

Application of Recombinant Proteins for Serodiagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Humans and Dogs

Mahin Farahmand and Hossein Nahrevanian*

Department of Parasitology, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran

Received 27 October 2015; revised 2 January 2016; accepted 17 January 2016

ABSTRACT

Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is a zoonotic disease caused by *leishmania* species. Dogs are considered to be the main reservoir of VL. A number of methods and antigen-based assays are used for the diagnosis of leishmaniasis. However, currently available methods are mainly based on direct examination of tissues for the presence of parasites, which is highly invasive. A variety of serological tests are commonly applied for VL diagnosis, including indirect fluorescence antibody test, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), dot-ELISA, direct agglutination test, Western-blotting, and immunochromatographic test. However, when soluble antigens are used, serological tests are less specific due to cross-reactivity with other parasitic diseases. Several studies have attempted to replace soluble antigens with recombinant proteins to improve the sensitivity and the specificity of the immunodiagnostic tests. Major technological advances in recombinant antigens as reagents for the serological diagnosis of VL have led to high sensitivity and specificity of these serological tests. A great number of recombinant proteins have been shown to be effective for the diagnosis of leishmania infection in dogs, the major reservoir of *L. infantum*. Although few recombinant proteins with high efficacy provide reasonable results for the diagnosis of human and canine VL, more optimization is still needed for the appropriate antigens to provide high-throughput performance. This review aims to explore the application of different recombinant proteins for the serodiagnosis of VL in humans and dogs. DOI: 10.7508/ibj.2016.03.001

Keywords: Visceral leishmaniasis, Recombinant proteins, Diagnosis

Corresponding Author: Hossein Nahrevanian

Department of Parasitology, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran; Tel./Fax: (+98-21) 66968855; E-mail: mobcghn@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Visceral leishmaniasis (VL), or Kala-Azar, is a zoonotic disease transmitted by female sand flies and caused by *leishmania* species. The parasites are transmitted by the bite of female phlebotomine sand flies to the vertebrate host, where the infecting promastigotes differentiate into amastigotes; this is fatal if left untreated. *Leishmania* species causing VL have been shown to be capable of infecting humans as well as domestic and wild animals in the Old and New Worlds^[1,2]. VL is endemic in northwestern and southern parts of Iran with about 100–300 new cases reported annually. Domestic dogs (*Canis familiaris*) are considered to be the main reservoir host^[3-6], some of which are asymptomatic,

while others represent clinical signs ranging from mild popular skin diseases to sever forms characterized by cachexia, alopecia, keratoconjunctivitis, anorexia, weight loss, and death^[7-9]. A close contact between dogs and human populations increases the risk of parasite transmission from dogs to sand flies and then to humans^[10]. Human VL is the most severe form of the disease characterized by prolonged fever, splenomegaly, hepatomegaly, substantial weight loss, progressive anemia, pancytopenia, and hyper gammaglobulinemia. Human VL is nearly always fatal^[11], unless treated; therefore, early diagnosis of human VL is essential for prevention of mortality and morbidity. A variety of methods have been currently used for the diagnosis of VL, based on aspirates or biopsy specimens of tissues (such as spleen, liver, and

bone marrow), in which bone marrow samples display less specificity while spleen samples exhibit more specificity^[9,11]. The specimens are subjected to microscopic examination and cultured on Novy-McNeal-Nicolle and RPMI-1640 media supplemented with 20% fetal calf serum, 2 mM L-glutamine, 55 µg/ml penicillin and 125 µg/ml streptomycin^[12]. The growth of promastigotes typically takes between 2-14 days.

Due to the high risk of bleeding in splenic aspiration, serological assays are used for the detection of antibodies in serum samples derived from humans and dogs. Indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA), indirect hemagglutination assay, complement fixation, direct agglutination test (DAT) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) are some of these assays with different specificities and sensitivities^[13-15]. In these tests, antigens are derived from either whole parasite or total parasite lysate. However, development of a recombinant *Leishmania* antigen would be a valuable platform for serological diagnosis because the production of such an antigen would be parasite growth-independent and more standardized^[16]. This review seeks to survey the application of different recombinant proteins for the serodiagnosis of VL in both humans and dogs.

Recombinant proteins for ELISA

ELISA is a serological test used to diagnose the majority of infectious diseases including leishmaniasis. Although the technique is sensitive, its specificity depends on the applied antigen. Several antigens have been already used for immunodiagnostic methods but most commonly is crude soluble antigen (CSA)^[2,5,11,13]. To prepare CSA, promastigotes of *L. infantum* are disrupted by ultrasonic treatment, and the supernatant will be used as a soluble antigen to coat ELISA plates^[11]. The CSA ELISA shows a considerable overlapping in antibody titers between the controls and patients with active VL. On the other hand, the application of CSA as a diagnostic antigen can suffer from cross-reactivity with other diseases, such as leprosy, malaria, and tuberculosis, where these diseases are endemic^[17,18]. To this end, emphasis has been focused on leishmania antigenic components so that recombinant antigens have been evaluated to be substituted with native parasite antigens, including rKE16 (recombinant KE16), rk26, rK39, and rA2 for serological tests^[15,19,20].

rK39, an antigen for VL diagnosis, exhibits a repetitive immune-dominant epitope in Kinesin-related proteins and is highly conserved among VL species^[21]. Several studies carried out in VL-endemic areas have demonstrated that the rK39 ELISA is a sensitive and a specific method for the serodiagnosis and prognosis of

human VL^[21-26]. Additionally, preliminary studies have shown that the rK39 ELISA test is most amenable for the serodiagnosis of canine leishmaniasis^[27]. In a study performed by Taran *et al.*^[28], rK39 dipstick test was used to evaluate the performance of K39 sub recombinant antigen from *L. infantum* LON49, which its sensitivity and specificity were found to be 90.7% and 95.6%, respectively. Results from their study suggested that rK26 is a specific antigen for the detection of antibodies in sera from patients with VL infection^[29]. In addition, Farajnia *et al.*^[30] evaluated the performance of rK26 by ELISA and demonstrated that the sensitivity of this antigen among VL-confirmed patients was 96.8%. Pattabhi *et al.*^[31] produced rK28 and used it in ELISA as an antigen. They also evaluated VL-confirmed sera isolated from Sudanese patients and observed the sensitivity and specificity of 96.8% and 96.2%, respectively. KE16 from *L. donovani* is another *kinesin* gene derived from leishmania species that has been successfully cloned and expressed. The rKE16 was used^[1,9] in ELISA to evaluate the serodiagnostic capacity of Indian Kala-Azar^[32,33]. Results from those studies showed that the expressed Ld-rKE16 antigen can serve as a highly specific and sensitive tool for VL diagnosis^[32,33].

KMP11, rH2A and the Q protein are the antigens expressed in *L. donovani* complex (*L. donovani*, *L. infantum syn.* and *L. chagasi*). The recombinant antigen "Q" protein is a chimeric protein formed by the genetic fusion of five antigenic determinants from four *Leishmania* proteins. The fragments forming Q antigen are highly immunogenic during *L. infantum* infection. In a study, when KMP11, rH2A, and the Q protein were used as antigens in ELISA for the diagnosis VL patients, the sensitivity of ELISA was demonstrated to be high^[34]. The A2 proteins of *L. donovani* are a stage-specific protein present in the amastigote stage, appearing to facilitate visceralization of parasites in the mammalian host. In *L. donovani*, these proteins range in size from 42 to 100 kDa and have highly conserved repetitive elements located on chromosome 22 in tandem arrays^[35-38]. In a previous study, we demonstrated that A2 proteins are present in amastigote form of *L. infantum* isolated from dogs in Meshkin-Shahr, Ardebil Province, North-Western Iran^[38]. It is well-established that the A2 protein is overexpressed in the amastigote stage in *L. donovani* as well as *L. mexicana* species complex, including *L. amazonensis*, but not in *L. tropica* or *L. braziliensis* species complexes. At the same time, Anti-A2 antibodies were detected in human and dog sera suffering from active VL^[36,39]. In a study carried out by Porrozzi *et al.*^[17], ELISA was used for serodiagnosis of symptomatic and asymptomatic VL in dogs based on crude and recombinant proteins (rA2, rK26, and rK39).

In addition, it was found that rA2 is more sensitive to asymptomatic dogs, when compared to the soluble antigens, rK39, and rK26.

In a study performed by Souza *et al.*^[40], the recombinant antigen, ATP diphosphohydrolase (rLic-NTPDase-2), was produced and validated for use in the immunodiagnosis of VL. In brief, a microplate was coated with the purified rLic-NTPDase-2 antigen for the ELISA assay. Next, serum samples from naturally infected dogs in Brazil were tested for VL detection. Although showing high sensitivity and specificity (100%), this test was not able to distinguish VL. Therefore, it seems that rLic-NTPDase-2 may not be a useful marker for VL prognosis.

ELISA-rHsp83 was used as an antigen to detect anti-leishmania antibodies, which showed significantly high sensitivity^[16]. In a study performed by Boarino *et al.*^[41], a combination of K9, K26, and K39 sub recombinant chimeric antigens was coated in a single well and used to diagnose human and canine VL by an indirect ELISA assay. A total of 384 human and 609 canine serum samples were tested, in which the specificity was found to be suitable for both human and canine samples (99%) but the sensitivity of chimeric ELISA was higher in canine VL (96%) than in human VL (82%).

To determine antibodies in the control and VL patients in Sudan, an immunodominant kinesin protein (rKLo8) from an autochthonous *L. donovani* strain was expressed, used as an ELISA coating antigen, and compared with cloned kinesin proteins of *L. infantum* (synonymous *L. chagasi*) (K39) and *L. donovani* (KE16). Among 106 parasitologically VL-confirmed patient sera, the sensitivity and specificity of rKLo8-coated ELISA were 98.1% and 96.1%, respectively, as compared to 96.2% sensitivity of rK39^[42]. In a study done by Islam *et al.*^[43], rKRP42, the recombinant kinesin-related protein of *L. donovani*, with a molecular weight of 42 kDa, was produced and evaluated in urine-based ELISA test for the diagnosis of VL. The rKRP42 urine ELISA showed a high sensitivity of 94% and specificity of 99.6% among VL samples.

More recently, two novel recombinant antigens, the multi-epitope proteins PQ10 and PQ20, were used in canine VL ELISA, which were able to identify asymptomatic dogs (80%). PQ10 consists of a 10-codon sequence present in antigenic peptides, while PQ20 includes a 20-codon sequence exist in T- and B-cell epitopes, respectively. In addition, a flexible linker was used as a spacer between epitope sequences. These antigens were used for VL ELISA and demonstrated to be sensitive enough for the identification of asymptomatic dogs (80%)^[44].

Recombinant proteins for the rapid immunochromatographic dipstick test

The rapid immunochromatographic dipstick test is a qualitative test able to detect anti-*Leishmania* circulating antibodies by the leishmanial recombinant antigen, such as rK39 and is adapted for use under field conditions. The rK39 antigen is the product of a gene cloned from *L. chagasi* containing a 39-amino-acid repeat. Taken together, K39 is a part of a 230-kDa protein that is encoded by a kinesin-like gene of *L. chagasi* and conserved among viscerotropic *Leishmania* species^[19,43]. The rapid rK39 immunochromatic dipstick test is both sensitive (67-100%) and specific (70-100%)^[42,45-49]. However, the cross-reactivity with malaria, enteric fever, disseminated tuberculosis and *Toxoplasma gondii* may occur. In a study carried out in Iran, the sensitivity and specificity of the rK39 strip test were compared with the immunofluorescent antibody test in 47 children suspected to VL. The sensitivity and specificity of the strip test were 82.4% and 100%, while those of the immunofluorescent antibody test were 100% and 92.7%, respectively^[50]. Mohebali *et al.*^[51] compared the rK39 dipstick test with DAT to detect *L. infantum* infection in dogs in endemic areas in Iran. The tests were carried out on 116 clinically suspected dogs and 152 healthy controls from endemic areas of Ardabil Province, North-Western Iran. A sensitivity of 70.9% and specificity of 84.9% were found for the rK39 dipstick test.

In a literature search for VL detection, 31 studies have used dipstick form of rK39 in dogs. Their results revealed that the overall sensitivity was 86.7% in symptomatic dogs. The reasons for such variability are not clear; in addition, the number of studies for such analysis is too small for a detailed comparison of different tests and geographical areas^[47]. In parallel, a clinical cohort study in Sudan was designed to evaluate the rK28-based RDT for diagnosis of *L. donovani* VL. The serum analysis of VL-suspected individuals possesses a reasonable specificity and sensitivity of 97.6% and of 94.5%^[53].

The rKE16 dipstick test is a one-step rapid immunochromatographic test for diagnosis of Kala-Azar. The test is based on a 39-amino-acid protein, the rKE16 antigen, derived from the C-terminus of the kinesin protein from an Indian isolate of *L. donovani*^[32]. In our previous study, the average of positive cases among asymptomatic dogs was 32.4% with rKE16^[9].

Recombinant proteins for the latex agglutination test

In the majority of immunoagglutination assays, latex is the main particle for antigen absorption. The

attachment of molecules to latex particles can be achieved through either physical adsorption or covalent coupling. For visual slide agglutination, a particle diameter range of 0.2–0.9 mm is needed^[54]. The only recombinant antigen used for the latex test is rk39, which is generally used in latex agglutination at a concentration of 1 mg/ml in glycine-buffered saline. The sensitivity of the latex test among parasitologically proven index cases was only 80%, which was due to a lower power of antibody detection by this test^[55].

Recombinant proteins for other serological assays

Several serological tests are used for the diagnosis of VL, including IFA, DAT, ELISA, and dot-ELISA. The mentioned tests are mostly based on purified, water-soluble antigen fractions of promastigote or amastigote stages or on recombinant antigens. It is notable that recombinant proteins are only used in ELISA, latex agglutination test, and rapid immunochromatographic dipstick test, but not in other assays. On the basis of publications, there are no report indicating that recombinant antigens can be used for IFA and DAT assays.

Conclusion

The technological advances in recombinant antigens as reagents for the serological diagnosis of VL have resulted in high sensitivity and specificity of the serological tests. Several recombinant proteins have been shown to be useful for the diagnosis of leishmania infection in dogs. It should be noted that dogs are considered as a major reservoir of *L. infantum* and, therefore, promote the spread of human leishmaniasis. Several proteins able to generate substantial titers of antibodies and are detectable in canine VL, including KMP11, LiP, rk39, rk26, rA2, rk9, rKE16, and histones such as H₂A. Early diagnosis and control of canine VL can reduce the transmission of infection from asymptomatic dogs to sand flies and humans. Different types of antigens with variable sensitivity and specificity have been used in ELISA and in rapid immunochromatographic dipstick tests, depending on both the kind of recombinant antigens and the areas under study.

ELISA is a sensitive and specific test for the detection of antibodies in humans and dogs infected with VL. Anti-A2 antibodies are easily detected by a rA2 protein containing a tag of six histidine residues (A2-HIS), in 77% of the patient sera with symptomatic VL and in 87% of the sera from dogs, which were positive for *Leishmania* immunofluorescent antibody test (IFAT) or parasitological evaluation. Anti-A2 antibodies have been also detected in symptomatic and asymptomatic dogs^[17,20,41].

Data from such studies have indicated that using a

combination of recombinant proteins in a single-well test would be better for diagnosis of human and canine VL by an indirect ELISA. The rapid immunochromatographic dipstick test, for example rK39 strip test, is a simple and cost-effective assay that uses chromatographic strips impregnated with the rK39 antigen and can be easily used in the field. Several studies have shown that the rK39 strip test is a reliable test for VL diagnosis with no false positives. In comparison to DAT and ELISA, dipstick rK39 is a simple, more practical, sufficiently sensitive and highly specific method for the diagnosis of active VL in humans as well as in dogs. Furthermore, the test can be performed with a few drops of blood, serum, or plasma in field conditions^[2].

There are several serological tests used for the diagnosis of VL in humans and dogs. Moreover, reasonable levels of sensitivity and specificity are particularly desirable to avoid false negative and false positive reactions. This issue can lead to disease transmission and unnecessary euthanasia of healthy dogs. The problems with the conventional assays (such as IFAT, DAT, and ELISA) may be overcome by using recombinant polypeptides containing a specific epitope that is able to elicit an immune response in the majority of dogs and humans with VL. Results indicate that each antigen carries immunodominant epitopes, the combination of which may further increase the sensitivity of currently available serological tests^[17]. Although several recombinant proteins with high efficacy end up with reasonable results for the diagnosis of human and canine VL, more optimization is still required for appropriate antigens to provide high-throughput performance.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST. None declared.

REFERENCES

1. Ghaffarinejad P, Farahmand M, Nahrevanian H, Mohebbali M, Zaboli F, Zarei Z, Akhoundi B, Barati M, Ghasemi F S. Diagnosis of *Leishmania infantum* using direct agglutination test and rKE16 dipstick rapid test in domestic dogs from Ardabil Province, Iran. *Research journal of parasitology* 2015; **10**(3): 102-110.
2. World Health Organization. Control of leishmaniasis. *Technical report series 793 of WHO Expert Committee, Geneva*. 2010.
3. Edrissian GH, Nadim A, Alborzi AV, Ardehali S. Visceral leishmaniasis: the Iranian experiences. *Archive of Iranian medicine* 1998; **1**: 22-26.
4. Mohebbali M, Edrissian Gh, Nadim A, Hajjaran H, Akhoundi B, Hooshmand B, Zarei Z, Arshi Sh, Mirsamadi N, Manouchehri Naeini K, Mamishi S, Sanati AA, Moshfe AA, Charehdar S, Fakhar M.

- Application of direct agglutination test (DAT) for the diagnosis and seroepidemiological studies of visceral leishmaniasis in Iran. *Iranian journal of parasitology* 2006; **1**: 15-25.
5. Desjeux P. Leishmaniosis: current situation and new perspectives. *Comparative immunology, microbiology and infectious diseases* 2004; **27**(5): 305-318.
 6. Mohammadiha A, Haghighi A, Mohebbali M, Mahdian R, Abadi AR, Zarei Z, Yeganeh F, Kazemi B, Taghipour N, Akhoundi B, Barati M, Mahmoudi MR. Canine visceral leishmaniasis: a comparative study of real-time PCR, conventional PCR, and direct agglutination on sera for the detection of *Leishmania infantum* infection. *Veterinary parasitology* 2013; **192** (1-3): 83- 90.
 7. Costa FA, Goto H, Saldanha LC, Silva SM, Sinhorini IL, Silva TC, Guerra JL. Histopathologic patterns of nephropathy in naturally acquired canine visceral leishmaniasis. *Veterinary pathology* 2003; **40** (6): 677-684.
 8. Ordeix L, Solano-Gallego L, Fondevila D, Ferrer L, Fondati A. Papular dermatitis due to *Leishmania* spp. infection in dogs with parasite-specific cellular immune responses. *Veterinary dermatology* 2005; **16**(3): 187-191.
 9. Farahmand M, Khalaj V, Mohebbali M, Khalili G, Naderi S, Ghaffarinejad P, Nahrevanian H. Comparison of recombinant A2-ELISA with rKE16 dipstick and direct agglutination tests for diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis in dogs in Northwestern Iran. *Revista de sociedade brasileira de medicina tropical* 2015; **48**(2): 188-193.
 10. Miro G, Cardoso L, Pennisi MG, Oliva G, Baneth G. Canine leishmaniasis-new concepts and insights on an expanding zoonosis: part two. *Trends in parasitology* 2008; **24**(8): 371-377.
 11. Sundar SH, Rai M. Laboratory diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis. *Clinical and diagnostic laboratory immunology* 2002; **9**(5): 951-958.
 12. Farahmand M, Atashi Shirazi H, Nahrevanian H, Hajjaran H. Molecular analysis of A2-genes encoding stage-specific S antigen-like proteins among isolates from Iranian cutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis. *Iranian journal of basic medical sciences* 2011; **14** (5): 407-413.
 13. Mancianti F, Meciani N. Specific serodiagnosis of canine leishmaniasis by indirect immunofluorescence, indirect hemagglutination, and counter-immuno-electrophoresis. *American journal of veterinary research* 1988; **49**(8): 1409-1411.
 14. Harith A, Kolk AH, Kager PA, Leeuwenburg J, Muiga R, Kiugu S, Laarman JJ. A simple and economical direct agglutination test for serodiagnosis and seroepidemiological studies of visceral leishmaniasis. *Transactions of the royal society of tropical medicine and hygiene* 1986; **80**(4): 583-587.
 15. Badaro R, Benson D, Eulalio MC, Freire M, Cunha S, Netto EM, Pedral-Sampaio D, Madureira C, Burns JM, Houghton RL, David JR, Reed SG. rK39: a cloned antigen of *Leishmania chagasi* that predicts active visceral leishmaniasis. *The journal of infectious disease* 1996; **173** (3): 758-761.
 16. Celeste BJ, Sanchez M, Ramos-Sanchez E, Castro LG, Costa FA, Goto H. Recombinant *Leishmania infantum* heat shock protein 83 for the serodiagnosis of cutaneous, mucosal, and visceral leishmaniasis. *The american journal of tropical medicine and hygiene* 2014; **90**(5): 860-865.
 17. Porrozzi E, Costa M, Teva A, Falqueto A, Ferreira A, Santos C, Fernandes AP, Gazzinelli RT, Campos-Neto A, Grimaldi G. Comparative evaluation of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays based on crude and recombinant Leishmanial antigens for serodiagnosis of symptomatic and asymptomatic *Leishmania infantum* visceral infections in dogs. *Clinical and vaccine immunology* 2007; **14**(5): 544-548.
 18. Kumar R, Pai K, Pathak K, Sundar S. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for recombinant K39 antigen in diagnosis and prognosis of Indian visceral leishmaniasis. *Clinical and diagnostic laboratory immunology* 2001; **8**(6): 1220-1224.
 19. Burns JM, Schreffler WG, Benson DR, Ghalib WH, Badaro R, Reed SG. Molecular characterization of a kinesin-related antigen of *Leishmania chagasi* that detects specific antibodies in African and American visceral leishmaniasis. *Proceedings of the national academy of science USA* 1993; **90**(2): 775-779.
 20. Carvalho FA, Charest H, Tavares CA, Matlashewski G, Valente EP, Rabello A, Gazzinelli RT, Fernandes AP. Diagnosis of American visceral leishmaniasis in humans and dogs using the recombinant *Leishmania donovani* A2 antigen. *Diagnostic microbiology and infectious disease* 2002; **43**(4): 289-295.
 21. Singh S, Sachs AG, Chang KP, Reed SG. Diagnostic and prognostic value of K39 recombinant antigen in Indian leishmaniasis. *The journal of parasitology* 1995; **81**(6): 1000-1003.
 22. Houghton RL, Petrescu M, Benson DR, Skeiky YA, Scalone A, Badaro R, Reed SG, Gradoni L. A cloned antigen (recombinant K39) of *Leishmania chagasi* diagnostic for visceral leishmaniasis in human immunodeficiency virus type 1 patients and a prognostic indicator for monitoring patients undergoing drug therapy. *The journal of infectious disease* 1998; **177**(5): 1339-1344.
 23. Qu JQ, Zhong L, Masoom-Yasinzai M, Abdur-Rab M, Ask JH, Reed SG, Chang KP, Gilman-Sachs A. Serodiagnosis of Asian leishmaniasis with a recombinant antigen from the repetitive domain of a *Leishmania* kinesin. *Transactions of the royal society of tropical medicine and hygiene* 1994; **88**(5): 543-545.
 24. Zijlstra EE, Daifalla NS, Kager PA, Khalil EA, El-Hassan AM, Reed SG, Ghalib HW. rK39 enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for diagnosis of *Leishmania donovani* infection. *Clinical and diagnostic laboratory immunology* 1998; **5**(5): 717-772.
 25. Ozensoy S, Ozbek Y, Turgay N, Alkan MZ, Gul K, Gilman-Sachs A, Chang KP, Reed SG, Ozelma A. Serodiagnosis and epidemiology of visceral leishmaniasis in Turkey. *American journal of tropical*

- medicine and hygiene* 1998; **59**(3): 363-369.
26. Zepa O, Ulrich M, Benítez M, Ávila C, Rodríguez V, Centeno M, Belizario D, Reed SG, Convit J. Epidemiological and immunological aspects of human visceral leishmaniasis on Margarita Island, Venezuela. *Memórias do instituto oswaldo cruz rio de janeiro* 2002; **97**(8): 1079-1083.
 27. Zepa O, Ulrich M, Negrón E, Rodríguez N, Centeno M, Rodríguez V, Barrios RM, Belizario D, Reed S, Convit J. Canine visceral leishmaniasis on Margarita Island (Nueva Esparta, Venezuela). *Transactions of the royal society of tropical medicine and hygiene* 2000; **94**(5): 484-487.
 28. Taran M, Mohebbali M, Modaresi MH, Mamishi S, Mojarad M, Mahmoudi M. Preparation of a K39sub recombinant antigen for the detection of *Leishmania infantum* antibodies in human: a comparative study with an immunochromatographic test and direct agglutination. *Iranian J Parasitology* 2007; **2**(2): 25-33.
 29. Bhatia A, Daifalla N, Jen SH, Badaro R, Reed SG, Skeiky YA. Cloning, characterization and serological evaluation of K9 and K26: two related hydrophilic antigens of *Leishmania chagasi*. *Molecular and biochemical parasitology* 1999; **102**(2): 249-261.
 30. Farajnia S, Darbani B, Babaei H, Alimohammadian MH, Mahboudi F, Gavgani AM. Development and evaluation of *Leishmania infantum* rK26 ELISA for serodiagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis in Iran. *Parasitology* 2008; **135**(9): 1035-1041.
 31. Pattabhi S, Whittle J, Mohamath R, El-Safi2 S, Moulton GG, Guderian JA, Colombara D, Abdoon A, Mukhtar M, Mondal D, Esfandiari J, Kumar shailendra K, Chun P, Reed S, Bhatia A. Design, development and evaluation of rK28-based point-of-care tests for improving rapid diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis. *PLoS neglected tropical diseases* 2010; **4**(9): e822.
 32. Sivakumar R, Sharma P, Chang KP, Singh S. Cloning, expression, and purification of a novel recombinant antigen from *Leishmania donovani*. *Protein expression and purification* 2006; **46**(1): 156-165.
 33. Sivakumar R, Dey A, Sharma P, Singh S. Expression and characterization of a recombinant kinesin antigen from an old Indian strain (DD8) of *Leishmania donovani* and comparing it with a commercially available antigen from a newly isolated (KE16) strain of *L. donovani*. *Infection, genetics and evolution* 2008; **8**(3): 313-322.
 34. Passos S, Carvalho LP, Orge G, Jeroˆnimo SM, Bezerra G, Soto M, Alonso C, Carvalho EM. Recombinant *Leishmania* antigens for serodiagnosis of visceral Leishmaniasis. *Clinical and diagnostic laboratory immunology* 2005; **12**(10): 1164-1167.
 35. Charest H, Zhang WW, Matlashewski G. The developmental expression of *Leishmania donovani* A2 amastigote-specific genes is post-transcriptionally mediated and involves elements located in the 3'-untranslated region. *The journal of biological chemistry* 1996; **271**(29): 17081-17090.
 36. Ghedin E, Charest H, Weizhang W, Matlashewski G, Kenney R, Sundar S. Antibody response against a *Leishmania donovani* amastigote-stage-specific protein in patients with visceral leishmaniasis. *Clinical and diagnostic laboratory immunology* 1997; **4**(5): 530-535.
 37. Zhang WW, Matlashewski G. Characterization of the A2-A2rel gene cluster in *Leishmania donovani*: involvement of A2 in visceralization during infection. *Molecular microbiology* 2001; **39**(4): 935-942.
 38. Farahmand M, Nahrevanian H, Assmar M, Mohebbali M, Zarei Z. Expression of A2 proteins in amastigotes of *Leishmania infantum* produced from canine isolates collected in the district of Meshkinshahr, in North-Western Iran. *Annals of tropical medicine and parasitology* 2008; **102**(1): 81-84.
 39. Zhang WW, Charest H, Ghedin E, Matlashewski G. Identification and over expression of the A2 amastigote-specific protein in *Leishmania donovani*. *Molecular and biochemical parasitology* 1996; **78**(1-2): 79-90.
 40. Souza RF, SantosYL, Vasconcellos RS, Borges-Pereira L, Caldas IS, Rogéria S, Almeida M, Bahia MT, Fietto JL. Recombinant *Leishmania (Leishmania) infantum* Ecto-Nucleoside Triphosphate Diphosphohydrolase NTPDase-2 as a new antigen in canine visceral leishmaniasis diagnosis. *Acta tropica* 2013; **125**(1): 60-66.
 41. Boarino A, Scalone A, Gradoni L, Ferroglio E, Vitale F, Zanatta R, Giuffrida MG, Rosati S. Development of recombinant chimeric antigen expressing immune-dominant B epitopes of *Leishmania infantum* for serodiagnosis of visceral Leishmaniasis. *Clinical and diagnostic laboratory immunology* 2005; **12**(5): 647-653.
 42. Abass E, Bollig N, Reinhard K, Camara R, Mansour D, Visekruna A, Lohoff M, Lohoff M, Steinoff U. rKLO8, a novel *Leishmania donovani*-derived recombinant immunodominant protein for sensitive detection of visceral leishmaniasis in Sudan. *PLoS neglected tropical diseases* 2013; **7**(7) e2322.
 43. Islam MZ, Itoh M, Takagi H, Islam AU, Ekram S, Rahman A, Takesue A, Hashiguchi H, Kimura E. Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay to detect urinary antibody against recombinant rKRP42 antigen made from *Leishmania donovani* for visceral Leishmaniasis. *American journal of tropical medicine and hygiene* 2008; **79**(4): 599-604.
 44. Faria AR, Veloso LC, Vital WC, Reis AB, Damasceno LM, Gazzinelli RT, Andrade H. Novel recombinant multi epitope proteins for the diagnosis of symptomatic *Leishmania infantum*-infected dogs. *PLoS neglected tropical diseases* 2015; **9**(1): e3429.
 45. Otranto D, Paradies P, Sasanelli M, Spinelli R, Brandonisio O. Rapid immunochromatographic test for serodiagnosis of canine leishmaniasis. *The journal of clinical microbiology* 2004; **42**(6): 2769-2770.
 46. Veeken H, Ritmeijer K, Seaman J, Davidson R. Comparison of an rK39 dipstick rapid test with direct agglutination test and splenic aspiration for the diagnosis of kala-azar in Sudan. *Tropical medicine & international health* 2003; **8**(2): 164-167.
 47. Quinnell RJ, Carson C, Reithinger R, Garcez ML, Courtenay O. Evaluation of rK39 rapid diagnostic tests

- for canine visceral Leishmaniasis: longitudinal study and meta-analysis. *PLoS neglected tropical diseases* 2013; **7**(1): e1992.
48. Bern C, Nathjha SH, Joshi A, Thakur GD, Bista MB. Use of the recombinant K39 dipstick test and the direct agglutination test in a setting endemic for VL in Nepal. *American journal of tropical medicine and hygiene* 2000; **63**(3): 153-157.
 49. Sharma NL, Mahajan V, Negi AK, Verma GK. The rK39 immunochromatic dipstick testing: A study for K39 seroprevalence in dogs and human leishmaniasis patients for possible animal reservoir of cutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis in endemic focus of Satluj river valley of Himachal Pradesh (India). *Indian journal of dermatology, venereology and leprology* 2009; **75**(1): 52-55.
 50. Alborzi A, Rasouli M, Nademi Z, Kadivar MR, Pourabbas B. Evaluation of rK39 strip test for the diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis in infants. *Eastern mediterranean health journal* 2006; **12**(3-4): 294-299.
 51. Mohebbali M, Taran M, Zarei Z. Rapid detection of *Leishmania infantum* infection in dogs: comparative study using an immunochromatographic dipstick rk39 test and direct agglutination. *Veterinary parasitology* 2004; **121**(3-4): 239-245.
 52. Schallig HD, Cavalheiro MC, Silva E. Evaluation of the direct agglutination test and the rK39 dipstick test for the Sero-diagnosis of visceral Leishmaniasis. *Memórias do instituto oswaldo cruz rio de janeiro* 2002; **97**(7): 1015-1018.
 53. Mukhtar M, Abdoun A, Ahmed A, Ghalib H, Reed SG, Boelaert M, Menten J, Khair MM, Howard RF. Diagnostic accuracy of rK28-based immunochromatographic rapid diagnostic tests for visceral leishmaniasis: a prospective clinical cohort study in Sudan. *Transactions of the royal society of tropical medicine and hygiene* 2015; **109**(9): 594-600.
 54. Bolivar JA, Galisteo-Gonza F. Latex Immuno-agglutination Assays. *Journal of macromolecular science* 2005; **45**: 59-98.
 55. Singh S, Kumari V. Predicting Kala-Azar disease manifestations in asymptomatic patients with latent *Leishmania donovani* infection by detection of antibody against recombinant K39 antigen. *Clinical and diagnostic laboratory immunology* 2002; **9**(3): 568-572.