In vivo imaging of disseminated murine *Candida albicans* infection reveals unexpected host sites of fungal persistence during antifungal therapy.

Jacobsen ID, Lüttich A, Kurzai O, Hube B, Brock M (2014) *In vivo* imaging of disseminated murine *Candida albicans* infection reveals unexpected host sites of fungal persistence during antifungal therapy. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 69(10), 2785-2796.

Details

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Abstract

Candida albicans is an important fungal pathogen that can cause life-threatening disseminated infections. To determine the efficacy of therapy in murine models, a determination of renal fungal burden as cfu is commonly used. However, this approach provides only a snapshot of the current situation in an individual animal and cryptic sites of infection may easily be missed. Thus, we aimed to develop real-time non-invasive imaging to monitor infection in vivo.

Involved units

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doi: 10.1093/jac/dku198

PMID: 24951534