

Sequential variations of Rasamsonia spp. isolate genotypes in cystic fibrosis patients

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Auteur	Matray, Olivier [1], Mouhajir, A. [2], Giraud, Sandrine [3], Gargala, Gilles [4], Zouhair, Rachid [5], Bougnoux, Marie-Elisabeth [6], Bouchara, Jean-Philippe [7], Favennec, Loïc [8]
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Résumé en anglais	<i>Rasamsonia</i> species have been recently described as emergent pathogens in human and animals. Recent multilocus phylogenetic studies have shown that the genus <i>Rasamsonia</i> (R.) includes at least four phylogenetically related species forming the <i>R. argillacea</i> complex, <i>R. argillacea sensu stricto</i> , <i>R. piperina</i> , <i>R. eburnea</i> and <i>R. aegroticola</i> , which have been mostly reported in the clinical context of chronic granulomatous disease (CGD) and cystic fibrosis (CF). Differences in sensitivity to antifungal therapies which have been noted within the genus <i>Rasamsonia</i> underline the importance of early identification of clinical isolates for optimal treatment during the early stages of infection. In this context, the aim of this work was to obtain genotypic characterization of clinical Rasamsonia spp. isolates from 26 CF patients and one acutely infected CGD patient using PCR amplification of repetitive DNA sequences (rep-PCR) and to compare species distributions determined by β tubulin sequencing with rep-PCR genotypes/clusters. One hundred and ten isolates were collected sequentially or simultaneously from 01/09/1998 to 08/2012 from sputum samples of 26 CF patients. One CGD patient (4 isolates) was studied in parallel. Two references strains (CBS #408.73 (<i>R. piperina</i>) and #432.62 (<i>R. cylindrospora</i>) were obtained from CBS. After extraction, PCR amplifications of repetitive DNA sequences were realized for each sample using the DiversiLab Fungal kit (bioMérieux). Amplicons were separated by capillary electrophoresis in an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Massy, France). Single electrophoresis in an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Massy, France). Single electrophoresis optimes obtained for each isolate were compared using the DiversiLab Healthcare software (version 3.41). As previously reported in CF patients, beta-tubulin gene sequencing of 110 isolates identified more frequently R. aegroticola (72 isolates from 19 CF patients) than <i>R. argillacea stricto sensu</i> (30 isolates from 8 CF patients), and R. piperina (8 isolat
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