

Predictive Value of Novel Circulating Biomarkers in Chagas Disease: The Brazilian Chagas Disease Cohort

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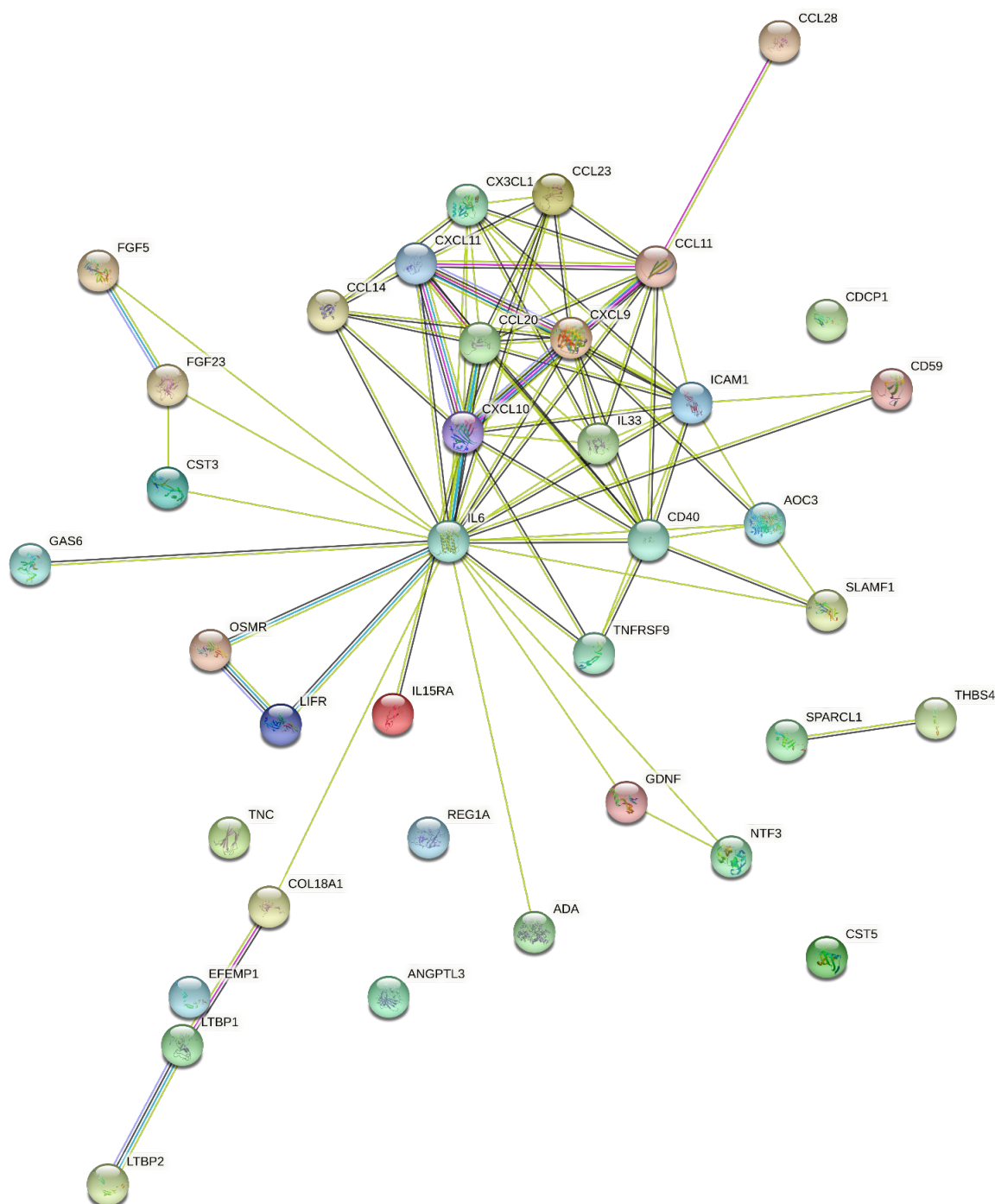


Figure 1. Protein Network Analysis


Legend:

Nodes:


Network nodes represent proteins

splice isoforms or post-translational modifications are collapsed, i.e. each node represents all the proteins produced by a single, protein-coding gene locus.

Node Color




*colored nodes:
query proteins and first shell of interactors*




*white nodes:
second shell of interactors*

Node Content



*empty nodes:
proteins of unknown 3D structure*




*filled nodes:
some 3D structure is known or predicted*

Edges:


Edges represent protein-protein associations

associations are meant to be specific and meaningful, i.e. proteins jointly contribute to a shared function; this does not necessarily mean they are physically binding to each other.

Known Interactions




from curated databases




experimentally determined


Predicted Interactions



gene neighborhood




gene fusions




gene co-occurrence


Others



textmining



co-expression



protein homology

Preferred Name	Name and function
ADA	Adenosine deaminase; Catalyzes the hydrolytic deamination of adenosine and 2- deoxyadenosine. Plays an important role in purine metabolism and in adenosine homeostasis. Modulates signaling by extracellular adenosine, and so contributes indirectly to cellular signaling events. Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding DPP4. Its interaction with DPP4 regulates lymphocyte- epithelial cell adhesion. Enhances dendritic cell immunogenicity by affecting dendritic cell costimulatory molecule expression and cytokines and chemokines secretion (By similarity).
CCL20	C-C motif chemokine 20; Acts as a ligand for C-C chemokine receptor CCR6. Signals through binding and activation of CCR6 and induces a strong chemotactic response and mobilization of intracellular calcium ions. The ligand-receptor pair CCL20-CCR6 is responsible for the chemotaxis of dendritic cells (DC), effector/memory T-cells and B- cells and plays an important role at skin and mucosal surfaces under homeostatic and inflammatory conditions, as well as in pathology, including cancer and various autoimmune diseases. CCL20 acts as a chemotactic factor that attracts lymphocytes.
NTF3	Neurotrophin-3; Seems to promote the survival of visceral and proprioceptive sensory neurons; Belongs to the NGF-beta family
TNFRSF9	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 9; Receptor for TNFSF9/4-1BBL. Possibly active during T cell activation; CD molecules
CX3CL1	Fractalkine; Acts as a ligand for both CX3CR1 and integrins. Binds to CX3CR1. Binds to integrins ITGAV:ITGB3 and ITGA4:ITGB1. Can activate integrins in both a CX3CR1-dependent and CX3CR1-independent manner. In the presence of CX3CR1, activates integrins by binding to the classical ligand-binding site (site 1) in integrins. In the absence of CX3CR1, binds to a second site (site 2) in integrins which is distinct from site 1 and enhances the binding of other integrin ligands to site 1. The soluble form is chemotactic for T-cells and monocytes and not for neutrophils.
IL33	Interleukin-33; Cytokine that binds to and signals through the IL1RL1/ST2 receptor which in turn activates NF-kappa-B and MAPK signaling pathways in target cells. Involved in the maturation of Th2 cells inducing the secretion of T-helper type 2-associated cytokines. Also involved in activation of mast cells, basophils, eosinophils and natural killer cells. Acts as a chemoattractant for Th2 cells, and may function as an "alarmin", that amplifies immune responses during tissue injury; Interleukins
CD40	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5; Receptor for TNFSF5/CD40LG. Transduces TRAF6- and MAP3K8-mediated signals that activate ERK in macrophages and B cells, leading to induction of immunoglobulin secretion
CCL28	C-C motif chemokine 28; Chemotactic activity for resting CD4, CD8 T-cells and eosinophils. Binds to CCR3 and CCR10 and induces calcium mobilization in a dose-dependent manner; Chemokine ligands
CXCL10	C-X-C motif chemokine 10; Chemotactic for monocytes and T-lymphocytes. Binds to CXCR3; Belongs to the intercrine alpha (chemokine Cx) family
CCL23	C-C motif chemokine ligand 23
IL15RA	Interleukin 15 receptor subunit alpha; CD molecules
LIFR	Leukemia inhibitory factor receptor; Signal-transducing molecule. May have a common pathway with IL6ST. The soluble form inhibits the biological activity of LIF by blocking its binding to receptors on target cells; Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 2 subfamily
FGF5	Fibroblast growth factor 5; Plays an important role in the regulation of cell proliferation and cell differentiation. Required for normal regulation of the hair growth cycle. Functions as an inhibitor of hair elongation by promoting progression from anagen, the growth phase of the hair follicle, into catagen the apoptosis-induced regression phase (By similarity); Endogenous ligands
FGF23	Fibroblast growth factor 23; Regulator of phosphate homeostasis. Inhibits renal tubular phosphate transport by reducing SLC34A1 levels. Upregulates EGR1 expression in the presence of KL (By similarity). Acts directly on the parathyroid to decrease PTH secretion (By similarity). Regulator of vitamin-D metabolism. Negatively regulates osteoblast differentiation and matrix mineralization
CCL11	Eotaxin; In response to the presence of allergens, this protein directly promotes the accumulation of eosinophils, a prominent feature of allergic inflammatory reactions. Binds to CCR3; Chemokine ligands
SLAMF1	Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule; Self-ligand receptor of the signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM) family. SLAM receptors triggered by homo- or heterotypic cell-cell interactions are modulating the activation and differentiation of a wide variety of immune cells and thus are involved in the regulation and interconnection of both innate and adaptive immune response. Activities are controlled by presence or absence of small cytoplasmic adapter proteins, SH2D1A/SAP and/or SH2D1B/EAT-2.
CST5	Cystatin-D; Cysteine proteinase inhibitor that possibly plays a protective role against proteinases present in the oral cavity. The order of preference for inhibition is cathepsin S > cathepsin H > cathepsin L > cathepsin B; Cystatins, type 2
CXCL9	C-X-C motif chemokine 9; Cytokine that affects the growth, movement, or activation state of cells that participate in immune and inflammatory response. Chemotactic for activated T-cells. Binds to CXCR3; Belongs to the intercrine alpha (chemokine Cx) family
CXCL11	C-X-C motif chemokine 11; Chemotactic for interleukin-activated T-cells but not unstimulated T-cells, neutrophils or monocytes. Induces calcium release in activated T-cells. Binds to CXCR3. May play an important role in CNS diseases which involve T-cell recruitment. May play a role in skin immune responses; Belongs to the intercrine alpha (chemokine Cx) family
IL6	Interleukin-6; Cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions. It is a potent inducer of the acute phase response. Plays an essential role in the final differentiation of B-cells into Ig- secreting cells Involved in lymphocyte and monocyte differentiation. Acts on B-cells, T-cells, hepatocytes, hematopoietic progenitor cells and cells of the CNS. Required for the generation of T(H)17 cells. Also acts as a myokine. It is discharged into the bloodstream after muscle contraction and acts to increase the breakdown of fats and to improve insulin resistance.
LTBP1	Latent-transforming growth factor beta-binding protein 1; May be involved in the assembly, secretion and targeting of TGFβ1 to sites at which it is stored and/or activated. May play critical roles in controlling and directing the activity of

	TGFB1. May have a structural role in the extracellular matrix (ECM); Latent transforming growth factor beta binding proteins
CDCP1	CUB domain-containing protein 1; May be involved in cell adhesion and cell matrix association. May play a role in the regulation of anchorage versus migration or proliferation versus differentiation via its phosphorylation. May be a novel marker for leukemia diagnosis and for immature hematopoietic stem cell subsets. Belongs to the tetraspanin web involved in tumor progression and metastasis; CD molecules
GDNF	Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor; Neurotrophic factor that enhances survival and morphological differentiation of dopaminergic neurons and increases their high-affinity dopamine uptake; Belongs to the TGF-beta family. GDNF subfamily
GAS6	Growth arrest-specific protein 6; Ligand for tyrosine-protein kinase receptors AXL, TYRO3 and MER whose signaling is implicated in cell growth and survival, cell adhesion and cell migration. GAS6/AXL signaling plays a role in various processes such as endothelial cell survival during acidification by preventing apoptosis, optimal cytokine signaling during human natural killer cell development, hepatic regeneration, gonadotropin-releasing hormone neuron survival and migration, platelet activation, or regulation of thrombotic responses; Gla domain containing
AOC3	Membrane primary amine oxidase; Cell adhesion protein that participates in lymphocyte extravasation and recirculation by mediating the binding of lymphocytes to peripheral lymph node vascular endothelial cells in an L-selectin-independent fashion. Has semicarbazide-sensitive (SSAO) monoamine oxidase activity. May play a role in adipogenesis
COL18A1	Collagen alpha-1(XVIII) chain; Probably plays a major role in determining the retinal structure as well as in the closure of the neural tube; Belongs to the multiplexin collagen family
OSMR	Oncostatin-M-specific receptor subunit beta; Associates with IL31RA to form the IL31 receptor. Binds IL31 to activate STAT3 and possibly STAT1 and STAT5. Capable of transducing OSM-specific signaling events; Fibronectin type III domain containing
CD59	CD59 glycoprotein; Potent inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex (MAC) action. Acts by binding to the C8 and/or C9 complements of the assembling MAC, thereby preventing incorporation of the multiple copies of C9 required for complete formation of the osmolytic pore. This inhibitor appears to be species-specific. Involved in signal transduction for T-cell activation complexed to a protein tyrosine kinase; Blood group antigens
THBS4	Thrombospondin-4; Adhesive glycoprotein that mediates cell-to-cell and cell-to-matrix interactions and is involved in various processes including cellular proliferation, migration, adhesion and attachment, inflammatory response to CNS injury, regulation of vascular inflammation and adaptive responses of the heart to pressure overload and in myocardial function and remodeling. Binds to structural extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins and modulates the ECM in response to tissue damage, contributing to cardioprotective and adaptive ECM remodeling.
EFEMP1	EGF-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 1; Binds EGFR, the EGF receptor, inducing EGFR autophosphorylation and the activation of downstream signaling pathways. May play a role in cell adhesion and migration. May function as a negative regulator of chondrocyte differentiation. In the olfactory epithelium, it may regulate glial cell migration, differentiation and the ability of glial cells to support neuronal neurite outgrowth; Belongs to the fibulin family
REG1A	Lithostathine-1-alpha; Might act as an inhibitor of spontaneous calcium carbonate precipitation. May be associated with neuronal sprouting in brain, and with brain and pancreas regeneration; C-type lectin domain containing
SPARCL1	SPARC-like protein 1; SPARC family
TNC	Tenascin; Extracellular matrix protein implicated in guidance of migrating neurons as well as axons during development, synaptic plasticity as well as neuronal regeneration. Promotes neurite outgrowth from cortical neurons grown on a monolayer of astrocytes. Ligand for integrins alpha-8/beta-1, alpha-9/beta-1, alpha-V/beta-3 and alpha-V/beta-6. In tumors, stimulates angiogenesis by elongation, migration and sprouting of endothelial cells; Belongs to the tenascin family
ANGPTL3	Angiopoietin-related protein 3; Acts in part as a hepatokine that is involved in regulation of lipid and glucose metabolism. Proposed to play a role in the trafficking of energy substrates to either storage or oxidative tissues in response to food intake (By similarity). Has a stimulatory effect on plasma triglycerides (TG), which is achieved by suppressing plasma TG clearance via inhibition of LPL activity.
LTBP2	Latent-transforming growth factor beta-binding protein 2; May play an integral structural role in elastic-fiber architectural organization and/or assembly; Latent transforming growth factor beta binding proteins
CST3	Cystatin-C; As an inhibitor of cysteine proteinases, this protein is thought to serve an important physiological role as a local regulator of this enzyme activity; Belongs to the cystatin family
CCL14	C-C motif chemokine ligand 14
ICAM1	Intercellular adhesion molecule 1; ICAM proteins are ligands for the leukocyte adhesion protein LFA-1 (integrin alpha-L/beta-2). During leukocyte trans- endothelial migration, ICAM1 engagement promotes the assembly of endothelial apical cups through ARHGEF26/SGEF and RHOG activation; CD molecules