

Combinatorials

**Novel drugs and drug combinations against bacterial growth,
survival and persistence:**

From high-throughput screening to mechanism of action

**Arnau Domenech
Jan-Willem Veening**



Combinatorials

Disclosure belangen spreker

(potentiële) belangenverstrengeling	Geen Zie hieronder
Voor bijeenkomst mogelijk relevante relaties met bedrijven	Bedrijfsnamen
• Sponsoring of onderzoeksgeld • Honorarium of andere (financiële) vergoeding • Aandeelhouder • Andere relatie, namelijk ...	• • • •

Aims of the project

To **repurpose** or **improve** FDA-approved drugs and neglected/disused antibiotics, and identify combinations to re-sensitize resistant/tolerant bacteria

1. Perform thousands of pairwise drug combinations on bacterial growth, viability and bacterial persistence in
 - uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*
 - *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
2. To optimize antimicrobial treatment using state-of-the-art and further advance translational pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) modeling
3. Validate top lead combinations:
 - in resistant clinical strains
 - toxicity in cell-based assays and several animal models
 - in vivo* PK/PD modeling
4. Underlying modes of action of our top 40 synergistic drug combinations

Partners and participants involved in the realisation of the project

Prof. dr. Uhlin
Umeå University
Umea

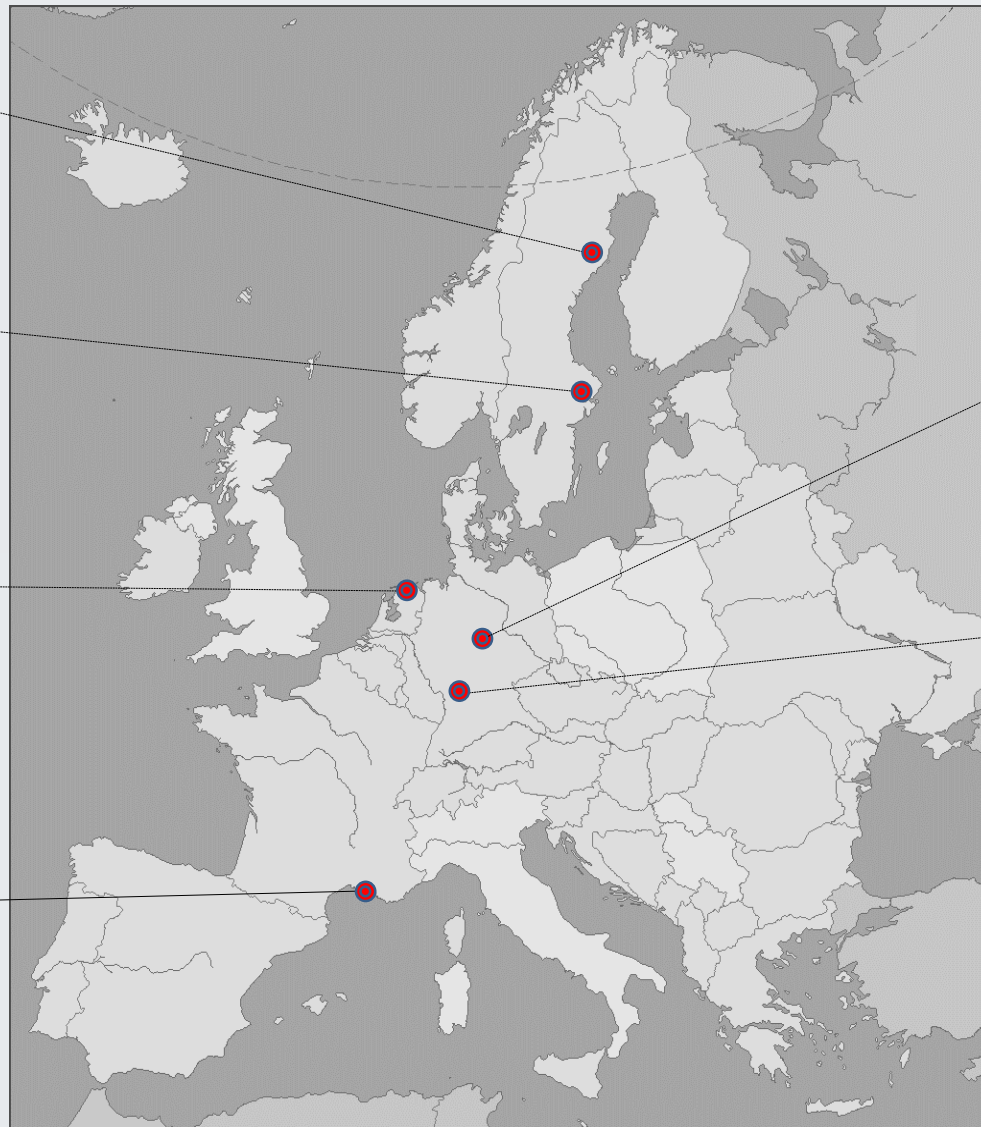
Prof. dr. Henriques Normark
Karolinska Institutet
Stockholm

Prof. dr. Veening
Rijksuniversiteit Groningen
Groningen

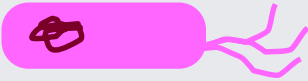
Prof. dr. Barras
Centre National de la
Recherche Scientifique
Marseille

Prof. dr. Kloft
Freie Universitaet
Berlin

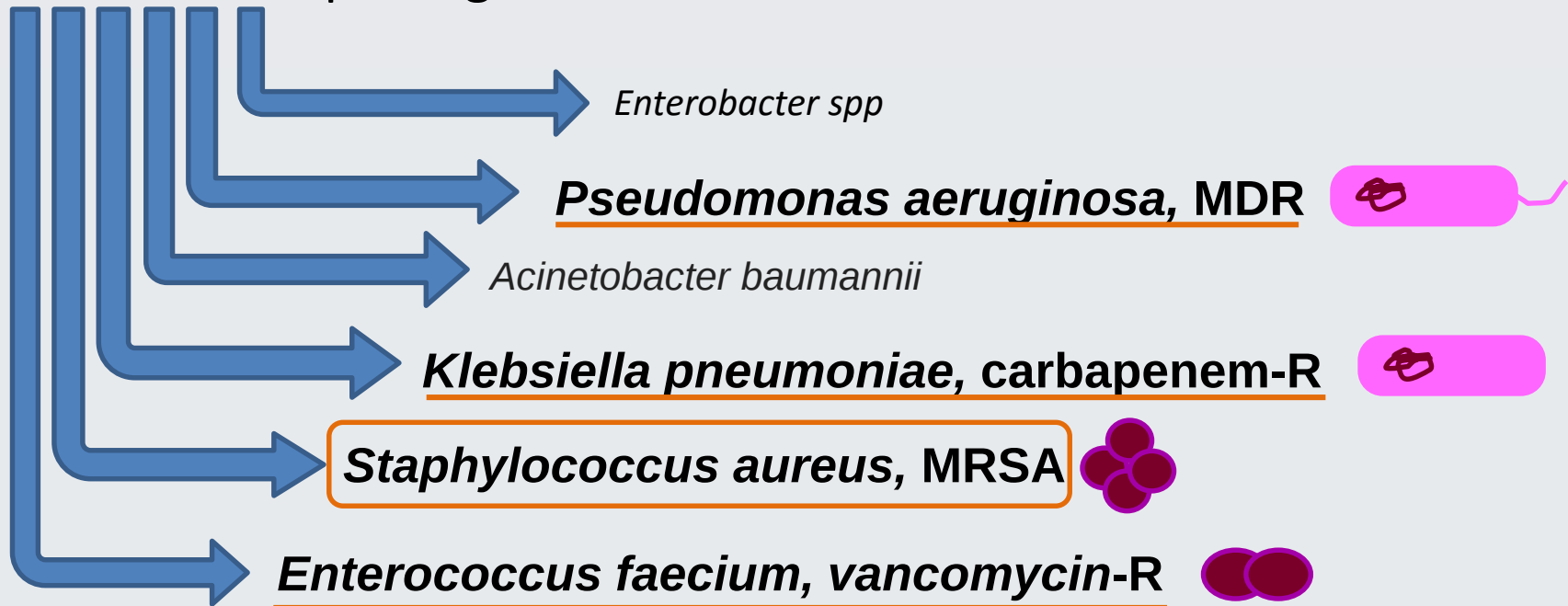
Dr. Typas
EMBL
Heidelberg



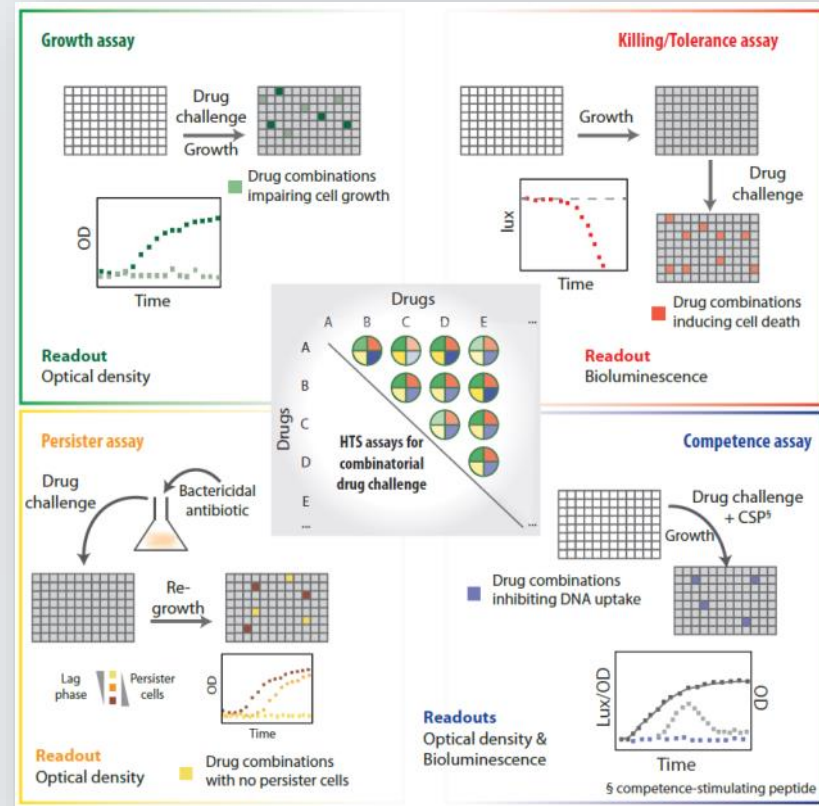
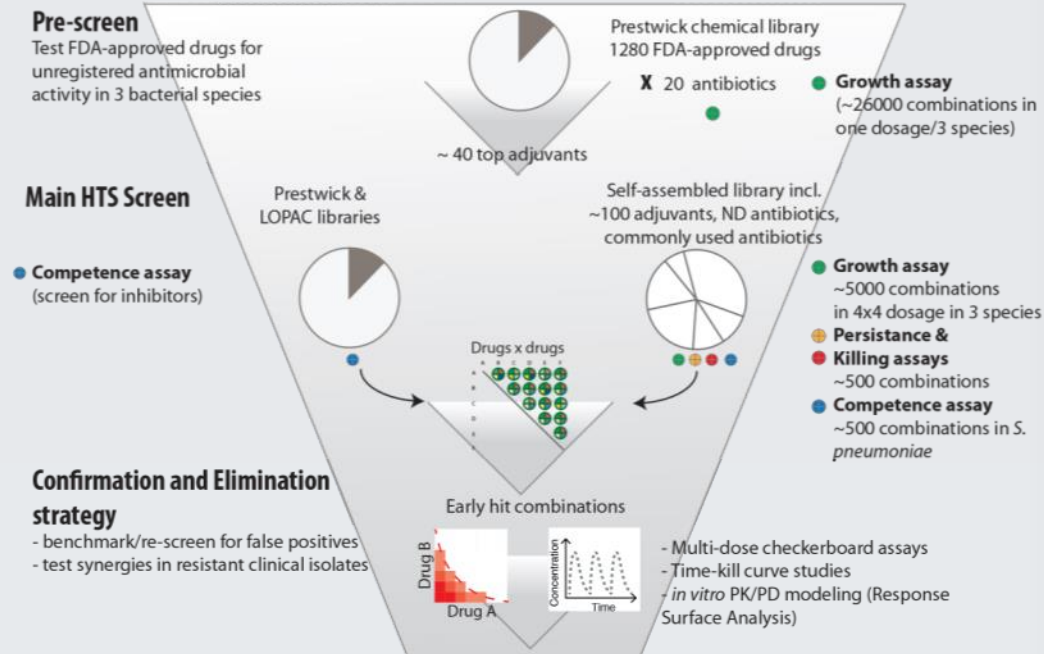
Targeted bacteria

- **Streptococcus pneumoniae** 
- **Salmonella typhimurium** 
- **Escherichia coli, uropathogenic** 
- **Bacillus subtilis** 

“ESKAPE” pathogens

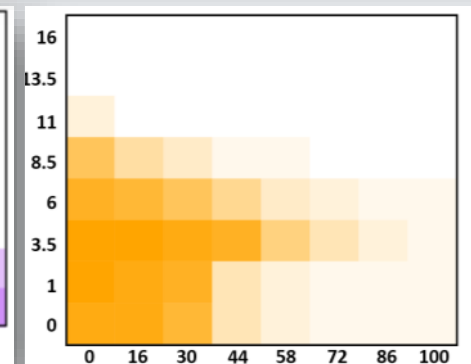
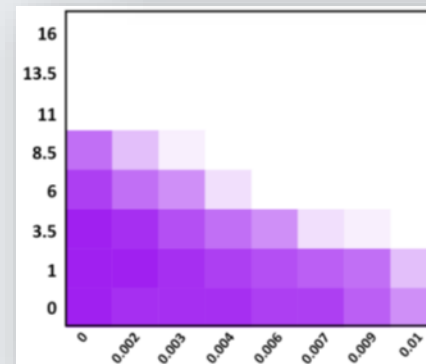


1. Identification of antimicrobial adjuvants



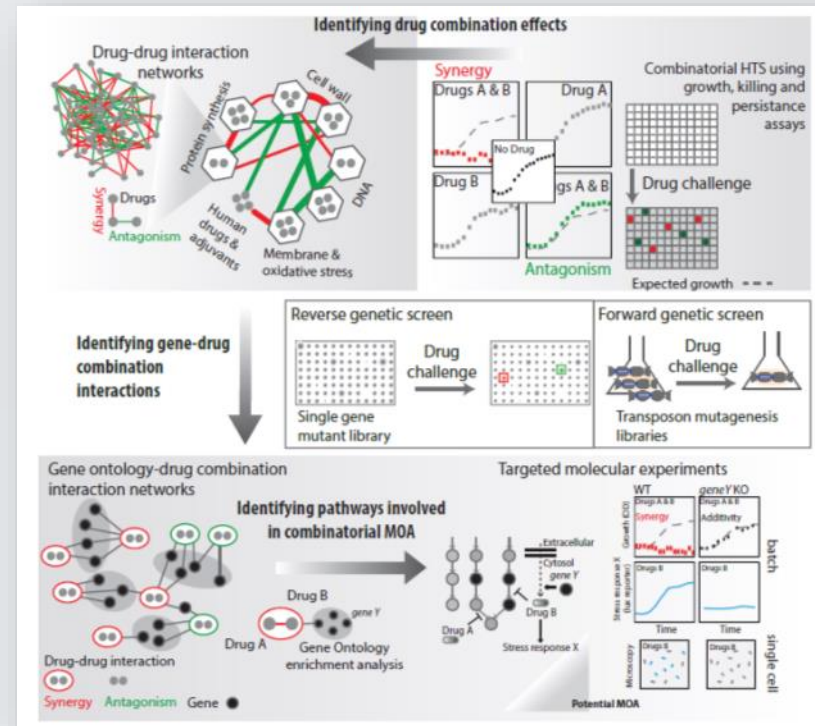
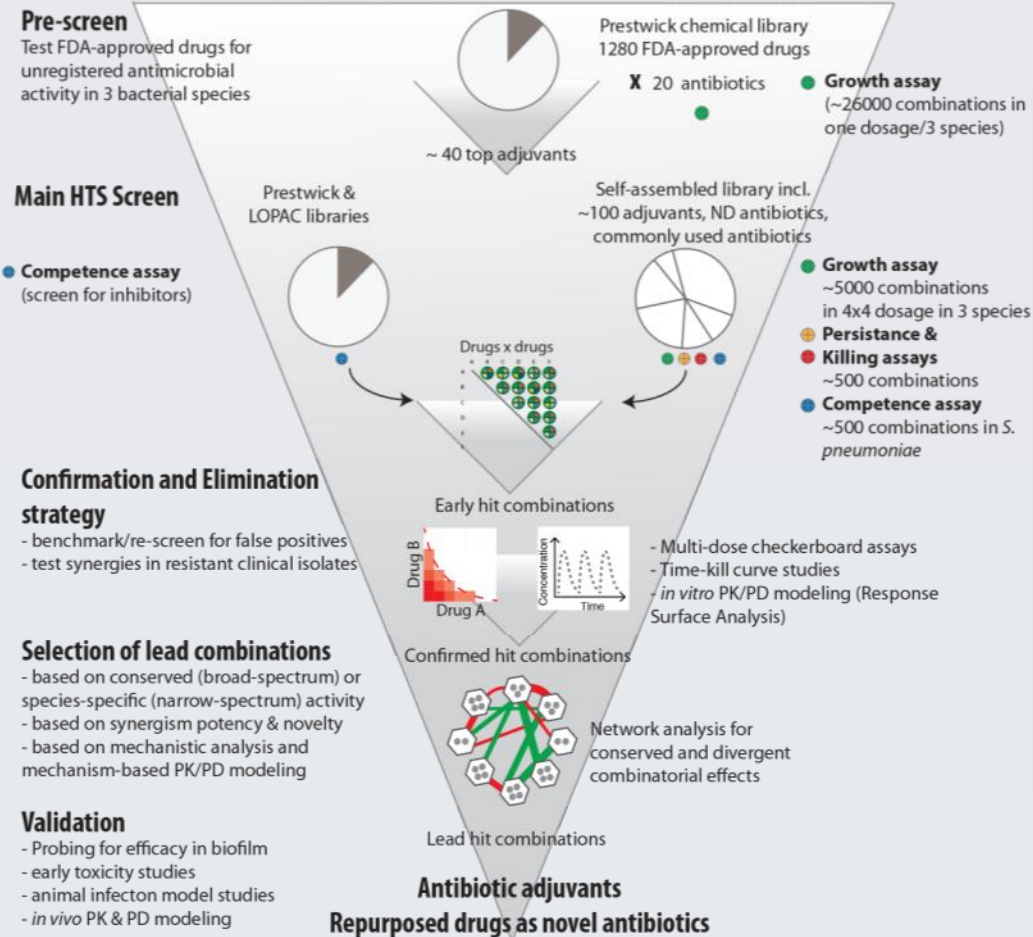
S. aureus, *S. pneumoniae* and *E. coli*

Pre-data in *S. typhimurium* and *P. aeruginosa*



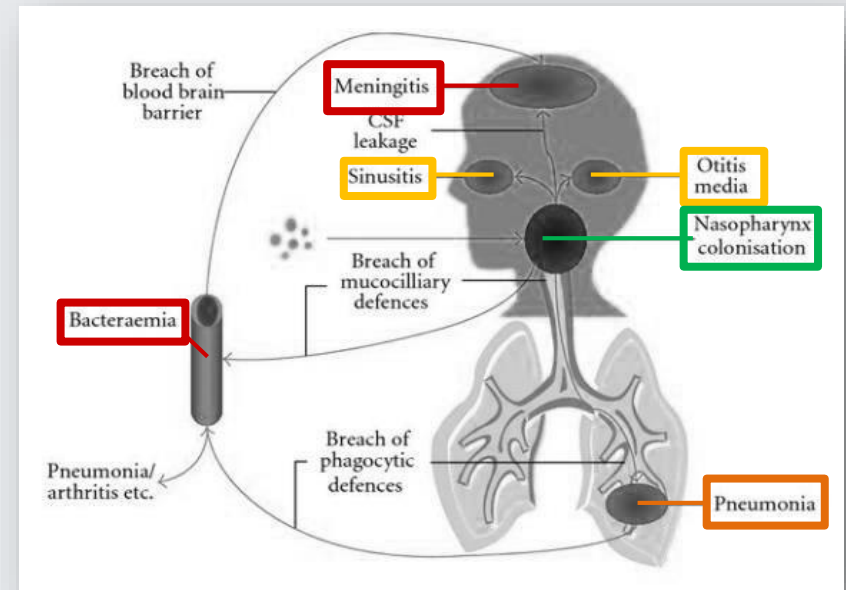
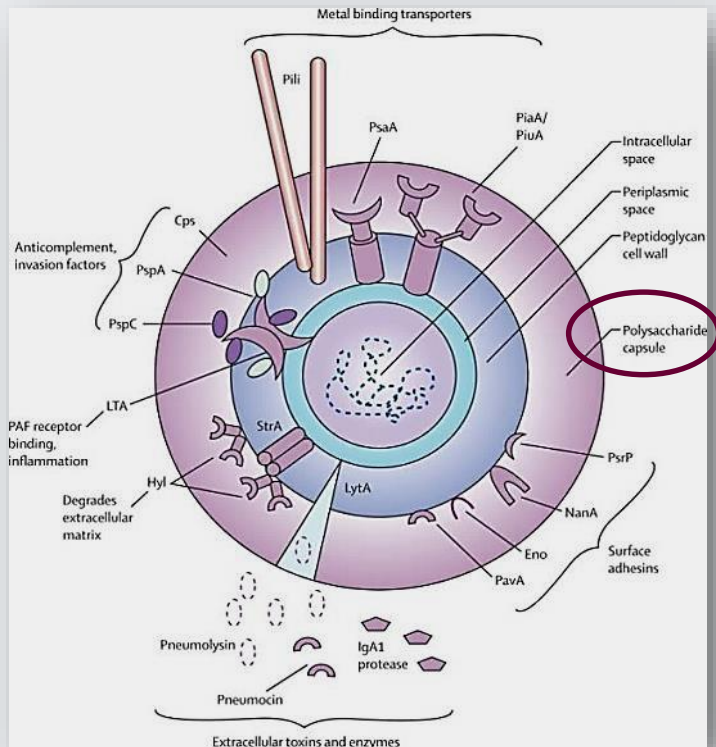
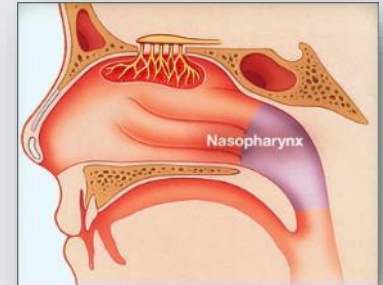


2. Mechanistic dissection of drug-drug synergies



Why to study *S. pneumoniae* (pneumococcus)?

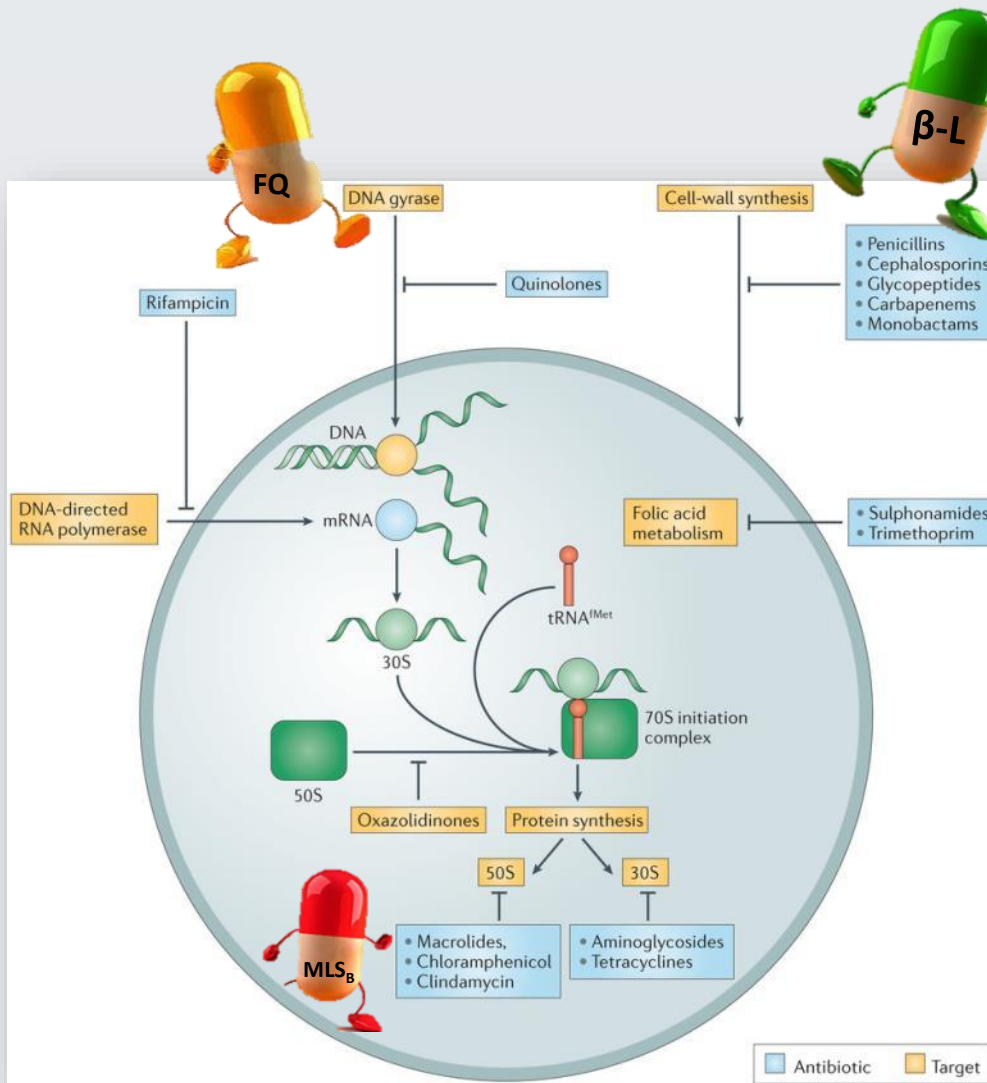
- *S. pneumoniae* **harmlessly** resides in the nasopharynx of children
- > **150** genes involved in **pathogenesis**
- A **major cause of morbidity and mortality** worldwide



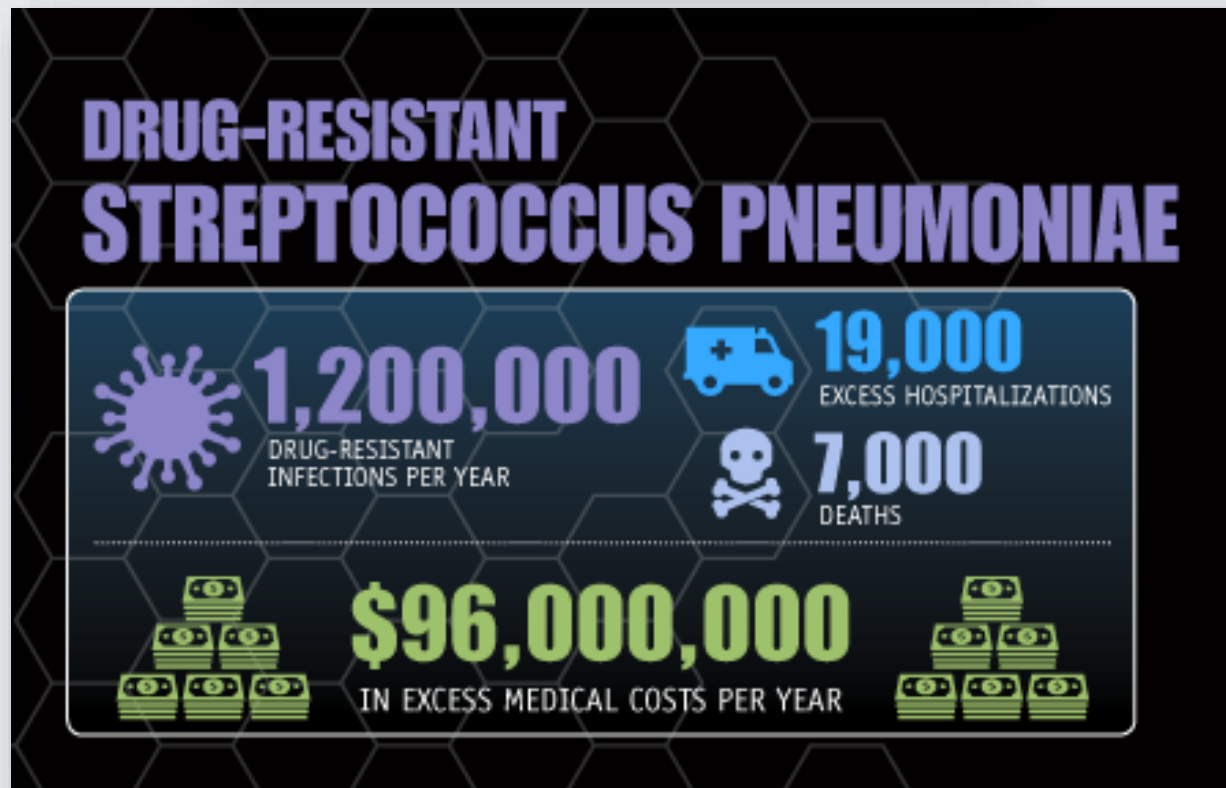
1.6 million deaths every year

(WHO, 2013)

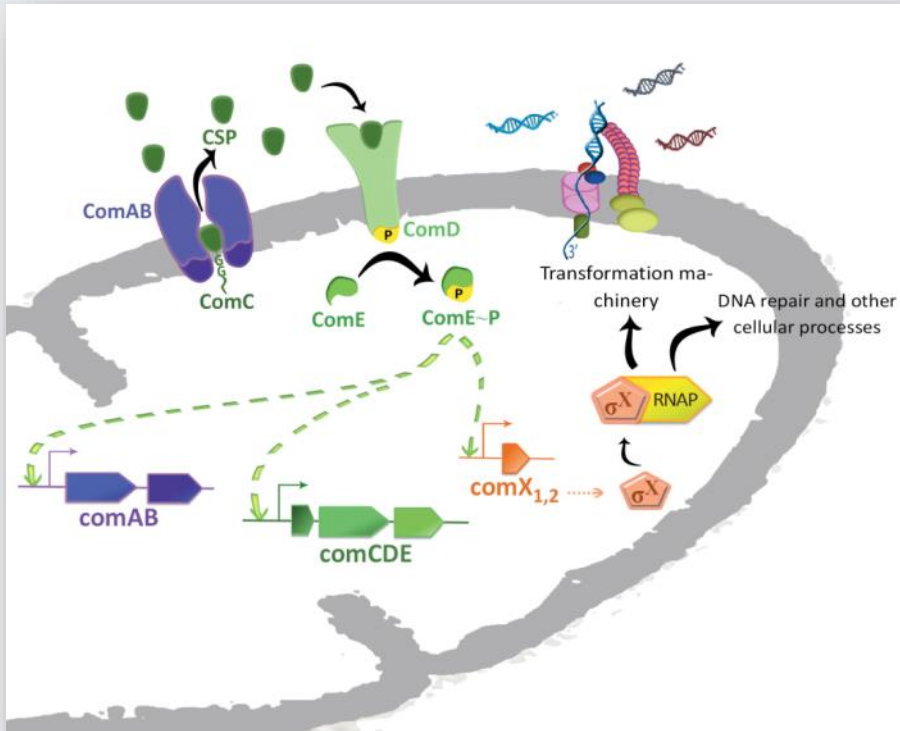
Pneumococcal antibiotic resistance:



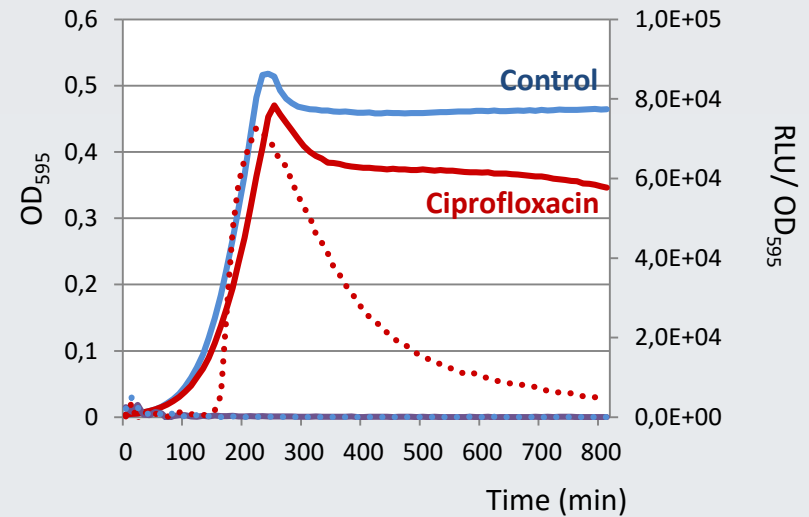
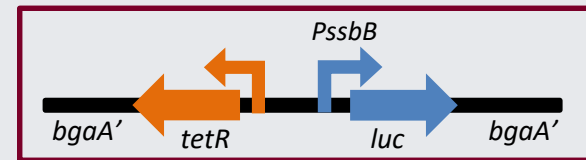
Pneumococcal antibiotic resistance:



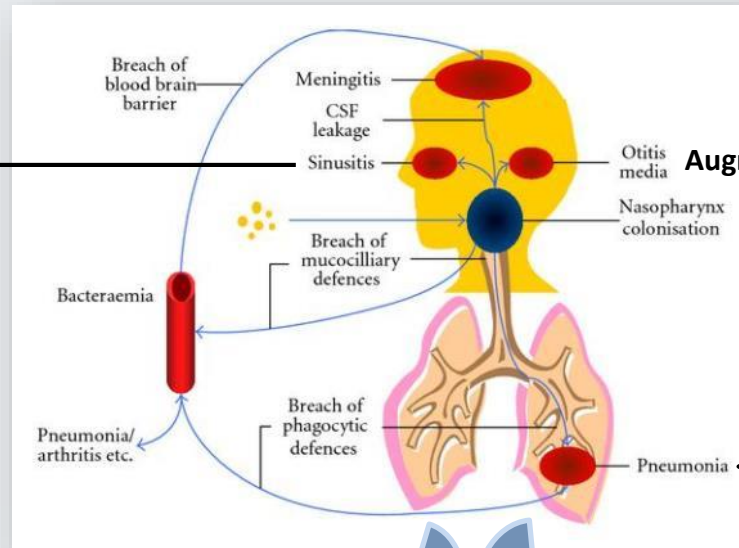
Competence pathway:



DLA3 strain:



Augmentin
fluoroquinolones



Augmentin

augmentin
fluoroquinolones

Uncomplicated COPD
No risk factors:
Age <65 years
FEV₁ >50% predicted
<3 exacerbations per year
No cardiac disease

Complicated COPD
1 or More risk factors:
Age ≥65 years
FEV₁ ≤50% predicted
≥3 exacerbations per year
Cardiac disease

Advanced macrolide (azithromycin, clarithromycin)
Cephalosporin (cefuroxime, cefpodoxime, cefdinir)
Doxycycline
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
If recent antibiotic exposure (<3 months), use alternative class

Fluoroquinolone (moxifloxacin, gemifloxacin, levofloxacin)
Amoxicillin-clavulanate
If at risk for *Pseudomonas* infection, consider ciprofloxacin and obtain sputum culture
If recent antibiotic exposure (<3 months), use alternative class

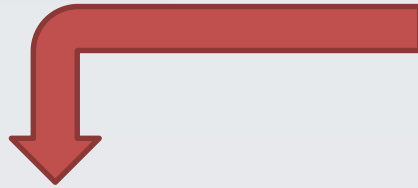
Sethi et al NEJM 2008

Selection of the most researched inhaled antibiotics

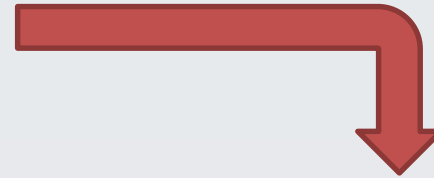
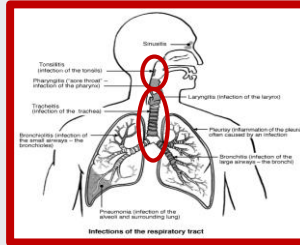
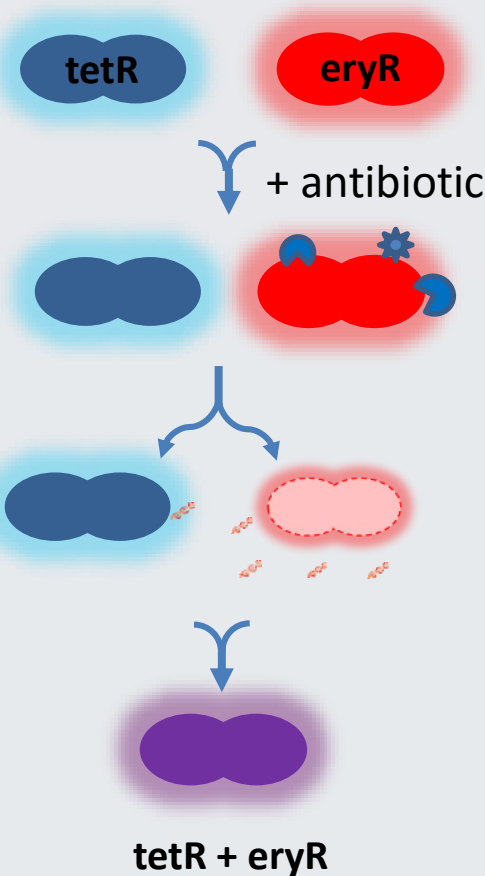
Substance	Results
Tobramycin	Eradication in 13–35%, reduction of pathogenic load, improved lung function
Colistin	Rise in FEV1, eradication in 3 of 18 cases, fewer exacerbations, reduction of pathogenic load
Aztreonam	CF: improved lung function, longer interval to exacerbation
Liposomal ciprofloxacin Ciprofloxacin	Reduction of pathogenic load Reduction of pathogenic load
Gentamycin	Fewer exacerbations, improved quality of life Eradication of P.a. in 30.8 % improved quality of life

Rademacher et al., Medicine 2011

Why is it important?



2 different pneumococci



Viridans group streptococci: a reservoir of resistant bacteria in oral cavities

A. Bryskier

AVENTIS Pharma, Romainville, France

Evolution of penicillin resistance in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*; the role of *Streptococcus mitis* in the formation of a low affinity PBP2B in *S. pneumoniae*

Christopher G. Dowson,^{1,*} Tracey J. Coffey,¹
Christopher Kell¹ and Robert A. Whitley²

evaluating the antibiotic via β -lactamases, reducing outer membrane permeability in the case of Gram-negative

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (1999) 44, 19–25

JAC

A variety of Gram-positive bacteria carry mobile *mef* genes

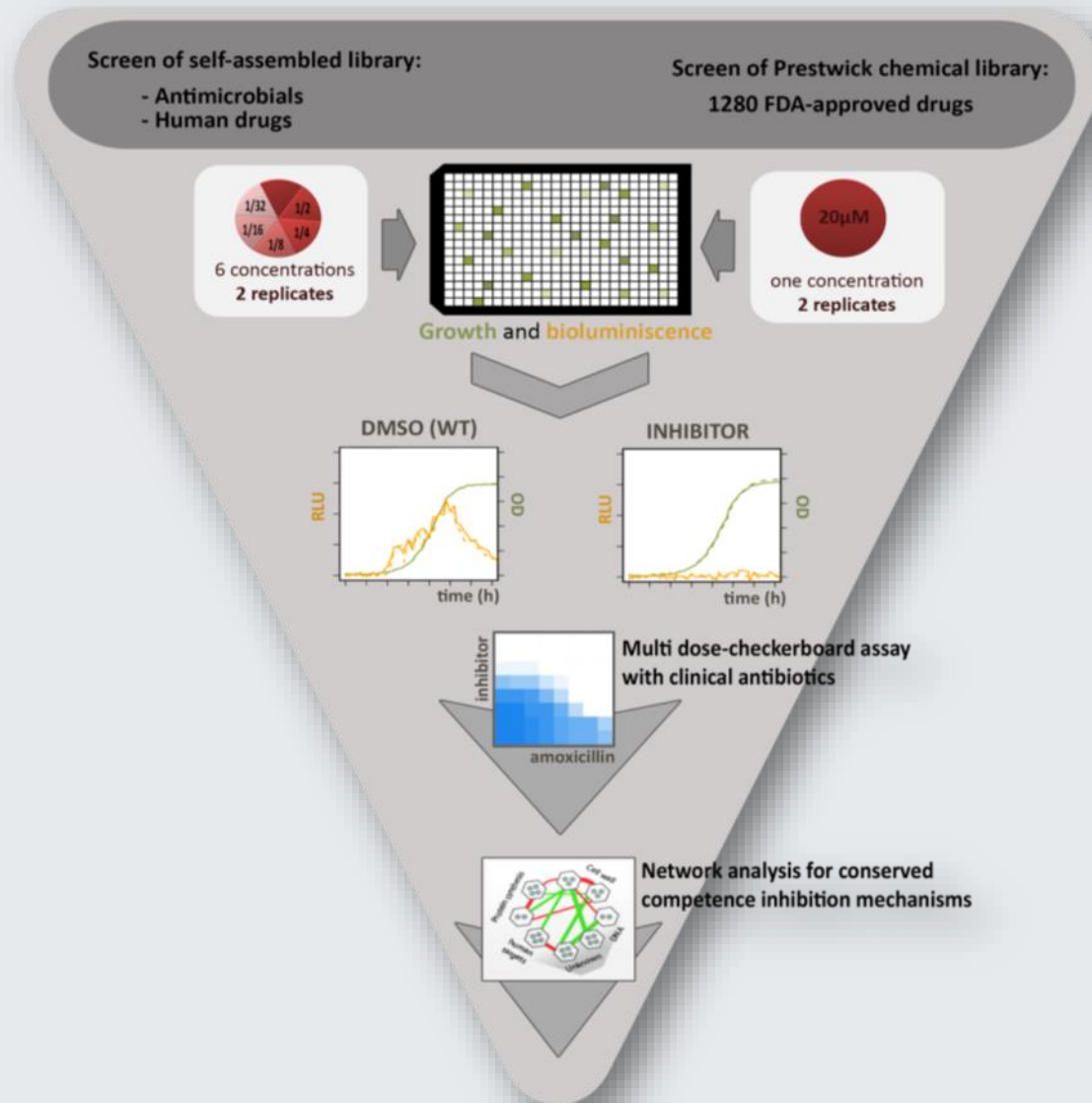
Vicki A. Luna^a, Patricia Coates^b, E. Anne Eady^b, Jonathan H. Cove^b, Thanh T. H. Nguyen^a and Marilyn C. Roberts^{a*}

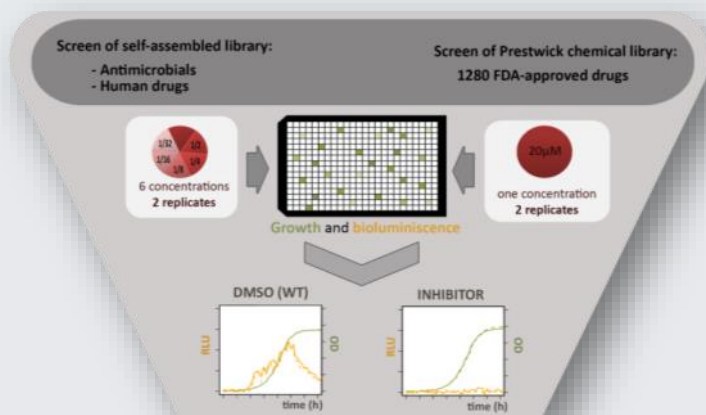
In Vitro Exchange of Fluoroquinolone Resistance Determinants between *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and Viridans Streptococci and Genomic Organization of the *parE-parC* Region in *S. mitis*

Claire Janoir,¹ Isabelle Podglajen,¹
Marie-Dominique Kitzis,² Claire Poyart,¹
and Laurent Gutmann¹

¹Laboratoire de Recherche Moléculaire sur les Antibiotiques, Faculté de Médecine Broussais-Hôtel-Dieu et Pitié-Salpêtrière, Université Paris VI, and ²Service de Bactériologie, Hôpital Saint-Joseph, and ³Laboratoire Mixte Pasteur-Necker de Recherche sur les Streptococques et les Streptococcies, Faculté de Médecine Necker-Enfants Malades, Paris, France

3. Identification of novel cellular mechanisms: bacterial competence





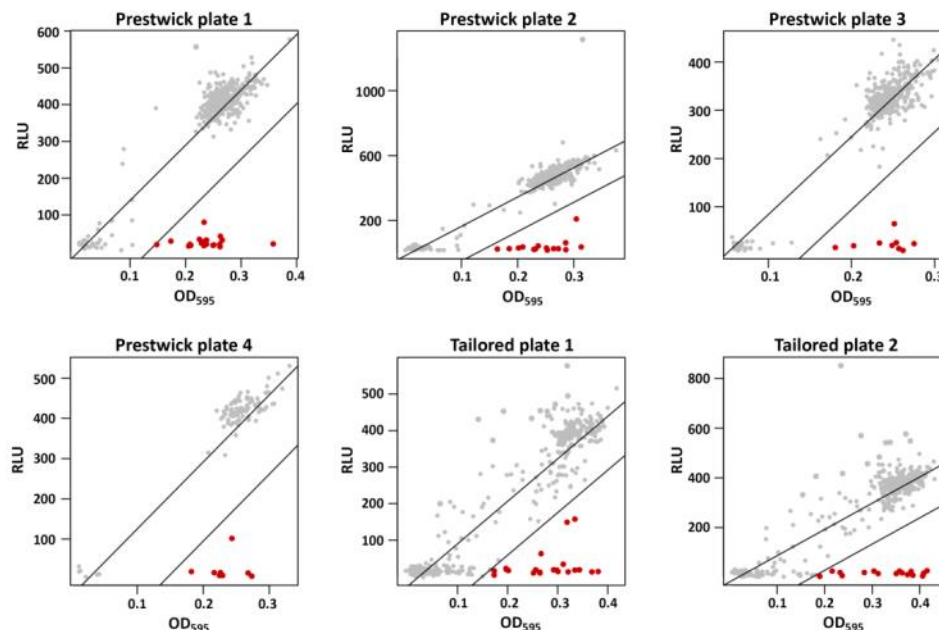
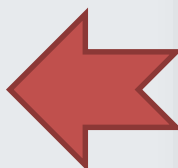
Prestwick: **1280** FDA-approved drugs
Self assembled library: **86** compounds



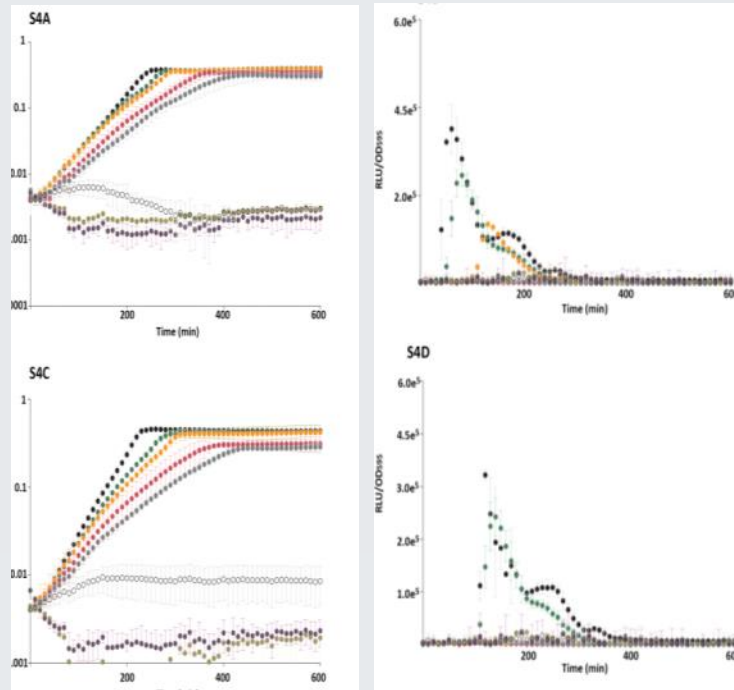
48 hits found

Selection of best hits based on:

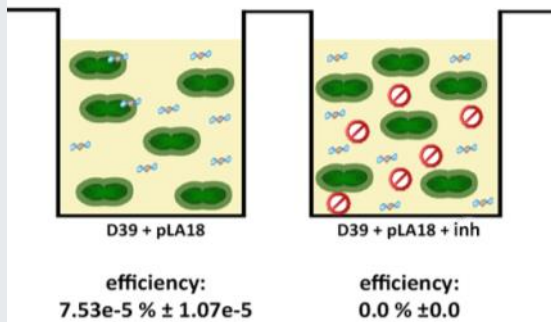
1. Low concentration required
2. Low toxicity
3. Good absorption/excretion



Inhibition also in MDR strains

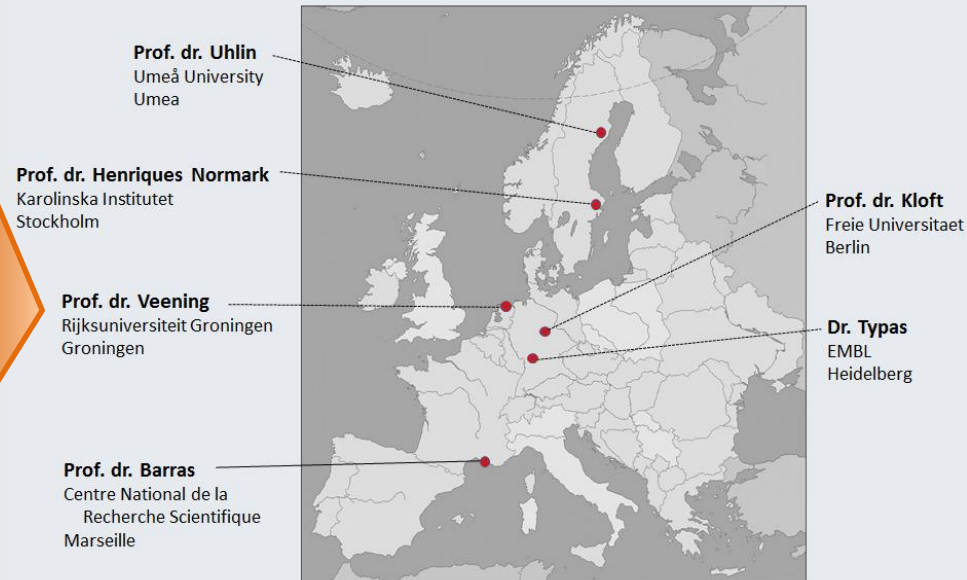


Transformation (D39) and horizontal gene transfer (DLA3 + MK134) of capsulated strains in planktonic growth



- DNA (pLA18)
- inhibitor
- D39
- DLA3
- MK134
- ADP25
- ADP26
- ADP46
- A549 cells

Acknowledgements



university of
groningen