



FindTargetsWEB

Identifying Potential Therapeutic Targets on Metabolic Networks of Bacteria

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Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Overview of FindtargetsWEB**
- **Algorithm verification**
- **Next Steps**



Introduction



M.Sc. Dissertation

MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE
FUNDAÇÃO OSWALDO CRUZ
INSTITUTO OSWALDO CRUZ

Mestrado em Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biologia Computacional e Sistemas

IDENTIFICAÇÃO DE ALVOS TERAPÊUTICOS PARA A BACTÉRIA
MULTIRRESISTENTE *P. AERUGINOSA* CCBH4851 ATRAVÉS DA
ANÁLISE DE REDES METABÓLICAS

THIAGO CASTANHEIRA MERIGUETI



Paper –Frontiers in Genetics



TECHNOLOGY AND CODE
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FindTargetsWEB: A User-Friendly Tool for Identification of Potential Therapeutic Targets in Metabolic Networks of Bacteria

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Background: Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are a serious public health problem. They can be associated with morbidity and mortality and are responsible for the increase in patient hospitalization. Antimicrobial resistance among pathogens causing HAI has increased at alarming levels. In this paper, a robust method for analyzing genome-scale metabolic networks of bacteria is proposed in order to identify potential therapeutic targets, along with its corresponding web implementation, dubbed FindTargetsWEB. The proposed method assumes that every metabolic network presents fragile genes whose blockade will impair one or more metabolic functions, such as biomass



Identifying Potential Therapeutic Targets

Overview of *FindTargetsWEB*



Thiago Meriguetti



Classification of Metabolic Networks

Tier 1 corresponds to PGDBs that have received **at least 1 year of manual curation** and are updated continuously.

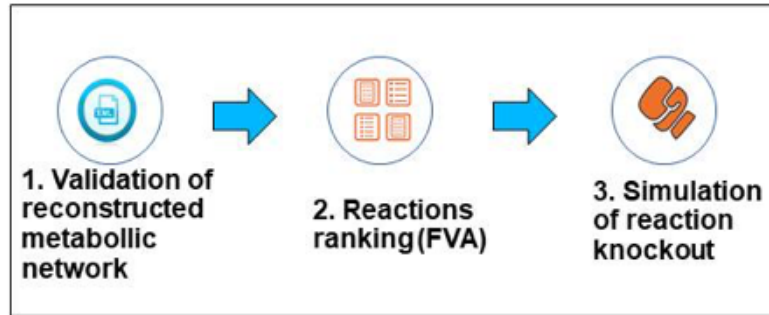
Tier 2 includes PGDBs that have received **moderate (less than a year) amounts of review** and are usually not updated on an ongoing basis.

Tier 3 refers to PGDBs that were **created computationally** and received no subsequent manual review or updating.

FindTargetsWEB



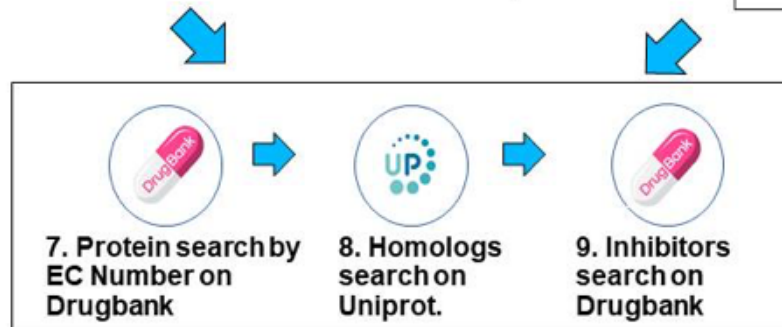
START



If SBML file contains mapped genes



If SBML file does not contain mapped genes



SEND E-MAIL WITH RESULTS





User Interface

FindTargetsWeb v1.1

Execute your model and receive the results in your email

 No file chosen

FindTargetsWeb

Result of execution!

Test user

testuser@test.com

Organism selected: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

FBA Result: 1.036524 mmol/g DW/h

FBA+FVA

SELECTED MODEL GENERATES BIOMASS. PRESS 'SUBMIT' TO

CONTINUE!



Algorithm Verification



Metabolic Networks

- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAO1 (2008 e 2017)
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PA14
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* CCBH4851
- *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
- *Haemophilus influenzae*
- A host-pathogen genome-scale reconstruction based on the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- *Staphylococcus aureus* (gram positive)
- *Pseudomonas putida* (non-pathogenic)

Computational Modeling of Multidrug-resistant Bacteria



P. aeruginosa

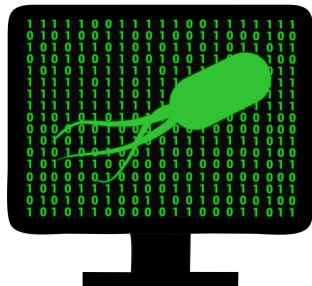
EC Number	Gene Name	Product	DrugBank Inhibitor
1.1.1.100	<i>fabG</i>	3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] reductase FabG	E
1.1.1.25	<i>aroE</i>	Shikimate dehydrogenase	E
1.17.1.8	<i>dapB</i>	4-hydroxy-tetrahydrodipicolinate reductase	E
1.3.1.98	<i>murB</i>	UDP-N-acetylenolpyruvoylglucosamine reductase	A/E
1.5.1.3	<i>folA</i>	Dihydrofolate reductase	A/E
2.1.1.45	<i>thyA*</i>	Thymidylate synthase	E
2.3.1.41	<i>fabB</i>	3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase 1	A/E
2.4.1.227	<i>murG</i>	UDP-N-acetylglucosamine-N-acetylmuramyl-(pentapeptide) pyrophosphoryl-undecaprenol N-acetylglucosamine transferase	E
2.4.2.14	<i>purF*</i>	Amidophosphoribosyltransferase	E
2.5.1.15	<i>folP*</i>	Dihydropteroate synthase	A
2.5.1.6	<i>metK*</i>	S-adenosylmethionine synthase	E
2.5.1.7	<i>murA</i>	UDP-N-acetylglucosamine 1-carboxyvinyltransferase	A/E
2.6.1.16	<i>glmS</i>	Glutamine—fructose-6-phosphate aminotransferase [isomerizing]	E
2.6.1.85	<i>pabB</i>	Para-aminobenzoate synthase component 1	A
2.7.4.25	<i>cmk</i>	Cytidylate kinase	E
2.7.7.23	<i>glmU*</i>	Bifunctional protein GlmU	E
3.1.3.1	<i>phoA*</i>	Alkaline phosphatase	E
4.1.3.38	<i>pabC*</i>	Aminodeoxychorismate lyase	E
4.2.1.24	<i>hemB*</i>	Delta-aminolevulinic acid dehydratase	A/E
4.2.3.5	<i>aroC</i>	Chorismate synthase	A
5.3.1.1	<i>tpiA</i>	Triosephosphate isomerase	E
5.3.1.6	<i>rpiA</i>	Ribose-5-phosphate isomerase A	A/E
6.3.2.13	<i>murE*</i>	UDP-N-acetylmuramoyl-L-alanyl-D-glutamate-2,6-diaminopimelate ligase	E
6.3.2.8	<i>murC*</i>	UDP-N-acetylmuramate-L-alanine ligase	E
6.3.2.9	<i>murD*</i>	UDP-N-acetylmuramoylalanine-D-glutamate ligase	E

EC number	Gene name	Approved drug
1.3.1.98	<i>murB*</i>	Flavin adenine dinucleotide**
1.5.1.3	<i>folA*</i>	Levoleucovorin
1.5.1.3	<i>folA*</i>	Isoniazid
2.3.1.41	<i>fabB*</i>	Cerulenin
2.5.1.15	<i>folP</i>	Sulfacytine
2.5.1.15	<i>folP</i>	Sulfaphenazole
2.5.1.15	<i>folP</i>	Sulfamethoxazole
2.5.1.15	<i>folP</i>	Sulfanilamide
2.5.1.15	<i>folP</i>	Sulfacetamide
2.5.1.15	<i>folP</i>	Sulfamethazine
2.5.1.15	<i>folP</i>	Sulfamethizole
2.5.1.15	<i>folP</i>	Sulfisoxazole
2.5.1.15	<i>folP</i>	Sulfamerazine
2.5.1.7	<i>murA*</i>	Fosfomycin
2.6.1.85	<i>pabB</i>	Formic acid**
4.2.1.24	<i>hemB*</i>	Formic acid**
4.2.3.5	<i>aroC</i>	Riboflavin monophosphate**
5.3.1.6	<i>rpiA*</i>	Citric acid**



Examples of putative targets for CCBH4851

- *algC* - encodes a highly reversible phosphoryltransferase, required for biofilm formation
- *fabA* - participates in fatty acid synthesis (FAS) processes. Attractive targets due to the structural differences between the human and bacterial proteins and the essentiality of FAS



Computational Modeling of Multidrug-resistant Bacteria

K. pneumoniae and *H. influenzae*

EC number	Gene name	Product	DrugBank inhibitor	Species
1.3.1.98	<i>murB</i>	UDP-N-acetylenolpyruvoylglucosamine reductase	A/E	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>
2.3.1.117	<i>dapD</i>	2,3,4,5-tetrahydropyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate N-succinyltransferase	E	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>
2.3.1.129	<i>lpxA</i>	Acyl-[acyl-carrier-protein]-UDP-N-acetylglucosamine O-acyltransferase	E	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>
2.3.1.179	<i>fabF</i>	3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase 2	A/E	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>
2.3.1.41	<i>fabB</i>	3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase 1	A/E	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>
2.7.2.8	<i>argB</i>	Acetylglutamate kinase	E	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>
2.7.4.9	<i>tmk</i>	Thymidylate kinase	E	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>
4.2.1.59	<i>fabA</i>	3-hydroxydecanoyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] dehydratase	E	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>
6.3.2.13	<i>murE</i>	UDP-N-acetylmuramoyl-L-alanyl-D-glutamate-2,6-diaminopimelate ligase	E	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>
6.3.2.8	<i>murC</i>	UDP-N-acetylmuramate-L-alanine ligase	E	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>
6.3.2.9	<i>murD</i>	UDP-N-acetylmuramoylalanine-D-glutamate ligase	E	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>
1.5.1.3	<i>folA</i>	Dihydrofolate reductase	A/E	<i>H. influenzae</i>
2.7.4.9	<i>tmk</i>	Thymidylate kinase	E	<i>H. influenzae</i>
2.7.7.38	<i>kdsB</i>	3-deoxy-manno-octulosonate cytidyltransferase	E	<i>H. influenzae</i>
6.1.1.10	<i>metG</i>	Methionine-tRNA ligase	E	<i>H. influenzae</i>
6.1.1.2	<i>trpS</i>	Tryptophan-tRNA ligase	A/E	<i>H. influenzae</i>
6.1.1.21	<i>hisS</i>	Histidine-tRNA ligase	E	<i>H. influenzae</i>
6.1.1.3	<i>thrS</i>	Threonine-tRNA ligase	E	<i>H. influenzae</i>
6.3.5.2	<i>guaA</i>	GMP synthase [glutamine-hydrolyzing]	A	<i>H. influenzae</i>



Next Steps



Algorithm improvements

- Identification of choke points
- Define a *priority score*
- Improved topological analysis
- Improved detection of human homologs
- Consider additional data repositories in the workflow



Updating FindTargetsWEB

After the generation of the first integrated model of *P. aeruginosa*, FindTargetsWEB will be updated to **search for therapeutic targets on integrated models of bacteria**

Subsequent models may require new versions of FindTargetsWEB



Project web site

<http://pseudomonas.procc.fiocruz.br>

Information about team, software, project status and opportunities



Thank You!

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