

Immune evasion, stress resistance, and efficient nutrient acquisition are crucial for intracellular survival of *Candida glabrata* within macrophages.

Seider K, Gerwien F, Kasper L, Allert S, Brunke S, Jablonowski N, Schwarzmüller T, Barz D, Rupp S, Kuchler K, Hube B (2014) Immune evasion, stress resistance, and efficient nutrient acquisition are crucial for intracellular survival of *Candida glabrata* within macrophages. *Eukaryot Cell* 13(1), 170-183.

[Details](#)



Abstract

Candida glabrata is both a human fungal commensal and an opportunistic pathogen which can withstand activities of the immune system. For example, *C. glabrata* can survive phagocytosis and replicates within macrophages. However, the mechanisms underlying intracellular survival remain unclear. In this work, we used a functional genomic approach to identify *C. glabrata* determinants necessary for survival within human monocyte-derived macrophages by screening a set of 433 deletion mutants. We identified 23 genes which are required to resist killing by macrophages. Based on homologies to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* orthologs, these genes are putatively involved in cell wall biosynthesis, calcium homeostasis, nutritional and stress response, protein glycosylation, or iron homeostasis. Mutants were further characterized using a series of in vitro assays to elucidate the genes' functions in survival. We investigated different parameters of *C. glabrata*-phagocyte interactions: uptake by macrophages, replication within macrophages,

phagosomal pH, and recognition of mutant cells by macrophages as indicated by production of reactive oxygen species and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α). We further studied the cell surface integrity of mutant cells, their ability to grow under nutrient-limited conditions, and their susceptibility to stress conditions mirroring the harsh environment inside a phagosome. Additionally, resistance to killing by neutrophils was analyzed. Our data support the view that immune evasion is a key aspect of *C. glabrata* virulence and that increased immune recognition causes increased antifungal activities by macrophages. Furthermore, stress resistance and efficient nutrient acquisition, in particular, iron uptake, are crucial for intraphagosomal survival of *C. glabrata*.

Involved units

[Microbial Pathogenicity Mechanisms Bernhard Hube](#) [Read more](#)

Leibniz-HKI-Authors



Stefanie Allert

[Details](#)



Sascha Brunke

[Details](#)



Franziska Gerwien

[Details](#)



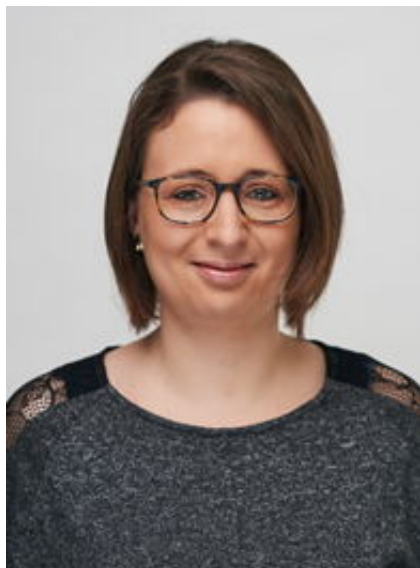
Katja Graf

[Details](#)



Bernhard Hube

[Details](#)



Nadja Jablonowski

[Details](#)



Lydia Kasper

[Details](#)

Topics

[Interactions with immune cells \(MPM\)](#)

[Nutrient acquisition in infections](#)

Awards

Selected as "Spotlight Feature"; selected by Faculty of 1000

Identifier

doi: 10.1128/EC.00262-13

PMID: 24363366