Main points and Discussion

Debio 1452 accumulates in J774 cells to a larger extent than most antibiotic classes (β-lactams, fluoroquinolones, aminoglycosides, vancomycin, or oxazolidinones), except macrolides or lipoglycopeptides [5,6].

Debio 1452 was not found associated with subcellular organelles. This suggests that it can diffuse and/or redistribute throughout the cell, as previously observed for fluoroquinolones [7], oxazolidinones [8], or gepotidac [4].

These findings may explain the activity of Debio 1452 against intracellular S. aureus thriving into phagolysosomes.

Acknowledgments and Transparency Declaration

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This poster will be made available after the meeting at http://www.facm.ucl.ac.be/posters.htm.

References