

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



Brendan



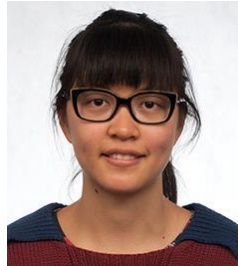
Louise



Nijoy



Sa



Jo



Katharina

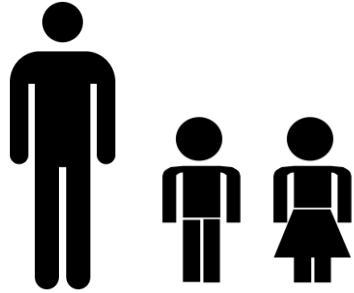


Balu

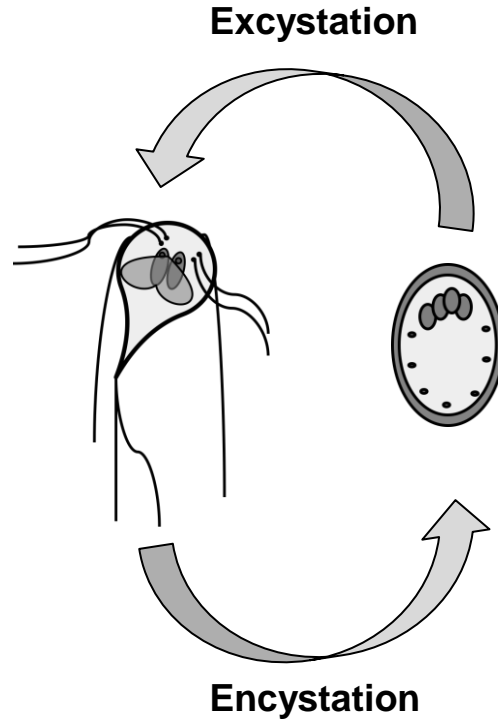




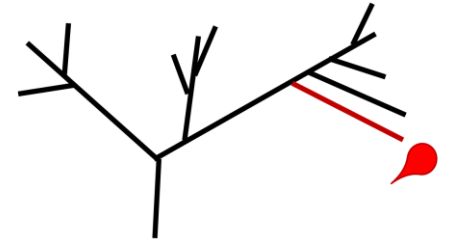
Giardia duodenalis and Giardiasis



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



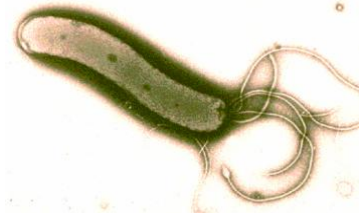
BACTERIA ARCHAEA EUKARYA



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



Metronidazole – anaerobic/microaerophilic pathogens



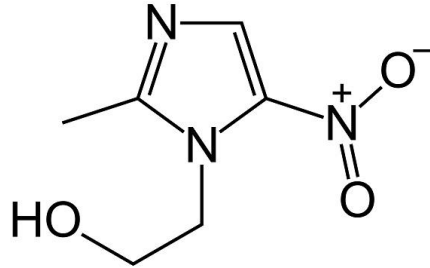
Helicobacter pylori



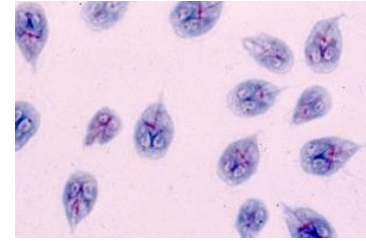
Bacteroides fragilis



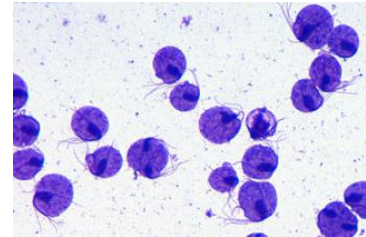
Clostridium sp.



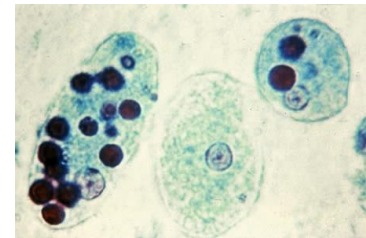
- Nitroheterocyclic
- Pro-drug
- Specific for low dissolved oxygen (reduced)
- Oxidative damage to biomolecules



Giardia duodenalis



Trichomonas vaginalis



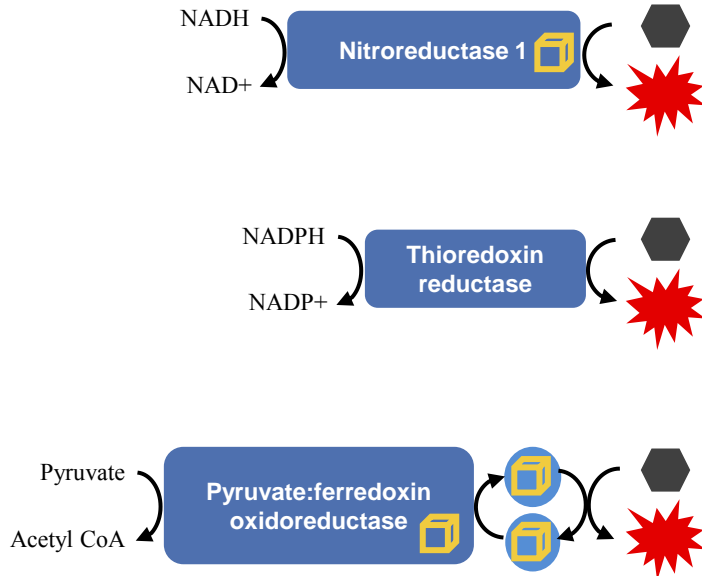
Entamoeba histolytica



Metronidazole – activation and detoxification

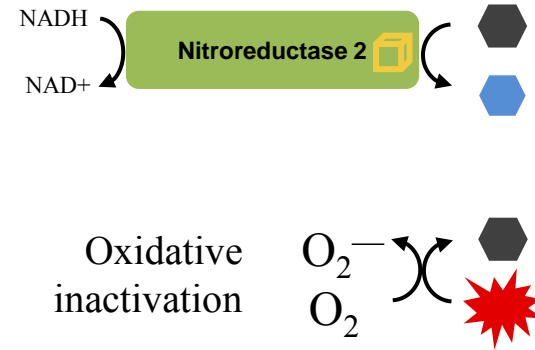
ACTIVATION

Toxic intermediates



DETOXIFICATION

Inert amine



Resistance phenotypes – incomplete & complex

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), Müller et al. (2013), Liu et al. (2000), Townson et al. (1996)	
WB-C5	MET			t ↓	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), Smith et al. (1988), Müller et al. (2013), 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 ⁵		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)	

PFOR Fd TrxR NR1
NR2

ACTIVATION
DETOXIFICATION

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

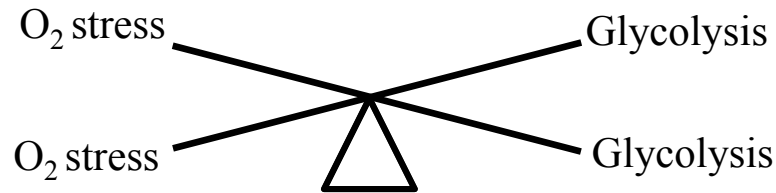
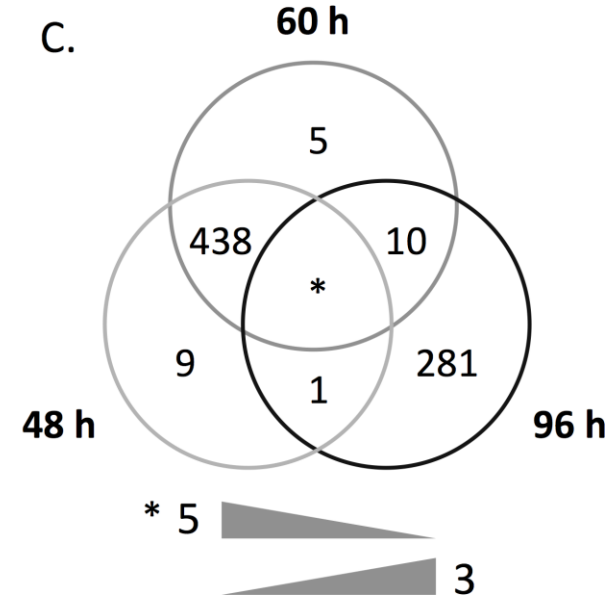
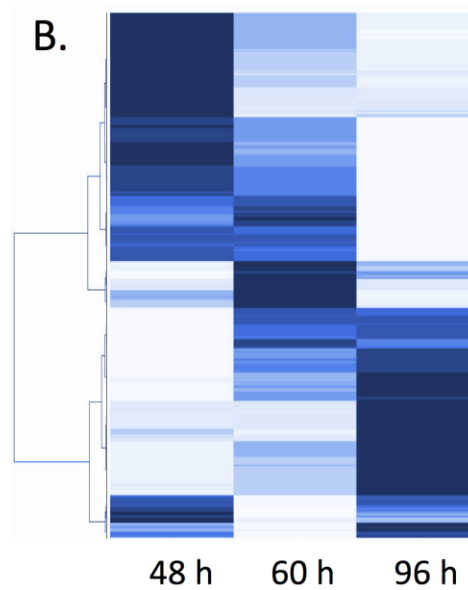
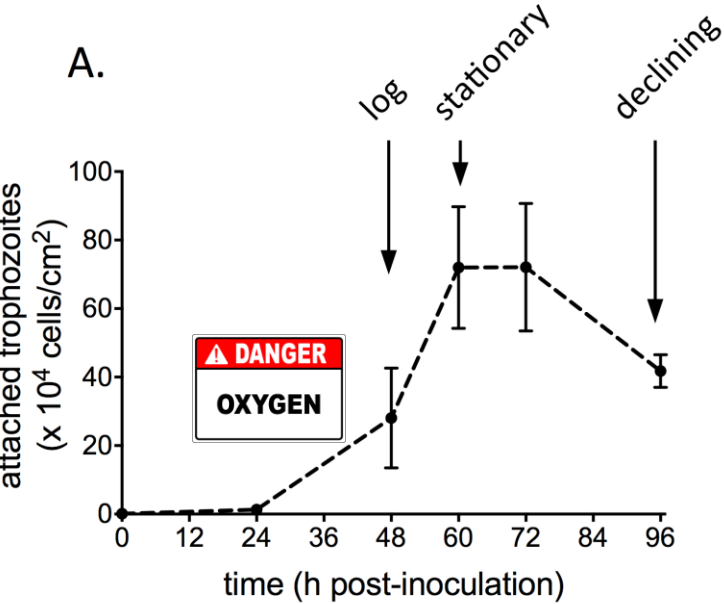


Walter+Eliza Hall
Institute of Medical Research

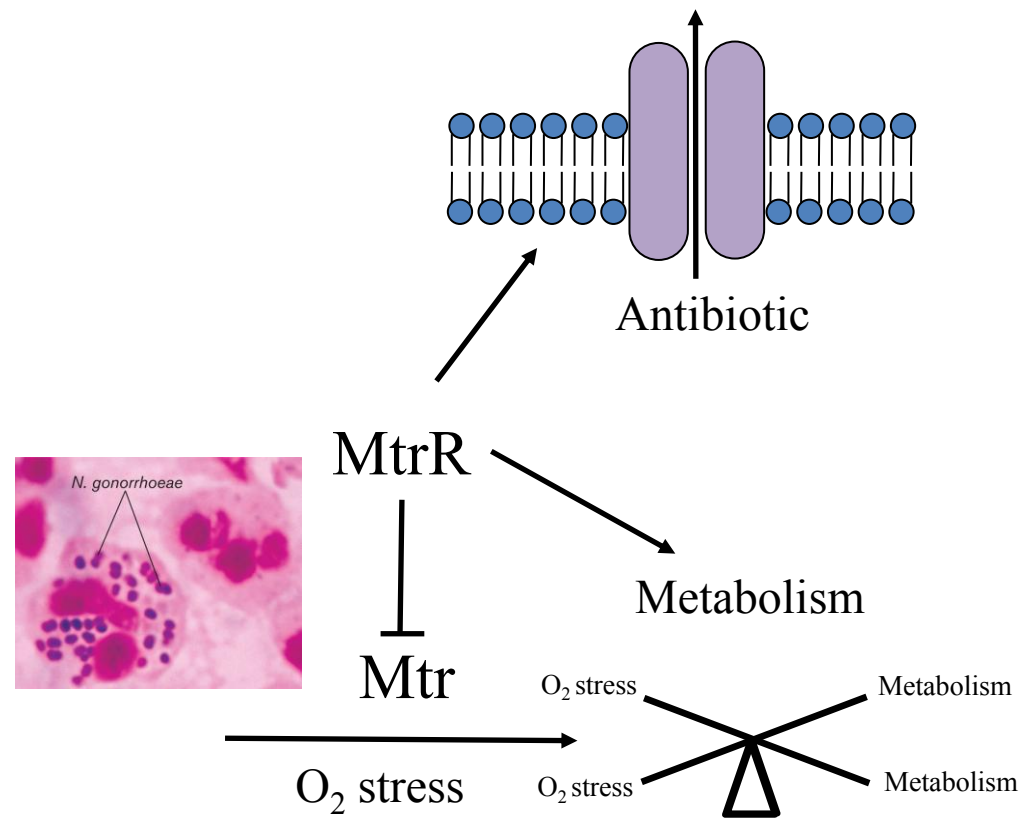
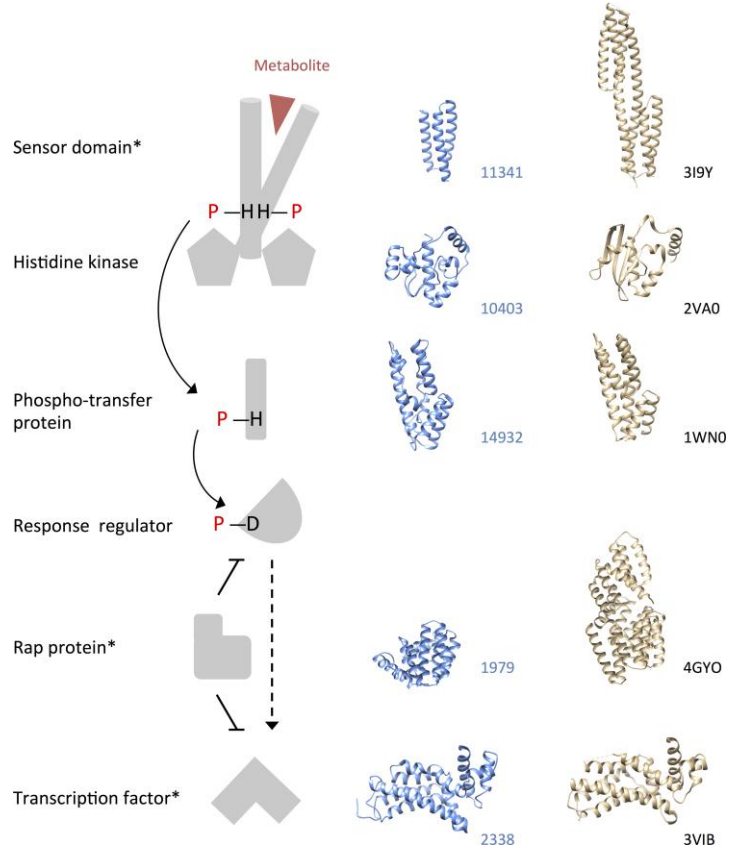
DISCOVERIES FOR HUMANITY

What happens in *Giardia* culture?

Growth, metabolism and oxidative stress



Stress response regulation vs drug resistance?



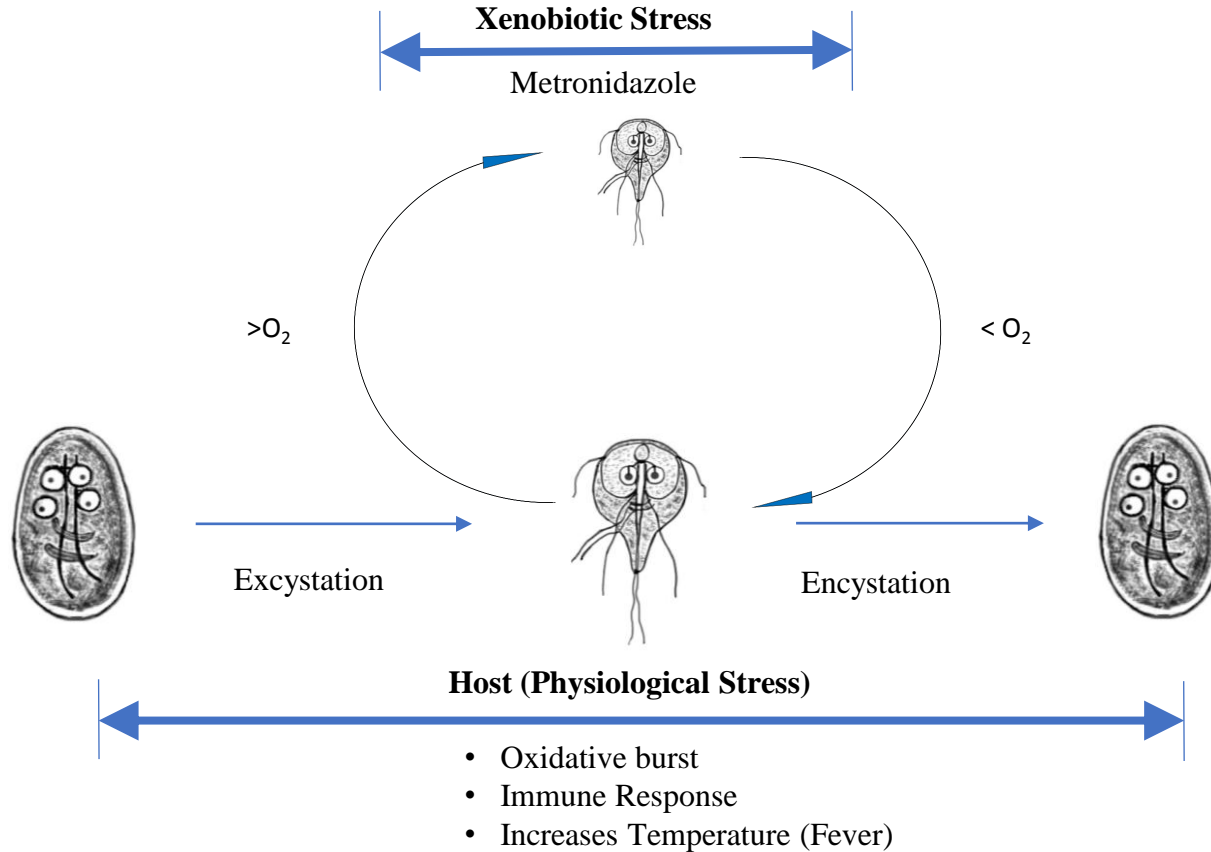


Walter+Eliza Hall
Institute of Medical Research

DISCOVERIES FOR HUMANITY

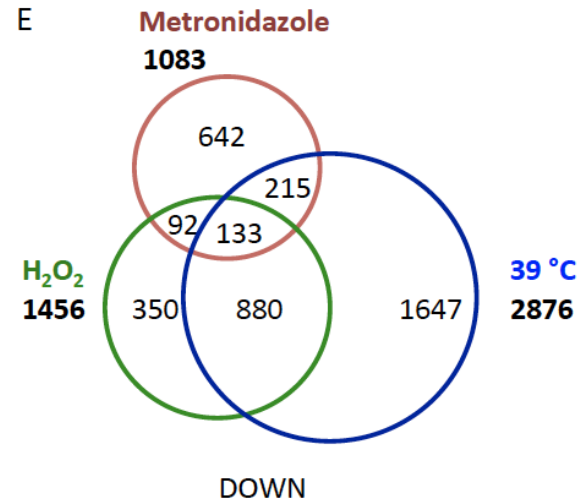
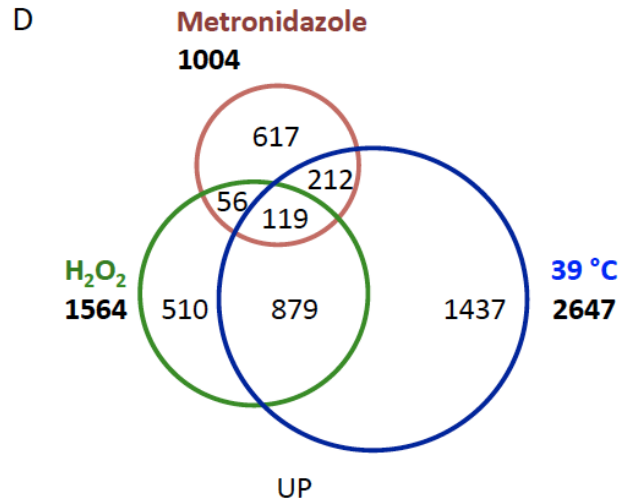
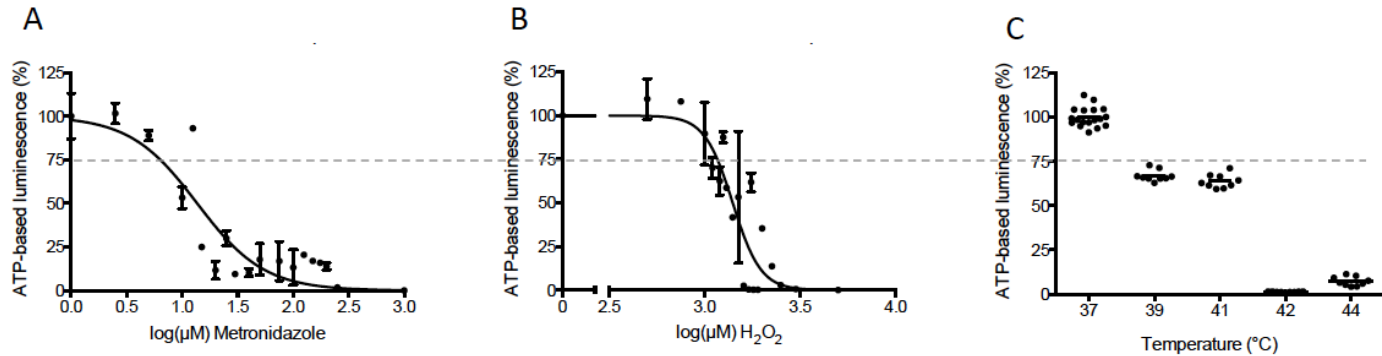
How do drug and stress responses compare?

Giardia mounts specific stress responses

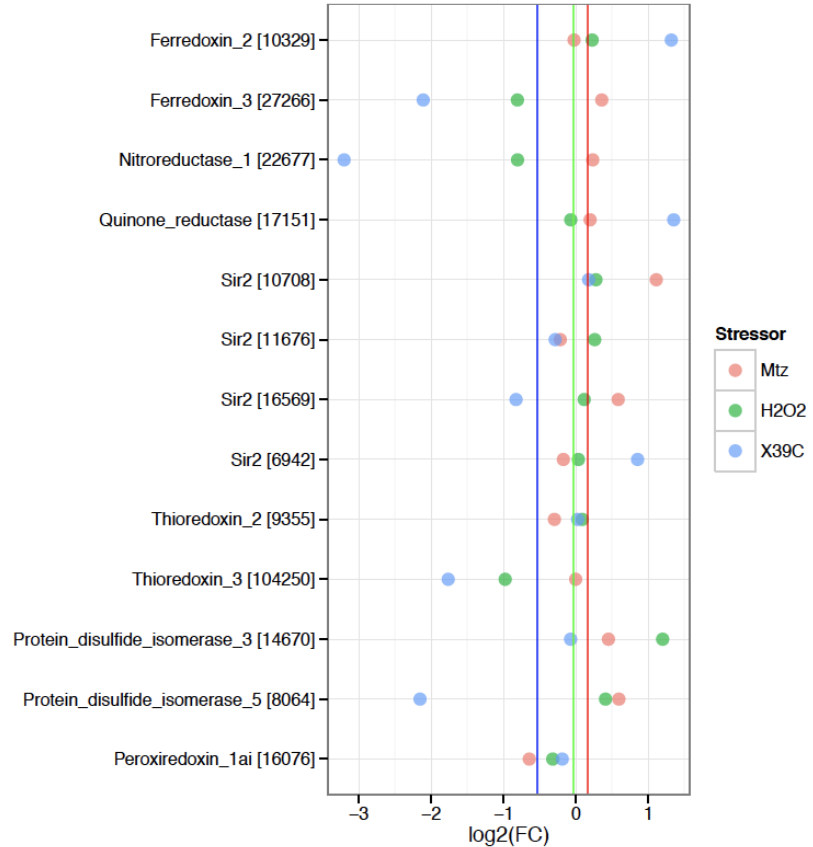




Giardia mounts stress specific responses



Giardia mounts stress specific responses





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 ↑*		a ↓				Leitsch et al. (2011), Müller et al. (2013), Liu et al. (2000), 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 -		a ↓				Leitsch et al. (2011), Smith et al. (1988), Müller et al. (2013), 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 ⁵		t -	t ↓*	t -	t ↓*						Tejman-Yarden et al. (2011)	
713-M3-C17	MET (UV), C17	TIN, ORN		a ↑		a -		t ↓*		a ↓				Dunn et al. (2010), Leitsch et al. (2011), Müller et al. (2013)	
106-C17	C17	MET	0	a -		a -		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

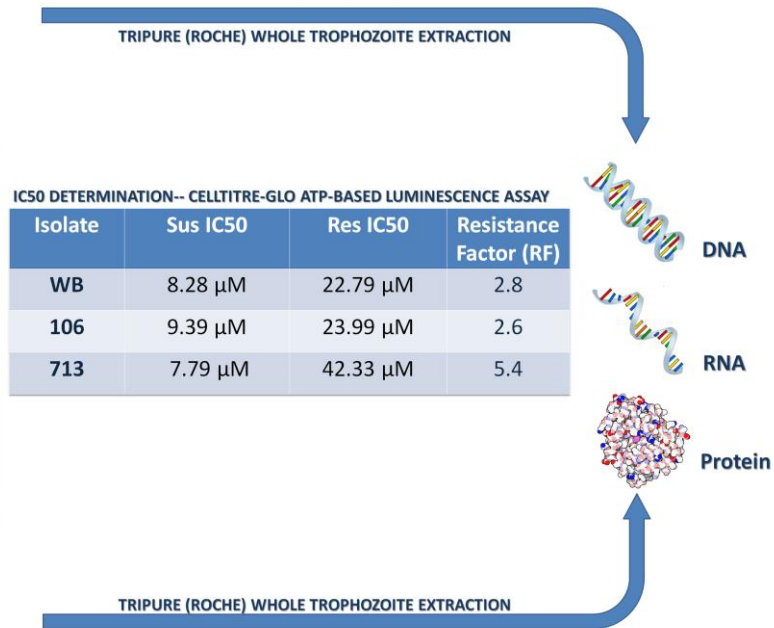
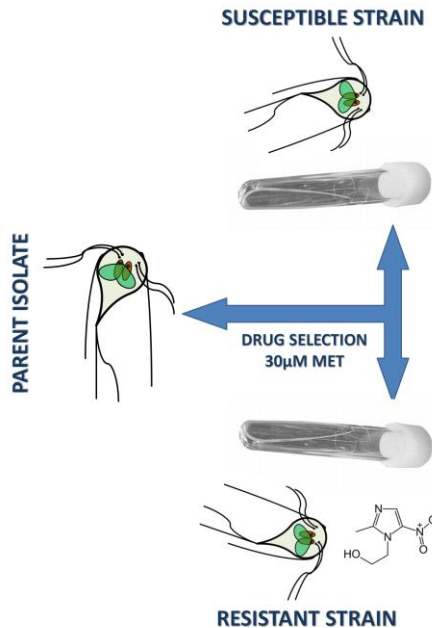
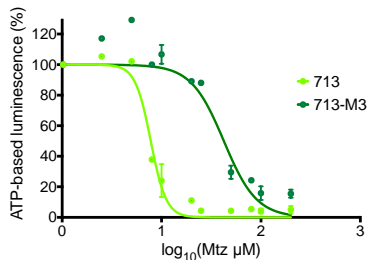
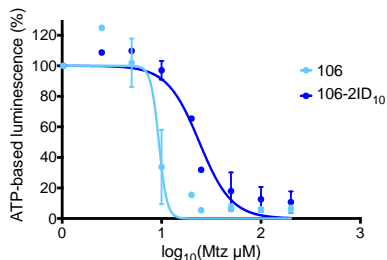
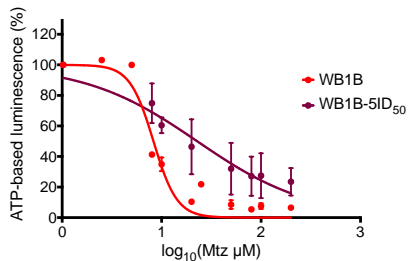
NR2

ACTIVATION

DETOXIFICATION

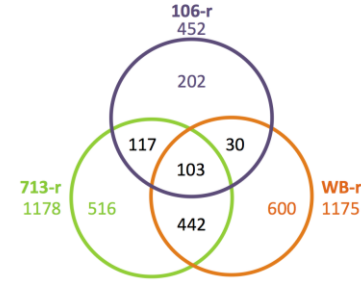
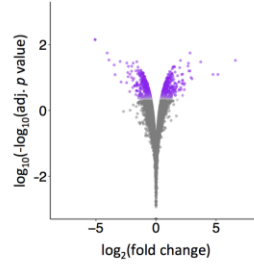
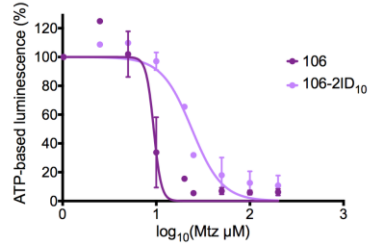
Are all *Giardia* Mtz responses equal?

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



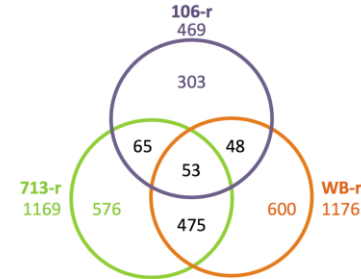
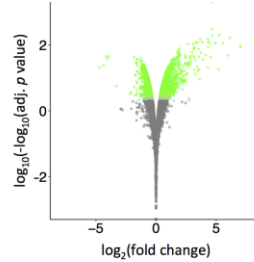
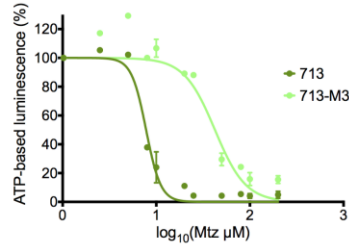
Resistant vs susceptible — differential transcription

106-r



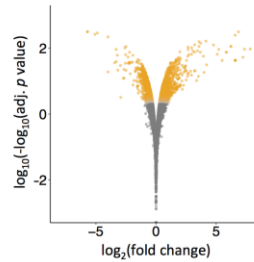
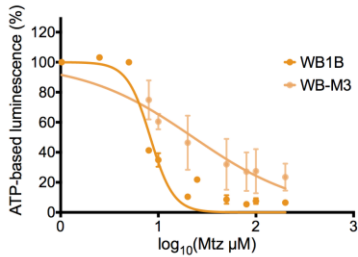
Increased transcription

713-r

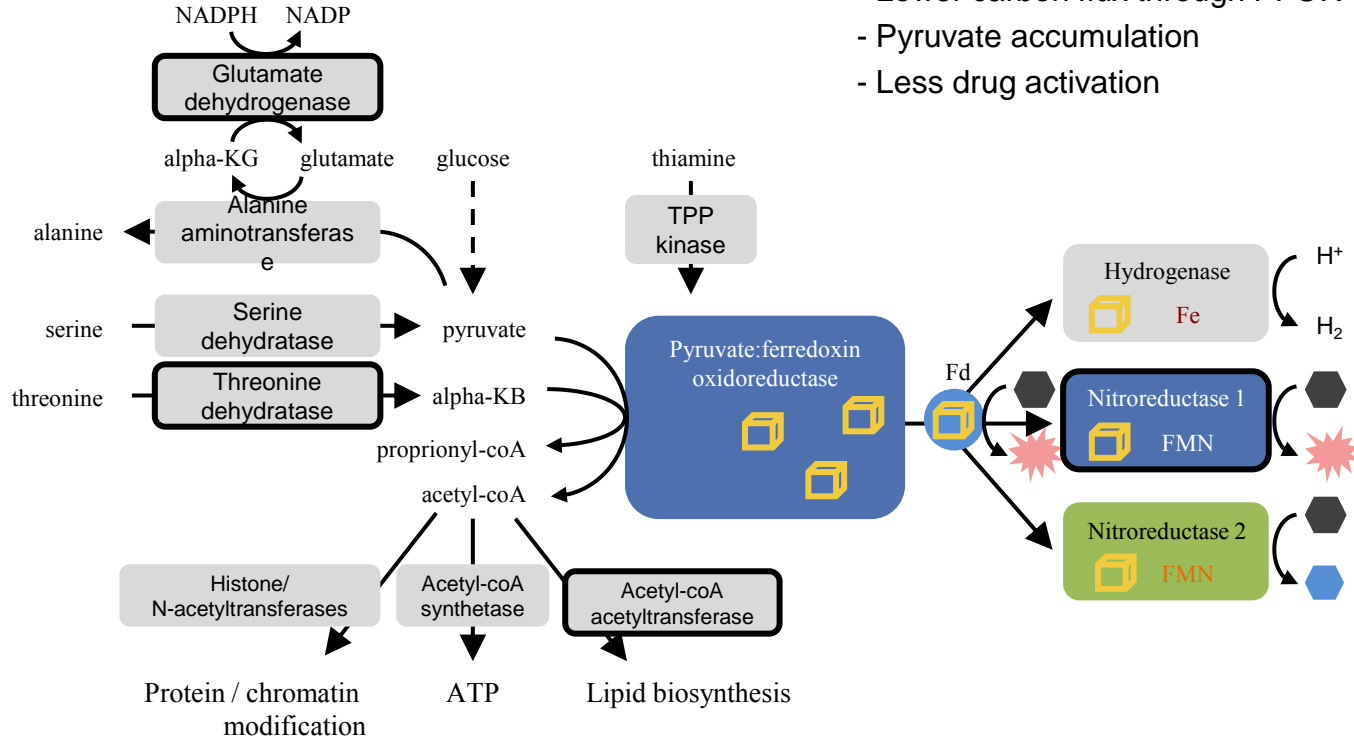


Decreased transcription

WB-r



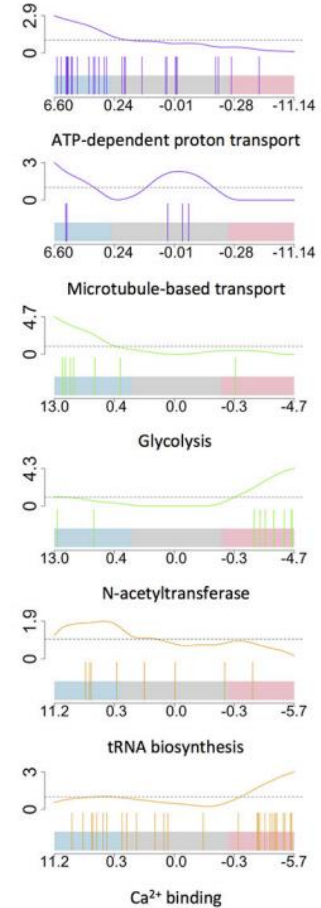
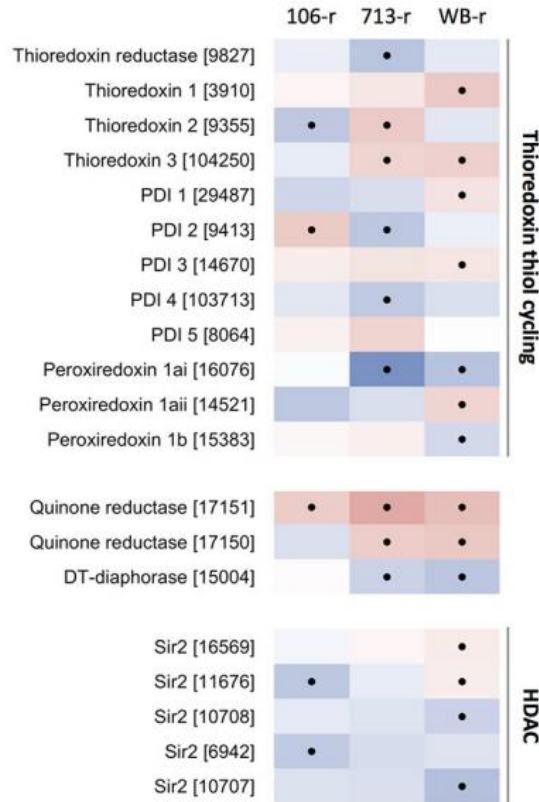
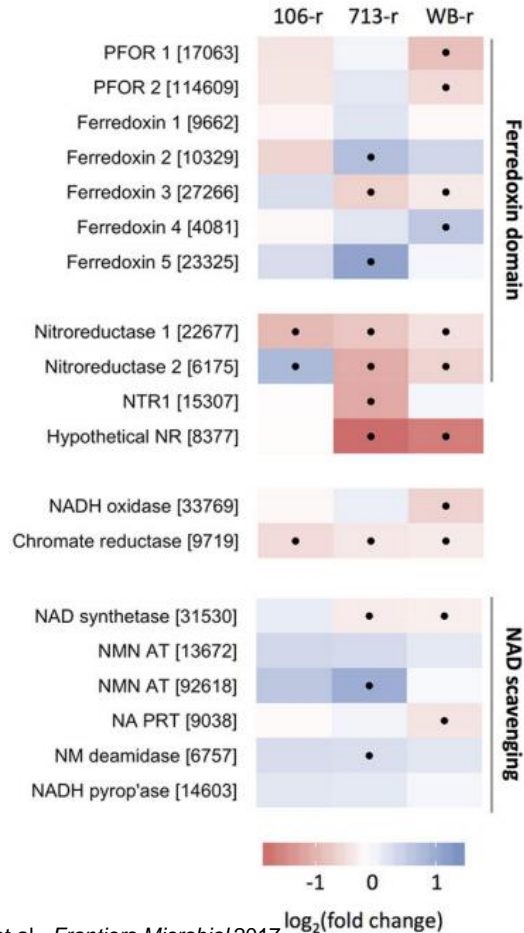
Resistant vs susceptible — common suppressed genes



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



Isotype-specific transcriptional changes





Isotype-specific mechanisms-specific

Up-regulated (active)

Down-regulated (passive)

106-r



Proton pumps
Nitroreductase 2
NAD scavenging

713-r



Thioredoxin system (thiol cycling)
HSPs 90
Glycolysis

2 putative nitroreductases

WB-r



Protein synthesis

Oxygen scavenging
PFOR 1, PFOR 2

Drug efflux
Drug detoxification

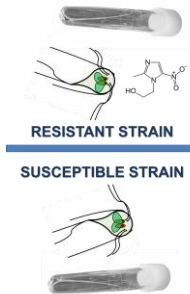
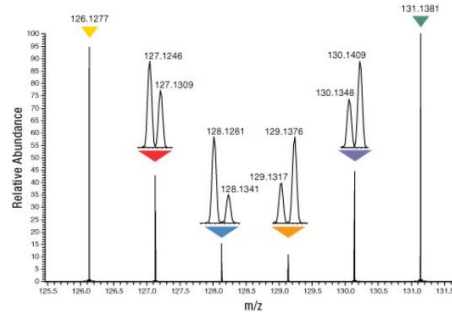
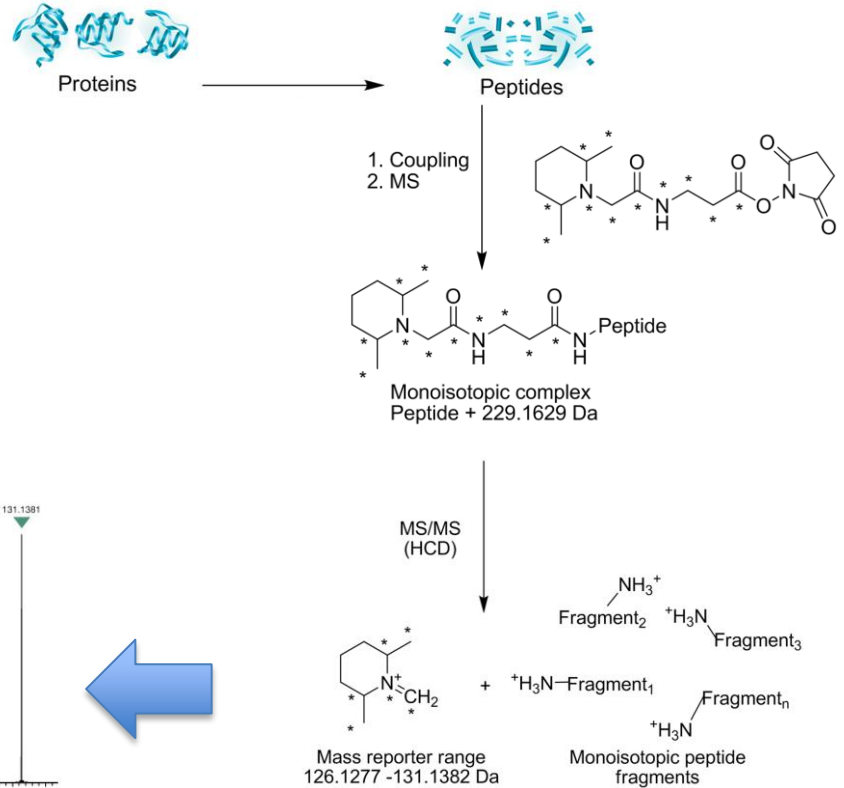
Drug activation repair  **Oxidative damage**

ATP-driven protein repair (HSPs)

Oxygen accumulation
Oxidative drug inactivation
Protein turnover

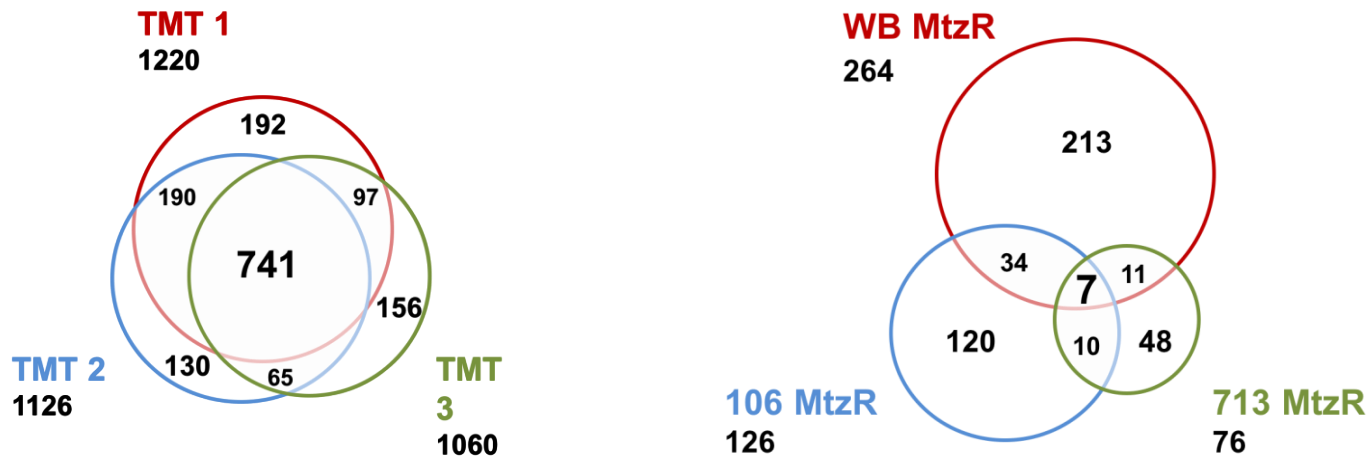
3-way isogenic isolate (Mtz-R vs Mtz-S) analysis

- Isobaric tags
 - TMT Labels
- MS1 Multiplexing, MS2 Quantitation
 - Parallelisation
 - No increased analysis complexity

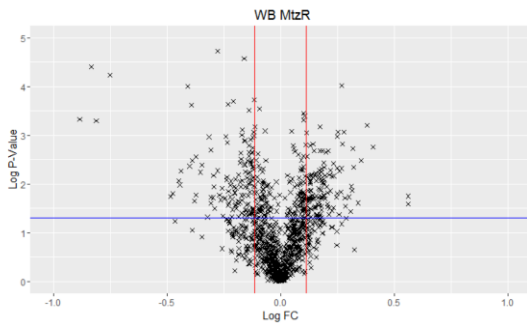




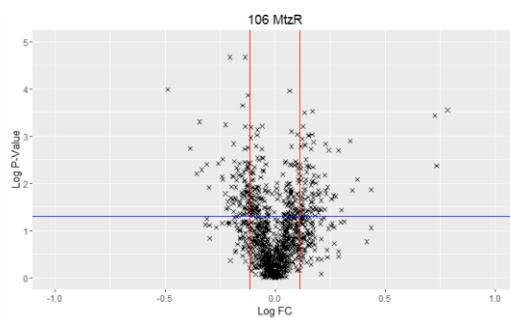
3-way isogenic isolate (Mtz-R vs Mtz-S) analysis



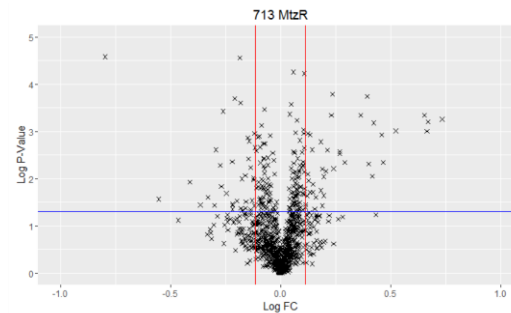
TMT 1 (WB-MtzS vs WB-MtzR)



TMT 2 (106-MtzS vs 106-MtzR)

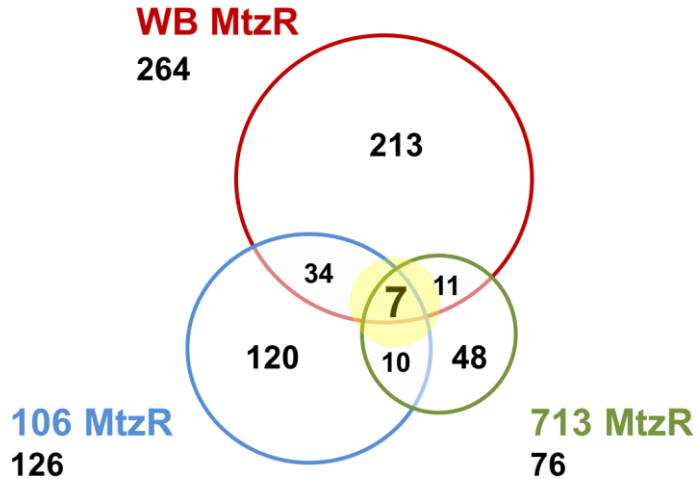


TMT 3 (713-MtzS vs 713-MtzR)





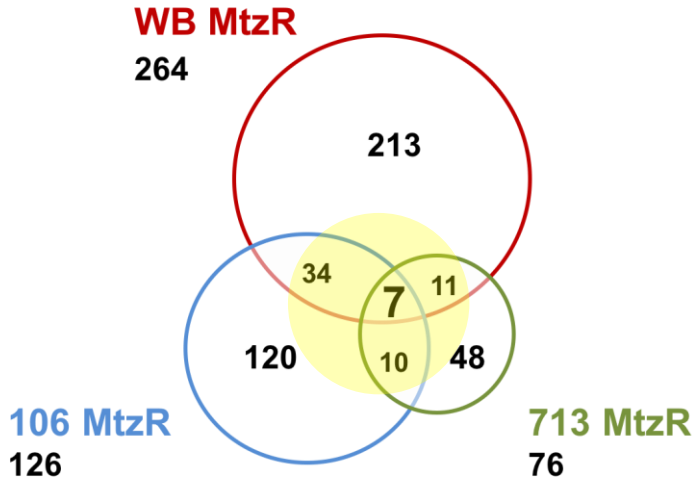
3-way isogenic isolate (Mtz-R vs Mtz-S) analysis



- 2 Variant-specific Surface Proteins (VSPs)
- 2 Oxidoreductases
 - Nitroreductase-1 (NR-1)
 - Glutamate Synthase
- 1 EGF transmembrane protein
- 1 membrane-associated endopeptidase



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

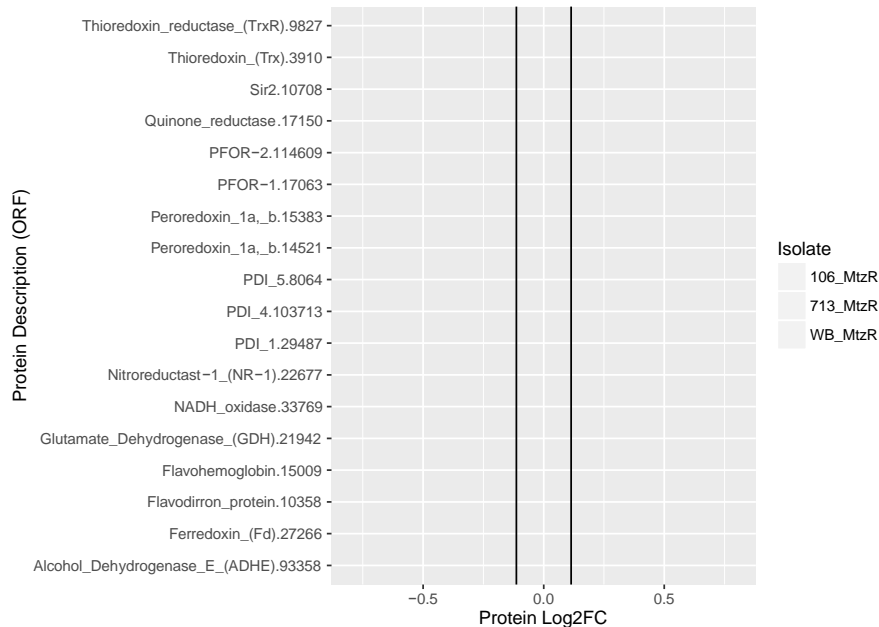


- 5 Variant-specific Surface Proteins (VSPs)
- 2 High Cysteine Membrane Proteins (HCMPs)
- 6 Kinases (4 NEK)
- Thioredoxin reductase, Thioredoxin
- 2 membrane-associated endopeptidases

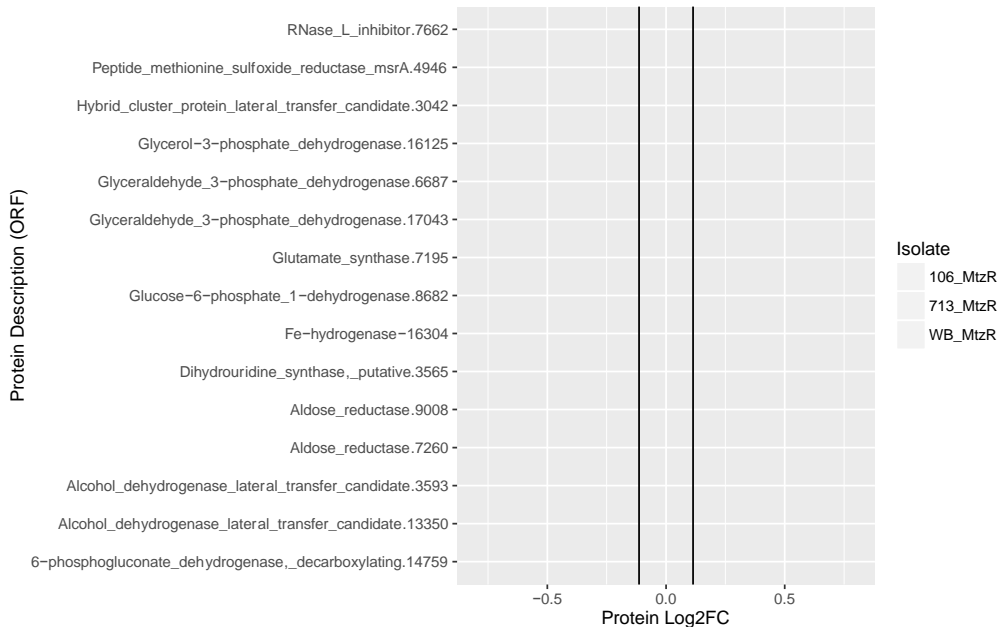


3-way isogenic isolate (Mtz-R vs Mtz-S) analysis

Antioxidant Network Expression



Electron Transport Expression



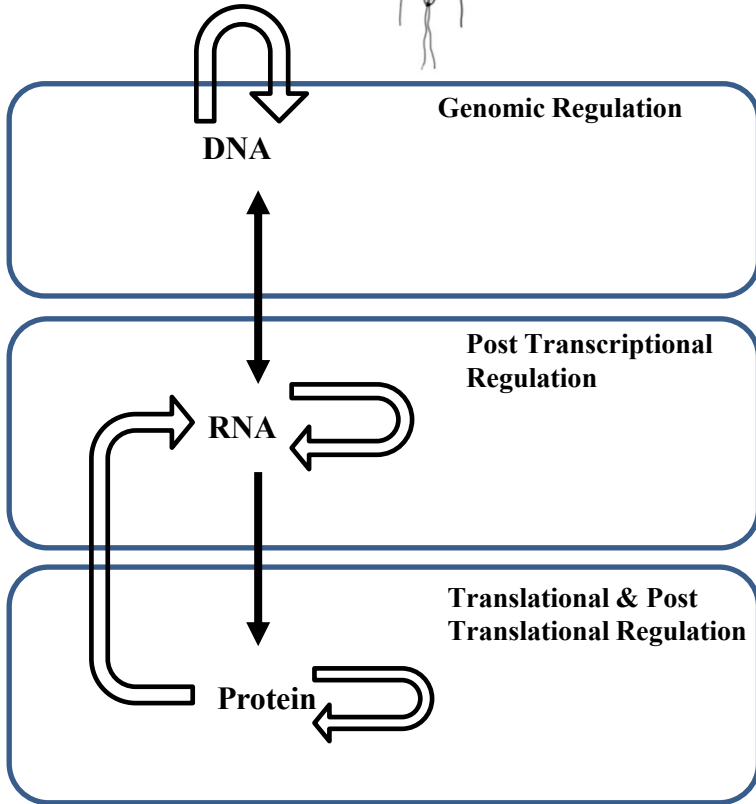
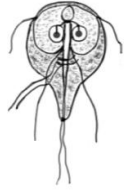


Walter+Eliza Hall
Institute of Medical Research

DISCOVERIES FOR HUMANITY

How are metabolism, stress responses and drug resistance regulated?

Genetic regulation in *Giardia*



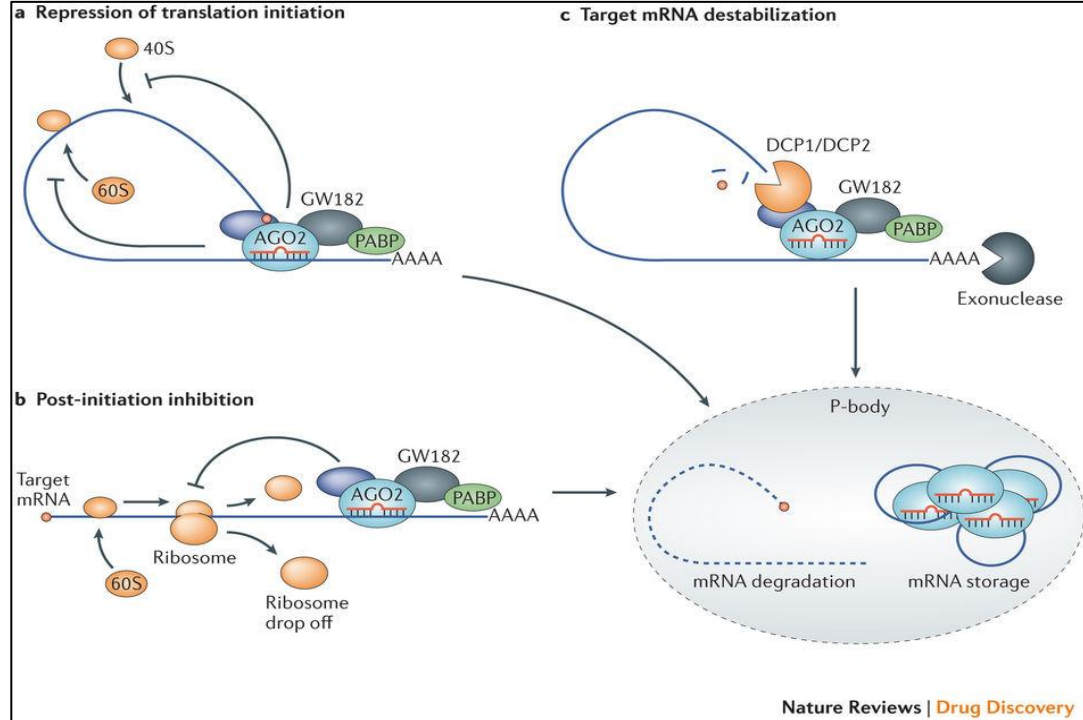
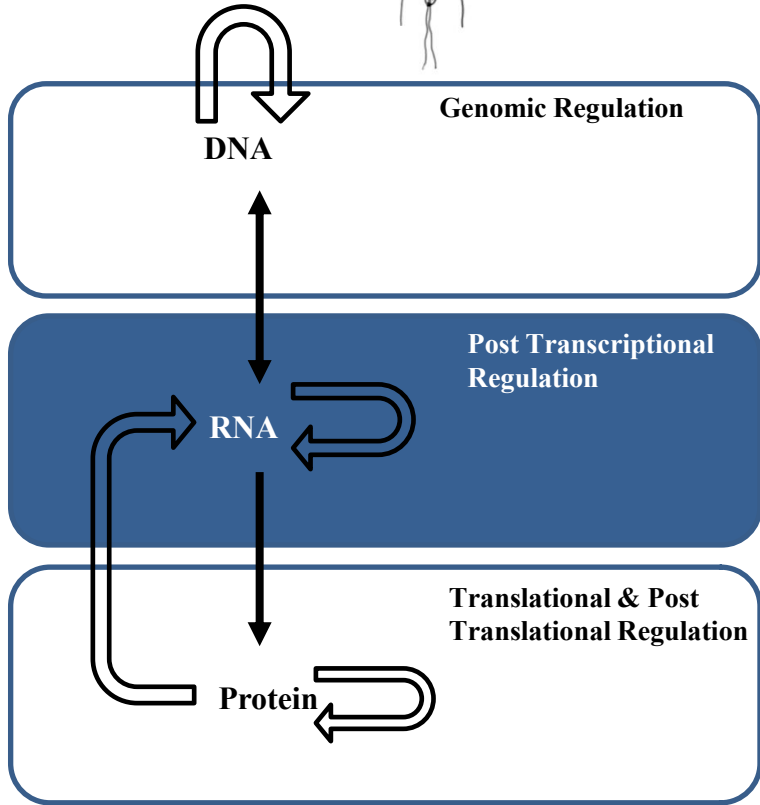
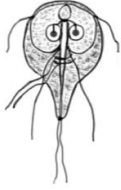
- Minimal Epigenetic Components
- Few TFs
- No Regulators Reported
- Leaky Transcription

- RNA Binding Proteins
- RNA Modifications
- RNAi Machinery

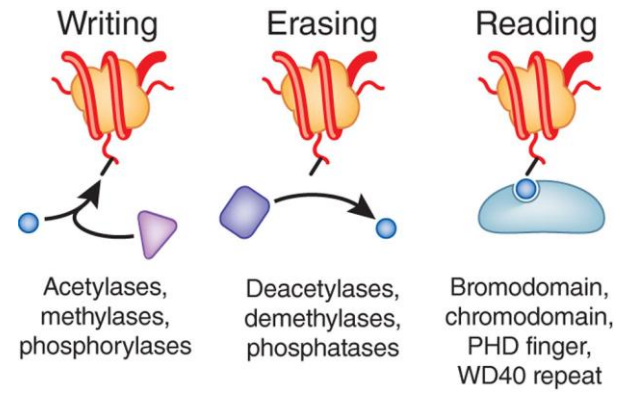
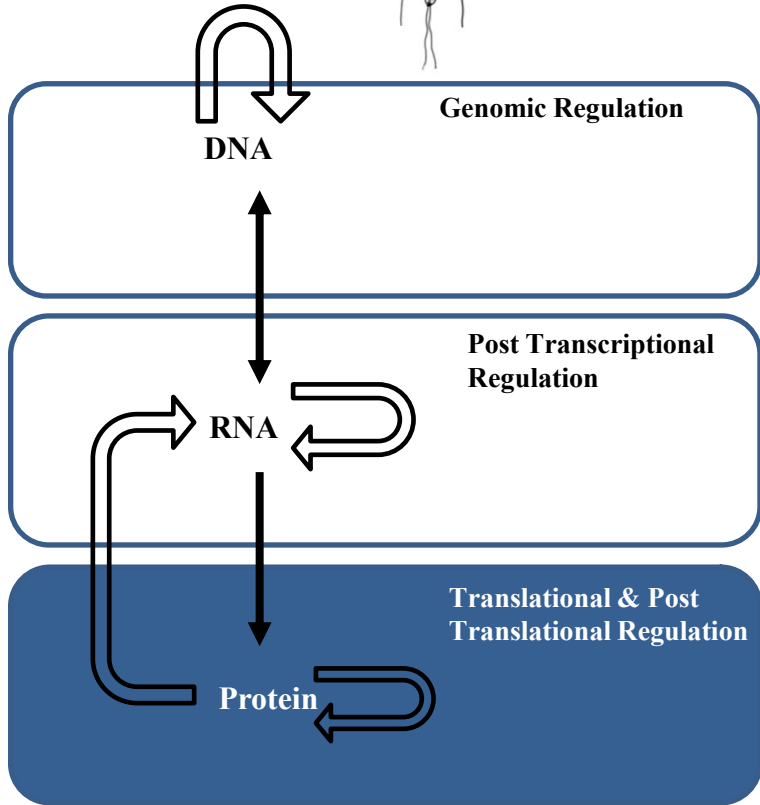
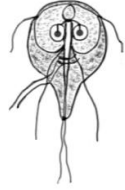
- Translational Initiations factors present
- Divergent Translational Initiation



Post-transcriptional regulation in *Giardia*



Post-translational regulation in *Giardia*



- 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*

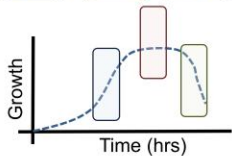
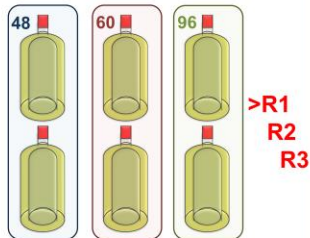


KAc/KMe experimental workflow

1. Sample Preparation

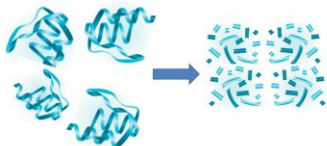
Giardia Culture (WB-1B)

Axenic culture, TYI-S33, Microaerophilic



Cell harvest and lysis

8M Urea, Probe Sonication

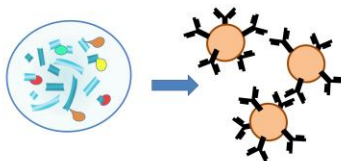


Protein extraction & digestion

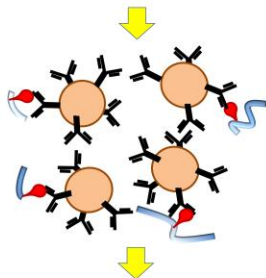
Lys-C Pre-digestion, Trypsin digestion,
C18 SepPak Cleanup

2. IAP Enrichment

Tryptic Peptides



Anti-acetylysine Multi-MAb
Anti-methyllysine Multi-MAb
(PTMScan, CST)



Enriched KAc/KMe* peptides

SDB-RPS SPE



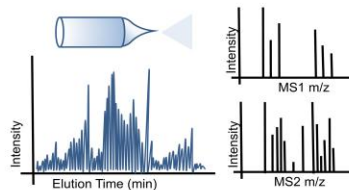
*Secondary KMe digestion

Trypsin; SDB-RPS SPE

3. LC-MS/MS Analysis

OrbiTrap Fusion Lumos

HCD, 21min gradient, Tech Rep Injections



Computational Analysis

Database searching



Bioinformatics

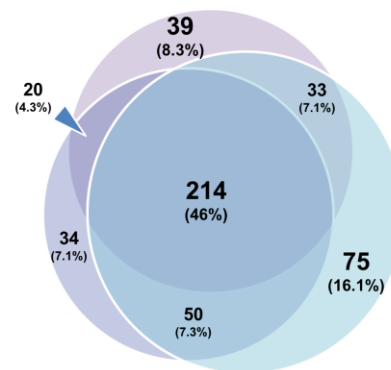




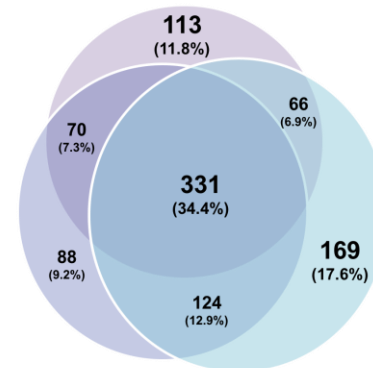
KAc results summary

- 896 KAc proteins/2382 NR sites (n=2)
- 12.1% non-deprecated genes

RI KAc Proteins



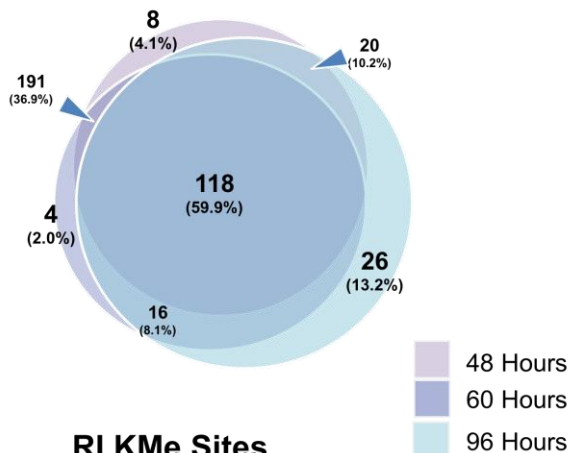
RI KAc Sites



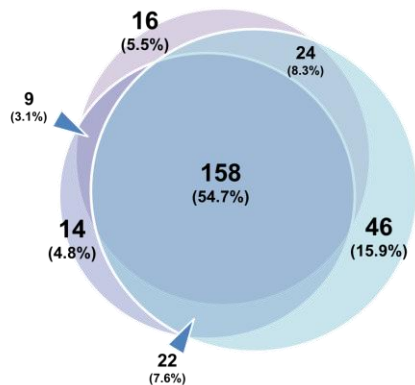


DISCOVERIES FOR HUMANITY

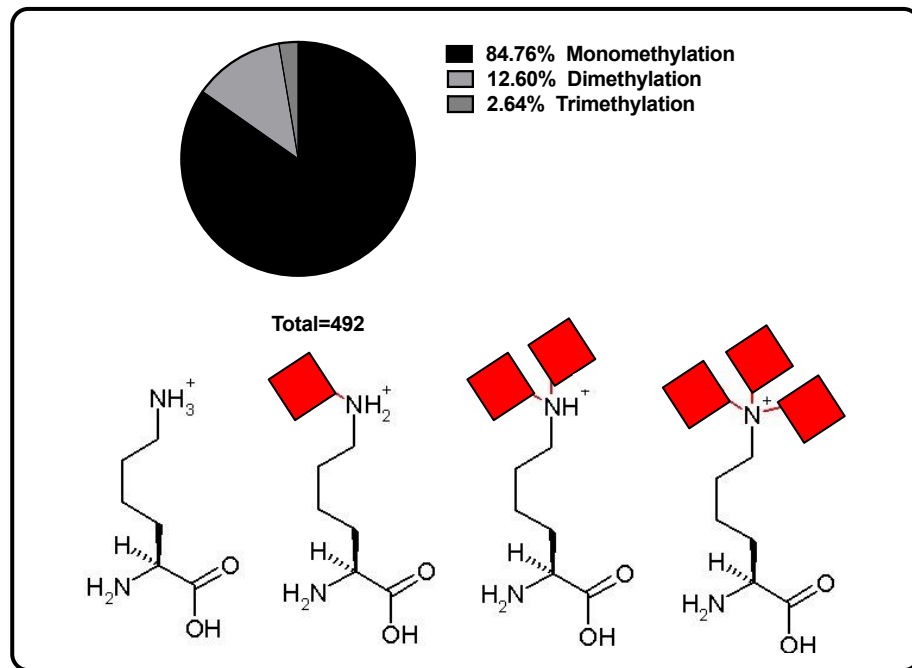
RI KMe Proteins



RI KMe Sites

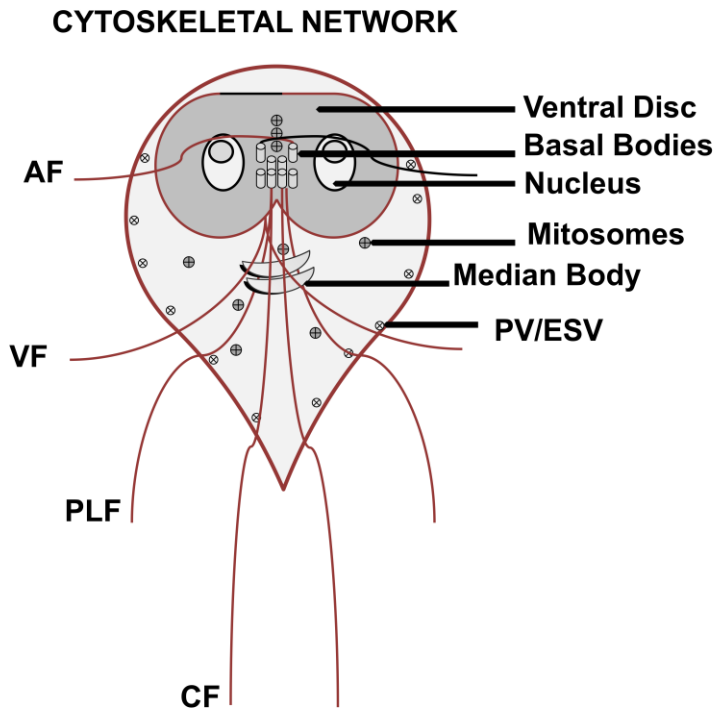


- 304 KMe proteins/492 NR sites (n=2)
- Majority mono-methylated





KAc/KMe Subcellular Distribution



Ac Giardins
– 15 alpha-giardins
– Beta-, delta-, gamma-giardin

Ac Me Ankyrin-repeat/coiled-coil
– NEK kinases
– Protein 21.1

Ac Me Kinesins

Ac Me Dyneins

Ac Me Intraflagella Transport (IFT) Proteins

Ac Me Axoneme-associated proteins



Histone modification sites

H3.V1



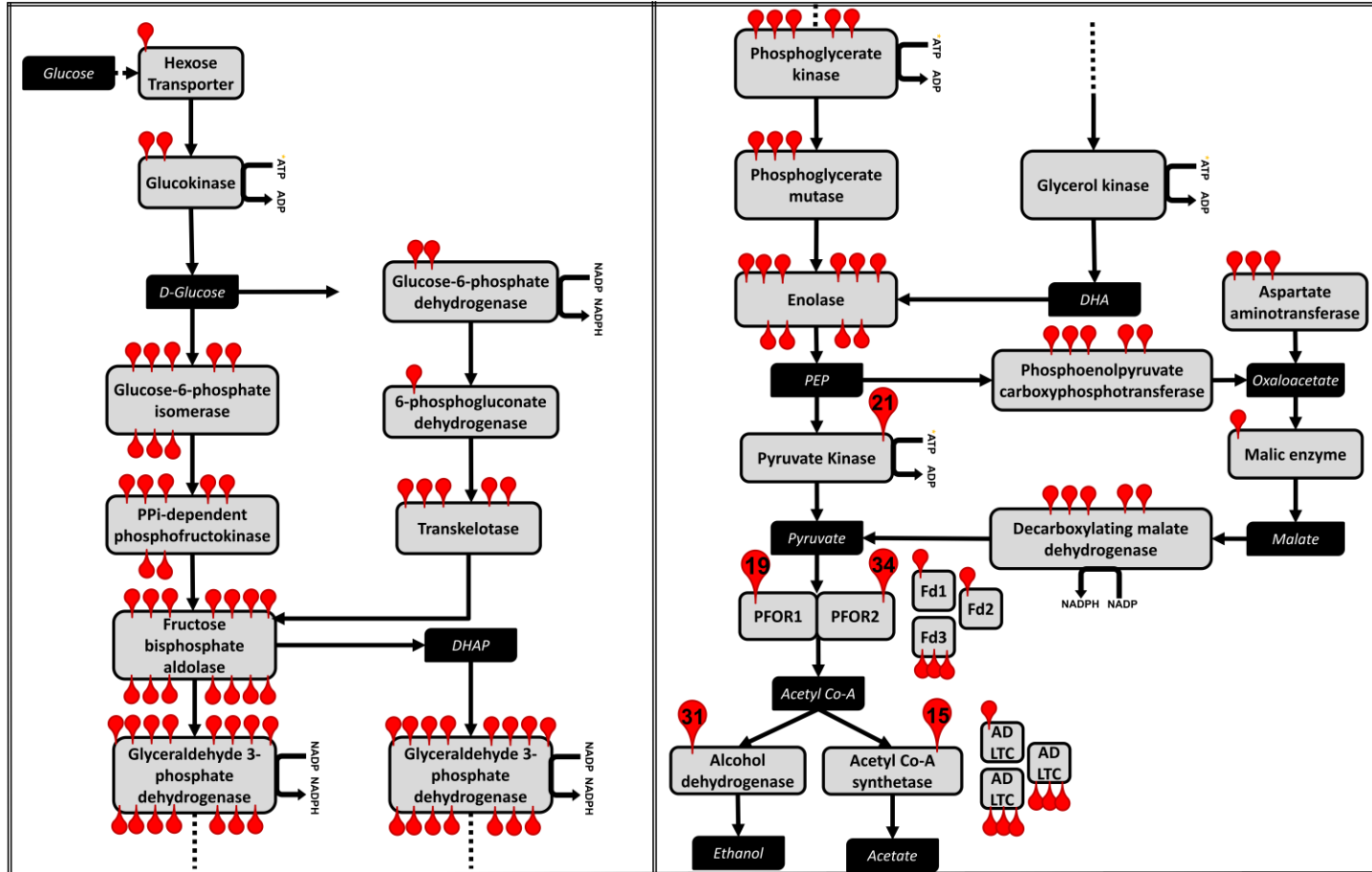
H3.V2



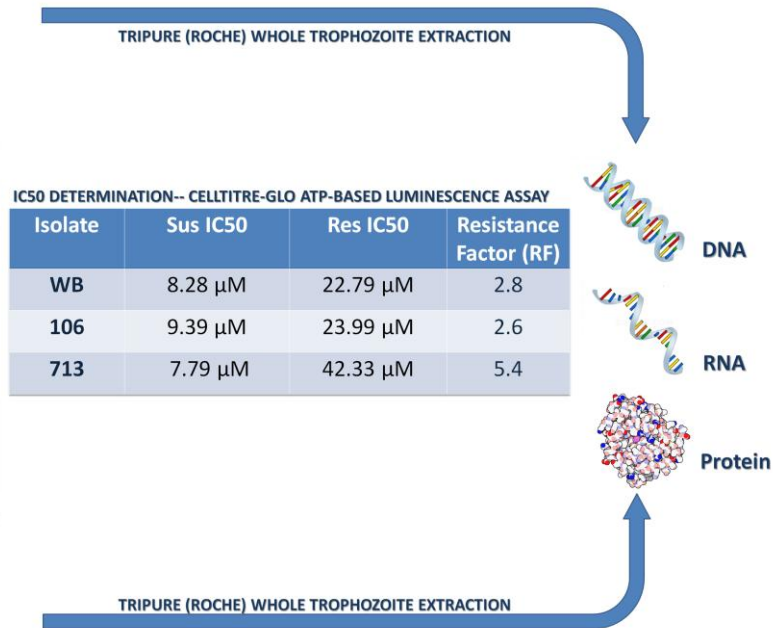
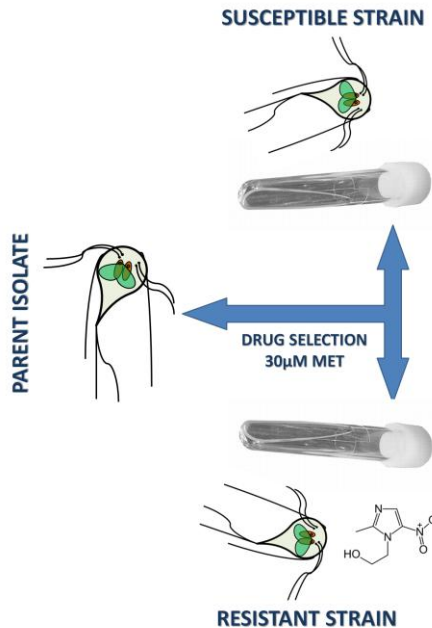
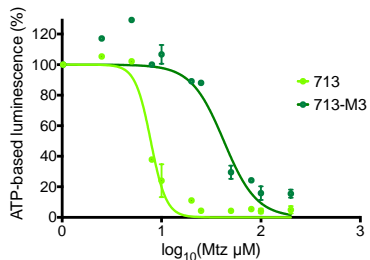
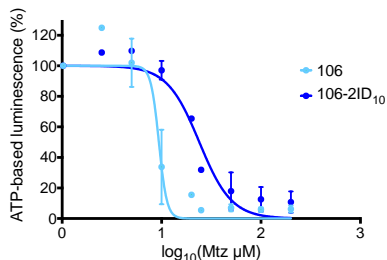
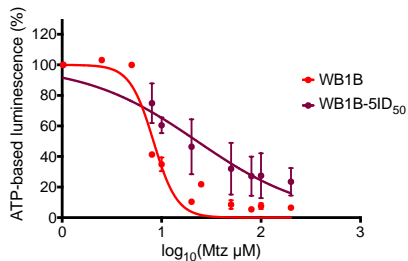


KAc in Energy Metabolism

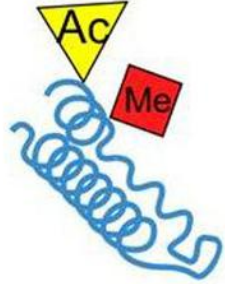
DISCOVERIES FOR HUMANITY



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



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

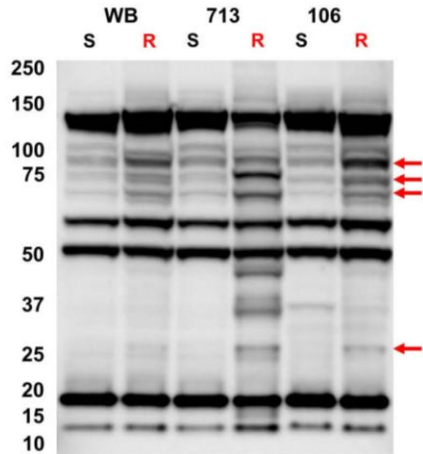


Lysine Acetylation
Lysine Methylation

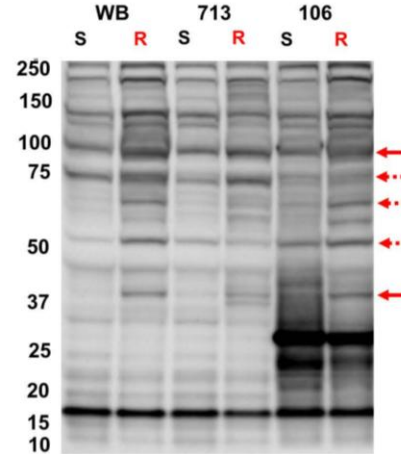


Serine/Threonine & Tyrosine Phosphorylation

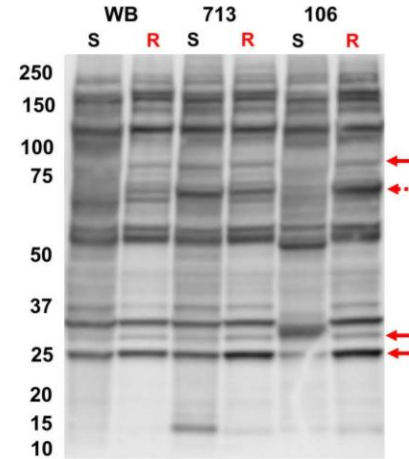
KAc



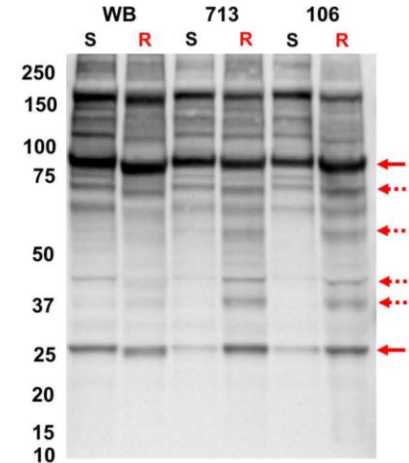
K-MMe



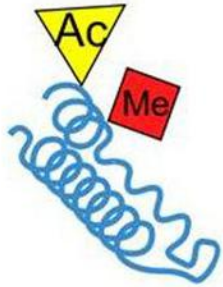
pY



14-3-3



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

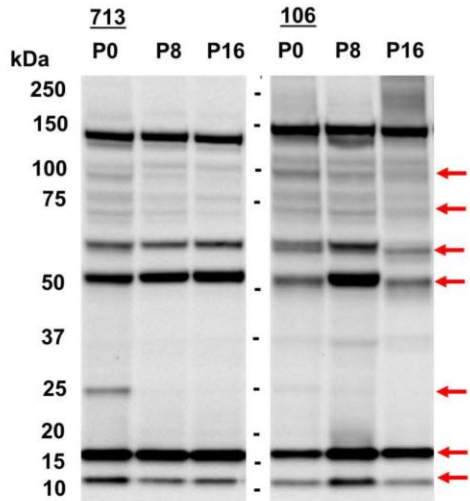


Lysine Acetylation
Lysine Methylation

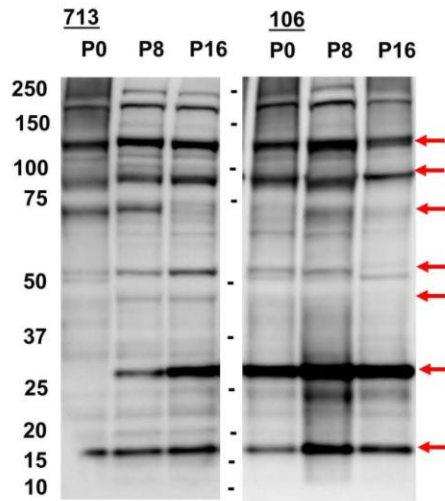


Serine/Threonine & Tyrosine Phosphorylation

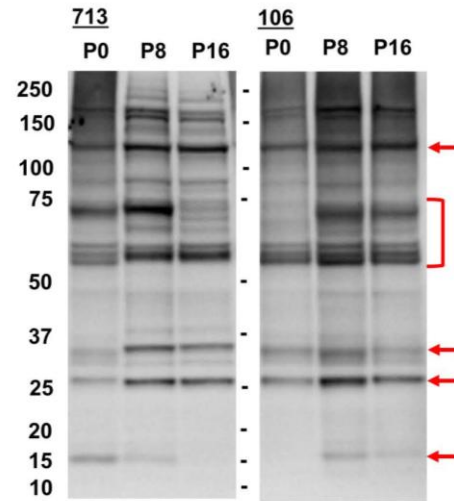
i) KAc



ii) K-MMe

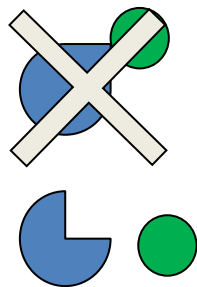
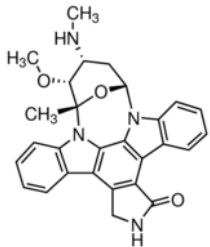


iii) pY

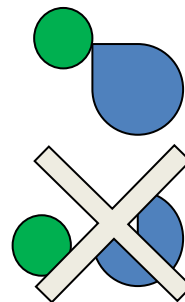


3-way isogenic isolate (Mtz-R vs Mtz-S) analysis

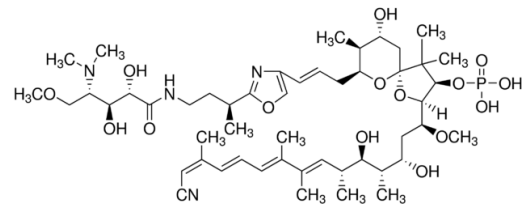
Staurosporine



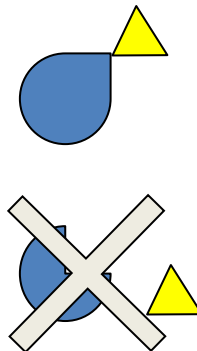
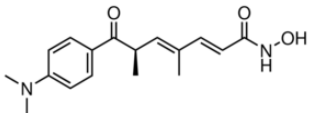
**Serine/Threonine
& Tyrosine
Phosphorylation**



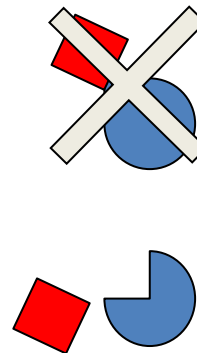
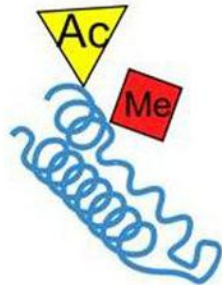
Calyculin A



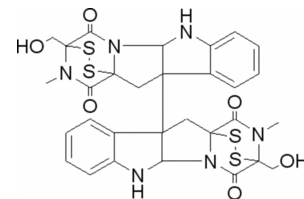
Trichostatin A (TSA)



**Lysine Acetylation
Lysine Methylation**

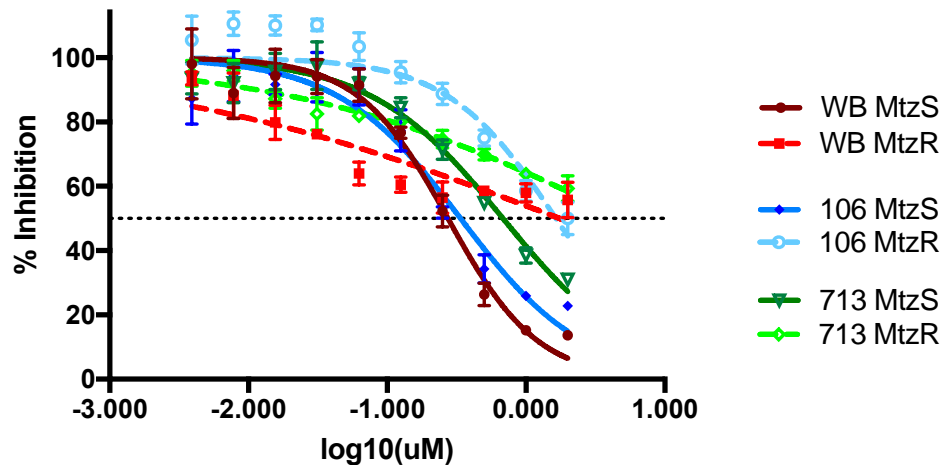
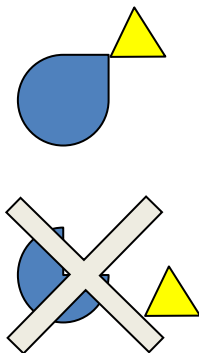
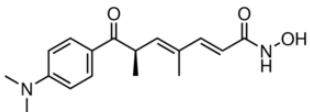


Chaetocin

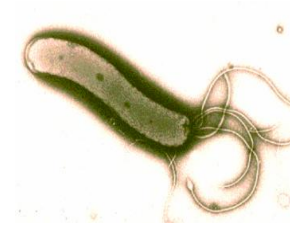
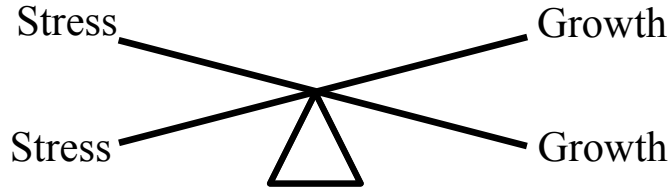


3-way isogenic isolate (Mtz-R vs Mtz-S) analysis

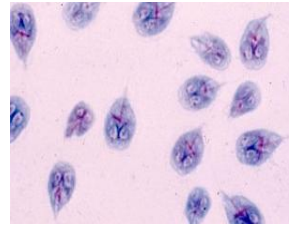
Trichostatin A (TSA)



Is managing stress key to *Giardia* growth and Mtz-resistance?



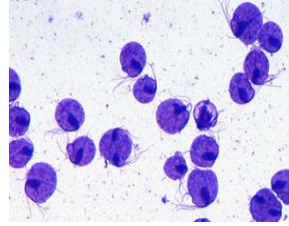
Helicobacter pylori



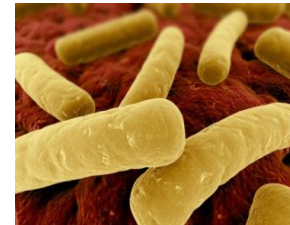
Giardia duodenalis



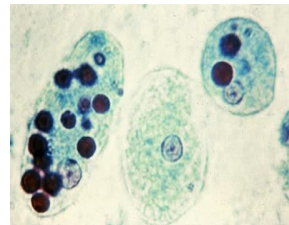
Bacteroides fragilis



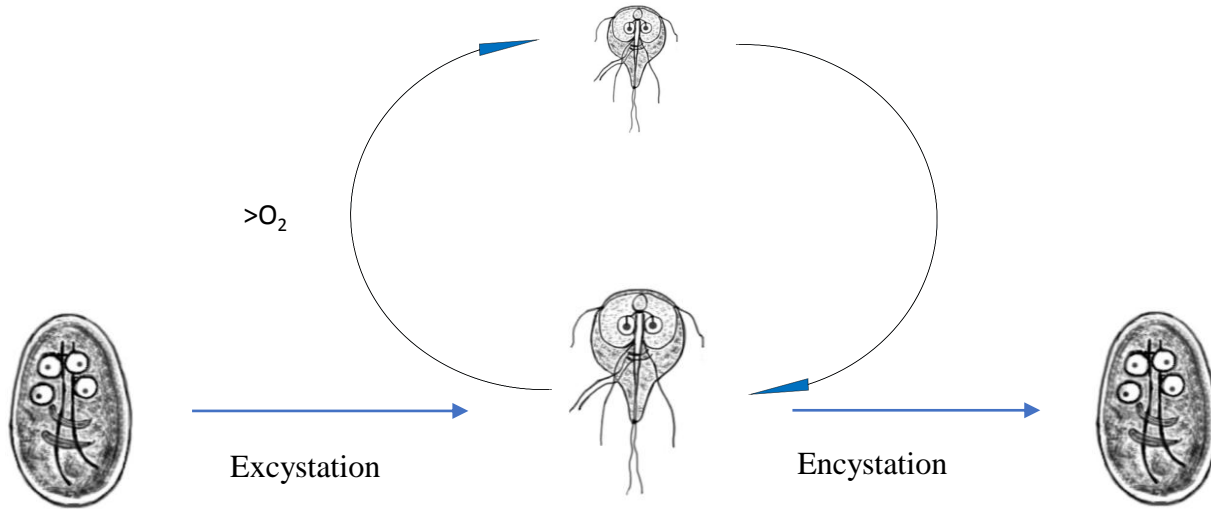
Trichomonas vaginalis



Clostridium sp.



Entamoeba histolytica





Next steps

- Transcription vs translation – regulatory mechanisms – Balu Balan
- Role of PTMs in metabolism, Mtz resistance and stress response – Sam Emery
- Are there core/universal responses to multi-drugs or multi-stresses?
- Are stress responses adaptively encoded in the cyst?
- Can these be targeted to limit resistance?



Brendan



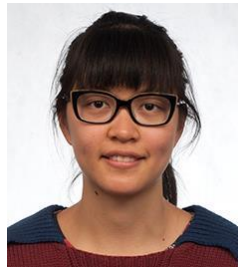
Louise



Nijoy



Sa



Jo



Katharina



Balu



Acknowledgements

- Jex Laboratory
 - Samantha Emery
 - Brendan Ansell
 - Louise Baker
 - Balu Balan
- Bio21
 - Malcolm Mcconville
 - Ching-seng Ang
 - Nick Williamson
 - Shuai Nie
- Dr Charles Farnsworth
- Microbial Screening Technologies
 - Dr Ernest Lacey
 - Daniel Vuong
 - Andrew Crombie
- Uppsala University
 - Staffan Svärd
 - Showgy Ma'ayeh
 - Elin Elinarsson
- YourGene Biosciences
 - Bill Chang

FUNDED BY



Australian Government
Australian Research Council

RESEARCH in the national interest - enabling the future



Australian Government
**National Health and
Medical Research Council**

N H M R C

THE
JACK BROCKHOFF
FOUNDATION



bio21
institute

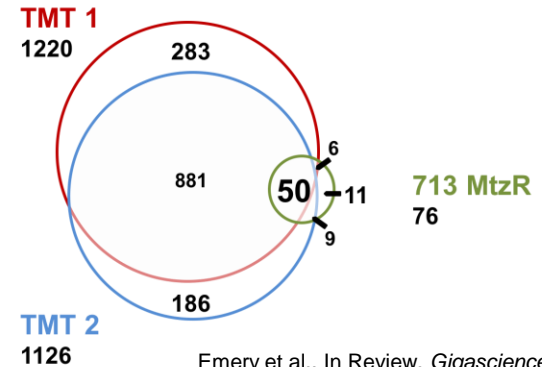
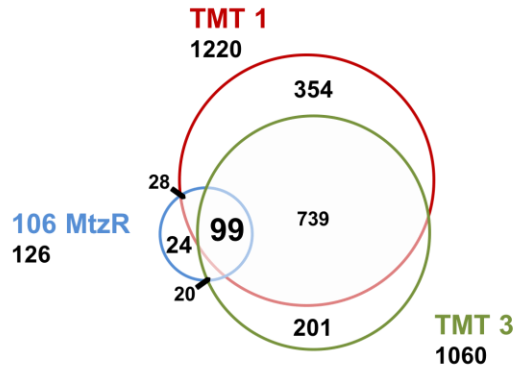
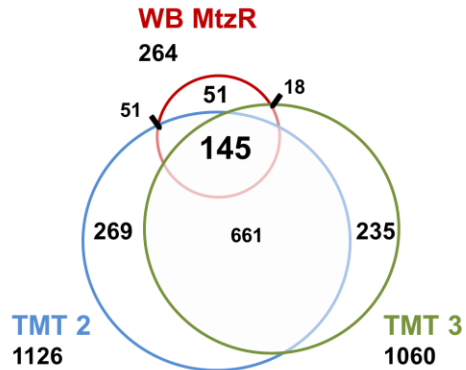
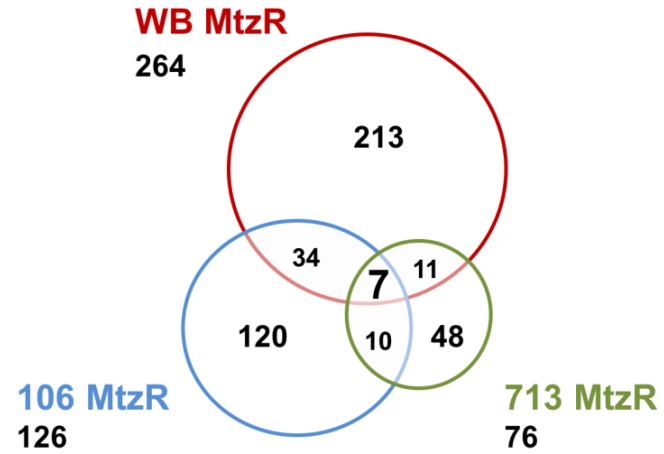
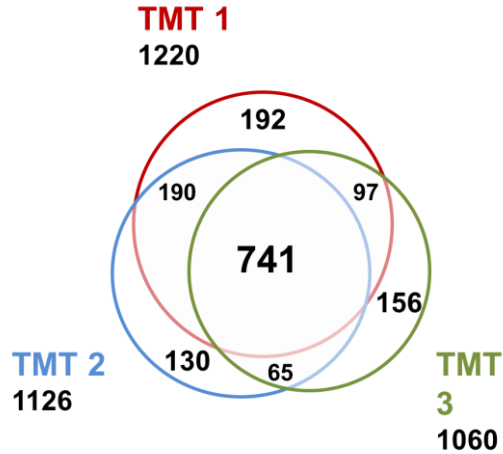


MICROBIAL SCREENING TECHNOLOGIES

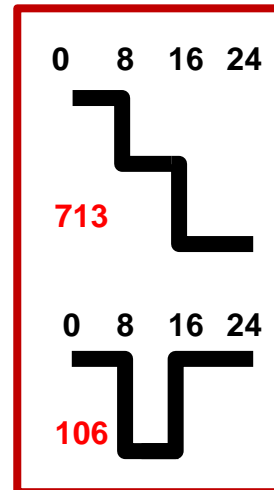
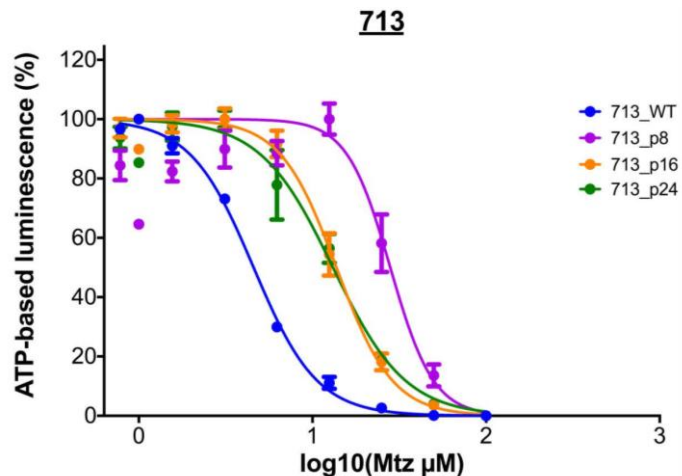
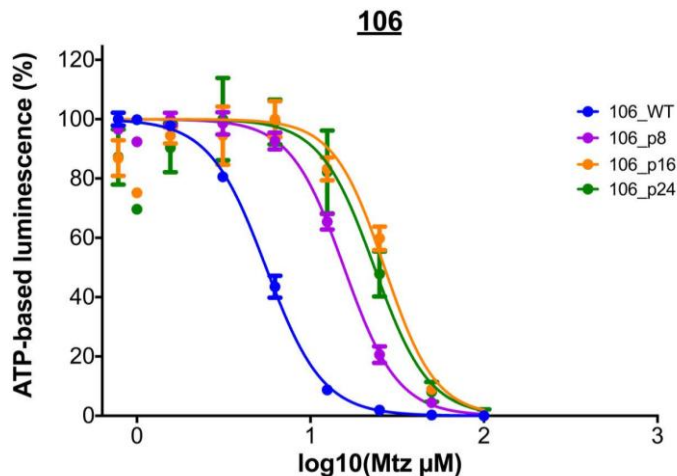
AN AUSTRALIAN BIODISCOVERY COMPANY



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



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



	● WT		● P8		● P16		● P24	
	<u>Mtz IC₅₀ (μM)</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>Mtz IC₅₀ (μM)</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>Mtz IC₅₀ (μM)</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>Mtz IC₅₀ (μM)</u>	<u>RF</u>
106	5.5	2.8	15.6	4.8	26.7	4.2	23.4	4.2
713	4.6	6.1	28.1	3.0	13.7	2.9	13.1	2.9