Trypanosoma cruzi: Advantages of isolating bloodstream trypomastigotes by the carboxy methyl cellulose method

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Received August 18, 1987. Revision received October 20, 1987. Revision received March 7, 1988. Accepted April 19, 1988.

Abstract

Bloodstream trypomastigotes were isolated from blood of A/Sn mice 7 d after infection with 10⁵ *Trypanosoma cruzi* Y strain. Red blood cells were removed by centrifugation and hypotonic shock and platelets and leucocytes by passage through a carboxy methyl cellulose column. Binding of trypomastigotes to the resin was prevented by including 10% normal mouse serum in the eluting buffer. In such conditions, more than 90% of the parasites applied to the column were recovered, free of white blood cells and platelets. A comparative study of the pre– and post–separation trypomastigotes showed that both had the same infecting capacity, ability to evade destruction by the complement system, and antigenic profile.