

To Be or Not To Be Fitness Costs of Antibiotic Resistance

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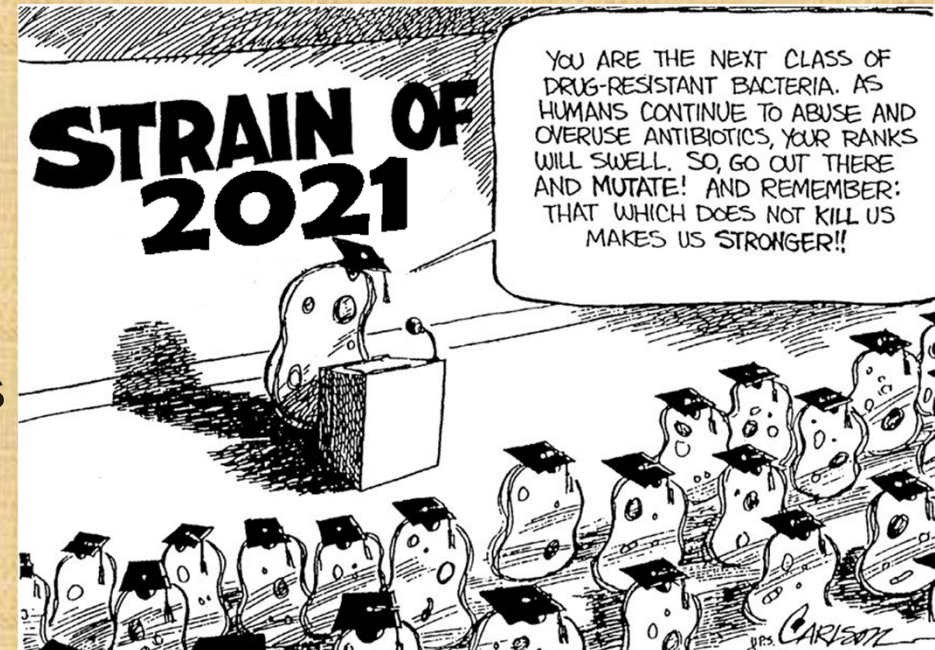
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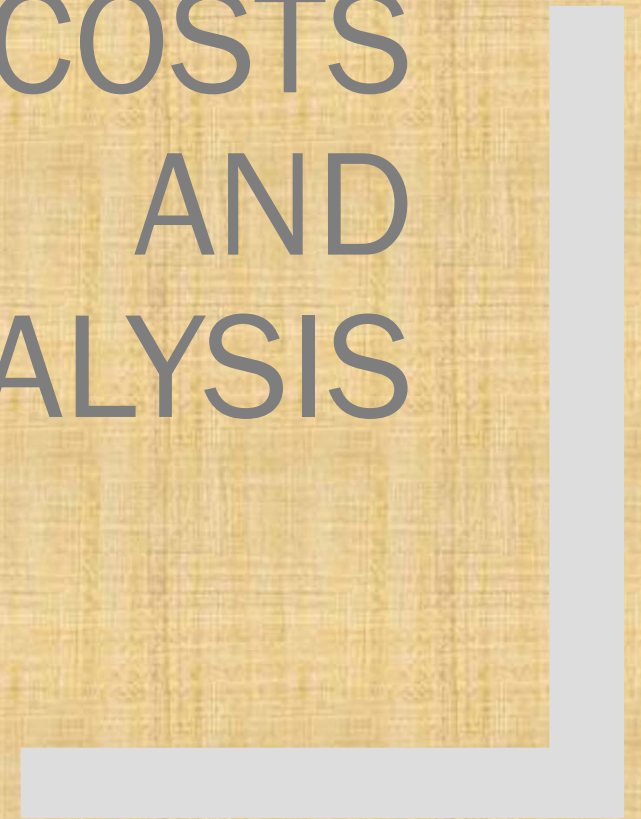
16 Dec 2021

Outline

- Fitness costs and methods for analysis
- Antibiotic resistance incurs fitness costs
- Factors influencing fitness costs
- Strategies to compensate for fitness costs
- Applications of fitness costs studies
- Summary



FITNESS COSTS
AND
METHODS FOR ANALYSIS



Methods for Analysis

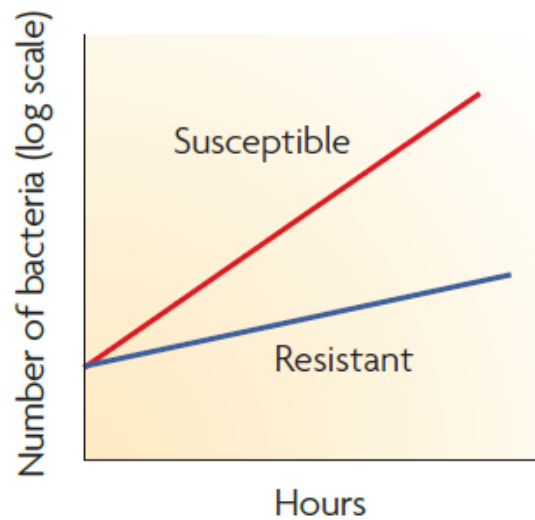
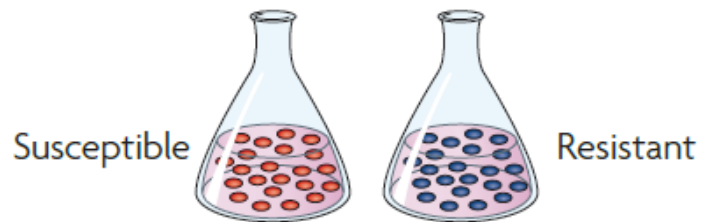
Ideal: should be measured in defined group of infected patients

In real life: controlled laboratory experiments

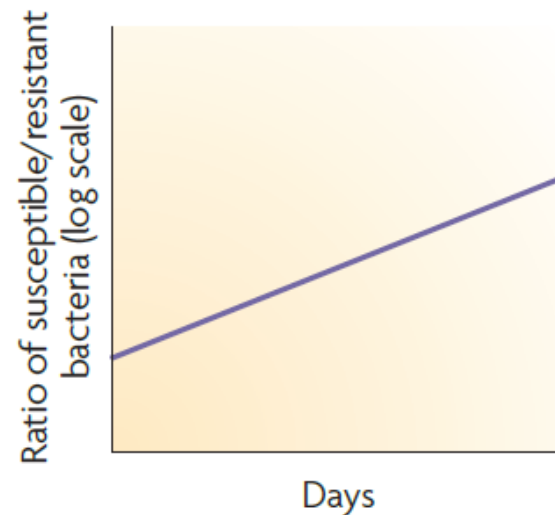
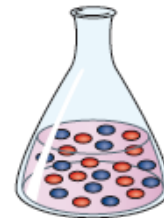
- Isogenic strains
- Amenable to genetic manipulation
- The model system could be evaluated with different fitness assays

Parameters

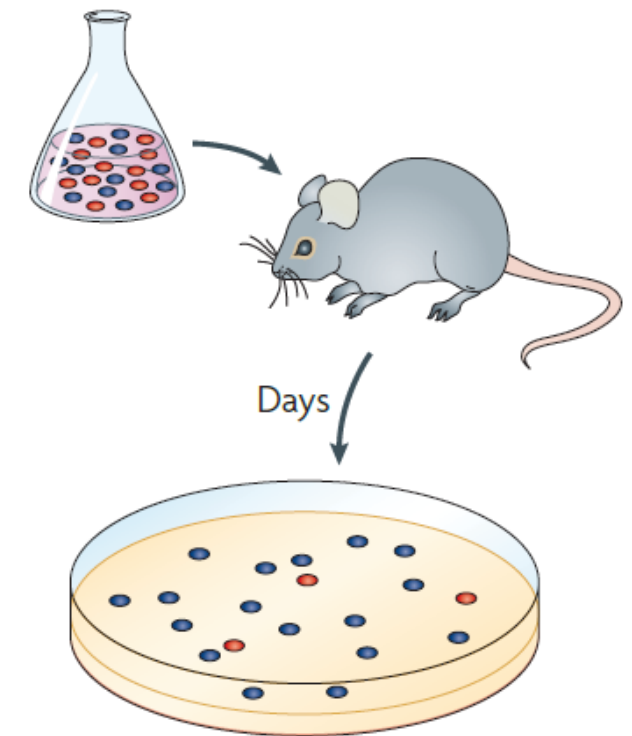
a Growth *in vitro*



b Competition *in vitro*



c Competition *in vivo*



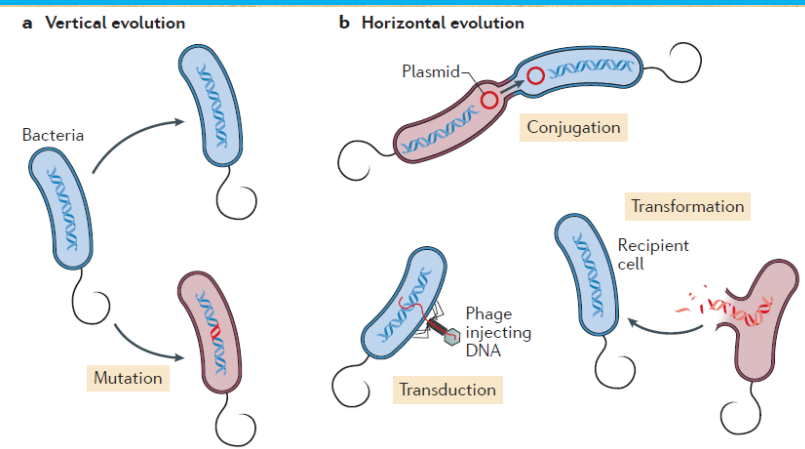
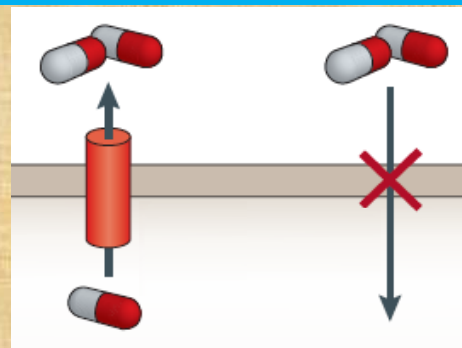
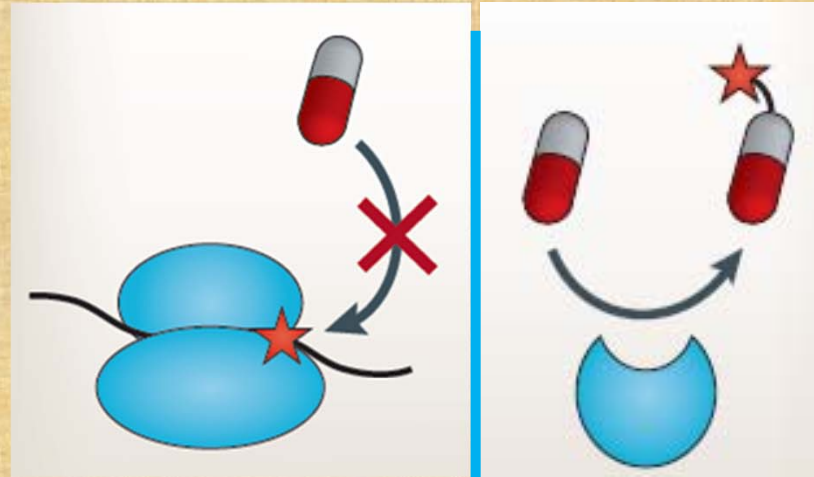
(Andersson & Hughes, 2010)

- Parameters depending on the organism and characteristics: growth rate, biofilm formation, virulence...

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
INCURS
FITNESS COSTS

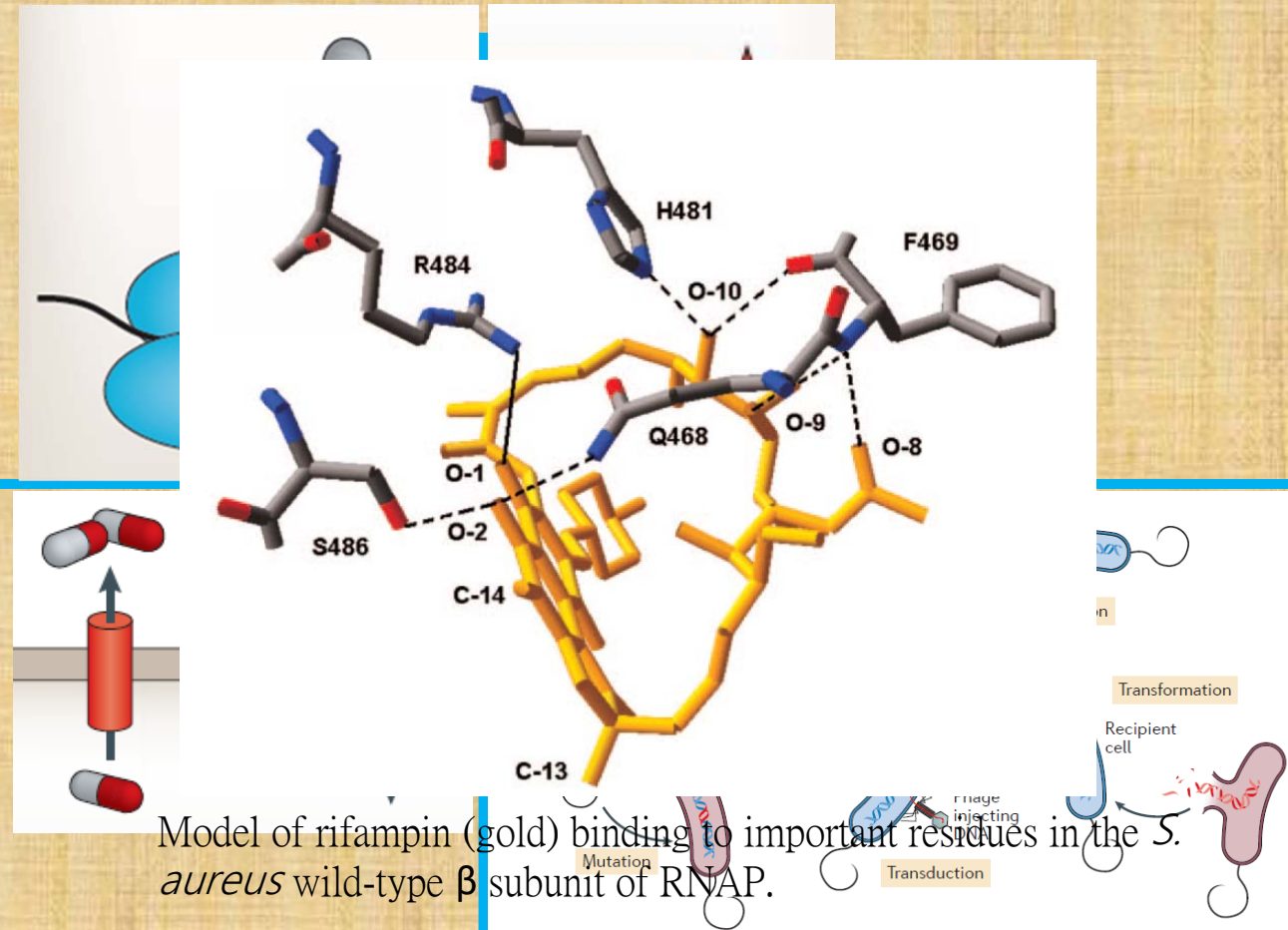


Antibiotic Resistance Incurs Fitness Costs



(Hughes & Andersson, 2015; Sommer *et al.*, 2017)

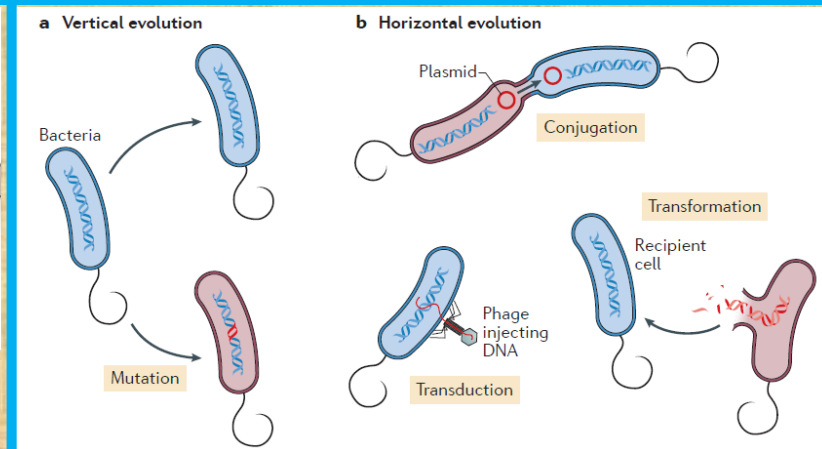
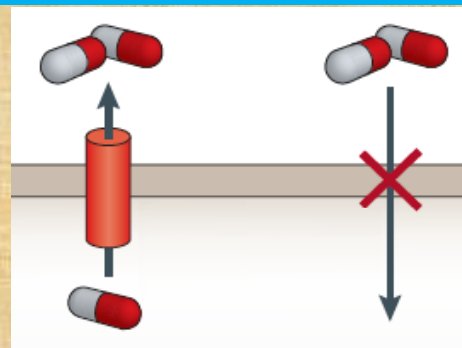
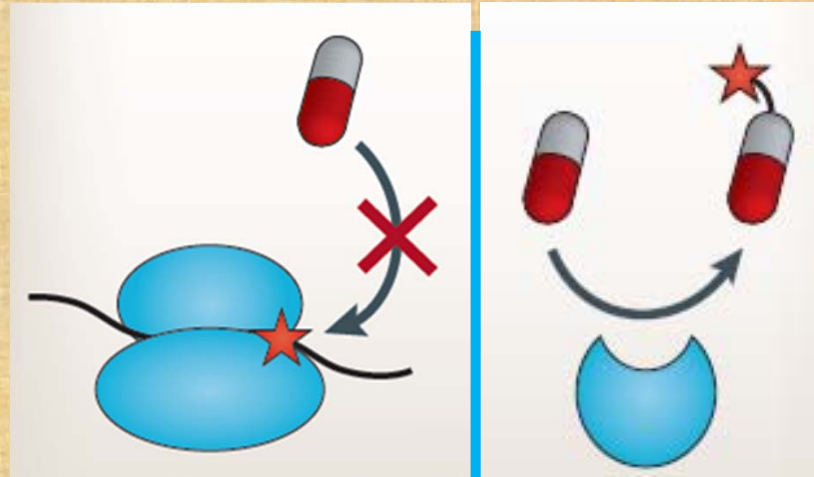
Antibiotic Resistance Incurs Fitness Costs



Model of rifampin (gold) binding to important residues in the *S. aureus* wild-type β subunit of RNAP.

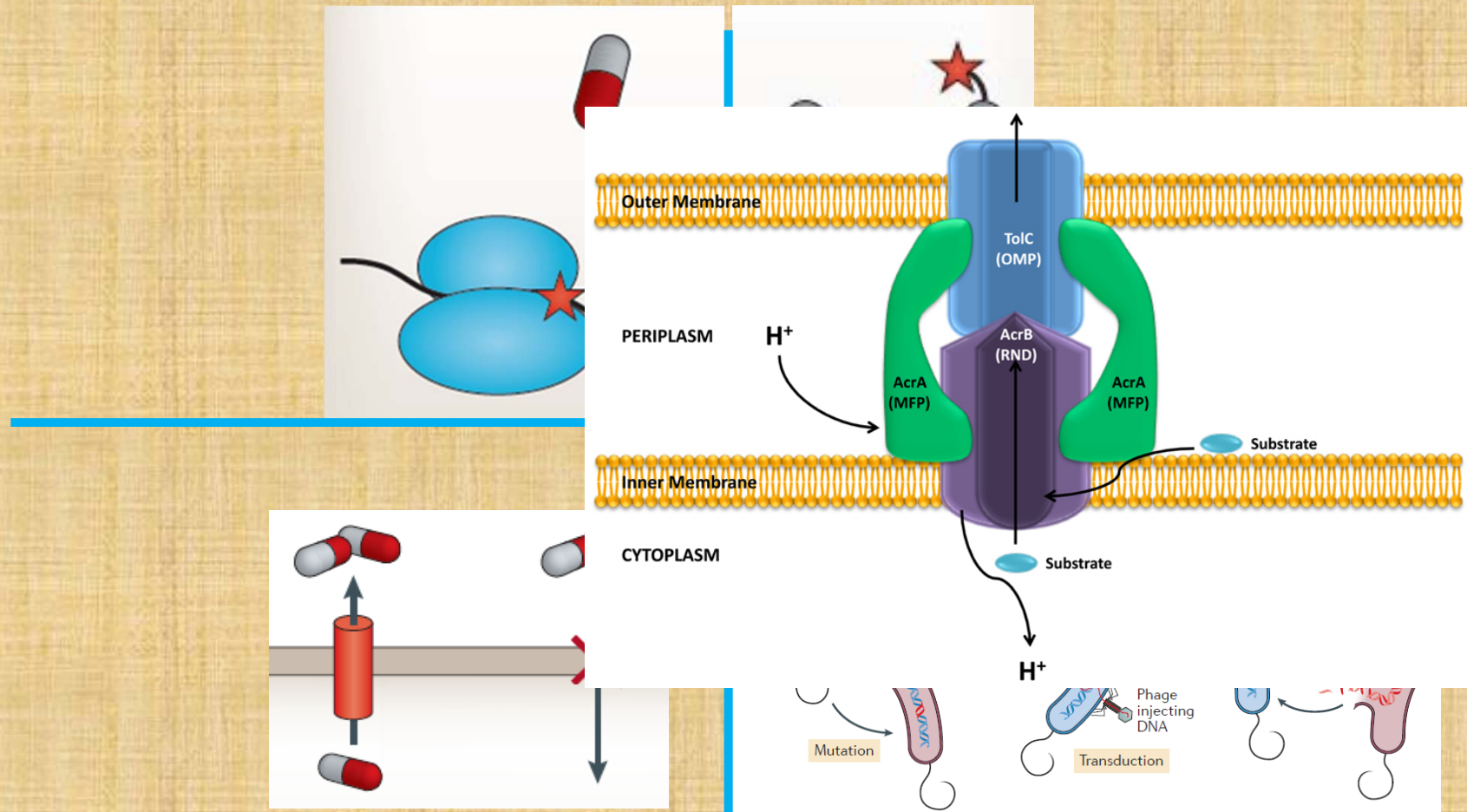
(Hughes & Andersson, 2015; Sommer *et al.*, 2017; O'Neill *et al.*, 2006)

Antibiotic Resistance Incurs Fitness Costs



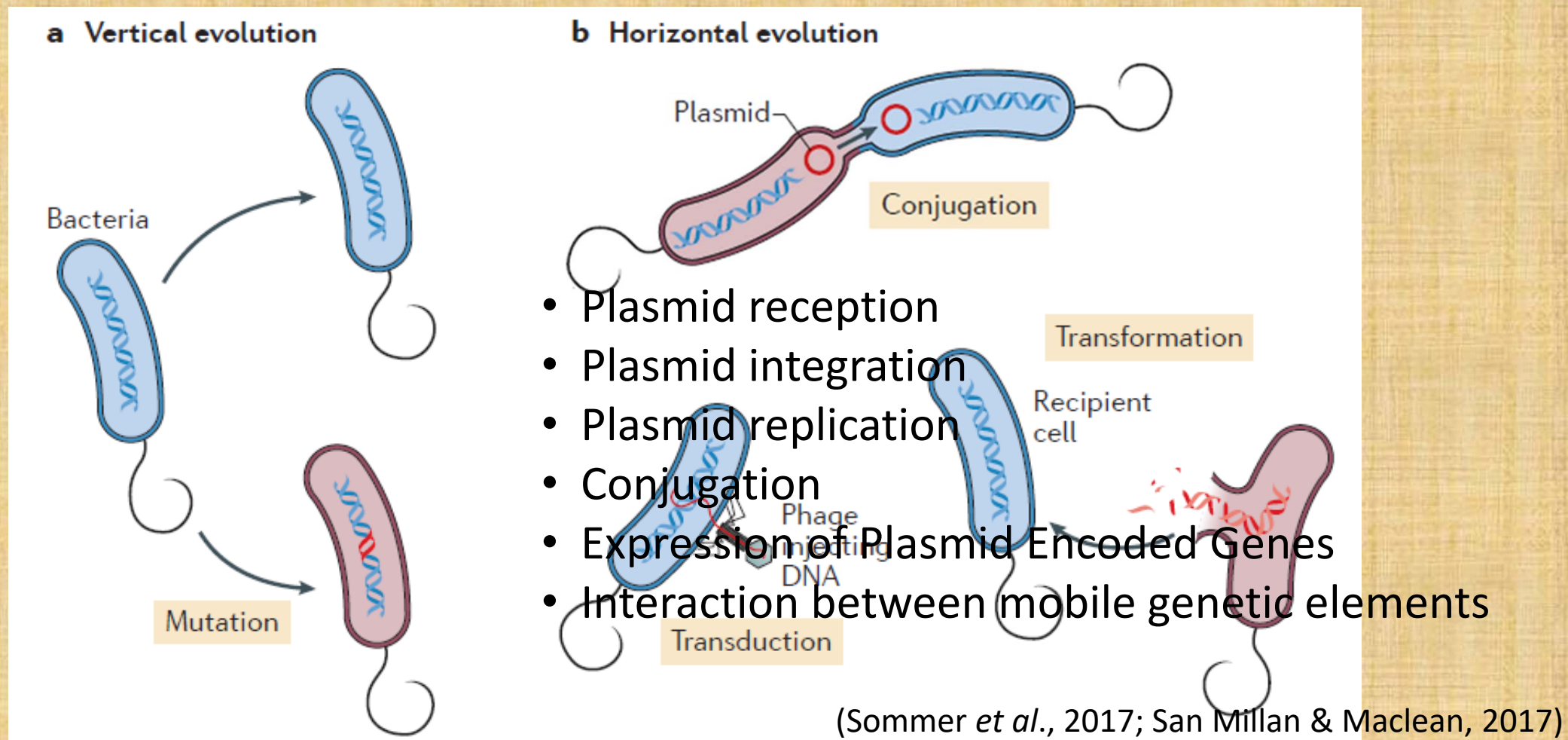
(Hughes & Andersson, 2015; Sommer *et al.*, 2017)

Antibiotic Resistance Incurs Fitness Costs



(Alvarez-Ortega *et al.*, 2013; Hughes & Andersson, 2015; Sommer *et al.*, 2017)

Antibiotic Resistance Incurs Fitness Costs



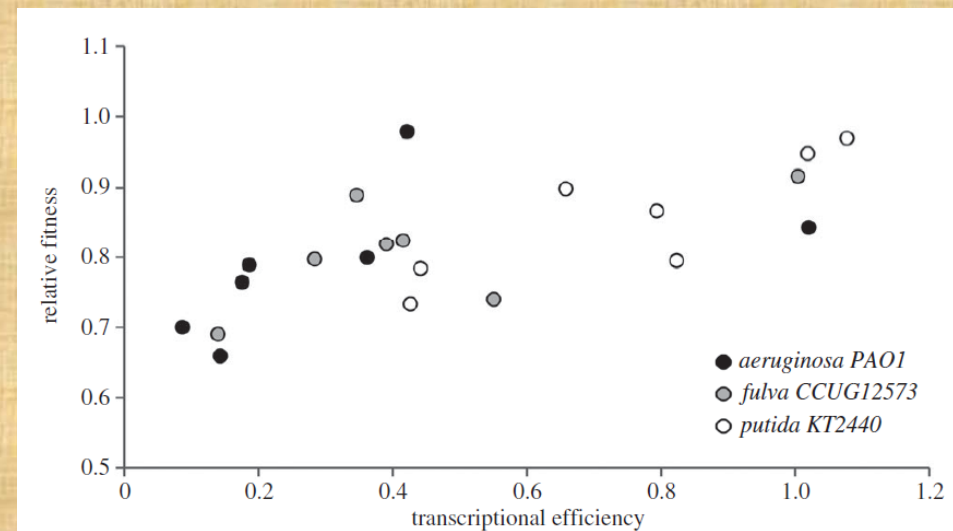
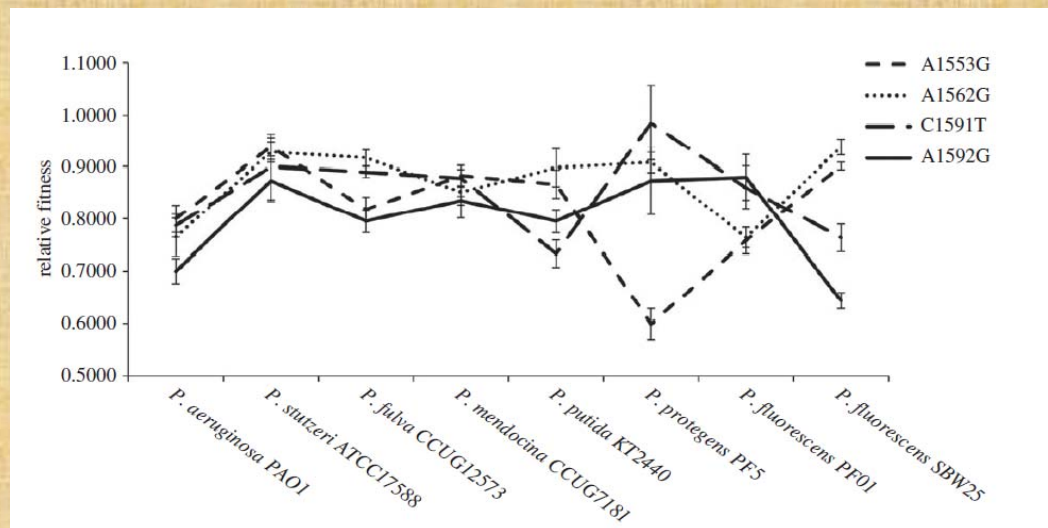
FACTORS INFLUENCING FITNESS COSTS



Factors Influencing Fitness Costs

In vitro and *in vivo* studies

- Epistasis



(Andersson & Hughes, 2010; Vogwills *et al.*, 2016)

Mutants that have low fitness cost and high level of antibiotic resistance are more likely to be fixed in the populations.



(Andersson & Hughes, 2010)

STRATEGIES TO COMPENSATE FOR FITNESS COSTS

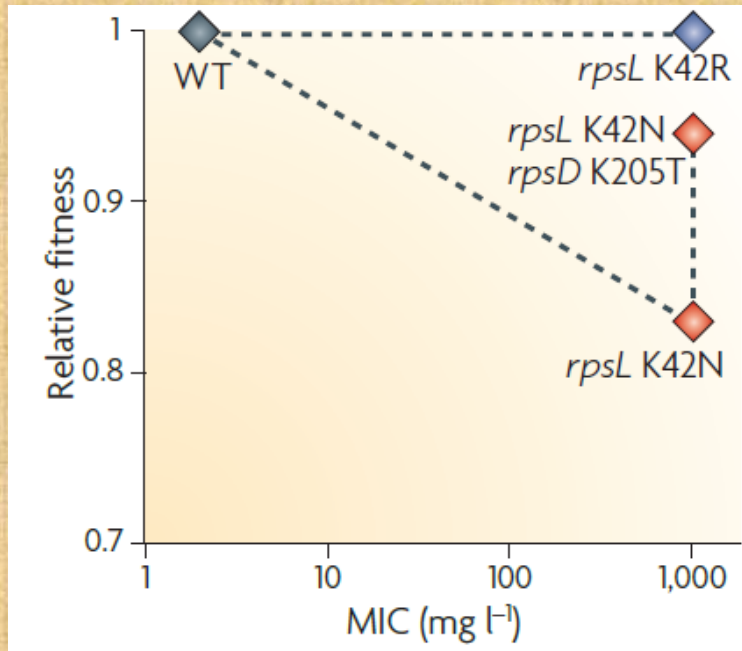


Strategies to Compensate for Fitness Costs

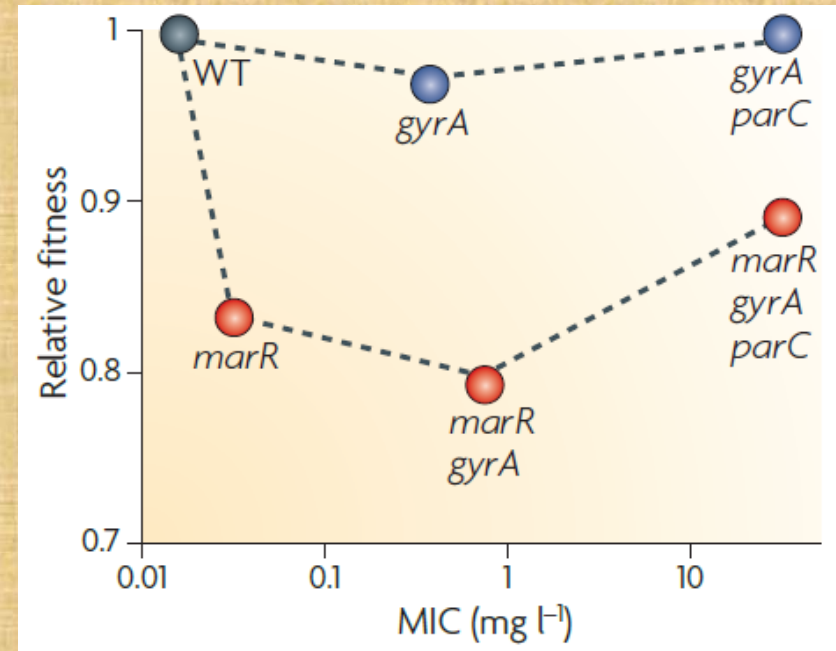
- Secondary mutation
- Gene overexpression
- Metabolic compensation



Secondary Mutation



Resistance to streptomycin in *Salmonella enterica*



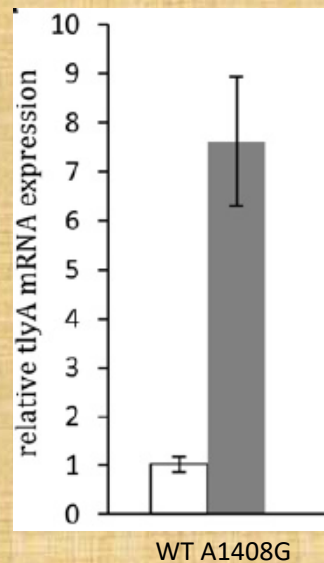
Resistance to fluoroquinolones in *Escherichia coli*

(Andersson & Hughes, 2010)

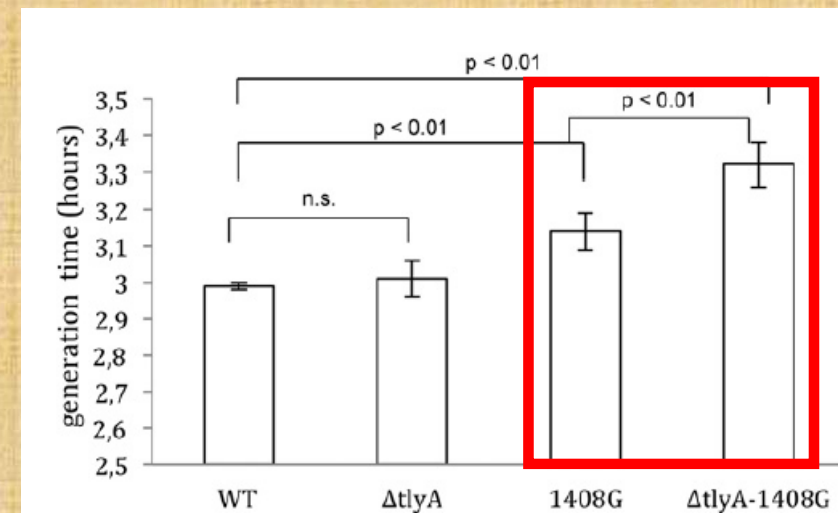
Gene Overexpression

- Capreomycin-resistant *Mycobacterium* spp.
Loss-of-function mutation of rRNA methylase TlyA or point mutations in 16S rRNA
- One of the common mutations: A1408G in 16S rRNA

Overexpression of *tlyA*



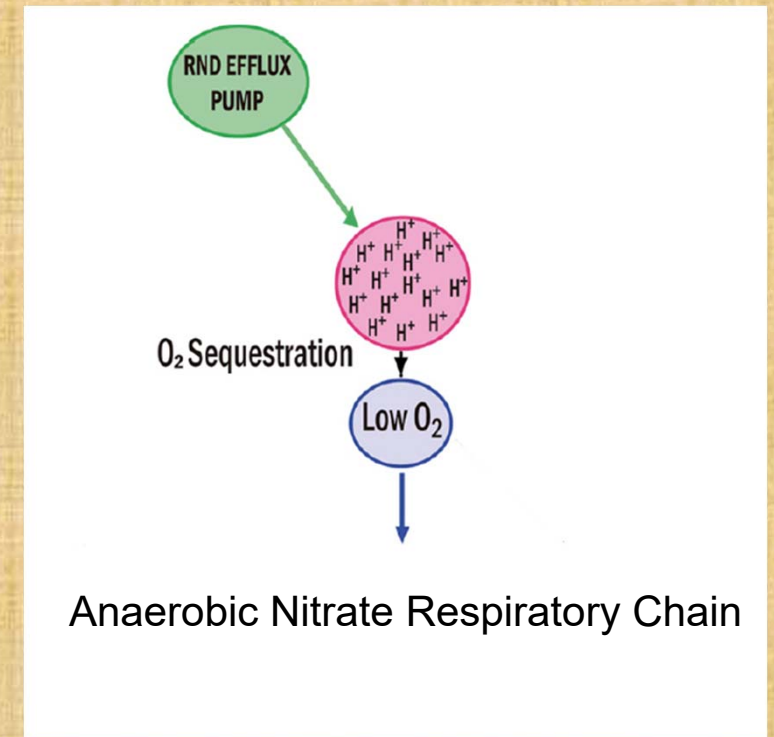
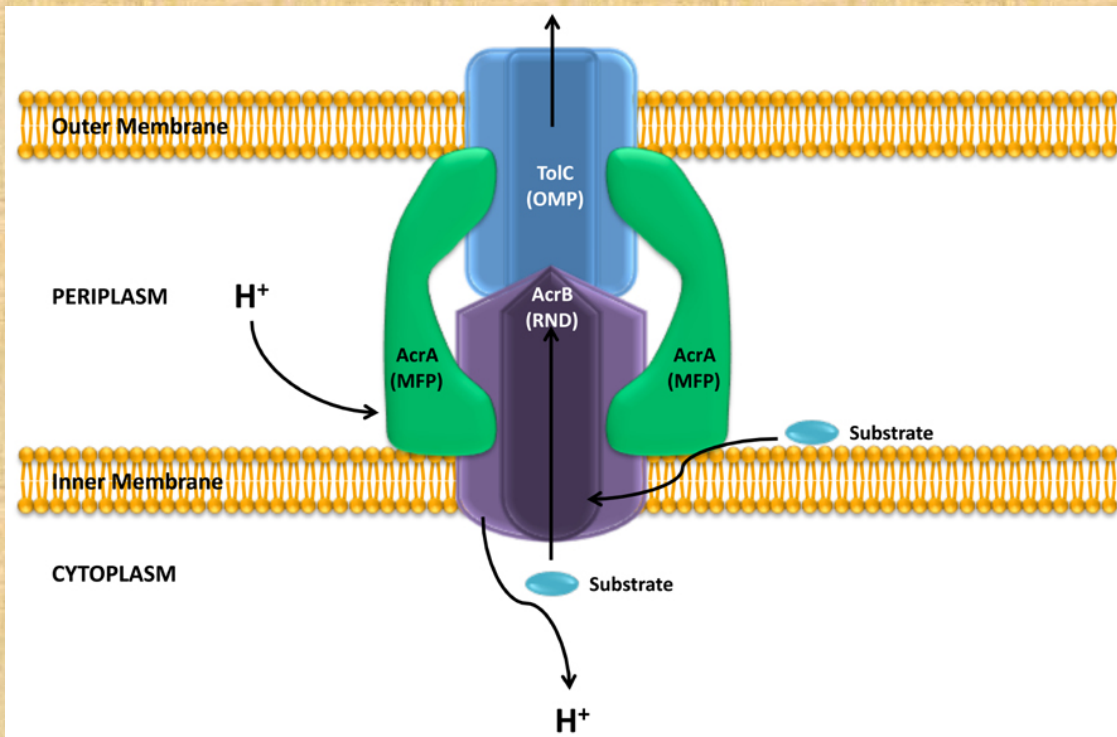
Mycobacterium smegmatis



(Freihofer *et al.*, 2016)

Metabolic Compensation

Antibiotic resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*



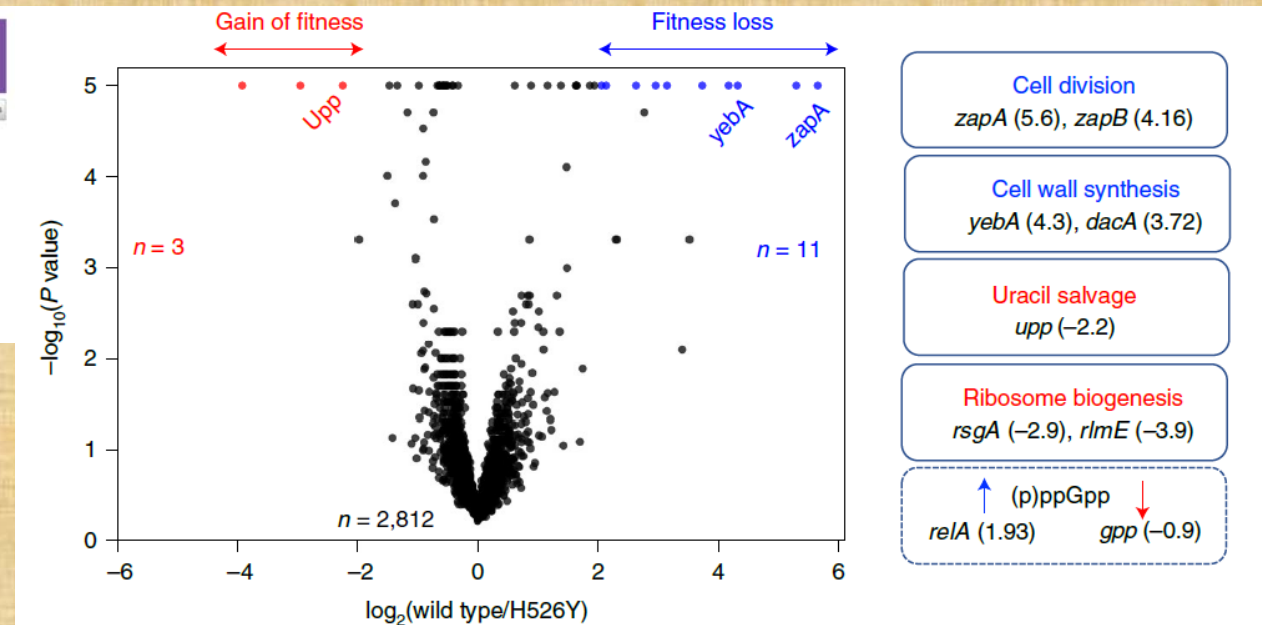
(Alvarez-Ortega *et al.*, 2013; Olivares *et al.*, 2014; Olivares *et al.*, 2017)

POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF FITNESS COSTS STUDIES



Potential Applications of Fitness Costs Studies

- Predict antibiotic resistance
- Develop combination antibiotic therapies and novel antibiotics



(Rasouly *et al.*, 2021)

Summary

- Antibiotic resistance usually entailed with fitness cost.
- Fitness cost could be affected by different factors.
- Compensation of fitness cost leads to emergence of low-cost or no-cost antibiotic resistant strains which have higher risk of spread and further resistance evolution.
- Fitness cost study helps to predict antibiotic resistance and development of antibiotics.

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THANK YOU!