

Peripheral blood fibrocytes: new information to explain the dynamics of *Leishmania* infection

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Fibrocytes are important for understanding the progression of many diseases because they are present in areas where pathogenic lesions are generated. However, the morphology of fibrocytes and their interactions with parasites are poorly understood. In this study, we examined the morphology of peripheral blood fibrocytes and their interactions with Leishmania (L.) amazonensis. Through ultrastructural analysis, we describe the details of fibrocyte morphology and how fibrocytes rapidly internalise Leishmania promastigotes. The parasites differentiated into amastigotes after 2 h in phagolysosomes and the infection was completely resolved after 72 h. Early in the infection, we found increased nitric oxide production and large lysosomes with electron-dense material. These factors may regulate the proliferation and death of the parasites. Because fibrocytes are present at the infection site and are directly involved in developing cutaneous leishmaniasis, they are targets for effective, non-toxic cell-based therapies that control and treat leishmaniasis.

Key words: fibrocyte - *Leishmania (L.) amazonensis* - cell biology

Fibrocytes are hematopoietic cells that are characterised by the co-expression of leukocyte cell surface molecules, CD45 or CD14 and extracellular matrix proteins, such as collagen type I and type III (Bucala et al. 1994). In addition to these markers, fibrocytes may express inflammatory tracers that are similar to those in macrophages, such as adhesion proteins CD11b, CD11c and CD11d and antigen presentation molecules, as major histocompatibility complex class I and class II, CD80 and CD86 (Chesney et al. 1997). Fibrocytes express hematopoietic markers, such as CD34, that are not present on macrophages. Fibrocytes also distinguish themselves from macrophages by their spindle-shaped morphology and cytoplasmic extensions, which adhere to the substrate. As previously reported (Chesney et al. 1998), fibrocytes synthesise collagen and glycosaminoglycans; however, compared with fibroblasts, fibrocytes produce more collagen V and less collagen I, III and IV. Likewise, the profile of glycosaminoglycan production in fibrocytes is distinct from fibroblasts, as fibrocytes are characterised by high levels of perlecan, versican and hyaluronic acid and low biglycan and decorin (Pilling et al. 2009, Reilkoff et al. 2011). Both fibroblasts and fibrocytes have fusiform morphology, but hematopoietic inflammatory markers are only expressed in fibrocytes. However, the differentiation of this cellular group within tissues is complicated.

In many diseases, fibrocytes are associated with wound healing and fibrosis (Chesney et al. 1997, Abe et al. 2001, Moore et al. 2005, Ishida et al. 2007). Moreover, fibrocytes are involved in the initial inflammation and remodelling processes (Nihlberg et al. 2006) and host interactions with microorganisms (Grab et al. 1999). Despite the growing number of reports describing fibrocyte contributions to inflammation during various diseases (Chesney et al. 1998, Quan et al. 2004, Wang et al. 2007, Reilkoff et al. 2011, Peng & Herzog 2012), the function of fibrocytes in peripheral blood and other tissues during normal conditions and pathologies caused by infectious agents is unclear. *Leishmania* spp is parasites that belong to the Kinetoplastida family and they are the causative agents of cutaneous leishmaniasis, which is responsible for high morbidity in the Americas and is included in the World Health Organization's list of neglected diseases. Considering the characteristics of natural inoculation by the sandfly and the *Leishmania* lesions caused by infection, where there is a large supply of blood cells to the skin and the need for restoration of the extracellular matrix (de Almeida et al. 2003, Gontijo & de Carvalho 2003), it can be assumed that fibrocytes may participate in the initial inflammatory response to infection by parasites of the genus *Leishmania*. As fibrocytes are found in the peripheral blood and demonstrate the ability to rapidly migrate to damaged tissues, it is possible that, as proposed by Grab et al. (2004), they may play an important role in establishing *Leishmania* infections, which induce a T-helper 2 immune response and interleukin-10 production, aiding in the establishment of infection. Thus, an assessment of the fibrocyte interactions with *Leishmania (Leishmania) amazonensis* promastigotes can be a good model for characterising fibrocyte functions and may lead to the proposal of

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methods that are more efficient and less toxic for leishmaniasis prophylaxis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mice - The peripheral blood fibrocytes were obtained from mice. The animals were housed at the Centre for Laboratory Animal Breeding of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) and handled in accordance with the provisions set forth by the Ethical Committee of Fiocruz for the use of animals (resolution CEUA-242/99) under the license LW 2/12.

Fibrocyte cell culture - The cultures were maintained under the conditions described by Bucala et al. (1994), with some modifications described below. Peripheral blood mononuclear (PBM) cells were isolated by gradient centrifugation in Ficoll-Histopaque® 1077 (Sigma-Aldrich Inc, St. Louis, MO, USA). The cells were incubated in 5% CO₂ and 37°C in a serum-free Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM)/F12 medium (Sigma-Aldrich) supplemented with 0.15% L-glutamine, 100 U/mL penicillin and 100 µg/mL streptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich). The cells were maintained under these conditions for 21 days with medium changes every five days to completely purify the culture.

Fibrocyte characterisation - Mononuclear cells were obtained from peripheral blood, washed in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and incubated for 20 min at 4°C in a solution that blocked the Fc receptors (FcR) (10% foetal calf serum and 10% sheep serum in PBS). The cells were then incubated with a rat anti-CD45 IgG2a monoclonal primary antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc, Heidelberg, Germany) and an anti-rat IgG fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated secondary antibody (Sigma-Aldrich). The cells were fixed in 1% paraformaldehyde (PFA), permeabilised with 0.2% saponin (Sigma-Aldrich) and incubated with a rabbit anti-heat shock protein (HSP)47 primary antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). After intracellular labelling, the cells were washed, incubated with anti-rabbit solid phase reaction board-conjugated secondary antibody (Southern Biotech, Birmingham, AL, USA), washed again and post-fixed with 2% PFA. A total of 50,000 data points were acquired using a FACSCalibur flow cytometer (Becton & Dickinson Co, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) and analysed with Summit software (Dako Colorado Co, Fort Collins, CO, USA).

Epifluorescence analysis of fibrocyte primary culture - The fibrocytes were plated on cover slips, fixed with 4% PFA and incubated overnight at 4°C with a rat anti-CD45 IgG2a primary antibody diluted in 2% bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBS. The coverslips were washed, permeabilised with 0.5% Triton X-100 and incubated with a rabbit anti-HSP47 primary antibody. The coverslips were then incubated for 1 h at 37°C in a humid chamber with anti-rat IgG FITC-conjugated and anti-rabbit IgG tetramethylrhodamine-conjugated secondary antibodies (Sigma-Aldrich). The coverslips were washed with 2% BSA in PBS and incubated for 5 min at room temperature (RT) with 10 µg/mL 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (Sigma-Aldrich). After washing in PBS,

the coverslips were mounted on slides with PBS, pH 7.2, containing 2.5% 1,4-diazabicyclo-(2,2,2)-octane-triethylenediamine and 50% glycerol. The slides were analysed on a Zeiss Axioplan microscope equipped with epifluorescence. The fluorescence analysis used a 63X objective for a blinded assessment that was performed by two independent observers.

Parasites - *L. (L.) amazonensis* MHOM/BR/77/LTB0016 strain promastigotes were cultured on biphasic blood agar (Novy and McNeal, modified by Nicolle) or in a liquid medium Schneider's insect medium (Sigma-Aldrich) supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum (FBS) at 26°C. The cultures were grown in vitro to stationary phase, at which the infectious metacyclic promastigotes were enriched (Sacks et al. 1985, Rogers et al. 2004). To maintain their virulence, the parasites were only passaged up to five times in vitro.

Infection kinetics - The fibrocytes were infected with *L. (L.) amazonensis* promastigotes in DMEM/F12 serum-free medium in 5% CO₂ and 37°C. After 2 h of incubation, the cultures were washed and the infection kinetics were determined at 2 h, 6 h, 24 h, 48 h and 72 h and seven days. To analyse the infection kinetics, coverslips with 300 cells each were stained with Giemsa and mounted individually on glass slides; two independent observers quantified the infected cells under the 63X objective of a light microscope (Zeiss Axioplan 2). The infected culture supernatants were collected and stored to later determine the nitric oxide (NO) level.

Scanning electron microscopy - Fibrocytes infected with *L. (L.) amazonensis* were fixed at 2 h, 6 h and 24 h post-infection with 2.5% glutaraldehyde (GA) in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate (pH 7.2) for 1 h at 4°C. After washing, the cells were post-fixed with 1% osmium tetroxide (OsO₄) for 1 h at 4°C. The cultures were dehydrated in a ketone series (30%, 50%, 70%, 90% and 100%), dried in a critical point apparatus 030 (Balzers), metallised (Desk IV) (Denton Vacuum LLC, Moorestown, NJ, USA) and analysed with a scanning electron microscope (Jeol JSM-6390LV) on the Rudolf Barth Electron Microscopy Platform at the Fiocruz.

Transmission electron microscopy - The fibrocytes infected with *L. (L.) amazonensis* were fixed at 2 h post-infection with 2.5% GA diluted in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate, pH 7.2, for 1 h at 4°C. The cells were post-fixed with 1% OsO₄ for 1 h at 4°C. The cells were then dehydrated in a ketone series and embedded in PolyBed 812 resin. After the polymerisation, ultrathin sections were prepared (Reichert ultramicrotome Omu3), collected on 300-mesh grids, stained with 5% uranyl acetate/1% lead citrate and analysed on a transmission electron microscope (Jeol JEM-1011) on the Rudolf Barth Electron Microscopy Platform at the Fiocruz.

Dosage of nitrite - To evaluate NO production in primary cultures of infected fibrocytes, 100 µL infected cell supernatants was incubated with 100 µL Griess reagent [0.1% N-(1-naphthyl)ethylenediamine dihydrochloride (Sigma-Aldrich), 1% sulfanilamide (Sigma-Aldrich) and 5% phosphoric acid (Sigma-Aldrich)] at RT. The standard

curve was obtained with sodium nitrite (Sigma-Aldrich) and the readings were taken at 550 nm on a micro-ELISA reader (Molecular Device, New Milton, WV, USA).

Statistical analysis - The statistical significance was calculated with a nonparametric one-way analysis of variance test and a p value of < 0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

Isolation of peripheral blood fibrocytes - The identification of fibrocytes has generated numerous questions, mainly because there is not a specific marker that differentiates this cell type from fibroblasts, monocytes or macrophages. To study the fibrocytes in BALB/c mice, we analysed the monolayers of mononuclear cells that

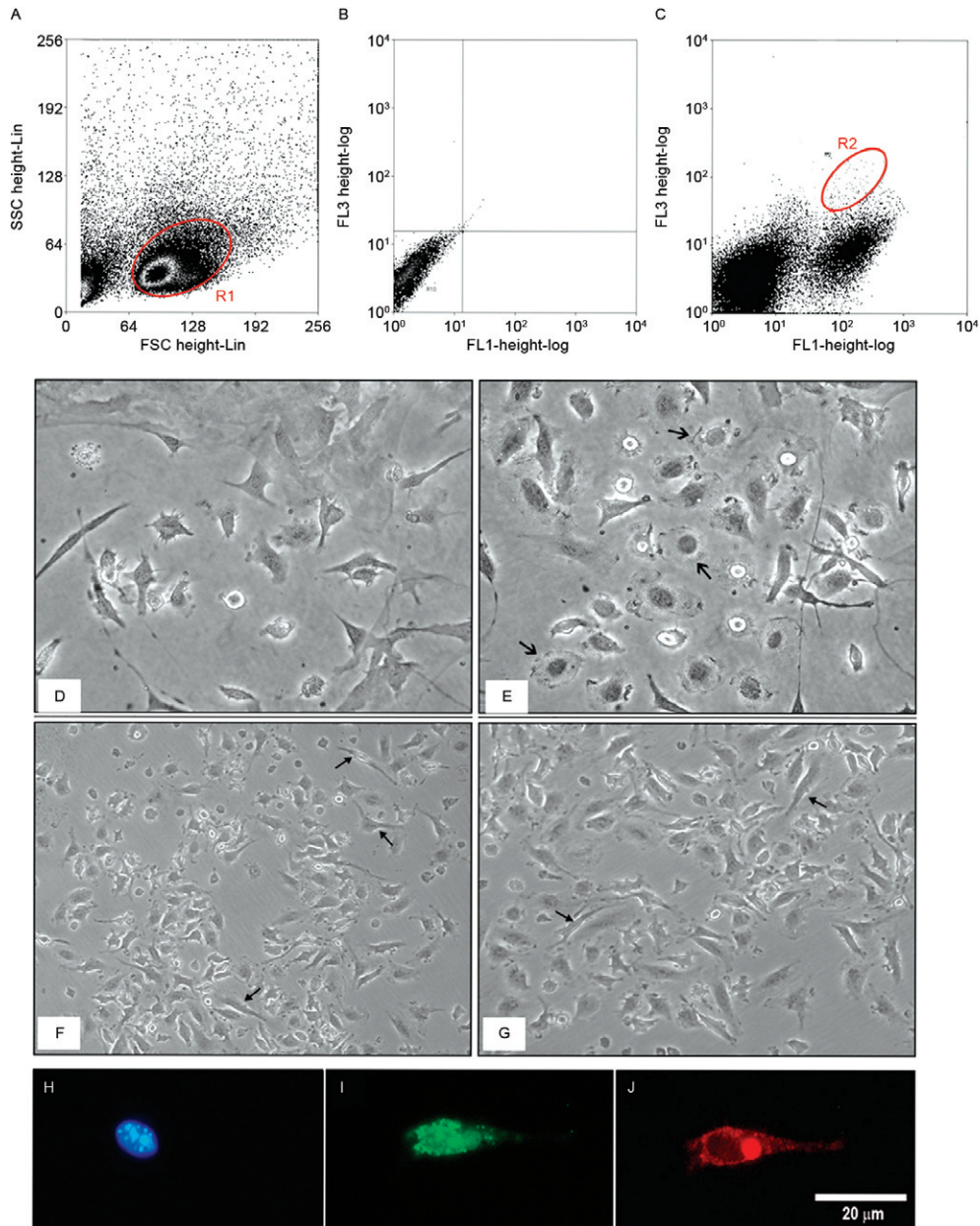


Fig. 1: an evaluation of fibrocytes in the peripheral blood of BALB/c mice. A: dot plot [forward scatter (FSC) and side scatter (SSC)] showing retrograde (R1) marking of heat shock protein (HSP)47/CD45; B: dot plot of the negative control in FL1/FL3; C: Dot plot identification of fibrocytes (CD45⁺/HSP47⁺) in the double-positive region (R2) for FL1 {fluorescein isothiocyanate [(FITC)-CD45] and FL3 (HSP47-SPRD)}; D, E: Fibrocyte primary cultures were analysed after 21 days with phase-contrast light microscopy. Elongated cells with cytoplasmic projections and a few rounded cells (arrow) are shown at 40X magnification; F, G: fibrocyte cultures with large numbers of elongated cells with the cytoplasmic projections that are characteristic of this cell type (arrow) at 10X magnification; H: 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole-stained nucleus in blue; I: fibrocytes identified by the immunostaining of CD45 (FITC) at the cell surface in green; J: HSP47 (tetramethylrhodamine) in red distributed along the cytoplasm.

were isolated from peripheral blood and we observed cells expressing both CD45 at the cell surface and HSP47 in the cytoplasm within the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). The double staining allowed fibrocytes to be identified within the group of PBM cells removed from BALB/c mice; fibrocytes comprised approximately 0.3% of the analysed cells (Fig. 1A-C).

After identifying the peripheral blood fibrocytes, these cells were initially grown in the presence of FBS. Under these culture conditions, the fibrocytes exhibited cytoplasmic extensions and diverse rounded and spindle morphologies within the same culture. When the cells were cultured in FBS-free medium containing only L-glutamine, they multiplied and predominantly exhibited an elongated morphology, with several cytoplasmic projections. Cultures with these characteristics maintained a homogeneous morphology and exhibited higher rates of proliferation than cultures grown in medium containing FBS (Fig. 1D-G).

Fibrocyte characterisation - To determine whether the in vitro culture conditions would lead to changes in fibrocyte HSP47 and CD45 expression, we performed a phenotypic analysis after cultivation for 21 days. We observed that 100% of the fibrocytes were stained for

CD45 and HSP47, which indicated that after this period we had obtained a pure fibrocyte culture (Fig. 1H-J).

A major challenge for studying fibrocytes during wound healing and fibrosis is the difficulty in distinguishing fibrocytes from other cell types. The cellular ultrastructure of fibrocytes was analysed to differentiate their morphology. The fibrocytes had a spindle-shaped morphology with numerous cytoplasmic projections and a voluminous central region, where a nucleus was evident (Fig. 2A, B). These cells had rounded nuclei with dense peripheral chromatin and usually a single central nucleolus (Fig. 2C) and they contained a large number of organelles, which were mostly mitochondria (Fig. 2D) and rough ER that was elongated with low-profile dilatation (Fig. 2E-G). The fibrocytes were characterised by the presence of more than one Golgi apparatus, with well-defined cisternae and high concentrations of vesicles (Fig. 2H).

Fibrocyte infection - Although the important roles of fibroblasts and macrophages in various diseases are well known, the role of fibrocytes is less clear (Rosado & Rodriguez-Sosa 2011, Scholten et al. 2011, Field et

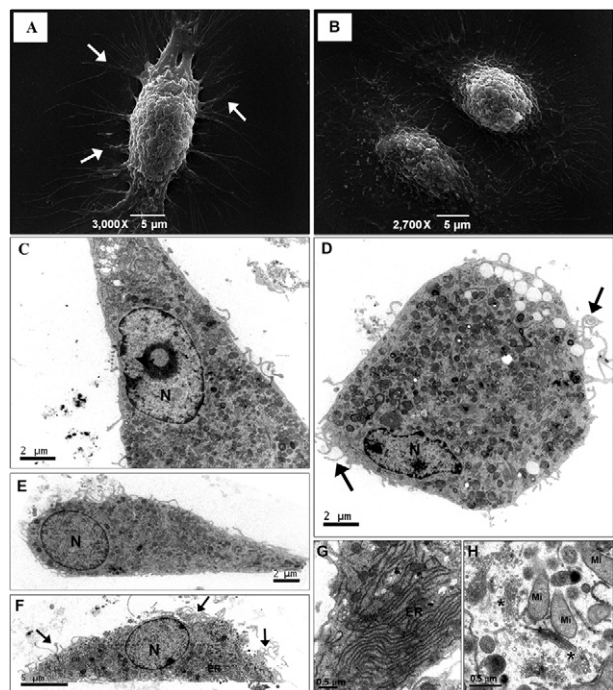


Fig. 2: morphological analysis of fibrocytes. A: scanning electron micrographs showing filopodia on the cell surface (arrow) and the voluminous central region dividing fibrocytes (B); C: longitudinal section of a fibrocyte showing the nucleus (N) with heterochromatin, euchromatin and the central nucleolus; D: a cross-section showing a cytoplasm rich in organelles and filopodia (arrows) at the cellular surface; E, F: the fibrocyte endoplasmic reticulum (ER) is distributed throughout the cytoplasm. A spherical N and filopodia are present (arrows); G, H: high magnification images of the ER, mitochondria (Mi) and Golgi apparatus (asterisks).

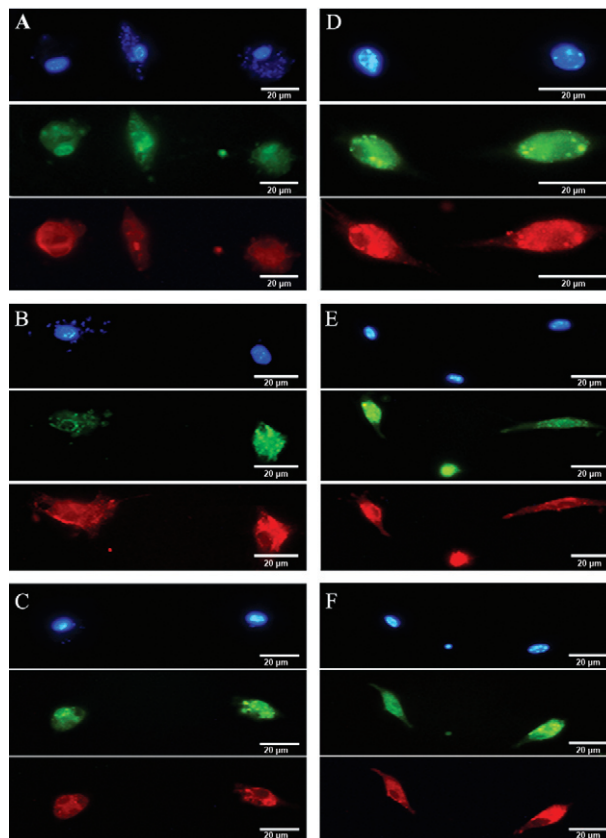


Fig. 3: the fibrocyte phenotypes during *Leishmania (Leishmania) amazonensis* infection were detected with fluorescence microscopy. A: cells stained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) (blue), CD45-luorescein isothiocyanate and heat shock protein 47-tetramethylrhodamine 2 h post-infection. The nucleus and kinetoplast are stained with DAPI; B: at 6 h post-infection; C: at 24 h post-infection; D: at 48 h post-infection, no parasites are present; E: at 72 h post-infection; F: seven days post-infection, CD45 and HSP47 expression is unchanged.

al. 2012, Garibaldi et al. 2013). We studied the in vitro interactions of peripheral blood fibrocytes and *L. (L.) amazonensis* promastigotes and we found that the cells internalised the parasites. Internalisation did not lead to fibrocyte differentiation, as we did not observe changes in HSP47 or CD45 expression during infection (Fig. 3A-F). Initially, large numbers of parasites attached to the fibrocyte plasma membrane and, subsequently, the parasites remained in narrow parasitophorous vacuoles until they were fully digested (Fig. 4A-F). The quantitative evaluation of infection showed that after 2 h, 50% of the fibrocytes had parasites within the parasitophorous vacuoles and 30% of the fibrocytes contained parasites after 6 h. There was a significant reduction in the percentage of infected fibrocytes at longer post-infection time periods; only 2% or 1% of the fibrocytes contained parasites at 24 h and 48 h post-infection, respectively.

After 72 h, only empty vacuoles, but no whole parasites were observed in infected fibrocytes (Fig. 4G).

Because the fibrocytes were able to terminate parasite infections, we speculated that these cells produced NO. Macrophage NO production is a classical defense mechanism that is used to resolve *Leishmania* infection (von Stebut et al. 2002, Portillo et al. 2012). Thus, the early (72 h post-infection) destruction of parasites by NO in fibrocytes was studied. Within 2 h after promastigote infection, there was a significant increase in NO production by fibrocytes (16 μmol); this increase was approximately three times higher than in the non-infected control (5.5 μmol). However, at 6 h post-infection, NO production was lower than in the non-infected cultures (3.3 μmol). After 24 h, NO production was gradually reduced and no differences were observed between the control and infected cultures at subsequent time points (Fig. 5).

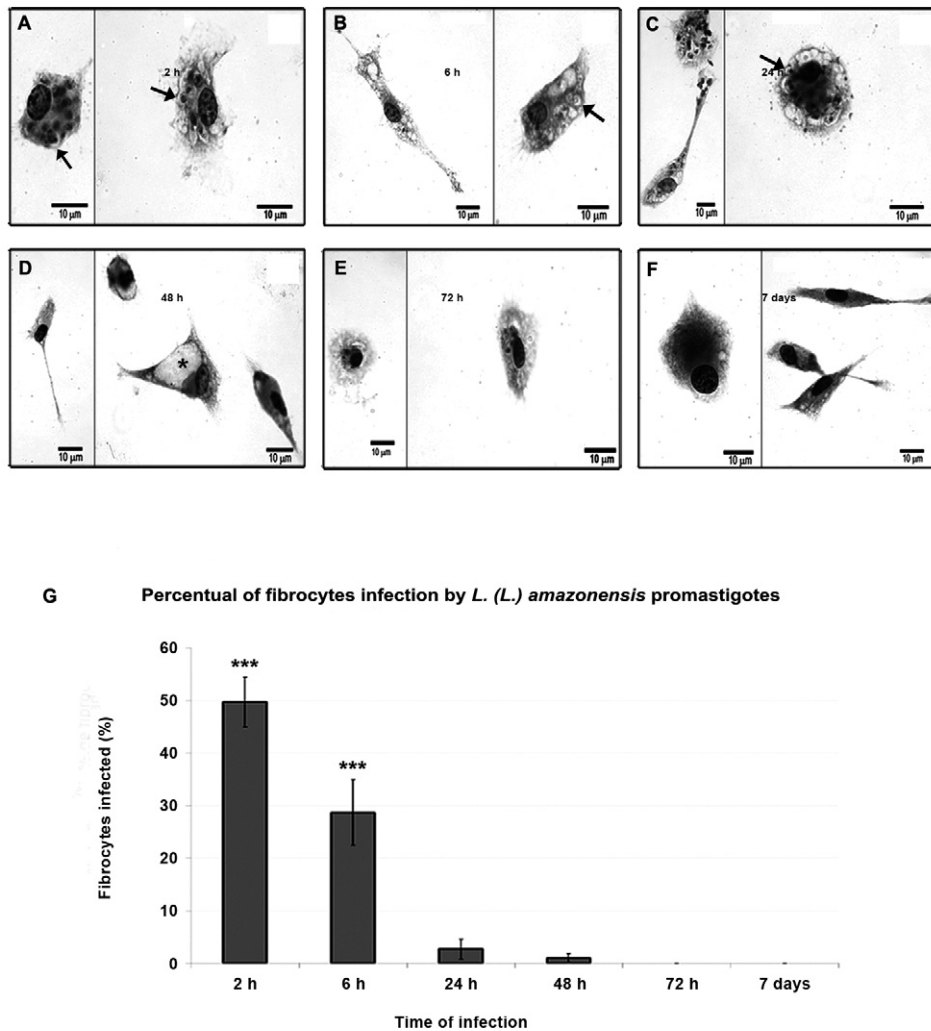


Fig. 4: infection kinetics of the fibrocyte with *Leishmania (Leishmania) amazonensis*. A: fibrocytes were stained with Giemsa 2 h after infection with *L. (L.) amazonensis* promastigotes; the parasites were present in parasitophorous vacuoles (arrows); B: after 6 h of infection, intact parasites were observed in dilated parasitophorous vacuoles (arrows); C: at 24 h post-infection, few parasites were observed (arrows); D, E: at 48 h and 72 h post-infection, the parasitophorous vacuoles were empty or contained debris (asterisk); F: after seven days of infection, no intracellular parasites were observed; G: a quantitative analysis of the infection. Parasite counts were performed in cells grown on coverslips, stained with Giemsa and analysed with light microscopy (63X objective) in three independent experiments. Asterisks mean $p < 0.001$.

Morphological analysis of infection - The interaction of fibrocytes and parasites has not been fully elucidated, but the characterisation of this interaction is essential for understanding the pathogenesis of and immune response to *Leishmania* infection. We performed an ultrastructural analysis of the interaction between fibrocytes and *L. amazonensis*. Large numbers of promastigotes adhered to fibrocytes via the parasite bodies and flagella (Fig. 6A). Parasites in endosomes (Fig. 6B) differentiated into amastigotes; some parasites divided within the narrow parasitophorous vacuoles (Fig. 6C). In contrast, the amastigotes were degraded, as shown by the rarefaction of cytoplasm and extreme vacuolisation (Fig. 6D, E). In the cytoplasm of infected fibrocytes, dilated and elongated endosomes containing electron-dense material were observed during the first 72 h of infection (Fig. 6F). Moreover, electron-dense material was observed within parasitophorous vacuoles containing degraded parasites (Fig. 6G, H). After seven days of infection, the fibrocytes recovered their cellular integrity and showed a morphology that was similar to the control cultures, which indicated that the infection was resolved.

DISCUSSION

Fibrocytes share morphological and phenotypic similarities with monocytes, macrophages and fibroblasts and many different markers have been used to distinguish fibrocytes from these cell types (Bucala et al. 1994, Aiba & Tagami 1997, Wang et al. 2007, Pilling et al. 2009). We have identified fibrocytes by their intracellular HSP47; a 47-kDa collagen-specific molecular chaperone found in skin fibroblast with plays an essential role in collagen I biosynthesis (Kuroda & Tajima 2004) and cell surface CD45 expression. The double HSP47/CD45 marker was important for detecting fibrocytes in the PBM cells of from healthy mice. Data from the literature indicate that fibrocytes differentiate from monocytes. It is possible that circulating CD14⁺ peripheral blood monocytes differentiate into fibrocytes prior to their ar-

rival in damaged tissue (Abe et al. 2001, Pilling et al. 2003). However, we detected differentiated fibrocytes within the peripheral blood monocyte populations of healthy mice. From these data, it is clear that fibrocytes are of mononuclear origin and is possible that HSP47⁺/CD45⁺ fibrocytes in peripheral blood share a common bone marrow-derived precursor with other circulating monocytes. This study led us to believe is a possible explanation for the origin of fibrocytes, which allows them to be differentiated from monocytes, macrophages and fibroblasts (Fig.7). Fibrocytes produce extracellular matrix proteins (Bucala et al. 1994, Wang et al. 2007), yet this feature may be secondary or dependent on the occurrence of specific stimuli. Even considering molecules associated with the production of type I collagen, such as prolyl-4-hydroxylase, procollagen I (Aiba & Tagami 1997, Andersson-Sjöland et al. 2008) and HSP47, it is possible your field of operation resembles that of other leukocytes, could play an important role in targeting the immune response, even associated with autoimmunity or mediated by microorganisms and in the maintenance of tissue homeostasis.

Research has identified the fibrocytes in several pathologies (Schmidt et al. 2003, Nihlberg et al. 2006, Bucala 2008, Kisseleva et al. 2011, Peng & Herzog 2012), but few reports have mentioned the direct interaction of pathogens with fibrocytes (Peters et al. 1995, Chesney et al. 1998, Grab et al. 1999, Balmelli et al. 2005). Using the double marker HSP47/CD45, we detected fibrocytes at the sites of parasitic infection (data not shown) and analyse the response of fibrocytes to in vitro infection with *L. (L.) amazonensis*. In this process, the parasites appeared to be closely related to small cytoplasmic extensions, suggesting that receptors are associated with adhesion, thus maintaining the connection between the parasite and the cell for a sufficient period of time for endocytosis to occur. There is a clear similarity with the infection of peritoneal macrophages and fibroblasts by several species of *Leishmania* (Côrte-Real et al. 1988, Bogdan et al. 2000, Noben-Trauth et al. 2003, Hespánhol et al. 2005); these events are mediated by binding to molecules present on the surface of the parasite, lipophosphoglycan and GP63 and to receptors present on the surface of the host cell, such as CR3, CR1 and mannose fucosyl receptors, among others (Laskay et al. 2003, Pilling et al. 2006, Liese et al. 2008, Ueno & Wilson 2012).

The initial interaction of macrophages with *Leishmania* reflects a combination of strategies that allow this intracellular parasite to establish itself inside a host cell that is devoid of microbicidal activity and the cell, in turn, employs strategies aimed at efficiently phagocytosing and killing the aggressor. Some research groups have studied different receptors present in fibrocytes, including FcR gamma and Toll-like receptors TLRs (Balmelli et al. 2007, von Stebut 2007), which are also found in other groups of professional phagocytes, such as monocytes, macrophages and neutrophils (Cunningham 2002, Laskay et al. 2003, Naderer & McConville 2008). These receptors may be involved in the interaction of intracellular parasites such as *Leishmania* with fibrocytes. Thus, we must expand our knowledge regarding

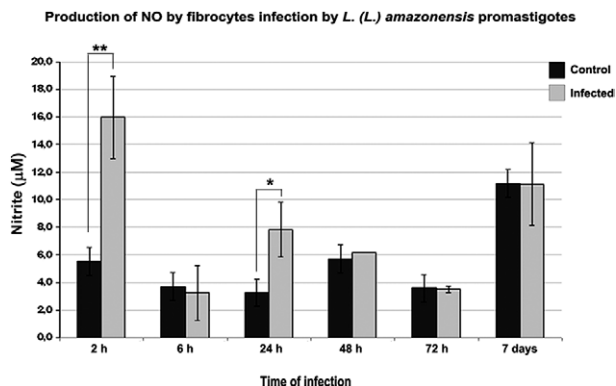


Fig. 5: quantitative analysis of nitric oxide production in fibrocytes infected with *Leishmania (Leishmania) amazonensis*. Nitrite in the culture supernatants was measured by the Griess method. The average values were obtained from three independent experiments. *: $p < 0.05$; **: $p < 0.01$.

which receptors are involved in the interaction between *Leishmania* and fibrocytes, studies of which have been underway for decades in macrophages and neutrophils, to better understand the relationships of this parasite with the microenvironment formed in the skin and other organs where it resides.

Macrophages infected with *L. (L.) amazonensis* have large parasitophorous vacuoles containing amastigotes, which can withstand the acidic environment and the action of hydrolases; after multiplication, the amastigotes disrupt the cell membrane and are released into the ex-

tracellular medium (Burchmore & Barrett 2001, Späth et al. 2003, Opperdoes & Coombs 2007). Analysis of fibrocytes infected with *L. (L.) amazonensis* showed that the promastigotes initially remained in narrow parasitophorous vacuoles, where they matured into amastigotes. These parasites subsequently initiated the process of cell division, but their multiplication was insufficient to establish infection. In macrophages, lysosomes with peroxidases are fused to parasitophorous vacuoles containing *Leishmania* in an attempt to eliminate the parasite (Liese et al. 2008). In infected fibrocytes, several lyso-

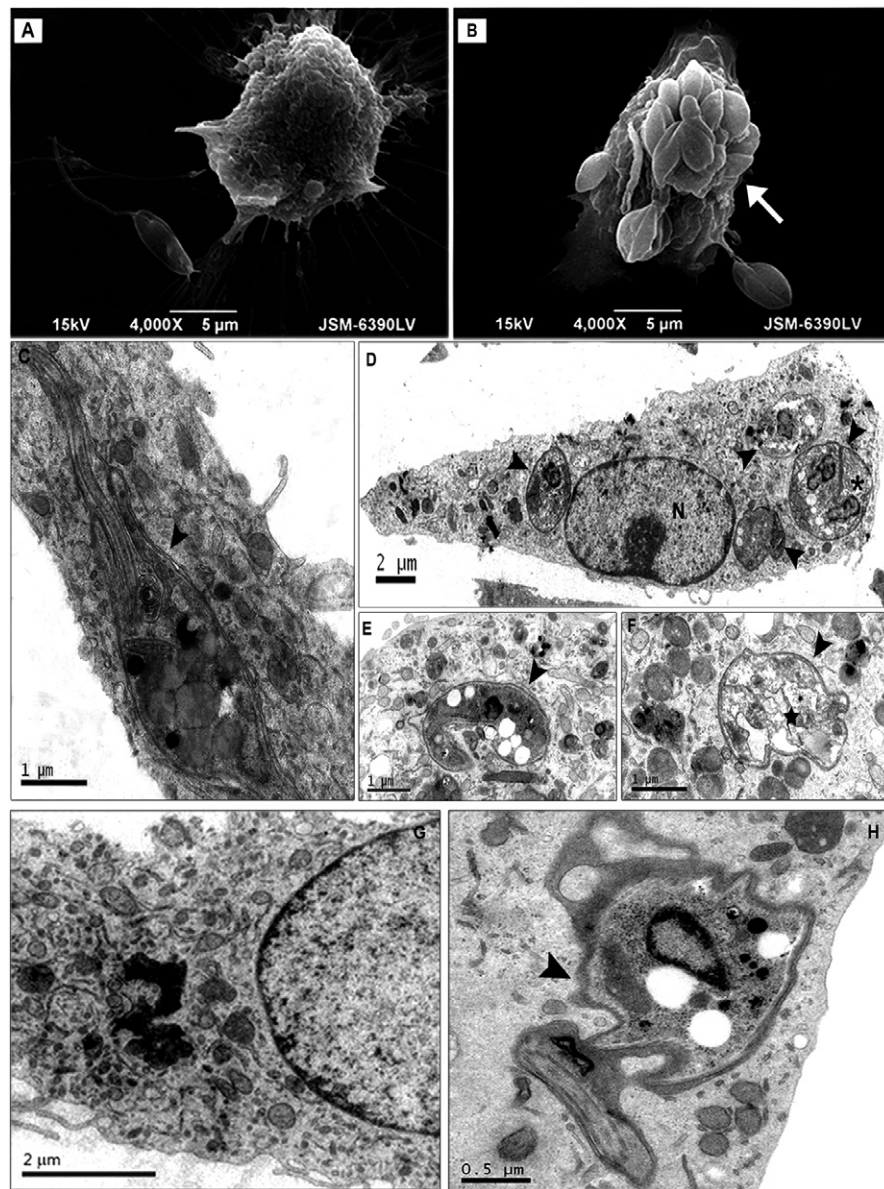


Fig. 6: ultrastructural analysis of fibrocytes infected with *Leishmania (Leishmania) amazonensis*. A, B: scanning electron micrographs showing large numbers of *Leishmania (L.) amazonensis* promastigotes interacting with fibrocytes via the parasite body or flagellum (arrows); C: longitudinal section of a promastigote within a narrow parasitophorous vacuole showing the flagellum, flagellar pocket and kinetoplast; D: a fibrocyte with thin, elongated morphology containing dividing amastigotes in the narrow parasitophorous vacuoles (asterisk); E: vacuoles with a dying amastigote; F: dilatation of the endoplasmic reticulum and reduction of the cytoplasm; G: fibrocyte with a large lysosome near the nucleus (arrows); H: fibrocyte containing promastigotes surrounded by electron-dense material within the parasitophorous vacuole (head arrows).

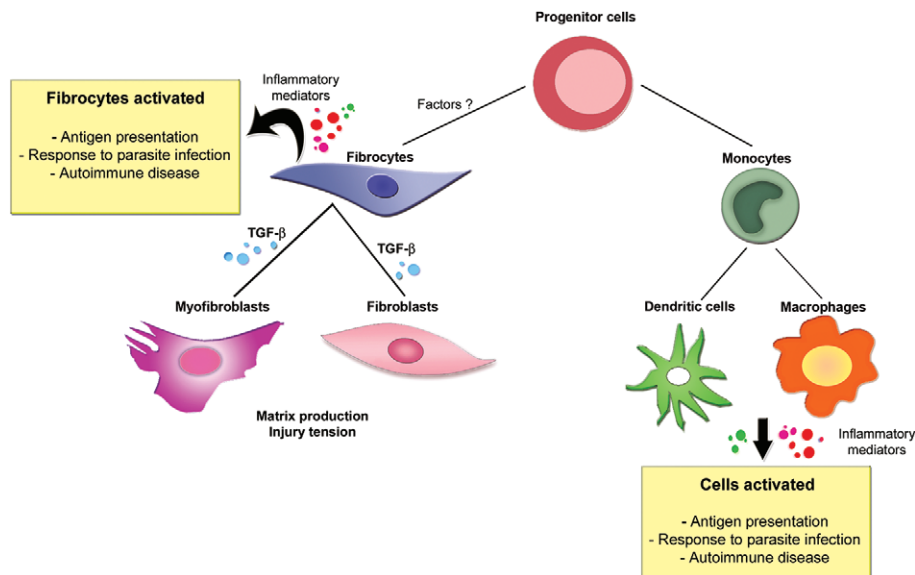


Fig. 7: schematic illustration of fibrocytes and monocytes originating from a single precursor in bone marrow. Cell groups that originate during the differentiation of fibrocytes and monocytes determined by different molecules. TGF: transforming growth factor.

somes and large endosomes containing electron-dense material were observed. The lysosomal enzymes of fibrocytes are unknown, but our data suggested that they actively eliminated parasites in two of its life stages and prevented *L. (L.) amazonensis* infection. This recovery did not occur in the macrophages; instead, the parasite resisted the hydrolytic enzymes and established infection (Diefenbach et al. 1999, Lodge et al. 2006).

We speculate that fibrocytes produced NO because the leishmanicidal action of NO controls *Leishmania* sp. multiplication in infected macrophages (Cunningham 2002, Mukbel et al. 2007). Although NO is known to control their infection, some protozoa have mechanisms that interfere with NO production in the host cell (Wanzen et al. 2007). Fibrocytes produced large amounts of NO in the first 2 h after infection; the increased NO production may kill the parasites in the early stages of infection. Thus, it appears that increasing NO production in conjunction with endogenous enzymes can limit the growth of the parasites in the parasitophorous vacuoles of fibrocytes. As fibrocytes are able to rapidly migrate to injured areas and participate in the inflammatory response in various disease states and in vitro observations show that they are able to phagocytose and kill *Leishmania*, we suggest that fibrocytes are actively involved in the inflammatory response to infection by parasites of the genus *Leishmania* from the first moments of the infection.

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