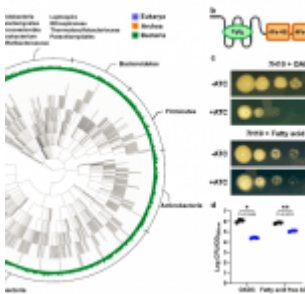


A new target for TB treatment with great potential



Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb), an extremely clever and tough bacterium that causes the disease tuberculosis (TB), may have a potential weakness that we may be able to exploit as we combat the disease (read more: [Immunity to TB](#)).

Beites, et al., have investigated the function and role of an Mtb enzyme that has never been studied in detail. They reported that the enzyme is essential for Mtb's breakdown of free fatty acids which in turn lead to energy generation and the molecular building blocks for growth and survival. EtfD_{Mtb}, the enzyme reported and its deletion lead to the complete reduction of Mtb infection in mice (Figure 1).

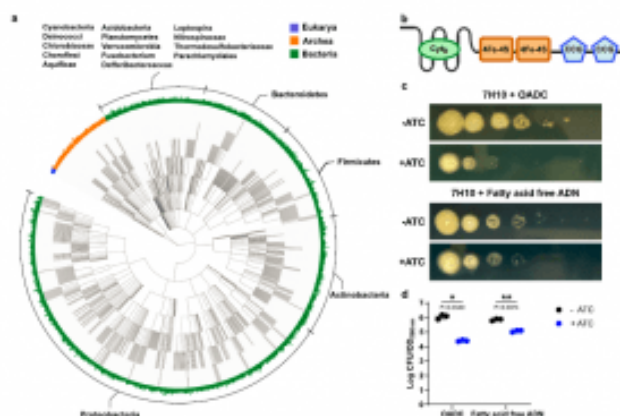


Figure 1: EtfD is a membrane protein possibly involved in Mtb's energy metabolism. a Rootless phylogenetic tree with species containing members of

COG0247 according to the database of the webtool EggNog. The inner colored ring corresponds to life domains, while the outer ring refers to bacteria phyla. b Domain architecture of EtfD based on the algorithms of HHPred and Xtalpred. Cytb cytochrome b, CCG cysteine-rich domain. c Spot assay on solid media with an EtfD-TetOFF strain, where protein levels are controlled by anhydrotetracycline (ATC). Serial dilutions (10^6 down to 1 bacteria) were incubated for 14 days. These results are representative of three independent experiments. d Quantification of spot assays (c). This quantification aggregates the data from the three independent experiments. To quantify the spot assays, we picked the first dilution where isolated CFUs could be counted and divided it by the optical density (OD) of the corresponding bacterial suspension. The discrepancy between the OD of the bacterial suspension and the corresponding CFUs, which is due to sensitivity to lipids in the solid media, is reflected by this ratio. Data are averages with individual data points depicted. Error bars correspond to standard deviation. Statistical

significance was assessed through paired two-tailed t-test. $*P < 0.05$; $**P < 0.01$ (Bietes, et al., 2021).

This enzyme may be used as a potential drug target for the treatment of TB. Through silencing of the enzyme, it not only inhibits Mtb but also has a detrimental and toxic effect on the mycobacterium (Figure 2).

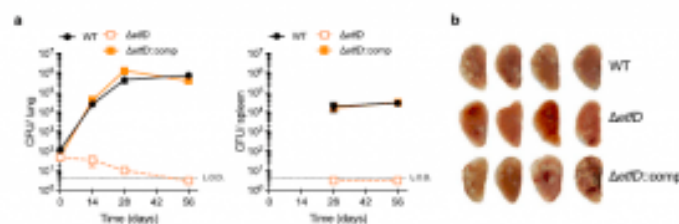


Figure 2: *EtfD* is essential for growth and survival in vivo. a Growth and persistence of wild type Mtb, $\Delta etfD$ and the complemented mutant in mouse lungs and spleens. Data are CFU averages from four mice per time point and are representative of two independent experiments. Error bars correspond to standard deviation. "Comp" stands for complemented. L.O.D. stands for limit of detection. b Gross pathology of lungs infected with wild-type Mtb, $\Delta etfD$ and the complemented mutant at day 56 (Beites, et al., 2021).

Through observations of Mtb proteins, the researchers found that two closely resemble two human metabolic enzymes called ETF- α and ETF- β . The latter are known to be involved in the metabolism of fatty acids, and their mutation can cause

metabolic disease. Beites, et al., discovered two Mtb proteins, EtfA_{Mtb} and EtfB_{Mtb}, which together form an enzyme that works in conjunction with EtfD_{Mtb}, to carry out a similar metabolic function for Mtb i.e. beta oxidation of fatty acids.

Mtb remains a serious global public health threat and has proven to be an incredibly resilient pathogen which grows slowly and evades the immune system within the immune system itself. It is possible to cure Mtb infection with antibiotics, however it requires a lengthy treatment regimen which often is unsuccessful due to a patient's inability to complete the course for several reasons. This being said, multi-drug-resistant Mtb strains have become a major medical problem in many parts of the world, and there is an urgent need for new methods of treating and fighting this pathogen. This present study by present one possible solution.

Journal article: Beites, T., et al., 2021. [Multiple acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency kills Mycobacterium tuberculosis in vitro and during infection](#). *Nature Communications*.

Summary by Stefan Botha