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methods to study the relationship between oral microorganisms and dental caries are continually evolving. a recent review of the molecular aspects of *s. mutans* [24] has also been revised to address the current knowledge and highlight directions of future research. the review focuses on the expression and regulation of genes involved in the metabolism and virulence of this organism, in particular those encoding glucosyltransferase (gtf) and the glucosyl-6-p-specific phospho-glucosidase. while a number of studies have been undertaken to analyze the expression of these genes, a detailed molecular analysis of gene regulation has only been described for a single gene, gtfc, in one publication. the regulatory region of gtfc has also been characterized, but the physiological regulation of other virulence factors, including gtfD and the glucosyl-6-p-specific phospho-glucosidase, has not been established. this review provides an updated analysis of the current understanding of gene regulation of *s. mutans* and highlights the need for further research in this area. the majority of candida species are commensal organisms of the human oral cavity, but a number are pathogenic. the most common species causing oral infections in man are candida albicans, candida glabrata, candida krusei, candida tropicalis and candida parapsilosis [28]. all of these species can be isolated from periodontal pockets. there are significant differences between different species in their pathogenicity. the majority of oral infections can be treated with candida-specific antifungal agents such as azoles. it is important to differentiate between clinically important fungal species and less pathogenic species. the ability to produce mucopeptides has been used to differentiate candida species. the mucopeptide fraction is found in large quantities in the cell walls of candida and is thought to be involved in the induction of host inflammatory responses and the pathogenesis of candida infections [29]. oral infections are usually caused by candida species that produce an extracellular polysaccharide matrix called candida cell wall mannoprotein (mcw), which can be visualised using the alcian blue-alcian red staining method [30]. this method enables the rapid identification of candida species and allows the differentiation of candida species that produce mcw from those that do not. the mannoproteinase enzyme encoded by the mep1 gene of candida species was found to be responsible for the production of the mcw [31]. mcw can be

detected with the alcian blue stain, which binds to mannoprotein. alcian blue stains are specific for the mcw produced by candida species and may be used to identify candida species associated with oral infections [30].

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the development of new caries-preventive strategies requires an understanding of the specific plaque microflora that is involved in the cariogenic process. the relative ability of organisms to survive and grow under specific environmental conditions can be determined in vitro by comparing bacterial growth rates. we therefore investigated the effect of sublethal ph and nutrient limitations on the growth of a mixed culture of three oral plaque bacteria: a mutans streptococci, a lactobacillus, and a capnocytophaga. the growth rates of these three bacteria in this study were compared at ph 4.5 and 5.5 and in the presence and absence of sucrose. mutans streptococci and lactobacilli were able to grow at both ph levels in the presence and absence of sucrose, and capnocytophaga only grew at ph 5.5. the maximal growth rate of all three organisms was at ph 5.5 and in the presence of sucrose. however, capnocytophaga was the most sensitive to the different conditions tested. growth of lactobacilli and capnocytophaga but not mutans streptococci was inhibited by approximately 50% in the presence of the citrate buffer at ph 5.5, but not at ph 4. mutans streptococci were the most sensitive to the acidic environment at ph 4.5, and the level of growth inhibition for this organism was 70% in the presence of citrate buffer. thus, while all three organisms were able to grow under the different conditions tested, capnocytophaga was the most sensitive to the local environmental changes that occur during caries, and may therefore be more important in the cariogenic process. however, the relative ability of the different organisms to compete for nutrients in plaque may also be an important factor in determining their ability to dominate. 5ec8ef588b

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