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Title: Effects of small molecules on *Candida albicans* biofilm formation

Candida albicans is a pathogenic yeast, known for causing opportunistic infections in hospitalized patients. *C. albicans* can form biofilms on implanted devices such as catheters, resulting in systemic infections with a mortality rate of up to 40%. Small organic molecules that inhibit the budded-to-hyphal transition, including ETYA and clozapine, have also been shown to inhibit biofilm formation in some laboratory strains of *C. albicans*. This study expanded those findings to clinical isolates. Both biofilm formation and the transition from budded-to-hyphal forms were observed for 38 clinical *Candida* isolates. Further, assays with some clinical isolates showed that various small molecules that inhibited biofilm formation in a wild-type *C. albicans* stain may not inhibit the clinical isolates. Currently, a wild-type laboratory strain of *C. albicans*, SC5314, is being tested for biofilm formation on silicone (catheter-like material) with several small molecules to determine which may lead to potential antifungal therapies in the future.