

# Bug guts shed light on Central America Chagas disease

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"Species: *Triatoma dimidiata* (in various stages and eggs.)" Credit: Escobar and Zamora, USAC 2006, Wikimedia Commons

In Central America, Chagas disease, or American trypanosomiasis, is spread by the "kissing bug" *Triatoma dimidiata*. By collecting DNA from the guts of these bugs, researchers reporting in *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases* have described patterns in the behavior of the bugs, the strain of parasite, and the communities of microbes that interact with the parasite.

Chagas [disease](#) is caused by the protozoan parasite *Trypanosome cruzi* and can cause both acute and chronic infections in humans, who most often catch the disease from the bites of infected *T. dimidiata*. A better understanding is needed of the complex interactions between the human host, the *T. cruzi* parasite, the *T. dimidiata* vector, and other microbes that reside in the guts of the vector.

In the new work, Sara Helms Cahan, of the University of Vermont, USA, and colleagues studied 61 adult *T. dimidiata* which had been

previously collected throughout Central America from 1999 through 2013. The researchers isolated DNA from the abdomens or legs of each preserved specimen and sequenced the genetic material, which represented a mixture of *T. dimidiata* DNA as well as DNA from any vertebrate blood meals and any microbes residing in the guts of the insects.

Using the DNA from the *T. dimidiata* legs, the researchers assembled a reference genome for the bugs. Then, they were able to study the DNA from the guts that didn't match the vectors. They identified vertebrate blood meals including chicken, dog, duck and human, and two strains of *T. cruzi*. Additionally, they found that infected *T. dimidiata* had a higher bacterial species richness in their abdomens compared to uninfected insects.

"Overall, our results show that a mixed-DNA approach can provide simultaneous information on the community of biotic factors involved in *T. cruzi* transmission," the researchers say. "Testing this sequencing method with different vectors and disease models will help to determine its reproducibility in other systems where multiple organisms interact in tightly-integrated and complex ways."

**More information:** Orantes LC, Monroy C, Dorn PL, Stevens L, Rizzo DM, et al. (2018) Uncovering vector, parasite, blood meal and microbiome patterns from mixed-DNA specimens of the Chagas disease vector *Triatoma dimidiata*. *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases* 12(10): e0006730. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0006730](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0006730)

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