Title: Medicinal chemistry of benzo[d]isoxazole-4,7-dione analogues identifies the ribosomal small subunit as a target for specific mycobacterial translational fidelity

Authors: Jie Wu[1], Swarnava Chaudhuri[2], Sarah Caldwell Feid[3], Miaomiao Pan[2], Qingwen Kawaji[2], Gang Liu[1*] and Babak Javid[2, 3*]

JW, SC and SCF contributed equally to this work

GL and BJ contributed equally to this work

[*]To whom correspondence should be addressed: babak.javid@ucsf.edu (BJ) or gangliu27@tsinghua.edu.cn (GL)

Running title: Benzo[d]isoxazole-4,7-dione analogues decrease mycobacterial mistranslation

Abstract

Mycobacteria have high rates of error in the translation of glutamine and asparagine codons due to a two-step indirect tRNA aminoacylation pathway involving the essential amidotransferase GatCAB. This specific mycobacterial mistranslation is both necessary and sufficient for tolerance to the antibiotic rifampicin. Furthermore, we identified the natural product kasugamycin as a small molecule that could decrease this type of translational error, and potentiate rifampicin-mediated killing of mycobacteria, but whether other small molecules can decrease this specific type of mistranslation is unknown. We screened a library of synthetic small molecules using a pathway-specific whole-cell screen in a reporter strain of *Mycobacterium smegmatis* for their ability to decrease specific mycobacterial mistranslation. We synthesized 110 analogs of a parent hit compound and analyzed their bioactivity. To identify the cellular target of the compounds, we biotinylated active and inactive analogs and performed pull-down and mass-spectrometry of bound cellular proteins. We identified benzo[d]isoxazole-4,7-diones as a class of small molecules able to decrease mycobacterial mistranslation. Of the 110 analogs synthesized, we identified 10 with superior potency to the parent compound and analyzed the compounds to infer structure-activity relationships. Pull-down and mass spectrometry of bound cellular proteins identified RpS5 as a potential target of active compounds. Our study identified synthetic small molecules able to decrease mycobacterial mistranslation and confirmed that the small ribosomal subunit can be targeted to decrease mistranslation rates arising from physiologically mischarged tRNAs. Targeting mistranslation may be a potentially attractive means of targeting antibiotic-tolerant bacteria.

Keywords: mistranslation; translational fidelity; small molecule; antibiotic tolerance; medicinal chemistry; mycobacteria

INTRODUCTION

Genetically susceptible bacteria may still withstand killing by antibiotics, a phenomenon known as antibiotic tolerance.[1, 2] There are several potential mechanisms for tolerance, and these may reflect different physiological states of the bacteria.[3-5] Non-replicating persisters are usually multi-drug tolerant and have a relatively, but not entirely, quiescent physiological state.[5-8] We recently described a form of tolerance in mycobacteria to the first-line antibiotic rifampicin, which we termed RNA polymerase-specific phenotypic resistance (RSPR).[9-11] By contrast with non-replicating persisters, the antibiotic-tolerant bacteria in RSPR are able to grow in bulk-lethal concentrations of antibiotic that can kill the majority of bacilli in the culture.[9] Importantly, RSPR was apparent in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* freshly isolated from sputum from a small number of patients, suggesting that it may be a clinically relevant mode of antibiotic tolerance.[10, 12]

We had identified at least two mechanisms that contribute to mycobacterial RSPR.[10, 11] One of these mechanisms involved modulation of translational fidelity in the indirect tRNA aminoacylation pathway – or specific mycobacterial mistranslation.[10, 13] Unlike cytosolic eukaryotic gene translation, the vast majority of bacteria, excepting *Escherichia coli* and a few related proteobacteria, lack the specific tRNA aminoacyl synthetases for either glutamine or asparagine or both.[14-18] All mycobacteria lack both glutaminyl- and asparaginyl-synthetases. Instead, they undergo a two-step pathway to specifically aminoacylate glutamine and asparagine tRNAs. First, a non-discriminatory glutamyl- (or aspartyl-) synthetase physiologically misacylates the glutamine or asparagine tRNA respectively to Glu-tRNA^{Gln} and Asp-tRNA^{Asn}. This misacylated complex is then

specifically recognized by the essential glutamine amidotransferase GatCAB.[10] Using cytosolic glutamine as an amide donor, GatCAB amidates the misacylated tRNAs to their cognate Gln-tRNA^{Gln} and Asn-tRNA^{Asn} respectively, thereby allowing preservation of the genetic code. Therefore, mutations that alter GatCAB structure and stability can increase mistranslation in mycobacteria.[10, 13] Moreover, we had identified that naturally occurring mutations in *gatA* in clinical isolates of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* both increased rates of specific mistranslation and tolerance to rifampicin.[10] Furthermore, GatCAB could be limiting in wild-type mycobacteria, and sorting cells by decreased expression of wild-type *gatCAB* in an isogenic population identified subpopulations with both increased rates of mistranslation and antibiotic tolerance.[10] We also showed that mistranslation of a specific, critical, residue in the rifampicin binding region of the cellular target of rifampicin, RNA polymerase (RNAP), contributed substantially to RSPR in wild-type mycobacteria.[10] Together, these data compellingly suggested that specific mycobacterial mistranslation was an important contributor to RSPR.

Since mycobacterial mistranslation contributed to RSPR even in isogenic wild-type bacteria, we hypothesized that this pathway may be amenable to pharmacological intervention. We identified the natural product kasugamycin as a small molecule that could both decrease specific mycobacterial mistranslation and potentiate rifampicin both *in vitro* and in a murine model of tuberculosis.[19] However, other than the naturally occurring peptide Edeine, which showed some activity in our assays,[19] no other molecules capable of decreasing this specific form of bacterial mistranslation, which is mechanistically distinct from ribosomal decoding errors,[10] have been identified. We

decided to perform a pathway-specific whole-cell screen[20] that could identify synthetic small molecules that could target mycobacterial mistranslation. In this study, we utilized our mistranslation inhibition assay, which had earlier been used to identify kasugamycin's ability to increase mycobacterial translational fidelity,[19, 21] in a high-throughput format. Here, we identify analogs of benzo[d]isoxazole-4,7-diones that can decrease mistranslation rates and potentiate rifampicin *in vitro*. Furthermore, we identify the potential target of the most potent analog as the small ribosomal subunit protein RpS5.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Bacterial strains, culture, antibiotics and test compounds

Wildtype *M. smegmatis* mc^2-155 and its mistranslation reporter derivative strain were grown in Middlebrook 7H9 broth supplemented with 0.2% glycerol, 0.05% Tween-80, 10% Albumin-dextrose-salt (ADS), and on Luria-Bertani agar (LB agar) for plate assays. Rifampicin and kasugamycin (Ksg) were purchased from Sigma. Rifampicin was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO); Ksg was dissolved in water, and filter sterilized. The test compounds for screening were all dissolved in DMSO.

Screening of compounds that decrease mycobacterial mistranslation

Screening of the chemical library to identify compounds that decrease mycobacterial mistranslation was done using the previously developed N-luc/GFP mistranslation assay.[11] Briefly, the mistranslation reporter *M. smegmatis* strain was grown in 7H9 broth containing hygromycin (50µg/ml) and kanamycin (20µg/ml) at 37˚C to late log phase (OD_{600} = 2.0). N-luc expression was induced by adding anhydrotetracycline (ATc, 50 ng/ml), and the bacterial culture was immediately aliquoted into a 96 well plate (100 µl,

i.e. approximately $6x10^7$ cells per well). 50 µM of each of the test compound or 50 µg/ml of Ksg as positive control were added, and the cultures incubated for 16 hours at 37˚C with shaking. Then the cultures were transferred to a 96-well black plate and GFP fluorescence was measured by Fluoroskan Ascent FL Fluorometer and Luminometer (Thermo Scientific). The plate was then centrifuged (4000 rpm for 10 minutes), and supernatants transferred to a 96-well white luminescence plate. The nano-luciferase assay was performed using Nano-Glo luciferase assay kit (Promega), and luminescence measured by the same machine. For confirmation of hits in *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG (BCG), the same protocol as above was followed except compounds were co-incubated with bacteria for 24 hours prior to analysis.

Rifampicin specific phenotypic resistance (RSPR) assay

RSPR assay was done as previously described.[19] Briefly, *M. smegmatis* mc^2-155 was grown to stationary phase, after which the cultures were serially diluted and spread on LB-agar plates containing rifampicin (50µg/ml) only, or rifampicin and 50µM of each test compound. LB agar containing rifampicin and Ksg (100µg/ml) was used as positive control. The plates were incubated at 37˚C for 5 days after which the number of colony forming units (cfu) were enumerated. The number of bacterial cells in the inoculum was calculated by counting colonies after spreading serial dilutions of the culture on LB-agar plates without any antibiotic.

Target identification of 9788

To identify the intracellular target(s) of compounds that decrease mycobacterial mistranslation, 9788, a biotinylated version of compound 9787 that decreased

mycobacterial mistranslation, and 9791, a biotinylated version of compound 9789 that cannot decrease mycobacterial mistranslation were used. A protocol modified from an earlier study to identify mycobacterial drug targets was used.[22] To prepare mycobacterial cell lysate, *M. smegmatis* mc^2-155 was grown in 7H9 broth up to OD_{600} 1.0, and then centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 10 minutes. The pellet was resuspended in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing a tablet of protease inhibitor (Roche), and the cells were lysed by beads beating twice for 45 seconds each. Then the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, the supernatant was collected and added to EZ view™ Red streptavidin affinity gel (Sigma Aldrich), pre-equilibrated with the lysis buffer (PBS plus protease inhibitor cocktail). The mixture was incubated at 4˚C for an hour in an orbital shaker, and then centrifuged at 15000 rpm for an hour to collect the supernatant. The supernatant was then distributed to five tubes, and the protein concentration of each tube was adjusted to 1 mg/ml. The following compounds were then added one to each tube: 1) 1% DMSO, 2) 100 μM 9788, 3) 100 μM 9788 + 500 μM 9787, 4) 100 μM 9791, 5) 100 μM 9791 + 500 μM 9789. After 1 hour incubation at room temperature, the mixture from each tube was added to pre-equilibrated EZ view™ Red streptavidin affinity gel, and incubated at 4˚C for an hour in an orbital shaker. Then, the mixtures were centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 20 mins. at 4˚C. The pellets were then resuspended in Laemmli buffer, ran in SDS PAGE, and sent for mass-spectrometry at the Tsinghua University Mass-Spectrometry facility.

RESULTS

We developed a reporter system in *M. smegmatis* to sensitively measure relative mistranslation of asparagine to aspartate – one of the two form of mistranslation implicated in the indirect tRNA aminoacylation pathway (Figure 1A).[19, 21] We then used this strain to screen 9000 synthetic heterocyclic small molecules in 96 well-plate format (Fig. 1B). By using a reporter strain, a common pitfall of *in vitro* screens is avoided: such screens identify many hits that are ultimately inactive against whole cells due to the complex and thick mycobacterial cell wall and envelope.[20] However, unlike a traditional whole-cell screen in which all hits that could kill bacteria are identified, leading to 're-discovery' of common antimicrobials or identification of non-specifically toxic molecules, the system retains the advantage of being "pathway specific". Only hits that decrease specific mycobacterial mistranslation are identified.

The basis of the screen was as follows: Nluc luciferase was mutated at a critical aspartate residue (D140) to asparagine, which resulted in >99% loss of activity.[19, 21] The 'physiological' mycobacterial mistranslation rate of asparagine->aspartate resulted in a baseline detectable Nluc activity of ~1% of the wild-type enzyme (corrected for cell density and protein expression by normalizing to GFP fluorescence). If a small molecule *decreased* mistranslation rates, the corrected Nluc/GFP would be reduced below the baseline physiological rates (**Fig 1A**). Hits were classified as those molecules that decreased mistranslation rates by > 1 standard deviation. Due to the inherent noisy signal in measuring translational error, screen performance was variable (**Fig 1B**). 30% of the plates had a z' <0.34 and were not considered in the analysis of hit compounds.

Upon completion of the screen, we identified 45 hits from well-performing plates. Of note, 3 were from the same chemical scaffold, benzo[d]isoxazole-4,7-diones (**Fig. 1C**). These 3 compounds, **7006**, **7013** and **7020**, were retested for their ability to reduce mycobacterial mistranslation and RSPR, confirming them as valid hits (**Fig, 2A and 2B**). We proceeded to analyze this scaffold further by medicinal chemistry, with the goal of developing tool compounds to test the effects of modulating mycobacterial mistranslation on antibiotic tolerance. Therefore, we prioritized compounds without major direct antimicrobial activity by themselves in order to deconvolute antimicrobial activity from anti-mistranslation activity. We synthesized 110 analogs of **7020**, chosen because it modulates mistranslation without antimicrobial activity and is amenable to medicinal chemistry analysis, of which 10 compounds (**Fig. 3**), showed superior potency to the parent compound, **7020**, both in terms of decreasing mistranslation, and potentiating rifampicin in an assay used to measure RSPR (**Table 1**). The compounds also had minimal direct antimicrobial activity by themselves (**Table 1**), making them suitable for dissecting the contribution of targeting mycobacterial mistranslation on antibiotic tolerance without confounding issues due to inhibitory activity.

Our preliminary investigation of structure-activity relationships (SAR) is summarized in **Fig. 4** and **Fig. 5**. Our SAR analysis showed that the benzoquinone part of the compound is essential for its ability to reduce mistranslation; all analogs of 7020 synthesized without the benzoquinone structure are poor inhibitors of mistranslation (**Fig. 4**). We further observed that the methyl groups at positions 5 and 6 of the benzo[d]isoxazole-4,7-diones scaffold are not necessary for their bioactivities in terms of inhibition of

mistranslation and RSPR (**Fig. 5**). Replacement of these methyl groups with other functional groups such as chlorine, as in **9744**, or with an aromatic ring, as in **9775**, **9782**, **9783** and **9787**, improved bioactivities of the compounds. (**Table. 1** and **Fig. 5**).

We chose **9787** as the most promising candidate for attempting to determine the cellular target(s) of the hits. **9787** was more potent than the initial hit **7020** (**Fig. 6A**). Moreover, **9787** was able to decrease mistranslation in another closely related mycobacterial species, *M. bovis* BCG (**Fig. 6B**).

We wished to identify the cellular target by which **9787** mediated a decrease in specific mistranslation rates. Since the compounds lacked significant antimicrobial activity by themselves, it was not possible to raise mutants resistant to the compound and sequence for mutations in the genome to identify potential targets.[23] We, therefore, decided to identify the target by a modified pull-down and mass-spectrometry approach.[23-26] For this chemical proteomic procedure, **9787** was biotinylated to yield **9788**, which retained activity (**Fig. 7A and B**). An inactive analog, **9789** from the initial medicinal chemistry approach was also biotinylated to make inactive **9791** (**Fig. 7A and C**). We incubated **9788** or **9791** with mycobacterial cell lysate. To increase the specificity of the identified target protein(s), we also included conditions in which 5-fold molar excess of non-biotinylated **9787** or **9789** were added to the tubes in addition to the biotinylated compound (**Fig. 7D** and see methods). Following incubation, the biotinylated compounds and putative cellular binding partners were pulled down using a streptavidin column, washed, and then the eluates were resolved on an SDS-PAGE gel and bands cut out and

sent for analysis by mass-spectrometry (Supplementary Data 1). Our rationale for identifying the target for **9787** was as follows: When the active biotinylated compound (**9788**) was used, the quality score of the target protein should be significantly higher than that obtained with the inactive biotinylated compound (**9791**). Moreover, in the presence of competing non-biotinylated compounds, less target protein(s) are expected to bind to the streptavidin column. Hence the quality score of the target protein obtained with the active **9788** alone should be significantly higher than that obtained with a mixture of **9788** and excess **9787**. Furthermore, no such phenomenon should be observed in case of the inactive compound (**9789**) and its biotinylated form (**9791**). We plotted the ratio of protein quality scores obtained with the active and inactive biotinylated compounds (**9788/9791**) against the ratio of protein quality scores obtained with **9788** alone, and **9788** and excess **9787** (9788/[9788 + excess 9787]). Out of 1925 proteins, only the 30S ribosomal protein S5 (Rps5) derived from *rpsE* gene, could fulfill all the criteria and significantly stood out against the others. (**Fig. 7E**). These data strongly suggest that RpS5 is the target of active **9787**.

DISCUSSION

Phenotypic screening has been extensively used in developing novel drug candidates against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.[27-30] Phenotypic screening is, in general considered a better approach than biochemical screening, which often yields 'hits' that cannot actually penetrate the bacterial cell. This is particularly true for mycobacteria that have a complex capsule. On the other hand, hits obtained from whole-cell phenotypic screening exhibit

their effect after penetrating the bacterial cell membrane. Hence, they are usually better candidates for drug development than those obtained from biochemical screening.

In this study, we have successfully expanded one of the luciferase-based mycobacterial mistranslation assays[19] developed in our laboratory into a larger-scale screening platform. Throughout the screening procedure, kasugamycin was used as a positive control to enhance the validity of the screen. Although the performance of the screening platform was variable, it nonetheless identified several hits that could be further validated and characterized. Most of the hits also significantly decreased mycobacterial RSPR. This further confirms the connection between mistranslation and RSPR in mycobacteria.

Our chemical proteomic approach was effective in identifying the 30S ribosomal protein S5 (RpS5) as the molecular target of our test compound **9787**. During mycobacterial protein translation, RpS5 plays a crucial role in the binding of mRNA to the ribosome. Moreover, it is necessary for proper ribosomal decoding of the mRNA.[31] Our results show that binding of a small molecule to RpS5 can further also increase fidelity of ribosomal discrimination of mischarged aminoacyl-tRNAs. The mechanisms by which the small ribosomal subunit, concerned with ribosomal decoding, contributes to discrimination of aminoacyl identity of tRNAs at the ribosome are unknown and the subject of ongoing investigation. Interestingly, kasugamycin, our previously identified inhibitor of mycobacterial mistranslation, also targets the 30S ribosomal subunit. In *Escherichia coli*, it binds near the residues A794 and G926 of the 16S rRNA.[32, 33] Due to the universally conserved nature of these two residues, kasugamycin likely binds to a

similar location in mycobacteria. Hence, the 30S ribosomal subunit appears to be a common target for compounds that decrease mistranslation in mycobacteria. The ribosome itself has been shown to have proof-reading activity of codon•anti-codon interactions during translation to ensure fidelity of protein synthesis.[34] However, the ability of the ribosome to detect mischarged tRNAs is less well understood. It will be interesting to study ribosomal conformational changes after binding of molecules such as **9787** to RpS5 in the future.

Although maintaining translational fidelity is believed to be essential for all living systems, bacteria have been shown to tolerate up to 10% mistranslation of a specific codon without major deleterious effects.[35] Moreover, mistranslation has been proposed to be a mechanism by which bacteria such as *Mycobacterium* adapt to environmental stresses such as low pH and the presence of rifampicin. Under such conditions, mistranslation results in increased phenotypic heterogeneity and improves bacterial survival.[36, 37]

Rifampicin is a crucial antibiotic in anti-TB chemotherapy. Its introduction in TB therapy has drastically reduced the treatment time. However, due to drug-tolerance of the bacteria, the standard treatment time for drug-susceptible TB is still 6 months, and thus has room for further improvement. Empirical attempts have been made to improve the efficacy of rifampicin by changing the therapeutic concentrations, as well as by using new combinations with other drugs.[38-40] We, for the first time, had earlier proposed a mechanism of enhancing the efficacy of rifampicin in TB treatment by targeting

mycobacterial mistranslation.[19] In this work we have further expanded our search for compounds that can decrease mycobacterial mistranslation. Importantly, this gives us confidence in using our platform to identify and develop future drug candidates. Moreover, the 30S ribosomal subunit can be used as an attractive drug target for reducing the burden of mistranslation-mediated antibiotic-tolerant bacteria.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting information available: The experimental procedures of chemistry and spectroscopic data of all compounds.

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458

459

Table 1. Bioactivity of analogs of 7020 with superior potency.

Compound	Mistranslation Inhibition (%)	RSPR Inhibition (%)	Bacterial Growth Restriction in the Absence of Rifampicin (%)
7020	53.24	57.69	0
9719	83.21	61.23	0
9741	74.38	78.34	0
9744	86.95	87.32	1
9759	59.64	86.02	0
9767	64.77	81.43	1.2
9775	86.89	71.35	0
9782	83.73	86.78	0
9783	66.99	88.93	0
9787	75.51	98.14	1.15

Figure 1. A phenotypic whole-cell screen identified benzo[d]isoxazole-4,7-dione analogs as modulators of mycobacterial mistranslation (A) Schematic of the N-luc luciferase/GFP reporter system for screening of chemicals that decrease mistranslation in *Mycobacterium smegmatis*. (B) Screening of chemical library using the N-luc luciferase/GFP reporter for inhibitors of mycobacterial mistranslation. (Materials & Methods for details) The quality of the assay was assessed by the Z-factor, which was calculated by the formula Z-factor = $1 - \frac{3\sigma_p + 3\sigma_n}{|\mu_n - \mu_p|}$, where σ_p, σ_n, μ_p and μ_n are standard deviations (σ) and means (μ) of the positive (p) and negative (n) controls respectively. Throughout the screening process, kasugamycin (Ksg) and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) have been used as the positive and negative controls respectively. (C) Structure of benzo[d]isoxazole-4,7-dione analogs identified in the preliminary screen (7006, 7013, 7020).

Figure 2. **The benzo[d]isoxazole-4,7-dione analogs 7006, 7013 and 7020 decrease mycobacterial mistranslation and RSPR.** (A) The compounds 7006, 7013 and 7020 could significantly decrease mistranslation in *M.smegmatis* expressing the N-luc/GFP reporter system. (B) *M. smegmatis* was plated on rifampicin containing media in presence 7006/ 7013/ 7020. All of them could significantly enhance rifampicin mediated mycobacterial killing. DMSO and Kasugamycin (Ksg) have been used as negative and positive controls in both the experiments. ***$p < 0.001$ by Student's t-test.

Figure 3. Structural analogs of 7020 which decrease mistranslation and RSPR in *M. smegmatis.* Several analogs of 7020 were synthesized, of which 10 compounds were found to be better than 7020 in inhibiting mycobacterial mistranslation and RSPR (Table 1). The structures of the analog are shown here along with the parent compound 7020.

Figure 4. **Analogs of 7020 lacking the benzoquione structure are poor inhibitors of mistranslation.** The structure of analogs of 7020 synthesized without the benzoquinone structure (boxed in green on 7020) and their percent inhibition of mistranslation are shown alongside 7020.

Figure 5. Replacement of 7020 methyl groups improves bioactivity of analog compounds. The structures and percent inhibition of mistranslation and RSPR inhibition of 7020 analogs with improved bioactivity that have replacements of the methyl groups at positions 5 and 6 (boxed in blue on 7020) are shown alongside 7020. In 9744, the methyl

groups have been replaced by chlorine. In 9775, 9782, 9783 and 9787, the methyl groups have been replaced by an aromatic ring.

Figure 6. Compound 9787 decreases mistranslation more effectively than compound 7020 and decreases mistranslation in *M. bovis* BCG. (A) The N-luc/GFP reporter was used to show the ability of 9787 to inhibit mycobacterial mistranslation. Different doses of 9787 and the parent compound 7020 were used to check the improved potency of 9787. Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and kasugamycin (Ksg) have been used as the negative and the positive controls respectively. *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$ by Student's t-test (B) Other than *M. smegmatis*, the N-luc/GFP mistranslation reporter could be expressed in *M.bovis* BCG strain. 9787 was able to decrease mistranslation in this strain as well. **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$ by Student's t-test.

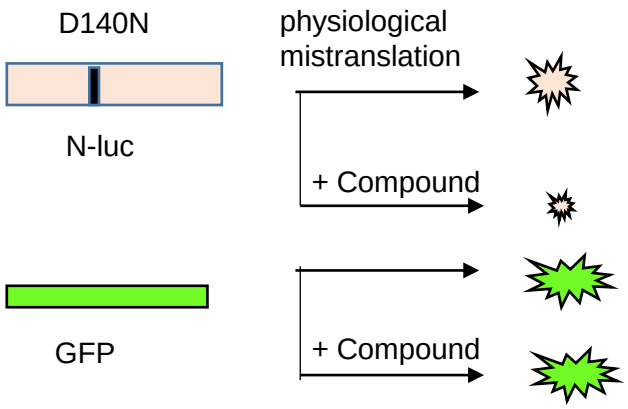
Figure 7. 30S ribosomal protein S5 (RpS5) is the molecular target of compound 9787. (A) Structures of 9787, active biotinylated analog 9787, inactive analog 9789, and inactive biotinylated analog 9791. (B) The N-luc/GFP reporter was used to show the ability of 9787 and biotinylated 9788 to inhibit mycobacterial mistranslation. . *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$ by Student's t-test (C) 9789, unable to reduce mycobacterial mistranslation, was biotinylated to produce compound 9791. Neither of the compounds could inhibit mycobacterial mistranslation. (D) Schematic of the experiment for target identification of 9787. The compound of interest (C) is tagged with biotin (B) and incubated with mycobacterial cell lysate. After it binds with the target (T), the whole complex is pulled down using streptavidin (S) beads (Materials & Methods for details).

The pulled-down proteins are then analyzed by mass-spectrometry. (E) The ratio of the quality scores of the proteins pulled down by the active biotinylated compound (9788) and the inactive biotinylated compound (9791) has been plotted against the ratio of the quality scores of proteins pulled down by the active alone (9788), and the mixture of 9788 and excess non-biotinylated active compound (9787). The 30S ribosomal protein S5 (Rps5) is represented by the red dot.

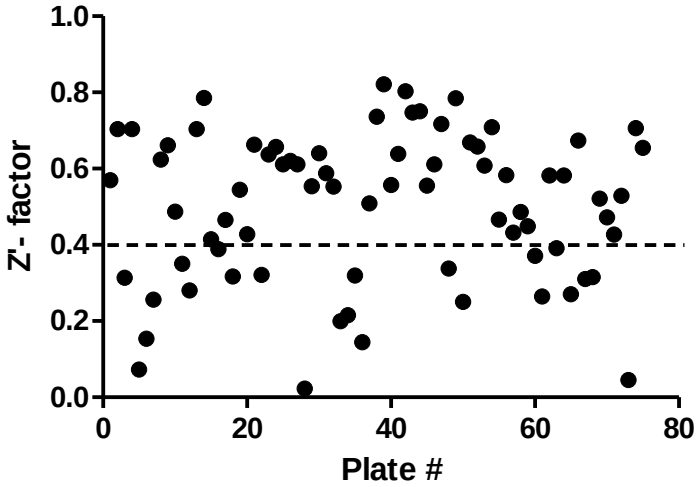
Supplementary Data 1. Pull-down mass spectrometry to identify the binding target of 9787. Putative binding proteins identified by mass spectrometry after mycobacterial cell lysates were incubated with (**A)** DMSO, **(B)** 9791, inactive biotinylated compound, **(C)** 9791 + 9789, inactive biotinylated compound with excess inactive non-biotinylated compound, **(D)** 9788, active biotinylated compound, and **(E)** 9788 + 9787, active biotinylated compound with excess active non-biotinylated compound.

Fig. 1

A


D140N
N-luc
GFP
physiological
mistranslation
+ Compound
+ Compound

B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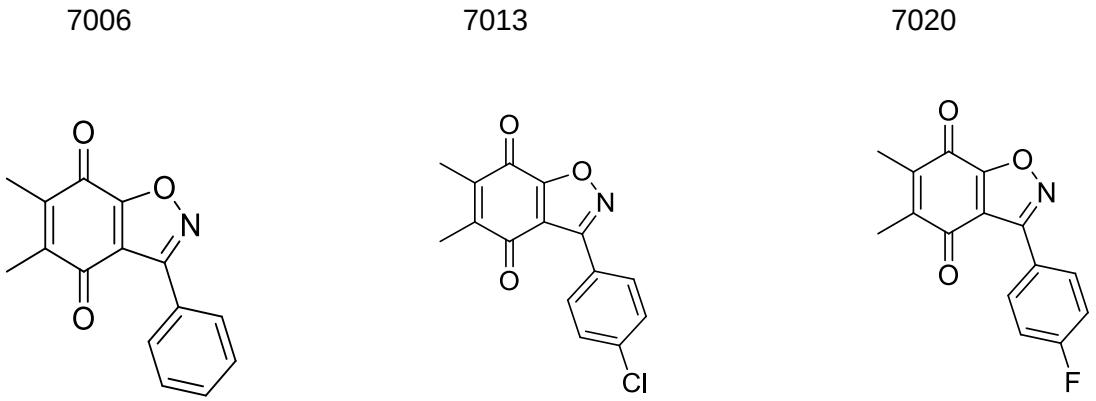
0.2
0.0
0
20
40
60
80
Plate #

C


7006
7013
7020
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O
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O
N
O
Cl
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Fig. 2

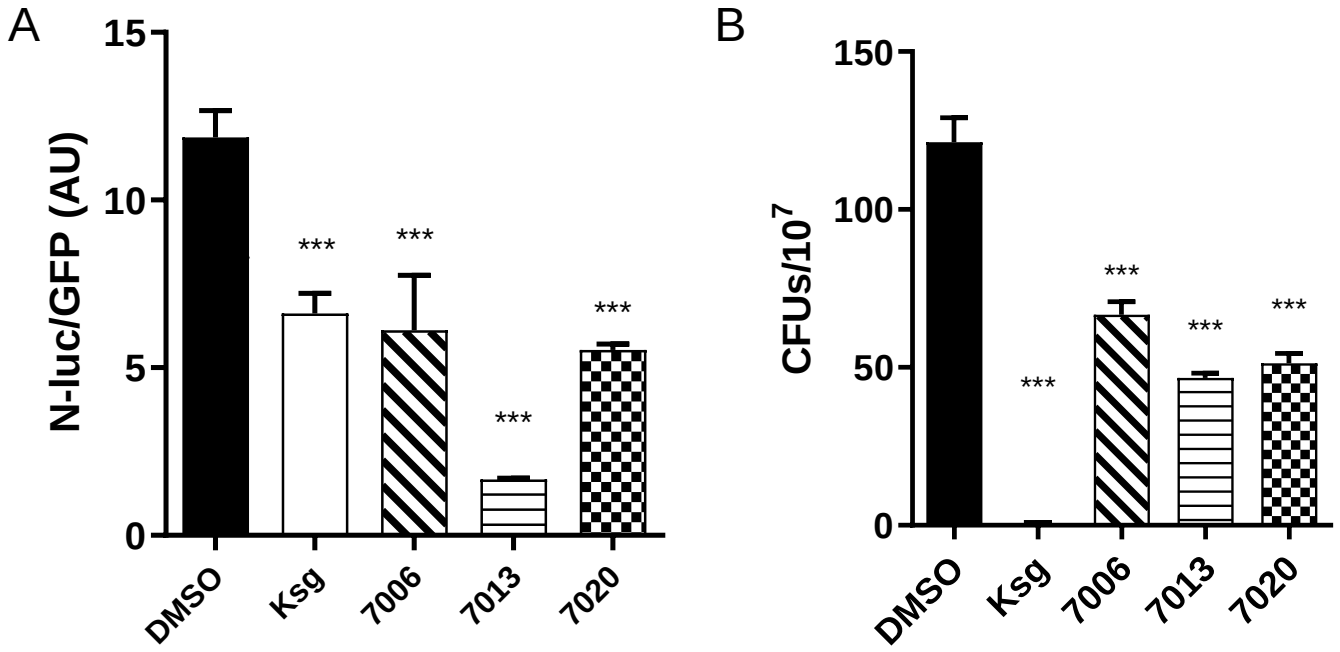

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Fig. 3

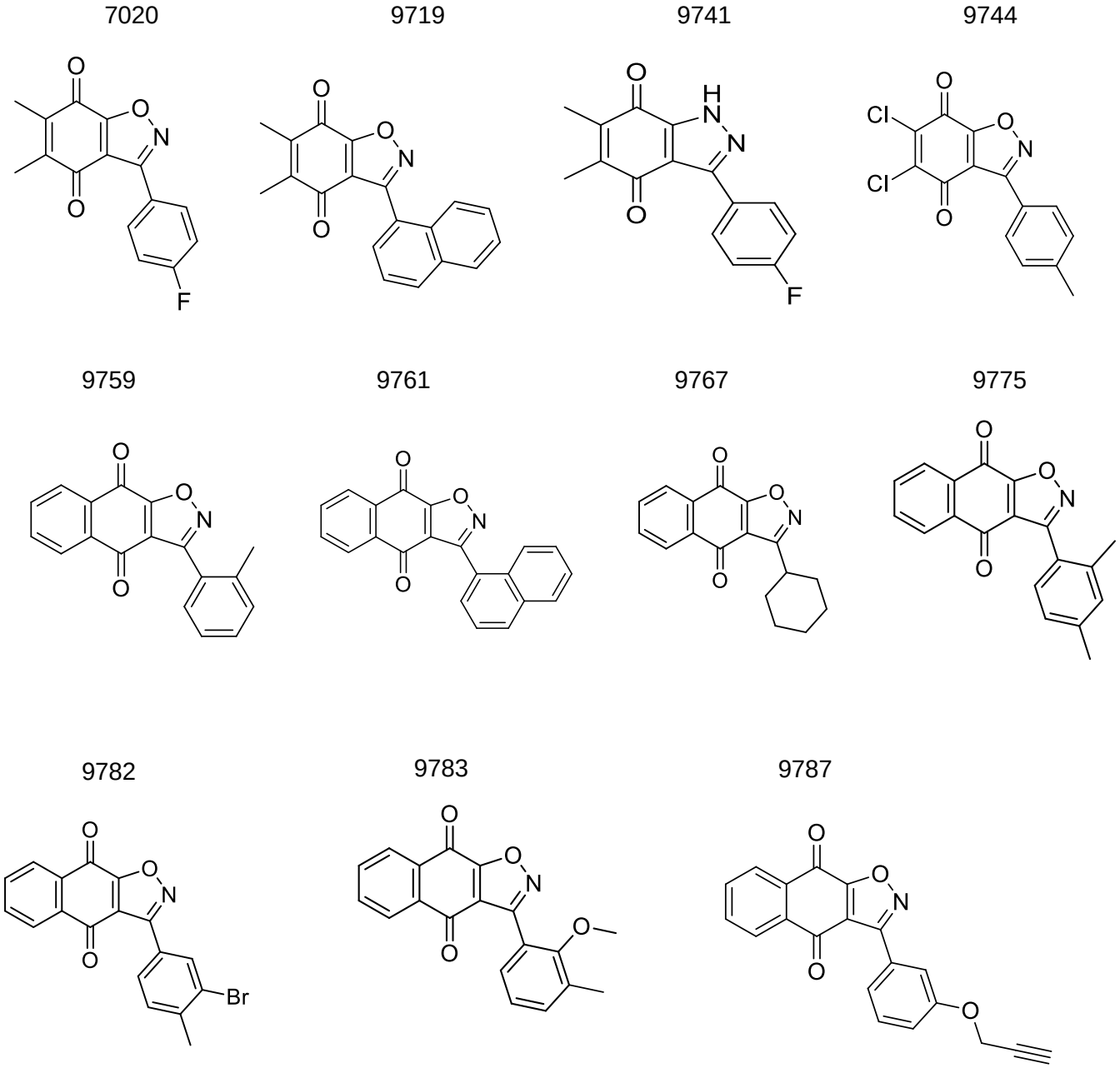

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Fig. 4

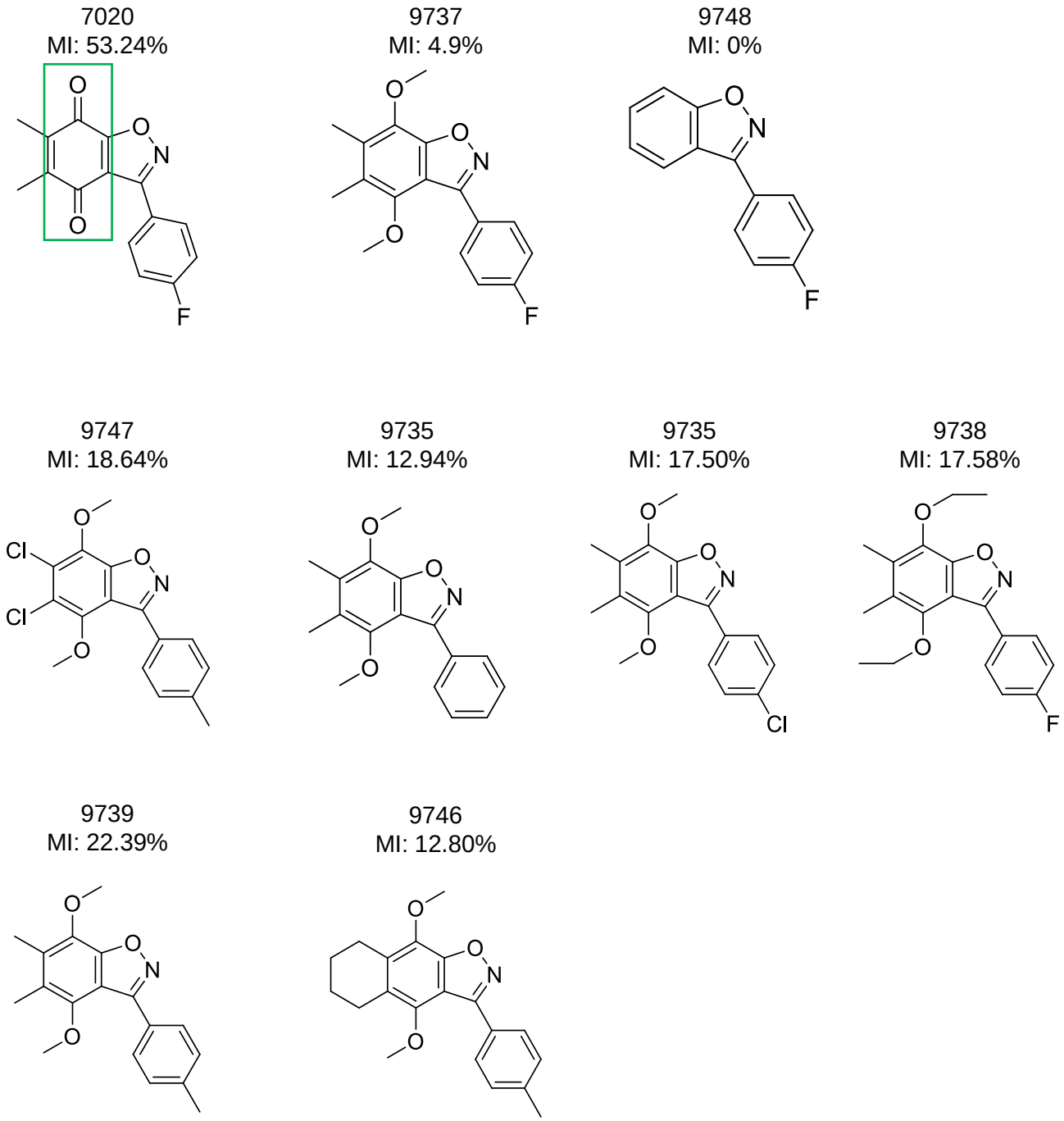

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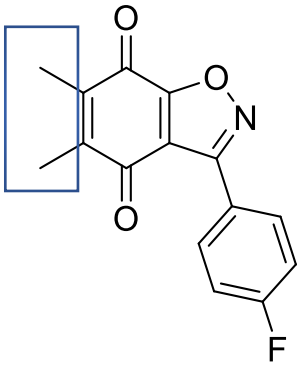
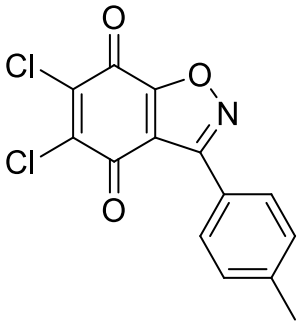
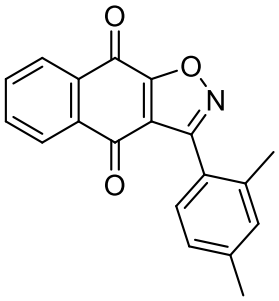
Fig. 5



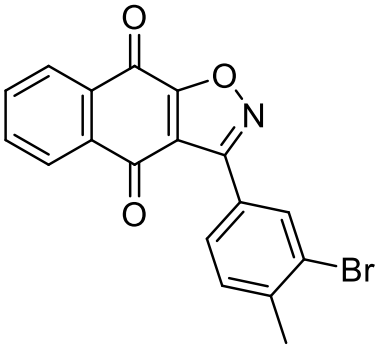
7020
MI: 53.24%
RSPRI: 57.69%



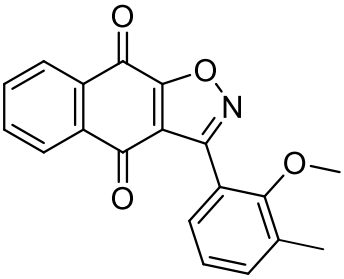
9744
MI: 86.95%
RSPRI: 87.32%



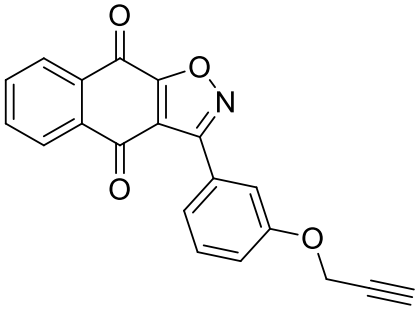
9775
MI: 86.89%
RSPRI: 71.35%



9782
MI: 83.73%
RSPRI: 86.78%



9783
MI: 66.99%
RSPRI: 88.93%



9787
MI: 75.51%
RSPRI: 98.14%

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Fig. 6

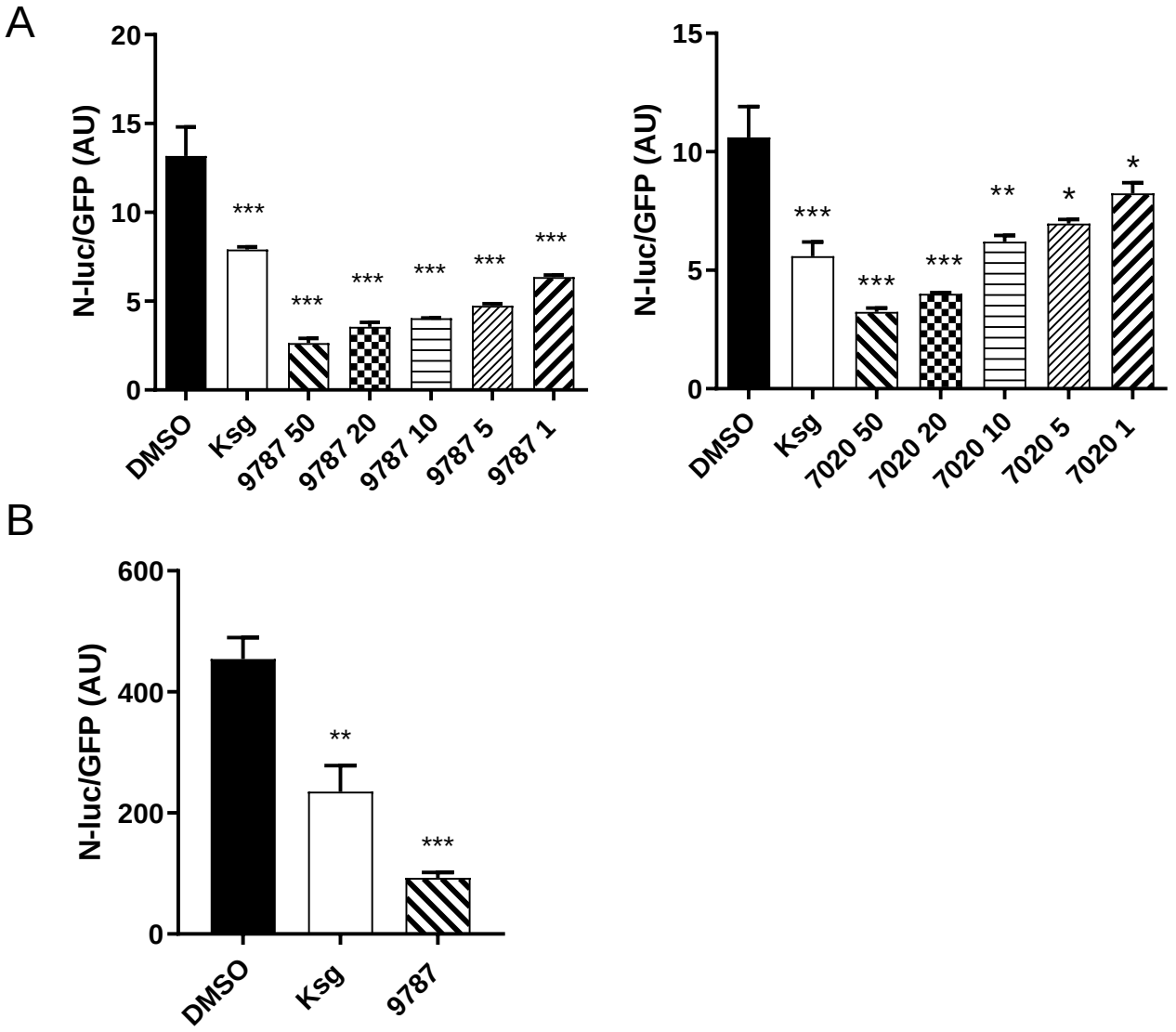

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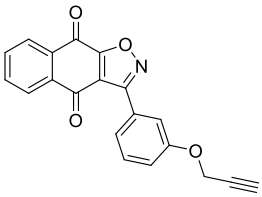
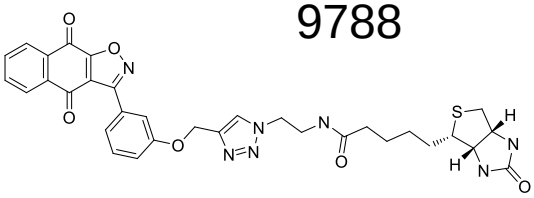
Fig. 7

A

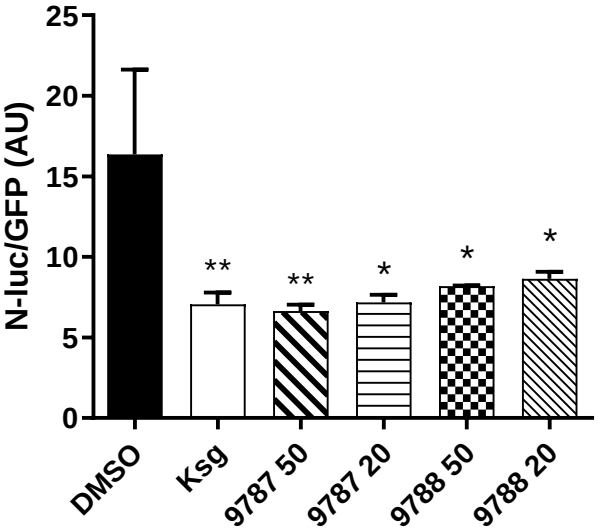


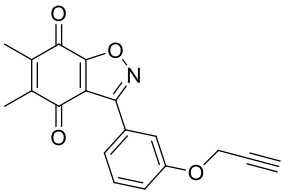
9787



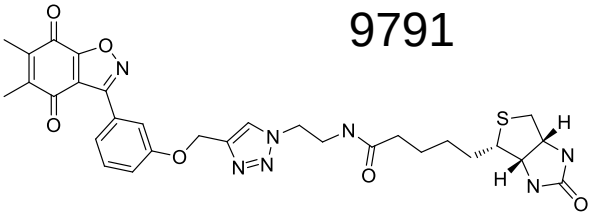
9788

B



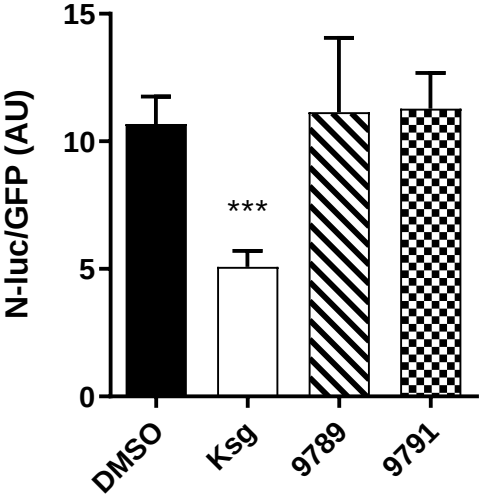


9789



9791

C



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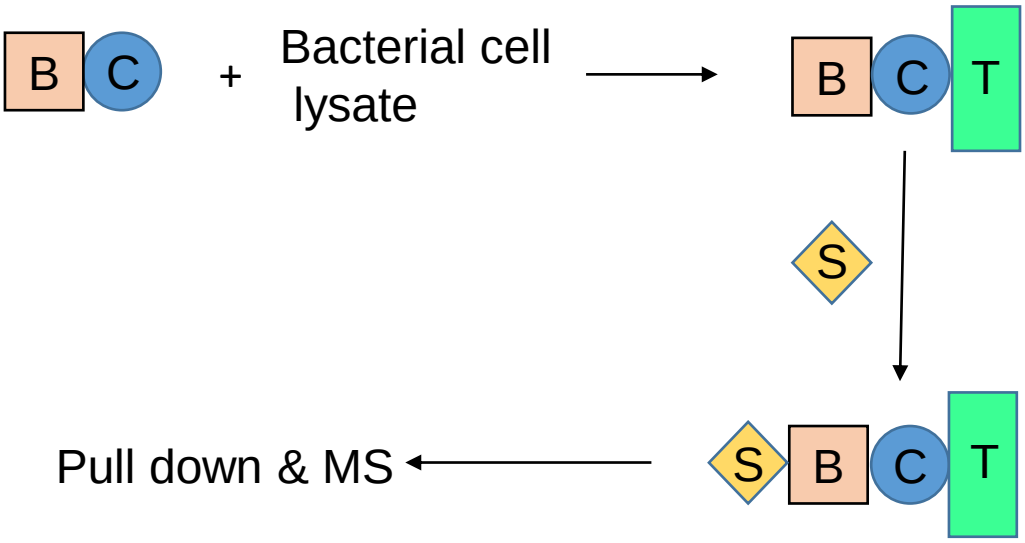
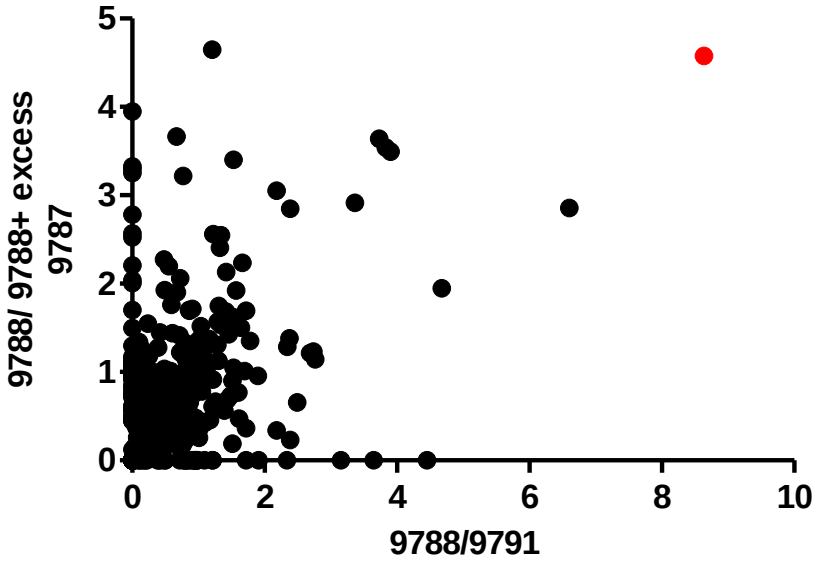


E



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