

CELL WALL COMPOSITION OF *CLADOSPORIUM RESINAE* CULTURED ON DIFFERENT MEDIA

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Fungal cell wall is a complex structure composed of chitin, 1,3- β - and 1,6- β -glucan, mannan and protein, although varies markedly between species of fungi. Fungi belonging to the genus *Cladosporium* are relevant as chromoblastomycosis agents (*C.carrionii*), allergens (*C.cladosporioides*) and plant pathogen (*C.fulvum*). *C.resinae* is the major contaminant of jet aircraft fuel, capable of utilizing hydrocarbon chains as a carbon source for growth and surviving in extremely low temperatures associated with high altitude flights. The composition of the cell wall of conidia from *Cladosporium* has been examined in a few species. Glucose was the main hexose found in the wall of the saprophytic *C.cladosporioides* and *C.herbarum*, whereas the wall of species of zoopathogenic *Cladosporium* are rich in mannan and galactomannan. In this work, *C.resinae* (ATCC 22712) was cultivated in four different media (BHA + 1% kerosene, MEA, PDA, SAB-M). The analysis of conidia of *C.resinae* by thin-layer chromatography after hidrolisis with 3M TFA demonstrated a similar profile of monosaccharide in all media tested. Glucose, ramnose and galactose were present in all of them, but ramnose and galactose were not observed in SAB-M. Conidia grown in the different media had the antigenicity tested by ELISA and Immunoflorescence, using a rabbit anti-*C.resinae* serum. A strongest immunoreactivity was observed in cells obtained in PDA medium.

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