







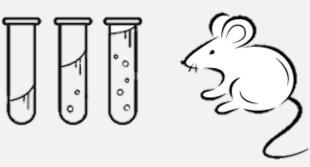


Transcriptomic data to support in vitro semimechanistic PK/PD modelling of Polymyxin B against Acinetobacter baumannii

Mathilde Lacroix

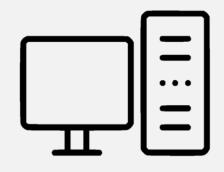
Institut Roche
Inserm U1070 – University of Poitiers

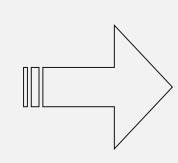
PK/PD modelling











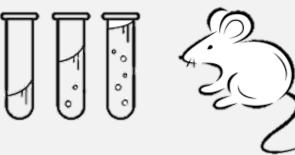


In vitro & in vivo studies

PK/PD modelling

Prediction of human dosing regimens

PK/PD modelling





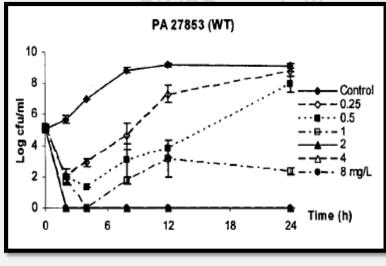




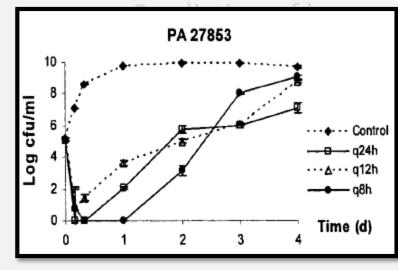




In vitro & in vivo studies



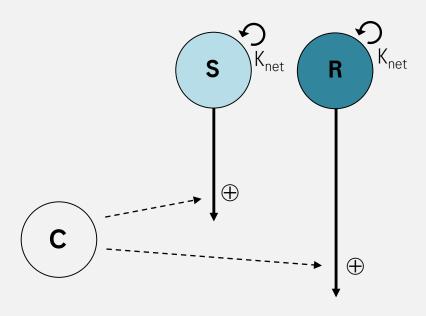
Time-kill



Hollow fiber

PK/PD model types

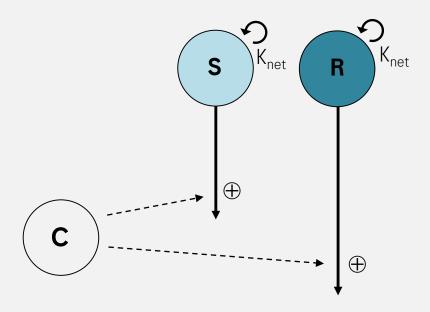
Hetero-resistance



Mouton *et al.*, 1997 Antimicrobial Agents Chemotherapy Meagher *et al.*, 2004 Antimicrobial Agents Chemotherapy

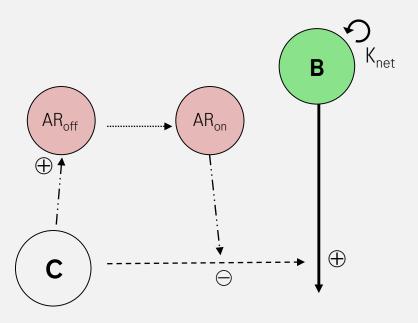
PK/PD model types

Hetero-resistance



Mouton *et al.*, 1997 Antimicrobial Agents Chemotherapy Meagher *et al.*, 2004 Antimicrobial Agents Chemotherapy

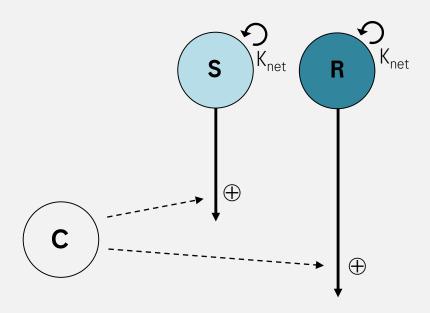
Adaptation



Mouton *et al.*, 1997 Antimicrobial Agents Chemotherapy Tam *et al.*, 2005 Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

PK/PD model types

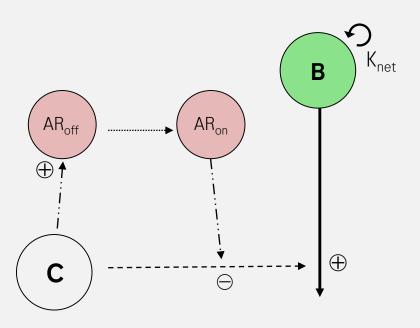
Hetero-resistance



Mouton *et al.*, 1997 Antimicrobial Agents Chemotherapy Meagher *et al.*, 2004 Antimicrobial Agents Chemotherapy

- ⇒ Population analysis profiles (PAPs)
- **⇒** Sequencing

Adaptation

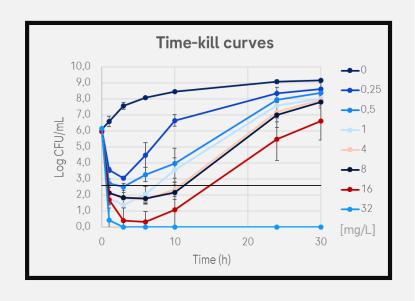


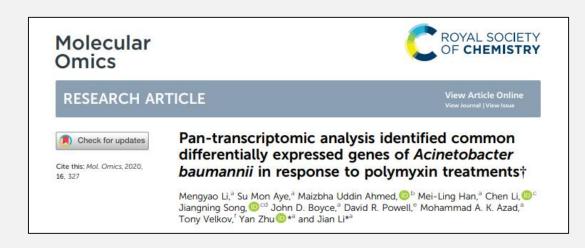
Mouton et al., 1997 Antimicrobial Agents Chemotherapy Tam et al., 2005 Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

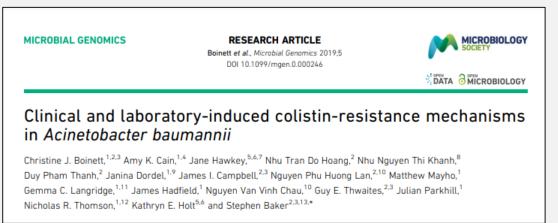
- ⇒ RT-qPCR
- **⇒** Transcriptomics

Bacteria and Compound

- → Acinetobacter baumannii: ESKAPE pathogen
- → Polymyxin B: last resort antibiotic for MDR Gram- bacteria

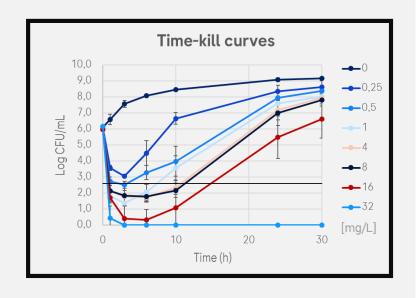


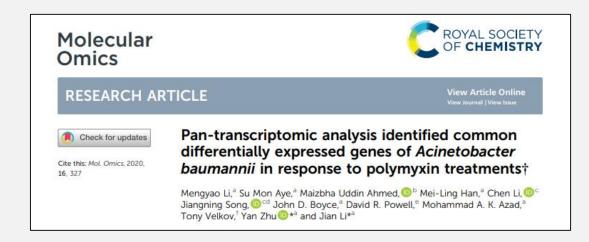


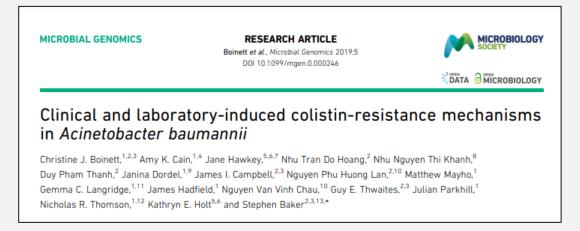


Bacteria and Compound

- → Acinetobacter baumannii: ESKAPE pathogen
- → Polymyxin B: last resort antibiotic for MDR Gram-bacteria







Objective: Integrate transcriptomics data into in vitro PK/PD models

Strains

- Two clinical MDR *Acinetobacter baumannii* isolates obtained before and after colistin treatment ¹
 - O AB121 pmbS (MIC = 0.5 mg/L)
 - AB122 pmbR (MIC = 64 mg/L)

Strains

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 - O AB121 pmbS (MIC = 0.5 mg/L)
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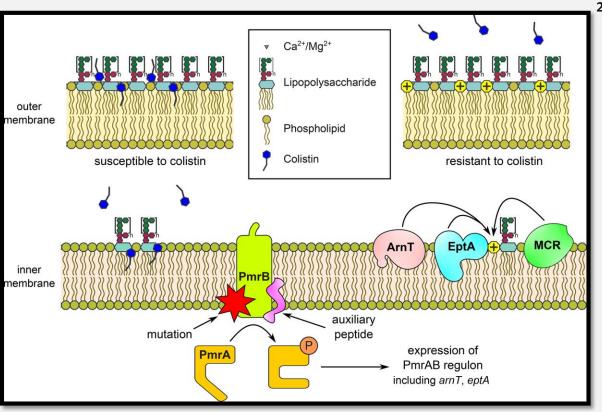
❖ AB122 carries a 10 AA insertion into pmrB, absent in AB121



Strains

- Two clinical MDR Acinetobacter baumannii isolates obtained before and after colistin treatment 1
 - AB121 pmbS (MIC = 0.5 mg/L)
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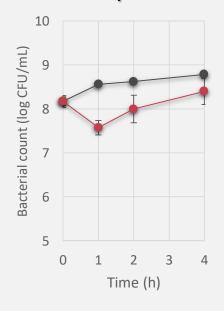




Bacterial samples preparation

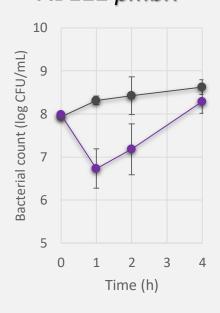
Time-kill curves for transcriptomics





- Control
- → PMB 1mg/L

AB122 pmbR



- --- Control
- **→** PMB 32mg/L

→ Transcriptomics study for both strains on T0, T1h, T2h and T4h samples

WGCNA

Weighted Gene Correlation Networks for Analysis 1,2

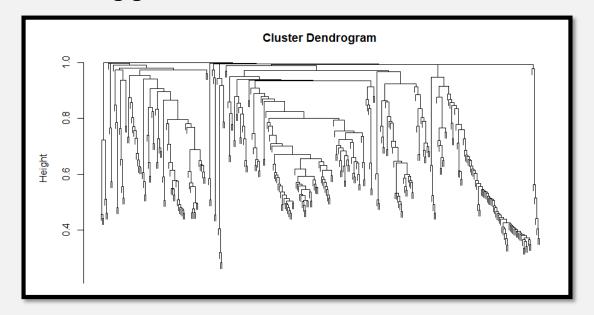
■ **Dataset preparation** (with DESeq2 ³)

Normalization and thresholding by variance (>90% quantile to reduce noise) - from 3799 to 363 genes -

WGCNA

Weighted Gene Correlation Networks for Analysis 1,2

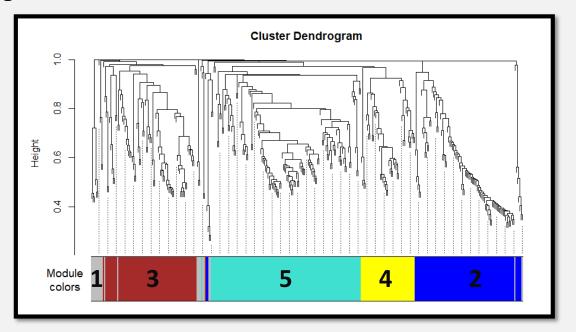
- Dataset preparation (with DESeq2 ³)
 Normalization and thresholding by variance (>90% quantile to reduce noise) from 3799 to 363 genes -
- Construction of a gene co-expression network
 Use of interaction patterns among genes



WGCNA

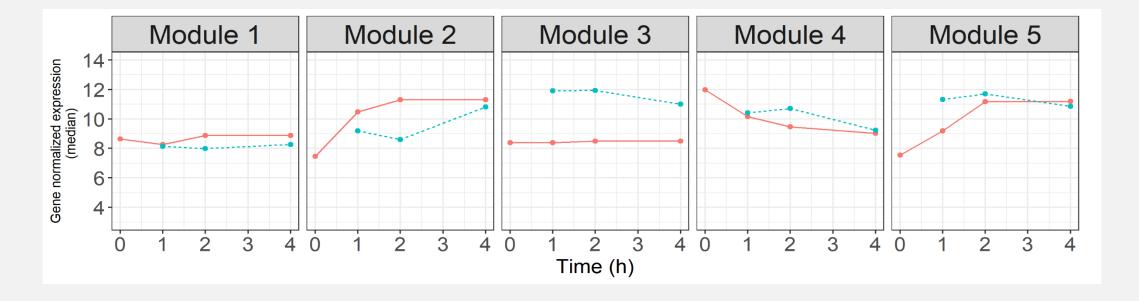
Weighted Gene Correlation Networks for Analysis 1,2

- Dataset preparation (with DESeq2³)
 Normalization and thresholding by variance (>90% quantile to reduce noise) from 3799 to 363 genes-
- Construction of a gene co-expression network
 Use of interaction patterns among genes
- Identification of modules



AB121 pmbS

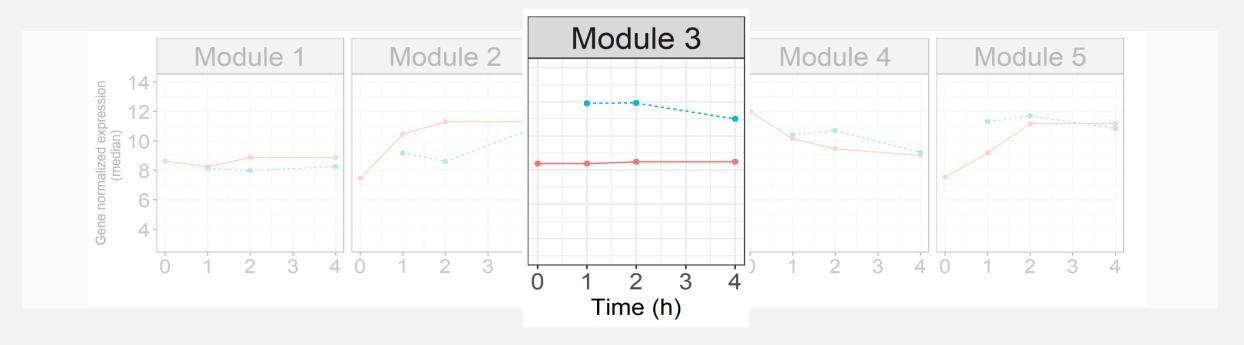
Modules expression profiles





AB121 pmbS

Modules expression profiles



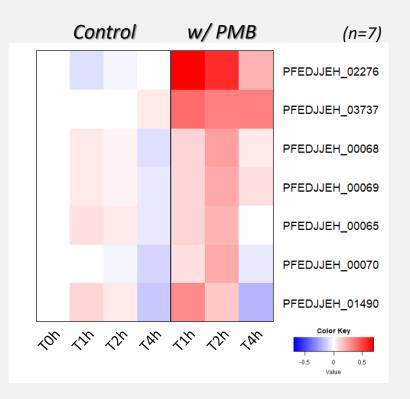


AB121 pmbS

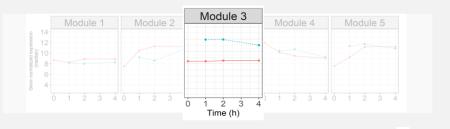
 \rightarrow 91 genes allocated to this module

Gene expressions per pathway

Amino-acids metabolism



- <u>35 genes associated with general metabolisms</u>
- 21 hypothetical proteins

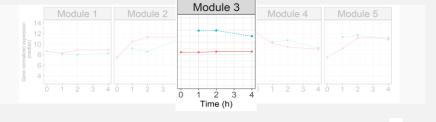


Control
with PM

AB121 pmbS

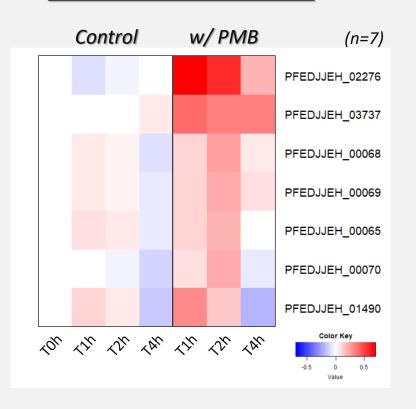
→ 91 genes allocated to this module

Gene expressions per pathway

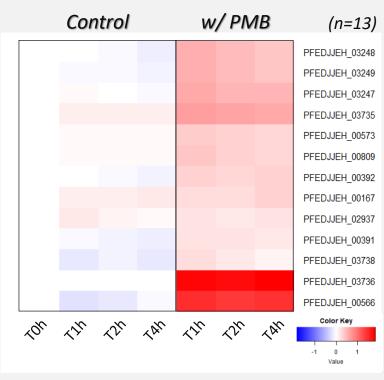


Control
with PMB

Amino-acids metabolism



Efflux systems

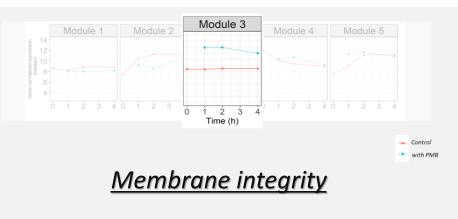


- 35 genes associated with general metabolisms
- 21 hypothetical proteins

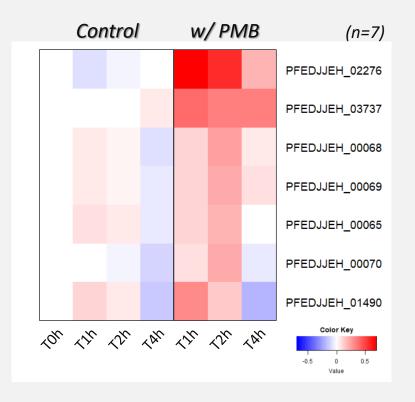
AB121 pmbS

\rightarrow 91 genes allocated to this module

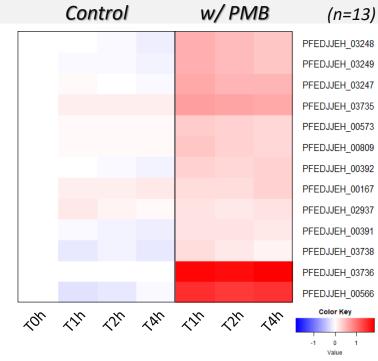
Gene expressions per pathway

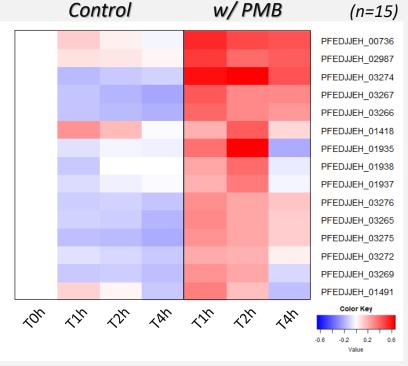


Amino-acids metabolism



Efflux systems





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Gene expressions per pathway

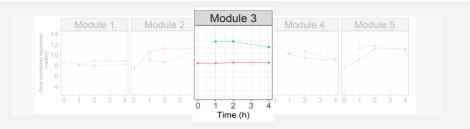
Amino-acids metabolism

Efflux systems

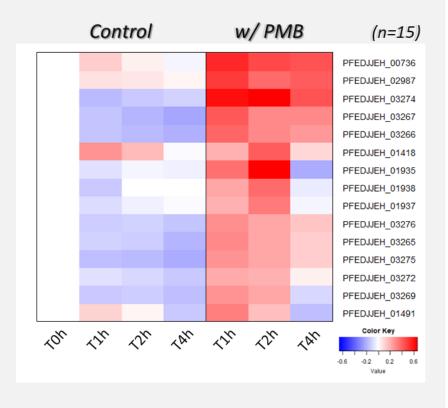
Compensation of PMB membrane disruption activity by a over-production of membrane components?

Confirming literature results

Henry et al., 2012 Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy
Park et al., 2015 Clinical Microbiology and Infection
Henry et al., 2015 Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy
Cheah et al., 2016 Scientific Reports
Hua et al., 2017 Front. Cell. Infect. Microbiol.
Boll et al., 2020 PNAS
Chamoun et al., 2021 Int. Journal of Molecular Science



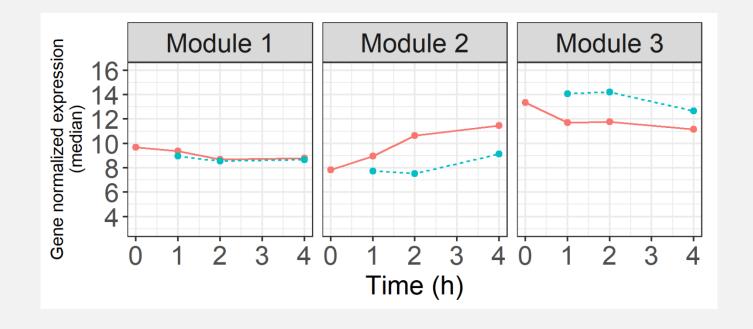
Membrane integrity



- 35 genes associated with general metabolisms
- 21 hypothetical proteins

AB122 pmbR

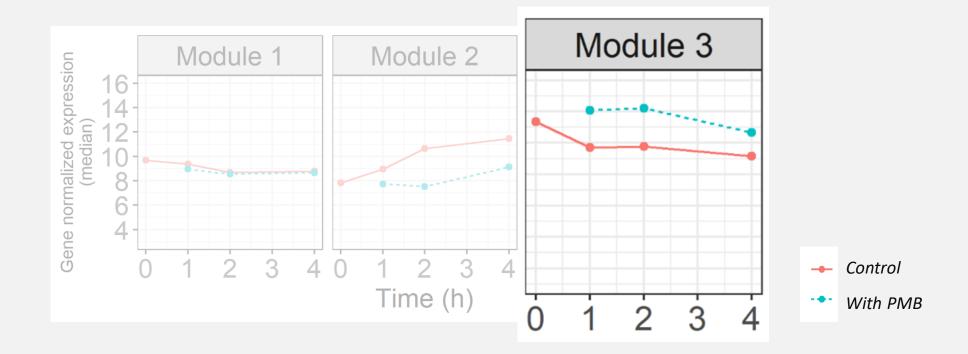
Modules expression profiles





AB122 pmbR

Modules expression profiles

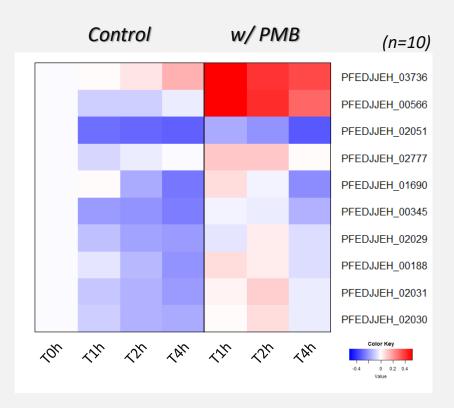


AB122 *pmbR*

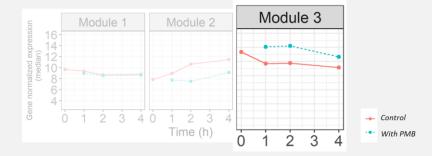
→ 105 genes allocated to this module

Gene expressions per pathway

Efflux systems



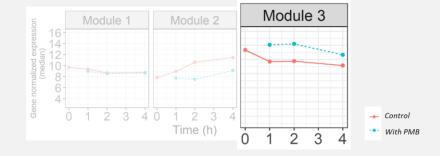
- 21 genes associated with general metabolisms
- <u>11 hypothetical proteins</u>



AB122 *pmbR*

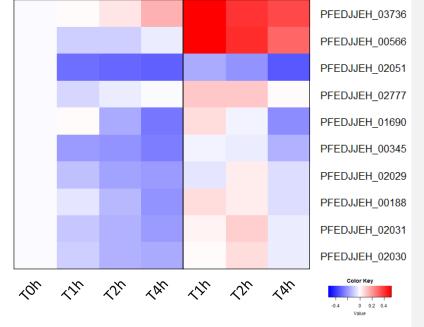
→ 105 genes allocated to this module

Gene expressions per pathway

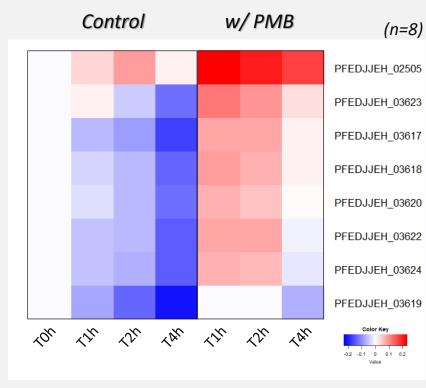


Efflux systems

Control w/ PMB (n=10)



Oxidative phosphorylation

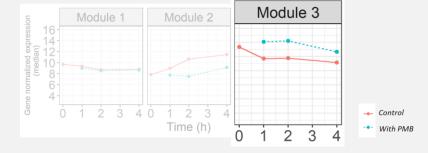


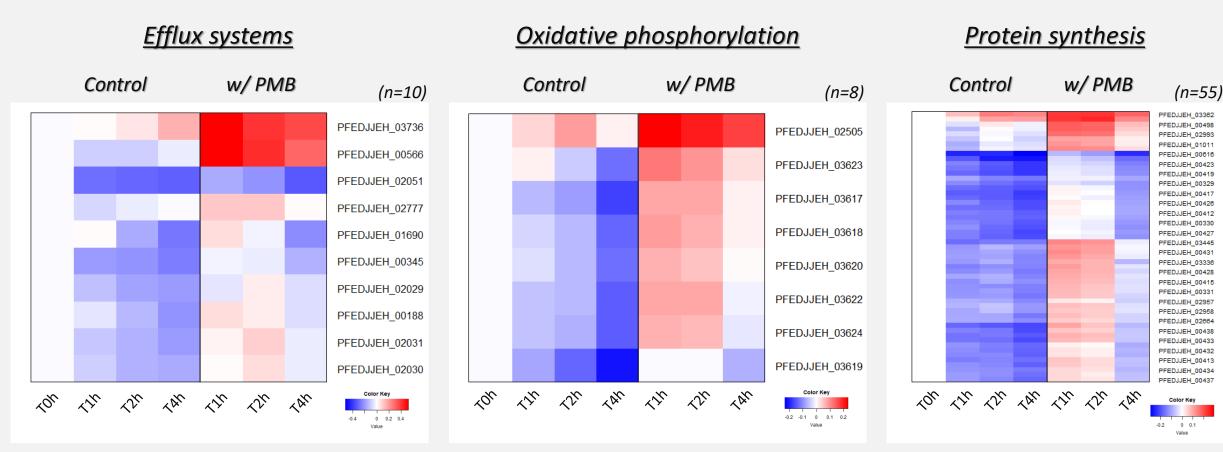
- <u>21 genes associated with general metabolisms</u>
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AB122 *pmbR*

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Gene expressions per pathway

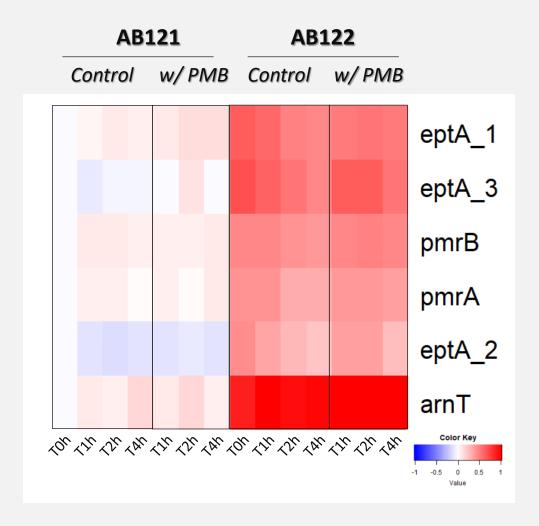


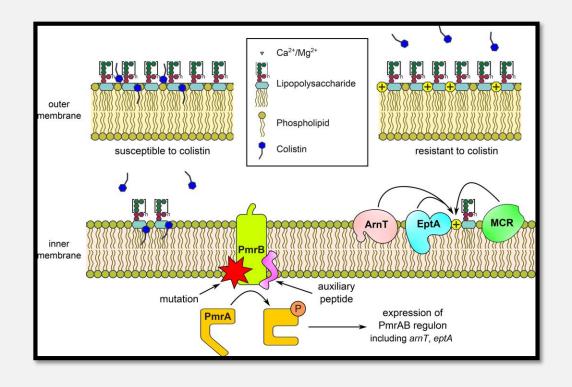


- <u>21 genes associated with general metabolisms</u>
- 11 hypothetical proteins

AB122 pmbR

Resistance genes

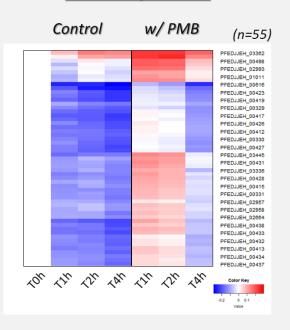




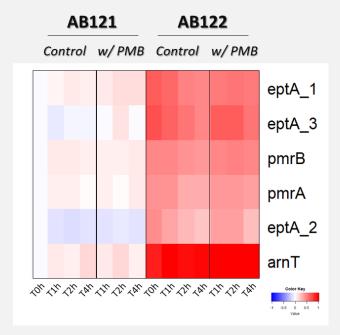
No expression change of genes involved in resistance with PMB addition

Potential resistance mechanism

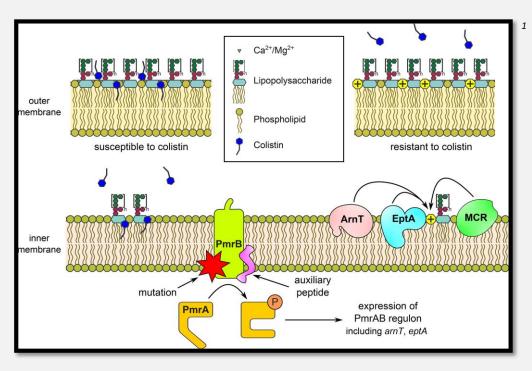
Protein synthesis



Increase of protein synthesis induced by PMB



No expression change with PMB addition of genes involved in resistance

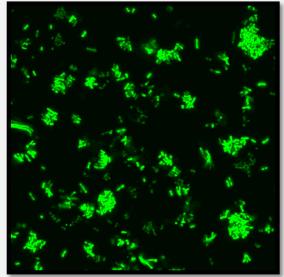


Synthesis increase of eptA and arnT to change lipid A charge and prevent PMB binding?



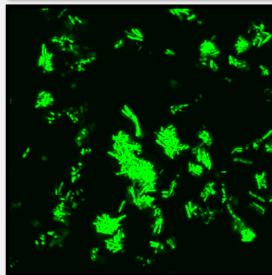
Study of PMB fixation to bacterial membrane by confocal microscopy

All bacteria



AB122 pmbR

AB121 pmbS



AB121 & AB122 Confocal microcopy

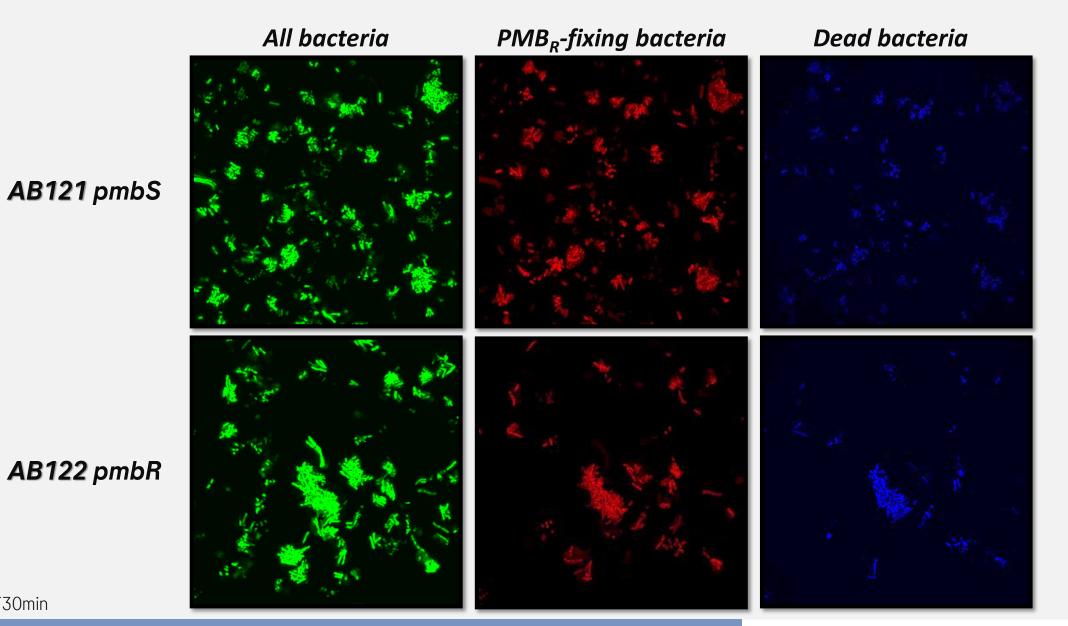
All bacteria PMB_R-fixing bacteria

AB121 pmbS

AB122 pmbR

Green -> Syto 9 $PMB_R \rightarrow PMB$ -Rhodamine Blue -> Sytox Blue

AB121 & AB122 Confocal microcopy

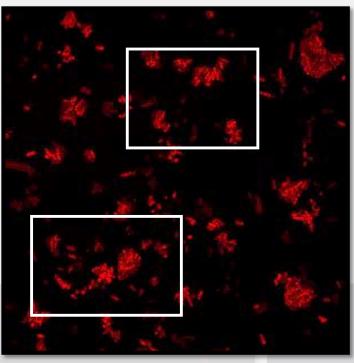


AB121 & AB122 Confocal microcopy

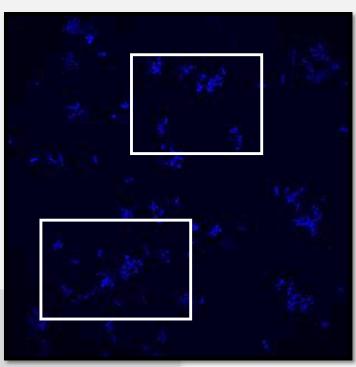
Green -> Syto 9
PMB_R -> PMB-Rhodamine
Blue -> Sytox Blue

All bacteria

PMB_R-fixing bacteria



Dead bacteria



AB122 pmbl

AB121

pmbS

→ For AB121: all bacteria are labelled with PMB_R

Green -> Syto 9
PMB_R -> PMB-Rhodamine
Blue -> Sytox Blue

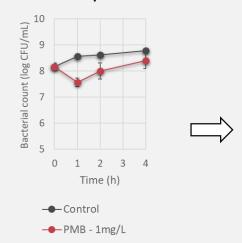
AB121 & AB122 Confocal microcopy

→ For AB122: presence of bacteria subpopulations not fixing PMB on their membranes All bacteria PMB_R-fixing bacteria Dead bacteria **AB122** pmbR

Conclusion – Resistance mechanisms

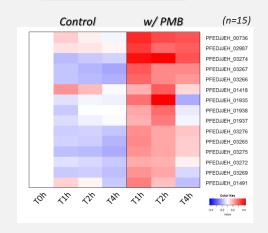
Time-kill curves

AB121 *pmbS*



<u>Transcriptomic and confoncal</u> <u>microscopy results</u>

Membrane remodeling



Potential resistance mechanism

Over-production of membrane components to prevent PMB membrane disruption ?

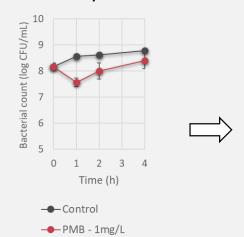


Adaptation?

Conclusion – Resistance mechanisms

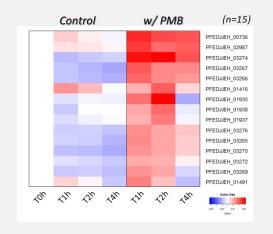
Time-kill curves

AB121 *pmbS*



<u>Transcriptomic and confoncal</u> microscopy results

Membrane remodeling





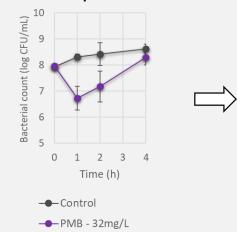
Potential resistance mechanism

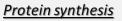
Over-production of membrane components to prevent PMB membrane disruption ?

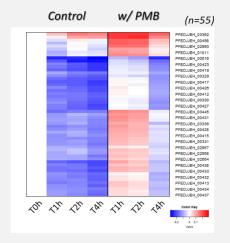


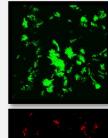
Adaptation?

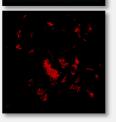
AB122 *pmbR*









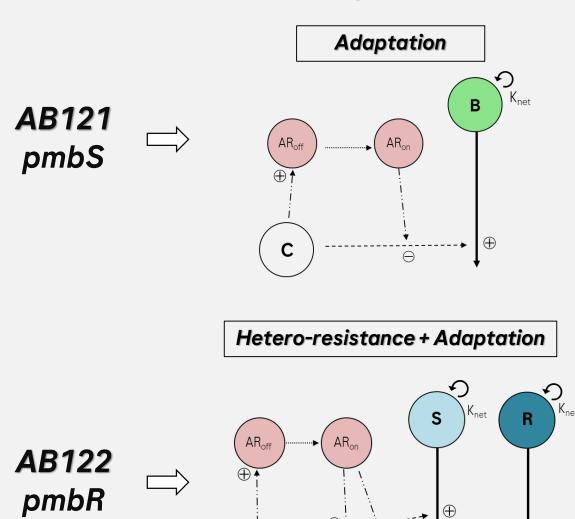


Synthesis increase of eptA to change lipid A charge and prevent PMB binding?



Hetero-resistance + Adaptation ?

Conclusion – Modelling



• PK/PD model choice

✓ Transcriptomics may orient the selection of model structure

✓ Results need to be expanded (Proteomics)











Thanks for your attention

INSERM U1070

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Hamasseh Shirvani
Kenneth Bradley