

ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES (AMPs) are key facets of innate immunity possessing broad spectrum antimicrobial activities. AMPs are critical to the invertebrate immune response and are abundant within arthropods and molluscs [1]. Our knowledge of parasitic nematode AMPs at present is limited and is primarily drawn from our understanding of those derived from *Caenorhabditis elegans* [2].

Identifying the role that endogenous nematode-derived AMPs play in nematode biology is key to our understanding of nematode immunity and critical to unravelling how nematode parasites establish themselves in microbe-rich hazardous host environments.

Project aim: Characterise AMP diversity across phylum Nematoda and explore AMP function to nematode biology

1) NEMATODES POSSESS A RICH REPERTOIRE OF AMPs

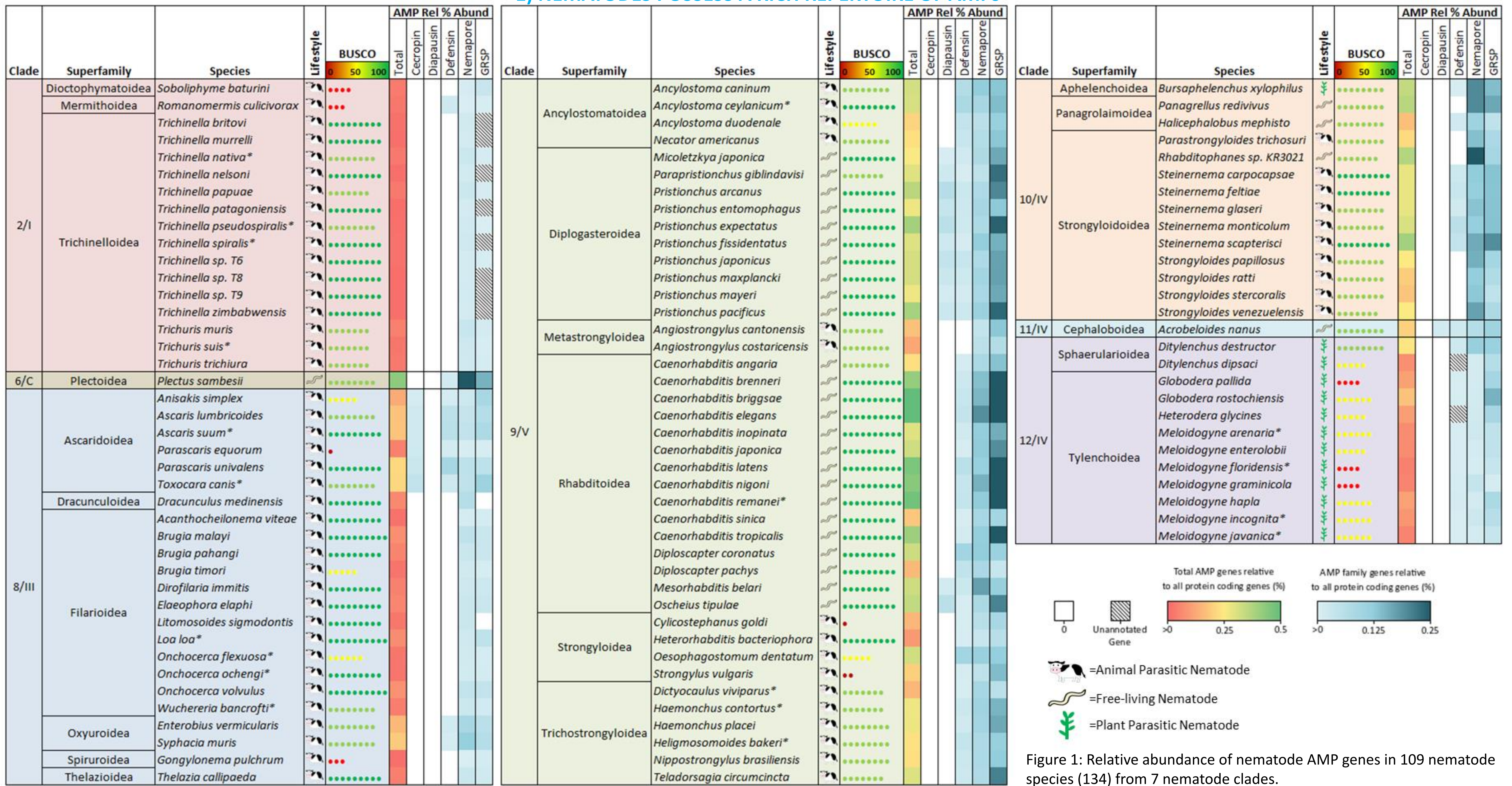


Figure 1: Relative abundance of nematode AMP genes in 109 nematode species (134) from 7 nematode clades.

KEY POINTS:

- Identification of >5000 nematode AMP genes through homology directed approaches reflects that the nematode antimicrobial peptidome is varied and appears to be highly specialised
- Some AMP families are restricted; Cecropins are restricted to the Ascarids, Diapausins are restricted to specific free-living nematodes whereas Defensins, Nemapores and Glycine Rich Secreted Peptides (GRSPs) are broadly distributed across the phylum
- Specific expansions of AMP genes in clades 9/V and 10/IV, whereas Clades 2/I, 8/III and 12/IV appear less AMP rich

2) NEMATODE AMPs ARE TRANSCRIPTIONALLY ACTIVE IN KEY PARASITIC LIFE STAGES AND TISSUES

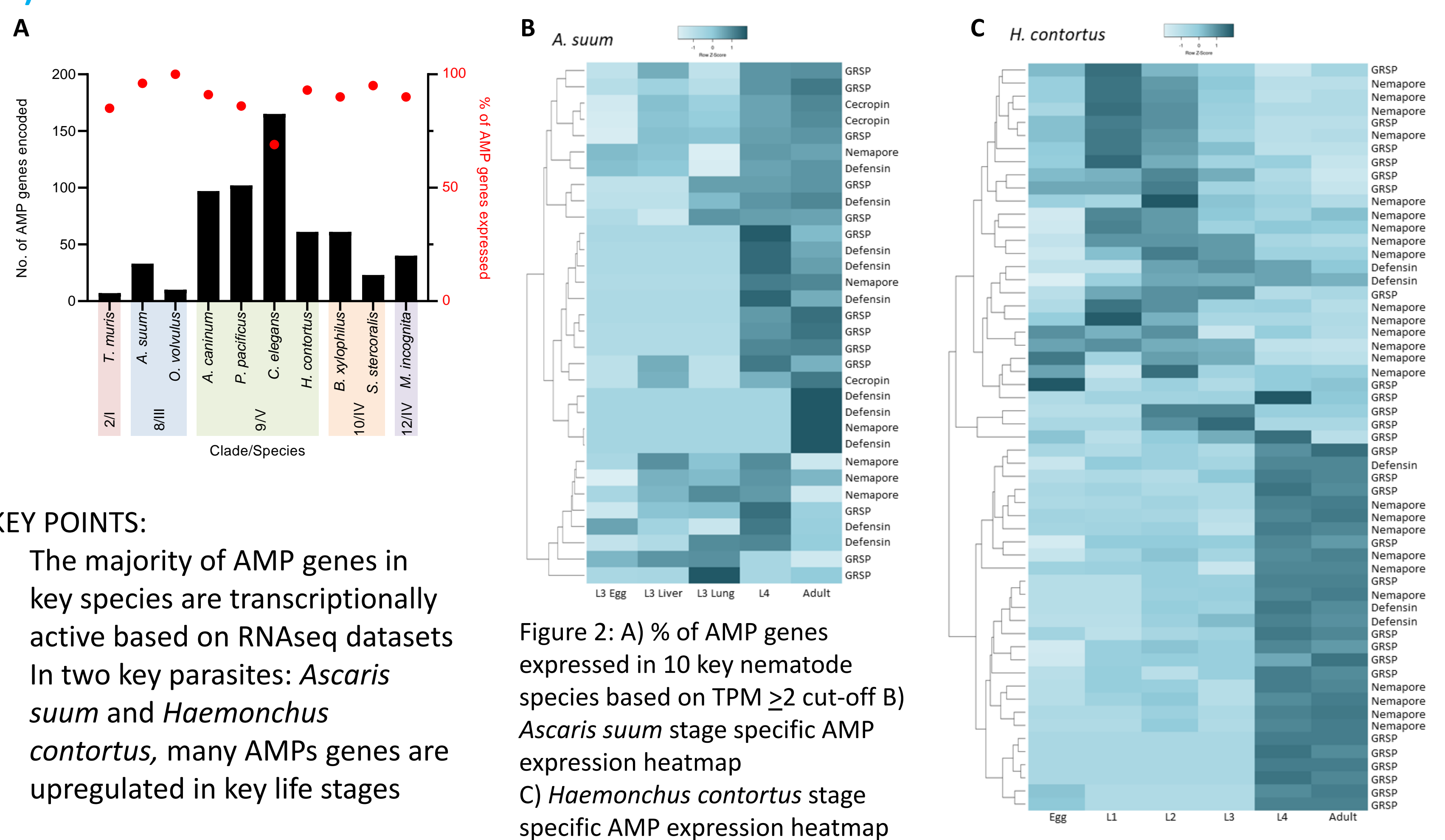


Figure 2: A) % of AMP genes expressed in 10 key nematode species based on TPM ≥ 2 cut-off B) *Ascaris suum* stage specific AMP expression heatmap C) *Haemonchus contortus* stage specific AMP expression heatmap

KEY POINTS:

- The majority of AMP genes in key species are transcriptionally active based on RNAseq datasets
- In two key parasites: *Ascaris suum* and *Haemonchus contortus*, many AMPs genes are upregulated in key life stages

CONCLUSIONS

- Nematodes are AMP rich possessing highly specialised AMP profiles
- Within known AMP families, there is a high level of peptide diversity indicating that AMP family members have functionally diversified in different species to combat differing microbial niches
- Nematode AMPs are transcriptionally active with many upregulated in key parasitic life stages indicating that they play a key role to nematode biology
- Nematode AMPs which lack homology to known AMP families are bioactive and possess selective antibacterial activities
- These data highlight nematodes as a novel source of antimicrobial diversity that could be exploited for antiworm and antimicrobial therapies

3) NOVEL NEMATODE AMPs ARE POTENT ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS IN VITRO

KEY POINTS

- Novel nematode AMPs were also identified through a non homology directed approach using machine learning AMP prediction tools
- This identified 337 additional 'high confidence' AMPs found in multiple species which lack homology to known AMP families
- Characterisation of these novel AMPs is ongoing but initial peptide screening against key bacterial species has uncovered a number of potent peptides with selective antibacterial activities including:
 - A *Meloidogyne spp.* specific peptide with selective activity against gram positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus* & *Enterococcus faecalis*)
 - A *Trichuris spp.* specific peptide with gram negative activity (*Escherichia coli*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*)
 - A peptide specific to *Heligmosomoides bakeri* with gram negative activity
- These data indicate that nematodes also possess specific AMPs which do not belong to the known AMP families and may only be shared by closely related species

FUTURE WORK

Determine functional role of nematode AMPs

→ *Ascaris suum* RNA interference

→ In-situ hybridisation

→ Antimicrobial Assays

