

Supplementary Table 2. Host-directed therapeutics for tuberculosis.

Major target	General mechanism	TB specific effect	Developmental stage as HDT for TB	Licensed/clinical development	Ref
Small molecules (repurposed)					
Autophagy					
Metformin	Inhibition of mitochondrial respiratory chain, modulation of protein kinases	Improved killing of Mtb via ROI, phagolysosome fusion, autophagy	Preclinical	Diabetes (licensed)	1
Carbamazepine	Sodium channel modulator	Mtb killing through autophagy	Preclinical	Anti-convulsant (licensed)	2
Valproic acid	Sodium channel and histone deacetylase modulator	Mtb killing through autophagy	Preclinical	Anti-convulsant (licensed)	2
Statins	HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor	Intracellular killing of Mtb through increased phagolysosome fusion and autophagy ?	Preclinical	Lipid reducers (licensed)	3-6
Fluoxetine	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor	Mtb killing through autophagy	Preclinical	Antidepressant (licensed)	7
Verapamil	Calcium channel blocker	Mtb killing through autophagy	Preclinical	Anti-arrhythmic (licensed)	8-10
Arachidonic acid pathway					
Zileuton	5-lipoxygenase inhibitor	Antimycobacterial activity through modulation of IL-1-PGE2-IFN I network	Preclinical	Asthma (licensed)	11

Ibuprofen / Diclofenac	COX inhibitor reducing PGE2 synthesis	Ameliorated inflammation and pathology	Clinical	Pain, fever (licensed)	12-14
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)	COX inhibitor reducing PGE2 synthesis	Ameliorated inflammation and pathology	Clinical	Pain, fever (licensed)	15-17
Glucocorticoids Prednison / Dexamethasone	Broad anti-inflammatory effects	Ameliorated / Exacerbated inflammation and pathology	Clinical	Anti-inflammatory (licensed)	18-22
Kinase inhibitors Imatinib	Tyrosine kinase ABL-inhibitor	Inhibition of Mtb engulfment and stimulation of phagosome acidification	Preclinical	Leukemia (licensed)	23-25
Gefitinib	Tyrosine kinase inhibitor blocking EGFR	Antimycobacterial activity and stimulation of autophagy	Preclinical	Cancer (licensed)	7
TNF-α Cilostazol	Phosphodiesterase 3 inhibitor	Intracellular killing of Mtb through TNF- α modulation	Preclinical	Claudication (licensed)	26
Sildenafil	Phosphodiesterase 5 inhibitor	Synergy with Cilostazol	Preclinical	Erectile dysfunction (licensed)	26
Thalidomide derivates	Phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor	Intracellular killing of Mtb through TNF- α modulation	Clinical	Leprosy, cancer (licensed)	27-31
Pentoxifylline	Phosphodiesterase inhibitor	Intracellular killing of Mtb through TNF- α modulation	Preclinical	Claudication (licensed)	32,33
Desipramine	Acid sphingomyelinase inhibitor	Diminishes excessive TNF- α mediated tissue damage	Preclinical	Antidepressant (licensed)	34
Alisporivir	Cyclophilin D inhibitor	Diminishes excessive TNF- α mediated tissue damage	Preclinical	Hepatitis C (late stage clinical trial)	34

<p>Antibiotics TB drugs: Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide Nitazoxanide Doxycycline</p>	<p>TB, chemotherapy Antiparasitic drug with anti Mtb activity Antibiotic</p>	<p>Autophagy of Mtb infected macrophages Autophagy Inhibitor matrixmetalloproteases</p>	<p>Preclinical Preclinical Preclinical</p>	<p>TB drugs (licensed) Antiparasitic drug (licensed) Antibiotic (licensed)</p>	<p>35,36 37 38</p>
<p>Nutraceutical and derivatives Vitamin D 3 / Phenylbutyrate Vitamin A / All-trans-retinoic acid (ATRA)</p>	<p>Macrophage activation and antimicrobial peptide induction / Histone acetylase inhibitor Antimicrobial and macrophage activation / Modulation of cell proliferation and differentiation</p>	<p>Intracellular killing of Mtb by stimulating cathelicidin (combination with vitamin D) (Intracellular) Killing of Mtb / Block of MDSC resulting in improved antimycobacterial immunity</p>	<p>Clinical Clinical / Preclinical</p>	<p>Dietary supplement / Urea cycle disorder (licensed) Dietary supplement / Acne, cancer (licensed)</p>	<p>39-48 49-55</p>
<p>Cytokine Interferon-γ</p>	<p>Macrophage activation</p>	<p>Intracellular killing of Mtb</p>	<p>Clinical</p>	<p>CGD/Osteopetrosis (licensed)</p>	<p>56-59</p>
<p>Anti-cytokine Adalimumab, Infliximab (anti-TNF-α mAb) Etanercept (soluble TNF-α receptor)</p>	<p>Blocking of TNF-α to reduce excessive inflammation Blocking of TNF-α to reduce excessive inflammation</p>	<p>Diminishes excessive TNF-α mediated tissue damage / Lesion destabilization Diminishes excessive TNF-α mediated necrosis thereby increasing intracellular Mtb killing</p>	<p>Clinical Clinical</p>	<p>Rheumatoid arthritis (licensed) Rheumatoid arthritis (licensed)</p>	<p>60-62 19</p>

Siltuximab (anti-IL-6 mAb)	Blocking of IL-6 to reduce excessive inflammation	Ameliorated inflammation and pathology through IL-6 reduction notably in IRIS	Preclinical	Castleman disease (licensed)	63
Tocilizumab (anti-IL-6R mAb)	Blocking of IL-6 to reduce excessive inflammation	Ameliorated inflammation and pathology through IL-6 reduction notably in IRIS	Preclinical	Rheumatoid arthritis (licensed)	63
Checkpoint control Ipilimumab (anti-CTLA4 mAb)	Release from CTL-4 (primarily CD8 T cells) mediated checkpoint control	Improved T cell immunity	Preclinical	Cancer (licensed)	64-66
Nivolumab, Pembrolizumab (anti-PD-1 mAb)	Release from PD-1 (primarily CD4 T cells) mediated checkpoint control	Improved T cell immunity	Preclinical	Cancer (licensed)	67-71
Anti-Tim3, mAb	Release from Tim3 mediated checkpoint control	Improved antimycobacterial immunity	Preclinical	Cancer (preclinical)	72-74
Angiogenesis inhibitor Bevacizumab (anti VEGF mAb)	Angiogenesis inhibitor	Angiogenesis inhibition resulting in improved antimycobacterial activity	Preclinical	Cancer (licensed)	75-79
Pazopanib	Tyrosine kinase inhibitor affecting angiogenesis by blocking VEGF	Angiogenesis inhibition resulting in antimycobacterial activity	Preclinical	Cancer (licensed)	77
Cell therapy Mesenchymal stroma cells (MSC)	Diminish excessive inflammation	T-cell reconstitution	Clinical	Hyper-inflammation (clinical trial)	80,81

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