

Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2019, 9, 10739

Antibacterial activity and mechanism of action of a thiophenyl substituted pyrimidine derivative†

Zhiyuan Fang,^{‡a} Yanan Li,^{‡b} Yuanyuan Zheng,^{cd} Xiaomei Li,^a Yu-Jing Lu,^d Siu-Cheong Yan,^c Wing-Leung Wong,^e Kin-Fai Chan,^{*c} Kwok-yin Wong^{*c} and Ning Sun^{id*acd}

The issue of multidrug resistant bacteria is a worldwide health threat. To develop new antibacterial agents with new mechanisms of action is thus an urgent request to address this antibiotic resistance crisis. In the present study, a new thiophenyl-pyrimidine derivative was prepared and utilized as an effective antibacterial agent against Gram-positive strains. In the tests against MRSA and VREs, the compound showed higher antibacterial potency than that of vancomycin and methicillin. The mode of action is probably attributed to the effective inhibition of FtsZ polymerization, GTPase activity, and bacterial cell division, which cause bactericidal effects. The compound could be a potential candidate for further development as an effective antibiotic to combat drug-resistant bacteria.

Received 7th February 2019
Accepted 2nd April 2019

DOI: 10.1039/c9ra01001g

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

In the past few decades, antibiotics have made a very significant contribution to the improvement of public health globally. Using antibiotics against bacteria was once considered the ultimate victory in fighting bacterial infections. Unfortunately, due to the improper use of antibiotics, bacteria can develop strong resistance to conventional antibiotics, which means that the battle is endless.^{1,2} Strong antibacterial resistance reduces the effectiveness for treatment of pathogenic bacterial infections and currently causes serious threats to public health worldwide. For example, both methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecium* (VRE) are representative of bacteria resistant to some of the clinical antibiotics currently used,^{3,4} such as methicillin and vancomycin. To combat the antibiotic resistance crisis, there is an urgent need to develop new antibiotics through the exploration of new chemotypes and targets of inhibition.

As far as current research is concerned, bacterial divisome is considered as a new area to develop new type antibiotics.⁵ Among the proteins in the divisome, FtsZ is considered as an attractive target for drug discovery since it is highly conserved in the bacterial kingdom. More importantly, FtsZ protein is not found in the mitochondria of higher eukaryotes.^{6,7} In addition, its biochemical activity is well-studied.^{6,7} FtsZ is an essential protein in bacterial cell division machinery because both GTP-dependent polymerization at midcell and the followed dynamic circular ring formation at the site of division are regulated by the protein. These biological activities are critically associated many other cell division proteins to produce bacterial daughter cells.⁸ The functional importance of FtsZ renders it as a good target for the discovery of new antibacterial agents.⁹

Some compounds have recently reported to inhibit the biological activity of the FtsZ protein and then to block the bacterial cell division.^{6,7,10,11} Mostly the GTP binding pocket or the H7 helix was found to be the binding target of the compounds. Nevertheless, no compound is able to move forward with a clinical trial. To expand the chemical diversity further with new chemotypes that target at the bacterial cell division may be a better choice for future development. In our previous study, we have identified a FtsZ inhibitor possessing a 2,4-disubstituted-6-thiophenyl-pyrimidine and a chiral amino quinuclidine moiety (**E20**, Fig. 1) through *in silico* virtual screening.¹² This compound possesses weak inhibitory effects against bacteria and FtsZ protein. Nonetheless, the chiral quinuclidine moiety of the compound is structural complicated and thus impels further structural modification and investigation. In this study, the antibacterial activity of a new 2,4-disubstituted-6-thiophenyl-pyrimidine derivative (**F20**) shown in Fig. 1 was investigated and also studied its mode of action on FtsZ.

^aThe Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 510700, P. R. China. E-mail: ning.sun@connect.polyu.hk; Tel: +86-20-31758566

^bDepartment of Pharmacy, The Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Zhuhai, 519000, P. R. China

^cState Key Laboratory of Chemical Biology and Drug Discovery, Department of Applied Biology and Chemical Technology, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong, P. R. China

^dDepartment of Pharmaceutical Engineering, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, P. R. China

^eSchool of Biotechnology and Health Sciences, Wuyi University, Jiangmen 529020, P. R. China

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental methods and materials. See DOI: 10.1039/c9ra01001g

‡ These authors contributed equally to this work.



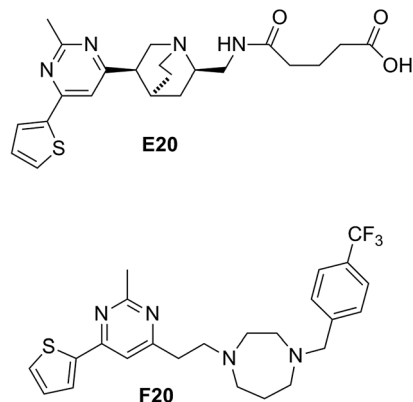


Fig. 1 Chemical structures of E20 and F20.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Materials

The preparation of **F20** was followed the previous report,¹⁰ and details of preparation and characterization of **F20** can be referred to the ESI.† The pathogenic bacterial strains, *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 29213, 29247, BAA-41, BAA-1717, BAA-1720, and BAA-1747), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (ATCC 12228), *Enterococcus faecium* (ATCC 49624 and 700221), *Enterococcus faecalis* (ATCC 29212 and 51575), *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 25922 and BAA-2469), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (ATCC BAA-2108) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC BAA-1144) were ordered from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, USA). *Bacillus subtilis* strain 168 was already available in our collection. Other materials were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich or Tin Hang Technology Limited.

2.2. Antimicrobial susceptibility assay

The antibacterial activities of **F20** against the tested strains were estimated following the micro-dilution methods that are described in the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) guidelines.¹³ Different bacterial strains were cultured with appropriate nutrient broth solution,¹⁴ in the absence or presence of various concentration of **F20**. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was defined as the lowest concentration of a compound causing no visible growth of bacteria. The minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) was estimated by spreading 10 μ L of bacterial culture from the MIC test onto Trypticase Soy Broth (TSB) agar plate, and MBC was defined the lowest concentration of a compound at which colonies were not observed after incubating at 37 °C for 24 h.^{13,15} Three independent assays were performed for MIC and MBC tests.

2.3. FtsZ polymerization assay

S. aureus and *E. coli* FtsZ protein was prepared by following the previously reported procedures.^{14,16} The polymerization of FtsZ was monitored through a light scattering assay at 37 °C, which was described in the literature.¹⁴ Briefly, FtsZ (6 μ M) in 20 mM of Tris buffer (pH 7.4, containing 0.01% Triton X-100 to avoid compound aggregation) was placed in a 10 \times 2 mm (excitation path) cell, the reaction was started by consecutive additions of

20 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM GTP and different concentrations of the test compound. 1% DMSO and 50 μ g mL⁻¹ methicillin were tested as vehicle and negative in this assay.

2.4. GTPase activity assay

An ATPase/GTPase Activity Assay Kit (Sigma MAK113) was used to detect the effect of **F20** on the GTPase activity of SaFtsZ and EcFtsZ. This assay was performed by following the previously study.¹⁷ Briefly, FtsZ (6 μ M) was preincubated with vehicle (1% DMSO) or different concentrations of each compound in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.4, containing 0.01% Triton X-100 to avoid compound aggregation) for 10 min at 25 °C. Then 5 mM of MgCl₂ and 200 mM of KCl were added. Reactions were started with the addition of 500 mM GTP and incubated at 37 °C. After 30 min, the reactions were quenched by adding 100 μ L of Cytophos reagent for 10 min. Inorganic phosphate was quantified by measuring the absorbance at 650 nm with a microplate reader. Three independent tests were performed in this assay and the error bars were calculated for standard derivation.

2.5. Saturation transfer difference (STD) NMR study

The exchangeable protons of FtsZ were subjected to H-D exchange in a 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, which contained 10% deuterium water, 50 mM NaCl and 5 mM MgCl₂ (pH 6.5, uncorrected due to deuterium effects). The STD NMR experiment was performed on a Bruker AvanceIII 600 instrument equipped with a 5 mm QCI cryoprobe. Acquisitions were performed at 298 K using the standard STD pulse sequence with a train of 50 ms Gauss-shaped pulses, each separated by a 1 ms delay for selective protein irradiation, and an alternation between on and off resonances. A T1 ρ spinlock filter (50 ms) was incorporated to suppress protein resonances. The NMR spectrum of 20 μ M FtsZ and 1 mM **F20** (molar ratio 1 : 50) was recorded using the standard pulse sequence. The details can be referred to the previously reported conditions.¹⁸ Group epitope mapping was carried out through the integration of the STD signal of the individual protons with respect to the strongest STD signal that assigned as 100%.

2.6. Visualization of bacterial morphology

The *B. subtilis* 168 or *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 cells were grown in Luria-Bertani (LB) medium for overnight. The cells were then diluted to approximately 1 \times 10⁵ CFU mL⁻¹ in the same medium containing absence or MIC concentration of **F20** and incubated at 37 °C for 4 h. The observation of bacterial morphology was carried out under a phase-contrast optical microscope with respect to the previous described conditions.^{19,20}

2.7. Computational study

The molecular docking was conducted by using Discovery Studio (DS) 2016. A X-ray crystal structure of SaFtsZ was obtained from the PDB database (4DXD).²¹ FtsZ protein and **F20** were prepared and minimized for docking using the tools in DS. The docking study was conducted with the DS-CDocker protocol.



2.8. Multistep resistance selection

A resistance selection experiment was performed to determine whether *S. aureus* could develop resistance to the compound **F20**.²² The broth microdilution assay was employed to obtain the MIC value of the compound treated to *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 over 21-passage for 21 days. As reported previously, resistance could be classified when an increase in the initial MIC was found greater than four-fold.²³

3. Results

3.1. In vitro antibacterial activity of F20

A number of bacterial strains including some drug-resistant strains were used to examine the antibacterial activity of **F20**. Methicillin and **E20** were examined as the reference compounds under the same conditions. The results showed that **F20** can inhibit effectively the growth of the tested Gram-positive strains including MRSA and VRE strains, with the MIC values ranged from 24 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ to 48 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (Table 1). When compared to the antibacterial activity of **E20**,¹² the antibacterial potency of **F20** is 10-time higher than that of **E20**. In addition, **F20** can inhibit the growth of tested MRSA strains with a MIC value of 24 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, which are 10 to 50 folds better than that of methicillin, and is slightly better than that of ampicillin. Moreover, **F20** possesses inhibitory effects on the growth of vancomycin-resistant *E. faecalis* and *E. faecium* (VREFs) with MIC values of 48 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, suggesting that **F20** is more potent than that of vancomycin, which cannot inhibit the growth of above-mentioned VREFs at the concentration of 96 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (Table 1).¹⁶ For Gram-negative bacteria, **F20** shows only moderate antibacterial activity against *E. coli* and its antibiotics resistant mutant with the MIC values of 96 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. However, the compound does not have any effect on the other tested Gram-negative strains like *K. pneumoniae* and *P. aeruginosa*, at the concentration of 96 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

Table 1 MIC of **F20** against different bacterial strains

Organism	MIC ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)			
	F20	E20	Met	Amp
<i>B. subtilis</i> 168	24	384	<1	<1
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 29213	24	384	<1	<1
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 29247 ^a	24	384	6	48
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC BAA-41 ^b	24	384	1024	48
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC BAA-1717 ^b	24	N.D.	512	48
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC BAA-1720 ^b	24	N.D.	1024	48
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC BAA-1747 ^b	24	N.D.	256	48
<i>S. epidermidis</i> ATCC 12228	24	384	1	<1
<i>E. faecium</i> ATCC 49624	48	>384	4	N.D.
<i>E. faecium</i> ATCC 700221 ^c	48	>384	4	N.D.
<i>E. faecalis</i> ATCC 29212	48	>384	4	N.D.
<i>E. faecalis</i> ATCC 51575 ^c	48	>384	4	N.D.
<i>E. coli</i> ATCC 25922	96	384	3	3
<i>E. coli</i> ATCC BAA-2469 ^d	96	384	>1024	>96
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ATCC BAA-2108 ^d	>96	>384	>256	>96
<i>K. pneumoniae</i> ATCC BAA-1144 ^d	>96	>384	>256	>96

^a Ampicillin-resistant. ^b MRSA. ^c Vancomycin-resistant. ^d Multidrug-resistant; Met = methicillin; Amp = ampicillin; N.D. = not determine.

3.2. Bactericidal test of F20 against selected bacterial strains

After determined the antibacterial activity of **F20**, we further investigated whether its antibacterial activity is bactericidal or bacteriostatic. In the test, MBC values of **F20** against *B. subtilis* 168, *S. aureus* ATCC 29213, MRSA (ATCC BAA-41) and VRE (ATCC 700221) were determined (Table 2). According to the CLSI standards, an MBC/MIC ratio of 1 to 2 is considered indicative of bactericidal behaviour.¹³ The results show that the MBC/MIC ratios of **F20** against the tested strains are equal or less than 2, indicating bactericidal activity.

3.3. F20 disrupts FtsZ polymerization

To confirm whether the FtsZ activity could be disturbed by **F20**, we first assessed the impacts of **F20** on FtsZ polymerization dynamics. By using the light scattering in a fluorescence spectrometer, the changes in FtsZ polymerization can be determined by the corresponding absorbance changes at 600 nm. The time-dependent polymerization profiles of *SaFtsZ* and *EcFtsZ* in the absence and presence of **F20** at a concentration range from 12 to 48 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ was shown Fig. 2A and S2,[†] respectively. The results reveal that **F20** inhibit the polymerization of FtsZ in a concentration-dependent manner that is similar to the reported FtsZ inhibitors.^{17,22,24} 50 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ methicillin is also examined as a non-FtsZ-targeting control antibiotic in the assay (Fig. 2A). As expected, it shows no effect in the FtsZ polymerization.

3.4. The inhibition of GTPase activity of FtsZ by F20

Since the dynamic FtsZ polymerization depends on the rate of GTP hydrolysis,^{25,26} we investigated further the inhibitory effect of **F20** on the GTPase activity of *SaFtsZ* and *EcFtsZ*. The results indicate that **F20** can inhibit the GTPase activity in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 2B and S3[†]). For example, in the test of *SaFtsZ*, 6, 12, 24, and 48 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of **F20** inhibited the GTPase activity of *SaFtsZ* by 13, 24, 48, and 53%, respectively (Fig. 2B).

Table 2 MBC of **F20** against tested bacterial strains ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)

Organism	MBC	MIC	MBC/MIC
<i>B. subtilis</i> 168	24	24	1
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 29213	48	24	2
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC BAA-41	24	24	1
<i>E. faecium</i> ATCC 700221	48	48	1

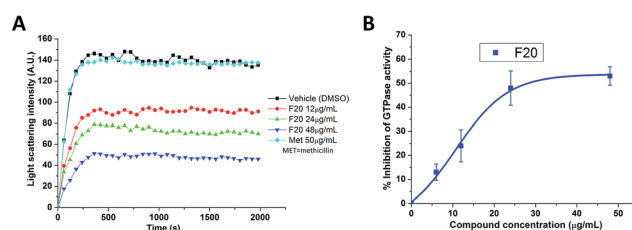


Fig. 2 (A) Time-dependent polymerization profiles of *SaFtsZ* with and without the use of **F20**. (B) Inhibition of GTPase activity of *SaFtsZ* by **F20** at various concentrations (6, 12, 24 and 48 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$).



The result suggests that **F20** inhibits the rate of GTP hydrolysis, which is probably due to the inhibition of FtsZ polymerization.

3.5. Saturation transfer difference (STD) NMR study of **F20** with FtsZ

To understand more about the interaction between **F20** and FtsZ protein, STD NMR spectroscopy was applied to characterize the binding properties and to identify the epitopes of compounds showing interactions with the receptor of protein. The relative degrees of saturation for individual protons of **F20** are shown in Fig. 3 and the integral value of the largest signal is set as 100%. It was found that all of the protons of **F20** displayed some degree of enhancement, which demonstrates that the interaction between the molecule and FtsZ has occurred (Fig. 3). The largest amount of saturation transfer was observed for H1 and H2, indicating that the thiophenyl group of the molecule closely contacts with the FtsZ protein.

3.6. Effect of **F20** on the cell division of bacterial cells

FtsZ inhibitors can disturb FtsZ activity and cause inhibitory effects on bacterial cell division. To investigate the mode of action of the antibacterial activity of **F20**, we observed the bacterial morphology of *B. subtilis* and *S. aureus* through an optical microscope under the conditions incubated with or without the compound. The treatment with **F20** to the *B. subtilis* cells at a sublethal concentration significantly increased the cell length. The average length of the cell was longer than 20 μm (Fig. 4A) as compared with the control that cells treated with DMSO (cell length < 10 μm , Fig. 4B). On the other hand, treating spherical *S. aureus* with **F20** caused the cells enlargement (Fig. S4[†]). The results obtained are consistent with the reported FtsZ inhibitors such as benzamide and quinolinium derivatives,^{27,28} suggesting that **F20** could disrupt FtsZ activity and cause abnormal cell division.

3.7. Computational studies of the binding mode of **F20**

To probe the potential binding mode of **F20** interacted with FtsZ, we also performed molecular modeling study. Ten

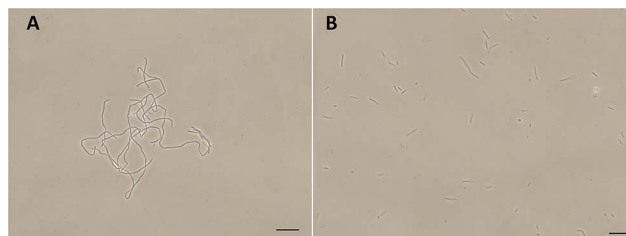


Fig. 4 (A) Cells of *B. subtilis* 168 were grown in the presence of 24 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of **F20**. (B) Cells of *B. subtilis* 168 were grown in the absence of **F20** (DMSO only). Scale bar = 15 μm .

docking poses were generated in this study and the optimal docking pose, which has the highest score (-CDOCKER energy) was selected inspect visually. The result showed that **F20** could bind into the GTP binding site and fully occupied the pocket where GDP is located (Fig. 5A). The 2-methyl-6-thiophenyl-pyrimidine moiety is located in a hydrophobic pocket found by the helices H1 and H7, whereas 4-trifluoromethyl-benzyl linked to the 7-member homo-piperazine cyclic ring that located at the hydrophilic pocket between the glycine rich loops T1, T3 and T4 (Fig. 5A). Three conventional hydrogen bond interactions between the trifluoromethyl group of **F20** and the side chains of Ala71, Gly108 and Thr109 were predicted to be established. Moreover, the side chain of Gly22, Gly70 and Glu139 could interact with **F20** via carbon-hydrogen bond. A π - π stacking interaction can be observed between Phe183 and pyrimidine ring. In addition, amide- π interactions between Ala26/Ala186 and thiophenyl group was found (Fig. 5B). Several

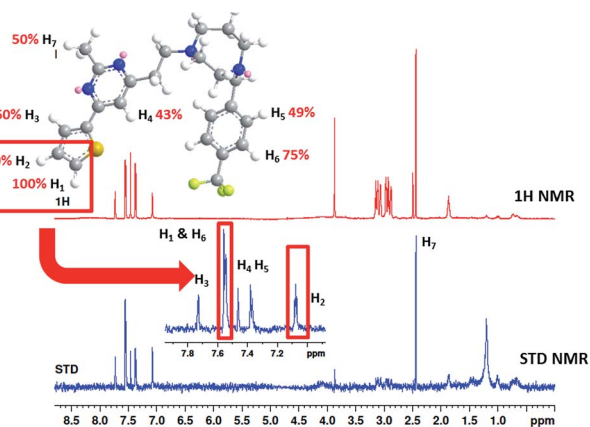


Fig. 3 STD results of **F20** interacting with FtsZ. Upper panel shows the chemical structure and proton assignments of **F20**; middle panel shows 1D (STD-off) spectrum (red); lower panel shows STD spectrum (blue). STD effects (I_{STD}/I_0) for each proton are reported (upper panel).

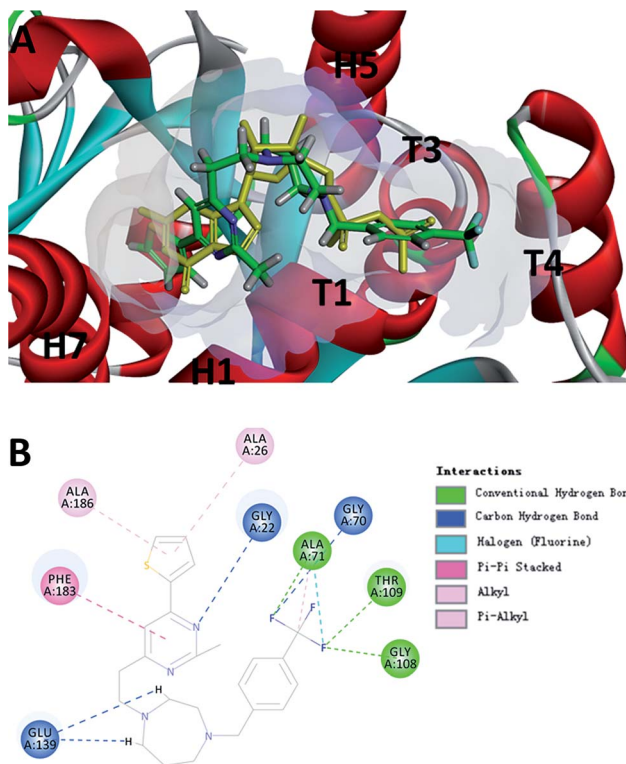


Fig. 5 (A) The prediction of **F20** binds into the GTP binding site of FtsZ (**F20**: green; GDP: yellow). (B) The predicted interactions from **F20** and the amino acids residues of FtsZ.



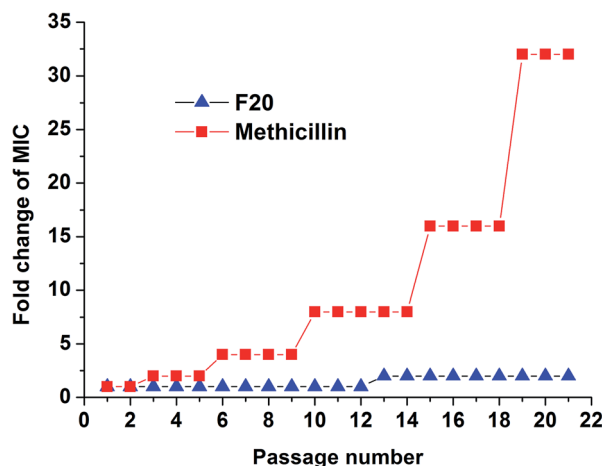


Fig. 6 Multi-step resistance selection of F20 and methicillin against *S. aureus* ATCC 29213.

amino acids (such as Gly72, Ala73, Gly107, Thr133, Asp187, *etc.*) in this binding pocket can interact with F20 *via* van der Waals force (data not shown). However, the most stable interactions of the natural GDP with the compound observed are shared five key binding residues including Gly22, Gly108, Thr109, Glu139 and Phe183.²¹

3.8. To investigate whether *S. aureus* develops resistance to F20

The results of resistance selection experiment on *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 revealed that the MIC value of F20 increases was found less than 2-fold after 21-passage. However, the MIC value of Methicillin increased 8-fold after 10 passages against *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 (Fig. 6). These results indicate that F20 seems not readily inducing the development of resistant mutants on *S. aureus*.

4. Discussions

In this study, we showed that a thiophenyl-pyrimidine derivative F20 possesses strong antibacterial activity against Gram-positive strains with bactericidal effects. The results of biological assays also suggest that the mode of action may due to its inhibitory effect on the FtsZ activity. In the biochemical tests, F20 was found to inhibit the dynamic polymerization of FtsZ in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 2A and S2†). Similar biological phenomena can also be observed in some FtsZ inhibitors such as cinnamaldehyde and quinoline derivatives.^{17,24} In addition, F20 is able to reduce the GTPase activity in a dose dependent manner (Fig. 2B and S3†). In the presence of F20 (24 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, $\sim 50 \mu\text{M}$), the inhibition of GTP hydrolysis activity was around 50%. Several FtsZ inhibitors were reported to suppress the GTPase activity of FtsZ,⁶ such as zantrins that inhibit GTP hydrolysis with IC_{50} values ranged from 20 to 100 μM (ref. 29) and the use of 9-phenoxyalkylberberine derivative at 40 μM was able to achieve 50% inhibition of GTP hydrolysis.¹⁶ Similarly, cinnamaldehyde derivative showed 50% inhibition at 30 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.²⁴ In our previous study, E20 is able to inhibit the

GTPase activity with the IC_{50} value of 320 μM .¹² Thus, the inhibition ability of F20 on GTPase activity is comparable with those of other known FtsZ inhibitors and is stronger than that of E20. Recent study revealed that the treadmilling dynamics of FtsZ was determined by its GTPase activity,²⁵ suggesting that any interference on the GTPase activity of FtsZ may cause the disruption of FtsZ polymerization and cell division inhibition. This may be the reason that some reported FtsZ inhibitors^{16,24,28,30} cannot inhibit GTPase activity of FtsZ completely, but it can disrupt FtsZ polymerization effectively.

In the antibacterial test, F20 showed a stronger antibacterial activity against Gram-positive strains than Gram-negative strains (Table 1). The poor penetration ability of compound passing through the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria could be a possible reason. A similar antibacterial profile can be also found in other FtsZ inhibitors, such as 9-phenoxyalkylberberine and benzamide derivatives.^{16,27} The result of morphological study suggests that the possible mechanism of antibacterial could be the cell division inhibitory effect induced by F20 (Fig. 4A and S4†). Other inhibitors of FtsZ like quinoline and benzamide derivatives,^{17,27} can also effectively induce the cell elongation of *B. subtilis* or enlargement of *S. aureus*. These results obviously suggested that the inhibition ability of F20 on the GTPase activity resulted in the disruption of the FtsZ polymerization, and then causing the inhibition of cell division and finally resulted bacterial cell death. The findings of STD NMR study further confirm that F20 interacts with FtsZ directly. And its thiophenyl group shows more intimate contacts with FtsZ protein (Fig. 3). This result is in line with our molecular docking study, in which F20 was predicted to bind with the GTP binding site. And the thiophenyl group was predicted to interact with Ala 26 and Ala186 of FtsZ through the hydrophobic interactions (Fig. 5B). We also found that F20 is not readily to cause the development of resistant mutants on *S. aureus*. A possible reason could be attributed to the significance for recognizing the GTP molecules at the binding site. The mutation of amino acids at this site could also cause improper recognition of GTP and disrupting normal FtsZ activity.

5. Conclusion

In summary, F20 shows significant antibacterial activities against Gram-positive bacteria, which include the drug-resistant bacteria like MRSA and VREF. In addition, the antibacterial mechanism of F20 was studied through different biological assays. The results probably disclose that F20 is able to bind into the GTP binding site, inhibits the activity of GTPase, disrupts FtsZ polymerization and ultimately impairs bacterial cell division to cause cell death. In addition, F20 is not easy to induce the development of resistant mutant on the tested *S. aureus*. Therefore, the compound could be developed further as a potent and novel antibiotic.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.



Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the support from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81703333), Science and Technology Program of Guangzhou Municipal Health Commission (20192A011018), the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong (Grant No. 15100115), the Innovation and Technology Commission (K-BBX4) and The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (1-BBX8).

Notes and references

- 1 S. X. Zhang, Y. M. Zhou, L. G. Tian, J. X. Chen, R. Tinoco-Torres, E. Serrano, S. Z. Li, S. H. Chen, L. Ai, J. H. Chen, S. Xia, Y. Lu, S. Lv, X. J. Teng, W. Xu, W. P. Gu, S. T. Gong, X. N. Zhou, L. L. Geng and W. Hu, *Infect. Dis. Poverty*, 2018, **7**, 53.
- 2 G. D. Wright, *Chem. Biol.*, 2012, **19**, 3–10.
- 3 Y. Li, L. Yang, J. Fu, M. Yan, D. Chen and L. Zhang, *Microb. Pathog.*, 2017, **111**, 481–486.
- 4 I. M. Gould, M. Z. David, S. Esposito, J. Garau, G. Lina, T. Mazzei and G. Peters, *Int. J. Antimicrob. Agents*, 2012, **39**, 96–104.
- 5 P. Sass and H. Brotz-Oesterhelt, *Curr. Opin. Microbiol.*, 2013, **16**, 522–530.
- 6 K. A. Hurley, T. M. Santos, G. M. Nepomuceno, V. Huynh, J. T. Shaw and D. B. Weibel, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **59**, 6975–6998.
- 7 K. Haranahalli, S. Tong and I. Ojima, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **24**, 6354–6369.
- 8 D. P. Haeusser and W. Margolin, *Nat. Rev. Microbiol.*, 2016, **14**, 305–319.
- 9 X. Li and S. Ma, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **95**, 1–15.
- 10 K. F. Chan, N. Sun, S. C. Yan, L. K. Wong, H. K. Lui, K. C. Cheung, J. Yuan, F. Y. Chan, Z. W. Zheng, W. C. Chan, S. Chen, Y. C. Leung, T. H. Chan and K. Y. Wong, *ACS Omega*, 2017, **2**, 7281–7292.
- 11 F. Bi, L. Guo, Y. Wang, H. Venter, S. J. Semple, F. Liu and S. Ma, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2017, **27**, 958–962.
- 12 F. Y. Chan, N. Sun, M. A. C. Neves, P. C. H. Lam, W. H. Chung, L. K. Wong, H. Y. Chow, D. L. Ma, P. H. Chan, Y. C. Leung, T. H. Chan, R. Abagyan and K. Y. Wong, *J. Chem. Inf. Model.*, 2013, **53**, 2131–2140.
- 13 M. A. Wikler, J. F. Hindler, F. R. Cookerill, J. B. Patel, K. Bush and M. Powell, *Methods for dilution antimicrobial susceptibility tests for bacteria that grow aerobically: approved standard*, Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 2009, vol. 29, pp. M07–A08.
- 14 N. Sun, Y. J. Lu, F. Y. Chan, R. L. Du, Y. Y. Zheng, K. Zhang, L. Y. So, R. Abagyan, C. Zhuo, Y. C. Leung and K. Y. Wong, *Front. Microbiol.*, 2017, **8**, 855.
- 15 Y. Y. Zheng, R. L. Du, S. Y. Cai, Z. H. Liu, Z. Y. Fang, T. Liu, L. Y. So, Y. J. Lu, N. Sun and K. Y. Wong, *Front. Microbiol.*, 2018, **9**, 1937.
- 16 N. Sun, F.-Y. Chan, Y.-J. Lu, M. A. C. Neves, H.-K. Lui, Y. Wang, K.-Y. Chow, K.-F. Chan, S.-C. Yan, Y.-C. Leung, R. Abagyan, T.-H. Chan and K.-Y. Wong, *PLoS One*, 2014, **9**, e97514.
- 17 N. Sun, R. L. Du, Y. Y. Zheng, B. H. Huang, Q. Guo, R. F. Zhang, K. Y. Wong and Y. J. Lu, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2017, **135**, 1–11.
- 18 Y. Wang, F. Y. Chan, N. Sun, H. K. Lui, P. K. So, S. C. Yan, K. F. Chan, J. Chiou, S. Chen, R. Abagyan, Y. C. Leung and K. Y. Wong, *Chem. Biol. Drug Des.*, 2014, **84**, 685–696.
- 19 Z. Fang, L. Ban, Y. Li, W. Yuan, Z. Liu, T. Liu, X. Li, K. Y. Wong, Y. Lu, N. Sun and X. Yao, *J. Pharmacol. Sci.*, 2018, **137**, 283–289.
- 20 N. Sun, L. Ban, M. Li, Z. Y. Fang, X. M. Li, W. X. Yao, J. H. Pan, Y. J. Lu, Z. H. Liu and W. L. Wong, *J. Pharmacol. Sci.*, 2018, **138**, 83–85.
- 21 C. M. Tan, A. G. Therien, J. Lu, S. H. Lee, A. Caron, C. J. Gill, C. Lebeau-Jacob, L. Benton-Perdomo, J. M. Monteiro, P. M. Pereira, N. L. Elsen, J. Wu, K. Deschamps, M. Petcu, S. Wong, E. Daigneault, S. Kramer, L. Z. Liang, E. Maxwell, D. Claveau, J. Vaillancourt, K. Skorey, J. Tam, H. Wang, T. C. Meredith, S. Sillaots, L. Wang-Jarantow, Y. Ramtohl, E. Langlois, F. Landry, J. C. Reid, G. Parthasarathy, S. Sharma, A. Baryshnikova, K. J. Lumb, M. G. Pinho, S. M. Soisson and T. Roemer, *Sci. Transl. Med.*, 2012, **4**, 126ra135.
- 22 H. K. Lui, W. Gao, K. C. Cheung, W. B. Jin, N. Sun, J. W. Y. Kan, I. L. K. Wong, J. Chiou, D. Lin, E. W. C. Chan, Y.-C. Leung, T. H. Chan, S. Chen, K.-F. Chan and K.-Y. Wong, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2019, **163**, 95–115.
- 23 S. Thangamani, H. Mohammad, M. F. Abushahba, M. I. Hamed, T. J. Sobreira, V. E. Hedrick, L. N. Paul and M. N. Seleem, *Sci. Rep.*, 2015, **5**, 16407.
- 24 X. Li, J. Sheng, G. Huang, R. Ma, F. Yin, D. Song, C. Zhao and S. Ma, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **97**, 32–41.
- 25 X. Yang, Z. Lyu, A. Miguel, R. McQuillen, K. C. Huang and J. Xiao, *Science*, 2017, **355**, 744–747.
- 26 A. W. Bisson-Filho, Y. P. Hsu, G. R. Squyres, E. Kuru, F. Wu, C. Jukes, Y. Sun, C. Dekker, S. Holden, M. S. VanNieuwenhze, Y. V. Brun and E. C. Garner, *Science*, 2017, **355**, 739–743.
- 27 D. J. Haydon, N. R. Stokes, R. Ure, G. Galbraith, J. M. Bennett, D. R. Brown, P. J. Baker, V. V. Barynin, D. W. Rice, S. E. Sedelnikova, J. R. Heal, J. M. Sheridan, S. T. Aiwale, P. K. Chauhan, A. Srivastava, A. Taneja, I. Collins, J. Errington and L. G. Czaplewski, *Science*, 2008, **321**, 1673–1675.
- 28 N. Sun, R. L. Du, Y. Y. Zheng, Q. Guo, S. Y. Cai, Z. H. Liu, Z. Y. Fang, W. C. Yuan, T. Liu, X. M. Li, Y. J. Lu and K. Y. Wong, *J. Enzyme Inhib. Med. Chem.*, 2018, **33**, 879–889.
- 29 D. N. Margalit, L. Romberg, R. B. Mets, A. M. Hebert, T. J. Mitchison, M. W. Kirschner and D. Raychaudhuri, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2004, **101**, 11821–11826.
- 30 F. Bi, D. Song, N. Zhang, Z. Liu, X. Gu, C. Hu, X. Cai, H. Venter and S. Ma, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2018, **159**, 90–103.

