



Inaugural Lecture: Prof Du Toit Loots

**Infectious Disease Metabolomics Laboratory, Centre for
Human Metabolomics, Biochemistry, North-West University,
Potchefstroom, 2520, South Africa**



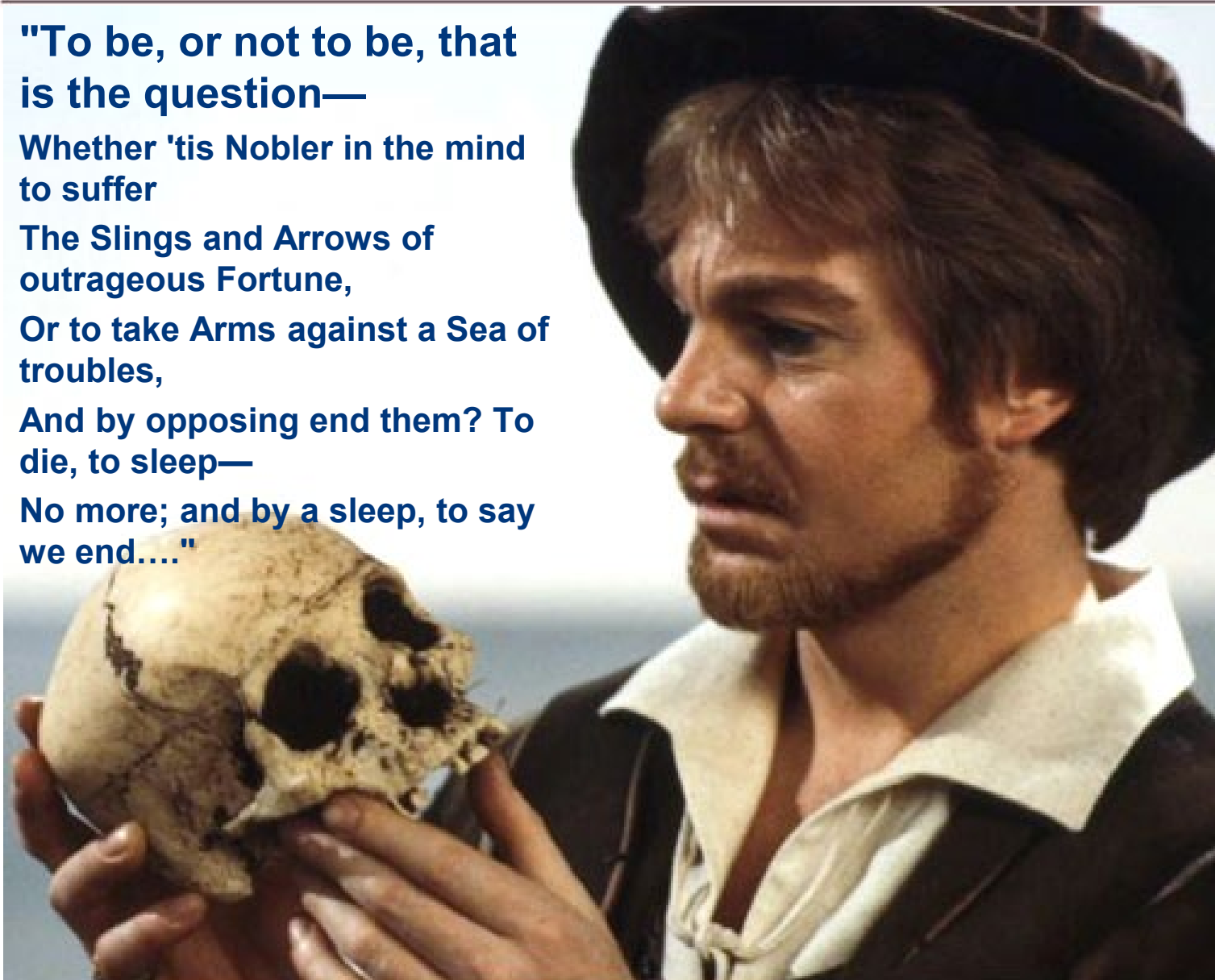
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Special Thanks:

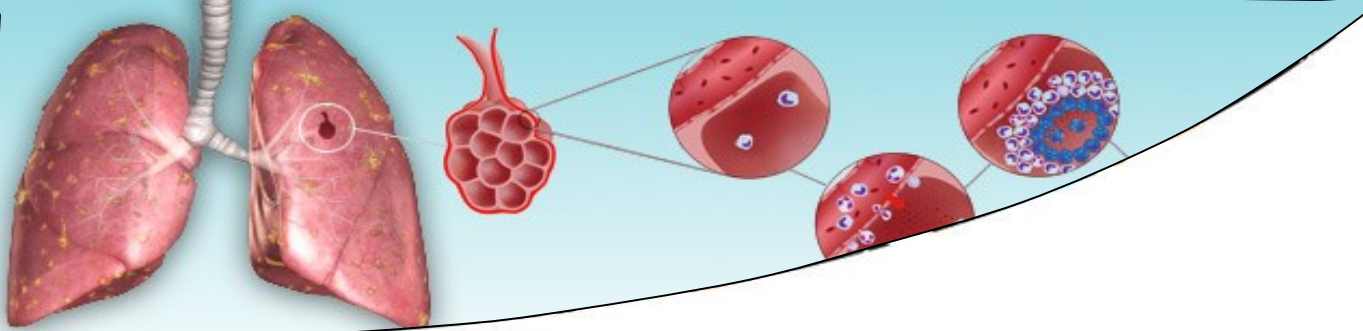
- **Mom and Dad (Winifred and Du Toit Loots)**
- **Prof Japie Mienie – MSc and PhD Promoter**
- **Stellenbosch University Medical Faculty – Prof Nulda Beyers**
- **Academic Medical Centre in Amsterdam – Prof Ries Duran**
- **CEN - Prof Este Vorster**
- **CHM - Prof Frikkie van Niekerk / Prof Carools Reinecke**
- **All Colleagues at Biochem (including all support and administrative staff) and International collaborators**
- **Marlien and Gemma**
- **Derelize and Lizelle**

William Shakespeare – Hamlet (1623)

**"To be, or not to be, that
is the question—
Whether 'tis Nobler in the mind
to suffer
The Slings and Arrows of
outrageous Fortune,
Or to take Arms against a Sea of
troubles,
And by opposing end them? To
die, to sleep—
No more; and by a sleep, to say
we end...."**



**In the speech, a
despondent or
feigning Prince
Hamlet
contemplates death
and suicide. He
bemoans the pains
and unfairness of
life but
acknowledges the
alternative might be
still worse.**



"TB, or not TB?"

"TB or not TB"

That is the question - Understanding and Diagnosing TB using Metabolomics

Prof. Dr. T. J. Coates

Infectious Disease Metabolomics Laboratory, Centre for
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Potchefstroom, 2520, South Africa

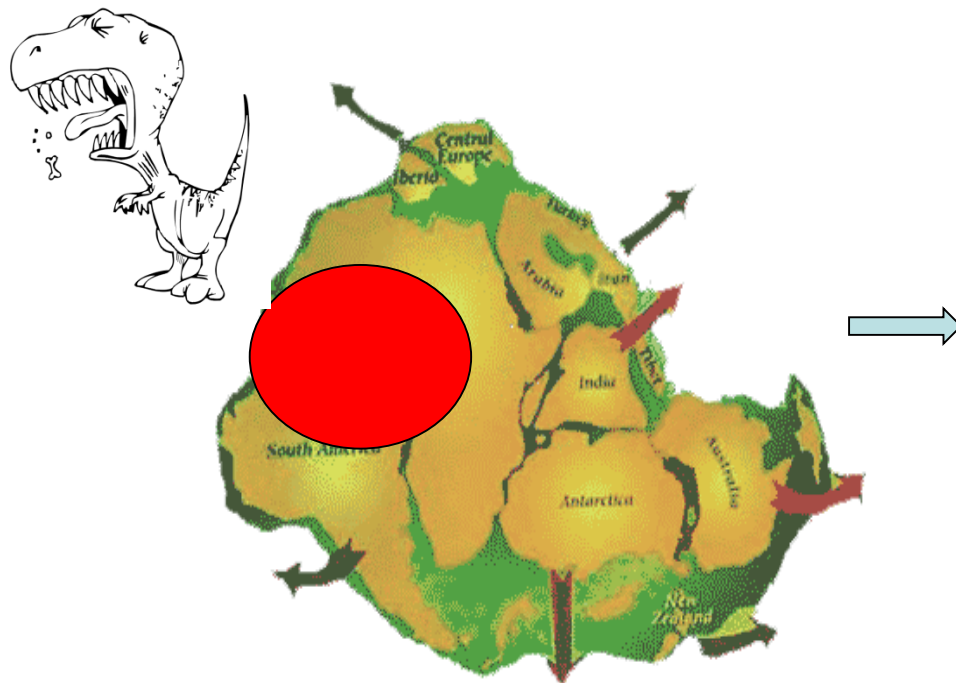


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- **Robert Koch - 1882**



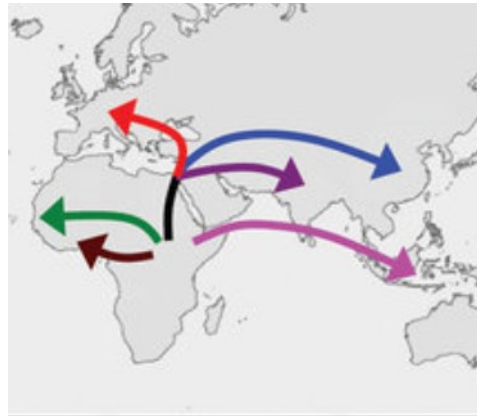
History of TB



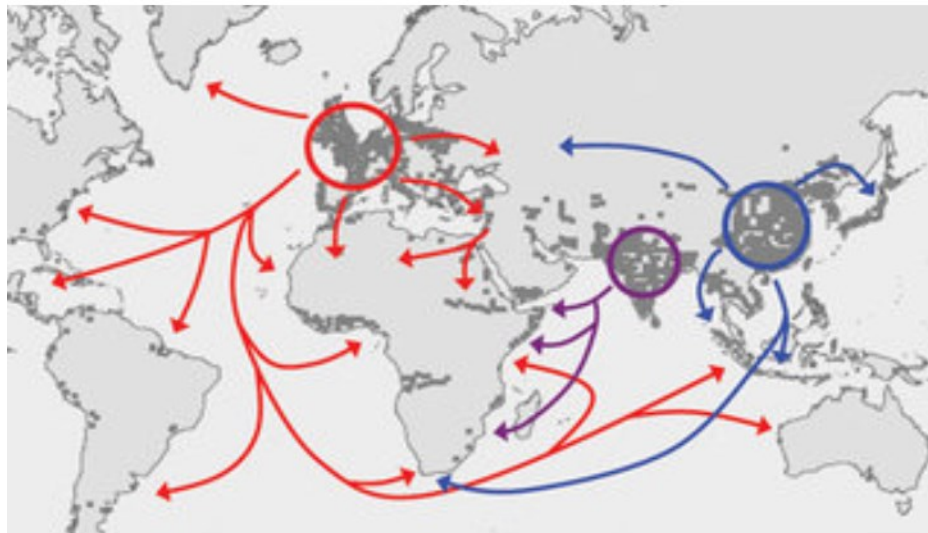
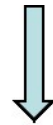
**150 million years ago -
Jurassic period**



- **3 million years ago –
infection in early hominids
(TB meningitis in Homo
erectus)**

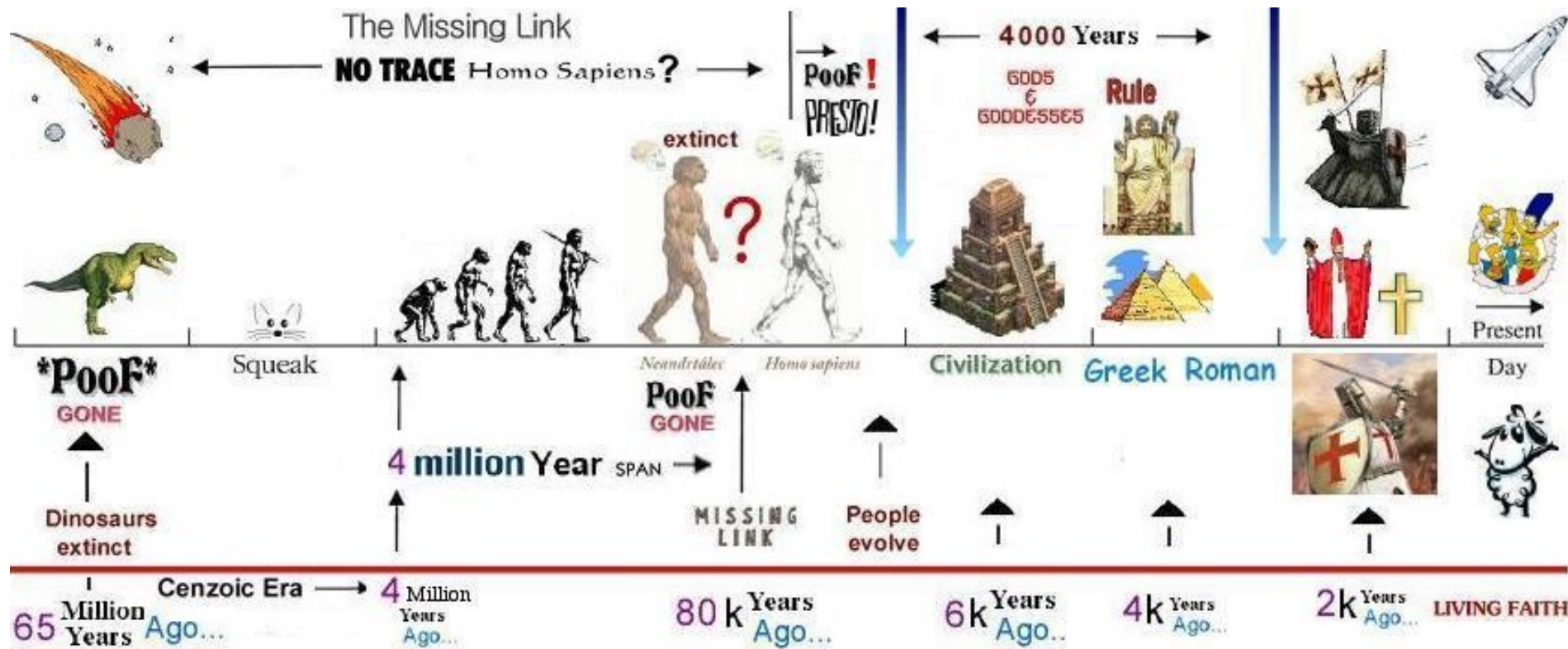


- **1.7 million years ago - Migration out of East Africa**



- **30 000 years ago – migration into America**
- **Peruvian mummies show TB well before this migration**

Evolutionary timeline = TB timeline



PATH to TB INNOVATION

TB was first identified in 460BCE by Hippocrates and initially named "phthisis" which means "consumption" in Greek. Throughout history, TB has had many names, including "white plague". However, since Dr. Koch's discovery, "tuberculosis" became the more common medical term.

1882

Robert Koch discovered TB using the microscope

1895

Development of chest X-ray diagnostic

1907

Tuberculosis skin test developed

1921

BCG vaccine introduced

1936

Solid culture first used to identify TB

1943

First anti-TB drug discovered: Streptomycin

BCG Initially proved a resounding success, reducing mortality from TB by 90% in vaccinated children. However, BCG doesn't prevent primary infection or reactivation of latent TB.

TB Timeline Continued...

Monotherapy-
(single-drug regimen)
resistant mutations
began to appear within
a few months of the
introduction of the
drug Streptomycin. It
was soon
demonstrated that this
problem could be
overcome by treating
TB with a
COMBINATION of two
or three drugs.

1952

First anti-TB regimen
used: Streptomycin,
PAS, Isoniazid

1963

Rifampicin and
Capreomycin
discovered

1974

British Medical Research
council trials added
Rifampicin and
Pyrazinamide

**Emergence
of MDR-
TB***

1980

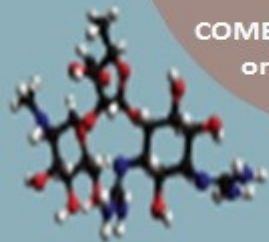
Liquid culture
developed

**Emergence
of TB-HIV
co-
infection***

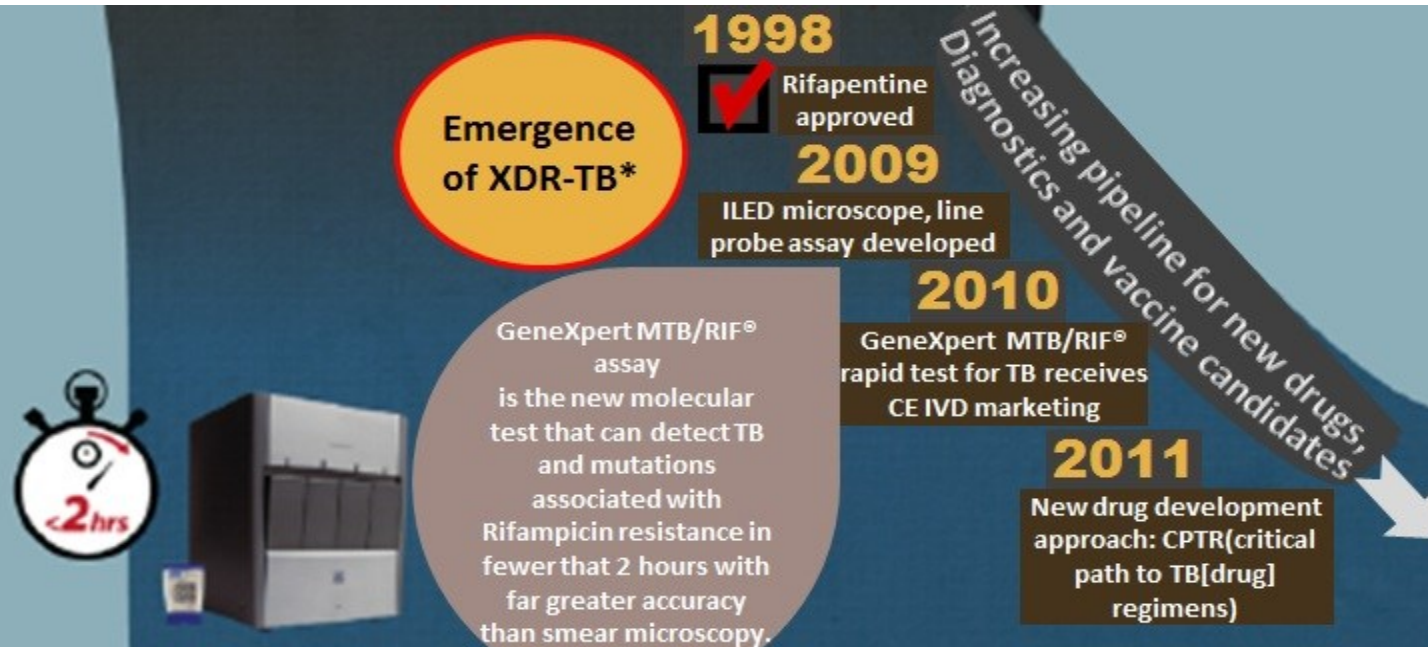
1994

Directly Observed
Treatment,
Short-course (DOTS)

**USAID's
Tuberculosis
Program Began**



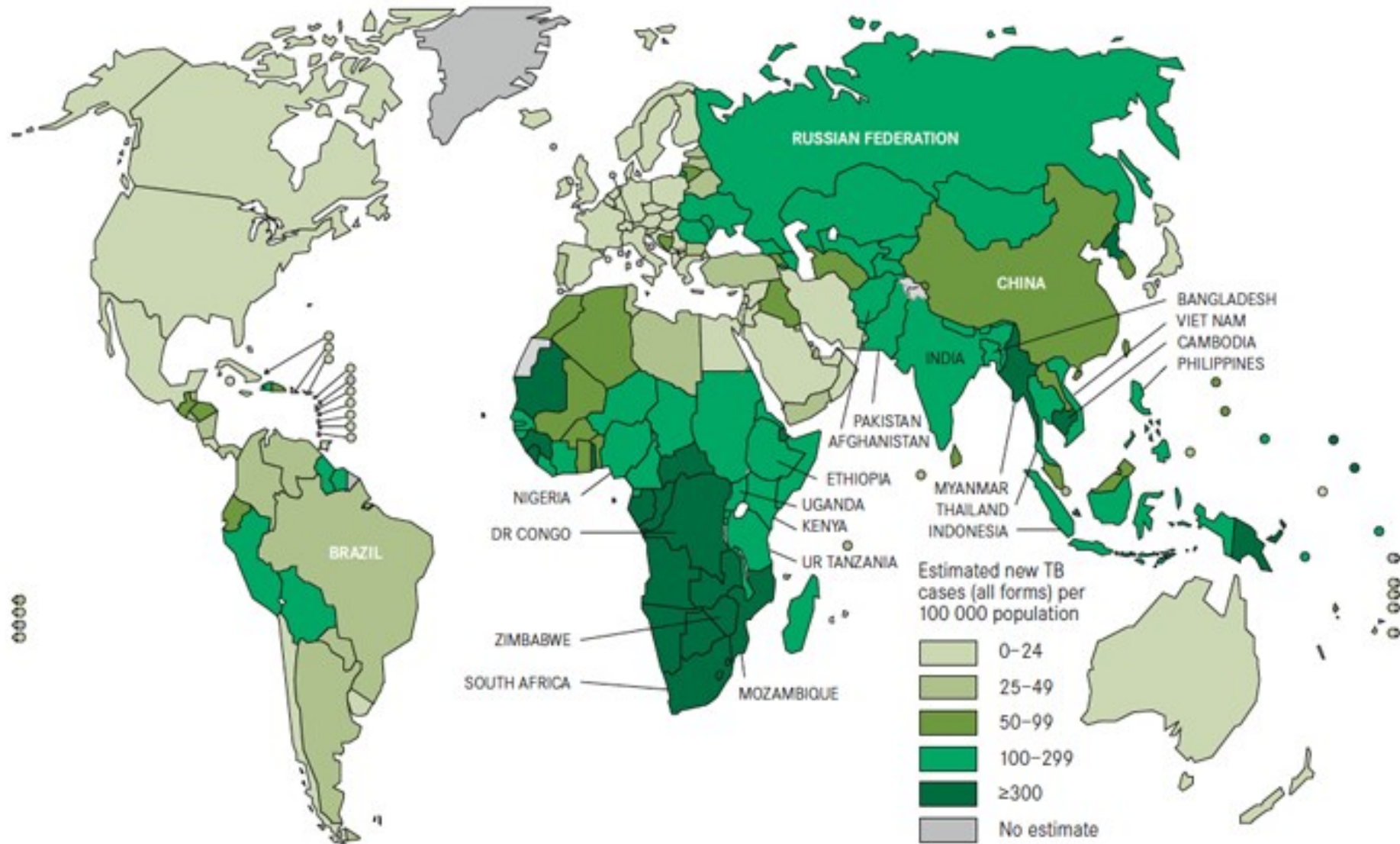
TB Timeline Continued...



One Day We Hope to Have....

- ✓ A tool that can diagnose TB and MDR-TB within 24 hours for children, adults, and HIV-infected individuals
- ✓ A shorter treatment regimen that can cure TB in 10 days or less that will also work with antiretroviral drugs
- ✓ A vaccine that can prevent new TB infections or recurrences of the disease

Global TB prevalence



Tuberculosis: Shocking Statistics

- Infectious disease of primarily lungs – *M. tuberculosis*
- 2nd most deadliest infectious disease (after HIV)
- 1/3 of global population infected
- 9 million new cases per year
- 1,4 million deaths per year of which 25% are HIV co-infected
- MDR-TB, XDR-TB is on the rise globally
- Despite fervent research efforts since it's discovery in 1882 – TB is still considered a global epidemic
- New approaches are needed = Metabolomics?

Metabo-WHAT-ics????



The “Omics” Cascade

What can happen

GENOME

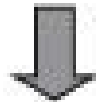
DNA



What appears to be happening

TRANSCRIPTOME

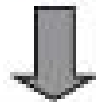
RNA



What makes it happen

PROTEOME

Proteins



What has happened and is happening

METABOLOME

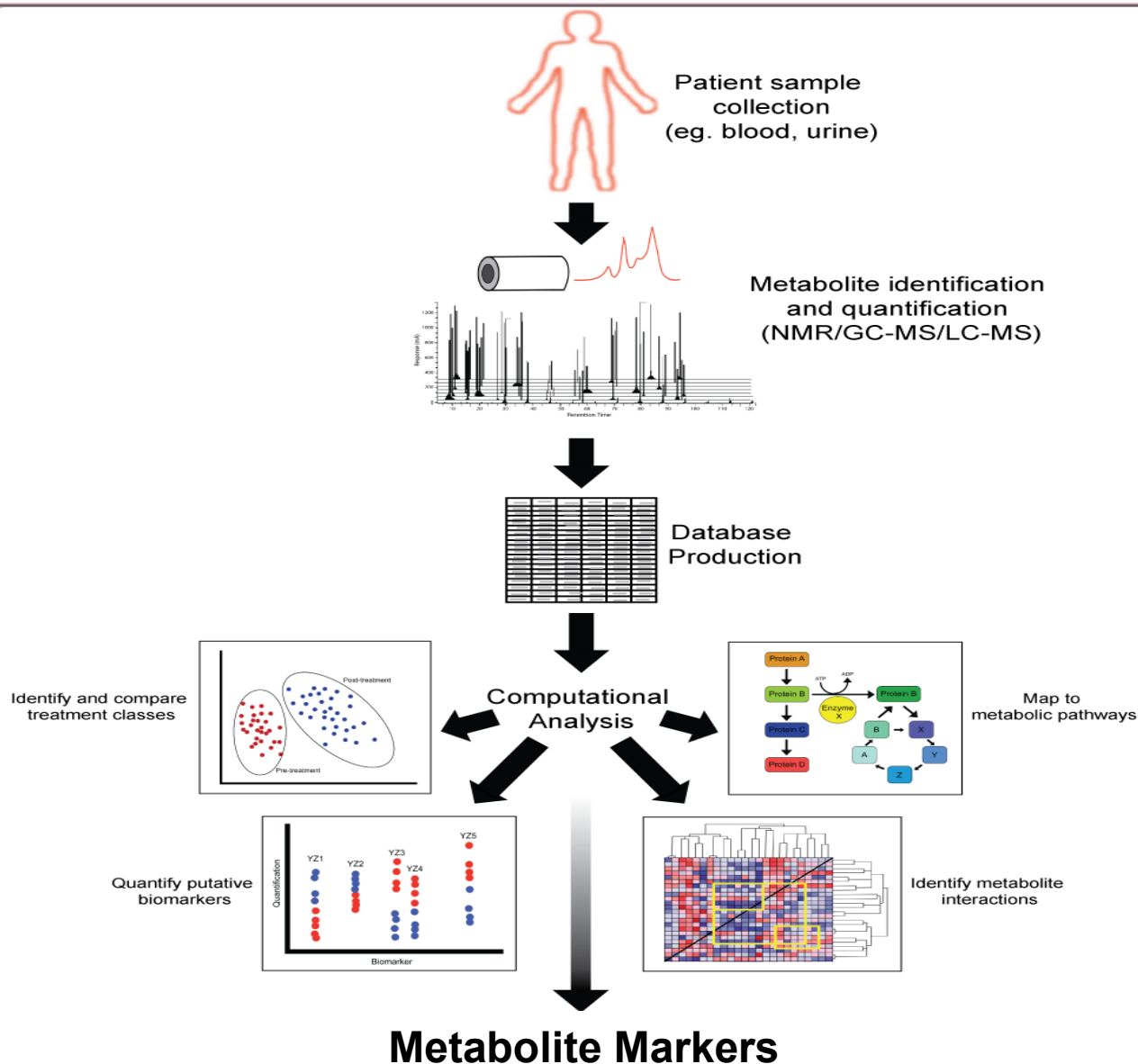
Metabolites



PHENOTYPE

**Systems /
Integrative
Biology**

Metabolomics workflow



Our Approach?

1) TB Diagnostics:

I. Olivier & Du T. Loots. (2011). An overview of tuberculosis treatments and diagnostics. What role could metabolomics play? J Cell Tissue Research, 11(1): 2655-2671.

2) TB Characterization:

J.C. Schoeman & Du T. Loots. (2011). Improved disease characterization and diagnostics using metabolomics: A review. J Cell Tissue Research, 11(1): 2673-2683.

1. Total Lipid Extraction Method

2. "Total Metabolome Extraction Method"

Olivier & Loots. (2012). *African Journal of Microbiology Research*

Du Preez & Loots. (2013). *African Journal of Microbiology Research*

Cell Cultures

1) Total Lipid Extraction Method

2) Total Metabolome Extraction Method

Applications?

a) Diagnostics

Olivier & Loots. (2012). *Journal of Microbiological Methods*

Patent: PCT/IB2012051995

b) Drug Resistance

Rif: Olivier & Loots. (2012). *Omics*.

a) Virulence

Meissner-Roloff *et al.* (2012). *Metabolomics (hyper vs hypo)*

Swanepoel *et al.* (2013). *Metabolomics (ESX-1)*

b) Growth

Loots *et al.* (2013). *Metabolomics (ESX-3)*

Loots *et al.*, submitted, *Metabolomics (Iron)*

c) Drug Resistance

INH: Loots 2014. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*

b) Diagnostics

Patient sputum samples



1. Sputum:

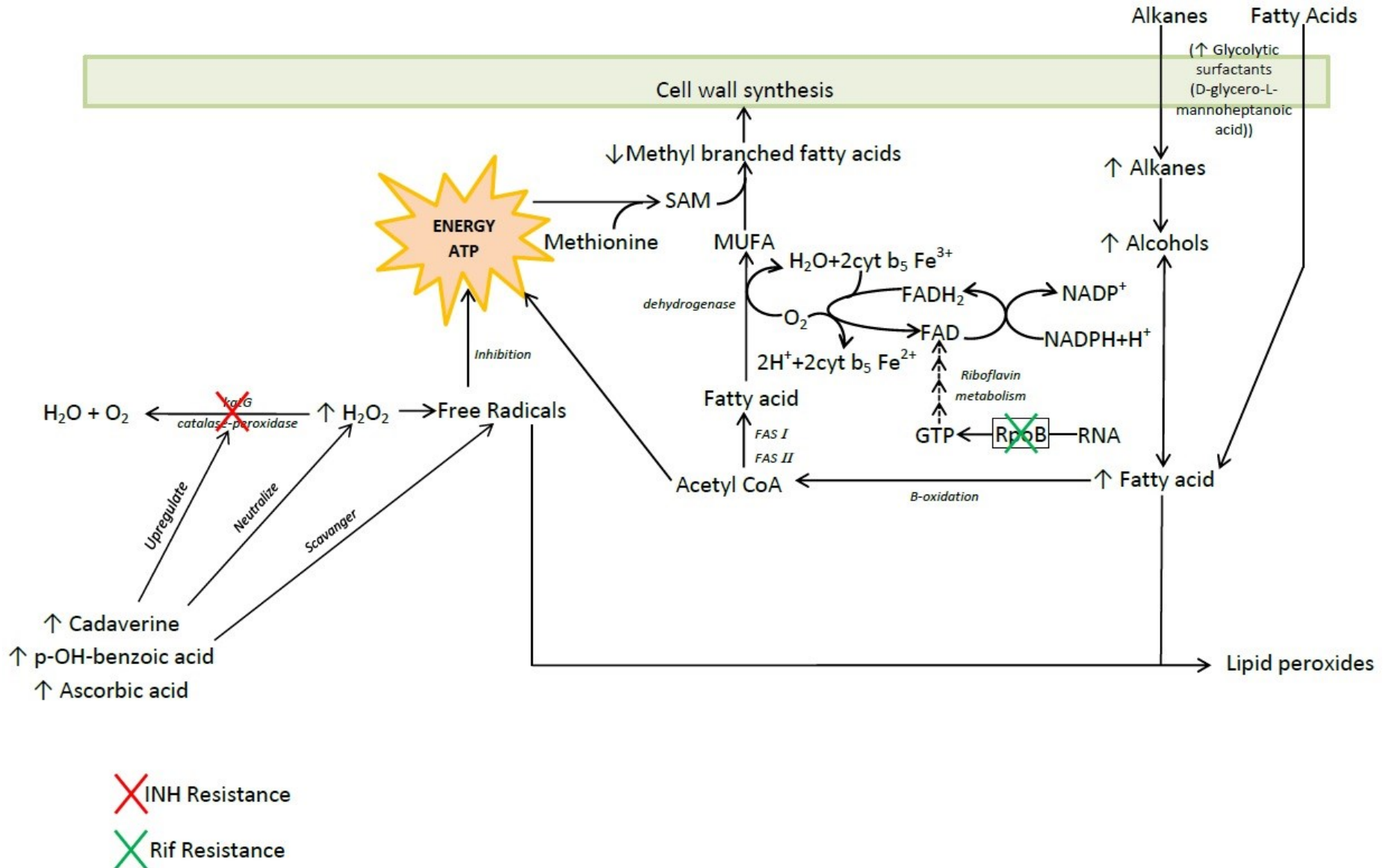
- **Homogenization:** Schoeman et al. 2012. *Journal of Microbiological Methods*
- **Applied to 95 Patient sputum samples:** du Preez & Loots. (2013). Tuberculosis

2. Urine:

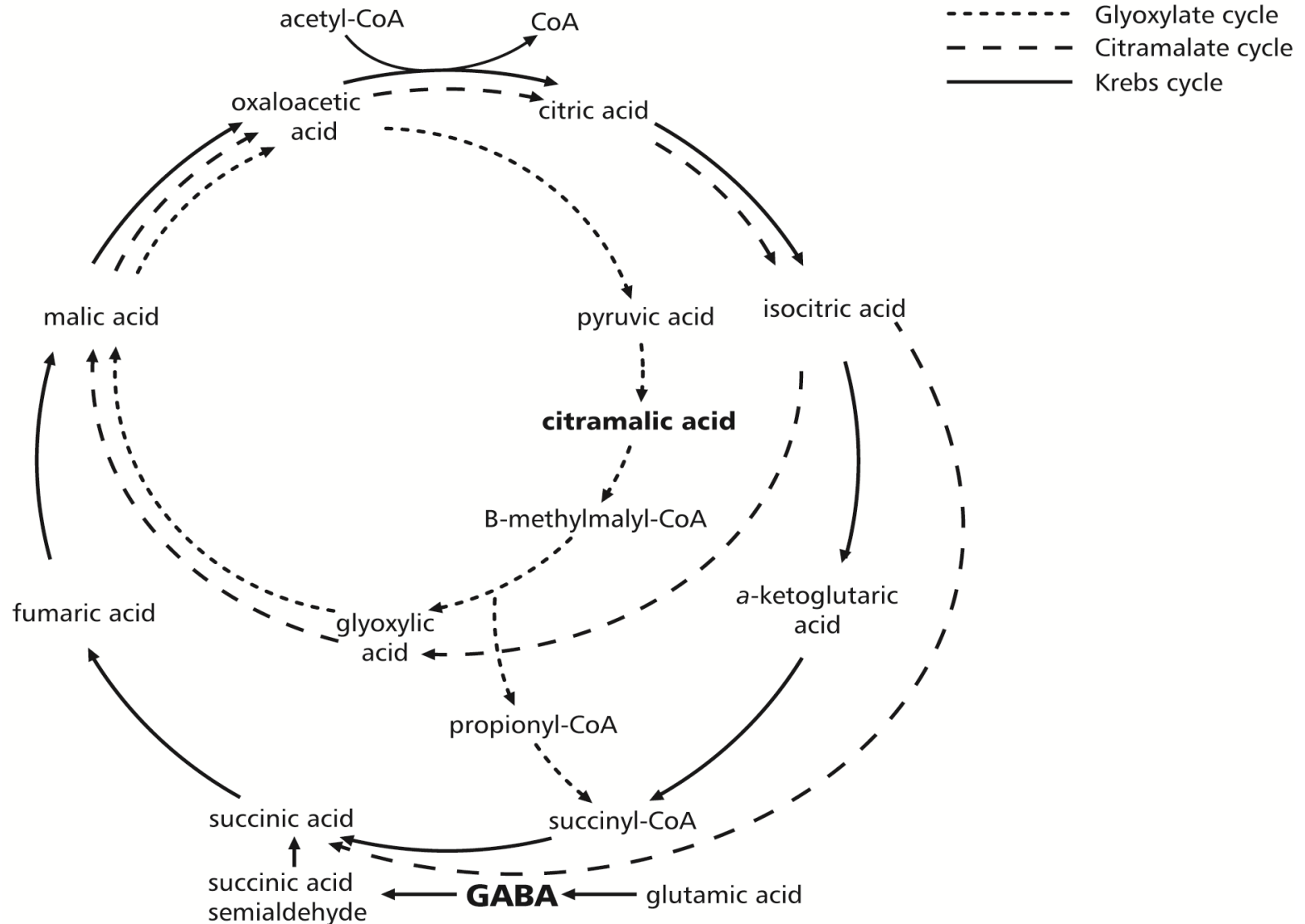
- Early Prediction of Treatment Outcome: *De Villiers et al.*

3. Blood

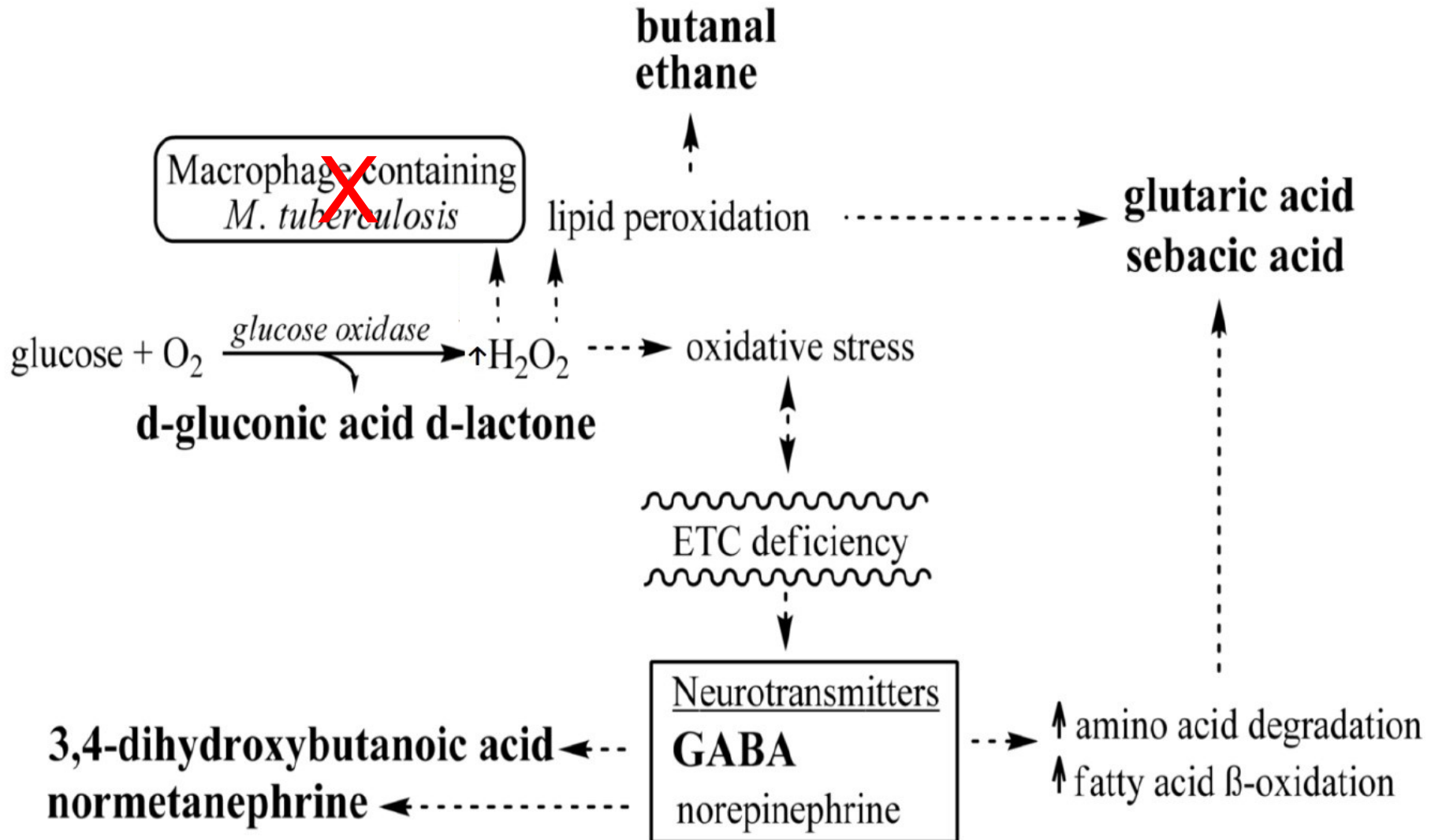
New Metabolic Pathways - Drug Resistance / Virulence



Adaptions of Mycobacteria to Host in Competition to Survive



Adaptions of Host to Mycobacteria in Competition to Survive



TB Diagnostics

Future with metabolomics

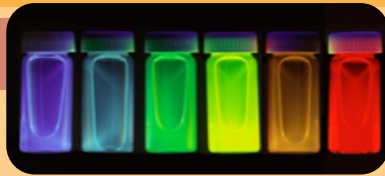
Symptomatic Patient

Current

3 Markers sputum

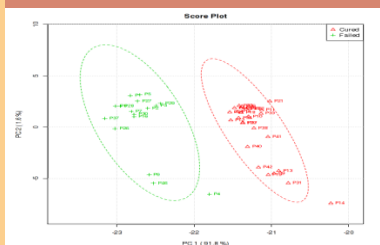
- 98% sensitivity
- 100% specificity
- 1 Hour turnaround time
- Inexpensive after infrastructure purchased

Point of care?



Metabolomics Drug Resistance Markers?

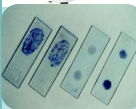
Patent: PCI/IB 2012051995



PCA plot: Treatment response-Cured vs Failed

TB or not TB?

- Culturing (2-8 weeks)
- Smear microscopy
- Poor detection limit-10 000 cells/ml
- Gene amplification
- Poor sensitivity & false positives



Drug Resistance

- Culturing (8-16 weeks)
- Gene amplification
- Poor sensitivity & false positives

Speciation

- Gene amplification

Treatment and monitoring

- Predicting treatment outcome

Nobel Prize Winning Research Question



**Simple, fast, inexpensive, sensitive and
specific, point of care TB diagnostics**

In Closing: The Key to Success

