

INVITED SPEAKER PRESENTATION

Open Access

A common protein export pathway in malaria parasites

Brendan Crabb^{1*}, Hayley Bullen¹, Sarah Charnaud¹, Silvia Haase², Justin Boddey³, Alan Cowman³, Tania de Koning-Ward², Paul Gilson¹

From Parasite to Prevention: Advances in the understanding of malaria
Edinburgh, UK. 20-22 October 2010

Protozoan parasites that cause malaria export hundreds of proteins into their host red blood cell cytosol, and some even beyond that to the extracellular environment. These proteins have a wide range of functions that are crucial to parasite virulence and/or parasite survival in the human host. It has been thought for some time that a common link to all these proteins is the mechanism by which they are exported. Recently, we have revealed much of how this export occurs, including the discovery of a novel translocon through which exported proteins must pass. As a common portal for many essential proteins this translocon becomes a strongly validated drug target.

Author details

¹Burnet Institute, Melbourne 3004, Australia. ²School of Medicine, Deakin University Waurn Ponds campus, Geelong 3217, Australia. ³Walter & Eliza Hall Institute, Parkville 3052, Australia.

Published: 20 October 2010

doi:10.1186/1475-2875-9-S2-I3

Cite this article as: Crabb et al.: A common protein export pathway in malaria parasites. *Malaria Journal* 2010 **9**(Suppl 2):13.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit



¹Burnet Institute, Melbourne 3004, Australia
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article