

Novel compounds discovered in marine sponge can kill drug-resistant bacteria

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Several substances that killed antibiotic-resistant bacteria were found by Brazilian researchers in a marine sponge native to Fernando de Noronha, an archipelago off the coast of the Northeast. Credit: Eduardo Hajdu/Museu Nacional/UFRJ

A research group led by scientists at the University of São Paulo (USP) in São Carlos, Brazil, has identified a number of bioactive compounds in a marine sponge collected on Fernando de Noronha, an archipelago

about 400 km off the coast of Brazil's Northeast region. Some of the substances proved capable of killing bacteria that are resistant to currently available antibiotics, paving the way to development of new drugs.

The study was supported by FAPESP and reported in an article published in the *Journal of Natural Products*.

"This marine sponge had been studied previously by groups outside Brazil, mainly in the 1990s. We used next-generation techniques to analyze substances from its secondary metabolism, look for new molecules, and test its biological activity. We were able to describe a number of novel compounds. The main potential detected was against [drug-resistant bacteria](#)," said Vítor Freire, who conducted the study as part of his Ph.D. research at the São Carlos Institute of Chemistry (IQSC-USP).

Resistance to antibiotics is considered a major global public health problem by the World Health Organization (WHO). According to a report commissioned by the British government and published in 2016, deaths due to infections by drug-resistant bacteria are set to reach 10 million per year in 2050. Hence the importance of discovering effective novel antibiotics.

The marine sponge analyzed in the study is *Agelas dispar*, a species native to the Caribbean and part of the Brazilian coast. Marine sponges are among the oldest organisms on Earth and spend their lives anchored to reefs or the seabed. In millions of years of evolution, they have developed a complex metabolism, producing substances required for competition with other invertebrates and to avoid infection by pathogenic bacteria.

The substances with the most therapeutic potential identified in the study

were three different types of ageliferin, named after the marine sponge genus *Agelas*.

"Another important factor is the ability of sponges to store symbiotic microorganisms, which also help them defend themselves. When we analyze compounds found in sponges, we don't always know what's been produced by them and what comes from symbionts," said Roberto Berlinck, a professor at IQSC-USP and principal investigator for the study.



Specimen of *Agelas díspar*. Credit: Sven Zea/Spongeguide.org

Tumors and bacteria

Thirteen compounds were tested on an ovarian cancer cell line known as OVCAR3 but were not found to be biologically active. Other research groups that tested ageliferins on lung, colon and breast cancer cells did not observe anti-tumor action, and one had no effect on lymphoma cells. However, three ageliferins eliminated drug-resistant bacteria *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococcus faecalis*, which are extremely common and found in various environments as well as the [human body](#); and *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, listed by WHO as priority targets for novel antibiotics and among the bacteria responsible for most hospital-acquired infections.

The researchers wanted to know whether the use of these ageliferins could lead to destruction of red blood cells (hemolysis) in the intestines, a potentially lethal side effect often seen in patients undergoing chemotherapy who need antibiotics. In murine cells, the compounds did not cause this kind of damage, suggesting promising drug development potential.

The next step is to analyze other marine sponges using the same methodology. "Finding out how these substances are produced is extremely important as they're distributed by several classes of sponge and could help treat diseases in future," said Freire, currently a postdoctoral researcher at the National Cancer Institute in the United States.

More information: Vítor F. Freire et al, Feature-Based Molecular Networking Discovery of Bromopyrrole Alkaloids from the Marine Sponge *Agelas dispar*, *Journal of Natural Products* (2022). [DOI: 10.1021/acs.jnatprod.2c00094](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jnatprod.2c00094)

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