

Chemotherapeutic efficacies of a clofazimine and diminazene aceturate combination against piroplasm parasites and their AT-rich DNA-binding activity on *Babesia bovis*

Bumduuren Tuvshintulga^{1,2}, Mahmoud AbouLaila^{1,3}, Thillaiampalam Sivakumar¹, Dickson Stuart Tayebwa¹, Sambuu Gantuya^{1,4}, Khandsuren Naranbaatar⁴, Aki Ishiyama⁵, Masato Iwatsuki⁵, Kazuhiko Otoguro⁵, Satoshi Ōmura⁵, Mohamad Alaa Terkawi^{1,6}, Azirwan Guswanto¹, Mohamed Abdo Rizk^{1,7}, Naoaki Yokoyama¹, Ikuo Igarashi^{1*}

¹National Research Center for Protozoan Diseases, Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Inada-cho, Obihiro, Hokkaido 080-8555, Japan. ²Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. ³Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Sadat City, Sadat City 32511, Minoufiya, Egypt. ⁴Laboratory of Arachno-Entomology and Protozoology, Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. ⁵Research Center for Tropical Diseases, Kitasato Institute for Life Sciences, Kitasato University, Tokyo, Japan. ⁶Frontier Research Center for Advanced Material and Life Science, Department of Orthopedic Surgery, School of Medicine, Hokkaido University, Kita 21, Nishi 11, Kita-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 001-0021, Japan. ⁷Department of Internal Medicine and Infectious Diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Mansoura University, Mansura 35516, Dakahlia, Egypt

*Corresponding author: Professor Ikuo Igarashi DVM, PhD,
National Research Center for Protozoan Diseases, Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine,
Inada-cho, Obihiro, Hokkaido 080-8555, Japan
E-mail address: igarcpmi@obihiro.ac.jp; Tel.: +81-155-49-5641 (Fax: -5643)

Supplementary information

Table S1. Percentage of nucleic acid contents in genes of *B. bovis*.

Organelles	Genes	A	T	C	G	AT	CG	Total
Nucleus	<i>18S rRNA</i>	23%	27%	23%	27%	50%	50%	100%
	Tubulin beta chain	30%	21%	26%	23%	51%	49%	100%
	Arm/cat*	24%	30%	21%	25%	54%	46%	100%
Mitochondria	<i>cob</i>	26%	41%	14%	19%	68%	32%	100%
	<i>cox3</i>	31%	40%	13%	15%	71%	29%	100%
Apicoplast	<i>tufA</i>	39%	31%	18%	13%	69%	31%	100%
	<i>clpC</i>	43%	37%	10%	10%	79%	21%	100%

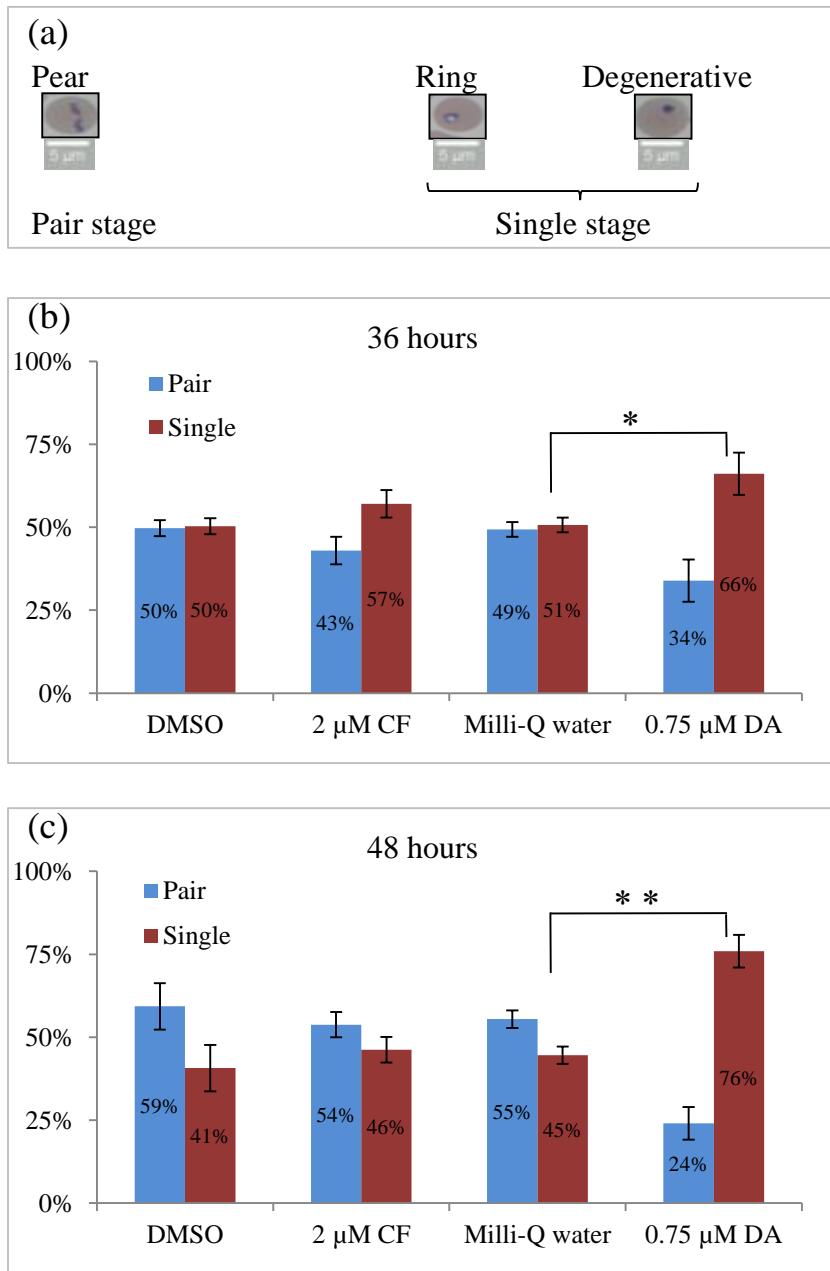
* Armadillo/beta-catenin-like repeat domain containing protein

Table S2. Primers used in this study for qPCR.

Genes	Sequences	Description
<i>18S rRNA</i>	GGACGCCTCGTTACTTGAGA AGGCGAAACCTGCTGAAAC	Internal control
Tubulin beta chain	CCTTATCCCCCTCCCCAGGT AGTGGTGCGAATCCGATCAT	Chromosomal gene
Arm/cat*	TTCGTGAACAGGCTGTTGG CGGGAGAGTCACCTGCGAT	Chromosomal gene
<i>cob</i>	GGTTGGGCAATGCGTTATT ATGTAGCATCATGAAAAAGAACAA	Mitochondrial gene encoding cytochrome b
<i>cox3</i>	TGATGGTTCAAATAGAGCAGAAGATT GTTAAAGCTACCCAGATTAATTCAACAA	Mitochondrial gene of cytochrome c oxidase III
<i>tufA</i>	AAAATATGATAACTGGTGCTGTACAAATG GCATAGGACCGTCTGTTAAAGAAATA	Apicoplast gene for elongation factor
<i>clpC</i>	GTTGTAAAGAGCATAAACAAAGTCGTTT TGCCCCACTAGGACCACAAA	Apicoplast gene encoding chaperon protein

*Armadillo/beta-catenin-like repeat domain containing protein

Figure S1. Development stages of CF- or DA-treated *B. bovis*. Pair and single cell stages were counted within 400 iRBCs. (a) Pair-cell stage is considered to be a pear form of parasites, and single-cell stage is considered to be ring and degenerative forms of parasites. (b) Percentage of pair- or single-cell stages at 36 hours. (c) Percentage of pair- or single-cell stages at 48 hours. Asterisks indicate statistically significant ($P < 0.01^{**}$ or 0.05^*) differences of percentages based on unpaired *t*-test analysis.



36 hours

DMSO

1 μ M CF

1.5 μ M CF

2 μ M CF

Well-1

Well-2

Well-3

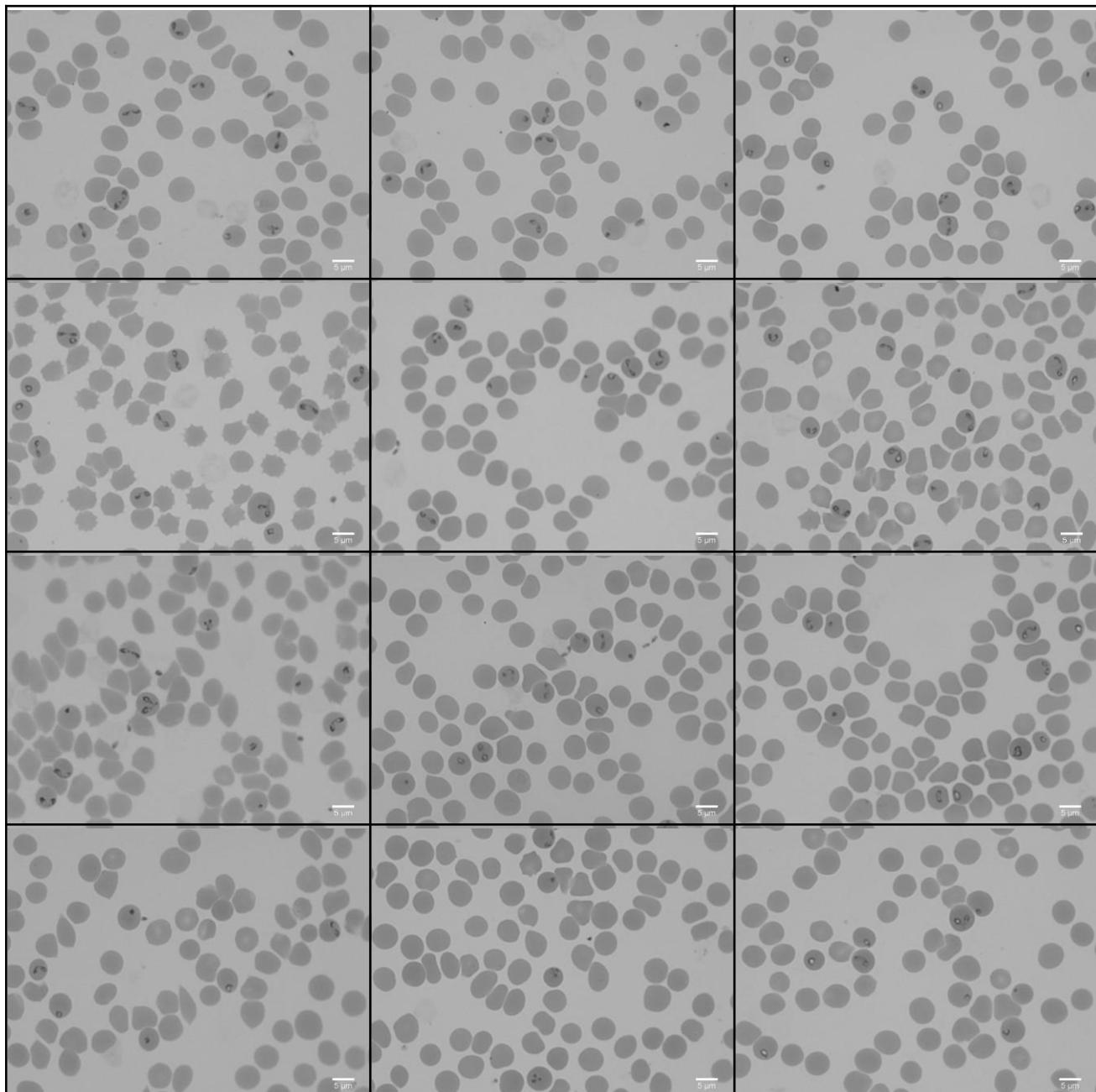


Figure S2

36 hours

Milli-Q water

Well-1

Well-2

Well-3

0.04 μM DA

0.3 μM DA

0.75 μM DA

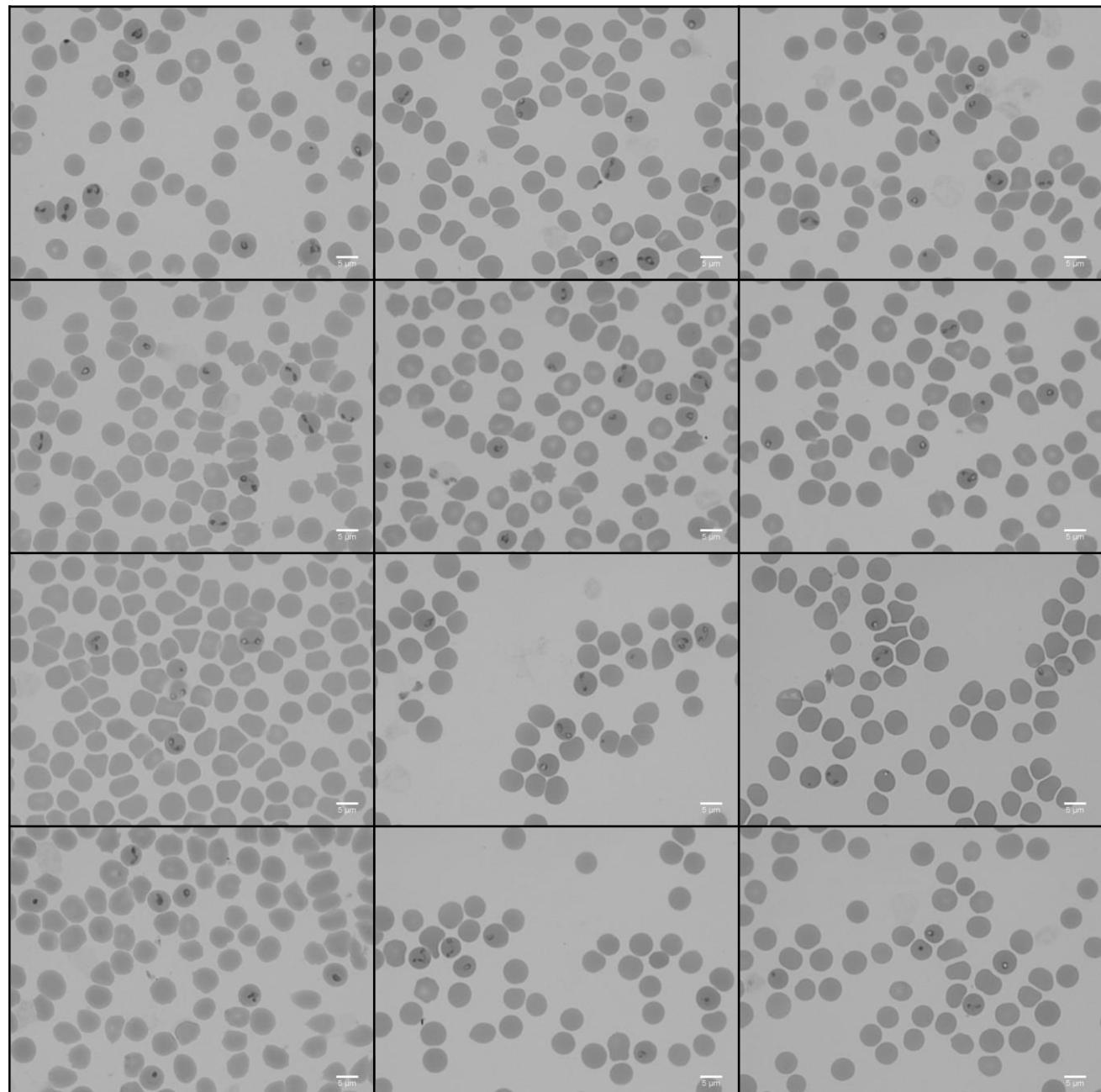


Figure S3

48 hours

DMSO

1 μ M CF

1.5 μ M CF

2 μ M CF

Well-1

Well-2

Well-3

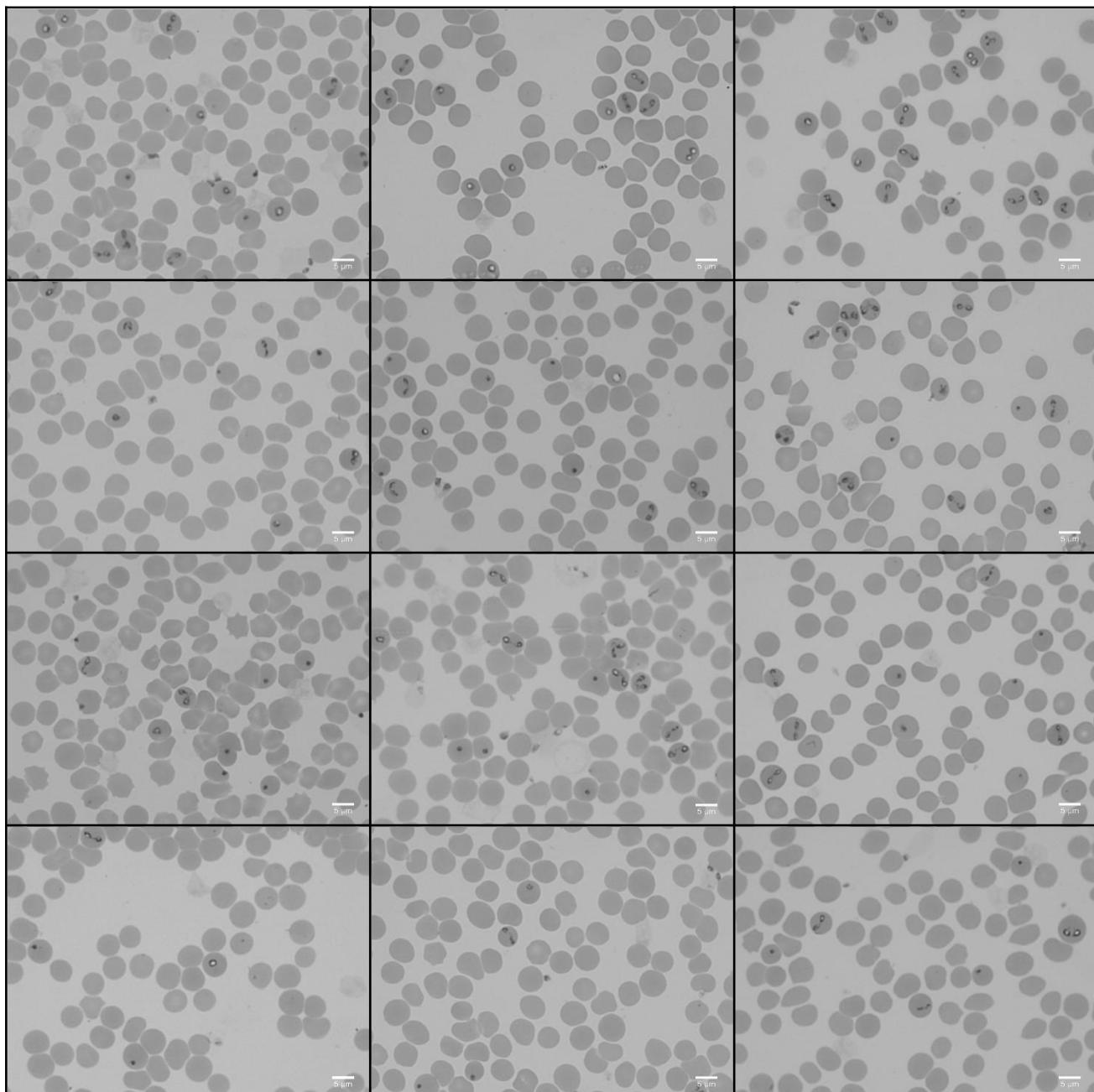


Figure S4

48 hours

Milli-Q water

Well-1

Well-2

Well-3

0.04 μM DA

0.3 μM DA

0.75 μM DA

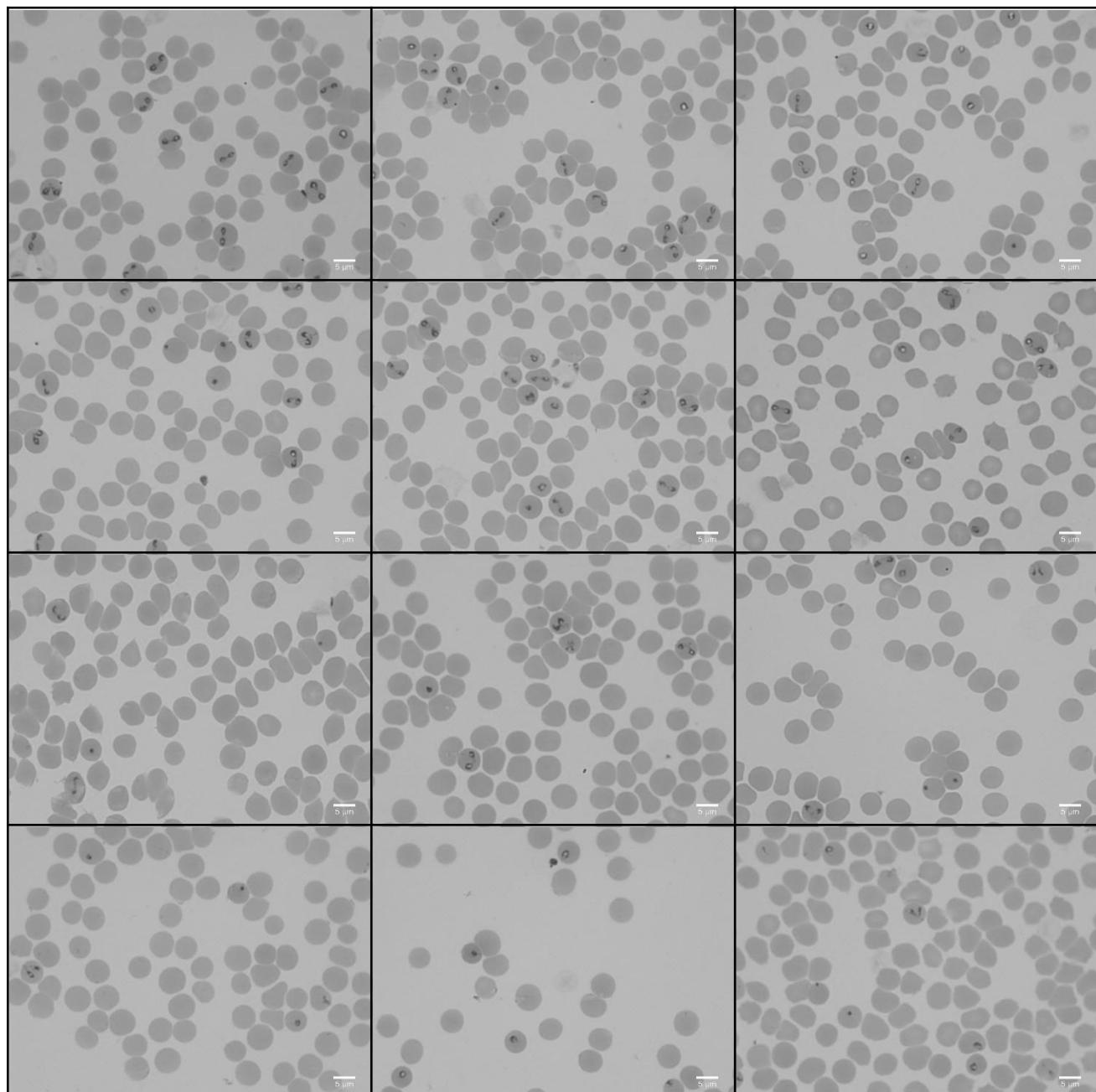


Figure S5