurs by both the body and the flagellum. The interaction of Lulo cells with *Leishmania (L.) chagasi* showed the participation of cytoplasmic projections from the former closely associating the parasites with the cells.

Conclusions: We present evidence that Lulo cells can be useful in studies of insect-parasite interactions for *Leishmania* species.

Keywords: *Leishmania* spp, Lulo cell, *Phlebotominae*, promastigotes

Findings

Leishmaniasis are infections that affect humans, wildlife and domestic animals, and present an array of clinical manifestations, varying from tegumentary (mucocutaneous, cutaneous and diffuse) to visceral. Species of the genus *Leishmania* are present in all continents except Antarctica, and many of them are causative agents of disease. Recent literature indicates a sharp increase in the number of cases in developed non-endemic countries, pointing to a current escalation of 'imported leishmaniasis'

cases [1]. In this epidemiologic context, *Leishmania (Vianna) braziliensis*, *Leishmania (Leishmania) amazonensis* and *Leishmania (Leishmania) chagasi* are the major causative agents of leishmaniasis in Brazil and, thus, are a significant public health issue [2].

During the life cycle of these parasites, they present two major morphological forms: extracellular promastigotes with visible flagellum, which multiply in the midgut of the sandfly vector, and intracellular non-motile amastigotes, that live within macrophages of the vertebrate host [3]. These parasites are transmitted to the mammalian host during the blood meal of infected sandfly vectors of the genus *Lutzomyia* (in the Americas). Sandflies inoculate extracellular promastigotes at the bite site, which are

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then phagocytosed by macrophages [4]. Complex interactions occur between *Leishmania* parasites and their sandfly vectors. *Leishmania* promastigotes live exclusively within the midgut of sandflies and attach to it using surface glycoconjugates, a key step in establishment of the infection. Differentiation of promastigotes to mammal-infective stages is characterized by significant biochemical and cellular remodeling [4]. *Leishmania* spp. differentiation, maturation and replication *in vitro* has been achieved in cultures of human macrophage cells [5,6]; J774 (murine) macrophages [7,8]; fibroblast cell lines [9,10], epithelial cells [11], dendritic cells [12,13], neutrophil granulocytes [14]; *Aedes albopictus* cells [15], and *Aedes aegypti* cells [16,17], however, there are few studies about the life cycle of *Leishmania* promastigotes in phlebotomine sandflies which use insect cell lines [18,19].

Previous studies describe the establishment and characterization of a continuous cell line from *Lutzomyia longipalpis*, designated Lulo. These studies, demonstrated the susceptibility of this cell line to infections with arboviruses and *Leishmania (Leishmania) chagasi* [18,20]. The Lulo cell line is composed of epitheloid cells, originated from *Lu. longipalpis* embryonic tissue, that was obtained from adult insects collected and colonized in Colombia. The morphological, cytogenetical and biochemical characteristics of this cell line have already been studied [18]. The aim of this study is to emphasize new aspects in events of adhesion of three *Leishmania* species to cells from the Lulo cell line.

Adhesion assays

In the present study, promastigotes of *L. (L.) amazonensis* (MHOM/BR/77/LTB0016), *L. (V.) braziliensis* (MCAN/BR/1998/619) and *L. (L.) chagasi* (MCAN/BR/2008/1112) were used. Parasites (10^6 cells/mL) were grown in BHI medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS) and maintained at 28°C. The insect epitheloid cell line Lulo was cultured in a 1:1 mix of L15 and Grace media supplemented with 10% FCS, penicillin (100 U/mL) and streptomycin (100 µg/mL), incubated at 28°C. Confluent monolayers were seeded on glass coverslips inside wells of a 24 well plate, to a final number of 2×10^5 cells per well, prior to interaction with parasites.

For kinetic studies of Lulo cells and promastigote interactions, a ratio of about 10:1 parasites/cells was used. Two hours after co-incubation non-adhered promastigotes were removed by three washing cycles with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) pH 7.2 and cell cultures were followed for 24, 48 and 72 hours. The attached cells were fixed with methanol and stained with Giemsa.

For scanning electron microscopy assays, coverslips containing Lulo cells and parasites were incubated (1 h, 25°C) with 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer pH 7.2 containing

2.5% glutaraldehyde and 3.5% sucrose, followed by a second incubation (1 h, 25°C) with 1% osmium tetroxide and dehydrated in acetone. Afterwards, coverslips were dried with CO₂ in a critical point dryer and coated with gold. Samples were examined in a scanning electron microscope (Jeol JSM-6390LV).

Quantification and visualization of adhesion

The optical microscopy analysis indicates a greater potential of species from the subgenus *Leishmania* to adhere to Lulo cells when compared to parasites from the subgenus *Viannia* (Figure 1). *L. (L.) chagasi* has the highest adhesion rate to Lulo cells (between 2 h to 72 h of interaction), followed respectively by *L. (L.) amazonensis* and *L. (V.) braziliensis*. Additionally, results point to differences with statistical significance for the adhesion rates (between 2 h to 72 h of interaction) of *L. (V.) braziliensis* × *L. (L.) amazonensis* ($P = 0.010$), *L. (V.) braziliensis* × *L. (L.) chagasi* ($p = 0.020$), *L. (L.) chagasi* × *L. (V.) braziliensis* ($p = 0.020$) and *L. (L.) chagasi* × *L. (L.) amazonensis* ($p = 0.003$). Peaks of adhesion were observed after 24 h of incubation with Lulo cells for *L. (L.) chagasi* ($27.3 \pm 1.8\%$ of cells with adhered promastigotes) and 48 h for *L. (L.) amazonensis* ($16.0 \pm 0.7\%$) and *L. (V.) braziliensis* ($3 \pm 0.7\%$), (Figure 1).

The fact that *L. (V.) braziliensis* showed a lower adhesion rate to Lulo cells when compared to *L. (L.) amazonensis* and *L. (L.) chagasi* is an interesting and unexpected finding: as *Lu. longipalpis* is reported as an efficient vector for species of the subgenera *Leishmania*, like *L. (L.) chagasi* [21], and as Lulo cells are derived from this sand fly species, it was reasonable to suppose that these cells would be more susceptible to adherence to parasites from the subgenera *Leishmania*. Thus, further studies are required to identify and understand the molecules related to promastigote adhesion on the surface of Lulo cells. Moreover, these results suggest that the Lulo cell line can be applied to studies of insect-parasite interactions for both tegumentary and visceral *Leishmania* species.

The present results suggest that this model of interaction could, at some level, be due to the strong adhesion observed between parasites and Lulo cells, which mimic the events that take place in the digestive tract of infected insects. Differences between adhesion rates of the three studied *Leishmania* species may indicate the presence of specific and distinct molecules involved in this process for each species [22].

Scanning electron microscopy analysis showed that Lulo cells, when cultured *in vitro*, have either a rounded morphology or become sprawled with cytoplasmic processes (Figure 2a). Adhesion of promastigotes from the three studied *Leishmania* species to Lulo cells can occur by flagellum only or simultaneously by body and flagellum (Figure 2b-d). On the other hand, the interaction of Lulo cells with *L. (L.) chagasi* showed the participation of

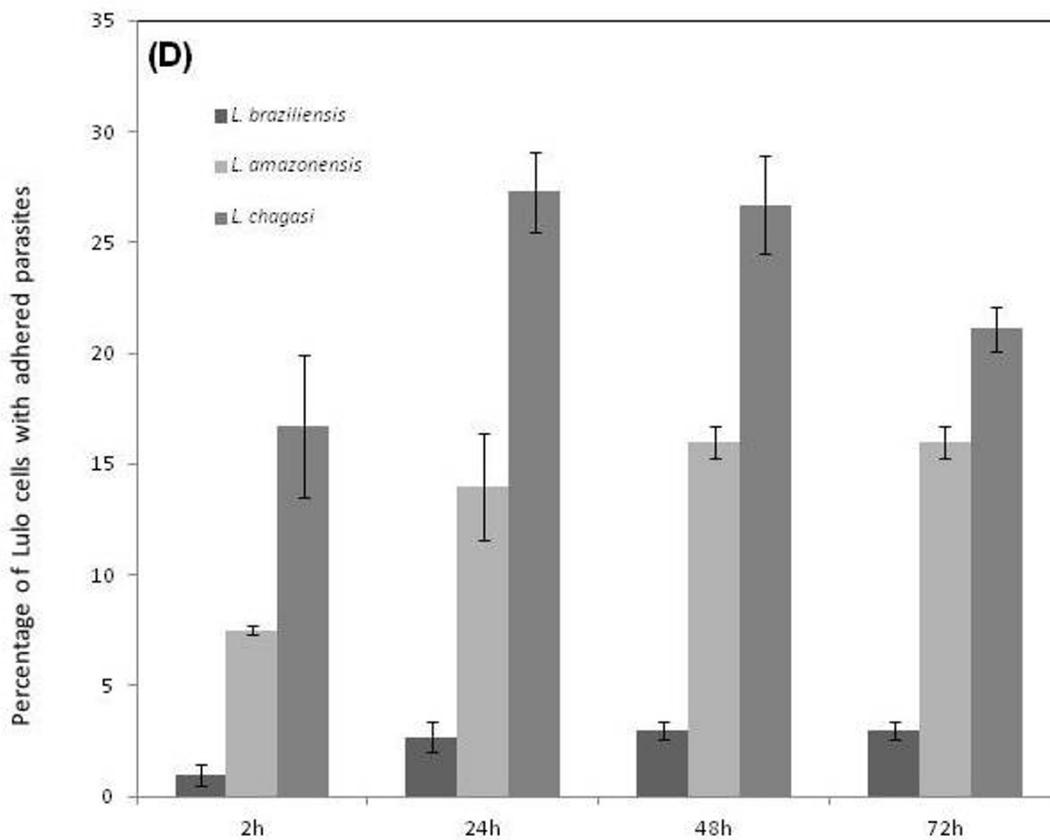
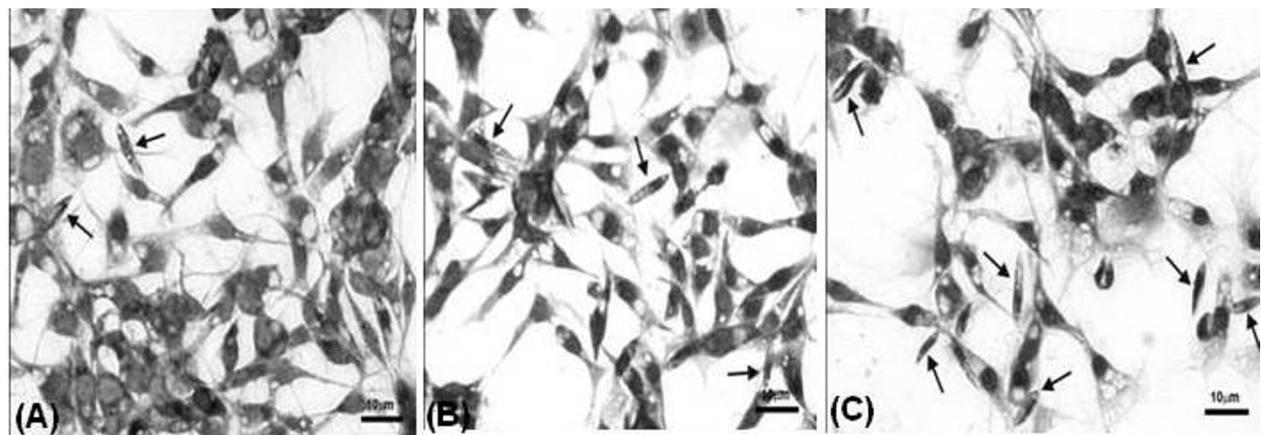


Figure 1 Analysis of promastigote adhesion to Lulo cells. After interaction between Lulo cells and promastigotes, the samples were stained with Giemsa for analysis. In the figure, the arrows are indicating the promastigotes adhered to Lulo cells at 48 h for *Leishmania (V.) braziliensis* (A), *Leishmania (L.) amazonensis* (B) and 24 h for *Leishmania (L.) chagasi* (C). Quantitative data (D) of the interaction were assessed at different times (2 h; 24 h; 48 h; 72 h) of incubation. Data are expressed in percentile values (%) and represent average and standard deviation of five independent experiments.

cytoplasmic projections, which closely associated the parasites to the cells (Figure 2-d).

In the invertebrate host, adhesion of promastigotes to gut epithelium is an essential step for the maintenance of the life cycle. Adhesion of parasites is directly related to

the expression of membrane molecules, such as phosphoglycans and glycoproteins [23-30], distributed along their surface. Although there are currently a variety of cell lines and cell free media available to study the transformations occurring during the life cycle of different *Leishmania*

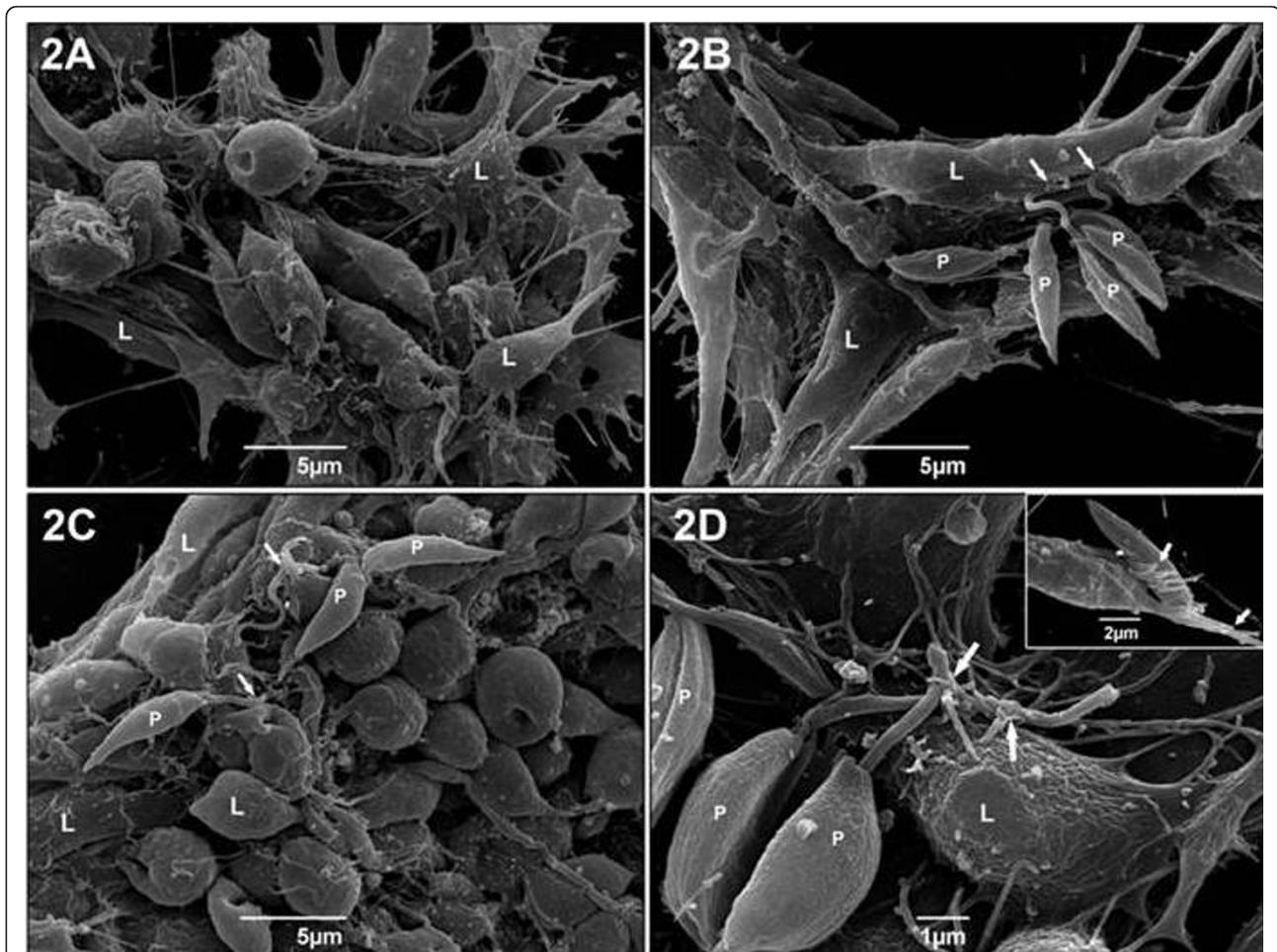


Figure 2 Scanning electron microscopy showing the interaction of promastigotes and Lulo cells. Electron micrographs show adhesion of parasites from three *Leishmania* species (P) with Lulo cells (L). **A** - Lulo cells; *in vitro*, present rounded morphology or sprawled with cytoplasmic projections. **B** - *Leishmania (V.) braziliensis*; adhesion occurs by flagellum (arrows) with tenuous contact between both cells and parasite. **C-D** - Interaction of species from the subgenus *Leishmania* with Lulo cells; occurs by both flagellum and body. **C** - *Leishmania (L.) amazonensis*; promastigotes are adhered by both body and flagellum (arrows) to cytoplasmic membrane of Lulo cells. **D** - Interaction of Lulo cells with *Leishmania (L.) chagasi*; occurs with participation of cytoplasmic projections involving the flagellum (arrows). In detail, we show flagellum (arrows) and body (arrows) of parasites that are being enveloped by several cytoplasmic projections of Lulo cells - **inset** - **D**. Images were assessed after 24 h (D) and 48 h (B and C) of interaction.

species in mammals, there is little information regarding this process in cell cultures obtained from phlebotomine sandfly vectors.

Conclusion

We have presented evidence that the Lulo cell line can be useful as a model for studies of insect-parasite interactions for *Leishmania* species. Further experiments that can bring significant contributions on understanding the biological cycle of these parasites during infection of insect cells are still necessary. Our present perspectives are targeted at confirming the potential of this model as an appropriate biological tool for studies of cell interactions with *Leishmania* spp.

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Authors' contributions

LMCC, RPB and CRA formulated the idea and wrote the manuscript; LMCC, ACZ, RMMS, CG, LCF and MFM performed the experimental processes. BASP, SCR and FJB provided critical comments to the protocol and the discussion. All authors approved the final version of this manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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