

BACTERICIDAL POTENTIAL OF OSCN⁻, BOVINE LACTOFERRIN AND THEIR COMBINATION ON CLINICAL ISOLATES OF *Burkholderia* spp.

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INTRODUCTION

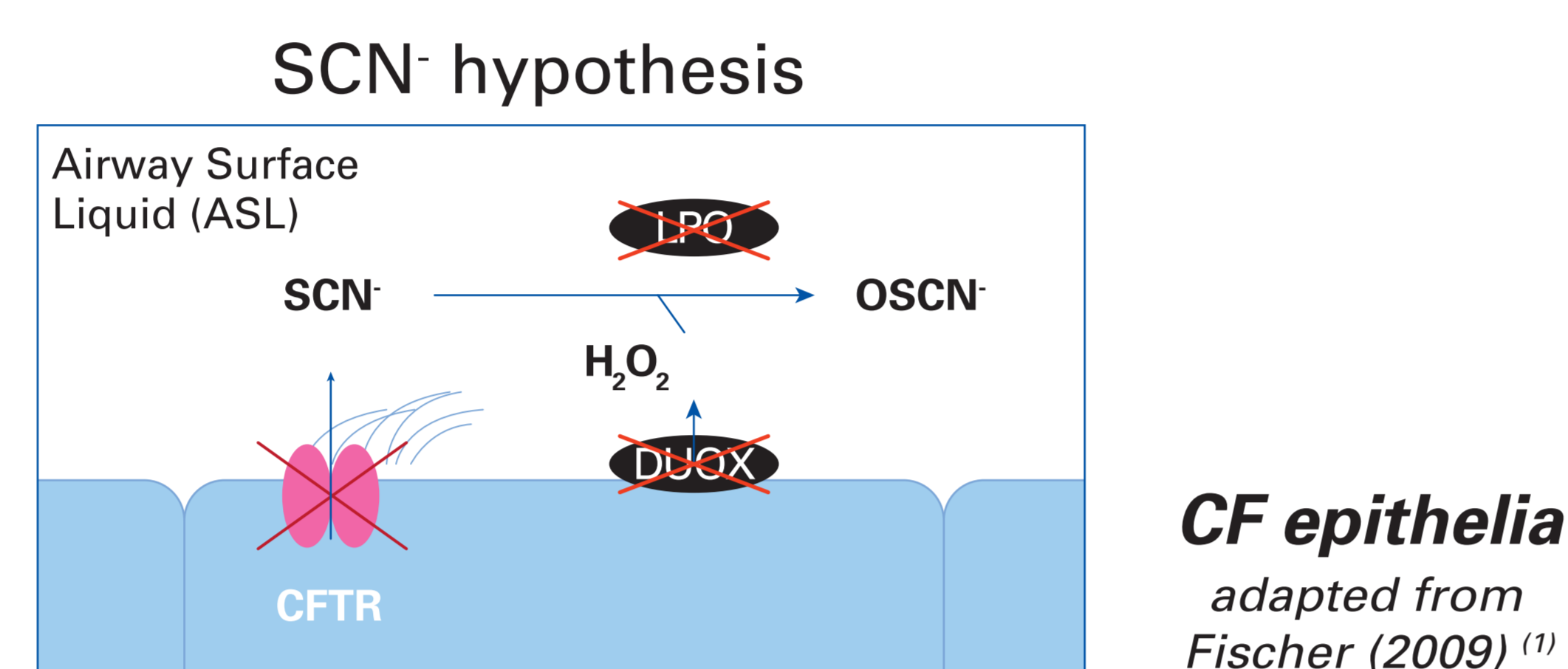
Burkholderia cepacia complex (Bcc) bacteria are important opportunistic pathogens in cystic fibrosis (CF). Bcc pulmonary infections are associated with a rapid decline of lung function. Bcc lung infections are difficult to treat due to Bcc inherent resistance to most of the clinically available antibiotics, including aminoglycosides, quinolones, polymyxins, and β -lactams. Identification of new antimicrobials targeting *Burkholderia* spp. are needed to address this unmet medical need.

The aim of this *in vitro* study was to test the antibacterial efficacy of Hypothiocyanite (OSCN⁻) and bovine Lactoferrin (bLF) and OSCN⁻/bLF combination (ALX-009) on Bcc CF-clinical isolates.

OSCN⁻/bLF (ALX-009): Scientific and Medical Rationale

In CF patients

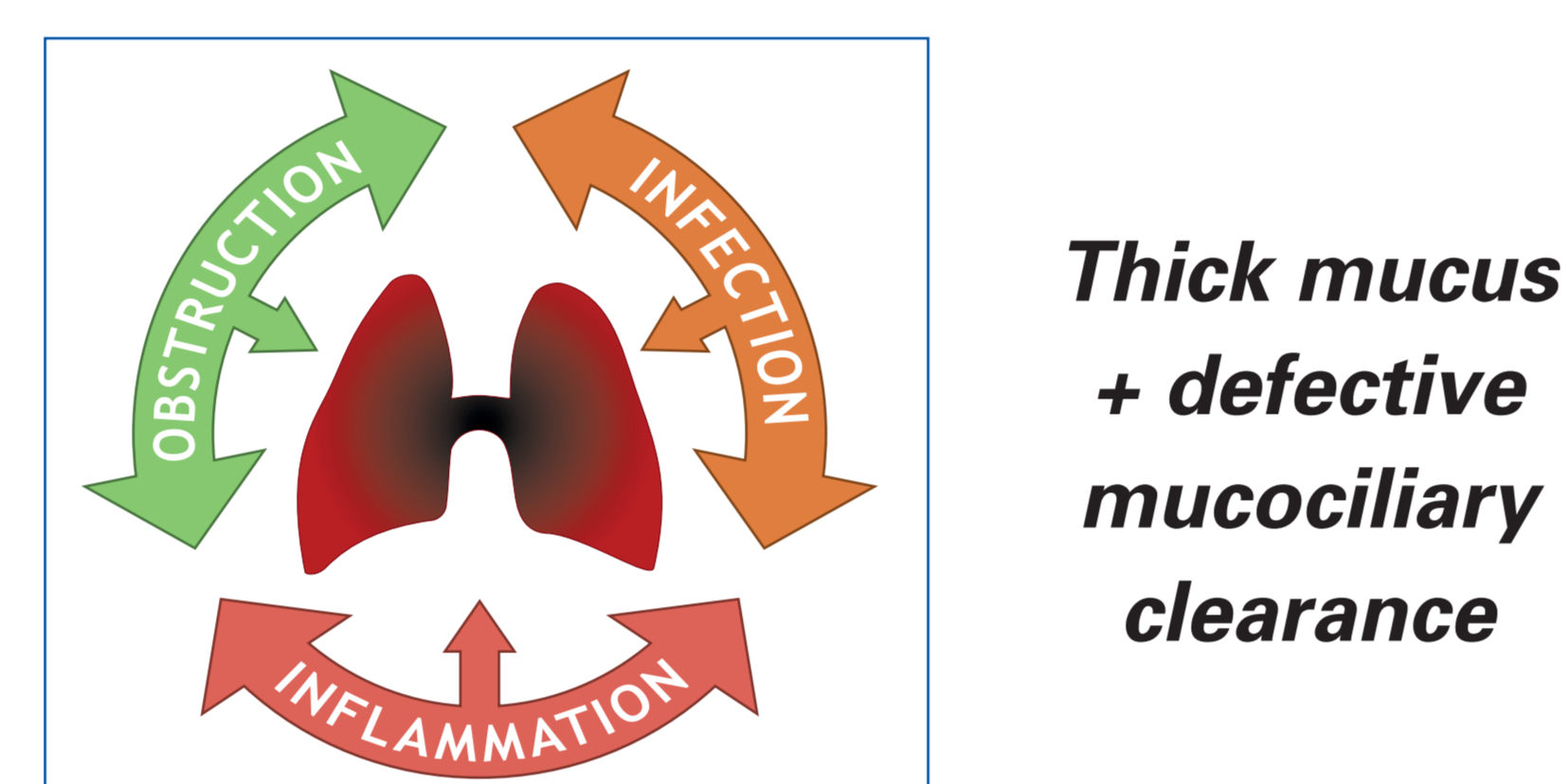
1. Defective / absent CFTR
 - ▶ Impaired SCN⁻ transport
2. Defective Lactoperoxidase system
 - ▶ Decreased OSCN⁻ level in lower airways
3. Decreased Lactoferrin level / activity



ALX-009 administered by inhalation

OSCN⁻/bLF compensates defective host protection against microorganisms and provides to CF patients a therapeutic option to fight lung infections

Potentially breaking the vicious circle leading to lethal conditions



⁽¹⁾ Fischer H. Mechanisms and function of DUOX in epithelia of the lung. *Antioxid & Redox Signal.* 2009 Oct; 11(10):2453-2465. doi: 10.1089/ars.2009.2558

METHODS

Burkholderia spp. CLINICAL ISOLATES:

155 *Burkholderia* spp. clinical isolates from different geographical origins (Figure 1) and representing the genomovars prevalence in CF patients (Figure 2) were studied.

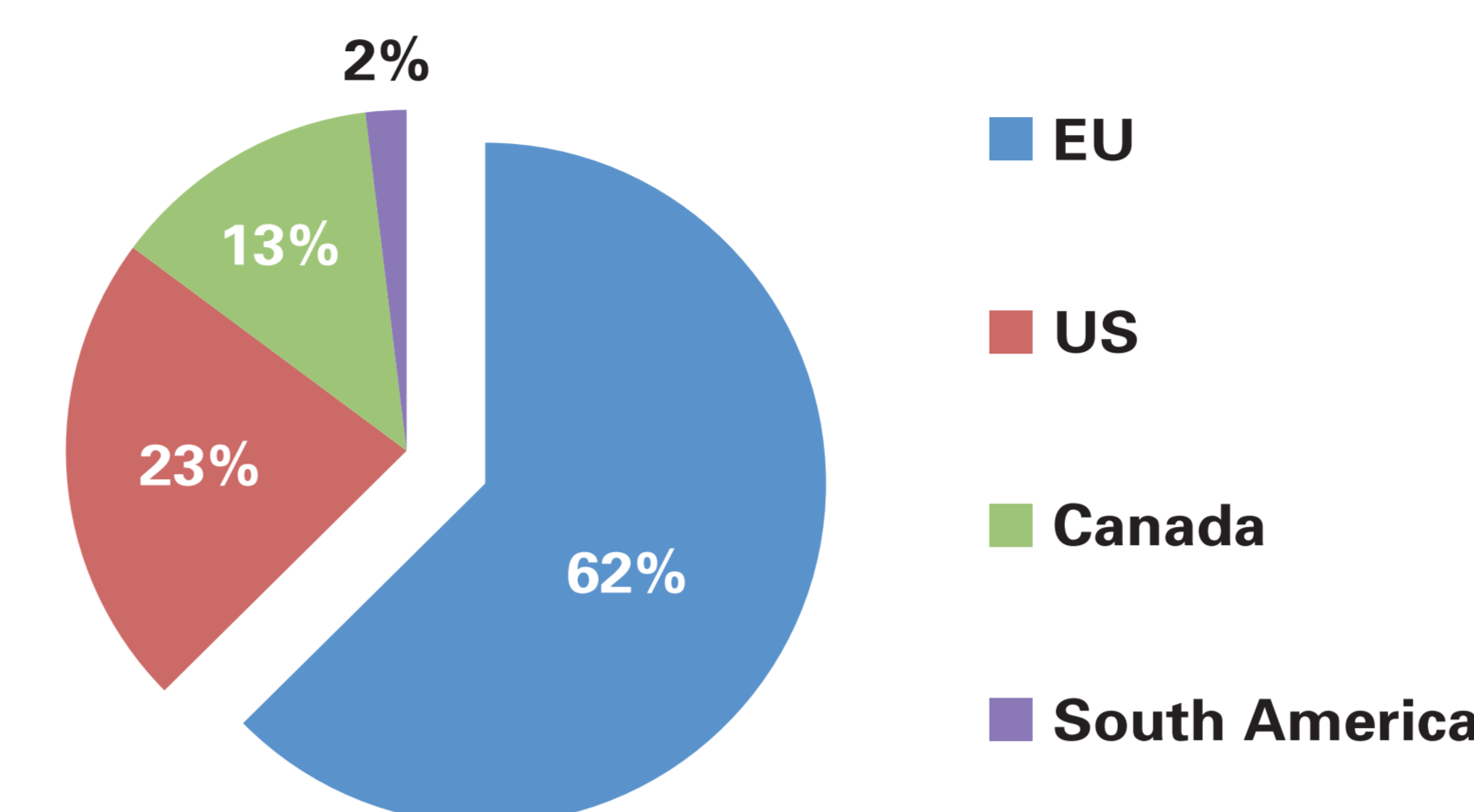


Figure 1: Geographical origin of *Burkholderia* spp. clinical isolates.

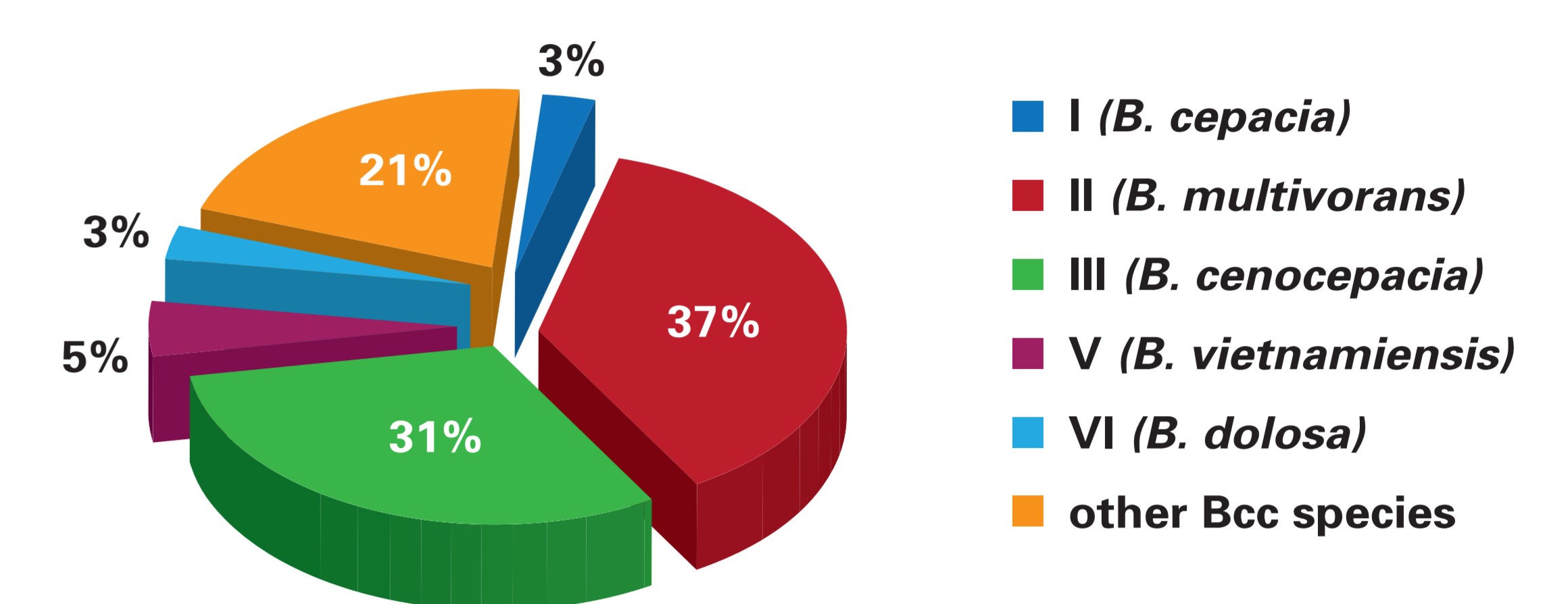


Figure 2: Prevalence of Bcc genomovars in *Burkholderia* positive CF patients as reported by LiPuma (2010)⁽²⁾.

Test compounds: OSCN⁻ was produced by enzymatic reaction with the Alaxia's proprietary technology. bLF is a pharma grade bovine Lactoferrin produced by Alaxia.

MICROBIOLOGY ASSAYS*:

	Methods	Active ingredients and dose range
1. MIC: OSCN ⁻ or bLF alone	Broth microdilution method CLSI guideline M07-A9	bLF: 0.125 to 64 mg/mL OSCN ⁻ : 25 to 150 μ g/mL
2. FIC Index: OSCN ⁻ and bLF combined	Microdilution method	bLF: 0.125 to 32 mg/mL OSCN ⁻ : 25 to 125 μ g/mL
3. Time kill curves	Macrodilution method CLSI guideline M26-A	Time points: 0, 2, 4, 6, and 24h OSCN ⁻ +bLF: MIC _{OSCN⁻+bLF} and \pm 25% MIC _{OSCN⁻+bLF} OSCN ⁻ : alone at MIC _{OSCN⁻} value bLF: alone at MIC _{bLF} value

*Each assay was performed in triplicate

⁽²⁾ Lipuma JJ. The changing microbial epidemiology in cystic fibrosis. *Clin Microbiol Rev.* 2010 Apr; 23(2):299-323. doi: 10.1128/CMR.00068-09

RESULTS

1 MIC: OSCN⁻ or bLF alone

GENOMOVAR	Isolates (n=155)	MIC OSCN ⁻ (μ g/mL)			MIC bLF (mg/mL)
		50%	90%	100%	
I (<i>B. cepacia</i>)	8 (5%)	70	88	89	> 96
II (<i>B. multivorans</i>)	39 (25%)	68	93	101	
III (<i>B. cenocepacia</i>)	66 (43%)	71	105	125	
V (<i>B. vietnamiensis</i>)	6 (4%)	64	83	89	
VI (<i>B. dolosa</i>)	9 (6%)	81	116	117	
Other Bcc spp.	27 (17%)	63	101	157	

Table 1: Values of MIC₅₀, MIC₉₀ and MIC₁₀₀ obtained with Bcc clinical isolates in presence of OSCN⁻ or bLF.

- OSCN⁻ showed growth inhibitory activity on 100% of tested isolates
- No inhibitory activity was observed with bLF alone except for 9 isolates over the 155 tested. MIC values for these susceptible isolates were between 0.25 and 32 mg/mL

2 FIC index : OSCN⁻ and bLF combined

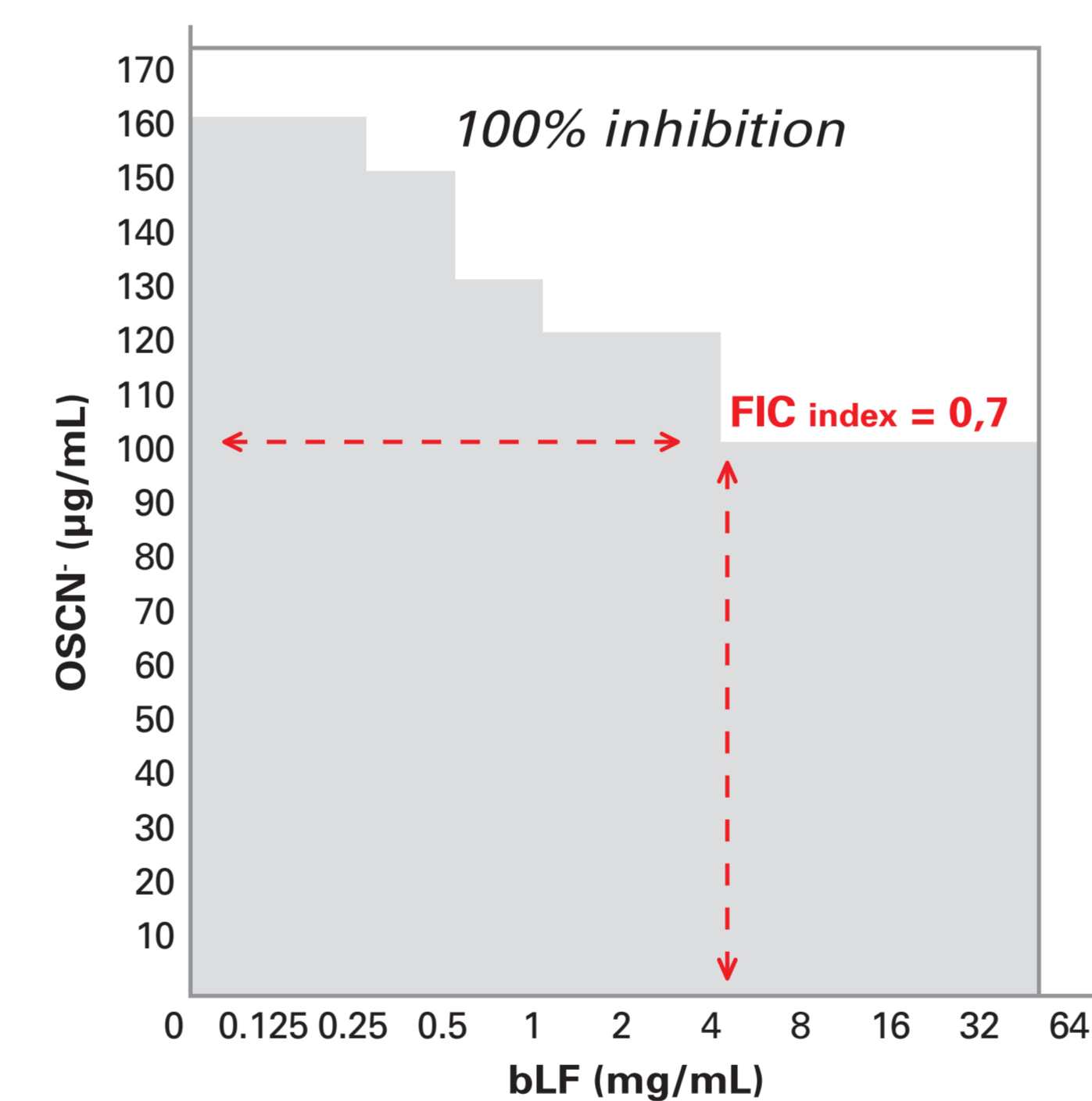


Figure 3: Graphical representation of OSCN⁻/bLF (ALX-009) combinations.

- OSCN⁻/bLF (ALX-009) combination is able to inhibit the growth of 100% of the tested isolates
- bLF decreases up to 40% the concentration of OSCN⁻ required to inhibit growth when assayed alone (MIC value)
- 8% of combinations were synergistic and 58% were additive

3 TIME KILL CURVES

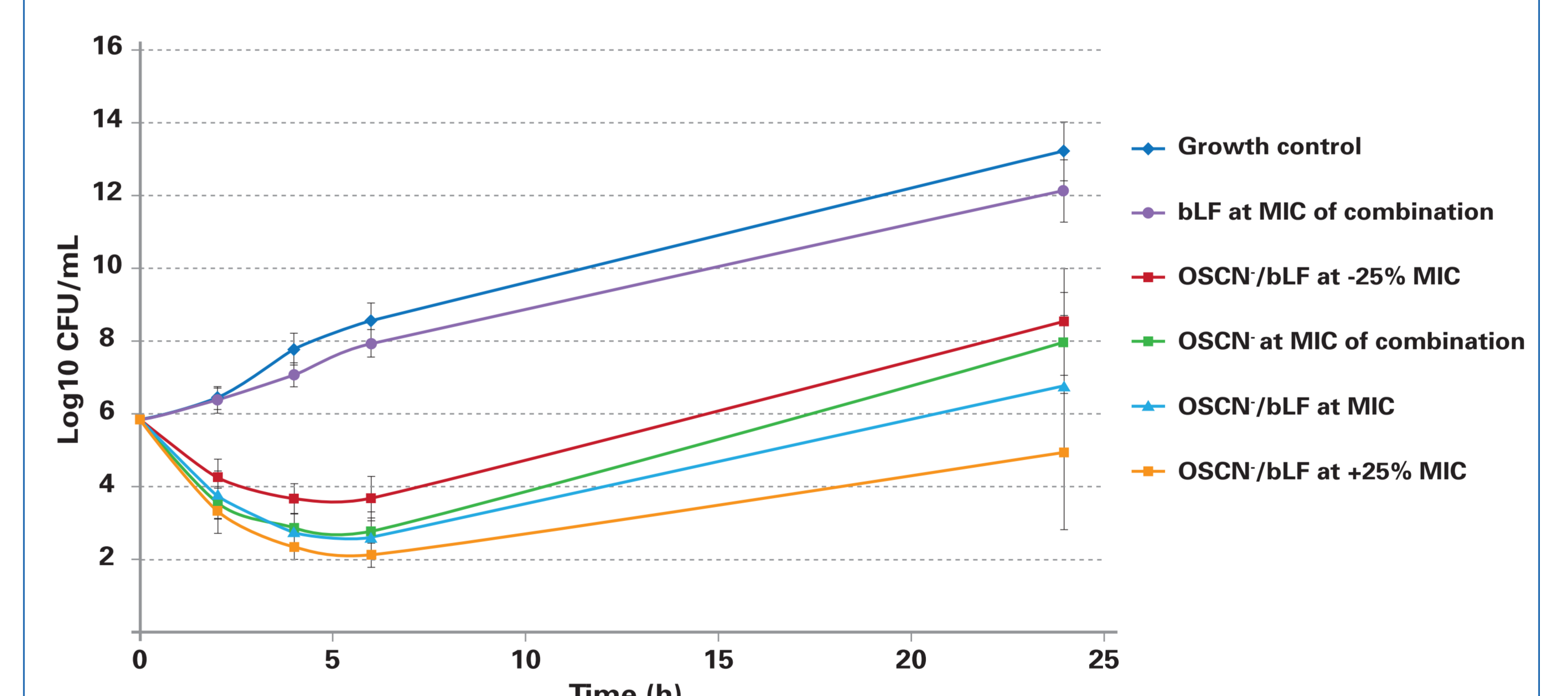


Figure 4: Trend curves from mean CFU values from 14 Bcc clinical isolates, selected from their low, medium or high susceptibility to OSCN⁻ and/or bLF.

- OSCN⁻/bLF (ALX-009) has a strong bactericidal effect
- After 6h, OSCN⁻/bLF (ALX-009) induces up to 4-log reduction compared to the starting inoculum
- After 24h, a strong inhibition was maintained with 6- to 8-log reduction compared to the growth control

CONCLUSIONS

OSCN⁻/bLF (ALX-009):

- Is able to inhibit the growth of 155 geographic and genetic-diverse CF *Burkholderia* spp.
- Has a strong antibacterial potential with a maximal activity after six hours, however benefit lasts up to 24h
- Has promising efficacy to fight against *Burkholderia* spp. lung infection in CF patients, a high unmet medical need

