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Chemical Modulation of the Biological Activity of Reutericyclin: a Membrane-Active Antibiotic from *Lactobacillus reuteri*

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Whilst the development of membrane-active antibiotics is now an attractive therapeutic concept, progress in this area is disadvantaged by poor knowledge of the structure-activity relationship (SAR) required for optimizing molecules to selectively target bacteria. This prompted us to explore the SAR of the *Lactobacillus reuteri* membrane-active antibiotic reutericyclin, modifying three key positions about its tetramic acid core. The SAR revealed that lipophilic analogs were generally more active against Gram-positive pathogens, but introduction of polar and charged substituents diminished their activity. This was confirmed by cytometric assays showing that inactive compounds failed to dissipate the membrane potential. Radiolabeled substrate assays indicated that dissipation of the membrane potential by active reutericyclins correlated with inhibition of macromolecular synthesis in cells. However, compounds with good antibacterial activities also showed cytotoxicity against Vero cells and hemolytic activity. Although this study highlights the challenge of optimizing membrane-active antibiotics, it shows that by increasing antibacterial potency the selectivity index could be widened, allowing use of lower non-cytotoxic doses.

The widespread dissemination of bacterial pathogens exhibiting resistance to commonly used antibiotics continues to drive the discovery and development of novel treatments for bacterial infections¹⁻³. Among the recently validated therapeutic strategies are antimicrobials that act on the bacterial cell membrane, such as the cyclic lipopeptide daptomycin and the lipoglycopeptide telavancin that were approved by the United States FDA in 2003 and 2011, respectively⁴. Other membrane-active agents are undergoing clinical trials such as XF-73 (a dicationic porphyrin) and the HT-61 (a quinolone-like compound) for nasal decolonization of MRSA⁴. Antibacterials that target the bacterial cytoplasmic membrane are collectively classified as membrane-active agents and typically demonstrate potent activities against bacteria, namely Gram-positive pathogens. In general, these membrane-active agents display a complex mode of action with multiple cellular effects that may arise from damage of the membrane's physical integrity, dissipation of components of the proton motive force [the transmembrane pH gradient (ΔpH) and the membrane potential ($\Delta\psi$)] and reduction in ATP synthesis via inhibition of the respiratory chain⁴. Although membrane-active agents are becoming more attractive as therapeutics, there is still limited information on structure-activity relationships (SAR) to increase their selectivity for prokaryotic cells over mammalian cells. This prompted us to perform a pilot study as described herein, as any information gained could prove valuable in guiding the optimization of other membrane-active molecules to improve selectivity for pathogens. In part, we were inspired by the expanding knowledge that antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) can be systematically optimized by introducing amino acids that alter their overall charge, hydrophobicity and amphipathicity, yielding derivatives that are less toxic to mammalian cells^{5,6}.

We sought to further expand the SAR of the membrane-active agent reutericyclin (1), a naturally occurring, low molecular weight tetramic acid antibiotic produced by sourdough isolates of *Lactobacillus reuteri*⁷. The production of reutericyclin in sourdough is thought to prevent stable colonization of competing Gram-positive Lactobacilli. Consequently, reutericyclin is only active against Gram-positive bacteria, including pathogens associated with topical infections such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), *Streptococcus*



sp. and *Clostridium difficile*^{8–10}. Initial studies show that reutericyclin specifically dissipates the ΔpH of susceptible *Lactobacillus spp.*¹¹, but owing to differences in membrane lipid composition and respiratory chain components between Lactobacilli and Staphylococci¹², it is unclear if this action also accounts for reutericyclin's activity against *S. aureus*, which is a key target pathogen for these compounds.

The structure of reutericyclin consists of a tetramic acid core flanked with a trans-2-decenoyl chain at the N-1 position, an acetyl group at the 3-position and an isobutyl group at the 5-position (Fig. 1A). An attractive feature of this structure is that it is readily amenable to advanced chemical optimization, thus providing straight-forward access to SAR information from which to develop novel antibiotics. To this end, we recently reported a series of N-alkyl reutericyclin analogs which retained activity against Gram-positive pathogens and treated an experimental staphylococcal skin infection in mice^{10,13}. In continuation of our efforts to evaluate the therapeutic potential of reutericyclin, herein we report an expanded SAR performed by synthesizing new analogs carrying modifications at the 1, 3 and 5 positions of the tetramic core (Fig. 1A). This also provided new insights to the mode of action of reutericyclins against *S. aureus* and modifications that augment or hinder their activity and selectivity.

Results

Synthesis of analogs. Reutericyclin analogs were synthesized using a variation of the procedure reported by Schobert *et al.*¹⁴ for the synthesis of reutericyclin (Fig. 1B). The initial steps of the synthesis allowed us to introduce variations at the 5-position (R_1) of the tetramic core. Reaction of the appropriate amino acid benzyl ester with Bestmann ylide in presence of catalytic amounts of benzoic acid followed by debenzylation by catalytic hydrogenation afforded the basic tetramic core containing the R_1 substituent. Next, substituents were introduced at the 3-position (R_3) of the tetramic core by first esterifying the 4-O position with the appropriate acyl chloride ($R_3\text{COCl}$) in the presence of triethylamine followed by the addition of acetone cyanohydrin to the reaction mixture which induced the 4-O to 3-C migration of the acyl group and afforded the 3-acyltetramic acids¹⁵. Finally, treatment of the 3-acyltetramic acids with sodium hexamethyldisilazane and quenching with the

desired acyl chloride ($R_2\text{COCl}$) allowed for the introduction of the N-1 substituents (R_2) and afforded the desired N-acylated 3-acyltetramic acids.

Effects of changes at the N-1 position (R_2) on antibacterial activity. The synthesized compounds were tested against a panel of clinically relevant Gram-positive pathogens including, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Strep. pyogenes*, *Strep. pneumoniae*, *C. difficile* and *S. aureus* (Table 1). To study the SAR at the N1-position (R_2) of reutericyclin (1), we synthesized the N-unsubstituted analog 2 and acyl analogs 3–5. The N-unsubstituted analog 2, representing a simple tetramic acid core, was completely inactive against all bacteria in the panel ($>200\ \mu\text{g/ml}$). This indicates that the tetramic acid core alone is insufficient for antibacterial activity and highlights the importance of the trans-2-decenoyl hydrophobic chain of reutericyclin to enable interaction with the bacterial membrane. The need for the hydrophobic substituent was further evident in 3 and 4. Replacement of reutericyclin's trans-2-decenoyl chain at the N1-position by the shorter valeroyl chain (3) led to a considerable loss (≥ 32 -fold) in activity against most Gram-positive bacteria in the panel. This observation is in agreement with our previous study where the longer chain N-alkyl analogs were generally more potent than the shorter chain analogs¹³. As compared to 3, the cinnamoyl analog (4) which also has a short chain but contains a terminal phenyl showed slightly better activity throughout the panel (≤ 8 -fold). This is likely due to the higher lipophilicity of 4 ($\log D = 2.61$) as compared to 3 ($\log D = 2.05$). Finally, replacement of the trans-2-decenoyl chain of reutericyclin by a 6-Phenylhexanoyl (5) produced a 4-fold improvement in activity against *Strep. pneumoniae* and MRSA N315 and a minor 2-fold improvement against *Strep. pyogenes*. In addition, 5 also displayed excellent activity against *E. faecalis*, and *C. difficile* ($<0.7\ \mu\text{g/ml}$) even though its activity was 3 to 4-fold less when compared to reutericyclin.

Effects of changes at the 3-acyl position (R_3) on antibacterial activity. The 3-acyl group has a significant effect on the acidity of tetramic acids^{16,17}. Accordingly, the importance of the 3-acetyl group of reutericyclin was established in our previous study in which

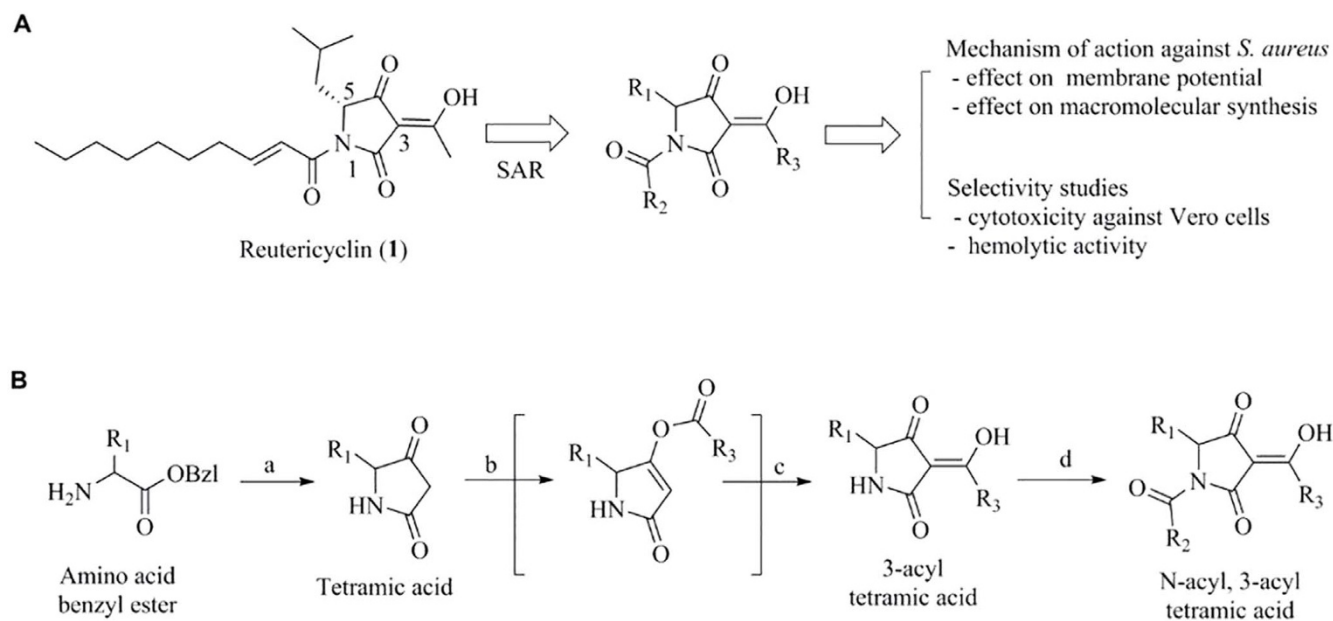


Figure 1 | Studies on the membrane active agent reutericyclin. A) Objectives of the study - 1) Perform structure-activity relationship (SAR) study by modifying the 1, 3 and 5-positions of the tetramic core 2) Determine selectivity index by measuring cytotoxicity against Vero cells and comparing to MIC against *S. aureus* Newman strain and 3) Determine the mechanism of action against *S. aureus*. B) Synthetic scheme for the preparation of the reutericyclin analogs.



Table 1 | Structures and activities of reutericyclin analogs

Number	R ₁	R ₂ CO	R ₃	MIC (µg/ml) against Gram-positive bacteria									
				EF	SP	SPn	BA	BS	CD	MSSA	MRSA		
1			CH ₃	0.20	6.25	3.13	0.20	0.39	0.09	0.78	0.4		
2	"	"	"	>200	>200	>200	>200	>200	>128	>200	>200		
3	"	H	"	50	12.5	6.25	>200	100	16	50	12.5		
4	"		"	12.5	25	3.13	>200	25	8	12.5	1.6		
5	"		"	0.78	3.13	0.78	>200	1.56	0.25	0.78	<0.1		
6	"		(CH ₂)CH ₃	0.20	3.13	3.13	0.39	0.39	<0.03	<0.1	<0.1		
7	"	"		0.39	12.5	12.5	>200	0.78	0.75	<0.1	<0.1		
8	"	"		50	100	25	50	100	0.5	25	12.5		
9	"	"		50	100	50	12.5	12.5	8	50	50		
10	"	"		0.39	3.13	3.13	0.78	1.56	0.25	0.40	0.2		
11	"	"		0.78	25	12.5	0.20	1.56	0.25	0.78	0.2		
12	"	"		12.5	50	50	0.78	3.13	2	6.25	6.25		
13	"	"		0.20	6.25	12.5	0.39	0.39	<0.03	0.20	<0.1		
14	"	"		6.25	50	12.5	1.56	12.5	2	12.5	3.2		
15	H	"	"	100	50	100	>200	200	64	>200	>200		
16		"	"	25	50	25	>200	50	>64	>200	>200		
17		"	"	50	>200	>200	>200	>200	>64	100	200		
18		"	"	6.25	25	12.5	>200	12.5	4	6.25	0.8		
19		"	"	50	50	25	200	50	32	50	25		
20		"	"	0.78	12.5	6.25	200	1.56	0.25	<0.1	<0.1		

Abbreviations: EF - *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 33186, SP - *Streptococcus pyogenes* ATCC 700294, SPn - *Streptococcus pneumoniae* R6, BA - *Bacillus anthracis* sterna, BS - *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC 23857, CD - *Clostridium difficile* BAA 1803, MSSA - methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* Newman, MRSA - methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* N315.



analogs containing a 3-cyano group instead of 3-acetyl were inactive against bacteria. To expand the SAR at this position, compounds 6–13 were synthesized. Replacement of the methyl portion of the 3-acetyl of reutericyclin by the more aliphatic n-butyl (6) had nominal effect (\pm 2-fold) against most bacteria except for *S. aureus* and *C. difficile* where the compound's activity improved by >4-fold and >3-fold, respectively, over reutericyclin. A similar trend against the target pathogen *S. aureus* was observed when the methyl group was replaced with the larger and more lipophilic but aromatic phenyl group (7). We therefore subjected 7 to further studies. Replacement of its lipophilic phenyl group with a more polar aromatic 4-pyridine (8) caused a significant decrease in activity against the entire panel of Gram-positive pathogens. Similarly, the non-aromatic polar 4-piperidine (9) was also significantly less active. We speculate that 9 exists as a zwitterion in solution, leading to reduced interaction with the charged bacterial membrane and have a lower potential to dissipate the membrane potential. This is further supported by membrane depolarization studies described below. Furthermore, the Boc protected intermediate (i.e. 10) of 9 which prevents the ionization of the amine and also increases the lipophilicity of the molecule showed better activity. A hydroxy substituent at the 4-position of the phenyl group of 7 (in 12) also decreased potency against the entire panel of Gram-positive pathogens. This may be in part due to the electron donating effects of the 4-OH which decreases the acidity of the tetramic portion, potentially affecting its function as an ionophore. As expected, the protected 4-OMEM intermediate (11) which blocks the electron donating effect and also increases lipophilicity had comparatively better activity than 12. Similarly, replacement of the 4-OH of 12 by the isosteric, but electron withdrawing and more lipophilic 4-Fluorine (in 13) led to considerable improvement in activity that was comparable to 7. Thus the R₃ substituents have considerable influence on the activity of reutericyclins. Lipophilic substituents tend to improve activity while polar substituents lead to loss of activity most likely due to a decrease in interaction with the membrane. In addition, ionizable amines and electron donating groups which respectively neutralize or decrease the acidity of the tetramic acid core, also leads to loss of activity.

Effects of changes at the 5-position (R₁) on antibacterial activity. Reutericyclin contains a hydrophobic isobutyl group at the 5-position

which contributes to the overall lipophilicity of the molecule. In order to assess the importance of 5-isobutyl we synthesized the unsubstituted analog (14) and found it to be 8 to 32-fold less active than reutericyclin. We have previously established that the isobutyl can be replaced by other lipophilic groups, namely isopropyl and benzyl, without affecting activity. In order to further explore the SAR at the 5-position, we synthesized analogs containing a polar substituent instead of lipophilic groups. Replacement of the isobutyl with substituents containing a polar group such as hydroxy (15), carboxylic acid (16), amine (17) or 4-phenol (19) substantially decreased activity across the entire test panel. The 5-substituents cannot directly affect the acidity of the tetramic core as the 3-substituents and hence the loss of activity is most likely the result of decreased interaction with the membrane. In case of 17, the loss of activity can also be attributed in part to its existence as a zwitterion, similar to 9. Masking of the polar groups improved the activity of these compounds. For example, the Boc protected amine intermediate (18) and t-Butyl protected 4-phenol intermediate (20) both exhibited better activity than their final products. Amongst all the 5-position analogs synthesized in this study, the protected phenol analog (20) was the most active, displaying >4-fold better anti-staphylococcal activity than reutericyclin; however it was not better than reutericyclin against other bacteria in the test panel.

Relationship between logD and MIC. A plot of Log₁₀ MIC of compounds against *S. aureus* Newman versus their logD indicates that all active compounds (MIC \leq 1 μ g/ml against *S. aureus* Newman) in the series had higher logD values (Fig. S1, Supplementary data). However, a higher logD did not necessarily correlate with a lower MIC, as only a moderate correlation ($R^2 = 0.72$) was observed between logD and MIC, suggesting that lipophilicity is not the only parameter contributing to the activity of the compounds. Thus the SAR of these compounds is complex and probably influenced by the interplay between the lipophilicity, solubility, polarity and charge of the molecules.

Activity of synthesized compounds against Gram-negative bacteria. All compounds were inactive against Gram-negative bacteria, indicating that the chemical modulations did not improve the spectrum of activity of reutericyclin (Table S1, Supplementary

Table 2 | Cytotoxicity, hemolytic activity and logD values of reutericyclin analogs

Number	Cytotox IC ₅₀ , μ g/ml	Selectivity index	Hemolysis EC ₅₀ , μ g/ml	logD, pH 7.4
1	7.46	10	27.87	4.31
2	217.28	1	>200	0.48
3	39.67	1	>200	2.05
4	30.44	2	>200	2.61
5	11.25	14	71.14	4.00
6	5.77	>58	11.72	5.92
7	12.51	>125	21.80	5.85
8	115.86	5	125.09	4.75
9	115.05	2	160.85	2.89
10	14.22	36	61.61	5.33
11	19.80	25	30.27	5.59
12	57.63	9	38.86	5.61
13	13.40	67	32.48	6.06
14	39.93	3	130.91	2.72
15	113.45	1	>200	1.74
16	49.76	1	>200	1.34
17	163.52	1	>200	2.00
18	50.62	8	52.28	4.60
19	93.53	2	80.41	4.67
20	11.50	>115	19.85	5.83

Cytotox IC₅₀ - Concentration which reduces viability of Vero kidney cells by 50%. Selectivity index - Cytotox IC₅₀/MIC against methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* Newman. Hemolysis EC₅₀ - effective concentration of compound causing a 50% reduction in erythrocytes with intact membranes. The logD values were calculated using Pipeline Pilot v 8.5.

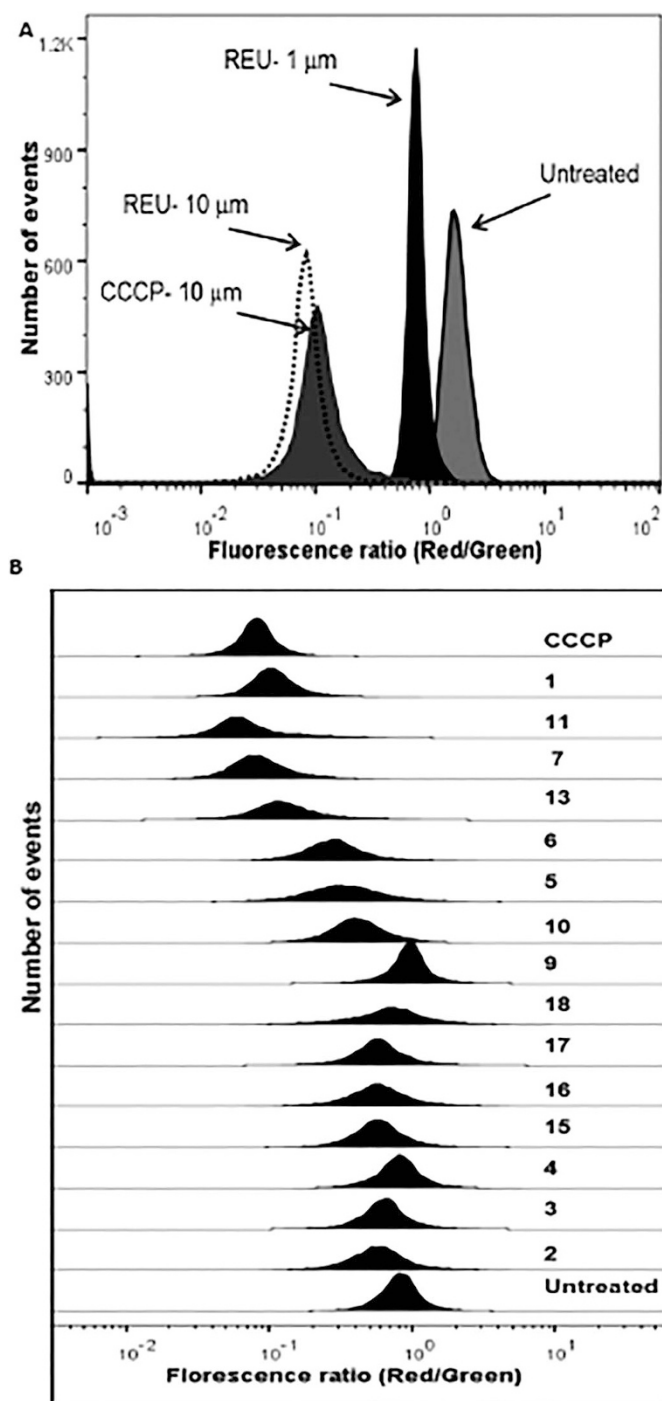


Figure 2 | Effects on membrane potential of *S. aureus*. A) Reutericyclin (REU) acts in a concentration-dependent with full collapse of the membrane potential at 10 μ M, similar to the control CCCP. B) Comparison of the ability of reutericyclin analogs at 10 μ M to dissipate the membrane potential; complete dissipation of the membrane potential by CCCP (10 μ M) is shown.

data). The Gram-negative test panel included *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Burkholderia cepacia*, *Escherichia coli* (K12), *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*. This appeared to result from these molecules being substrates for efflux pumps, since an *E. coli* derivative of strain K12 carrying a deletion of TolC was susceptible to compounds showing activity against Gram-positive bacteria. The TolC protein is part of the AcrAB-TolC

efflux system, which has a wide substrate profile¹⁸. Intrinsic resistance to reutericyclins in Gram-negatives therefore arises from efflux-mediated mechanisms.

Selectivity studies. One of the issues concerning the development of many membrane-active agents as antibacterial agents is selectivity for bacterial cells over mammalian cells, as these agents have the potential to disrupt human plasma membranes and induce related toxicity¹⁹. This is of particular concern for compounds containing the tetramic core as this nucleus is also found in several cytotoxic natural products¹⁷. The cytotoxicity of the synthesized compounds was determined against Vero kidney cells and results compared to their activities against *S. aureus* Newman (Table 2). In general compounds displaying good antimicrobial activity also displayed cytotoxic IC_{50} values against Vero cells. A strong correlation ($R^2 = 0.81$) was observed between the cytotoxicity and MIC for compounds against *S. aureus* Newman (Fig. S2, Supplementary data). However, a cytotoxic IC_{50} did not necessarily translate into a poor selectivity index. For example, the cytotoxic IC_{50} of reutericyclin was 7.5 μ g/ml, representing a low selectivity index of only 10-fold. Conversely, owing to the lower MIC of 7 against *S. aureus* Newman (Table 1), the selectivity index was more than 125, which is favorable for therapeutic development. Comparison of compounds phenol **19** with its t-Butyl protected intermediate **20**, amine **17** with its Boc-protected intermediate **18** and compounds **15** and **16** provide much insight to the close correlation between antimicrobial activity and cytotoxicity (Table 2). For example, compound **19** was less active against *S. aureus* Newman (MIC=50 μ g/ml) and also had a high cytotoxic IC_{50} (95.3 μ g/ml), whereas **20** displayed good antimicrobial activity (MIC <0.1 μ g/ml), but was simultaneously more cytotoxic (11.5 μ g/ml), but with a more favorable selectivity index (>115). A plot of \log_{10} cytotoxicity versus $\log D$ (Fig. S3, Supplementary data) displays a modest correlation ($R^2 = 0.42$), at the most, between the two suggesting that the cytotoxicity is influenced by multiple physicochemical properties of the molecule similar to their MIC.

Hemolytic activity. The reutericyclin analogs are structurally similar to the amphipathic anionic surfactants which are known to cause hemolysis of mammalian erythrocytes. Hence, we determined the hemolytic activity of these compounds against defibrinated sheep blood. Compounds with low MICs against *S. aureus* Newman displayed low to moderate effective concentrations (EC_{50}) against mammalian RBCs i.e. concentrations causing hemolysis. A strong correlation ($R^2 = 0.81$) was found between the hemolytic activity and MIC for compounds against *S. aureus* Newman (Fig. S4, Supplementary data). However, as compared to the MIC values, the hemolytic EC_{50} values of the potent compounds were much higher thus providing a large therapeutic window e.g. compound **7** had MIC of <0.1 μ g/ml and hemolytic $EC_{50} \approx 22$.

The activity of compounds correlates with effects on membrane potential. In order to examine the effect of reutericyclins on the bacterial membrane, we determined their potential to collapse the proton motive force of *S. aureus*. Initially we used the fluorescent probe 3,5-dipropylthiacarbocyanine DiSC₃(5), which responds to changes in the ΔpH and $\Delta \psi$ and was previously adopted to study the activity of reutericyclin against *Lactobacillus spp.*¹¹ In our assays, DiSC₃(5) was found to be an unsuitable probe as its fluorescence was quenched by reutericyclin and its analogs in the absence of cells. Therefore, we adopted the flow cytometric approach utilizing the diethyloxacarbocyanine dye DiOC₂(3) to determine if reutericyclins altered the membrane potential of *S. aureus*. DiOC₂(3) is known to accurately assess the membrane potential in *S. aureus* and other bacteria^{20–22}, where a larger membrane potential causes a shift in fluorescence of DiOC₂(3) from green to red. As expected **2** representing a simple tetramic acid core failed to affect the membrane potential of *S. aureus*, up to 100 μ M, which supports the

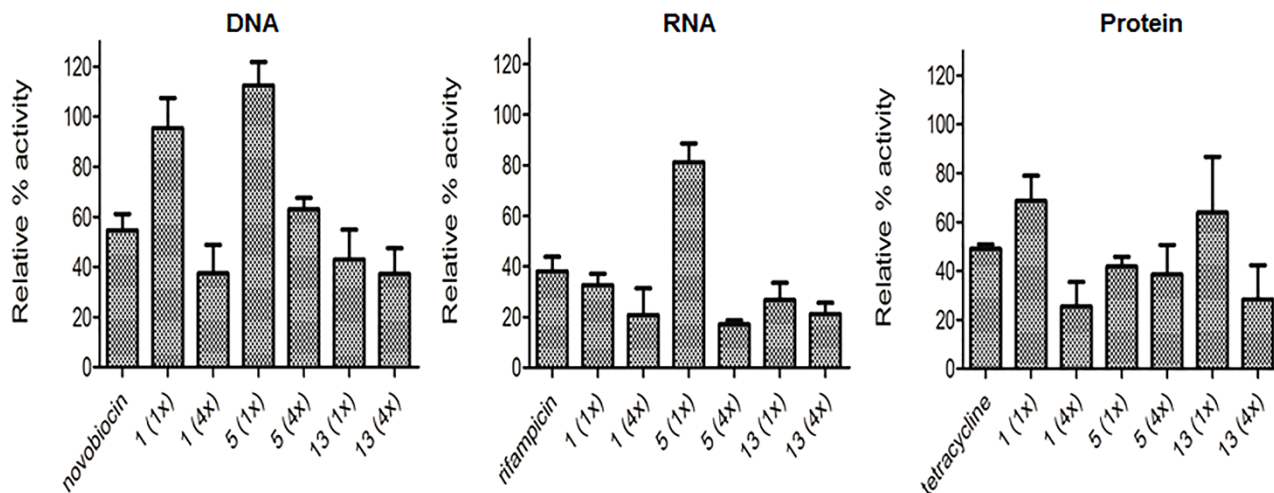


Figure 3 | Effect of reutericyclins on the macromolecular synthesis of *S. aureus*. The concentrations of compounds corresponding to 1 and 4 × their MICs are: **1** i.e. reutericyclin, (0.78 and 3.12 µg/ml), **5** (0.78 and 3.13 µg/ml), **13** (0.2 and 0.8 µg/ml). Controls were: novobiocin (8 µg/ml), rifampicin (0.08 µg/ml) and tetracycline (1.6 µg/ml).

requirement of a hydrophobic moiety for interaction with the cytoplasmic membrane bilayer. Reutericyclin dissipated the membrane potential in a concentration dependent manner, validating that the membrane is likely the antibacterial target in *S. aureus* (Fig. 2A). Indeed, the membrane potential was completely dissipated upon exposure to reutericyclin at 10 µM for 30 min, which was similar to the control proton ionophore CCCP at an equivalent molar concentration (Fig. 2B). Similarly, the highly active **13** also reduced the membrane potential in a manner similar to reutericyclin. Although **5** and **6** displayed equivalent and superior MICs to reutericyclin against *S. aureus* (Table 1) respectively, their dissipation of the membrane potential was slightly lower than reutericyclin (Fig. 2B). This might suggest that in spite of bearing structural similarity to reutericyclin, the substitutions may have altered the interaction of these compounds with the cytoplasmic membrane or these molecules display a marginally different mechanism of action. Compounds lacking good activity against *S. aureus* also failed to disrupt the membrane potential (Fig. 2B). For example, compounds **9** and **17** bearing an ionizable amine substitution which diminished the activity of reutericyclin also reduced their ability to dissipate the membrane potential. To examine if reutericyclins disrupted the physical integrity of the *S. aureus* membrane the uptake of the impermanent fluorescence dye propidium iodide which only stains DNA of cells with damaged membranes was used. Consistent with previous studies¹⁰, reutericyclin and other compounds (e.g. **5**, **6** and **13**) did not disrupt the physical integrity of the *S. aureus* membrane at concentrations causing dissipation of the membrane potential (Fig. S5, Supplementary data). Therefore, although the compounds lyse the membranes of erythrocytes, they do not similarly damage staphylococcal membranes.

Effects on macromolecular synthesis. The compounds reutericyclin, **13** and **5** all reduced the biosynthesis of DNA, RNA and protein, with no process appearing more susceptible to inhibition (Fig. 3). This coincides with the membrane being the cellular target for reutericyclins, including compound **5** which failed to show comparable effects on the membrane potential as reutericyclin (Fig. 2B).

Discussion

There is a need for novel antibiotics in order to combat the growing menace of multidrug resistant bacteria. Over the last decade, membrane active agents have gained considerable attention as antimicrobial agents, owing to clinical introduction of daptomycin, the low

resistance potential for these agents and their potent activities against bacterial biofilms that are inherently refractory to most classes of antibiotics⁴. However, the therapeutic development of most membrane-active agents is complicated by selectivity problems and a lack of SAR information to address this issue. We therefore performed an SAR around the membrane-active agent reutericyclin by synthesizing a series of N-acyl analogs with modifications at three key positions in the tetramic core. The results revealed a complex SAR that is modulated by hydrophobicity, polarity and overall charge. As a general trend, more lipophilic analogs were more active which may be attributed to the ability of these compounds to achieve a higher partitioning coefficient across the bacterial cytoplasmic membrane. Polar substituents generally led to loss of activity most likely due to decreased interaction with the hydrophobic portions of the membrane. Substituents that altered the charge of the tetramic core either by decreasing the acidity or by formation of a zwitterion also led to a loss in activity, possibly due to increased electrostatic repulsion and/or loss of ionophore properties of reutericyclin¹³. To further rationalize these findings and understand how different substituents affect reutericyclins interaction with biological membranes, biophysical studies that adopt liposomes with varying membrane composition will be required²³. Unfortunately, antibacterial activity generally correlated with cytotoxicity in Vero epithelial cells and hemolytic activity, demonstrating the challenge of identifying chemical functionalities to decrease cytotoxicity whilst increasing or retaining antibacterial activity. These challenges are similar to those experienced during the discovery process for non-cytotoxic antimicrobial peptides²⁴, where several rounds of optimization are required to obtain derivatives with suitable physicochemical properties, such as amphipathicity, charge and hydrophobicity⁶. Therefore, from the small sample set produced in our studies it can be deduced that multiple rounds of synthesis or creation of combinatorial libraries will be required to discover non-cytotoxic membrane-active small molecules and provide information to optimize similar membrane-active molecules.

Noteworthy compounds include **6**, **7** and **13** that displayed excellent activities against most of the tested Gram-positive pathogens (<1 µg/ml). Interestingly, despite increased antibacterial potency **6**, unlike reutericyclin, did not rapidly dissipate the membrane potential. This broadly suggests that modifications to membrane-active agents could expand their mode of action within an environment that is as biologically complex as the bacterial cell envelope i.e. consisting of membrane lipids, embedded proteins and peptidoglycan structures. The higher selectivity indices for **6**, **7** and **13**,



against *S. aureus*, might also suggest that membrane-active agents with elevated antibacterial activity could be utilized at a lower therapeutic dose, which is sufficient to eradicate bacteria, but avoids inducing cytotoxicity in mammalian cells. A similar concept referred to as dose sparing has recently been proposed by Farha et al.²⁵, where combinations of two compounds specifically dissipating the $\Delta\psi$ and ΔpH are synergistic at concentrations below their individual MIC and are not cytotoxic at lower levels. Thus, lesser non-cytotoxic doses can be used to achieve antibacterial potency, whilst circumventing cytotoxicity. Compounds **6**, **7** and **13** may therefore be better drug leads for treating staphylococcal skin infections, for which the reutericyclin class shows efficacy¹⁰. In light of the reutericyclins being highly serum bound¹⁰, which is a factor that circumvents hemolysis, topical application currently appears more amenable. Nevertheless, these studies point to the need for much chemical evolution, achievable through further medicinal chemistry efforts, to discover reutericyclins that are less cytotoxic and suitable for systemic use, which could have implications for other small unexplored membrane-active molecules.

Methods

Synthesis of reutericyclins. All reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial sources and were used without further purification. All reactions were performed under an inert atmosphere. The final reaction mixtures were purified by reverse phase flash chromatography using a Biotage Isolera Flash Purification System. The purity of the synthesized compounds were determined on a Waters ACQUITY UPLC-PDA-ELSD-MS system using a C₁₈ reverse phase column and 0.1% formic acid/water - 0.1% formic acid/acetonitrile binary solvent system. All synthesized compounds were at least 95% pure. The structures of the synthesized compounds were confirmed by ¹H NMR which was recorded on a 400MHz Varian AVANCE 400-FT NMR. The high resolution mass spectral (HRMS) analysis was performed on a Waters XEVO QTOF LCMS. A representative procedure for the synthesis of these analogs is provided in the supplementary data.

(Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-(1-hydroxyethylidene)-5-isobutylpyrrolidine-2,4-dione (1, Reutericyclin). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetonitrile-*d*₃) δ 0.69–0.75 (m, 9H), 1.10–1.17 (m, 8H), 1.30 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.58–1.62 (m, 3H), 2.10 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 4.37 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (dt, *J* = 14.0, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₀H₃₁NO₄, 350.2325, found 350.2327.

3-acetyl-4-hydroxy-5-isobutyl-1H-pyrrol-2(5H)-one (2). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 0.97 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 3H), 1.45 (ddd, *J* = 14.1, 9.3, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.63 (ddd, *J* = 13.6, 9.1, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 1.81–1.88 (m, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 3.93 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₁₀H₁₅NO₃, 198.113, found 198.1132.

(Z)-3-(1-hydroxyethylidene)-5-isobutyl-1-pentanoylpyrrolidine-2,4-dione (3). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetonitrile-*d*₃) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetonitrile-*d*₃) δ 0.90 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 1.34–1.46 (m, 2H), 1.59–1.67 (m, 2H), 1.75–1.88 (m, 3H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 2.85–3.03 (m, 2H), 4.60 (br s, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₁₅H₂₃NO₄, 282.1705, found 282.1704.

(Z)-1-cinnamoyl-3-(1-hydroxyethylidene)-5-isobutylpyrrolidine-2,4-dione (4). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 0.93 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.85–1.90 (m, 3H), 2.57 (s, 3H), 4.65 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 1.8 Hz, 3H), 7.63–7.71 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₁₉H₂₁NO₄, 328.1549, found 328.1545.

(Z)-3-(1-hydroxyethylidene)-5-isobutyl-1-(6-phenylhexanoyl)pyrrolidine-2,4-dione (5). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetonitrile-*d*₃) δ 0.76 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.23–1.32 (p, *J* = 7.7, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.48–1.60 (m, 4H), 1.64 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.67–1.76 (m, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.51 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.71–2.91 (m, 2H), 4.36 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.03–7.12 (m, 3H), 7.17 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₂H₂₉NO₄, 372.2175, found 372.2175.

(Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-(1-hydroxypentylidene)-5-isobutylpyrrolidine-2,4-dione (6). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetonitrile-*d*₃) δ 0.65–0.75 (m, 12H), 1.05–1.14 (m, 8H), 1.16–1.24 (m, 2H), 1.25–1.36 (m, 2H), 1.44 (p, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.59 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 2.6 Hz, 3H), 1.74 (p, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.02–2.14 (m, 2H), 2.66–2.75 (m, 2H), 4.30–4.41 (m, 1H), 6.82–6.93 (m, 1H), 7.05 (dt, *J* = 15.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₃H₃₇NO₄, 392.2801, found 392.2798.

(Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-(hydroxy(phenyl)methylene)-5-isobutylpyrrolidine-2,4-dione (7). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetonitrile-*d*₃) δ 0.74–0.83 (m, 6H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 1.14–1.30 (m, 8H), 1.39 (p, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.71–1.77 (m, 2H), 1.85 (p, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (q, *J* = 7.9, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 4.51 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 6.94–7.04

(m, 1H), 7.15 (dt, *J* = 15.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.41–7.49 (m, 2H), 7.59 (tt, *J* = 7.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dt, *J* = 8.5, 1.5 Hz, 2H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₅H₃₃NO₄, 412.2488, found 412.2488.

(Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-(hydroxy(pyridin-4-yl)methylene)-5-isobutylpyrrolidine-2,4-dione (8). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 0.88–0.96 (m, 9H), 1.32–1.40 (m, 8H), 1.50 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.74–1.94 (m, 3H), 2.25 (p, *J* = 7.9, 7.5 Hz, 3H), 4.29 (dd, *J* = 6.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 6.93–7.08 (m, 1H), 7.41 (dt, *J* = 15.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 8.85 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₄H₃₂N₂O₄, 413.244, found 413.2433.

(Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-(hydroxy(piperidin-4-yl)methylene)-5-isobutylpyrrolidine-2,4-dione (9). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 0.86–0.93 (m, 9H), 1.32–1.37 (m, 10H), 1.44–1.58 (m, 3H), 1.71–1.81 (m, 2H), 1.83–2.06 (m, 4H), 2.25 (dq, *J* = 14.5, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.10 (t, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 2H), 3.48 (dq, *J* = 11.9, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (tt, *J* = 9.6, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (dd, *J* = 6.3, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (m, 1H), 7.49 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 1.8 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₄H₃₈N₂O₄, 419.291, found 419.2901.

tert-butyl-4-((Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-5-isobutyl-2,4-dioxopyrrolidin-3-ylidene)(hydroxymethyl) piperidine-1-carboxylate (10). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 0.89–0.98 (m, 9H), 1.32–1.41 (m, 10H), 1.49 (s, 9H), 1.50–1.59 (m, 3H), 1.59–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.81–1.90 (m, 4H), 2.32 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.91 (br s, 1H), 3.66 (tt, *J* = 11.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (ddt, *J* = 23.4, 15.3, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dt, *J* = 15.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₉H₄₅N₂O₆Na, 541.3254, found 541.3246.

(Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-(hydroxy(4-(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy)phenyl)methylene)-5-isobutylpyrrolidine-2,4-dione (11). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 0.80–1.07 (m, 9H), 1.24–1.32 (m, 8H), 1.52 (br s, 2H), 1.89 (br s, 3H), 2.31 (br s, 2H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.53–3.61 (m, 2H), 3.81–3.90 (m, 2H), 4.63 (d, *J* = 10.9, 1 Hz, 1H), 5.39 (s, 2H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 3H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 2H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₉H₄₁NO₇, 516.2961, found 516.2961.

(Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-(hydroxy(4-hydroxyphenyl)methylene)-5-isobutylpyrrolidine-2,4-dione (12). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 0.89–1.01 (m, 9H), 1.30–1.40 (m, 8H), 1.53 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.88 (td, *J* = 15.5, 13.6, 5.6 Hz, 3H), 2.31 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 4.55–4.66 (m, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.05–7.18 (m, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₅H₃₃NO₅, 428.2437, found 428.2433.

(Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-((4-fluorophenyl)(hydroxy)methylene)-5-isobutylpyrrolidine-2,4-dione (13). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetonitrile-*d*₃) δ 0.70–0.77 (m, 6H), 0.79 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 3H), 1.10–1.21 (m, 8H), 1.34 (p, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.66–1.77 (m, 3H), 2.13 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 4.40–4.54 (m, 1H), 6.89–6.99 (m, 1H), 7.05–7.17 (m, 3H), 7.96–8.07 (m, 2H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₅H₃₂FNO₄, 430.2393, found 430.2401.

(Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-(1-hydroxyethylidene)pyrrolidine-2,4-dione (14). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 0.93 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.25–1.42 (m, 8H), 1.54 (p, *J* = 6.3, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 4.24 (s, 2H), 7.13 (dt, *J* = 14.0, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, *J* = 15.4, 1.5 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₁₆H₂₃NO₄, 294.1705, found 294.1698.

(Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-(1-hydroxyethylidene)-5-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine-2,4-dione (15). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 0.92 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.30–1.41 (m, 8H), 1.54 (p, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (q, *J* = 6.6, 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.55 (s, 3H), 3.99 (dd, *J* = 11.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (dd, *J* = 11.6, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (s, 1H), 7.12 (dt, *J* = 15.3, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (dt, *J* = 15.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₁₇H₂₅NO₅, 324.1811, found 324.1803.

3-((Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-4-(1-hydroxyethylidene)-3,5-dioxopyrrolidin-2-yl)propanoic acid (16). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 0.92 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.30–1.41 (m, 8H), 1.54 (p, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.23–2.39 (m, 6H), 2.56 (s, 3H), 4.61–4.68 (m, 1H), 7.07–7.17 (m, 1H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₁₉H₂₇NO₆, 366.1917, found 366.1916.

(Z)-5-(4-aminobutyl)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-(1-hydroxyethylidene)pyrrolidine-2,4-dione (17). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 0.92 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.20–1.30 (m, 2H), 1.30–1.42 (m, 8H), 1.51 (p, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.62 (p, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 1.87–1.98 (m, 1H), 2.11 (tt, *J* = 11.0, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.89 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 4.18 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (dt, *J* = 15.0, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₀H₃₂N₂O₄, 365.244, found 365.244.

tert-butyl-4-((Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-4-(1-hydroxyethylidene)-3,5-dioxopyrrolidin-2-yl)butyl) carbamate (18). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.12–1.23 (m, 1H), 1.23–1.40 (m, 10H), 1.42 (s, 9H), 1.45–1.60 (m, 4H), 1.94–2.13 (m, 2H), 2.24–2.36 (m, 2H), 2.56 (s, 2H), 3.07 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 4.52 (s, 1H), 7.11–7.21 (m, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₅H₃₉N₂O₆Na, 487.2784, found 487.2779.



(Z)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-5-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-3-(1-hydroxyethylidene)pyrrolidine-2,4-dione (19). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 0.90 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.23–1.39 (m, 8H), 1.51 (p, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.30 (td, *J* = 7.3, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 3.23 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (dd, *J* = 14.3, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (br s, 1H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.16–7.27 (m, 2H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₃H₂₉NO₅, 400.2124, found 400.2122.

(Z)-5-(4-(tert-butoxy)benzyl)-1-((E)-dec-2-enoyl)-3-(1-hydroxyethylidene)pyrrolidine-2,4-dione (20). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 0.69 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.08 (s, 9H), 1.12 (ddd, *J* = 14.0, 7.0, 2.9 Hz, 8H), 1.32 (p, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.04–2.13 (m, 2H), 2.17 (br s, 3H), 3.03 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (d, *J* = 83.7 Hz, 1H), 6.59–6.68 (m, 4H), 6.94–7.06 (m, 2H). HRMS (ES⁺), *m/z* [M+H] calcd for C₂₇H₃₇NO₅, 456.275, found 456.2759.

Compound preparation. Stocks of reutericyclin and test compounds were dissolved in DMSO at a concentration of 10 mg/ml. From this stock dilutions were made in the biological media of respective experiments described below.

Determination of minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs). The MICs of compounds were determined in Mueller-Hinton broth according to the Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI), using the microbroth dilution method in 96-well round bottom plates. The final test concentration of compounds ranged from 200–0.1 µg/ml and after incubation for 18–20 h the MICs were recorded as the lowest concentration of test compound inhibiting visual growth¹³. Microbroth dilution MICs against *C. difficile* were described elsewhere²⁶, save for the use of Brain-heart infusion broth containing 0.1% w/v of L-cysteine, a compound concentration of 64–0.03 µg/ml and incubation of plates for 24 h under anaerobic conditions in a DG250 Anaerobic Chamber (Don Whitley, UK).

Cytotoxicity. The *in vitro* cytotoxicity of compounds was evaluated against Vero cells (kidney epithelial cells; ATCC CCL-81) as described previously²⁷. The final test concentration of compounds ranged from 200–0.1 µg/ml and was prepared in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (Hyclone). After exposing cells to compounds for 72 h, cell viability was determined using CellTiter-Glo[®] Luminescent Cell Viability assay (Promega). The concentration of compounds causing 50% decrease in viability (IC₅₀ values) was determined using GraphPad prism version 6 [GraphPad Software]. Selectivity indices were calculated as the Cytotoxic IC₅₀ divided by the MIC of compound against *S. aureus* Newman.

Hemolysis assay. Defibrinated sheep blood was purchased from Colorado Serum Company. The blood was centrifuged at 350 rcf for 20 min and the buffy coat and plasma layers discarded. Erythrocytes were washed three times in sterile phosphate-buffered solution (PBS), pH 7.4 and then diluted to a final v/v concentration of 5% in PBS. 100 µl of washed erythrocytes were added to two fold serial dilutions of test compound or positive control Triton X 100 (100 µl, prepared in PBS) in 96-well, round bottom plates. After incubating at 37°C for 90 min, the plates were centrifuged and the supernatant transferred to a white wall 96-well plate taking care not to disturb the unlysed cells. Absorbance of supernatants was then read at an optical density (OD) of 540 nm. Percent hemolysis was calculated using the formula: Percent lysis = (OD₅₄₀ of sample – OD₅₄₀ of blank)/(OD₅₄₀ of positive control). The EC₅₀ values were determined using GraphPad prism version 6 [GraphPad Software].

Analysis of the membrane potential and permeability. The effects of compounds on the membrane potential of *S. aureus* was assayed by flow cytometry to access the ratio of red to green fluorescence of cells stained with the fluorescent probe diethyloxycarbocyanine dye DiOC₂(3). The amount of red fluorescence emitted is dependent on the membrane potential, whereas the emitted green fluorescence is independent on the membrane potential. These experiments were performed as previously described²⁸. Cultures of *S. aureus* Newman were grown to the exponential phase (OD_{600nm} ≈ 0.3) in Mueller-Hinton II broth and compounds were added at 100, 10 or 1 µM. Cultures were exposed to compounds for 30 min at 37°C and then stained for 5 min with 30 µM of DiOC₂(3). Samples were then analyzed using BD LSR II flow cytometer, with collection of 10,000 events for each sample ran at a low flow rate and acquisition of signals in the logarithmic scale. DiOC₂(3) was excited using the 488-nm excitation laser and its green fluorescence emission was detected using FITC filters and its red fluorescence was detected using PI-A filters. The effects of compounds on the membrane potential were analyzed in the software FlowJo X 10.0.7 as follows: a parameter for the ratio of red-to-green fluorescence for each sample was applied and the histograms comparatively analyzed on the same logarithmic scale. The control carbonyl cyanide *m*-chlorophenyl hydrazone (CCCP; Sigma-Aldrich), which completely dissipates the membrane potential was used as a positive control. A minimum of two independent samples were evaluated. Membrane permeability was also evaluated by flow cytometry using the membrane impermeant dye propidium iodide (PI). Cells of *S. aureus* Newman were grown to OD_{600nm} ≈ 0.3 as above and compound added at 10 µM for 30 min. PI was then added at 10 µM and incubated in the dark for 10 min before analyzing samples with BD LSR II flow cytometer, with collection of 10,000 events at a low flow rate and acquisition of signals in the logarithmic scale. Red fluorescence was detected using PI-A filters, with excitation at 488-nm. Histogram plots of number of events against PI fluorescence of the population were comparatively analyzed using FlowJo X 10.0.7. Thioridazine at 100 µg/mL which affects cell envelope integrity was used as a positive control.

Macromolecular synthesis. The effects of reutericyclin and two other active compounds, bearing significant modifications, (5 and 13) on macromolecular synthesis in *S. aureus* Newman were evaluated as previously described^{29,30}. The following radiolabelled precursors from American Radiolabeled Chemicals, Inc were adopted: *methyl*-³H]thymidine, [5,6-³H]uridine and [4,5-³H]leucine for DNA, RNA and protein respectively. Three independent cultures were grown to mid-logarithmic phase (OD_{600nm} ≈ 0.3), before the addition of radiolabelled precursors at 1 µCi/mL. After 5 min compounds were added at 1 and 4 × their MIC against *S. aureus* Newman and cells incubated for 20 min at 37°C. Cells were then lysed with cold 10% TCA and the precipitated macromolecules collected on GF/C filters, washed with 95% ethanol and analyzed by liquid scintillation counting. The relative percent activity in cells exposed to compounds was determined. The antibiotics novobiocin (DNA; from Sigma-Aldrich), rifampicin (RNA; from TCI America) and tetracycline (protein; from Calbiochem) were used as positive controls.

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Author contributions

R.E.L. and J.G.H. conceived, designed and supervised the study. P.T.C. designed and synthesized the compounds. X.W. conducted MIC tests in *C. difficile*, macromolecular tests and FACS. M.M.M. performed MIC testing against all other organisms and A.P.S. performed cytotoxicity and hemolysis assays. All authors discussed the results. The manuscript was written by P.T.C., R.E.L. and J.G.H.

Additional information

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