

The hyphal-associated adhesin and invasin Als3 of *Candida albicans* mediates iron acquisition from host ferritin.

Almeida RS, Brunke S, Albrecht A, Thewes S, Laue M, Edwards JE, Filler SG, Hube B (2008) The hyphal-associated adhesin and invasin Als3 of *Candida albicans* mediates iron acquisition from host ferritin. *PLOS Pathog* 4(11), e1000217.

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Abstract

Iron sequestration by host iron-binding proteins is an important mechanism of resistance to microbial infections. Inside oral epithelial cells, iron is stored within ferritin, and is therefore not usually accessible to pathogenic microbes. We observed that the ferritin concentration within oral epithelial cells was directly related to their susceptibility to damage by the human pathogenic fungus, *Candida albicans*. Thus, we hypothesized that host ferritin is used as an iron source by this organism. We found that *C. albicans* was able to grow on agar at physiological pH with ferritin as the sole source of iron, while the baker's yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* could not. A screen of *C. albicans* mutants lacking components of each of the three known iron acquisition systems revealed that only the reductive pathway is involved in iron utilization from ferritin by this fungus. Additionally, *C. albicans* hyphae, but not yeast cells, bound ferritin, and this binding was crucial for

iron acquisition from ferritin. Transcriptional profiling of wild-type and hyphal-defective *C. albicans* strains suggested that the *C. albicans* invasin-like protein Als3 is required for ferritin binding. Hyphae of an *Deltaals3* null mutant had a strongly reduced ability to bind ferritin and these mutant cells grew poorly on agar plates with ferritin as the sole source of iron. Heterologous expression of Als3, but not Als1 or Als5, two closely related members of the Als protein family, allowed *S. cerevisiae* to bind ferritin. Immunocytochemical localization of ferritin in epithelial cells infected with *C. albicans* showed ferritin surrounding invading hyphae of the wild-type, but not the *Deltaals3* mutant strain. This mutant was also unable to damage epithelial cells in vitro. Therefore, *C. albicans* can exploit iron from ferritin via morphology dependent binding through Als3, suggesting that this single protein has multiple virulence attributes.

Involved units

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Awards

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2008; Scientific Award of DMykG 2009; Selected as within the top 42 articles that represent the best mycology studies of 10 years in PLOS Pathogens 2015

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