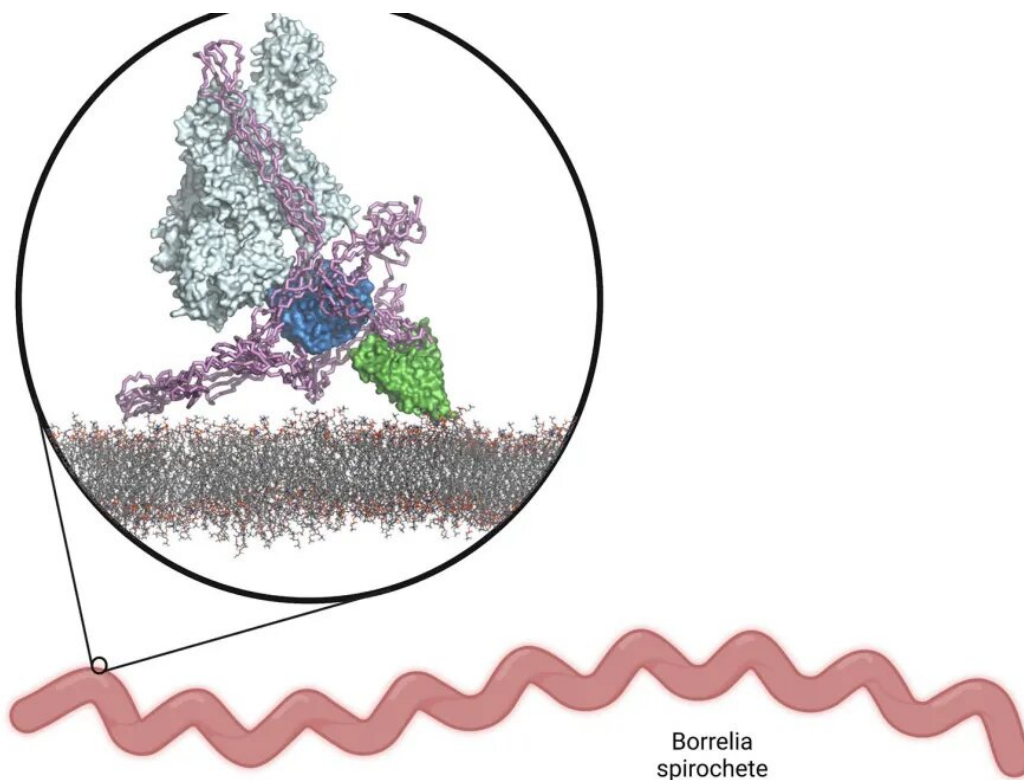


Borrelia bacteria's method of avoiding human immune defenses uncovered

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Structure of complement regulating complex on the surface of Borrelia. Credit: Konstantin Kogan

A study conducted at the University of Helsinki under the direction of Docent Taru Meri uncovered a mechanism by which Borrelia bacteria are able to evade human immune defenses. The mechanism identified

appears to be particularly central in the case of relapsing fever, a disease occurring in the mountainous areas of North America as well as in certain regions of Africa.

"Our findings are opening entirely new avenues for preventing—through, for example, vaccines or drug therapies—*Borrelia* bacteria from evading human immune defenses," says Konstantin Kogan from the Institute of Biotechnology, University of Helsinki.

Borrelia bacteria target the complement system of the immune defense system. The complement system is a mechanism composed of proteins in blood serum, endogenous to all humans, whose primary function is to destroy pathogens, for example, by opening holes in them and assisting other components of the immune system. The complement system is regulated by a number of proteins on the surface of cells and in [blood serum](#).

"One of the most significant pathogenic mechanisms of *Borrelia* is their ability to avoid the complement system by attaching to their surface a human [protein](#) known as Factor H that regulates the complement system. The primary duty of Factor H is to protect [human cells](#) and structures. *Borrelia* have developed several proteins that Factor H binds to," says Docent Meri from the Faculty of Biological and Environmental Sciences.

The analyses conducted focused particularly on a single *Borrelia* protein called FhbA. The binding of Factor H to FhbA on the surface of *Borrelia* bacteria protects the [bacteria](#) from the human immune system.

The researchers analyzed the genomes of more than a hundred different *Borrelia* species, finding that all *Borrelia* species that cause relapsing fever and at least one that causes borreliosis have a very similar FhbA protein.

The research was published in *PLOS Pathogens*.

More information: Konstantin Kogan et al, Mechanism of *Borrelia* immune evasion by FhbA-related proteins, *PLOS Pathogens* (2022).

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Provided by University of Helsinki

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