

The β-Lactamase Inhibitor Boronic Acid SM23 as a New Anti-Pseudomonas aeruginosa Biofilm Compound

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Introduction. Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a Gram-negative nosocomial pathogen, often causative agent of severe devise-related infections, given its great ability to form biofilm. Pseudomonas regulates the expression of numerous virulence factors, including biofilm production, by Quorum Sensing (QS), a cell-to-cell communication mechanism used by many bacteria. Inhibition of QS-controlled pathogenicity without affecting the *P. aeruginosa* growth, may thus represent a promising strategy to overcome its widespread and constantly increasing drug-resistance.

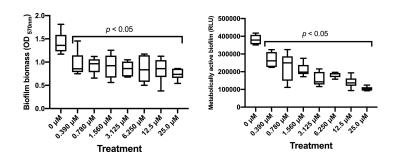
Aim. We investigated the effects of SM23, a boronic acid derivative, specifically designed as beta-lactamase inhibitor, on biofilm formation and virulence factors production by P. aeruginosa.

Methods. The *P. aeruginosa* bioluminescent strain P1242 was used employing bioluminescence, colorimetric and fluorescence assays (microbial growth, biofilm, elastase) as well as mass spectrometry (pyocyanin, pyoverdine and quorum sensing molecules)

Results: 1. Inhibitory Effects of SM23 on *P. aeruginosa*Biofilm Formation

HO OH SM23 K_i (PDC-3) = 4 nM K_i (CTX-M 16) = 420 nM

SM23 is a boronic acids transition state analog inhibitor (BATSI) of β -lactamases from class C (PDC-3) and class A (CTXM-16)



Dose-dependent effect of SM23 on *P. aeruginosa* **biofilm formation.** Both box-plot graphs show the mean \pm SEM of microbial biofilm produced after 24 h of incubation in medium or in the presence of scalar doses of SM23. Left panel: OD_{570nm} (biofilm biomass). Right panel: Relative Luminescence Units (RLU).

2. Inhibition of *P. aeruginosa* Quorum Sensing-Related Virulence Factors by SM23

	Elastase activity (OD 495)								
Groups	6h	12h	24h						
Untreated	0.142 ± 0.030	0.114 ± 0.017	0.155 ± 0.013						
SM23 (0.780 μM)	0.114 ± 0.011	0.128 ± 0.018	0.092 ± 0.004*						
SM23 (1.560 μM)	0.103 ± 0.011	0.134 ± 0.018	0.088 ± 0.003*						
SM23 (3.125 μM)	0.106 ± 0.013	0.109 ± 0.015	0.087 ± 0.006*						

			Py D	Py E					
Groups	6h	12h	24h	6h	12h	24h			
Untreated	n.f.	n.f.	21.636.937,83 ± 2.064.621,26	n.f.	n.f.	107.118.272,50 ± 6.827.575,27			
SM23 (0.780 µM)	n.f.	n.f.	12.791.348,09 ± 3.054.805,04	n.f.	n.f.	89.272.480,54 ± 9.299.967,42			
SM23 (1.560 µM)	n.f.	n.f.	13.394.820,07 ± 3.644.560,57	n.f.	n.f.	78.809.117,60 ± 15.530.420,87			
SM23 (3.125 µM)	n.f.	n.f.	11.863.503,70 ± 2.030.689,62	n.f.	n.f.	68.465.442,68 ± 8.162.020,46			

	Py Succ-P-Ser-Y_isom1					Py Succ-P-Ser-Y_isom2				
Groups	6h	12h	24h	6h	12h	24h				
Untreated	n.f.	n.f.	12.195.698,41 ± 694.005,68	n.f.	n.f.	13.864.633,08 ± 890.328,25				
SM23 (0.780 µM)	n.f.	n.f.	17.853.144,48 ± 1.894.407,84	n.f.	n.f.	20.815.367,39 ± 1.882.888,28				
SM23 (1.560 µM)	n.f.	n.f.	17.177.294,38 ± 1.481.504,17	n.f.	n.f.	17.219.927,21 ± 2.725.080,39				
SM23 (3.125 µM)	n.f.	n.f.	15.410.576,46 ± 33.533,32	n.f.	n.f.	15.854.231,57 ± 1.705.318,16				

			Py Succa-P-Ser-Y_isom1	Py Succa-P-Ser-Y_isom2				
Groups	6h	12h	24h	6h	12h	24h		
Untreated	n.f.	n.f.	1.443.163,09 ± 118.385,60	n.f.	n.f.	2.740.841,46 ± 256.622,87		
SM23 (0.780 µM)	n.f.	n.f.	1.745.369,67 ± 327.147,82	n.f.	n.f.	2.791.882,23 ± 154.538,85		
						2.853.552,30 ± 557.608,16		
SM23 (3.125 μM)	n.f.	n.f.	1.133.441,13 ± 30.587,47	n.f.	n.f.	2.205.285,65 ± 499.846,96		

	Pyocyanin					
Groups	6h	12h	24h			
Untreated	n.f.	n.f.	1.604.817.246,57 ± 56.645.573,69			
SM23 (0.780 μM)	n.f.	n.f.	804.321.499,25 ± 71.053.820,19*			
SM23 (1.560 μM)	n.f.	n.f.	945.605.723,51 ± 50.626.110,98*			
SM23 (3.125 μM)	n.f.	n.f.	696.891.913,37 ± 34.697.351,25*			

Py= Pyoverdine

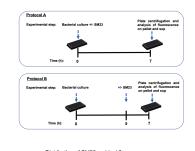
3-oxoC₁₂-HSL= N-(3-Oxododecanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone C₄-HSL= N-(butanoyl)-homoserine lactone

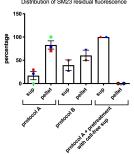
Conclusions. Our results indicate that, besides inhibiting β-lactamase, SM23 can also act as powerful inhibitor of *P. aeruginosa* biofilm, suggesting that it may have a potential application in the prevention and treatment of biofilm-associated *P. aeruginosa* infections.

3. Inhibition of *P. aeruginosa* Quorum Sensing Molecules by SM23

		3-0x0-C 12	C 4-HSL			
Groups	6h 12h		24h	6h	12h	24h
Untreated	n.f.	37.575.520,70 ± 2.315.838,91	201.150.062,20 ± 23.359.699,90	n.f.	n.f.	69.707.031,01 ±1.143.025,45
SM23 (0.780 μM)	n.f.	23.645.421,84 ± 980.613,63*	55.787.081,98 ± 5.098.512,17	n.f.	n.f.	56.319.203,07 ±2.121.398,89
SM23 (1.560 μM)	n.f.	24.783.514,13 ± 339.890,28*	51.160.160,28 ± 1.534.757,47	n.f.	n.f.	57.213.308,48 ±1.431.287,96
SM23 (3.125 μM)	n.f.	26.816.303,02 ± 1.469.095,35*	45.531.599,65 ± 4.653.861,29*	n.f.	n.f.	48.215.432,52 ±3.107.395,93*

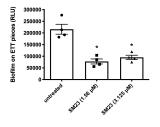
4. SM23 Interaction With P. aeruginosa

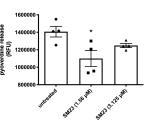




SM23 interaction with *P. aeruginosa*. Mean percent ± SEM of the fluorescence signal detected both in the cell-free supernatant (sup) and in the pellet as specified in the experimental time-line (see above).

5. SM23 Inhibitory Effects on Endotracheal Tubes-Associated Biofilm





SM23 effects on medical devise-associated biofilm by *P. aeruginosa*: impairment of pyoverdine release and biofilm formation. Biofilm mass (upper panel), expressed as mean RLU ± SEM, and pyoverdine release (lower panel), expressed as mean RFU ± SEM, by a 24 h-old *Pseudomonas* biofilm produced on ETT pieces, in the absence and in the presence of SM23.

Full details of the present work have been published in Front. Microbiol. 11:35. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2020.00035