
#### Abstract

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\section*{Title of diploma thesis: Effect of parasite on activity of biotransformation and antioxidant enzymes in host intestine}


Hymenolepis diminuta, known as a rat tapeworm, is commonly used in science as a model of Cestoda for studying physiology, biochemistry and drug metabolism in tapeworms. Recently, Hymenolepis diminuta has been studied for helminth-based therapy for a potential treatment of inflammatory bowel disease. The aim of this study was to determine how H. diminuta influences the activity of detoxification enzymes of the host intestine. At first 6 male rats (Wistar breed) were infected by cysticercoids of Hymenolepis diminuta previously isolated from the beetles Tenebrio molitor (intermediate host). At the same time the physiological saline solution was administered to the control group of 6 male rats. All rats were housed for 2 months in animal quarters with 12 h light/dark cycle. Thereafter, the tapeworms were removed from their intestines. Intestinal mucosa containing metabolic active enzymes was isolated. Subsequently, the subcelullar fractions were prepared and used for in vitro experiment. The activity of enzymes was measured by spectrophotometry and spectrofluorimetry. The results show that $H$. diminuta is able to affect the activity of biotransformation and antioxidant enzymes. The activity of some enzymes of the Phase I of metabolism was influenced, several isoforms of cytochrome P450 and reductases. The activity of conjugation enzymes, especially sulfotransferases, was increased in intestine of rats infected by H. diminuta. Concerning the antioxidant enzymes, the activity of catalase and peroxidases were increased in comparison with the control group. The results of this study helped to deepen knowledge how the helminth Hymenolepis diminuta can influence its host.

