

Isopropoxy Benzene Guanidine Against Multidrug-Resistant Pathogens

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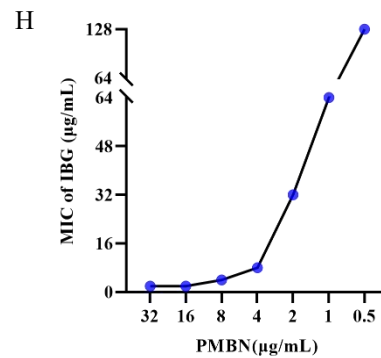
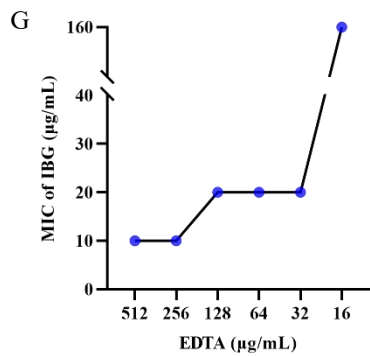
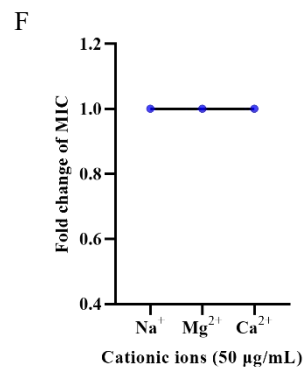
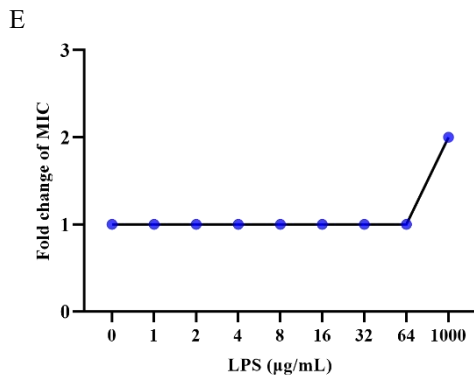
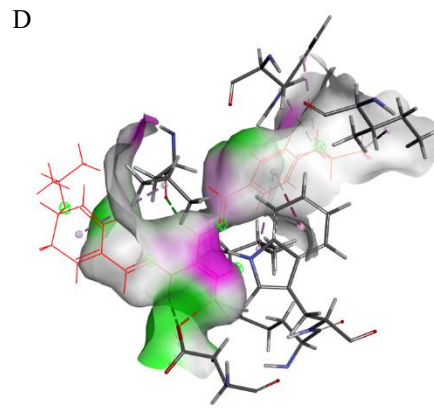
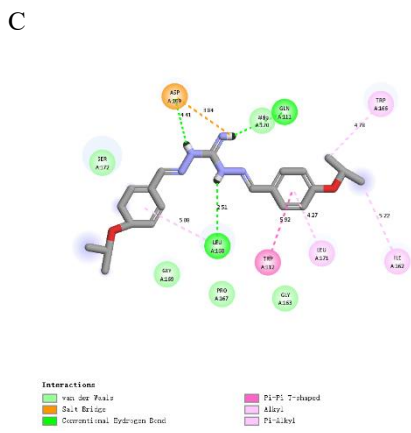
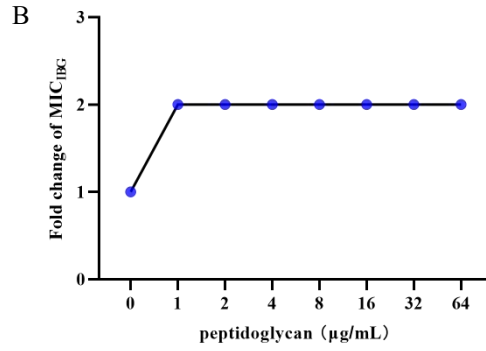
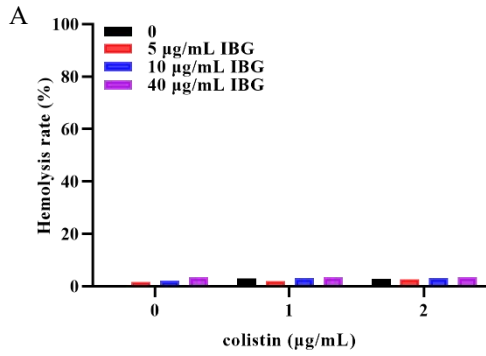
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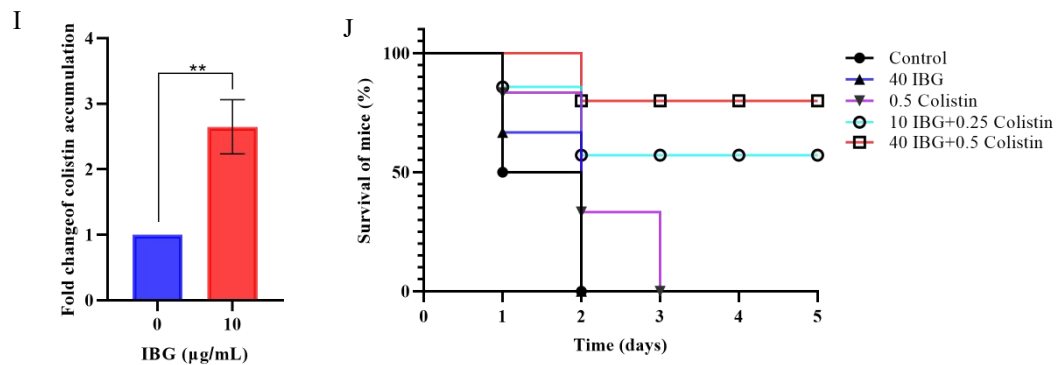


Figure S1 The antibacterial effects of IBG against multidrug-resistant bacteria.

(A) The hemolytic activity of colistin (0, 1, 2 µg/mL) in the absence or presence of IBG on sheep red blood cells.

(B) Exogenous addition of peptidoglycan from *S. aureus* impairs the antibacterial activities of IBG slightly against *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 determined by checkerboard microdilution assay.

(C, D) 2D molecular interactions (C) and 3D molecular interactions (D) of IBG and *pgsA* was assessed by receptor-ligand interaction analysis.

(E) The change in MIC of IBG against *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 in the presence of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) ranges from 0 to 1 mg/mL. High levels of LPS (1 mg/mL) impair the antibacterial activity of IBG slightly.

(F) The change in MIC of IBG against *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 in the presence of 50 µg/mL different cations. Divalent cations had a neglectable influence on the antibacterial activity of IBG.

(G, H) A synergy of IBG with the EDTA (G) and PMBN (H) against *E. coli* ATCC25922 by checkerboard microdilution. PMBN and EDTA could increase the antibacterial activity of IBG in a dose-dependent manner.

(I) Effect of IBG on the accumulation of colistin in *E. coli* SHP45. Data were presented as means ±SD (n = 3 biological independent replicates) and t-test were used to calculate P-values (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01).

(J) Survival rates of mice were infected with colistin-susceptible *E. coli* ATCC25922 in the mouse peritonitis–sepsis model.

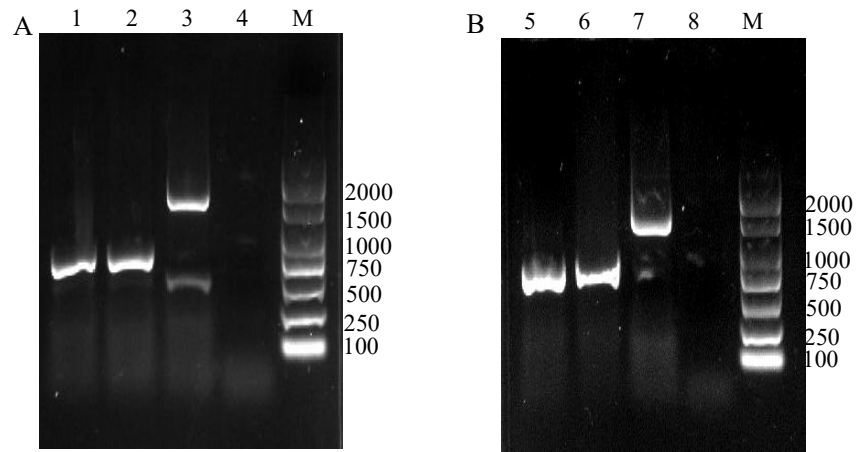


Figure S2 Identification of the *E. coli* LPS deletion strains MG1655- $\Delta waaC$ (A) and MG1655- $\Delta waaP$ (B).

M: Standard DNA marker (DL-2000); 4, 8: Negative control; 1, 2: MG1655- $\Delta waaC$; 5, 6: MG1655- $\Delta waaP$; 3, 7: *E. coli* MG1655

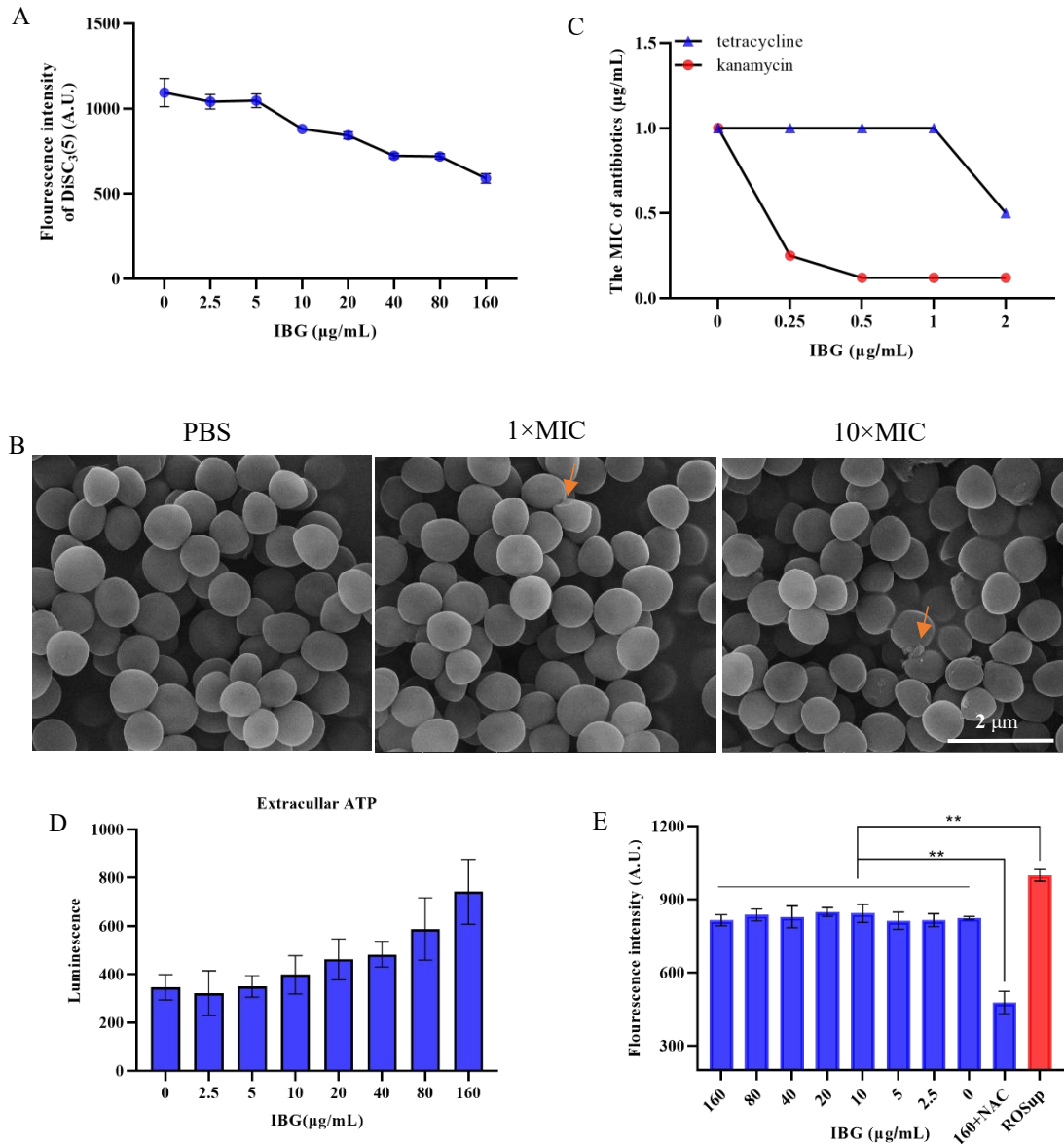


Figure S3 Mechanism of IBG against Gram-positive bacteria

(A) Decreased the fluorescence of membrane potential in *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 treated with IBG. Membrane potential of the inner membrane was detected by DiSC₃(5).

(B) Morphological changes of *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 incubated with various doses of IBG were imaged by FE-SEM, Scar bar, 2 μm. Bacteria without treated as control. The red arrows represent bacteria with destroyed and lysed structure.

(C) IBG is synergistic with kanamycin, and no synergy combined with tetracycline against *S.*

aureus ATCC 29213.

(D) Decreased levels of extracellular ATP in *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 after treatment of IBG.

(E) IBG had a neglectable influence on the accumulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) against *S. aureus* ATCC 29213. Data points represent the mean value of three biological replicates, P-values was calculated by nonparametric one-way ANOVA (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01).

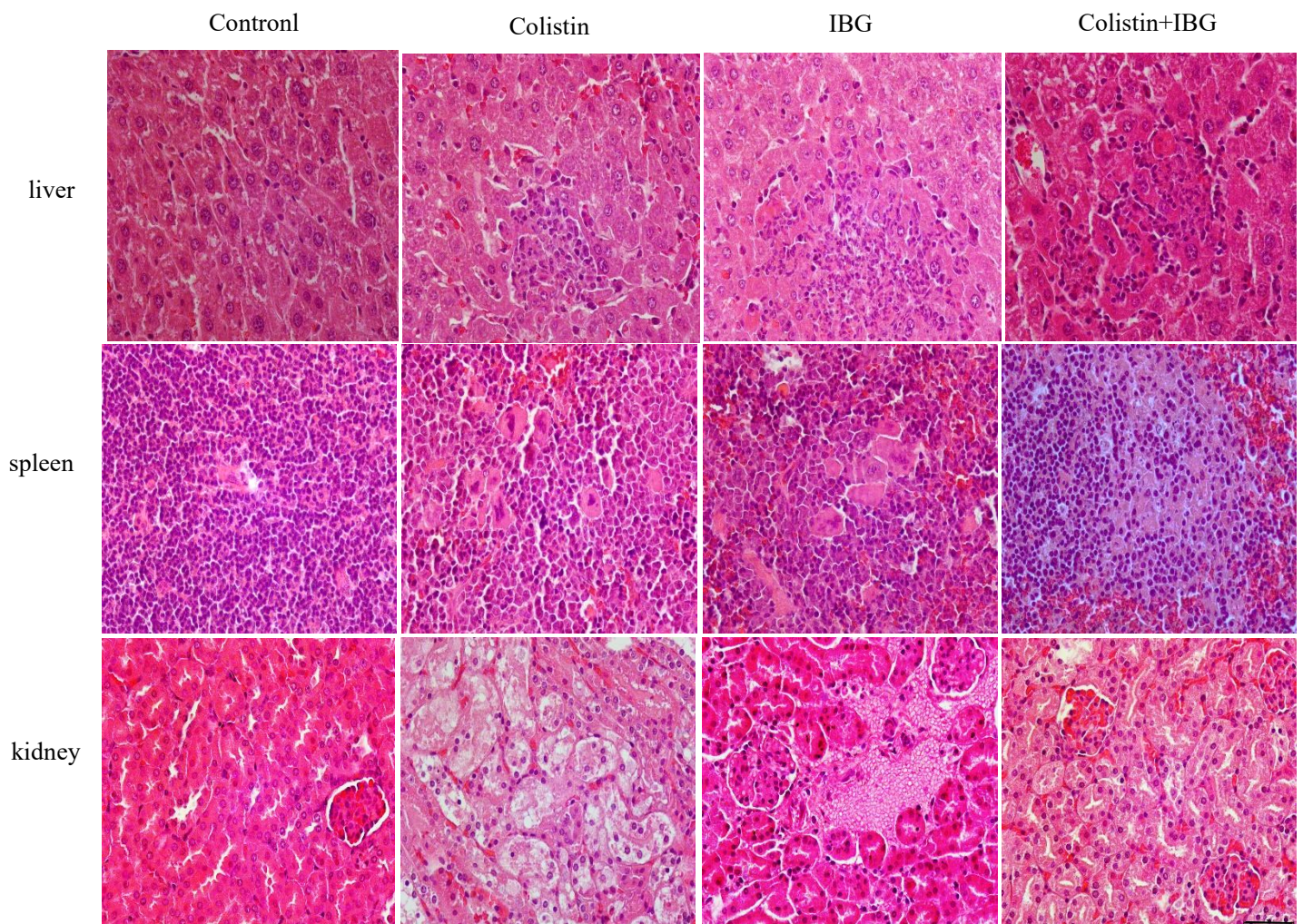


Figure S4 Histologic analysis of different organs using hematoxylin-eosin (HE) staining
The liver, spleen, and kidney were histological analysis in the mouse peritonitis-sepsis model. The results were representative of three biological repeats. Scar bar, 50 μ m.

Table S1 FICI of combinations of IBG and other antimicrobial agents against *E. coli*

Combination	FICI		Effect
	ATCC 25922	SHP 45	
IBG+ polymyxin B	0.12	0.24	Synergy
IBG+ colistin	0.12	0.12	Synergy
IBG+ trimethoprim	0.6	0.6	Addition
IBG+ ceftazidime	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ amoxicillin	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ cefotaxime	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ ceftoxitin	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ meropenem	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ tetracycline	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ amikacin	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ ciprofloxacin	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ streptomycin	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ chloramphenicol	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ florfenicol	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ fosfomycin	2	2	Indifference
IBG+ neomycin	2	2	Indifference

Table S2 All Strains treated with the 10 µg/mL IBG combined with 0.25 µg/mL colistin

strains	character	strains	character
<i>E. coli</i> ATCC25922	reference strain	<i>k. pneumoniae</i> K52-2	Wildtype
<i>E. coli</i> SHP45	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>k. pneumoniae</i> K35	Wildtype
<i>E. coli</i> GDQ20D140	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>k. pneumoniae</i> K107-2	Wildtype
<i>E. coli</i> GDQ8D137	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 117	<i>mcr-1</i>
<i>E. coli</i> GDQ8D43	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>A. baumannii</i> ATCC19606	reference strain
<i>E. coli</i> GDQ8D105	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>A. baumannii</i> 131312	Wildtype
<i>E. coli</i> GDQ8P37	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>A. baumannii</i> 130939	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> ATCC14028	reference strain	<i>A. baumannii</i> 131172	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> 26FS14	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>P. muhocida</i> CVCC434	reference strain
<i>Salmonella</i> S226	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>P. muhocida</i> 18	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> S235	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>P. muhocida</i> 23	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> F18126S	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>P. multocida</i> 89	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> F19062S	Wildtype	<i>P. multocida</i> 117	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> F19139S	Wildtype	<i>Salmonella</i> F19112S	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> F19069S	Wildtype		

Table S3 The MIC of IBG against *E. coli* LPS mutant bacteria

Organism	MIC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)		FICI
	IBG	Colistin	
MG1655	>256	0.5	0.06
MG1655- $\Delta waaC$	4	0.12	0.625
MG1655- $\Delta waaP$	4	0.12	0.75

Table S4 MRM parameters for the determination of colistin by LC-MS/MS

Compound	Precursor ion (m/z)	Product ions (m/z)	Q1 pre bias (V)	Collision energy (eV)	Q3 pre bias (V)
Colistin A	390.7	101.1	29	21	11
		384.8*	16	13	29
Colistin B	385.95	101.1*	10	22	28
		379.9	28	13	21

Table S5 Bacterial strains used in this study

strains	character	strains	character
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 29213	reference strain	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> K52-2	Wildtype
<i>E. faecalis</i> ATCC 29212	reference strain	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> K35	Wildtype
<i>E. coli</i> ATCC 25922	reference strain	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> K107-2	Wildtype
<i>E. coli</i> SHP45	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> MPC11+pHNSHP45	<i>mcr-1</i>
<i>E. coli</i> GDQ20D140	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> MPC11	Wildtype
<i>E. coli</i> GDQ8D137	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 117	<i>mcr-1</i>
<i>E. coli</i> GDQ8D43	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 281	<i>mcr-1</i>
<i>E. coli</i> GDQ8D105	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>A. baumannii</i> ATCC19606	reference strain
<i>E. coli</i> GDQ8P37	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>A. baumannii</i> 131312	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> F19112S	Wildtype	<i>A. baumannii</i> 130939	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> ATCC14028	reference strain	<i>A. baumannii</i> 131284	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> 26FS14	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>A. baumannii</i> 131172	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> S226	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>P. muhocida</i> CVCC434	reference strain
<i>Salmonella</i> S235	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>P. muhocida</i> CVCC 399	reference strain
<i>Salmonella</i> F18126S	<i>mcr-1</i>	<i>P. muhocida</i> 18	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> F19062S	Wildtype	<i>P. muhocida</i> 23	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> F19139S	Wildtype	<i>P. muhocida</i> 89	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> F19069S	Wildtype	<i>P. muhocida</i> 117	Wildtype
<i>Salmonella</i> F19112S	Wildtype	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> ATCC 700603	reference strain

Table S6 Primers used in this study

Primer names	Sequence (5' to 3')	Product size (bp)
pEcgRNA -F	TTTTGTGATGCTCGTCAGGGGG	643
pEcgRNA -R	CGCTCGATGACGCCAACTACCT	
waaC-F1	TTTGAATACCGAGCAGCAGGCA	349
waaC-F2	ATGTTAGCATGTTTTACCTCCGTCAGGCTTCCTCTTGT	
waaC-F3	ACAAGAGGAAGCCTGACGGAGGTAAAACATGCTAACAT	
waaC-F4	ACTATGGTAAGTAGCACGAAATGG	324
waaCtest-F	GATTAAGTTTACTGGGTGGT	756
waaCtest-R	GTTGGTCCATAAACCGTGATA	
waaCspacer-F	TAGTGGGGTTAAGCCATTTAACGG	--
waaCspacer-R	AAACCCGTTAAATGGCTTAACCCC	
waaP-F1	ATCTTCGCCAACAGTATTTCTTAG	345
waaP-F2	TCATTACAGGTGGTTTAGAAATATTTATTAGTATGTAC	
waaP-F3	GTACATACTAATAAATATTTCTAAACCACCTGTAATGA	311
waaP-F4	AGCCGCTGATTTATTACTGC	
waaPtest-F	GTTGCTCTTTAATACGCTC	748
waaPtest-R	TTTGGCGTGGTAAAGATGCT	
waaPspacer-F	TAGTAGTGGCAAATGTAACAGTCG	--
waaPspacer-R	AAACCGACTGTTACATTTGCCACT	
mcr-1-RTPCR-F	AAAGACGCGGTACAAGCAAC	213
mcr-1-RTPCR-R	GCTGAACATACACGGCACAG	
16s-RTPCR-F	TCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAGT	467
16s-RTPCR-R	GGACTACCAGGGTATCTAATCCTGTT	