

# Could an HIV drug beat strep throat, flesh-eating bacteria?

February 25 2015

---

With antibiotic resistance on the rise, scientists are looking for innovative ways to combat bacterial infections. The pathogen that causes conditions from strep throat to flesh-eating disease is among them, but scientists have now found a tool that could help them fight it: a drug approved to treat HIV. Their work, appearing in the journal *ACS Chemical Biology*, could someday lead to new treatments.

Douglas A. Mitchell and colleagues point out that *Streptococcus pyogenes* is responsible for more than 600 million illnesses and 500,000 deaths globally every year. A major factor in the pathogen's ability to cause disease is its production of a toxin called streptolysin S, or SLS. If scientists could figure out a way to jam the bacterial machinery that makes the compound, they could develop new therapies to fight the pathogen and slow the spread of [antibiotic resistance](#). But not much is known about how *S. pyogenes* makes SLS. Mitchell's team wanted to start filling in the blanks.

The researchers turned to an HIV drug called nelfinavir. Although the drug's target is an HIV protein, it is also known to incidentally block a key enzyme in patients. That enzyme is related to one in *S. pyogenes* that is critical for producing SLS. The scientists made several nelfinavir-like compounds that stopped the bacteria from making the toxin in lab tests. They conclude that the drug and its variants could help future efforts to understand how the deadly bacteria works and how to stop it.

**More information:** *ACS Chem. Biol.*, Article ASAP. [DOI:](#)

[10.1021/cb500843r](https://doi.org/10.1021/cb500843r)

Provided by American Chemical Society

Citation: Could an HIV drug beat strep throat, flesh-eating bacteria? (2015, February 25)  
retrieved 21 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-02-hiv-drug-strep-throat-flesh-eating.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.