

Abstract

Trematodes are important parasites possessing various localization in the bodies of invertebrate and vertebrate hosts, including human; therefore they are subject of long time intensive worldwide research. Trematodes developed various adaptations and strategies (some of them have also molecular background) enable them to survive in the host bodies. Trematodes produce large amount of different molecules, which are involved in various physiological processes. Inhibitors of proteolytic enzymes form a large group of biologically active compounds, e.g. they regulate the activity of peptidases or modulate host immune response. Many of these inhibitors are investigated as potential candidates in chemotherapeutic fight against trematodes. This thesis reviews the information concerning the natural inhibitors produced by trematodes and also synthetic inhibitors.

Key words: Inhibitor, trematode, peptidase, serpin, cystatin

