

Detection of *Aspergillus* proteolytic activity for diagnostics

Amit Galande, Ph. D. Nov. 16, 2009

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The Group





Amit Galande

- Douglas Watson
- Jennifer Miller
- Gabriela Molina
- Benben Song
- Patrick Kibler





David Askew



- Jerry Feng
- Daryl Richie
- Mike Miley
- Stephanie White

Secreted proteases as biomarkers for Aspergillosis

- Absorptive mode of nutrient acquisition requires extensive secretion of hydrolases
 - Environmental niche
 - Host
- A. fumigatus has a highly developed secretory system
 - 1% of the genome encodes secreted proteases
- Evidence for protease secretion during infection
 - Metabolic studies
 - Af uses amino acids for a nutrient source in the host
 - Expression studies
 - Af protease genes expressed in vivo (mRNA/protein)
 - Virulence studies
 - Mutants with defects in the secretory system are hypovirulent
- Unique thermostable and thermophilic proteases are likely among secreted hydrolases in *A. fumigatus*

Proteases as targets for diagnostics in cancer



Fluorescence signal from the overexpression of MMP-2

No fluorescence signal following administration of MMP-2 inhibitor

Bremer, C. et al. Nature Med. 2001, 743

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Examples of "Smart" Fluorescence probes







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Our Approach:







Apex 396: Synthesis of combinatorial libraries of fluorescence probes

HT Analyst: High-throughput screening of fluorescence probes

ABI 4800: Mass spectrometry-based deconvolution of fluorescence probes



Preliminary Data







Number of wells cleaved by: A. fumigatus Human serum

212 39 100

A. fumigatus diagnostic candidates:

Fold change	Number of wells	Percent
2 to 4	58	11.3
4 to 6	24	4.7
6 or more	10	2.0

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A. fumigatus

Next Steps:

- Test additional chemical and biological combinatorial substrate libraries to improve specificity of diagnostic fluorescence probes
- Test additional FRET and fluorophore-quencher pairs to improve sensitivity of diagnostic fluorescence probes
- Screen our best candidates with biological samples from infected animals in collaboration with IAAM
- Optimize our best candidates with biological samples from human patients in collaboration with AsTec