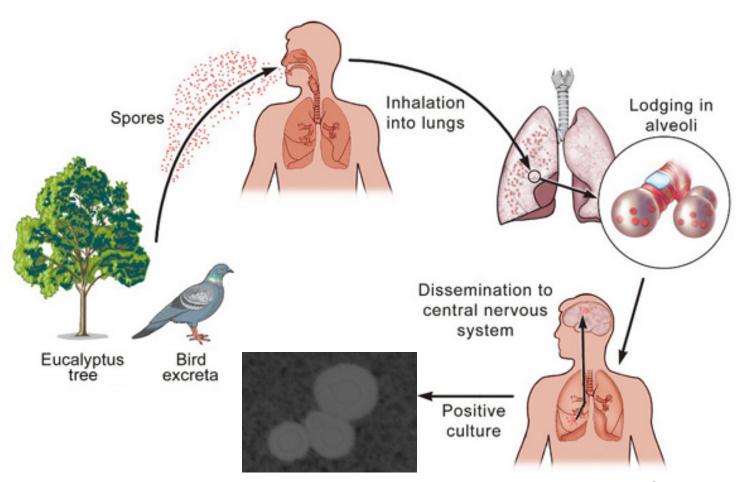
Cryptococcus neoformans and its ability to age



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Sept. 18, 2014

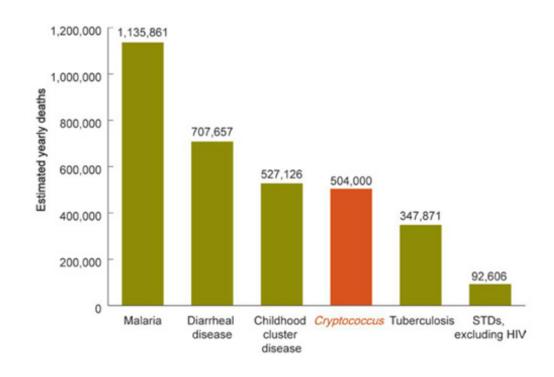
C. neoformans is a fungal pathogen in humans



Hull, et. al. Ann. Rev. Gen. 2002

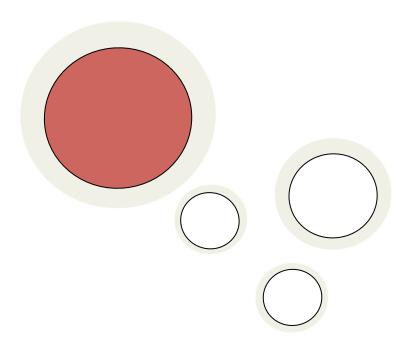
C. neoformans is life-threating and persistent

- Fatal cryptococcal meningoencephalitis in immunocompromised individuals (e.g., HIV+/AIDS)
- High propensity to persist or relapse despite antifungal drugs



Adapted from Park, et. al. 2009

C. neoformans ages by replicating



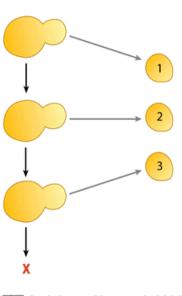
2 generation old 1:4

Aging in fungi is challenging to study

- 1 generation = 2 hours in lab, but unknown in the host
- Most cells in an overnight culture are young

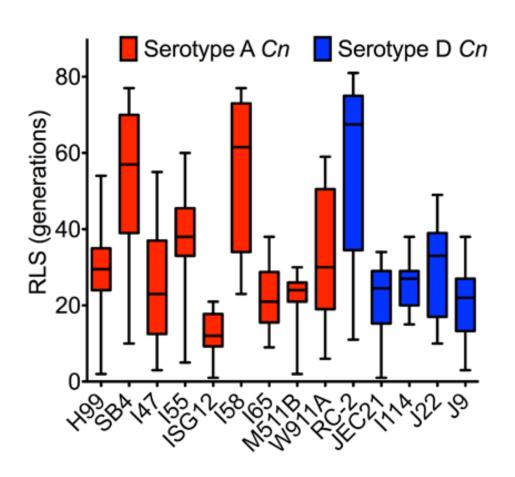
Replicative Life Span (RLS)



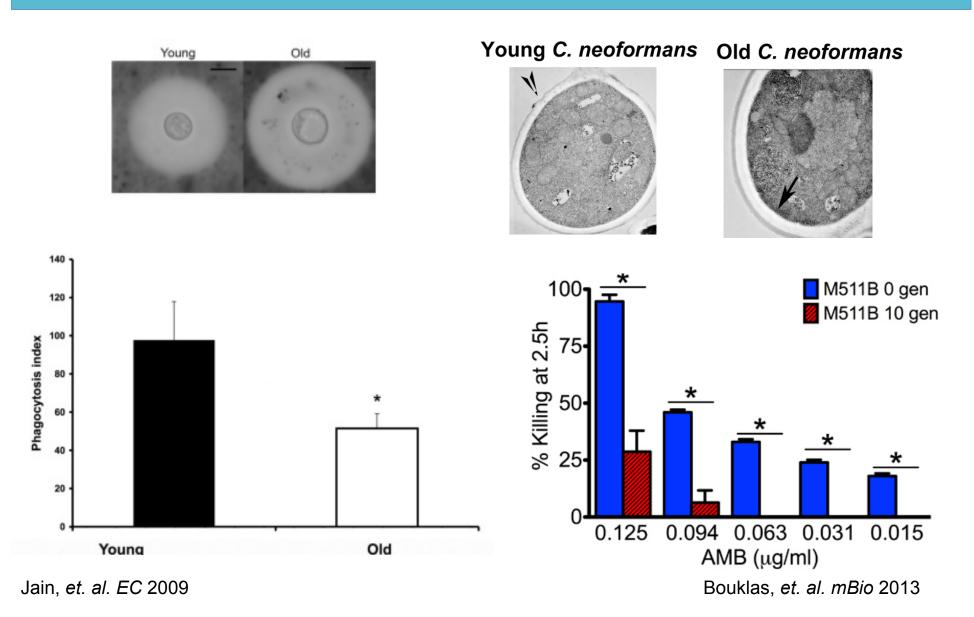


The Steinkraus KA, et al. 2008.

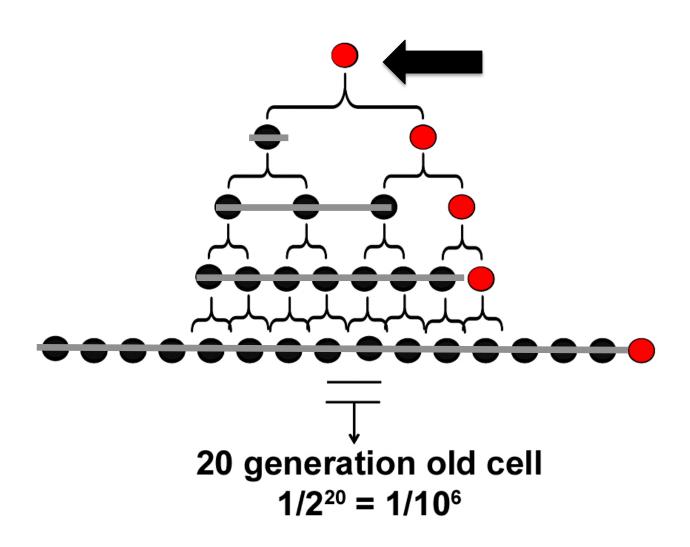
C. neoformans strains from different patients have different life spans



Older *C. neoformans* cells have an altered phenotype compared to young cells

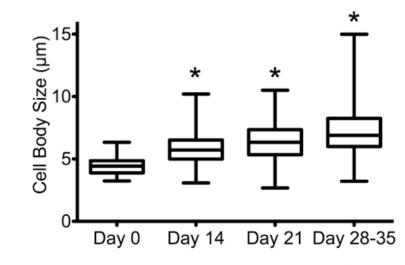


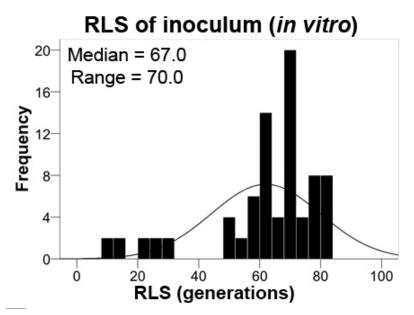
Do we expect old cells to accumulate in the host?

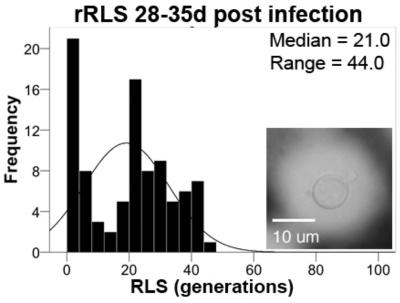


Selection of older cells was observed in a rat infection model



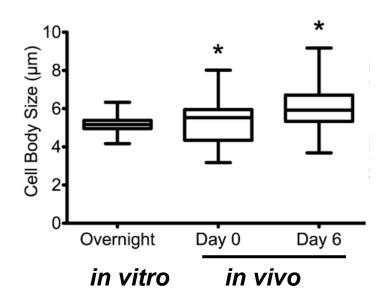


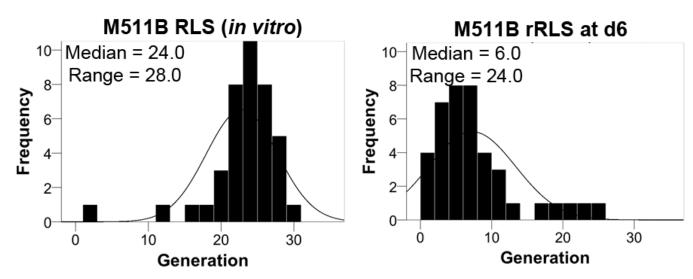


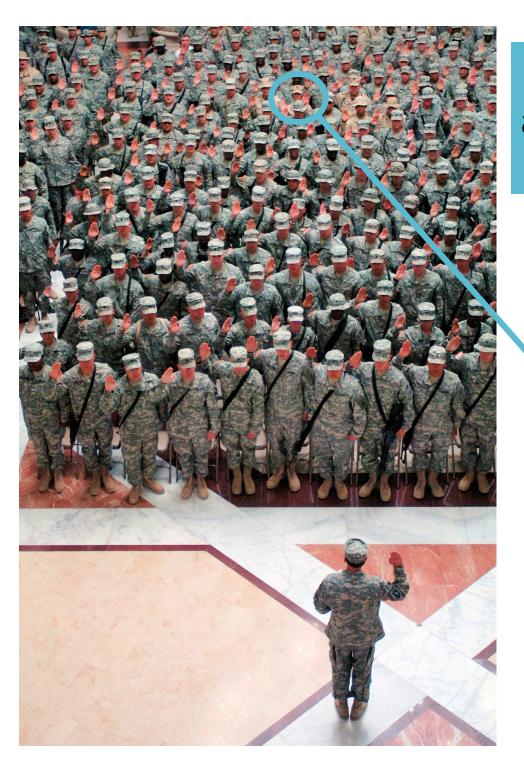


Bouklas, et. al. mBIO 2013

Selection of older cells was observed in chronic human infection







Infectious diseases are wars between host and pathogen



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