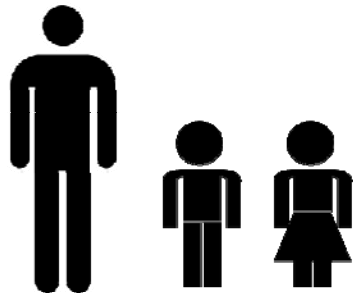


Genetic regulation and innate stress responses in metronidazole resistance in *Giardia*

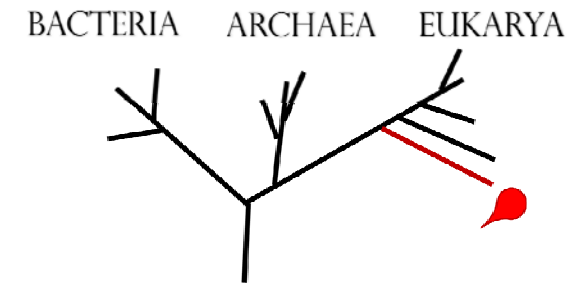
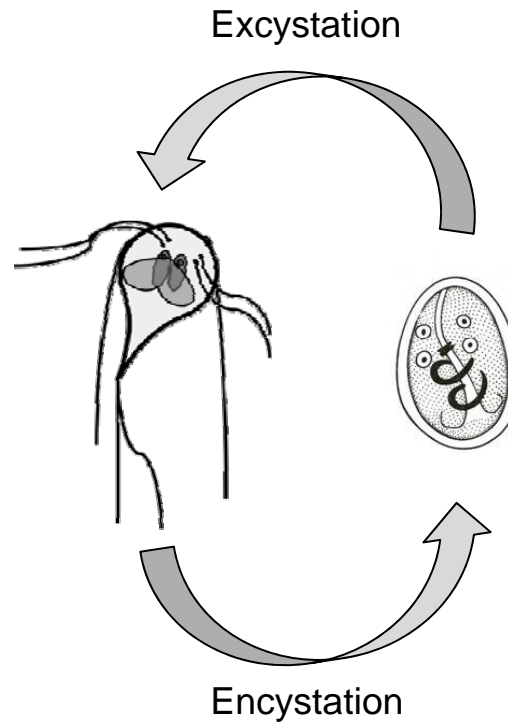
Assoc. Prof. Aaron Jex

Population Health and Immunity Division, Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Parkville, Australia
Faculty of Veterinary and Agricultural Sciences, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia

Giardia duodenalis and Giardiasis



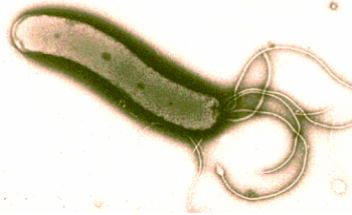
- 1 billion infected
- 200-300 million cases
- Children <5 years
- Post-infectious sequelae



- Compact genome
- Amitochondriate
- Bacterial metabolism
- Reduced eukaryote cell biology



Metronidazole –microaerophilic pathogens



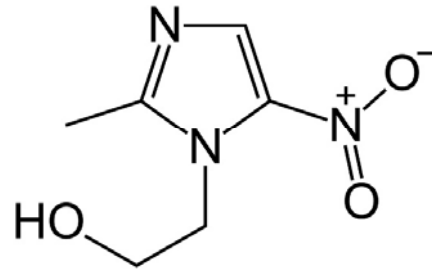
Helicobacter pylori



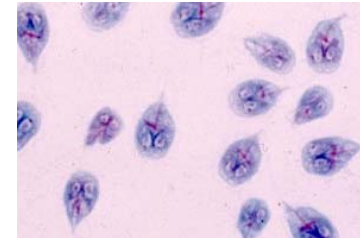
Bacteriodes fragilis



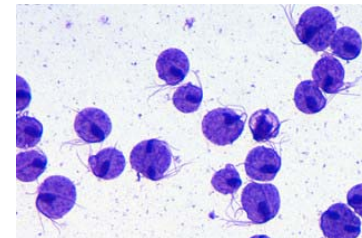
Clostridium sp.



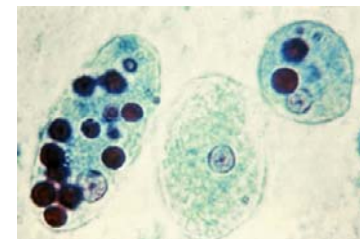
- Nitroheterocyclic
- Pro-drug
- Specific for low dissolved oxygen (reduced)
- Oxidative damage to biomolecules



Giardia duodenalis



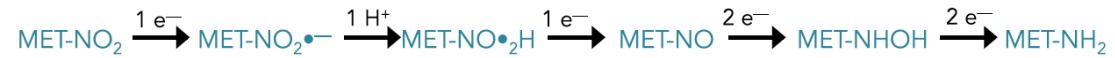
Trichomonas vaginalis



Entamoeba histolytica

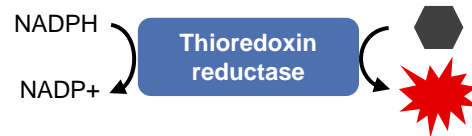
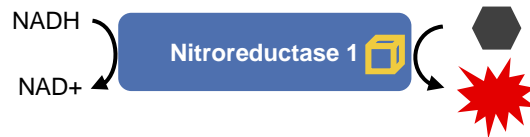


Metronidazole – activation and detoxification



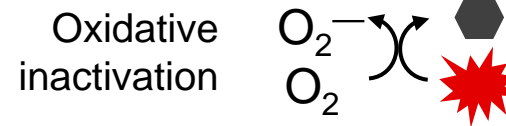
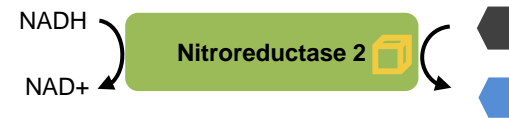
ACTIVATION

Toxic intermediates



DETOXIFICATION

Inert amine



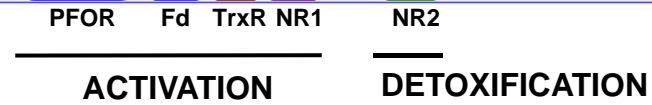


What underpins Mtz resistance?

DISCOVERIES

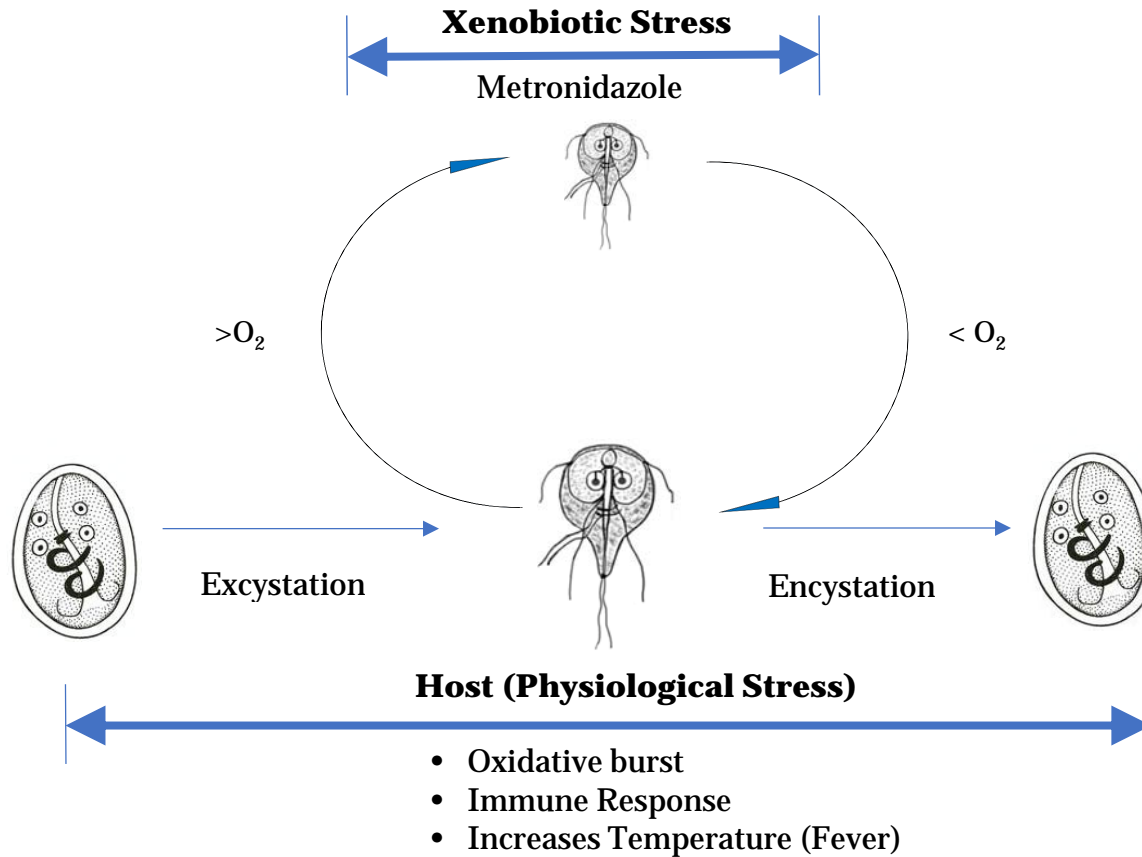
Differential activity/expression of redox-associated enzymes, and infectivity of laboratory-derived MET-resistant *G. duodenalis*.

| Line | Selected resistance | Cross-resistance | Infectivity | MET activation | | | | | MET detoxification | NADPH metabolism | | | Protein chaperones & HDACs | | | References |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|------|-------|--------------------|------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--|---|
| | | | | PFOR | | Fd | TrxR | NR-1 | NR-2 | NADPH oxidase | GDH | PDI-2 | PDI-4 | Sir-2 | | |
| | | | | PFOR-1 17063 | PFOR-2 114609 | Fd-1 9662 | 9827 | 22677 | 6175 | ↑ | 21942 | 9413 | 103713 | 16569 | | |
| WB-M3 | MET (UV) | | | a ↓ | | | | | | | | | | | | Townson et al. (1996) |
| 713-M3 | MET (UV) | • | 0 | a ↓ | | a ↓ | | t ↓* | t ↑* | a ↓ | | | | | | Leitsch et al. (2011), Liu et al. (2000), Müller et al. (2013), Townson et al. (1996) |
| WB-C5 | MET | | | t ↓ | t ↓ | | | t - | | t ↓ | t ↑ | t - | | | | Müller et al. (2007a), Müller et al. (2013) |
| 1062ID ₁₀ | MET | TIN, ORN | 10 ⁵ | a ↓ | | a - | a ↑ | t - | t ↑* | a ↓ | | | | | | Leitsch et al. (2011), Müller et al. (2013), Smith et al. (1988), Townson et al. (1996) |
| WB-M1 | MET (UV) | • | 0 | t ↓* | | t ↓* | | t - | t ↓* | | | | | | | Tejman-Yarden et al. (2011) |
| WB-M2 | MET (UV) | TIN, ORN | 10 ⁶ | | t - | t ↓* | | t - | t ↓* | | | | | | | Tejman-Yarden et al. (2011) |
| 713-M3-C17 | MET (UV), C17 | TIN, ORN | | a ↑ | | a - | | t ↓* | t - | a ↓ | | | | | | Dunn et al. (2010), Leitsch et al. (2011), Müller et al. (2013) |
| 106-C17 | C17 | MET | 0 | a - | | a - | | t ↓* | t - | a ↓ | | | | | | Dunn et al. (2010), Leitsch et al. (2011), Müller et al. (2013) |
| WB-C4 | NTZ | MET | | t ↑* | t - | t - | t - | t ↓* | t - | t - | t ↓ | t ↑* | t ↑* | t ↓* | | Müller et al. (2007a, 2008, 2013), Nillius et al. (2011) |
| NTZII | NTZ | | | | | | | t ↓* | | | | | | | | Nillius et al. (2011) |



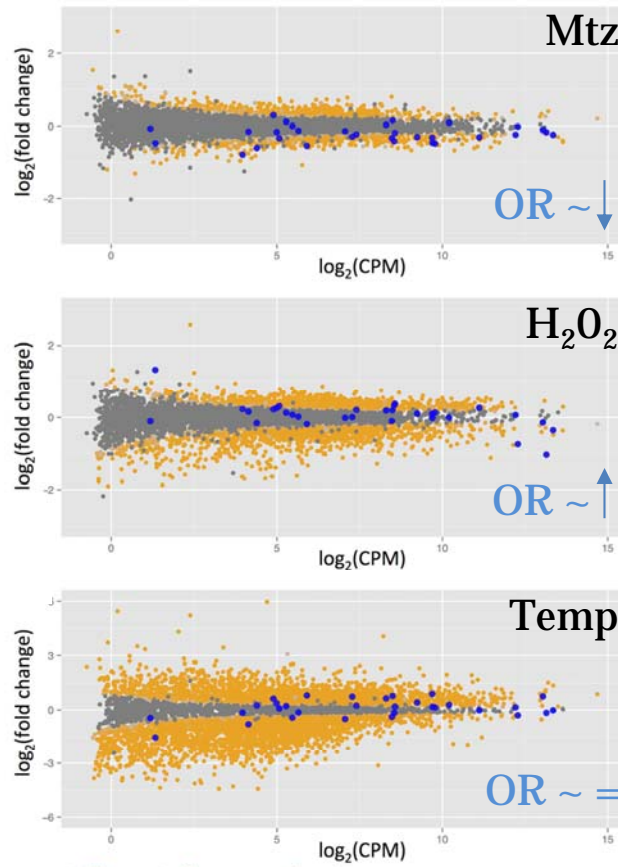
- How does response to Mtz differ from other stress responses?
- Are there multiple pathways to Mtz resistance?
- Are these pathways equal in clinical relevance?
- What regulates these responses?

Giardia mounts specific stress responses

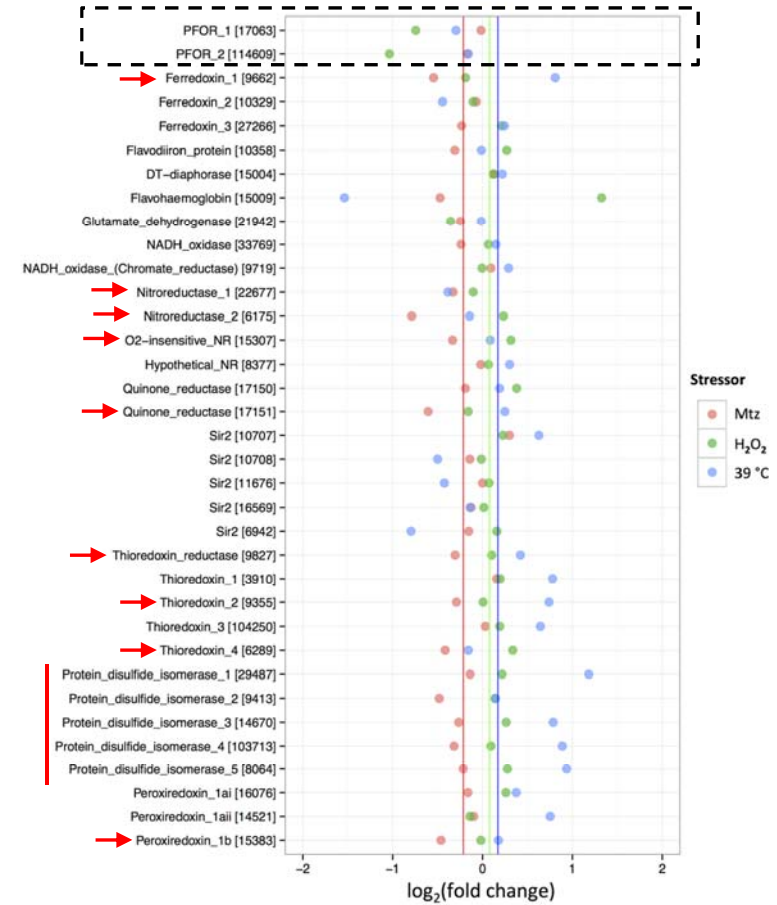




Giardia mounts stress specific responses



Differentially transcribed genes
Oxidoreductase genes



Are all Giardia Mtz responses equal?

Differential activity/expression of redox-associated enzymes, and infectivity of laboratory-derived MET-resistant *G. duodenalis*.

| Line | Selected resistance | Cross-resistance | Infectivity | MET activation | | | | MET detoxification | NADPH metabolism | | Protein chaperones & HDACs | | | References | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------|--------|---|-------|
| | | | | PFOR | | Fd | TrxR | NR-1 | NR-2 | NADPH oxidase | GDH | PDI-2 | PDI-4 | | Sir-2 |
| | | | | PFOR-1 17063 | PFOR-2 114609 | Fd-1 9662 | 9827 | 22677 | 6175 | † | 21942 | 9413 | 103713 | | 16569 |
| WB-M3 | MET (UV) | | | a ↓ | | | | | | | | | | Townson et al. (1996) | |
| 713-M3 | MET (UV) | • | 0 | a ↓ | | a ↓ | | t ↓* | t ↑* | a ↓ | | | | Leitsch et al. (2011), Liu et al. (2000), Müller et al. (2013), Townson et al. (1996) | |
| WB-C5 | MET | | | t ↓ | t ↓ | | | t - | | t ↓ | t ↑ | t - | | Müller et al. (2007a), Müller et al. (2013) | |
| 1062ID ₁₀ | MET | TIN, ORN | 10 ⁵ | a ↓ | | a - | a ↑ | t - | t ↑* | a ↓ | | | | Leitsch et al. (2011), Müller et al. (2013), Smith et al. (1988), Townson et al. (1996) | |
| WB-M1 | MET (UV) | • | 0 | t ↓* | | t ↓* | t - | t ↓* | | | | | | Tejman-Yarden et al. (2011) | |
| WB-M2 | MET (UV) | TIN, ORN | 10 ⁶ | t - | | t ↓* | t - | t ↓* | | | | | | Tejman-Yarden et al. (2011) | |
| 713-M3-C17 | MET (UV), C17 | TIN, ORN | | a ↑ | | a - | | t ↓* | t - | a ↓ | | | | Dunn et al. (2010), Leitsch et al. (2011), Müller et al. (2013) | |
| 106-C17 | C17 | MET | 0 | a - | | a - | | t ↓* | t - | a ↓ | | | | Dunn et al. (2010), Leitsch et al. (2011), Müller et al. (2013) | |
| WB-C4 | NTZ | MET | | t ↑* | t - | t - | t - | t ↓* | t - | t ↓ | t ↑* | t ↑* | t ↓* | Müller et al. (2007a, 2008, 2013), Nillius et al. (2011) | |
| NTZII | NTZ | | | | | | | t ↓* | | | | | | Nillius et al. (2011) | |

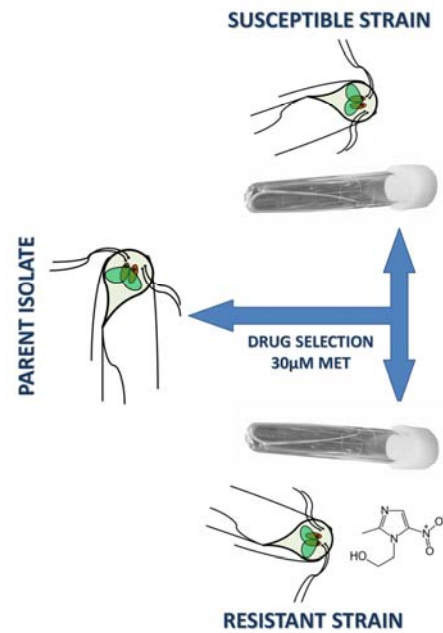
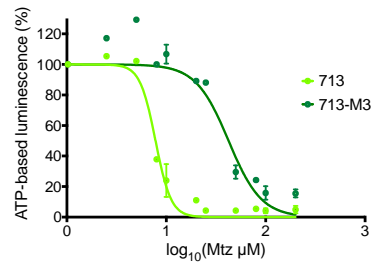
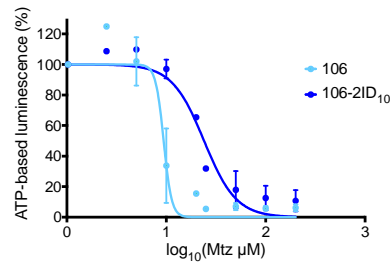
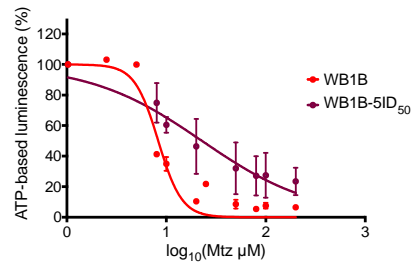
PFOR Fd TrxR NR1

ACTIVATION

NR2

DETOXIFICATION

3-way isogenic isolate (Mtz-R vs Mtz-S) analysis



TRIPURE (ROCHE) WHOLE TROPHOZOITE EXTRACTION

IC50 DETERMINATION-- CELLTITRE-GLO ATP-BASED LUMINESCENCE ASSAY

| Isolate | Sus IC50 | Res IC50 | Resistance Factor (RF) |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| WB | 8.28 μM | 22.79 μM | 2.8 |
| 106 | 9.39 μM | 23.99 μM | 2.6 |
| 713 | 7.79 μM | 42.33 μM | 5.4 |

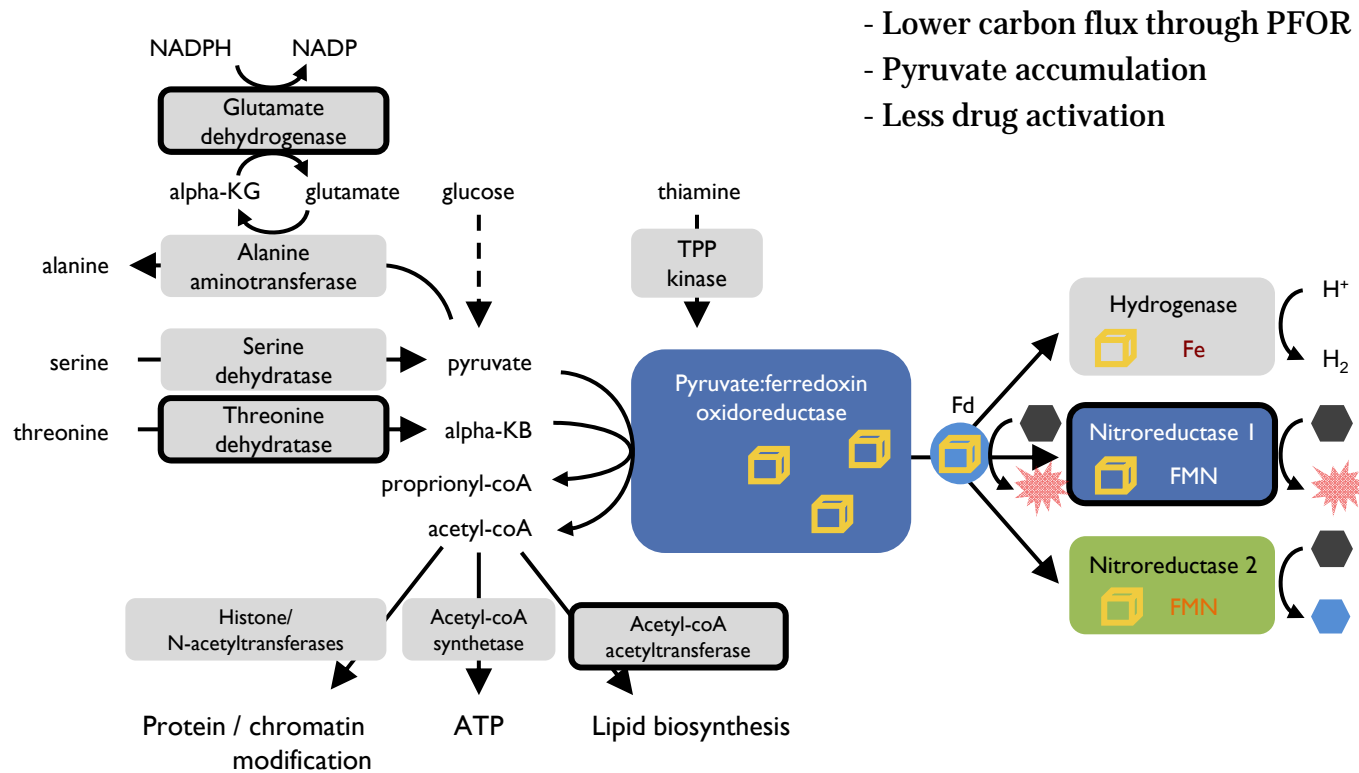
DNA

RNA

Protein

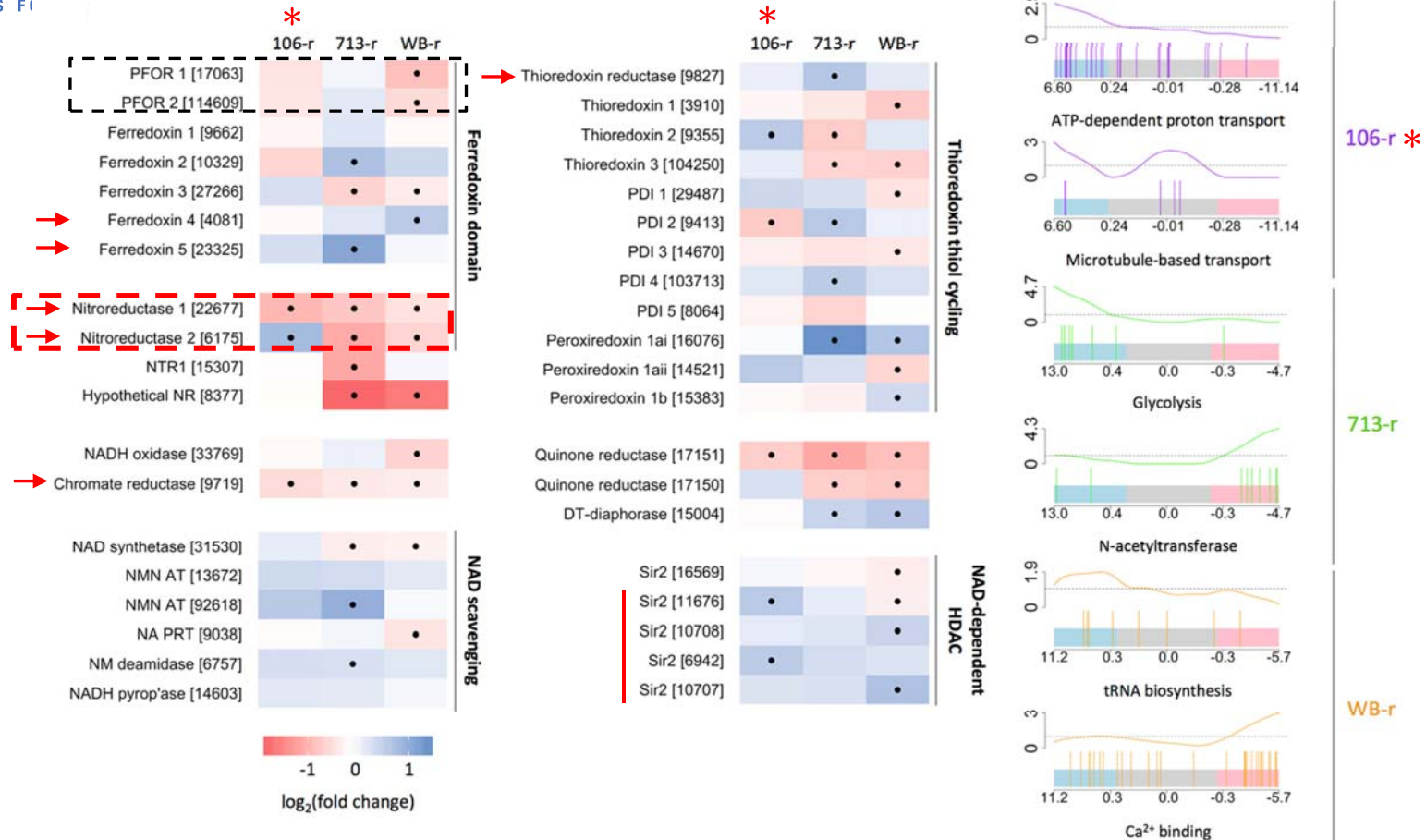
TRIPURE (ROCHE) WHOLE TROPHOZOITE EXTRACTION

Resistant vs susceptible — common genes



- Lower carbon flux through PFOR
- Pyruvate accumulation
- Less drug activation

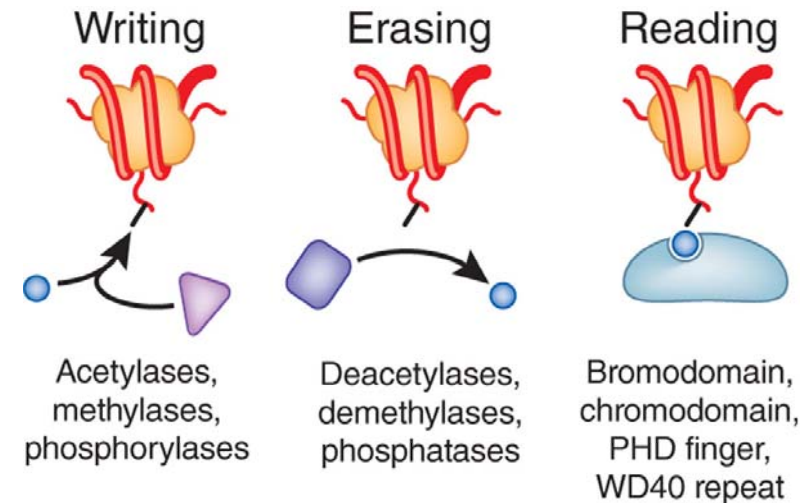
Isotype-specific transcriptional changes



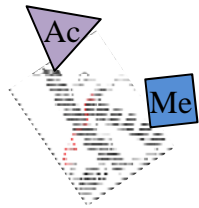
What regulates Mtz resistance?

Role of post-translation modifications in Mtz-R

- Post-transcriptional regulation
 - Protein post-translational modifications
- MtzR is an unstable/plastic phenotype.
 - Ongoing drug selection
 - Reset during differentiation
- Acetylation in MtzR
 - NAD⁺-dependent Sirtuins
 - *Muller et al, 2008*
 - *Ansell et al, 2015*



Shift in PTM profiles with Mtz-R among all lines

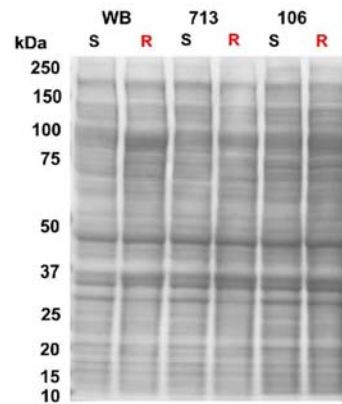


Lysine Acetylation
 Lysine Methylation

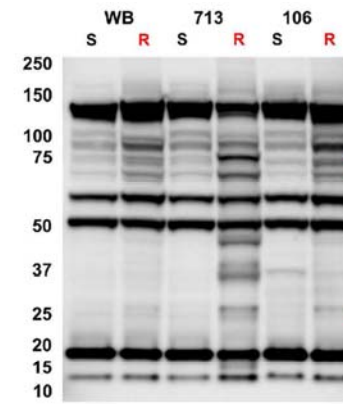


Serine/Threonine & Tyrosine
 Phosphorylation

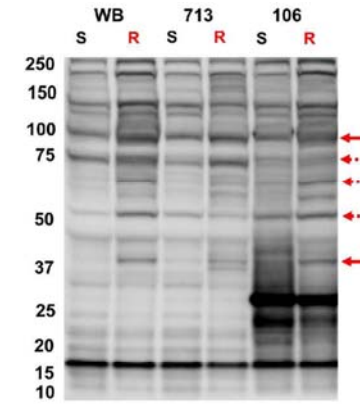
Ponceau S



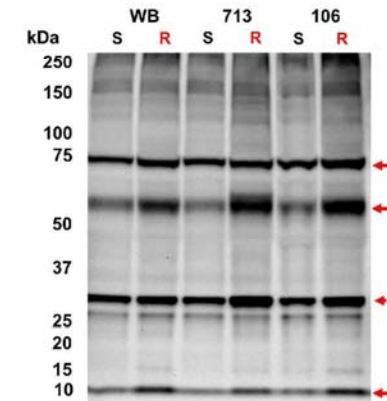
KAc



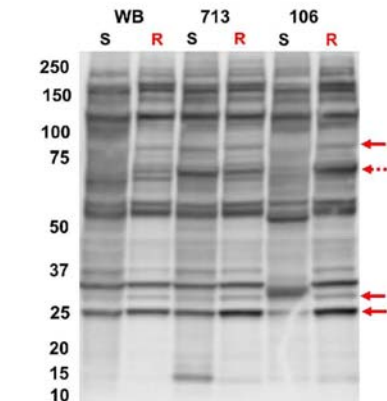
K-MMe



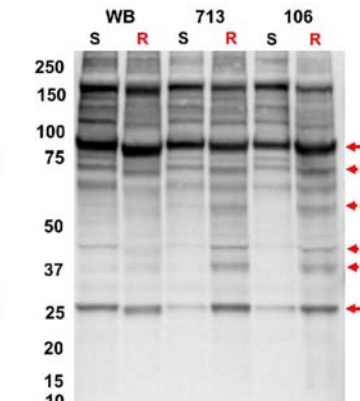
Ubi



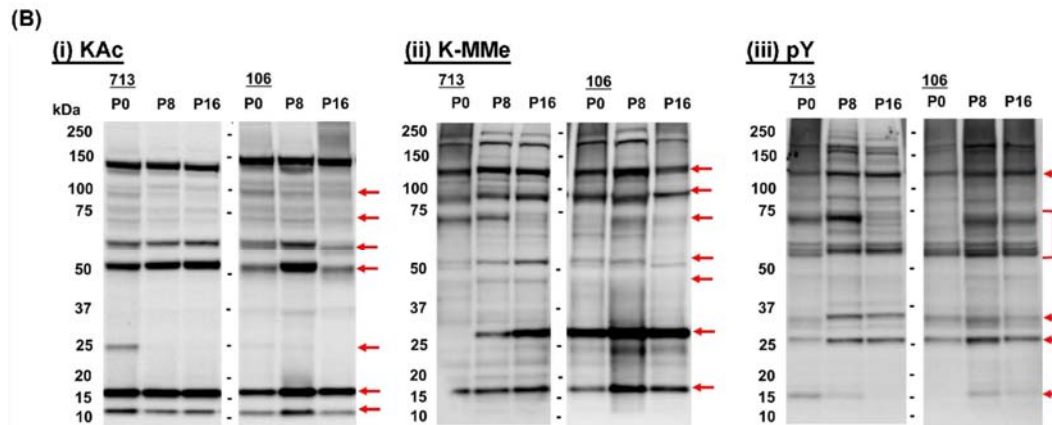
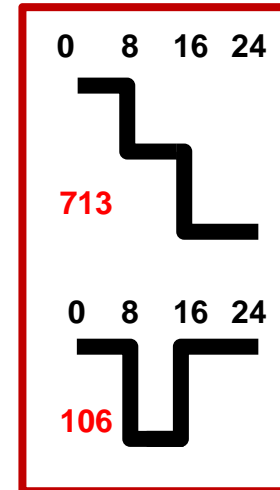
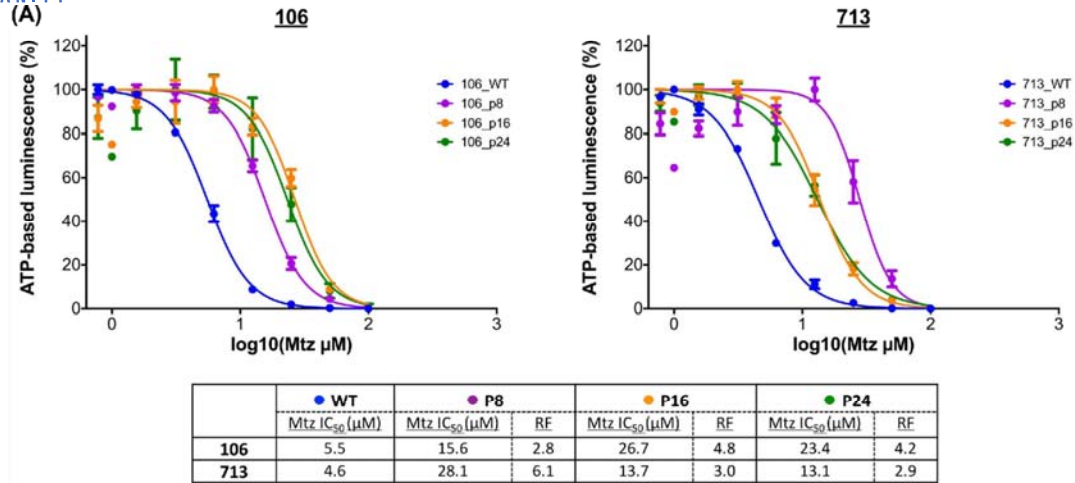
pY



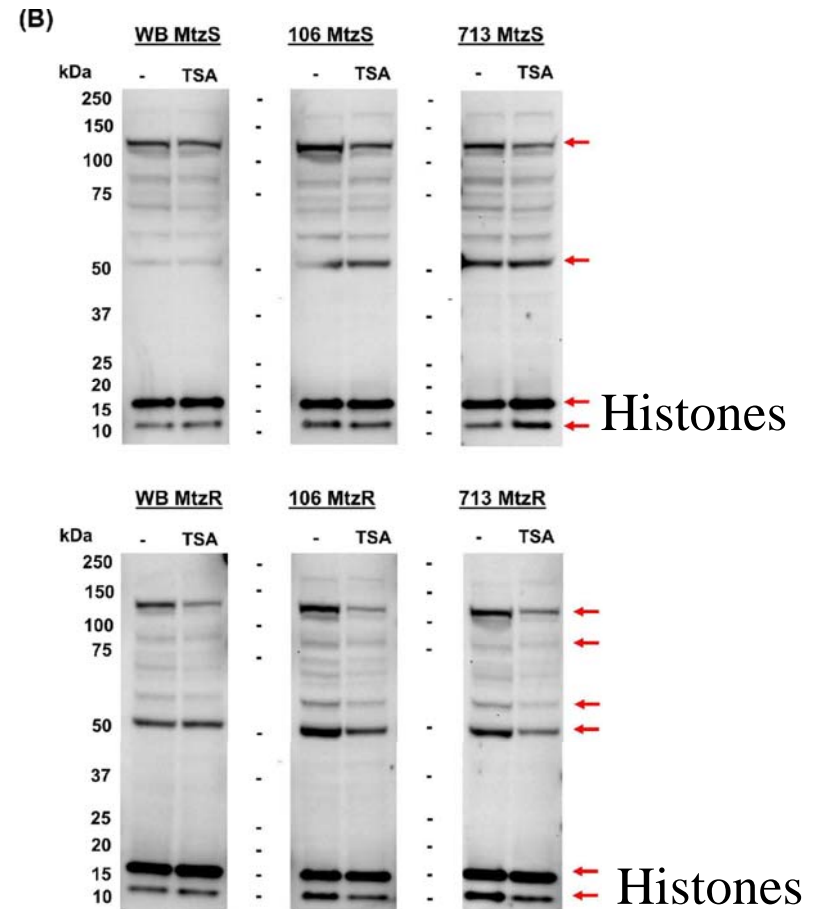
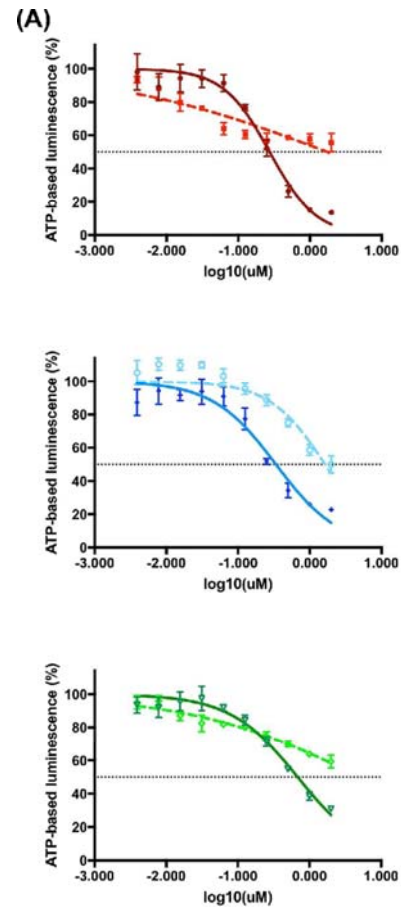
14-3-3



Are these changes stable with in vitro passage?



Trichostatin influences Mtz effect



Summary and Future Research

- MtzR complex – Multiple pathways to resistance
- Many *in vitro* MtzR impart loss of fitness / reduced growth
- 106 MtzR ‘stable’ / more focused
- NR1/NR2 reconfiguration a core change
- Other consistent changes in Sir2s, TrX, Ferredoxin,
- PFOR1/PFOR2 – maybe not as important as previously thought?
- PTM involvement – Histone Lysine Acetylation is Mtz-R?

Future work

- Explore dose-dependent transcriptomic changes – Mtz ‘Road to Resistance’
- Characterize PTM regulation (S. Emery-Corbin) and other “epigenetic” mechanisms
- Examine consistent changes and contrast ‘stable’ (e.g., 106) vs ‘unstable’ Mtz-R
- Role for post-transcriptional regulation (sRNAs/RNA-binding proteins) in Mtz-R

- **Jex Laboratory**
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