Mutant prevention concentration of ozenoxacin for quinolone-susceptible or -resistant \textit{Staphylococcus aureus} and \textit{Staphylococcus epidermidis}

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Abstract

Ozenoxacin (OZN) belongs to a new generation of non-fluorinated quinolones for the topical treatment of skin infections which has shown to be effective in the treatment of susceptible and resistant Gram-positive cocci. The mutant prevention concentration (MPC) of ozenoxacin, levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin was determined in quinolone-susceptible and -resistant strains including methicillin-susceptible \textit{S. aureus}, methicillin-resistant \textit{S. aureus}, methicillin-susceptible \textit{S. epidermidis} and methicillin-resistant \textit{S. epidermidis} with different profile of mutation in the quinolone resistance determining regions (QRDR). The MPC value of OZN for the methicillin-susceptible \textit{S. aureus} strain susceptible to quinolones, without mutations in QRDR, was 0.05 mg/L, being 280-fold lower than that observed with ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin. In methicillin-susceptible and–resistant \textit{S. aureus} strains with mutations in the \textit{gyrA} or/and \textit{grlA} genes the MPC of OZN went from 0.1 to 6 mg/L, whereas the MPC of levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin was > 50 mg/L for the same strains. For methicillin-susceptible and–resistant \textit{S. epidermidis} the results were similar to those abovementioned for \textit{S. aureus}. According to our results, the MPC of OZN was far below the quantity of ozenoxacin achieved in the epidermal layer, suggesting that the \textit{in vivo} selection of mutants, if it occurs, will take place at low frequency. Ozenoxacin is an excellent candidate for the treatment of bacterial infections caused by susceptible and quinolone-resistant staphylococci isolated usually from skin infections.

Introduction

Staphylococci are among the major groups of bacterial commensals isolated from skin and mucous membranes of humans \cite{1}. In addition, staphylococci is a predominant organism causing infections in both community- and hospital-setting \cite{2}. Specifically, \textit{Staphylococcus aureus} is the most common bacterium associated with skin infections, such as folliculitis and...
impetigo, affecting children more so than adults worldwide. However, it can also cause skin and soft tissue infections in the hospitals as well as more severe infections such as pneumonia, bacteremia, endocarditis and osteomyelitis [3, 4]. On the other hand, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* is the most common microorganism on normal skin microbiota, being considered today as an important opportunistic pathogen, and the most common source of infections on indwelling medical devices [5, 6].

The treatment for these infections includes topical and/or oral antimicrobial agents, according to the severity of the infection and damaged skin surface [7]. Topically administered antibacterial agents include mupirocin, fusidic acid and retapamulin. Unfortunately, an increasing number of Gram-positive pathogens, especially methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA), have developed resistance to topical antimicrobial agents typically used in clinical practice, potentially limiting its overall efficacy [8]. Recently, a community-acquired methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* strain carrying a plasmid conferring resistance to mupirocin and chlorhexidine has been reported, which reinforce the need for potential alternatives to threat infections caused by these type of strains [9].

Nowadays, ozenoxacin (OZN) is a more recent alternative for topical treatment of infection skin, with excellent clinical benefit in two recent Phase III trials [10]. OZN belongs to a new generation of non-fluorinated quinolones, demonstrating excellent antibacterial activity in vitro against Gram-positive cocci including resistant strains to other quinolones and low capacity to select resistant mutant strains [11–15].

Quinolones bind to the complex DNA-DNA gyrase and DNA-topoisomerase IV, both of these enzymes are involved in bacterial DNA synthesis [16]. However, the bactericidal effect of these antibiotics is related, at least in part, to the accumulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and oxidative damage of several macromolecules [17–19]. The main mechanism of resistance to quinolones in staphylococci is associated with mutations in a specific region of the *gyrA* (encoding the A subunit of DNA gyrase) and *grlA* (encoding the A subunit of topoisomerase IV) genes called the Quinolone Resistance-Determining Regions (QRDR). Several mutations in a step-wise resistance acquisition can provide high-level of quinolone resistance [20].

The appearance of resistant mutants in an infectious process is high and usually occurs randomly and spontaneously [21]. For this reason, a drug concentration threshold above which the bacterial cells require the presence of two or more mutations for their survival has been designated. The antibiotic concentration above this threshold has been defined as the mutant prevention concentration (MPC), which corresponds to the MIC of the less susceptible subpopulation and should severely restrict the selection of resistant mutants [22]. In the present study, we have determined the mutant prevention concentration of ozenoxacin compared with other quinolones, such as levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin for *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* clinical isolates associated with skin infection.

**Materials and methods**

Fifteen quinolone-resistant and -susceptible strains with different genetic profiles in QRDR region (previously characterized by PCR and sequencing) were analyzed. The strains were selected from a previous study and obtained from the Clinical Microbiology Laboratory at the Hospital Clinic in Barcelona, Spain [12]. The strains included: methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus* (MSSA) (5 strains), methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (3 strains), methicillin-susceptible *S. epidermidis* (MSSE) (3 strains) and methicillin-resistant *S. epidermidis* (4 strains). The MPC of OZN (Ferrer Laboratories), levofloxacin (LVX) and ciprofloxacin (CIP) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) were performed in triplicate and we used the technique described by our colleagues [23].
with some modifications. Briefly, the microorganisms were cultured in Muller Hinton broth (MHB, Becton Dickinson, Sparks, MD) and incubated for 24 h. Then, 1/10 dilution was made in fresh culture medium to be subsequently incubated for 4 h at 37°C with shaking. Aliquots of 1 ml were concentrated by centrifugation at 5,000 x g for 5 min, resuspended in 100 μl fresh culture medium (approximately 10^10–10^11 cfu/mL) and inoculated onto Mueller-Hinton agar (MHA, Oxoid, UK) plates containing increasing concentrations of fluoroquinolones from concentrations lower than the MIC of each microorganism. The inoculum size was confirmed by serial dilutions and plating on drug-free medium. The inoculated plates were incubated for 24–48 h at 37°C and screened visually for growth. The MPC value corresponds to the concentration that does not allow the recovery of bacterial colonies.

**Results and discussion**

According to the results obtained in this study, OZN has demonstrated lower values of MPC compared to LVX and CIP in all strains of *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* included in the study, as shown in Tables 1 and 2.

The MPC value of OZN for the MSSA strain susceptible to quinolones, without mutations in QRDR, was 0.05 mg/L, being 280-fold lower than that observed with CIP and LVX (14 mg/L). On the other hand, MSSA strain with 4 mutations in the QRDR showed a MPC value of OZN of 6 mg/L, being more than 70-fold lower in comparison with other studied quinolones. Similar results were observed in the group of MRSA strains, although unfortunately there are no data available in MRSA susceptible to quinolones, without mutations in the QRDR. MRSA with 4 mutations in the QRDR, showed a maximum value of MPC of OZN of 6 mg/L, which was considerably lower than the MPC values of LVX and CIP (700 and 350 mg/L, respectively).

Results of the MPC obtained for strains of *S. epidermidis* showed a similar behavior to that observed in the strains of *S. aureus*. The MPC value of OZN was 0.025 and 0.05 mg/L, respectively, for the MSSE and MRSE strains susceptible to quinolones, without QRDR mutations, being lower than that observed with LVX (0.7–2 mg/L) and CIP (1.5–4 mg/L). On the other hand, the MPC of OZN for MSSE and MRSE strains resistant to quinolones with 3 and 4 mutations in the QRDR was 6 mg/L in both groups of strains, being significantly lower than LVX and CIP, whose value of concentration for preventing the appearance of resistant mutants was 750 and 900 mg/L and 300 and 250 mg/L, respectively.

According to our observations, after exposing a high bacterial inoculum (10^{11} cfu/mL) to increasing concentrations of OZN, LVX or CIP, it was possible to recover subpopulations that survived at a higher concentration than the initial MIC in both groups of methicillin- and quinolone-susceptible and -resistant staphylococci strains. However, if we compare the MPC values of both species, we observed that OZN value fluctuated between 0.025 and 6 mg/L, being the last value observed in a strain with 4 mutations in the QRDR. In other words, only 6 mg/L of OZN are needed to inhibit the growth of the most resistant subpopulation in a high bacterial inoculum.

On the other hand, if we compare the MPC value of the comparative quinolones in the same group of strains, we observe that this value fluctuated between 0.6 and 900 mg/L for LVX and 0.9 and 650 mg/L for CIP, which are considerably higher values than those observed with OZN.

Several studies in quinolones of fourth generation have reported generally similar results to ours although with some discrepancies for some strains. For example, Metzler and colleagues [24] reported the MPCs values of different fluoroquinolones for MSSA and MRSA strains. In this study, LVX MIC_{90} for MSSA strains was 0.25 mg/L and the MPC_{90} of 1 mg/L, being lower
than the MPC of LVX found in our study for wild-type MSSA strain (without mutation in QRDR). However, the MIC\textsubscript{90} of LVX for MRSA was >16 mg/L and the MPC\textsubscript{90} of 128 mg/L, being higher than the one strain found in our study (MIC of LVX of 16 mg/L and MPC of 85 mg/L). Additionally, studies described by Liu and colleagues [25] showed that when the MIC of LVX for MRSE strains was 0.25 mg/L, the obtained MPC value was between 4–8 mg/L, similar to the results in our study. On the other hand, studies with delafloxacin a novel fluoroquinolone, showed that the MPC values ranged from one to four times the initial MIC and were markedly lower (8- to 32-fold) than the MPCs for the other quinolones included in that study. This fact is an excellent characteristic for an antimicrobial agent. However, as the analysis was only performed on MRSA strains, it is not possible to completely compare with our results [26].

In conclusion, OZN shows a strong ability to restrict the development of resistant strains as following only a slight increase in OZN concentration, the eradication of the most resistant subpopulations with possible multiple mutations in the QRDR occur. This suggests that the in vivo mutant selection, if it occurs, will take place at low frequency. In addition, the MPC values

| Isolates | Mutation QRDR | Antimicrobial Agent | MIC mg/L | MPC \textsuperscript{1} mg/L |
|----------|---------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------|
| MSSA     |               | OZN                 | 0.0039   | 0.05            |
|          |               | LEV                 | 0.25     | 14              |
|          |               | CIP                 | 0.38     | 14              |
|          | S84L          | WM                  |          |                 |
|          |               | OZN                 | 0.125    | 0.8             |
|          |               | LEV                 | 64       | 110             |
|          |               | CIP                 | 64       | 125             |
|          | WM            | S87L                |          |                 |
|          |               | LEV                 | 0.5      | 14              |
|          |               | CIP                 | 2        | 20              |
|          | S84L/S85P     | WM                  |          |                 |
|          |               | OZN                 | 0.5      | 1.2             |
|          |               | LEV                 | 128      | 400             |
|          |               | CIP                 | 256      | 550             |
|          | S84L/S85P     | S80Y/E84G           |          |                 |
|          |               | OZN                 | 2        | 6               |
|          |               | LEV                 | 64       | 450             |
|          |               | CIP                 | 256      | 650             |
| MRSA\textsuperscript{3} |          |                     |          |                 |
|          | S84L          | WM                  |          |                 |
|          |               | OZN                 | 0.06     | 0.6             |
|          |               | LEV                 | 16       | 85              |
|          |               | CIP                 | 16       | 75              |
|          | S84L          | WM                  |          |                 |
|          |               | OZN                 | 0.125    | 0.6             |
|          |               | LEV                 | 64       | 200             |
|          |               | CIP                 | 256      | 400             |
|          | S84L/E88K     | S80F/E84V           |          |                 |
|          |               | OZN                 | 2        | 6               |
|          |               | LEV                 | 512      | 700             |
|          |               | CIP                 | 256      | 350             |

\textsuperscript{1} Mutant prevention concentration (MPC). This parameter was defined to characterize the capacity to prevent/severely restrict the emergence of drug-resistant mutants [22].

\textsuperscript{2} WM, without mutation in the QRDR

\textsuperscript{3} No data on MRSA WM are available

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0223326.t001

Table 1. Activities of ozenoxacin, levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin against isolates of \textit{S. aureus}.
found in our study was in all the cases below the concentration of ozenoxacin achieved in the epidermis (of 22 mg/L after 3 days, twice a day application [27], a quantity of OZN far higher than the maximal range of MIC and MPC for resistant staphylococci strains detected in all the performed in vitro studies. These results are probably due to its potent activity linked to the strong inhibition of both protein targets and to the rapid accumulation inside bacteria [11,28,29]. For this reason, OZN is an excellent candidate for the treatment of bacterial infections caused by susceptible and methicillin-resistant and/or quinolone-resistant Gram-positive pathogens isolated from skin infections.

**Supporting information**

S1 Table. (XLSX)

**Acknowledgments**

Part of this work was presented at the Fifty-three Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (ICAAC), Denver, CO, USA, 2013 (Abstract C1-522b) and XII
National congress of Spanish Society of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology (SEIMC), Bilbao, Spain, 2018 (Abstract 680) (with a travel grant from Ferrer Internacional S. A. to Y. L and DGV.). We thank Dr. Jesús Blázquez for his critical review.

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