

REFERENCES

1. Feigal DW, Katz MH, Greenspan D, Westenhouse J, Winkelstein W, Jr., Lang W, et al. The prevalence of oral lesions in HIV-infected homosexual and bisexual men: three San Francisco epidemiological cohorts. *Aids* 1991;5(5):519-25.
2. Darouiche RO. Oropharyngeal and esophageal candidiasis in immunocompromised patients: treatment issues. *Clin Infect Dis* 1998;26(2):259-72; quiz 273-4.
3. Fisher-Hoch SP, Hutwagner L. Opportunistic candidiasis: an epidemic of the 1980s. *Clin Infect Dis* 1995;21(4):897-904.
4. van 't Wout JW. Fluconazole treatment of candidal infections caused by non-*albicans* *Candida* species. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 1996;15(3):238-42.
5. Barchiesi F, Morbiducci V, Ancarani F, Scalise G. Emergence of oropharyngeal candidiasis caused by non-*albicans* species of *Candida* in HIV-infected patients. *Eur J Epidemiol* 1993;9(4):455-6.
6. Troke PF, Andrews RJ, Pye GW, Richardson K. Fluconazole and other azoles: translation of in vitro activity to in vivo and clinical efficacy. *Rev Infect Dis* 1990;12 Suppl 3:S276-80.
7. Powderly WG, Gallant JE, Ghannoum MA, Mayer KH, Navarro EE, Perfect JR. Oropharyngeal candidiasis in patients with HIV: suggested guidelines for therapy. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* 1999;15(18):1619-23.
8. Drona F, Alonso-Sanz M, Laguna F, Chaves F, Martinez-Suarez JV, Rodriguez-Tudela JL, et al. Mixed oropharyngeal candidiasis due to *Candida albicans* and non-*albicans* *Candida* strains in HIV-infected patients. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 1996;15(6):446-52.
9. Baily GG, Perry FM, Denning DW, Mandal BK. Fluconazole-resistant candidosis in an HIV cohort. *Aids* 1994;8(6):787-92.
10. Chavanet P, Lopez J, Grappin M, Bonnin A, Duong M, Waldner A, et al. Cross-sectional study of the susceptibility of *Candida* isolates to antifungal drugs and in vitro-in vivo correlation in HIV-infected patients. *Aids* 1994;8(7):945-50.
11. Johnson EM, Warnock DW, Luker J, Porter SR, Scully C. Emergence of azole drug resistance in *Candida* species from HIV-infected patients receiving

- prolonged fluconazole therapy for oral candidosis. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 1995;35(1):103-14.
12. Bart-Delabesse E, Boiron P, Carlotti A, Dupont B. *Candida albicans* genotyping in studies with patients with AIDS developing resistance to fluconazole. *J Clin Microbiol* 1993;31(11):2933-7.
 13. Millon L, Manteaux A, Reboux G, Drobacheff C, Monod M, Barale T, et al. Fluconazole-resistant recurrent oral candidiasis in human immunodeficiency virus-positive patients: persistence of *Candida albicans* strains with the same genotype. *J Clin Microbiol* 1994;32(4):1115-8.
 14. Schmid J, Rotman M, Reed B, Pierson CL, Soll DR. Genetic similarity of *Candida albicans* strains from vaginitis patients and their partners. *J Clin Microbiol* 1993;31(1):39-46.
 15. Voss A, Pfaller MA, Hollis RJ, Rhine-Chalberg J, Doebbeling BN. Investigation of *Candida albicans* transmission in a surgical intensive care unit cluster by using genomic DNA typing methods. *J Clin Microbiol* 1995;33(3):576-80.
 16. Redding SW, Pfaller MA, Messer SA, Smith JA, Prows J, Bradley LL, et al. Variations in fluconazole susceptibility and DNA subtyping of multiple *Candida albicans* colonies from patients with AIDS and oral candidiasis suffering one or more episodes of infection. *J Clin Microbiol* 1997;35(7):1761-5.
 17. Fox R, Neal KR, Leen CL, Ellis ME, Mandal BK. Fluconazole resistant *Candida* in AIDS. *J Infect* 1991;22(2):201-4.
 18. Global situation of the AIDS pandemic, end 2002. Part I. *Wkly Epidemiol Rec* 2002;77(49):417-24.
 19. McCullough MJ, Ross BC, Reade PC. *Candida albicans*: a review of its history, taxonomy, epidemiology, virulence attributes, and methods of strain differentiation. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 1996;25(2):136-44.
 20. Doi M, Mizuguchi I, Homma M, Tanaka K. Electrophoretic karyotypes of *Candida* yeasts recurrently isolated from single patients. *Microbiol Immunol* 1994;38(1):19-23.
 21. Asakura K, Iwaguchi S, Homma M, Sukai T, Higashide K, Tanaka K. Electrophoretic karyotypes of clinically isolated yeasts of *Candida albicans* and *C. glabrata*. *J Gen Microbiol* 1991;137 (Pt 11):2531-8.

22. Merz WG. *Candida albicans* strain delineation. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 1990;3(4):321-34.
23. Schmid J, Voss E, Soll DR. Computer-assisted methods for assessing strain relatedness in *Candida albicans* by fingerprinting with the moderately repetitive sequence Ca3. *J Clin Microbiol* 1990;28(6):1236-43.
24. Stein GE, Sheridan VL, Magee BB, Magee PT. Use of rDNA restriction fragment length polymorphisms to differentiate strains of *Candida albicans* in women with vulvovaginal candidiasis. *Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis* 1991;14(6):459-64.
25. Magee PT, Bowdin L, Staudinger J. Comparison of molecular typing methods for *Candida albicans*. *J Clin Microbiol* 1992;30(10):2674-9.
26. Barton RC, van Belkum A, Scherer S. Stability of karyotype in serial isolates of *Candida albicans* from neutropenic patients. *J Clin Microbiol* 1995;33(4):794-6.
27. Lockhart SR, Fritch JJ, Meier AS, Schroppel K, Srikantha T, Galask R, et al. Colonizing populations of *Candida albicans* are clonal in origin but undergo microevolution through C1 fragment reorganization as demonstrated by DNA fingerprinting and C1 sequencing. *J Clin Microbiol* 1995;33(6):1501-9.
28. Iwaguchi S, Homma M, Tanaka K. Clonal variation of chromosome size derived from the rDNA cluster region in *Candida albicans*. *J Gen Microbiol* 1992;138 (Pt 6):1177-84.
29. Chibana H, Iwaguchi S, Homma M, Chindamporn A, Nakagawa Y, Tanaka K. Diversity of tandemly repetitive sequences due to short periodic repetitions in the chromosomes of *Candida albicans*. *J Bacteriol* 1994;176(13):3851-8.
30. Iwaguchi S, Homma M, Chibana H, Tanaka K. Isolation and characterization of a repeated sequence (RPS1) of *Candida albicans*. *J Gen Microbiol* 1992;138 (Pt 9):1893-900.
31. Doi M, Homma M, Iwaguchi S, Horibe K, Tanaka K. Strain relatedness of *Candida albicans* strains isolated from children with leukemia and their bedside parents. *J Clin Microbiol* 1994;32(9):2253-9.
32. Warren NG, Hazen KC. *Candida*, *Cryptococcus*, and other yeasts of medical importance. In *Manual of Clinical Microbiology*, ed. Murray PR. Washington, D.C.: ASM Press 1995; 725-731.

33. Rippon JW. Candidiasis and the pathogenic yeasts. In *Medical Mycology : The pathogenic fungi and the pathogenic actinomycetes*, ed. Rippon JW, Philadelphia: WB Saunders Company 1982; 484-531.
34. Murray PR, Kobayashi GS, Pfaller MA., Rosenthal KS. Opportunistic mycoses. In *Medical Microbiology*, Philadelphia: WB Saunders Company 1994; 431-434.
35. Calderlone RA. Taxonomy and biology of *Candida*. In *Candida and Candidiasis*, Washington D.C.: ASM Press 2002; 15-27
36. Coleman DC, Sullivan DJ, Bennett DE, Moran GP, Barry HJ, Shanley DB. Candidiasis: the emergence of a novel species, *Candida dubliniensis*. *Aids* 1997;11(5):557-67.
37. Hoegl L, Schonian G, Ollert M, Korting HC. *Candida sake*: a relevant species in the context of HIV-associated oropharyngeal candidosis? *J Mol Med* 1998;76(1):70-3.
38. Hoegl L, Thoma-Greber E, Rocken M, Korting HC. Persistent oral candidosis by non-*albicans* *Candida* strains including *Candida glabrata* in a human immunodeficiency virus-infected patient observed over a period of 6 years. *Mycoses* 1998;41(7-8):335-8.
39. Just-Nubling G, Gentschew G, Meissner K, Odewald J, Staszewski S, Helm EB, et al. Fluconazole prophylaxis of recurrent oral candidiasis in HIV-positive patients. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 1991;10(11):917-21.
40. Calderone R, Diamond R, Senet JM, Warmington J, Filler S, Edwards JE. Host cell-fungal cell interactions. *J Med Vet Mycol* 1994;32 Suppl 1:151-68.
41. Kennedy PG. Molecular studies of viral pathogenesis in the central nervous system. The Linacre Lecture 1991. *J R Coll Physicians Lond* 1992;26(2):204-14.
42. Hostetter MK. Adhesins and ligands involved in the interaction of *Candida* spp. with epithelial and endothelial surfaces. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 1994;7(1):29-42.
43. Kraehenbuhl JP, Neutra MR. Molecular and cellular basis of immune protection of mucosal surfaces. *Physiol Rev* 1992;72(4):853-79.
44. Hermans PE, Ulrich JA, Markowitz H. Chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis as a surface expression of deep-seated abnormalities. Report of a syndrome of superficial candidiasis, absence of delayed hypersensitivity and aminoaciduria. *Am J Med* 1969;47(4):503-19.

45. Lehner T. Cell-mediated immune responses in oral disease: a review. *J Oral Pathol* 1972;1(1):39-58.
46. Mackie RM, Parratt D, Jenkins WM. The relationship between immunological parameters and response to therapy in resistant oral candidosis. *Br J Dermatol* 1978;98(3):344-8.
47. Cantorna MT, Balish E. Acquired immunity to systemic candidiasis in immunodeficient mice. *J Infect Dis* 1991;164(5):936-43.
48. Budtz-Jorgensen E. The significance of *Candida albicans* in denture stomatitis. *Scand J Dent Res* 1974;82(2):151-90.
49. Cannon RD, Holmes AR, Mason AB, Monk BC. Oral *Candida*: clearance, colonization, or candidiasis? *J Dent Res* 1995;74(5):1152-61.
50. Epstein JB, Chow AW. Oral complications associated with immunosuppression and cancer therapies. *Infect Dis Clin North Am* 1999;13(4):901-23.
51. Klein RS, Harris CA, Small CB, Moll B, Lesser M, Friedland GH. Oral candidiasis in high-risk patients as the initial manifestation of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 1984;311(6):354-8.
52. Plettenberg A, Reisinger E, Lenzner U, Listemann H, Ernst M, Kern P, et al. Oral candidosis in HIV-infected patients. Prognostic value and correlation with immunological parameters. *Mycoses* 1990;33(9-10):421-5.
53. Fetter A, Partisani M, Koenig H, Kremer M, Lang JM. Asymptomatic oral *Candida albicans* carriage in HIV-infection: frequency and predisposing factors. *J Oral Pathol Med* 1993;22(2):57-9.
54. McCarthy GM. Host factors associated with HIV-related oral candidiasis. A review. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol* 1992;73(2):181-6.
55. Gottfredsson M, Cox GM, Indridason OS, de Almeida GM, Heald AE, Perfect JR. Association of plasma levels of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 RNA and oropharyngeal *Candida* colonization. *J Infect Dis* 1999;180(2):534-7.
56. Klein RS, Arnsten JH, Sobel JD. Oropharyngeal *Candida* colonization and human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infection. *J Infect Dis* 2000;181(2):812-3.
57. Li TS, Tubiana R, Katlama C, Calvez V, Ait Mohand H, Autran B. Long-lasting recovery in CD4 T-cell function and viral-load reduction after highly active antiretroviral therapy in advanced HIV-1 disease. *Lancet* 1998;351(9117):1682-6.

58. Metzgar D, van Belkum A, Field D, Haubrich R, Wills C. Random amplification of polymorphic DNA and microsatellite genotyping of pre- and posttreatment isolates of *Candida* spp. from human immunodeficiency virus-infected patients on different fluconazole regimens. *J Clin Microbiol* 1998;36(8):2308-13.
59. Miyasaki SH, Hicks JB, Greenspan D, Polacheck I, MacPhail LA, White TC, et al. The identification and tracking of *Candida albicans* isolates from oral lesions in HIV-seropositive individuals. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 1992;5(10):1039-46.
60. McCullough MJ, Ross BC, Dwyer BD, Reade PC. Genotype and phenotype of oral *Candida albicans* from patients infected with the human immunodeficiency virus. *Microbiology* 1994;140 (Pt 5):1195-202.
61. Odds FC, Bernaerts R. CHROMagar *Candida*, a new differential isolation medium for presumptive identification of clinically important *Candida* species. *J Clin Microbiol* 1994;32(8):1923-9.
62. An update of the classification and diagnostic criteria of oral lesions in HIV infection. EEC-clearinghouse on Oral Problems Related to HIV Infection and WHO Collaborating Centre on Oral Manifestations of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus. *J Oral Pathol Med* 1991;20(3):97-100.
63. Dodd CL, Greenspan D, Katz MH, Westenhause JL, Feigal DW, Greenspan JS. Oral candidiasis in HIV infection: pseudomembranous and erythematous candidiasis show similar rates of progression to AIDS. *Aids* 1991;5(11):1339-43.
64. Budtz-Jorgensen E. Histopathology, immunology, and serology of oral yeast infections. Diagnosis of oral candidosis. *Acta Odontol Scand* 1990;48(1):37-43.
65. Patton LL, Bonito AJ, Shugars DA. A systematic review of the effectiveness of antifungal drugs for the prevention and treatment of oropharyngeal candidiasis in HIV-positive patients. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod* 2001;92:170-9.
66. Holmberg K. Oral mycoses and antifungal agents. *Swed Dent J* 1980;4(1-2):53-61.
67. Pons V, Greenspan D, Debruin M. Therapy for oropharyngeal candidiasis in HIV-infected patients: a randomized, prospective multicenter study of oral

- fluconazole versus clotrimazole troches. The Multicenter Study Group. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 1993;6(12):1311-6.
68. Goa KL, Barradell LB. Fluconazole. An update of its pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic properties and therapeutic use in major superficial and systemic mycoses in immunocompromised patients. *Drugs* 1995;50(4):658-90.
 69. Hay RJ. Overview of studies of fluconazole in oropharyngeal candidiasis. *Rev Infect Dis* 1990;12 Suppl 3:S334-7.
 70. Rex JH, Rinaldi MG, Pfaller MA. Resistance of *Candida* species to fluconazole. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1995;39(1):1-8.
 71. Riggsby WS, Torres-Bauza LJ, Wills JW, Townes TM. DNA content, kinetic complexity, and the ploidy question in *Candida albicans*. *Mol Cell Biol* 1982;2(7):853-62.
 72. Whelan WL, Kwon-Chung KJ. Auxotrophic heterozygosities and the ploidy of *Candida parapsilosis* and *Candida krusei*. *J Med Vet Mycol* 1988;26(3):163-71.
 73. Kurtzman CP, Dien BS. *Candida arabinofermentans*, a new L-arabinose fermenting yeast. *Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek* 1998;74(4):237-43.
 74. Magee BB, Magee PT. Electrophoretic karyotypes and chromosome numbers in *Candida* species. *J Gen Microbiol* 1987;133 (Pt 2):425-30.
 75. Rustchenko EP, Howard DH, Sherman F. Chromosomal alterations of *Candida albicans* are associated with the gain and loss of assimilating functions. *J Bacteriol* 1994;176(11):3231-41.
 76. Magee BB, Magee PT. WO-2, a stable aneuploid derivative of *Candida albicans* strain WO-1, can switch from white to opaque and form hyphae. *Microbiology* 1997;143 (Pt 2):289-95.
 77. Chibana H, Beckerman JL, Magee PT. Fine-resolution physical mapping of genomic diversity in *Candida albicans*. *Genome Res* 2000;10(12):1865-77.
 78. Joly S, Pujol C, Rysz M, Vargas K, Soll DR. Development and characterization of complex DNA fingerprinting probes for the infectious yeast *Candida dubliniensis*. *J Clin Microbiol* 1999;37(4):1035-44.
 79. Sadhu C, McEachern MJ, Rustchenko-Bulgac EP, Schmid J, Soll DR, Hicks JB. Telomeric and dispersed repeat sequences in *Candida* yeasts and their use in strain identification. *J Bacteriol* 1991;173(2):842-50.

80. Scherer S, Stevens DA. A *Candida albicans* dispersed, repeated gene family and its epidemiologic applications. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1988;85(5):1452-6.
81. Pujol C, Joly S, Nolan B, Srikantha T, Soll DR. Microevolutionary changes in *Candida albicans* identified by the complex Ca3 fingerprinting probe involve insertions and deletions of the full-length repetitive sequence RPS at specific genomic sites. *Microbiology* 1999;145 (Pt 10):2635-46.
82. McEachern MJ, Hicks JB. Unusually large telomeric repeats in the yeast *Candida albicans*. *Mol Cell Biol* 1993;13(1):551-60.
83. McEachern MJ, Blackburn EH. A conserved sequence motif within the exceptionally diverse telomeric sequences of budding yeasts. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1994;91(8):3453-7.
84. Chibana H, Magee BB, Grindle S, Ran Y, Scherer S, Magee PT. A physical map of chromosome 7 of *Candida albicans*. *Genetics* 1998;149(4):1739-52.
85. Lasker BA, Page LS, Lott TJ, Kobayashi GS. Isolation, characterization, and sequencing of *Candida albicans* repetitive element 2. *Gene* 1992;116(1):51-7.
86. Lischewski A, Harmsen D, Wilms K, Baier G, Gunzer U, Klinker H, et al. Molecular epidemiology of *Candida albicans* isolates from AIDS and cancer patients using a novel standardized CARE-2 DNA fingerprinting technique. *Mycoses* 1999;42(5-6):371-83.
87. Whelan WL, Magee PT. Natural heterozygosity in *Candida albicans*. *J Bacteriol* 1981;145(2):896-903.
88. Perepnikhatka V, Fischer FJ, Niimi M, Baker RA, Cannon RD, Wang YK, et al. Specific chromosome alterations in fluconazole-resistant mutants of *Candida albicans*. *J Bacteriol* 1999;181(13):4041-9.
89. Chindamporn A, Nakagawa Y, Mizuguchi I, Chibana H, Doi M, Tanaka K. Repetitive sequences (RPSs) in the chromosomes of *Candida albicans* are sandwiched between two novel stretches, HOK and RB2, common to each chromosome. *Microbiology* 1998;144 (Pt 4):849-57.
90. Chu WS, Magee BB, Magee PT. Construction of an SfiI macrorestriction map of the *Candida albicans* genome. *J Bacteriol* 1993;175(20):6637-51.
91. Rustchenko EP, Curran TM, Sherman F. Variations in the number of ribosomal DNA units in morphological mutants and normal strains of *Candida albicans* and in normal strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *J Bacteriol* 1993;175 (22):7189-99.

92. Suzuki T, Kobayashi I, Kanbe T, Tanaka K. High frequency variation of colony morphology and chromosome reorganization in the pathogenic yeast *Candida albicans*. *J Gen Microbiol* 1989;135 (Pt 2):425-34.
93. Wickes BL, Golin JE, Kwon-Chung KJ. Chromosomal rearrangement in *Candida stellatoidea* results in a positive effect on phenotype. *Infect Immun* 1991;59 (5):1762-71.
94. Soll DR. The ins and outs of DNA fingerprinting the infectious fungi. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2000;13(2):332-70.
95. Schwartz DC, Cantor CR. Separation of yeast chromosome-sized DNAs by pulsed field gradient gel electrophoresis. *Cell* 1984;37(1):67-75.
96. Carle GF, Olson MV. Separation of chromosomal DNA molecules from yeast by orthogonal-field-alternation gel electrophoresis. *Nucleic Acids Res* 1984;12 (14):5647-64.
97. Chu G, Vollrath D, Davis RW. Separation of large DNA molecules by contour-clamped homogeneous electric fields. *Science* 1986;234(4783):1582-5.
98. Carle GF, Frank M, Olson MV. Electrophoretic separations of large DNA molecules by periodic inversion of the electric field. *Science* 1986;232 (4746):65-8.
99. Gardiner K, Laas W, Patterson D. Fractionation of large mammalian DNA restriction fragments using vertical pulsed-field gradient gel electrophoresis. *Somat Cell Mol Genet* 1986;12(2):185-95.
100. Magee PT, Rikkerink EH, Magee BB. Methods for the genetics and molecular biology of *Candida albicans*. *Anal Biochem* 1988;175(2):361-72.
101. Carruba G, Pontieri E, De Bernardis F, Martino P, Cassone A. DNA fingerprinting and electrophoretic karyotype of environmental and clinical isolates of *Candida parapsilosis*. *J Clin Microbiol* 1991;29(5):916-22.
102. Pfaller MA, Messer SA, Houston A, Rangel-Frausto MS, Wiblin T, Blumberg HM, et al. National epidemiology of mycoses survey: a multicenter study of strain variation and antifungal susceptibility among isolates of *Candida* species. *Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis* 1998;31(1):289-96.
103. Magee BB, D'Souza TM, Magee PT. Strain and species identification by restriction fragment length polymorphisms in the ribosomal DNA repeat of *Candida* species. *J Bacteriol* 1987;169(4):1639-43.

104. Scherer S, Stevens DA. Application of DNA typing methods to epidemiology and taxonomy of *Candida* species. *J Clin Microbiol* 1987;25(4):675-9.
105. Wills JW, Lasker BA, Sirotkin K, Riggsby WS. Repetitive DNA of *Candida albicans*: nuclear and mitochondrial components. *J Bacteriol* 1984;157(3):918-24.
106. Pujol C, Joly S, Lockhart SR, Noel S, Tibayrenc M, Soll DR. Parity among the randomly amplified polymorphic DNA method, multilocus enzyme electrophoresis, and Southern blot hybridization with the moderately repetitive DNA probe Ca3 for fingerprinting *Candida albicans*. *J Clin Microbiol* 1997;35(9):2348-58.
107. Doi M, Chibana H, Nakagawa Y, Tanaka K. Discrimination among the clinical isolates of *Candida albicans* by amplification of the repetitive sequences, *alts*. *Microbiol Immunol* 1998;42(3):227-30.
108. Lockhart SR, Joly S, Pujol C, Sobel JD, Pfaller MA, Soll DR. Development and verification of fingerprinting probes for *Candida glabrata*. *Microbiology* 1997;143 (Pt 12):3733-46.
109. Carlotti A, Grillot R, Couble A, Villard J. Typing of *Candida krusei* clinical isolates by restriction endonuclease analysis and hybridization with CkF1,2 DNA probe. *J Clin Microbiol* 1994;32(7):1691-9.
110. Welsh J, McClelland M. Fingerprinting genomes using PCR with arbitrary primers. *Nucleic Acids Res* 1990;18(24):7213-8.
111. Bostock A, Khattak MN, Matthews R, Burnie J. Comparison of PCR fingerprinting, by random amplification of polymorphic DNA, with other molecular typing methods for *Candida albicans*. *J Gen Microbiol* 1993;139 (Pt 9):2179-84.
112. Lehmann PF, Lin D, Lasker BA. Genotypic identification and characterization of species and strains within the genus *Candida* by using random amplified polymorphic DNA. *J Clin Microbiol* 1992;30(12):3249-54.
113. Ellsworth DL, Rittenhouse KD, Honeycutt RL. Artifactual variation in randomly amplified polymorphic DNA banding patterns. *Biotechniques* 1993;14(2):214-7.
114. Boerlin P, Boerlin-Petzold F, Goudet J, Durussel C, Pagani JL, Chave JP, et al. Typing *Candida albicans* oral isolates from human immunodeficiency virus-

- infected patients by multilocus enzyme electrophoresis and DNA fingerprinting. *J Clin Microbiol* 1996;34(5):1235-48.
115. National committee for clinical laboratory standards. Reference method for broth dilution antifungal susceptibility testing of yeasts. Proposed standard. NCCLS document M27-P. *National committee for clinical laboratory standards*, villanova, Pa. 1992.
 116. National committee for clinical laboratory standards. Reference method for broth dilution antifungal susceptibility testing of yeasts. Tentative standard. NCCLS document M27-T. *National committee for clinical laboratory standards*, Wayne, Pa. 1995.
 117. National committee for clinical laboratory standards. Reference method for broth dilution antifungal susceptibility testing of yeasts. Approved standard. NCCLS document M27-A. *National committee for clinical laboratory standards*, Wayne, Pa. 1997.
 118. Barry AL, Pfaller MA, Brown SD, Espinel-Ingroff A, Ghannoum MA, Knapp C, et al. Quality control limits for broth microdilution susceptibility tests of ten antifungal agents. *J Clin Microbiol* 2000;38(9):3457-9.
 119. Rex JH, Pfaller MA, Walsh TJ, Chaturvedi V, Espinel-Ingroff A, Ghannoum MA, et al. Antifungal susceptibility testing: practical aspects and current challenges. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2001;14(4):643-58.
 120. Ghannoum MA, Rice LB. Antifungal agents: mode of action, mechanisms of resistance, and correlation of these mechanisms with bacterial resistance. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 1999;12(4):501-17.
 121. Gallis HA, Drew RH, Pickard WW. Amphotericin B: 30 years of clinical experience. *Rev Infect Dis* 1990;12(2):308-29.
 122. Brajtburg J, Powderly WG, Kobayashi GS, Medoff G. Amphotericin B: current understanding of mechanisms of action. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1990;34(2):183-8.
 123. Aramwit P, Yu BG, Lavasanifar A, Samuel J, Kwon GS. The effect of serum albumin on the aggregation state and toxicity of amphotericin B. *J Pharm Sci* 2000;89(12):1589-93.
 124. Adler-Moore J. AmBisome targeting to fungal infections. *Bone Marrow Transplant* 1994;14 Suppl 5:S3-7.

125. Rapp RP, Gubbins PO, Evans ME. Amphotericin B lipid complex. *Ann Pharmacother* 1997;31(10):1174-86.
126. Hartsel S, Bolard J. Amphotericin B: new life for an old drug. *Trends Pharmacol Sci* 1996;17(12):445-9.
127. Larson JL, Wallace TL, Tyl RW, Marr MC, Myers CB, Cossum PA. The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the antifungal drug Nyotran (liposomal nystatin) in rats and rabbits. *Toxicol Sci* 2000;53(2):421-9.
128. Bolard J, Legrand P, Heitz F, Cybulska B. One-sided action of amphotericin B on cholesterol-containing membranes is determined by its self-association in the medium. *Biochemistry* 1991;30(23):5707-15.
129. Diasio RB, Bennett JE, Myers CE. Mode of action of 5-fluorocytosine. *Biochem Pharmacol* 1978;27(5):703-7.
130. Polak AM. Preclinical data and mode of action of amorolfine. *Clin Exp Dermatol* 1992;17 Suppl 1:8-12.
131. Diasio RB, Lakings DE, Bennett JE. Evidence for conversion of 5-fluorocytosine to 5-fluorouracil in humans: possible factor in 5-fluorocytosine clinical toxicity. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1978;14(6):903-8.
132. 1993 revised classification system for HIV infection and expanded surveillance case definition for AIDS among adolescents and adults. *MMWR Recomm Rep* 1992;41(RR-17):1-19.
133. Chindamporn A, Nakagawa Y, Homma M, Chibana H, Doi M, Tanaka K. Analysis of the chromosomal localization of the repetitive sequences (RPSs) in *Candida albicans*. *Microbiology* 1995;141 (Pt 2):469-76.
134. Pfaller MA. Epidemiology of fungal infections: the promise of molecular typing. *Clin Infect Dis* 1995;20(6):1535-9.
135. Barchiesi F, Hollis RJ, McGough DA, Scalise G, Rinaldi MG, Pfaller MA. DNA subtypes and fluconazole susceptibilities of *Candida albicans* isolates from the oral cavities of patients with AIDS. *Clin Infect Dis* 1995;20(3):634-40.
136. Dahl KM, Keath EJ, Fraser VJ, Powderly WG. Molecular epidemiology of mucosal candidiasis in HIV-positive women. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* 1997;13(6):485-91.
137. Diaz-Guerra TM, Martinez-Suarez JV, Laguna F, Valencia E, Rodriguez-Tudela JL. Change in fluconazole susceptibility patterns and genetic relationship among oral *Candida albicans* isolates. *Aids* 1998;12(13):1601-10.

138. Barchiesi F, Di Francesco LF, Compagnucci P, Arzeni D, Cirioni O, Scalise G. Genotypic identification of sequential *Candida albicans* isolates from AIDS patients by polymerase chain reaction techniques. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 1997;16(8):601-5.
139. Hazen KC. New and emerging yeast pathogens. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 1995;8(4):462-78.
140. Coleman DC, Rinaldi MG, Haynes KA, Rex JH, Summerbell RC, Anaissie EJ, et al. Importance of *Candida* species other than *Candida albicans* as opportunistic pathogens. *Med Mycol* 1998;36 Suppl 1:156-65.
141. Phelan JA, Saltzman BR, Friedland GH, Klein RS. Oral findings in patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol* 1987;64(1):50-6.
142. Fongsmut T, Deerochanawong C, Prachyabrued W. Intraoral *Candida* in Thai diabetes patients. *J Med Assoc Thai* 1998;81(6):449-53.
143. Beighton D, Ludford R, Clark DT, Brailsford SR, Pankhurst CL, Tinsley GF, et al. Use of CHROMagar *Candida* medium for isolation of yeasts from dental samples. *J Clin Microbiol* 1995;33(11):3025-7.
144. Capoluongo E, Moretto D, Giglio A, Belardi M, Prignano G, Crescimbeni E, et al. Heterogeneity of oral isolates of *Candida albicans* in HIV-positive patients: correlation between candidal carriage, karyotype and disease stage. *J Med Microbiol* 2000;49(11):985-91.
145. Waltimo TM, Dassanayake RS, Orstavik D, Haapasalo MP, Samaranayake LP. Phenotypes and randomly amplified polymorphic DNA profiles of *Candida albicans* isolates from root canal infections in a Finnish population. *Oral Microbiol Immunol* 2001;16(2):106-12.
146. Snell RG, Wilkins RJ. Separation of chromosomal DNA molecules from *C. albicans* by pulsed field gel electrophoresis. *Nucleic Acids Res* 1986;14(11):4401-6.
147. Lott TJ, Boiron P, Reiss E. An electrophoretic karyotype for *Candida albicans* reveals large chromosomes in multiples. *Mol Gen Genet* 1987;209(1):170-4.
148. Berenguer J, Diaz-Guerra TM, Ruiz-Diez B, Bernaldo de Quiros JC, Rodriguez-Tudela JL, Martinez-Suarez JV. Genetic dissimilarity of two fluconazole-resistant *Candida albicans* strains causing meningitis and oral candidiasis in the same AIDS patient. *J Clin Microbiol* 1996;34(6):1542-5.

149. Le Guennec R, Reynes J, Mallie M, Pujol C, Janbon F, Bastide JM. Fluconazole- and itraconazole-resistant *Candida albicans* strains from AIDS patients: multilocus enzyme electrophoresis analysis and antifungal susceptibilities. *J Clin Microbiol* 1995;33(10):2732-7.
150. Pfaller MA, Rhine-Chalberg J, Redding SW, Smith J, Farinacci G, Fothergill AW, et al. Variations in fluconazole susceptibility and electrophoretic karyotype among oral isolates of *Candida albicans* from patients with AIDS and oral candidiasis. *J Clin Microbiol* 1994;32(1):59-64.
151. Sant'Ana Pd Pde L, Milan EP, Martinez R, Queiroz-Telles F, Ferreira MS, Alcantara AP, et al. Multicenter brazilian study of oral *Candida* species isolated from AIDS patients. *Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz* 2002;97(2):253-7.
152. Mori T, Matsumura M, Oguri T. Analysis by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis of *Candida albicans* that developed resistance during antifungal therapy. *Nippon Ishinkin Gakkai Zasshi* 1998;39(4):229-33.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

MEDIAS, REAGENTS, MATERIALS AND INSTRUMENTS

A. MEDIA AND REAGENTS

Absolute ethanol	(Scharlau, Spain)
Agarose (ultrapure)	(GIBCO BRL, USA)
Agarose Low Melting	(USB, UK)
Boric acid	(Bio-Rad, Canada)
Ducitol	(Merck, Germany)
D-Cellobiose	(Sigma, USA)
D-Galactose	(Difco, USA)
D-Xylose	(Merck, Germany)
Ethidium bromide	(USB, UK)
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	(Bio-Rad, Canada)
Glucose	(BDH, UK)
Inositol	(Difco, USA)
λ DNA/ <i>Hind</i> III Fragments	(GibcoBRL, UK)
Lactose	(Merck, Germany)
Lysing enzyme	(Sigma, USA)
Maleic acid	(Merck, Germany)
Maltose	(Sigma, USA)
McFarland	(bioM'erieux)
Mellibiose	(Sigma, USA)
Noble agar	(Difco, USA)
Phenol, Equilibrated	(USB, UK)
Proteinase K	(USB, UK)
Raffinose	(Difco, USA)
Restriction enzyme <i>Pst</i> I	(GibcoBRL, USA)
Restriction enzyme <i>Sma</i> I	(Promega, USA)
Rnase solution	(Promega, USA)
RPMI 1640	(Angus, USA)

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar	(Sanofi, France)
Sabouraud Dextrose Broth	(Difco, USA)
Sodium acetate	(USB, UK)
Sodium chloride	(Merck, Germany)
Sodium citrate	(Sigma, USA)
Sodium dodecyl sulphate	(Pharmacia Biotech, Sweden)
Sodium Hydroxide	(Sigma, USA)
Sucrose	(Merck, Germany)
Tris Base	(Promega, USA)
Tween 20	(USB, UK)
2-Mercaptoethanol	(Sigma, USA)
Yeast chromosomal- <i>S. cerevisiae</i>	(Bio-Rad, Canada)
Yeast nitrogen base	(Difco, USA)

B. MATERIALS

Eppendrof
 Gel block
 Micropipett
 Plug mold
 Test tubge
 Tip

C. INSTRUMENTS

Autoclave (model SS-325)	(Tomy seiko, Japan)
Counter-clamped homogenous electric field apparatus	(Bio-Rad, Canada)
Cooling system	(Bio-Rad, Canada)
Electrophoresis chamber	(CBS, USA)
Freezer	(Sunyo, Japan)
Hybridization oven	(Thermo hybrid, USA)
Incubator	(Contherm, New Zealand)
Microcentrifuge	(Hanil, Korea)
Microwave	(Sharp, Japan)

pH meter	(Orion, USA)
Power supply	(CBS, USA)
Pulse-Field Gel Box	(Bio-Rad, Canada)
Pump, Gel molds	(Bio-Rad, Canada)
Refrigerator centrifuge	(Kubota, Japan)
Refrigerator	(Sunyo, Japan)
Rotary shaker	(Bellco Glass, USA)
Vacuum blotter model 780	(Bio-Rad, Canada)
Vortex mixer	(Scientific, USA)
Water bath	(Yamato, Japan)
UV transilluminator	(Bio-Rad, Canada)

APPENDIX II

MEDIA AND REAGENT PREPARATION

A. MEDIA FOR YEAST CULTURE AND IDENTIFICATION

1. Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (Sanofi, France)

Sabouraud dextrose agar powder	65	g
Distilled water	1000	ml

This media was prepared by dissolve the media powder in distill water and mix well. The suspension steriled by autoclave at 121° C , 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes.

2. Sabouraud Dextrose Broth

Sabouraud Dextrose Broth powder	30	g
Distilled water	1000	ml

This media was prepared by dissolve the powder in distilled water and mix well. The suspension steriled by autoclave at 121° C , 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes.

3. Glutineous Rice Agar

Glutineous Rice powder	2.5	g
Glucose	10	g
Distilled water	500	ml

The medium was prepared by boil the glutineous rice powder 2.5 g and glucose 10 g in 500 ml distilled water . Use only the supernatant. Add the agar 1.5 g for the solution 100 ml and Tween 80 2-3 drops/100ml. The suspension steriled by autoclave at 121° C , 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes.

B. REAGENT FOR PLUG PREPARATION

1. 0.5M EDTA (pH 9.0)

Ethylene diaminetetraacetic acid	186.5 g
NaOH	30 g
Deionized water	500 ml

The reagent was made by dissolve 186.5 g of ethylene diaminetetraacetic acid in 900 ml of deionized water, then the pH was adjusted to 9.0 with 1N NaOH. The final volume was bought up to 1000 ml with deionized water. The stock reagent steriled by autoclaving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at room temperature

2. 1M Tris-HCl (pH 8.3)

Tris base	121.14 g
30% HCl	30-40 ml
Deionized water	1000 ml

This stock reagent was prepared by dissolve 121.14 g of Tris base in 700 ml of deionized water, then the pH was adjusted to 8.3 with conc. HCl. The final volume was bought up to 1000 ml with deionized water. The stock reagent steriled by autocalving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at room temperature

3. 1M Tris-HCl (pH7.5)

Tris base	121.14 g
30% Hcl	30-40 ml
Deionized water	1000 ml

This stock reagent was prepared by dissolve 121.14 g of Tris base in 700 ml of deionized water, then the pH was adjusted to 7.5 with conc. HCl. The final volume was biught up to 1000 ml with deionized water. The stock reagent steriled by autocalving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at room temperature

4. 0.5M EDTA (pH7.5)

Na ₂ EDTA	186.5	g
NaOH	20	g
Distilled water	1000	ml

Dissolve 186.5 g of ethylene diaminetetraacetic acid in 800 ml of deionized water, then the pH was adjusted to 7.5 with 1N NaOH. The final volume was brought up to 1000 ml with deionized water. The stock reagent sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at room temperature

5. 0.125M EDTA (pH7.5)

0.5 M EDTA (pH7.5)	10	ml
Distilled water	30	ml

6. Lysing enzyme solution

a) Lyzing enzyme (from <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>)	2.5	mg
0.05M Tris-HCl (pH7.5)	500	ml
b) 0.05 M EDTA		
0.5M EDTA (pH7.5)	10	ml
Distilled water	90	ml

Suspended 2.5 mg of lyzing enzyme in 0.05M Tris-HCl 500 ml and mix well. The solution is stored at 4° C until use.

7. LMT Agarose 1%

a) LMT agarose	1	g
0.125M EDTA (pH 7.5)	100	ml
b) 0.125M EDTA (pH 7.5)		
0.5 M EDTA (pH 7.5)	10	ml
Distilled water	30	ml

Melting 1 g LMT agarose in 100 ml of 0.125M EDTA by heating. And stored at 4°C until use. Before use this gel is melted by heating. No sterilization.

8. LET buffer (Fresh solution)

0.5M EDTA (pH7.5)	30	ml
1M Tris-HCl (pH7.5)	1.5	ml
2- mercaptoethanol	1.5	ml

9. NDS buffer (Fresh solution)

a) 0.5 M EDTA (pH9.0)	30	ml
1M Tris-HCl (pH8.3)	1.5	ml
SDS	0.018	g
Protease K	5	mg

Mix 0.5M EDTA 30 ml and 1M Tris-HCl (pH8.3) 1.5 ml together. Add 0.018g of SDS and 5 mg of protease K in this solution. Then incubate 60°C in waterbath for 30 minutes before use.

b) 1M Tris HCl (pH8.3)

Tris base	121.14	g
30% HCl	30-40	ml

adjust pH to 8.3 after adding HCl to water

10. 0.05M EDTA (pH9.0)

0.5 M EDTA(pH9.0)	10	ml
Distilled water	90	ml

C. REAGENT AND MEDIA FOR ANTIFUNGAL SUSCEPTIBILITY TEST**1. RPMI1640**

RPMI 1640	46.19	g
(Angus, contains 0.165 M MOPS and L-glutamine)		
Glucose	20	g
Agar	15	g
Distilled water	1000	ml

1. Dissolve the RPMI powder in 500 ml deionised water. Adjust the pH to 7.0 with 1 N NaOH.
2. Filter sterilise with a 0.2 µm filter.

3. Dissolve the glucose and agar in 500 ml deionised water. Autoclave for 15 minutes at 15 psi pressure (approx. 121°C) and then cool to approx. 50°C.
4. Gently warm the sterile RPMI + MOPS solution to approximately 45°C and mix it with the cooled glucose-agar solution.
5. Cool the autoclaved agar solution to approx. 45-50°C before pouring.
6. Generally, 60 ml agar solution to is required for a 150 mm petri dish and 25 ml for a 90 mm petridish.
7. Perform quality control for yeast and molds as relevant.

2. 0.85% Normal Saline

NaCl	0.85	g
Distilled water	100	ml

Suspended NaCl 0.85 g in 100 ml distilled water. The stock reagent steriled by autocalving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. This solution was stored at room temperature.

D. REAGENTS AND MEDIAS FOR PLASMID PREPARATION

1. LB (Luria-Bertani) Broth

Bactopeptone	1	g
Yeast Extract	0.5	g
NaCl	0.5	g
Distilled water	100	ml

The medium was prepared by dissolve all ingredients in 100 ml of distilled water. The sterilization of this media was made by autocalving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes.

Stock ampicillin (50 mg/ml)

The stock reagent was prepared by add 500 mg of ampicillin sodium in steriled distilled water 10 ml. Afterthat the stock reagent was filtrated by use filter membrane (0.22 micron filter) and stored at -20 °C.

When the LB agar was cool down add the stock of ampicillin (ampicillin : medium = 100 microliters : 100 ml) .

2. LB (Luria-Bertani) Agar

Bactopeptone	1	g
Yeast Extract	0.5	g
NaCl	0.5	g
Agar	1.5	g
Distilled water	100	ml

The medium was prepared by dissolve all ingredients in 100 ml of distilled water. The sterilization of this media was made by autocalving at 121° C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes.

3. 0.7% Agarose

agarose	0.7	g
Distilled water	100	ml

The gel was prepared by dissolve agarose 0.7 g into distilled water 100 ml. The agar was melting by heat. No sterilization.

4. 3M CH₃CooNa

Sodium acetate	49.218	g
Distilled water	200	ml

The solution was prepared by mix 49.218 g of sodium acetate in 200 ml of distilled water and mix well. The solution was stored at room temperature until use.

5. 10% SDS

SDS	10	g
Distilled water	100	ml

This solution was prepared by add SDS 10 g into 100 ml of distilled water and then mixed well. No strilization.

6. Solution I (for 300 ml)

Tris HCL (pH8.0)	7.5	ml
EDTA (pH8)	15	ml
Glucose	2.7	g

Distilled made up to 300 ml

Steriled by autocalving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. This solution was stored at room temperature

7. Solution II (Fresh reagent) (for 100 ml)

10% SDS	10	ml
5N NaOH	4	ml
Distilled water	86	ml

The solution was made by dissolve 10 %SDS 10 ml and NaOH 4 ml in 86 ml of distilled water. This solution was stored at room temperature

8. Solution III

Na.acetate.3H ₂ O	408.1	g
Distilled water	800	ml

Adjust to pH 5.2 with glacial acetic acid and maded up to 1000 ml by distilled water. Sterilized by autocalving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. This solution was stored at room temperature

E. REAGENT FOR PFGE

1. 0.8% Agarose gel

Agarose powder	0.8	g
0.5X TBE	100	ml

Suspended 0.8 g of agarose powder in 0.5X TBE 100 ml. The suspension was melted by heat.

2. 1% Agaose gel

Agarose powder	1	g
0.5X TBE	100	ml

Suspended 1 g of agarose powder in 0.5X TBE 100 ml. The suspension was melted by heat.

3. 10X TBE

Tris base	108	g
Boric acid	55	g
Na ₂ EDTA	7.44	g
Distilled water	1000	ml

This stock reagent was prepared by dissolve 108 g of Tris base, 55 g of boric acid and 7.44 g of Na₂EDTA. The final volume was brought up to 1000 ml with deionized water. The stock reagent sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at room temperature.

4. 0.5X TBE

10X TBE	50	ml
Distilled water	950	ml

The reagent was prepared by mix 50 ml of 10X TBE in distilled water 950 ml.

F. REAGENT FOR SOUTHERN HYBRIDIZATION**1. Denature solution**

NaCl	87.8	g
NaOH	20.0	g
Distilled water to	1000	ml

The reagent was prepared by mix all ingredients in distilled water 1000 ml and mix well. Not need to sterile.

2. Neutralizing solution (pH7.0)

Tris base	121.1	g
NaCl	87.0	g
Distilled water to	1000	ml

The reagent was prepared by mix all ingredients in distilled water 1000 ml and mix well. Not need to sterile.

3. 0.25N HCl

HCl concentrated	20.97 ml
Distilled water made up to	1000 ml

The solution was prepared by diluted 20.97 ml of HCl in 1000 ml of distilled water and mix well. Not need to sterile.

4. 10X SSC buffer

NaCl	262.5 g
Trisodium citrate	132.3 g
Distilled water	3000 ml

Add all ingredients in the Distilled water and mix well. The solution was stored in room temperature until use.

5. 2X SSc buffer

10X SSC buffer	100 ml
Distilled water	400 ml

This solution was prepared by diluted 100 ml of 10X SSC buffer in 400 ml of distilled water. The solution was stored in room temperature until use.

6. 2X SSC buffer + 0.1% SDS (1000 ml)

NaCl	17.5 g
Sodium citrate	8.8 g
Distilled water	990 ml

This solution is prepared by mix all ingradient in 990 ml of distilled water. The sterilization was made by autoclave at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. After this solution is cool down add 10% SDS 10 ml to this solution.

7. 0.5X SSC buffer + 0.1%SDS

Nacl	4.735 g
Sodium citrate	2.2 g
Distilled water	990 ml

pressure, for 15 minutes. After this solution is cool down add 10% SDS 10 ml to this solution.

8. Washing buffer

Maleic acid	11.067 g
NaCl	8.766 g
Distilled water	1000 ml

Dissolve all ingredient in 800 ml of deionized water, then the pH was adjusted to 7.5 with 1N NaOH. The final volume was brought up to 997 ml with deionized water and add Tween 20 (v/v) 3 ml into this reagent. The stock reagent steriled by autocalving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at 15-25°C.

9. Maleic acid

Maleic acid	11.607 g
NaCl	8.766 g
Distilled water	900 ml

Dissolve all ingredient in 800 ml of deionized water, then the pH was adjusted to 7.5 with 1N NaOH. The final volume was brought up to 1000 ml with deionized water. The stock reagent steriled by autocalving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at 15-25°C.

10. Detection buffer

1 M Tris HCl	100 ml
5M NaCl	20 ml
Distilled water made up to	1000 ml

The reagent was prepared by mix all solution together afterthat add the distilled water made up to 1000 ml. The reagent was sterilization by autocalving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at 15-25°C.

11. TE buffer

Tris	1.2114 g
EDTA	0.372 g
Distilled water	900 ml

Dissolve all ingredients in 900 ml of deionized water, then the pH was adjusted to 8.0 with HCl. The final volume was brought up to 1000 ml with deionized water. The stock reagent sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at 15-25°C.

12. 1M Tris HCl (pH 9.5)

Tris base	121.14 g
30% HCl	30-40 ml
Deionized water	1000 ml

This stock reagent was prepared by dissolve 121.14 g of Tris base in 700 ml of deionized water, then the pH was adjusted to 9.5. The final volume was brought up to 1000 ml with deionized water. The stock reagent was sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at room temperature

13. 5M NaCl

NaCl	58.44 g
Distilled water	200 ml

The solution was prepared by add 58.44 g of NaCl in distilled water 200 ml and mix well. The solution was sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at room temperature

14. 0.2M EDTA (pH 8.0)

Ethylene diaminetetraacetic acid	37.224 g
Deionized water	500 ml

The reagent was made by dissolve 37.224 g of ethylena diaminetetraacetic acid in 400 ml of deionized water, then the pH was adjusted to 8.0. The final volume was brought up to 500 ml with deionized water. The

stock reagent sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C, 15 pound/inch² pressure, for 15 minutes. The stock reagent was stored at room temperature.

15. 1X Blocking solution (Fresh solution)

10X blocking solution	10	ml
Maleic acid	90	ml

The reagent was prepared by mix all solution together and mix well. No sterilization.

16. Antibody solution (150 mU/ml) (Freshly prepare)

1X Blocking solution	5	ml
Antibody (750 mU/ml)	0.001	ml

17. Color substrate solution (Freshly prepare)

Detection buffer	10	ml
NBT/BCIP	0.2	ml

BIOGRAPHY

Miss Thida Thaweephon was born in September 25, 1978 in Trat, Thailand. She graduated with the Bachelor degree of Science in Microbiology from Faculty of Science, Burapha University, in 1999.