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MOLEKULARNA CHARAKTERYSTYKA CZYNNIKÓW WIRULENCJI *HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE*

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1. Wstęp. 2. Otoczka. 3. Lipooligosacharyd (LOS). 4. Fimbrie. 5. Białka Hia i Hsf. 6. Adhezyna Hap. 7. Białka wysokocząsteczkowe (HMW). 8. Białka błony zewnętrznej OmpP2 i OmpP5. 9. Białka wiążące hem i żelazo. 10. Tryptofanaza. 11. Proteaza IgA1. 12. Podsumowanie

Molecular characterization of *Haemophilus influenzae* virulence factors

Abstract: *Haemophilus influenzae* is a Gram-negative microorganism, pathogenic for human, causing both localized respiratory tract and systemic (invasive) disease. The initial step in the pathogenesis of disease involves colonization of the nosopharynx. To facilitate colonization, *H. influenzae* elaborates both pilus and non-pilus adhesins. To come in and survive in dipper host tissues bacterium produces a lot of other virulence factors that interfere with host defence mechanisms or make possible to gain required nutrient ingradients. Because of naturally competence for DNA uptake from environment a lot of virulence factors were acquired through horizontal transfer and are the pathogenicity islands. This article presents major virulence factors of *H. influenzae,* their regulation systems and mechanisms of changeability.

1. Introduction. 2. Capsule. 3. Lipooligosaccharide (LOS). 4. Fimbriae. 5. Hia and Hsf proteins. 6. Hap adhesin. 7. High molecular weight proteins (HMW). 8. The outer membrane proteins OmpP2 and OmpP5. 9. Heme and iron binding proteins. 10. Tryptofanase. 11. IgA1 protease. 12. Summary

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