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Fumiquinazoline related alkaloids with antibacterial, anti-biofilm and efflux pump inhibition properties

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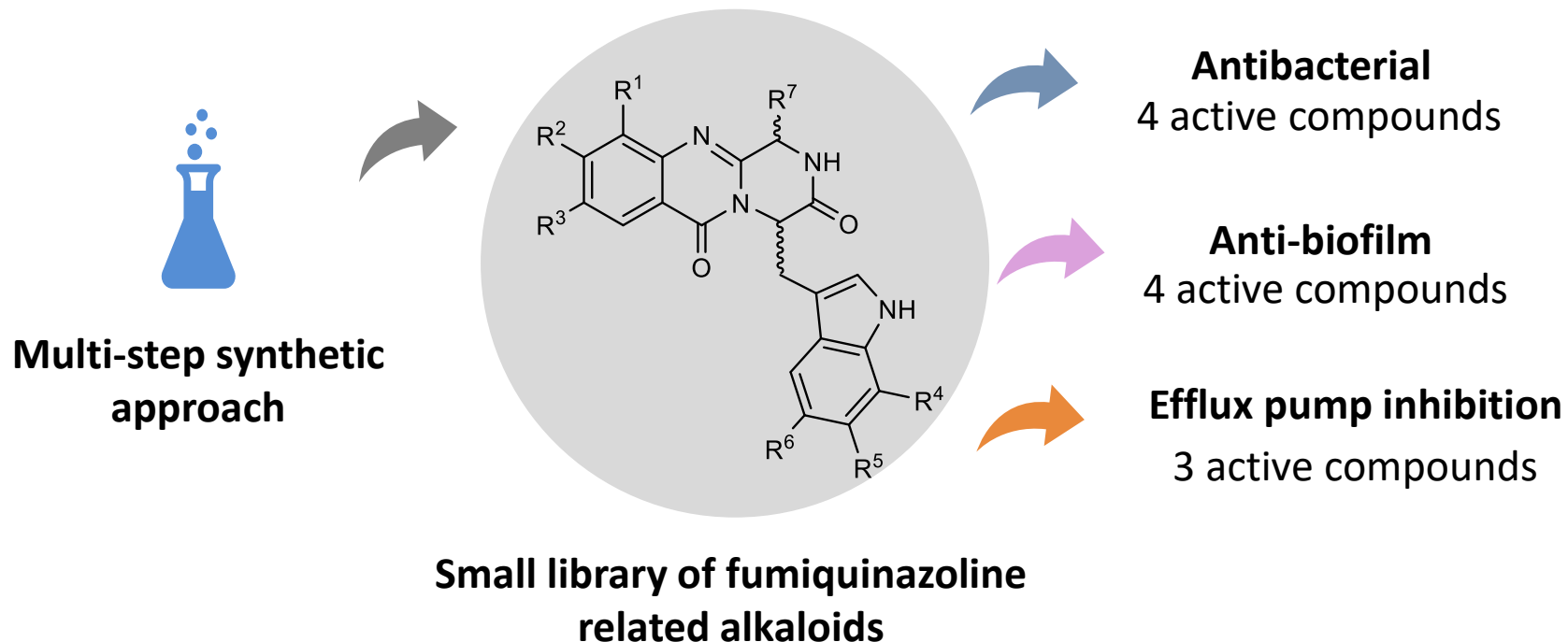


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Abstract

With antimicrobial resistance reaching critical levels worldwide, the development of new compounds that are effective against resistant bacterial pathogens or that can potentiate the effect of known antibiotics is an urgent need. The formation of biofilms and the overexpression of efflux pumps are some of the most common causes of drug resistance. Previous work from our group has shown that alkaloids related to the fumiquinazolines have antibacterial potential. Herein we aimed to synthesize a small library of fumiquinazoline related alkaloids and to study their antibacterial and antibiofilm activities as well as their capacity to inhibit bacterial efflux pumps. To achieve these goals, two naturally occurring alkaloids, as well as several new derivatives, were synthesized through a multi-step synthetic pathway. The screening of their antibacterial activities was achieved by determination of the minimum inhibitory concentration of each compound against a panel of clinically relevant bacterial species. Several compounds exhibited promising activities against Gram-positive bacteria. Then, using the ethidium bromide accumulation assay it was possible to identify some compounds with capacity to inhibit efflux pumps. Some of the synthesized alkaloids also showed anti-biofilm potential, reinforcing the idea that fumiquinazoline related alkaloids can constitute a key strategy to fighting antimicrobial resistance.

Keywords: Antibacterial; Anti-biofilm; Efflux pump inhibition; Fumiquinazolines.

Introduction



Emergence of microorganisms resistant to the known antibiotics

Development of efficient antimicrobial agents is a priority

Common resistance mechanisms

Overexpression of efflux pumps

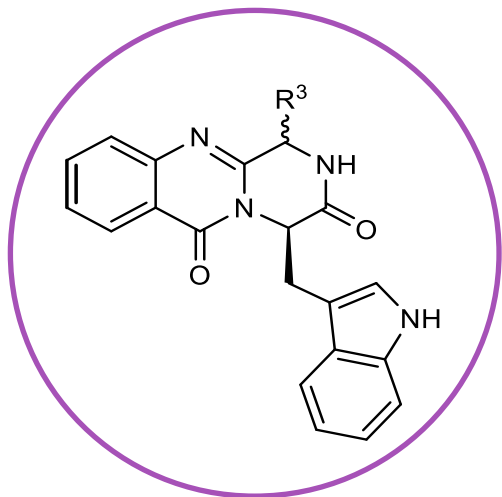
- Render the antibiotics ineffective by expelling them from the microorganism

Formation of biofilms

- Complex structures highly resistant to antimicrobial drugs

1. Nathan, C. *Nature Reviews Microbiology* **2020**, 18 (5), 259-260. 2. Durães F. et al. *Pharmaceuticals*, **2021**, 14, 572.

Introduction



Fumiquinazoline and related alkaloids

Promising examples

- **Specialized metabolites**

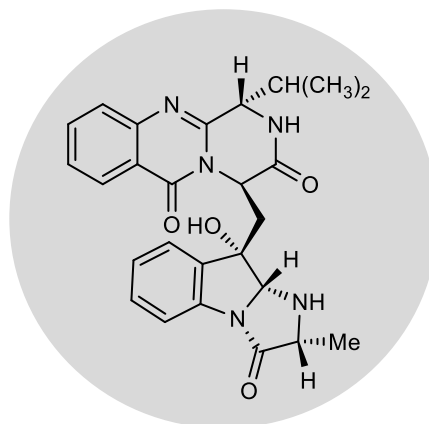
Produced by both marine and terrestrial organisms

- **Privileged Structure**

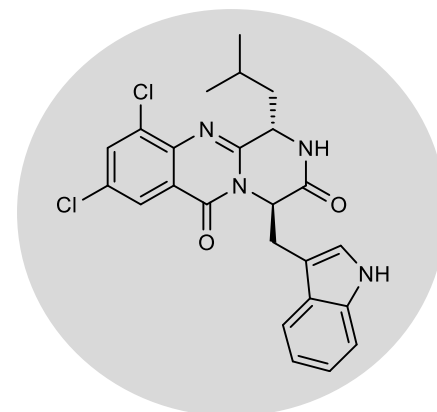
- **Diverse bioactivities**



Relevant antimicrobial properties



Neofiscalin A



Synthetic derivative

3. Resende D. I. S. P. et al. *Natural Product Reports*, **2019**, *36*, 7-34. 4. Bessa L. J. et al. *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, **2016**, *363*, fnw150.
5. Long, S. et al. *RSC Advances*. **10**, 31187-31204.

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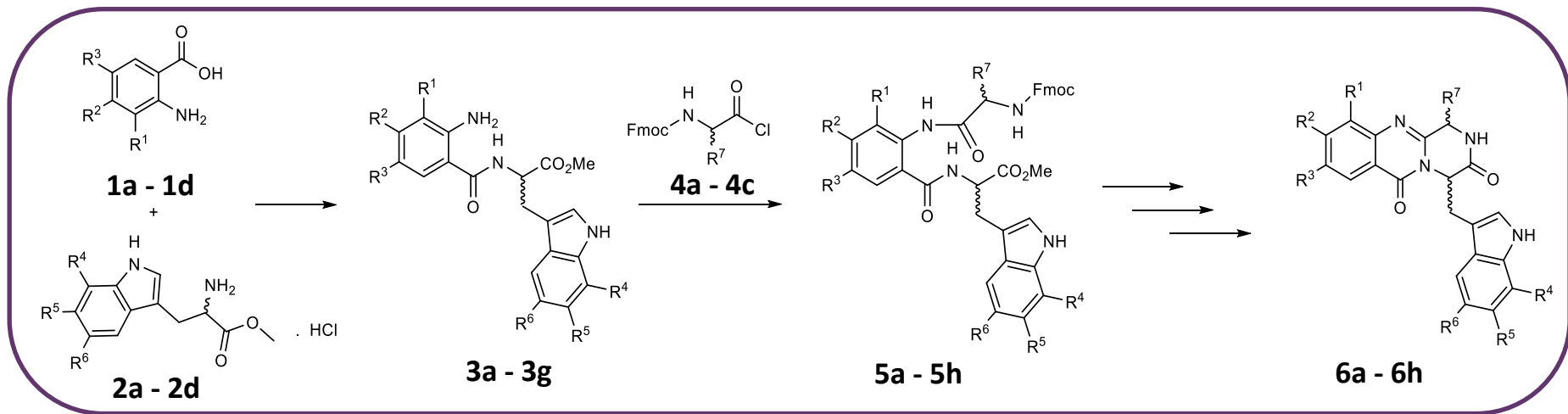
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Aims

- ✓ **Synthesis of new halogenated fumiquinazoline related alkaloids**
- ✓ **Structure elucidation of the synthesized compounds**
- ✓ **Evaluation of antibacterial activity**
- ✓ **Assessment of anti-biofilm and efflux pump inhibition capacity**

Synthesis

Multi-step synthetic pathway



Molecular structure
elucidation

NMR techniques

HRMS

Confirmed the
expected structures

6. Wang H. *et al. The Journal of Organic Chemistry*, **2000**, 65, 1022-1030.

NMR = Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
HRMS = High Resolution Mass Spectrometry

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MIC determination



Broth microdilution method according to the CLSI guidelines

Against a panel of clinically relevant bacterial strains

4 active compounds against Gram-positive bacteria

MIC = 1.56 – 100 μ M

Hit compound 6h

MIC = 1.56 - 32 μ M against *Staphylococcus aureus*, including MRSA

MIC = 64 μ M against *Enterococcus faecalis*, including VRE

Cytotoxicity

On the NIH/3T3 mouse fibroblast cell line



Compounds **6a-6d** showed no cytotoxicity ($IC_{50} > 100 \mu$ M)

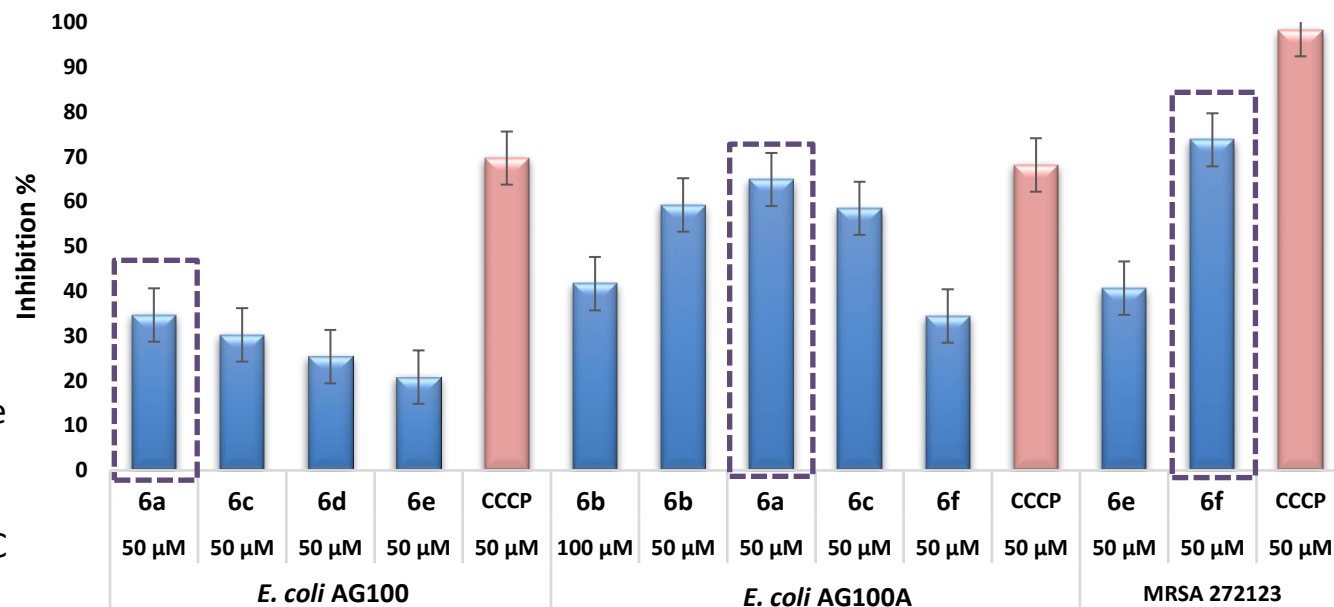
Compounds **6e-6h** showed $IC_{50} = 47 - 58 \mu$ M

MIC = Minimum Inhibitory Concentration MRSA = Methicillin-Resistant *S. aureus* VRE = Vancomycin Resistant *E. faecalis*

Capacity to inhibit biofilm formation of *Escherichia coli* and MRSA

E. coli AG100 – expressing the AcrAB-TolC efflux pump

E. coli AG100A – AcrAB-TolC deleted mutant



Hit compound 6a ➔ 34.7% and 65% inhibition of *E. coli* (AG100 and AG100A) biofilm formation

Hit compound 6f ➔ 73.8% inhibition of MRSA biofilm formation

Positive control: CCCP = Carbonyl cyanide *m*-chlorophenyl hydrazone

Ethidium bromide accumulation assay

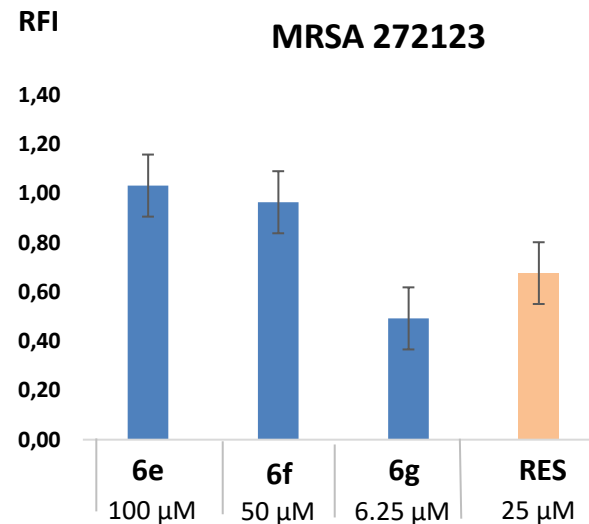
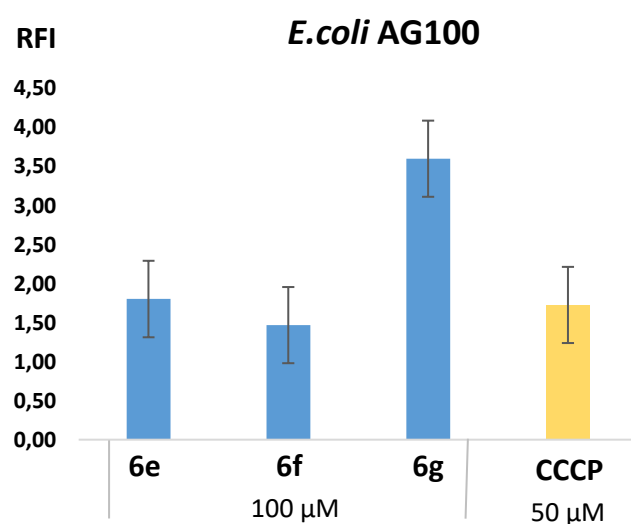
3 active compounds

Hit compound 6g

Active against *E. coli* AG100 at 50 μ M and 100 μ M and against *E. coli* AG100A at 100 μ M

Active against MRSA at MIC/2 (6.25 μ M)

Examples:



Positive controls: CCCP = Carbonyl cyanide *m*-chlorophenyl hydrazone ; RES = Reserpine

Conclusions

Obtained compounds

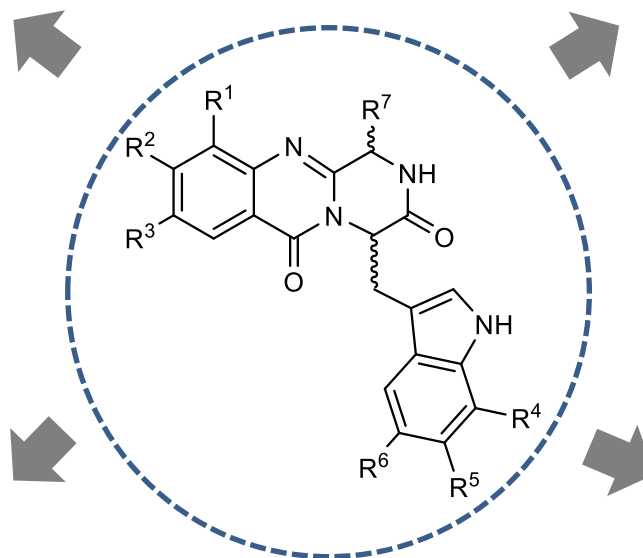
2 naturally-occurring compounds (**6a-6b**)

6 new alkaloids (**6c-6h**)

Antibacterial activity

Hit compound **6h**

Active against Gram-positive bacteria, including VRE and MRSA



Anti-biofilm capacity

Hit compounds **6a** and **6f**

Inhibition of *E. coli* and MRSA biofilm formation

Efflux pump inhibition

Hit compound **6g**

Inhibition of *E. coli* and MRSA efflux pumps

Acknowledgments

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