



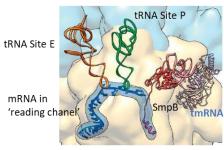
Offre de stage 6 mois à partir de Mars 2023 – Master II/ Ingénieur 3^{ème} année

Chimie des peptides

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Titre du stage	Development of new peptide-based antimicrobial compounds targeting trans-translation
	in multiresistant bacteria.
Mots-clés	Organic synthesis, peptide and peptidomimetic synthesis, protein mimicry, antimicrobial
	resistance

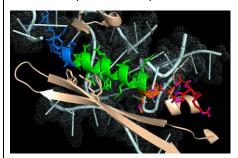
Despite the increasing number of studies proving the antibio-resistance spreading, especially among ESKAPE pathogens, Big Pharma interest for new antibiotic drugs is minimal since economic stakes are too high and a return on investment too low.¹ To overcome this therapeutic dead end, new drug strategies must be developed, in particular through the identification of new therapeutic targets.

Project context: Errors in ribosomal protein synthesis are inevitable events that could lead to cell death. To prevent such fatal consequences, bacteria activates a rescue system called *trans-translation* that permits resuming mRNA reading and translation. In this process, a small protein, called SmpB, recognizes stalled ribosomes via insertion of its C-terminal tail in the ribosome A-site allowing the correct positioning of the messenger-like domain of its transfer-messenger (tmRNA) partner (Figure 1). The nascent "error" peptide is tagged for degradation and the ribosome recycled for a new translation.² Exclusive to prokaryotic cells, these "rescue systems" are highly valuable targets for the development of new antibiotics with potentially broad-spectrum activity, and expected limited side-effects on host cells.^{3,4}



Hypothesis, object and methodology: Based on high resolution Cryo-EM technology, elucidation of the interactions between tmRNA, SmpB and the stalled ribosome by

Gillet's group, has unveiled the importance of the SmpB C-terminal tail,^{5,6} and provides thus a powerful template for the design of new compounds with potent antibiotic activity. Therefore, we plan to work on peptides mimicking the C-terminal tails of



activity. Therefore, we plan to work on peptides minicking the C-terminal tails of SmpB's from ESKAPE pathogens as decoys for *trans*-translation inhibition. This proofof-concept was already validated by isolating the peptide which corresponds to the 29-residues C-terminal extremity of *E. coli* SmpB, for which *trans*-translation inhibitory activity in *E. coli* was demonstrated.⁷

ESKAPE SmpB C-ter tail mimetics will be designed based upon the structural studies of tmRNA-SmpB complexes in the ribosome (<u>7ac7</u> for SmpB).⁵ For that purpose, C-terminal SmpB tail will be cut into two regions of interest and peptides mimetics will be synthesized and evaluated. Further chemical modifications will be planned to improve efficacy and eventually overall pharmacokinetical properties.

Figure 2 SmpB C-ter tail in E. Coli ribosome

This interdisciplinary project is directed in collaboration with Pr. Reynald Gillet from IGDR, Rennes.

Internship expectations :

The master II level student will be expected to synthesize on solid phase (SPPS), purify and characterize a series of peptides mimicking SmpB function.

High-standard quality knowledge and lab skills in organic synthesis are expected for this project. The recruited person will have to show autonomy in her/his work organization but also a good team spirit. She/he will have to be rigourous in the results presentation and scientific curiosity for this interdisciplinary project.

Knowledge and interest for peptide chemistry will be an appreciated bonus.

This project might further proceed with a PhD fellowship (grant under application, not guaranteed yet).

To apply, please send CV and cover letter to Dr. Charlène Gadais (charlene.gadais@univ-rennes1.fr).