

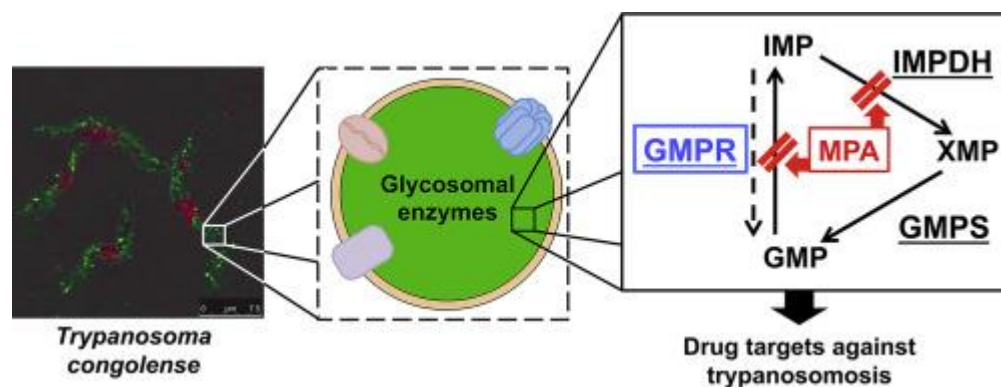
Identification and characterization of guanosine 5'-monophosphate reductase of *Trypanosoma Congolese* as a drug target.

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Abstract

Trypanosoma Congolese is one of the most prevalent pathogens which causes trypanosomiasis in African animals, resulting in a significant economic loss. In its life cycle, *T. Congolese* is incapable of synthesizing purine nucleotides *via a de novo* pathway, and thus relies on a salvage pathway to survive. In this study, we identified a gene from *T. Congolese*, TcIL3000_5_1940, as a guanosine 5'-monophosphate reductase (GMPR), an enzyme that modulates the concentration of intracellular guanosine in the pathogen. The recombinant protein was expressed in *Escherichia coli*, and the gene product was enzymatically confirmed as a unique GMPR, designated as rTcGMPR. This enzyme was constitutively expressed in glycosomes at all of the parasite's developmental stages similar to other purine nucleotide metabolic enzymes. Mycophenolic acid (MPA) was found to inhibit rTcGMPR activity. Hence, it is a potential lead compound for the design of trypanocidal agents, specifically GMPR inhibitor.

Graphical abstract



Key Words: African trypanosomiasis, GMP reductase, Purine metabolic pathway, *Trypanosoma Congolese*

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