

Lipophorin from the larva stalk Borer, *Busseola fusca*.

Abstract:

Schistosoma mansoni adult worms obtained from human patients and mice infected with cercariae were compared in lipid composition. Both worms possessed cholesterol ester, free fatty acid and cholesterol as neutral lipids, but the latter worms possessed triacylglyceride as another component. Phospholipid compositions of both worms were similar. Larger amounts of phosphatidyl choline diacylglyceride and smaller amounts of phosphatidyl ethanolamine diacylglyceride were detected. Adult worms from infected mice were surface-labeled by galactose oxidase treatment followed by sodium borohydride reduction after or before trypsin treatment. Trypsin treatment was approximately 10 times more effective to label glycolipids than non-treatment. Mono-, di-, tri- and tetra-glycolyl components are really exposed on the surface of the tegumental membrane. But no antigenicity was detected in the purified neutral and acidic glycolipid fractions by the Ouchterlony's double diffusion test using rabbit anti-*S. mansoni* sera or those obtained from patients with *S. mansoni* infection, though these sera, each gave two different precipitin lines against homogenate of the adult worms.