INVESTIGATION ON THE OLIGOSACCHARIDE DECOMPOSITION OF CANDIDA SOÓSII NOVÁK

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Candida soósii was described by Novák (1964) as a new yeast similar to Candida requinyii Szép et Novák (1963). Candida soósii differs from Candida requinyii only in a latent and week galactose fermentation and in alkalizing of pepton water. Therefore it was ranged into the species-group Candida requinyii (Novák and Zsolt 1964) by its author (Novák 1964). Oligosaccharide decomposition of Candida requinyii was investigated

earlier (Novák, Kevel, Oláh and Zsolt 1965). Similar investigations were performed with Candida soóssi too. The results are published in the fol-

lowings.

Materials and Methods

Type culture of Candida soósii (No. X/1961 in the collection of the State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest) was cultivated in Roux bottles on Csillag's molasses agar (Csillag 1950). The technics of the experiments with intact, acetone treated and homogenized cells and methods of paperchromatography were published earlier (Novák 1960, Novák, Kevei, Oláh and Zsolt 1965).

Results

The acetone treated and the homogenized cells showed no cleavage of maltose, sucrose or raffinose. No one of these oligosaccharides was uptaken by the living cells. (Figures 1-9.)

Discussion

According to the results of the experiments sucrose assimilation of Candida soósii must be considered as an adaptive one, because no constitutive sucrose splitting enzyme could be demonstrated. This indirect evidence of the adaptive character of the sucrose splitting enzyme, i. e. the lack of a constitutive sucrose splitting enzyme in this organism, is an other difference between Candida soósii and Candida requinyii which justifies the separation of this two species, because

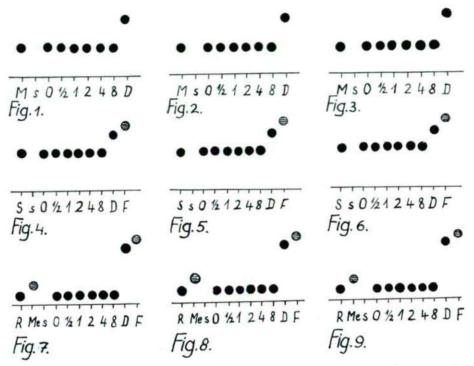


Fig. 1. Maltose utilization by intact C. soósii cells. 750 mg live wet cells and 60 mg maltose in pH = 7,2 M/30 phosphate buffer in 3 ml volume. Copy of the chromatogram. Left maltose and suspension, right glucose controls. Numbers under the start line represent the sampling interval in hours.

Fig. 2. Maltose utilization by acetone treated C. soósii cells. Acetone treated 750 mg live wet

cells, others as indicated on Fig. 1. Fig. 3. Maltose utilization by cell-free extract of C. soósii cells. Cell-free extract of with

quarz sand desintegrated 460 mg live wet cells, others as indicated on Fig. 1.

Fig. 4. Sucrose utilization by intact C. soósii cells. 750 mg live wet cells and 60 mg sucrose in Ph = 7,2 M/30 phoshate buffer in 3 ml volume. Copy of the chromatogram. Left sucrose and sunspension, right glucose and fructose controls. Numbers under the start line represent the sampling intervals in hours.

Fig. 5. Sucrose utilization by acetone treated C. soósii cells. Acetone treated 750 mg live wet

cells, others as indicated on Fig. 4. Fig. 6. Sucrose utilization by cell-free extract of C. soósii cells.

Cell-free extract of with quarz sand desintegrated 460 mg live wet cells, others as

indicated on Fig. 4.

Fig. 7. Raffinose utilization by intact C. soósii cells. 750 mg live wet cells and 60 mg raffinose in Ph = 7,2 M/30 phosphate buffer in 3 ml volume. Copy of the chromatogram. Left raffinose, melibiose and suspension, right glucose and fructose controls. Numbers under the start line represent the sampling intervals in hours.

Fig. 8. Raffinose utilization by acetone treated C. soósii cells. Acetone treated 750 live wet

cells, others as indicated on Fig. 7.

Fig. 9. Raffinose utilization by cell-free extract of C. soósii cells. Cell-free extract of with quarz sand desintegrated 460 mg live wet cells, others as indicated on Fig. 7.

Candida requinyii has a constitutive sucrose splitting enzyme. In connection with this we must refer to Kudrjawzew (1954, 1960) who, separating the different species of the genus Saccharomyces, took into consideration the constitutive and adaptive nature of the fermentation of the different sugars.

Authors' present results do not influence the earlier ranging of Candida soósii into the species-group Candida requinyii (Novák 1964, Novák and Zsolt 1964). These results confirm, however, the opinion according to which Candida

soósii is a separate species inside this species-group.

These data make also evident the necessity of a system with species-groups (Novák and Zsolt 1964). As shown, the usual methods of taxonomy and identification do not allow a distinction between the two species in contrast to the significant differences demonstrated above.

Summary

It was demonstrated that Candida soósii has no constitutive enzymes for splitting maltose, sucrose and raffinose. Therefore sucrose assimilation of this species must be considered as an adaptive one. This distinguishes it as a separate species from Candida requinyii which has a constitutive sucrose splitting enzyme.

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