

Time-resolved Serial Crystallography: A New Frontier in Drug Discovery

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CSIC



Antibiotic Resistance: The silent pandemic

People killed annually by
AR infections in the EU

35000

People killed annually by
AR infections globally

1.27 M

Fourth leading cause of
human death today

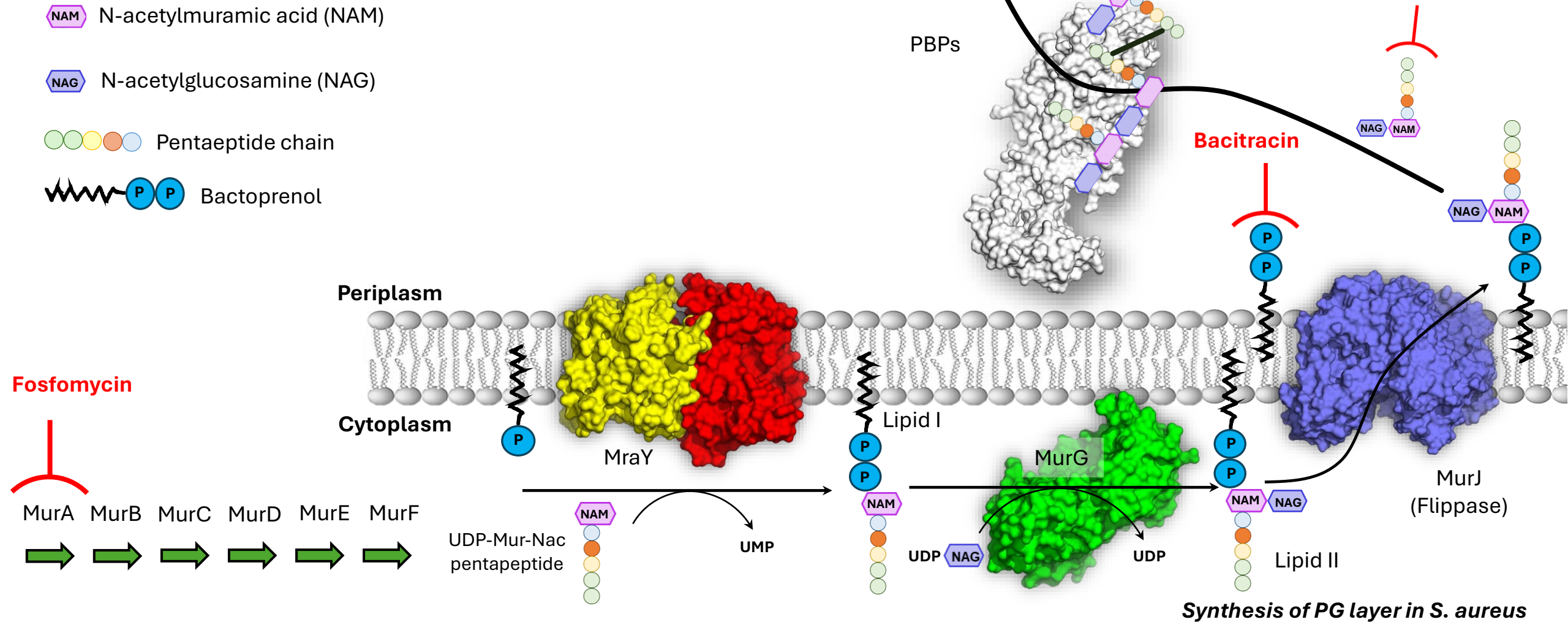
WHO estimated annual
AR deaths by 2050

10 M

Cancer causes over 8 M
deaths annually

There is an urgent need to advance the development of new and more effective antibiotics.

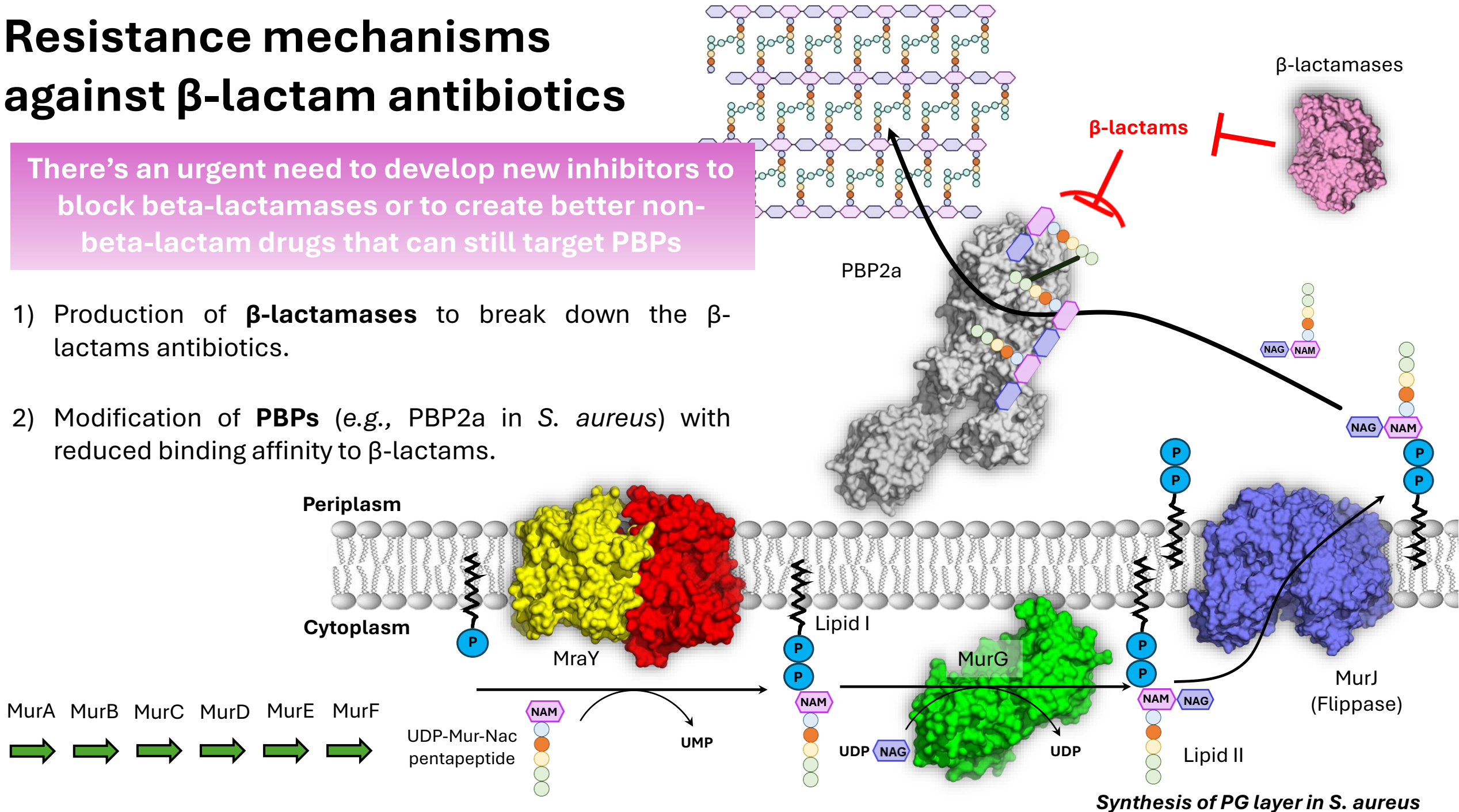
Most antibiotics on the market work by targeting the bacterial cell wall



Resistance mechanisms against β -lactam antibiotics

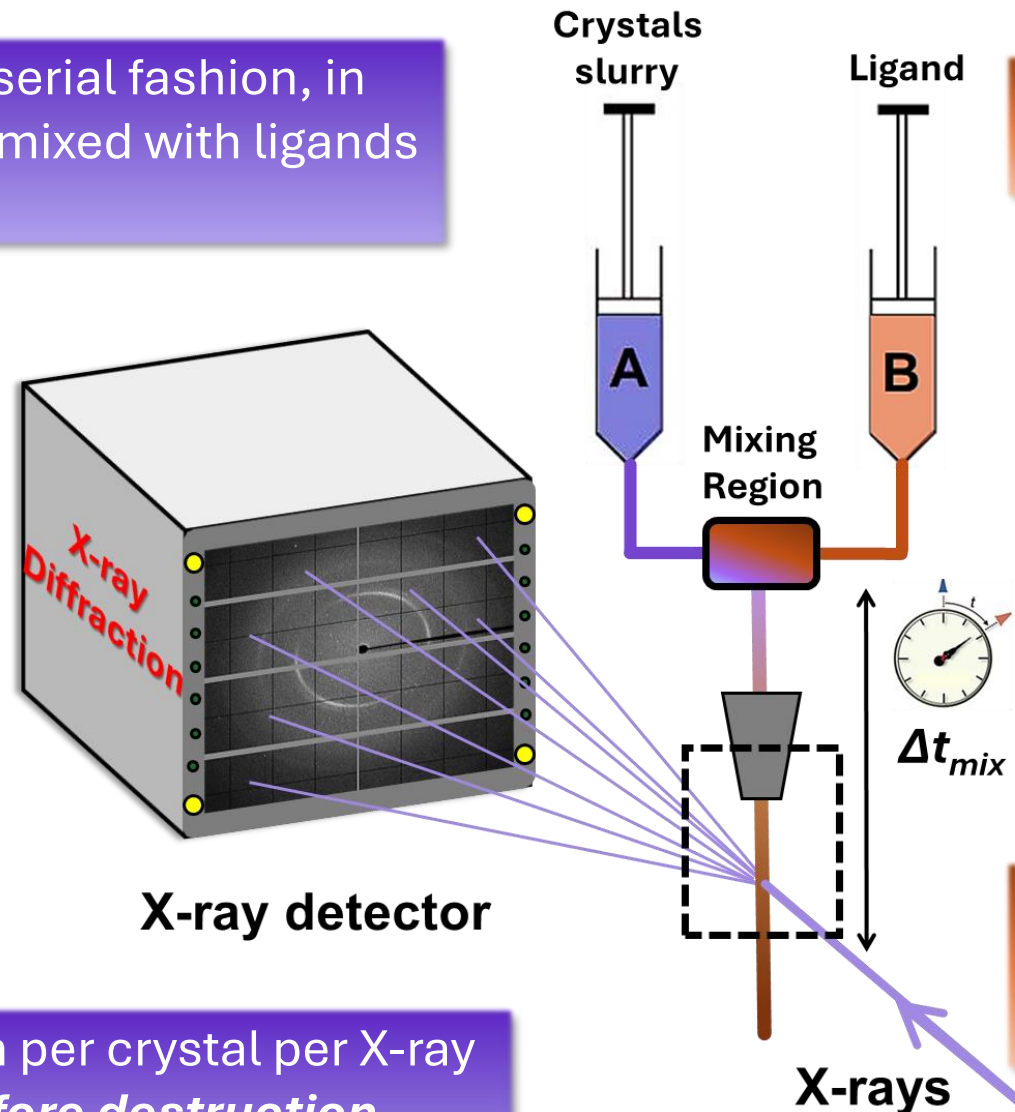
There's an urgent need to develop new inhibitors to block beta-lactamases or to create better non-beta-lactam drugs that can still target PBPs

- 1) Production of **β -lactamases** to break down the β -lactams antibiotics.
- 2) Modification of **PBPs** (e.g., PBP2a in *S. aureus*) with reduced binding affinity to β -lactams.



Mix-and-inject Time-resolved Serial Femtosecond Crystallography

Microcrystals injected in serial fashion, in random orientations and mixed with ligands using mixing devices

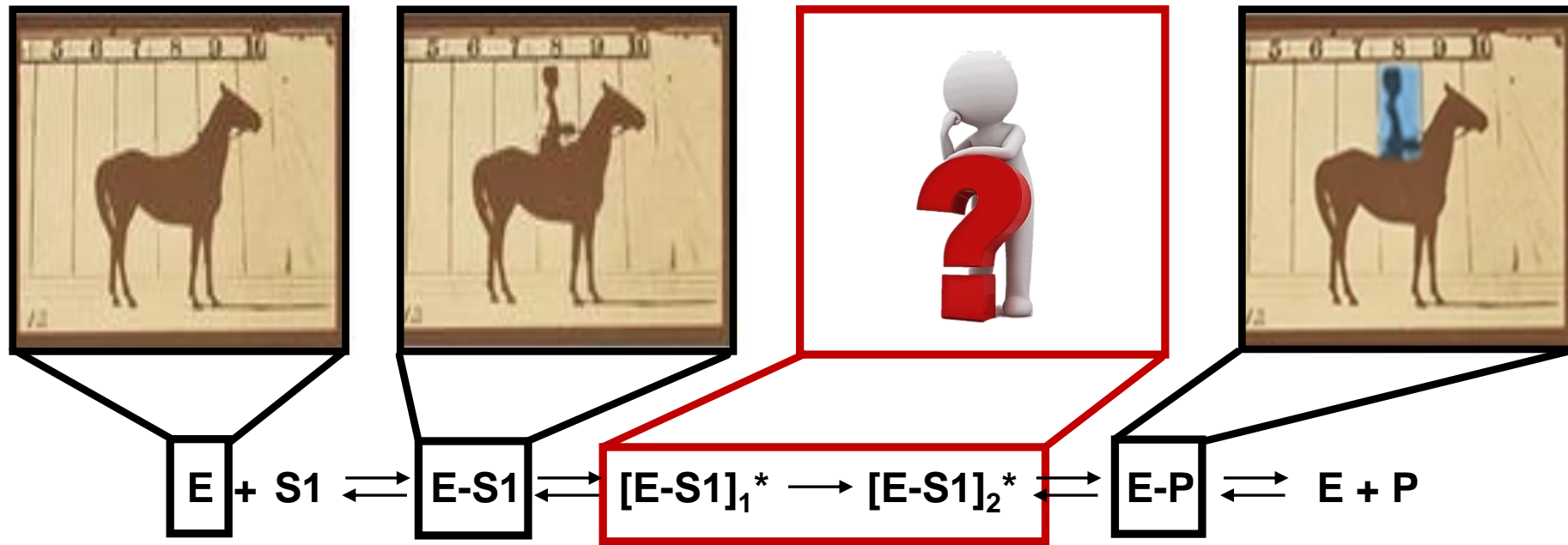


Data collection is performed at room temperature

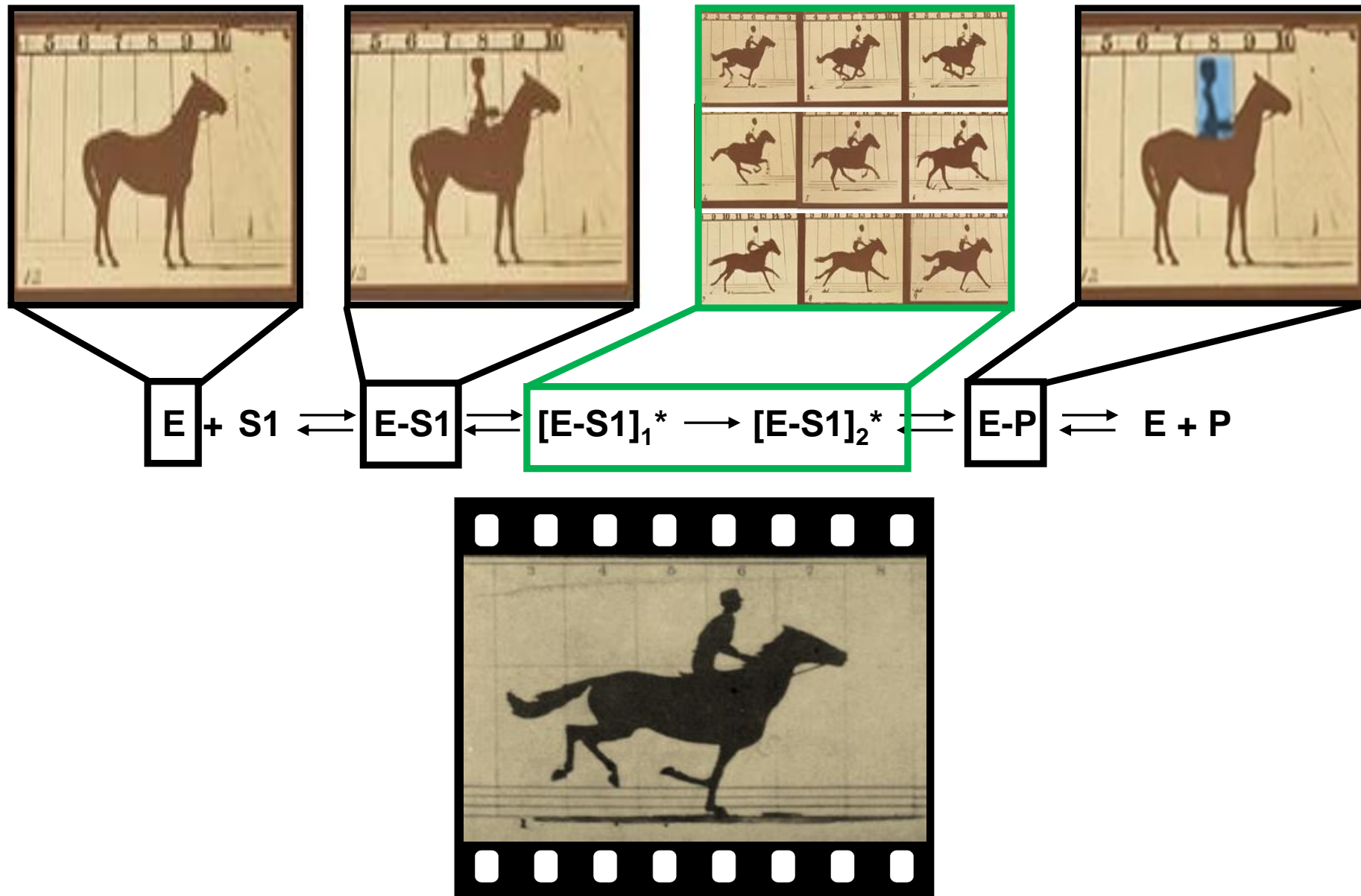
One diffraction pattern per crystal per X-ray pulse...*Diffraction before destruction* principle

Hundreds of thousands of images for a complete data set are collected at different time points

Traditional MX @ synchrotrons limits protein dynamics studies



Time-resolved SFX enables function and dynamics

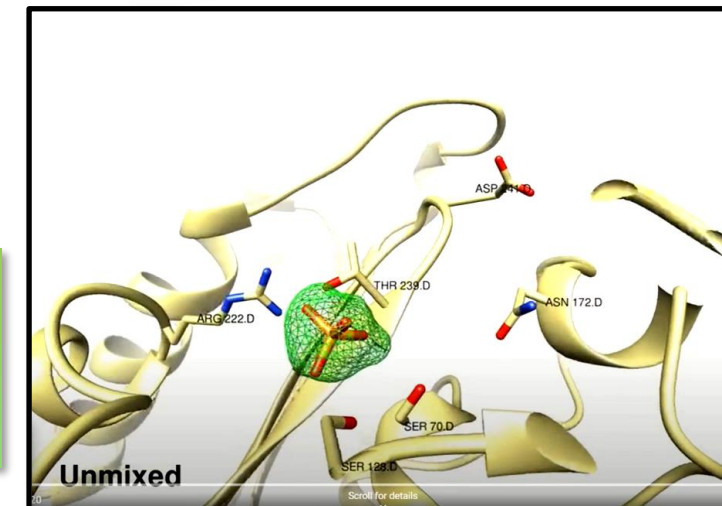
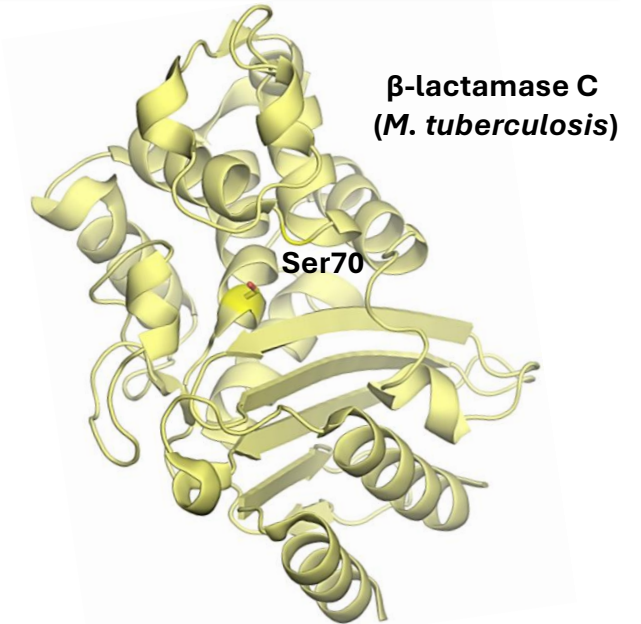
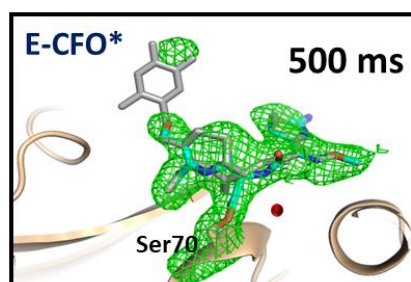
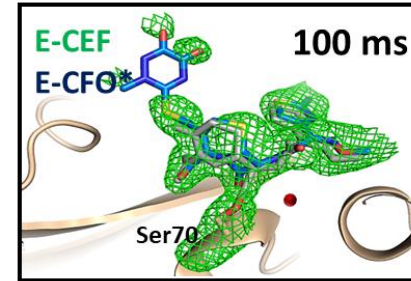
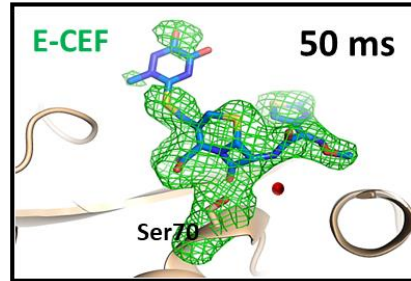
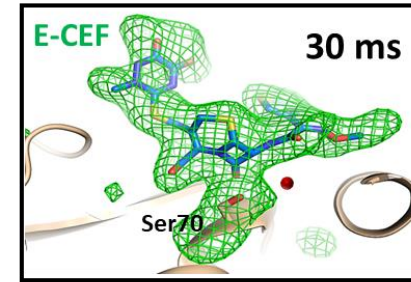
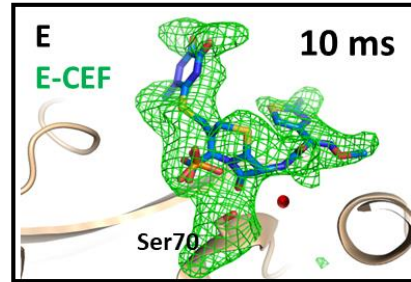
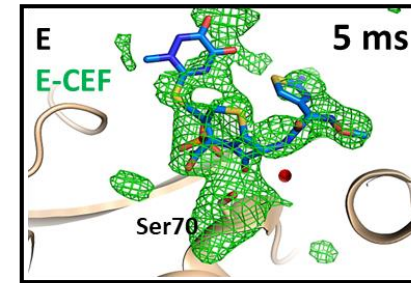
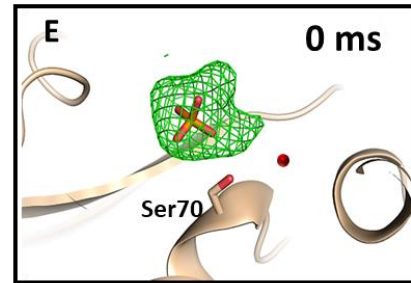


TR-SFX to watch the inactivation of an antibiotic *in real time*

Ceftriaxone is a broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic widely used to treat a variety of bacterial infections

E + CEF

E-CEF



Inactivation of the
antibiotic occurs between
100 and 500 ms

Kupitz C, et al. Structural Dynamics 2016
Olmos JL, et al. BMC Biology 2018
Suraj P, et al. IUCrJ 2021

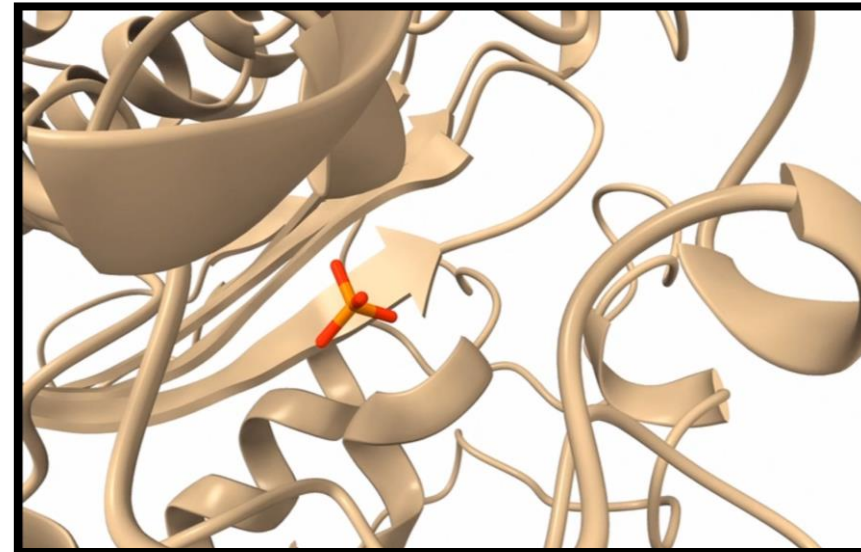
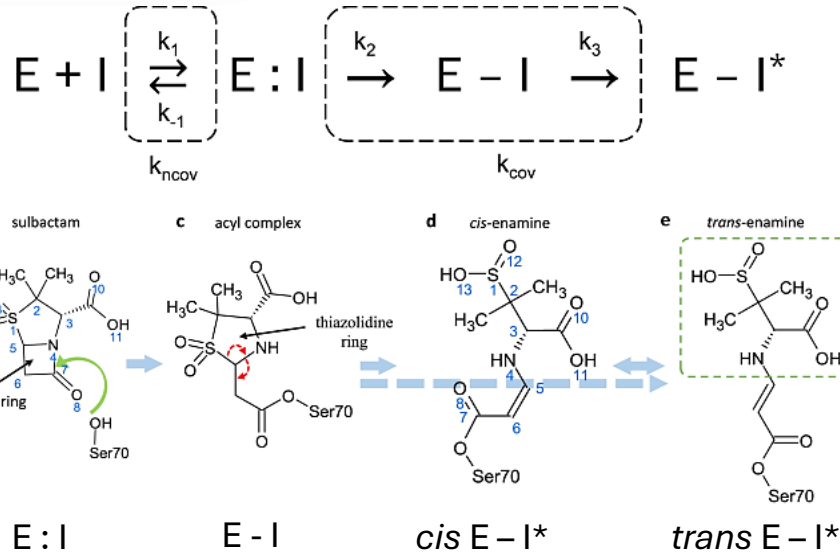
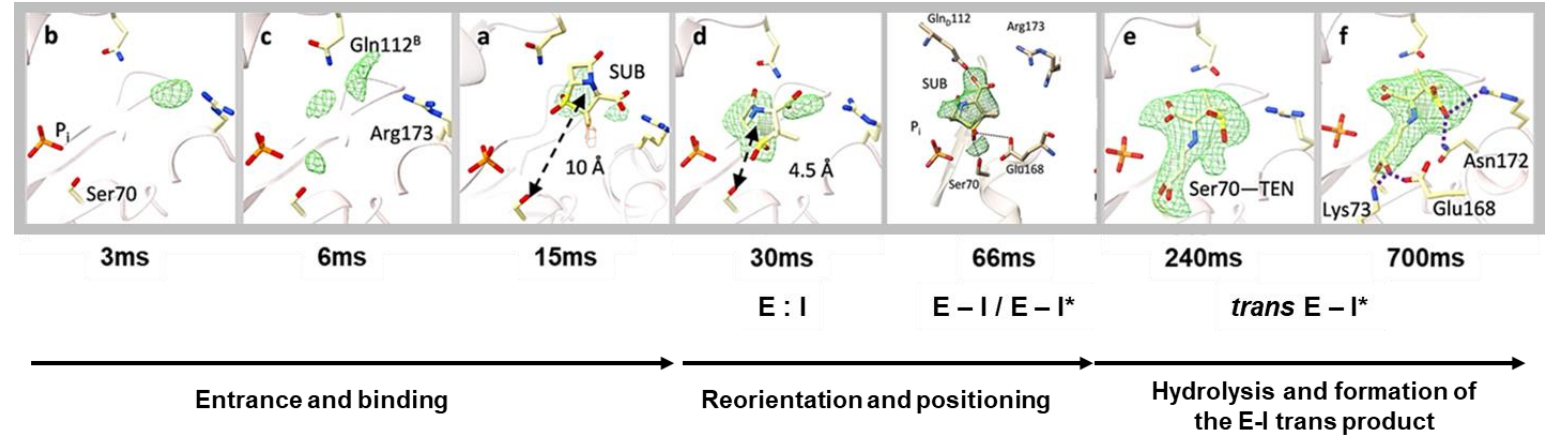
TR-SFX to watch the inactivation of an enzyme *in real time*

**β -lactamase C
(*M. tuberculosis*)**

Ser70

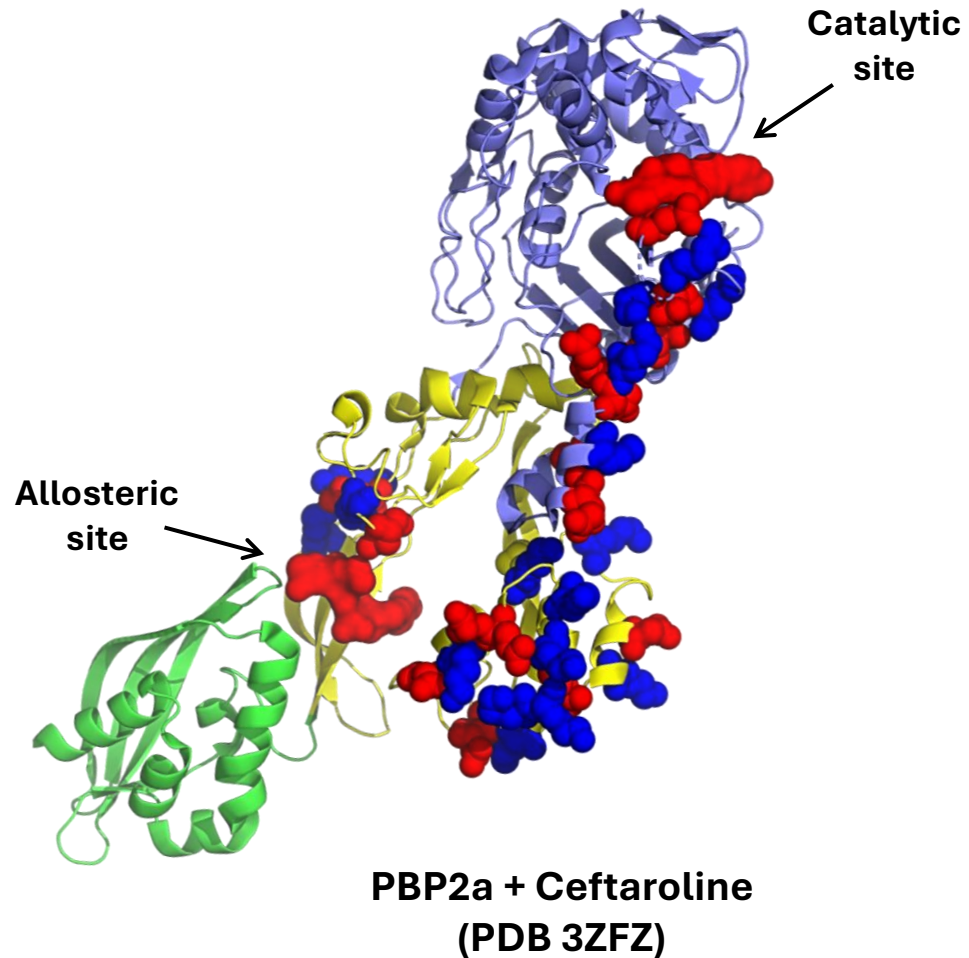


Sulbactam is a β -lactamase inhibitor commonly used in combination with β -lactam antibiotics to enhance their effectiveness against bacteria.



Inactivation of BlaC by SUB occurs **90 ms** upon reaction initiation

The PBP2a of *Methicillin-resistance Staphylococcus aureus*



What differentiates PBP2a from other PBPs that makes it resistant to beta-lactams?

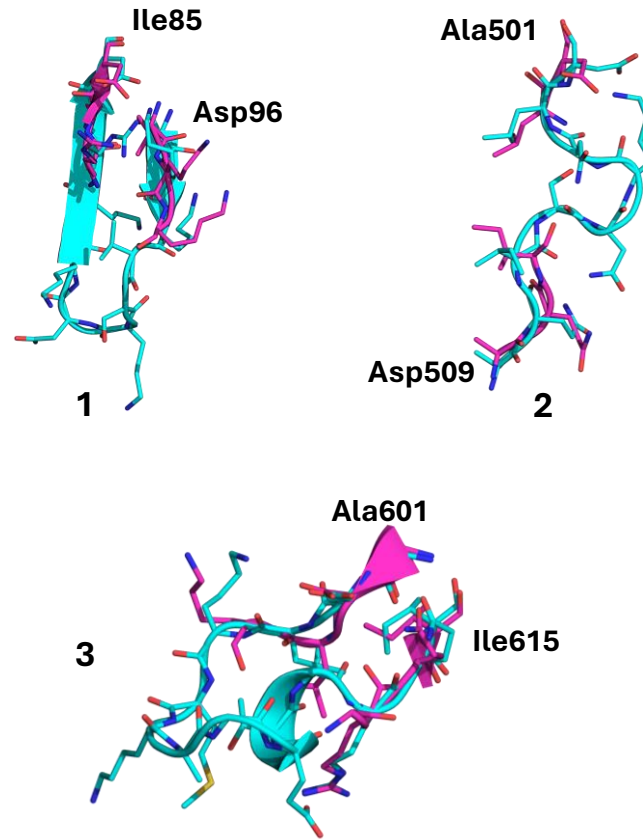
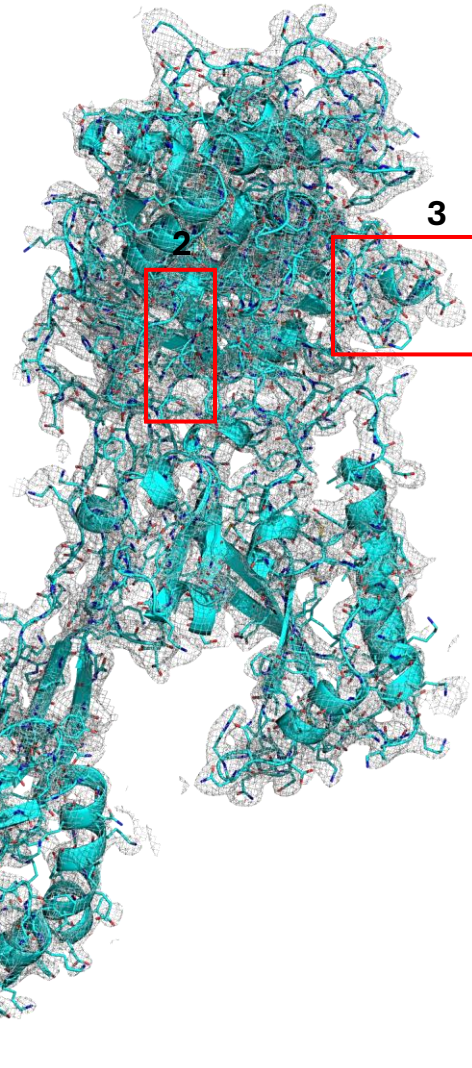
X-ray crystallography revealed the presence of an **allosteric site 60 Å** from the catalytic site

The **allosteric site modulates enzyme activity** through a complex network of salt bridges

Structure of the apo PBP2a solved at room temperature

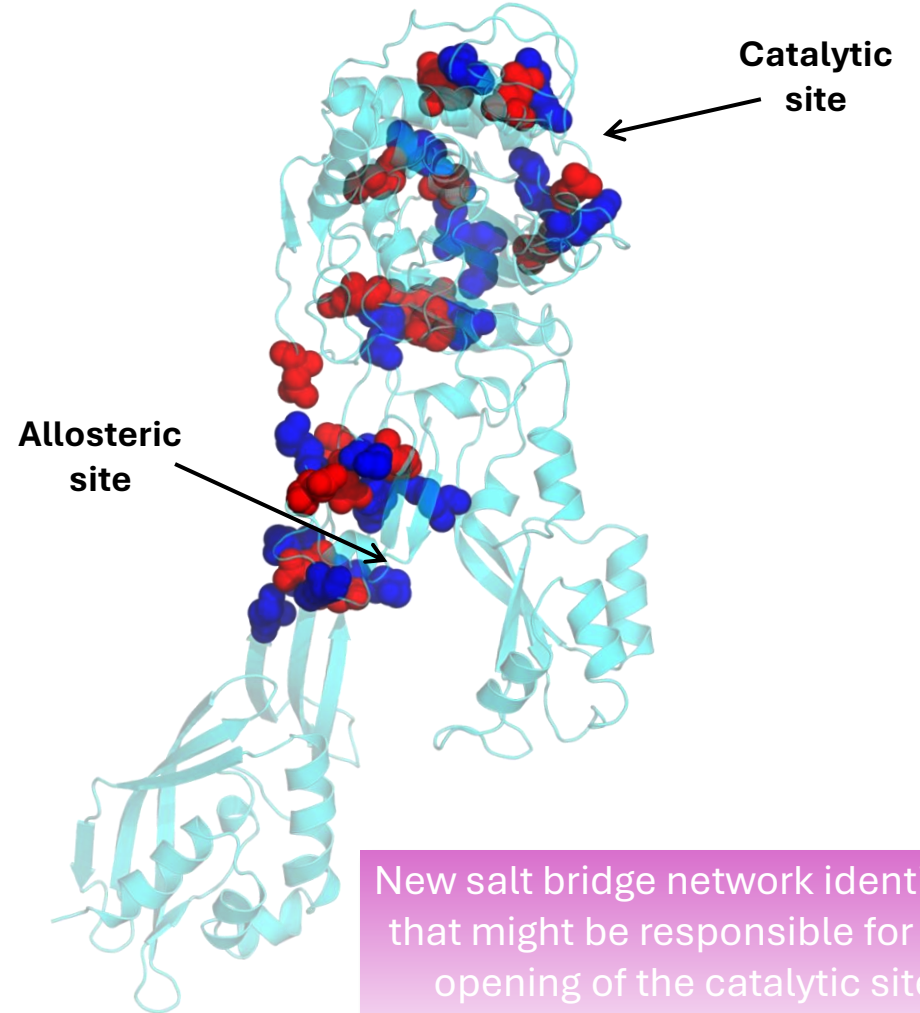


Alice Grieco



Three regions never seen before in the apo PBP2a have been modeled

First room temperature PBP2a structure solved to 2.8 Å at XFELs



New salt bridge network identified that might be responsible for the opening of the catalytic site

TR-SFX to understand the molecular basis of the allosteric regulatory mechanism of PBP2a to advance the development of allosteric antibiotics to combat MRSA infections.

Acknowledgements

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