

# MEDIA RELEASE

## NEW DRUG LEAD IDENTIFIED IN FIGHT AGAINST TB

Antibacterial compounds found in soil could spell the beginnings of a new treatment for tuberculosis, new research led by Centenary Institute and the University of Sydney has found.

Believed by many to be a relic of past centuries, tuberculosis (TB) causes more deaths than any other infectious disease including HIV/AIDs. In 2015 there were an estimated 10.4 million new cases of TB and 1.4 million deaths from the disease.

The bacterium causing TB (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) is becoming increasingly resistant to current therapies, meaning there is an urgent need to develop new TB drugs. In 2015 an estimated 480,000 cases were unresponsive to the two major drugs used to treat TB. It is estimated more than 250,000 TB deaths were from drug-resistant infections.

An international collaboration led by University Professors [Richard Payne](#), from the School of Chemistry, and [Warwick Britton](#), from the Sydney Medical School and the Centenary Institute, has discovered a new compound which could translate into a new drug lead for TB. Its findings were published in *Nature Communications* today.

The group was drawn to soil bacteria compounds known to effectively prevent other bacteria growing around them. Using synthetic chemistry, the researchers were able to recreate these compounds with structural variations, turning them into more potent compounds called analogues. When tested in a containment laboratory these analogues proved to be effective killers of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

“These analogues inhibit the action of a key protein needed to build a protective cell wall around the bacterium,” said Professor Payne. “Without a cell wall, the bacterium dies. This wall-building protein is not targeted by currently available drugs.

“The analogues also effectively killed TB-causing bacteria inside macrophages, the cells in which the bacteria live in human lungs.”

Professor Payne said the findings are the starting point for a new TB drug. Planning for further testing and safety studies is underway.

The research was done in collaboration with Colorado State University in the USA, Simon Fraser University in Canada and Warwick University in the UK. It was funded by Australia's National Health and Medical Research Centre (NHMRC).

Professors Payne and Britton also belong to the University's [Marie Bashir Institute for Infectious Diseases and Biosecurity](#).

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