

New designed antimicrobial Polymyxin B analogs with a broader spectrum of activity and effective against resistant bacteria

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B : KC Barcelona
Knowledge
Campus



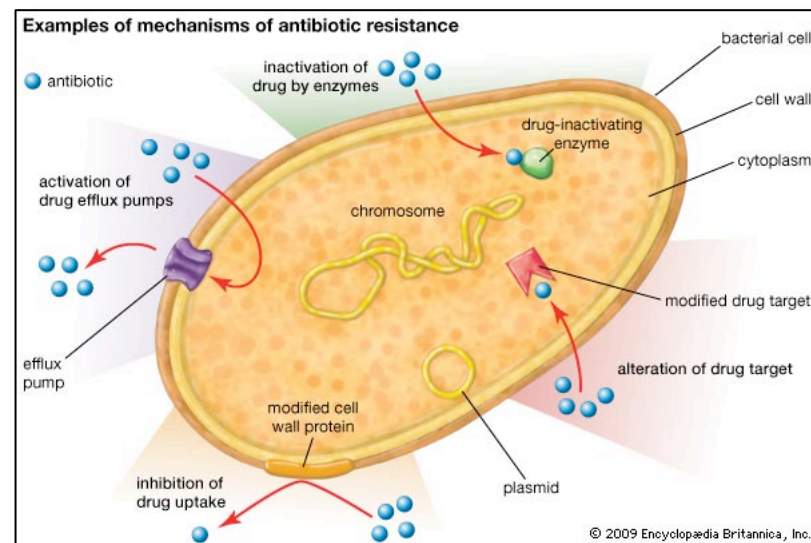
UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA



Fundació
Bosch i Gimpera
Universitat de Barcelona

Introduction

- Need of new antibiotics
 - Infectious diseases → Second cause of death in the world (third in the developed world)
 - Inadequate use of antibiotics → Increase in resistant bacteria → Antibiotics lose effectiveness
 - Reduced pipeline of new antibiotics

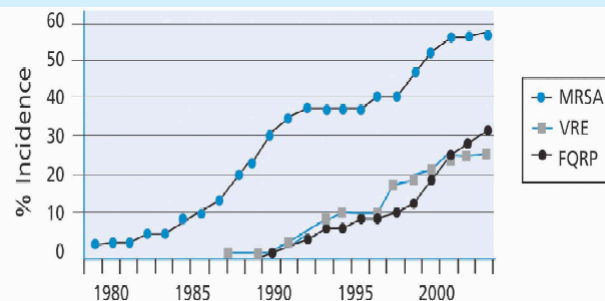


Introduction

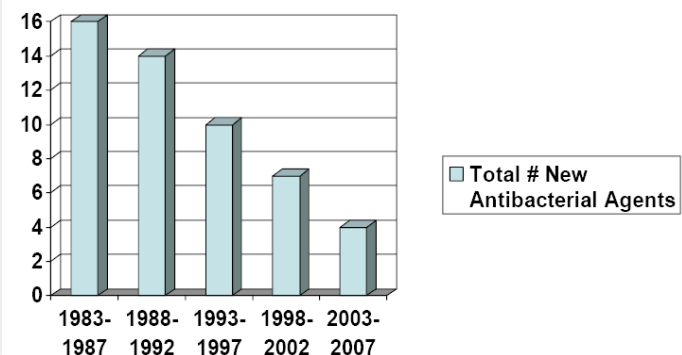
- Need of new antibiotics
 - Infectious diseases → Second cause of death in the world (third in the developed world)
 - Inadequate use of antibiotics → Increase in resistant bacteria → Antibiotics loose effectiveness
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Resistant Bacterial Strains Spread Rapidly

MRSA: Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
VRE: Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*
FQRP: Fluoroquinolone-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

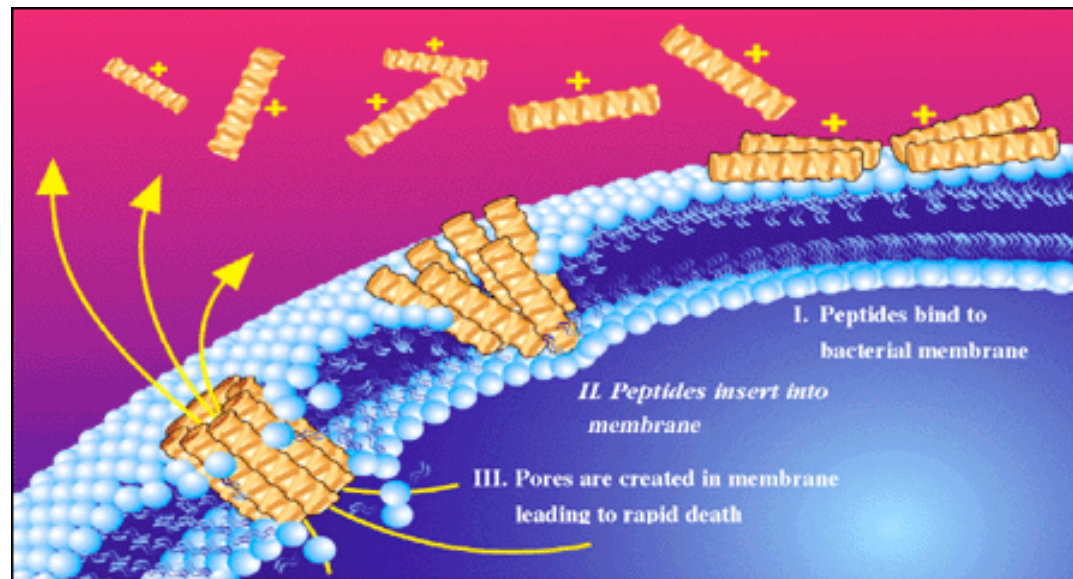


Total Approved Antibacterials: US



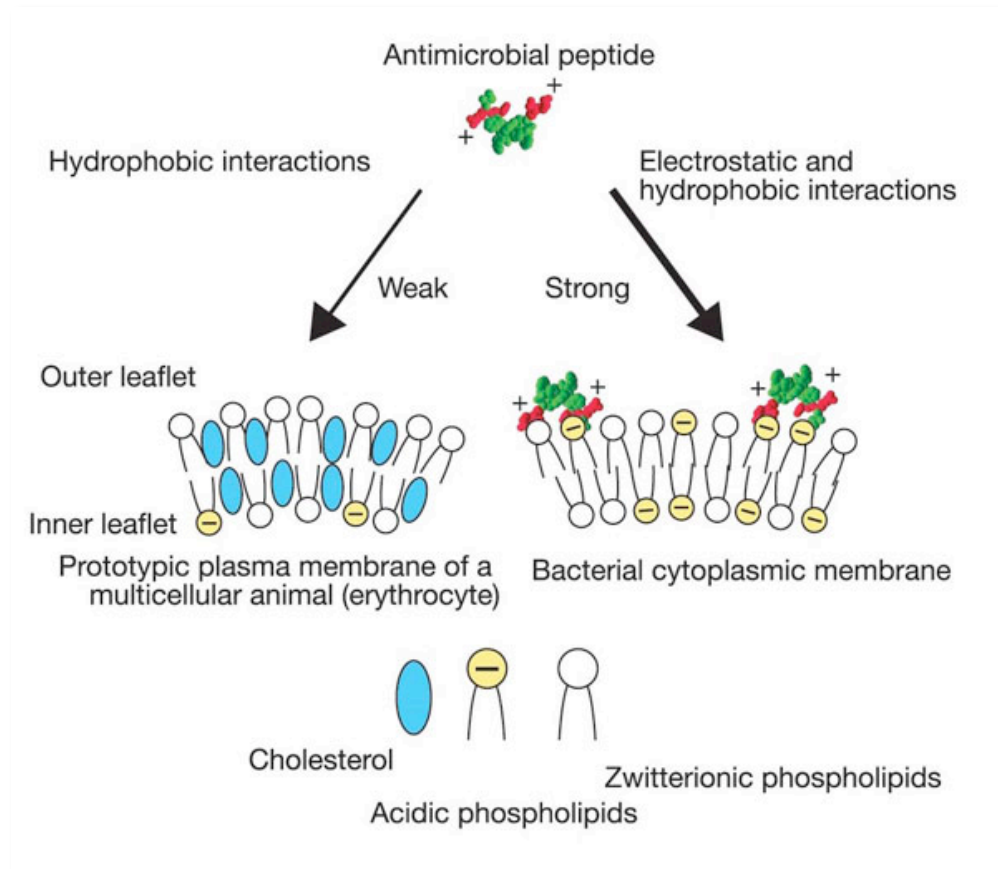
Introduction

- Need of new antibiotics
- AMPs



Introduction

- Need of new antibiotics
- AMPs



Introduction

- Need of new antibiotics
- AMPs
- Resurgence of Polymyxin

Review

Lancet Infect Dis 2006; 6:
589-601

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (2007) 60, 1206–1215
doi:10.1093/jac/dkm357
Advance Access publication 17 September 2007

JAC

Polymyxin B for the treatment of multidrug-resistant pathogens:
a critical review

Colistin: Clinical Infectious Diseases 2005;40:1333–41

Gram

Jian Li, Roger

Colistin: The Revival of Polymyxins for the Management
of Multidrug-Resistant Gram-Negative Bacterial Infections

Matthew E. Falagas^{1,2,3} and Sofia K. Kasiakou¹

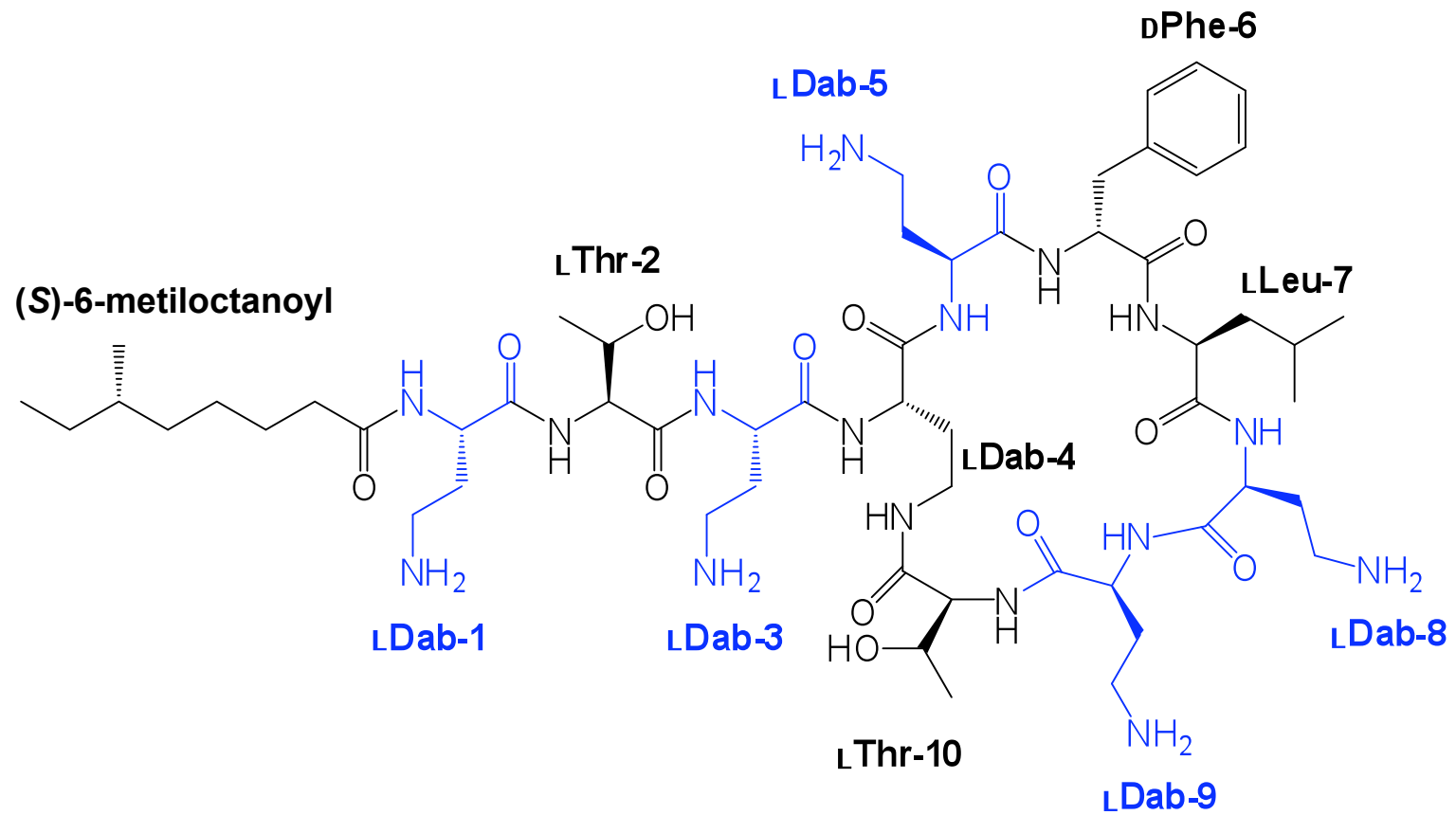
¹Alfa Institute of Biomedical Sciences (AIBS) and ²Department of Medicine, "Henry Dunant" Hospital, Athens, Greece; and ³Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts



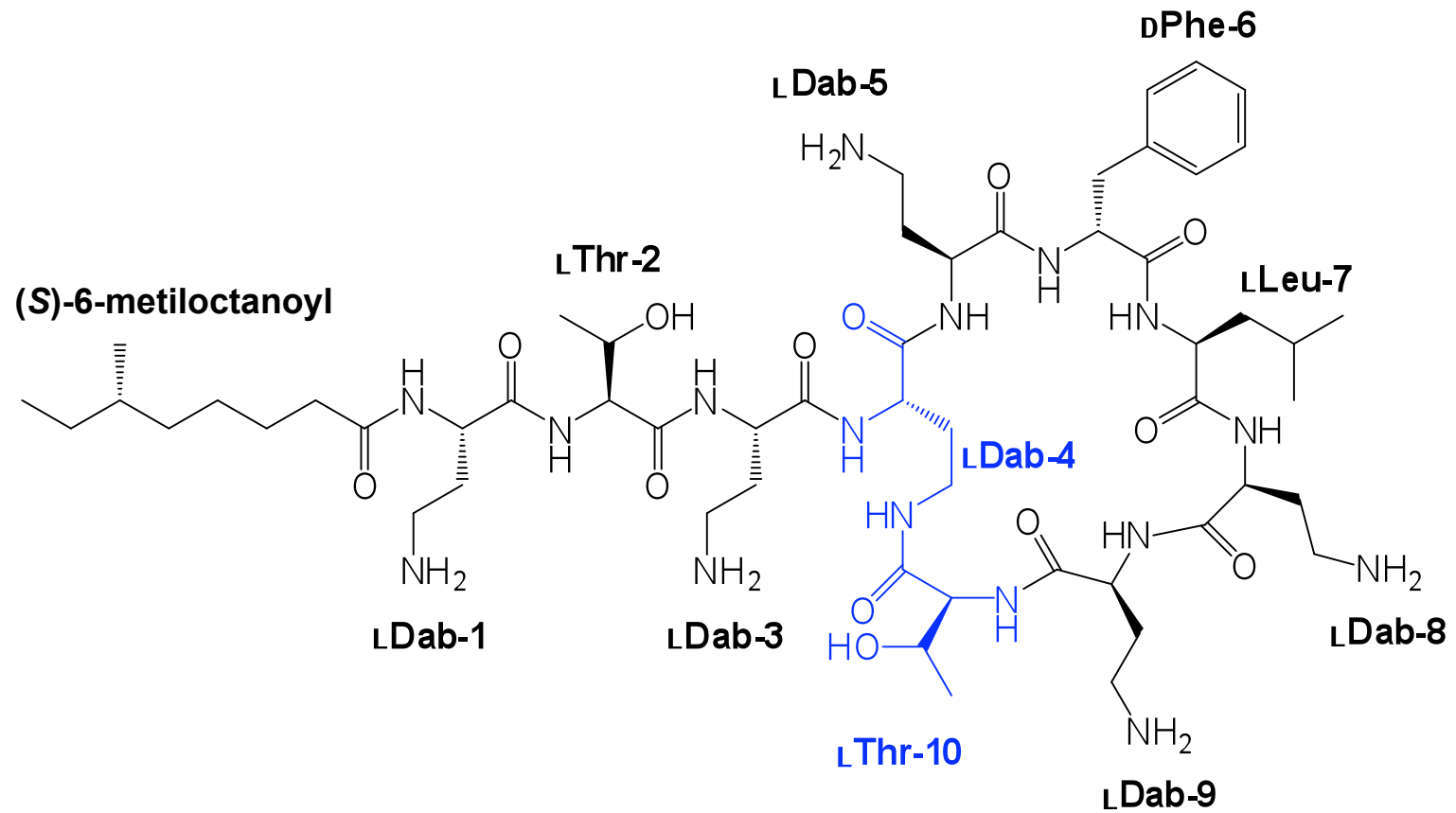
Objectives

- Design and synthesize new lipopeptides based in the structure of Polymyxin
 - Lower toxicity
 - Activity in resistant and multi-resistant bacteria
 - Wider spectrum of activity
 - Easy synthesis

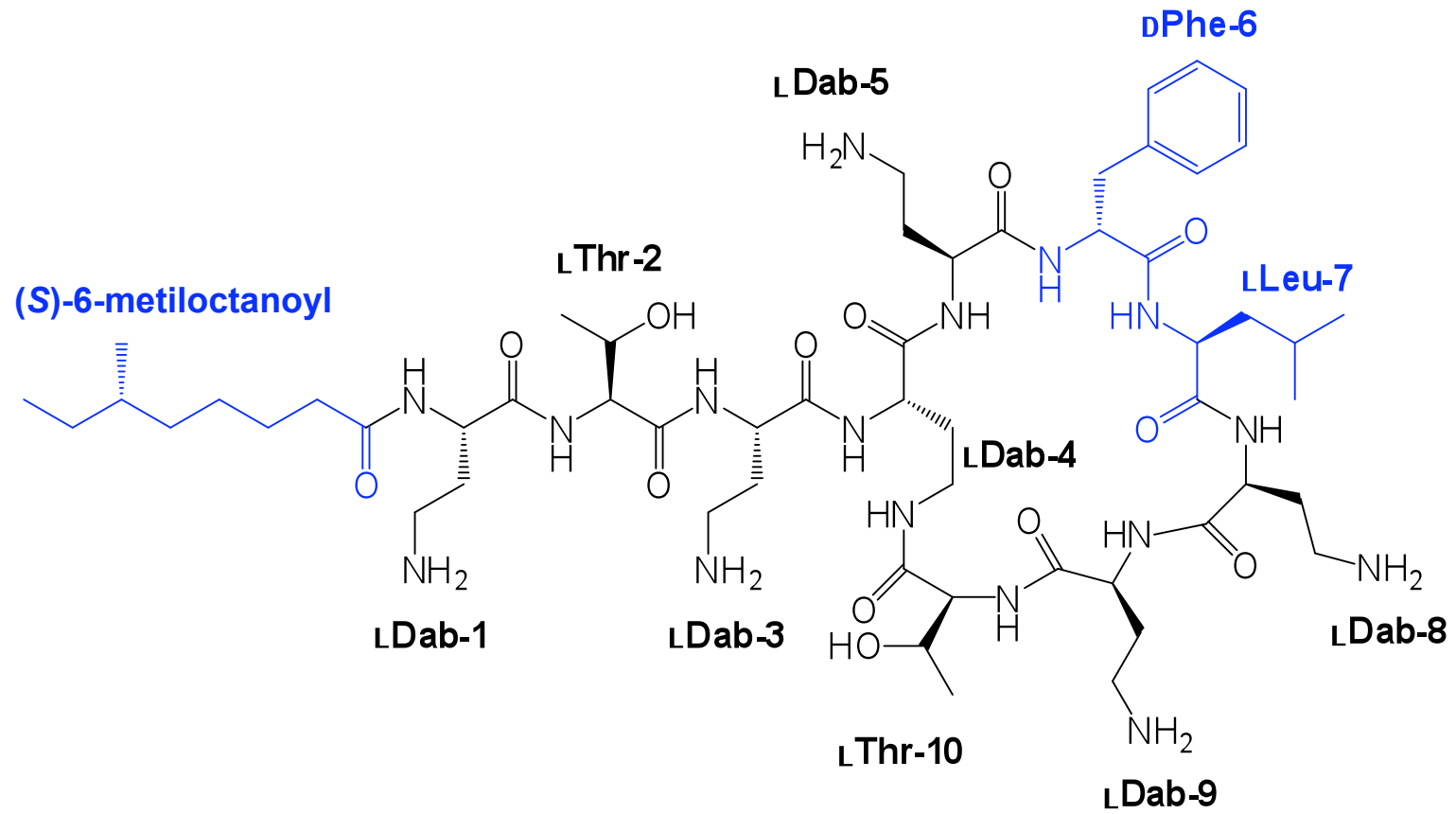
Polymyxin B



Polymyxin B

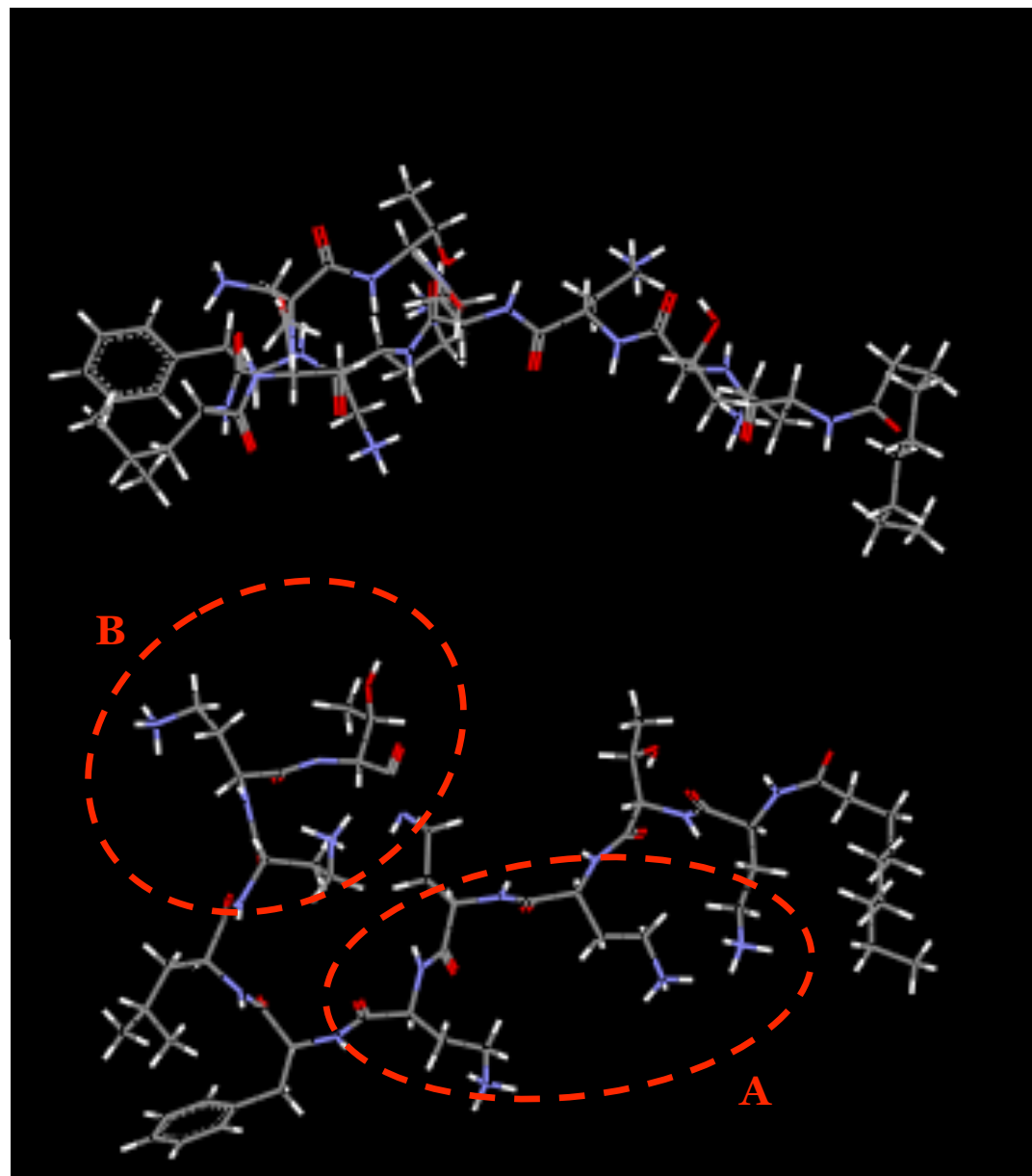


Polymyxin B



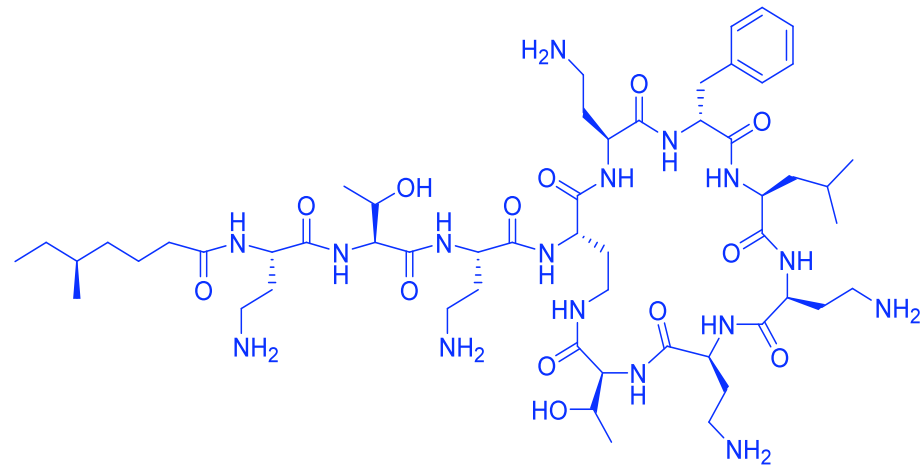
Polymyxin B

- Fixed: Phe-6, Leu-7, Thr-10
- Flexible: Dab-4, Dab-8, Dab-9
- Binding domain to anionic groups:
 - Site A: Dab-1, Dab-3, Dab-5
 - Site B: Dab-8, Dab-9, Thr-10
- Hydrophobic binding site
 - Acyl chain, Phe-6, Leu-7

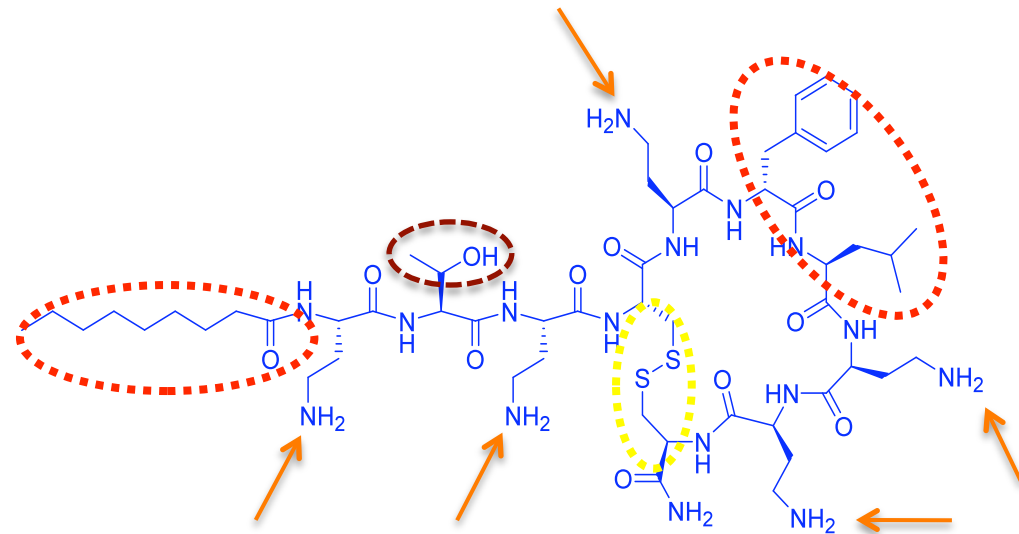


Analogs Design

- Polymyxin

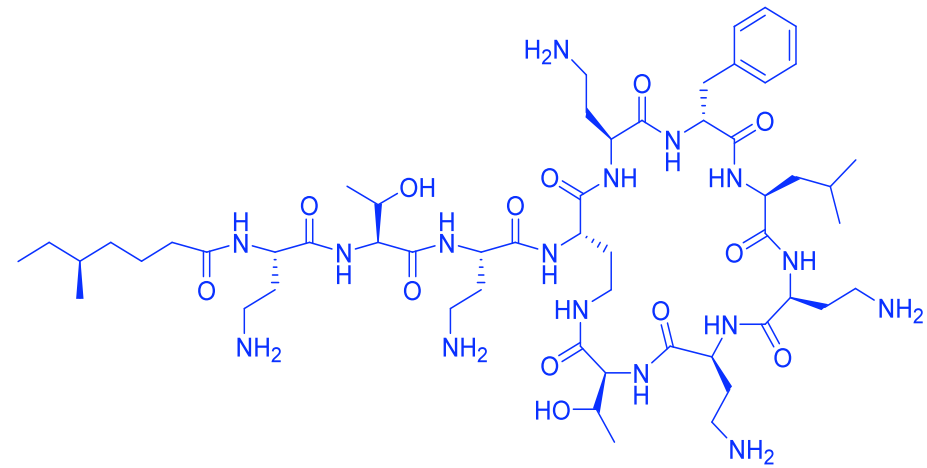


- Designed peptide

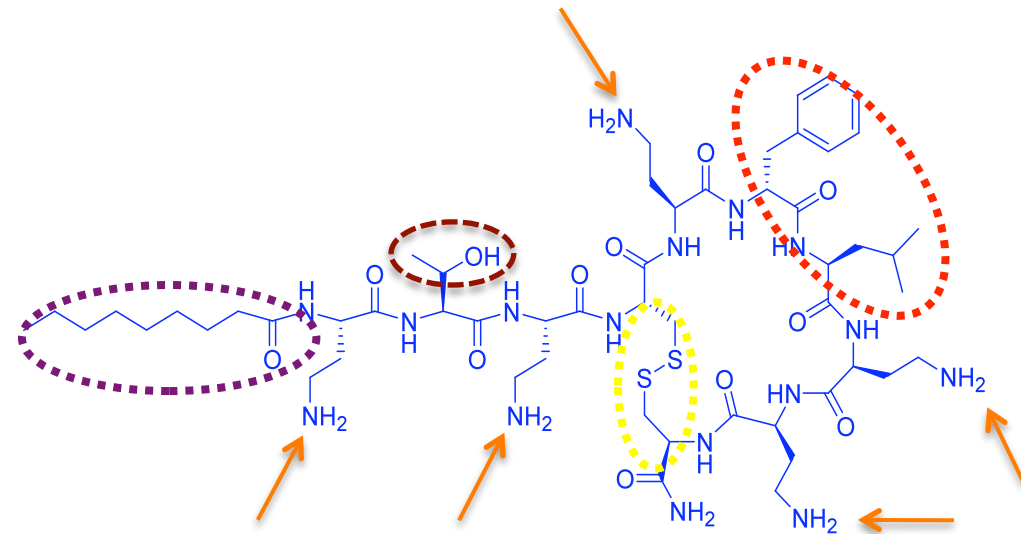


Analogs Design

- Polymyxin



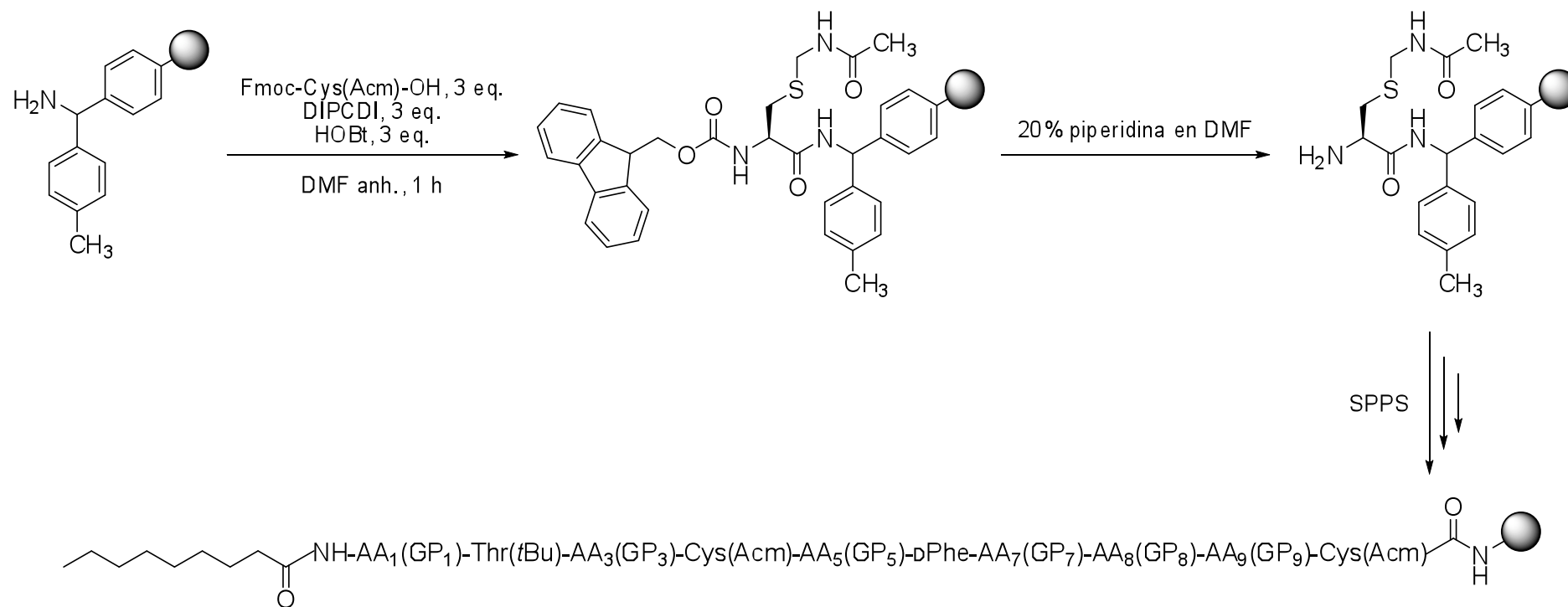
- Designed peptide



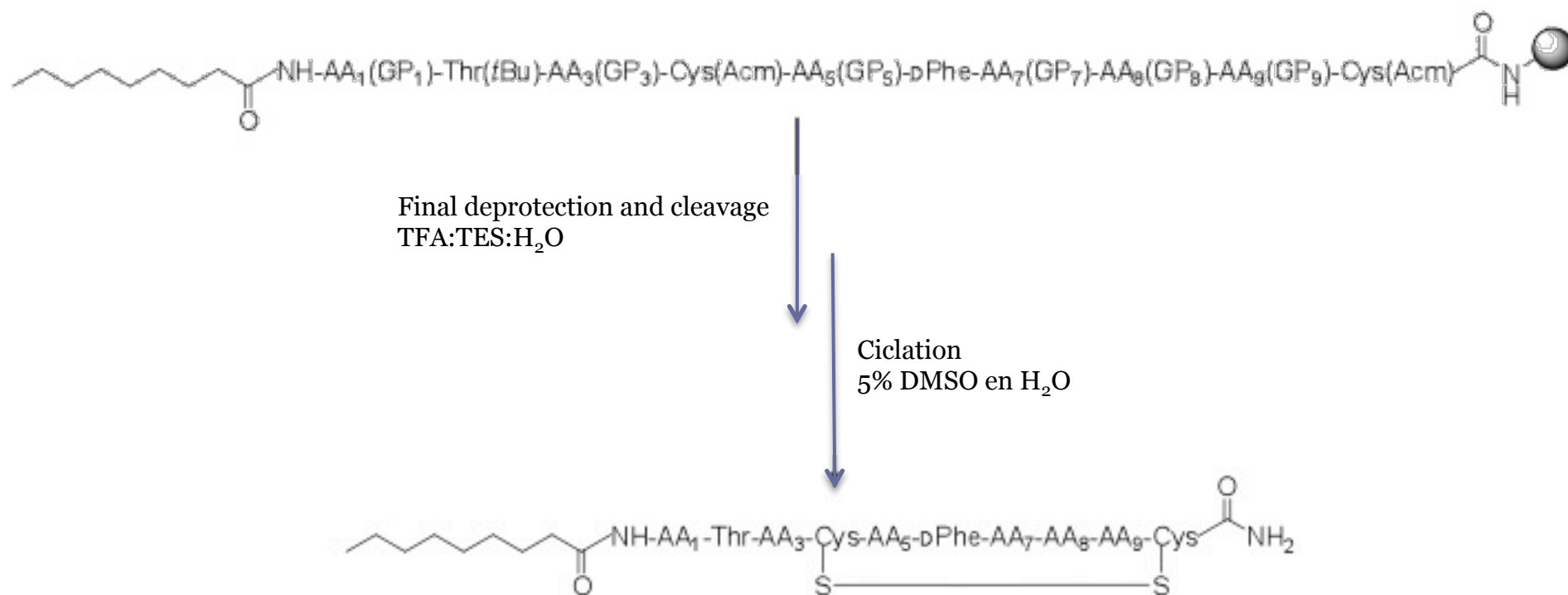
Synthesis

- Synthetic strategy: Fmoc/*t*Bu
- Resin: MBHA, BHA
- Protective groups: AcM (Cys), Boc (Dab), O (Met), Pbf (Arg), *t*Bu (Thr)

Synthesis



Synthesis





Antibacterial Activity

- 100 analogs synthesized and tested

Antibacterial Activity

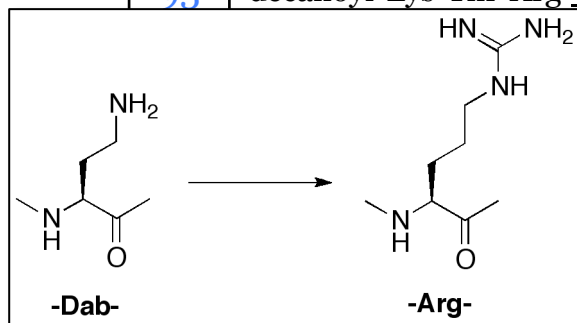
Nº	Peptide sequence	Gram+	Gram-	
		<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>E. coli</i>
pxb	CH ₃ -octanoyl-Dab-Thr-Dab-Dab-Dab-Phe-Leu-Dab-Dab-Thr	>32	2	1
0	nonanoyl-Dab-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Dab-Dab-Cys	>32	8	4
1	nonanoyl-Arg-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	32	16	8
2	nonanoyl-Arg-Thr-Arg-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	8	8	4
3	nonanoyl-Dab-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Met-Dab-Dab-Cys	32	16	4
34	nonanoyl-Arg-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Trp-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	8	8	4
79	decanoyl-Arg-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	16	8	8
85	dodecanoyl-Arg-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	32	8	8
16	nonanoyl-Arg-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	16	8	4
93	decanoyl-Lys-Thr-Arg-Cys-Lys-Trp-Leu-Arg-Lys-Cys	16	>64	64
100	decanoyl-Arg-Thr-Arg-Cys-Dab-Trp-Nle-Arg-Dab-Cys	4	64	8
101	nonanoyl-Dab-Thr-Arg-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	8	16	2
103	-----	4	2	1
104	-----	4	1	4
105	-----	4	1	2

Antibacterial Activity

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16	nonanoyl-Arg-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	16	8	4
93	decanoyl-Lys-Thr-Arg-Cys-Lys-Trp-Leu-Arg-Lys-Cys	16	>64	64
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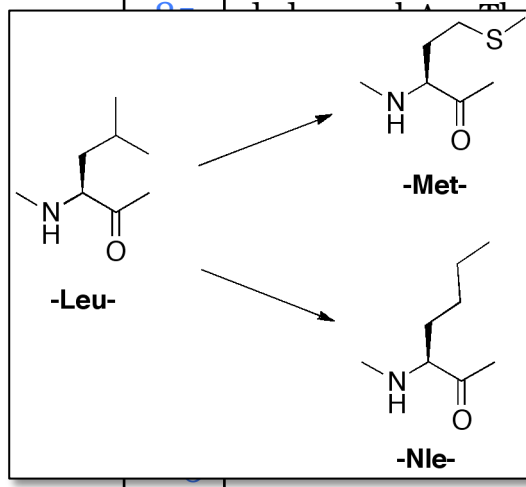
Antibacterial Activity

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0	nonanoyl-Dab-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Dab-Dab-Cys	>32	8	4
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2	nonanoyl-Arg-Thr-Arg-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	8	8	4
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85	dodecanoyl-Arg-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	32	8	8
16	nonanoyl-Arg-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	16	8	4
93	decanoyl-Lys-Thr-Arg-Cys-Lys-Trp-Leu-Arg-Lys-Cys	16	>64	64
	Cys-Dab-Trp-Nle-Arg-Dab-Cys	4	64	8
	-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	8	16	2
	-----	4	2	1
	-----	4	1	4
	-----	4	1	2



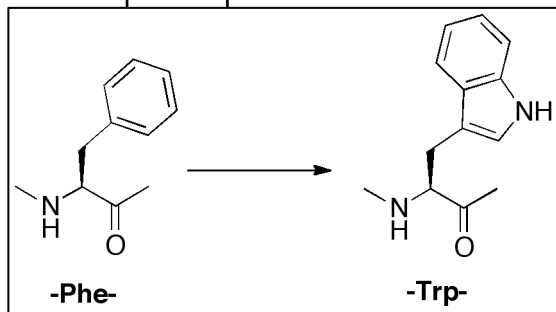
Antibacterial Activity

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79	decanoyl-Arg-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	16	8	8
87	nonanoyl-Arg-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	32	8	8
90	nonanoyl-Arg-Thr-Dab-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	16	8	4
91	nonanoyl-Arg-Cys-Lys-Trp-Leu-Arg-Lys-Cys	16	>64	64
92	nonanoyl-Arg-Cys-Dab-Trp-Nle-Arg-Dab-Cys	4	64	8
93	nonanoyl-Arg-Cys-Dab-Phe-Leu-Arg-Dab-Cys	8	16	2
94	-----	4	2	1
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96	-----	4	1	2



Antibacterial Activity

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Antibacterial Activity

Species, MIC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)		Analog 103	Analog 104	Analog 105	PxB G(-) control	Vancomycin G(+) control	Daptomycin G(+) control
GRAM -	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	2	1	1	2	-	>32
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1	4	4	1	-	>32
GRAM +	<i>Mycobacterium phlei</i>	4	4	2	16-32	-	>32
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	4	4	4	>32	1	2

Antibacterial Activity

Species, MIC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)		Analog 103	Analog 104	Analog 105	PxB G(-) control	Vancomycin G(+) control	Daptomycin G(+) control
GRAM -	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	2	1	1	2	-	>32
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1	4	4	1	-	>32
GRAM +	<i>Mycobacterium phlei</i>	4	4	2	16-32	-	>32
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	4	4	4	>32	1	2

Antibacterial Activity

Resistant and multi-resistant Gram negative bacteria			Analog 103	Analog 104	Analog 105
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	40b	Carbapenem-resistant strain	4	2	4
	38a	Highly-resistant strain	0,5	1	16
<i>E. coli</i>	MAC 21a	Intermediate resistance to quinolones	0,5	1	2
	VAL 10	Intermediate resistance to quinolones	0,5	0,5	1
	VAL 5	Intermediate resistance to quinolones	0,5	0,5	1
	NDM	Highly-resistant strain	0,5	0,5	1

- Resistance panel:

- 40b (clinical isolate): resistance to IMP
- 38a (clinical isolate): resistance to CAZ, CIP, IMP, P/T
- NMD, New Delhi metallo-beta-lactamase: Amoxicillin 256 mg/L; Amoxicillin clavulanate 32 mg/L ; Piperacillin/tazobactam 256 mg/L; Cefoxitin 256 mg/L; Cefotaxime 256 mg/L; Ceftazidime 256 mg/L; Cefepime 256 mg/L; Imipenem 8 mg/L; Meropenem 16 mg/L; Doripenem 6 mg/L; Ertapenem 24 mg/L; Aztreonam 256 mg/L; Gentamicin 8 mg/L; Amikacin 32 mg/L, Tobramycin 8 mg/L; Ciprofloxacin 32 mg/L
- AMI, amikacin; CAZ, Ceftazidime; CIP, Ciprofloxacin; IMP, Imipenem ; P/T, Piperacillin-tazobactam

Antibacterial Activity

Resistant and multi-resistant Gram negative bacteria			Analog 103	Analog 104	Analog 105
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	40b	Carbapenem-resistant strain	4	2	4
	38a	Highly-resistant strain	0,5	1	16
<i>E. coli</i>	MAC 21a	Intermediate resistance to quinolones	0,5	1	2
	VAL 10	Intermediate resistance to quinolones	0,5	0,5	1
	VAL 5	Intermediate resistance to quinolones	0,5	0,5	1
	NDM	Highly-resistant strain	0,5	0,5	1

- Resistance panel:

- 40b (clinical isolate): resistance to IMP
- 38a (clinical isolate): resistance to CAZ, CIP, IMP, P/T
- NMD, New Delhi metallo-beta-lactamase: Amoxicillin 256 mg/L; Amoxicillin clavulanate 32 mg/L ; Piperacillin/tazobactam 256 mg/L; Cefoxitin 256 mg/L; Cefotaxime 256 mg/L; Ceftazidime 256 mg/L; Cefepime 256 mg/L; Imipenem 8 mg/L; Meropenem 16 mg/L; Doripenem 6 mg/L; Ertapenem 24 mg/L; Aztreonam 256 mg/L; Gentamicin 8 mg/L; Amikacin 32 mg/L, Tobramycin 8 mg/L; Ciprofloxacin 32 mg/L
- AMI, amikacin; CAZ, Ceftazidime; CIP, Ciprofloxacin; IMP, Imipenem ; P/T, Piperacillin-tazobactam

Antibacterial Activity

Colistin-Resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>			Colistin	Analog 103	Analog 104	Analog 105
<i>A. baumannii</i>	ATCC-wt	Low resistance strain	1	8	2	4
	ATCC	In vitro mutant of ATCC with resistance to colistin	256	64	16	32
	77778	In vitro mutant of a clinical strain with resistance to colistin	256	256	128	128
	Ab 10	Clinical isolate resistant to colistin	512	32	16	8
	Ab 19	Clinical isolate resistant to colistin	512	32	16	16

Antibacterial activity in colistin-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* suggests an alternative mechanism of action



Mechanism of action

- Biophysics



Mechanism of action

- Biophysics
- Flow cytometry

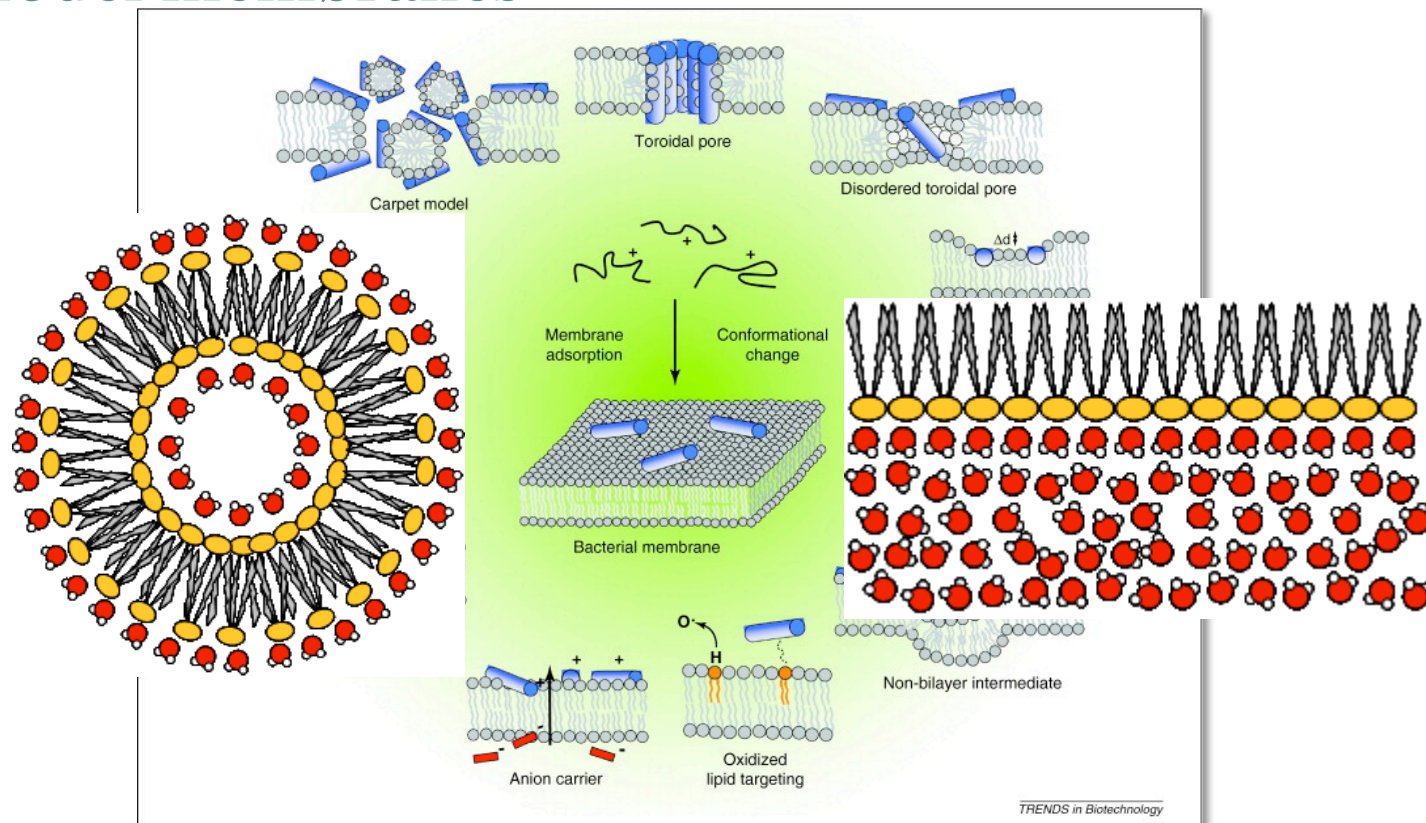


Mechanism of action

- Biophysics
- Flow cytometry
- Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)

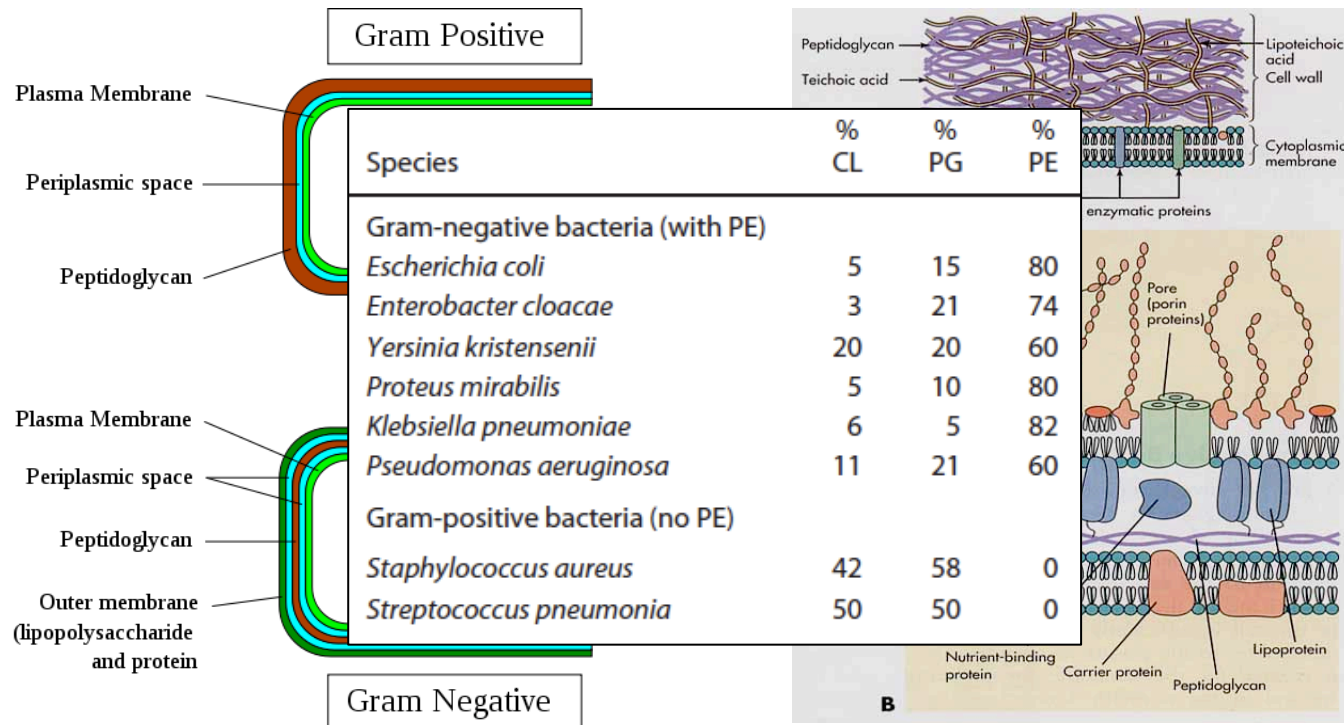
Mechanism of action

- Biophysics
 - Model membranes



Mechanism of action

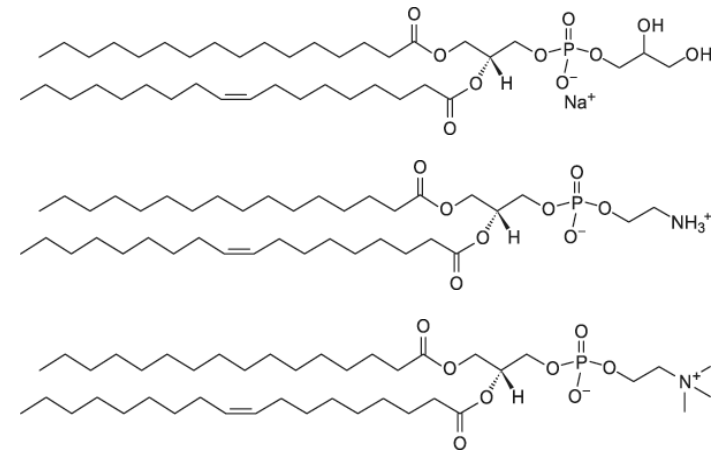
- Biophysics
 - Model membranes
 - Bacterial membrane vs Eukaryotic membrane



Mechanism of action

- Biophysics

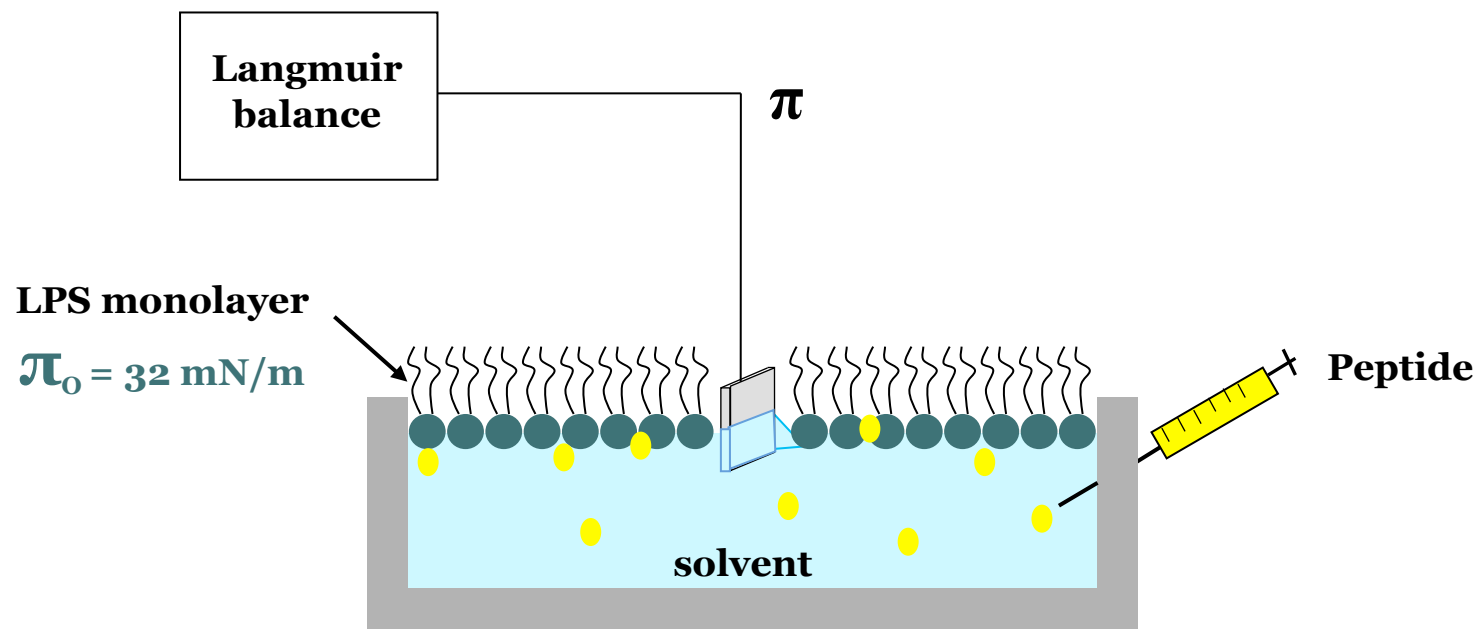
- Model membranes
- Bacterial membrane vs Eukaryotic membrane



Species	% CL	% PG	% PE
Gram-negative bacteria (with PE)			
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	5	15	80
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	3	21	74
<i>Yersinia kristensenii</i>	20	20	60
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	5	10	80
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	6	5	82
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	11	21	60
Gram-positive bacteria (no PE)			
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	42	58	0
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	50	50	0

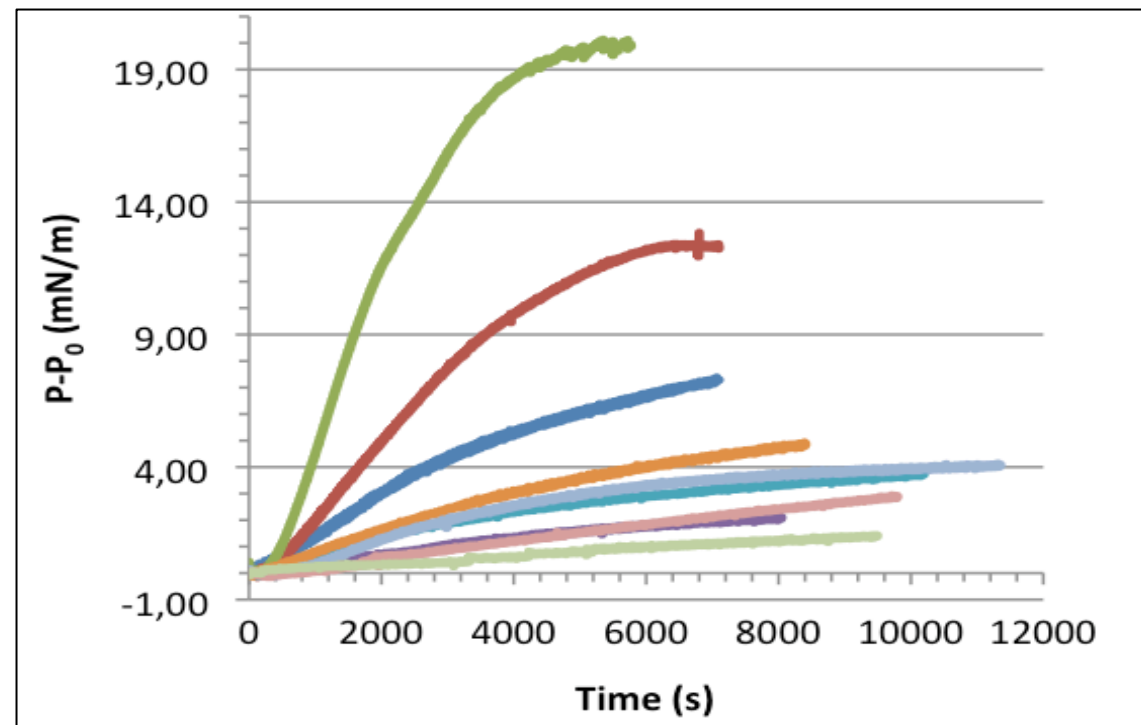
Mechanism of action

- Biophysics
 - Interaction with LPS (*S.minnesota*)
 - Monolayers



Mechanism of action

- Biophysics
 - Interaction with LPS (*S.minnesota*)
 - Monolayers



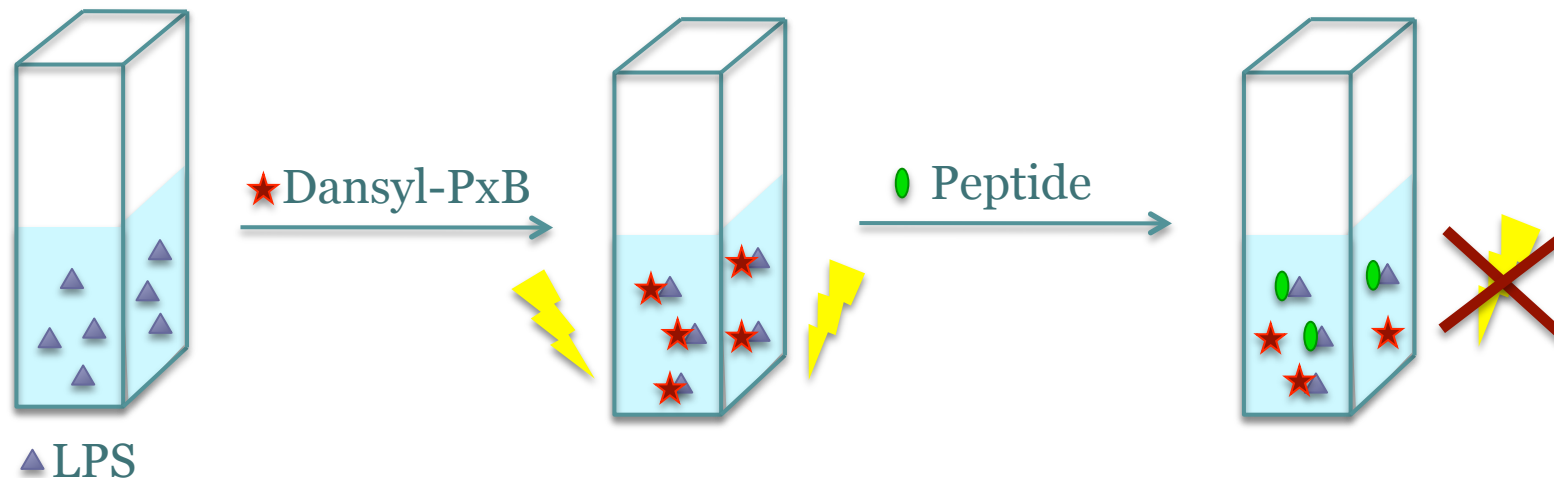
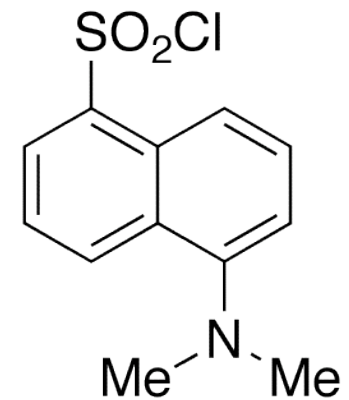
Mechanism of action

- Biophysics

- Interaction with LPS (*S.minnesota*)

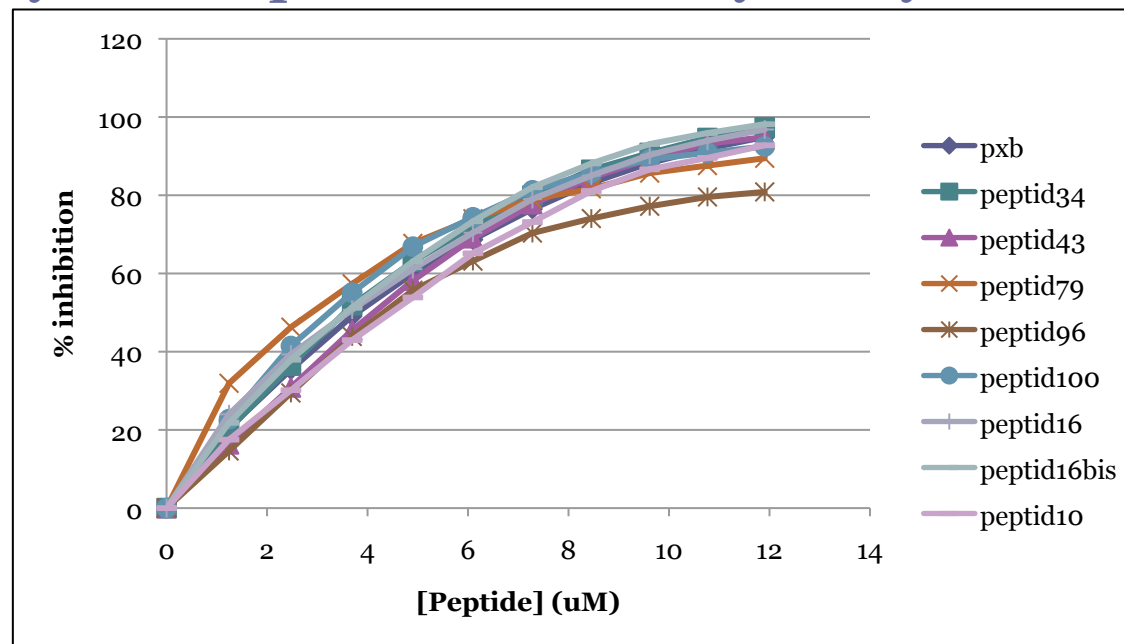
- Monolayers

- Dansyl-PxB liposomes: Affinity assay



Mechanism of action

- Biophysics
 - Interaction with LPS (*S.minnesota*)
 - Monolayers
 - Dansyl-PxB liposomes: Affinity assay



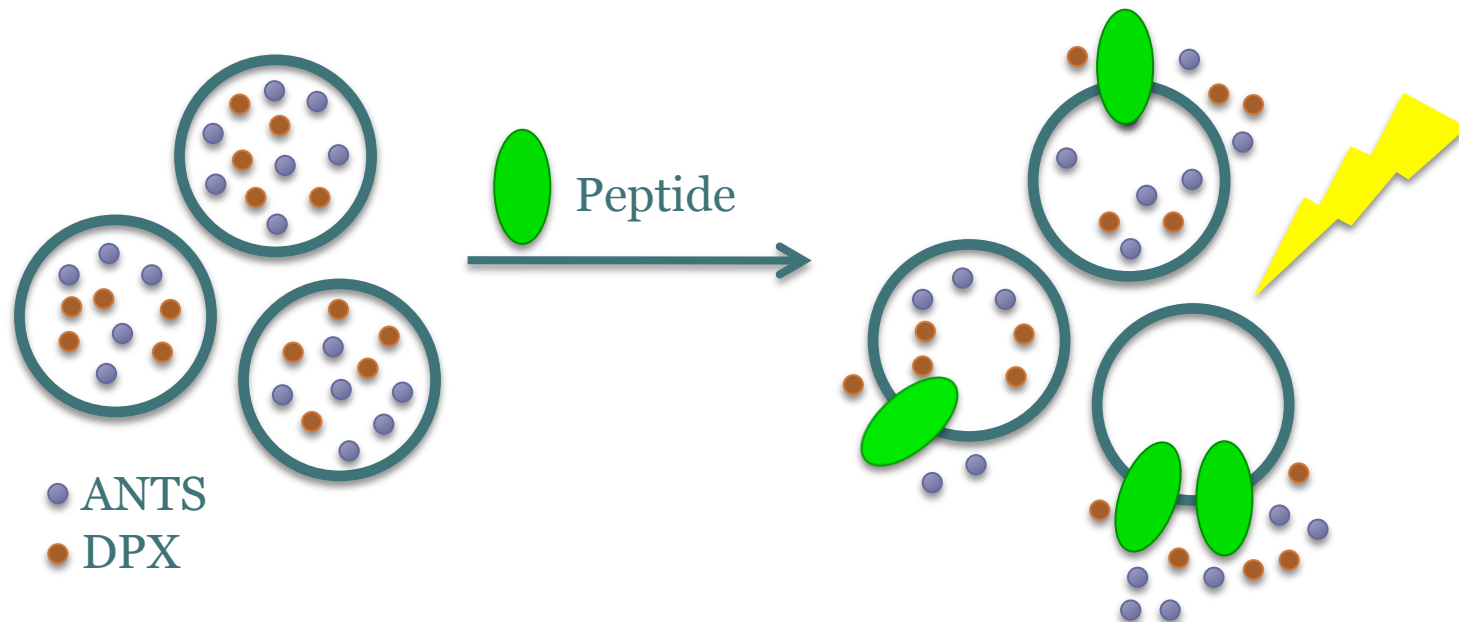


Mechanism of action

- Biophysics
 - Interaction with LPS (*S.minnesota*)
 - Effect on the membrane

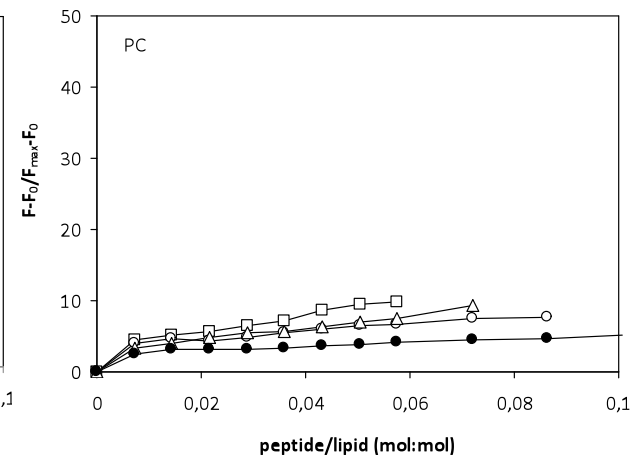
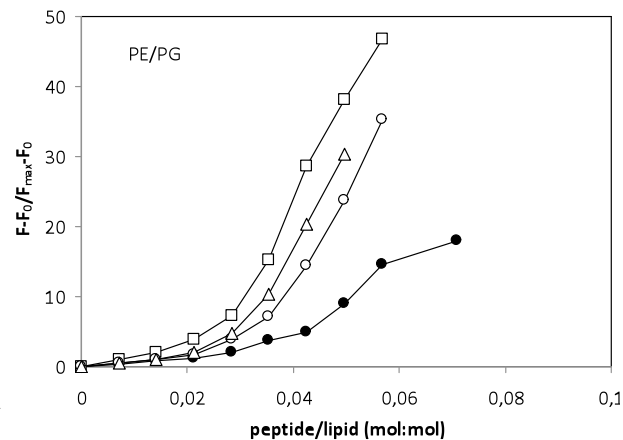
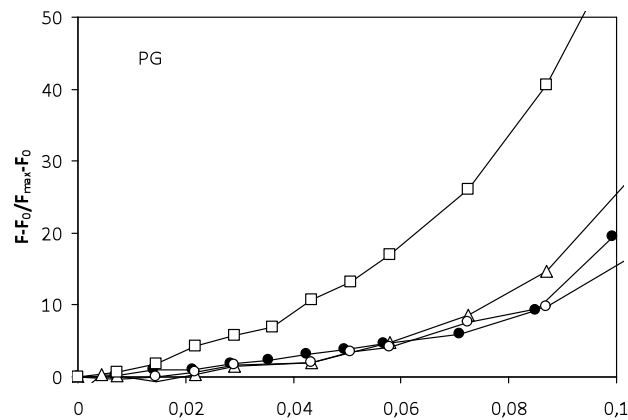
Mechanism of action

- Biophysics
 - Interaction with LPS (*S.minnesota*)
 - Effect on the membrane
 - Leakage



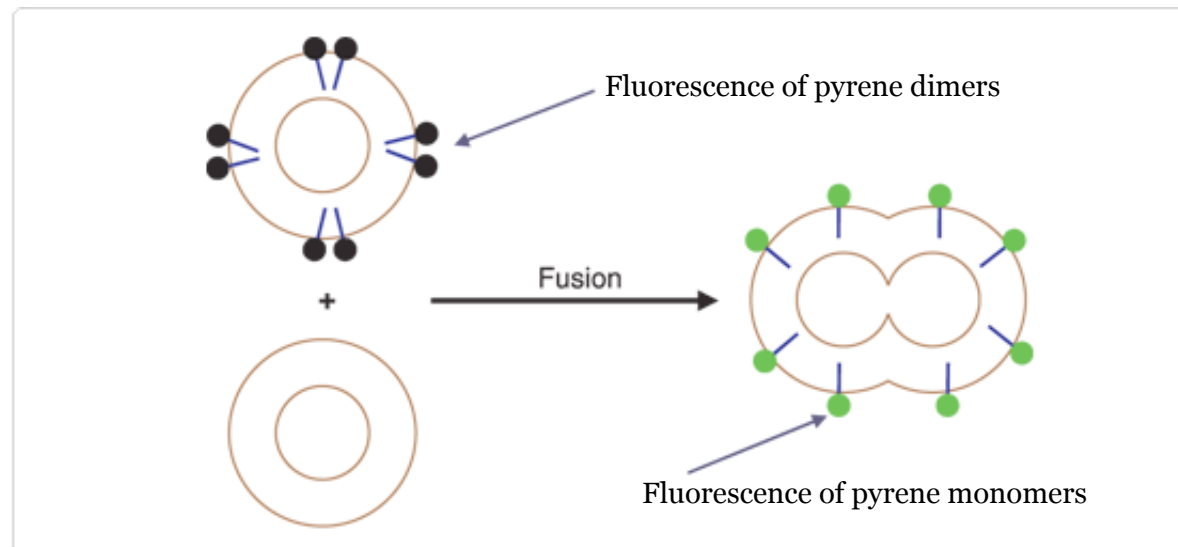
Mechanism of action

- Biophysics
 - Interaction with LPS (*S.minnesota*)
 - Effect on the membrane
 - Leakage



Mechanism of action

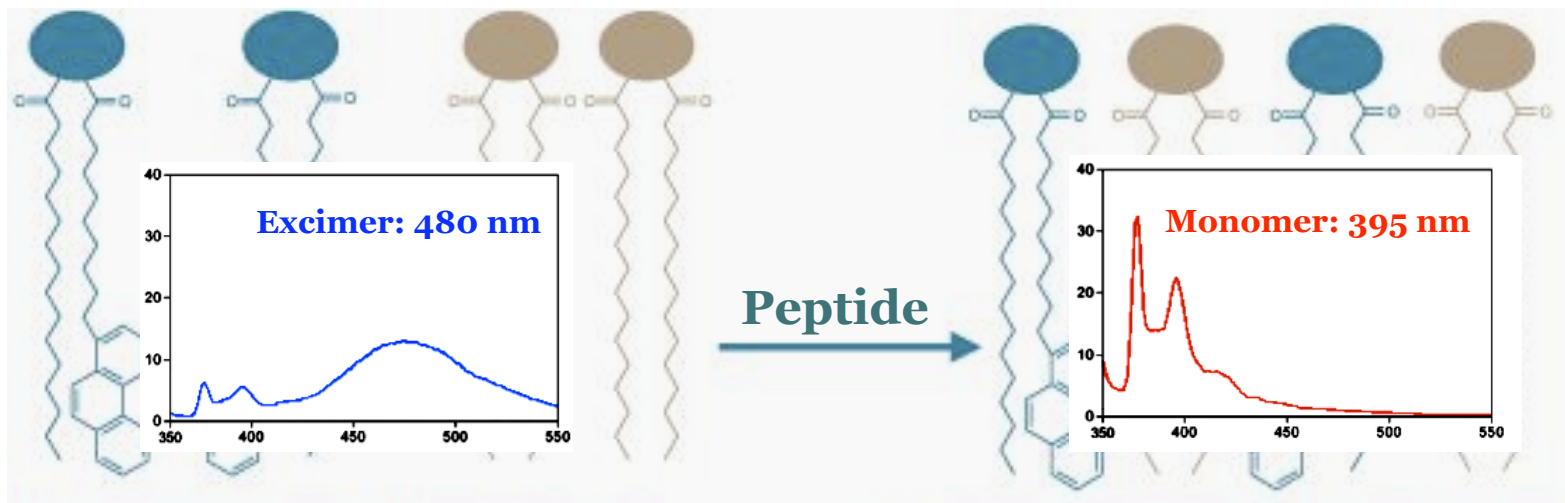
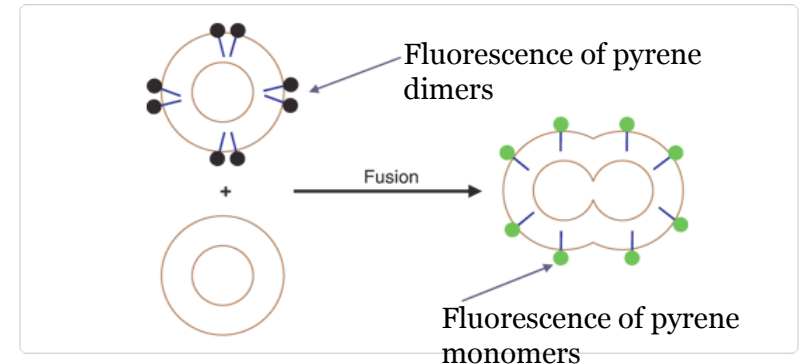
- Biophysics
 - Interaction with LPS (*S.minnesota*)
 - Effect on the membrane
 - Leakage
 - Fusion



Mechanism of action

- Biophysics

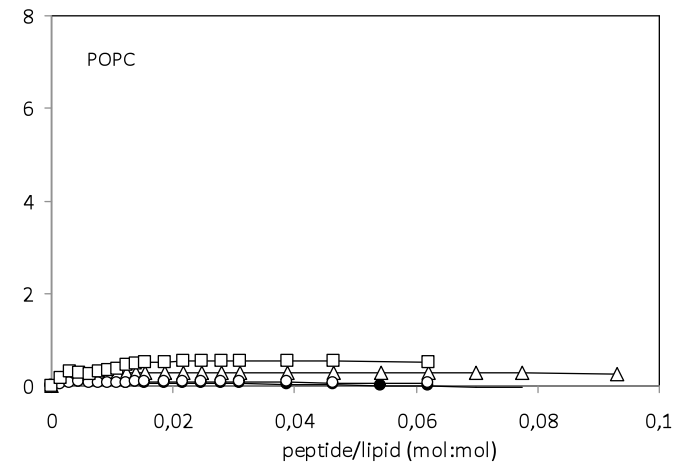
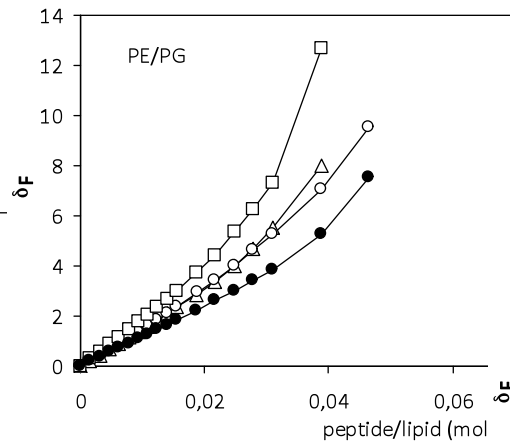
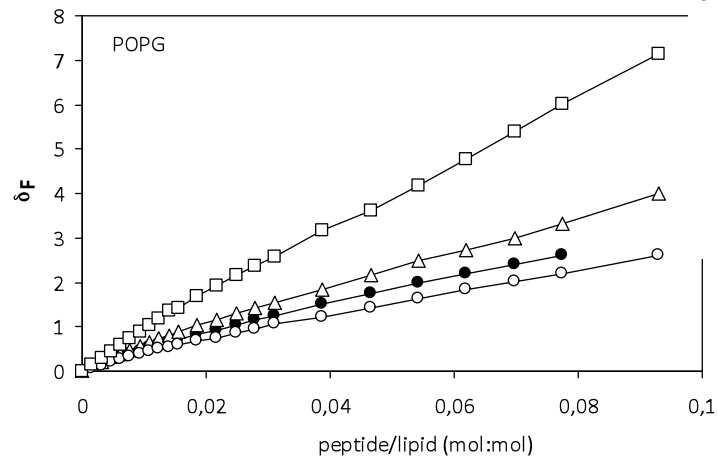
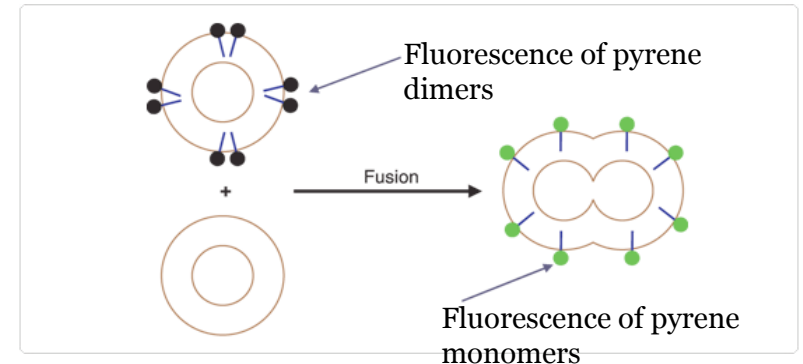
- Interaction with LPS (*S.minnesota*)
- Effect on the membrane
 - Leakage
 - Fusion



Mechanism of action

- Biophysics

- Interaction with LPS (*S.minnesota*)
- Effect on the membrane
 - Leakage
 - Fusion



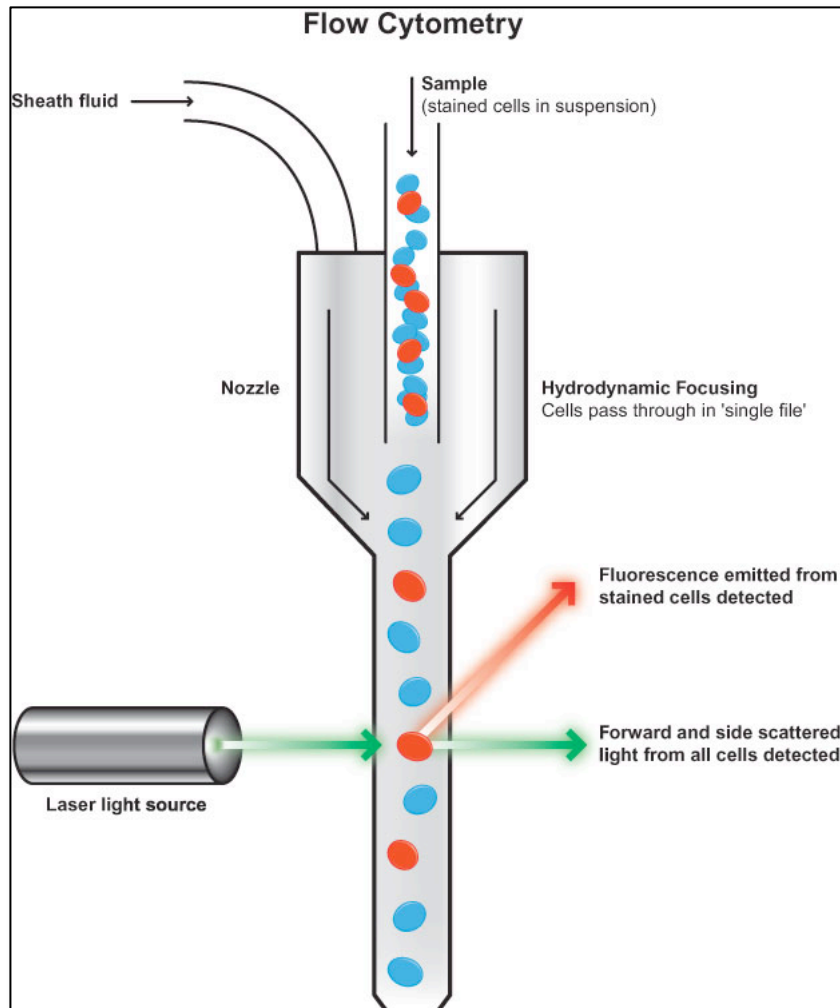


Mechanism of action

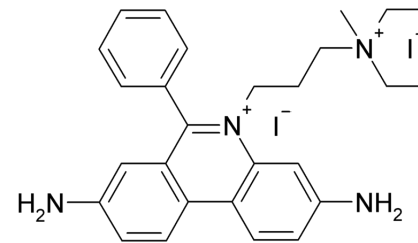
- Flow cytometry

[http://probes.invitrogen.com/resources/
education/tutorials/4Intro_Flow/player.html](http://probes.invitrogen.com/resources/education/tutorials/4Intro_Flow/player.html)

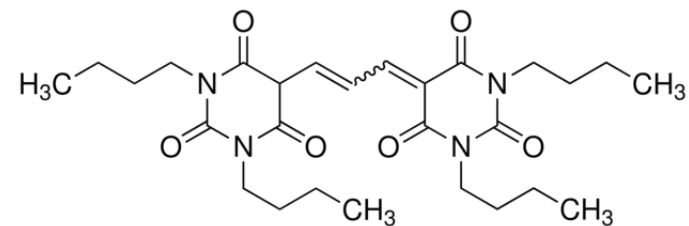
Mechanism of action



Propidium iodide

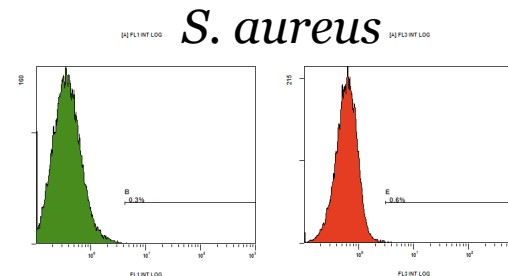
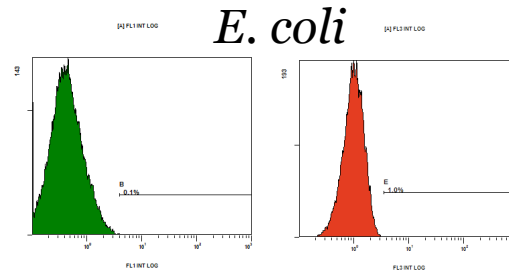


Bis-(1,3-Dibutylbarbituric Acid)Trimethine Oxonol
DIBAC₄(3)

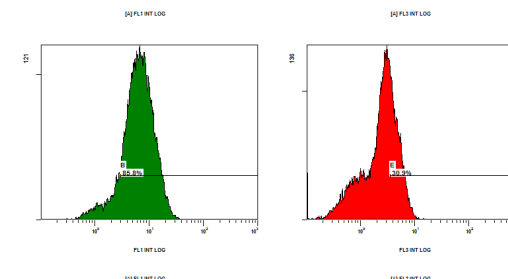
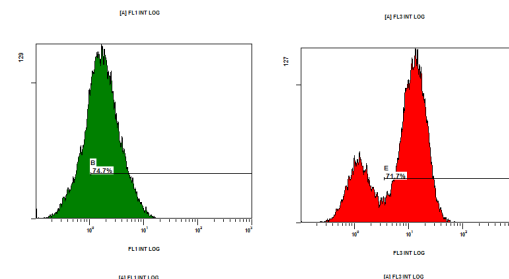


Mechanism of action

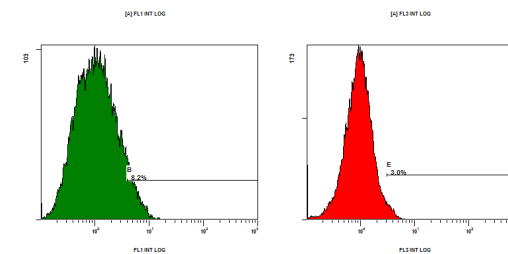
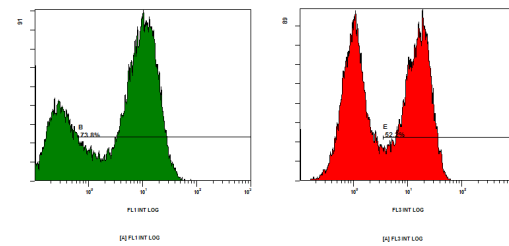
CONTROL, 120 min



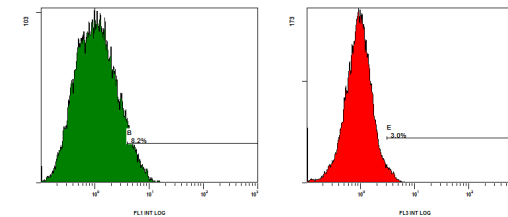
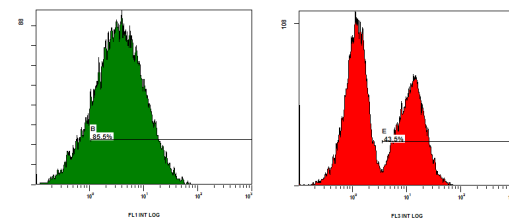
PXB, 120 min



PEPTIDE 100, 120 min



PEPTIDE 103, 120 min



Mechanism of action

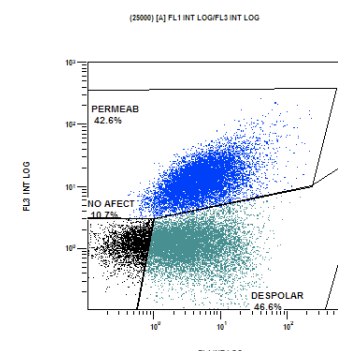
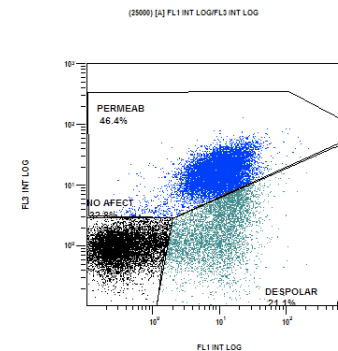
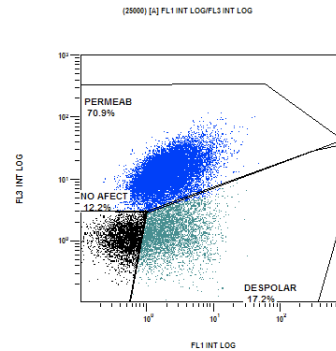
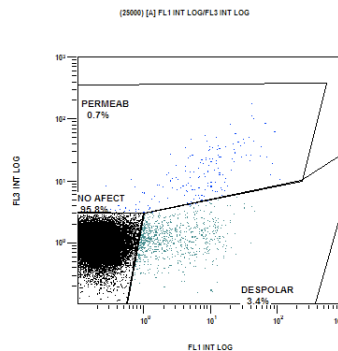
CONTROL, 120 min

PXB, 120 min

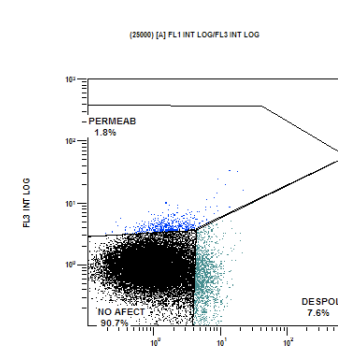
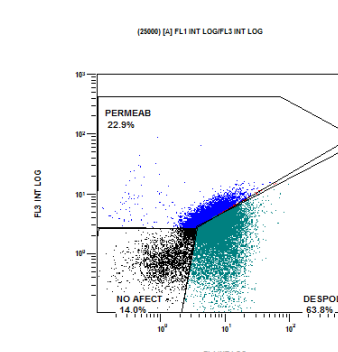
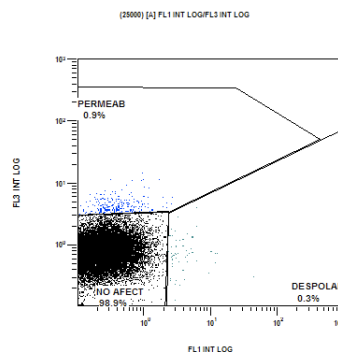
PEPTIDE 100, 120 min

PEPTIDE 103, 120 min

E. coli



S. aureus

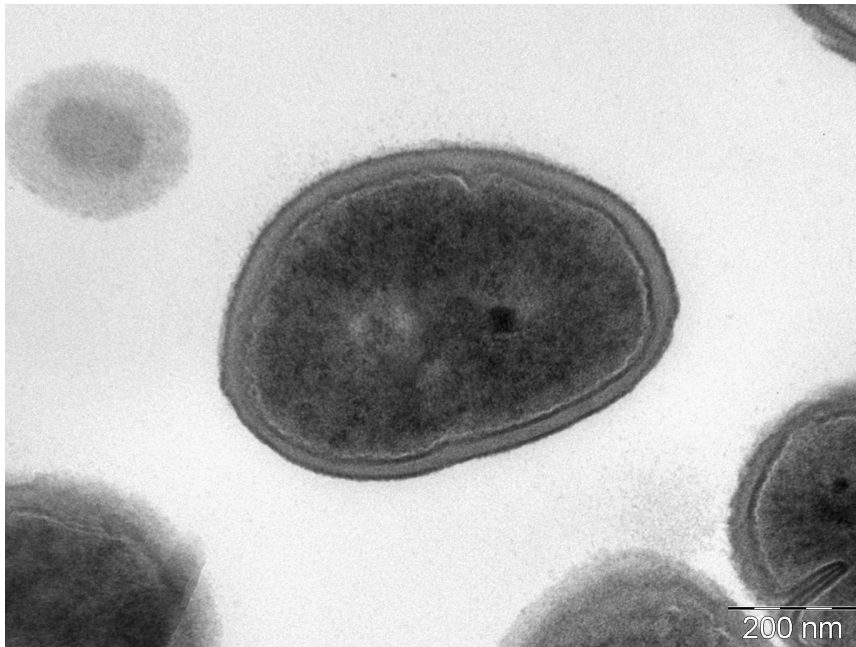


The flow-cytometric tests show a different behaviour of the peptides front Gram+ and Gram- bacteria

Mechanism of action

- Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)

CONTROL



PÈPTID (MIC)



In-Vivo Toxicity

- Acute toxicity test in mice for peptide 103
- $LD_{50} = 283 \text{ mg/Kg}$ (subcutaneous)
 - Polymyxin $LD_{50} = 59,5 \text{ mg/Kg}$, subcutaneous



5 reversions in 6 consecutive animals (OECD 425). Animals (3) administered at 200 mg/kg survived after 14 days; Necropsy indicated no visual damage in vital organs. Mice (3) administered at 400 mg/Kg died



Conclusions

- Activity in Gram-
- Activity in Gram+ (S.aureus)
- Different mechanism of action
- Low toxicity
- Easy synthesis

Acknowledgments

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 - Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación (CTQ2008-06200)
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

