

***In vivo* induction of neutrophil chemotaxis by secretory aspartyl proteinases of *Candida albicans*.**

Gabrielli E, Sabbatini S, Roselletti E, Kasper L, Perito S, Hube B, Cassone A, Vecchiarelli A, Pericolini E (2016) *In vivo* induction of neutrophil chemotaxis by secretory aspartyl proteinases of *Candida albicans*. *Virulence* 7(7), 819-825.

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Abstract

Secretory aspartyl proteinases (Saps) of *Candida albicans* are key virulence traits which cause inflammasome-dependent, aseptic inflammation in a mouse model of vaginitis. In this paper, neutrophil migration in response to Sap2, Sap6 and chemo-attractive products released from Sap-treated vaginal epithelium was measured *in vitro*, *ex vivo* and *in vivo*. Our results show that Sap2 and Sap6 induce neutrophil migration and production of potent chemoattractive chemokines such as IL-8 and MIP-2 by vaginal epithelial cells. Our data suggest that at least part of MIP-2 production depends upon IL-1 β activity. The vaginal fluid of *Candida*-infected mice contained a heat-labile inhibitor of neutrophil candidacidal activity that was absent from the vaginal fluid of Sap-treated mice. Overall, our data provide additional information on the capacity of *C. albicans* Saps to cause aseptic vaginal inflammation and highlight the potential role of some chemokines released from vaginal epithelial cells in this phenomenon.

Beteiligte Forschungseinheiten

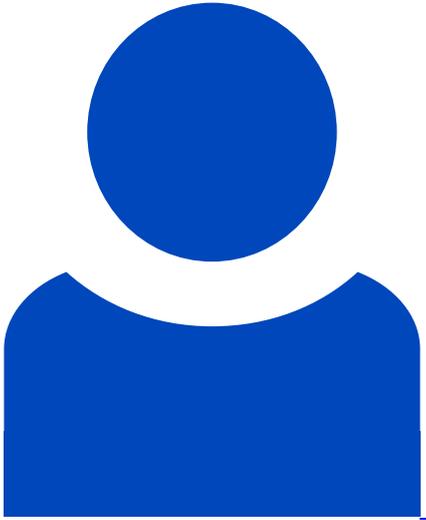
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