

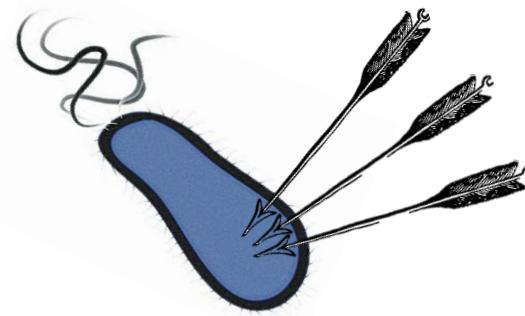


# 37<sup>ème</sup> Réunion Interdisciplinaire de Chimiothérapie Anti-Infectieuse

Lundi 18 et mardi 19 décembre 2017  
Palais des Congrès de Paris

## DISCOVERY AND EXPLOITATION OF NEW TARGETS FOR ANTIBIOTICS

### Action on intracellular targets



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# Disclosures

Research grants for work on investigational compounds discussed in this presentation from

- GSK
- Debiopharm

Member of advisory board for

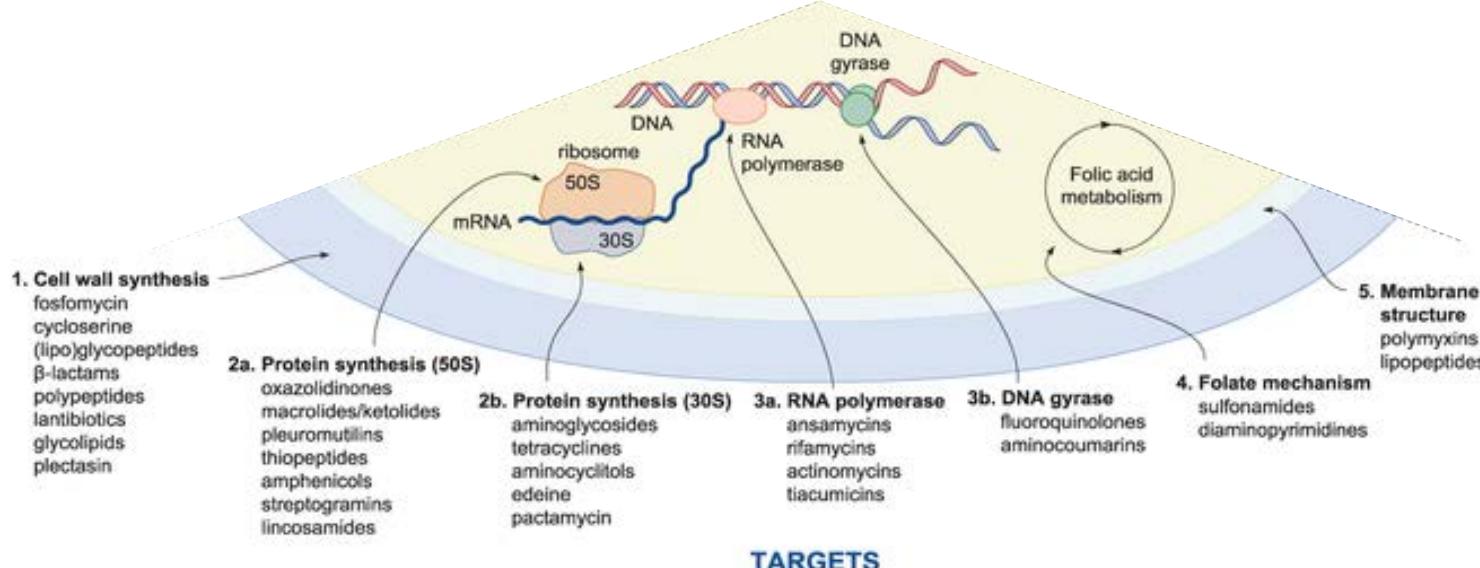
- Morphochem AG

# Resistance to current drugs



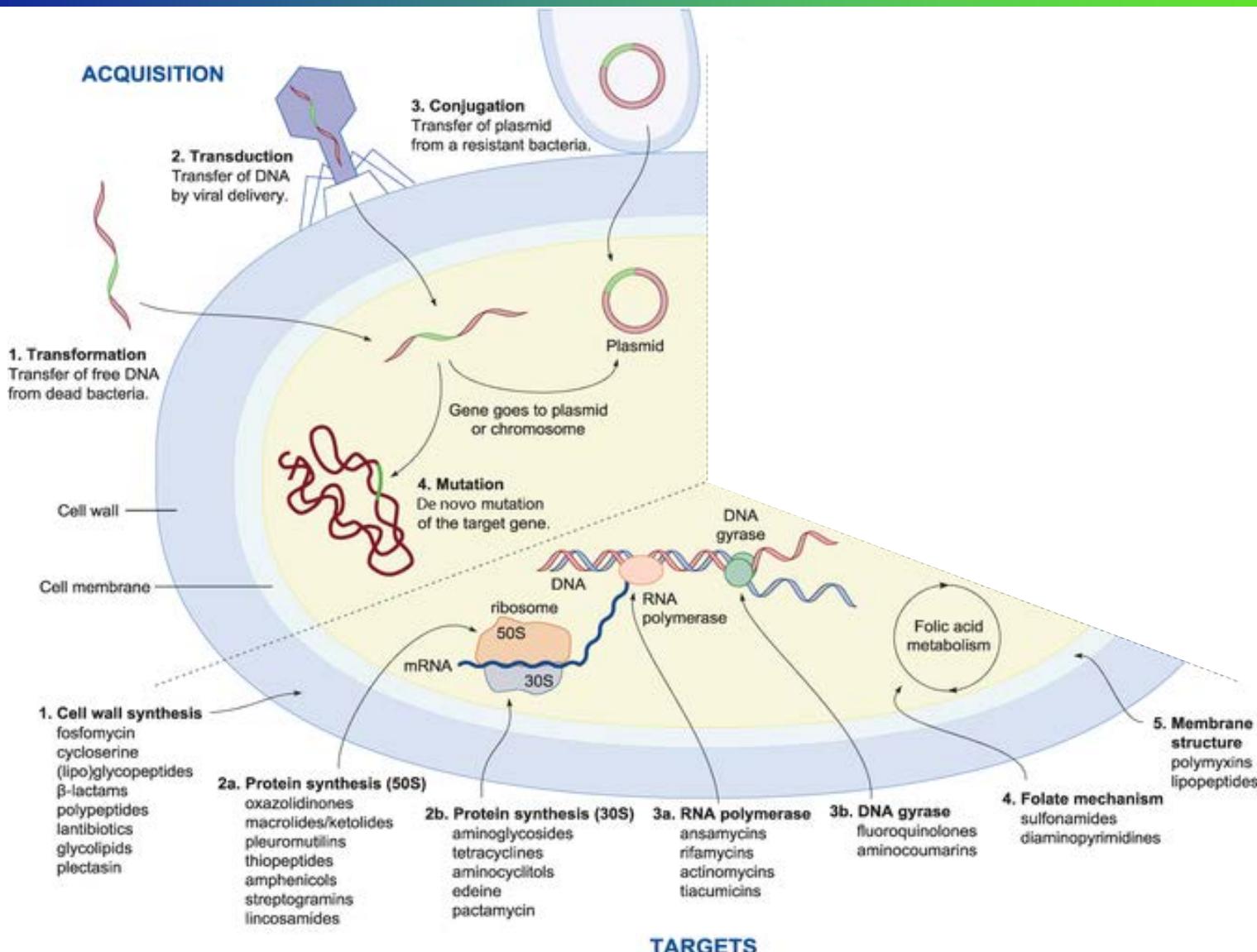
*Folon*

# Current targets and resistance mechanisms



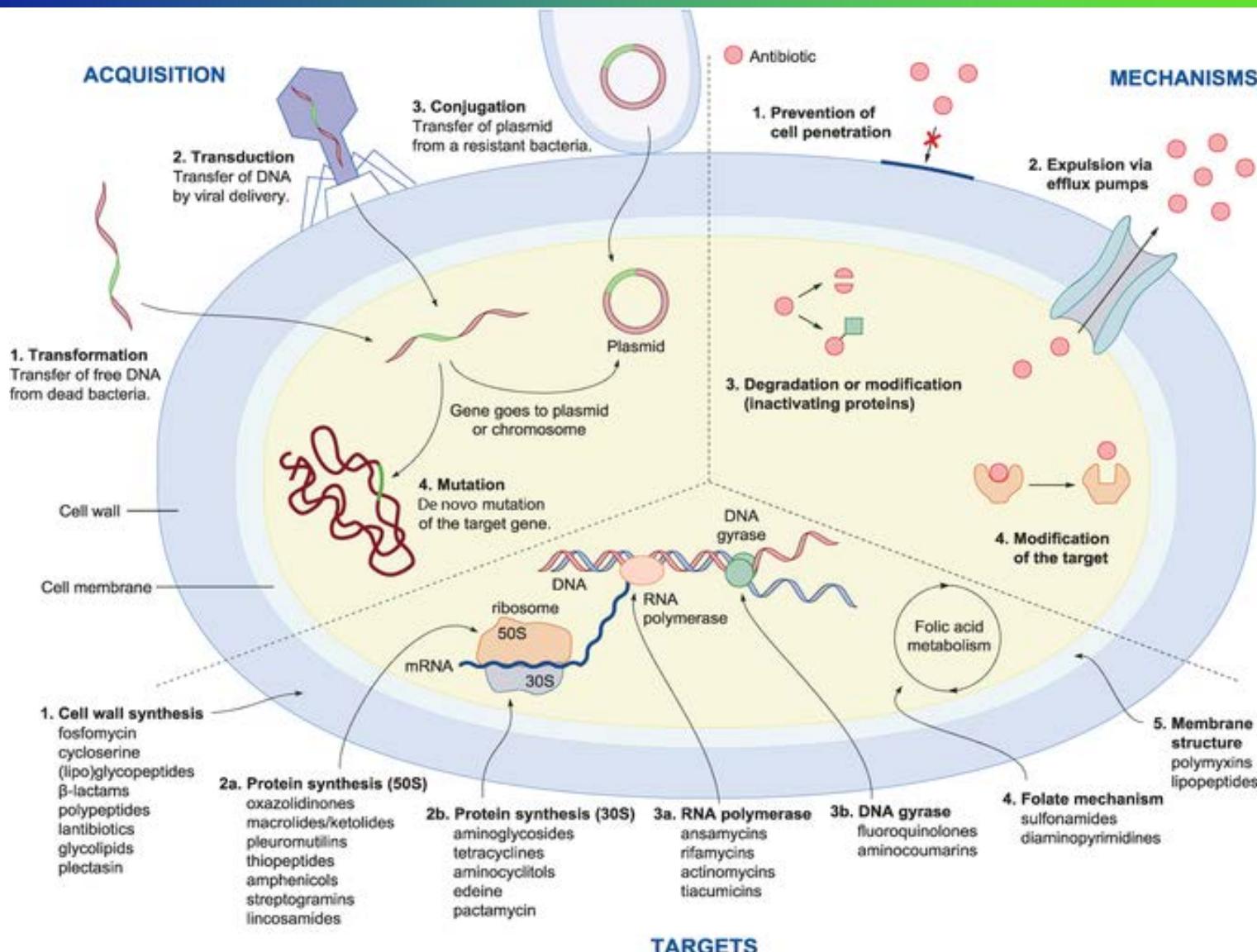
Chellat et al, Angew.Chem. Int.Ed. 2016; 55:6600–26

# Current targets and resistance mechanisms



Chellat et al, Angew.Chem. Int.Ed. 2016; 55:6600–26

# Current targets and resistance mechanisms



Chellat et al, Angew.Chem. Int.Ed. 2016; 55:6600–26

# Acting on intracellular targets: ‘wish list’ for new drugs



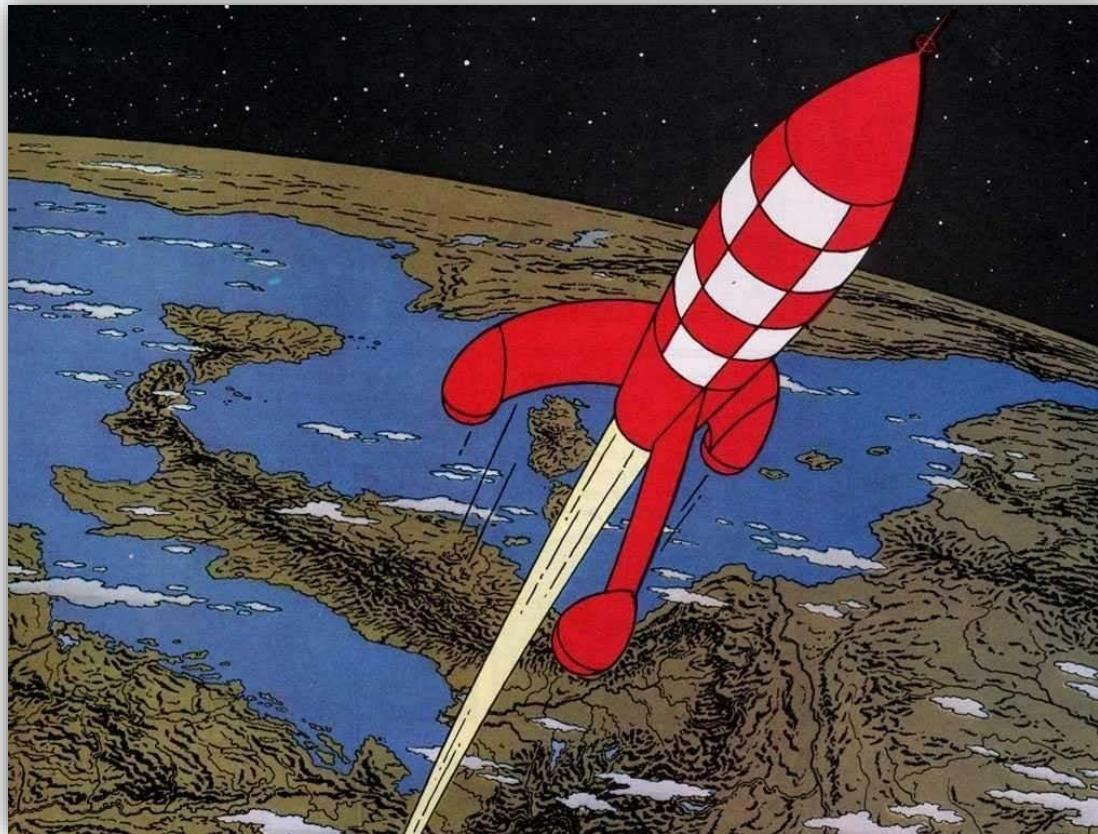
All  
antibacterial  
drugs

- **Essentiality ?** Inactivation prevents bacterial growth / kills bacteria  
→ bacteriostatic/cidal effect
- **Selectivity ?** Inexistent target in eukaryotic cells → safety
- **Novelty ?** No preexisting resistance mechanism
- **Function ?** If known, make easier the screening of inhibitors
- **Spectrum ?** Highly conserved in most bacteria → broad spectrum  
Specific for a few species → narrow spectrum

- **Accessibility ?** Compartment **accessible** to antibiotics  
Crossing of membranes (porins & efflux !!!)

Intracellular  
targets:  
**Anti-Gram(-)**  
v  
**Anti-Gram(+)**

# In progress in (early stages of) clinical trials



Hergé

# Molecules in clinical development acting on new intracellular targets



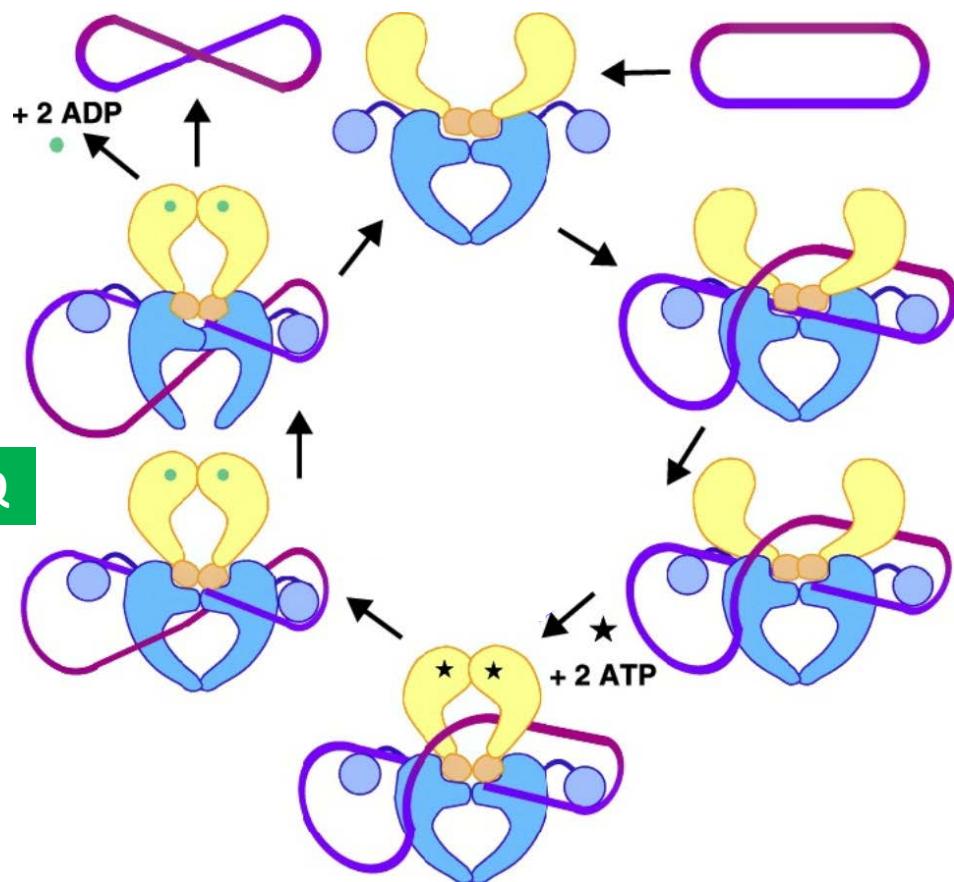
	Target	Compound	Chemical family	Company	Phase
New binding site on known target	Topoisomerase II (A subunit site)	Gepotidacin	Triazaacenaphthylene	GlaxoSmithKline PLC	2
	Topoisomerase II (ATP site)	Zoliflodacin	Spiropyrimidenetrione	Entasis Therapeutics Inc.	2
New target	FabI	Afabicin	Benzofuran naphthyridine	Debiopharm Intern. SA	2
		CG400549	Benzyl pyridinone	CrystalGenomics Inc	2
Hybrids	Met-aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase	CRS3123	Fluorovinylthiophene	Crestone Inc.	1
	DNA minor groove	MGP-BP3	Lexitropsin	MGB Biopharma Ltd	1
Hybrids	Topoisomerase + ribosome	Cadazolid	fluoroquinolone + oxazolidinone	Actelion Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	3
		MCB3837		Morphochem AG	1

# Molecules in clinical development acting on new intracellular targets



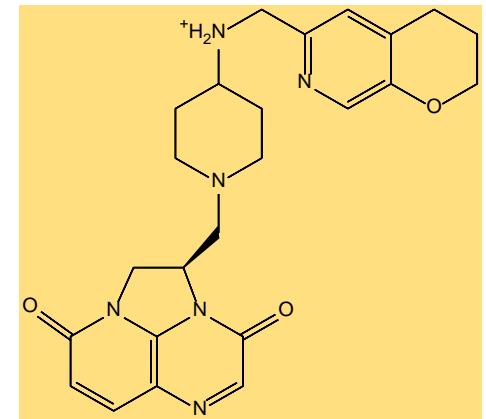
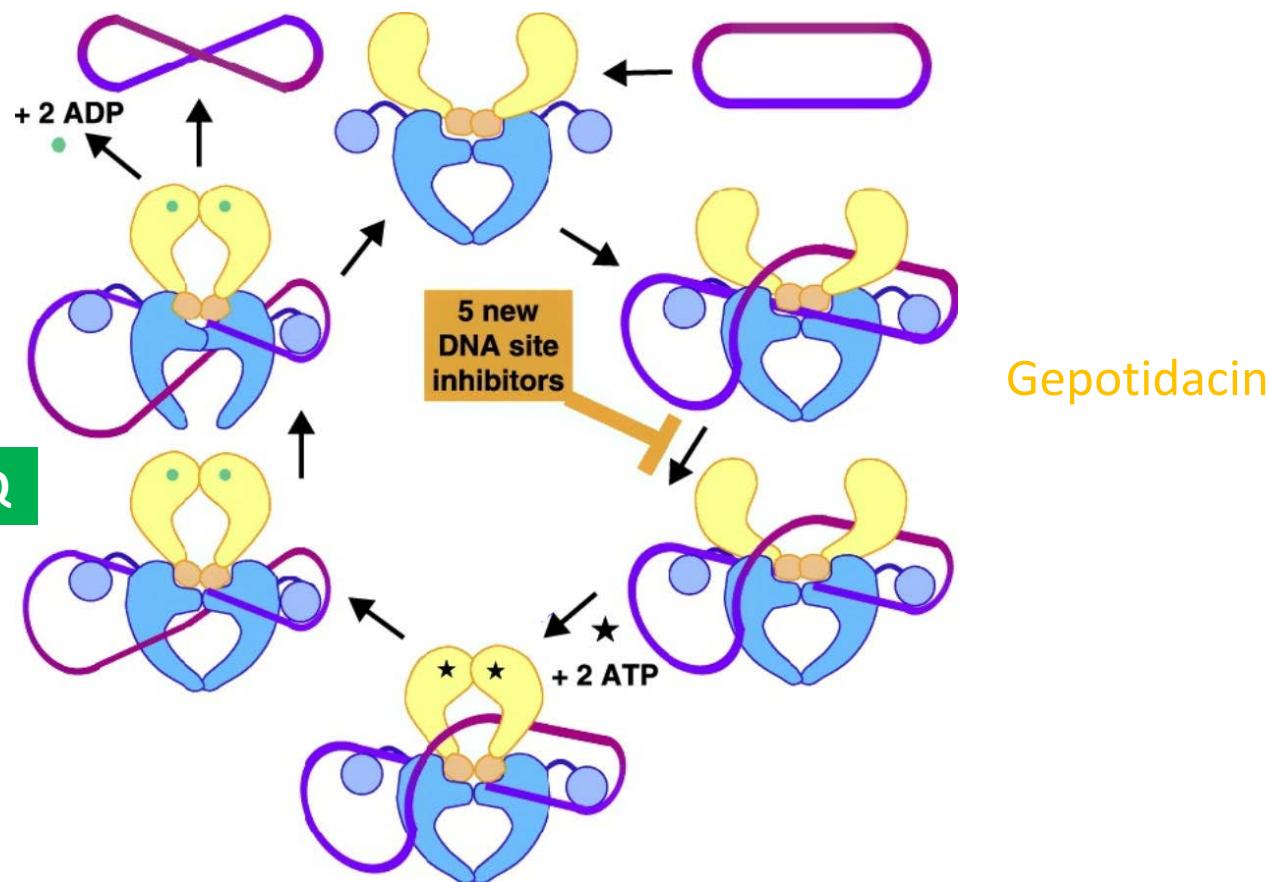
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New binding site on known target	Topoisomerase II (A subunit site)	Gepotidacin	Triazaacenaphthylene	GlaxoSmithKline PLC	2
	Topoisomerase II (ATP site)	Zoliflodacin	Spiropyrimidenetrione	Entasis Therapeutics Inc.	2

# Drugs acting on new binding sites of known targets: the example of topoisomerase II inhibitors



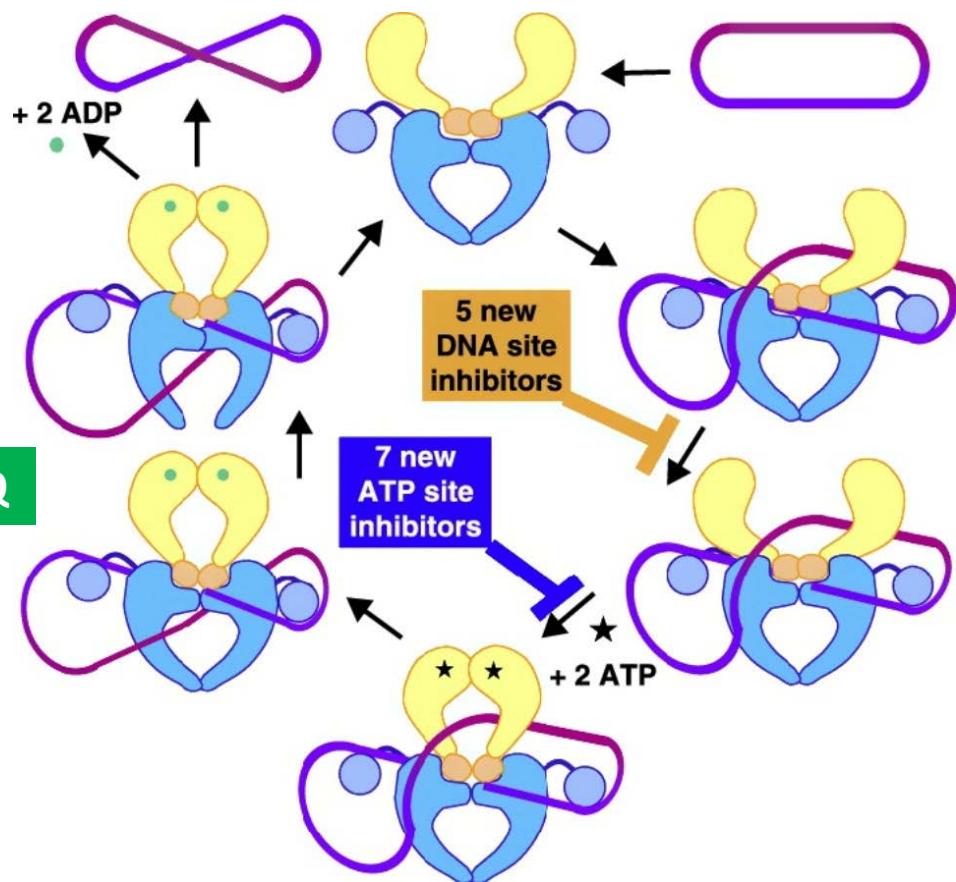
Ehmann & Lahiri, Cur. Op. Pharmacol. 2014; 18:76–83

# Drugs acting on new binding sites of known targets: the example of topoisomerase II inhibitors

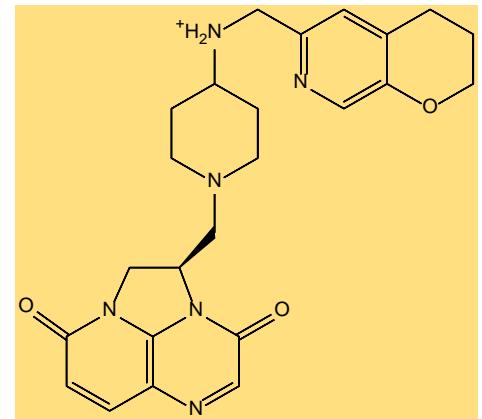


Ehmann & Lahiri, Cur. Op. Pharmacol. 2014; 18:76–83

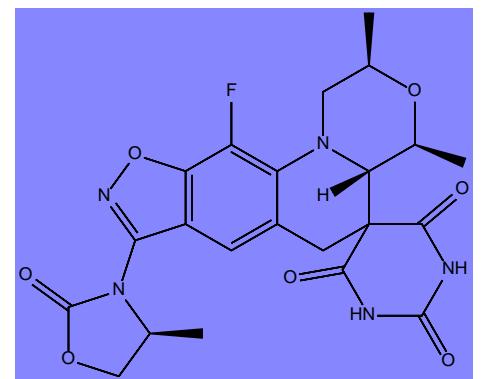
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Gepotidacin

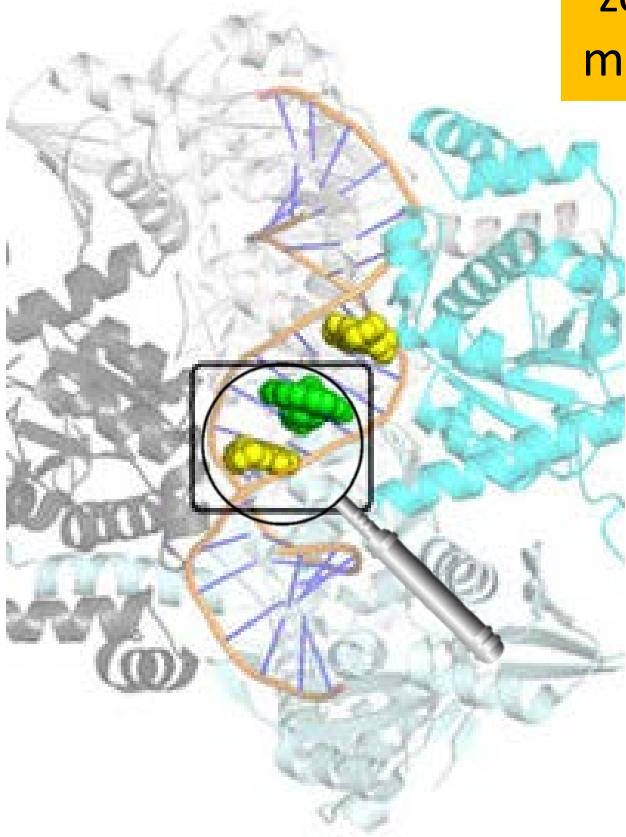


Zoliflodacin

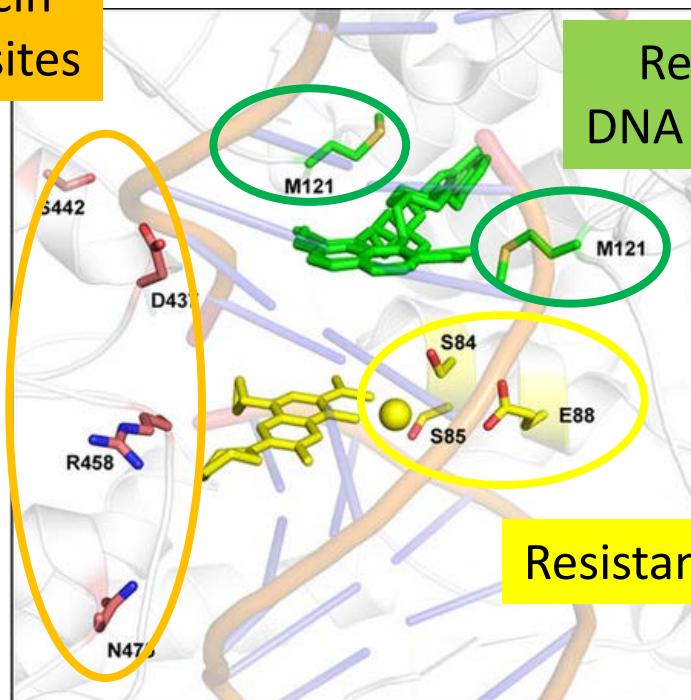


Ehmann & Lahiri, Cur. Op. Pharmacol. 2014; 18:76–83

# Drugs acting on new binding sites of known targets: the example of topoisomerase II inhibitors



zoliflodacin  
mutable sites



Resistance to  
DNA site inhibitors

Resistance to FQ

Basarab et al, Sci Rep. 2015; 5:11827

# Gepotidacin

strains	gepotidacin			moxifloxacin ( <i>levofloxacin</i> )		
	MIC <sub>50</sub> (mg/L)	MIC <sub>90</sub> (mg/L)	range	MIC <sub>50</sub> (mg/L)	MIC <sub>90</sub> (mg/L)	range
MRSA	0.25	0.5	≤ 0.06 - 1	> 1	> 1	0.03 - > 1
FQ-R Sa	0.25	0.5	≤ 0.06 - 1	> 1	> 1	0.12 - > 1
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	0.12	0.25	0.03 - 1	0.02	0.12	≤ 0.03 - > 2
FQ-R Sp	0.12	0.25	0.06 – 0.5	2	> 2	2 - > 2
<i>H. influenzae</i>	0.5	1	≤ 0.015 - 8	0.015	0.03	≤ 0.004 - > 1
<i>M. catarrhalis</i>	≤ 0.06	≤ 0.06	≤ 0.06 – 0.12	≤ 0.06	0.12	≤ 0.06 – 0.5
<i>E. coli</i>	2	2	≤ 0.03 - 16	0.03	0.5	≤ 0.004 - 2
FQ-R Ec	2	4	0.06 - > 2	> 4	> 4	4 - > 4
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i>	0.12	0.25				

- Oral and IV formulations
- Skin & soft tissue infections
- Community acquired pneumonia
- Complicated urinary tract infections
- Gonorrhea

Biedenbach et al, AAC 2014; 60: 1918–1923  
 Farrell et al, AAC 2017; 61. pii: e02047-16

# Zoliflodacin

	Topoisomerase resistance determinants/mutable sites				MIC ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )			
	GyrA	GyrB	ParC	ParE	AZD 0914	2 cipro	3 NBTI	4 novo
<i>S. aureus</i> ARC516	none	none	none	none	0.12	0.25	0.06	0.25
<i>S. aureus</i> ARC2796	M <sub>121</sub> K	none	none	none	0.12	0.25	4	0.25
<i>S. aureus</i> ARC3445	none	R <sub>144</sub> I	none	none	0.25	0.25	0.12	16
<i>S. aureus</i> ARC2381	S <sub>84</sub> L <sup>a</sup> , S <sub>85</sub> P	none	S <sub>80</sub> Y <sup>a</sup>	none	0.5	>64	0.12	0.12
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC33591	none	none	none	none	0.25	1	0.5	0.12
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC33591-D1 <sup>e</sup>	none	D <sub>437</sub> N <sup>a</sup>	none	none	2	1	1	0.12
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC33591-D2 <sup>e</sup>	none	S <sub>442</sub> P	none	none	4	2	<0.06	0.12
<i>S. pneumoniae</i> ARC548	none	none	none	none	0.25	1	0.12	0.5
<i>S. pneumoniae</i> ARC2480	S <sub>81</sub> F <sup>a</sup>	none	S <sub>79</sub> Y <sup>a</sup>	none	0.12	32	0.12	0.25
<i>S. pneumoniae</i> ARC2800	none	T <sub>172</sub> A	none	T <sub>172</sub> A	0.25	1	0.12	8
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> FA1090	none	none	none	none	0.06	0.004	0.25	0.25
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> ARC4672	S <sub>91</sub> F <sup>a</sup> , D <sub>95</sub> G <sup>b</sup>	none	S <sub>87</sub> R <sup>a</sup>	none	0.12	16	0.25	1
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> ARC4680	S <sub>91</sub> F, D <sub>95</sub> G	none	S <sub>87</sub> R	none	0.06	32	4	1
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> ARC1612	none	none	none	none	0.12	0.004	0.5	2
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> 49226-TF	none	K <sub>450</sub> T <sup>c,d</sup>	none	none	1	0.001	1	2
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> ARC4676	S <sub>91</sub> F, D <sub>95</sub> A	none	none	none	0.12	32	1	1
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> ARC4676-D1 <sup>e</sup>	S <sub>91</sub> F, D <sub>95</sub> A	K <sub>450</sub> T	none	none	2	0.5	1	1
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> ARC4676-D3 <sup>e</sup>	S <sub>91</sub> F, D <sub>95</sub> A	D <sub>429</sub> N <sup>a</sup>	none	none	2	16	0.5	0.5
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> ARC4676-D3-2 <sup>e</sup>	S <sub>91</sub> F, D <sub>95</sub> A	D429N, S467N	none	none	8	32	1	1

<sup>e</sup>: in vitro generated mutants

Oral formulation  
→ *N. gonorrhoeae*

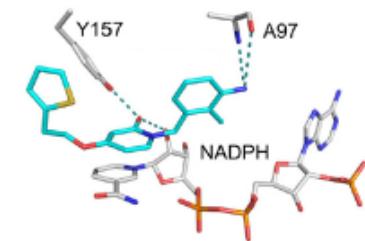
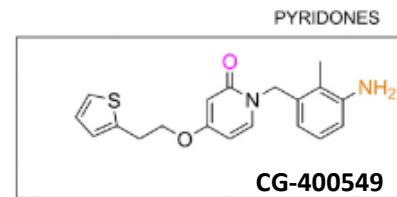
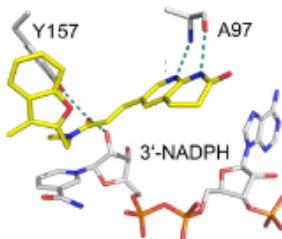
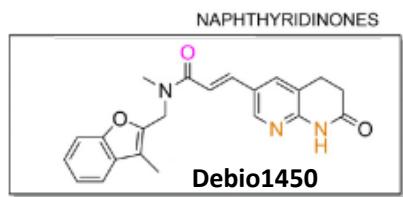
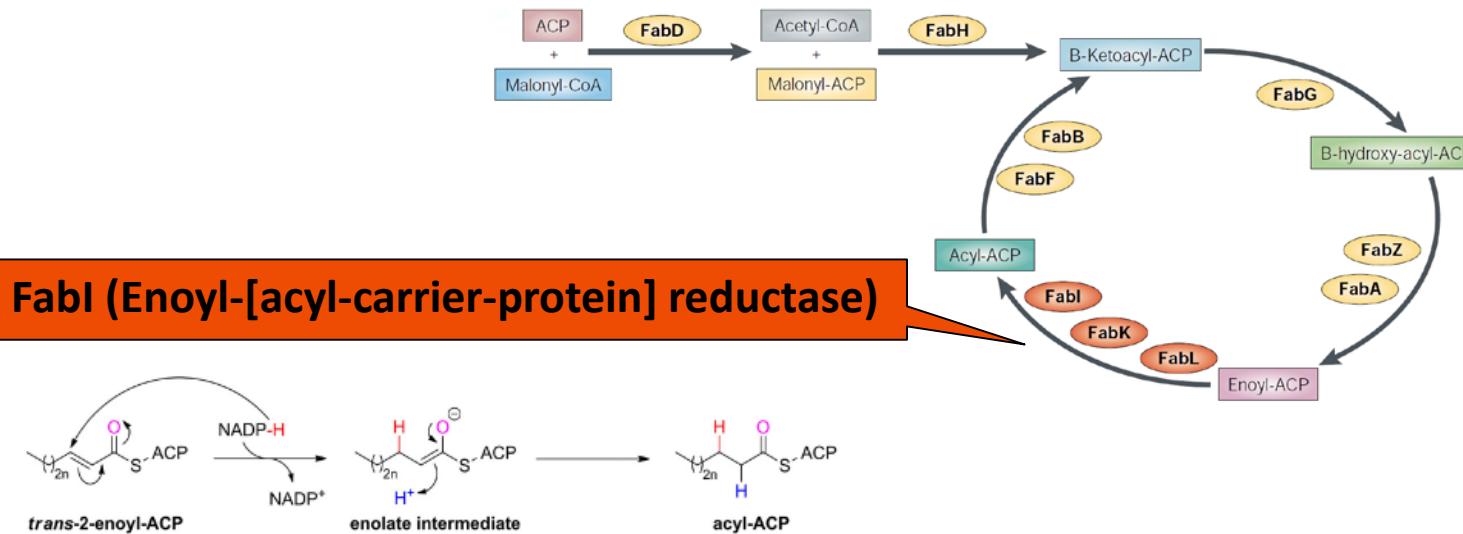
# Molecules in clinical development acting on new intracellular targets



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New binding site on known target	Topoisomerase II (A subunit site)	Gepotidacin	Triazaacenaphthylene	GlaxoSmithKline PLC	2
New target	Topoisomerase II (ATP site)	Zoliflodacin	Spiropyrimidenetrione	Entasis Therapeutics Inc.	2
New target	FabI	Afabicin	Benzofuran naphthyridine	Debiopharm Intern. SA	2
		CG400549	Benzyl pyridinone	CrystalGenomics Inc	2
	Met-aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase	CRS3123	Fluorovinylthiophene	Crestone Inc.	1
	DNA minor groove	MGP-BP3	Lexitropsin	MGB Biopharma Ltd	1

# Drugs acting on new targets - XXS spectrum: the example of FabI inhibitors

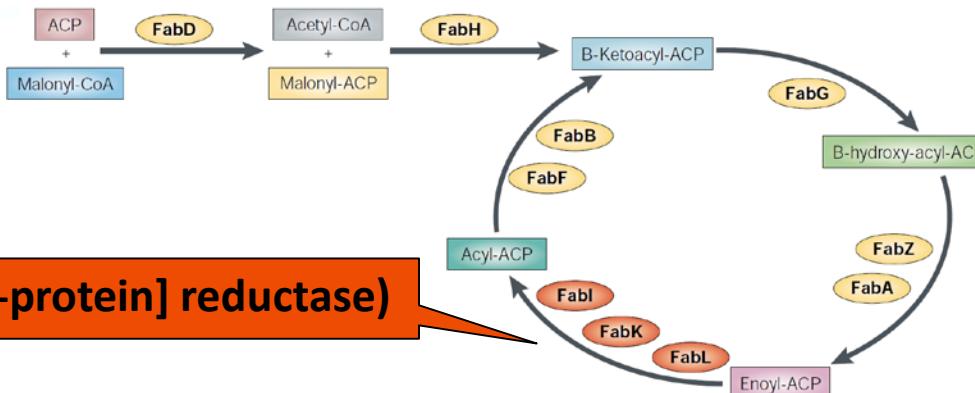
Fatty acid synthesis in bacteria



Miesnel et al, Nature Rev. Gen. 2003; 4: 442-456; Schiebel et al, JBC 2014; 289:15987-16005

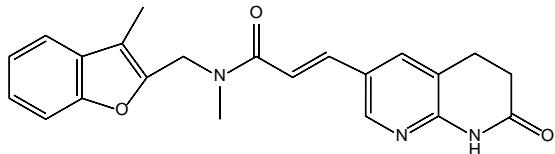
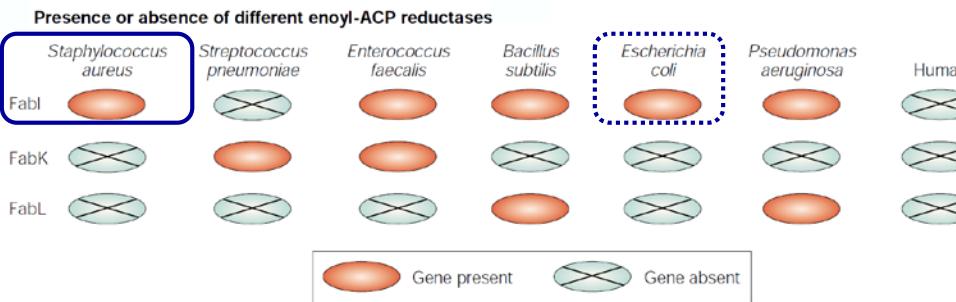
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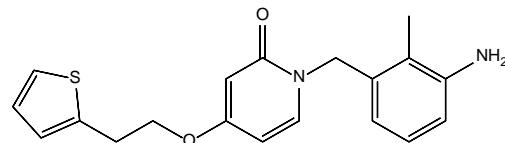


**FabI (Enoyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] reductase)**

Specifically active  
on *S. aureus*



Debio1450 [Afabinicin]



CG-400549

Miesnel et al, Nature Rev. Gen. 2003; 4: 442-456

# FabI inhibitors are inactive on *E. coli*

- Permeability barrier

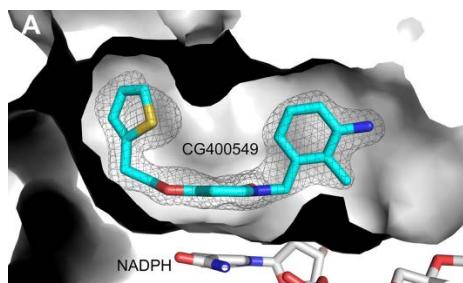
Spectrum of antibacterial activity for different FabI inhibitors

Organism	MIC ( $\mu\text{M}$ ) CG400549	MIC ( $\mu\text{M}$ ) PT166
<i>S. aureus</i> RN4220	5.9	0.8
<i>E. coli</i> MG1655	>375	>425
<i>E. coli</i> MG1655 $\Delta\text{acrAB}^b$	>375	6.7

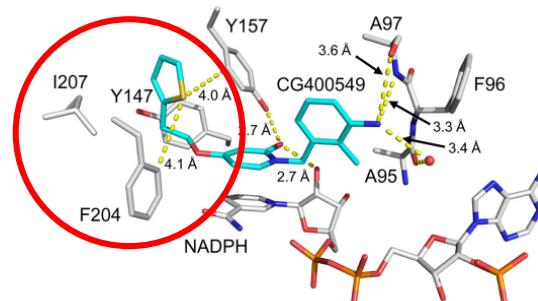
PT166 is inactive on *E. coli* due to active efflux

CG400549 is inactive on *E. coli* due to lack of affinity for the target

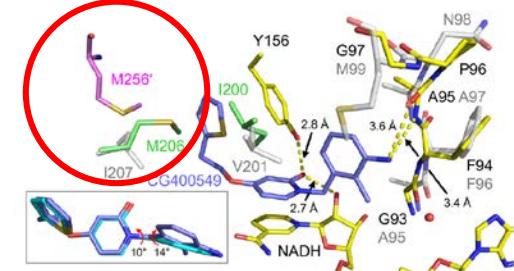
- Binding to the target



*S. aureus* enzyme

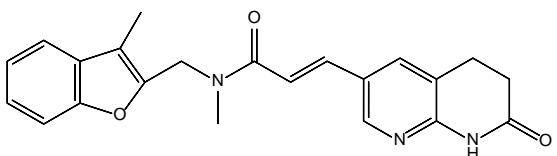


*E. coli* enzyme

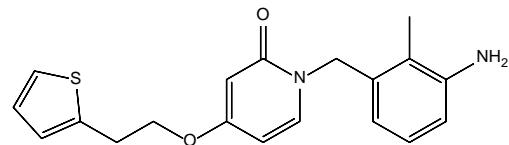


Steric hindrance ...

# FabI inhibitors: activity on Staphylococci



**Debio1450 [Afabicin]**



**CG-400549**

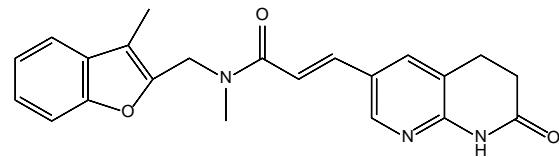
Pheno-type	drug	MIC <sub>50</sub> (mg/L)	MIC <sub>90</sub> (mg/L)	range
MRSA	Debio	≤ 0.008	≤ 0.008	≤ 0.008 – 0.06
	Linezolid	2	4	0.25 – 4
	Vanco	1	1	≤ 0.25 - 2
MRSE	Debio	≤ 0.008	≤ 0.008	≤ 0.008
	Linezolid	1	1	0.5 – 1
	Vanco	> 4	> 4	4 - > 4

Pheno-type	drug	MIC <sub>50</sub> (mg/L)	MIC <sub>90</sub> (mg/L)	range
MRSA	CG	0.25	0.25	0.06 - 1
	Linezolid	1	2	0.25 - 2
	Vanco	1	2	1 - 64
Coag(-) staph	CG	0.5	4	0.12 – 16
	Linezolid	1	2	0.5 – 4
	Vanco	1	2	0.5 - 16

Acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections,  
Osteomyelitis caused by Staphylococci

Bogdanovich et al, AAC 2007; 51: 4191-5  
Yum et al, AAC 2007; 51: 2591–3

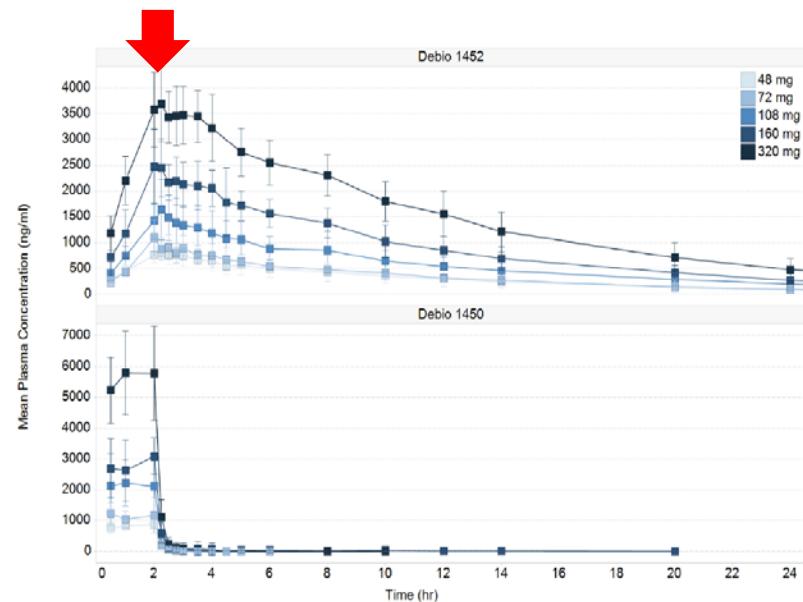
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	Vanco	> 4	> 4	4 - > 4

Time-concentration Profiles of Debio 1452 and Debio 1450 after IV Administration of Debio 1450 to Healthy Human Subjects

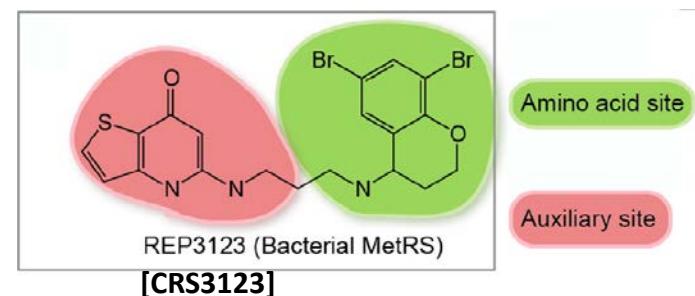
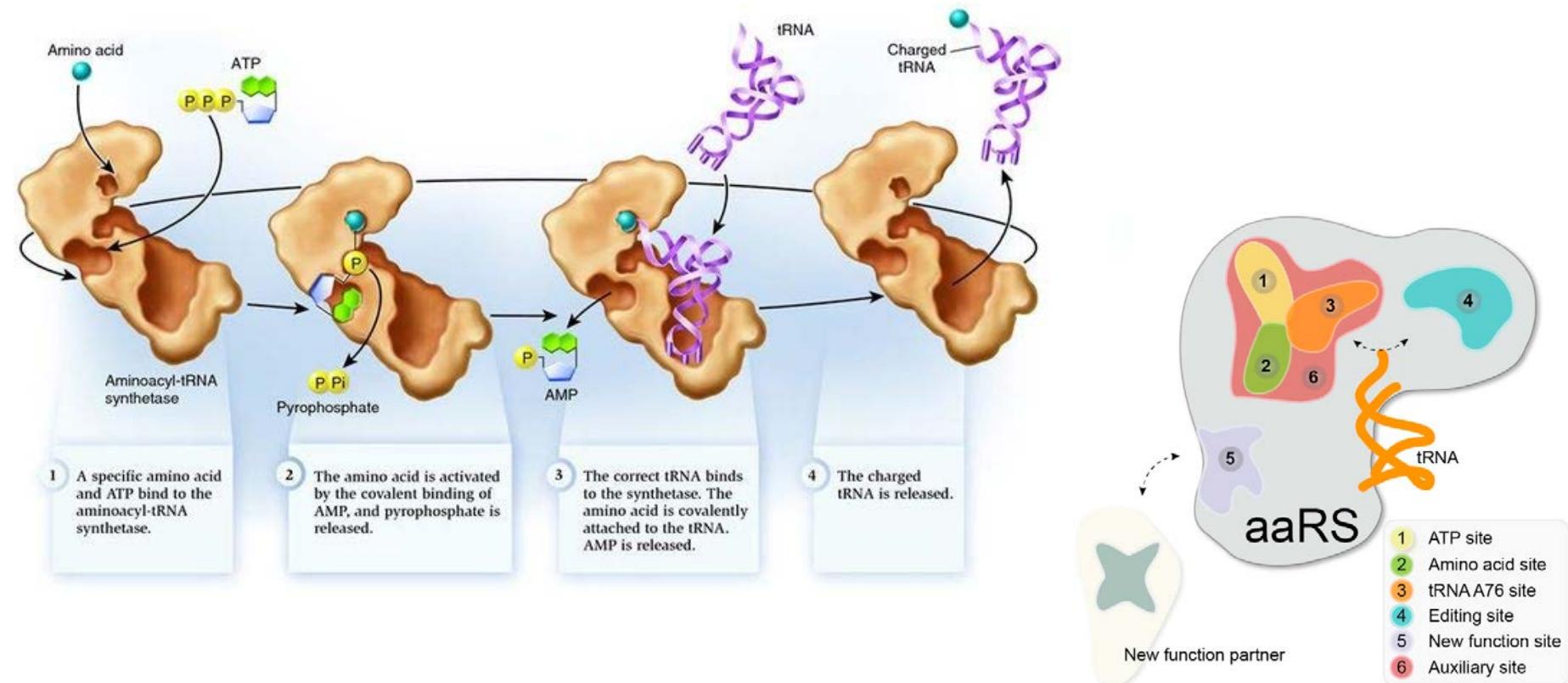


Debio 1452 (active metabolite)				
Debio 1450 Dose (mg)	T <sub>max</sub> (hr)	C <sub>max</sub> (ng/ml)	Half life (hr)	AUC <sub>inf</sub> (hr*ng/ml)
48	2.25	837	7.0	8,704
72	2.38	1,101	7.3	9,990
108	2.25	1,596	7.9	17,010
160	2.25	2,960	7.6	29,066
320	2.25	3,740	7.8	45,414

Karlowsky et al, AAC 2009; 53:3544-48

Hafkin & Kaplan, ECCMID 2014

# Drugs acting on new targets - M spectrum: the example of Met-aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase inhibitors



# Drugs acting on new targets - M spectrum: the example of Met-aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase inhibitors

	Hu cyto	C pne	B frag	S pne2	B cer_2	B anth2	P acne	C dipht	E coli	Y pest	H infl	P aer	# Zn knuckles									
	MetRS2												Identity									
Human cytoplasmic													2									
<i>Chlamydophila pneumoniae</i>	33												2									
<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i>	31	38											2									
<i>S. pneumoniae</i> 2	29	30	36										2									
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> 2	32	30	38	56									2									
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> 2	31	30	38	55	95								2									
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	29	34	33	34	36	38							2									
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheria</i>	30	31	37	36	38	37	65						2									
<i>E. coli</i>	25	27	32	25	29	29	25	28					2									
<i>Yersinia pestis</i>	22	28	32	26	27	27	25	28	84				2									
<i>H. influenzae</i>	23	26	33	25	27	27	25	28	68	68			2									
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	23	28	33	24	28	27	23	26	65	64	61		2									
Human mitochondrial	23	23	22	21	23	22	23	24	23	24	24	23										
<i>Rickettsia prowazekii</i>	23	24	24	23	21	21	23	25	22	22	22	36										
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	23	22	22	21	23	23	23	26	24	24	25	23	36	45								
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	20	22	25	24	21	21	19	21	23	22	22	22	29	39	35							
<i>B. cereus</i> 1	19	21	27	24	23	23	21	25	26	25	26	24	32	45	40	39						
<i>B. anthracis</i> 1	19	21	27	23	23	23	21	25	26	25	26	24	31	45	40	39	97					
<i>S. aureus</i>	18	21	25	21	23	23	21	25	25	24	24	21	30	43	40	37	65	65				
<i>S. pyogenes</i>	20	23	25	22	21	22	23	24	25	23	26	24	31	40	39	37	55	55	54			
<i>S. pneumoniae</i> 1	20	22	27	21	23	23	21	24	24	24	25	22	30	40	40	38	57	57	56	82		
<i>E. faecalis</i>	20	22	26	21	24	23	24	25	26	25	26	24	31	42	40	37	62	62	58	62	64	
<i>C. difficile</i>	19	23	26	24	24	25	22	25	24	24	25	24	30	41	39	38	54	54	51	47	48	52

## Orthologue in Gram(-)

Identity

>45%

33–44%

27–32%

## Orthologue in Gram(+)

# CRS3123 (REP3123) activity

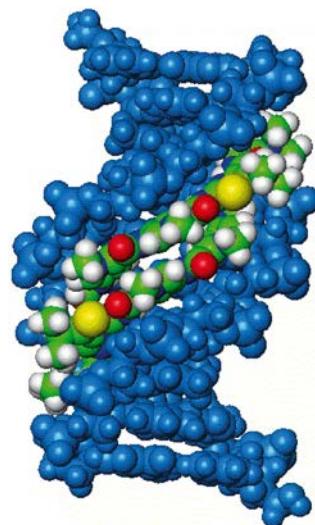
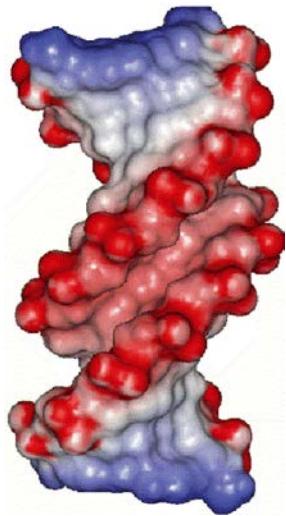
MetRS orthologue	REP3123 $K_i$ (nM)	REP3123 MIC <sub>90</sub> (mg/L)
<b>MetRS1</b>		
<i>C. difficile</i>	0.020	1
<i>S. aureus</i>	0.017	0.5
<i>S. pneumoniae</i> (MetRS1)	0.080	0.5
human mitochondrial	28	NA
<b>MetRS2</b>		
<i>H. influenzae</i>	178	32
<i>E. coli</i>	1900	>32
<i>S. pneumoniae</i> (MetRS2)	>20000	>16
human cytoplasmic	>20000	NA

Species	phenotype	MIC <sub>50</sub> (mg/L)	MIC <sub>90</sub> (mg/L)	range
<i>C. difficile</i>		1	1	0.5 – 1
<i>S. aureus</i>	MRSA	0.06	0.25	0.015 – 0.5
<i>E. faecium</i>	vanco-R	≤ 0.004	≤ 0.004	≤ 0.004
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	peni-R	0.25	32*	0.25 - 64
<i>H. influenzae</i>		32	32	32
enterobacteriaceae		> 32	> 32	> 32

\* Strains expressing MetRS2

Critchley et al, JAC 2009; 63:954–63

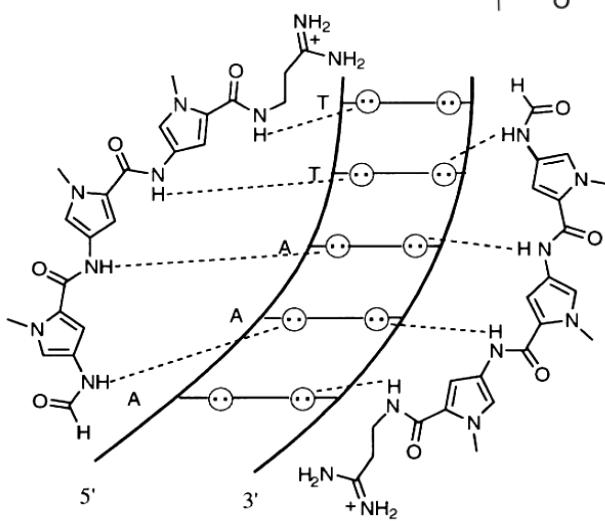
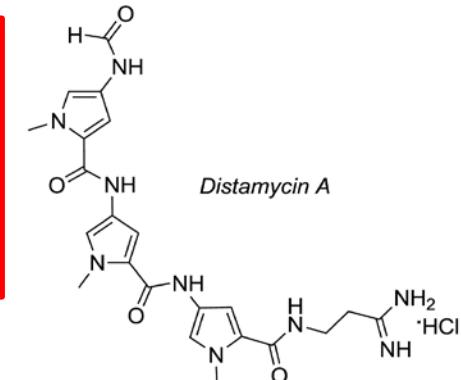
# Drugs acting on new targets - XXL spectrum: the example of DNA minor groove binders



Surface of DNA minor groove  
in a region composed of A/T  
base pairs only. Red coloration  
indicates areas of negative  
charge

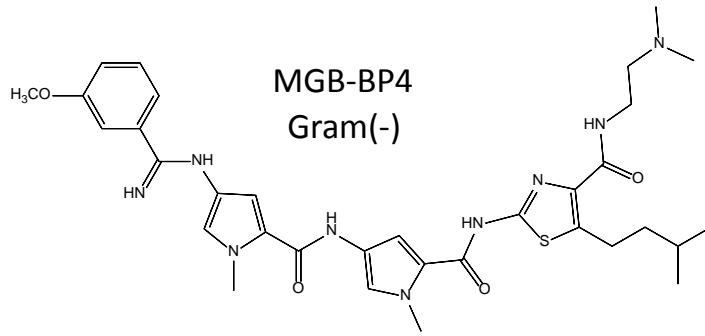
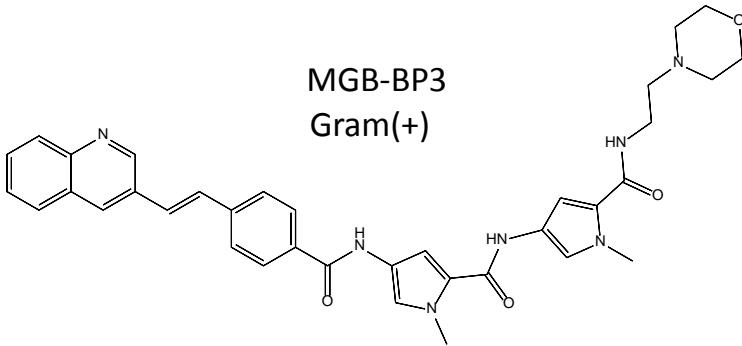
- antibacterial
- antiparasitic
- antiviral
- antifungal
- anticancer

preferentially targeting A/T rich sites within bacterial DNA



Anthony et al, *Bioorg Med Chem Lett* 2004; 14:1353–6  
Dervan et al, *Bioorg Med Chem.* 2001; 9:2215–35

# Drugs acting on new targets - XXL spectrum: the example of DNA minor groove binders



organism	$\text{MIC}_{80}$ ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	$\text{MIC}_{80}$ with efflux inhibitor ( $\mu\text{M}$ )
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	> 100	1.36
<i>E. coli</i>	> 100	0.78

In general MGBs bind AT-rich or CG-rich sequences within the minor groove of bacterial DNA in a sequence and in a conformation-specific fashion, interfering with transcription factors and altering genetic regulation of bacteria.

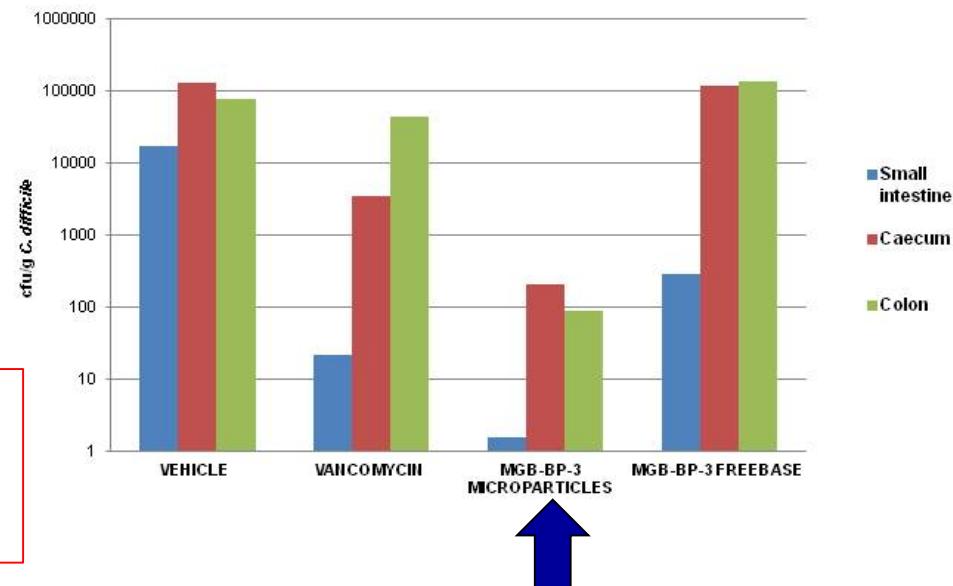
# MGB-BP3 activity

Gram(+)

MGB-BP3 MIC<sub>50</sub> and MIC<sub>90</sub> ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) in comparison with vancomycin.

Target organism	MGB-BP3		Vancomycin	
	MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>	MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>
MRSA	1	1	1	1
MRSE	0.25	0.5	2	2
MSSA	0.5	1	1	1
MSSE	0.25	0.25	2	2
<i>Strep. pyogenes</i>	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5
<i>Ent. faecalis</i> (vanc. sensitive)	1	>32	1	16
<i>Ent. faecalis</i> (vanc. insensitive)	2	>32	1	32

*Clostridium difficile* (hamster model)



- Oral formulation → *C. difficile* colitis
- IV formulation → Gram(+) infections
- Topical formulation → *S. aureus* infections

Barrett et al, Pharmacology & Therapeutics 2013; 139:12–23

Ravic et al, ICAAC 2013

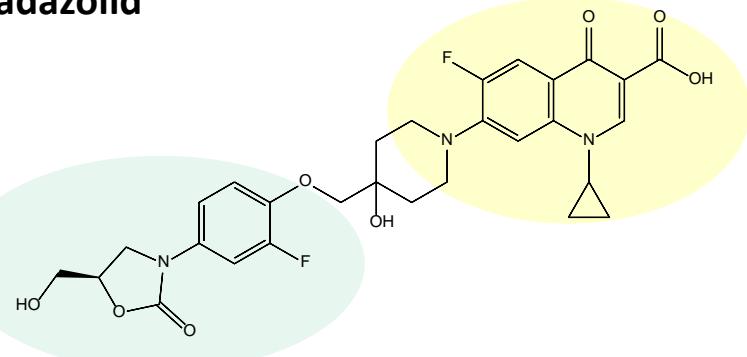
# Molecules in clinical development acting on new intracellular targets



	Target	Compound	Chemical family	Company	Phase
New binding site on known target	Topoisomerase II (A subunit site)	Gepotidacin	Triazaacenaphthylene	GlaxoSmithKline PLC	2
	Topoisomerase II (ATP site)	Zoliflodacin	Spiropyrimidenetrione	Entasis Therapeutics Inc.	2
New target	FabI	Afabicin	Benzofuran naphthyridine	Debiopharm Intern. SA	2
		CG400549	Benzyl pyridinone	CrystalGenomics Inc	2
Hybrids	Met-aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase	CRS3123	Fluorovinylthiophene	Crestone Inc.	1
	DNA minor groove	MGP-BP3	Lexitropsin	MGB Biopharma Ltd	1
Hybrids	Topoisomerase + ribosome	Cadazolid	fluoroquinolone + oxazolidinone	Actelion Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	3
		MCB3837		Morphochem AG	1

# Hybrids: oxazolidinone + fluoroquinolone

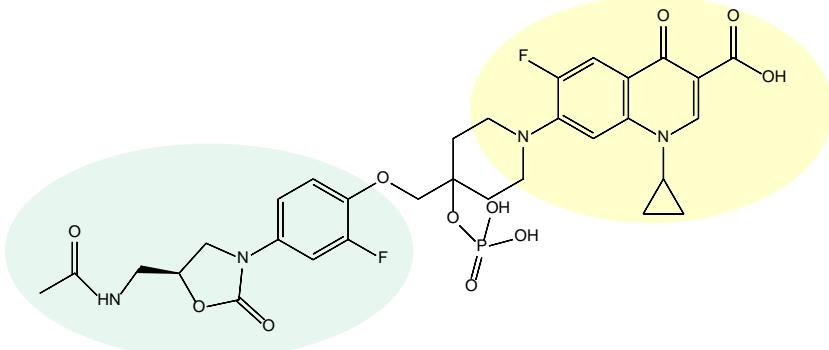
**cadazolid**



AB	<i>C. difficile</i> MIC (mg/L)			
	WT	FQ-R	LZD-R	FQ/LZD R
MXF	2	32	1	32
LZD	2	1	16-32	32-64
cadazolid	0.125-0.25	0.125-0.25	0.25-0.5	0.5

Locher et al, AAC 2014; 58:901-8

**MCB3837 (prodrug of MCB3681)**



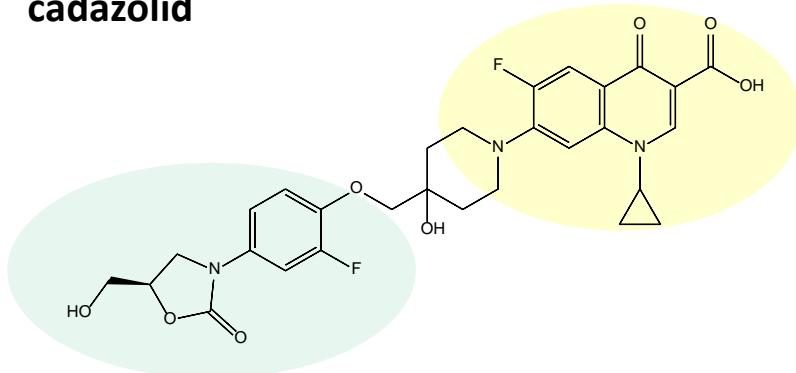
AB	<i>S. aureus</i> MIC (mg/L)			<i>E. coli</i> MIC (mg/L)	
	WT	CIP-R	LZD-R	WT	Permeab.
CIP	0.5	> 32	0.5	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03
LZD	2	1	64	> 64	8
MCB3681	0.125	0.125	1	> 32	0.125

Hubschwerlen et al, Bioorg Med Chem Letters 2003; 13:4229-33

Oral formulation → *C. difficile*

# Hybrids: oxazolidinone + fluoroquinolone

cadazolid



Metabolic pathway	antibiotic	<i>C. difficile</i> ( $IC_{50}$ – mg/L)			
		WT	FQ-R	LZD-R	FQ/LZD R
Protein synthesis	moxifloxacin	> 64	> 64	> 64	> 64
	linezolid	1.7	1.8	11.8	68
	cadazolid	0.09	0.08	0.19	0.31
DNA synthesis	moxifloxacin	2.4	46	6	43
	linezolid	> 128	> 128	> 128	> 128
	cadazolid	12	17.6	14.3	18.6

Oral formulation → *C. difficile*

Locher et al, AAC 2014; 58:901–8

# Let's have a dream : Other innovative strategies under investigation



Magritte



# Let's have a dream : Other innovative strategies under investigation

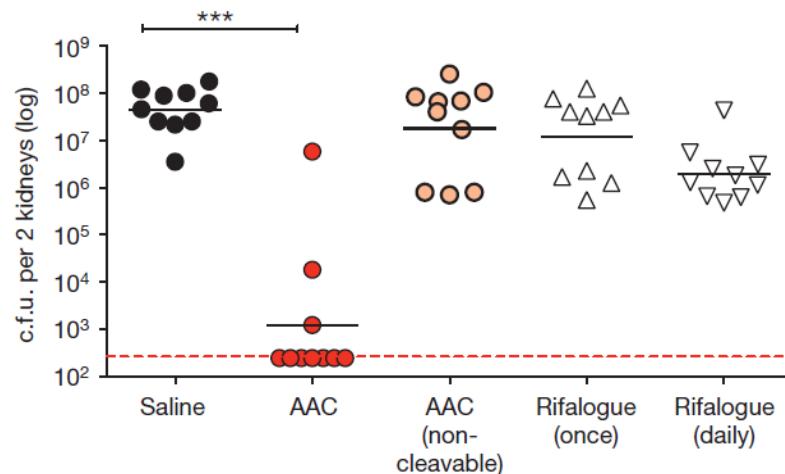
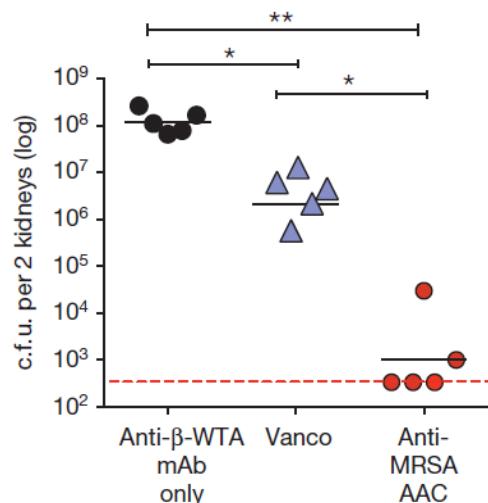
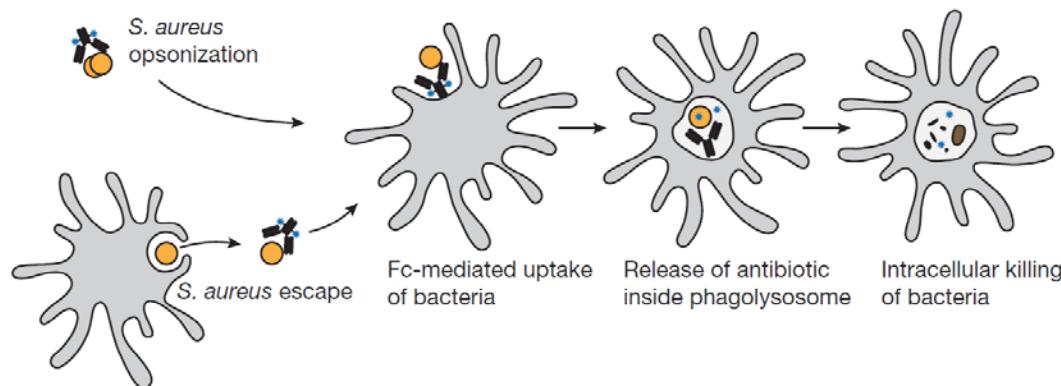
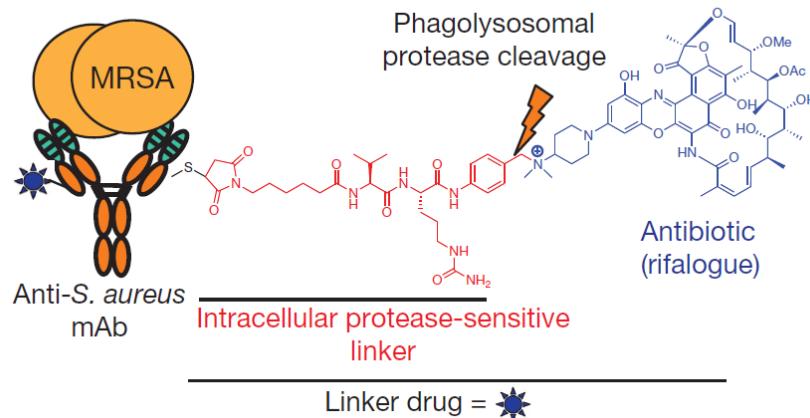


- Specific targeting approach



<https://loonylabs.org/2015/01/04/antibiotic-resistance-2/>

# Antibiotic-antibody conjugates against intracellular *S. aureus*



Lehar et al, *Nature* 2015; 527: 323–8

# Let's have a dream : Other innovative strategies under investigation



- Specific targeting approach
- Unspecific disruption of bacterial metabolism

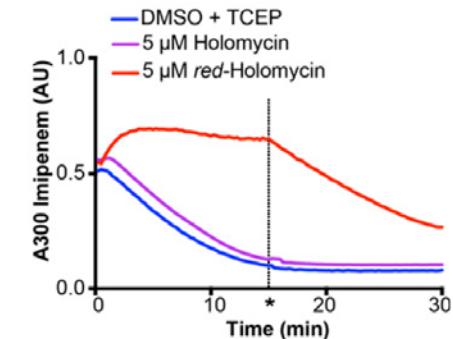
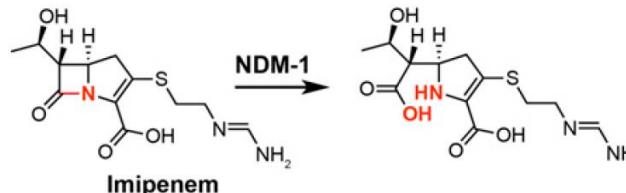
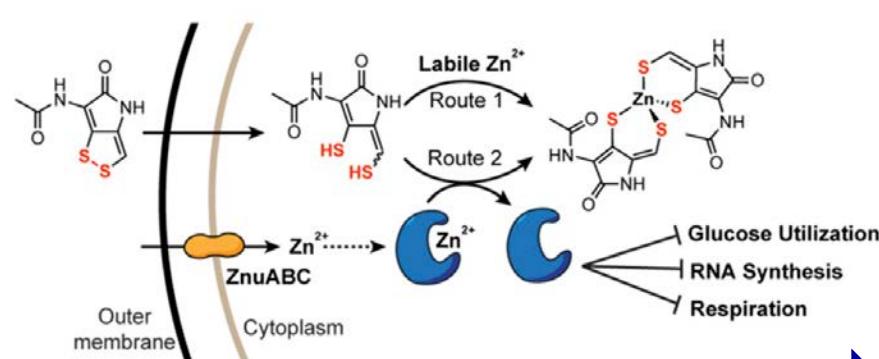


<https://loonylabs.org/2015/01/04/antibiotic-resistance-2/>

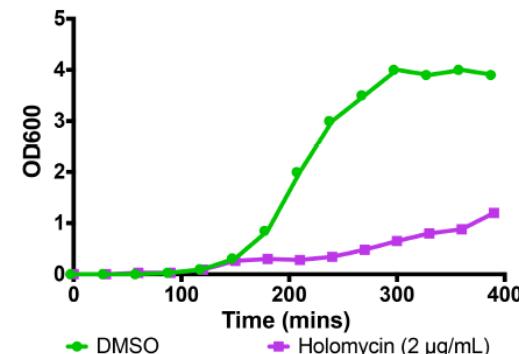
# Disrupting metal homeostasis

→ Inhibition of metallo- $\beta$ -lactamases

holomycin      holomycin-red



→ Inhibition of growth by impairing cation-depending processes



# Let's have a dream : Other innovative strategies under investigation



- Specific targeting approach
- Unspecific disruption of bacterial metabolism
- Inactivation of resistance mechanisms

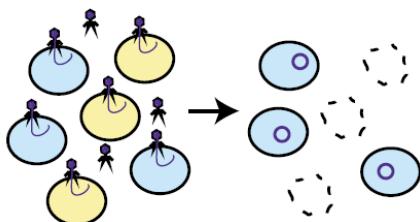
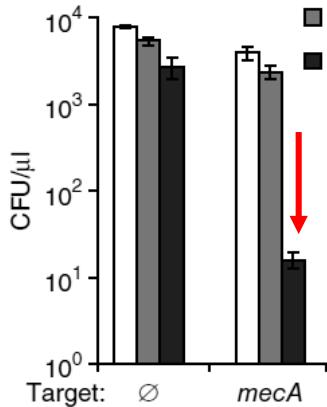


<https://loonylabs.org/2015/01/04/antibiotic-resistance-2/>

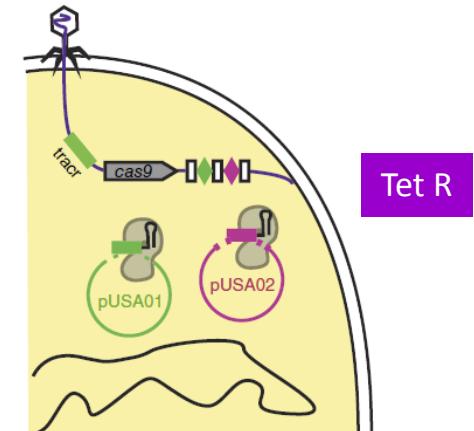
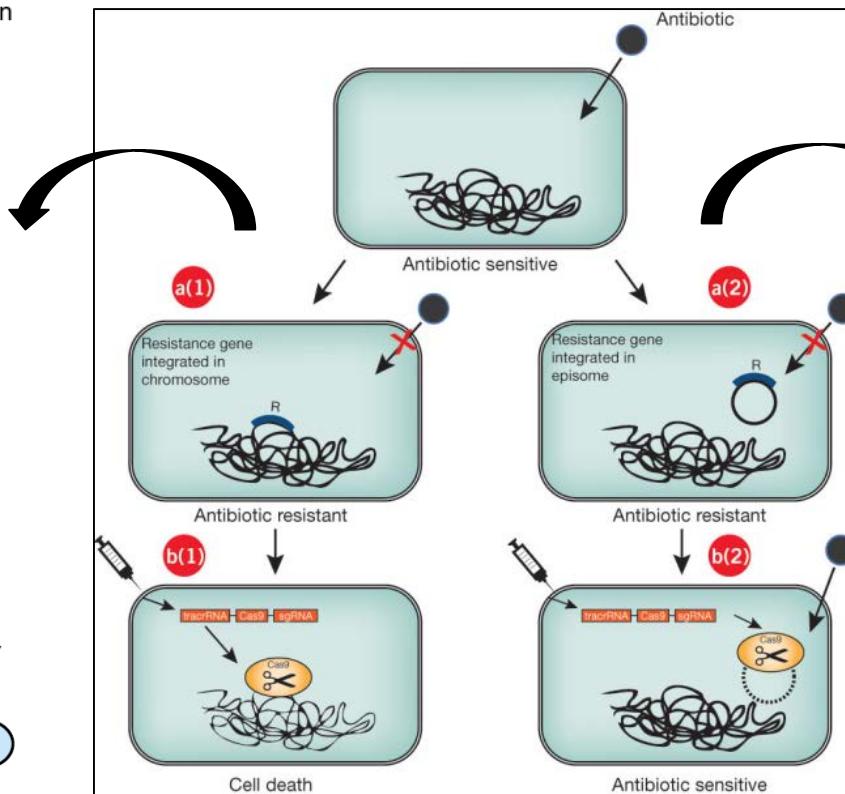
# CRISPR/Cas9 to resensitize resistant bacteria

Selection

- $\emptyset$
- Cm
- Oxa



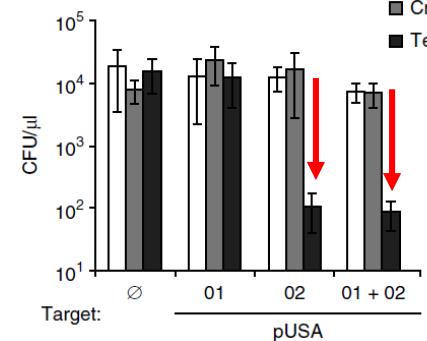
*mecA+*   *mecA-*



Tet R

Selection

- $\emptyset$
- Cm
- Tet



Parmley, S. SciBX 7(41); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.1198

Bikard et al, Nat Biotechnol 2014; 32:1146-51

# Let's have a dream : Other innovative strategies under investigation

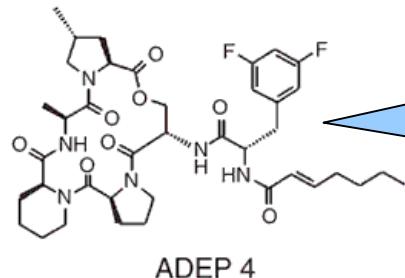


- Specific targeting approach
- Unspecific disruption of bacterial metabolism
- Inactivation of resistance mechanisms
- Waking up dormant bacteria

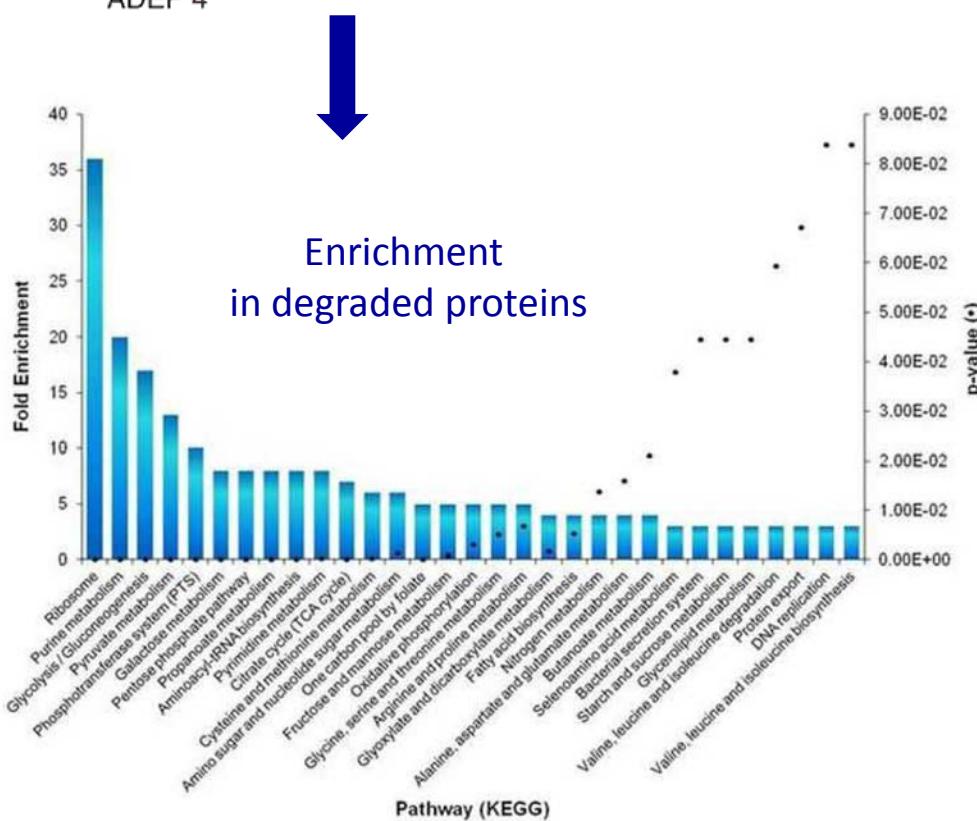


<https://loonylabs.org/2015/01/04/antibiotic-resistance-2/>

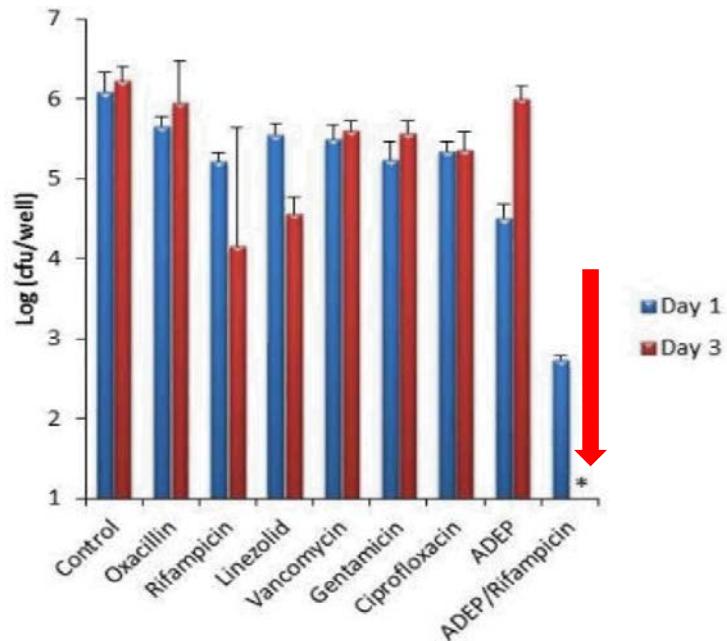
# Acting on “tolerant” phenotypes



targets ClpP, core unit  
of a major bacterial  
protease complex.



Synergistic  
with antibiotics in biofilms



Coulon et al, Nature 2013; 503: 365–70

# Some food for thought ...





# Conclusions

- The pipeline is not as dry as you may think at first glance  
→ the effort should be maintained

There are only **41 antibiotics** in clinical development.\*



[www.pewtrusts.org/antibiotic-pipeline](http://www.pewtrusts.org/antibiotic-pipeline) [Dec. 2017]



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- Spectrum of activity is ranging from XXS to XXL  
BUT most drugs are developed  
for specific infections / indications  
→ reply to current threats



**WHO PRIORITY PATHOGENS LIST  
FOR R&D OF NEW ANTIBIOTICS**



# Conclusions

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**WHO PRIORITY PATHOGENS LIST  
FOR R&D OF NEW ANTIBIOTICS**

- Most of these new drugs are directed towards Gram(+) bacteria  
→ some pieces still missing in the puzzle ...



# Perspectives for future research: PK & PD issues



- PK : penetration inside Gram(-) bacteria !

Most antibiotics do not follow the “rule of five” from C. Lipinsky  
for drugable compounds



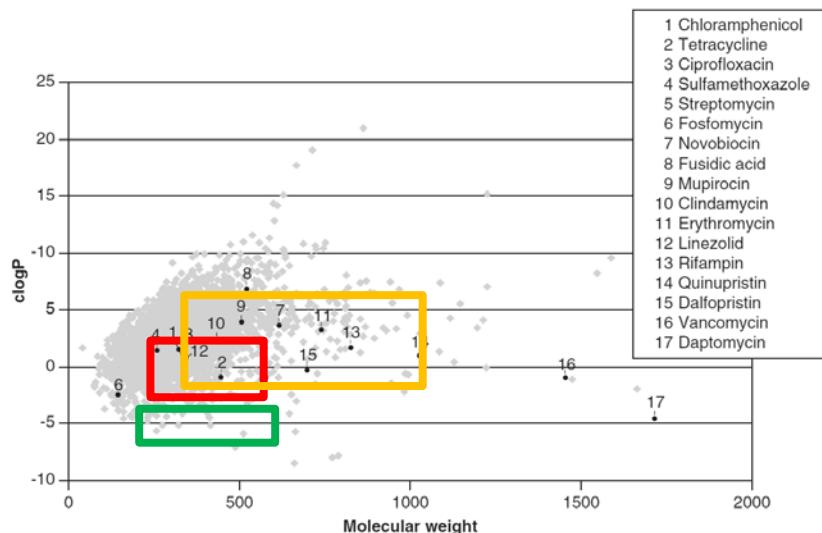
# Perspectives for future research: PK & PD issues



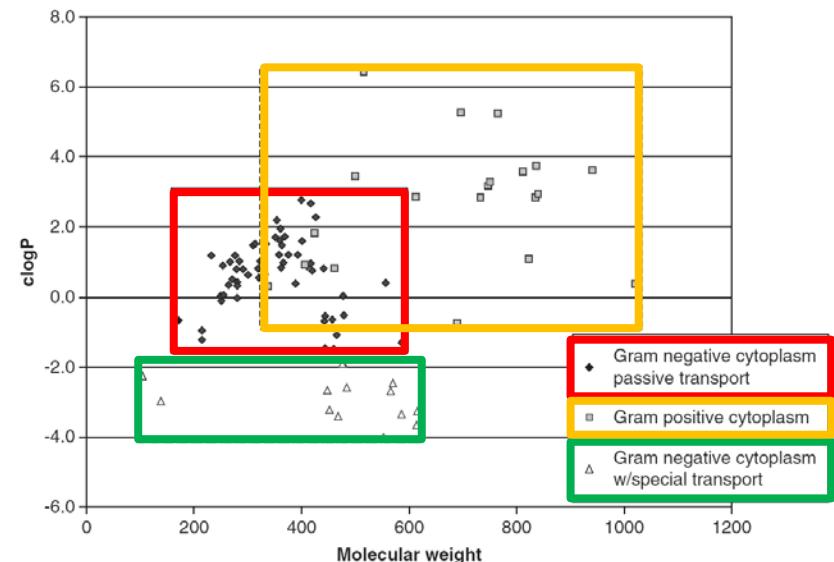
## ■ PK : penetration inside Gram(-) bacteria !

Most antibiotics do not follow the “rule of five” from C. Lipinsky for drugable compounds

Do we have some guidance ?



Molecular weight versus clogP plotted for non-antibacterial drugs (●) and 17 representative antibiotics

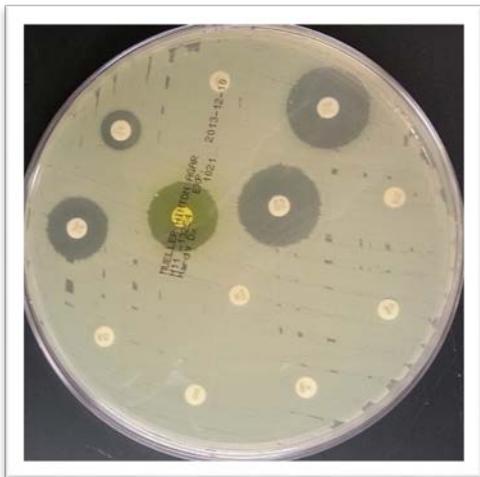


Molecular weight versus clogP plotted for cytoplasm-targeted antibiotics.

## Perspectives for future research: PK & PD issues



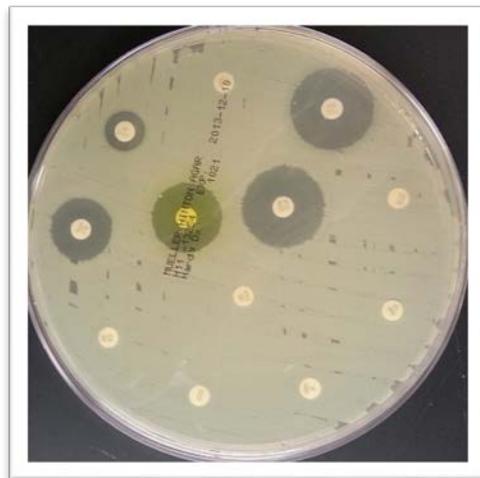
- PD : tolerant phenotypes non-responsive to antibiotics !  
Antibiotic activity is evaluated by determining susceptibility in broth/agar plate.



# Perspectives for future research: PK & PD issues



- PD : tolerant phenotypes non-responsive to antibiotics !  
Antibiotic activity is evaluated by determining susceptibility in broth/agar plate.  
Bacterial growth/metabolic activity is markedly influenced by the environment ...



Predictive ?

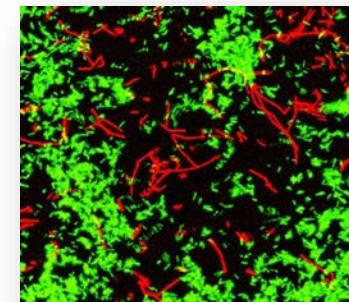
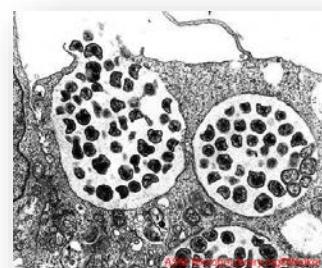
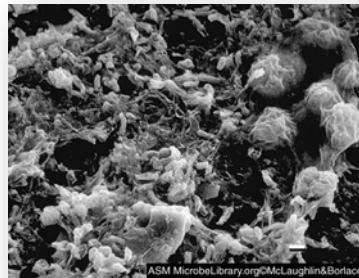


# Perspectives for future research: PK & PD issues



- PD : tolerant phenotypes non-responsive to antibiotics !  
Antibiotic activity is evaluated by determining susceptibility in broth/agar plate.  
Bacterial growth/metabolic activity is markedly influenced by the environment ...

→ Include in early screening an evaluation of the capacity of the drugs  
to act upon specific forms of infection (biofilm, intracellular, mixed infections),  
including in animal models.



# Merry Christmas !



*Bruxelles, Grand-Place*