

C. albicans can anchor into host tissues, invade host tissues and migrate into the bloodstream to cause widespread infections [4, 5].

In the form change of C. albicans protein synthesis and localization play important roles. Some of the key proteins for hyphal function arrive at the tip of the hyphae. mRNA localization: mRNAs² molecules that carry genetic information from DNA² are specifically transported from the nucleus to the tip of the hyphae where they transfer the genetic information onto chains of amino acids, or protein [6]. This way, protein activities are restricted to a certain place within the cell [7].

Our understanding of the molecular mechanism of mRNA localization in C. albicans still remains limited [8].

References

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