

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Interferon-Gamma Promotes Infection of Astrocytes by *Trypanosoma cruzi*

Rafael Rodrigues Silva^{1‡}, Rafael M. Mariante^{1‡}, Andrea Alice Silva^{2,3}, Ana Luiza Barbosa dos Santos¹, Ester Roffê^{1,4}, Helton Santiago⁵, Ricardo Tostes Gazzinelli⁵, Joseli Lannes-Vieira^{1*}

1 Laboratório de Biologia das Interações, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz—Fiocruz, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, **2** Laboratório Multidisciplinar de Apoio à Pesquisa, Departamento de Medicina Clínica, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, **3** Departamento de Patologia, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, **4** Laboratório de Imunologia Celular e Molecular, Centro de Pesquisas René Rachou—Fiocruz, Minas Gerais, Brasil, **5** Departamento de Bioquímica e Imunologia, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Minas Gerais, Brasil

‡ These authors contributed equally to this work.

* lannes@ioc.fiocruz.br



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Silva RR, Mariante RM, Silva AA, dos Santos ALB, Roffê E, Santiago H, et al. (2015) Interferon-Gamma Promotes Infection of Astrocytes by *Trypanosoma cruzi*. PLoS ONE 10(2): e0118600. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0118600

Academic Editor: Mauricio Martins Rodrigues, Federal University of São Paulo, BRAZIL

Received: August 19, 2014

Accepted: January 9, 2015

Published: February 19, 2015

Copyright: © 2015 Silva et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

Funding: This work was supported in part by grants from Fundação Carlos Chagas Filho de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro/FAPERJ (Grants # APQ1- E-26/111.756/2008 and CNE/E-26/101.549/2010, E-26/110.153/2013, E-26/111.709/2013) and the Brazilian Research Council/CNPq (Grants #474234/2012-6-Universal and #302534/2008-3; National Institute for Science and Technology for Vaccines - INCTV/CNPq; #403979/2012-9-DECIT). J. Lannes-Vieira and R.T. Gazzinelli are research fellows of the CNPq. The funders had no

Abstract

The inflammatory cytokine interferon-gamma (IFN γ) is crucial for immunity against intracellular pathogens such as the protozoan parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi*, the causative agent of Chagas disease (CD). IFN γ is a pleiotropic cytokine which regulates activation of immune and non-immune cells; however, the effect of IFN γ in the central nervous system (CNS) and astrocytes during CD is unknown. Here we show that parasite persists in the CNS of C3H/He mice chronically infected with the Colombian *T. cruzi* strain despite the increased expression of IFN γ mRNA. Furthermore, most of the *T. cruzi*-bearing cells were astrocytes located near IFN γ ⁺ cells. Surprisingly, *in vitro* experiments revealed that pretreatment with IFN γ promoted the infection of astrocytes by *T. cruzi* increasing uptake and proliferation of intracellular forms, despite inducing increased production of nitric oxide (NO). Importantly, the effect of IFN γ on *T. cruzi* uptake and growth is completely blocked by the anti-tumor necrosis factor (TNF) antibody Infliximab and partially blocked by the inhibitor of nitric oxide synthesis L-NAME. These data support that IFN γ fuels astrocyte infection by *T. cruzi* and critically implicate IFN γ -stimulated *T. cruzi*-infected astrocytes as sources of TNF and NO, which may contribute to parasite persistence and CNS pathology in CD.

Introduction

Chagas disease (CD), caused by the intracellular protozoan *Trypanosoma cruzi*, is an important public health problem in Latin America. In the last decade, CD has gained interest in non-endemic countries of Europe, United States of America and Japan as a result of human migration [1,2]. Although cardiac and intestinal pathologies are the most frequent and studied manifestations of this disease [2], the central nervous system (CNS) is also seriously compromised in CD as meningoencephalitis appears as an important cause of death in the acute phase

role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

of infection [3]. In chronic CD patients, the CNS is the primary site of severe lesions in episodes of reactivation in immunosuppressive conditions as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) coinfection [4,5]. Further, chronically chagasic patients frequently present cognitive disturbs and behavioral alterations as sleep dysfunction, memory impairment and depression [2,3]. Recently, depressive-like behavior was reproduced in chronically *T. cruzi*-infected mice [6].

We have found that astrocytes are target cells during *in vivo* infections with the Colombian *T. cruzi* Type I strain, [6] and others have suggested that astrocytes are infected by *T. cruzi* regardless of strain [7]. Indeed, a recent study showed that the human astrocytoma cell line CRL-1718 is highly susceptible to *T. cruzi* infection [8]. Astrocytes are the most abundant glial cell type in the human CNS, constituting around 50% of the brain volume [9,10]. In the recent years, in addition to the classical support functions, maintenance of the CNS tissue homeostasis and participation in the blood-brain barrier formation, astrocytes were also shown to take part of synapse formation and plasticity, maintenance of cerebrovascular tone, adult neurogenesis, among other functions [9,11–13]. In situations of injury and/or infection, astrocytes are shown to be immunologically competent [14–16] and to respond to inflammatory and/or infectious stimuli by expressing a variety of immune system-related molecules such as class I and II major histocompatibility complex (MHC) antigens [17,18], chemokines and cytokines [19–21], complement factors [22] and nitric oxide (NO) [23,24]. Importantly, increased NO production leads to a state of oxidative stress, contributing to amplification of neurodegenerative processes in the CNS [25].

IFN γ is involved in control of parasite growth systemically and in the cardiac tissue [26,27]. It has been shown that IFN γ activates *T. cruzi*-infected macrophages and cardiomyocytes to produce reactive oxygen (ROS) and nitrogen (RNS) species, microbicidal molecules important for the control of intracellular amastigote forms of the parasite [28–31]. However, these canonical effects of IFN γ may not apply to the CNS during *T. cruzi* infection, where the presence of inflammatory cytokines is mostly detrimental [16]. Indeed, in experimental model of reactivation of *T. cruzi* infection during partial immunosuppression, behavioral abnormalities were associated with exacerbation of inflammation and parasitism in the CNS, even in the presence of IFN γ [32], suggesting a role for inflammation and IFN γ in *T. cruzi* dissemination in the CNS. Notably, in *in vitro* studies IFN γ promoted the infection of astrocytes by HIV [33,34]. Therefore, here we have questioned whether *in vivo* parasite persistence was associated with IFN γ expression and which effects IFN γ has on primary astrocyte cell cultures infected with the Colombian *T. cruzi* strain, evaluating susceptibility to infection and cell activation.

Materials and Methods

2.1 Ethics statement

This study was carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals of the Brazilian National Council of Animal Experimentation (<http://www.cobea.org.br/>) and the Federal Law 11.794 (October 8, 2008). The institutional Committee for Animal Ethics of Fiocruz (CEUA/Fiocruz, License 004/09) approved all the procedures used in the present study.

2.2 Animals, parasites and experimental *T. cruzi* infection

Four- to six-week-old female mice of the C3H/He (H-2^k) lineage with an average weight of between 15–22 g were obtained from the animal facilities of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (CECAL, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) and maintained in conditions of specific pathogen free. Mice were infected intraperitoneally with 100 blood trypomastigote forms of the Colombian *T. cruzi*

Type I strain [35], which has previously been shown to colonize the CNS [36,37]. The parasite was maintained by serial passage in mice every 35 days post-infection (dpi). Parasitemia was quantitated weekly during the acute and chronic infection phases from 5 μ L of tail vein blood, as previously described [27], and the presence of the rare trypomastigotes marked the onset of the chronic phase of infection, as described elsewhere [36,37]. Mice were sacrificed under anesthesia (100 mg/Kg ketamine associated with 5 mg/Kg xylazine chloride) at parasitemia peak (42 dpi; acute phase) and when parasitemia was controlled (90 dpi; chronic phase), as previously described [6]. The experimental groups were composed of six to ten *T. cruzi*-infected mice and three to five noninfected (NI) controls per experiment, in three independent experiments.

2.3 Immunohistochemical staining (IHS) for parasite and cytokine detection

Groups of six infected mice and three sex- and age-matched NI controls were sacrificed under anesthesia at 42 and 90 dpi. The encephalons were removed, embedded in tissue-freezing medium (Tissue-Tek, Miles Laboratories, USA) and stored in liquid nitrogen for analysis by IHS. Serial cryostat sections (3 μ m thick) were fixed in cold acetone and subjected to immunofluorescence staining. Parasite antigens were stained with the polyclonal rabbit anti-*T. cruzi* antibody (produced in our laboratory, LBI/IOC-Fiocruz, Brazil) and FITC-labeled secondary goat anti-rabbit antibody (Amersham, England). Astrocytes were marked with purified rat anti-gial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) antibody (Invitrogen, USA), and biotin-conjugated anti-rat antibody (Dako, USA) plus streptavidin-APCCY7 complex (BD, USA). IFN γ was stained using PE-labelled anti-mouse IFN γ monoclonal antibody (BD, USA). For negative controls, brain tissue sections from infected mice were subjected to all the steps of the reaction omitting the primary antibodies. The images were acquired on a fluorescence microscope (Nikon Eclipse CI, Japan) and analyzed with the software Nis-Elements BR 4.0. For detection of parasites in the CNS tissue, the areas containing parasites were identified and the data shown as parasite positive sections per 10 sections analyzed for each brain. To study the spatial distribution of GFAP⁺ cells, *T. cruzi* antigens⁺ areas and IFN γ -producing cells, five whole brain sections were analyzed per each mouse. The data are shown as merged images of microphotographs and frequency of associated spots per brain section.

To identify the source of IFN γ in the CNS during *T. cruzi* infection, in a series of experiments serial cryostat sections (3 μ m thick) were fixed in cold acetone and subjected to indirect immunoperoxidase staining. Each section was stained using: biotin-conjugated anti-CD3 (BD, USA) followed by streptavidin-peroxidase, to label T-cells; anti-Iba1 (Wako Chemicals, USA) followed by biotin-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (Ge Healthcare, UK) and streptavidin-peroxidase, to reveal microglial cells; or anti-IFN γ (BD Biosciences, USA) followed by biotin-conjugated anti-rat (Dako, USA) and streptavidin-peroxidase. Serial sections were also stained for *T. cruzi* antigens using the polyclonal anti-*T. cruzi* antibody followed by biotin-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG and streptavidin-peroxidase. Additionally, serial sections were stained using anti-GFAP antibody (Dako, USA), biotin-conjugated anti-rat antibody (Dako, USA) and streptavidin-peroxidase complex (Ge Healthcare, UK), to reveal astrocytes. Additionally, we used spleen and heart tissue sections of acutely infected mice (25 and 42 dpi) as positive controls for *T. cruzi* antigens and cell markers, as described elsewhere [38].

2.4 RT-PCR assay for IFN γ mRNA

Animals were euthanized under anesthesia and submitted to perfusion with saline to wash out blood contamination. The whole encephalon was used to isolate mRNA by acid guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform extraction. The RNA STAT-60 reverse transcriptase-PCR

conditions, primer sequences used for the detection of IFN γ , housekeeping gene hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) and PCR product sizes have been published elsewhere [38]. The PCR products and a molecular size marker were electrophoresed in 6% polyacrylamide gel and stained with silver nitrate. The densitometry analysis of the gels was conducted on a Densitometer CS-9301PC (Shimadzu, Japan). The PCR data were standardized using mRNA of the housekeeping gene HPRT and fold increases were determined by a comparison with NI controls.

2.5 Primary mouse astrocyte cell cultures

Primary mouse astrocyte cell cultures were obtained from the brain cortex of 1-day-old neonatal C3H/He (H-2^k) mice as previously described [39]. In a set of experiments, 1-day-old neonatal C57BL/6 (H-2^b) mice were also used. Briefly, mice were decapitated and meninges removed. Cortices were isolated, minced and a single cell suspension obtained by mechanical dissociation. The cells from each brain were seeded into a 25 cm² culture flask precoated with poly-ornithine (0.1 mg/mL; Sigma, USA) in DMEM/F-12 medium (Gibco, USA) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco, USA) and maintained at 37°C kept in 95% humid atmosphere with 5% of CO₂. Microglial and other non-adherent cells were removed by soft shaking the culture flasks. Astrocytes from seven to ten days of culture were detached with trypsin 0.125% EDTA and plated at a density of 10⁵ cells per 13 mm diameter poly-ornithine-coated coverslip in 24-well plates (NUNC, Denmark). Cells were kept 24-hours in culture for to allow adhesion of astrocytes to coverslips. Details of each experiment are described in the figure legends.

2.6 Characterization of primary mouse astrocyte cell cultures

For this purpose, we performed indirect immunofluorescence using purified mouse anti-GFAP (clone 2.2B10, Invitrogen, USA) and FITC-conjugated secondary antibody anti-mouse immunoglobulin (Dako, USA). Microglia was revealed by the surface expression of CD11b molecule using PECy7-conjugated monoclonal anti-mouse CD11b (clone M1/70 eBioscience, USA). After cultivation, cells were washed in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) pH 7.2–7.4 at 37°C and fixed with methanol. To block non-specific binding, the cells were incubated for 30 min with normal goat serum diluted 1:50 in PBS 0.1% sodium azide and then stained for GFAP and CD11b. Negative control was done by omitting the primary antibodies and using only the secondary antibody. The slides were mounted with prolong gold antifade reagent with DAPI (Life Technologies, USA) and examined and photo documented using a fluorescence microscope (Leica DFC300FX, Germany). The images were analyzed using the software IM50 Image Manager (Leica, Germany).

2.7 Fibroblast cell line

The fibroblast cell line L-929 (ATCC, CCL-1), originated from a C3H mouse, was kindly provided by Dr. Maria de Nazaré Correia Soeiro (Laboratory of Cellular Biology, IOC, Fiocruz). Cells were cultivated in RMPI medium supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% penicillin-streptomycin (Sigma, USA) and maintained at 37°C in 95% humid atmosphere with 5% CO₂. Cells were detached with trypsin 0.125% EDTA and plated at a density of 5×10⁴ cells per 13 mm of diameter poly-ornithine-coated coverslip in 24-well plates (NUNC, Denmark). Cells were kept 48-hours in culture to allow adhesion to coverslips. Details of each experiment are described in the figure legends.

2.8 Parasites for *in vitro* studies

Trypomastigote forms of the Colombian *T. cruzi* strain were obtained from cultures of Vero cell line (CCL81, ATCC, USA), kept in cultivation bottles of 150 cm² (Falcon, USA), using DMEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS (Sigma-Aldrich, USA). After seven days of culture, the trypomastigote-containing supernatants were centrifuged at low speed (120 x g) for 15 min to remove cell debris. The supernatant was transferred to another tube and high-speed centrifugation (1700 x g at 4°C) for 15 min was used to pellet the trypomastigotes. Parasites were resuspended, counted in a Neubauer chamber using Trypan, blue for exclusion of dead parasites, and used when viability was > 95%.

2.9 Treatment of astrocytes and fibroblasts with IFN γ and *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection

In order to assess the effects of treatment with IFN γ on infection of astrocytes by *T. cruzi*, astrocytes were plated at density of 10⁵ cells per 13 mm of diameter poly-ornithine-coated coverslip in 24-well plates and allowed to adhere. After 24-hours, cultures were washed three times with PBS at 37°C to remove non-adherent cells, medium was replaced and astrocytes were pre-treated or not with 10 ng/mL of murine recombinant IFN γ (eBioscience, USA) for 2 hours before infection with trypomastigotes of the Colombian *T. cruzi* strain at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) 1 or 10 parasites per astrocyte. In a set of experiments, IFN γ was added after the infection according to the experimental schemes shown in the figures.

To assess the effects of IFN γ in cells other than astrocytes, we also infected the murine fibroblast cell line L-929 with *T. cruzi* in either in presence or absence of IFN γ . Cells were plated as described above and allowed to adhere. Afterwards, cultures were washed with PBS and the medium was replaced. Fibroblasts were either treated or not with IFN γ (10 ng/mL) for 2 hours and then infected with parasites, essentially as described for astrocytes.

The plates were incubated at 37°C in environment with 95% humidity and 5% CO₂ during periods of interest in each experiment. Then, the cell cultures were washed three times with PBS at 37°C and fixed in Bouin fixative (picric acid-formalin-acetic acid mixture) overnight at room temperature. After three washing steps with PBS, the coverslips were stained for 3 hours with Giemsa (Merck, Germany), dehydrated in acetone/xylol and mounted in Entellan (Merck, Germany). The numbers of infected cells and of intracellular forms of *T. cruzi* per cell were assessed using a light microscopy (Nikon, USA).

2.10 Evaluation of TNF participation in the increased IFN γ -induced *T. cruzi* infection of astrocytes

In an attempt to evaluate the role of TNF in the infection of astrocytes induced by IFN γ , we treated cells with the chimeric monoclonal antibody Infliximab (10 μ g/mL; Remicade, Schering-Plough, Brazil) 30 min before adding IFN γ . Two hours after IFN γ treatment, cells were infected with parasites for 4 hours, washed, fixed, stained and coverslips mounted as described above.

2.11 Evaluation of NO inhibition in the increased IFN γ -induced *T. cruzi* infection of astrocytes

To evaluate the role of NO in IFN γ -induced *T. cruzi* infection of astrocytes, cells were treated with 1 mM L-NAME hydrochloride (Sigma, USA), an arginine analog that inhibit NO production, 30 min before adding IFN γ . Two hours after IFN γ treatment, cells were infected with *T. cruzi* for 24 hours, washed, fixed, stained and mounted as described above.

2.12 Treatment of astrocytes with IFN γ and LPS and evaluation of NO production

To test the ability of primary mouse astrocyte cell cultures to produce NO, cells were prepared as described above, treated with IFN γ (10 ng/mL), LPS derived from *Escherichia coli* (Sigma, USA) (10 ng/mL), IFN γ plus LPS (LPS was added 2 hours after IFN γ treatment) or left untreated (NT). Supernatants were collected after 24- and 48-hours. Additionally, cells of the RAW 264.7 mouse macrophage cell line (TIB-71, ATCC, USA) were cultured in parallel and treated with IFN γ , LPS or IFN γ plus LPS as positive controls. Nitric oxide (NO) production was assessed by Griess reaction [40]. The sample concentrations were estimated based on a standard curve from 100 to 0.8 μ M sodium nitrite. The efficacy of L-NAME on inhibiting NO production was also assessed on RAW 264.7 macrophages in a set of experiments.

2.13 Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as arithmetic means \pm SEM. Comparison between groups was carried out by unpaired t-Student test or one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni test, when appropriate, using GraphPad Prism Software. Differences were considered statistically significant when $p < 0.05$.

Results

3.1 *Trypanosoma cruzi* persists in the CNS inside astrocytes

When infected with the Colombian *T. cruzi* Type I strain, C3H/He mice showed peak of parasitemia at 42 dpi (acute phase). Parasites in the blood decreased thereafter and most of the animals showed negative parasitemia by 90 dpi, corroborating previous data [6]. Interestingly, despite most animals presented negative parasitemia during chronic phase, the immunohistochemical analysis of ten CNS serial sections per mouse showed that 100% of mice during acute phase and 67% of chronically infected mice presented *T. cruzi*⁺ areas in the CNS. CNS parasitism was mainly detected as amastigote forms of the parasite, 80% of the *T. cruzi*⁺ area coincided with GFAP⁺ cells (astrocytes) spread throughout brain parenchyma (Fig. 1A, B) in both, acute and chronic phases. Compared with acute infection, a reduced number of *T. cruzi*-bearing GFAP⁺ cells was observed in the CNS during the chronic phase of infection (Fig. 1C).

3.2 *Trypanosoma cruzi* persists inside astrocytes in the presence of IFN γ

To investigate whether IFN γ plays a role in *T. cruzi* dissemination in the CNS, we analyzed IFN γ mRNA expression in the encephalon of NI controls and *T. cruzi*-infected mice. In comparison with NI controls, a significant increase in IFN γ mRNA expression was detected in the CNS of C3H/He mice in the acute and chronic phases of infection by the Colombian *T. cruzi* strain (Fig. 1D), suggesting that parasite persists in the brain even in the presence of significant IFN γ mRNA expression.

The study of serial sections of the CNS showed that GFAP⁺ cells coincided with *T. cruzi* antigen⁺ areas and IFN γ ⁺ cells (S1A Fig.). Additionally, the co-staining of brain sections for parasite antigens with anti-*T. cruzi* antibody (yellow), astrocytes cells with anti-GFAP antibody (green), IFN γ ⁺ cells with PE-labelled anti-IFN γ (red) and nuclei revealed by DAPI (blue) showed that frequently the *T. cruzi*-bearing GFAP⁺ cells were seen in very close proximity to IFN γ ⁺ cells (Fig. 1A, E) during both acute ($67 \pm 6.7\%$) and chronic ($55 \pm 4.0\%$) phases of the infection. In previous work, we have shown that C3H/He mice are susceptible to acute phase-restricted meningoencephalitis and rare CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ cells are detected in the CNS of chronically infected mice [37]. T-cells and NK cells are important sources of IFN γ [41], but

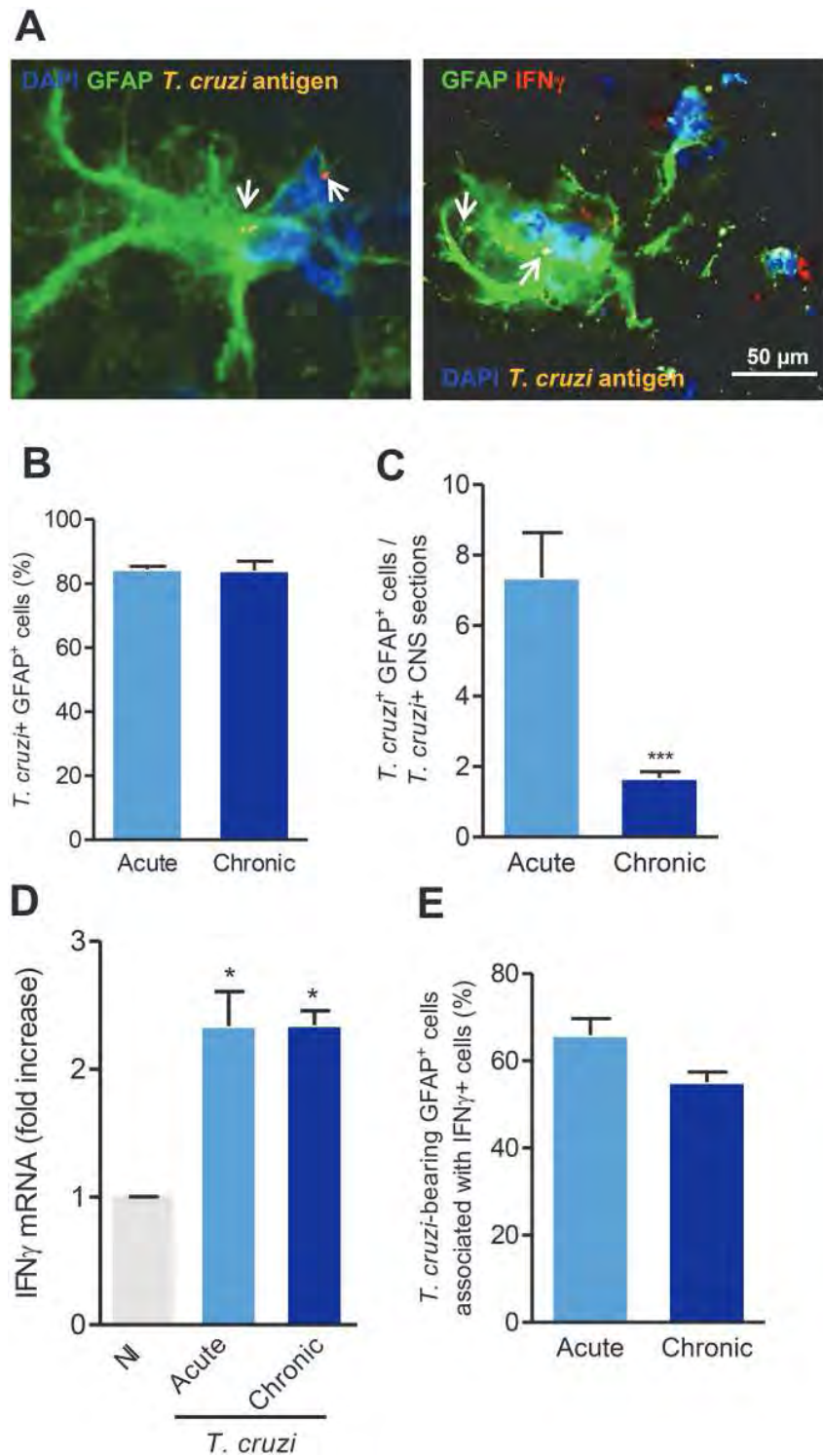


Fig 1. Trypanosoma cruzi antigens are detected in the central nervous system inside astrocytes in the presence of IFN γ . (A) Immunohistochemical staining of CNS sections of acutely (42 dpi) *T. cruzi*-infected mice showing parasite antigens-bearing astrocytes (left panel) and parasite antigens-bearing astrocyte surrounded by IFN γ -expressing cells (right panel). Arrows indicate parasite antigens detected by immunohistochemical staining using polyclonal anti-*T. cruzi* antibody. (B) Frequency of *T. cruzi* antigens⁺

GFAP⁺ cells among *T. cruzi*⁺ areas in the CNS of acute (42 dpi) and chronically (90 dpi) infected mice. (C) Number of *T. cruzi* antigens⁺ GFAP⁺ cells per *T. cruzi*⁺ CNS section in acute and chronically infected mice. (D) IFN γ mRNA expression in the CNS of *T. cruzi*-infected C3H/He mice compared with noninfected (NI) controls. (E) Frequency of *T. cruzi* antigens⁺ GFAP⁺ cells associated with IFN γ ⁺ cells in the CNS of acute and chronically infected mice. The experimental groups were composed of six infected mice and three NI sex- and age-matched control mice. *, $p < 0.05$, ***, $p < 0.001$.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0118600.g001

this cytokine may also be produced by microglial cells in the CNS [42,43]. To study the potential sources of IFN γ in the CNS of *T. cruzi*-infected mice, serial sections of the CNS were analyzed by indirect immunohistochemistry to amplify staining using anti-CD3, anti-Iba1 and anti-IFN γ antibodies. Our data support that IFN γ ⁺ cells are matched to Iba1⁺ cells (microglial cells), but not with CD3-expressing cells (T-cells). CD3⁺ cells were identified in other areas of the CNS as well as spleen and heart tissue sections used as positive controls; therefore Iba1⁺ cells are potential sources of IFN γ in the CNS of *T. cruzi*-infected mice (S1B Fig.).

3.3 Astrocytes of mouse CNS primary cell cultures are targets of *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection

It is intriguing that CNS parasitism was associated to the presence of IFN γ -producing cells. To approach the effects of IFN γ on astrocytes submitted to *T. cruzi* infection we established an *in vitro* infection model of monotypic primary astrocyte cell cultures. After seven to ten days of culture, cells were plated on coverslips in 24-well plates. Morphological assessments were performed 24 hours later, when the majority of the cells showed thin extensions and delicate branches with cytoplasm lightly stained by Giemsa and recognizable nucleoli, morphologically resembling astrocytes (S2A, B Fig.). Because microglial cells are the most frequent contaminants of primary astrocyte cell cultures, to verify the cell composition of our primary cultures they were simultaneously labeled with antibody recognizing GFAP, the major protein of intermediate filaments in differentiated fibrous and protoplasmic astrocytes [16,44], and with antibody specific to the surface molecule of microglial cells CD11b [45]. We found a purity of 99% of GFAP⁺ (FITC, green) cells, while rare CD11b⁺ cells (PE, red) were detected (< 1%) in our cell cultures (S2C Fig.). Primary astrocyte cell cultures were infected with Colombian *T. cruzi* strain for 4 or 24 hours, as schematized (Fig. 2A). *In vitro*, mouse astrocyte cells were infected by trypomastigote forms and supported the differentiation to intracellular (amastigote-like) forms of *T. cruzi* (Fig. 2B). We used MOI of 1 and 10 to determine the frequency of infected cells at 4 hours (to assess rate of infection) and 24 hours (to estimate parasite proliferation) in astrocytes. The frequency of astrocytes bearing intracellular parasites is critically influenced by the time of parasite/astrocyte interaction (Fig. 2C). Also, the mean number of parasites per cell was determined by the MOI and the time of parasite/cell interaction (Fig. 2D).

3.4 Pretreatment of astrocytes with IFN γ enhances infection by *Trypanosoma cruzi*

IFN γ influences *T. cruzi* replication in mouse and rat cardiomyocytes [30,46]. We, then, asked whether IFN γ interferes with *T. cruzi*/astrocyte interaction. Astrocytes were pretreated with IFN γ for 2 hours before infection with *T. cruzi* and parasite entry was measured 4 hours after infection (Fig. 3A). IFN γ -pretreated cultures infected at MOI of 1 and 10 showed increased frequency of infected cells and higher mean number of parasites per infected cells compared with not treated (NT) infected cultures (Fig. 3B, C).

Next, we tested whether the effect of pretreatment with IFN γ promoting *T. cruzi*/astrocyte interaction was a common biological process in other cell types. To challenge this idea, we

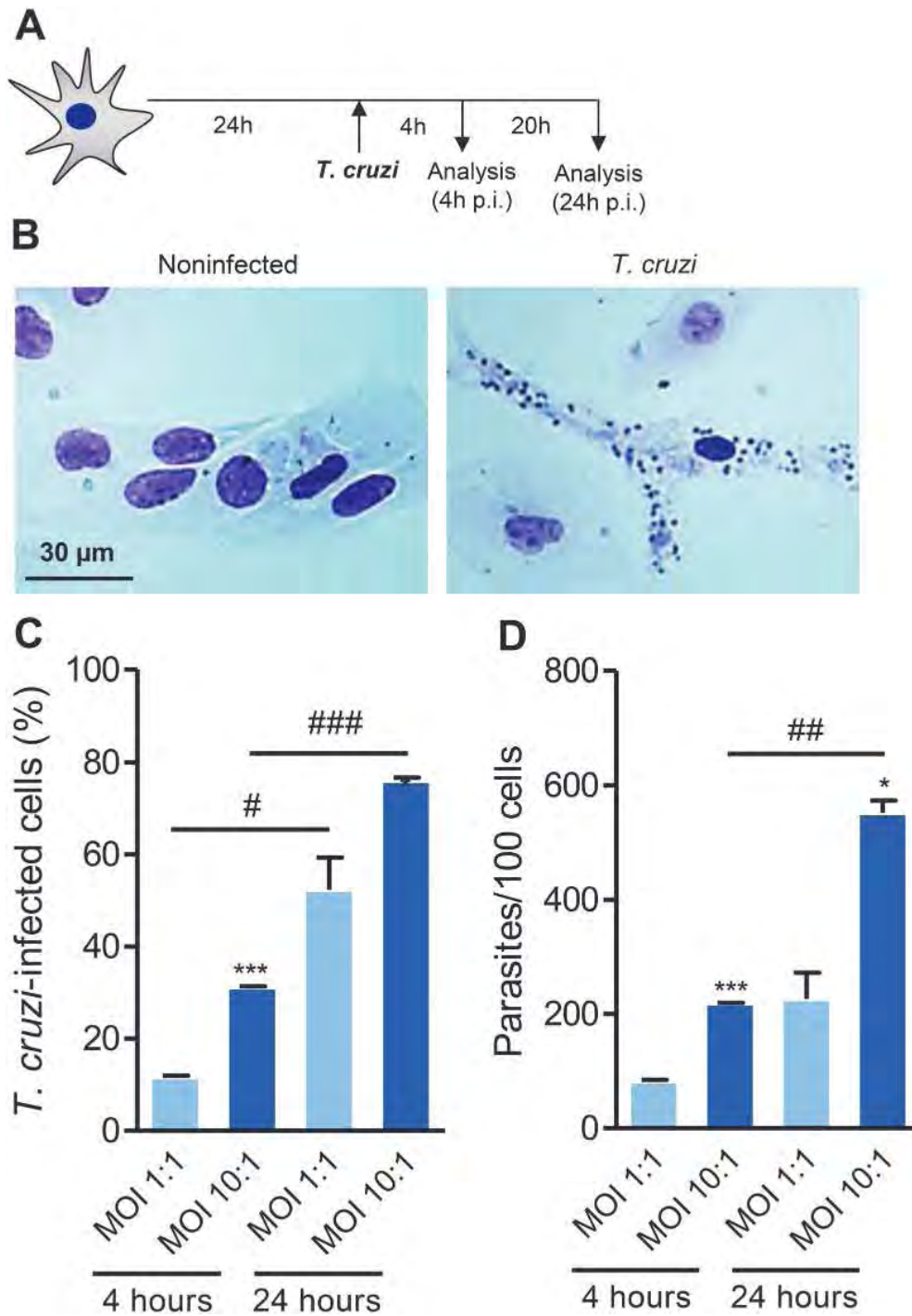


Fig 2. Astrocytes of murine CNS primary cultures are targets of *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection. (A) Experimental scheme showing that cultures of astrocytes were infected at MOI of 1:1 or 10:1 and analyzed 4 and 24 hours post-infection (p.i.). (B) Representative pictures of noninfected and *T. cruzi*-infected astrocytes at 4 hours of infection. (C) The percentage of infected cells (D) and the number of parasites per cells were analyzed. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM of triplicates. *, $p < 0.05$ and ***, $p < 0.001$ comparing MOI 1:1 with MOI 10:1 in each analyzed intervals; #, $p < 0.05$, ##, $p < 0.01$ and ###, $p < 0.001$ comparing 4 hours with 24 hours in each studied MOI.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0118600.g002

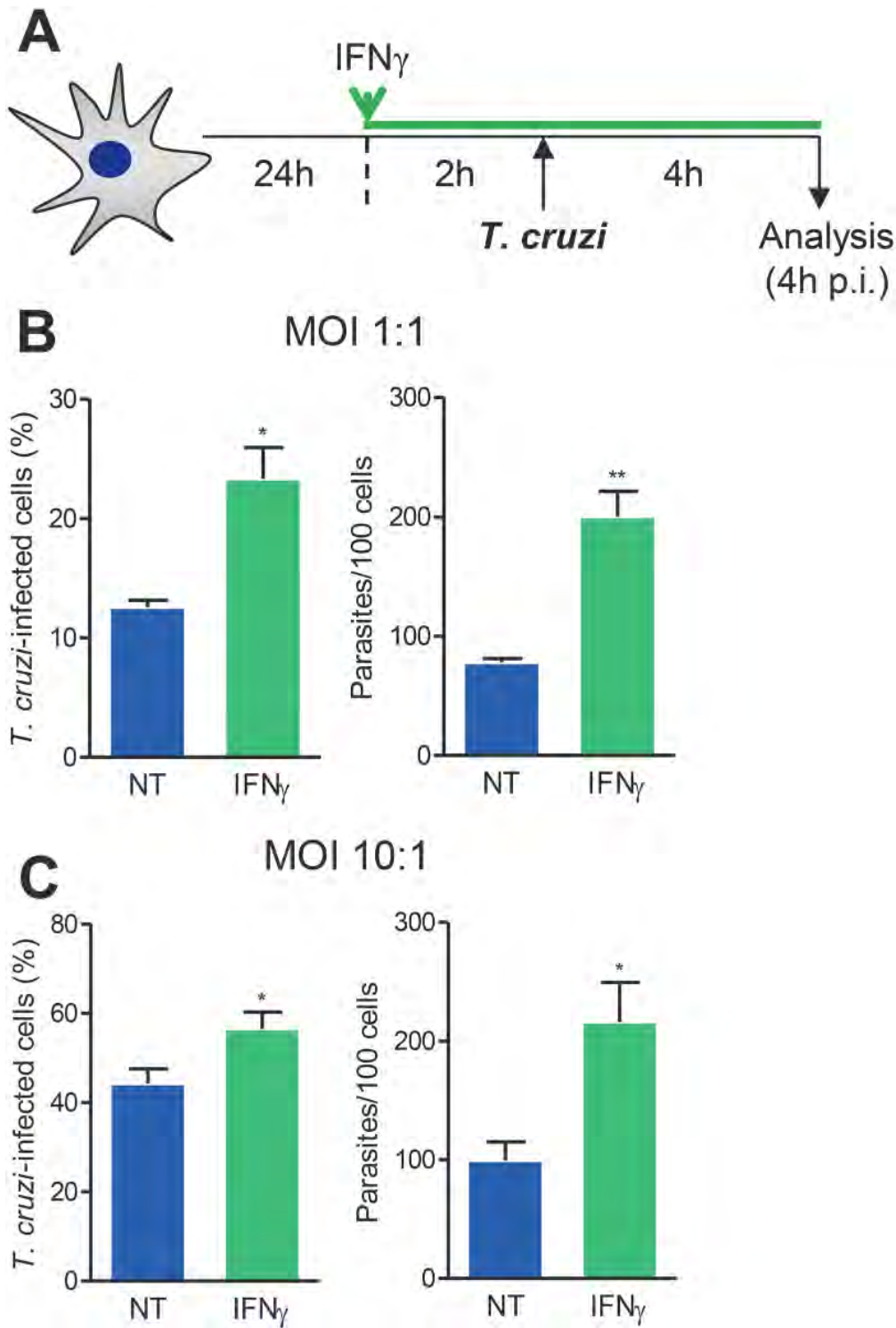


Fig 3. Pretreatment with IFN γ promotes astrocytes infection by *T. cruzi*. (A) Experimental scheme showing that primary astrocyte cell cultures were pretreated with IFN γ (10 ng/mL) for 2 hours and subsequently infected using MOI 1:1 or 10:1 and analyzed 4 hours post-infection (p.i.). (B) and (C) show the frequencies of *T. cruzi*-infected cells and the number of parasites per cells, when initial infection MOI was 1:1 or 10:1, respectively. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM of triplicates. *, $p < 0.05$ and **, $p < 0.01$ comparing not-treated (NT) with IFN γ pretreated astrocytes in each studied MOI.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0118600.g003

pretreated L-929 mouse fibroblasts with IFN γ and infected with *T. cruzi* (S3A Fig.). Pretreatment of L-929 fibroblasts with IFN γ had no effect on *T. cruzi*/fibroblast interaction, regardless the MOI used (1:1 or 10:1) and the time (4 or 24 hours) of *T. cruzi*/fibroblast interaction (S3B-E Fig.).

3.5 IFN γ promotes amastigote growth in *T. cruzi*-infected astrocytes

To test whether IFN γ plays a role on parasite growth inside astrocytes, we submitted astrocytes carrying *T. cruzi* amastigote forms to IFN γ treatment and analyzed 24 hours later, as schematized (Fig. 4A). Interestingly, the treatment of *T. cruzi*-infected astrocytes with IFN γ increased the frequency of amastigote-bearing astrocytes and the numbers of parasites per cell compared with NT astrocytes (Fig. 4B). Moreover, IFN γ increased the frequency of astrocytes carrying large numbers of amastigote forms (over 10 parasites per cell) in their cytoplasm (Fig. 4B). Interestingly, IFN γ also promoted amastigote growth inside astrocytes of the C57BL/6 mouse strain (S4 Fig.), supporting that this was a conserved biological effect of this cytokine during chagasic infection.

3.6 Two signals are required for nitric oxide production by *T. cruzi*-infected mouse astrocytes

IFN γ is a potent inducer of NO production by cardiomyocytes under *T. cruzi* infection [30] and astrocytes can produce NO when stimulated with LPS and IL-1 β [47]. We then evaluated the effect of *T. cruzi* infection and exposition to IFN γ on NO production by astrocytes (Fig. 5A). Neither IFN γ nor *T. cruzi* infection alone were able to induce NO production by astrocytes (Fig. 5B) in the experimental conditions herein described. On the other hand, the same IFN γ concentration (10 ng/mL) induced NO production by the mouse macrophage cell line RAW 264.7 (S5A Fig.). Contrasting to macrophages, which promptly produced NO after treatment with IFN γ (10 ng/mL) and/or the TLR-4 agonist LPS (10 ng/mL) (S5B Fig.), astrocytes of primary cell cultures required two signals (IFN γ plus LPS) for full stimulation and NO production (S5C Fig.). In the case of *T. cruzi* infection, astrocytes required two signals (IFN γ treatment and *T. cruzi* infection) for production of significantly detectable levels of NO (Fig. 5B).

3.7 Effect of IFN γ promoting *T. cruzi*/astrocyte interaction depends partially on NO

Intense parasitism of CNS paralleled NO overproduction in IL-12-deficient *T. cruzi*-infected mice [48] and NO is produced by IFN γ -pretreated astrocytes infected by *T. cruzi* (Fig. 5B). Thus, we tested the participation of NO on IFN γ -pretreated induction of astrocyte infection by *T. cruzi*. The efficacy of L-NAME hydrochloride, an inhibitor of NO production was confirmed on IFN γ /LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 macrophages (S5D Fig.). Interestingly, addition of L-NAME to IFN γ -pretreated astrocytes partially reduced ($p < 0.01$) the number of amastigote forms of *T. cruzi* inside astrocytes (Fig. 5C, D).

3.8 IFN γ -enhanced astrocyte infection by *T. cruzi* is prevented by TNF blockade

Astrocytes are sources of cytokines, which are upregulated by IFN γ [16]. Therefore, we tested whether IFN γ directly enhanced astrocytes infection by *T. cruzi* or whether this effect depends on TNF induction. For that purpose, IFN γ -pretreated astrocytes were infected with *T. cruzi* in the presence of the TNF neutralizing antibody Infliximab (Fig. 6A). Notably, similar numbers

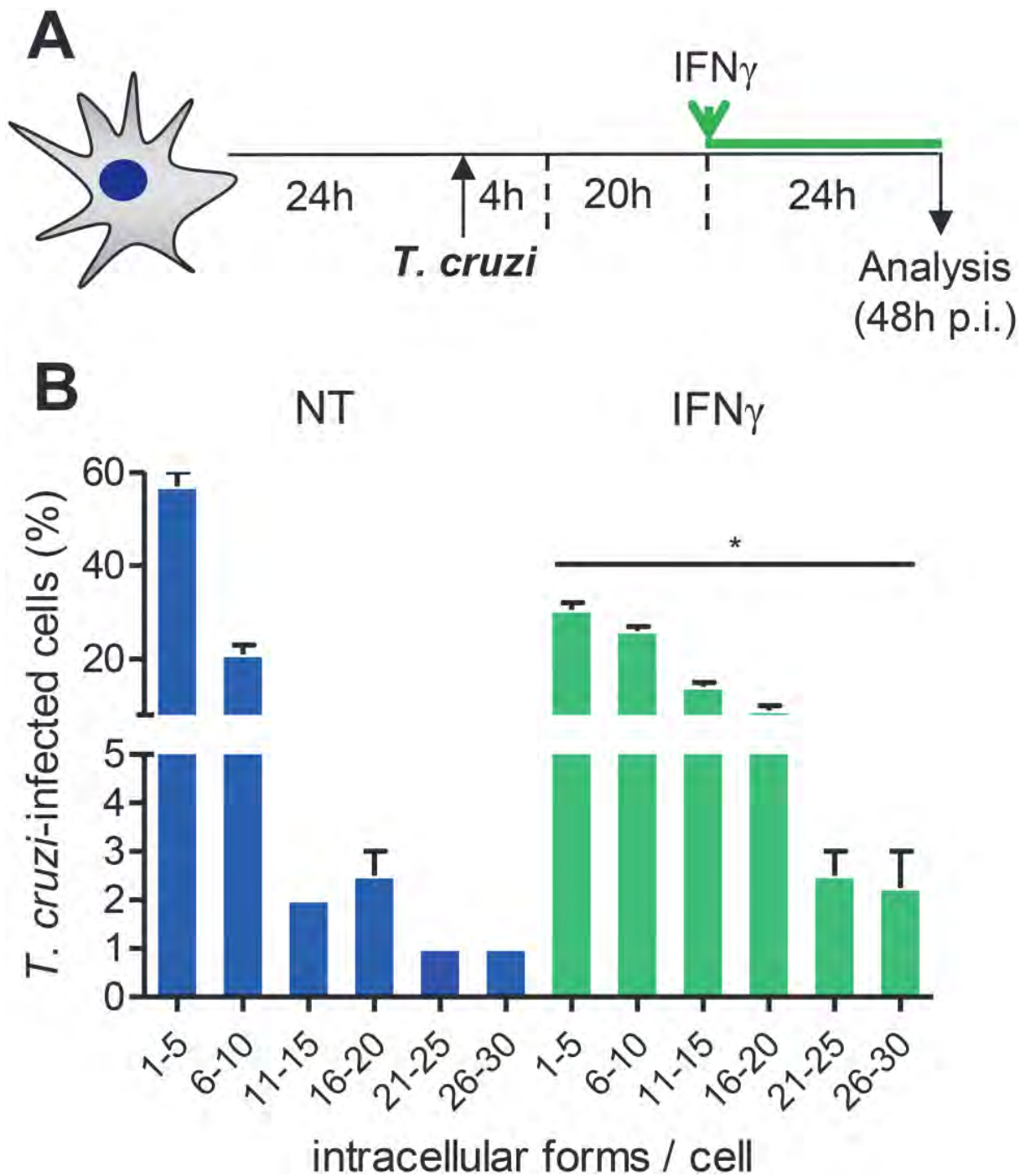


Fig 4. Treatment of amastigote-bearing astrocytes with IFN γ enhances parasite growth. (A) Primary astrocyte cell cultures were infected by *T. cruzi* (MOI 1:1) for 4 hours. Afterwards, parasites were washed out, culture medium was replaced and cells were incubated for an additional 20 hours. Amastigote-bearing astrocytes were treated or not with IFN γ (10 ng/mL) and analyzed 24 hours later (48 hours post-infection, p.i.). (B) The graph shows the frequencies of *T. cruzi*-infected cells bearing different classes of parasite load. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM of triplicates. *, $p < 0.05$ comparing not-treated (NT) with IFN γ -treated astrocytes.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0118600.g004

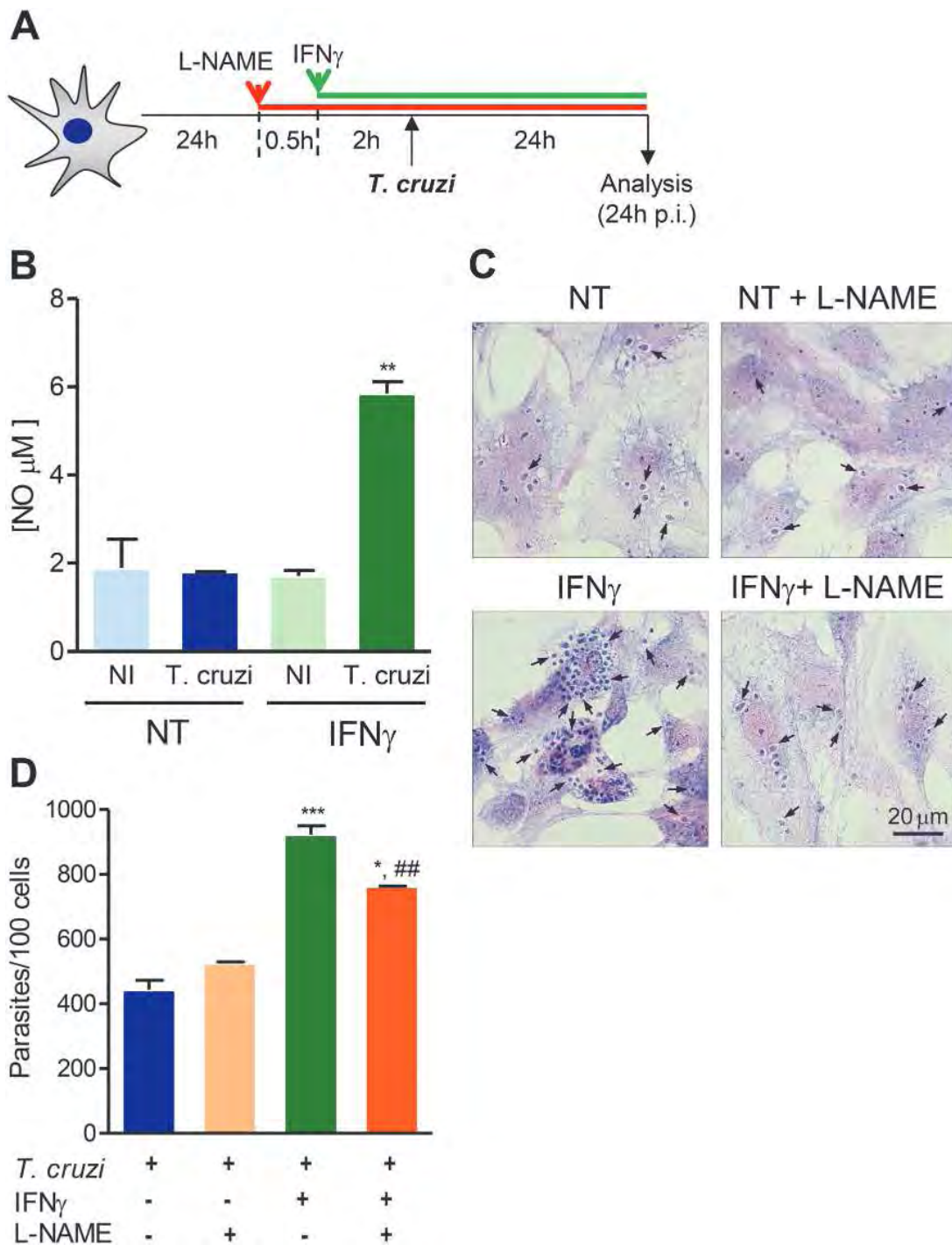


Fig 5. Two signals are required for nitric oxide production by *T. cruzi*-infected astrocytes. (A) Primary astrocyte cell cultures were pretreated or not with IFN γ (10 ng/mL) in the absence or presence of L-NAME, infected using MOI 10:1 and analyzed 24 hours post-infection (p.i.). (B) The graph shows NO production by astrocytes treated or not (NT) with IFN γ and infected or not (NI) with *T. cruzi*. (C) Representative pictures of IFN γ -pretreated astrocytes infected in the absence or presence of L-NAME. (D) The graph shows the number of intracellular forms of the parasite per 100 cells in the different experimental conditions. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM of triplicates. *, $p < 0.05$, **, $p < 0.01$ and ***, $p < 0.001$ comparing IFN γ pretreated astrocytes with NT cells; ##, $p < 0.01$ comparing IFN γ pretreated astrocytes in absence or presence of L-NAME.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0118600.g005

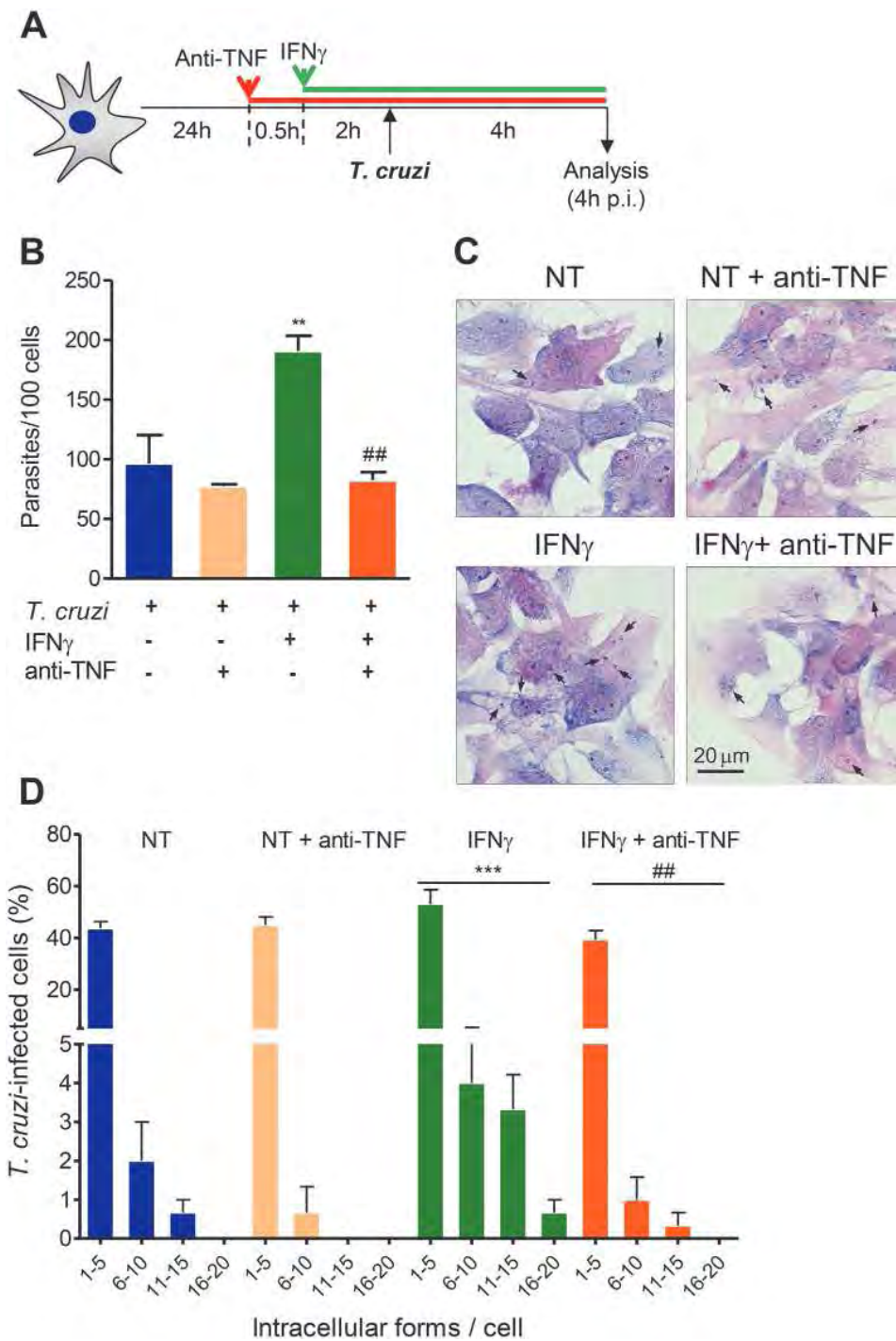


Fig 6. Anti-TNF antibody prevented the effects of IFN γ on infection of astrocytes by *T. cruzi*. (A) Primary astrocyte cell cultures were treated or not with IFN γ (10 ng/mL) in the absence or presence of anti-TNF (10 μ g/mL), infected using MOI 10:1, and analyzed 4 hours post-infection (p.i.). (B) Graph shows the mean number of parasites per 100 cells. (C) Representative pictures of IFN γ pretreated astrocytes and infected in the absence or presence of anti-TNF. (D) The graph shows the frequencies of *T. cruzi*-infected cells bearing different numbers of intracellular forms of the parasite. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM of triplicates. **, $p < 0.01$ and ***, $p < 0.001$ comparing IFN γ -pretreated astrocytes with not-treated (NT) cells; ##, $p < 0.01$ comparing IFN γ pretreated astrocytes in absence or presence of anti-TNF.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0118600.g006

of intracellular parasites were detected in NT *T. cruzi*-infected astrocytes and IFN γ -pretreated astrocytes incubated with Infliximab (Fig. 6B). Importantly, anti-TNF abolished the effect of IFN γ -induced increase of the frequency of cells bearing high numbers of intracellular forms of the parasite (Fig. 6C, D). Indeed, anti-TNF completely prevented the IFN γ -enhanced infection of astrocytes by *T. cruzi* (Fig. 6B-D).

Discussion

In the present work, we found that in C3H/He mice infected by the Colombian *T. cruzi* strain parasite persistence, mainly inside astrocytes, in the CNS was associated with expression of IFN γ mRNA. Further, *T. cruzi*-infected astrocytes were frequently in close relation to IFN γ ⁺ cells. Therefore, we investigated the participation of IFN γ in astrocyte infection by *T. cruzi* and found that this cytokine promoted parasite uptake and growth in primary astrocyte cell cultures. Dual signals (*T. cruzi* infection and IFN γ) were required to induce NO production by astrocytes. Further, NO played a role in IFN γ -induced infection of astrocytes by *T. cruzi*. Moreover, IFN γ -induced effect on astrocyte infection was totally abrogated by the anti-TNF antibody Infliximab.

CNS is an important site for *T. cruzi* persistence in the host during the chronic phase of infection [32,37]. Not surprisingly, we detected intense parasitism in the CNS tissue of C3H/He mice infected by the Colombian *T. cruzi* Type I strain in the acute phase of infection followed by a drastic reduction of CNS parasitism in chronic phase. The majority of the infected mice showed CNS parasitism detectable only by immunohistochemical staining, corroborating previous data suggesting that despite being an immune specialized site, the CNS is able to control, but not eliminate, tissue parasitism [6,36,37]. Glial cells of the CNS were firstly shown to be targets of *T. cruzi* infection in an experimental dog model of CD [49]. In previous works, we showed that in acutely-infected C3H/He mice, astrocytes (GFAP⁺ cells) and macrophages/microglial cells (F4/80⁺) are targets of infection [6]. Furthermore, in rats infected with Y or CL-Brener clone *T. cruzi* [7], Type II and Type VI (hybrid II/III genotypes) strains respectively [35], the majority of *T. cruzi*-infected cells morphologically resembled astrocytes. Here we confirmed that in the CNS of acute and chronically Colombian-infected C3H/He mice, the majority of *T. cruzi*-infected cells are GFAP⁺, therefore, astrocytes. Altogether, these data support that astrocytes are the main targets of *T. cruzi* infection in the CNS independently of the host specie and the parasite genotype.

Chronically CD patients coinfecting with HIV show neurological abnormalities associated with massive *T. cruzi* parasitism in the CNS [3,4]. Importantly, the neurological abnormalities seen in CD patients coinfecting with HIV can be successfully treated using the trypanocidal drug benznidazole, supporting parasite contribution to CNS impairment [3]. Although it was not clear whether the parasites present in the CNS in reactivation episodes were originated from *T. cruzi* forms in the CNS cells, cerebrospinal fluid or if they are blood-born parasites, the reactivation of *T. cruzi* infection in chronically infected C3H/He mice submitted to immunosuppressive therapy occurred in the absence of parasitemia and was restricted to the CNS [36]. Indeed, we found *T. cruzi* antigen in the CNS of chronically infected mice, especially inside astrocytes, not only suggesting that parasite persists in the CNS during chronic phase of infection, but also implicating astrocytes in parasite persistence. Interestingly, we found infected astrocytes in close association with IFN γ -producing cells.

The role of IFN γ in CD is well-known. Infection by *T. cruzi* triggers a strong proinflammatory response, especially composed of IFN γ , a cytokine associated with infection control [26] both systemically [50,51] and in the heart tissue [27,38]. Indeed, *T. cruzi* amastigote replication and trypomastigote release were significantly reduced in IFN γ -treated *T. cruzi*-infected

primary macrophage and cardiomyocyte cell cultures [30,52]. However, the effects of IFN γ in the CNS in the presence of *T. cruzi* infection remained unexplored. Interestingly, mice which are partially, but not entirely, deficient in IFN γ display massive CNS *T. cruzi* parasitism. For example, IL-12-deficient mice, which can produce small levels of IFN γ , are able to partially control systemic infection, but display an even more dramatic CNS parasitism than IFN γ -deficient mice [32]. This finding suggests a role for inflammatory factors, such as IFN γ , in *T. cruzi* parasitism in the CNS.

Here we demonstrated that parasite persisted in the presence of IFN γ mRNA expression and production in the CNS in acute and chronic *T. cruzi* phases of infection. Although intense CD8-enriched meningoencephalitis is restricted to acute *T. cruzi* infection [36,37], few inflammatory lymphocytes were detected in the CNS of chronically infected C3H/He mice [36,37]. Therefore, these cells were initially assumed as intrinsical source of the IFN γ mRNA detected in the CNS [13]. Indeed, few IFN γ ⁺ mononuclear cells were detected in the CNS of chronically infected mice, frequently associated with *T. cruzi*-bearing GFAP⁺ cells in this tissue. Additionally, IFN γ is also produced by microglial cells in the CNS during infectious and neurodegenerative diseases [42,43]. Indeed, our data support that microglial cells may contribute to IFN γ production in the CNS in chagasic infection. However, we cannot exclude the possibility that IFN γ represents a fingerprint associated with the release of other effector molecules or cytokines. Nevertheless, IFN γ ⁺ cells, either by producing IFN γ or any other effector molecules and/or by other mechanisms, may play a dual role in the CNS, shutting down the high parasite burden in the acute infection, while fueling low parasitism in the chronic phase of infection. Therefore, we raised the idea that IFN γ , by acting on astrocytes, may contribute to the CNS colonization by *T. cruzi*. Interestingly, pretreatment of L-929 mouse fibroblasts with IFN γ had no effect on infection by *T. cruzi*. This finding contrasts with the inhibitory effect of IFN γ on *T. cruzi* replication in 3T3 mouse fibroblast [53], but corroborates the absence of effect of IFN γ in *T. cruzi*-infected human skin fibroblasts [54]. Altogether, these data support that the effect of IFN γ on astrocyte infection by *T. cruzi* is not a common biological process, highlighting the importance of the findings herein unveiled.

Recently, the CRL-1718 human astrocyte cell line (astrocytoma) was shown to be highly susceptible to *T. cruzi* infection [8]. Interestingly, the infection of this astrocyte cell line by *T. cruzi* upregulated class I and II MHC antigens, suggesting that *T. cruzi*-infected astrocytes may interact with T-cells and act as antigen presenting cell [8]. Whether or not such interaction is important for protective anti-*T. cruzi* immunity remains to be determined. Conversely, infection of this same astrocytoma cell line by *T. cruzi* down-modulated the expression of CCL2/JE/MCP-1, a CC-chemokine shown to control *T. cruzi* growth in primary cultures of macrophages [52] and cardiomyocytes [30]. Further, CCL2 controls parasite burden, cell infiltration and mononuclear cell activation in the acute *T. cruzi* infection [55]. Therefore, in the capacity of shutting down this important effector pathway of the protective immune response may reside *T. cruzi* persistence, mainly in astrocytes, in the CNS of chronically infected mice. This idea deserves further exploration.

Astrocytes, the most abundant cells in the CNS, perform various biological functions, including those related to neuro-immune-inflammatory context as in situations of injury and/or infection [16,56–58]. There is a gap of knowledge of the effects of inflammatory products on the response of astrocytes to infection with pathogens as the protozoan parasite *T. cruzi*. Here we tested the ability of astrocyte to produce NO under influence of priming with IFN γ and *T. cruzi* infection. Nitric oxide is an inflammatory mediator promptly induced by *T. cruzi* infection that takes part of parasite replication control in macrophages and cardiomyocytes [30,52]. Notably, astrocytes primed with IFN γ or infected with *T. cruzi* did not produce detectable levels of NO. On the other hand, this low IFN γ concentration significantly induced NO

production by the RAW macrophage cell line. We found that astrocytes of primary cell cultures required two signals (IFN γ and LPS) to produce significant levels of NO, supporting that these cells are able to produce NO when properly activated, as previously suggested [59]. Importantly, the dual signaling by IFN γ priming and *T. cruzi* infection, the condition that significantly increased infection rates and replication, also provided the conditions to trigger NO production by astrocytes. Although NO detected levels in the supernatant of IFN γ -primed *T. cruzi*-infected astrocytes were found to be low (5–7 μ M) when compared to those produced by macrophages (25–30 μ M), it is conceivable that locally produced NO may contribute to fuel parasite growth [59–61]. Truly, addition of the NO inhibitor L-NAME to IFN γ -primed *T. cruzi*-infected astrocytes partially abrogated *T. cruzi* infection/growth inside astrocytes. In *T. cruzi*-infected IL-12P40 knockout mice, intense CNS parasitism paralleled NO overproduction. Further, in IL-12 absence IFN γ and S10003B0032 may contribute to inducible NO synthase activation and NO overproduction, which may contribute to neuronal cell death [48]. Therefore, we proposed that the sustained production of NO by *T. cruzi*-infected astrocytes is sufficient to maintain an inflammatory environment, which may contribute to parasite growth and CNS damage [62].

Although it is the first time that a cytokine, particularly IFN γ , is shown to promote *T. cruzi* infection and growth in astrocytes, other cytokines and cytokine-signaling pathways have been previously shown to promote *T. cruzi* cell invasion and growth inside other cells. Transforming growth factor- β receptors I and II take part in *T. cruzi* invasion and replication in epithelial cells [63]. Additionally, TNF-mediated NF- κ B activation facilitates cellular invasion of non-professional phagocytic epithelial cell line by *T. cruzi* [64]. Astrocytes produce TNF, which is upregulated by IFN γ [16,65]. Therefore, we tested whether IFN γ promotes *T. cruzi* invasion in astrocytes directly or via TNF. The anti-TNF antibody Infliximab completely abrogated IFN γ effects on astrocyte infection by *T. cruzi*. Therefore, this finding opens a new pathway to be explored to unveil the mechanisms controlling *T. cruzi* persistence in the CNS, particularly considering the persistence of high TNF levels in the serum of chronic CD patients [50] and chronic experimental CD [51]. The biological mechanism by which IFN γ promotes infection and *T. cruzi* growth inside astrocytes was not established. Interestingly, the controversy whether astrocytes could support HIV infection was clarified by the demonstration that cytokines, especially IFN γ , facilitate substantial productive HIV infection of the U87MG astrogloma cell line and human fetal astrocytes [33]. Further, IFN γ induced HIV replication in the U87MG cell line by down-modulating pathways related to virus replication control, in a STAT3-dependent manner [65]. Altogether, these data support that IFN γ may crucially take part in the pathogenesis of diseases caused by different pathogens as viruses and protozoan parasites. More importantly, IFN γ may have a crucial biological impact on the mechanisms of pathogenesis in cases of CNS compromise in CD patients coinfecting with HIV [3–5].

In immunocompetent hosts, the apparent silent persistence of *T. cruzi* amastigote forms in the CNS has been challenged by the demonstration of behavioral alterations as sleep disorders, memory deficits, lower quality of life and depression, all of which have been reported in children and young adults during the chronic phase of CD [5,66,67]. Indeed, sleep disorders, memory deficit and depressive-like behavior were detected in chronically *T. cruzi*-infected animals [6,68]. Thus, it is tempting to propose that parasite products, cytokines (such as IFN γ and TNF) and *T. cruzi*-induced release of inflammatory mediators (like NO) may contribute to behavioral disturbances detected in chronically infected CD patients and experimental models of chagasic infection [5,6]. It has been demonstrated that inflammatory mediators as IFN γ , TNF, NO and others, mostly triggered by infectious agents (as *Mycobacterium* and *T. cruzi*) or their products, as LPS, are involved in behavioral abnormalities [6,69]. Furthermore, neuronal death might be the result of oxidative stress generated by the astrocyte dysfunction [70]. Consistently,

oxidative damage is a common and early feature of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other neurodegenerative disorders [25]. In these cases, the participation of proinflammatory cytokines have been demonstrated [71], alike amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, in which IFN γ contributes to the cross-talk between motoneurons and astrocytes, and has been proposed to contribute to motoneuron death by eliciting the activation of the lymphotoxin- β receptor (LT β R) through its ligand LIGHT [72,73]. In these states of injury and/or inflammation in the CNS, reactive astrogliosis (a series of molecular, functional and morphological events occurring in astrocytes) usually takes place [9,16], culminating among other responses in the production of NO. This molecule, in turn, leads to a state of oxidative stress, contributing to amplification and exacerbation of neurodegenerative processes [25]. Thus, we bring evidence that also in a parasitic disease as CD one should consider the glial disorders as intrinsic components of the neurodegenerative processes in an integrated view of pathological changes in the CNS [74], which may contribute to behavioral abnormalities.

Conclusions

In vivo IFN γ expression was found in very close proximity with parasites in the CNS. Interestingly, *in vitro* IFN γ increased the susceptibility of astrocytes to *T. cruzi* infection and promoted amastigote growth. Altogether, these data suggest that in an inflammatory environment, composed of cytokines such as IFN γ , the entry and establishment of this parasite is facilitated, as may occur in the CNS, with the parasite being housed inside astrocytes. The infected astrocytes, in turn, affected by infectious and inflammatory damage, produce NO, which may contribute to sponsor neuronal damage/death. Therefore, our data suggest that IFN γ -dependent astrocyte susceptibility contributes to *T. cruzi* persistence in the CNS. Moreover, a Th1 immune response in this highly immunospecialized site or the perfusion of the CNS tissue by systemically produced IFN γ , in cases of blood-brain-barrier disruption, may fuel parasite growth and TNF and NO production, leading to a disturb in neuronal cell homeostasis and contributing to cell death.

Supporting Information

S1 Fig. Immunohistochemical staining of serial sections of the CNS showing close proximity of IFN γ^+ cells and *T. cruzi* antigens with astrocytes and IFN γ^+ cells in parallel to Iba1 $^+$ cells. (A) Serial section of the CNS of acutely (25 dpi) *T. cruzi*-infected mice showing astrocytes (left panel), parasite antigen $^+$ areas (middle panel) and IFN γ^+ cells (right panel). Sections of the CNS showing absence of staining when secondary antibodies are used but primary antibodies are omitted are also shown. (B) Serial sections of the CNS of acutely (25 dpi) *T. cruzi*-infected mice revealing absence of staining for CD3 (left panel), but proximity of Iba1 $^+$ cells (middle panel) and IFN γ -expressing cells (right panel). Representative pictures. (TIF)

S2 Fig. Establishment of primary astrocyte cell cultures of C3H/He mice. Representative pictures of (A) phase contrast and (B) Giemsa staining revealing adherent cells morphologically resembling astrocytes. (C). Immunohistochemical staining of primary cultures of CNS cells of C3H/He mouse showing presence of GFAP $^+$ cells (revealed by anti-GFAP; green) and absence of CD11b $^+$ cells (reveled by anti-CD11b $^+$; red), supporting enrichment in astrocytes and absence of microglial cells. Nuclei are stained in blue with DAPI. (TIF)

S3 Fig. Pretreatment with IFN γ does not affect fibroblast infection by *T. cruzi*. (A) Experimental scheme showing that L-929 fibrobaslts were pretreated with IFN γ (10 ng/mL),

subsequently infected using the MOI 1:1 or 10:1, and analyzed 4 or 24 hours post-infection (p.i.). The percentage of infected cells and the number of parasites per cells were analyzed at 4 hours (B and C) and 24 hours (D and E) at MOI 1:1 (B and D) or 10:1 (C and E). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM of triplicates.

(TIF)

S4 Fig. Effect of IFN γ increasing the growth of intracellular forms of *T. cruzi* in astrocytes is conserved in C57BL/6 mice. (A) Primary astrocyte cell cultures were infected with *T. cruzi* (MOI 1:1) for 4 hours. Afterwards, parasites were washed out, medium was replaced, and cells incubated for an additional 20 hours. Astrocytes bearing intracellular forms of *T. cruzi* were treated or not with IFN γ (10 ng/mL) and analyzed 24 hours later (48 hours post-infection, p.i.). (B) The graph shows the frequencies of *T. cruzi*-infected cells bearing different classes of parasite load. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM of triplicates. \square , $p < 0.05$ comparing not-treated (NT) with IFN γ -treated astrocytes.

(TIF)

S5 Fig. Nitric oxide production by macrophages and astrocytes treated with IFN γ and/or LPS. (A) Experimental scheme showing that macrophages (RAW 264.7) or primary astrocyte cell cultures were treated or not with IFN γ (10 ng/mL) and/or LPS (10 ng/mL) and analyzed for NO production 24 and 48 hours after treatment. NO production by macrophages and primary astrocytes submitted to the different experimental conditions is shown in (B) and (C), respectively. (D) Effect of L-NAME on NO production inhibition in macrophages stimulated for 24 h with IFN γ and LPS. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM of triplicates. \square , $p < 0.05$, $\square\square$, $p < 0.01$ and $\square\square\square$, $p < 0.001$ comparing IFN γ and/or LPS-treated macrophages and astrocytes with not-treated cells.

(TIF)

Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to Mrs Juracy Lannes, MSc Glauca Vilar-Pereira and Isabela Resende Pereira for helping with experiments and supports for discussion, Dr. Daniel Gibaldi for helping with photo acquisition and Mrs Marina Bicalho for helping with grants and scholarship administration.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: AAS JLV. Performed the experiments: RRS RMM AAS ALBS ER HS. Analyzed the data: RRS RMM AAS ER HS RTG JLV. Wrote the paper: RRS RMM JLV.

References

1. Lannes-Vieira J, Araújo-Jorge TC, Soeiro MNC, Gadelha P, Corrêa-Oliveira R. The centennial of the discovery of Chagas disease: facing the current challenges. *Plos Negl Trop Dis*. 2010; 4: e645. doi: [10.1371/journal.pntd.0000645](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0000645) PMID: [20614014](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20614014/)
2. Rassi A Jr, Rassi A, Marin-Neto JA. Chagas disease. *Lancet*. 2010; 375: 1388–1402. doi: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(10\)60061-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(10)60061-X) PMID: [20399979](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20399979/)
3. Silva AA, Vilar-Pereira G, Souza AS, Silva RR, Rocha MS, Lannes-Vieira J. *Trypanosoma cruzi*-induced central nervous system alterations: from the entry of inflammatory cells to potential cognitive and psychiatric abnormalities. *J Neuroparasitol*. 2010; 1: 1–13.
4. Antunes AC, Cecchini FM, Bolli FV, Oliveira PP, Reboucas RG, Monte TL, et al. Cerebral trypanosomiasis and AIDS. *Arq Neuropsiquiatr*. 2002; 60: 730–733. PMID: [12364939](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12364939/)

5. Rocha A, de Meneses AC, da Silva AM, Ferreira MS, Nishioka SA, Burgarelli MK, et al. Pathology of patients with Chagas' disease and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 1994; 50: 261–268. PMID: [8147485](#)
6. Vilar-Pereira G, Silva AA, Pereira IR, Silva RR, Moreira OC, de Almeida LR, et al. *Trypanosoma cruzi*-induced depressive like behavior Brain is independent of meningoencephalitis but responsive to parasiticide and TNF-targeted therapeutic interventions. *Brain Behav Immun.* 2012; 26: 1136–1149. doi: [10.1016/j.bbi.2012.07.009](#) PMID: [22841695](#)
7. Da Mata JR, Camargos ERS, Chiari E, Machado CRS. *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection and the rat central nervous system: Proliferation of parasites in astrocytes and the brain reaction to parasitism. *Brain Res Bull.* 2000; 53: 153–162. PMID: [11044591](#)
8. Vargas-Zambrano JC, Lasso P, Cuellar A, Puerta CJ, González JM. A human astrocytoma cell line is highly susceptible to infection with *Trypanosoma cruzi*. *Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz.* 2013; 108: 212–219. PMID: [23579802](#)
9. Seth P, Koul N. Astrocyte, the star avatar: redefined. *J Bioscienc.* 2008; 33: 405–421.
10. Freeman MR. Specification and morphogenesis of astrocytes. *Science.* 2010; 330: 774–778. doi: [10.1126/science.1190928](#) PMID: [21051628](#)
11. Koehler RC, Gebremedhin D, Harder DR. Role of astrocytes in cerebrovascular regulation. *J Appl Physiol.* 2006; 100: 307–317. PMID: [16357084](#)
12. He F, Sun YE. Glial cells more than support cells? *Int J Biochem Cell Biol.* 2007; 39: 661–665. PMID: [17141551](#)
13. Diniz LP, Tortelli V, Garcia MN, Araújo APB, Melo HM, Silva GS, et al. Astrocyte Transforming Growth Factor Beta-1 Promotes Inhibitory Synapse Formation via CaM Kinase II Signaling. *Glia.* 2014; 62: 1917–1931. doi: [10.1002/glia.22713](#) PMID: [25042347](#)
14. Lieberman AP, Pithatt PM, Shint HS, Shin ML. Production of tumor necrosis factor and other cytokines by astrocytes stimulated with lipopolysaccharide or a neurotropic virus. *Proc Natl Acad Sci.* 1989; 86: 6348–6352. PMID: [2474832](#)
15. Dong Y, Benveniste EN. Immune Function of Astrocytes. *Glia.* 2001; 36: 180–190. PMID: [11596126](#)
16. Jensen CJ, Massie A, De Keyser J. Immune Players in the CNS: The Astrocyte. *J Neuroimmune Pharmacol.* 2013; 8: 824–839. doi: [10.1007/s11481-013-9480-6](#) PMID: [23821340](#)
17. Hirsch MR, Wietzerbin J, Pierres M, Goridis C. Expression of Ia antigens by cultured astrocytes treated with gamma-interferon. *Neurosci Lett.* 1983; 41: 199–204. PMID: [6417577](#)
18. Fierz W, Endler B, Reske K, Wekerle H, Fontana A. Astrocytes as antigen-presenting cells. I. Induction of Ia antigen expression on astrocytes by T cells via immune interferon and its effect on antigen presentation. *J Immunol.* 1985; 134: 3785–3793. PMID: [3921611](#)
19. Croitoru-Lamourey J, Guillemin GJ, Boussin FD, Mognetti B, Gigout LI, Chéret A, et al. Expression of chemokines and their receptors in human and simian astrocytes: evidence for a central role of TNF- α and IFN γ in CXCR4 and CCR5 modulation. *Glia.* 2003; 41: 354–370. PMID: [12555203](#)
20. Meeuwssen S, Persoon-Deen C, Bsibsi M, Ravid R, Van Noort JMV. Cytokine, chemokine and growth factor gene profiling of cultured human astrocytes after exposure to proinflammatory stimuli. *Glia.* 2003; 43: 243–253. PMID: [12898703](#)
21. Eugenin EA, Osiecki K, Lopez L, Goldstein H, Calderon TM, Berman JW. CCL2/monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 mediates enhanced transmigration of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected leukocytes across the blood—brain barrier: a potential mechanism of HIV-CNS invasion and neuroAIDS. *J Neurosci.* 2006; 26: 1098–1106. PMID: [16436595](#)
22. Falsig J, Porzgen P, Lund S, Schratzenholz A, Leist M. The inflammatory transcriptome of reactive mouse astrocytes and implications for their innate immune function. *J Neurochem.* 2006; 96: 893–907. PMID: [16405499](#)
23. Lee SC, Dickson DW, Liu W, Brosnan CF. Induction of nitric oxide synthase activity in human astrocytes by IL-1- β and IFN- γ . *J Neuroimmunol.* 1993; 46: 19–24. PMID: [7689587](#)
24. Hua LL, Kim MO, Brosnan CF, Lee SC. Modulation of astrocyte inducible nitric oxide synthase and cytokine expression by interferon-beta is associated with induction and inhibition of interferon gamma-activated sequence binding activity. *J Neurochem.* 2002; 83: 1120–1128. PMID: [12437583](#)
25. Drechsel DA, Estevez AG, Barbeito L, Beckman JS. Nitric Oxide-Mediated Oxidative Damage and the Progressive Demise of Motor Neurons in ALS. *Neurotox Research.* 2012; 22: 251–264. PMID: [22488161](#)
26. Teixeira MM, Gazzinelli RT, Silva JS. Chemokines, inflammation and *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection. *Trends Parasitol.* 2002; 18: 262–265. PMID: [12036740](#)

27. Silverio JC, Pereira IR, Cipitelli MC, Vinagre NF, Rodrigues MM, Gazzinelli RT, et al. CD8+ T-cells expressing interferon gamma or perforin play antagonistic roles in heart injury in experimental *Trypanosoma cruzi*-elicited cardiomyopathy. *PLoS Pathog.* 2012; 8: e1002645. doi: [10.1371/journal.ppat.1002645](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1002645) PMID: [22532799](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22532799/)
28. Gazzinelli RT, Oswald IP, Hieny S, James SL, Sher A. The microbicidal activity of interferon-gamma-treated macrophages against *Trypanosoma cruzi* involves an L-arginine-dependent, nitrogen oxide-mediated mechanism inhibitable by interleukin-10 and transforming growth factor-beta. *Eur J Immunol.* 1992; 22: 2501–2506. PMID: [1396957](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1396957/)
29. Vespa GNR, Cunha FQ, Silva JS. Nitric oxide is involved in control of *Trypanosoma cruzi*-induced parasitemia and directly kills the parasite *in vitro*. *Infect Immun.* 1994; 62: 5177–5182. PMID: [7523307](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7523307/)
30. Machado FS, Martins GA, Aliberti JC, Mestriner FL, Cunha FQ, Silva JS. *Trypanosoma cruzi*-infected cardiomyocytes produce chemokines and cytokines that trigger potent nitric oxide-dependent trypanocidal activity. *Circulation.* 2000; 102: 3003–3008. PMID: [11113053](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11113053/)
31. Aliberti JC, Souto JT, Marino AP, Lannes-Vieira J, Teixeira MM, Farber J, et al. Modulation of chemokine production and inflammatory responses in interferon-gamma- and tumor necrosis factor-R1-deficient mice during *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection. *Am J Pathol.* 2001; 158: 1433–1440. PMID: [11290561](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11290561/)
32. Michailowsky V, Silva NM, Rocha CD, Vieira LQ, Lannes-Vieira J, Gazzinelli RT. Pivotal role of interleukin-12 and interferon-gamma axis in controlling tissue parasitism and inflammation in the heart and central nervous system during *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection. *Am J Pathol.* 2001; 159: 1723–1733. PMID: [11696433](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11696433/)
33. Carroll-Anzinger D, Al-Harhi L. Gamma Interferon Primes Productive Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection in Astrocytes. *J Virol.* 2006; 80: 541–544. PMID: [16352578](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16352578/)
34. Li W, Henderson LJ, Major EO, Al-Harhi L. IFN- γ mediates enhancement of HIV replication in astrocytes by inducing an antagonist of the b-catenin pathway (DKK1) in a STAT 3-dependent manner. *J Immunol.* 2011; 186: 6771–6778. doi: [10.4049/jimmunol.1100099](https://doi.org/10.4049/jimmunol.1100099) PMID: [21562161](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21562161/)
35. Zingales B, Miles MA, Campbell DA, Tibayrenc M, Macedo AM, Teixeira MM, et al. The revised *Trypanosoma cruzi* subspecific nomenclature: rationale, epidemiological relevance and research applications. *Infect Genet Evol.* 2012; 12: 240–253. doi: [10.1016/j.meegid.2011.12.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.meegid.2011.12.009) PMID: [22226704](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22226704/)
36. Silva AA, Roffê E, Marino AP, dos Santos PV, Quirico-Santos T, Paiva CN, et al. Chagas' disease encephalitis: intense CD8+ lymphocytic infiltrate is restricted to the acute phase, but is not related to the presence of *Trypanosoma cruzi* antigens. *Clin Immunol.* 1999; 92: 56–66. PMID: [10413653](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10413653/)
37. Roffê E, Silva AA, Marino AP, dos Santos PV, Lannes-Vieira J. Essential role of VLA-4/VCAM-1 pathway in the establishment of CD8+ T-cell-mediated *Trypanosoma cruzi*-elicited meningoencephalitis. *J Neuroimmunol.* 2003; 142: 17–30. PMID: [14512161](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14512161/)
38. dos Santos PVA, Roffê E, Santiago HC, Torres RA, Marino AP, Paiva CN, et al. Prevalence of CD8(+) alpha beta T cells in *Trypanosoma cruzi*-elicited myocarditis is associated with acquisition of CD62L^{Low}LFA-1^{High}VLA-4^{High} activation phenotype and expression of IFN-gamma-inducible adhesion and chemoattractant molecules. *Microbes Infect.* 2001; 3: 971–984. PMID: [11580984](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11580984/)
39. Rozenfeld C, Martinez R, Figueiredo RT, Bozza MT, Lima FRS, Pires AL, et al. Soluble factors released by *Toxoplasma gondii*-infected astrocytes down-modulate nitric oxide production by gamma interferon-activated microglia and prevent neuronal degeneration. *Infect Immun.* 2003; 71: 2047–2057. PMID: [12654825](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12654825/)
40. Green LC, Tannenbaum SR, Goldman P. Nitrate synthesis in the germfree and conventional rat. *Science.* 1981; 212: 56–58. PMID: [6451927](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/6451927/)
41. Berenson LS, Ota N, Murphy KM. Issues in T-helper 1 development—resolved and unresolved. *Immunol Ver.* 2004; 202: 157–174.
42. Kawanokuchi J, Mizuno T, Takeuchi H, Kato H, Wang J, Mitsuma N, et al. Production of interferon-gamma by microglia. *Mult Scler.* 2006; 12: 558–564. PMID: [17086900](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17086900/)
43. Wang X, Suzuki Y. Microglia produce IFN-gamma independently from T cells during acute toxoplasmosis in the brain. *J Interferon Cytokine Res.* 2007; 27: 599–605. PMID: [17651021](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17651021/)
44. Eng LF. Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP): the major protein of glial intermediate filaments in differentiated astrocytes. *J Neuroimmunol.* 1985; 8: 203–214. PMID: [2409105](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2409105/)
45. Kettenmann H, Hanisch UK, Noda M, Verkhratsky A. Physiology of microglia. *Physiol Rev.* 2011; 91: 461–553. doi: [10.1152/physrev.00011.2010](https://doi.org/10.1152/physrev.00011.2010) PMID: [21527731](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21527731/)
46. Fichera LE, Albareda MC, Laucella SA, Postan M. Intracellular growth of *Trypanosoma cruzi* in cardiac myocytes is inhibited by cytokine-induced nitric oxide release. *Infect Immun.* 2004; 72: 359–363. PMID: [14688116](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14688116/)
47. Tarassishin L, Suh HS, Lee SC. LPS and IL-1 differentially activate mouse and human astrocytes: role of CD14. *Glia.* 2014; 62: 999–1013. doi: [10.1002/glia.22657](https://doi.org/10.1002/glia.22657) PMID: [24659539](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24659539/)

48. Bombeiro AL, D'Império Lima MR, Chadi G, Alvarez JM. Neurodegeneration and increased production of nitrotyrosine, nitric oxide synthase, IFN- γ and S100 β protein in the spinal cord of IL-12p40-deficient mice infected with *Trypanosoma cruzi*. *Neuroimmunomodulation*. 2010; 17: 67–78. doi: [10.1159/000258689](https://doi.org/10.1159/000258689) PMID: [19923851](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19923851/)
49. Villela EA, Torres CM. Histopathology of the central nervous system in experimental paralysis caused by *Schizotrypanum Cruzi*. *Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz*. 1926; 19: 199–221.
50. Pérez AR, Silva-Barbosa SD, Berbert LR, Revelli S, Beloscar J, Savino W, et al. Immunoneuroendocrine alterations in patients with progressive forms of chronic Chagas disease. *J Neuroimmunol*. 2011; 235: 84–90. doi: [10.1016/j.jneuroim.2011.03.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jneuroim.2011.03.010) PMID: [21496931](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21496931/)
51. Pereira IR, Vilar-Pereira G, Silva AA, Moreira OC, Britto C, Sarmento ED, et al. Tumor necrosis factor is a therapeutic target for immunological imbalance and cardiac abnormalities in chronic experimental Chagas' heart disease. *Mediators Inflamm*. 2014; 2014: 798078. doi: [10.1155/2014/798078](https://doi.org/10.1155/2014/798078) PMID: [25140115](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25140115/)
52. Aliberti JCS, Machado FS, Souto JT, Campanelli AP, Teixeira MM, Gazzinelli RT, et al. β -chemokines enhance parasite uptake and promote nitric oxide-dependent microbistatic activity in mouse inflammatory macrophages infected with *Trypanosoma cruzi*. *Infect Immun*. 1999; 67: 4819–4826. PMID: [10456936](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10456936/)
53. Plata F, Wietzerbin J, Pons FG, Falcoff E, Eisen H. Synergistic protection by specific antibodies and interferon against infection by *Trypanosoma cruzi* in vitro. *J Immunol*. 1984; 14: 930–935. PMID: [6208038](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/6208038/)
54. Cerávolo IP, Chaves AC, Bonjardim CA, Sibley D, Romanha AJ, Gazzinelli RT. Replication of *Toxoplasma gondii*, but not *Trypanosoma cruzi*, is regulated in human fibroblasts activated with gamma interferon: requirement of a functional JAK/STAT pathway. *Infect Immun*. 1999; 67: 2233–2240. PMID: [10225879](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10225879/)
55. Paiva CN, Figueiredo RT, Kroll-Palhães K, Silva AA, Silvério JC, Gibaldi D, et al. CCL2/MCP-1 controls parasite burden, cell infiltration, and mononuclear activation during acute *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection. *J Leukoc Biol*. 2009; 86: 1239–1246. doi: [10.1189/jlb.0309187](https://doi.org/10.1189/jlb.0309187) PMID: [19641038](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19641038/)
56. Kim JH, Min KJ, Seol W, Jou I, Joe EH. Astrocytes in injury states rapidly produce anti-inflammatory factors and attenuate microglial inflammatory responses. *J Neurochem*. 2010; 115: 1161–1171. doi: [10.1111/j.1471-4159.2010.07004.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-4159.2010.07004.x) PMID: [21039520](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21039520/)
57. Gimsa U, Mitchison NA, Brunner-Weinzierl MC. Immune Privilege as an Intrinsic CNS Property: Astrocytes Protect the CNS against T-Cell-Mediated Neuroinflammation. *Mediators Inflamm*. 2013; 2013: 320519. doi: [10.1155/2013/320519](https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/320519) PMID: [24023412](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24023412/)
58. Laureys G, Gerlo S, Spooren A, Demol F, De Keyser J, Aerts JL. β 2-adrenergic agonists modulate TNF- α induced astrocytic inflammatory gene expression and brain inflammatory cell populations. *J Neuroinflamm*. 2014; 11: 1–10. doi: [10.1186/1687-9856-2014-11](https://doi.org/10.1186/1687-9856-2014-11) PMID: [25002871](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25002871/)
59. Tarassishin L, Suh HS, Lee SC. LPS and IL-1 differentially activate mouse and human astrocytes: role of CD14. *Glia*. 2014; 62: 999–1013. doi: [10.1002/glia.22657](https://doi.org/10.1002/glia.22657) PMID: [24659539](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24659539/)
60. Paiva CN, Feijó DF, Dutra FF, Carneiro VC, Freitas GB, Alves LS, et al. Oxidative stress fuels *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection in mice. *J Clin Invest*. 2012; 122: 2531–2542. doi: [10.1172/JCI58525](https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI58525) PMID: [22728935](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22728935/)
61. Cole C, Thomas S, Filak H, Henson PM, Lenz LL. Nitric oxide increases susceptibility of Toll-like receptor-activated macrophages to spreading *Listeria monocytogenes*. *Immunity*. 2012; 36: 807–820. doi: [10.1016/j.immuni.2012.03.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.immuni.2012.03.011) PMID: [22542147](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22542147/)
62. Koppula S, Kumar H, More SV, Kim BW, Kim IS, Choi DK. Recent advances on the neuroprotective potential of antioxidants in experimental models of Parkinson's disease. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2012; 13: 10608–10629. doi: [10.3390/ijms130810608](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms130810608) PMID: [22949883](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22949883/)
63. Ming M, Ewen ME, Pereira ME. Trypanosome invasion of mammalian cells requires activation of the TGF β signaling pathway. *Cell*. 1995; 82: 287–296. PMID: [7628017](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7628017/)
64. Pinto AM, Sales PC, Camargos ER, Silva AM. Tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-mediated NF- κ B activation facilitates cellular invasion of non-professional phagocytic epithelial cell lines by *Trypanosoma cruzi*. *Cell Microbiol*. 2011; 13: 1518–1529. doi: [10.1111/j.1462-5822.2011.01636.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1462-5822.2011.01636.x) PMID: [21749603](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21749603/)
65. Li W, Henderson LJ, Major EO, Al-Harhi L. IFN- γ mediates enhancement of HIV replication in astrocytes by inducing an antagonist of the beta-catenin pathway (DKK1) in a STAT 3-dependent manner. *J Immunol*. 2011; 186: 6771–6778. doi: [10.4049/jimmunol.1100099](https://doi.org/10.4049/jimmunol.1100099) PMID: [21562161](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21562161/)
66. Jorg ME, Rovira IZ. Formas encefalopáticas de enfermedad de Chagas crónica observadas en Argentina". *Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz*. 1981; 67: 353–360.
67. Moncada GB, Romero J, Espinoza E, Leal FM. Desarrollo mental en niños con infección chagásica crónica *Arch Venez Pueric Pediatr*. 1987; 50: 106–110. doi: [10.1016/j.jad.2014.08.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2014.08.011) PMID: [25644658](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25644658/)

68. Arankowsky-Sandoval G, Mut-Martín M, Solís-Rodríguez F, Góngora-Alfaro JL, Barrera-Pérez M. Sleep and memory deficits in the rat produced by experimental infection with *Trypanosoma cruzi*. *Neurosci Lett*. 2001; 306: 65–68. PMID: [11403959](#)
69. Rosenblat JD, Cha DS, Mansur RB, McIntyre RS. Inflamed moods: A review of the interactions between inflammation and mood disorders *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry*. 2014; 53: 23–34. doi: [10.1016/j.pnpbp.2014.01.013](#) PMID: [24468642](#)
70. Abramov AY, Canevari L, Duchon MR. Beta-amyloid peptides induce mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative stress in astrocytes and death of neurons through activation of NADPH oxidase. *J Neurosci*. 2004; 24: 565–575. PMID: [14724257](#)
71. Fu YY, Zhang F, Zhang L, Liu HZ, Zhao ZM, Wen XR, et al. Mangiferin Regulates Interleukin-6 and Cystathionine- β -Synthase in Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Brain Injury. *Cell Mol Neurobiol*. 2014; 34: 651–657. doi: [10.1007/s10571-014-0039-8](#) PMID: [24794713](#)
72. Aebischer J, Cassina P, Otsmane B, Moumen A, Seilhean D, Meininger V, et al. IFN- γ triggers a LIGHT-dependent selective death of motoneurons contributing to the non-cell-autonomous effects of mutant SOD1. *Cell Death Differ*. 2011; 18: 754–768. doi: [10.1038/cdd.2010.143](#) PMID: [21072055](#)
73. Otsmane B, Aebischer J, Moumena A, Raoul C. Cerebrospinal fluid-targeted delivery of neutralizing anti-IFN- γ antibody delays motor decline in an ALS mouse model. *Neuroreport*. 2013; 25: 49–54.
74. Rossi D, Volterra A. Astrocytic dysfunction: Insights on the role in neurodegeneration *Brain Res Bull*. 2009; 80: 224–232. doi: [10.1016/j.brainresbull.2009.07.012](#) PMID: [19631259](#)