

C. albicans can anchor into host tissues, invade host tissues and migrate into the bloodstream to cause widespread infections [4, 5].

In the form change of C. albicans protein synthesis and localization play important roles. Some of the key proteins for hyphal function arrive at the tip of the hyphae. mRNA localization: mRNAs<sup>2</sup> molecules that carry genetic information from DNA<sup>2</sup> are specifically transported from the nucleus to the tip of the hyphae where they transfer the genetic information onto chains of amino acids, or protein [6]. This way, protein activities are restricted to a certain place within the cell [7].

Our understanding of the molecular mechanism of mRNA localization in C. albicans still remains limited [8].

## References

1. Tsui, C., E.F. Kong, and M.A. Jabr. Pathogenesis of *Candida albicans* biofilms. *Pathogens and Disease*, 2016(4): p. ftw018.
2. Gow, N.A.R., A.J.P. Brown, and F.C. Odds. Fungal morphogenesis and host invasion. *Current Opinion in Microbiology*, 2002(4): p. 366-371.
3. Sudbery, P., N. Gow, and J. Berman. The distinct morphogenic states of *Candida albicans*. *Trends in Microbiology*, 2004.12(7): p. 317-324.
4. Lo, H.-J., et al. Nonfilamentous *C. albicans* Mutants Are Avirulent. *Cell*, 1997.90(5): p. 939-949.
5. Saville, S.P., et al. Engineered control of cell morphology in vivo reveals distinct roles for yeast and filamentous forms of *Candida albicans* during infection. *Eukaryotic cell*, 2003(5): p. 1053-1060.
6. Holt, C.E. and S.L. Bullock. Subcellular mRNA localization in animal cells and why it matters. *Science (New York, N.Y.)*, 2003.299(5957): p. 1212-1216.
7. Parton, R.M., et al. Subcellular mRNA localisation at a glance. *Journal of cell science*, 2014. 127(Pt 10): p. 2127-2133.
8. Takizawa, P.A., et al. Plasma Membrane Compartmentalization in Yeast by Messenger RNA Transport and a Septin Diffusion Barrier. *Science*, 2000.290(5490): p. 341.
9. Gonsalvez, G.B., C.R. Urbinati, and R.M. Long,