#### Novel inhibitors of class C beta-lactamases: from the chemical lab to pre-clinical evaluation

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## Incidence of Pathogenic Bacteria in Hospitalacquired Infections

Gram-negative bacteria account for approximately half of the severe hospital-acquired infections

P. aeruginosa is the 4th most frequently isolated nosocomial species



*M. E. Jones et al., Emerging resistance among bacterial pathogens in the intensive care unit – a European and North American Surveillance study (2000–2002). Annals of Clinical Microbiology and Antimicrobials 2004, 3:14* 

#### Incidence of Gram-negative Bacilli is Increasing



#### MDR Gram-negative Bacilli: the Rising Tide



Bad Bugs, No Drugs As Antibiotic Discovery Stagnates ... A Public Health Crisis Brews

**Infectious Diseases Society of America** 

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

#### Acinetobacter baumannii

*E. coli* and *K. pneumonia*e









#### **Resistance Rates are Already High in the Non-Fermentors** 5



*M. E. Jones et al., Emerging resistance among bacterial pathogens in the intensive care unit – a European and North American Surveillance study (2000–2002). Annals of Clinical Microbiology and Antimicrobials 2004, 3:14* 

## Gram-negative resistance mechanisms (1) General

Lack of activity is due to the interplay of several distinct mechanisms



Lipopolysaccharide

Repels negatively charged compounds

Modification with aminoarabinose confers reistance to cationic peptides



Porins

Filter out large compounds

Can be mutated to increase filtering effect or deleted to decrease influx

## Each is capable of conferring high-level resistance



Multiple efflux pumps Pump compounds back outside



## Gram-negative resistance mechanisms (2) Specific



Protective enzymes that destroy or modify antibiotics so that they are no longer active

e.g. aminoglycoside modifying enzymes, multiple  $\beta$ -lactamases



Mutated targets

e.g. PBP3 of *P. aeruginosa* PBP2 of *Acinetobacter* 

Mutations make the penicillinbinding protein (PBP) immune to β-lactams but leave it active for cell wall biosynthesis



## β-Lactamases



<sup>8</sup> The most abundant class (>300 known). Rare in P. aeruginosa & Acinetobacter sp. More common in S. maltophilia and in Enterobacteriaceae (K. pneumoniae) Generally not very active against carbapenems and readily inhibited by clavulanate and penam sulfones The KPC carbapenemases are poorly inhibited by the marketed inhibitors



Relatively rare, but on the increase in Europe, Asia & S. America. Found in P. aeruginosa, Acinetobacter & S. maltophilia and spreading to Enterobacteriaceae Very broad substrate specificity. No useful inhibitor



Widely distributed in P. aeruginosa, Acinetobacter and Enterobacteriaceae

Broad substrate specificity, can confer resistance to carbapenems. No inhibitor on the market



ESBL variants with broad substrate specificity in P. aeruginosa Emerging carbapenemase variants in Acinetobacter No useful inhibitor



## **Transport Through Porins**

Transport mediated by porins can be restricted by: Decreased expression Shift to expression of porins with narrower pores Mutation: bulkier, charged restrict free diffusion





Substitution of glycine 119 with glutamate increases size and allows formation of a crossbridge with Arg 82.

Effective diameter of the channel is halved.



#### β-Lactam Resistance in P. aeruginosa & Acinetobacter



## Class C $\beta$ -Lactamases



Chromosally encoded in *Citrobacter freundii Enterobacter cloacae Morganella morgani Providencia rettgeri Serratia marcescens Pseudomonas aeruginosa Acinetobacter baumannii* 

Transferrable variants in Escherichia coli Klebsiella pneumoniae Enterobacter aerogenes

Can confer resistance to carbapenems, cephamycins, cephalosporins, monobactams, penicillins ...



#### Active Site of Class C $\beta$ -Lactamases







#### Inhibition of Class C $\beta$ -Lactamase By Aztreonam





#### Antibiotic

Potent inhibitor of class C  $\beta$ -lactamase IC<sub>50</sub> <0.1  $\mu$ M

Inhibition due to stable acylation of the enzyme  $t_{1/2}$  for deacylation >45 min

Acyl-enzyme can be isolated

X-ray structure of acyl-enzyme obtained by soaking aztreonam into crystals of *C. freundii* class C  $\beta$ -lactamase



#### Structural Basis of Inhibition of AmpC by Aztreonam

Crystal structure of *C. freundii* AmpC - aztreonam complex



*Trans* isomer stable because motion restricted by steric conflict between methyl group and tyrosine side chain

Model of *C. freundii* AmpC complex with analogue having a *cis* methyl



*Cis* isomer rapidly hydrolysed because motion possible, allowing water to attack ester bond



#### Going One Step Further – the Bridged Monobactams



#### **Comparative Activity of Bridged Monobactams**





#### The Role of the Aminothiazolyloxyiminoacetamide Side Chain in Binding to Class C β-Lactamases



In aztreonam and cephalosporins the aminothiazolylacetamide lines up against the edge of the β-sheet and interacts with residues in it, as well as with Asn152 and Tyr221.

The interactions stabilize the acylenzyme forms, contributing to inhibition.

In the bridged monobactams the acetamide has a different vector and steric interference prevents binding.



#### Structures of Acyl-enzyme Complexes



#### Structures confirm expectations

- tight fit to pocket
- minimal rearrangement
- interaction with key catalytic residues

Structure of the acyl-enzyme complex of BAL with *C. freundii* AmpC  $\beta$ -lactamase



#### Interactions with Essential Catalytic Residues Ensure Specificity and Low Resistance Development





#### Permeability of P. aeruginosa Outer Membrane



Inhibition of P. aeruginosa 18S/H class C  $\beta$ -lactamase in cells (IC<sub>50</sub>,  $\mu$ M)

	-				
	BRL42715	R0 48-1220	Aztreonam	R0 48-1256	BAL29880
With intact membrane	1.1	12	18	3.9	0.062
Permeable membrane	0.025	0.4	0.28	3.9	0.056
Permeability factor	44	30	64	1	1.1



#### Ability to Afford Protection to a Labile Antibiotic The contribution of BAL29880 to BAL30376

BAL29880 at 4 mg/L reduces the MIC of BAL19764 against strains with class C enzymes from  $\geq$  64 mg/L to 4 mg/L

E. coli





#### P. aeruginosa



E. cloacae

# Activity of BAL30376 Against Organisms with Class C $\beta\text{-Lactamases}$

Species	ID	MIC (mg/L)								
		BAL	IMP	CAZ	FEP	TZP	CIP	GEN	TIG	
Citrobacter freundii	8609	1	1	>32	0.5	32	<0.06	nt	4	
Enterobacter aerogenes	1U595	1	0.5	>32	0.5	>32	<0.06	4	8	
	P99	4	2	>32	2	>32	<0.06	4	4	
Enterobacter	SMH99	4	2	8	1	16	32	>32	32	
cloacae	SMH84	4	0.5	>32	1	>32	8	>32	8	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	18 S/H	4	4	>32	32	>32	1	8	nt	
	M9788	4	4	>32	32	>32	16	>32	nt	
	QR5	2	8	8	16	>32	16	8	nt	

#### Activity of BAL30376 Against Carbapenemase Producers

Species	β-	MIC (mg/L)								
Species	Lactamase	BAL	IMP	MEP	CAZ	FEP				
Acinetobacter	OXA-23	2	32	>32	>32	32				
baumannii	IMP-1	2	16	>32	>32	>32				
Pseudomonas	IMP-13	1	128	128	128	64				
	SPM-1	4	256	256	256	256				
	GIM-1	2	>128	>128	128	16				
a e e g mee e	VIM-2	1	16	16	16	16				
	VIM-4	4	>64	>16	>32	32				
St. maltophilia	L1 + L2	1	>32	>32	32	32				
E. cloacae	NmcA	2	128	128	256	256				
Serratia marcescens	SME-1	0.25	>32	32	0.5	<0.06				
	IMP-4	0.06	64	16	>128	64				

#### Activity of BAL30376 Against "Pan-resistant" Klebsiella 24 pneumoniae

Greek strains with multiple chromosomal mutations + VIM-1 + SHV-5 (V. Miriagou et al., J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 2005)

ID		MIC (mg/L)												
	BAL	IMP	MEP	ATM	FOX	FEP	СТХ	TZP	LVX	CIP	GEN	SXT	MIN	TIG
54	0.25	>32	16	>32	>32	16	>32	>32	32	16	8	>32	32	16
55	0.13	16	8	>32	>32	16	>32	>32	>32	>32	8	>32	>32	16
848	2	32	32	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	4	4
								Б	asile	20)				



#### Activity of BAL30376 Against "Pan-resistant" Nonfermentors

Species	ID	MIC (mg/L)									
		BAL	SUL	MEP	CAZ	FEP	TZP	CIP	GEN	SXT	TIG
P. aeruginosa	1477	1	nt	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	nt
	1586	1	nt	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	nt
	996	0.5	nt	32	32	16	>32	>32	>32	>32	nt
A. baumannii	J11	4	>32	8	>32	>32	>32	>32	>32	nt	>32
S. maltophilia	155	1	nt	>32	32	>32	>32	nt	nt	>32	nt

## In-vivo Efficacy

Strain	Inoculum (CFU)	Substance	MIC mg/L	MBC mg/L	MED (mg/kg t.i.d.)
P. aeruginosa 527	10 <sup>7</sup>	BAL30376	2	4	6.25
P. aeruginosa	107	BAL30376	0.5	32	6.25
HPA101-1477	10'	Meropenem	>32	≥ 64	≥ 25
A. baumanni HPA74510	4 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	BAL30376	0.25	1	≤ 1.6
A. baumanni J2	10 <sup>3</sup>	BAL30376	2	16	3.1
E. cloacae R947	10 <sup>5</sup>	BAL30376	1	2	0.8
E. cloacae \$9615	107	BAL30376	0.5	4	0.8



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