Resistance reversal induced by a combination of fluconazole and tacrolimus (FK506) in *Candida glabrata*

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There is an increasing concern about *Candida glabrata* due to its high isolation frequency in candidiasis recently and notorious drug resistance to fluconazole. Drug combination is one effective approach to counteract drug resistance. This study aimed to test whether a combination of fluconazole and tacrolimus (FK506) had a synergistic effect on *C. glabrata*, and to seek the potential mechanisms underlying the synergistic effects.

In vitro effects of fluconazole and FK506 against *C. glabrata* with different susceptibilities were investigated by a chequerboard method and a time–kill curve method. The mechanistic studies against the resistant *C. glabrata* were performed from two aspects: quantification of expression levels of fluconazole resistance genes (*ERG11*, *CDR1*, *PDH1* and *SNQ2*) by real-time quantitative PCR and functional assays of drug efflux pumps. The addition of FK506 resulted in a decrease in the MIC of fluconazole from 32 to 8 mg l⁻¹ against the dose-dependent susceptible *C. glabrata*, and from 256 to 16 mg l⁻¹ against the resistant *C. glabrata*, respectively. The synergy was further confirmed by the time-kill assay. The expression levels of the *ERG11* and *SNQ2* genes were significantly downregulated after exposure to the drug combination, whereas that of the *CDR1* gene was significantly upregulated, and no significant change in expression of *PDH1* gene was observed. Flow cytometric assays showed that FK506 reduced the efflux of fluconazole. Tacrolimus enhanced the susceptibility of fluconazole against resistant *C. glabrata* by reducing the expression levels of the *ERG11* and *SNQ2* genes and inhibiting fluconazole efflux.

INTRODUCTION

With the increase in the number of immunocompromised individuals and in the number of patients receiving interventional therapeutic procedures, there has been a significant increase in the incidence of opportunistic fungal infections in recent decades. *Candida* spp. account for the majority of fungal infections, and *Candida glabrata* has emerged as the second most prevalent human pathogen after *Candida albicans* in the USA over the past several years (Pfaller & Diekema, 2007). The isolation frequency of *C. glabrata* among fungal isolates has risen significantly, accounting for 15–20% of all *Candida* infections (Kauffman et al., 2000; Ruan & Hsueh, 2009; Rodrigues et al., 2014). *C. glabrata* is also a major cause of life-threatening disease in immunocompromised patients, causing up to 30% of all candidaemias (West et al., 2013). Although the ratio of isolated *C. glabrata* species in candidiasis is lower than that for *C. albicans*, *C. glabrata* intrinsically possesses a higher resistance to fluconazole (FLC). Moreover, coinciding with the widespread prophylactic and therapeutic use of azole
antifungals in clinical settings, cross-resistance to azoles is constantly emerging in *C. glabrata* (Panizo *et al.*, 2009), and it was reported that resistance to echinocandin arose rapidly in *C. glabrata*, which resulted in clinical treatment failure (Lewis *et al.*, 2013). This makes the management of infections due to *C. glabrata* more refractory than those caused by *C. albicans*. Therefore, *C. glabrata* is a focused pathogen and the notorious FLC resistance in *C. glabrata* continues to be a major impediment in antimicrobial chemotherapy.

The number of efficient and less-toxic antifungal agents is limited, and the discovery of new antifungal lead compounds is far from easy, not to mention the financial and clinical requirements necessary for the development of any new antimicrobial drug. Accordingly, there is increasing interest in the study of the antifungal activity of clinically common non-antifungal drugs, and in the development of efficient antifungal combination therapy (Liu *et al.*, 2014). Many researchers are dedicated to studying the combined antifungal effects of FLC and one non-antifungal drug (Shi *et al.*, 2010; Gao *et al.*, 2013), because FLC is the first-line drug for the treatment of *Candida* infection by virtue of its oral availability, low price and good tolerance with few side effects. It was reported that FLC in combination with tacrolimus (FK506) had synergistic effects on *C. albicans* biofilms in both *in vitro* experiments and in an *in vivo* rat catheter model (Uppuluri *et al.*, 2008). Our previous research also demonstrated that FLC combined with FK506 exerted strong synergistic effects against resistant *C. albicans* by different methods (Sun *et al.*, 2008). This observation prompted us to consider whether FLC in combination with FK506 could have a synergistic effect on *C. glabrata*. Therefore, one aim of the present study was to assess the *in vitro* effects of FLC combined with FK506 against *C. glabrata* with different susceptibilities. Another was to seek the potential mechanisms underlying the synergistic effects.

Investigation of drug resistance mechanisms in *Candida* spp. is in constant progress and focuses mainly on *C. albicans*. The FLC resistance mechanism in *C. albicans* has been shown to involve three classes of membrane protein: ATP-binding cassette (ABC) pumps, major facilitator superfamily (MFS) pumps and the cytochrome P450 lanosterol 14-demethylase Erg11 (Albertson *et al.*, 1996; Perea *et al.*, 2001). Recently, it has been demonstrated that calcineurin and the molecular chaperone Hsp90 play important roles in the response to drug-induced stress in *C. albicans* (Cruz *et al.*, 2002; Cowen, 2009). Compared with *C. albicans*, there are fewer studies on the mechanisms of drug resistance in *C. glabrata*. It has been reported that the main mechanisms of FLC resistance in *C. glabrata* include overexpression of the CDR1, *PDH1* and *SNQ2* ABC efflux pump genes, as well as upregulation of *ERG11* gene encoding the drug target enzyme (Sanglard *et al.*, 2001; Jandric & Schüller, 2011). These processes lead to the increased production of drug efflux pumps and ergosterol. Efforts have been made to reverse the FLC resistance in *C. glabrata* by blocking the processes as described above (Holmes *et al.*, 2012). Further investigation is required to determine whether FK506 could enhance the susceptibility of resistant *C. glabrata* to FLC by inhibiting these processes. In the present study, investigations of the potential mechanisms of the synergistic effects were conducted from the following two aspects: quantification of FLC resistance gene expression by quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) and functional assays of drug efflux pumps by flow cytometry.

**METHODS**

**Fungal isolates and suspension preparation.** Six *C. glabrata* strains isolated from different specimens were tested in this work. Their susceptibilities were determined according to Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute guidelines with *C. parapsilosis* ATCC 22019 as a reference strain (CLSI, 2008), and the break points were described as follows: MIC ≤ 32 μg mL⁻¹ (susceptible dose dependent, SDD) and MIC ≥ 64 μg mL⁻¹ (resistant) at 24 h (Pfaller & Diekema, 2012). The strains included four FLC-SDD *C. glabrata* (CG1, CG4, CG8 and CG9) and two FLC-resistant *C. glabrata* (CG2 and CG3). Frozen stocks of isolates were maintained at −70 °C and subcultured at least twice before experiments to ensure purity and viability.

Prior to each experiment, all *Candida* strains were propagated at 35 °C for approximately 18 h on yeast extract–peptone–glucose (YPG) agar medium containing 1 % (w/v) yeast extract, 2 % (w/v) peptone, 2 % (w/v) glucose and 2 % (w/v) agar. After 18 h, the fungal cells in the exponential phase of growth were harvested and suspended in sterilized PBS (pH 7.2). The concentrations of the *Candida* suspension were measured using a haemocytometer.

**Preparation of drug stock solutions.** FLC was kindly provided by Cheng Chuan Pharmaceutical Co.; FK506 was obtained from the National Institute for the Control of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products, China. A stock solution of FLC was prepared in sterile distilled water at a concentration of 2560 μg mL⁻¹. A stock solution of FK506 was prepared in DMSO at a concentration of 6400 μg mL⁻¹. All stock solutions were stored at −20 °C until use.

**Determination of MICs against *C. glabrata*.** The antifungal effects of FLC in combination with FK506 were evaluated against all *Candida* isolates using a checkerboard microdilution method. Serial twofold dilutions were performed and 50 μL of each drug dilution was added to each well. The final concentration of FLC ranged from 0.25 to 256 μg mL⁻¹ and of FK506 ranged from 0.008 to 0.5 μg mL⁻¹ for SDD *C. glabrata* or from 0.25 to 16 μg mL⁻¹ for resistant *C. glabrata*. The *Candida* suspensions (4.5 × 10⁶ c.f.u. mL⁻¹) were diluted, and 100 μL inoculum was added to 96-well polyostrene plates; the final concentration of the inoculum was 2.25 × 10⁵ c.f.u. mL⁻¹ for all strains. The plates were incubated at 35 °C for 24/48 h. After 24/48 h, 50 μL reagent containing 1.25 mg 2,3-bis-(2-methoxy-4-nitro-5-sulphonyl)-2H-tetrazolium-5-carboxanilide (XTT) mL⁻¹ and 5 μM menadione was added to each well, followed by 2 h incubation in the dark at 35 °C. The colorimetric changes were measured at 492 nm with a microtitre plate reader (SpectraMax190; Molecular Devices). The MIC was defined as the lowest drug concentration that caused an 80 % reduction in absorbance compared with that of the drug-free control well. All experiments were repeated three times.

**Drug interaction interpretation.** The *in vitro* interaction of the drug combination against *C. glabrata* was interpreted in terms of the fractional inhibitory concentration index (FICI). The non-parametric model FICI was expressed as follows: FICI = MICₐ/FlCₐ + MICₐ/Cₐ = MICₐ + Cₐ/MICₐ, where MICₐ and MICₐ are the MICs of drugs A and B used alone against *C. glabrata* and Cₐ and Cₐ are the MICs of...
drugs A and B used in combination against C. glabrata, respectively. The interpretation of the FICI was as suggested by Odds (2003): the value of FICI $\leq 0.5$ was considered synergy, $0.5 < $FICI$\leq 4$ was considered no interaction, and FICI $> 4$ was considered antagonism.

**Plotting of the time–kill curve.** To investigate the effect of exposure time on the antifungal activities of FLC combined with or without FK506, a time–kill test was performed against CG4, at the starting inoculum of $10^7$ c.f.u. ml$^{-1}$. Time–kill studies were conducted in four groups: (i) drug-free control; (ii) FK506 alone; (iii) FLC alone; (iv) drug combination. FLC was used at a concentration of 10 $\mu$g/ml and FK506 was used at 0.5 $\mu$g/ml. At predetermined time points (0, 6, 12, 24 and 48 h after incubation at 35°C), an aliquot (100 $\mu$L) was aspirated from each group and serially diluted in RPMI 1640. A 100 $\mu$L aliquot from each dilution was streaked onto a YPG plate. Colony counts were performed after incubation at 35°C for 48 h. The number of c.f.u. ml$^{-1}$ for each incubation time point was plotted as the vertical ordinate. Synergism was defined as a decrease in c.f.u. ml$^{-1}$ of $\geq 2 \log_{10}$ and indifference as a decrease in c.f.u. ml$^{-1}$ of $< 2 \log_{10}$ compared with the most active drug, and antagonism as an increase in c.f.u. ml$^{-1}$ of $2 \log_{10}$ compared with the most inactive drug (Sahuquillo Arce et al., 2006).

**Extraction of RNA for qRT-PCR.** qRT-PCR was performed to measure the expression levels of the FLC resistance genes (ERG11, CDR1, PDH1 and SNQ2). FLC, FK506 and combination of both were added to cultures of C. glabrata, with FLC at a final concentration of 16 $\mu$g/ml and FK506 at 8 $\mu$g/ml. Cell cultures without drug treatment served as controls. Total RNA was extracted from exponential-phase cultures grown in RPMI 1640, according to a hot phenol method described previously (Schmitt et al., 1990). The concentration and purity of the RNA was determined using a UV spectrophotometer (K5600; Beijing Kaiao Technology Co.) by measuring the absorbance at 260 nm ($A_{260}$), 280 nm ($A_{280}$) and 230 nm ($A_{230}$). Total RNA was successfully isolated in C. glabrata CG3, with the value of $A_{260}/A_{280}$ ranging from 1.80 to 2.09 and $A_{260}/A_{230}$ in the range of 2.08–2.98. Reverse transcription was performed using a cDNA Synthesis SuperMix kit (Beijing TransGen Biotech) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The reaction took place in a thermal cycler (Hangzhou Bioer Technology Co.) with incubation periods of 42°C for 30 min and 85°C for 5 min.

After reverse transcription, quantitative PCR was performed in eight strip tubes (Asygen) with a final volume of 25 $\mu$L using Ultra SYBR Mixture (Kangwei Biotech). The increase in fluorescence of the SYBR dye was monitored using a VIIA7 real-time PCR System (Applied Biosystems, Life Technologies). Primers were designed in line with the requirements of qRT-PCR and synthesized by Biosune Biotechnology Co., Jinan, China. The sequences of the forward and reverse primers, GenBank accession numbers and product sizes for all genes are listed in Table 1. The RDN5.8 gene was used as the reference gene for the standardization of signals because it has been recommended as one of the most suitable and stably expressed reference genes (Li et al., 2012). The primers were used to amplify the genes according to the following conditions: one cycle of 50°C for 2 min and 95°C for 10 min, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 s and 63°C for 1 min, with dissociation (a melting curve) during the last cycle of 95°C for 15 s, 60°C for 1 min and 95°C for 15 s. Each primer pair produced only a single product. All reactions were replicated three times, and the expression levels of the genes were determined using the relative quantitative model as described previously (Pfaffl, 2001). Raw data were analysed and plotted with GraphPad Prism 5.

**Flow cytometric analysis of the efflux of rhodamine 6G (rh6G).** Rh6G can be absorbed into yeast cells and the efflux of rh6G uses the same membrane transporter as FLC in yeasts (Maesaki et al., 1999). The intracellular concentration of rh6G can be used to investigate the drug efflux mechanism in azole-resistant C. glabrata (Moon et al., 2009; Holmes et al., 2012). Rh6G efflux was investigated using an Epics XL-3 flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter) at 525 nm with the exponential-phase C. glabrata cells ($4.5 \times 10^6$ c.f.u. ml$^{-1}$). CG3 cells were first incubated at 35°C at 120 r.p.m. in glucose-free PBS buffer containing 100 $\mu$L rh6G (Sigma). When the rh6G absorbed into the cell reached equilibrium, uptake of rh6G was stopped by cooling the tubes on ice. The reaction mixture was washed three times with cold PBS buffer to remove rh6G and then diluted 10-fold before measurement.

After the removal of free rh6G, 8 $\mu$L FK506 ml$^{-1}$ was added to investigate the effect of FK506 on rh6G efflux. The Cells were subjected to a second incubation in PBS buffer containing 5% glucose. Cell cultures in the absence of FK506 served as controls. At each time point (10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 min after the second incubation), the fluorescence of the cells was measured after a 1:10 dilution in PBS. A total of 10,000 cells with similar size and complexity were selected for evaluation in every assay. Experiments were replicated twice. Raw data were analysed and plotted with GraphPad Prism 5.

**RESULTS**

**FK506 reverses the resistance of C. glabrata to FLC**

The results of FLC alone and in combination with FK506 against C. glabrata are summarized in Table 2. The combination of FLC and FK506 exerted synergistic effects against C. glabrata at 24/48 h, especially against resistant C. glabrata. With regard to the SDD C. glabrata, the combined effects were different. When the MIC was 8 $\mu$g/ml (CG1 and CG9), addition of FK506 did not bring about a decrease in MIC, but when the MIC was 32 $\mu$g/ml (CG4 and CG8), addition of FK506 made the MIC of FLC decrease to a concentration of 8 $\mu$g/ml after incubation for 24 h. A strong synergistic effect was observed for all resistant C. glabrata strains (CG2 and CG3) at 24 h, with FICI values of $< 0.1$. The addition of FK506 made the MIC of FLC decrease from 256 to 16 $\mu$g/ml against the resistant strain CG3, and this result is illustrated in Fig. 1. The MIC of the quality control strain, ATCC 22019, fell within the normal range.

**Time–kill test confirms the synergism of the drug combination against C. glabrata**

The synergistic effect of FLC in combination with FK506 against CG4 shown by the checkerboard microdilution assay was confirmed by a time–kill test (Fig. 2). The results indicated that the combination of drugs generated a significant improvement in the fungistatic activity. There was a 2.31 $\log_{10}$ c.f.u. ml$^{-1}$ decrease at 24 h in the drug combination group compared with FLC alone, whilst a certain amount of decrease in viability was seen when FLC was used alone, compared with the drug-free control group, and no drop in viability was observed when cells were treated with FK506 alone.

**Expression of FLC resistance genes in C. glabrata is altered after drug intervention**

The results of the qRT-PCR are presented in Fig. 3. FK506 alone significantly reduced the expression levels of the
ERG11 and SNQ2 genes, and FLC alone significantly induced ERG11 expression, whereas the combination of FLC and FK506 sharply downregulated the expression of ERG11 and SNQ2, which were reduced by 90 and 66%, respectively (Fig. 3a, d). Conversely, expression of the CDR1 gene was dramatically induced by the drug combination, despite the insignificant increase of CDR1 expression in the groups with FLC or FK506 alone by comparison with that in the control group (Fig. 3b). Although the increased expression of the PDH1 gene in the groups with FLC or FK506 alone appeared to be reduced by the combination of both drugs, there was no significant difference in the PDH1 expression level between any drug-treatment group and control group (Fig. 3c).

FK506 inhibits the efflux of rh6G

The efflux of rh6G in the CG3 cells was evaluated by flow cytometry (Fig. 4). The intracellular concentration of rh6G reached equilibrium at approximately 50 min after the first incubation, and the efflux of rh6G was then measured every 10 min over the course of a 50 min second incubation in glucose-supplemented medium. At the time point of 10 min, the fluorescence intensity in the two groups decreased dramatically compared with the balanced fluorescence intensity. The relative fluorescence intensity in the control group had a sharp drop at 20–30 min and decreased gradually thereafter (Fig. 4). However, the relative fluorescence intensity in the FK506-added group retained a relatively high level over 20–40 min, followed by

### Table 1. Primers used to amplify the ERG11, CDR1, PDH1, SNQ2 and RDN5.8 genes in *C. glabrata*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Primer sequence (5’–3’ forward)</th>
<th>Primer sequence (5’–3’ reverse)</th>
<th>GenBank accession no.</th>
<th>Amplicon (bp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERG11</td>
<td>F: CAACATCCACCGTTGGGAC</td>
<td>R: ATCTTAGCAGGGGCAGTTGG</td>
<td>L40389.1</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDR1</td>
<td>F: TAACCAAGTGTCAGACAG</td>
<td>R: CCACAAGTCAGGGCTGG</td>
<td>AF109723.1</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDH1</td>
<td>F: GCATGGCCCTCATTCGTTGG</td>
<td>R: GATGCAAGGCGTCGACT</td>
<td>AF251023.1</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNQ2</td>
<td>F: CTGGGAGAGCGCAATCGGG</td>
<td>R: CAAGACAAACTCTCTCGGTG</td>
<td>AM849042.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>RDN5.8</td>
<td>F: TTGGGGAAGCGCTCTTTTC</td>
<td>R: GCCAGCAAGGTCGTAAAA</td>
<td>KC597823.1</td>
<td>234</td>
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</table>

F, forward; R, reverse.

### Table 2. Combined drug effects evaluated by the FICI model against *C. glabrata* at 24/48 h

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>MIC† of drug (µg ml⁻¹)</th>
<th>FICI model‡</th>
<th>INT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FLC₈₀alone</td>
<td>FK506₈₀alone</td>
<td>FLCcomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>512</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG8</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG3</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG2</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>256</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG4</td>
<td>64</td>
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</tr>
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<td>CG3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG2</td>
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<td>128</td>
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</table>

*CG, C. glabrata.
†MIC denotes the MIC₈₀% of each drug alone or in combination (comb) against *C. glabrata* at 24/48 h and is shown as the median of three independent experiments.
‡FICI values are shown as the median of three independent experiments. INT, interpretation; NI, no interaction; SYN, synergism.
a decrease at 50 min (Fig. 4). Furthermore, the relative fluorescence intensity was significantly higher than that in the control group at 30, 40 and 50 min (Fig. 4). At the time point of 40 min, the relative fluorescence intensity in the FK506-added group was 2.76-fold that in the control group. These results demonstrated a decreased efflux of rh6G in the FK506-treated C. glabrata cells.

**DISCUSSION**

The development of strategies to combat the innate FLC resistance and the fast acquisition of resistance in C. glabrata can be facilitated greatly by studying drug combinations of FLC and non-antifungal drugs. We examined whether FK506 could sensitize the effects of FLC against C. glabrata strains with different susceptibilities. Our results showed that a combination of FLC and FK506 had a synergistic effect against resistant and SDD (MIC $\leq$ 32 $\mu$g ml$^{-1}$) C. glabrata, which expands on previously published results. Some earlier publications reported in vitro interactions between FK506 and FLC against two C. glabrata strains (Cruz et al., 2002; Kaur et al., 2004). Our study performed systematic and comprehensive investigation of FLC–FK506 interactions against C. glabrata after incubation for 24 and 48 h. The results indicated that the synergistic effects of the drug combination at 24 h were more obvious than those at 48 h. FLC in combination with FK506 exerted synergistic effects against the SDD C. glabrata strains at lower concentrations of FLC (8 $\mu$g ml$^{-1}$) and FK506 (0.5 $\mu$g ml$^{-1}$) at 24 h. Furthermore, the combined drug effects were synergistic against the resistant C. glabrata strains with FLC at 16 $\mu$g ml$^{-1}$ and FK506 8 $\mu$g ml$^{-1}$ at 24 h. It has
been reported that most *C. glabrata* isolates are SDD (Pfaller *et al.*, 2006). Considering this point, the time–kill curve experiments were only applied to the SDD *C. glabrata* strain CG4. A time–kill curve can portray a more detailed picture of the kinetic effects of drug combinations on cell viability over time. The results of the dynamic experiments further confirmed the results obtained by the chequerboard method and the combined drug effect of FLC and FK506 against CG4 was the most potent at 24 h after drug treatment.

FLC acts by inhibition of cytochrome P450 lanosterol 14-demethylase Erg11, leading to reduced ergosterol biosynthesis. The decrease in *ERG11* expression levels by combination of FLC and FK506 may bring about the decrease in the amount of the target Erg11, which may potentiate the antifungal activity of FLC, by impairing the membrane. It has been postulated that membrane perturbation along with other stresses leads to the influx of Ca$^{2+}$ in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Edlind *et al.*, 2002). It may be extrapolated that the increased membrane stress by combination of FLC and FK506 leads to the increased uptake of Ca$^{2+}$. As another point of view, FK506 dramatically induces Ca$^{2+}$ uptake in *C. glabrata* cells in the presence of FLC by blocking the calcineurin interacting partner Cpr1 (Kaur *et al.*, 2004), and FK506 enhances the activity against *C. glabrata* of terbinafine and fenpropimorph that target other enzymes in the ergosterol biosynthetic pathway (Onyewu *et al.*, 2003). Therefore, the ergosterol biosynthesis pathway may be correlated with

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**Fig. 3.** Effects of FLC and FK506 on expression of *ERG11*, *CDR1*, *PDH1* and *SNQ2* by qRT-PCR. *C. glabrata* CG3 cells were cultured in RPMI 1640 until the exponential phase in the presence or absence of FLC (16 μg ml$^{-1}$) and FK506 (8 μg ml$^{-1}$). qRT-PCR was performed and the expression levels of the genes were determined according to the 2$^{-\Delta \Delta C_T}$ method. The $C_T$ value was defined as the number of cycles needed for the fluorescence signal to reach a specific threshold level of detection. The $\Delta C_T$ value of each target gene was calculated using *RDN5.8* as the internal control: $\Delta C_T = C_T_{\text{target}} - C_T_{\text{reference}}$, and $\Delta \Delta C_T(t)$ was calculated as $\Delta \Delta C_T(t) = \Delta C_T(dt) - \Delta C_T(ut)$, where $dt$ is drug-treated and $ut$ is untreated. The vertical ordinate was the value of 2$^{-\Delta \Delta C_T(t)}$, indicating the fold change in the RNA transcription level of a target gene normalized to *RDN5.8* in drug-treated cells, compared with untreated cells. FLC in combination with FK506 significantly reduced the expression levels of *ERG11* gene (a) and *SNQ2* gene (d), and significantly induced the expression level of *CDR1* gene (b). There was no significant difference of the expression level of *PDH1* gene (c) between any drug-treatment group and control group. Results are means ± SD of three independent experiments. Statistical analysis was conducted by $t$-test between any drug-treatment group and untreated control group (*$P<0.05$; **$P<0.01$).
et al. C. glabrata in FLR1 genes involved in azole efflux, the expression of isolates (Abbes et al., 2013). Overexpression of ABC membrane transporter genes is a resistance gene overexpression interactions play in FLC research has highlighted the important role that complex gene was upregulated, whilst a significant decrease in the exposure to the drug combination, expression of the gene in this work. After investigation of FLC resistance gene expression did not involve the MFS transporter genes in this work. The precise molecular mechanism underlying FLC resistance of C. glabrata is not well understood. Up-to-date research has highlighted the important role that complex resistance gene overexpression interactions play in FLC resistance in C. glabrata, and has demonstrated that overexpression of ABC membrane transporter genes is a pivotal FLC resistance mechanism in C. glabrata clinical isolates (Abbes et al., 2013). Although the MFS transporter genes FLR1 and QDR2 in C. glabrata are known to be involved inazole efflux, the expression of FLR1 and QDR2 in C. glabrata was not found to confer resistance to FLC (Chen et al., 2007; Costa et al., 2013). Therefore, the investigation of FLC resistance gene expression did not involve the MFS transporter genes in this work. After exposure to the drug combination, expression of the CDR1 gene was upregulated, whilst a significant decrease in the expression level of the SNQ2 gene was observed by comparison with the control group. It has been revealed that, during azole resistance, the SNQ2 gene exerts a major independent effect on FLC resistance in C. glabrata according to a multivariate analysis (Abbes et al., 2013), and our results indicated that the SNQ2 gene expression was reduced threefold by the drug combination. Moreover, further functional assays confirmed that FK506 reduced the efflux of FLC. Additionally, another study indicated that FK506 can enhance the antifungal effect of FLC against a strain overexpressing the CDR1 gene in C. glabrata (Lamping et al., 2007). These results demonstrate that a combination of FLC and FK506 may act synergistically against C. glabrata at both the gene and protein levels.

Recently, FK506 has been widely used in organ and haematopoietic stem-cell transplant patients, although these patients are vulnerable to C. glabrata infections (Montejo, 2011). Therefore, the FLC–FK506 combination may be applicable as an optional therapy for organ and haematopoietic stem-cell transplant patients with C. glabrata infections.

Taken as a whole, the combination of FLC and FK506 exerts synergistic effects against C. glabrata. The antifungal mechanism of the FLC–FK506 combination against resistant C. glabrata is related to the decrease in ERG11 and SNQ2 expression levels and the inhibition of FLC efflux. Nevertheless, the precise synergistic mechanisms require further investigation owing to the unclear resistance mechanism in the tested strain CG3 and the complexity of mechanisms of the drug combination against C. glabrata. This study provides some new information about the antifungal mechanism of this drug combination, as well as insights into antifungal agent discovery. Furthermore, the FLC–FK506 combination will hopefully be a new approach against antifungal drug resistance.

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