

Global identification of biofilm-specific proteolysis in *Candida albicans*.

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Abstract

Candida albicans is a fungal species that is part of the normal human microbiota and also an opportunistic pathogen capable of causing mucosal and systemic infections. *C. albicans* cells proliferate in a planktonic (suspension) state, but they also form biofilms, organized and tightly packed communities of cells attached to a solid surface. Biofilms colonize many niches of the human body and persist on implanted medical devices, where they are a major source of new *C. albicans* infections. Here, we used an unbiased and global substrate-profiling approach to discover proteolytic activities produced specifically by *C. albicans* biofilms, compared to planktonic cells, with the goal of identifying potential biofilm-specific diagnostic markers and targets for therapeutic intervention. This activity-based profiling approach, coupled with proteomics, identified Sap5 (Candidapepsin-5) and Sap6 (Candidapepsin-6) as major biofilm-specific proteases secreted by *C. albicans*. Fluorogenic peptide substrates with selectivity for Sap5 or Sap6 confirmed that their activities are highly upregulated in *C. albicans* biofilms; we also show that

these activities are upregulated in other Candida clade pathogens. Deletion of the SAP5 and SAP6 genes in *C. albicans* compromised biofilm development in vitro in standard biofilm assays and in vivo in a rat central venous catheter biofilm model. This work establishes secreted proteolysis as a promising enzymatic marker and potential therapeutic target for Candida biofilm formation.

Beteiligte Forschungseinheiten

[Mikrobielle Pathogenitätsmechanismen Bernhard Hube](#) [Mehr erfahren](#)

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