Does the capsule component of the Cryptococcus neoformans glucuronoxylomannan impair transendothelial migration of leukocytes in patients with Cryptococcal meningitis? (letter)

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References


To the Editor—We commen on e the findings of Thompson et al. [1], which report on the identification of two major antigenic polypeptides of the molluscum contagiosum virus (MCV) virions. The authors provide evidence for the presence of these polypeptides in various isola es. However, the identification of these polypeptides does not provide a clear understanding of their functional significance in vivo.

While the identification of these polypeptides is significant, the functional significance of these proteins remains unclear. Further studies are necessary to determine the role of these polypeptides in the pathogenesis of molluscum contagiosum.

The encapsulated yeasts-like fungus Cryptococcus neoformans is a pathogen that can cause meningitis in patients with cryptococcal meningitis. The capsule component of this fungus is responsible for the virulence of the organism and is the target of the immune response.

To the Editor—The capsule component of the Cryptococcus neoformans Glucuronoxylomannan Impair Transe drothelial Migration of Leukocytes in Patients with Cryptococcal eningitis?

The capsule component of the Cryptococcus neoformans Glucuronoxylomannan (GXM) is present in serum and CSF of patients with Cryptococcal meningitis. The GXM is known to interfere with neutrophil migration [3]. However, the mechanism by which GXM interferes with neutrophil migration remains unknown.

Does the Capsule Component of the Cryptococcus neoformans Glucuronoxylomannan Impair Transe drothelial Migration of Leukocytes in Patients with Cryptococcal eningitis?
Figure 1. Inverse correlation between radio of leukocyte count in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and crypococcal glucuronoxylomannan in serum ([GXM]se) over those in CSF ([GXM]csf) in 35 patients with cryptococcal meningitis.

References


