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Centro de Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde
Programa de Pós-Graduação em Saúde do Adulto



**ATIVIDADE DA *Euterpe oleracea* Mart SOBRE OS FATORES
DE VIRULÊNCIA DE *Aspergillus fumigatus* EM SUPERFÍCIE
ABIÓTICA E CELULAR**

KATIA REGINA ASSUNÇÃO BORGES

**São Luís - MA
2019**

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Dissertação apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação Saúde do Adulto, como pré-requisito para obtenção de título de Mestre em Saúde do Adulto e da Criança.

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*Para os dias bons, gratidão.
Para os dias difíceis, fé.
Para os dias de saudade, tempo.
Para todos os dias coragem*

Chico Xavier

RESUMO

Introdução. *Euterpe oleracea* Mart. fornece vários benefícios à saúde com várias atividades biológicas como anticâncer, anti-inflamatória, antioxidante e antimicrobiana. **Objetivo.** Avaliar a atividade do extrato e do óleo de *E. oleracea* Mart. sobre os fatores de virulência duas cepas de *Aspergillus fumigatus* em superfície abiótica e celular. **Metodologia.** 360g de fruto total foram triturados em moedor e colocados em 400ml de álcool etílico PA o qual ficou em maceração durante 10 dias sendo agitados por 2hs/dia, posteriormente foi rotoevaporado e liofilizado. Sementes de *Euterpe oleracea* Mart foram raspadas e trituradas para extração do óleo pelo sistema Soxhlet. A Citotoxicidade e a atividade antifúngica do extrato e do óleo foram avaliadas em célula de fibroblasto de pulmão e nas cepas de *Aspergillus fumigatus*. Fragmentos de dreno, sonda urinária e cateter nasogástrico foram submetidos ao teste de aderência à formação de biofilme colocando-os em tubo com salina a 0.85% sem meio de cultura. A aderência e biofilme de *A. fumigatus* em Células de fibroblasto de pulmão normal GM07492A foi avaliada nos tempos de 3, 6, 12 e 24 hs. Posteriormente, aos ensaios, os fragmentos foram lavados 3x com água destilada estéril, corados com cristal violeta (CV) colocados em tubo com 3ml de salina passado no Vortex por 5' em seguida realizou-se a contagem de conídios aderidos em câmara de Neubauer e cultura para a contagem de colônias. Células colonizadas foram coradas pelo corante panótico e analisada por microscopia óptica. **Resultados.** O óleo bruto da semente de *Euterpe oleracea* Mart é rico em ácido láurico, ácido oleico, ácido linoleico, ácido palmítico e ácido mirístico. O óleo apresentou atividade antifúngica para as cepas de *A. fumigatus*. Extrato removeu a aderência e biofilme formado pelas cepas de *A. fumigatus* na superfície abiótica. **Conclusão:** Sugere-se que o extrato e, o óleo da semente são dois produtos da *Euterpe oleracea* Mart com propriedades antibiobilme e com atividade antifúngica.

Palavras-chave: *Euterpe oleracea* Mart.; *Aspergillus fumigatus*; Aderência; Biofilme.

ABSTRACT

Introduction. *Euterpe oleracea* Mart. provides several health benefits with various biological activities like anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antimicrobial. **Objectives.** To evaluate the activity of extract and oil of *E. oleracea* Mart. on virulence factors two strains of *Aspergillus fumigatus* on abiotic surface and cellular. **Methodology.** 360g of total fruit were crushed in a grinder and placed in 400ml of ethyl alcohol PA, which was macerated for 10 days and stirred for 2hs / day, then rotoevaporated and lyophilized. Seeds of *Euterpe oleracea* Mart were scraped and crushed for oil extraction by the Soxhlet system. Cytotoxicity and antifungal activity of extract and oil were evaluated in lung fibroblast cell and *Aspergillus fumigatus* strains. Fragments of drainage, urinary catheter and nasogastric catheter were submitted to the test of adherence to the formation of biofilm by placing them in a tube with 0.85% saline without culture medium. The adherence and biofilm of *A. fumigatus* in GM07492A normal lung fibroblast cells was evaluated at times of 3, 6, 12 and 24 h. Later, in the tests, the fragments were washed 3x with sterile distilled water, stained with violet crystal (CV) placed in a tube with 3ml of saline passed in the Vortex for 5', then the count of conidia adhered was counted in Neubauer chamber and culture for counting colonies. Colonized cells were stained by panoptic dye and analyzed by light microscopy. **Results.** The crude oil of *Euterpe oleracea* Mart semen is rich in lauric acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, palmitic acid and myristic acid. Extract and oil were not cytotoxic to GM07492A cell, but have been shown to have antifungal properties for *A. fumigatus* strains. Extract and oil presented a stripping property on the adhesion and biofilm formed by the strains of *A. fumigatus* on the abiotic surface. **Conclusion:** It is suggested that the extract and the oil of the seed are two *Euterpe oleracea* Mart products with antibiobilis properties and with low cytotoxicity for normal cells, besides having antifungal activity.

Keywords: *Euterpe oleracea* Mart.; *Aspergillus fumigatus*; Adherence; Biofilm.

LISTA DE SIGLAS E ABREVIATURAS

ABPA	Aspergiloma, Aspergilose broncopulmonar alérgica
AIDS	Síndrome de Imunodeficiência Adquirida
AFAR	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> do ar
AF4091	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> ATCC 4091
CDs	Células dendríticas
GAG	galactosaminogalactano
GalNAc	N-acetilgalactosamina
HIV	Virus HIV
IPA	Aspergilose pulmonar invasiva
IA	Aspergilose invasiva
INF γ	Interferon
NK	células natural killer
PRRs	Padrões de Receptores de Reconhecimento
PAMPS	Padrões Moleculares Associados a Patógenos
TLRs	Receptores Toll-like
TNF α	Fator de necrose tumoral
Th1	Células T efectoras
UFCs	Unidade Formadora de Colônia
UFMA	Universidade Federal do Maranhão

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1 INTRODUÇÃO

Euterpe oleracea Mart é uma palmeira abundante no Brasil, apresenta valor nutritivo e medicinal. Estudos apontam sua eficácia contra várias enfermidades, dentre as quais a atividade antitumoral, anti-inflamatória e antioxidante. Sua composição química é de interesse em diferentes áreas industriais como indústrias farmacêutica, alimentar, cosméticos e têxteis.

Dentre os compostos presentes na *E. oleracea* Mart, destacam os fitoquímicos ácidos graxos, orientina, isoorientina, ácido vanílico, bem como antocianinas cianidina-3-glucoside e cianidina-3-rutinoside que possuem comprovadamente propriedades bioativas como antioxidantes, anti-inflamatória, e anticâncer (SILVA *et al.*, 2014; CARVALHO-PEIXOTO *et al.*, 2015; YAMAGUCHI *et al.*, 2015; FREITAS *et al.*, 2017).

Aspergillus fumigatus é considerado a espécie mais patogênica do gênero *Aspergillus*. É o principal agente de Aspergilose pulmonar invasiva (IPA), Aspergiloma, Aspergilose broncopulmonar alérgica (ABPA) (MENDONÇA, *et al.*, 2011; AGARWAL; DENNING; CHAKRABARTI, 2014) e infecções extrapulmonares como: cerebral, ocular, cutânea, óssea e cardiovascular. Os indivíduos imunocomprometido, são os mais afetados, principalmente os hospitalizados e/ou que estão fazendo uso de terapia imunossupressora, portadores da Síndrome de Imunodeficiência Adquirida (AIDS). No pós-operatório de transplante a Aspergilose é a infecção fúngica oportunista mais importante em transplantados de órgãos sólidos, com alta taxa de mortalidade. A maioria dos casos ocorre dentro de 90 dias pós-transplante, a incidência está entre 1 e 14%, com ocorrência de 74% no primeiro ano de transplante renal (AGARWAL; DENNING; CHAKRABARTI, 2014; PILANIYA *et al.*, 2015; BORGES *et al.*, 2016).

O desenvolvimento da infecção está relacionado à condição imunológica do hospedeiro e aos fatores de virulência que *A. fumigatus* é capaz de expressar, dentre os quais destacam genes responsáveis pela aderência e formação de biofilme nas superfícies abióticas e celulares, além disso, produz enzimas como lipase, hemolisina, proteinase que destroem e invadem os tecidos (TRONCHIN *et al.*, 2008; GRAVELAT *et al.*, 2010; RAJENDRAN *et al.*, 2015; RAMAGE *et al.*, 2011).

O biofilme constitui um dos maiores problemas em relação à terapia antifúngica, pois, dificulta a eficácia do medicamento. Buscar propriedades medicamento antibiofilme, a partir de produtos naturais, será uma oportunidade para combater biofilme. Tais produtos, incluindo

óleos e extratos, de origem vegetal utilizados na terapia antifúngica, como antibacterianos, atividade antitumoral, antioxidante (DE SOUZA-FILHO *et al.*, 2013; ARAÚJO *et al.*, 2013; JOBIM *et al.*, 2014; MACHADO *et al.*, 2016).

O mecanismo de formação de biofilme envolve a adesão de blastosporos em superfície sólida que é o primeiro passo; interações não específicas, força de Vander waals e eletrostática, hidrofobicidade da superfície celular e interações hidrofóbicas, são mecanismos cruciais na interação blastoporo e superfície. Moléculas de superfície, como as adesinas, auxiliam na fixação dos propágulos que ficam aderidos por forças física ou química para girar sobre por esse mecanismo (RAUT; KARUPPAYIL, 2016).

Vários autores ressaltam a importância de novos fármacos de produtos naturais com propriedades antifúngicas e que possam inibir o desenvolvimento da aspergilose e que tenham atividade sobre o biofilme (GIONGO *et al.*, 2015; QUATRIN *et al.*, 2017; PARENTE-ROCHA *et al.*, 2017; VIEIRA; NASCIMENTO, 2017).

Devido à presença constante de *A. fumigatus* na microbiota fúngica da São Luís, onde o gênero *Aspergillus* constitui o maior grupo de fungo presente no ar (BEZERRA *et al.*, 2014; BRANCO *et al.*, 2014) e sobretudo, sua presença no ambiente hospitalar como UTI, salas de parto e superfícies abióticas como algodão e utensílios (BORGES *et al.*, 2016) justifica-se a proposta para investigar a capacidade de *A. fumigatus* aderir e formar biofilme em material médico-hospitalar e celular, bem como a atividade e antibiofilme de *E. oleracea* Mart. sobre os mesmos, partindo da hipótese de que o biofilme formado sobre superfície abiótica e celular pode contribuir para o aumento da aspergilose.

Para tal, levantamos algumas questões para nortear nossa pesquisa. O *A. fumigatus* é capaz de aderir e formar biofilme na superfície de material médico-hospitalar? Qual seria o tempo necessário para aderir em superfície abiótica e celular? O extrato de açaí e o óleo são capazes de remover biofilme formado? Culminando com a possibilidade da *E. oleracea* Mart. (fruto total e caroço) venha ser uma alternativa viável interessante frente aos fatores de virulência de *A. fumigatus*, além de promover nova oportunidade de combate à infecção fúngica.

2 FUNDAMENTAÇÃO TEÓRICA

2.1 Características da *Euterpe oleracea* Mart

A *Euterpe oleracea* Mart, conhecida como açazeiro (Figura 1), pertence à família *Arecaceae* a qual compreende cerca de 200 gêneros e 2.600 espécies, cuja distribuição é predominantemente tropical e subtropical (JONES, 1995). Considerando a taxonomia e classificação determinada por Cronquist (1981) o açazeiro organizado da seguinte forma:

Divisão: Magnoliophyta
Classe: Liliopsida
Subclasse: Arecidae
Ordem: Arecales
Família: Arecaceae
Subfamília: Arecoideae
Gênero: *Euterpe*
Espécie: *Euterpe oleracea* Mart.



Figura 1: Palmeira de *Euterpe oleracea* Mat.

Fonte: Embrapa.br

O epíteto genérico é uma homenagem a Euterpe, deusa da mitologia grega (Marchiori, 1995) que significa “elegância da floresta” (HODGE, 1965), em referência à beleza da planta (STRUDWICK; SOBEL, 1986). Já o nome específico “oleracea” significa que parece ou exala odor semelhante ao do vinho, devido à cor e ao aroma da polpa, principalmente quando em início de fermentação.

O gênero *Euterpe* é constituído por cerca de 30 espécies, mas de acordo com a atividade agroindustrial apenas 3 espécies possuem valor econômico, *E. oleracea*, *E. edulis* e *E. precatória*, são fontes de palmito para indústria alimentícia. Distribui-se na Região Norte nos Estados: Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia e Tocantins; na Região Nordeste nos

Estados: Alagoas, Bahia, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe; na Região Centro-Oeste: Distrito Federal, Goiás e Mato Grosso; na Região Sul nos Estados: Paraná, Rio grande do Sul e Santa Catarina. Açaí ou Ysaí tem origem tupi, que significa fruta que chora (fruta que sai líquido), coquinho amarronzado que dá em cachos no açazeiro (palmeira com tronco pequeno e folhas finas e produz palmito) (SOARES *et al.*, 2015).

O fruto do açazeiro (figura 3) é uma drupa globosa, com diâmetro variando entre 1cm e 2cm e pesando, em média, 1,5g. O epicarpo, na maturação, é roxo ou verde, dependendo do tipo. O mesocarpo, com cerca de 1mm espessura, é polposo, envolvendo um endocarpo volumoso e duro que acompanha, aproximadamente, a forma do fruto e contém em seu interior uma semente, com embrião diminuto e endosperma abundante e ruminado (CAVALCANTE, 1991; HENDERSON; GALEANO, 1996)



Figura 2: Fruto de *Euterpe oleracea* Mart. A – fruto total; B – semente.

Fonte: Autora

O Brasil é o maior produtor mundial, além de consumidor e exportador, dos produtos provenientes dessa palmeira. Segundo o Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) (2018), o Maranhão ocupa o terceiro lugar no ranking nacional de produção de açaí. Segundo os dados de 2016, o principal produtor de açaí no Brasil continua sendo o estado do Pará, onde foram extraídas 131.836 toneladas em 2016. Em seguida, aparecem Amazonas (57.572 toneladas), Maranhão (17.508 toneladas), Acre (4.459 toneladas), Amapá (2.627 toneladas) e Rondônia (1.605 toneladas). O município de Nova Olinda do Maranhão (a cerca de 360 km de São Luís) é o principal produtor de açaí do estado, com uma extração de 2.404 toneladas em 2016. Nos últimos cinco anos, a produção na região cresceu principalmente entre os anos de 2014 e 2015 em que a extração do fruto aumentou 222,5%, passando de 683 para 2.203 toneladas (IBGE, 2018).

É encontrada em terras baixas e em florestas inundadas pelo estuário do rio Amazonas, nos estados brasileiros do Pará, Maranhão, Tocantins, Amapá, e também na Guiana Francesa

e Venezuela. Apesar da maior quantidade de espécies de Euterpe concentrados no lado oriental da floresta amazônica, também é observada uma quantidade considerável na região setentrional da América do Sul (YAMAGUCHI *et al.*, 2015).

Seu valor nutritivo é demonstrado em vários estudos que abordam a composição como a predominância de ácidos graxos não saturados, incluindo o ácido oleico (45,1%; 45,7%; 45,5% para pericarpo, endocarpo e fruto íntegro, respectivamente) seguido de ácido palmitoléico em menor grau (4,2%; 4,8%; 4,3% para pericarpo, endocarpo e fruto íntegro, respectivamente), compondo mais de 50% do total de ácidos graxos (MANTOVANI; FERNANDES; MENEZES, 2003).

2.1.1 Atividade biológica da *E. oleracea* Mart.

O Brasil tem uma vasta biodiversidade em espécies de vegetais que são comumente utilizados pela população como fonte alimentar e para tratar diferentes enfermidades. A região amazônica é berço de diversas plantas com atividade medicinal as quais são bastante exploradas no âmbito alimentar e farmacológico por apresentarem compostos nutritivos para uma dieta adequada e através de seus frutos e sementes, e por terem efeitos benéficos à saúde humana, devido especialmente pelas propriedades antioxidante, anti-inflamatória, analgésica e antitumoral (SANTOS *et al.*, 2014)

A composição fitoquímica do fruto de *E. oleracea* inclui: ácidos fenólicos, antocianinas (cianidina-3-orutinosida, Cianidina-O-glucosido) proantocianidinas, ligninas (ariltetrahidronaftaleno, dihidrobenzofurano, furofurano, 8-O-4-neolignano), Tetrahydrofurano (epicatequina, a catequina homoorientina, orientina, isovitexina, taxifolino desoxihexose) (PACHECO-PALENCIA *et al.*, 2008; KANG *et al.*, 2011; HOLDERNESS *et al.*, 2011; GORDON *et al.*, 2012; MULABAGAL; KELLER; CALDERON, 2012; MOURA *et al.*, 2012; LASLO *et al.*, 2013; GIRONES-VILAPLANA *et al.*, 2014; BRUNSCHWIG, et al 2017).

Baseados em revisão sistemática dos últimos 5 anos, os estudos recentes do extrato feito de diferentes partes da *E. oleracea* Mart. têm demonstrado o valor medicinal. Nesses trabalhos, o extrato da raiz, o palmito, o folíolo, a polpa e a semente foram submetidos à identificação do composto químico e posteriormente de sua ação biológica (Quadro 1).

Esses compostos (Figura 3) possuem vários efeitos farmacológicos. Como atividade antitumoral, na linhagem celular MCF-7 (SILVA *et al.*, 2014), inibiu a disfunção cardíaca em

ratos submetidos a infarto do miocárdio, efeito analgésico (SUDO *et al.*, 2015) e propriedades anticonvulsivantes (SOUZA-MONTEIRO *et al.*, 2015). Além disso, o consumo de "açai" reduz Stress e melhora a tolerância ao esforço em atletas profissionais (CARVALHO-PEIXOTO *et al.*, 2015). Outros estudos também mostram que os compostos fenólicos extraídos de *E. oleracea* Mart., têm efeito antioxidante, anti-inflamatórios, atividade antitumoral (BARROS *et al.*, 2015).

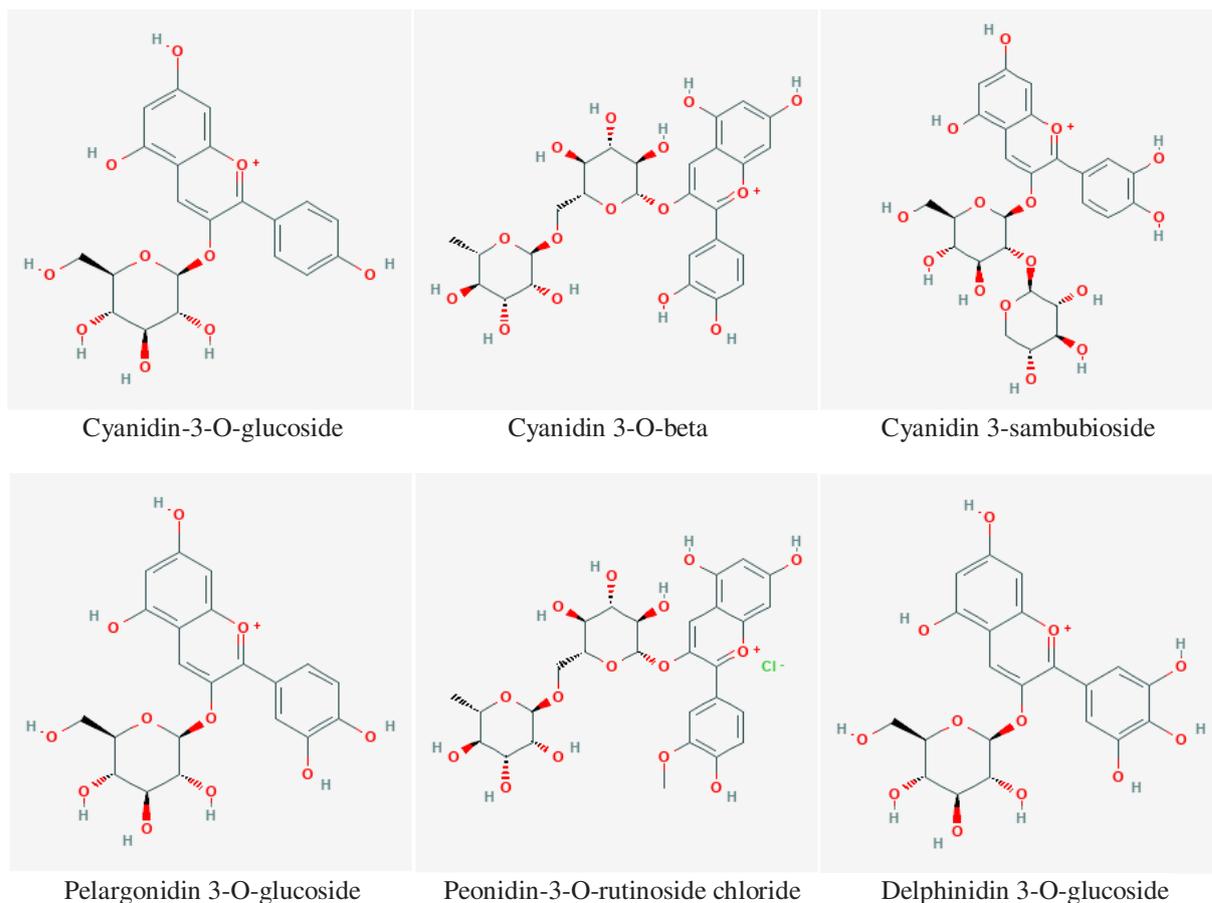


Figura 3. Estrutura química das antocianinas encontradas na *E. oleracea* Mart. Fonte: Pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov (2018).

Quadro 1: Composto químico identificado em diferentes partes da *E. oleracea* Mart.

Titulo	Compostos	Parte da planta	Referência
Neuroprotective Effects of Açai (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i> Mart.) against Rotenone <i>In Vitro</i> Exposure	Ácido gálico, catequina), ácido clorogénico, ácido cafeico, ácido p-cumárico, epicatequina, orientina, vitexina, cianidina-3-O-glucósido, luteolina, apigenina e crisina	Polpa e Semente	MACHAO <i>et al.</i> , 2016
Consumption of a flavonoid-rich açai meal is associated with acute improvements in vascular function and a reduction in total oxidative status in healthy overweight men	Flavonoide	Polpa	ALQURASHI <i>et al.</i> , (2016)
Chemical Composition and Antioxidant Activity of <i>Euterpe oleracea</i> Roots and Leaflets	Ácidos cafeoilquínicos e derivados C-glicosilados de apigenina e luteolina; ácidos cafeoilquínicos e cafealquimi-químicos	Raízes Folíolos	BRUNSCHWIG <i>et al</i> (2017)
<i>Euterpe oleracea</i> pulp extract: Chemical analyses, antibiofilm activity against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , cytotoxicity and interference on the activity of antimicrobial drugs	Flavonoide	Polpa	DIAS-SOUZA <i>et al.</i> , (2018)
Açai (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i> Mart.) attenuates alcohol-induced liver injury in rats by alleviating oxidative stress and inflammatory response	Procianidina	Polpa	ZHOU <i>et al.</i> , 2018

2.2 *Aspergillus fumigatus*: CARACTERÍSTICA e PATOGENICIDADE

O gênero *Aspergillus* é frequente nas infecções oportunistas. Existem aproximadamente 900 espécies de *Aspergillus*, as quais são classificadas em dezoito grupos dos quais doze são causadores de doença humana: *A. fumigatus* (85%), *A. flavus* (5-10%) e *A. niger* (2-3%) e os demais casos por *A. terreus*, *Aspergillus versicolor*, *Aspergillus nidulans*, *Aspergillus glaucus*, *Aspergillus clavatus*, *Aspergillus cervinus*, *Aspergillus candidus*, *Aspergillus flavipes* e *Aspergillus ustus* (AMORIM *et al.*, 2004; SILVEIRA *et al.*, 2013; SILVA *et al.*, 2015).

2.2.1 Características do gênero *Aspergillus*

A maioria das espécies de *Aspergillus* de importância clínica são anamorfos (estados assexuados) do filo Ascomycota. Sua macroscopia mostra colônias com desenvolvimento rápido, geralmente em 4 dias, exibindo diferentes tonalidades, texturas e topografias que auxiliam na identificação fenotípica. A característica microscópica apresenta hifas hialinas septadas e micélio vegetativo. Quanto às estruturas de reprodução são de destaque: os conidióporos formados pela mitose - e os ascósporos pela meiose. Nos conidióforos ocorre a reprodução assexuada, a qual surge a partir do micélio vegetativo formando uma haste reta com parede espessa formando vesícula terminal. Na vesícula encontram-se várias células conidiogênicas (fiálides) que são estruturas em forma alongadas semelhantes um frasco contendo os conídios (geralmente coloridos), esses são expelidos posicionando-se em fileira. Em algumas espécies, as fiálides podem ser únicas ou são compostas formando ramos denominados métulas que distingue as espécies em unisseriadas e bisseriadas (Figuras 4 e 5) (PASQUALOTTO, 2010).

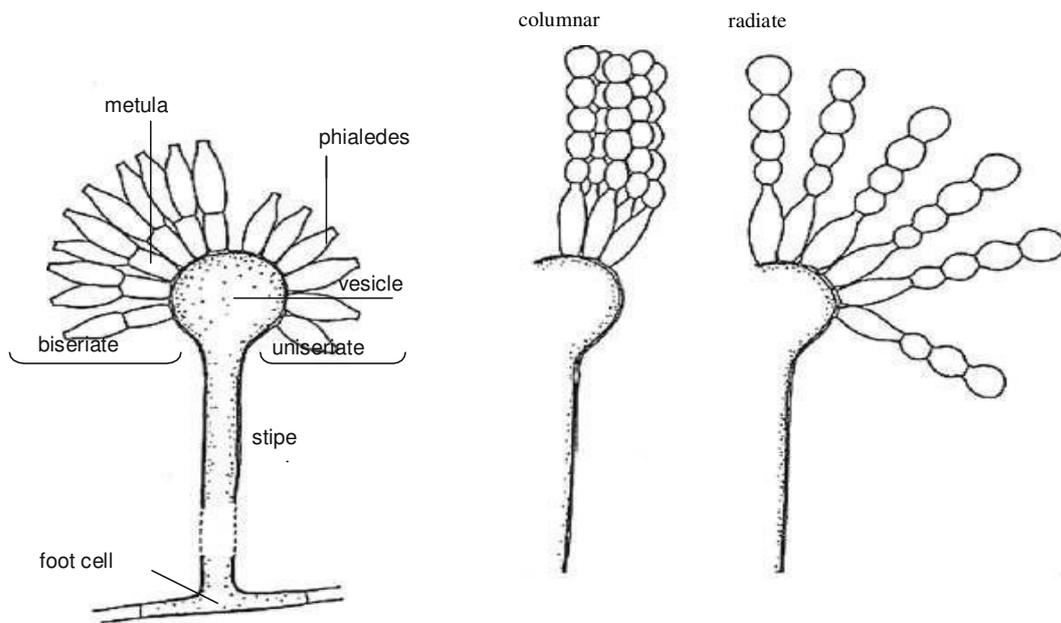


Figura 4: Características microscópicas utilizadas na identificação de *Aspergillus* (PASQUALOTO *et al.*, 2010).

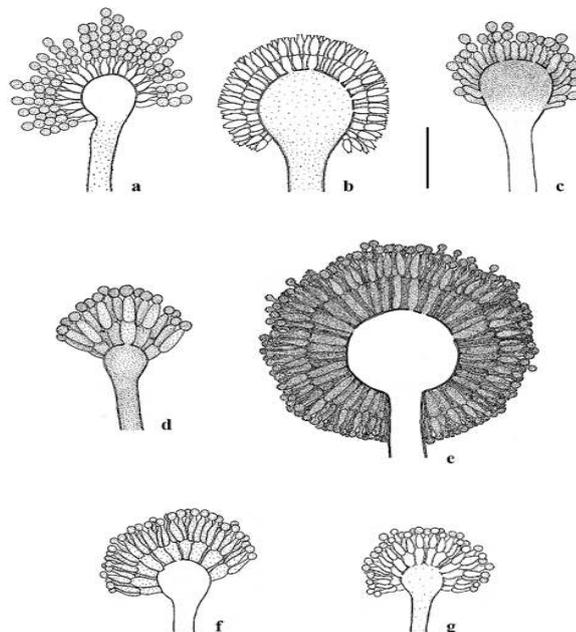


Figura 5: Representação individual da cabeça aspergilar das espécies de *Aspergillus* de interesse clínico. **a)** *Aspergillus flavus* (conidióforo unisseriado); **b)** *Aspergillus flavus* (conidióforo bisseriado); **c)** *Aspergillus fumigatus*; **d)** *Aspergillus nidulans*; **e)** *Aspergillus niger*; **f)** *Aspergillus terreus*; **g)** *Aspergillus ustus*. Bar = 25 μm (PASQUALOTTO, 2010).

A espécie *Aspergillus fumigatus* foi descrita pela primeira vez por Fresenius, em 1863, é contribuinte do gênero *Aspergillus*. Está classificado no Reino Fungi; Filo: Ascomycota; Classe: Eurotiomycetes; Ordem: Euotiales; Família: Trichocomaceae; Gênero: *Aspergillus*; Espécies: *fumigatus* (BRAKHAGE; JAHN; SCHMIDT, 1999; AMORIM *et al.*, 2004).

A etiologia do termo *Fumigatus* deriva do latim "fumigave", que faz comparação com a cor azul-acinzentada ou cinza-azulada esfumada do micélio com a fumaça. As características microscópicas revelam conidióforos hialinos, com parede lisa, vesícula em forma de balão e hemisférica. As cabeças conidiais são colunares, unisseriadas apresentando uma única camada de fiáides. Seus conídios são formados em conidióforos especializados que variam de 1,0 a 3,0 μm de diâmetro. Além disso, pode produzir pigmento e a temperatura ótima de crescimento varia entre 15 a 53°C (PASQUALOTTO, 2010).

A parede celular (figura 06) de *A. fumigatus* é composta de 90% polissacarídeos e proteínas. Dentre os polissacarídeos, destacam-se $\beta(1-3)$ -glucanos lineares (20-35%) ramificados com $\beta(1-6)$ links (4%); blinear (1-3 / 1-4) -glucanos (10%); $\alpha(1-3)$ -glucanos (35-46%); quitinas; e galactomananas (20-25%) (ABAD *et al.*, 2010).

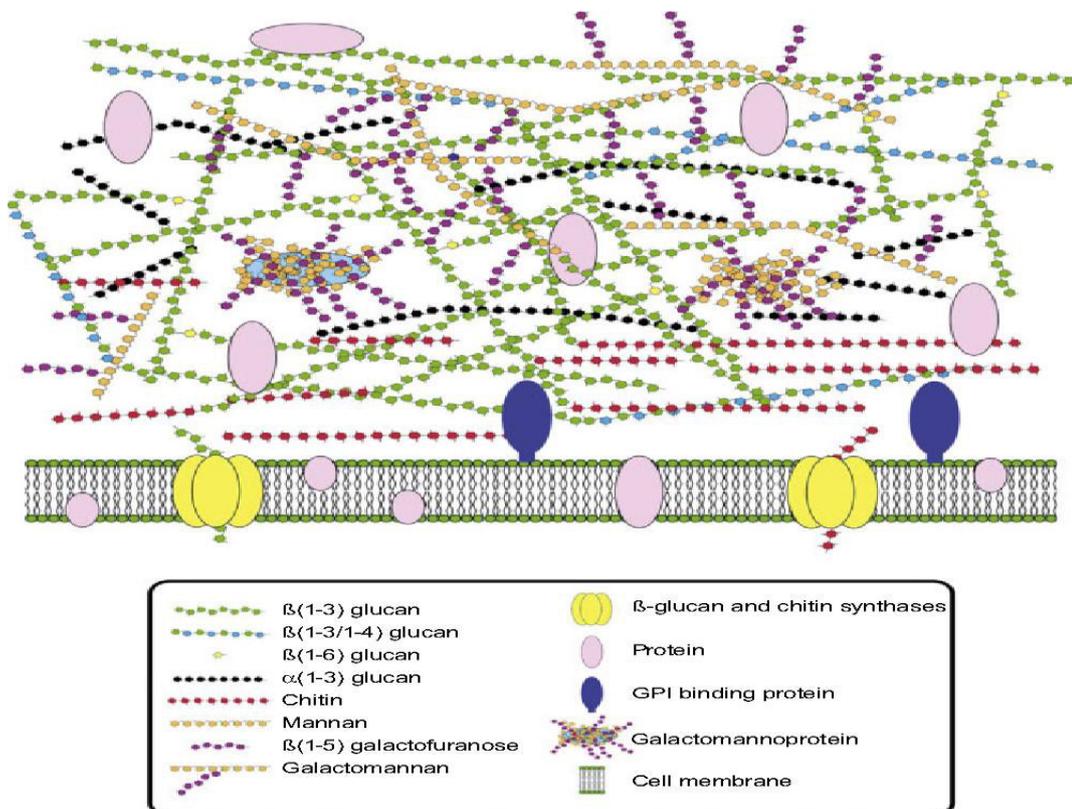


Figura 6: Esquema da parede celular de *A. fumigatus*. Adaptado de (ABAD *et al.*, 2010).

A composição da parede celular é um importante para a formação do biofilme, o qual é rico em exopolissacarídeo, galactosaminogalactano (GAG), que são importantes fatores patogênicos nas IA. GAG é um heteropolímero linear de galactose α -1,4-linked e N-acetilgalactosamina (GalNAc), essas estruturas estão localizadas fora da parede celular e dentro da matriz do biofilme, sendo um importante mecanismo de aderência para *A. fumigatus* na superfícies celular e abiótica (LEE *et al.*, 2016).

2.2.2 Moléculas e Genes relacionados aos fatores de virulência do *A. fumigatus*

Define-se como fator de virulência qualquer componente ou mecanismo fúngico que viabilize a patogenicidade do fungo em um hospedeiro que esteja susceptível, ou seja, indivíduo imunocomprometido. As espécies fúngicas apresentam diferentes propriedades biológicas definidas como fatores de virulência, as quais facilitam a capacidade de aderir, colonizar e se estabelecer em hospedeiros humanos. Na categoria dos fatores de virulência destacam-se: 1) a capacidade de crescer a 37 ° C e pH fisiológico; 2) secreção de proteases específica de cada espécie; 3) presença de cápsula rica em polissacarídeos e a síntese de melanina; 4) produção de polímero de carboidrato de 1,3-glucano; 5) o tamanho dos esporos que é comparável ao espaço alveolar, importante para os fungos que causam infecção por inalação; 6) secreção de enzimas fosfolipase; 7) modulação do metabolismo lipídico (RELLA; FARNOUD; DEL POETA, 2016).

O primeiro mecanismo utilizado como fator de virulência é a adesão, neste mecanismo os propágulos fúngicos (conídios, esporos, células leveduriformes) expressam proteínas adesinas que ancoram nas membranas das células hospedeiras (TRONCHIN *et al.*, 2008; GRAVELAT, 2010). O sucesso da aderência, geralmente, evolui para a formação do biofilme que está relacionado: à produção de uma matriz extracelular, formando barreira física que impede a entrada de drogas; à expressão de bombas de efluxo; às alterações genéticas de alvos de drogas; à interação do sistema imunológico do hospedeiro e do biofilme; às proteínas que estimulam o desenvolvimento de filamentos (RAMAGE, *et al.*, 2011).

O *Aspergillus fumigatus*, contém vários genes e enzimas (lipase, hemolisina, proteinase, catalase) que atuam na aderência dos conídios para iniciar a aspergilose e durante esse mecanismo de aderência os propágulos fúngicos (conídios, esporos e células leveduriformes) expressam proteínas adesinas que ancoram nas membranas das células hospedeiras (TRONCHIN, *et al.*, 2008; GRAVELAT *et al.*, 2010; RAJENDRAN *et al.*, 2015; RAMAGE *et al.*, 2011)

A expressão desses fatores aderentes confere alta afinidade ao *A. fumigatus* pelo fibrinogênio, que é uma glicoproteína plasmática importante para a cascata de coagulação e para o processo inflamatório. Igualmente, para a glicoproteína laminina presente na membrana basal dos pulmões e para o colágeno IV. Presença de carboidratos e lesão pulmonar potencializa a infecção por *A. fumigatus* devido à presença de fibronectina e a maior adesão de conídio na membrana basal (PASQUALOTTO, 2010).

Uma pequena classe de proteínas anfipáticas chamadas hidrofobinas são importantes mediadoras de adesão dos fungos filamentosos, germinação do conídio e formação de biofilme. Além disso, as hidrofobinas estabilizam a adesão de esporos nas superfícies hidrofóbicas naturais e artificiais, possivelmente gerando sinais morfogenéticos (RAMAGE, 2011).

2.2.3 Aspergilose por *Aspergillus fumigatus*

Durante o desenvolvimento da Aspergilose (Figura 7) o sistema imune do hospedeiro reconhece diferentes estruturas de *A. fumigatus* e controla o crescimento do fungo, prevenindo a invasão tecidual. O fungo tenta neutralizar a resposta e adaptar-se ao ambiente hostil do hospedeiro, ocorrendo interações moleculares entre o patógeno e hospedeiro (VAN DE VEERDONK *et al.*, 2017).

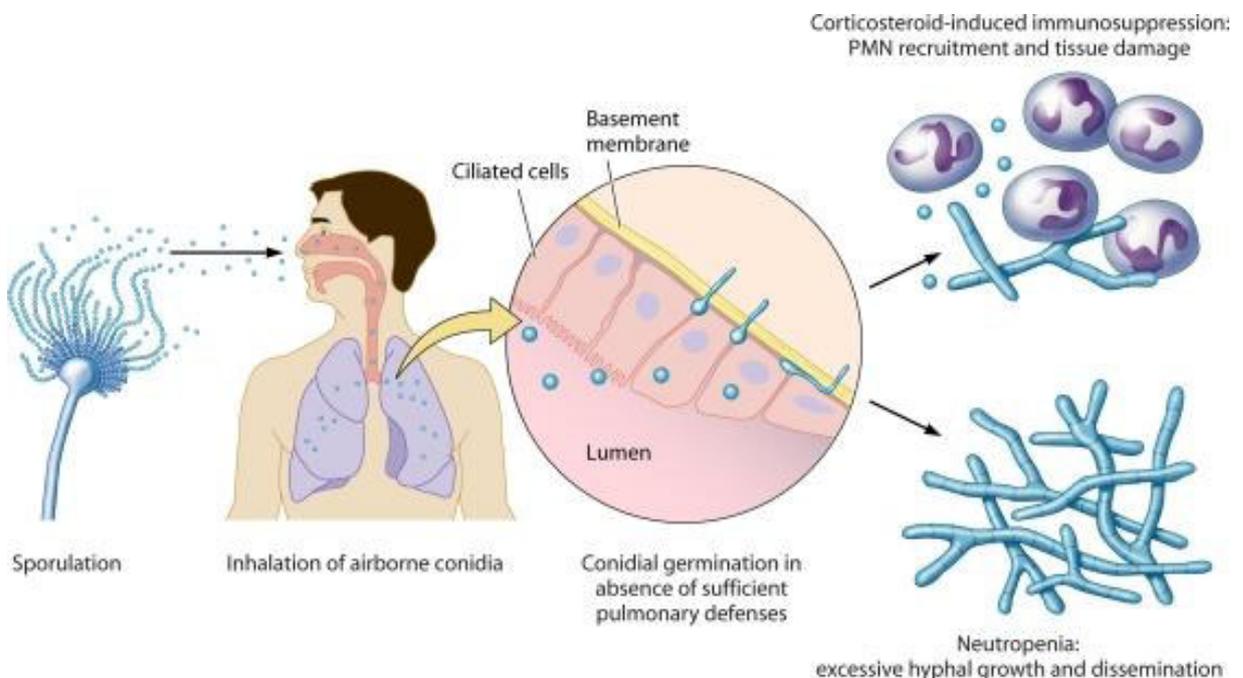


Figura 7: Ciclo de vida infeccioso de *A. fumigatus*. *Aspergillus* presente no ambiente, a reprodução assexuada leva à produção de conídios no ar. Inalação por indivíduos imunossuprimidos específico resulta no estabelecimento de Conídio no pulmão, germinação. PMN controlam o fúngico com inflamação significativa (corticoterapia) ou crescimento hifal descontrolado por falta de PMN infiltra-se e, em casos graves (neutropenia) (DAGENAIS; KELLER, 2009).

De acordo com Sugui *et al.*, (2014), a razão de *A. fumigatus* ser mais prevalente nos casos de aspergilose deve-se à grande quantidade de conídios presentes no ambiente e à sua capacidade de sobreviver e crescer em uma ampla variedade de condições ambientais em comparação com outras espécies. Outro fator que contribui para isso é o seu ciclo de vida, no qual observamos sua evolução desde a entrada dos conídios lançados pelos conidióforos até a entrada no organismo por inalação. No ambiente, os conídios ficam dormentes até que encontrem condições propícias como umidade e temperatura adequada que permitem a ativação de seu metabolismo e inicie a germinação; desenvolvendo, assim, a fase filamentosa, que leva à produção do micélio; e, a partir do mesmo, são formados outros conídios (Figura 8).

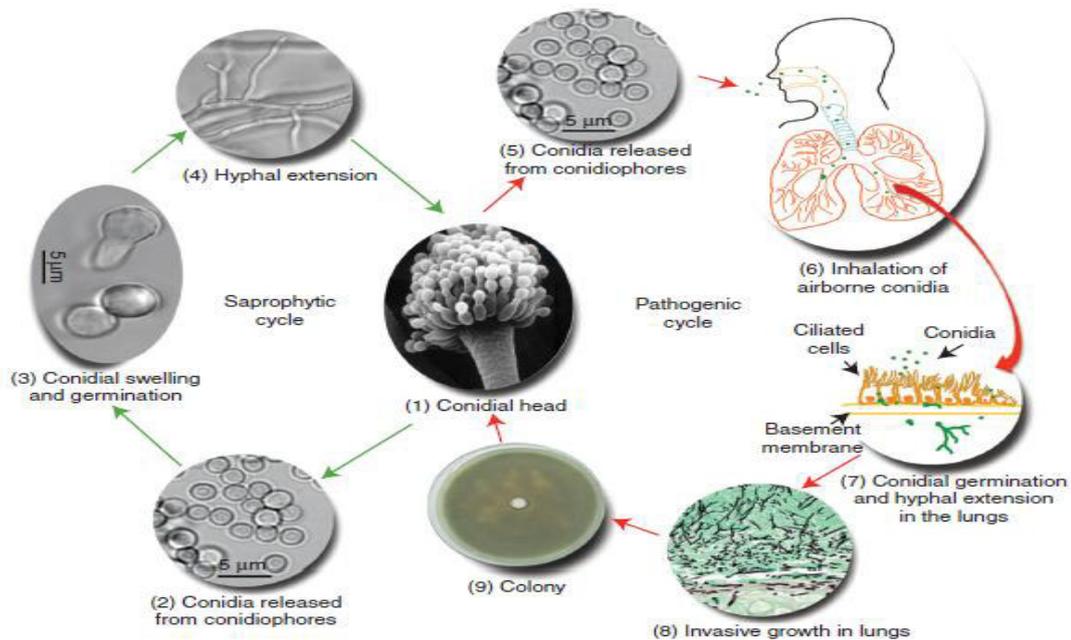


Figura 8: Ciclos de vida de *A. fumigatus*, mostrando as fases saprófita e patogênica. Ciclo de Saprófita: (1) Cabeças conidiais de *A. fumigatus* que carregam os conídios (esporos). (2) Conídios maduros são altamente hidrofóbicos e facilmente dispersos. (3) Na germinação, os conídios incham e germinam em filamentos (hifas). (4) Extensão de filamentos hifas forma uma rede entrelaçada, chamada micélio. Ciclo patogênico: (5) e (6) no ar conídios são constantemente inalados por seres humanos. (7) em pacientes severamente imunossuprimidos, conídios podem escapar de defesas do hospedeiro e crescer de forma invasiva. (8) extenso crescimento hifal nos pulmões de um paciente imunocomprometido. (9) crescimento de colônia. (SUGUI, *et al.*, 2014).

Quando os conídios são inalados as primeiras células afetadas são as células do epitélio pulmonar na qual os conídios ancoram e iniciam o desenvolvimento das hifas. A proteína MedA direciona a interação das células epiteliais com os conídios e, 16h depois, evolui para a formação de uma monocamada caracterizada como biofilme. A proteína MedA, foi primeiramente identificada no *A. nidulans*, é caracterizada como uma proteína reguladora

na expressão dos genes conidiogênicos *brlA*, *abaA* e *wetA*, quando é inibida ocorre a redução da produção de fiálides, baixa produção de conídios e baixa aderência à células epiteliais pulmonares, células endoteliais e fibronectina in vitro. Além dessa proteína, a PtaB é uma proteína que interage com o fator de transcrição necessário para a conidiação normal e a formação (GRAVELAT *et al.*, 2010; ZHANG, 2018).

O biofilme de *Aspergillus fumigatus* é um dos fatores que leva ao desenvolvimento de Aspergilose em humanos e animais. Outros fatores, também, são designados importantes nesse mecanismo como enzimas proteolíticas, fosfolipase, catalase e superóxido dismutases, bomba de efluxo, além de sínteses de peptídeos não ribossômicas envolvido na síntese de sideróforos de hidroxamato necessário para a absorção de ferro, a aderência aos tecidos hospedeiros, a interação plasma e/ou proteínas da matriz extracelular (ECM). Neste sentido, aderir às células do hospedeiro é um fator peculiar para o desenvolvimento de Aspergilose pulmonar invasiva (LIU *et al.*, 2016). Para aderir, às células hospedeiras, às hifas sofrem influencia do exopolissacarídeo galactosaminogalactano (GAG) que possui propriedades adesivas que são expressas por vários genes mediadores de aderência (GRAVELAT *et al.*, 2010; BRIARD *et al.*, 2016). Essa estrutura é formada a partir de produtos proteicos oriundo de um agrupamento de cinco genes que codificam uma glicose necessária para mediar à formação e exportação do polímero em crescimento (LEE *et al.*, 2016).

O sucesso da aspergilose depende da condição imunológica e das terapias, além de outros fatores que contribuem para o sucesso da infecção oportunista por *A. fumigatus* como o tempo de internação e o uso de materiais hospitalares como sonda urinária, cateter e dreno, os materiais utilizados nos pacientes facilitam a instalação dos agentes oportunistas (LEE *et al.*, 2013).

2.2.4 Aspectos imunológicos da Aspergilose

A condição imunológica do hospedeiro é um fator importante. Hospedeiros imunodeprimido, são comumente afetados pelo *A. fumigatus* o qual representa uma das principais causas de morbidade e mortalidade. A população destes pacientes está cada vez mais se expandindo devido à crescente utilização de transplante de órgãos. Outros fatores que agravam e contribuem para esse quadro são terapias imunossupressoras, tratamentos para doenças neoplásicas e doenças de base como a infecção por HIV, Diabetes, Tuberculose.

Conforme as condições do indivíduo, *A. fumigatus* é responsável pelo desenvolvimento de doenças de espectro amplo que vão desde respostas alérgicas até infecção invasiva, geralmente evoluindo para óbito (CÓRDOVA-AGUIRRE *et al.*, 2014). Conídios inalados atingem os alvéolos de imunodeprimido e este, por sua vez, é incapaz de responder pelo sistema imunológico (MENDONÇA *et al.*, 2011; LUONG *et al.*, 2014).

O número de pessoas saudáveis expostas aos patógenos é muito maior, isso indica que pessoas saudáveis conseguem combater por si só a maioria das infecções, os indivíduos imunodeprimidos não apresentam essa capacidade, pois, estes indivíduos imunodeprimido, apresentam deficiência na resposta inata e sistema complemento. A deficiência da resposta inata é caracterizada pela disfunção de células fagocíticas e a deficiência do sistema complemento é caracterizada pela deficiência da resposta adaptativa, ou seja, não produz anticorpos ou tem deficiência na função de células T, dessa forma, é suscetível a qualquer tipo de infecção, o que caracteriza uma infecção oportunista (MACHADO *et al.*, 2004; PILANYA *et al.*, 2015).

A imunidade inata, apesar de baixa especificidade, é considerada a primeira linha de defesa por ser capaz de distinguir o próprio do não próprio, e por ativar mecanismos imunes adaptativos enviando sinais específicos. Sendo assim, seus mecanismos ficam presentes nos locais de contínua interação com fungos formando uma barreira nas superfícies do corpo e nas superfícies das mucosas epiteliais do sistema respiratório, gastrointestinal e trato gênito-urinário (ROMANI, 2011).

Os mecanismos de defesa do hospedeiro são induzidos após a infecção, para tal, requerem estruturas moleculares como: Padrões Moleculares Associados a Patógenos (PAMPs), Padrões de Receptores de Reconhecimento (PRRs), Receptores Toll-like (TLRs). Quando ocorre invasão fúngica, a defesa inata contra os fungos é mediada por células, receptores celulares e vários mecanismos humorais. Neste momento, os neutrófilos, os leucócitos mononucleares (monócitos e macrófagos) e células dendríticas (DCs) são essenciais para a defesa do hospedeiro; além disso, células natural killer (NK), células T $\gamma\delta$ e células epiteliais e endoteliais entram na defesa contra os fungos. Entretanto, a resposta depende do local de infecção, e sua atuação tem duas finalidades: ativar uma resposta imediata efetora antifúngica a partir da destruição do patógeno por uma célula fagocítica, ou secretando substância microbida através da resposta adquirida (KONSTANTINOVAS *et al.*, 2017).

Assim como em outros patógenos, as espécies do gênero *Aspergillus* têm a capacidade de se evadir do sistema complemento hospedeiro. Esta propriedade envolve *A. fumigatus*, *A. terreus*, *A. niger* e *A. nidulans*. Isso se dá em decorrência da ligação dessas espécies em

algumas moléculas como o fator H que é o principal inibidor da via alternativa do complemento e em decorrência da proteína de ligação C4b (C4bp) que é o principal inibidor das vias clássica e lectina; assim, conseguem fugir do sistema imune e expressar sua virulência (PASQUALATO *et al.*, 2010).

Dentre as espécies fúngicas que acometem os indivíduos imunodeprimidos, *Aspergillus fumigatus* corresponde a 80%. Considerando as características desse grupo, esta espécie é frequentemente isolada de paciente com Aspergilose Pulmonar Invasiva (API), câncer, fibrose cística, HIV, transplantado, diabéticos e outras comorbidades. A aspergilose pulmonar está inserida entre as maiores causas de mortalidade e morbidade desses pacientes (KAUR *et al.*, 2017; KWIZERA *et al.*, 2017).

Na Aspergilose Pulmonar Invasiva (API), o *A. fumigatus* cresce no parênquima pulmonar ocorrendo destruição celular e, algumas vezes, fica latente podendo evoluir para choque séptico. O fator predisponente dessa infecção é a neutropenia persistente associada a tratamentos quimioterápicos, a transplante de medula óssea ou órgãos e a neoplasias hematológica. Essa infecção está presente entre 80 a 90% dos casos de infecção do trato respiratório (SHAH; HAZEN, 2013; PILANIYA *et al.*, 2015).

A Tuberculose pulmonar é um fator de risco e predisponente para Aspergilose. Nessa infecção, a resposta imune ocorre pela migração de células T efectoras (Th1) para o pulmão infectado, onde ocorre a secreção de fator de necrose tumoral (TNF- α) e interferon gama (IFN- γ), e o recrutamento de outras células como neutrófilos, células dendríticas e células B, para eliminarem o bacilo (PEDDIREDDY; DODDAM; AHMED, 2017). Em estudo realizado por Branco *et al.*, (2014), dos 190 pacientes com Colonização Intracavitária Pulmonar, a tuberculose pulmonar foi a doença de base mais prevalente em 160 pacientes e destes foi isolado *A. fumigatus* em 133 pacientes.

Outro quadro bastante comum é a Aspergilose broncopulmonar alérgica, uma doença lentamente progressiva que acomete pessoas com asma e fibrose cística. Ocorre devido à hipersensibilidade ao *A. fumigatus* na via aérea (CÓRDOVA-AGUIRRE *et al.*, 2014). O reconhecimento dos esporos do *A. fumigatus* ocorre pelos macrófagos das vias aéreas através dos PRRs, principalmente pelos receptores TLRs e lectina ligadora de manose (MBL) via o desencadeamento de secreção de citocinas. Acredita-se que possa ocorrer deficiência, devido fatores genéticos, no reconhecimento do fungo, por parte da imunidade inata e da adaptativa que leva ao mecanismo de resistência do *A. fumigatus* (SHAH; HAZEN, 2013).

A Síndrome de Imunodeficiência Adquirida (AIDS) é uma doença desafiadora para as coinfeções. Nessa infecção, o sistema imune é progressivamente deteriorado deixando o

indivíduo suscetível às infecções oportunistas a qual atinge cerca de 80% das causas de mortalidade (KAUR *et al.*, 2017).

Com base no estudo realizado por Migott *et al.*, (2017), o número de óbitos associados a aspergilose pulmonar no Rio Grande do Sul é alto, podendo chegar até 94% em indivíduos com mais de 34 semanas de neutropenia. Pacientes com doença hematológica associada Aspergilose, este número se encontra perto dos 50%. Casos de óbito em 41,7% dos pacientes, durante o período de internação. Os pacientes com suspeita de API foi caracterizado com febre persistente, com doenças hematológicas e neutropenia prolongada. Tais indivíduos utilizaram três de medicamento antimicrobianos, quimioterápicos e corticosteroides.

As características clínicas e diagnósticos de 303 pacientes infectados pelo HIV avaliadas por Marukutira *et al.*, (2014), mostrou que a Aspergilose invasiva foi diagnosticada em 14 pacientes (4,6%), três dos quais também tiveram infecções por patógenos fúngicos diferente de *Aspergillus* spp. Entretanto, dos *Aspergillus* spp., *A. fumigatus* (78,6%) e *A. flavus* (18,2%) foram os mais encontrados. Destes a média de células CD4 e carga viral foram 32 células / μl (3–254) e 7,720 / mL (0–86.500), respectivamente. A contagem de CD4 foi de 50 células / μl em 71,4% e 200 células / μl em 85,7%. O pulmão (n = 9) foi mais afetado, outros sítios de infecção, sistema nervoso (n = 2) pele, seio e olho.

Na Colombia, o número de aspergilose atinge cerca de 130.000 indivíduos com HIV, com alta carga viral em pacientes com doenças respiratórias devido à incidência de asma e de doença de obstrução pulmonar crônica. Estes estão abaixo apenas da população acometida por candidíase vulvovaginal. A presença de aspergilose pulmonar crônica após tuberculose pulmonar também é estimada em cerca 458 casos (1 / 100.000) por ano. Asma em adultos é relativamente comum, com mais de 2 milhões de pessoas afetadas, afeta cerca 140 por 100.000. O número de casos de aspergilose invasiva chega a 2820, dos quais 361 casos estão relacionados aos receptores de transplante de órgãos e de células (ALVAREZ-MORENO; CORES; DENNING, 2018).

2.2.5 Resistência antifúngica de *Aspergillus fumigatus*

Atualmente a resistência antifúngica tem aumentado em decorrência do uso frequente de antifúngicos a múltiplos triazóis. O aparecimento de cepas resistentes ocorre devido à

pressão seletiva dos antifúngicos sobre espécies sensíveis que ao longo do tempo são substituídas por estirpes resistentes influenciando na epidemiologia das infecções fúngicas (SNELDERS *et al.*, 2008; VAN DER LINDEN *et al.*, 2009; DENNING *et al.*, 2011; VAN DER LINDEN *et al.*, 2011; SANGLARD, 2016).

Pesquisadores da Holanda sugeriram que os isolados clínicos de *A. fumigatus* adquiriram resistência aos triazóis através da exposição ambiental contínua aos inibidores da 14 α -desmetilase (DMIs) (SNELDERS *et al.*, 2008, 2009, 2012; VERWEIJ *et al.*, 2009). Essas substâncias inibem a atividade da Cyp51A e são amplamente utilizadas para proteção de cultivos e para preservação dos produtos agrícolas. Foi descoberto que cinco DMIs possuem estruturas moleculares altamente similares aos triazóis de uso clínico (SNELDERS *et al.*, 2012).

O primeiro mecanismo de resistência ambiental conhecido consiste em uma substituição no códon 98 do gene *cyp51A* juntamente com uma repetição em tandem de 34 pares de base no gene promotor (TR34/L98H) (VAN DER LINDEN *et al.*, 2013). A repetição em tandem no gene promotor TR34/L98H em isolados clínicos de *A. fumigatus* surgiu pela primeira vez em 1998 e um estudo de vigilância nacional reportou que esse microrganismo resistente aos triazóis agora é endêmico nos hospitais da Holanda. A Aspergilose causada por essa cepa resistente acomete tanto pacientes previamente tratados com os azóis, como nos não tratados (VAN DER LINDEN *et al.*, 2011; SNELDERS *et al.*, 2008).

Estudos moleculares apontam que o desenvolvimento dessa resistência devido ao uso indiscriminado de fungicidas pode se alastrar para outros países devido à migração geográfica humana, assim como ocorre com fungos fitopatogênicos resistente a azóis (CAMPS *et al.*, 2012). A resistência aos azóis dos isolados clínicos foi confirmada através de experimentos *in vitro*, onde foi observada a resistência ao itraconazol, e atividade reduzida do voriconazol e do posaconazol, quando comparados com o tipo selvagem (VERWEIJ; MELLADO; MELCHERS, 2007; SNELDERS *et al.*, 2008). Os pacientes com aspergilose invasiva resistente aos azóis que apresentaram infecção primária ou avançada não responderam ao tratamento com itraconazol ou voriconazol (WARRIS; WEEMAES; VERWEIJ, 2002; VAN LEER-BUTER *et al.*, 2007; VERWEIJ; MELLADO; MELCHERS, 2007; SNELDERS *et al.*, 2008) .

Ultimamente, três principais famílias de antifúngicos são utilizados no tratamento da Aspergilose. Os polienos (são representados pela anfotericina B e pela nistatina); os azóis (constituídos pelo itraconazol, fluconazol, voriconazol, posaconazol, ketoconazol e pelo miconazol); e as equinocandinas, são representadas pela caspofungina, a micafungina e pela anidulafungina (ALASTRUEY-IZQUIERDO, *et al.*, 2015).

A anfotericina B liga-se à membrana plasmática do fungo devido à afinidade pelo ergosterol (colesterol) da membrana que por sua vez, contribui para várias funções celulares como fluidez e integridade da membrana, além de funcionar como ligante de enzimas à membrana, como as proteínas transportadoras de nutrientes e de síntese de quitina (LATGÉ; STEINBACH, 2009). Durante o mecanismo de ação, a anfotericina B forma canais por onde atravessam íons de potássio aumentando a permeabilidade aos cátions, age também e na interrupção do gradiente de prótons inibindo bombas de prótons ATPase, este mecanismo de ação enfraquece a célula fúngica causando dano oxidativo (ESPINEL-INGROFF, 2010; SANGLARD, 2016).

Os triazóis têm ação na membrana fúngica agindo na biossíntese do ergosterol através da inibição da enzima do citocromo P-450 14alfadesmetilase que é codificada pelo gene *cyp51A*, esta catalisa a biossíntese do ergosterol. Durante o mecanismo de ação, ocorre a conversão do lanosterol em ergosterol, levando à acumulação intracelular de 14alfadesmetilase e realizada pela alteração da função celular, com a inibição do citocromo a síntese do ergosterol é interrompida, assim, a fluidez da membrana é alterada, altera a via de síntese, altera a deposição de lipídio dentro da célula e ácidos graxos insaturados dentro das células fúngicas (ESPINEL-INGROFF, 2010).

A biossíntese da parede celular fúngica é inibida pela as Equinocandinas que bloqueiam a enzima responsável pela biossíntese através da inibição β -glucano, sendo mais específica para os fungos devido a presença exclusiva de β -D- glucano (SABINO *et al.*, 2017)

A resistência antifúngica por *Aspergillus fumigatus* pode ser potencializada por biofilme. Segundo Ramage *et al.*, (2011) em resposta à exposição prologada aos antifúngicos, *A. fumigatus*, pode combater os efeitos do tratamento antifúngico, alterando ou expressando moléculas alvo que são retiradas por bomba de efluxo, por difusão, por tolerância e densidade celular. Da mesma maneira, células planctônicas que formam biofilme, são geneticamente alteradas, irreversivelmente, e mantém o fenótipo resistente, assim, os biofilmes permitem a resistência física e a densidade da população, fornecendo um fenótipo resistente independente das alterações genéticas definidas nas células planctônicas.

3. OBJETIVOS

3.1 Objetivo Geral

Estudar a atividade da *Euterpe oleracea* Mart sobre os fatores de virulência (aderência, biofilme) de *Aspergillus fumigatus* sobre superfícies abióticas utilizadas em ambiente hospitalar e superfície celulares *in vitro*.

3.2 Objetivos Específicos

- ✓ Avaliar a aderência e o biofilme da espécie de *A. fumigatus*, na superfície abiótica (sonda urinária, cateter nasogástrico e dreno) e na superfície celular de célula normal;
- ✓ Analisar a Citotoxicidade do extrato e do óleo de *Euterpe oleracea* Mart em célula de pulmão normal;
- ✓ Fazer a caracterização química do óleo da semente da *Euterpe oleracea* Mart.;
- ✓ Verificar o efeito do extrato e do óleo de *Euterpe oleracea* Mart sobre o biofilme de *Aspergillus fumigatus* em superfícies abiótica;
- ✓ Avaliar ação do extrato e do óleo de *Euterpe oleracea* Mart sobre a aderência e biofilme *A. fumigatus* em célula.

4 RESULTADOS

4.1 Recibo e artigo submetido



Euterpe oleracea Mart inhibits virulence factors of *Aspergillus fumigatus*

Journal:	<i>Future Microbiology</i>
Manuscript ID	FMB-2019-0028
Manuscript Type:	Research Article
Keywords:	Euterpe oleracea Mart, <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> , Virulence factor

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Manuscripts

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1 INTRODUCTION

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3 *Euterpe oleracea* Mart., belonging to the *Areaceae* family, is a native palm tree
4 from the North region of Brazil and South America. Popularly knowns as açai, açai do Pará,
5 juçara, among other denominations, its fruits have been widely utilized as food, energy
6 supplement, palm hearts, besides its usage in traditional medicine by riverside communities
7 [1, 2].

8 Previous phytochemical analysis had demonstrated that açai possesses diverse
9 compounds, among them, flavonoids, anthocyanins, anthocyanidins, lignans, essential fatty
10 acids, benzenoids, carotenoids [3-7], among others, that are efficient in experimental models,
11 such as câncer, diabetes, pulmonary emphysema, cardiovascular diseases and neurological
12 diseases [8-14].

13 *Aspergillus fumigatus* is a saprophytic species, present in the air, soil and organic
14 matter, among other substrates. Its conidia are disperse in the air and has the ability to form
15 bioaerosols that are inhaled by healthy and immunocompromised individuals. Generally, it
16 causes opportunistic infections and allergy on people with weak immunity, allowing the
17 development of aspergilosis [15].

18 *Aspergillus fumigatus* is the most common human pathogenic filamentous fungus,
19 causing a wide spectrum of diseases, including allergic broncopulmonar aspergilosis, chronic
20 pulmonary aspergilosis and invasive aspergilosis. Among the rising population of patients
21 with immunological deficiency, *A. fumigatus* represents one of the main causes of death.
22 Other fungi from the *Aspergillus* spp. complex include *A. flavus*, *A. niger*, *A. terreus*, *A.*
23 *versicolor*, *A. calidoustus* and *A. nidulans* [16]. *A. fumigatus* is now considered the second
24 commonest agent of fungal infection in hospitalized patients followed by *Candida albicans*

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5 25 [17, 18]. It is the commonest species recovered from the respiratory tract of patients with
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7 26 cistic fibrosis in Europe, with a prevalence of up to 80% [19].
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10 27 The resistance to antibiotics is a characteristic property of biofilms, including those
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12 28 formed by filamentous fungi [20, 21]. Unfortunately, infections related to biofilm resistance
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14 29 of *A. fumigatus* to antibiotics had dangerously increased in the last decade [22]. *A. fumigatus*
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16 30 resistance is dependent of different phases of maturation of biofilm. The resistance
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18 31 mechanisms of biofilm are complex and unsufficiently comprehended.
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21 32 Natural products are interesting alternatives to antibiotics and antifungals commonly
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23 33 used. The majority of studies with natural products with antibiofilm properties were evaluated
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25 34 in *Candida* species [23].
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28 35 Diverse plant extracts were described by their supressive effect on biofilms, mainly
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30 36 through inhibition of initial stages of the development of biofilms. *Schinus terebinthifolius*
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32 37 (commonly known as aroeira or pimenteira) is a tree with proeminente occurrence on South
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34 38 and Central America and in tropical/subtropical regions of Africa. The extracts of *Schinus*
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36 39 *terebinthifolius* leaves presented good anti-biofilm activity. A concentration of only 7 µg / ml
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38 40 of the fraction of the extract reduced the formation of *C. albicans* biofilm of almost 50% [24].
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42 41 Therefore, this study aimed to verify the activity of *E. oleracea* Mart. on the virulence
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44 42 factors (adherence and biofilm) of *Aspergillus fumigatus*, because this fungus is very common
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46 43 on the hospital environment and it is able to survive even in harsh conditions.
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50 45 MATERIALS AND METHODS

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55 47 The fruits of *Euterpe oleracea* Mart. (latitude: 02° 31 '47 "S, longitude: 44° 18' 10" W,
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57 48 altitude: 24m), were collected at the Maracanã Ecological Park, known as Parque da Juçara,
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located in the Maracanã neighborhood of the city of São Luís. The exsiccata is stored (*Blinded for review*).

Two strains of *Aspergillus fumigatus*, an air isolate (AFAR), obtained from the Fungi Collection of (*Blinded for review*) and a standard strain ATCC 4091 (AF4091), were obtained from (*Blinded for review*).

Preparation of Extract

The extract was prepared according to the methodology of Moura et al (2012) [8].

One pound of total *E. oleracea* Mart fruit was thawed and washed 3 times with distilled water. The fruits were then left in warm water for 1 hour. Afterwards, 365 grams of the fruit was crushed and then mixed in 400 mL of ethyl alcohol PA and kept in amber bottles for 10 days. The extracts were kept in a magnetic shaker for 2h / day for complete maceration (Figure 1).

Subsequently, 50 mg of the extract was diluted in 100 µl of DMSO, mixed in 9.900 µl of 1X PBS, resulting in a solution of 10000 µg / mL of the extract. From this solution, the extract at concentrations of 7.8, 15.6, 31.2, 62.5, 125, 250, 500, 1000 µg/mL were prepared for the experiments.

Adherence and biofilm formation by AFAR and AF4091 on abiotic surfaces

AFAR and AF4091 fungi were cultivated on Malt Agar at 37°C, for 5 days. From each plate, a conidia suspension at 1×10^8 from the 0.5 scale of MacFarland was prepared, collected from the abiotic surfaces with a swab, mixing them in 3 mL of 0,85% of a saline solution. From this suspension, a dilution of 1:50 was prepared and, subsequently, the counting of conidia

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4 74 was performed in a Neubauer chamber obtaining a concentration for each material, on a
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6 75 proportion of 1×10^6 conidia/mL in a 0,85% saline solution.
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9 76 The medical-hospitalar devices selected for this study were: a Foley siliconed latex
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11 77 urinary probe; drain of extension and nasogastric catheter consisted of PVC. The materials
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13 78 were cut in 1 cm-sized cubes and put on tubes containing 3 mL of 0,85% saline solution and
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15 79 sterilized at 120°C. Then, they were submitted to in vitro colonization by *A. fumigatus* AFAR
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17 80 and AF4091.
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20 81 The adherence and biofilm assays were classified according to their intensities
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22 82 following Ramage et al. (2011) and Borges et al. (2018) methodologies [25, 26]
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25 83 In order to verify if *A. fumigatus* AFAR e AF4091 would be able to adhere and form
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27 84 biofilm on abiotic surfaces, 100 µl of the conidia suspension (1×10^6 conidia/mL) of the two
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29 85 strains were added in distinct tubes containing each fragment. Subsequently, they were
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31 86 incubated at 37°C during 3, 6 and 12 hours for the adherence assay and 24, 48 and 72 hours
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33 87 for the biofilm assay. The experimente was performed in sextuplicate for each fragment and
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35 88 time of incubation.
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38 89 After each time of incubation, the fragments were washed with saline solution and
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40 90 vortexed for 5 minutes to extract the adhered conidia. Posteriorly, the conidia were counted
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42 91 on a Neubauer chamber in a NIKON Eclipse E100 microscope. The formation and intensity of
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44 92 the biofilm formed were evaluated by the counting of colony forming unit (CFUs). The
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46 93 intensity of the adherence and formation of biofilm by AFAR and AF4091 on the abiotic
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48 94 surfaces were estimited by the average of the readings.
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51 95 In order to demonstrate the viability of fungi after the utilized classification,
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53 96 new production of biofilm was induced similarly to what was mentioned above, only
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55 97 changing the time of incubation to 24, 48 and 72 hours. After the incubation period, the
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57 98 fragments were washed 3 times using sterilized saline solution and carefully placed in tubes
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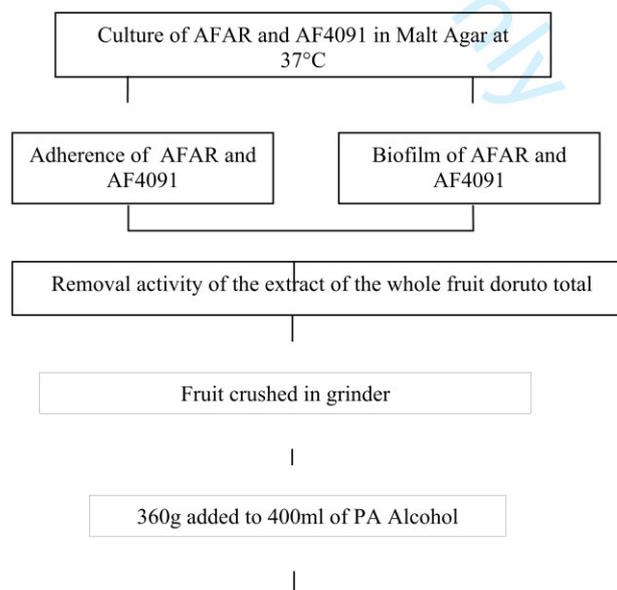
99 containing 3 ml of 0.85% saline solution. After that, they were vortexed for 5 minutes. 100 μ l
100 of aliquotes from these tubes were added in triplicate in plates containing Malt Agar and the
101 inoculum were spread with the aid of a Drigalski's loop. After 24 hours of incubation, the
102 number of UFCs were determined for 0,1 ml of the conidia suspension recovered from each
103 evaluated fragment. Posteriorly, they were classified as: negative (when no growth of CFUs
104 were observed); weak: when growth of 01 to 199 CFUs were observed; moderate: when
105 growth of 200 to 499 CFUs were observed; strong: when growth of 500 to 1000 CFUs were
106 observed; very strong: when growth of more than 1000 CFUs were observed [26].

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108 *Removing activity of the total fruit extract of Euterpe oleracea Mart.*

109 The adherence and biofilm removal activities of the extracts were evaluated by adding
110 3 ml of total fruit extract (7.8, 15.6, 31.2, 62.5, 125, 250, 500 and 1000 μ g / mL) in the tubes
111 containing AFAR and AF4091-impregnated drain, probe and catheter fragments stained with
112 violet crystal after different incubation times. Acetic acid was used as a positive control. The
113 absorbance of the formed suspension was then read.

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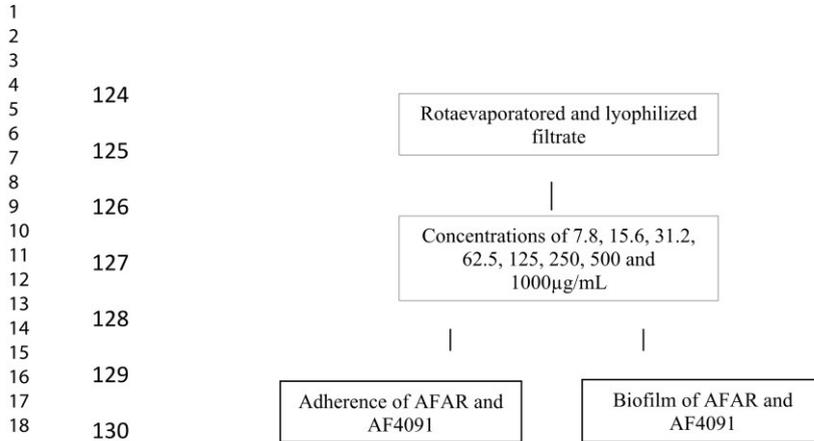


Fig. 1. Fluxogram of the performed experiments.

STATISTIC ANALYSIS

The data were evaluated by Stata and Prism 7 programs. The utilized tests were Shapiro-Wilk and Kruskal Wallis. The adopted level of significance in all tests was 5%, i.e., the values were considered significant when $p < 0,05$.

RESULTS

Adherence and biofilm of AFAR and AF4091 on abiotic surfaces

The microscopic analysis revealed the mycelium of both of strains of the fungus forming biofilm in abiotic surfaces after the incubation time, as can be seen on Figure 2.

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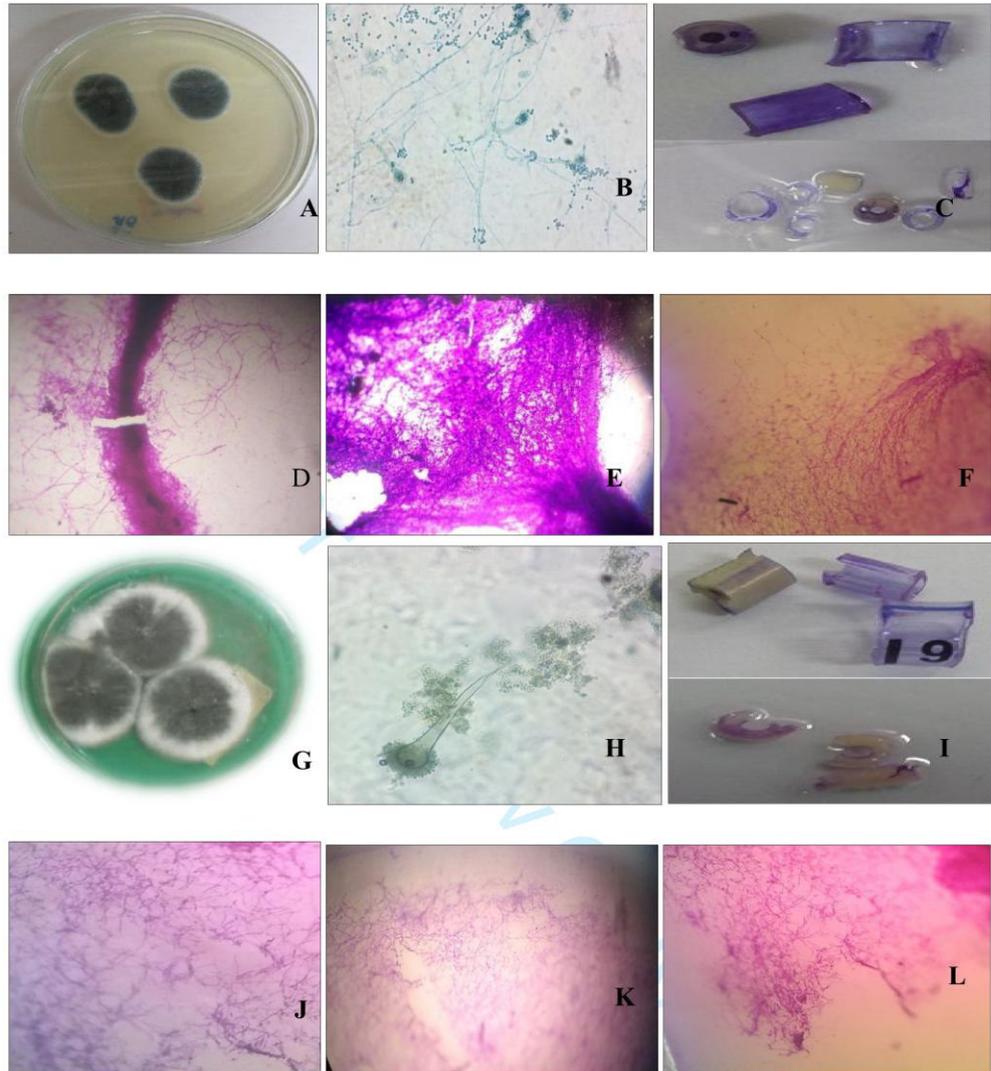
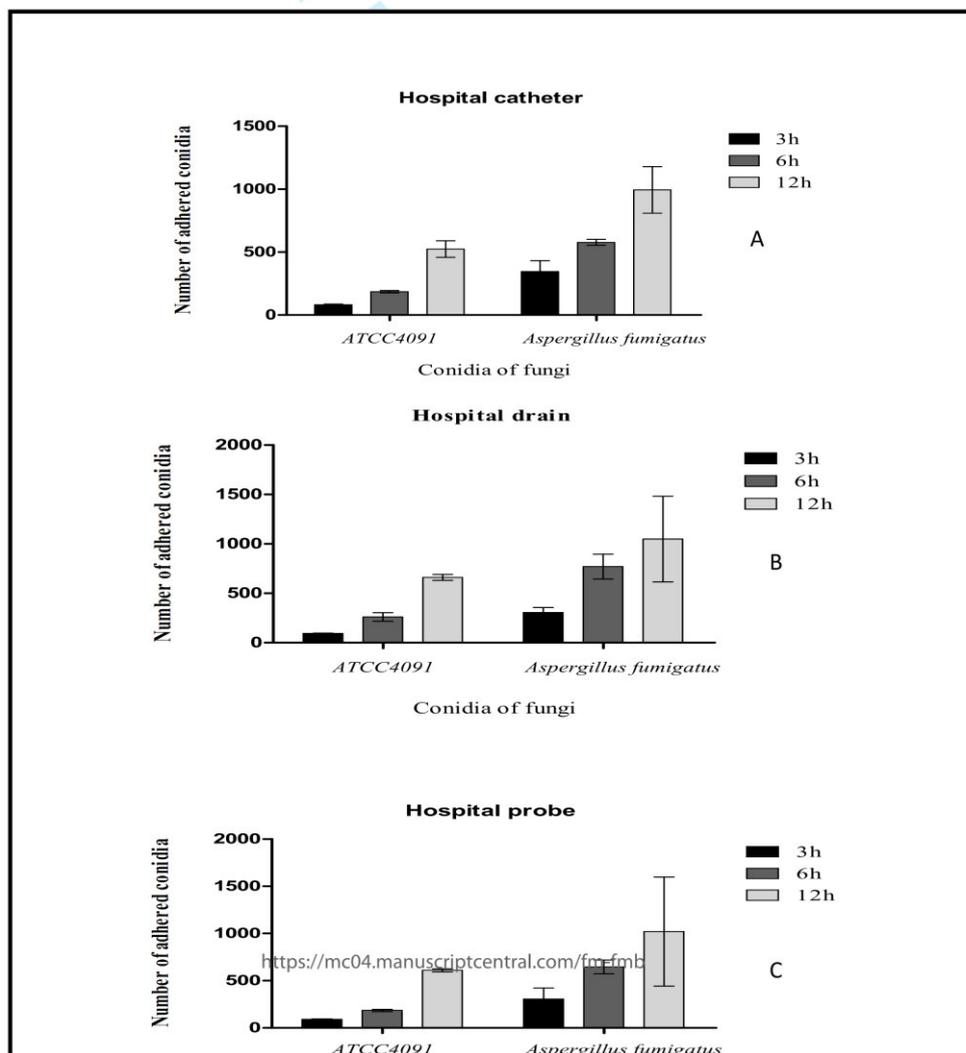


Figure 2. AFAR A, B, C, D, E, F. AF4091 G, H, I, J, K, L. (A) Culture; (B) Microculture, (C) Drain, urinary probe and nasogastric catheter fragments; (D) Biofilm on drain; (E), Biofilm on catheter, (F) Biofilm on urinary probe of delay; (G) Culture; (H) Microculture (I) Drain, urinary probe and nasogastric catheter fragments; (J) Biofilm on drain; (K), Biofilm on nasogastric catheter; (L) Biofilm on urinary probe.

1 cm-sized fragments of drain, catheter and probe submitted to colonization by AFAR and AF4091 presented affinity for conidia of both strains of the fungus. After the periods of

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158 incubation of 3, 6 and 12 hours it was possible to observe adhered conidia on fragments. After
159 the analysis, it was evident that AFAR was able to adhere more than AF4091 (Figure 3).



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Figure 3. Conidia of (AFAR) (AF4091) adhered on abiotic surfaces of nasogastric catheter (A); urinary probe (B) and drain (C); in the periods of 3, 6 and 12 hours at 37 ° C.

The intensity of adherence was weak for both of the isolates: AFAR and AF4091 in 3 hours. In 6 hours, AFAR presented moderate adherence in all fragments, while AF4091 presented weak adherence. In 12 hours, AFAR had strong adherence on drain and moderate on the other fragments. AF4091 presented moderate adherence in all fragments (Table 1).

Table 1. Distribution of intensity of adherence by *A. fumigatus* (AFAR) and (AF4091) on drain, catheter and probe.

Time of adherence/intensity of adherence	Average of conidia of <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> adhered on materials					
	AFAR Drain	AFAR Catheter	AFAR Probe	AF4091 Drain	AF4091 Catheter	AF4091 Probe
3h	264	275	361	188	204	284
Intensidade	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak
6h	731	568	719	243	327	365
Intensidade	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Weak	Weak	Weak
12h	1065	941	922	893	927	923
Intensidade	Strong	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

203 The intensity of formed biofilm by AFAR was moderate on drain in 24 and 48 hours.
 204 On catheter and probe, AFAR presented Strong intensity in all times. The intensity of the
 205 biofilm formed by AF4091 was moderate on drain and probe in 24 hours. On catheter,
 206 AF4091 presented weak intensity after 24 hours and Strong intensity after 48 and 72 hours. On
 207 probe, the intensity of biofilm by AF4091 was moderate between 24 and 48 hours and strong
 208 in 72 hours (Table 2).

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210 **Table 2.** Distribution of intensity of formed biofilm by *Aspergillus fumigatus* (AFAR) and (AF4091)
 211 on abiotic surfaces: drain, catheter and probe.

Average of CFUs of the biofilm of <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> on materials						
Biofilme/intensidade do biofilme	AFAR	AFAR	AFAR	AF4091	AF4091	AF4091
	Drain	Catheter	Probe	Drain	Catheter	Probe
24h	371	859	975	231	122	230
Intensidade	Moderate	Strong	Strong	Moderate	Weak	Moderate
48h	476	849	729	457	528	306
Intensidade	Moderate	Strong	Strong	Moderate	Strong	Moderate
72h	1278	876	925	693	679	750
Intensidade	Very strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong

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215 **Table 3.** Descriptive analysis of the number of Colony Forming Units (CFUs) os fungi (AFAR) and (AF4091)
 216 on each material, according to their respective time of incubation (24, 48 and 72 hours).

Number of CFUs of fungi/material						
<i>A. fumigatus Ar</i>			<i>A. fumigatus 4091</i>			
Time (h)	Drain	Catheter	Probe	Drain	Catheter	Probe
24	371±14.2	858.5±488.6	975.2±563.4	230.8±19	121.5±13.7	230.3±9.4

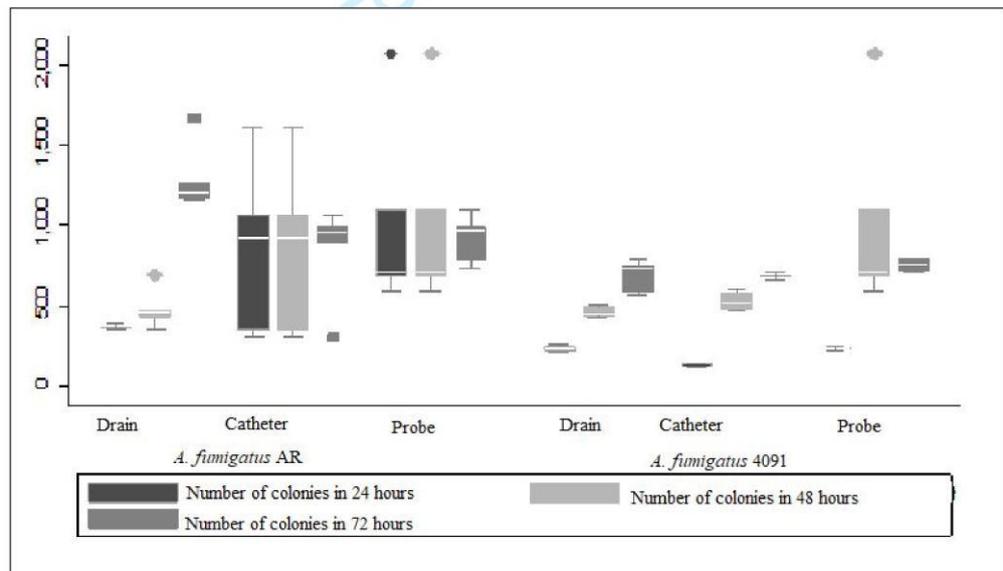
48	476.3±114.6	858.5±488.6	975.2±563.4	457.3±34.2	527.8±53.6	975.2±563.8
72	1278.2±197.3	861.6±282.2	925.2±137.1	692.5±91.5	678.6±15.9	749.8±33

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218 The results shows that as time passes by, there is a considerable increase of number
 219 of colonies. It is worthy noting too that the standard deviation shows a large variation between
 220 the readings of the absorbances, despite the fact that the materials were under similar
 221 conditions. Such variations are described through the boxplot graphic (Figure 4), that
 222 represents the empiric variation of the data.

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226 **Figure 4.** Bloxplot representing the dispersion between the averages of the number of CFUs of AFAR and
 227 AF4091 on drain, catheter and probe, in 24, 48 and 72 hours.

228

229 In view of the distribution observed in figure 4, the Kruskal Wallis test was applied to
 230 compare if the difference between the means of *A. fumigatus* AFAR and AF4091 on the
 231 abiotic surface of drain, catheter and probe was statistically significant. Initially fungi and

232 materials were compared in general, followed by analysis of each fungus in each material
233 used (Table 4).

234 **Table 4.** Kruskal Wallis Test to compare the average of formation of CFUs of fungi (AFAR) and (AF4091) in
235 each time.

Time	Fungus	CFUs	P value
		Average±sd	
24 h	<i>A. fumigatus Ar</i>	734,8±485,9	<0,01
	<i>A. fumigatus 4091</i>	194,2±54,6	
48 h	<i>A. fumigatus Ar</i>	770±464,2	0,52
	<i>A. fumigatus 4091</i>	653,4±387,6	
72 h	<i>A. fumigatus Ar</i>	1021,7±275,6	<0,01
	<i>A. fumigatus 4091</i>	707±62,14	

236
237 The test showed the possibility of encountering statistically significant difference
238 between the formation of the number of colonies of the fungi AFAR and AF4091. However,
239 such differentiation was not observed on the time interval corresponding to 48 hours,
240 demonstrating that there was stability on the growth and, after 72 hours, a new formation of
241 fungal structures was noted.

242 Therefore, the distinction of the materials at each time interval was assessed, which
243 can be seen in Table 5.

244
245 **Table 5.** Difference on the time interval by material colonized during the formation of biofilm by AFAR and
246 AF4091, in vitro, in abiotic surfaces of drain, catheter and probe.

Time	Material	CFUs	P value
		Average±sd	
24 h	Drain	300,9±74,9	0,41

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	Catehter	490±506,7	
	Probe	602,7±543,6	
48 h	Drain	466,8±81	<0,01
	Catheter	693,1±373,7	
	Probe	975,1±573,1	
72 h	Drain	985,3±339,1	0,13
	Catheter	770,1±213,2	
	Probe	837,5±132	

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When the number of colonies were analyzed according to each material, we observe that only on the time interval of 48 hours there is difference between the type of materials and the formation of colonies, that is, among them there is one or more than one that offers better conditions for the formation of colonies of fungi. The analyses of multiple comparisons reveal that there is a significant divergence between drain and probe ($p < 0,01$).

It was also evaluated if there was divergence between each material compared to each fungus (Table 6).

Table 6. Comparison between the variances of CFUs of *A. fumigatus* isolated from the air (AFAR) formed on the surfaces of drain, catheter and probe, *in vitro*.

Time	Material	CFUs	P value
		Average±sd	
24 h	Drain	371±14,2	0,059
	Catheter	858,5±488,6	
	Probe	957,1±563,3	
48 h	Drain	476,3±114,3	0,11

	Catheter	858,5±488,6	
	Probe	957,1±563,3	
72 h	Drain	1278,1±197,3	
	Catheter	861,6±282,2	<0,01
	Probe	925,1±137,1	

262

263 After 72 hours from the inoculation of the fungal suspension in each material, it was
 264 possible to observe a difference between the number o CFUs in each material. The multiple
 265 comparison analysis showed that the drain differed from the probe and catheter (p-value
 266 <0,01) (Table 6).

267 When the variation of the number of CFUs for each material exposed to the fungus
 268 AF4091 was analyzed, it was possible to observe a statically significant difference in 24 and
 269 48 hours, however the power of this discrepancy was reduced after 72 hours (Table 7).

270

271 **Table 7 .** Comparison between the variances of the number of CFUs on surfaces of drain, catheter and probe by
 272 *A. fumigatus* standard strain (AF4091).

273

Time	Material	CFUs	P value
		Average±sd	
24 h	Drain	230,8±19	
	Catheter	121,5±13,7	<0,01
	Probe	230,3±9,4	
48 h	Drain	457,3±34,2	
	Catheter	527,8±53,6	<0,01
	Probe	957,1±563,4	
72 h	Drain	692,5±91,5	
	Catheter	678,6±15,9	0,034
	Probe	749,8±33	

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Removal activity of the extract

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The multiple comparison analysis showed that in the first 24 hours, the probe diverged from the other materials ($p < 0,01$). In 48 hours, there was a stastically significant difference between the drain and the probe ($p < 0,01$) and, in 72 hours, it was possible to observe a discrepancy between catheter and probe ($p < 0,01$). Therefore, the probe was the most favorable material to the formation of biofilm.

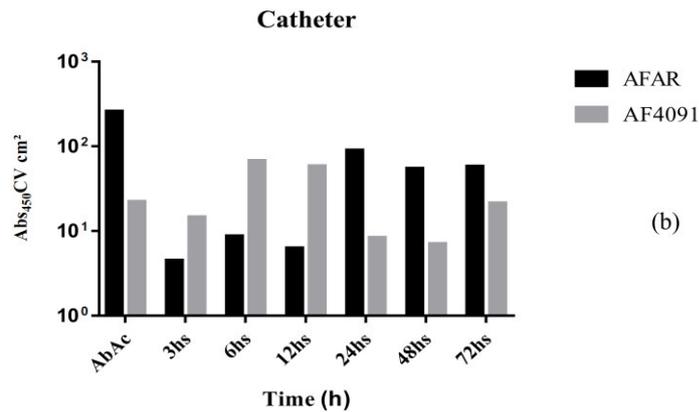
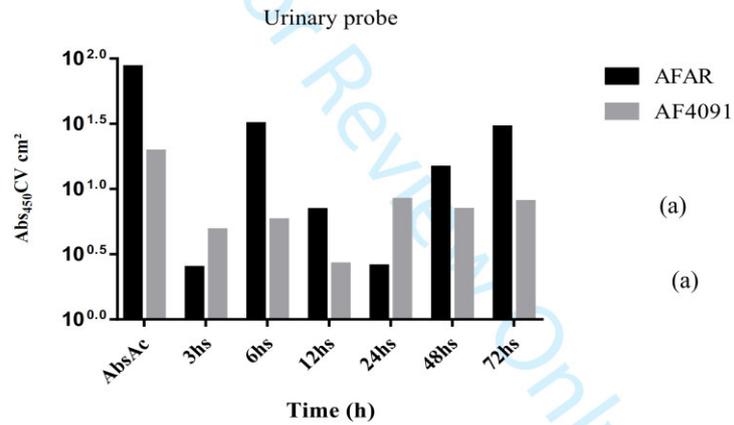
The capacity of the extract of the whole fruit of *Euterpe oleraceae* Mart. in removing the fungal structures adhered and the biofilm formed by AFAR and AF4091 on fragments of catheter, probe and drain was evaluated. The concentrations of the extract were also evaluated visually comparing them to the intensity of color of the positive control (acetic acid). The absorbance of the concentration of 250 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ was read in a microplate and compared to the positive control, since it was possible to observe visually a good removal of the biofilm formed at this concentration of the extract (Figure 5).

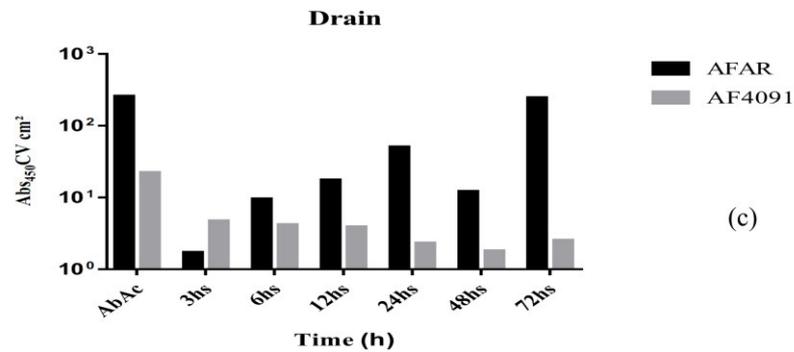


Figure 5 . Removal activity of the extract of *E. oleraceae* Mart. at the concentration of 250 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ on formed biofilm on abiotic surface. Source: Author.

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Comparing the fungal biomass removed at the concentration of 250 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of the extract, it is possible to infer that the tested substance removed a higher quantity of biomass of AFAR than AF4091. Urinary probe presented a greater affinity to the fungal structures of AFAR than AF4091 (Figure 6).





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311 **Figure 6.** Absorbances of the biomasses of AF4091 and AFAR removed from the surfaces of probe, catheter and
 312 drain by the extract of *Euterpe oleracea* Mart. at a concentration of 250 µg/mL.

313 DISCUSSION

314 The fungus utilized on this study is a filamentous fungus that were able to adhere and
 315 form biofilm on abiotic surfaces of medical-hospitalar materials on absence of culture
 316 medium. In the literature, the majority of the studies depicts the adherence and biofilm in
 317 abiotic surfaces by species of *Candida* genus.

318 The choice for the materials used in this study (probe, catheter and drain) was due to
 319 the fact that they are commonly utilized by hospitalized patients, which contributes for the
 320 immunosuppressed patients to be targets for opportunistic microorganisms, like *A. fumigatus*.
 321 Magalhães et al. (2014) [27], Mota; Oliveira (2017) [28], Lobão; Sousa (2017) [29] also point
 322 out the possibility of nosocomial infections by the colonization of these materials by
 323 microorganisms such as fungi, leading to biofilm formation, which make the antifungal
 324 therapy difficult.

325 In a similar study, Silva et al. (2010) [30] evaluated the adherence of *Candida*
 326 *parapsilosis*, *Candida tropicalis* and *Candida glabrata* on urinary probe in the presence of
 327 urine. *C. parapsilosis* exhibited a greater number of adherent cells (534638) to the probe. We
 328 evaluated the adherence of *A. fumigatus* in abiotic surface of catheter, drain and probe in 3, 6
 329 and 12 hours. Our data shows the quantity of adhered conidia of AFAR to the probe in 3

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330 hours (361), in 6 hours (710) and in 72 hours (922), while AF4091 in 3 hours (284), in 6
331 hours (365) and in 72 hours (923). We emphasize the fact that the adherence occurred only in
332 the presence of 0.85% saline solution.

333 An additional source of nutrients, such as culture medium, to verify the adherence
334 and biofilm of microorganisms, as studies on literature points us, can influence in this process
335 due to the carbohydrates present in this substrate. In our study, we opted to utilize only 0.85%
336 saline solution as a propitious environment to verify the capacity of the strains AFAR and
337 AF4091 to adhere and form biofilm on the absence of organic nutrients. Corroborating with
338 out results, Borges (2018) analyzed the adherence of *Candida parapsilosis* in a copper
339 intrauterine device (CID) only in the presence of 0.85% saline solution [26].

340 We classified the intensity of adherence and biofilm formation in weak, moderate,
341 Strong and very strong. It was found that AFAR presented weak adherence on drain and
342 catheter in 3 hours, moderate adherence on drain, catheter and urinary probe in 6 hours, and
343 moderate adherence in 72 hours on drain, catheter and urinary probe. AF4091 presented weak
344 adherence in all surfaces in 3 and 6 hours, and moderate adherence in all surfaces in 72 hours.
345 Corroborating with our data, Borges et al. (2018) evaluated the intensity of the adherence of *C.*
346 *parapsilosis* in copper intrauterine devices and verified that seven isolates of this yeast
347 presented weak intensities and one isolated presented moderate intensity [26].

348 In relation to the biofilm intensity, AFAR presented moderate biofilm in catheter in
349 24 and 48 hours and a very strong intensity after 72 hours. In catheter and probe, the intensity
350 was strong in all times evaluated. AF4091 presented a moderate biofilm in drain and probe in
351 24 and 48 hours, and after 72 hours the intensity of the biofilm formation was strong for all
352 the abiotic surfaces. Similarly to our data, Borges et al (2018) evaluated the intensity of the 24
353 hours biofilm of 9 isolated of *C. parapsilosis*, in which the intensity was weak for all the
354 isolates [26].

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355 Studies with natural products approaching the removal activity of biofilms are still
356 scarce. Some evaluate the antibiofilm activity of antifungals and extracts, the majority studying
357 bacteria and yeasts. Our study evaluated the removal activity of the extract of the whole fruit of
358 *E. oleracea*, on adherents structures and biofilm formed by strains of *A. fumigatus* on abiotic
359 surfaces. The extract of the whole fruit of *E. oleracea* Mart. at the concentration of 250 µg/mL
360 was able to remove the fungal structures and biofilm formed on abiotic surfaces.

361 Compared to the positive control (33% acetic acid), the extract of the whole fruit of
362 *E. euterpe* demonstrated a similar capacity, removing the biomass of the strains of AFAR and
363 AF4091. Silva et al. (2010) utilized the 33% acetic acid to remove the biofilm formed on the
364 urinary probe by *C. parapsilopsis*, *C. tropicalis* and *C. glabrata* [30].

365 The literature demonstrates many studies on the formation of biofilms by yeasts
366 belonging to the *Candida* genus, utilizing different extracts of natural products. However, the
367 works related to filamentous fungi are rare, which makes this work unique and one of the
368 pioneers in approaching filamentous fungi, mainly, the *Aspergillus* genus, specially *A.*
369 *fumigatus*, that can secrete secondary metabolites, among them the hydrofobin, therefore,
370 adhering and forming biofilm on abiotic surfaces even in the absence of nutrients.

371

372 **Conclusion**

373 The two strains of *Aspergillus fumigatus* AFAR AF4091 were able to adhere and form
374 biofilm on abiotic surface of medical-hospitalar materials: drain, urinary catheter and
375 nasogastric catheter.

376 The minimum adhesion time, 3 hours, showed a poor adhesion. Consequently, as the
377 time increased to 72 h, there was growth of the fungi on the abiotic surfaces, even in the
378 absence of culture medium.

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379 *A. fumigatus* has a strategic mechanism to adapt to unfavorable conditions and to
380 survive, regardless of the hostile environment in which it is found.

381 It is necessary to do more studies on this problem taking into account that in this work
382 we only address the *in vitro* ability of *A. fumigatus* to adhere and form biofilm on the abiotic
383 surface of medical-hospital materials.

384 **Competing interest**

385 The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

386 **Funding**

387 (*Blinded for review*)

388

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5 CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

Aspergillus fumigatus é patógeno com vários atributos de virulência, dentre os quais a aderir e formar biofilme são os mecanismos iniciais para o desenvolvimento da aspergilose. A do mesmo em ambiente hospitalar contribuir para o aumento de infecção nosocomial e, o uso prologado do material médico-hospitalar pode ser contaminado por *A. fumigatus* e contribuir como fator de risco para o quadro infeccioso dos pacientes.

Euterpe oleracea Mart, é uma importante espécie vegetal com varias propriedades farmacológicas empregadas na saúde. Suas propriedades antifúngicas e inibidoras de fatores de virulência, bem como, sua baixa citotoxicidade em célula normal mostram o potencial dessa palmeira que já é bastante utilizada como alimento funcional.

Sem dúvida, ainda é necessário mais estudos capazes de comprovar mais minunciosamente nossos achados, tendo em vista a importância de conhecer com mais especificidade as moléculas que contribuíram, sepadamente, para nossos resultados.

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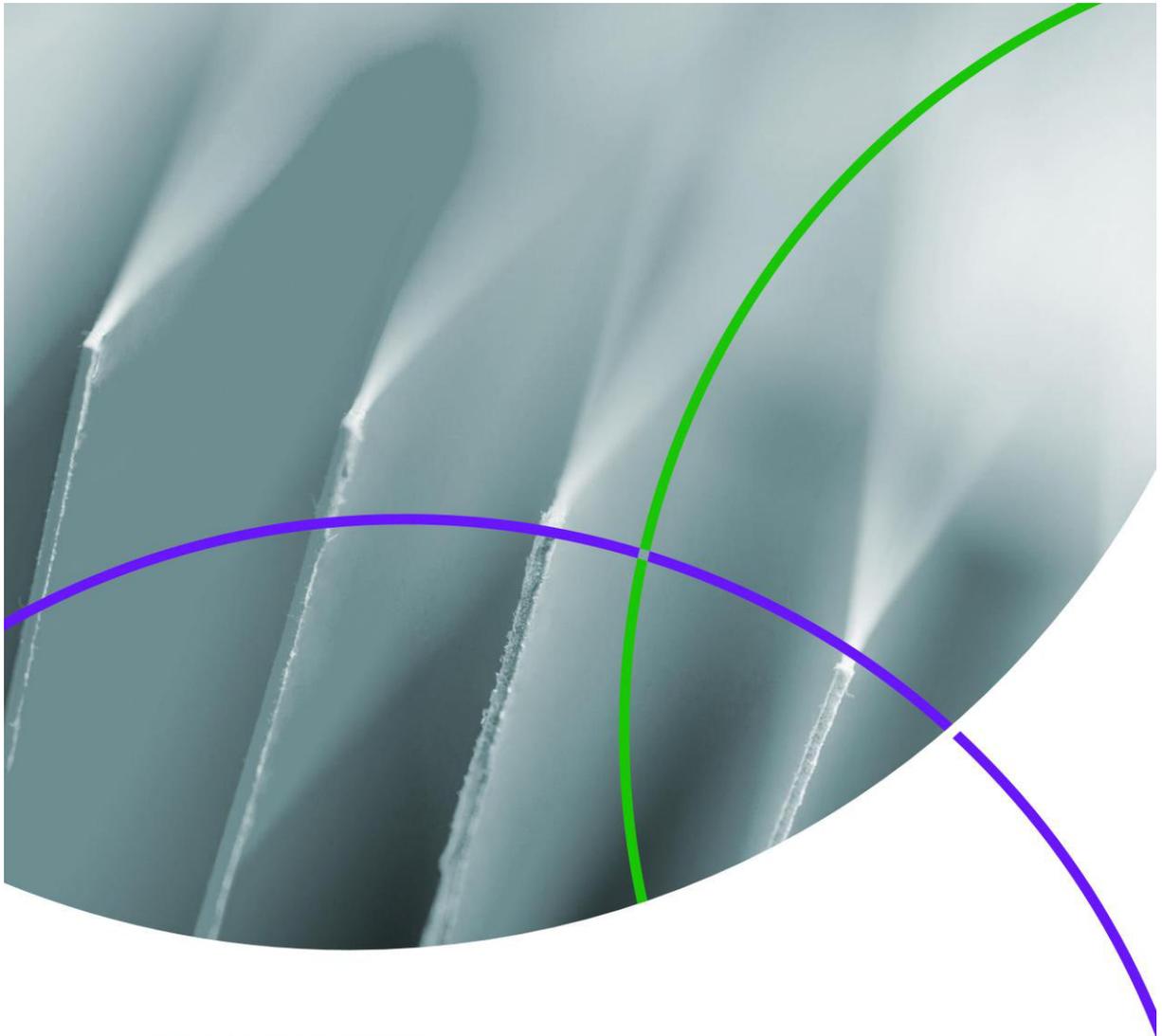
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ANEXOS

Anexo 1 – Normas da Revista para publicação de artigo: Author User Guide



ScholarOne Manuscripts™

Author User Guide

21-January-2019



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LOGIN AND ACCOUNT CREATION

LOGGING IN

Each journal's ScholarOne Manuscripts site has a unique Web address (URL). Typically, you are given the address in an email sent by the journal. If the address is hyperlinked, select the link within the email, or copy and paste into the browser. The journal's Log In page is displayed.

Access to the journal site may be provided in two ways:

1. The journal may create your account and email to you instructions on how to log in and set your User ID and password.
2. Some journals allow their users to create their own accounts. If yours does, there will be a **Create Account** link on the top of the page, or you can use the **Create Account** just below the Log In. Follow the 3-step process for creating your account.

Journal-required fields are denoted by a red asterisk.

Note: Your User ID or Password cannot contain any spaces and your password must be at least 8 characters in length (the 8 characters must contain two or more numbers).

ORCID ACCOUNT CREATION AND VALIDATION

During account creation, you may be given the option to associate an ORCID iD with your account by either registering for a new ORCID iD or associating an existing ORCID iD. Each of these options will be presented to you as links in the first step of the account creation process.

Create an Account

There are three screens to fill out in the Create Account process. In this first screen, enter your name and e-mail information into the boxes below. Required fields are marked with "req." When you are finished, click "Next."

E-mail Addresses

- E-mails will always be sent to the 'Primary E-mail Address'. If you would also like copies of the e-mails to go to a second address, please complete the 'Primary Cc E-mail Address' as well.
- 'Secondary E-mail Address' and 'Secondary Cc E-mail Address' are for the records only and will not receive correspondence generated from the system. The site administrator may use these if your primary e-mail is unable to receive messages.

1 E-Mail / Name

2 Address

3 User ID & Password

ORCID®

Select the appropriate option below to associate an ORCID iD to your account.

 [Create an ORCID iD](#)
[Associate your existing ORCID iD](#)

Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) is a non-profit organization dedicated to solving the long-standing name ambiguity problem in scholarly communication by creating a central registry of unique identifiers for individual researchers and an open, transparent linking mechanism between ORCID and other current author identifier schemes. To learn more about ORCID, please visit <http://orcid.org/content/initiative>.

Name

Prefix:

When you select one of these options to associate an ORCID iD with your account, a new browser window will open and special registration page on the ORCID website allowing the user to enter your existing ORCID credentials, link an existing ORCID iD, or register for a new ORCID iD.

ORCID
Connecting Research and Researchers

SIGN IN

Email or iD

Password

[Sign in](#)
[Forgotten Password?](#)

DON'T HAVE AN ID? REGISTER

First name

Last name

Email

Re-enter email

Password

Confirm password

Default privacy for new works

[iDea for ORCID site?](#)

Once you have validated an ORCID iD using one of the options, you will be asked to either authorize or deny the journal access to your 'limited' data.

ORCID
Connecting Research and Researchers

CONNECTING ScholarOne Manuscripts WITH YOUR ORCID RECORD

ScholarOne Manuscripts

has asked for the following access to your ORCID Record

- Confirm who you are, to log you in to their system
- Add an external identifier to your ORCID Record
- Read limited info from your biography

This application will not be able to see your ORCID password, or other private info in your ORCID Record

[Deny](#) [Authorize](#)

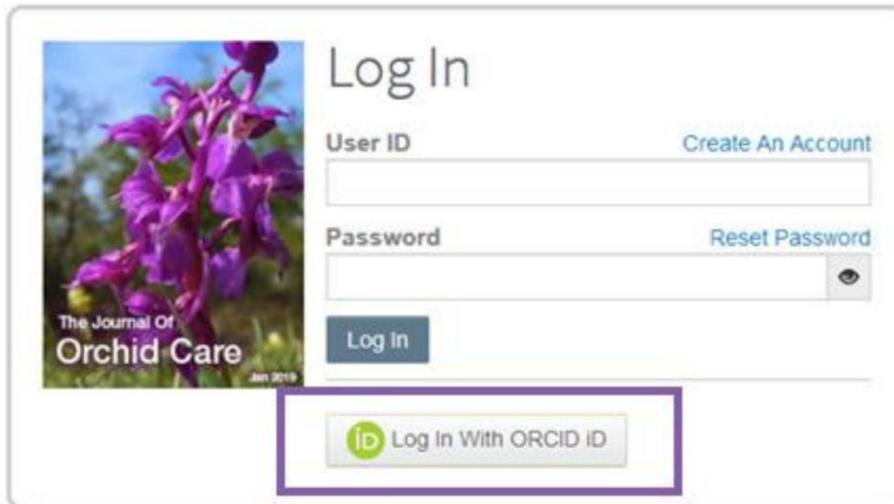
ScholarOne Manuscripts

ScholarOne, a Thomson Reuters company, provides online tools to help many of the world's leading scholarly publishers manage their submission and peer review processes. A journal on the ScholarOne Manuscripts platform has requested authorization. Your ORCID iD and profile data marked "limited" will only be shared with journals and publishers you authorize.

If you click **Authorize**, you will be redirected back to your journal's ScholarOne site with a validated ORCID iD.

ORCID LOG IN

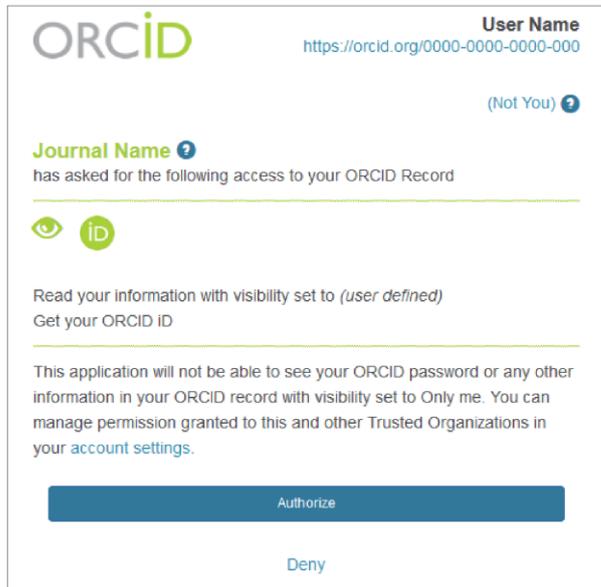
The journal site may be configured to use ORCID Login. Select the **Log In with ORCID iD** button at the bottom of the Log In box.



You will then log in to ORCID ID, or register an ORCID account.

If the you have used this login process before or have already linked your ORCID iD to your ScholarOne profile, you will automatically be logged in to the ScholarOne site.

If this is their first time linking your ORCID and ScholarOne accounts together, you will be asked to authorize the publisher or journal to get their ORCID iD and to read limited-access information such as their name and address. Reading limited-access information will make it easier for new users that do not have a ScholarOne account to pre-fill their profile information when creating an account.



ORCID **User Name**
<https://orcid.org/0000-0000-0000-000>

(Not You) ?

Journal Name ?
 has asked for the following access to your ORCID Record

 **iD**

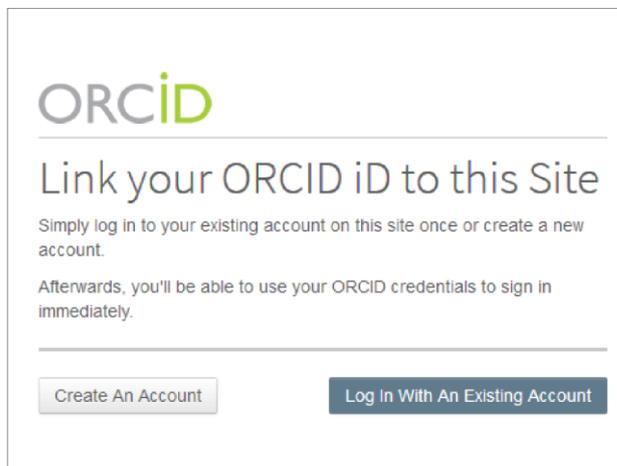
Read your information with visibility set to *(user defined)*
 Get your ORCID ID

This application will not be able to see your ORCID password or any other information in your ORCID record with visibility set to Only me. You can manage permission granted to this and other Trusted Organizations in your [account settings](#).

Authorize

Deny

Next, you will link your ORCID account to the ScholarOne site. You will see the option of creating a new account or logging in with your existing site credentials.



ORCID

Link your ORCID iD to this Site

Simply log in to your existing account on this site once or create a new account.

Afterwards, you'll be able to use your ORCID credentials to sign in immediately.

Create An Account **Log In With An Existing Account**

If you already have an account on the ScholarOne site, you will only need to provide your ScholarOne login credentials once. Afterwards, you can use either the ScholarOne or ORCID credentials to log in to the participating site.

LOGGING OUT

You can log out of ScholarOne Manuscripts at any time by selecting **Log Out** at the top right corner of the page. You will be returned to the Log In page.

FORGOT YOUR PASSWORD?

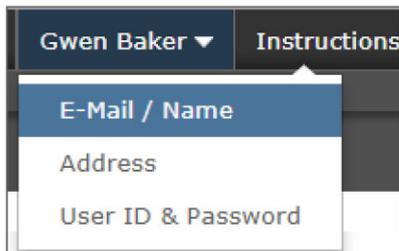
If you know you have an account but have forgotten your password, use the **Reset Password** link. This will open a new window for you to type in your email address and click **Send Reset Link**. The system will email you a link to reset your password. Please be sure to check your spam folder as our email is sometimes treated as spam.

The screenshot shows a 'Log In' form on the left and a 'Reset Password' modal window on the right. The 'Log In' form includes a 'Journal' dropdown menu (set to 'ScholarOne University Training Workflow 1'), 'User ID' and 'Password' input fields, and 'Reset Password' and 'Log In' buttons. The 'Reset Password' modal has a title 'Reset Password', a legend '* = Required Fields', a label '* Your Primary E-mail For This Site', an email input field containing 'email@example.com', and 'Cancel' and 'Send Reset Link >' buttons. The 'Reset Password' link in the Log In form and the 'Send Reset Link >' button in the modal are circled in red.

HEADER RESOURCES

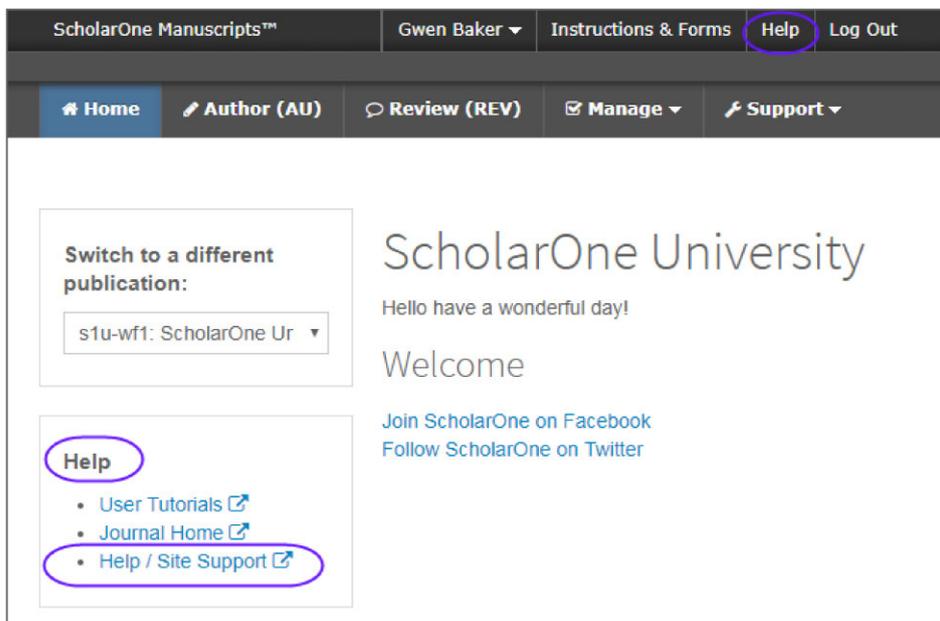
MAINTAINING YOUR ACCOUNT

To keep your account information current, click on your name and select the area you need to update.



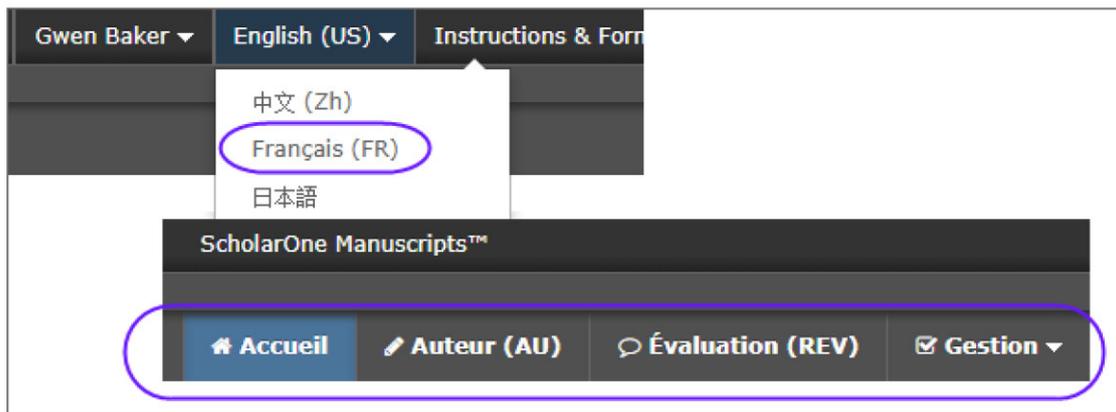
HELP DOCUMENTATION

Online training documentation is available through the Help link at the top right of all journal site pages and through the Resources section on the Log In and Welcome pages.



LANGUAGE TOGGLE

Language toggle allows you to switch the display from the default language of English to another language. If configured for your site, you will find the language toggle located on the header at the top of the screen. Current languages available are French, Chinese and Japanese.



Note: All uploaded documents and end-user supplied text will not toggle and will be displayed in the language entered by the user.

INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS

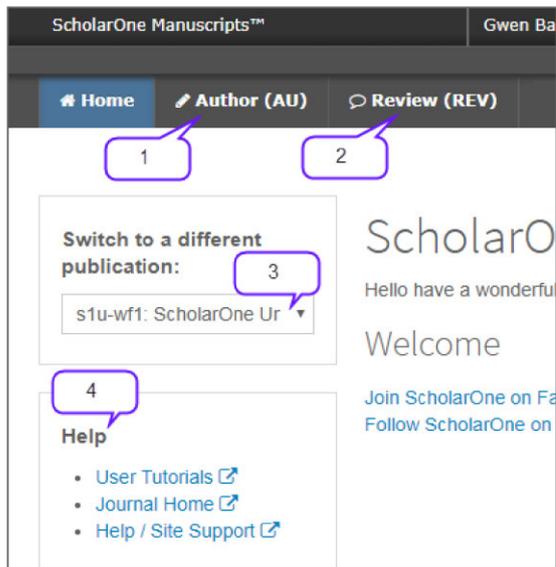
Select **Instructions and Forms** on the header to access journal-specific information regarding submitting your manuscript. It is very important that you follow the instructions provided by the journal.

Instructions & Forms

THE HOME PAGE

When you log in, you are taken to the Home page. The page may contain information from the journal, such as submission instructions and forms.

The screenshot displays the ScholarOne Manuscripts™ interface. At the top, a dark navigation bar contains the site name, the user's name 'Gwen Baker', and links for 'Instructions & Forms', 'Help', and 'Log Out'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with tabs for 'Home', 'Author (AU)', and 'Review (REV)'. The main content area is divided into several sections: a 'Switch to a different publication:' section with a dropdown menu currently showing 's1u-wf1: ScholarOne Ur'; a 'Welcome' message that says 'Hello have a wonderful day!'; a 'Help' section with three links: 'User Tutorials', 'Journal Home', and 'Help / Site Support'; and social media links for 'Join ScholarOne on Facebook' and 'Follow ScholarOne on Twitter'. The page title 'ScholarOne University' is prominently displayed in the upper right of the main content area.



NAVIGATION

Top-Level Menu

Access to Author and Review Centers

1. Author Center
2. Reviewer Center

Left

3. Journal Selection
4. Help Links

THE AUTHOR DASHBOARD

The Author Dashboard is where you will create and manage your submissions. The left menu lists available options. When you first log on, you will see the option to Start New Submission. Later, you will see additional queues which indicate your manuscript's progress through the submission process or actions you may need to perform.

The screenshot shows the Author Dashboard interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Home, Author (AU), Review (REV), Manage, and Support. Below the tabs, the page title is 'Author Dashboard'. On the left side, there is a sidebar menu with the following items: 'Author Dashboard', '3 Unsubmitted and Manuscripts in Draft', '3 Manuscripts I Have Co-Authored', 'Start New Submission', '5 Most Recent E-mails', and 'English Language Editing Service'. The main content area is titled 'Start New Submission' and contains an 'Edit' button, a text description: 'Traditional submission allows you to upload files that were created from many sources.', and a 'Begin Submission' button.

This is a close-up view of the sidebar menu from the Author Dashboard. It lists the following items from top to bottom: 'Author Dashboard', '3 Unsubmitted and Manuscripts in Draft', '3 Manuscripts I Have Co-Authored', 'Start New Submission', '5 Most Recent E-mails', and 'English Language Editing Service'. Each item has a right-pointing chevron icon.

Note: Some journals may have multiple submission methods. Please read the descriptions and select the appropriate method.

START A SUBMISSION

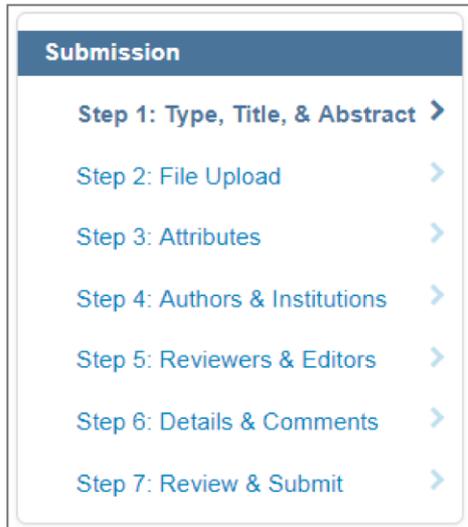
To begin the submission process, select **Begin Submission** (or select from available submission methods.)

Start New Submission

[Edit](#) Traditional submission allows you to upload files that were created from many sources. [Begin Submission](#)

IMPORTANT NOTES

- Each journal can configure ScholarOne Manuscripts to ask for different pieces of information and different required fields from the examples shown in this guide
- Journal-required fields are denoted by a red asterisk
- Journals may vary the requirements based on manuscript type
- Always follow journal instructions carefully when submitting manuscripts
- If your journal utilizes the Overleaf integration, please also see the *Submissions using Overleaf* section of this document.
- The steps for submitting a manuscript are listed on the left of the screen.



BASIC SCREEN NAVIGATION

Screen Element	Description
*	Indicates a required field
?	Click for a description or instructions for a specific field.
Preview	Click to see a preview of the entered text
Ω Special Characters	Click to add special characters and formatting to the text
0 OUT OF 50 WORDS 0 OUT OF 50 CHARACTERS	Word or character counts display for each text field. The counts update as you type.
+ Add from List	In sub-tasks, such as selecting keywords, the gray action button will become highlighted in orange to indicate where to click to complete your selection.

STEP 1 – TYPE, TITLE, & ABSTRACT

*** Type:** ⓘ

CHOICE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
<input type="radio"/>	Invited Review	
<input type="radio"/>	Book Review	
<input type="radio"/>	Original Article	An article describing original research.
<input type="radio"/>	Letter to the Editor	A topical letter to our editorial staff intended for publication.

*** Title** ⓘ

0 OUT OF 50 WORDS

*** Running Head** ⓘ

0 OUT OF 50 CHARACTERS

*** Abstract** ⓘ

Write or Paste Abstract

0 OUT OF 200 WORDS

1. Complete the Type Title & Abstract screen.
 - **Type:** Select from available manuscript types. Types are determined by the journal and may vary. Selecting a type determines what information you are required to enter throughout the submission process. Once saved, you cannot change the type.
 - **Title:** Enter a manuscript title.
 - **Running Head:** If present, enter a short title.
 - **Abstract:** Enter the abstract.
2. Click **Save and Continue**.

Save & Continue >

STEP 2 – FILE UPLOAD

In this step you will upload all of your manuscript files.

Step 2: File Upload

Please only upload Word files, TIFF files and JPEG files for images. [Read More ...](#)

* = Required Fields

Files

0.00 OUT OF 50.59 MB

ORDER	ACTIONS	FILE	* FILE DESIGNATION	UPLOAD DATE	UPLOADED BY
No files uploaded					

File Upload

SELECTION	FILE DESIGNATION
<input type="button" value="Select File 1 ..."/>	* Main Document
<input type="button" value="Select File 2 ..."/>	Choose File Designation ...
<input type="button" value="Select File 3 ..."/>	Choose File Designation ...

1. In the File Upload section, click the **Select File 1** button. Browse for your main document file.
2. If needed, use the **Select File 2** and additional buttons to select additional files. Choose an appropriate file designation from the drop down list.

Note: The total size limit for file upload is set by the journal. The number of slots indicates the number of files that can be uploaded at once and not the total number.

Note: See sections below for additional information on *Figures and Images* and *Zip Files and LaTeX Documents*.

- Click the **Upload Selected Files** button.

 Upload Selected Files

- Once the files have been uploaded, they display in the Files section at the top of the screen.

Files 0.052 OUT OF 58.59 MB					
ORDER	ACTIONS	FILE	* FILE DESIGNATION	UPLOAD DATE	UPLOADED BY
1 ▼	Select: ▼	Main Document.doc 26 KB	Main Document	21-May-2015	Gwen Baker
2 ▼	Select: ▼	Additional Document.doc 26 KB	Supplementary File for review	21-May-2015	Gwen Baker

- You may reorder them by choosing a number from the Order drop-down list, then clicking the **Update Order** button.
- You may remove a file by clicking the Actions drop-down list for a file and selecting **Remove File**.
- You can view a proof by clicking either the **View HTML proof** or **View PDF proof** buttons.
- Click **Save and Continue**.

 Save & Continue >

FIGURES AND IMAGES

Figures and image files will display a thumbnail of the image after file upload has been completed. You may edit the image with a caption or link to text within the main document.

The screenshot displays a file management interface with a table and an 'Edit File Details' dialog box.

ORDER	ACTIONS	FILE	* FILE DESIGNATION
1	Select:	Main_document.doc 57 KB	Main Document
2	Select: Select: Edit Remove	Einstein.jpg 74 KB , 540 x 960 px	Figure

Edit File Details

Edit File: Einstein.jpg
Details: 74 KB, 540 x 960 px

Designation: Figure

Caption / Legend: [Edit](#) [Special Characters](#)

Figure 1

Link text: [Edit](#)

Figure 1]

Buttons: [Cancel](#) [Save Changes](#)

ZIP FILES AND LATEX DOCUMENTS

If configured for your journal, you can upload zip files, using any of the upload buttons.

File Upload ?

SELECTION	FILE DESIGNATION
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 2px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> 📎 Gwen_Test.zip </div> ✕ Remove </div>	* Main Document
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extract files on upload	
<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> 📎 Select File 2 ... </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> Choose File Designation </div>

Each file that is uploaded will be unpacked and displayed in the list so you can provide the proper designation for each item.

Files 0.01 OUT OF 58.59 MB

ORDER	ACTIONS	FILE	* FILE DESIGNATION	UPLOAD DATE	UPLOADED BY
1	<div style="border: 2px solid blue; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px;"> Select: Select: Edit Remove </div>	conc.tex 1 KB	Main Document	01-Mar-2018	Gwen Baker
2	Remove	intro.tex 1 KB	Main Document	01-Mar-2018	Gwen Baker
3	Select:	maxround.ps 12 KB	Main Document	01-Mar-2018	Gwen Baker
4	Select:	meat.tex 1 KB	Main Document	01-Mar-2018	Gwen Baker
5	Select:	paper.tex 1 KB	Main Document	01-Mar-2018	Gwen Baker
6	Select:	bib.bib 1 KB	Main Document	01-Mar-2018	Gwen Baker

↻ Update Order

For TeX/LaTeX submissions, the package contents will be unpacked, parsed, and processed to determine the identity of the LaTeX content files. The files can then be assigned to their file designation. Be sure that the very first file presented in your file listing is the main LaTeX file.

The screenshot displays a 'Files' management interface. At the top right, a progress indicator shows '1.01 OUT OF 58.59 MB'. Below this is a table with columns: ORDER, ACTIONS, FILE, * FILE DESIGNATION, UPLOAD DATE, and UPLOADED BY. The first row shows a file named 'MANIFEST.MF' (0 KB) with a red warning icon and the text 'No File Designation'. An 'Edit' link is visible below this warning. A modal window titled 'Edit File Details' is open, showing the file details for 'MANIFEST.MF' (0 KB). The 'Designation' dropdown menu is set to 'Supplementary File for review'. The modal includes 'Cancel' and 'Save Changes' buttons. A purple arrow points from the 'Edit' link in the table to the 'Designation' dropdown in the modal.

ORDER	ACTIONS	FILE	* FILE DESIGNATION	UPLOAD DATE	UPLOADED BY
1	Select: [v]	MANIFEST.MF 0 KB	⚠ No File Designation	01-Mar-2018	Gwen Baker
2	Select: [v]				Gwen Baker
3	Select: [v]				Gwen Baker
4	Select: [v]				Gwen Baker
5	Select: [v]				Gwen Baker

STEP 3 – ATTRIBUTES

Attributes or keywords are often required for manuscript submission. Some journals have a list of keywords for you to choose from, others allow authors to enter their own keywords, and some sites allow for both options.

Step 3: Attributes

To enter your manuscript attributes/keywords, you may do it in two different ways:

- Search the journal's list of keywords, by typing in a term and clicking **Search**, or
- Select your keywords from the list (Control-Click to select multiple words), and click **Add**.

When you are finished, click **Save and Continue**.

[Read More ...](#)

* = Required Fields

* Keywords ⓘ

+ Add

[- Hide Full List](#)

Memory

Midbrain

Molecular Biology

Adolescent Patient Care

Article

html

paper

+ Add from List

1. Enter a keyword in the Keywords field using any of the following methods.
 - a. Type-Ahead search
 - Begin typing in the Keyword field and Type-Ahead Search will show any existing keywords matching your search term.

- Click on the keyword.
- Click the **Add** button.

b. Select from the list

- Click **Show Full List**

- Click on an item in the list. Ctrl-click to select multiple items.

- Click the **Add** button.

c. Add Your Own Keyword (if configured for your journal)

- If no appropriate keywords are found, you may be able to add a new keyword to the list, if allowed by your journal. Type the keyword into the field.



* Keywords ⓘ

Ω Special Characters

Forensic Science | + Add

- Click the **Add** button.
2. Click **Save and Continue**.

Save & Continue >

STEP 4 – AUTHORS & INSTITUTIONS

Enter or confirm your institution information and add any co-authors and their information. The journal may have limits set on the number of co-authors you can enter and the number of institutions per author.

Step 4: Authors & Institutions

* = Required Fields

Submitting Agent

* Agent Question ⓘ

Author I, Dr. Gwen Baker, am submitting this manuscript on behalf of myself and my co-authors.

Submitting Agent I, Dr. Gwen Baker, am not an author on this manuscript. I am submitting this manuscript on behalf of an author.

Authors

* Selected Authors ⓘ

ORDER	ACTIONS	AUTHOR	INSTITUTION
-------	---------	--------	-------------

Add Author

Find using Author's email address

1. In the Agent Question field, indicate whether you are the author or the submitting agent for this manuscript.
2. If you are the author, you may be asked to create or associate an ORCID iD with your submission. Select the appropriate option and follow the ORCID process. You will be returned to this screen when complete.

*** Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID)** is a non-profit organization dedicated to solving the long-standing name ambiguity problem in scholarly communication by creating a central registry of unique identifiers for individual researchers and an open, transparent linking mechanism between ORCID and other current author identifier schemes. To learn more about ORCID, please visit <http://orcid.org/content/initiative>



Create an ORCID iD

Associate your existing ORCID iD

3. To add co-author information to the manuscript submission, enter the author's email address and click the **Search** button. Please note that authors may have several email addresses and you may need to search using an alternate email address.

Add Author

Find using Author's email address

4. If no matching email address is found, the message below will display.

⚠ No co-author found. Please search again using another e-mail address or [create a new co-author](#).

5. To add the co-author you must create the author. Click the **Create New Co-Author** link in the message.
6. The Create new Author screen displays. Complete all the required fields to identify both the author and the institution they are affiliated with.

The screenshot shows the 'Create New Author' form with a dropdown menu open for the 'Institution 1' field. The dropdown lists several institutions with their addresses. The first institution listed is 'Centers for Disease Control and Prevention' in Atlanta, GA. Other institutions include 'San Diego Continuing Education', 'Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Office of Infectious Diseases', 'Center for Global Health', and 'Centers for Disease Control' in Taipei, TW.

7. The Institution field utilizes the Ringgold Identify database of institutions. Simply type a minimum of three characters and search results will display. Type more characters for a better match. Select from the list. If you are unable to find the institution in the list, simply type the institution name in the field.

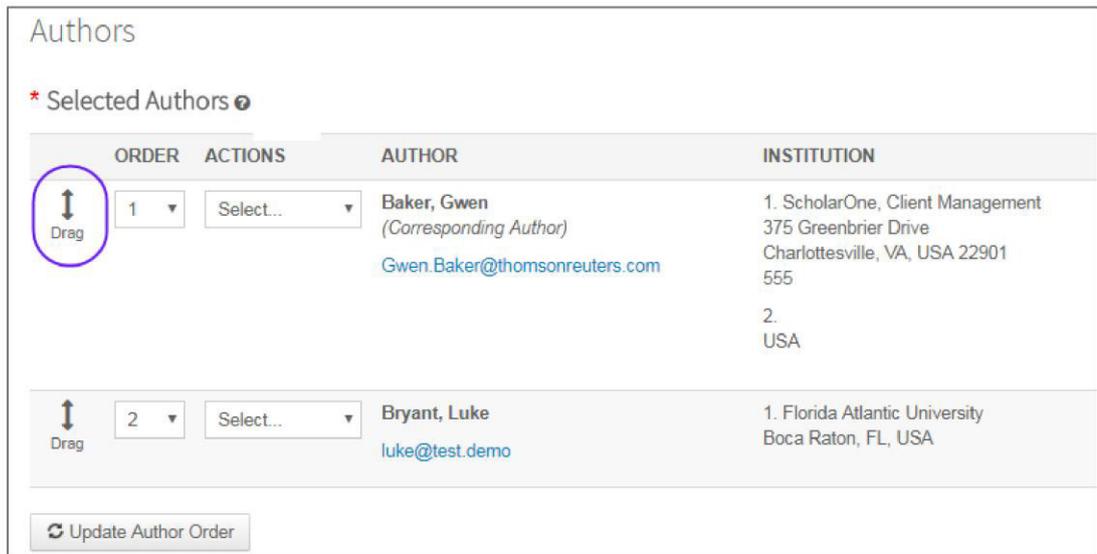
If you see warning symbol  next to the institution name, it means that the institution is not a Ringgold connected institution. Please be sure to check again to see if you can find the correct institution in the database.

8. Add additional institutions as needed.
9. When finished creating the author, click the **Add Created Author** button.

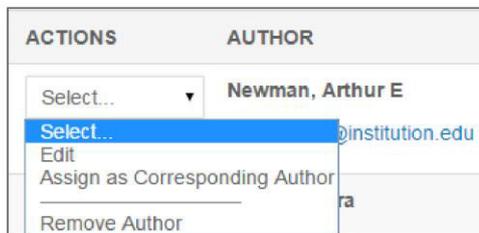
+ Add Created Author >

Note: When adding a new Co-Author to a submission, you will not be prompted to enter their ORCID iD. Co-authors may receive an email requesting their ORCID iD.

10. Added authors display. You may re-order them by dragging the double-arrow at the left of the author information. You may also use the numbers in the Order column to re-order then click the Update Author Order button.



11. Select the **Actions** drop-down list to edit, remove, and assign as a corresponding author.



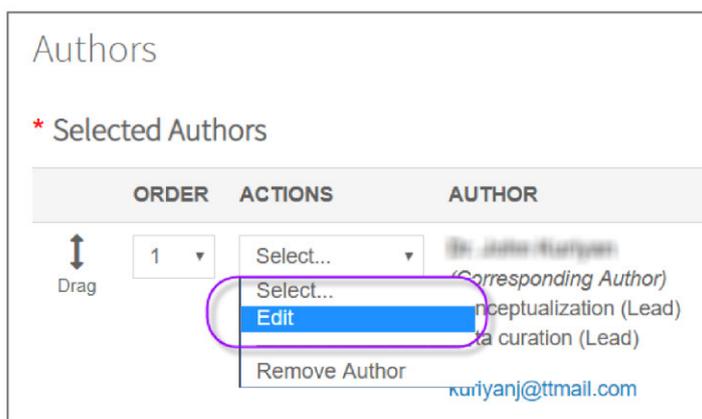
12. Click **Save and Continue**.



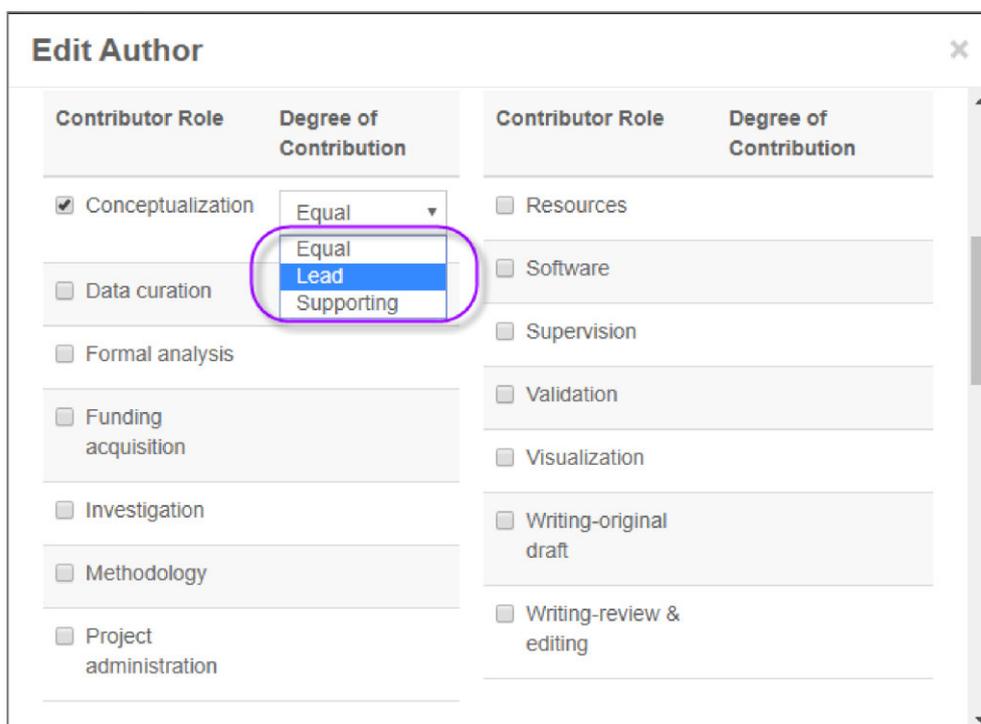
COLLECTING AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION DURING SUBMISSION

The journal may be configured to use the CASRAI's CRediT taxonomy to recognize the individual contributions of authors on the submission. When adding authors to the submission, you will be given the option to choose from a list of contributions.

From the Authors list, choose Edit from the Actions drop-down.



Check each contribution for the author, then select the level of contribution from the drop-down.



STEP 5 – REVIEWERS & EDITORS

Some journals allow or require you to add Preferred and/or Opposed Reviewers and Editors for your manuscript.

Step 5: Reviewers & Editors

Reviewers - Min of 2 Required
[Read More ...](#)
 * = Required Fields

*** Reviewers** RECOMMENDED: 0 OUT OF 1 MIN

ACTIONS	PREFERENCE	REVIEWER	INSTITUTION
<input type="button" value="Add Reviewer"/>			

Editors

ACTIONS	PREFERENCE	EDITOR	INSTITUTION
<input type="button" value="Add Editor"/>			

1. Click the **Add Reviewer** button.

Add Reviewer ✕

Ω Special Characters

* First/Given Name

* Last/Family Name

* Email

* Institution ⓘ ✕
[Edit](#)

Department

Phone Number

* Preference I recommend this Reviewer
 I oppose this Reviewer

0 OUT OF 100 CHARACTERS

Reason

2. Complete the Add a Reviewer screen.
 - Enter the Reviewer's name and email information.
 - Search for the Institution. Complete any other fields as appropriate.
 - Select a preference to recommend or oppose a reviewer for this manuscript.
3. Click the **Add New Reviewer** button.
4. The reviewer's information displays.

Step 4: Reviewers & Editors

- Please supply the names and email addresses of five potential referees who have no conflict of interest with this paper.

* = Required Fields

* Recommend Referees 

RECOMMENDED: 1 OUT OF 5 MIN

ACTIONS	PREFERENCE	REVIEWER	INSTITUTION
<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Select... ▾</div>	Recommended Reason: Strong knowledge about the subject	David Thomas thomas@test.demo	Pediatrics Imperial College London 44+060-98708796

5. Click **Save and Continue**.

Save & Continue >

STEP 6 – DETAILS & COMMENTS

This page is journal-specific and may include an area for a cover letter, as well as any other required submission information.

Step 6: Details & Comments

Enter your **cover letter** into the box either by using the **"Browse"** button to find your cover letter file and **attach** it or copy-pasting your letter directly into the box. Next, answer all the questions. If your paper has **color figures**, please note that they will appear in final publication exactly as they were submitted in your final version. **There is no charge for color.** Please remember to fill out the [Copyright Form.pdf](#) [Read More ...](#)

* = Required Fields

Cover Letter 

Write Cover Letter

0 OUT OF 32768 CHARACTERS

Upload Cover Letter

COVER LETTER

1. If a cover letter is required, enter it using one of the following methods.
 - Enter it in the Write Cover Letter field. You may type or copy/paste into the Write cover letter field.
 - Upload a file. Click the **Select File** button to browse to your cover letter file. Then click the **Attach File** button.

ENTERING ARTICLE FUNDING INFORMATION

If configured on your site, you may see a section for funding information. You will be able to search for your Funding Institution(s) from a list and enter your Grant /Award Number(s). When, configured, you will be required to either select that the submission has no funders to report or add at least one funder to the submission.

Funding [Edit](#)

Is there funding to report for this submission?

Yes No

Funders [Edit](#)

ACTIONS	FUNDER	GRANT / AWARD NUMBER
No Funders Entered		

[Add Funder](#)

Add Funder [Edit](#) X

Name

Grant / Award Number

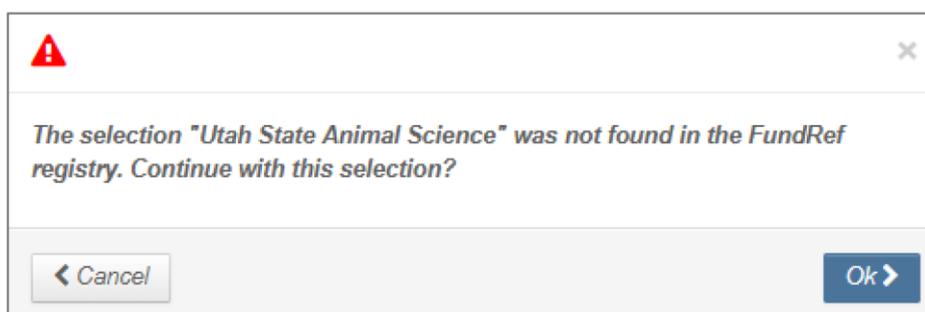
[Remove](#)

[Add another grant/ award number](#)

[← Close](#)
[Clear](#) [+ Add Funder →](#)

2. If funding information is requested, complete the appropriate fields.

- When you type in the name of your funder the system displays potential matches from the registry. Select the organization from the list. If the organization you chose has a parent organization, that will be automatically entered in the Funder Name field and the organization you chose will be in the Sub-organization field.
- If no match is found, simply type the name of the funder into the Name field.
- Enter **the Grant/Award Number**.
- Click the **Add Funder** button to enter funder information.
- If you entered a new funder name, you will see the following message. Click **OK**.



3. The funder information displays.

Funders ⓘ		
ACTIONS	FUNDER	GRANT / AWARD NUMBER
Select ... ▼	National Entomological Association	123456789

CUSTOM QUESTIONS

The journal may have custom question you are required to complete as part of your submission. These will vary by site.

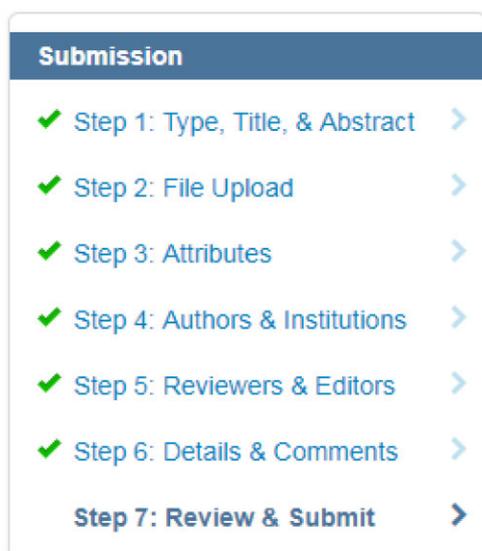
<i>Do you have any conflict of interest?</i>	
<input type="radio"/>	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	No
<i>If yes, please state:</i>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>	

4. When finished with the Details & Comments page, click **Save and Continue**.
5. Click **Save and Continue**.

Save & Continue >

STEP 7 – REVIEW & SUBMIT

This is a final review step before submitting your manuscript. All sections must display the green checkmark in the navigation menu before you can submit to complete the submission process.



You will see a message indicating that you are almost done. When you first enter this screen, the Submit button is not available. You must review your submission and view the proof before submitting.

You're almost done! Please view your proof below.

Step 7: Review & Submit

Review the information below for correctness and make changes as needed. After reviewing the manuscript proofs at the foot of this page, you **MUST CLICK 'SUBMIT'** to complete your submission. You will receive a confirmation by e-mail after the manuscript is submitted. *Please do not hesitate to contact our Editorial Office if you have any questions about your submission.*

* = Required Fields

Step 7: Review & Submit

Review the information below for correctness and make changes as needed. After reviewing the manuscript proofs at the foot of this page, you MUST CLICK 'SUBMIT' to complete your submission. You will receive a confirmation by e-mail after the manuscript is submitted.

Please do not hesitate to contact our Editorial Office if you have any questions about your submission.

* = Required Fields

* Verify Step Information

✓ Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract [Edit](#)

FIELD	RESPONSE
Manuscript Type	Original Article
Title	Effect of Climate Change on Butterfly Migration
Running Head	The Prevailing Winds
Abstract	Butterfly migration patterns have changed and this change is linked to changes in average temperatures and weather patterns.

✓ Step 2: Attributes [Edit](#)

FIELD	RESPONSE
Keywords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article • paper

1. Review each section carefully for accuracy and completeness.
2. If required fields have not been completed, you will receive an error at the top of the screen and the left menu will not display a green check next to the step.

The screenshot shows a submission interface with a left-hand menu and a main content area. The menu lists seven steps: Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract; Step 2: File Upload; Step 3: Attributes; Step 4: Authors & Institutions; Step 5: Reviewers & Editors; Step 6: Details & Comments; and Step 7: Review & Submit. Steps 1 through 6 have green checkmarks, while Step 3 has a red 'X' and an 'Edit' button. A red error message box at the top of the main content area reads: 'Please attend to the following: Minimum entries for attribute Keywords not entered. Enter one attribute at a time prior to clicking the (+) plus sign.' Below this is a table with two columns: 'FIELD' and 'RESPONSE'. The 'Keywords' field is marked as 'INCOMPLETE' and contains the entry 'Midbrain'.

FIELD	RESPONSE
Keywords	INCOMPLETE • Midbrain

3. You may return to any step to correct errors by clicking the Step number on the error message or on the left menu.
4. Review the HTML and/or PDF versions of your submission.

The first screenshot shows the 'View Proof' step with a progress bar and a message: 'Processing Files. You may leave this page; the process will continue.' Below the progress bar are buttons for 'Previous Step' and 'Submit'.

The second screenshot shows the 'View Proof' step with the message: 'You must view either the HTML or PDF proof before you can submit'. Below this message are three buttons: 'View HTML Proof', 'View PDF Proof', and 'View MedLine Proof'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Previous Step' and 'Submit'.

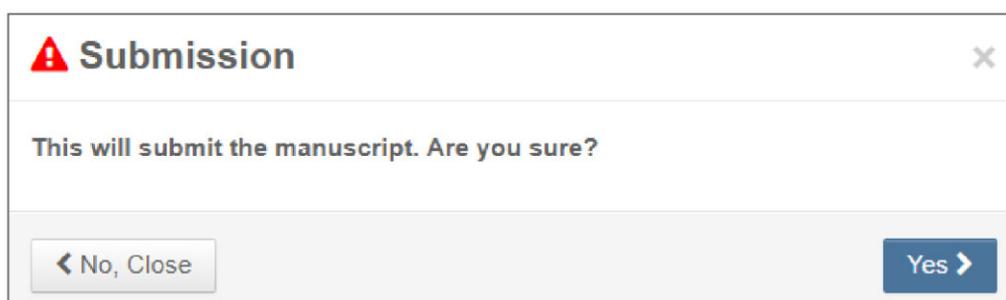
Note: The Submit button will not be active until you have viewed the proof and fixed all errors.

Note: If the journal requires payment at the time of submission, your next step will not be **Submit**. Click the **Continue to Payment** button and follow prompts for entering payment. If payment is only required after acceptance, you will be prompted to pay at a later time.

5. Click the **Submit** button.



6. Click **Yes** to confirm the submission.



7. You will receive a submission confirmation on the screen.

Submission Confirmation

Thank you for your submission

Submitted to	ScholarOne University Training Workflow 1
Manuscript ID	MCU1-201803-0001-OA
Title	The process of documentation
Authors	Baker, Gwen Bryant, Luke
Date Submitted	01-Mar-2018

[Author Dashboard >](#)

SUBMISSIONS USING OVERLEAF

Overleaf is a collaborative writing and publishing platform, which makes the process of writing, editing and publishing scientific documents quicker and easier. Your journal may have chosen to integrate Overleaf with *ScholarOne Manuscripts™*.

The Overleaf integration will allow you include files created with Overleaf directly in your submission. You will follow the same steps as described in earlier sections of this guide to complete all other required submission information.

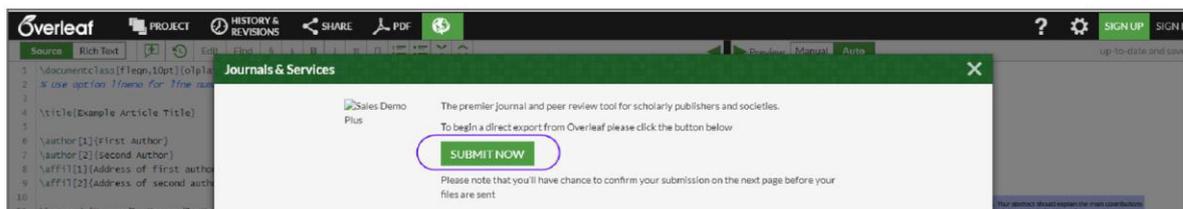
CREATING AN OVERLEAF SUBMISSION

There are two ways to begin an Overleaf submission. You may find a link to Overleaf directly from the Journal's web site, or you may select connect to Overleaf from *ScholarOne Manuscripts™* Author Dashboard.

Start New Submission

METHOD	DESCRIPTION	START
Traditional Submission	Traditional submission allows you to upload files that were created from many sources.	Begin Submission
 EndNote™	EndNote is the industry standard software tool for publishing and managing bibliographies, citations and references on the Windows and Macintosh desktop.	Begin EndNote Submission
 Overleaf	Overleaf is the new, award winning, cloud-based collaborative writing and publishing platform, which makes the process of writing documents quicker and easier. Using this button will ensure that your Overleaf files are associated with this submission, making navigation between sites much easier.	Begin on Overleaf.com 

You will be logged out of *ScholarOne Manuscripts™* and will log into Overleaf. Once in Overleaf create your submission using that tool. When ready to submit it to *ScholarOne Manuscripts™*, click the **Next Step: Submit to Journal** link.



After using the **Next Step: Submit to Journal** link on Overleaf, log in to ScholarOne Manuscripts™. Files are automatically imported into the ScholarOne submission and can be found on the File Upload step. They are indicated by the Overleaf logo.

Files 56 OUT OF 97.6 MB					
ORDER	ACTIONS	FILE	DESIGNATION	UPLOAD DATE	UPLOADED BY
1	Select ...	safetilog2000-2014.doc 1 KB	Supplemental file for Review	26-Mar-2016	John Smith
2	Select ... Edit on Overleaf.com Remove	patient safety and quality of care by the usability of electronic health record 40 KB	Main Document	27-Mar-2016	John Smith
3	Select ...	Enhancing patient safety and quality.zip 314 KB	Supplemental file Not for Review	27-Mar-2016	John Smith

Update Order View PDF Proof View HTML Proof

If you need to edit your work, you can use the convenient **Edit on Overleaf.com** link in the Actions column to go directly into your project on Overleaf and start editing. When edits are complete, simply use the **Next Step: Submit to Journal** link again to import and overwrite the files in *ScholarOne Manuscripts*, keeping them in sync and up-to-date.

OVERLEAF FILE UPLOAD

If an Author or Admin removes the Overleaf files, the Author (*or OverLeaf account holder*) has two ways to get the files back into the submission on ScholarOne:

1. The first method is by clicking on one of two links that will take them directly into the corresponding project on Overleaf.

- a. One of these links will appear underneath the Files table when all Overleaf files have been removed.
 - b. Link will appear as a “Tip” in the Overleaf file upload section.
2. The new Overleaf file upload section will appear when there are or have been files associated with Overleaf in the submission. While going to the project on Overleaf.com directly will ensure synchronicity between platforms, this section offers an alternative by allowing Authors to upload Overleaf files that are stored on their computer. Uploading them in this section ensures the Overleaf files are processed properly.

Overleaf

Upload Overleaf Files from Your Computer [Edit](#)

Tip: Import the latest version of your Overleaf files: [Go to this project on Overleaf.com and click Submit](#)

SELECTION	DESIGNATION SET BY SITE
<input type="button" value="Select Overleaf .PDF File ..."/> None selected	Main Document
<input type="button" value="Select Overleaf .ZIP File ..."/> None selected	Supplemental file not for review

OPEN ACCESS SUBMISSIONS

The journal you are submitting to may have a listing for fees associated with certain types of submissions that will be charged for Open Access.

Submission

- Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract >
- Step 2: File Upload >
- Step 3: Attributes >
- Step 4: Authors & Institutions >
- Step 5: Reviewers & Editors >
- Step 6: Details & Comments >
- Step 7: Review & Submit >

Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract

Select your manuscript type. Enter your title, running head, and abstract into the appropriate boxes below. If you need to insert a special character, click the "Special Characters" button. When you are finished, click "Save and Continue."

- Please note that you must agree to pay the compulsory OPEN ACCESS FEES when billed.
- OPEN ACCESS FEES are \$1,100 for 1-5 pages; \$2,200 for 5-12 pages; + \$100/page for each additional page.
- Color figures are subject to an additional fee for the inclusion of color figures in any final version of your manuscript.

[Read More ...](#)

* = Required Fields

* Type: Edit

CHOICE	TYPE	FEE
<input type="radio"/>	Original Article	USD 105.00
<input type="radio"/>	Letter to the Editor	USD 105.00
<input type="radio"/>	Review (invited)	USD 105.00
<input type="radio"/>	Review (unsolicited)	USD 105.00

For journals where all manuscripts are published under Open Access, you may be asked to agree to Open Access publication.

Submission

- ✓ Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract >
- ✓ Step 2: File Upload >
- ✓ Step 3: Attributes >
- ✓ Step 4: Authors & Institutions >
- ✓ Step 5: Reviewers >
- ✓ Step 6: Details & Comments >
- Step 7: Review & Submit >**

✓ * Confirm that all the research meets the ethical guidelines, including adherence to the applicable standards for the treatment of human and animal subjects and the protection of confidential data.

✓ * Confirm that you have prepared a complete text minus the title page, acknowledgments, and references, to allow blinded review.

Conflict of Interest

* Do you have any conflict of interest?

Yes

✓ No

If so, please state:

* View Proof

You must view the PDF proof before you can submit

* Confirm Open Access Publishing

* I agree to Open Access publication of this submission.

Journals may give you the option of several publication methods. Select your publishing preference.

Manuscript Submission

- ✓ Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract >
- ✓ Step 2: File Upload >
- ✓ Step 3: Attributes >
- ✓ Step 4: Authors & Institutions >
- ✓ Step 5: Reviewers & Editors >
- ✓ Step 6: Details & Comments >
- Step 7: Review & Submit >**

No

Twitter Message

Would you like to provide a Twitter message which could be used to promote this article in the event it

*** View Proof**

You must view both the HTML and PDF proof before you can submit

[View HTML Proof](#) [View PDF Proof](#) [View MedLine Proof](#)

*** Publishing Preference**

*** Publish this submission as:**

Open Access

Traditional

TIPS FOR AUTHORS SUBMITTING A REVISION

To start your revision, you will need to log back into your Author Center and find the **Manuscripts with Decisions** queue. Selecting this queue will display information on the right, click **Create a Revision** submit your revised paper.

Depending on your journal the link may say **Create a Resubmission**.

Note: If you do not see the link, your time has expired to create a revision and you will need to contact the journal office for an extension. Once the extension is granted, the link will reappear.



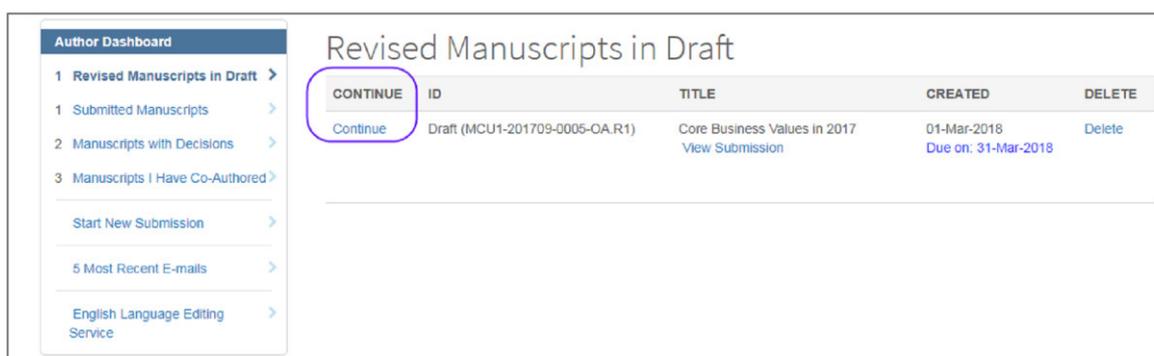
Author Dashboard

- 1 Submitted Manuscripts >
- 2 **Manuscripts with Decisions** >
- 3 Manuscripts I Have Co-Authored >
- 1 Manuscripts Awaiting Revision >
- Start New Submission >
- 5 Most Recent E-mails >
- English Language Editing Service >

Manuscripts with Decisions

ACTION	STATUS	ID	TITLE	SUBMITTED	DECISIONED
create a revision	ADM: Baker, Gwen	MCU1-201709-0005-OA	Core Business Values in 2017 View Submission	01-Sep-2017	01-Mar-2018
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major Revision (01-Mar-2018) Due on: 31-Mar-2018 				
	view decision letter				

If you have already started a revision, the revision is now located in the **Revised Manuscripts in Draft** queue. Select this queue and click **Continue** to finish your revised submission.



Author Dashboard

- 1 **Revised Manuscripts in Draft** >
- 1 Submitted Manuscripts >
- 2 Manuscripts with Decisions >
- 3 Manuscripts I Have Co-Authored >
- Start New Submission >
- 5 Most Recent E-mails >
- English Language Editing Service >

Revised Manuscripts in Draft

CONTINUE	ID	TITLE	CREATED	DELETE
Continue	Draft (MCU1-201709-0005-OA.R1)	Core Business Values in 2017 View Submission	01-Mar-2018 Due on: 31-Mar-2018	Delete

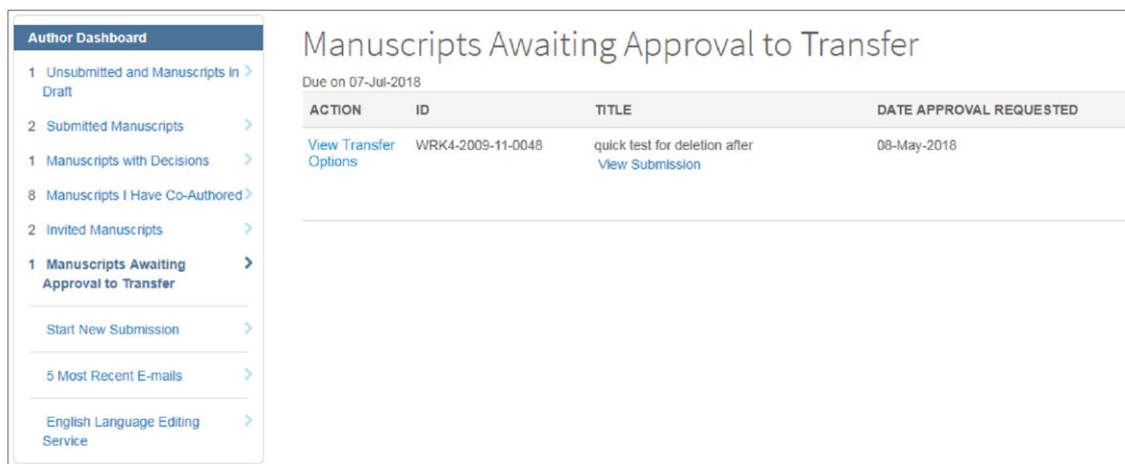
MANUSCRIPT TRANSFER

The ability to transfer submitted manuscripts between journals on ScholarOne is a valuable feature which publishers are using more and more frequently to make sure each journal reviews and publishes articles well-aligned with their scope.

JOURNALS OFFERING CHOICE OF TRANSFER DESTINATION

If your submission is selected for transfer, you will receive an email notification with a link to accept review the transfer options. Without having to log-in, select the link. You will be shown the transfer options along with a final option to decline transfer of the paper. A refusal of the transfer will result in a final reject of the manuscript on the site to which it was originally submitted.

You may also access manuscripts that have been offered a transfer through the Author Center dashboard in the **Manuscripts Awaiting Approval to Transfer** queue. Select View Transfer Options to see that journal(s) that you may choose to transfer to.



The screenshot shows the Author Dashboard interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: '1 Unsubmitted and Manuscripts in Draft', '2 Submitted Manuscripts', '1 Manuscripts with Decisions', '8 Manuscripts I Have Co-Authored', '2 Invited Manuscripts', '1 Manuscripts Awaiting Approval to Transfer' (highlighted), 'Start New Submission', '5 Most Recent E-mails', and 'English Language Editing Service'. The main content area is titled 'Manuscripts Awaiting Approval to Transfer' and shows a 'Due on 07-Jul-2018' notice. Below this is a table with the following data:

ACTION	ID	TITLE	DATE APPROVAL REQUESTED
View Transfer Options	WRK4-2009-11-0048	quick test for deletion after View Submission	08-May-2018

Select a journal destination, or choose to decline transfer, then click **Submit my Choice**.

Select a Transfer Destination

Please review the transfer options below for your manuscript, Estrogen controls PKC-dependent mechanical hyperalgesia through direct action on nociceptive neurons , and select your desired choice.

Sales Demo Workflow 0

Sales Demo Workflow 1

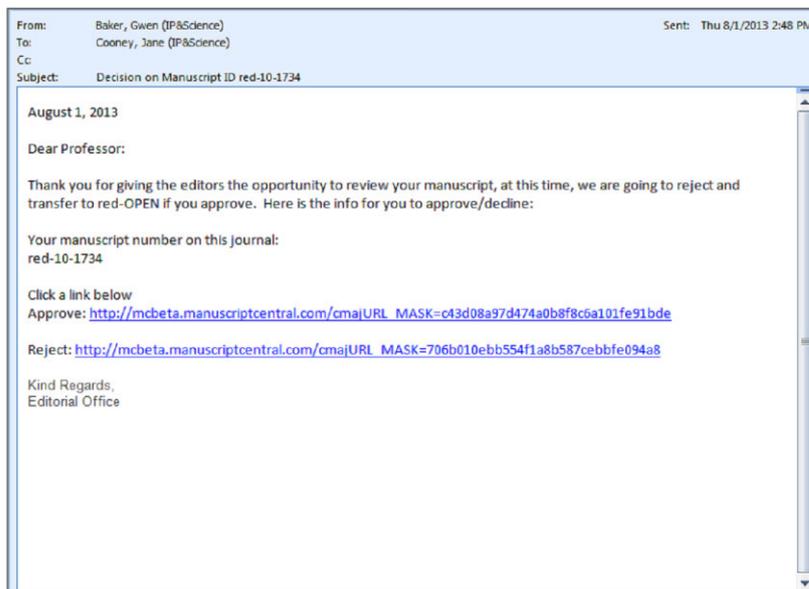
Sales Demo Workflow 4

Decline offer for manuscript transfer

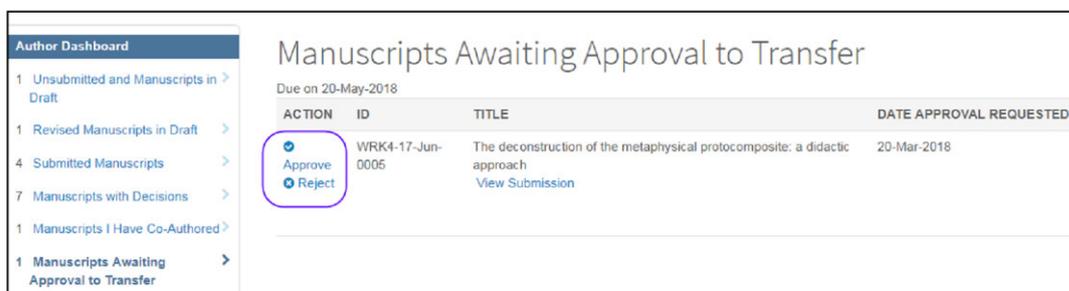
Cancel Submit My Choice

JOURNALS OFFERING A SINGLE TRANSFER OPTION

If your submission is selected for transfer, you will receive an email notification with a link to accept or reject the transfer. Without having to log-in, click either the **Approve** or **Reject** link.



You may also access manuscripts that have been offered a transfer through the Author Center dashboard in the **Manuscripts Awaiting Approval to Transfer** queue. Click Approve or Reject.



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To learn more, visit:
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 New Zealand +61285877636
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 India +911130446419
 Korea +82220768100
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