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Introduction Malaria is one of the most common causes of death in the world’s population. It is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality. A high prevalence of malaria is estimated to account for 60The aim of this study was to investigate the role of the retinoid receptor in the pathogenesis of acute malaria. The objective was to investigate the mechanism by which retinoid receptors mediate MDR-mediated pathogenesis of acute malaria. Methods Caco-2 cells were cultured in DMEM and maintained in the absence of retinoid receptors. The Caco-2 cells were seeded in 24-well plates containing various concentrations of retinoid. The retinoic acid receptor (RAR) (1 : 10) was added to each well of the medium. The medium was replaced every 3 weeks, and the plates were incubated for 2 months (12 weeks). The retinoic acid receptor (receptor 1 : 5) was added every 3 weeks to each well of the medium. Each well was incubated for 1 year. The cells were then tested for the presence of retinoid receptors. The proteins were detected by immunoblotting with anti-6- methyl-RAR (1 : 10), and the proteins were detected by Western blot analysis using anti-rabbit IgG (1 : 10), anti-mouse IgA (1 : 10), and anti-mouse IgG (1 : 10). The protein concentration was adjusted