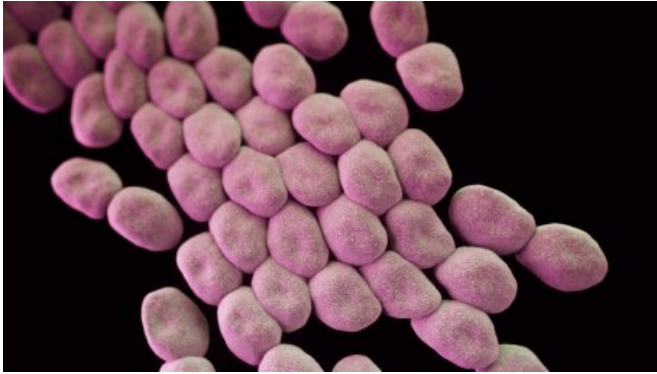


Antiseptic resistance in bacteria could lead to next-gen plastics

12 August 2019



Highly magnified cluster of *Acinetobacter baumannii* bacteria, which uses a protein pump to resist the powerful hospital-grade antiseptic, chlorhexidine. Credit: Public Health Image Library

The molecular machinery used by bacteria to resist chemicals designed to kill them could also help produce precursors for a new generation of nylon and other polymers, according to new research by scientists from Australia and the UK.

"Resistance to artificial antiseptics appears to be a lucky accident for the [bacteria](#), and it could also be useful for humans," says Professor Ian Paulsen of Australia's Macquarie University, one of the leaders of the research group.

Bacteria that are unaffected by antiseptics and antibiotics, often termed "superbugs", are a growing problem, but exactly how they develop resistance is not fully understood.

In 2013 Paulsen and colleagues discovered how a bacterium called *Acinetobacter baumannii* resisted [chlorhexidine](#), a powerful hospital-grade antiseptic listed by the World Health Organisation as an "essential medicine".

A. baumannii's secret weapon, they found, is a

protein called Acel, which sits on its surface and pumps out any chlorhexidine that gets inside. That was surprising, because the protein has been around for a lot longer than the antiseptic.

"The gene that encodes the Acel [protein](#) appears to be very old, but chlorhexidine was only created in the twentieth century," says lead author Dr. Karl Hassan, from Australia's University of Newcastle.

Scheme for current and future activities of PACE proteins

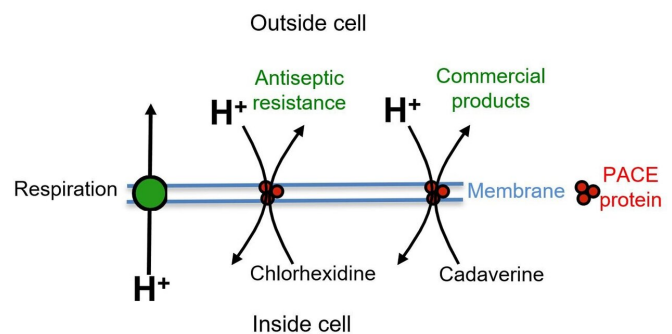


Diagram illustrating current and possible future activities for PACE proteins. Credit: P.Henderson/University of Leeds

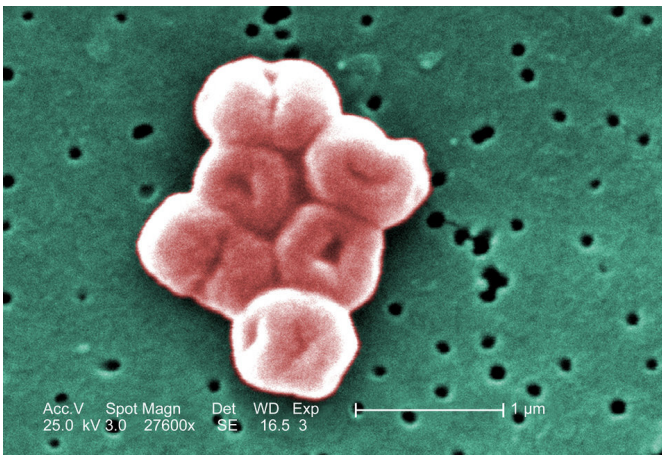
"So the gene can't have the native function of protecting against chlorhexidine. It's a side reaction that is fortunate for the bacteria."

Now Hassan, Paulsen and colleagues have looked at what other compounds are transported by Acel and its relations, collectively known as Proteobacterial Antimicrobial Compound Efflux (PACE) proteins.

They found good news and bad news. The bad news was that PACE proteins are likely to be future engines of antimicrobial resistance. The good news is that their ability to transport a wide range of

substances means that they could be effectively repurposed in an industrial context to catalyse the manufacture of "petroleum-free" polymers such as nylon.

"These PACE proteins are very promiscuous in the compounds that they transport and are a likely cause of future resistance to new antimicrobials that are currently being developed," says Professor Peter Henderson at the University of Leeds, a senior researcher on the team.



Highly magnified cluster of *Acinetobacter baumannii* bacteria, which uses a protein pump to resist the powerful hospital-grade antiseptic, chlorhexidine. Credit: Public Health Image Library

More information: Karl A. Hassan et al., "Short-chain diamines are the physiological substrates of PACE family efflux pumps," *PNAS* (2019).

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1901591116

Provided by Macquarie University

APA citation: Antiseptic resistance in bacteria could lead to next-gen plastics (2019, August 12) retrieved 21 September 2019 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-08-antiseptic-resistance-bacteria-next-gen-plastics.html>

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