



Difficult-to-treat infections: the role of bacterial biofilm & persisters

S. aureus internalisation and induction of antimicrobial tolerance

Françoise Van Bambeke, PharmD, PhD
ESCMID Fellow

Pharmacologie cellulaire et moléculaire
Louvain Drug Research Institute
UCLouvain, Brussels, Belgium

<www.facm.ucl.ac.be>



How do bacteria protect themselves against antibiotics ?

“offensive strategy”: to develop resistance mechanisms



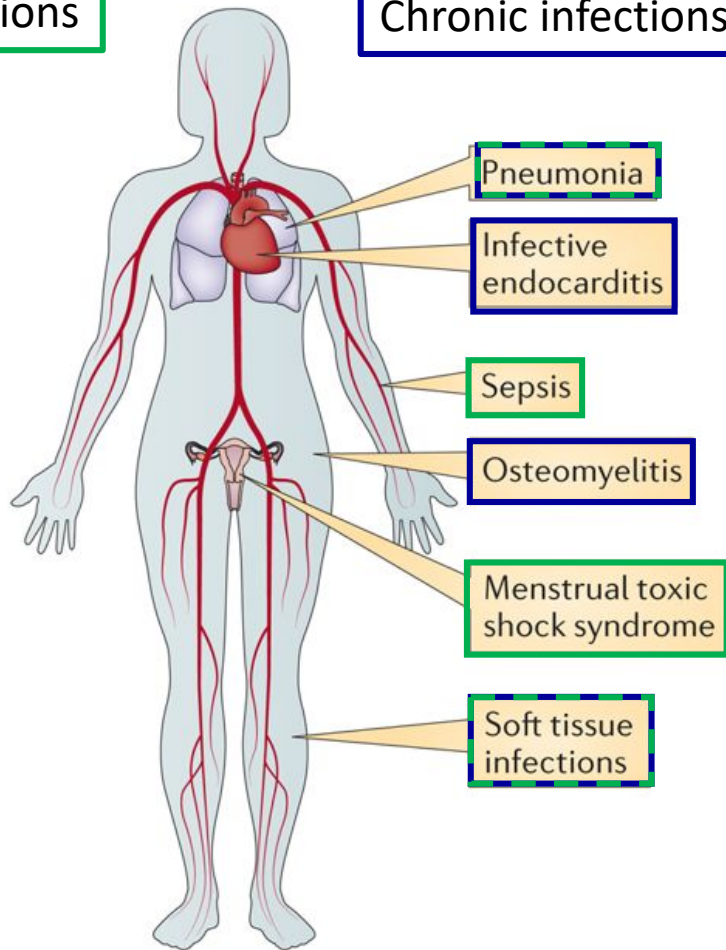
“defensive strategy”: to adopt ‘hidden’ mode of life



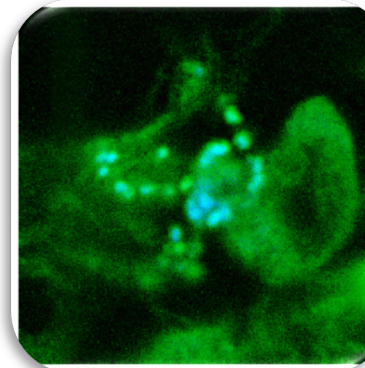
Main infections caused by *S. aureus*

Acute infections

Chronic infections

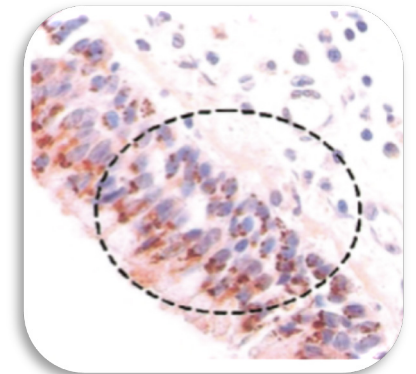


Macrophages – CF lung



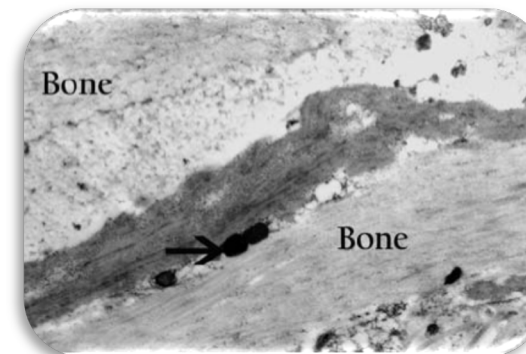
Li et al, Infect Immun. 2017; 85(5). pii: e00883-16

Chronic rhinosinusitis



Clement et al, J Infect Dis. 2005;192:1023-8

Osteoblasts

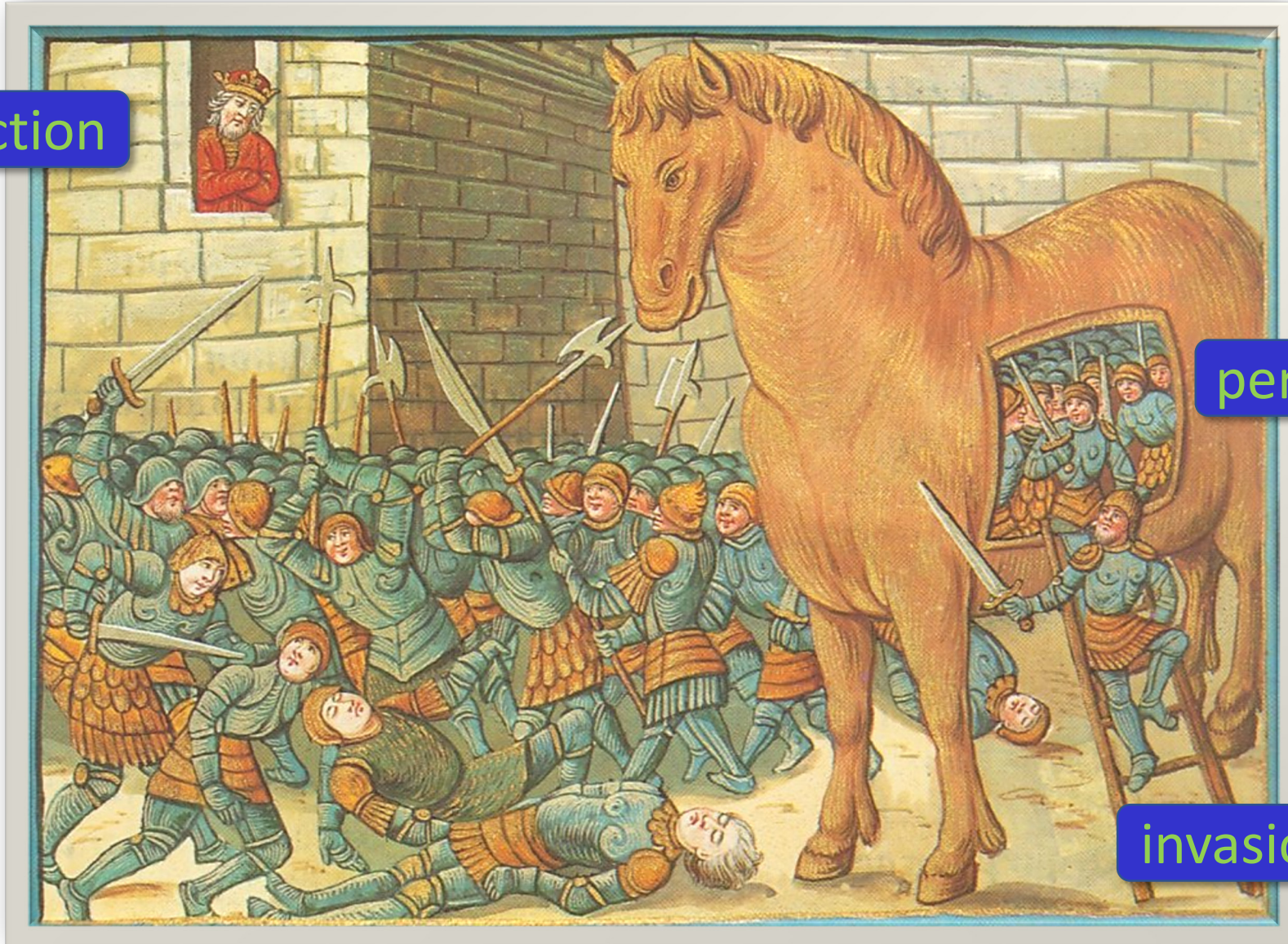


Bosse et al., J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2005; 87: 1343-7

Nature Reviews | Microbiology

Benefits of intracellular life

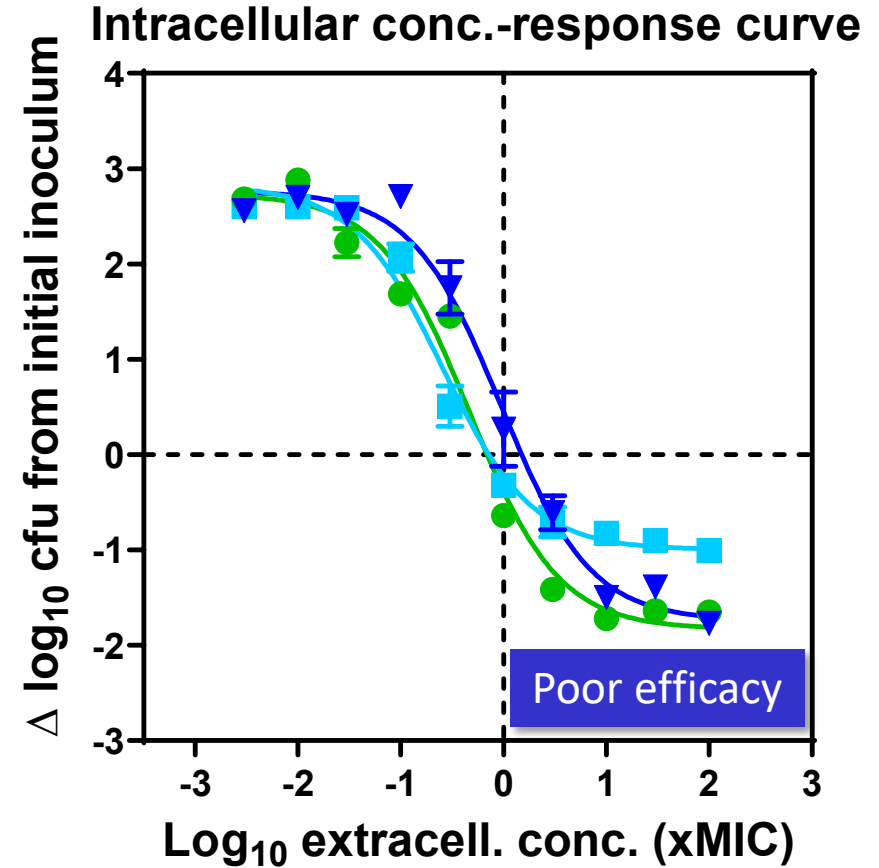
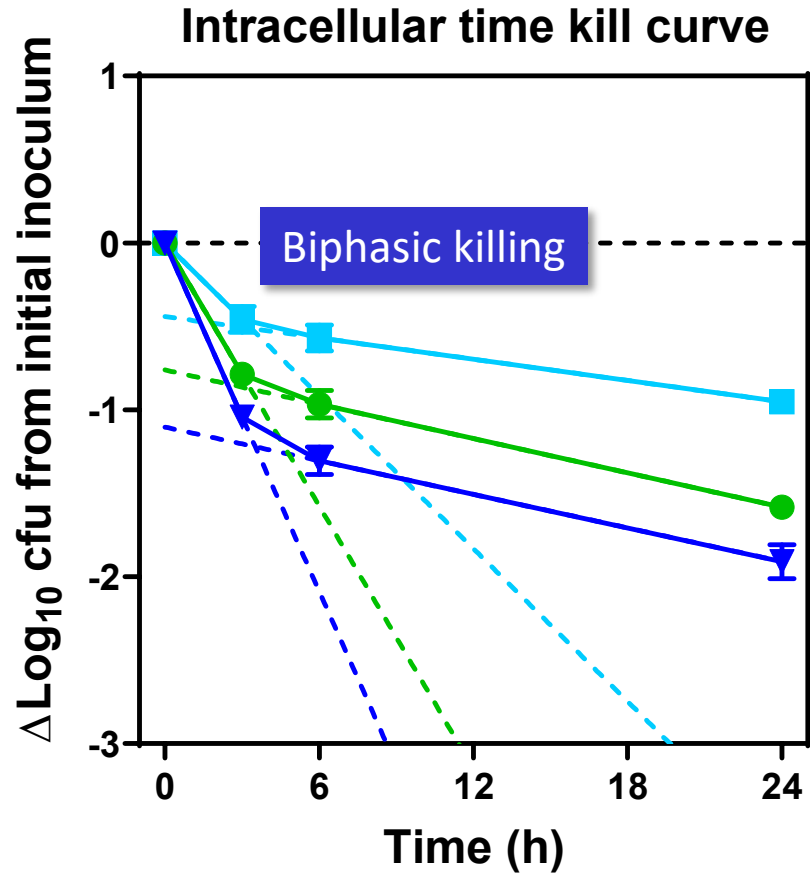
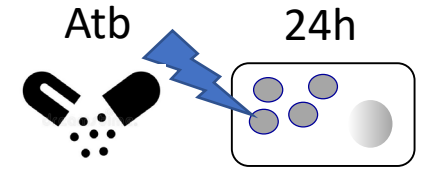
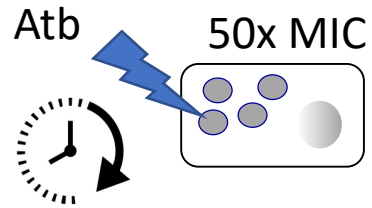
protection



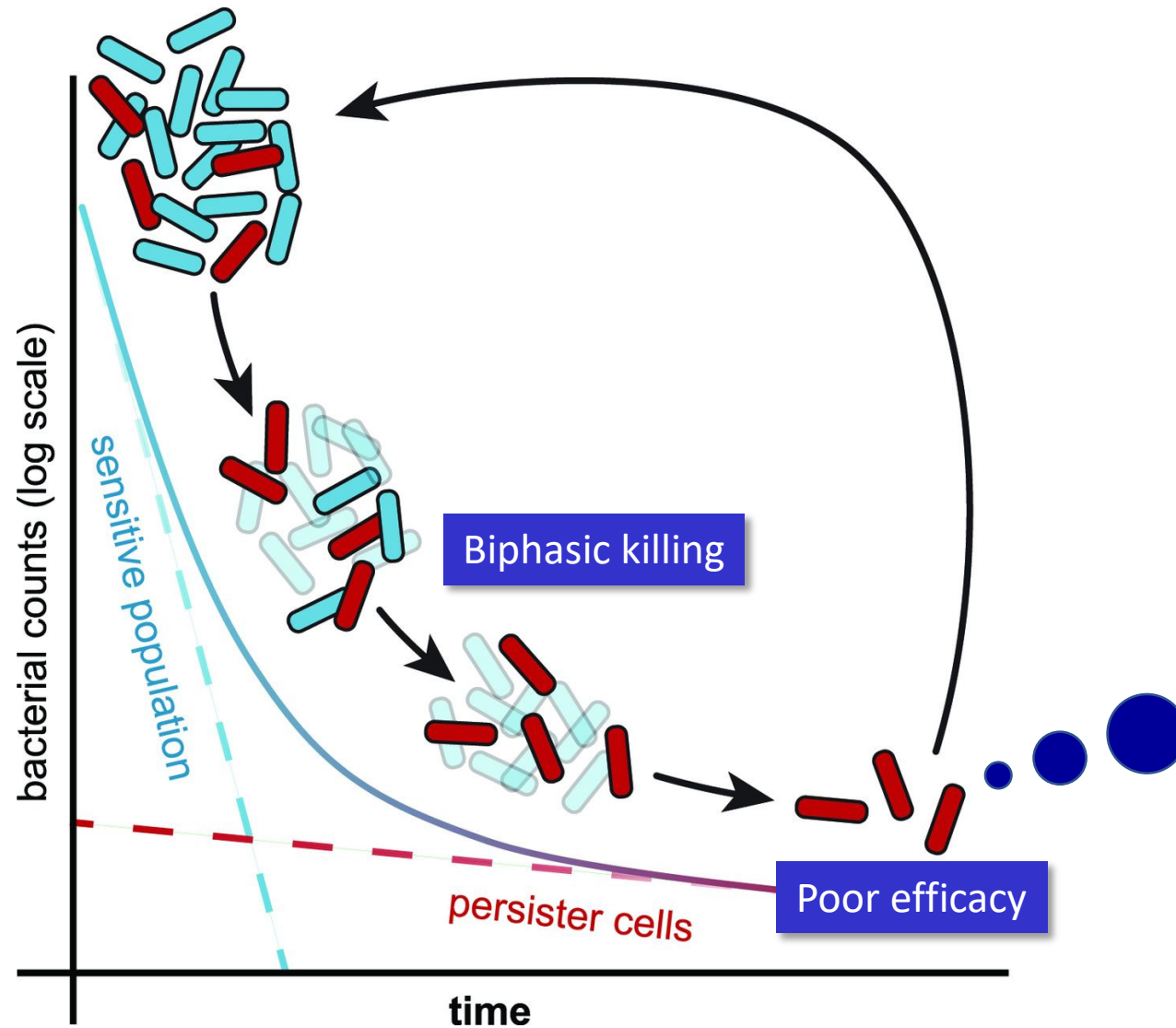
persistence

invasion

Intracellular activity of antibiotics



Persisters and antibiotics

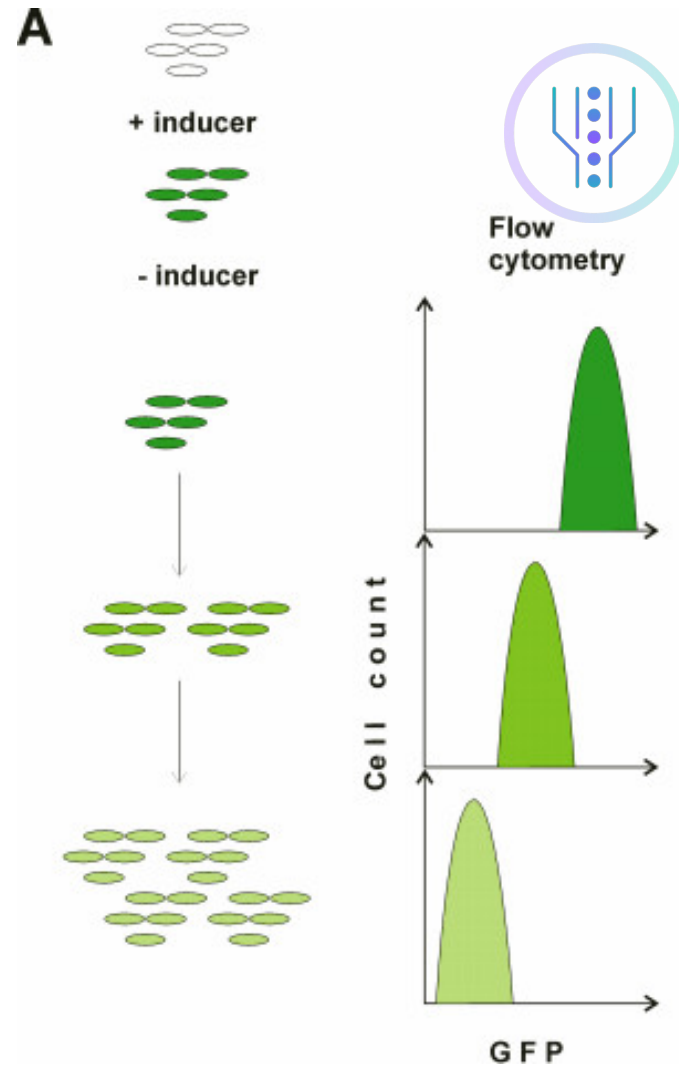


Single cell analysis



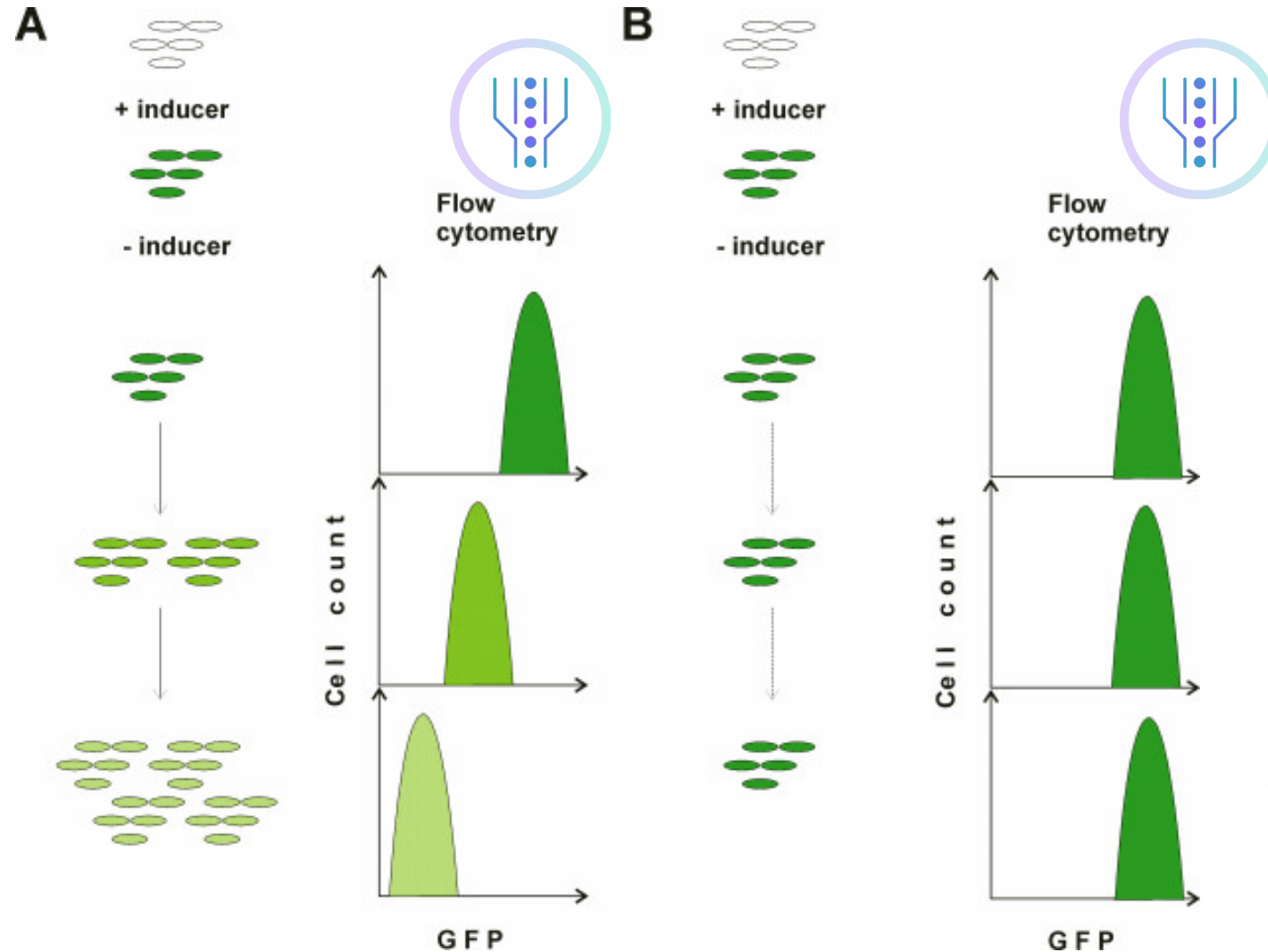
Following bacterial multiplication at the single cell level and in real time

Multiplying bacteria



Roostalu et al., *BMC Microbiol.* 2008; 8:68.

Following bacterial multiplication at the single cell level and in real time

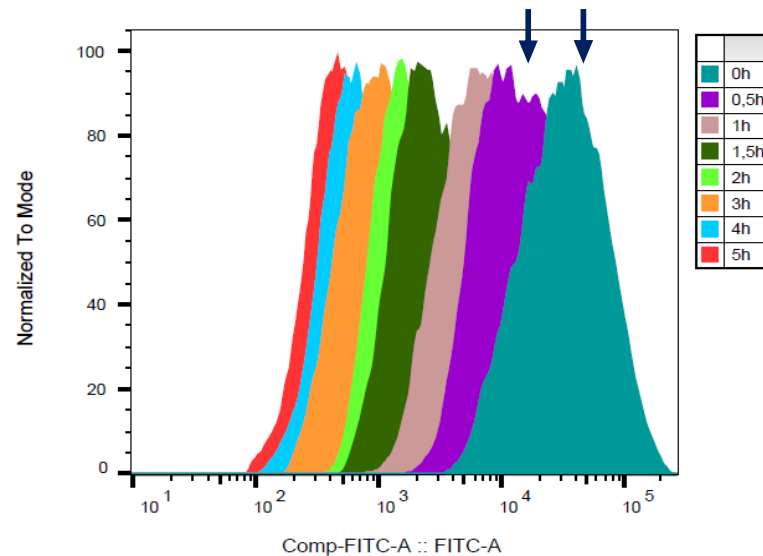
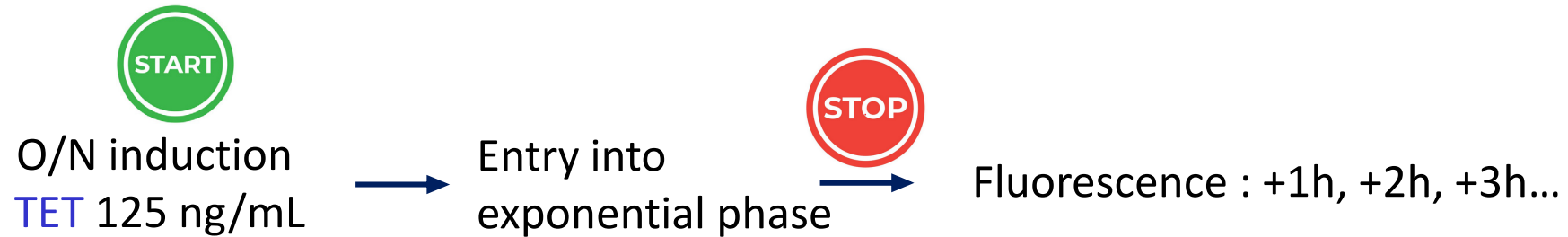


Multiplying bacteria

NON-multiplying bacteria

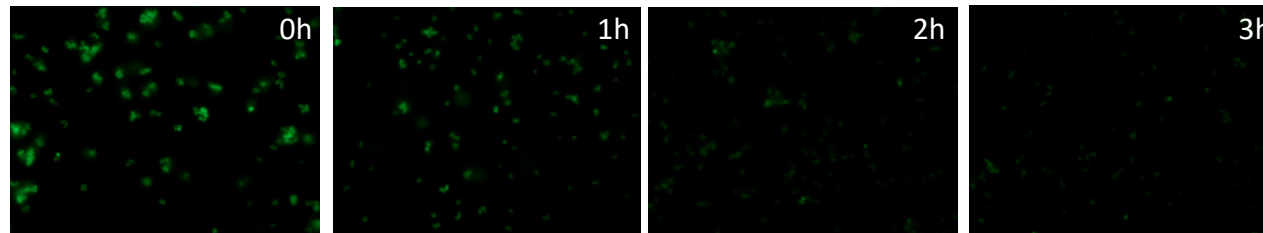
Roostalu et al., BMC Microbiol. 2008; 8:68.

Application to *S. aureus* planktonic cultures



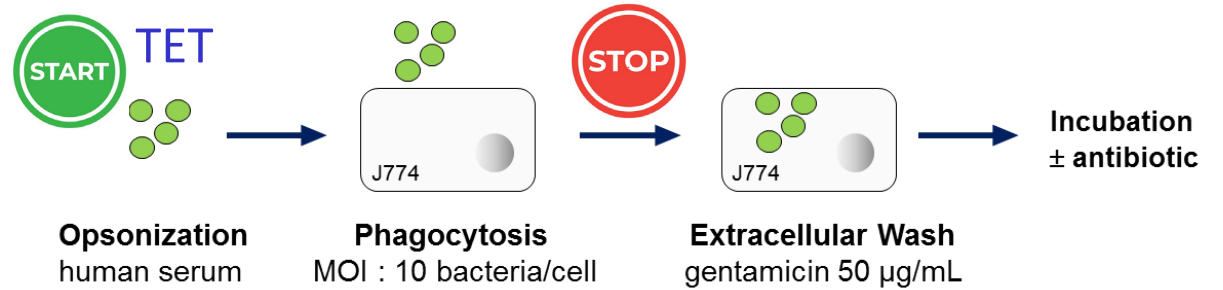
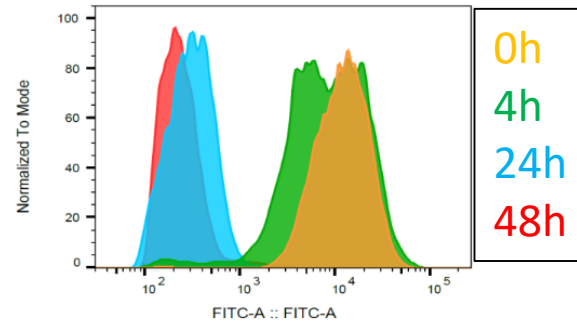
Growth rate

- 28.5 min / generation
- 30.3 min / generation (CFU method)



Application to intracellular *S. aureus*

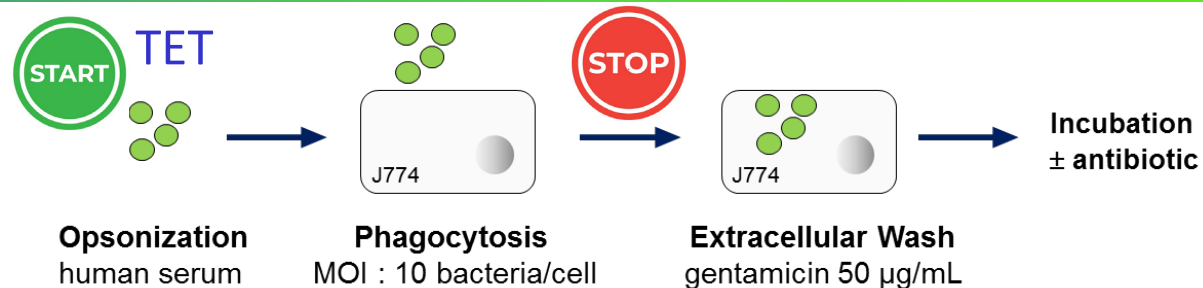
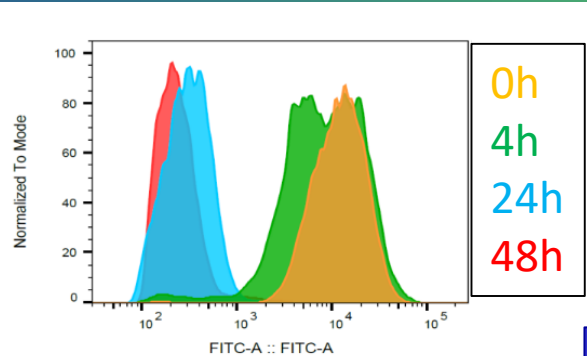
w/o
antibiotic
(gentamicin 5xMIC)



Inoculum actively dividing inside the cell

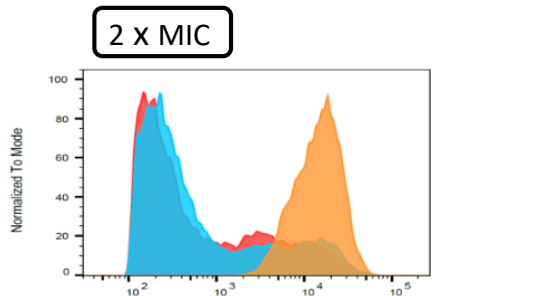
Application to intracellular *S. aureus*

w/o
antibiotic
(gentamicin 5xMIC)

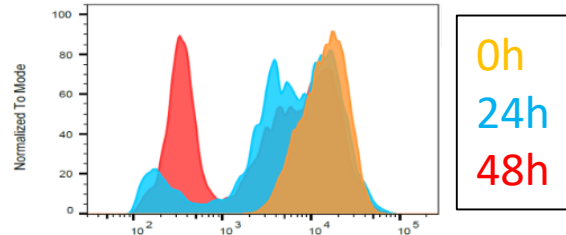


Inoculum actively dividing inside the cell

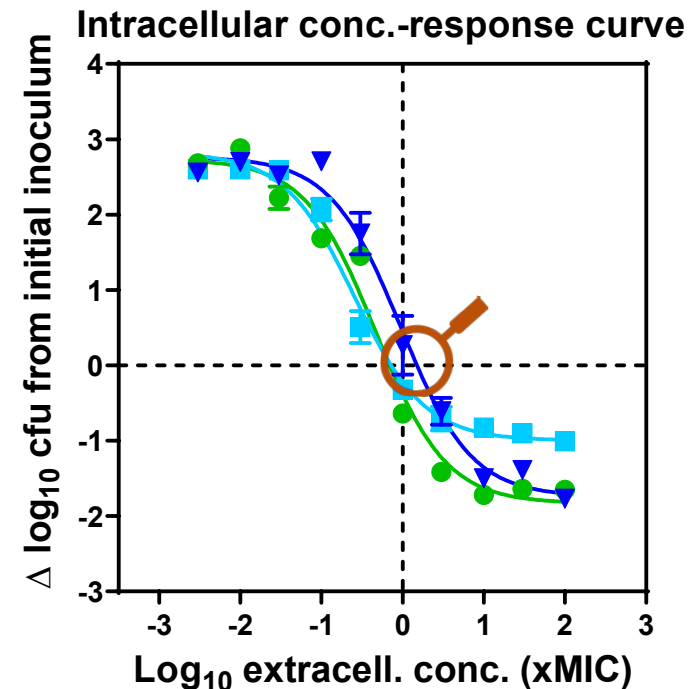
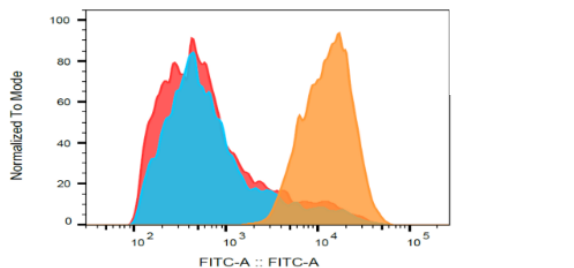
Oxacillin



Clarithromycin



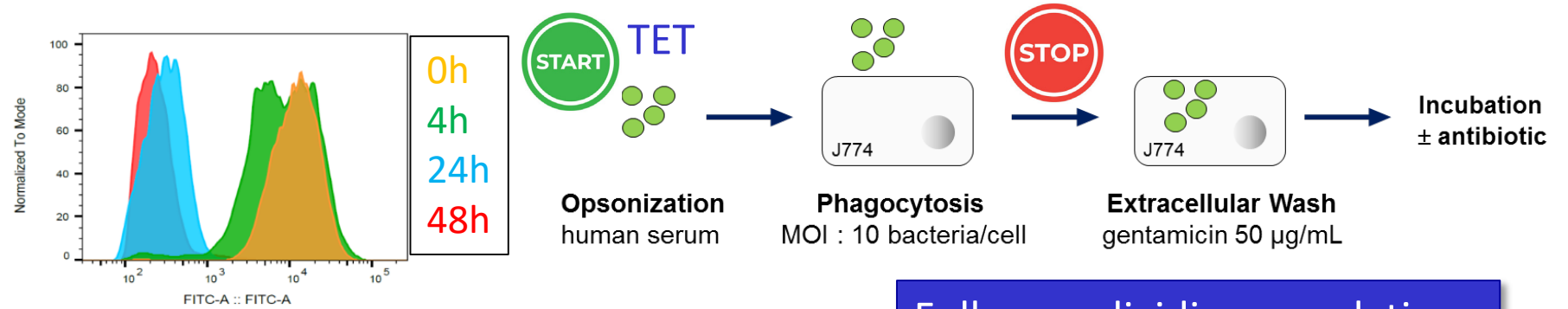
Moxifloxacin



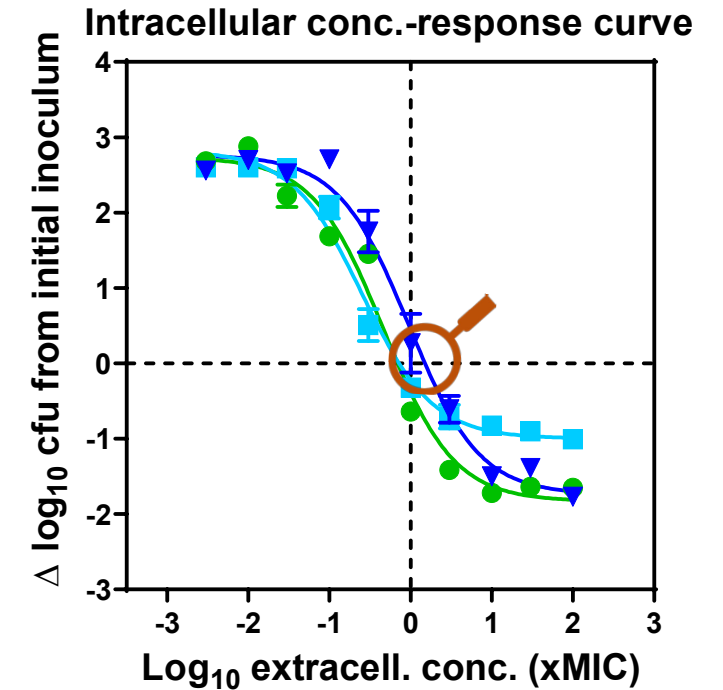
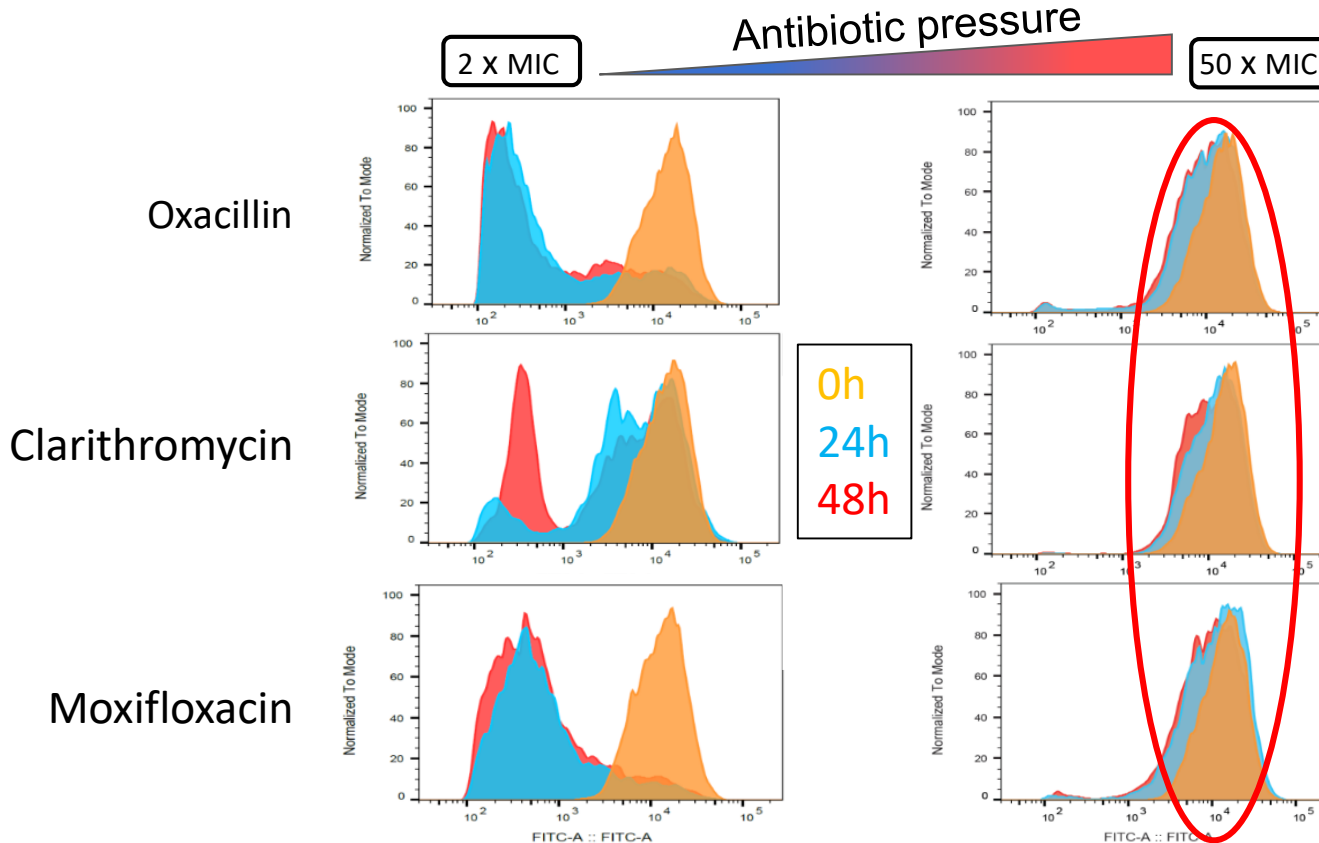
Peyrusson et al, Nat. Comm. 2020; 11:2200

Application to intracellular *S. aureus*

w/o
antibiotic
(gentamicin 5xMIC)



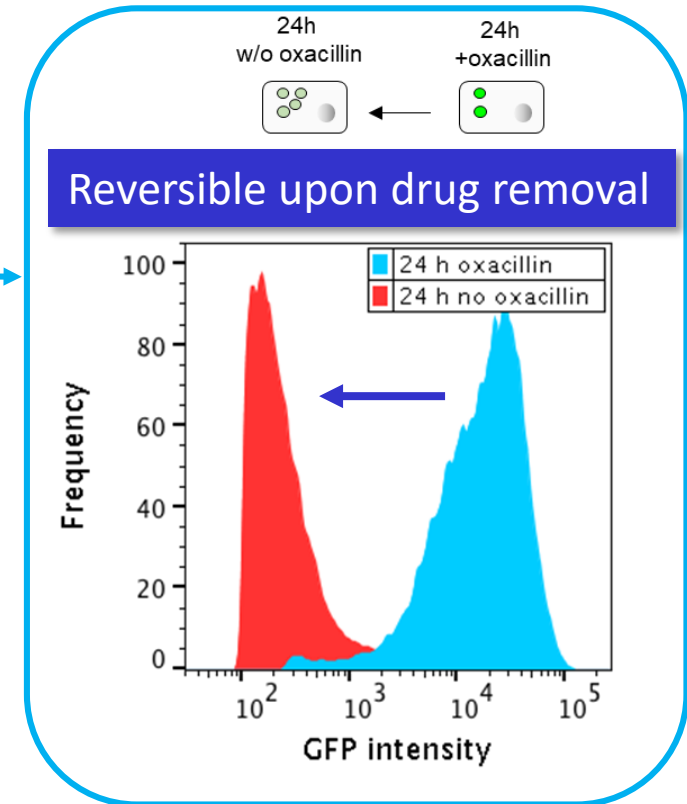
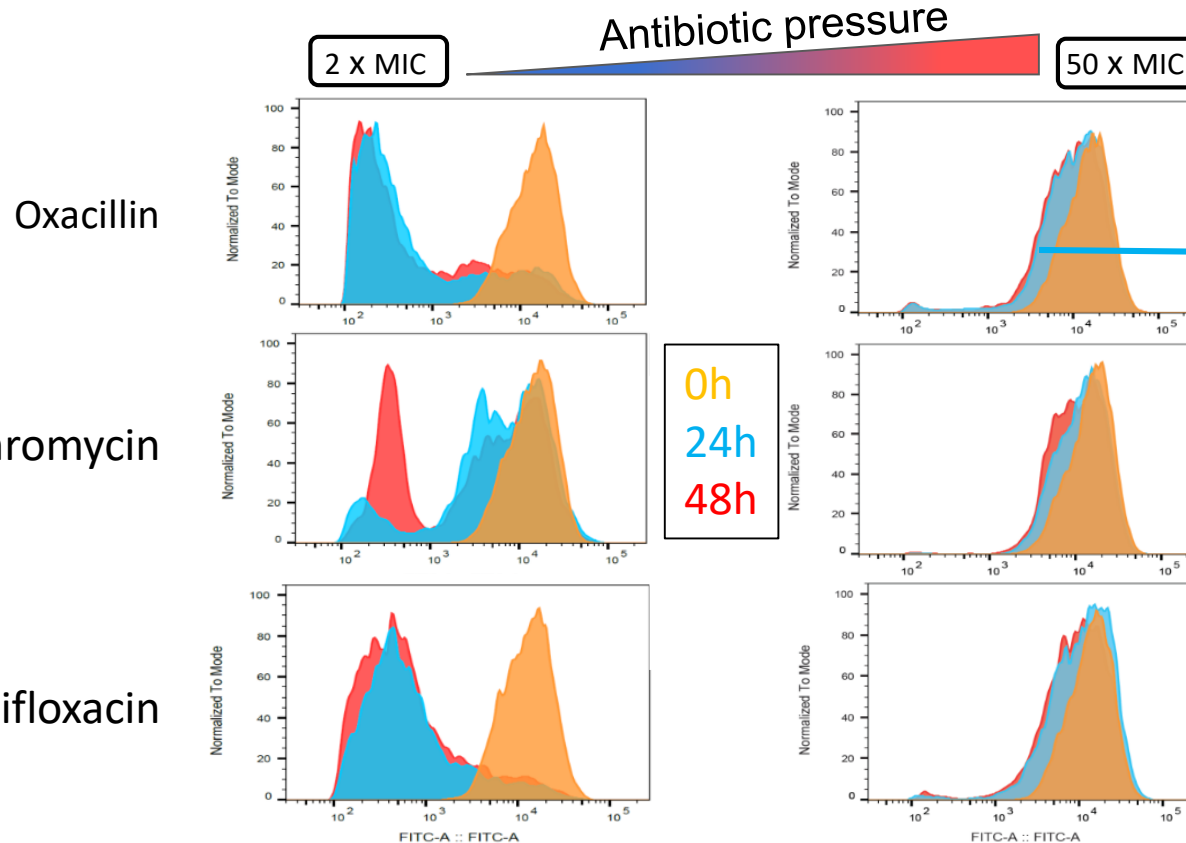
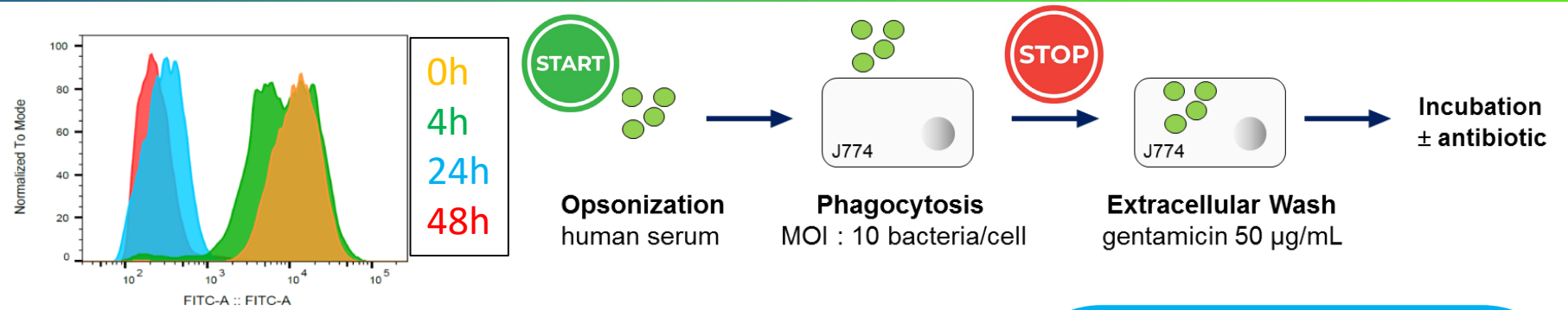
Fully non-dividing population



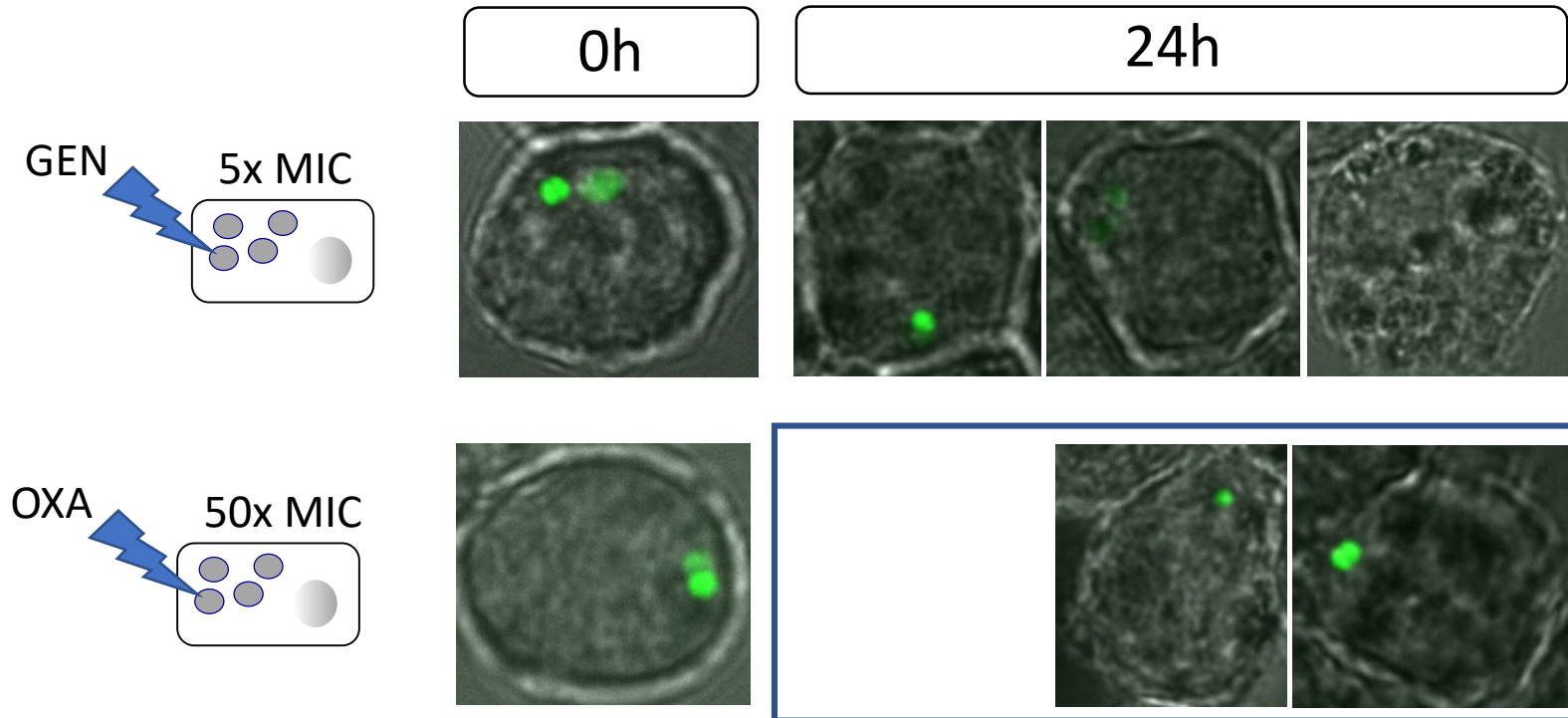
Peyrusson et al, Nat. Comm. 2020; 11:2200

Application to intracellular *S. aureus*

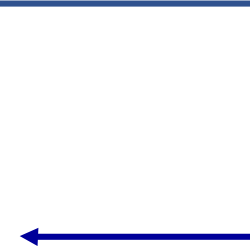
w/o
antibiotic
(gentamicin 5xMIC)



Non dividing bacteria persist inside the cells

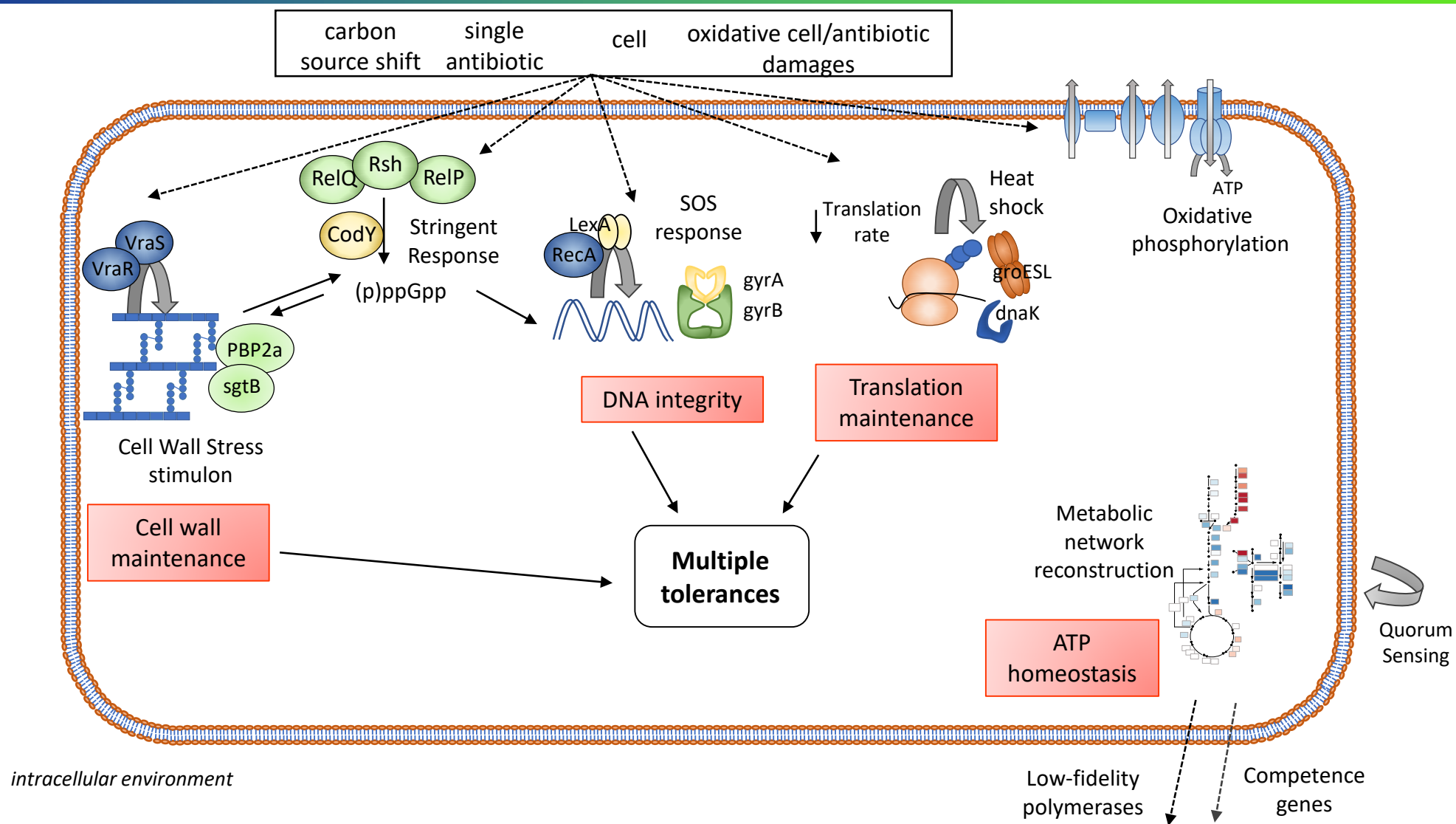


Cell sorting and transcriptomic analysis

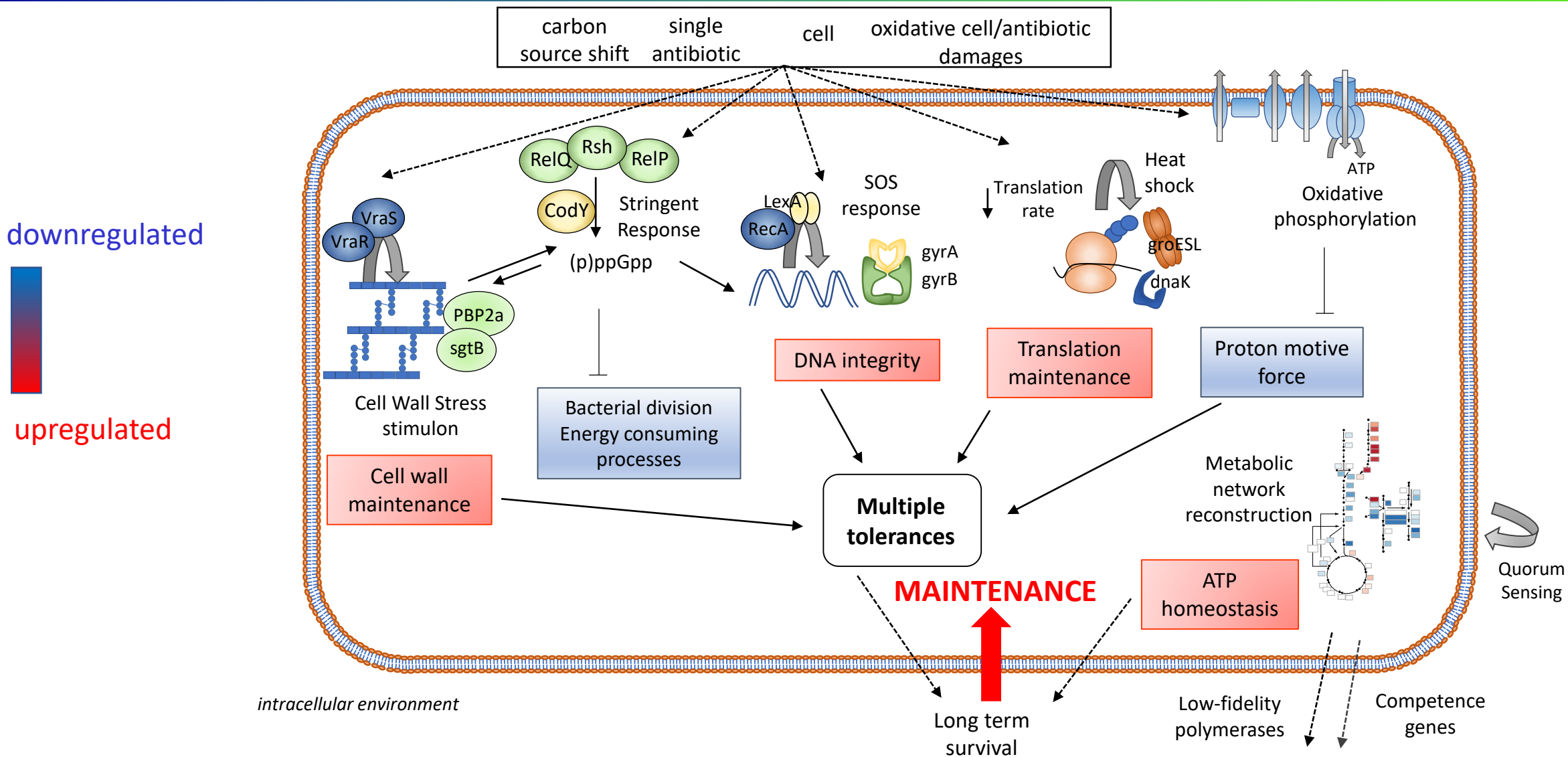


Intracellular persisters: a global view

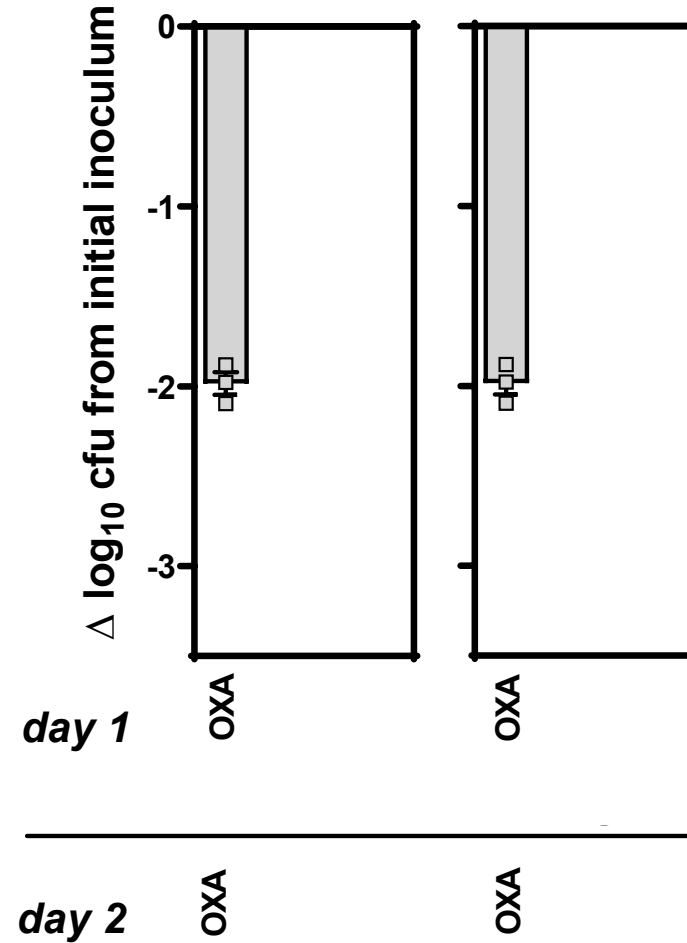
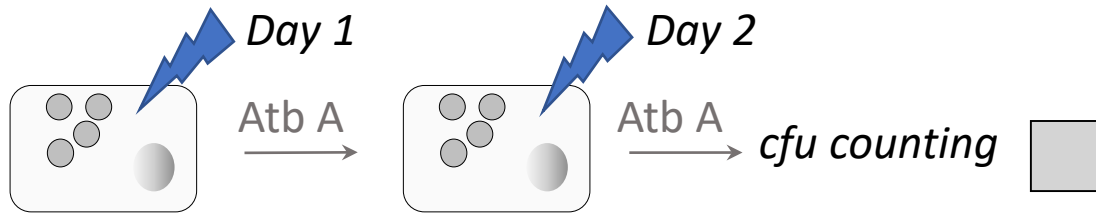
downregulated
upregulated



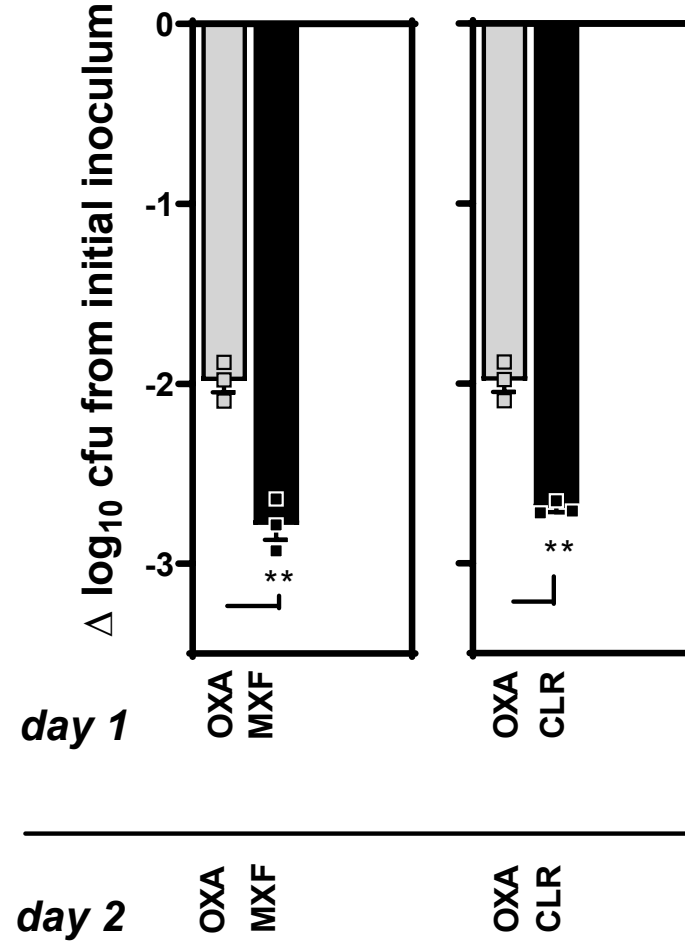
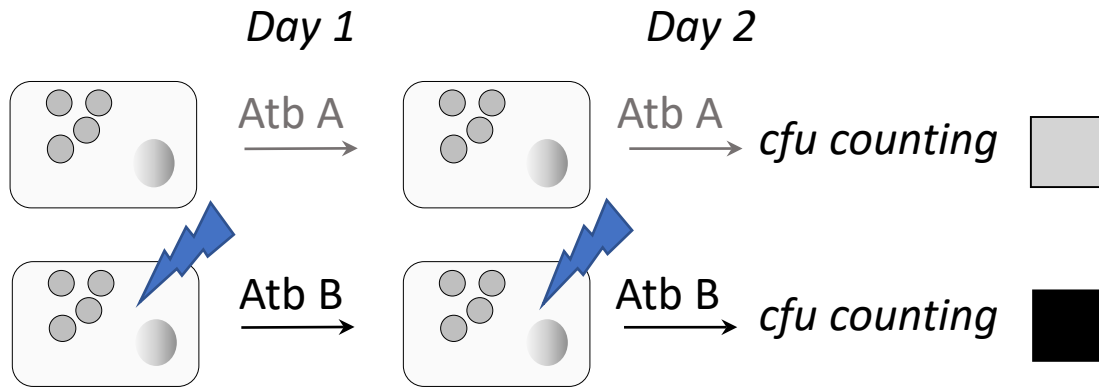
Intracellular persisters: a global view



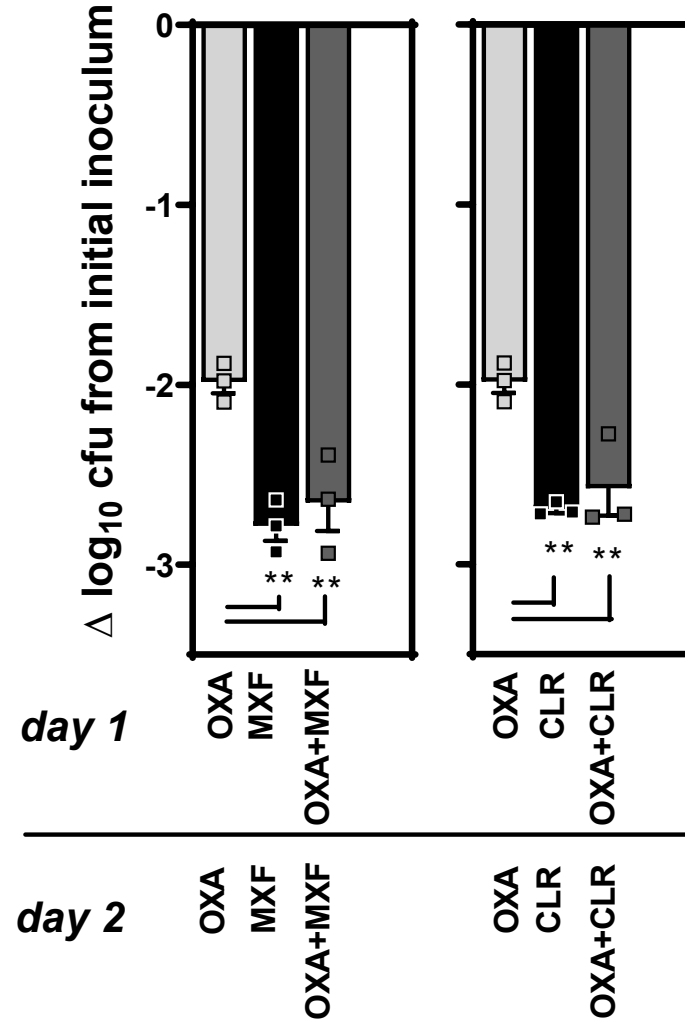
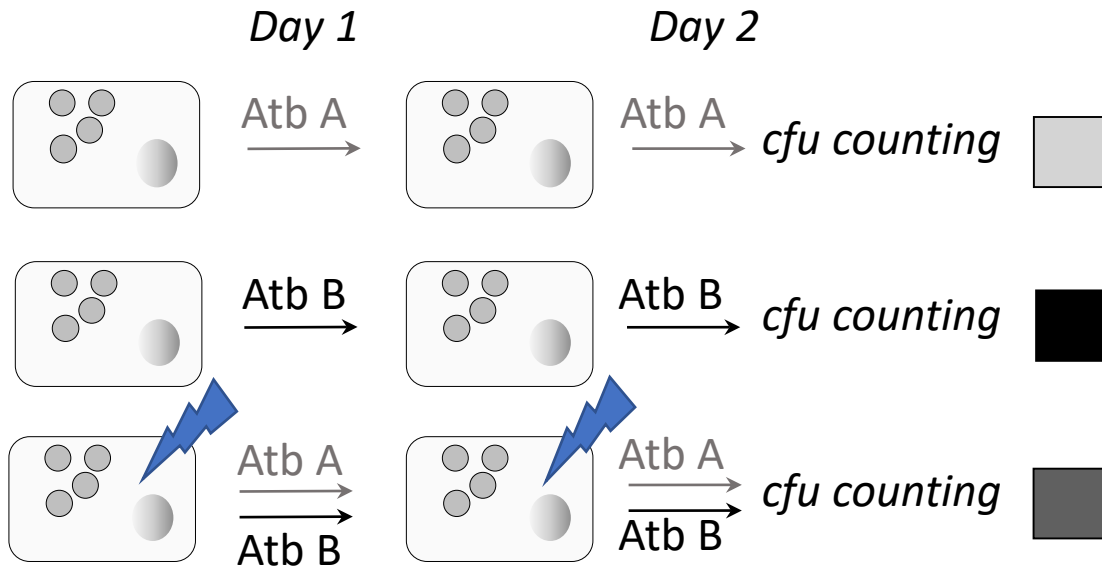
Multidrug tolerance



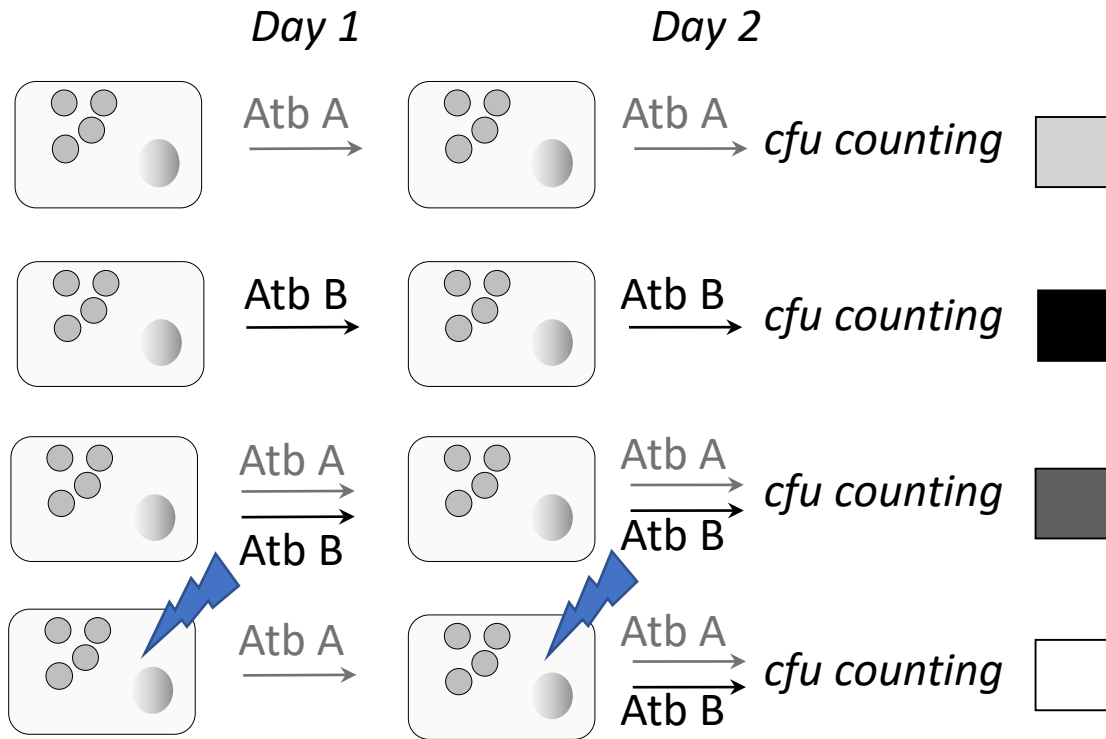
Multidrug tolerance



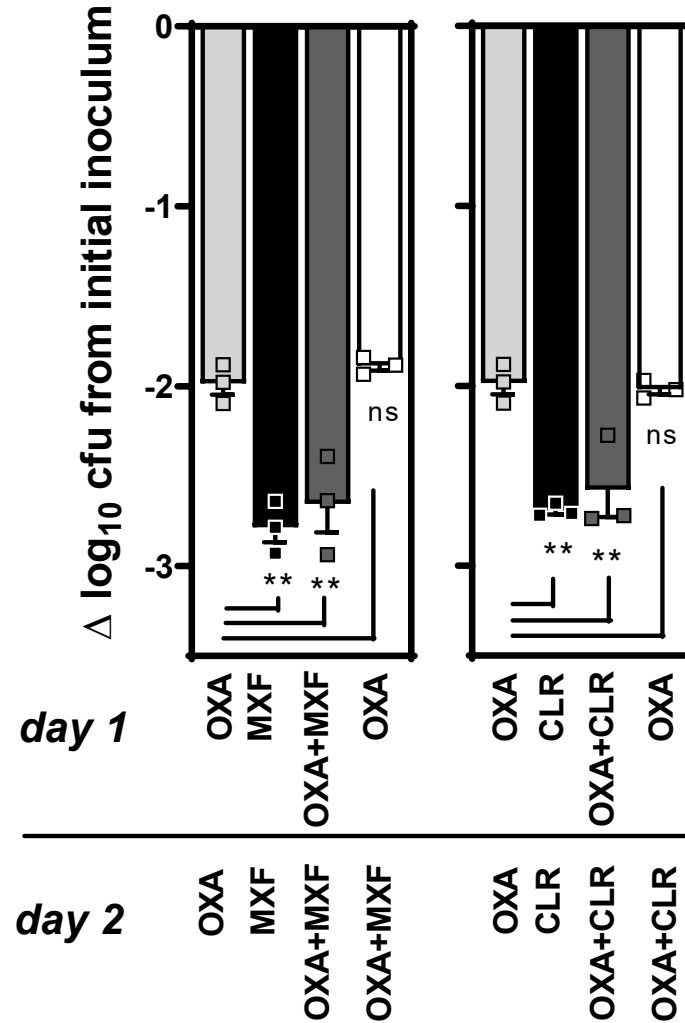
Multidrug tolerance



Multidrug tolerance



Persister level is defined by exposure to the first antibiotic



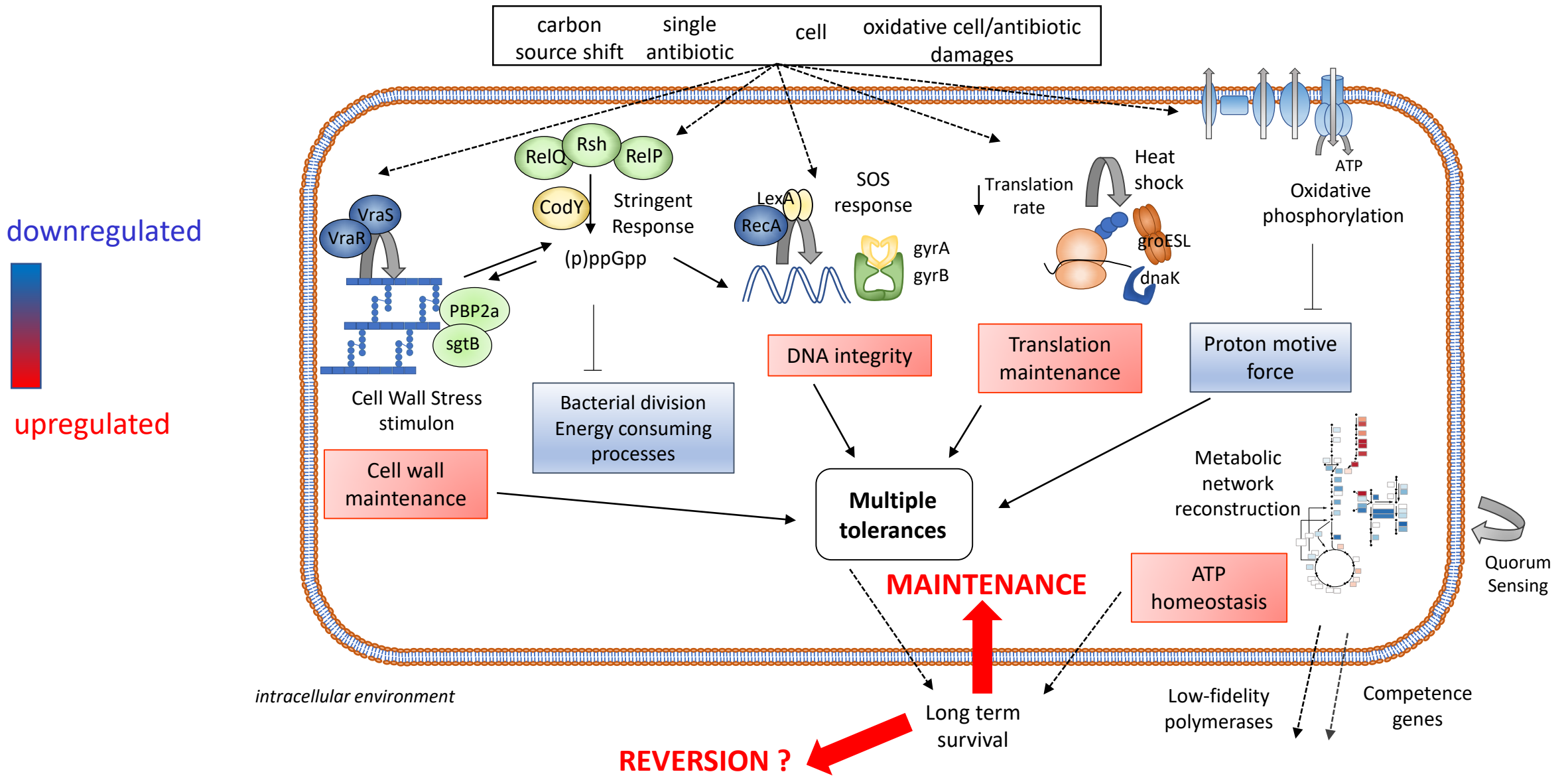
Intracellular persisters: clinical implications

- Intracellular bacteria can remain 'dormant' inside eukaryotic cells
- Dormancy is favored by stressful conditions (antibiotic pressure, e.g.)
- Dormancy is associated to the activation of a global stress response
 - Dormant bacteria are 'multidrug tolerant'
 - Exposure to one drug makes bacteria non-responsive to other classes of drugs

D. Parkins



Intracellular persisters: a global view

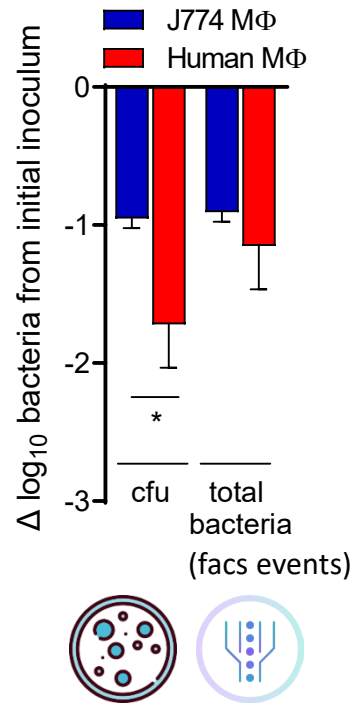


Deepness of dormancy... Kinetics of awakening

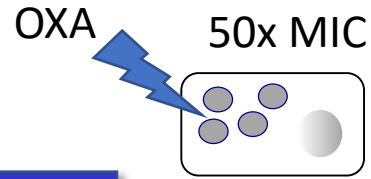


Deepness of dormancy

FACS counts vs colony forming units

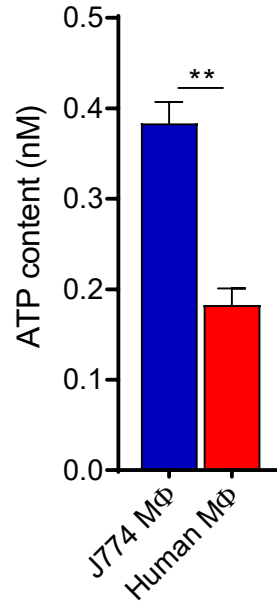
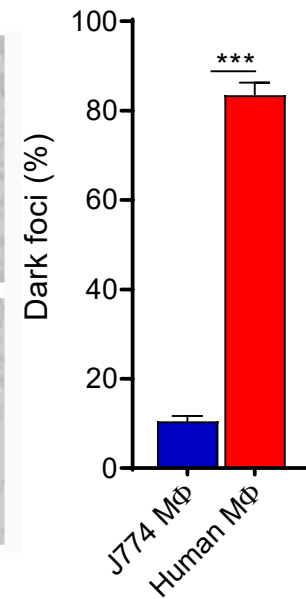
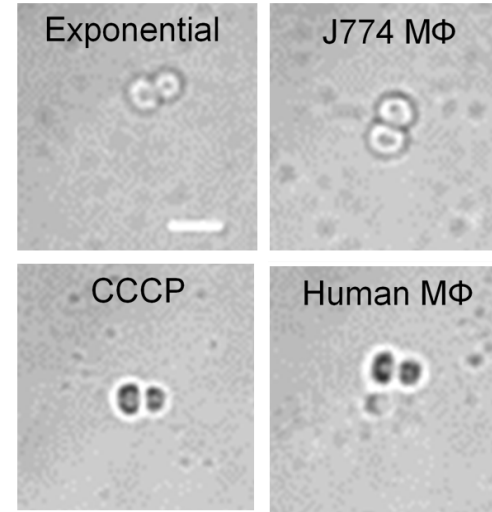
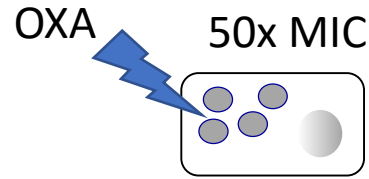
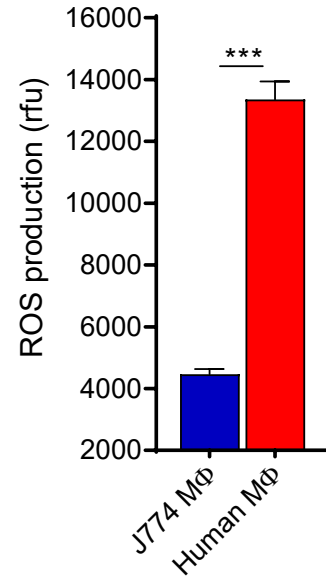
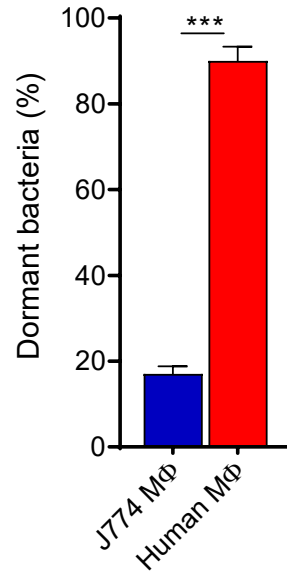
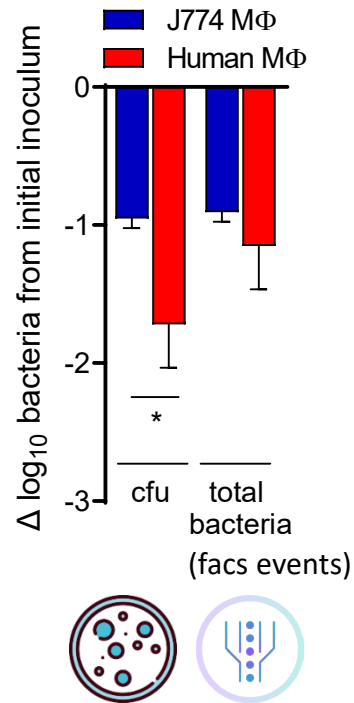


All bacteria do not form colonies when isolated from activated human macrophages



Deepness of dormancy

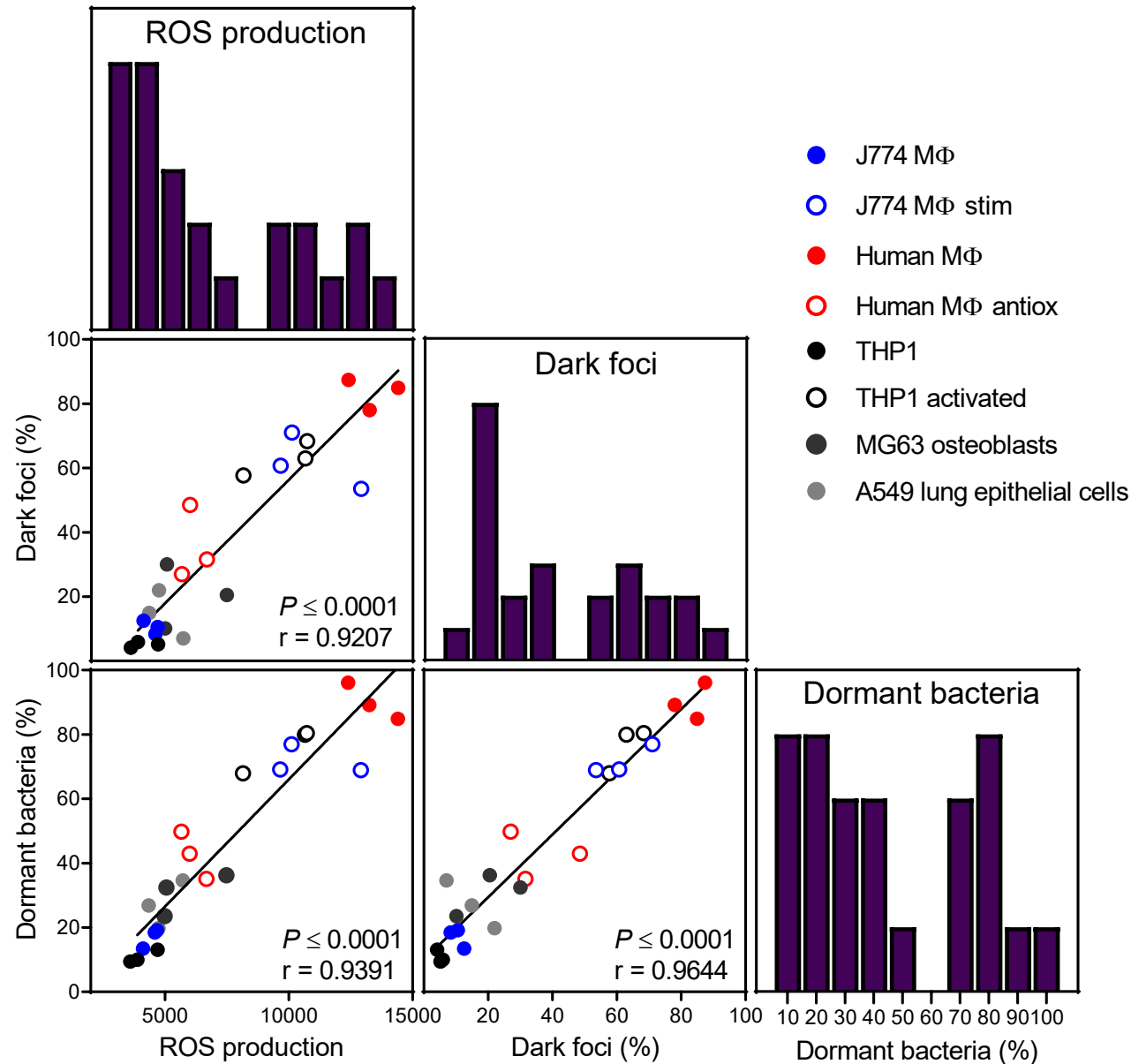
FACS counts vs colony forming units



Dormancy level depends on the cell type (oxidative stress level)

Dormant bacteria show protein aggregates and lower ATP content

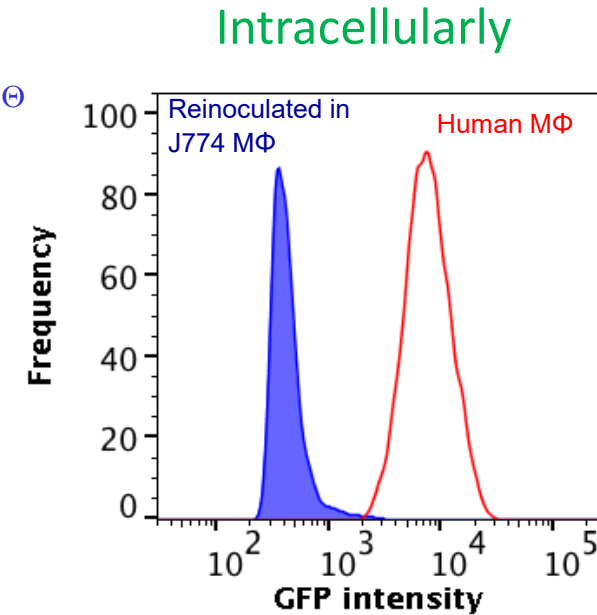
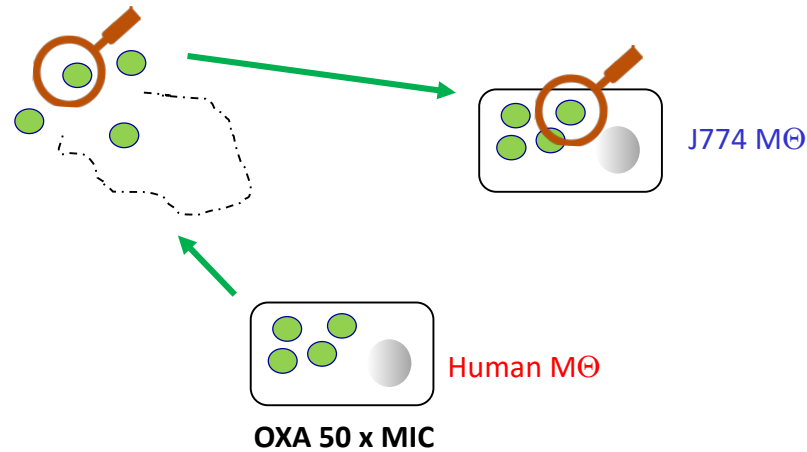
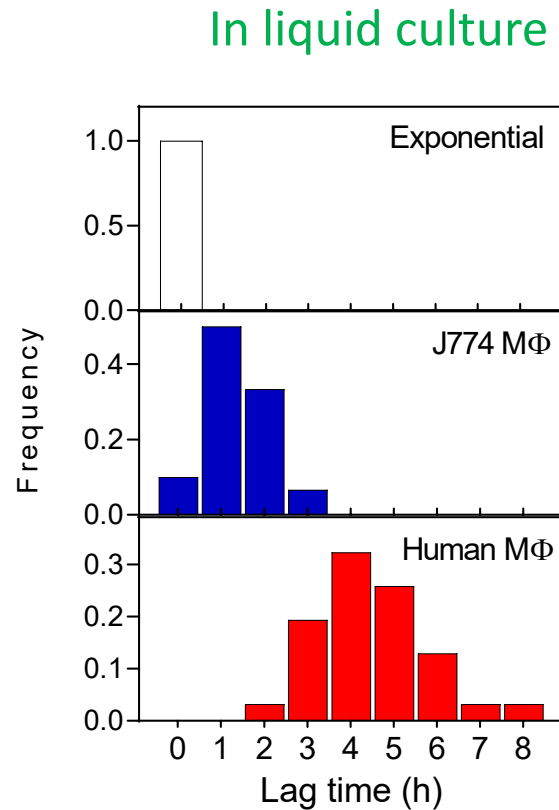
Deepness of dormancy: impact of the cell type



Cell ROS production highly correlated with % dormant bacteria % dark foci

Awakening of dormant forms

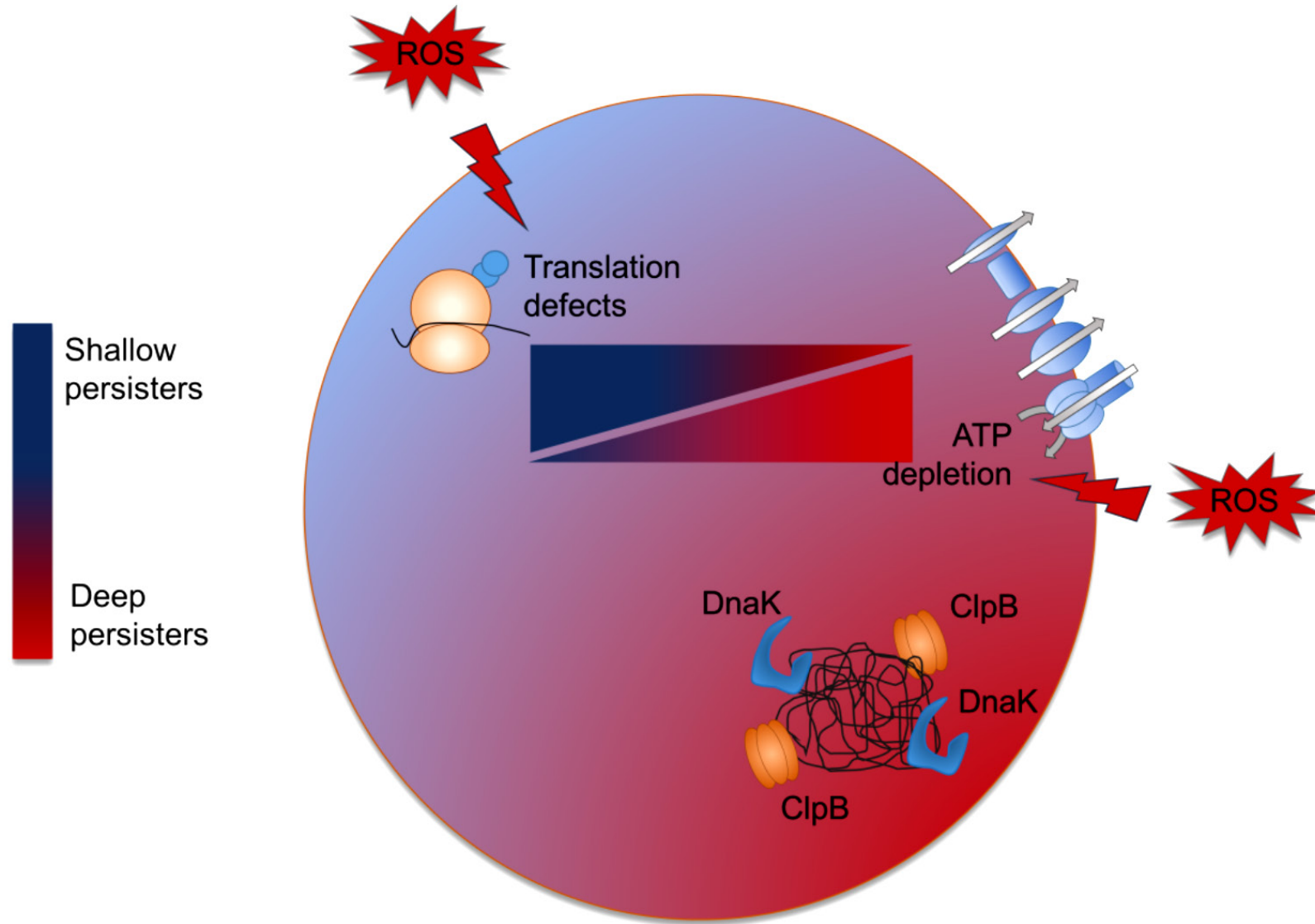
Awakening of intracellular bacteria upon drug removal



Awakening time is longer
for persisters from oxidative cells



Deepness of dormancy : a balance between translation defects and ROS



Intracellular persisters: clinical implications

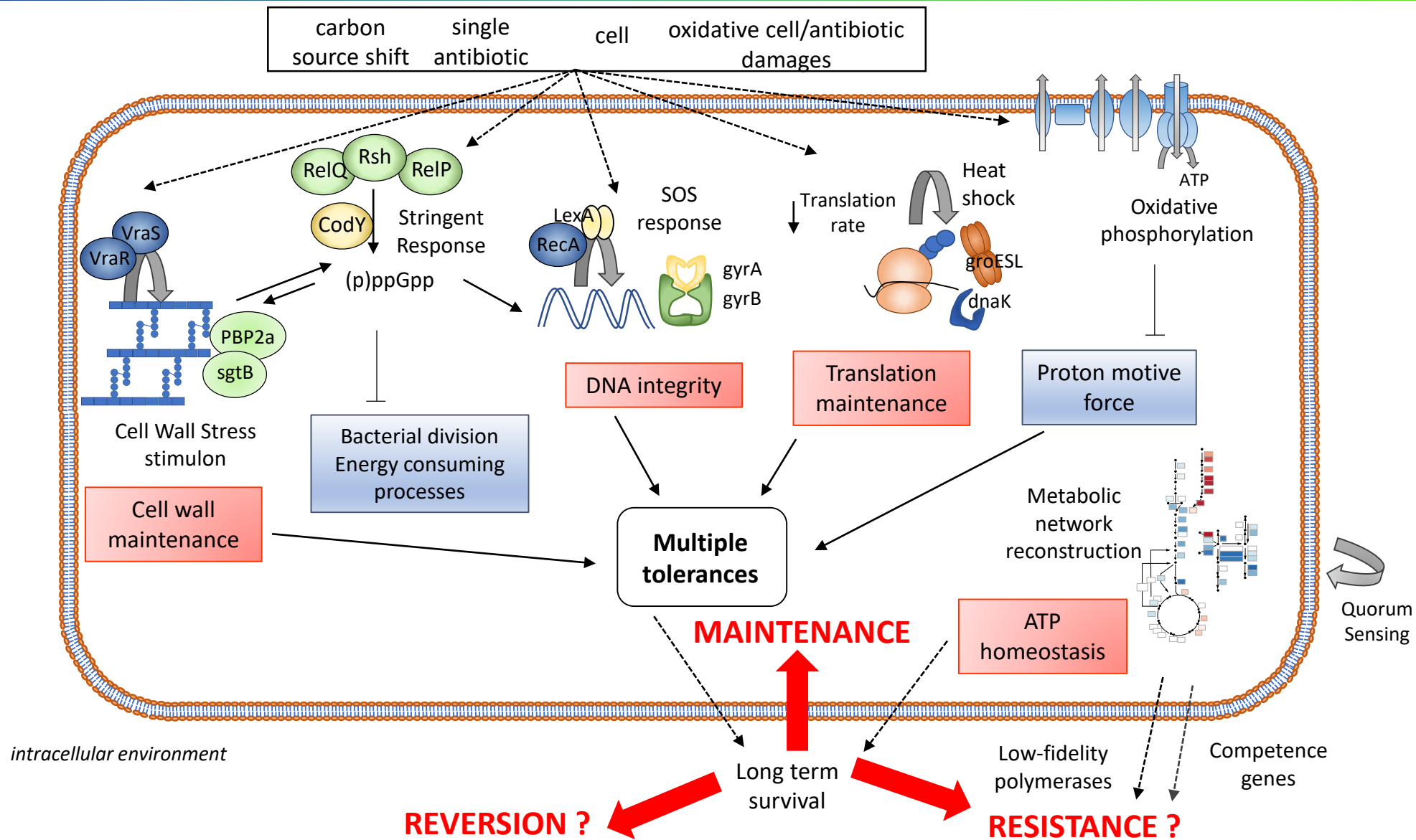
- Intracellular bacteria can remain 'dormant' inside eukaryotic cells
- Dormancy is favored by stressful conditions (antibiotic pressure, e.g.)
- Dormancy is associated to the activation of a global stress response
 - Dormant bacteria are 'multidrug tolerant'
 - Exposure to one drug makes bacteria non-responsive to other classes of drugs
- Dormancy is reversible when the stress is relieved
 - A possible reason for recurrence of the infection ?
- If deeply dormant, persisters do not grow on agar plates
 - How to detect them in biological samples ?

D. Parkins



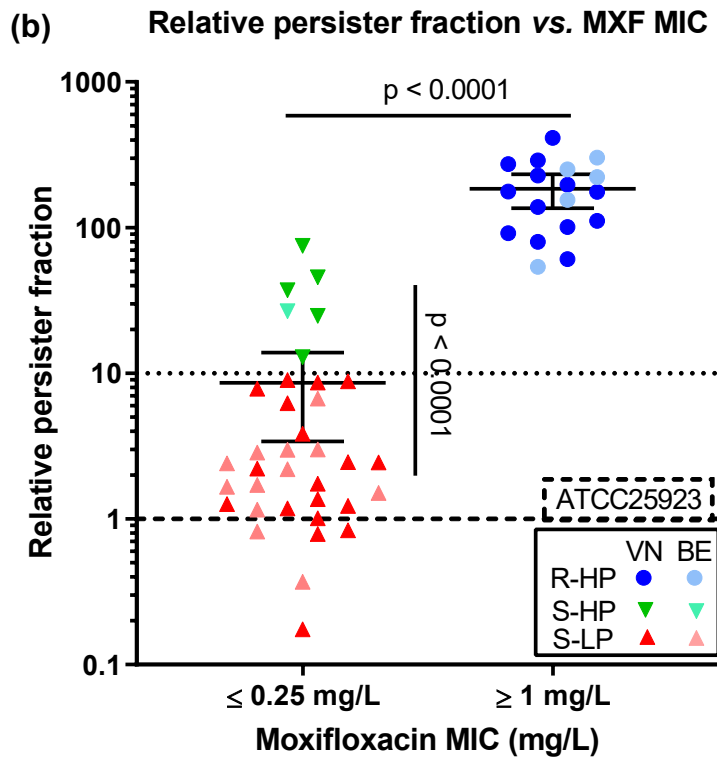
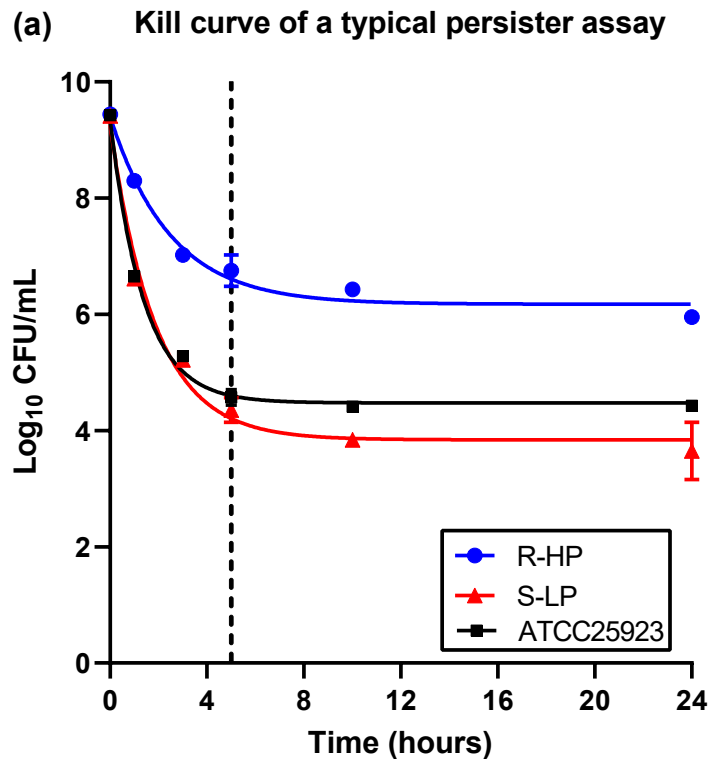
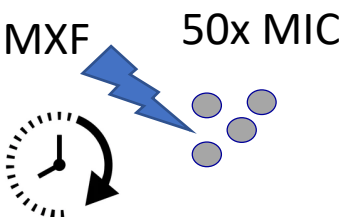
Intracellular persisters: a global view

downregulated
upregulated



What about clinical isolates ?

Relative persister fraction to the fluoroquinolone moxifloxacin in a collection of clinical isolates



- Resistant; High persister
- Susceptible; High persister
- Susceptible; Low persister

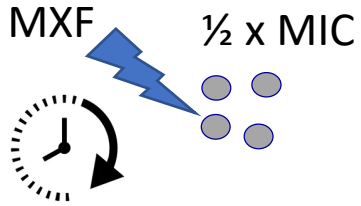
- All resistant isolates have a high relative persister fraction
- Most susceptible isolates have a low relative persister fraction

Does persistence prepare for resistance?

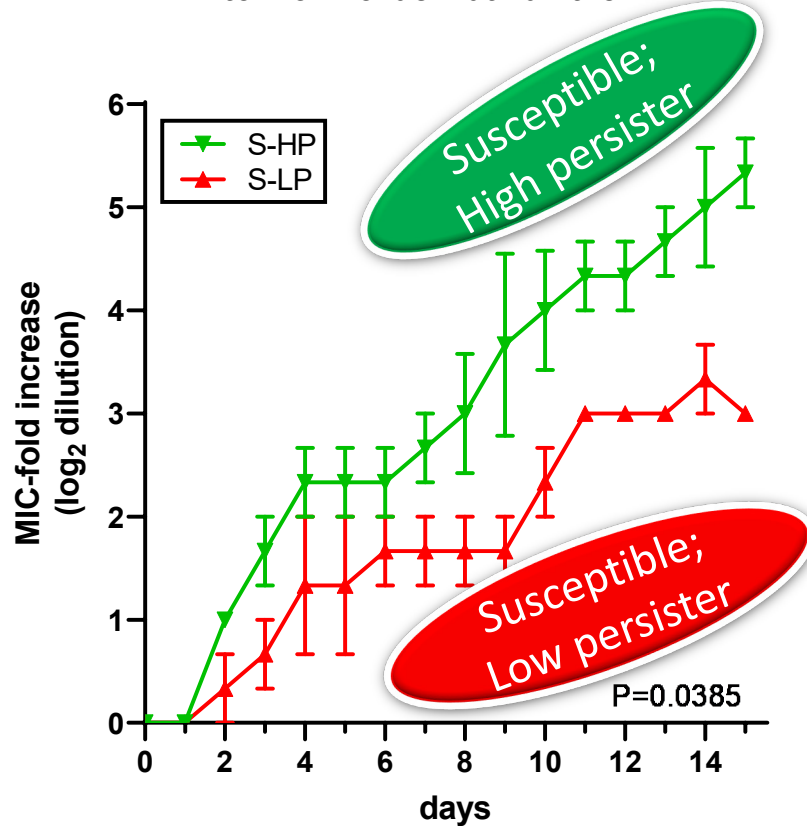
evolution



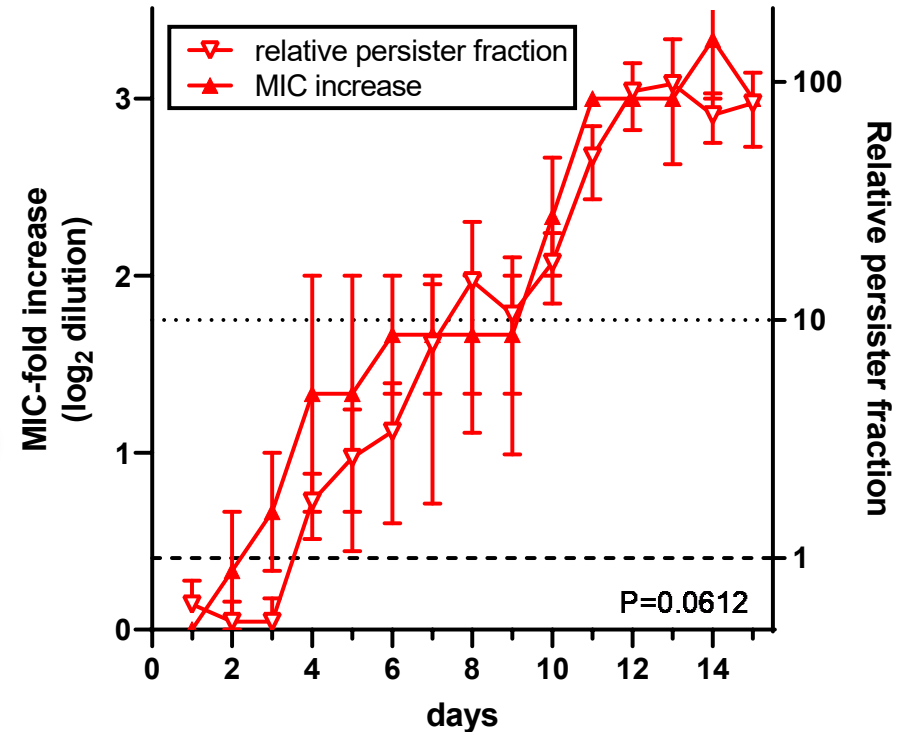
Does persistence prepare for resistance?



Change in MIC upon exposure to moxifloxacin at half the MIC



Change in MIC upon exposure of S-LP isolates to moxifloxacin at half the MIC

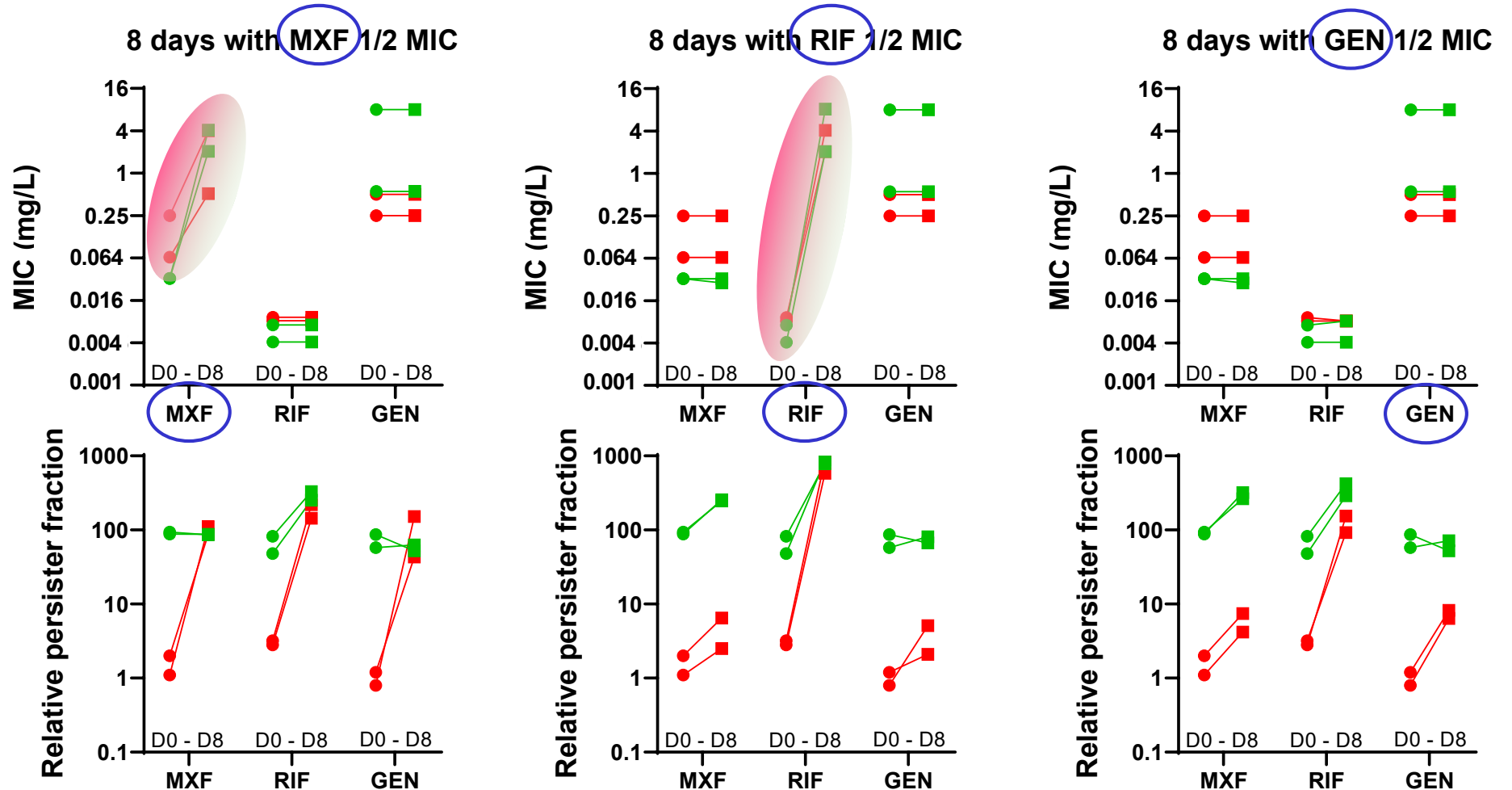
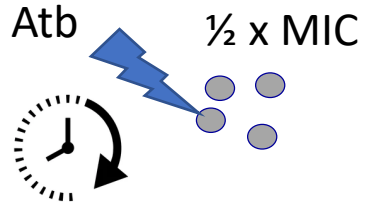


- Persistence accelerates the selection of resistance
- Persistence and resistance are acquired together

Cross-persistence without cross-resistance

Susceptible;
High persister
to MXF

Susceptible;
Low persister
To MXF



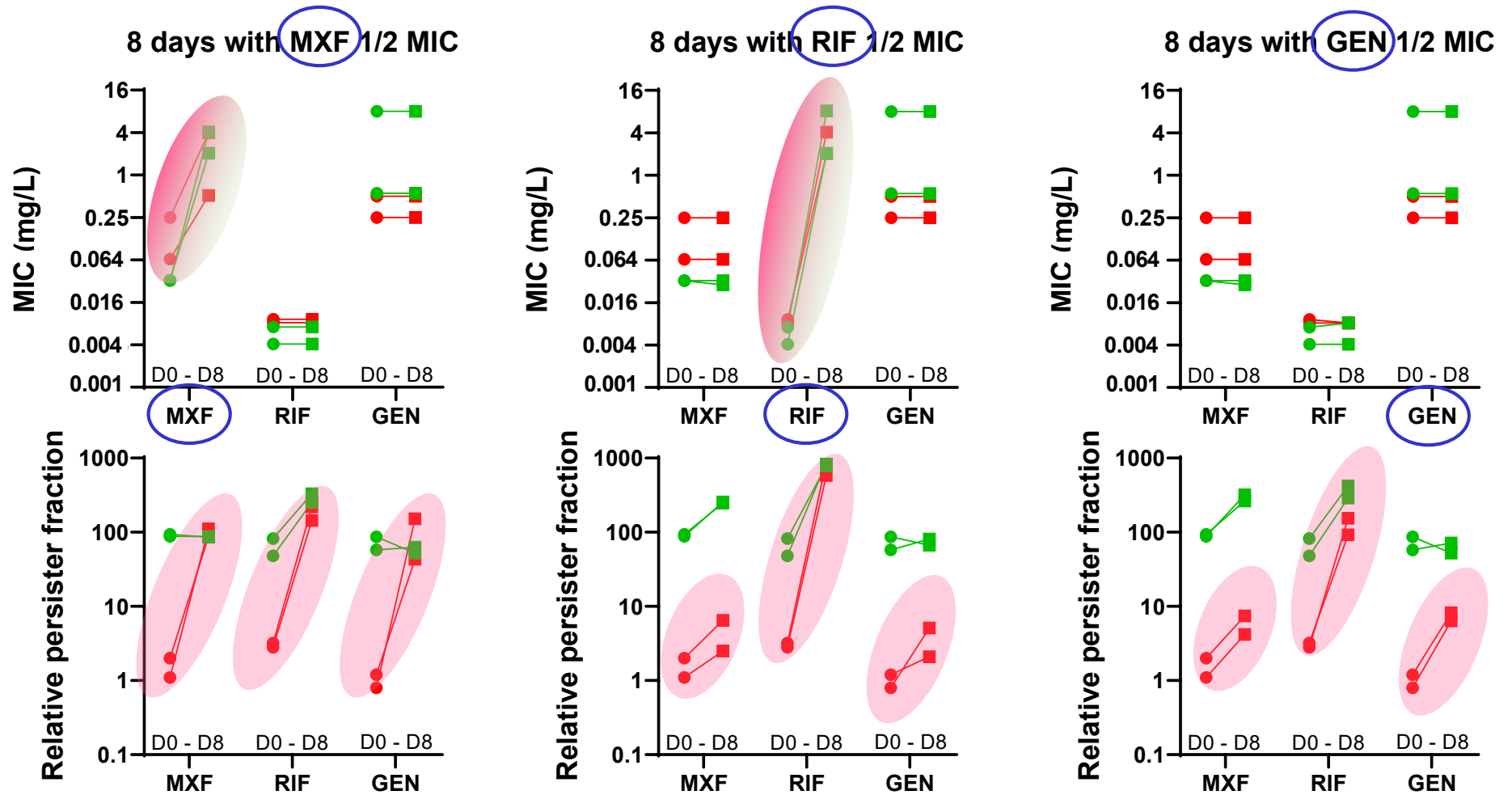
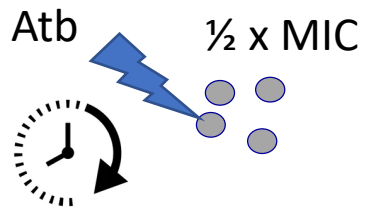
Exposure to sub-MIC

- selects for resistance to the selecting drug (when possible)

Cross-persistence without cross-resistance

Susceptible;
High persister
to MXF

Susceptible;
Low persister
To MXF

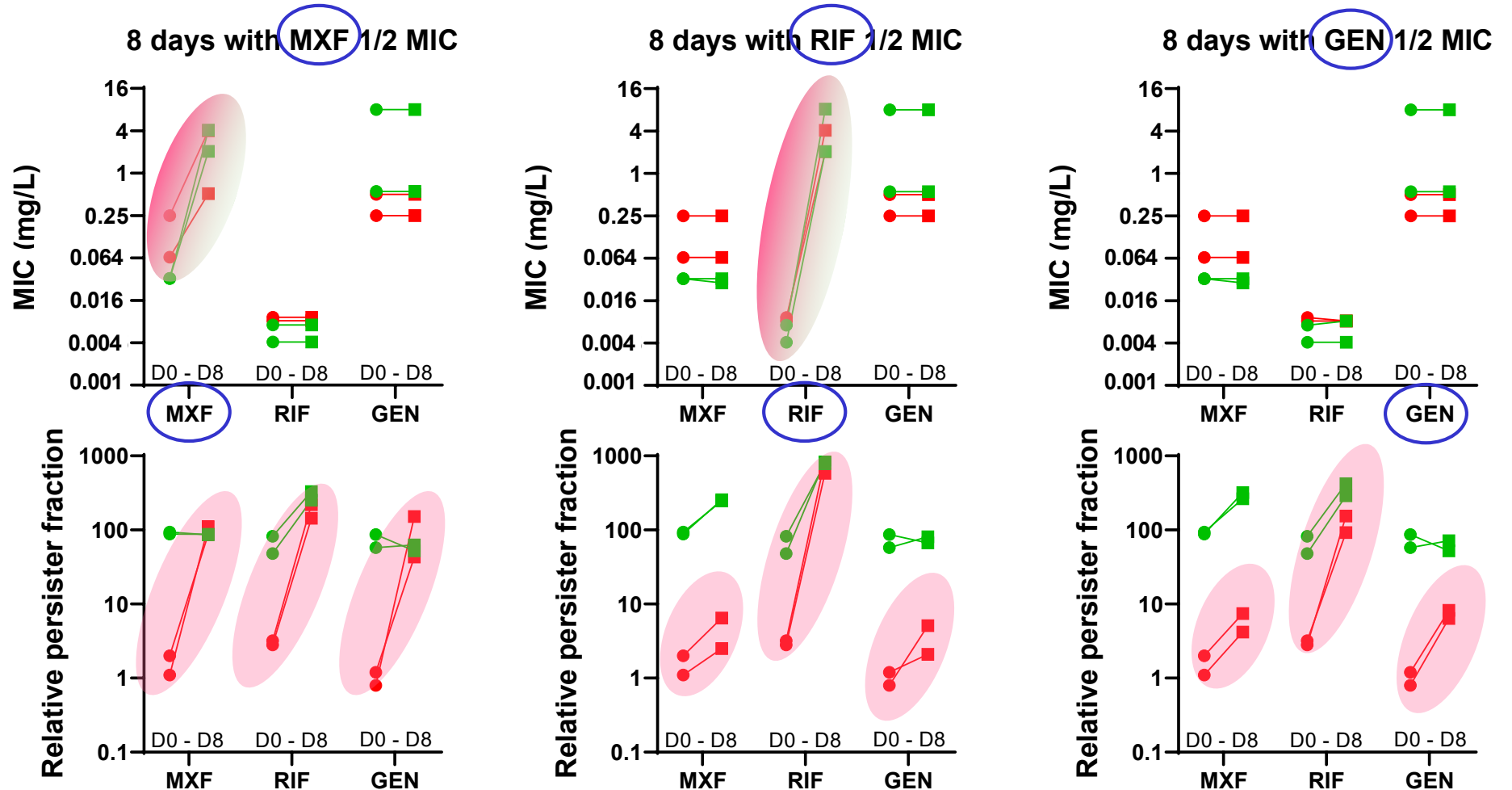
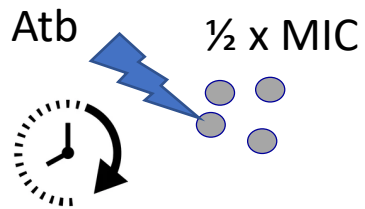


Exposure to sub-MIC • selects for resistance to the selecting drug (when possible)

Cross-persistence without cross-resistance

Susceptible;
High persister
to MXF

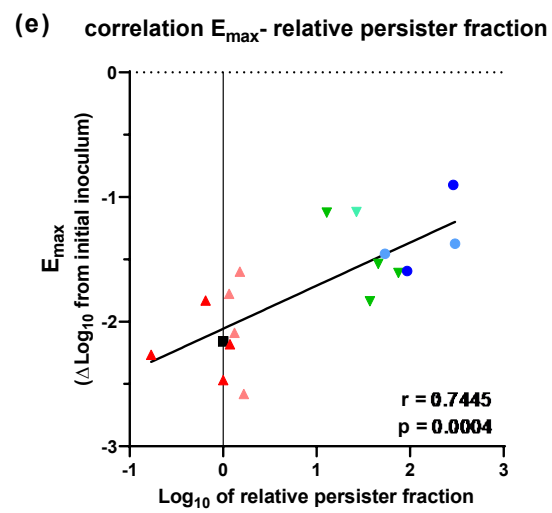
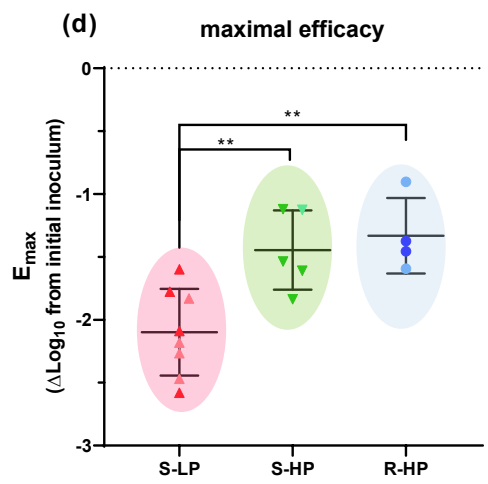
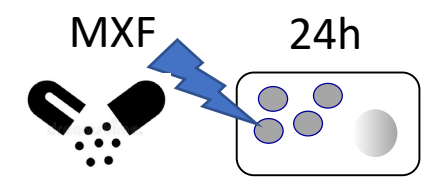
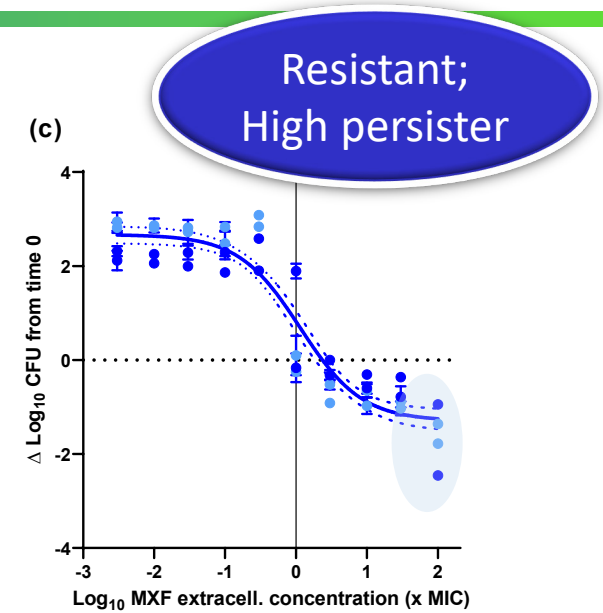
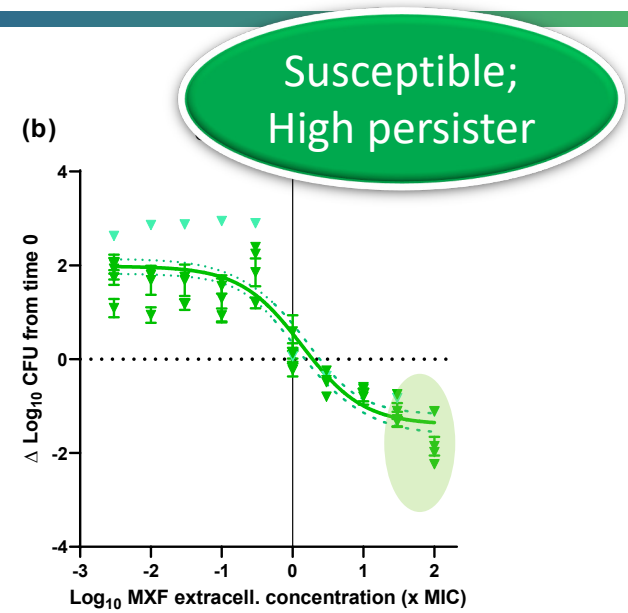
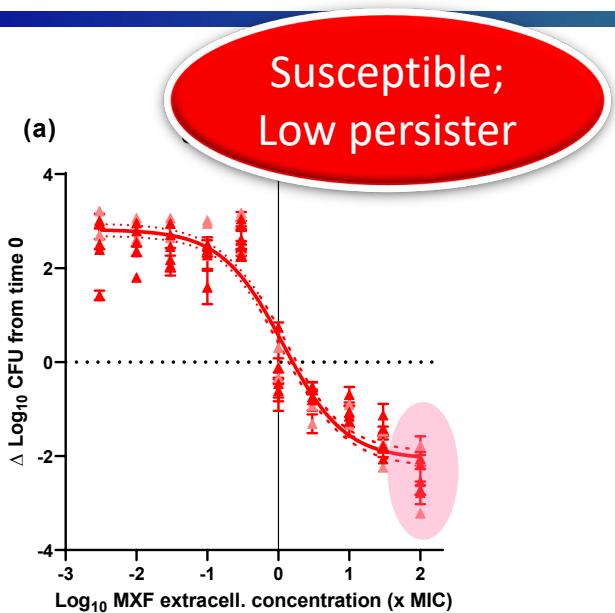
Susceptible;
Low persister
To MXF



Exposure to sub-MIC

- selects for resistance to the selecting drug (when possible)
- increases persistence to different drug classes

Persister character to predict intracellular tolerance



Isolates with higher relative persister fraction are less responsive to moxifloxacin intracellularly

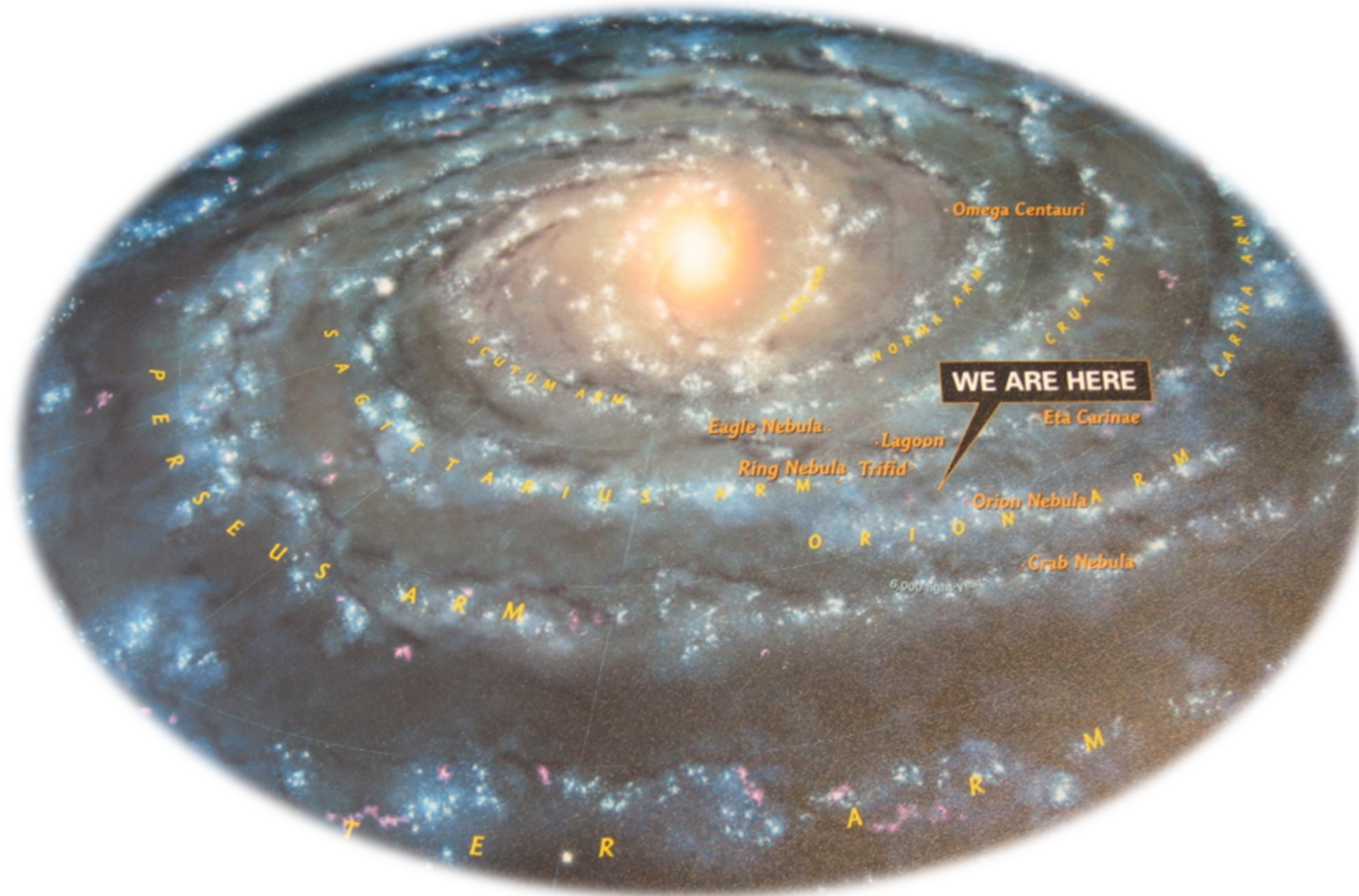
Intracellular persisters: clinical implications

- Intracellular bacteria can remain 'dormant' inside eukaryotic cells
- Dormancy is favored by stressful conditions (antibiotic pressure, e.g.)
- Dormancy is associated to the activation of a global stress response
 - Dormant bacteria are 'multidrug tolerant'
 - Exposure to one drug makes bacteria non-responsive to other classes of drugs
- Dormancy is reversible when the stress is relieved
 - A possible reason for recurrence of the infection ?
- If deeply dormant, persisters do not grow on agar plates
 - How to detect them in biological samples ?
- Clinical isolates differ by the fraction of persisters in their populations
 - Is there a link with the risk of clinical failure ?
- Activation of stress in persisters favors selection of resistance
 - Another reason to see resistance increase when dealing with chronic infections ?

D. Parkins



Still more questions than answers



Acknowledgments



Hoang
Nguyen

Arthur
Balcaen

Frédéric
Peyrusson

Tiep
Nguyen

Paul
Tulkens



Sandrine
Lemaire



Laetitia
Garcia



Cristina
Seral



Maritza
Garcia



Cartoon: <https://kids.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/frym.2019.00045>