Correlation between chronic inflammation, immunostaining and parasite load in the genital system of female dogs naturally infected with *Leishmania infantum*

Correlação entre inflamação crônica, imunomarcação e carga parasitária no sistema genital de cadelas naturalmente infectadas com *Leishmania infantum*

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to investigate the correlations among chronic inflammatory reaction, immunostaining and parasite load in the genital system of female dogs naturally infected with *Leishmania infantum*. Animals (n = 10) used in this study were from the Department of Vector Control and Animal Surveillance of the municipality of Caruaru, state of Pernambuco, Brazil. Fragments of the vulva, vagina, cervix, uterine body, uterine horns and ovaries were submitted to histopathological analysis, immunohistochemistry (IHC) and DNA detection of amastigotes by qPCR. Correlations were found between the IHC findings and chronic inflammatory infiltrate related to *L. infantum* only in the vulva and vagina; whereas, the same inflammatory reactions without immunostaining were observed in all organs, except the ovaries. *L. Infantum* DNA was detected in all organs of genital system, with no difference in parasite load observed among the different organs. No correlation was reported between parasite load and inflammatory lesions in the organs evaluated, except for the uterine body, in which an inverse correlation was detected. In conclusion, the vulva and vagina were the major sites of lesions and immunostaining for *L. infantum* amastigotes in the genital system of female dogs. Moreover, parasite load exerted no influence on the intensity of the lesions in the organs evaluated.

Key words: canine visceral leishmaniasis, genital pathology, immunohistochemistry, qPCR.

INTRODUCTION

Infection by *L. infantum* causes visceral leishmaniasis (VL), which is a chronic disease with a variety of forms and lesions due to complex host-parasite interactions and immune responses in dogs.
(NAUCKE & LORENTZ, 2012). Transmission occurs through the bite of sandflies infected with this protozoon (BARATA et al., 2004). However, vertical transmission (DUBEY et al., 2005; ROSYPAL et al., 2005; PANGRAZIO et al., 2009) and venereal transmission (NAUCKE & LORENTZ, 2012) should also be considered.

Lesions related to VL have been described less frequently in the genital system of dogs in comparison to other organs (DUBEY et al., 2005; ROSYPAL et al., 2005; OLIVEIRA et al., 2012). L. infantum amastigotes have been described in the uterus (ROSYPAL et al., 2005), placenta (DUBEY et al., 2005), vulva and vaginal mucosa. The presence of the parasite in the vulva and vaginal mucosa is related to multifocal chronic inflammatory infiltrate within macrophages, lymphocytes and plasma cells (SILVA et al., 2008; OLIVEIRA et al., 2012). However, SILVA et al. (2008) detected no L. infantum amastigotes or lesions related to VL in the cervix, uterine body, uterine horns and ovaries of naturally infected female dogs.

Various methods are currently used to diagnose infection by L. infantum in dogs. Detection can be performed by parasitological (BARROUIN-MELO et al., 2006) and immunological tests, such as indirect immunofluorescence antibody test or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). However, both methods are subjected to false-negative results as well as cross-reactions with other pathogens, such as Anaplasma sp. and Ehrlichia sp. (MOREIRA et al., 2007). Immunohistochemistry (IHC) (TAFURI et al., 2004), polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and real-time PCR (qPCR) (QUEIROZ et al., 2010) are currently the most specific tests for the detection of L. infantum.

Therefore, the aim of the present study was to investigate correlations among chronic inflammatory reaction, immunostaining and parasite load in the genital system of female dogs naturally infected with Leishmania infantum.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals and biological samples

All animals were provided by the Department of Vector Control and Animal Surveillance of the municipality of Caruaru, state of Pernambuco, Brazil (Latitude: 08º 17’ 00” S; Longitude: 35º 58’ 34” W). L. infantum infection was confirmed using the indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT≥40), parasitological bone marrow examination, IHC and qPCR of fragments from the liver, spleen, lymph nodes and skin.

Ten stray female dogs positive for L. infantum, as determined by qPCR, were submitted to euthanasia by the Department of Vector Control and Animal Surveillance following the recommendations of the Brazilian Health Ministry for the control of leishmaniasis control. After this procedure, fragments of the vulva, vagina, cervix, uterine body, uterine horns and ovaries were collected. All specimens were submitted to histopathological analysis, immunohistochemistry and qPCR.

Histopathological analysis

Samples were fixed with 10% neutral buffered formalin for 48 hours and routinely processed for embedding in paraffin. Sections (5µm) were mounted on slides and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (HE) (TOLOSA et al., 2003). All tissues were evaluated according to the type of inflammatory infiltrate, intensity of the inflammatory reactions (absent=0; mild=1; moderate=2; and intense=3) as well as structural damage.

Immunohistochemistry

Detection of amastigote forms of L. infantum was performed following the method described by TAFURI et al. (2004). Heterologous hyperimmune serum from a dog naturally infected with L. infantum (positive results of parasitological examination of bone marrow and immunofluorescence antibody test (IFAT) - title ≥1:40), diluted at 1:100 (0.01M PBS) was used as primary antibody. A commercially available streptavidin-peroxidase complex (LSAB+ kit, Dako USA) was employed as the detection system. Reactions were revealed by diaminobenzidine (DAB) and the slides were counter-stained with hematoxylin. IHC was scored based on the number of amastigotes observed in a high magnification microscopic field (0 = no amastigotes; 1 = one to three amastigotes; 2 = four to ten amastigotes; 3 = > ten amastigotes).

Molecular diagnosis

Genomic DNA from all samples collected as well as from an in vitro culture of L. infantum was extracted using the DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit (Qiagen® Hilden-Germany) following the manufacturer’s instructions.

The qPCR reaction for the detection of L. infantum DNA was performed using primers Leish-1 [5’-AACCTTTTCAGGGTGCCGTA-3’] and Leish-2 [5’-ACCCCCAGTTCCCGCGC-3’] and the TaqMan MGB-probe [FAM-5’-AAAAATGGGTGCAAAAT-3’ non-fluorescent quencher-MGB], as described by Francino

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et al. (2006). qPCR was performed in a CFX96™ Real-Time System (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules CA, USA). Reaction mixture (12.5μL) contained 6.25μL of Taqman® Universal PCR Master Mix, each primer at a concentration of 900nM, the probe at a concentration of 200nM and 1μL of template DNA. The run consisted of a hot start at 95°C for 3 minutes and 42 cycles of denaturation (95°C for 10 seconds) and annealing-extension (60°C for 30 seconds). All assays were performed in duplicate, with a negative control (DNA of a dog from a non-endemic area) and a positive control (DNA from an in vitro culture of L. infantum) included in each run.

Parasite load was determined using the absolute quantification method. A standard curve was constructed with DNA extracted from serial dilutions of L. infantum cultures containing approximately 5.6 x 10^6 parasites mL^−1. Considering the absolute quantification method, a statistically significant difference (Kruskal-Wallis test) was reported in the comparison of the number of parasites detected by IHC (P=0.0019) and the chronic inflammatory reaction score (P=0.0060) were compared. However, no differences among the organs were reported regarding parasite load determined by qPCR (P=0.9387). The vulva had the highest scores using the IHC method in comparison to the other genital organs. The histopathological analysis of the ovaries and cervix revealed the lowest scores for chronic inflammatory infiltrate; whereas, the highest scores were reported in the vulva, vagina and uterine horn (Table 1).

Spearman’s test demonstrated a significant negative correlation between the qPCR score and degree of inflammation in the uterine body (P=0.001). However, no correlations were reported for other organs (vulva: P=0.134; vagina: P=0.752; cervix: P=0.617; uterine horn: P=0.305; ovary: P not possible to determined due to a column with all values equal to 0). Fisher’s exact test (P<0.001) revealed that qPCR (0.28) was more efficient than IHC (0.90) for detection of tissue infected by amastigote forms of L. infantum.

DISCUSSION

L. infantum amastigotes have wide distribution in the tissues of dogs (TAFURI et al., 2004). In male dogs, several studies have demonstrated the tropism of L. infantum in genital organs (DINIZ et al., 2005). However, few studies previous studies have demonstrated L. infantum tropism in female genital organs of the correlation between parasite load and the onset of lesions in these organs (DUBEY et al., 2005; ROSYPAL et al., 2005; SILVA et al., 2008).

The structural changes in the vulva and vagina observed in the present investigation...
resemble change reported in previous studies (SILVA et al., 2008), in which chronic inflammatory infiltrate has been considered the only lesion detected in these organs. Lesions were frequently reported next to hair follicles, sebaceous glands and sweat glands. In the present study, besides of these lesions, chronic inflammatory infiltrate was not restricted to the external genitalia and was also reported in the cervix and uterine tissue of the animals analyzed.
Immunostaining detection for \textit{L. infantum} amastigotes in the vulva and vagina is in agreement with data described by SILVA et al. (2008), as these were the only organs to have amastigote forms of \textit{L. infantum} in macrophages. According to the authors cited, previous injuries can attract parasitized macrophages to connective tissue of the vulva and vagina. In the present investigation; however, no macroscopic lesions were reported in the female genital tract. Therefore, the macrophages normally reported in the connective tissue of the vulva and vaginal mucosa made these areas a site of parasitism for \textit{L. infantum} amastigotes (WATTS et al., 1998). In this context, it was not possible to establish a relationship, at least in the present study, between macrophages infected with \textit{L. infantum} amastigotes and pre-existing injuries.

No amastigotes were reported in the cervix, uterine body, uterine horn or ovaries. Indeed, few authors have described \textit{L. infantum} in these organs. Conversely, \textit{L. infantum} amastigotes have been frequently reported in the uterus (ROSYPAL et al., 2005) and placenta (DUBEY et al., 2005). Although previous studies have detected the presence of amastigote forms of \textit{L. infantum} in the uterus and placenta, these findings may be underestimated.

In the present study, the detection of \textit{L. infantum} DNA in all organs of the female genital system was not significantly associated with chronic inflammatory infiltrate in these tissues. In male dogs,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Cervix</th>
<th>Uterine horn</th>
<th>Uterine body</th>
<th>Ovary</th>
<th>Vagina</th>
<th>Vulva</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>8.56</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td>1.455</td>
<td>0.57</td>
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<td>A2</td>
<td>533.232</td>
<td>259.503</td>
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<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>0.322</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0.163</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>3.625</td>
<td>0.503</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>72.015</td>
<td>36.335</td>
<td>57.047</td>
<td>115.126</td>
<td>272,211.562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Means followed by same letter in column do not differ significantly (P>0.05).

Table 2 - Parasite load of each biological sample from female dogs naturally infected by \textit{L. Infantum}.

Results expressed as number of parasite/250µg of tissue.
L. infantum DNA has been detected in all genital organs. However, no correlation between parasite load and inflammatory lesions has been observed in these organs. Indeed, testicles have been reported to exhibit the highest parasite load as well as the lowest number of inflammatory lesions (OLIVEIRA et al., 2016).

There have been no previous data on the parasite load in the genital organs and the grade of chronic inflammatory reaction in female dogs naturally infected with L. infantum. In the present study, an inverse correlation was only reported in the uterine body. According to TORRES et al. (2013), the parasite load does not influence the characteristic of renal inflammatory lesions in infected dogs. In the present study, the L. infantum parasite load did not influence the intensity of chronic inflammatory lesions in the genital organs of naturally infected female dogs, except the uterine body, as described above. These findings indicated that factors other than L. infantum amastigotes could be responsible for the evolution of the inflammatory reaction and lesion intensity (TORRES et al., 2013).

CONCLUSION

Leishmania infantum has tropism for organs of the reproductive system of female dogs, with the vulva and vagina the major sites of chronic inflammatory lesions and immunostaining for amastigotes. L. infantum DNA and chronic inflammatory lesions were reported in all organs, except the ovaries. However, parasite load did not influence the intensity of the lesions reported in these organs.

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REFERENCES


