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Title:	Vibrio cholerae OmpU Mediates CD36-Dependent Reactive Oxygen Species Generation Triggering an Additional Pathway of MAPK Activation in Macrophages
Authors:	Krishna Prasad, G.V.R. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Krishna+Prasad%2C+G.V.R.) Dhar, V. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Dhar%2C+V.) Mukhopadhyaya, Arunika (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Mukhopadhyaya%2C+Arunika)
Keywords:	Vibrio cholerae OmpU-induced TLR2
Issue Date:	2019
Publisher:	American Association of Immunologists
Citation:	Journal of Immunology, 202(8), pp. 2431-2450.
Abstract:	OmpU, one of the porins of Gram-negative bacteria <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> , induces TLR1/2–MyD88–NF- κ B–dependent proinflammatory cytokine production by monocytes and macrophages of human and mouse origin. In this study, we report that in both the cell types, OmpU-induced proinflammatory responses involve activation of MAPKs (p38 and JNK). Interestingly, we observed that in OmpU-treated macrophages, p38 activation is TLR2 dependent, but JNK activation happens through a separate pathway involving reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation by NADPH oxidase complex and mitochondrial ROS. Further, we observed that OmpU-mediated mitochondrial ROS generation probably depends on OmpU translocation to mitochondria and NADPH oxidase-mediated ROS production is due to activation of scavenger receptor CD36. For the first time, to our knowledge, we are reporting that a Gram-negative bacterial protein can activate CD36 as a pattern recognition receptor. Additionally, we found that in OmpU-treated monocytes, both JNK and p38 activation is linked to the TLR2 activation only. Therefore, the ability of macrophages to employ multiple receptors such as TLR2 and CD36 to recognize a single ligand, as in this case OmpU, probably explains the very basic nature of macrophages being more proinflammatory than monocytes.
URI:	https://www.jimmunol.org/content/202/8/2431 (https://www.jimmunol.org/content/202/8/2431) http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2111 (http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2111)
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