V-ATPase Inhibitors

~ Novel Antimicrobial Agents targeting Na+ Pumps ~

KEY INVENTION

The inhibitors for V-ATPases which are the membrane proteins draining Na+ using ATP hydrolysis energy have been developed.

These are expected to be applied as novel mechanism antimicrobial agent for the inhibitors against drug-resistant bacteria such as Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus (VRE).

What are V-ATPases?

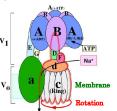
- These are the rotating molecular motors activated by the ATP in the cell membranes of eucaryotic organisms or bacteria, and generally transport H⁺.
- The enterococci have V-ATPases and are also survivable under alkaline conditions by draining Na+.
- The eukaryotic cells, lactic bacteria and bifidobacteria are difficult to survive under alkaline conditions due to no V-ATPase.

SUMMARY of INVENTION

Characteristics of V-ATPases

These are the membrane proteins which consist of Vo domains (subunits in the membranes) and V₁ domains (hydrophilic subunits) and drain Na+ using ATP hydrolysis energy (Fig. 1).

The bacteria having V-ATPases such as drug-resistant enterococci are survivable under alkaline conditions caused by the administration of antibiotics (Fig.2).



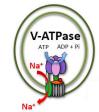
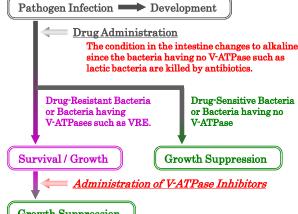


Fig. 1. Schematic Model of V-ATPases

Fig. 2. Mechanism of Na⁺ Draining

The growth suppression of drug-resistant enterococci is expected by the inhibition of V-ATPases.

Role of V-ATPase Inhibitors

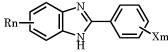


Growth Suppression

The bacteria get difficult to survive under alkaline conditions due to the inhibition of V-ATPase activities

EFFECT of INVENTION

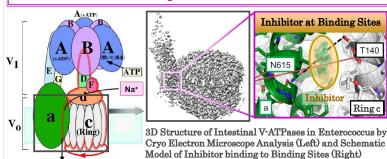
V-ATPase Inhibitors



Rn, Xm: Substituents

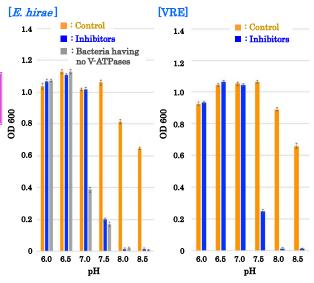
2-Arylbenzimidazole Derivatives

2-Arylbenzimidazole derivatives have been confirmed to bind to the binding sites of the membrane subunits in V-ATPases (the boundary surface of Subunit a and Ring c) and inhibit the V-ATPase activities.



The inhibitors have been confirmed to bind to the two bases both in Subunit a and Ring c which are important for Na⁺ transporting.

Efficacy of V-ATPase Inhibitors (in vitro)



The inhibitors have been observed to strongly inhibit the growth of E. hirae and VRE at pH 7.5 or higher.

APPLICATION expected

- Application as new antimicrobial agents against the drug-resistant enterococci having V-ATPases
- Application as broad-spectrum antimicrobial agents in combination with other agents

Representative Inventor:

Licensable Patent

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Antibacterial Method and Screening Method

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