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Identification of potential probiotic candidates to prevent oral candidiasis

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Studies focused on antifungal activity of Lactobacillus may contribute to the discovery of new therapeutic strategies for Candida infections. In the previous studies of our research group, we isolated and identified Lactobacillus spp. from the oral cavity of caries-free subjects to seek for strains with antifungal activity against Candida albicans. Firstly, the effects of 30 clinical isolates of Lactobacillus were evaluated on the number of viable cells of C. albicans in biofilms and on hyphae formation by in vitro assays. The results demonstrated that L. paracasei 28.4, L. rhamnosus 5.2 and L. fermentum 20.4 were the strains with the highest antimicrobial activity on C. albicans. These strains were able to reduce the biofilms by decreasing the total biomass, changing the morphological

architecture and downregulating the gene expression of C. albicans (ALS3, HWP1, EFG1 and CPH1). In the in vivo study, the injection of L. paracasei 28.4 into the Galleria mellonella increased the survival rate, the number of hemocytes and the expression of antifungal peptides, thus reducing the CFU of C. albicans. In Caenorhabditis elegans, L. paracasei 28.4 was also able to increase the survival of worms infected with C. albicans and reduce the filamentation. We conclude that L. fermentum 20.4, L. paracasei 28.4 and L. rhamnosus 5.2 have potential to be used as probiotics in the oral cavity to control Candida infections.

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