

Statins as adjunctive host-directed therapy for TB

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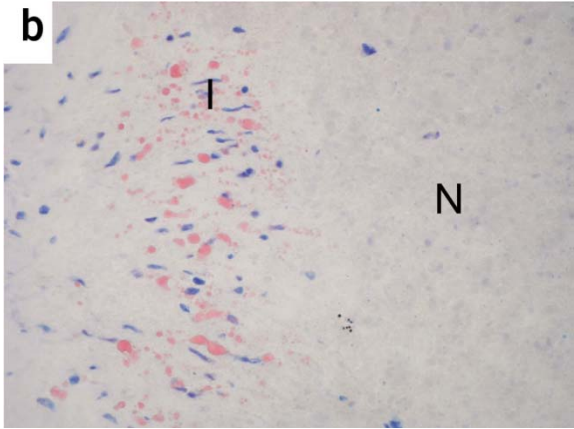
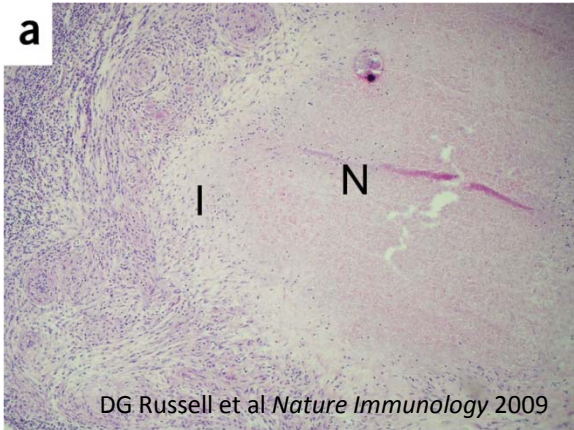
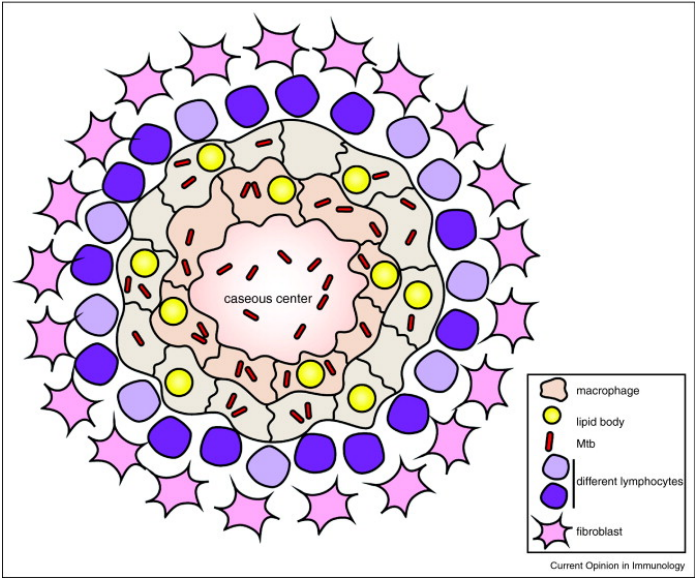
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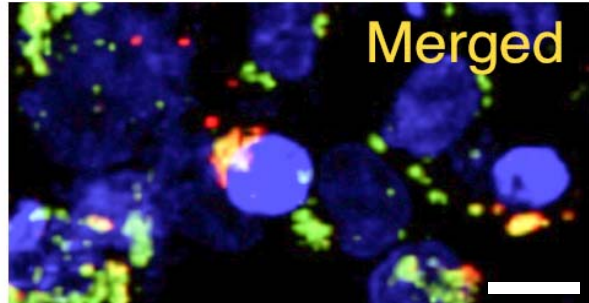
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Lipid-laden macrophages in tuberculosis



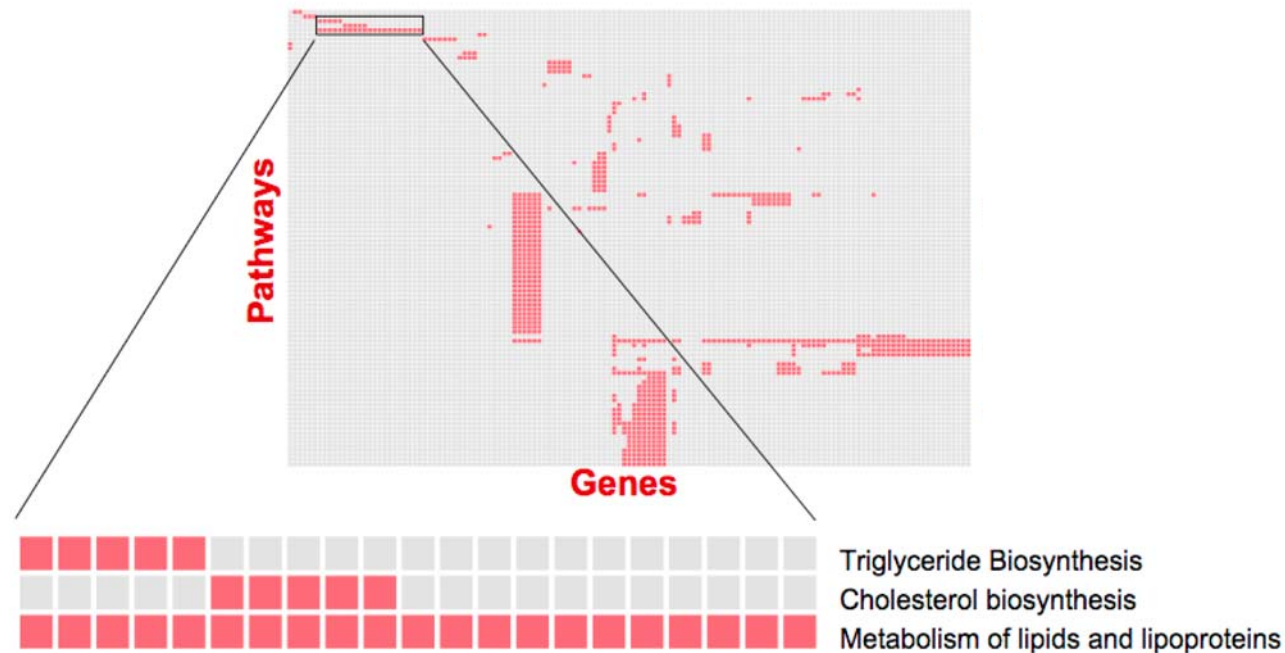
Lipid droplets in *M. tuberculosis*-infected macrophages *in vitro*



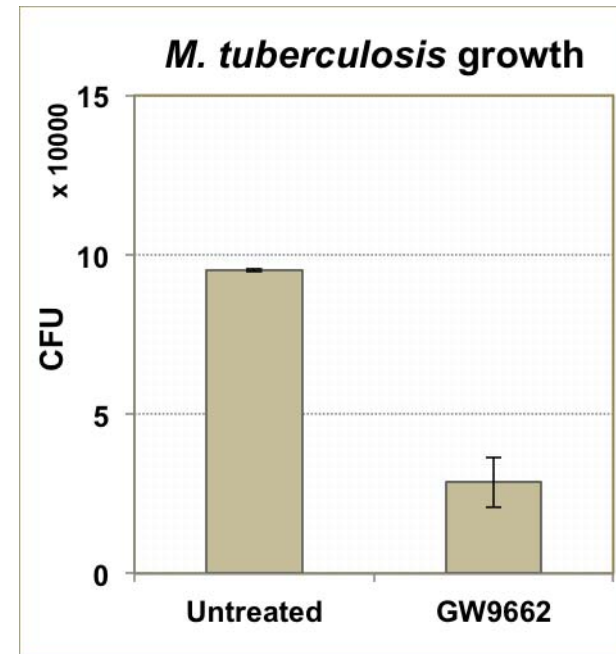
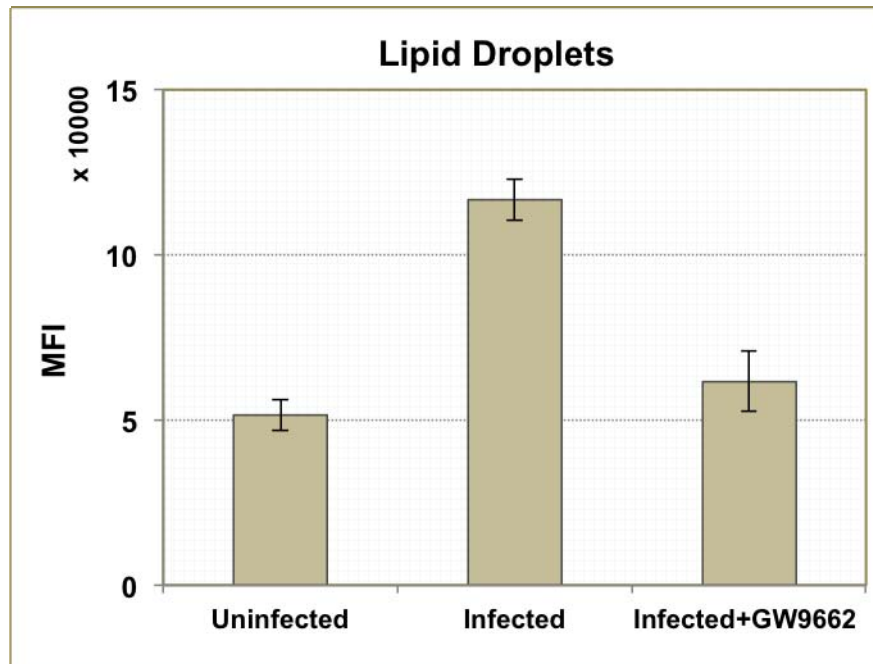
Lipid droplets
M. tuberculosis
Nuclei

Lipid-laden macrophages in tuberculosis

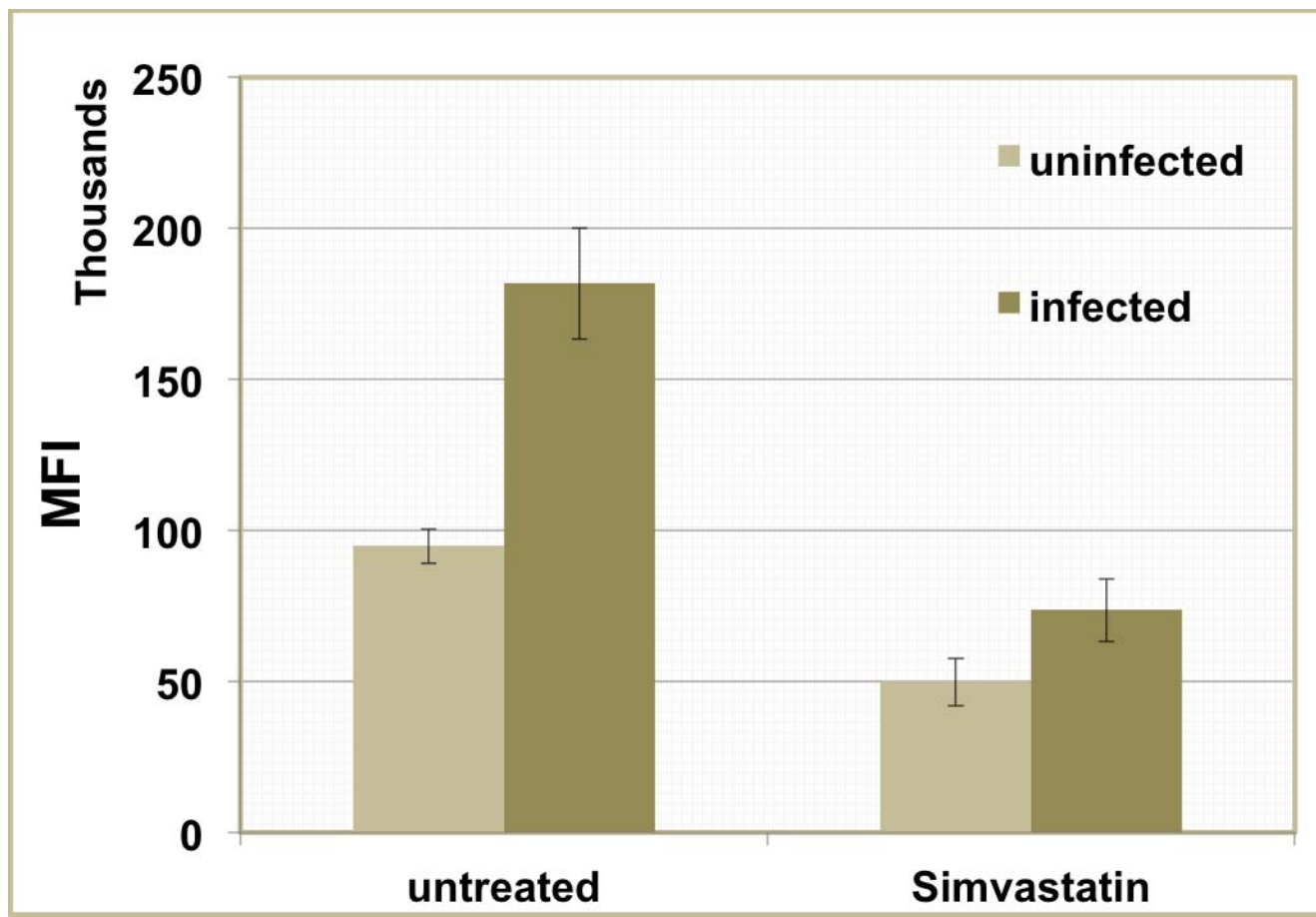
Metabolism of lipids and lipoproteins in pathway analysis of gene expression in *M. tuberculosis*-infected THP1 cells



Agents that block lipid droplet formation usually inhibit intracellular growth of *M. tuberculosis* – an example is a PPAR γ antagonist



Simvastatin blocks lipid droplet formation in infected macrophages



Statins: Common clinical use

- Statins are among the best-selling drugs worldwide and used extensively to reduce morbidity and mortality in patients with coronary disorders and hypercholesterolemia.

Statins: Host-modulating properties

- Statins have pleiotropic effects, including broad-range immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory properties.
- Statin use reduced mortality in patients with bacteremia¹ and multiple organ dysfunction syndrome.²

¹Tleyjeh IM, et al. *Arch Intern Med.* 2009;169:1658-67.

²Schmidt H, et al. *Intensive Care Med.* 2006;32:1248-51.

Statins: Protective effect against intracellular pathogens

- Lovastatin and atorvastatin reduced *Salmonella enterica* growth in a murine macrophage cell line and in mouse spleens/livers, respectively.
- Mice treated with simvastatin had reduced growth of *Chlamydia pneumoniae* in the lungs.

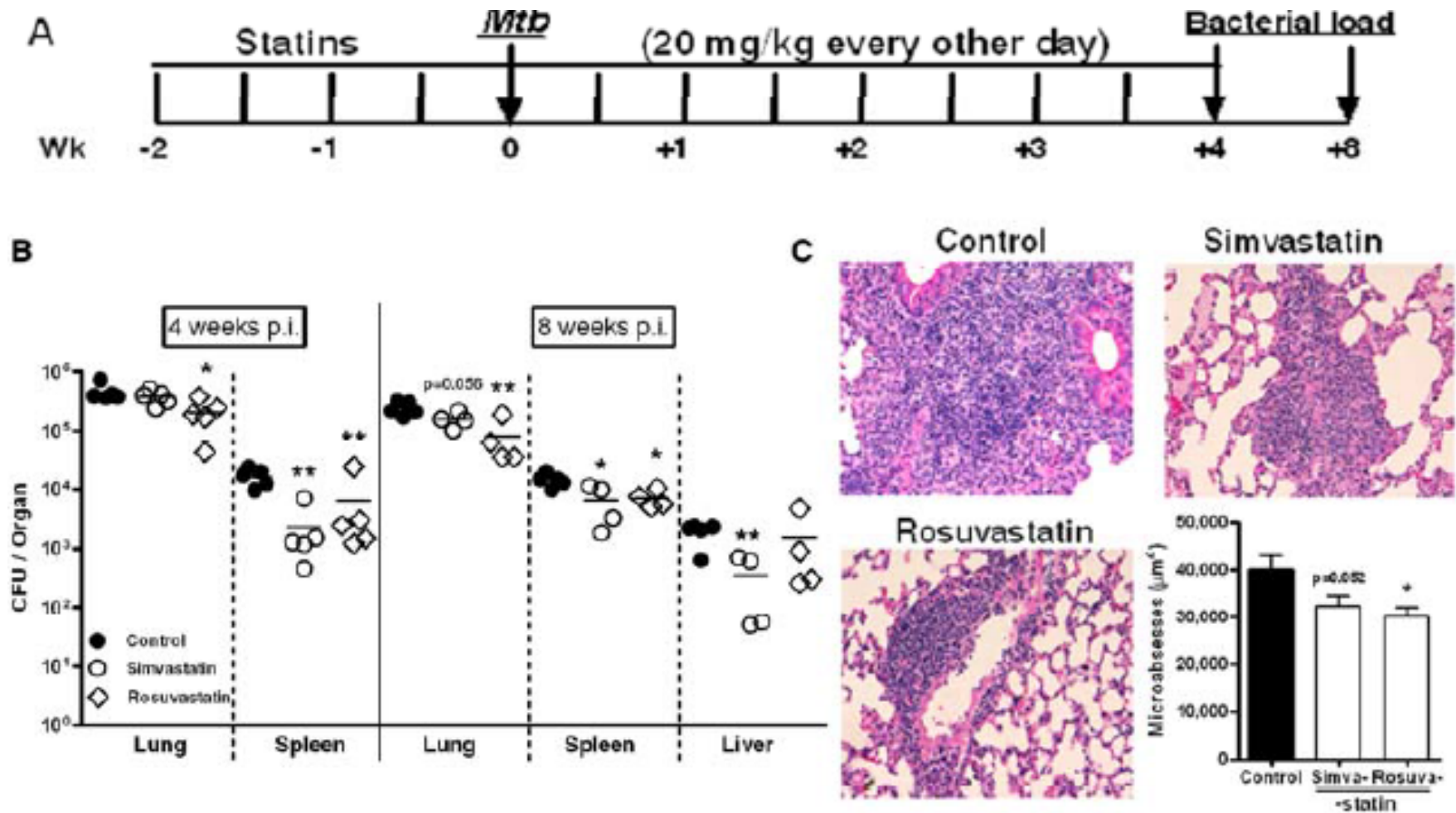
Catron DM, et al. *Infect Immun.* 2004;72:1036-42.

Erkkila L, et al. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2005;49:3959-62.

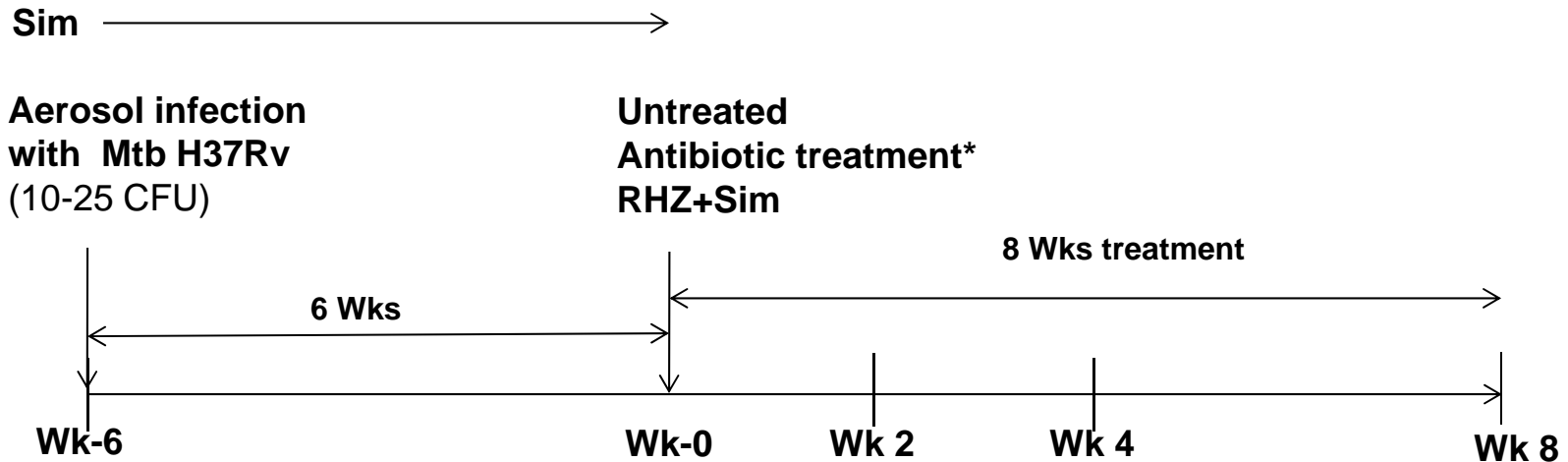
Anti-TB effect of statins

- PBMCs and MDMs from statin-treated FH patients were more resistant to Mtb infection compared to those of healthy donors.
- Statin treatment of Mtb-infected mice increased host protection with reduced lung burden and improved histopathology.
- The effect of statins appears to be mediated by reduction of membrane cholesterol, which promotes phagosomal maturation and autophagy.

Statins mediate increased host protection against Mtb infection in mice



Statins as adjunctive therapy in combination with the standard first-line regimen

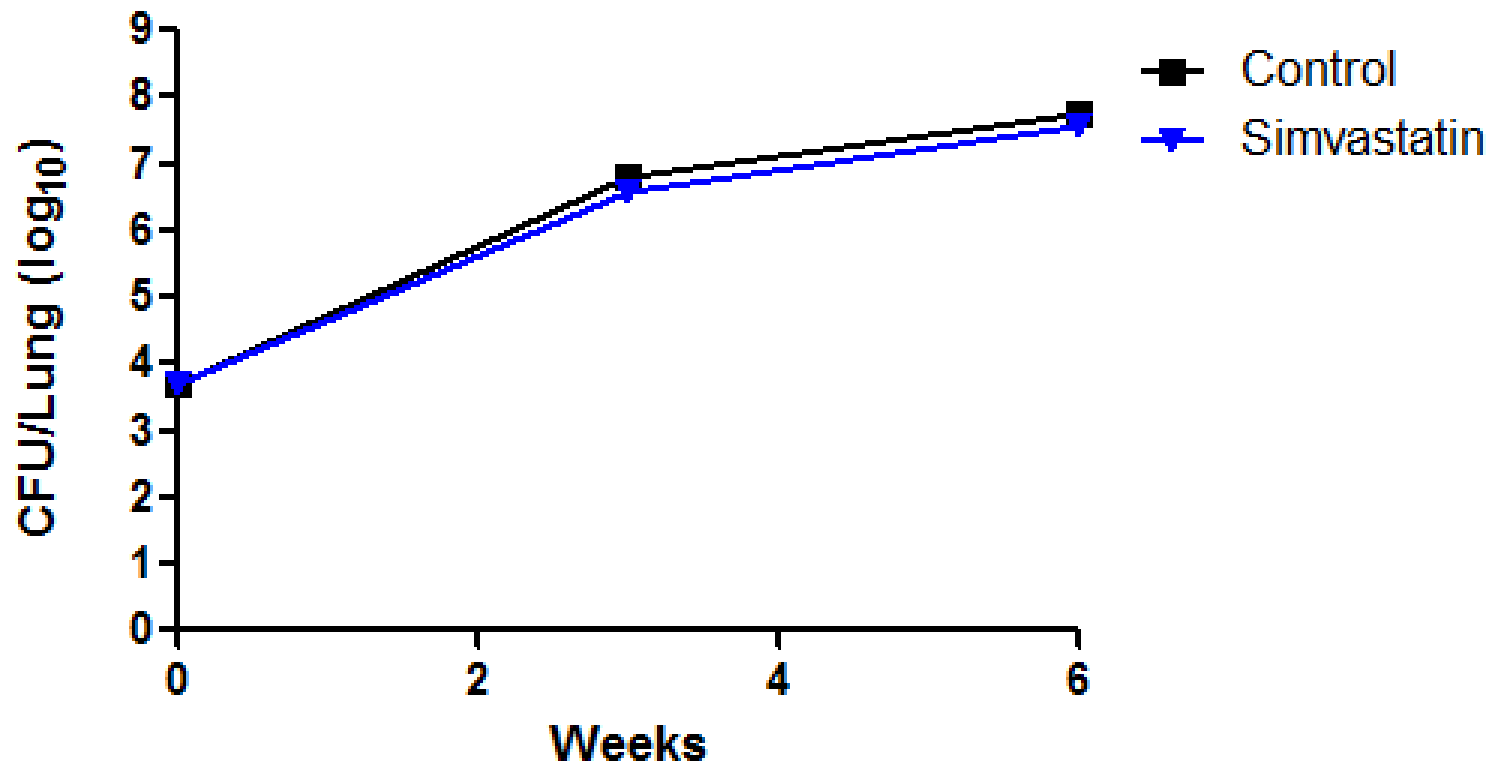


*Antibiotic treatment, H= isoniazid 10mg/kg
R= rifampin 10 mg/kg
Z= pyrazinamide 150 mg/kg
Sim= simvastatin 25 mg/kg[†]

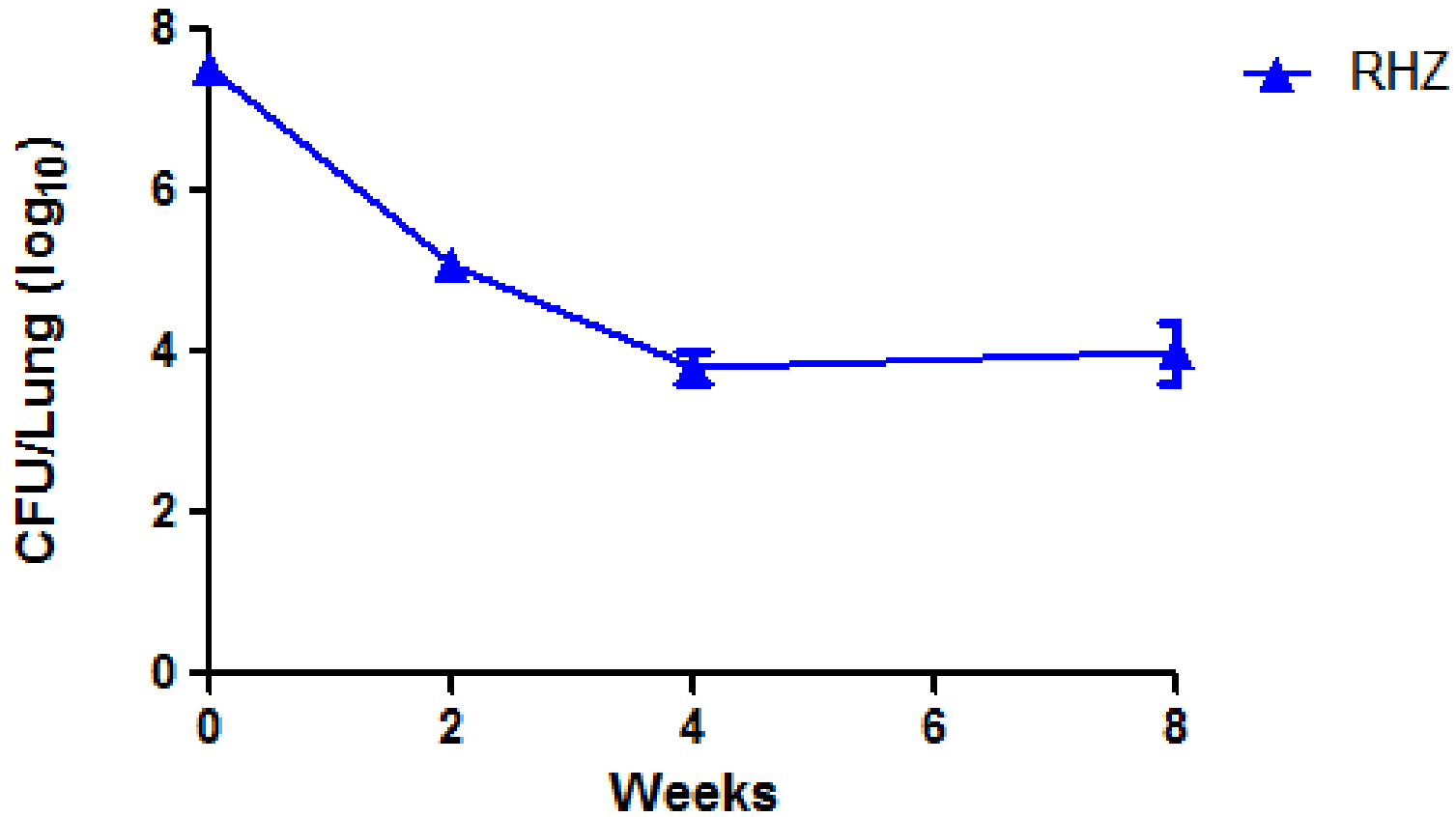
All antibiotics were given 5 times/week by oral gavage

[†] Wise LD et al. *Yakuri to Chiryō* 1990;39:143–58.

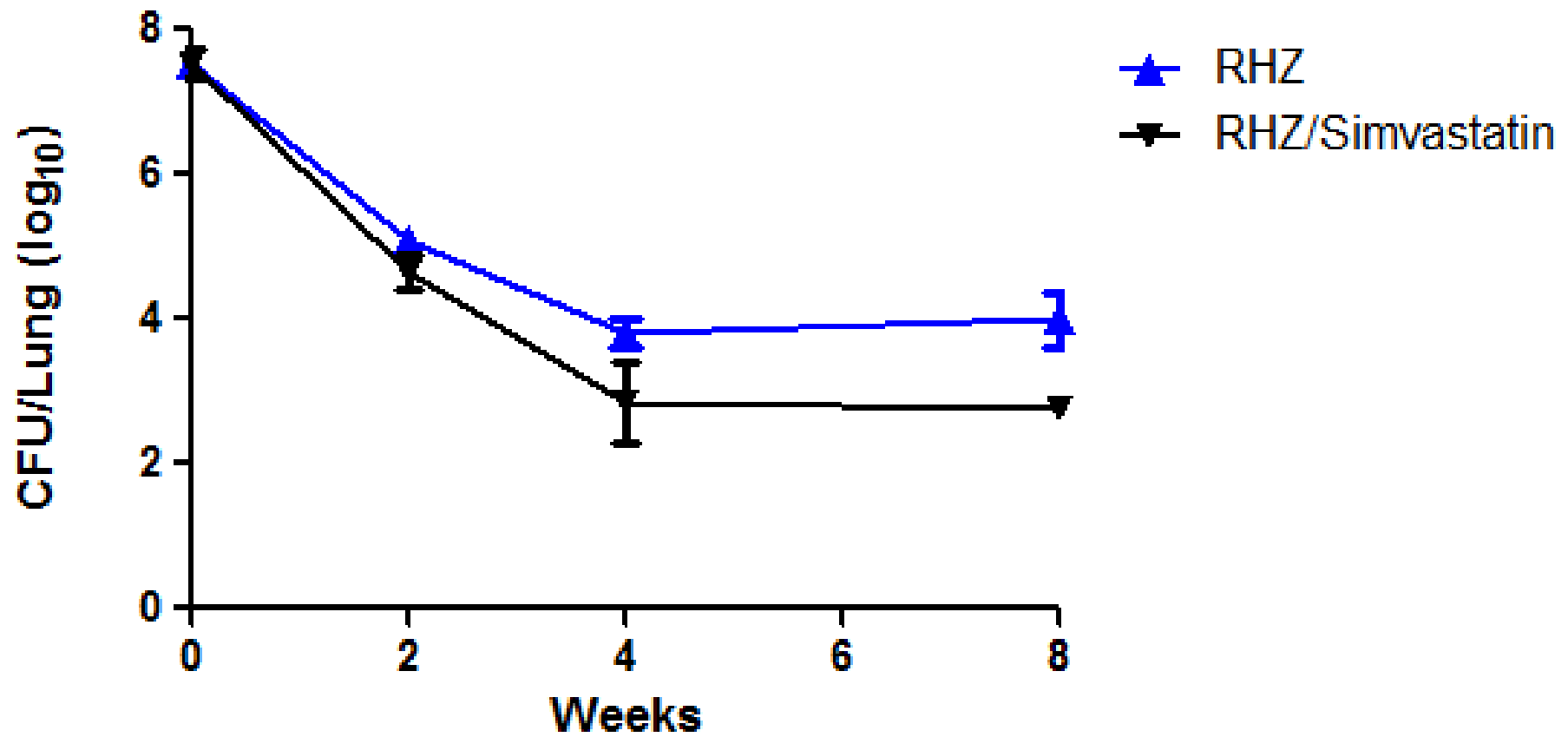
Simvastatin does not enhance immune-based killing during acute TB infection in mice



Simvastatin accelerates bacterial clearance in combination with RHZ



Simvastatin accelerates bacterial clearance in combination with RHZ

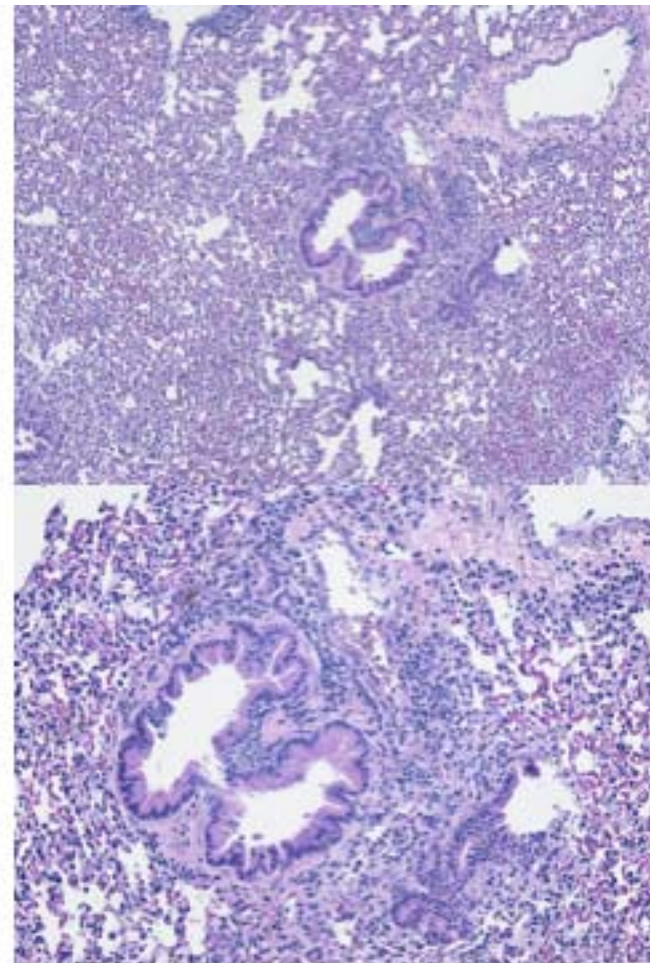
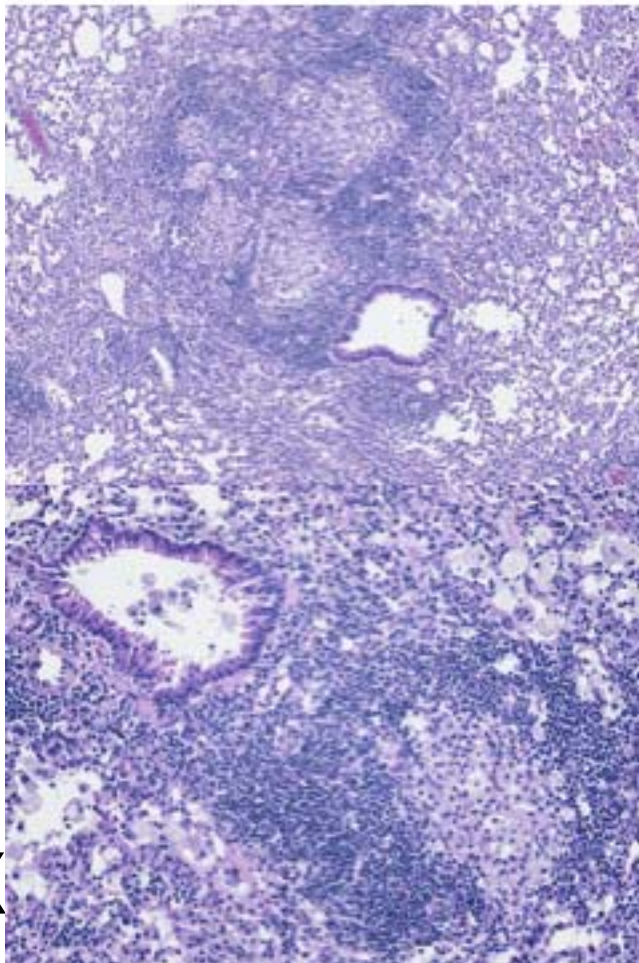


Histopathology: 4 weeks after treatment

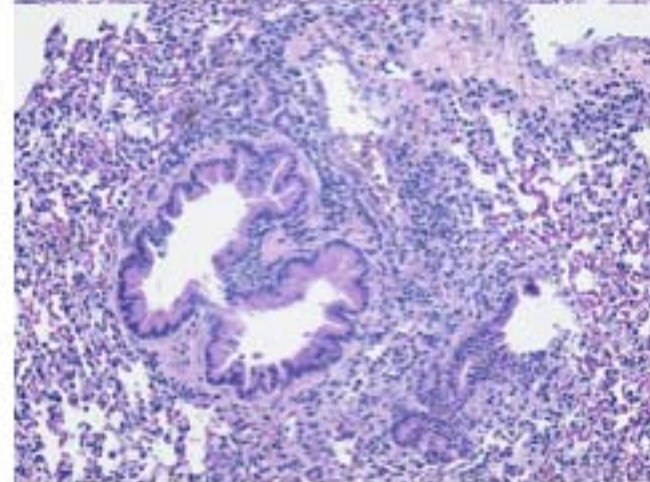
RHZ

RHZ + Sim

100X

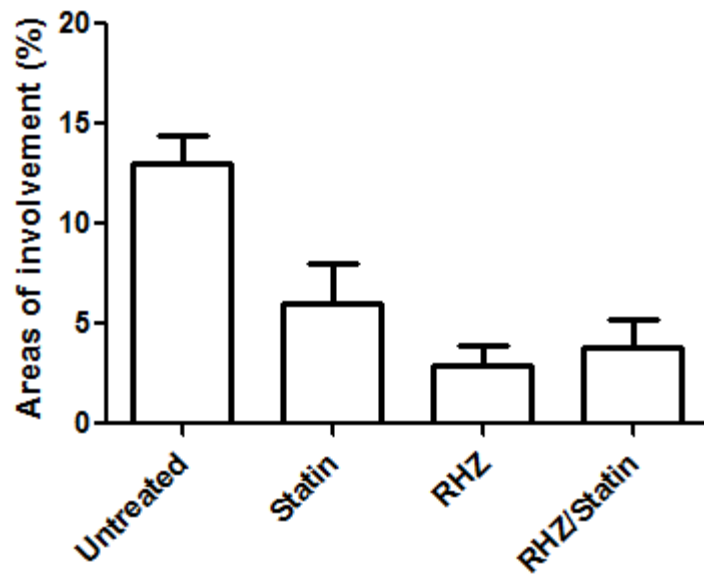


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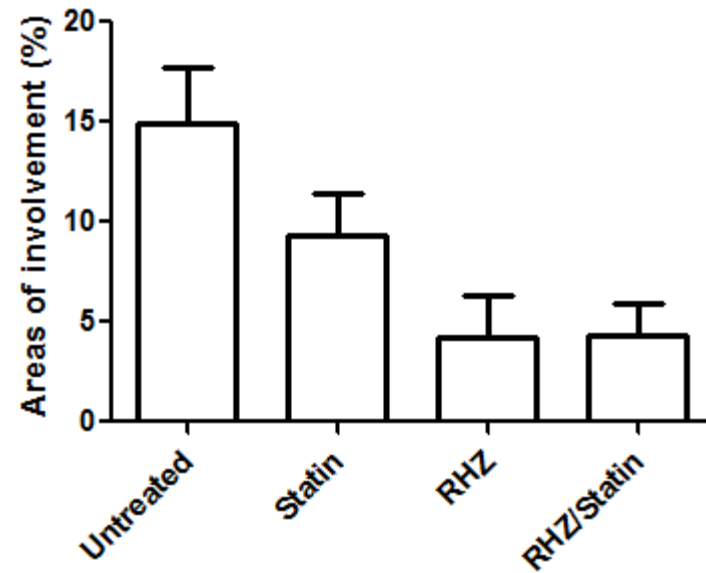


Lung histology: Morphometry analysis

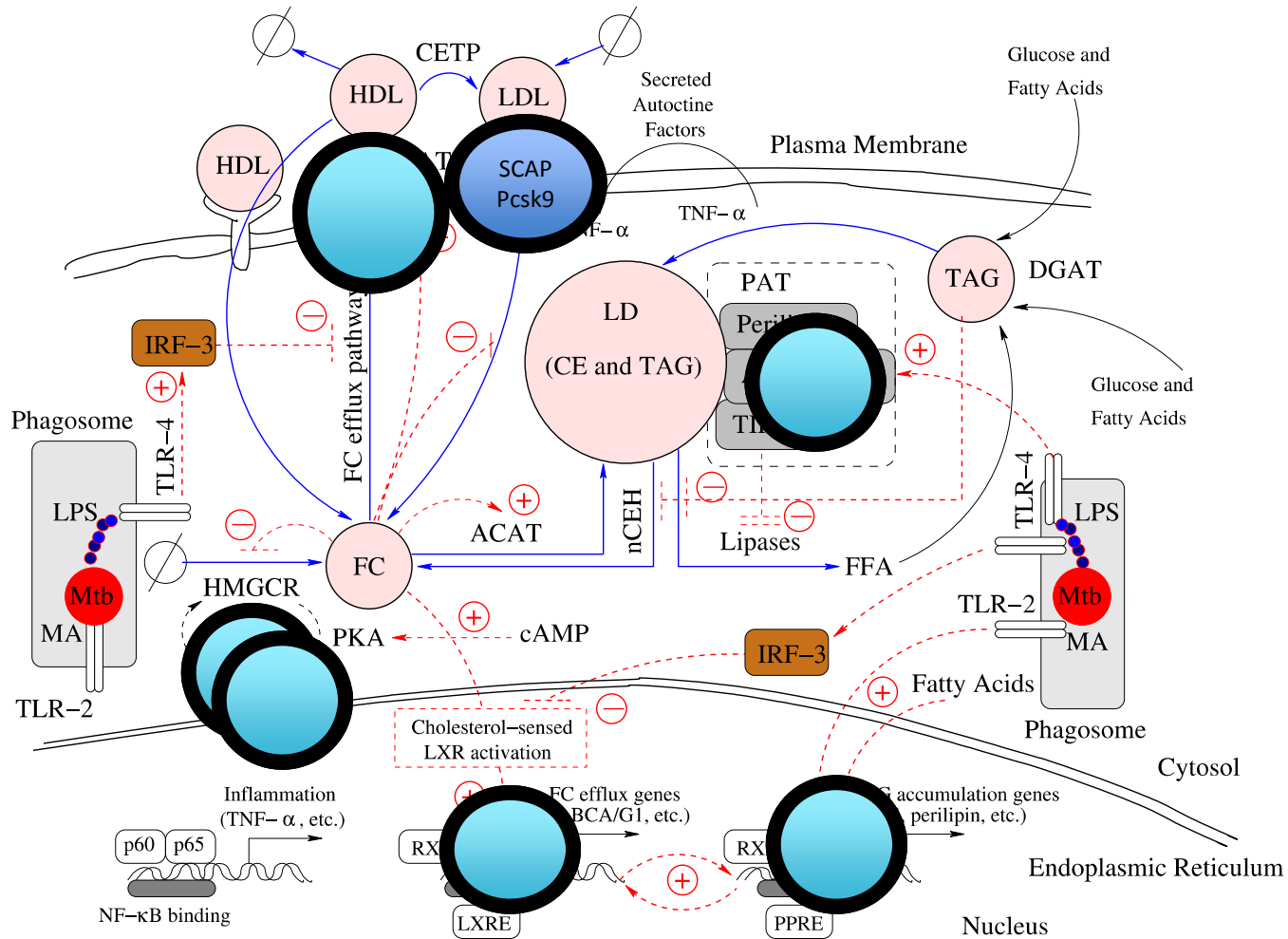
Week 4



Week 8



A panoply of drugs



Conclusions

- Statins are among the most commonly prescribed drugs and have a very favorable toxicity profile.
- This class of drugs appears to have host-protective properties against various intracellular pathogens.
- Readouts such as lipid droplet formation, intracellular growth of *M. tuberculosis*, and macrophage cytotoxicity can be used to investigate the basis of the antibacterial mechanisms of statins.
- Simvastatin, when added to RHZ, increased *M. tuberculosis* killing in murine lungs.

Unanswered questions

- Does adjunctive use of statins reduce the time required to achieve stable cure (relapse-free state) in mice?
- What is the optimal statin to use for adjunctive anti-TB therapy?
- What is the optimal dosing?
- Are statins as effective in the immunodeficient host?
- Are statins active against MDR-TB?
- Are there additional lipid-lowering drugs that can be evaluated as HDT for TB?