## The Inflammatory response induced by aspartic proteases of *Candida albicans* is independent of proteolytic activity.

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**Details** 

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## Abstract

The secretion of aspartic proteases (Saps) has long been recognized as a virulence-associated trait of the pathogenic yeast Candida albicans. In this study, we report that different recombinant Saps, including Sap1, Sap2, Sap3, and Sap6, have differing abilities to induce secretion of proinflammatory cytokines by human monocytes. In particular Sap1, Sap2, and Sap6 significantly induced interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ), tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ ), and IL-6 production. Sap3 was able to stimulate the secretion of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$ . All Saps tested were able to induce Ca(2+) influx in monocytes. Treatment of these Saps with pepstatin A did not have any effect on cytokine secretion, indicating that their stimulatory potential was independent from their proteolytic activity. The capacity of Saps to induce inflammatory cytokine production was also independent from protease-activated receptor (PAR) activation and from the optimal pH for individual Sap activity. The interaction of Saps with monocytes induced Akt activation and phosphorylation of IkBa, which mediates translocation of NF- $\kappa$ B into the nucleus. Overall, these results suggest that individual Sap proteins can induce an inflammatory response and that this phenomenon is

independent from the pH of a specific host niche and from Sap enzymatic activity. The inflammatory response is partially dependent on Sap denaturation and is triggered by the Akt/NFκB activation pathway. Our data suggest a novel, activity-independent aspect of Saps during interactions of C. albicans with the host.

Involved units

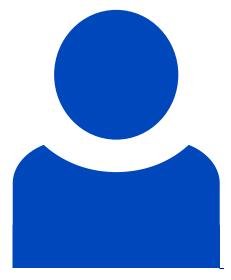
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