Infusion of reconstituted high-density lipoproteins (rHDL) is being studied in clinical trials as an adjunctive therapy for gram-negative sepsis. Since no data are available on its possible effects in systemic candidiasis, we investigated the effect of rHDL infusion into volunteers on the growth of Candida albicans. C. albicans growth was 10- to 100-fold higher in the plasma of volunteers infused with 80 or 100 mg/kg rHDL than in plasma collected before infusion; administration of 60 mg/kg rHDL had marginal effects. In vitro, the isolated lipoprotein subfractions had a growth-promoting effect on C. albicans. These data suggest potential adverse effects of rHDL if infused into patients with systemic candidiasis. Thus, rHDL infusion into patients with sepsis caused by an unknown microorganism may be contraindicated.

Despite the availability of new and potent antibiotics, mortality from gram-negative bacterial sepsis has remained constant during the last 30–40 years [1]. The lipopolysaccharide (LPS) component of the gram-negative bacterial cell wall mediates most of the inflammatory actions induced by these microorganisms, and conceptually, its neutralization could have beneficial effects on the outcome. Recent studies have applied reconstituted high-density lipoproteins (rHDL) for binding and neutralization of LPS. It has been shown that rHDL administered to animals protects against lethal endotoxemia [2] and gram-negative sepsis [3]. In addition, its infusion into humans down-modulates the inflammatory reaction induced by LPS [4]. Because of these effects, it has been suggested to use rHDL infusion as an adjunctive therapy in gram-negative sepsis. However, sepsis can be caused by a variety of microorganisms, including gram-negative bacteria, gram-positive bacteria, and fungi, and on clinical grounds it is often impossible to distinguish between these causes. Therefore, it is important to know whether rHDL infusion would affect the course of sepsis due to microorganisms other than gram-negative bacteria.

Acute disseminated candidiasis is a serious infection, of which the incidence has increased at least 10-fold during the last decade [5]. We have recently shown that hypercholesterolemia in low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor–deficient mice increases the susceptibility of these animals to systemic candidiasis [6]. In addition, earlier studies have demonstrated that Candida albicans grows better in lipid-containing emulsions used for parenteral feeding than it does in standard preparations [7–9]. These data suggest that a lipid-rich environment promotes C. albicans growth, and this could be a serious drawback for empirical rHDL treatment. For the present study, we asked whether rHDL infusion into human volunteers leads to increased candidal growth. In addition, we investigated whether freshly isolated human lipoproteins promote the growth of C. albicans in vitro and whether C. albicans grows better in plasma of hyperlipoproteinemic mice than in control plasma.

Materials and Methods

Infusion of rHDL into human volunteers. Three groups of four healthy volunteers each were infused with rHDL at various doses (60, 80, or 100 mg/kg) over a 4-hour period. Blood samples were collected just before the infusion (time 0) and 4, 12, and 24 hours after the start of the infusion. Plasma samples from subjects receiving the same dose were pooled at each time point and were provided by Dr. Jan Eva Doran and Dr. Alphonse Hubsch (ZLB Central Laboratory, Bern, Switzerland).

Isolation of the lipoprotein subclasses. LPS-free very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL; final cholesterol concentration, 0.9 mmol/L), LDL (2.0 mmol/L cholesterol), and HDL (0.5 mmol/L cholesterol) subclasses, as well as lipoprotein-depleted plasma (LPDP) (<0.1 mmol/L cholesterol), were isolated by sequential ultracentrifugation from fresh EDTA-treated plasma of healthy volunteers who did not receive rHDL infusion. The methods for isolation of lipoprotein subclasses have been described earlier [10]. Lipoproteins were dialyzed for 24 hours against 0.05 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, containing 5 mM EDTA/L, with one exchange of the buffer. Lipoprotein subfractions isolated from six volunteers were studied in triplicate.
Animals. Homozygous C57BL/6J mice lacking LDL re-
ceptors (LDLR−/−) and wild-type LDLR+/+ controls were
obtained from Jackson Laboratories (Bar Harbor, ME) as mat-
ing pairs and bred in our local facility. LDL concentrations ±
SD in the LDLR−/− mice were 4.92 ± 0.53 mmol/L, com-
pared with 0.35 ± 0.11 mmol/L in control LDLR+/+ mice
[11]. Blood was collected on EDTA from 6- to 8-week-old
mice, and plasma was obtained for the use in C. albicans
growth experiments. LPDP from LDLR−/− and control ani-
imals was prepared by ultracentrifugation, as described above.
Plasma isolated from five LDLR−/− and five LDLR+/+ con-
trol mice was studied in three separate experiments.

C. albicans growth in vitro. C. albicans (American Type
Culture Collection 10231; 10^4 cfu/mL) was grown in the pooled
plasma of rHDL-infused volunteers, as well as in the various
lipoprotein subfractions or lipoprotein-depleted plasma from
untreated volunteers, after 1:1 dilution in Sabouraud broth with
2% glucose. Similarly, C. albicans (10^4 cfu/mL) was grown in
a 1:1 mixture of Sabouraud broth with murine lipoprotein
subfractions or lipoprotein-depleted murine plasma. After 24
and 48 hours of incubation at 37°C, aliquots of 40 µL were
plated (Wasp spiral plater; DW Scientific, Shipley, UK) on
Sabouraud dextrose agar. After another 24 hours of incubation
at 37°C, the colonies were counted and the growth was ex-
pressed as the logarithm of colony-forming units per milliliter.
Comparison between groups was done by use of the Mann-
Whitney test. The Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare the
growth curves of C. albicans in depleted and nondepleted mu-
rine plasma.

Results

Growth of C. albicans in plasma of volunteers infused with
rHDL. The total cholesterol and HDL concentrations in the
group receiving 60 mg/kg rHDL increased from a basal level of
3.87 and 0.95 mmol/L, respectively, to 4.63 and 1.03
mmol/L at the end of the 4-hour infusion interval to 4.72
and 1.32 mmol/L at 12 hours and 4.30 and 1.58 mmol/L at 24
hours after the start of the infusion. The total cholesterol and
HDL concentrations in the group receiving 100 mg/kg rHDL
increased from 3.58 and 1.12 mmol/L, respectively, to 4.38
and 1.30 mmol/L at the end of the 4-hour infusion interval and
to 5.00 and 1.60 mmol/L at 12 hours and 4.50 and 2.33
mmol/L at 24 hours after the start of the infusion.

The control growth is represented by the growth of C. albi-
cans in plasma obtained from volunteers before the start of
rHDL infusion (time 0; figure 1). Infusion of 60 mg/kg rHDL
had little effect on the growth of C. albicans, but C. albicans
grew better in plasma obtained after infusion of 80 or 100
mg/kg rHDL (figure 1). The number of C. albicans colony-
forming units grown in plasma obtained 24 hours after rHDL
infusion was ~100-fold greater than that grown in control
plasma. Similarly, infusion of 100 mg/kg rHDL at various
infusion rates (4–12 hours) resulted in a significantly increased
outgrowth of C. albicans, compared with the outgrowth of the
yeast in plasma obtained before infusion (P < .05, Kruskal-
Wallis test; data not shown).

Growth of C. albicans in freshly isolated human lipoprotein
subclasses. As shown in figure 2A, C. albicans grew better in
the lipoprotein emulsions from normal human donors than
in lipoprotein-depleted plasma, suggesting that all lipoprotein
subfractions are able to either enhance C. albicans growth or
to inactivate fungistatic factors present in plasma. To further
investigate these two possibilities, the growth of C. albicans
was investigated in plasma of LDLR−/− mice.

Growth of C. albicans in plasma from hyperlipoproteinemic
LDLR−/− mice. In contrast to plasma collected from human
volunteers, murine plasma inhibited the growth of C. albicans
in vitro. However, this growth inhibition was significantly re-
duced in plasma from LDLR−/− mice [6]. After 12 hours of
incubation of 10^4 cfu of C. albicans in LDLR−/− plasma, the
log colony count ± SD was 3.7 ± 1.1, versus 3.2 ± 0.9 in
control plasma, and after 24 hours of incubation, it was 3.4 ±
1.3, versus 3.0 ± 0.7 in control plasma (P < .05). To discern
whether this effect is due to the use of lipoproteins as nutrients
or to the binding and neutralization of a candidacidal factor by
lipoproteins, we compared the growth curves of C. albicans
in lipoprotein-depleted plasma from hyperlipoproteinemic and
normal mice. C. albicans grew significantly better in lipoprotein-
depleted plasma from LDLR−/− mice than in lipoprotein-
depleted plasma from the LDLR+/+ controls, although both
subfractions contained similar amounts of lipoproteins (<0.01
mmol/L cholesterol) after the depletion procedure (figure 2B).
This suggests that a candidacidal factor may be bound to lipo-
tein subfractions and in hyperlipoproteinemic plasma from LDLR−/− mice. These data are in agreement with our previous findings in hyperlipoproteinemic LDLR−/− mice, which were more susceptible to disseminated candidiasis because of an increased fungal outgrowth in their organs [6]. Although lipid profiles differ between mice and humans, the results of both studies suggest that hyperlipidemia can have deleterious effects by stimulating C. albicans growth in both species.

At least two different mechanisms seem to be responsible for the observed effects. First, in agreement with other reports showing increased growth of C. albicans in lipid emulsions used for parenteral feeding [7, 8], lipids themselves seem to promote the growth of C. albicans. Cholesterol may act as a nutrient for C. albicans, as has been demonstrated for other microorganisms, such as Staphylococcus aureus [12]. After infusion of rHDL, natural HDL has to be formed through extraction of cholesterol from cell membranes and other lipoprotein subfractions, since rHDL consists of phospholipids and recombinant apolipoprotein A-1 without cholesterol [2]. This process requires several hours, and this explains the increasing effect of rHDL on C. albicans growth at later time points after infusion. Indeed, the total cholesterol and HDL concentrations were found to be higher 12 and 24 hours after the start of the infusion than at the end of the 4-hour infusion interval.

Second, since the growth of C. albicans was enhanced in lipoprotein-depleted plasma of hyperlipoproteinemic mice, binding and neutralization of candidacidal factors, such as sphingosine [13], platelet microbicidal protein [14], or the calprotectin complex [15], by lipoproteins may contribute to the observed effect. Although no lipoproteins were present in lipoprotein-depleted plasma isolated from either LDLR−/− or normal mice, C. albicans growth was significantly increased in LPDP from mice lacking LDL receptors (●) than in that from control mice (■). Each point represents mean ± SD of 5 experiments. * P < .05 (Kruskal-Wallis test).

![Figure 2.](http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/)

**Figure 2.** In vitro growth of Candida albicans in the presence of lipoproteins. A, C. albicans grows better in plasma containing freshly isolated very-low-density lipoproteins (VLDL), low-density lipoproteins (LDL), or high-density lipoproteins (HDL), diluted 1:1 in Sabouraud broth, than in lipoprotein-depleted plasma (LPDP). B, C. albicans grows significantly better in LPDP from mice lacking LDL receptors (●) than in that from control mice (■). Each point represents mean ± SD of 5 experiments. * P < .05 (Kruskal-Wallis test).

Discussion

The results of the present study show that rHDL infusion (at ≥80 mg/kg) increases the growth of C. albicans in the plasma of human volunteers by 10- to 100-fold, compared with the basal growth curve in their plasma collected before rHDL administration. In contrast, there was no significant difference in the growth of C. albicans in plasma before and after infusion of a moderate amount of rHDL (60 mg/kg). Similarly, C. albicans growth was increased in the presence of freshly isolated human lipoproteins and extracted together with lipoproteins during the lipoprotein depletion procedure.
tentiates also the growth of other microorganisms, such as S. aureus [7–9], and the clinical implication of this phenomenon for rHDL infusion warrants further investigation.

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