

# **Positive selection of *Exophiala dermatitidis* genotype A in human environment**

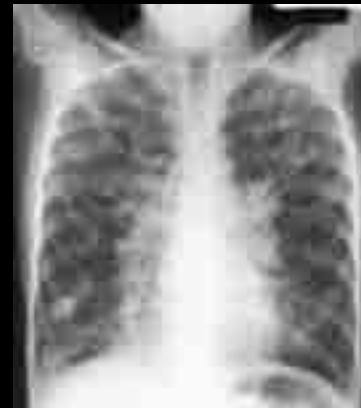
**Pathogenic potential of black yeasts**

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Montarop Sudhadham**

**ISHAM Working groups on Black Yeasts and Chromoblastomycosis  
14-16 May, 2010  
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## *Exophiala dermatitidis*





## Markers used for research

- internal transcribed spacers (ITS)
- $\beta$ -tubulin (BT2)
- elongation factor 1 (EF1)
- cell division cycle (CDC42)

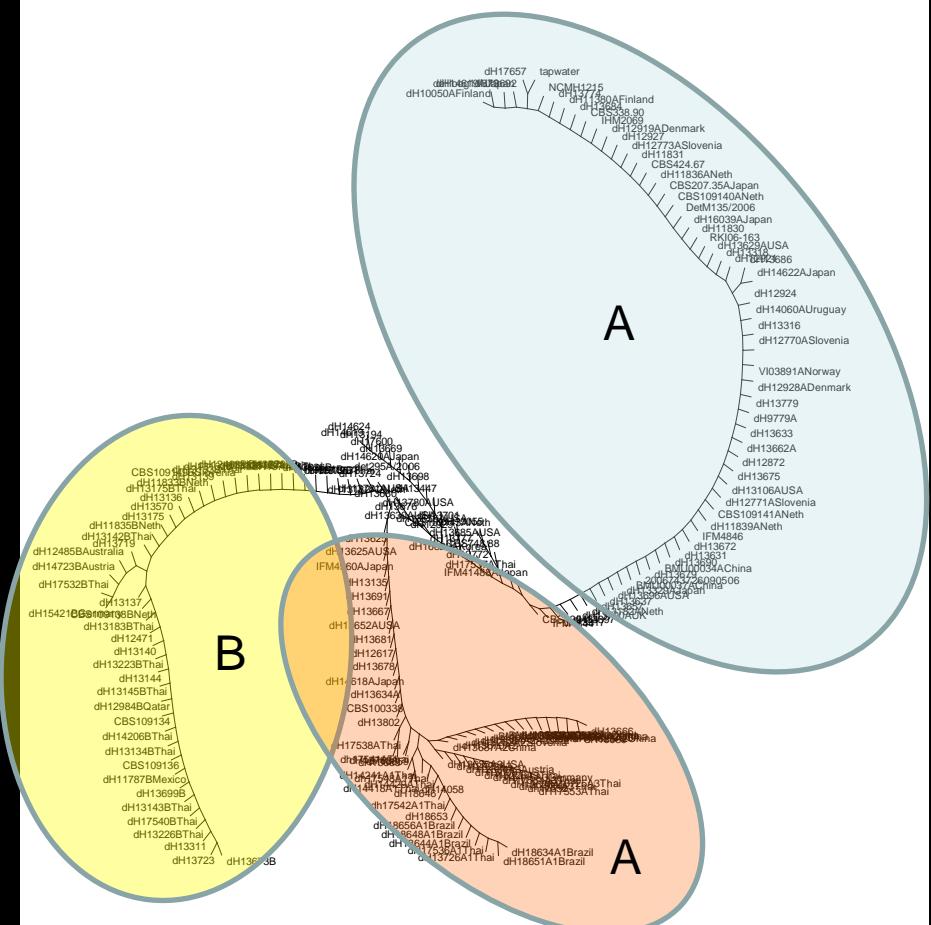
Statistics:

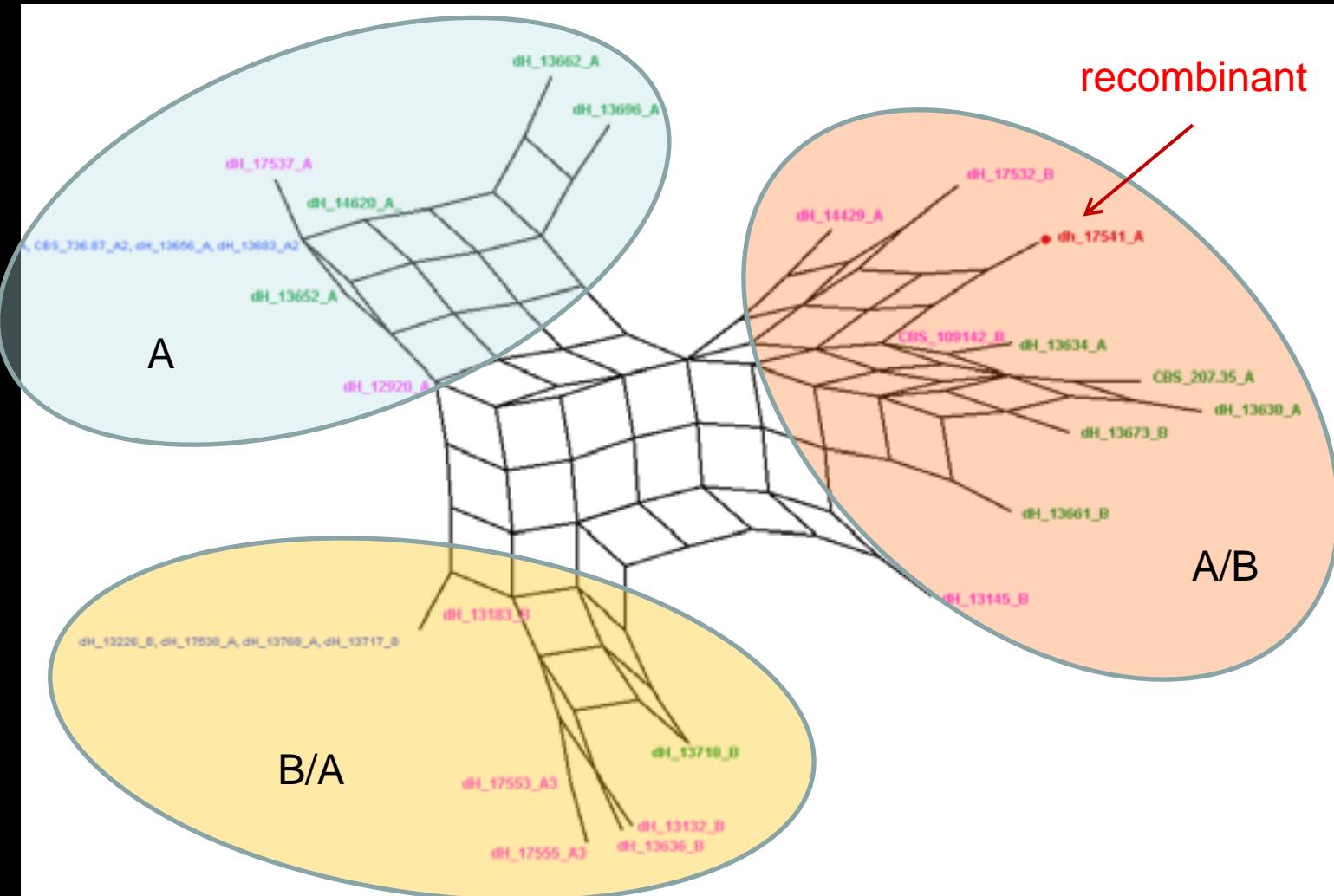
- Tajima's D
- Fu & Li's D\* and F\*
- $F_{ST}$
- dN/dS



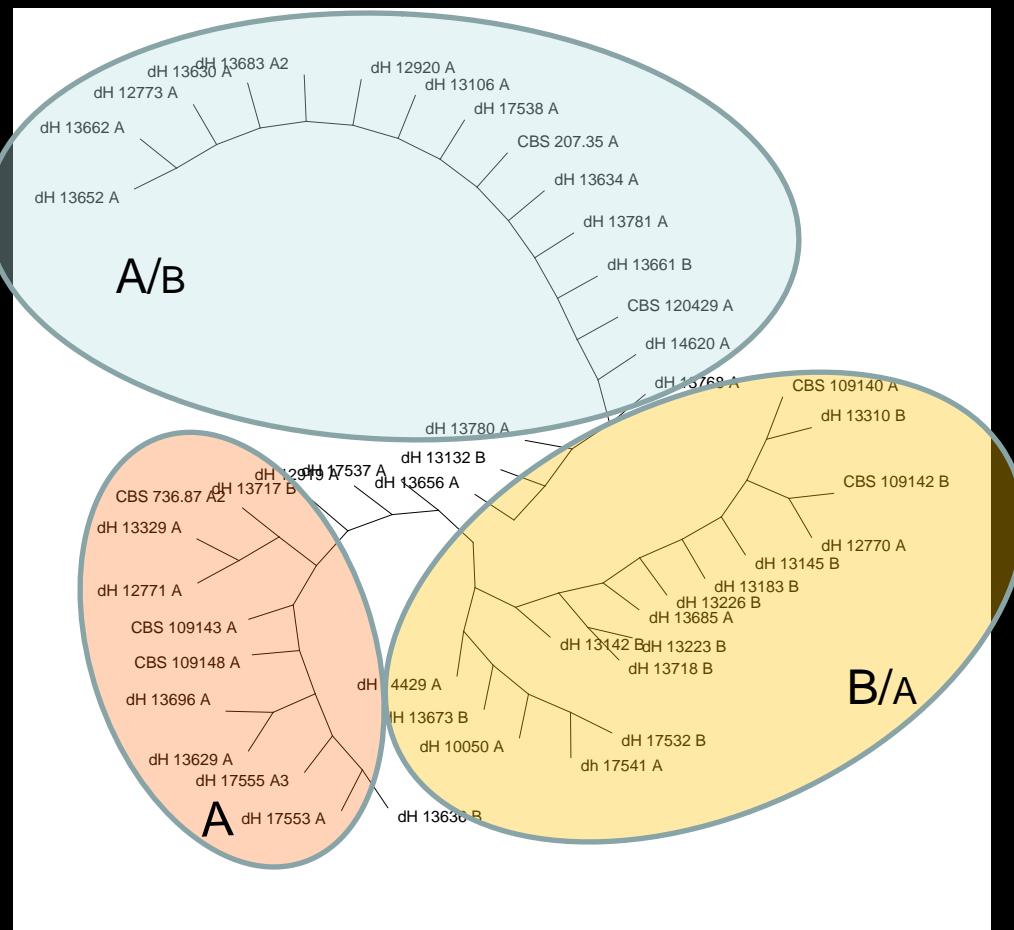


## ITS – tree (substitution model HKY+G)

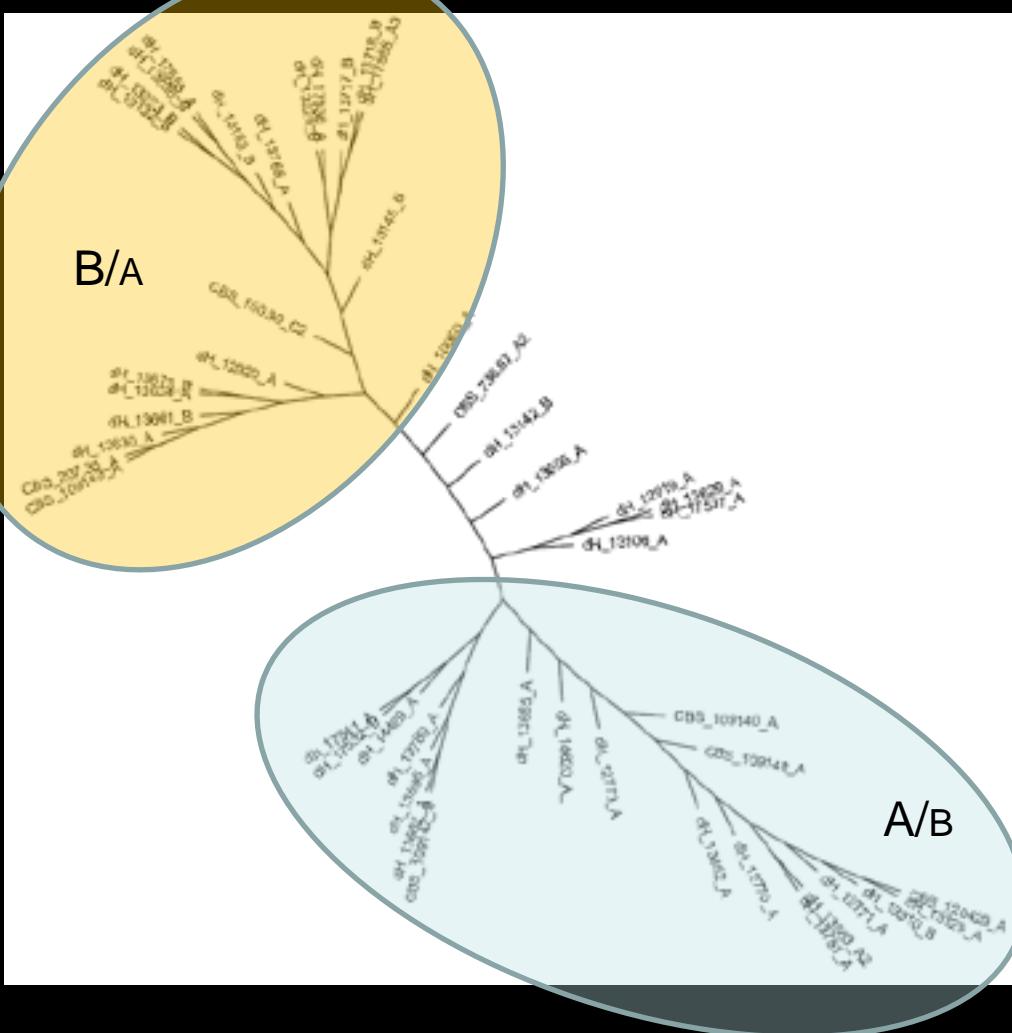




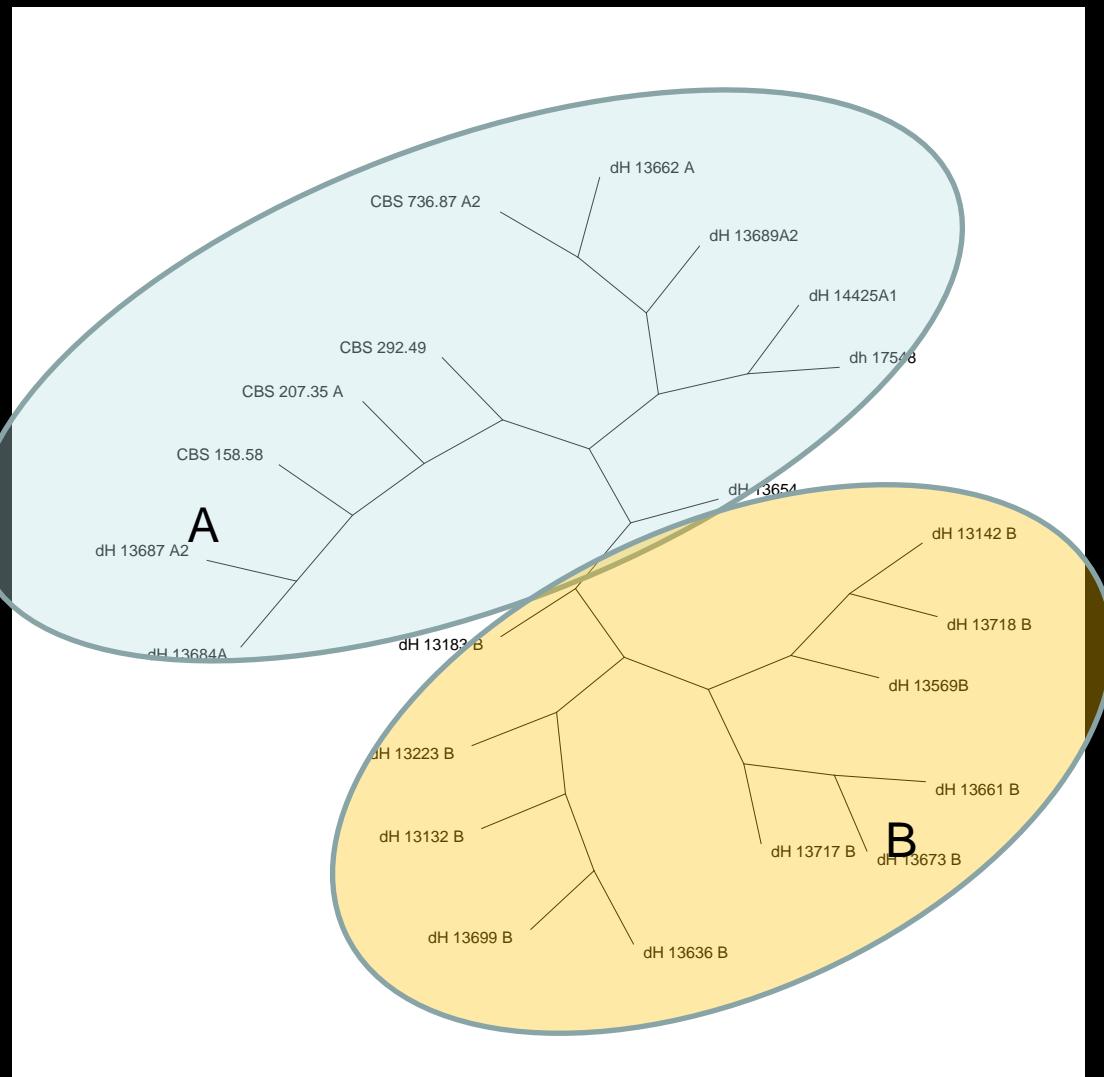
ITS – tree  
NeighborNet with SplitsTree 4



EF1 – tree  
(substitution model HKY+G)



BT2 – tree  
(substitution model TN+G)



CDC42 – tree  
(substitution model HKY)

# Statistical calculations (DnaSP 5.1)



## Tajima's D:

Comparison of estimates of the number of segregating sites and the mean pairwise differences between sequences

## Fu & Li's D\* and F\*:

Comparison of the number of derived singleton mutations and the total number of derived nucleotide variants

## dN/dS:

Ratio of non-synonymous and synonymous mutations

## F<sub>ST</sub>:

Fixed differences among Subpopulations in comparison with the Total population



# Statistical calculations (DnaSP 5.1)

## *Exophiala dermatitidis*

	N	$\pi$	H	Hd (SD)	S	Eta	Eta(s)	Fu & Li's D	Fu & Li's F	Tajima's D	n	n (-gaps)
ITS	240	0.00679	23	0.344 (0.00161)	61	79	33	-3.99951**	-3.97182**	-2.52111***	681	316
CDC42	31	0.09138	13	0.806 (0.00418)	46	66	11	0.66759	0.23325	-0.74288	203	145
EF1	47	0.02007	8	0.380 (0.00804)	20	24	9	-1.08395	-1.57834	-1.79345	201	123

*	P<0.05
**	P<0.02
***	P<0.001
N	no. of taxa
$\pi$	nucleotide diversity
H	no. of haplotypes
Hd	haplotype diversity and standard deviation
S	polymorphic (segregating) sites
Eta	Total no. of mutations
Eta(s)	Total no. of singleton mutations
n	total nucleotides
n (-gaps)	nucleotides excluding gaps/missing data



# Statistical calculations (DnaSP 5.1)

*Exophiala dermatitidis*

A- and B-type

	N	$\pi$	H	Hd (SD)	S	Eta	Fu & Li's D	Fu & Li's F	Tajima's D	n	n (-gaps)	Gene flow estimates
ITS	22	0.02360	6	0.745 (0.073)	29	30	-2.98260*	-3.10426*	-1.91247*	574	175	Fst: 0.43305 Nm: 0.65
CDC42	22	0.01279	3	0.589 (0.066)	5	5	1.17564	1.59854	1.90580	495	176	Fst: 0.96552 Nm: 0.02
EF1	22	0.0658	8	0.545 (0.128)	49	55	-2.68745*	-2.95008*	-2.14724*	232	105	Fst: -0.02560 Nm: -20.03
combined	22	0.03321	10	0.840 (0.062)	96	111	-3.07461**	-3.23420**	-2.06245*	1383	449	Fst: 0.53522 Nm: 0.53

CDC42:  $d_N/d_S \gg 1 \rightarrow$  positive selection

*	P<0.05
**	P<0.02
***	P<0.001
N	no. of taxa
$\pi$	nucleotide diversity
H	no. of haplotypes
Hd	haplotype diversity and standard deviation
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Eta	Total no. of mutations
Eta(s)	Total no. of singleton mutations
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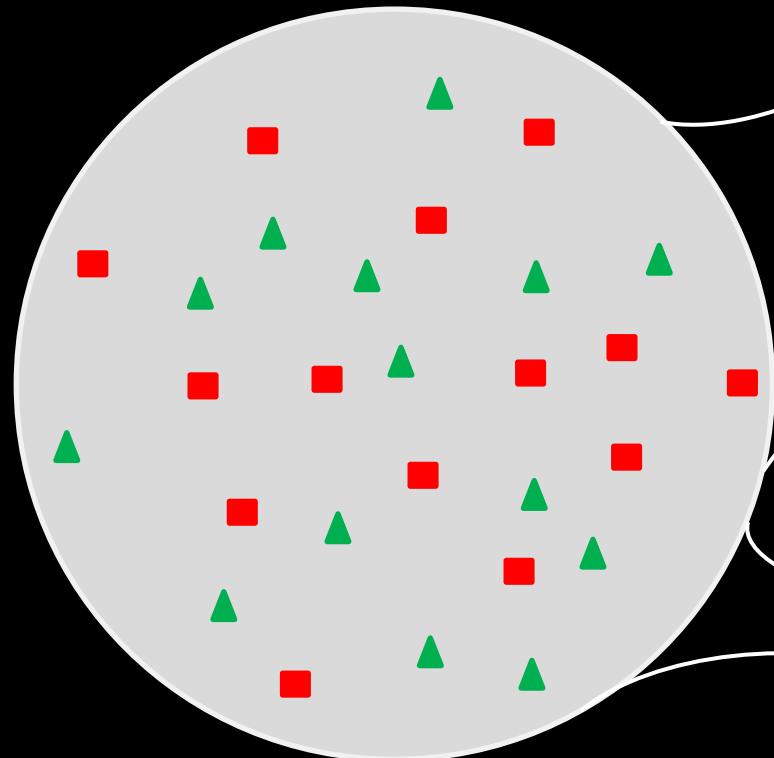
## Number of samples and types found per site

$n_{tot} = 214$

	Eucalyptus	railway	steambath, sauna	blood, brain	lungs	(sub)- cutaneous	human faeces	fruit, plant	flying foxes bat, birds	dishwasher, carwash	
$n_A = 157$	A	5	19	16	14	23	25	8	10	1	36
$n_B = 57$	B	0	3	31	0	2	5	1	3	7	5
	total	5	22	47	14	25	30	9	13	8	41
	%	2.3	10.3	22	6.5	11.7	14	4.2	6.1	3.7	19.2

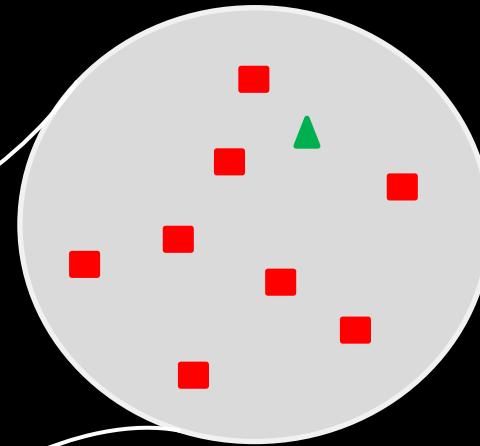
**Pearson chi-square test:** significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between type A and B compared to human-dominant and environmental habitats

# Possible explanation



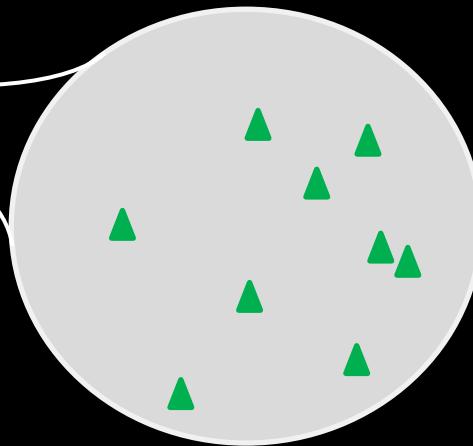
- A-type
- ▲ B-type

low nucleotide variability  
expanding population  
recombinational events  
fixed mutations  
positive selection



Complex A  
+ positive selection

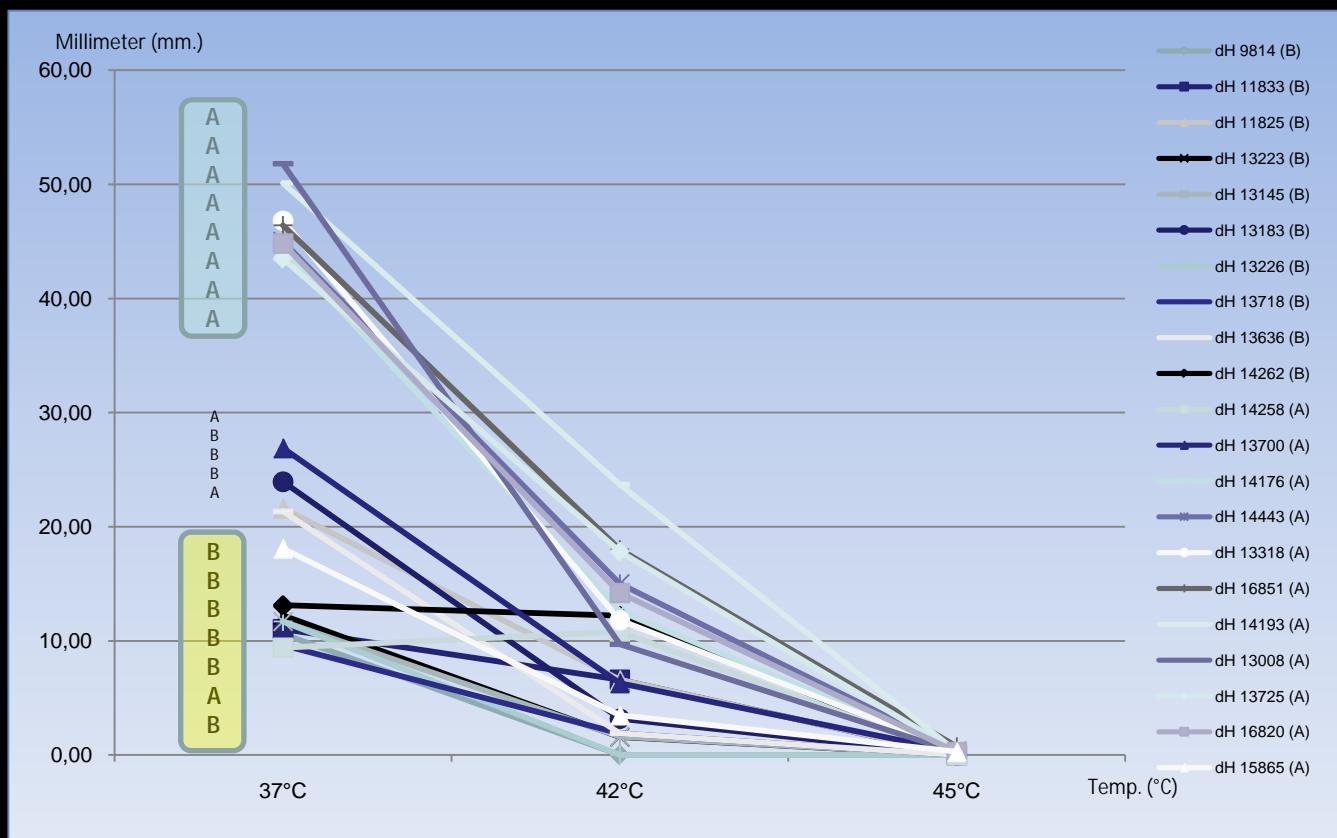
brain infections  
lung colonization  
blood  
human faeces  
(sub)cutaneous  
dish washers  
steambaths  
railway ties



Complex B

flying foxes  
fruit  
steambaths  
(sub)cutaneous

# Growth rate of A- and B-type at 37°, 42° and 45°C



Other phenotypic differences:

- adhesion
- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -dependant morphology
- pH tolerance
- melanin

Graph showing maximum growth of *Exophiala dermatitidis* at three temperatures; 37°C, 42°C and 45°C, at day 27.



## Emerging Potential of Black Yeasts



### Acknowledgements

Montarop Sudhadham (Thailand)

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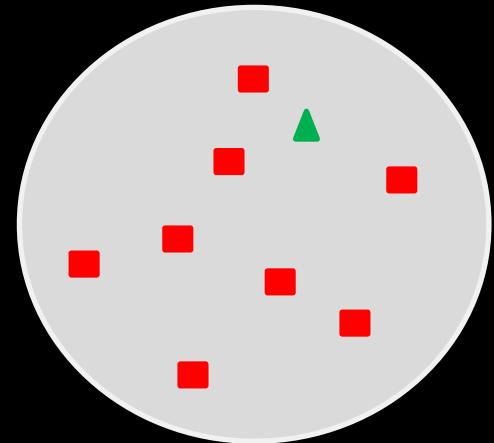
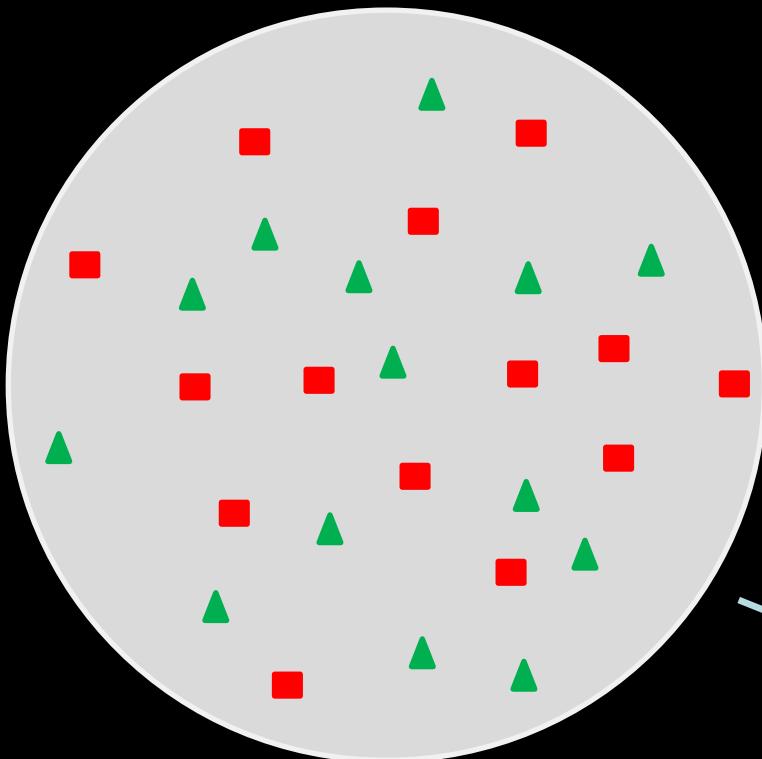
All others for sampling and obtaining sequence information

Thank you very much for listening



CBS/KNAW – Fungal Biodiversity Centre

# Possible explanation

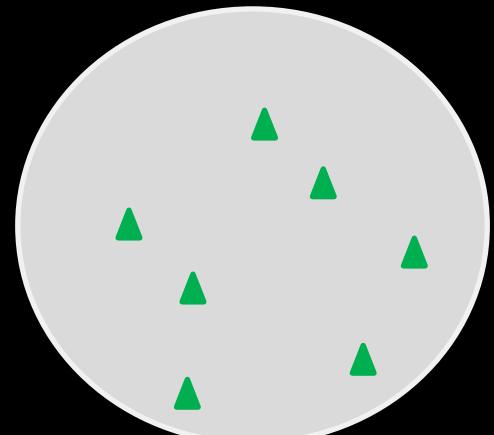


Founder effect

predominantly A-type

+ positive selection

Founder effect

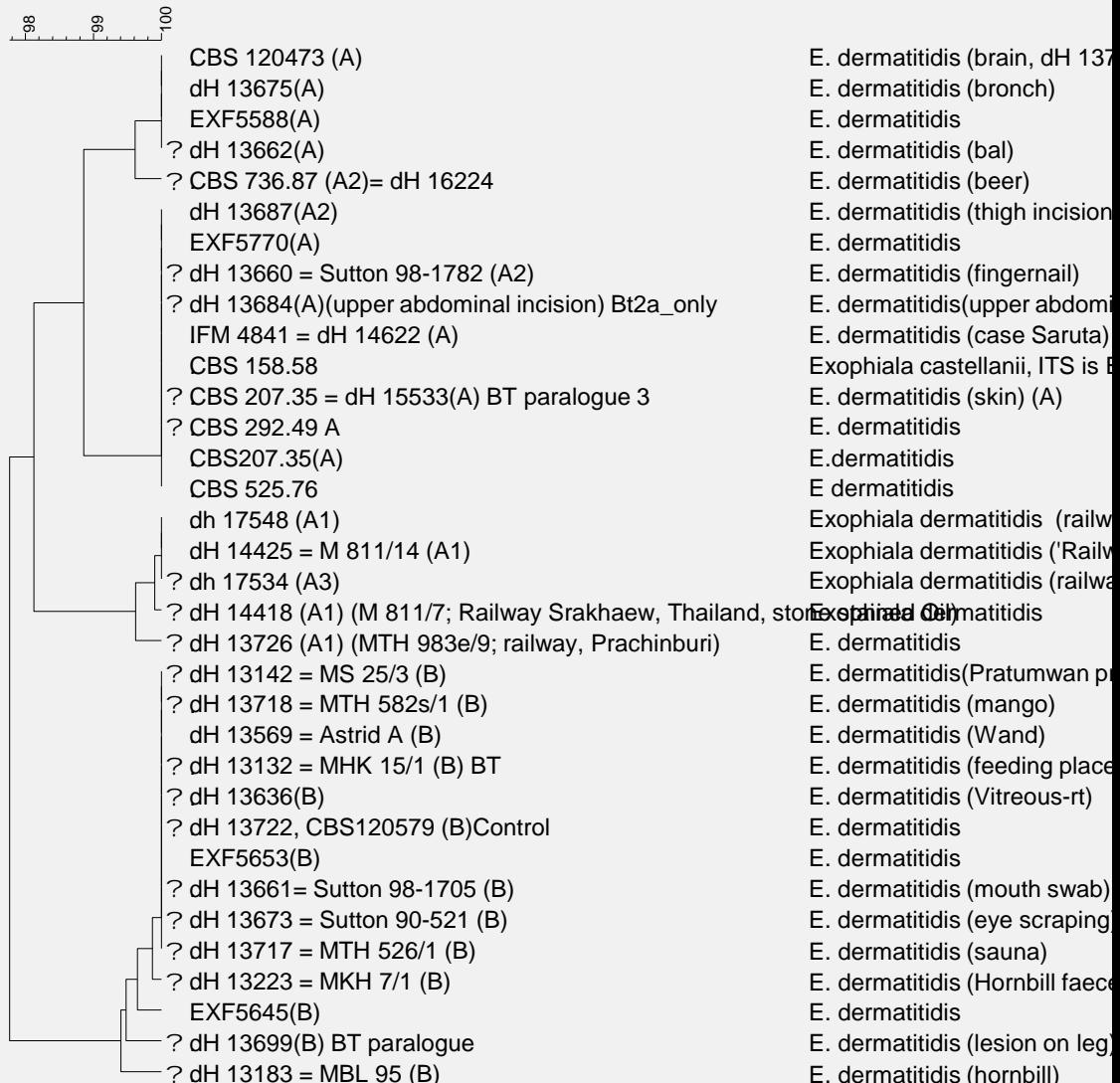


predominantly B-type

- A-type
- ▲ B-type

low nucleotide variability  
expanding population  
recombinational events  
positive selection  
fixed mutations

Pairwise (OG:100%,UG:0%) (FAST:2,10) Gapcost:0%  
**CDC42**



**CDC42**

