



Le biofilm en mycologie

Pr Christine Imbert

Conflit d'intérêts : Ø



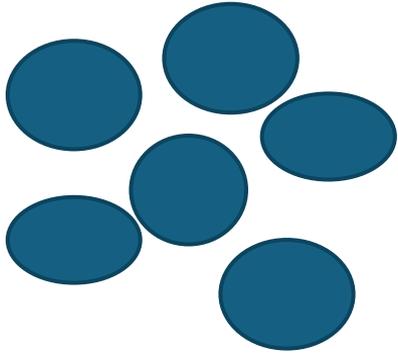
Laboratoire Ecologie Biologie des Interactions - UMR CNRS 7267
Equipe Microorganismes Hôtes Environnements
Université de Poitiers



Les microorganismes sont

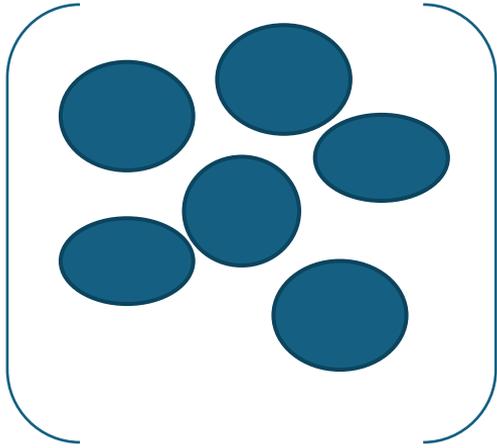
rarement

planctoniques

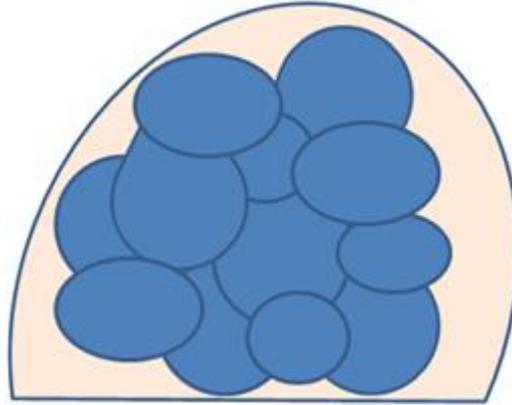


Les microorganismes sont

rarement
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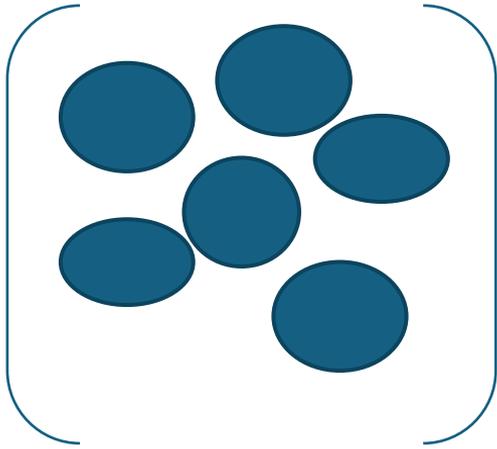


habituellement
sessiles

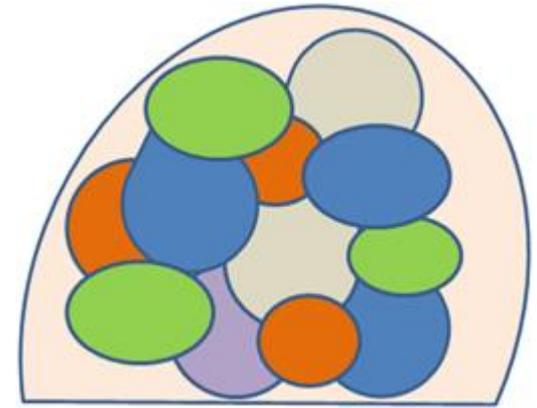
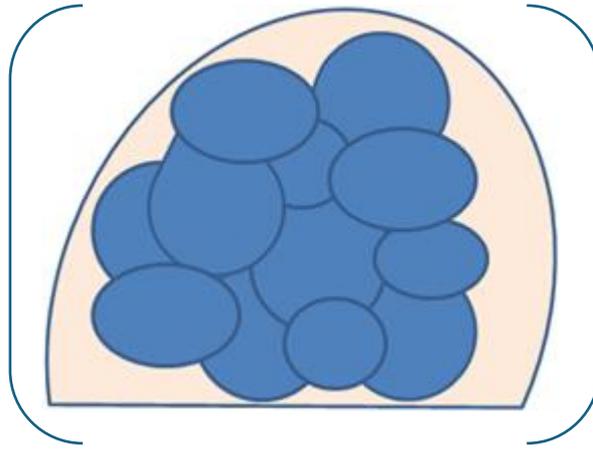


Les microorganismes sont

rarement
planctoniques



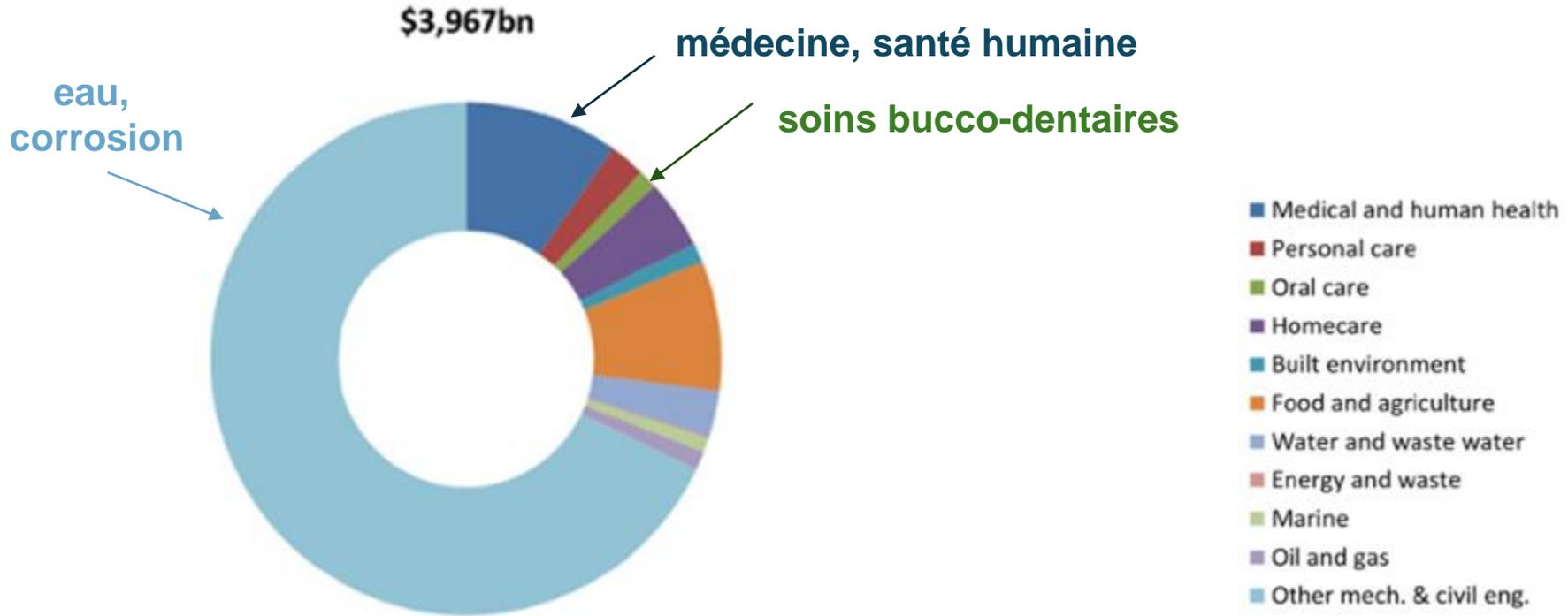
habituellement
sessiles



La majorité des microorganismes prospèrent
dans des biofilms polymicrobiens

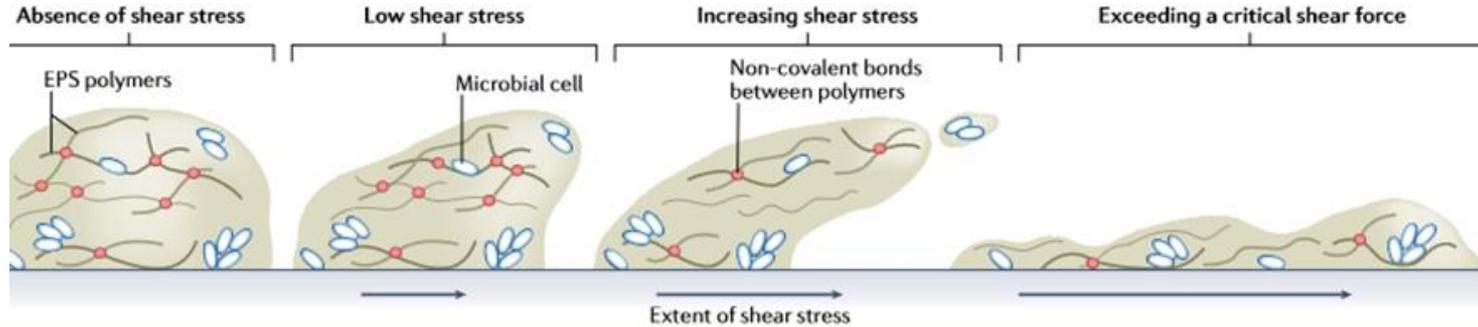
Impact économique mondial des biofilms

tous secteurs confondus : environ 4000 milliards de \$ US / an



Le biofilm, un microenvironnement protecteur

❖ forces de cisaillement



❖ dessiccation

Flemming et al, Nat Rev Microbiol 2023

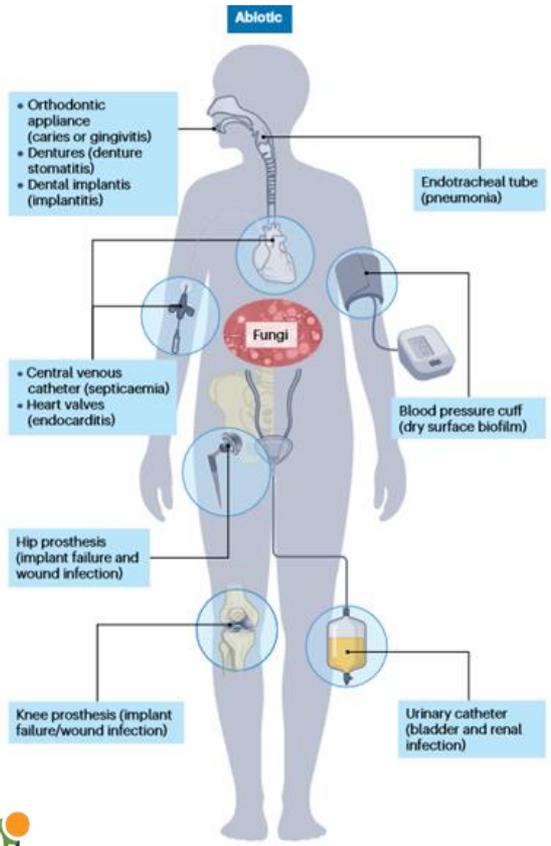
❖ produits toxiques

❖ phagocytose (système immunitaire / protistes)

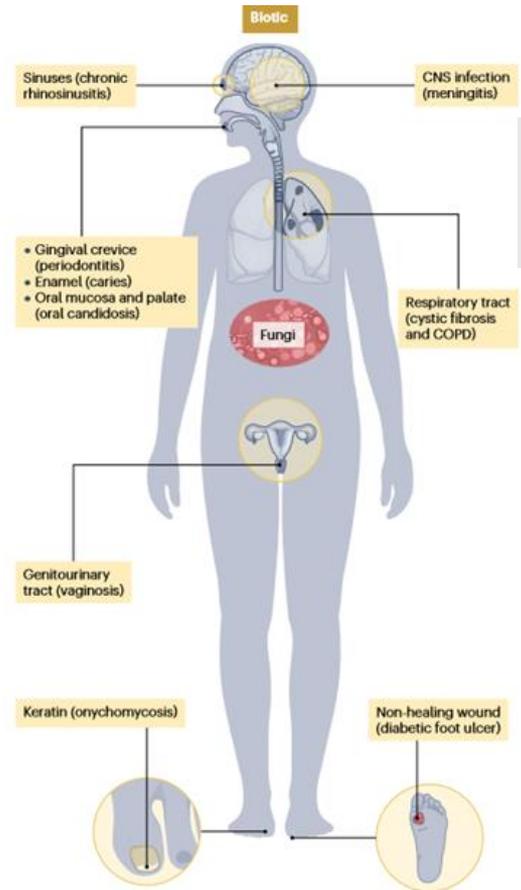


Principaux sites d'infections liées aux biofilms fongiques

Surfaces abiotiques



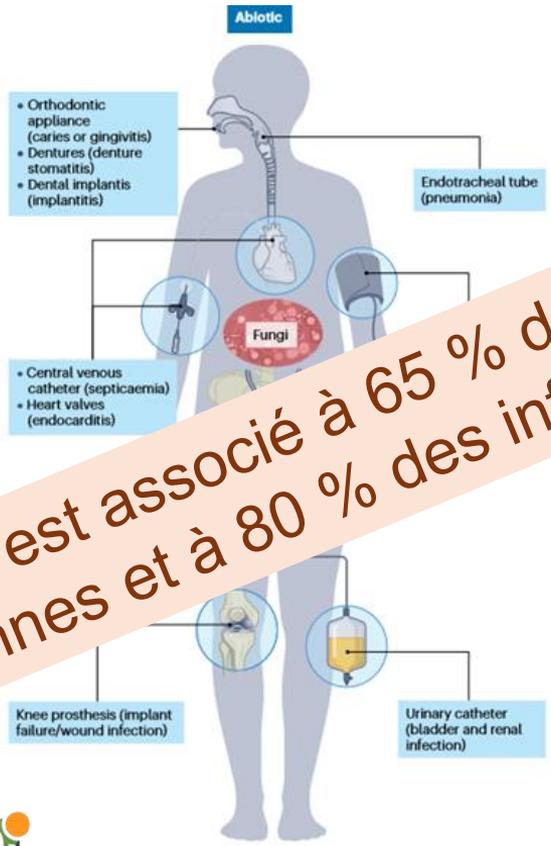
Surfaces biotiques



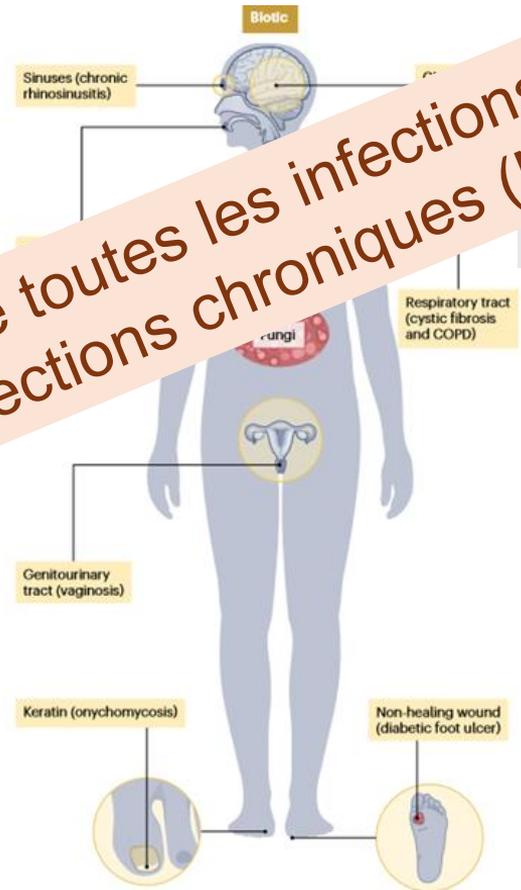
Ramage et al
Nat Rev Microbiol
2025

Principaux sites d'infections liées aux biofilms fongiques

Surfaces abiotiques



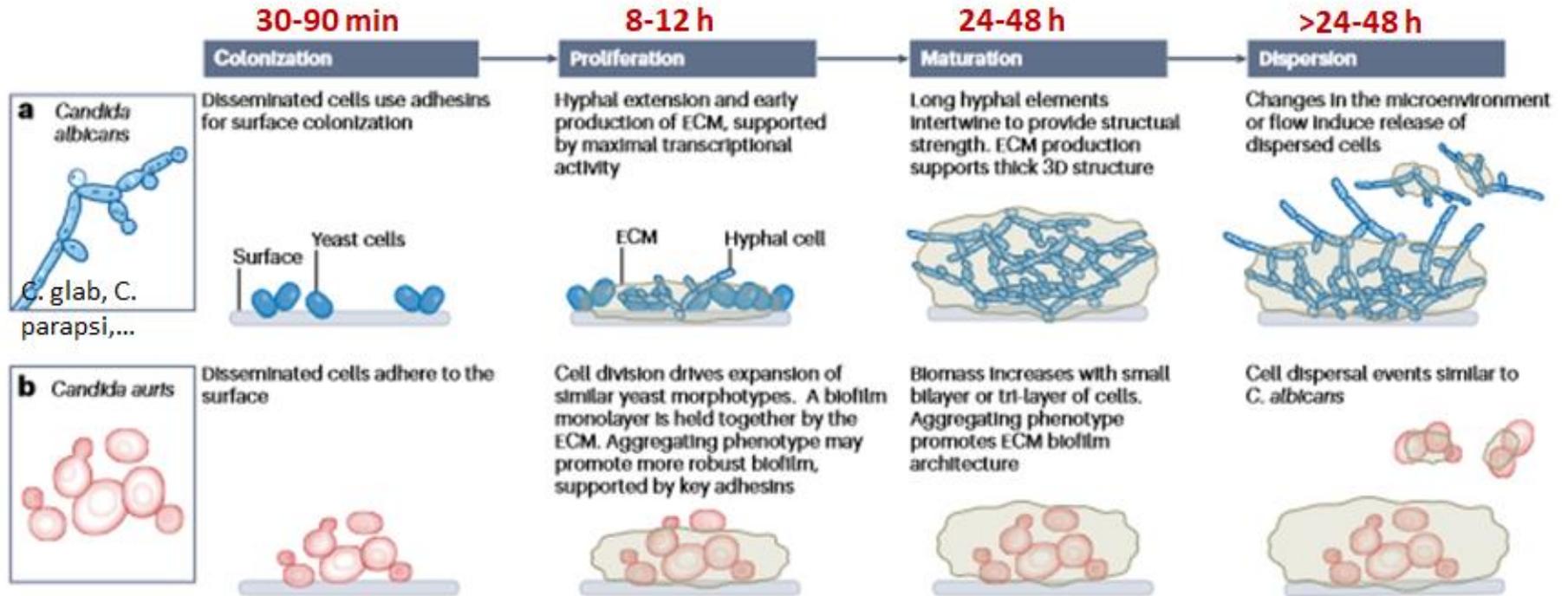
Surfaces biotiques



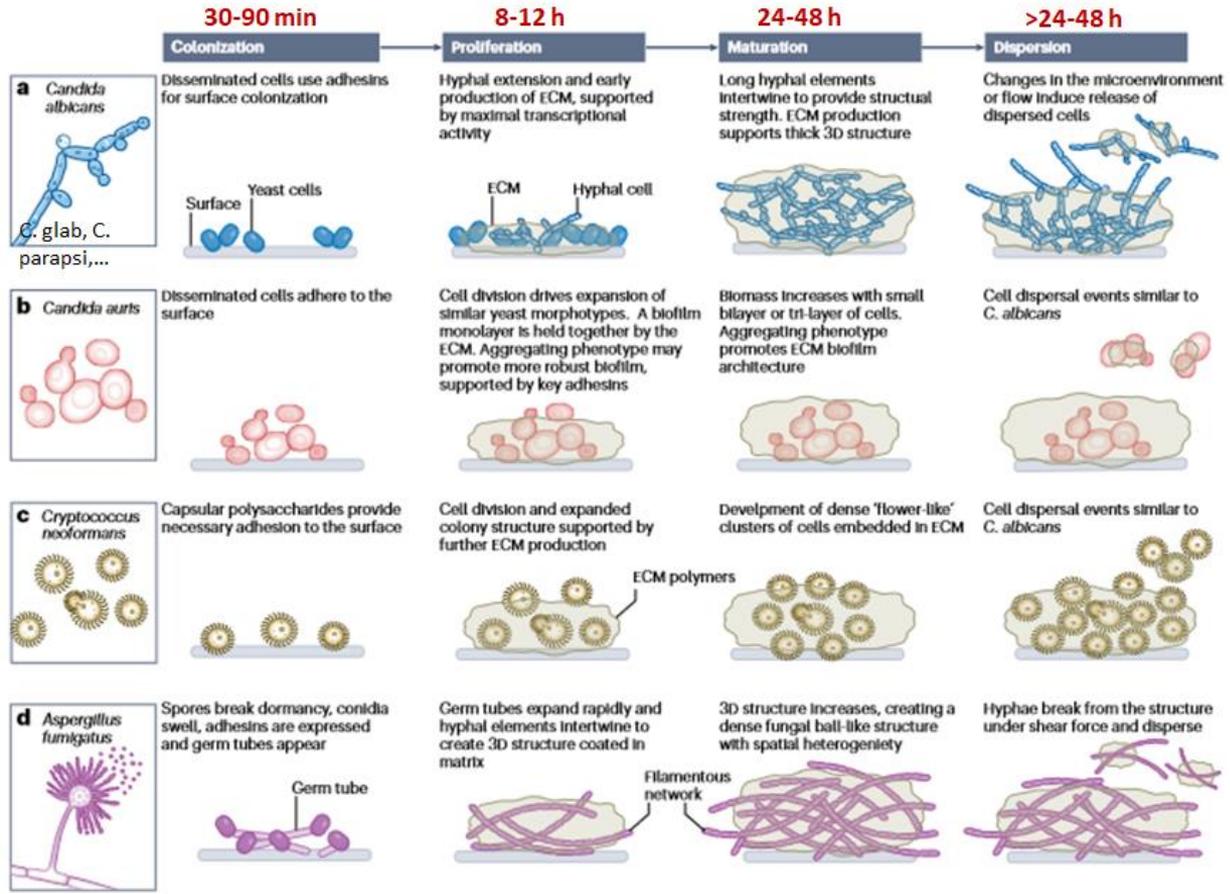
Un biofilm est associé à 65 % de toutes les infections microbiennes et à 80 % des infections chroniques (NIH)

Ramage et al
Nat Rev
2025

Développement des biofilms fongiques

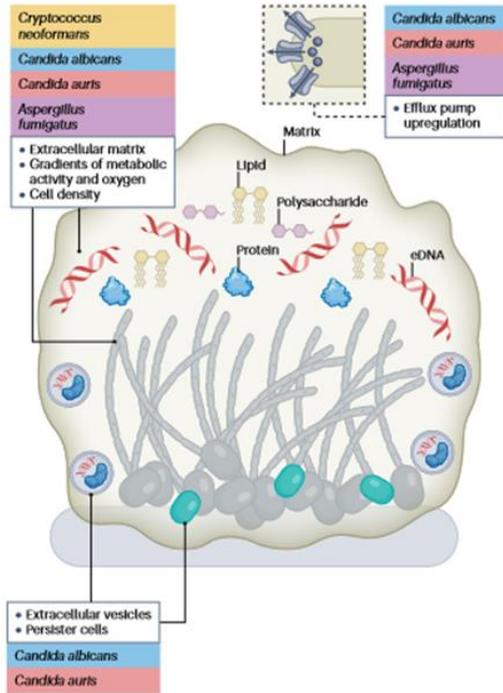


Développement des biofilms fongiques



Ramage et al
 Nat Rev Microbiol,
 2025

Mécanismes de tolérance associés aux biofilms



Ramage et al, Nat Rev Microbiol 2025

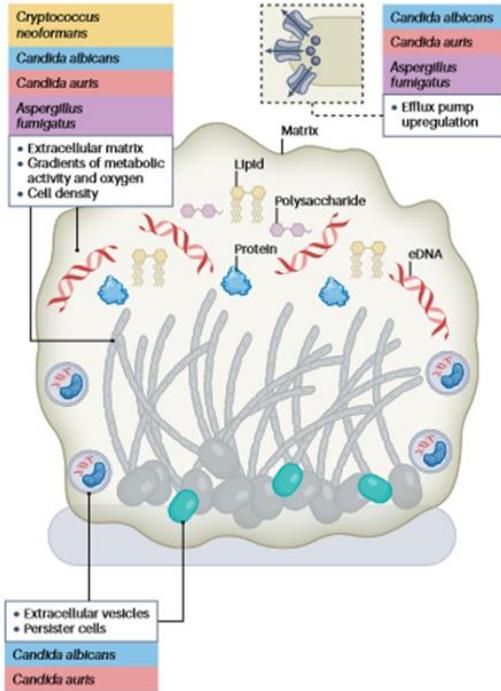
Brandt et al, mBio 2024

- matrice « adhésive »
- densité cellulaire élevée
- microenvironnement spécifiques (gradients)
- pompes à efflux (biofilms intermédiaires et matures)
- vésicules extracellulaires (VE)

Mécanismes de tolérance associés aux biofilms

- vésicules extracellulaires (VE)

- tous les Règnes et modes de vie
- impliquées dans le transfert de bio molécules produites par les cellules
- la production de la matrice



Ramage et al, Nat Rev Microbiol 2025

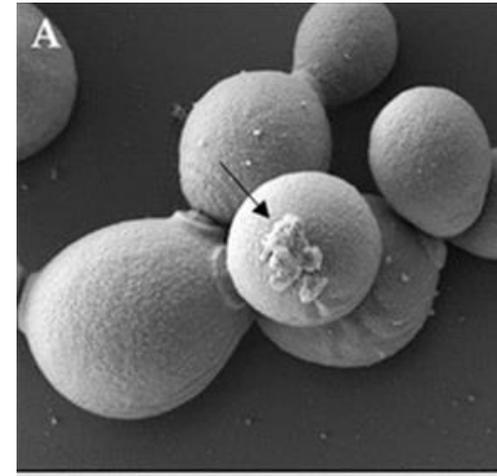
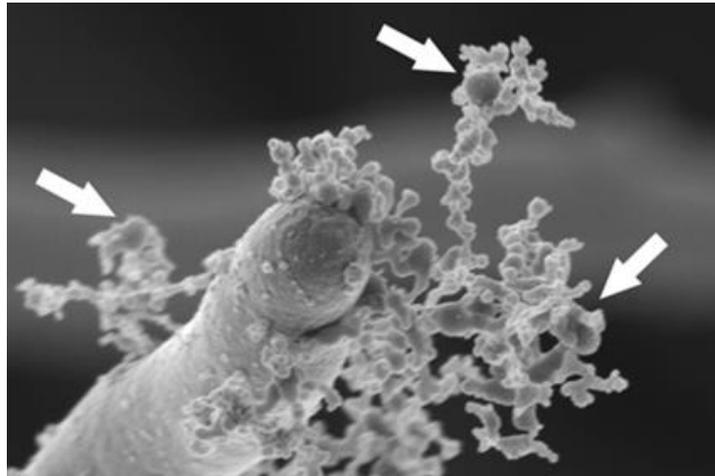
Brandt et al, mBio 2024

Rôle des VE des biofilms de *C. albicans* :

communication cell-cell, interactions hôte-MO, adaptation aux stress

- taille hétérogène : mode de vie, morphologie, ...
- protéines et carbohydrates des VE très proches de ceux de la matrice
- 34% des protéines de VE spécifiques du mode biofilm

Zarnowski et al, PLoS Biol 2018



Efficacité des ATF

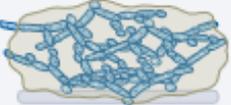
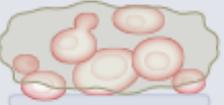
Planktonic form (single-cell forms suspended in a biological fluid)	Conventional planktonic antifungal treatment class
<i>Candida albicans</i> 	Triazole Echinocandin Liposomal amphotericin B
<i>Candida auris</i> 	Liposomal amphotericin B
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> 	Flucytosine Triazole Amphotericin B (combinational)
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> 	Triazole Liposomal amphotericin B

Ramage et al
Nat Rev Microbiol
2025

Listed are priority fungal pathogens of critical importance.

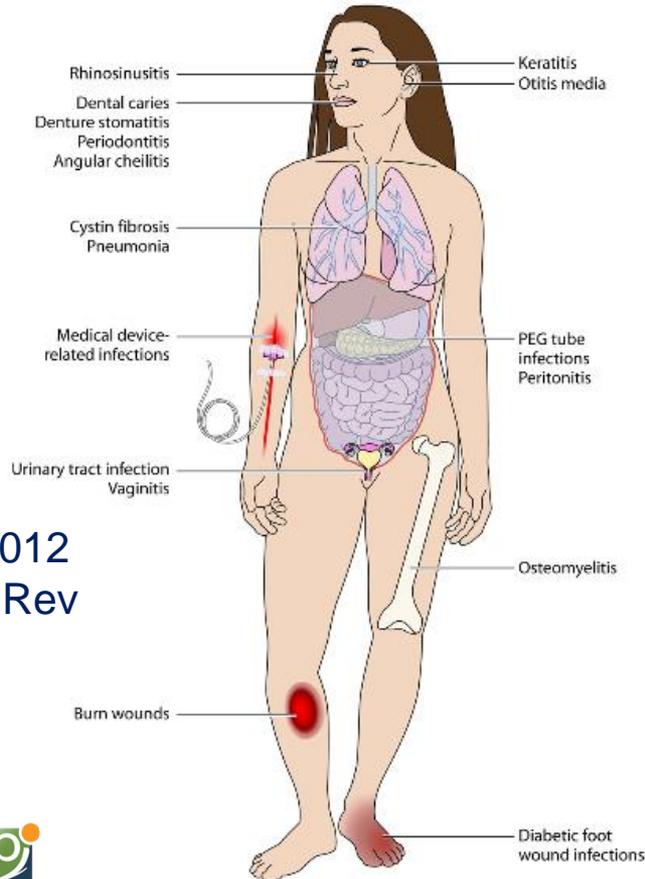
Efficacité des ATF contre les biofilms mono-espèces

Ramage et al
Nat Rev Microbiol
2025

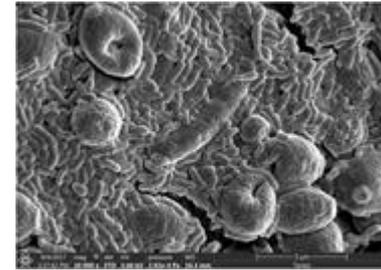
Planktonic form (single-cell forms suspended in a biological fluid)	Conventional planktonic antifungal treatment class	Biofilm form (thick 3D polymer-coated structure)	Effective anti-biofilm treatment class
<p><i>Candida albicans</i></p> 	<p>Triazole Echinocandin Liposomal amphotericin B</p>		<p>Echinocandin Liposomal amphotericin B</p>
<p><i>Candida auris</i></p> 	<p>Liposomal amphotericin B</p>		<p>None</p>
<p><i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i></p> 	<p>Flucytosine Triazole Amphotericin B (combinational)</p>		<p>None</p>
<p><i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i></p> 	<p>Triazole Liposomal amphotericin B</p>		<p>Liposomal amphotericin B</p>

Listed are priority fungal pathogens of critical importance.

Sites d'infections polymicrobiennes



Peters et al, 2012
Clin Microbiol Rev



Bernard et al., 2018, IJAA

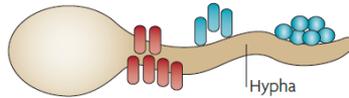
Biofilms souvent polymicrobiens

Ex : 27-56% des septicémies nosocomiales à *C. albicans* sont polymicrobiennes

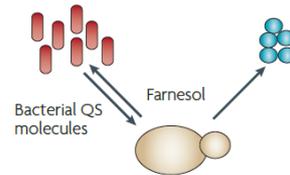
Klotz et al, Diagn Microbiol Infec Dis 2007 ;
Pulimood et al, Diagn Microbiol Infec Dis 2002

Interactions Fungi - bactéries

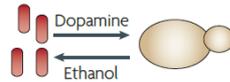
a Physical interactions



b Chemical exchanges



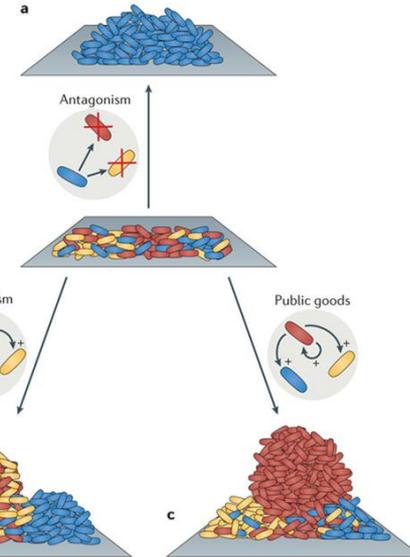
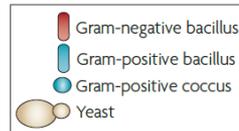
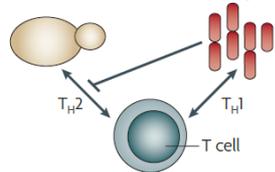
c Use of metabolic by-products



d Changes in the environment



e Alteration of the host immune response

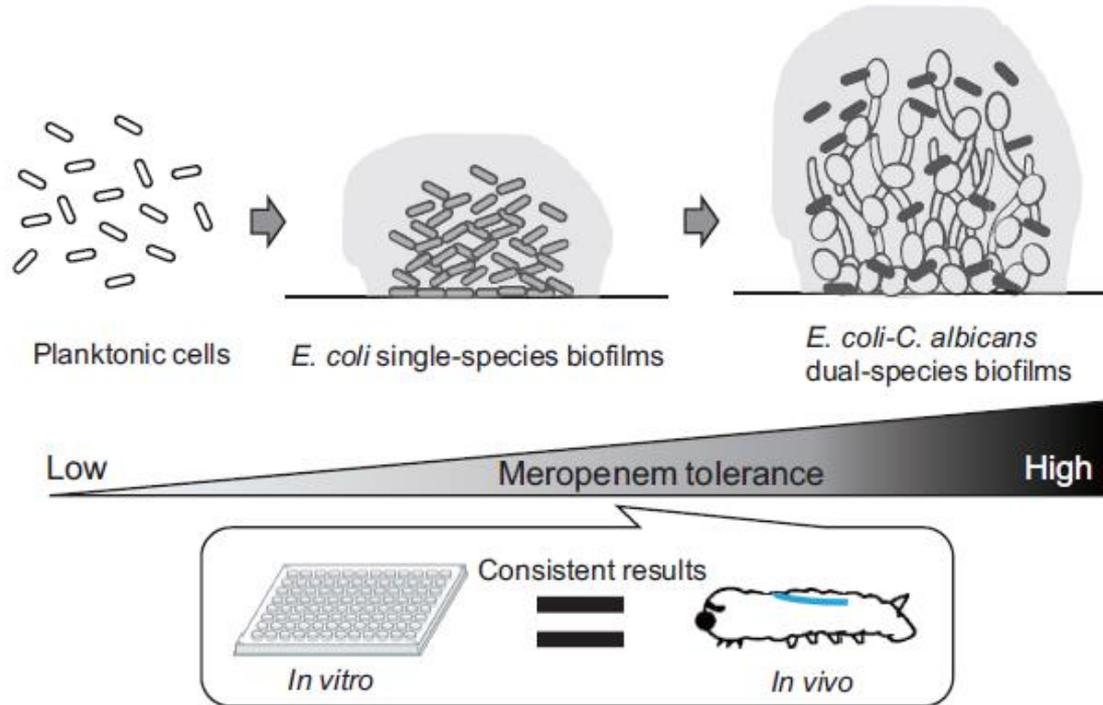


Nature Reviews | Microbiology

Peleg et al, Nature Rev 2010

Nadell et al, 2016
coopération/compétition dans le biofilm

Biofilm bi-espèce : la présence de *C. albicans* protège *Escherichia coli* de l'antibiotique



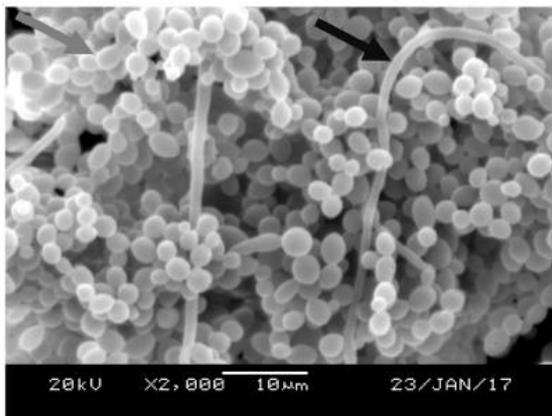
Kurakado et al_Med Mycol 2024

Biofilm bi-espèce : la présence de *Cutibacterium acnes* protège *C. albicans* de l'antifongique

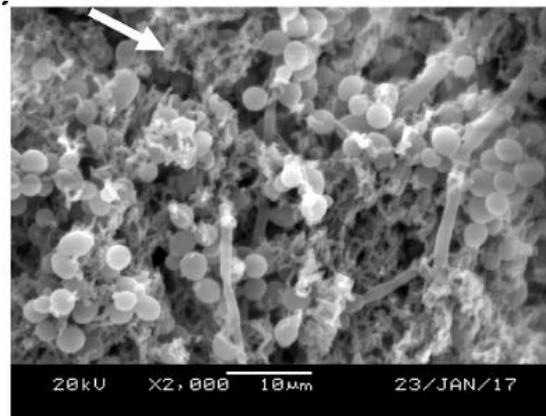


Bernard et al., 2018, IJAA

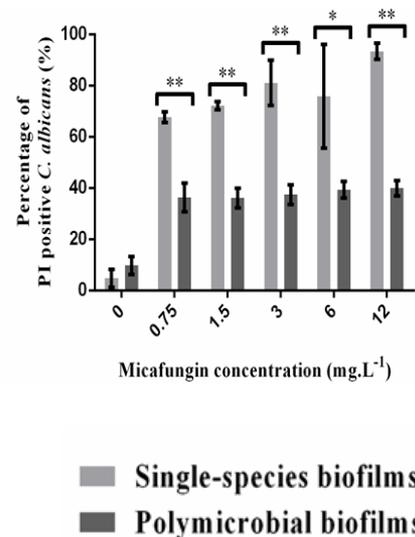
Tolérance de *C. albicans* à la MCF +



Biofilms : *C. albicans*



C. albicans + *C. acnes*



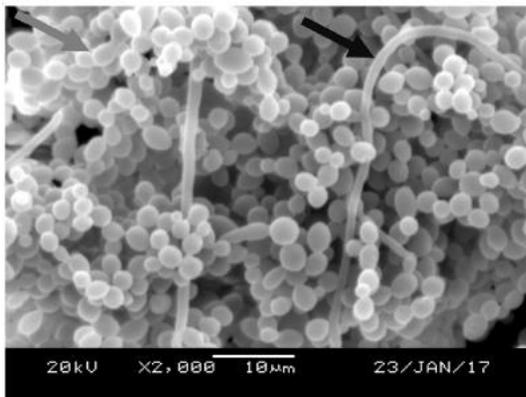
■ Single-species biofilms
■ Polymicrobial biofilms

Biofilm bi-espèce : la présence de *Staphylococcus aureus* protège *C. albicans* de l'antifongique

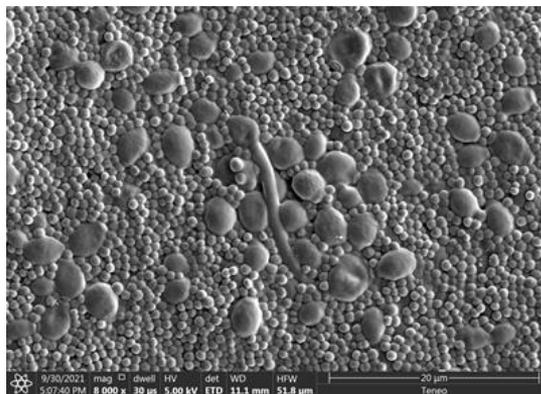


Thèse de G. Hamion

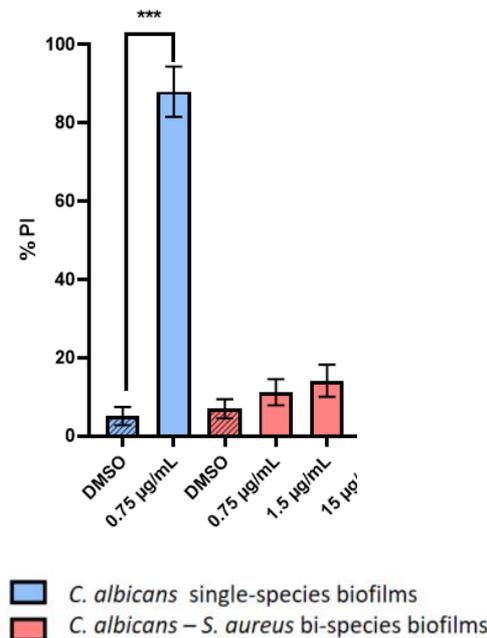
Tolérance de *C. albicans* à la MCF +



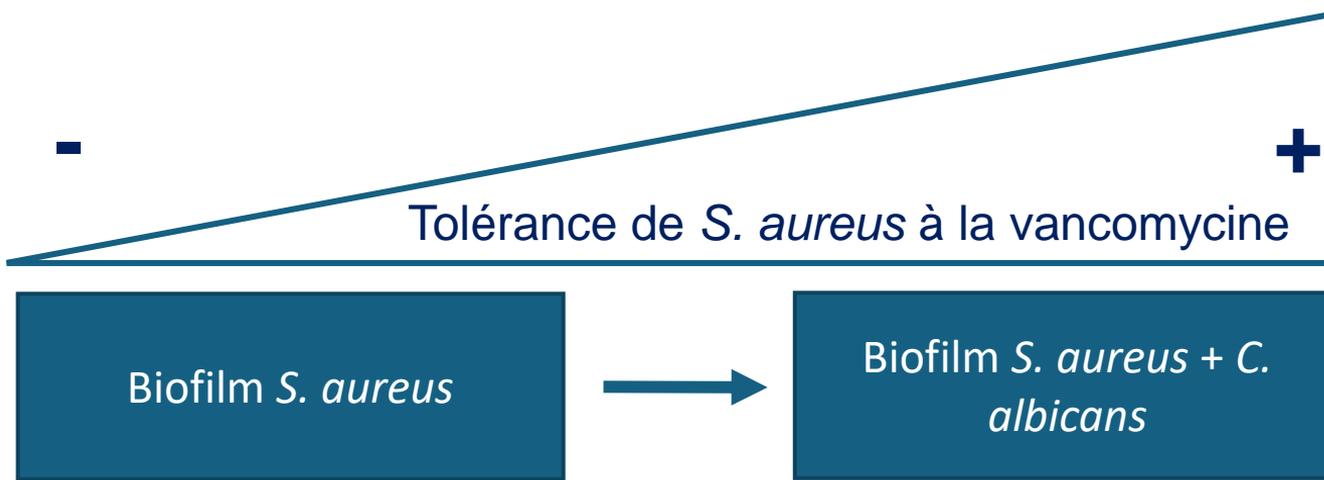
Biofilms : *C. albicans*



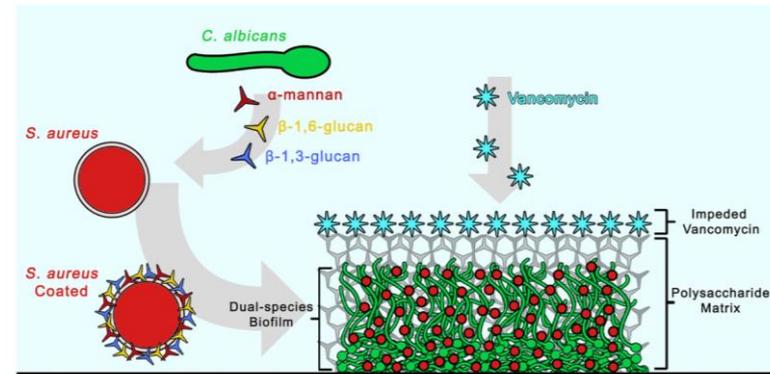
C. albicans + *C. acnes*



Biofilm bi-espèce : la présence de *C. albicans* protège *S. aureus* de la vancomycine



Kong et al, mBio 2016



Les biofilms polymicrobiens

C. albicans + *S. aureus*

sont donc mutuellement bénéfiques ?



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Studying mixed-species biofilms of *Candida albicans* and *Staphylococcus aureus* using evolutionary game theory

PLOS One
2024

Sybille Dühning , Stefan Schuster

Department of Bioinformatics, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Jena, Germany

- Modélisation mathématique d'un biofilm bi-espèce
- Dynamique des populations de chaque espèce dans ce biofilm ?

Relation variable suivant l'environnement (taux de farnésol)

Mutualisme → ... → ... → Antagonisme

La suite?



Table 3 | New antifungal pipeline with potential anti-biofilm activity

Class and antifungal compound (alternative nomenclature)	Mode of action	Reported clinical activity spectrum	Clinical evidence (manufacturer)	Evidence for anti-biofilm activity
Echinocandin Rezafungin (CD101)	Inhibition of 1,3- β -D-glucan synthesis	<i>Candida</i> spp. <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. <i>Pneumocystis</i>	Once-weekly infusion trials show that it is non-inferior compared with caspofungin for all-cause mortality ^{164,165} (Mundipharma)	In vitro studies reported significant prevention of biofilm development and eradicated preformed mature biofilms ¹⁶⁶ and evidence of activity in invasive disease in animal studies ¹⁶⁶
Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) inhibitor Fosmanogepix (APX001 or E1210)	Targets the enzyme GWT1 (glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored wall protein transfer 1)	<i>Candida albicans</i> , <i>Candida auris</i> , <i>Candida parapsilosis</i> , <i>Candida tropicalis</i> <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> , <i>Cryptococcus gattii</i> <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> <i>Scedosporium</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> <i>Rhizopus arrhizus</i>	Phase II trial suggests that is a safe, well-tolerated and efficacious treatment for non-neutropenic patients with candidaemia ¹⁶⁷ (Basilea)	In vitro experiments demonstrated that it inhibited germ tube formation, adherence to polystyrene surfaces and biofilm formation of <i>C. albicans</i> at concentrations above its minimum inhibitory concentration ¹⁶⁰
Terpinoid Ibrexafungerp — Brexafemme (SCY-078)	Triterpenoid enfumafungin derivative — inhibits 1,3- β -D-glucan synthesis	<i>Candida</i> spp. <i>Aspergillus</i> spp.	Phase III trials for effective management of vulvovaginal candidiasis Phase III trial showed that most patients with invasive or chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis who were refractory or intolerant to SOC antifungal treatment had partial or full response to ibrexafungerp (Brexafemme) ¹⁶³ (GSK)	In vitro activity against <i>Candida</i> spp. (<i>C. albicans</i> , <i>C. auris</i>) ^{161,162} Pooled trial data and meta-analysis indicated that it exhibited a superior clinical cure ratio, mycological eradication rate and overall success ratio when compared with fluconazole/placebo in the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis ^{163,167}
Orotomide Olorofim (F901318)	Inhibition of dihydroorotate dehydrogenase — inhibits pyrimidine production	<i>Aspergillus</i> spp. <i>Scedosporium</i> spp. <i>Lomentospora</i> spp.	Phase II trial demonstrating efficacy in difficult-to-treat filamentous fungal infections (aspergillosis, including azole-resistant; scedosporiosis, lomentosporiosis, coccidioidomycosis and <i>Scopulariopsis</i> invasive fungal infections) ^{164,171} (Shionogi and F2G)	In vitro studies show low minimal biofilm eradication concentration and anti-biofilm activity against azole-resistant <i>A. fumigatus</i> and against <i>Lomentospora prolificans</i> ^{172,188}

Conclusion



- Le biofilm est une réalité
- Il influe sur l'activité des antimicrobiens
- Sa mise en évidence directe est quasi impossible en routine
- La prise en compte de l'environnement est donc essentielle
- L'état actuel des connaissances incite à la prudence



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Equipe MHE

Merci pour votre attention !

