Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0882-4010(17)30453-9

DOI: 10.1016/j.micpath.2017.08.028

Reference: YMPAT 2417

To appear in: Microbial Pathogenesis

Received Date: 25 April 2017

Revised Date: 15 August 2017 Accepted Date: 16 August 2017

Please cite this article as: Qin L, Li F, Wang X, Sun Y, Bi K, Gao Y, Proteomic analysis of macrophage in response to *Edwardsiella tarda*-infection, *Microbial Pathogenesis* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.micpath.2017.08.028.

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Proteomic analysis of macrophage in response to Edwardsiella

tarda-infection

Lei Qin^{a,b*}, Fuhou Li^a, Xingqiang Wang^a, Yuying Sun^a, Keran Bi^a, Yingli Gao^a

ABSTRACT

Edwardsiella tarda is an important facultative intracellular pathogen infecting a wide range of host from fish to humans. This bacterium could survive and replicate in macrophages as an escape mechanism from the host defense. E. tarda -macrophage interaction is vital in determining the outcome of edwardsiellasis. To fully elucidate the pathogenesis of E. tarda, the differential proteomes of RAW264.7 cells in response to E. tarda-infection, were analyzed at different time points with electrophoresis two-dimensional gel (2-DE) followed liquid-chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) identification. 26 altered proteins (18 up-regulated and 8 down-regulated proteins) were successfully identified, which are mainly involved in formation of phagosomes, macrophage microbicidal activity and anti-apoptosis of macrophage. Moreover, 6 corresponding genes of the differentially expressed proteins were quantified by quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR) to examine the transcriptional profiles. Western blot analysis further confirmed the differential expression of 5 proteins in the proteomic profiles. Based on these findings, we hypothesize that these differentially expressed proteins likely play a pivotal role in determining the course of E. tarda-infection. The result suggested that E. tarda could develop some strategies to achieve a successful intracellular lifestyle, including modulation of phagosome biogenesis, resistance to macrophage microbicidal agent and anti-apoptosis of macrophages. Thus, this work effectively provides useful and novel protein-related information to further understand the underlying pathogenesis of *E. tarda*-infection.

Keywords: Edwardsiella tarda Macrophage Proteomic analysis LC-MS/MS

1. Introduction

E. tarda is an important facultative intracellular bacterium infecting a wide range of hosts from fish to humans [1-3]. Many studies showed that the role of macrophages is essential for host defense against E. tarda- infection. Occurrence of the increased numbers of macrophages in diseased fish was the most prominent pathological changes evoked by E. tarda. Meanwhile, numerous E. tarda could be observed within macrophages [4-8]. E. tarda prefers to live inside macrophages in order to replication and escapes the defense of innate immunity, eventually resulting

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