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# Azetidinimines as a novel series of non-covalent broad-spectrum inhibitors of $\beta$ -lactamases with submicromolar activities against carbapenemases KPC-2 (class A), NDM-1 (class B) and OXA-48 (class D).

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## ABSTRACT

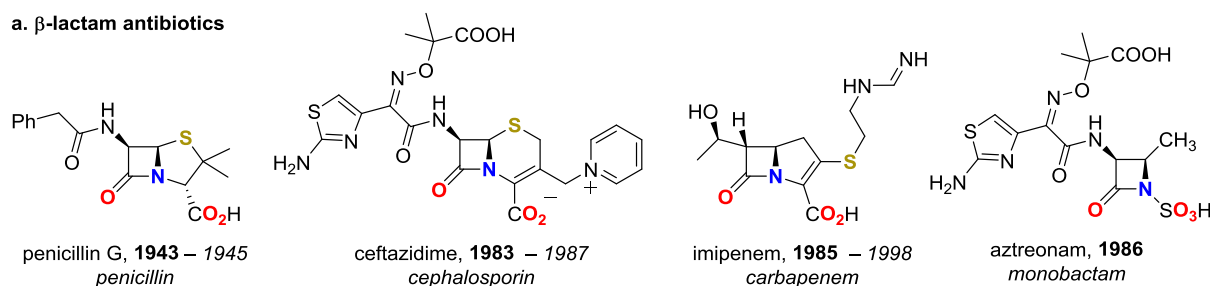
The occurrence of resistances in Gram negative bacteria is steadily increasing to reach extremely worrying levels and one of the main causes of resistance is the massive spread of very efficient  $\beta$ -lactamases which render most  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics useless. Herein, we report the development of a series of imino-analogs of  $\beta$ -lactams (namely azetidini-*m*ines) as efficient non-covalent inhibitors of  $\beta$ -lactamases. Despite the structural and mechanistic differences between serine- $\beta$ -lactamases KPC-2 and OXA-48 and metallo-beta-lactamase NDM-1, all three enzymes can be inhibited at a submicromolar level by compound **7dfm**, which can also repotentiate imipenem against a resistant strain of *Escherichia coli* expressing NDM-1. We show that **7dfm** can efficiently inhibit not only the three main clinically-relevant carbapenemases of Ambler classes A (KPC-2), B (NDM-1) and D (OXA-48) with  $K_i$ 's below 0.3  $\mu$ M, but also the cephalosporinase CMY-2 (class C, 86% inhibition at 10  $\mu$ M). Our results pave the way for the development of a new structurally original family of non-covalent broad-spectrum inhibitors of  $\beta$ -lactamases.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

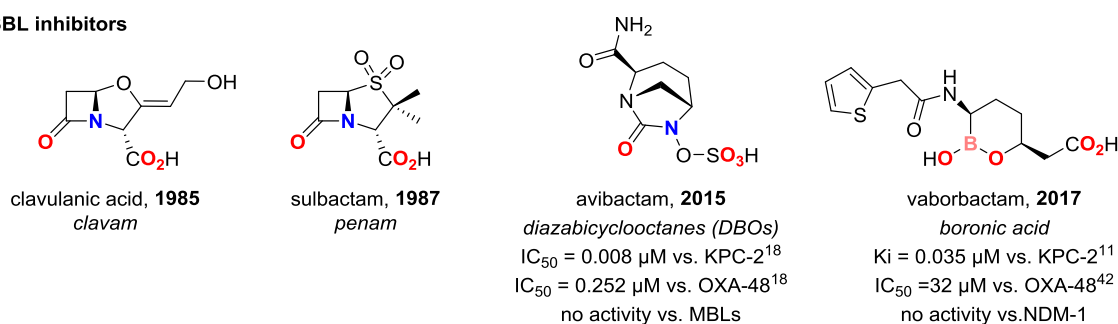
The discovery of penicillin was the start of a golden age for antibiotic therapy that is now threatened by exponentially increasing antibiotic resistance phenomena.[1] Because  $\beta$ -lactams (Figure 1a) have been, and still are, the most prescribed antibiotics worldwide, resistance against them is particularly alarming. In Gram negative bacteria (GNB), the main mechanism of  $\beta$ -lactam resistance is due to the production of  $\beta$ -lactamases, enzymes capable of hydrolyzing  $\beta$ -lactams. Even carbapenems, the most powerful  $\beta$ -lactams, are not spared by metallo- $\beta$ -lactamases (MBLs) such as NDM-1, IMP-1 or VIM-1 (class B) and/or by some clinically worrisome serine  $\beta$ -lactamases (SBLs) such as KPC-2 or OXA-48 (classes A and D, respectively).[2,3] The discovery of novel antibiotics acting on novel targets is difficult to foresee and strategies to overcome  $\beta$ -lactam resistance[4,5] especially *via*  $\beta$ -lactamase inhibition[6–8] may preserve our current therapeutic arsenal. This strategy was implemented more than 30 years ago with the development of  $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitors (BLIs) including clavulanic acid and sulbactam (Figure 1b), but was not actively pursued until recently. Since 2012 several new broad-spectrum inhibitors of class A and class C  $\beta$ -lactamases have emerged. Of significant interest, avibactam[9,10] and vaborbactam[11] (Figure 1b) were approved by the FDA for clinical use whilst many of their congeners, in particular diazabicyclooctanes,[12–20] and various boron derivatives (see below), including benzosiloxaboroles,[21] are currently undergoing preclinical or clinical development. These compounds are mainly able to efficiently inhibit SBLs, including carbapenemases, of class A, C and sometimes D, but generally do not inhibit MBLs (class B). In parallel, continuous efforts for the development of efficient MBL inhibitors[22,23] have recently led to the identification of promising molecules that can bind to zinc atoms of the active site of MBLs, such as thiadiazole[24] or thiols[25,26] – including the clinically available antihypertensive agent L-

captopril[27] –, aspergillomarasmine A[28] and other iminodiacetic acids,[29,30] rhodanines[31] and their thienolate derivatives[32] or heteroaryl compounds[33,34] such as ANT2681[35] or ANT431[36] (Figure 1c).

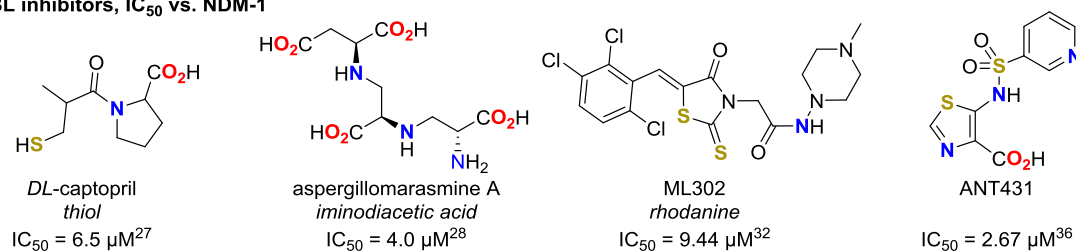
#### a. $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics



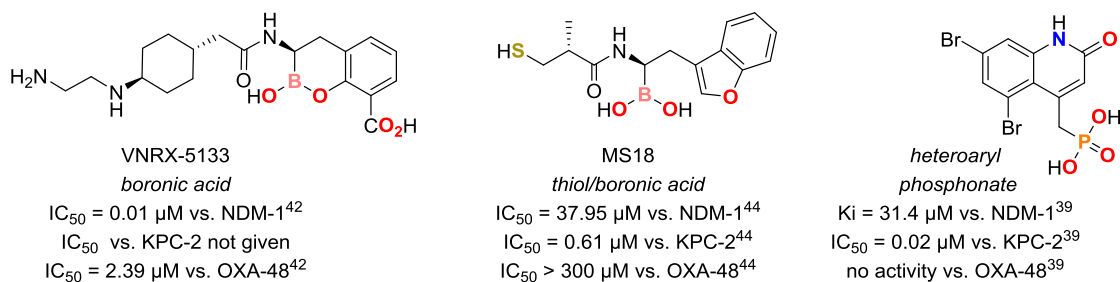
#### b. SBL inhibitors



#### c. MBL inhibitors, $IC_{50}$ vs. NDM-1



#### d. dual MBL/SBL inhibitors



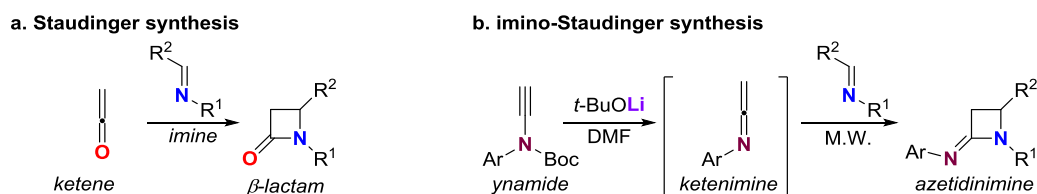
**Figure 1.** Representative structures of (a)  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics (in **bold**: year of entry to the market; in *italics*: year of resistance appearance); (b) serine- $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitors (in **bold**: year of entry to the market) and inhibitory activities of avibactam and vaborbactam activities vs. carbapenemases; (c) metallo- $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitors and inhibitory activity vs. NDM-1; (d) dual serine-/metallo- $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitors and their representative inhibitory activities vs. carbapenemases.

Yet there is still no MBL inhibitor available for clinical use. Because of the emergence of bacterial isolates producing two or even three different carbapenemases of different classes, the development of inhibitors capable of simultaneously inhibiting SBLs and MBLs becomes a relevant, yet challenging, strategy. Apart from some polyphenolic derivatives[37] and tetrazoles[38] with moderate activities, only heteroaryl phosphonates[39] and boronic acid derivatives[40–44] have been reported to efficiently inhibit both SBLs and MBLs (Figure 1d). Rigid cyclic analogues of vaborbactam such as VNRX-5133 (currently in phase 3 clinical trials) were the first molecules shown to inhibit all classes of  $\beta$ -lactamases (Figure 1d).[40–43] VNRX-5133 exhibits submicromolar inhibitory activity against several clinically important MBLs (NDM-1, VIM-1 or VIM-2) and SBLs (TEM-116, CMY-2 or OXA-10). Very recently, thiol/boronic acid hybrids (such as MS18) were developed and demonstrated interesting dual inhibition properties against SBLs and MBLs.[44] MS18 and its congeners also possess a rather broad scope but show limited effects against NDM-1 (class B) and OXA-48.

In this context, we sought to develop novel inhibitors that could block the activities of both SBLs and MBLs with comparable efficiency, specifically targeting the three clinically-relevant carbapenemases: KPC-2 (class A), NDM-1 (class B) and OXA-48 (class D).

We addressed this challenge by exploring uncharted chemical space around the  $\beta$ -lactam nucleus. Synthetically, the  $\beta$ -lactam ring can be obtained by the Staudinger[45] [2+2] cycloaddition between a ketene and an imine (Scheme 1a).[46] We recently reported that carefully substituted ynamides[47,48] can be used as precursors for the *in situ* generation of ketenimines[49,50] under mild conditions, which can be intercepted by various heterocyclic nucleophiles[51] or can undergo a microwave-assisted [2+2] cycloaddition with imines.[52] By replacing the ketene ( $C=C=O$ ) with the *in situ* generated iminoketene ( $C=C=NR$ ), the

reaction directly led to an azetidiniimine (Scheme 1b). Such imino- $\beta$ -lactams have only been rarely studied with respect to their synthesis[53,54] and never with respect to their biological and particularly, antibiotic activities. Taking into account their structural similarities with  $\beta$ -lactams, we thus decided to evaluate their inhibitory activity against carbapenemases.

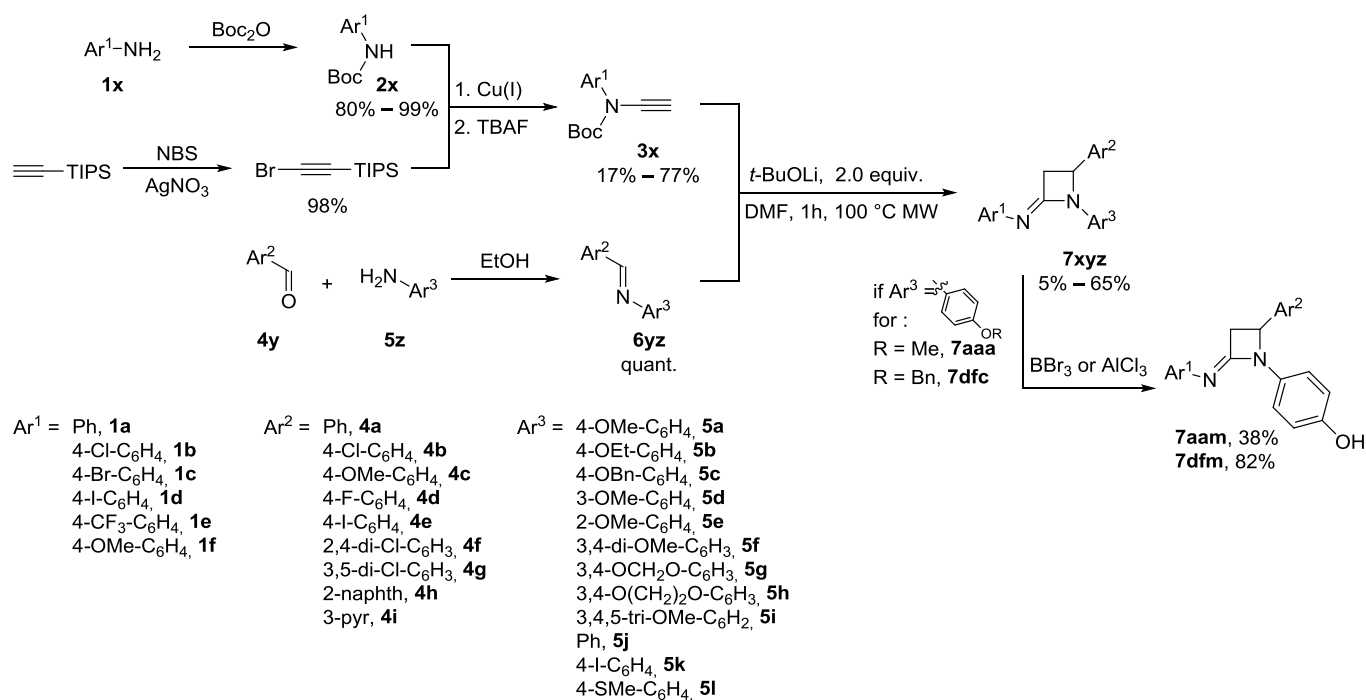


**Scheme 1.** (a) Staudinger synthesis to access  $\beta$ -lactams; (b) imino-Staudinger synthesis to access azetidiniimines.

## 2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 2.1 Synthesis.

Taking into consideration the scope of our previously developed methodology and the fact that only aryl groups can be easily incorporated on the imine ( $Ar^1$ ) and on positions 1 ( $Ar^3$ ) and 4 ( $Ar^2$ ) of the four-membered-ring,[52] we devised a convergent synthetic plan to access as many structural variations as possible on the azetidiniimine scaffold.



**Scheme 2.** General synthetic plan to prepare tri-arylated azetidanimines **7xyz**.

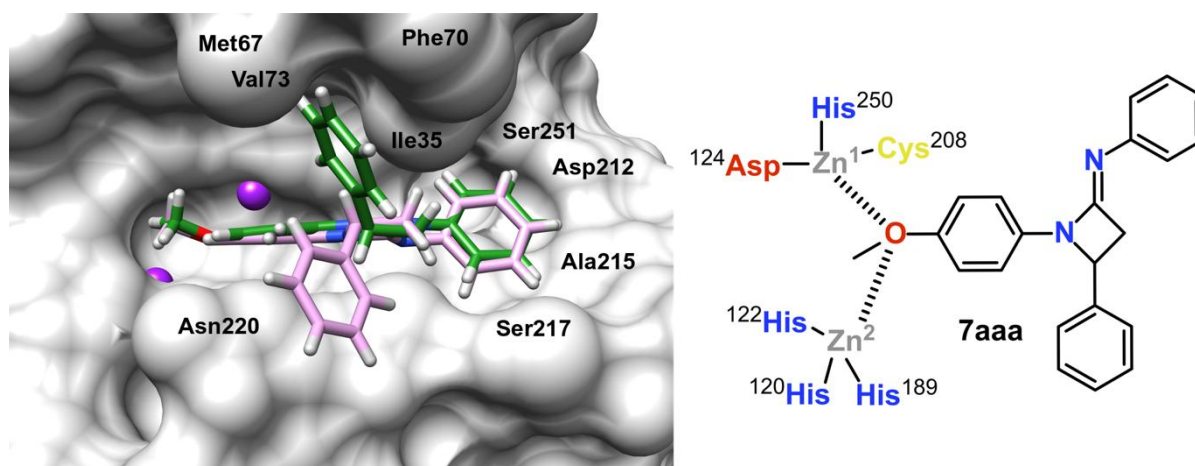
The  $\text{Ar}^1$  group originated from aniline **1x**, which was protected by a Boc group to give **2x** (Scheme 2). Coupling of **2x** with brominated triisopropylsilylacetylene provided ynamide **3x** after TBAF-promoted desilylation. Condensation of benzaldehyde **4y** with aniline **5z** afforded imines **6yz**. The key [2+2] cycloaddition was performed with microwave heating and gave azetidanimines **7xyz** with concomitant loss of the Boc protecting group. The para-phenols **7aam**, **7abm** and **7dfm** were obtained from para-alkoxy derivatives **7aaa**, **7aba**, and **7dfc**, respectively, by ether cleavage using  $\text{BBr}_3$  (for OMe) or  $\text{AlCl}_3$  (for OBn). Overall, more than forty compounds were prepared using this route.

## 2.2 Initial results.

The first compound evaluated was **7aaa**, bearing a *p*-anisyl group on the endocyclic nitrogen. This aryl group was initially chosen for synthetic reasons as it should electronically favor the reaction and could also be easily derivatized. In the presence of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  of **7aaa**, the hydrolysis of imipenem by NDM-1 was inhibited by 90% with a  $K_i$  between 1.0 and 2.4  $\mu\text{M}$



(Table 1). This very encouraging initial result prompted us to try and gain more insights about this inhibitory activity by performing *in silico* molecular modeling studies (Figure 2). It appeared that the azetidimine does not seem to behave like a  $\beta$ -lactam during metallo beta-lactamase catalyzed hydrolysis, in which case the carbonyl group is chelated by the zinc ions during the hydrolysis process.[22] Here, the methoxy group of **7aaa**, rather than the imino moiety, would be coordinated by both zinc ions in the active site and the four-membered ring would act as a scaffold to position the two phenyl rings in hydrophobic regions of the enzyme active site.



**Figure 2.** Docking of compound **7aaa** in the active site of NDM-1 (left) and schematic drawing of its key interactions with the zinc ions (right). The *R* and *S* enantiomers of **7aaa** are colored in pink and green, respectively, and the zinc ions are colored in purple.

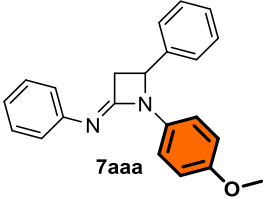
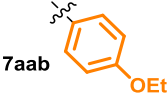
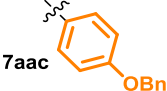
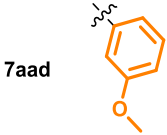
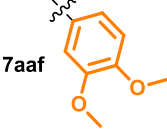
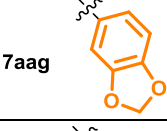
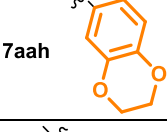
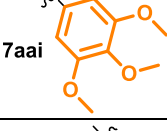
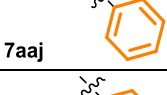
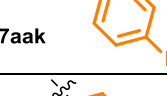
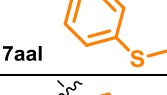
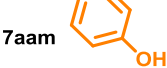
The Ar<sup>1</sup> phenyl substituent is surrounded by Ser251, Asp212, Ala 215 and Ser217 for both enantiomers, whereas the Ar<sup>2</sup> phenyl substituent is positioned near Asn220 in the *R* enantiomer and in the proximity of Val73, Ile 35, Met67 and Phe70 in the *S* enantiomer (Figure 2). The two enantiomers of **7aaa** were separated by chiral chromatography and each tested separately. Both enantiomers showed similar inhibition of NDM-1 (95% inhibition of NDM-1 at 10  $\mu$ M, with an IC<sub>50</sub> estimated below 5  $\mu$ M) that correlates with the racemic mixture activity.

### 2.3 SAR for enzyme inhibitory activities.

A systematic structure-activity relationship study was then undertaken by varying the aromatic groups around the azetidinimine nucleus and targeting three carbapenemases: NDM-1, OXA-48 and KPC-2. Preliminary assessment of the compound activities was carried out by first measuring their inhibitory potential at 10  $\mu\text{M}$ . When the inhibition was lower than 50 % at this threshold concentration, the  $K_i$  was not determined. In addition to its NDM-1 inhibitory activity, **7aaa** was also found to be moderately active against KPC-2 but did not have any activity against OXA-48 (Table 1). Variations of the Ar<sup>3</sup> ring showed that minimal modifications such as replacing the methoxy of **7aaa** by an ethoxy (**7aab**) or a benzyloxy (**7aac**) led to an improvement of the activity against all three enzymes, **7aac** in particular displaying a sub-micromolar activity against NDM-1 ( $K_i = 0.2 \mu\text{M}$ ). An activity profile similar to **7aab** and **7aac** was observed when the methoxy group was in the *meta* position (**7aad**). However, the presence of two methoxy groups (**7aaf**), or a benzo[d][1,3]dioxole moiety (**7aag**), led to a slight decrease of efficiency against NDM-1 and a loss of activity for OXA-48 and KPC-2. This was partially restored by incorporation of a 2,3-dihydrobenzo[b][1,4]dioxane, as **7aah** was found to be quite similar to **7aad** in terms of inhibition profile. While the 3,4,5-trimethoxy derivative **7aai** proved ineffective (which could also be due to its low solubility), aniline-derived compound **7aaj** was found to inhibit all three enzymes with  $K_i$ 's of 4.62, 0.8 and 2.41  $\mu\text{M}$ , for NDM-1, OXA-48 and KPC-2 respectively. The incorporation of an iodine atom (**7aak**) on the *para* position led to solubility issues preventing data from being obtained for OXA-48 and KPC-2 although the anti NDM-1 activity could nevertheless be evaluated to be in the 4.0-5.0  $\mu\text{M}$  range. The thiomethyl derivative **7aal** was also poorly soluble in water, but a high inhibition of NDM-1 could still be estimated ( $K_i < 0.5 \mu\text{M}$ ), which is presumed to come from the strong affinity of the sulfur for the active site Zn ions. Finally, the free phenol **7aam** was moderately active

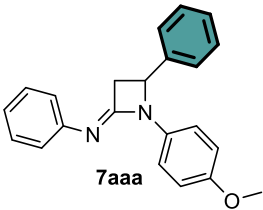
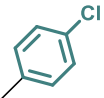
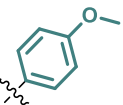
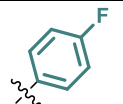
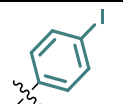
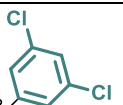
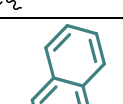
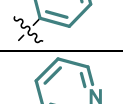
against KPC-2 and OXA-48 but again exhibited high inhibitory properties against NDM-1 ( $K_i = 0.36 \mu\text{M}$ ). To conclude in this series of Ar<sup>3</sup> variations, the carbapenemase inhibitors that appeared the most promising (strong anti NDM-1 activity and moderate activity vs. OXA-48 and KPC-2) were *p*-oxyphenyl compounds and especially those bearing a benzyloxy (**7aac**) and a free hydroxy (**7aam**) group.

**Table 1.** Influence of Ar<sup>3</sup> on NDM-1, OXA-48 and KPC-2 inhibitory activities compared to 7aaa.

Compound	<i>K<sub>i</sub></i> (μM) or % inhibition <sup>a</sup>		
	NDM-1	OXA-48	KPC-2
 7aaa	1.0–2.4 <sup>b</sup>	N.E.	3.6–5–2 <sup>b</sup>
 7aab	1.0–2.4 <sup>b</sup>	45% inhibition at 10 μM	1.4–3.6 <sup>b</sup>
 7aac	<b>0.20 ± 0.01</b>	31% inhibition at 10 μM	1.15 ± 0.07
 7aad	<b>0.65 ± 0.07<sup>c</sup></b>	28% inhibition at 10 μM	3.6–7.2 <sup>b,c</sup>
 7aaf	2.4–4.9 <sup>b,c</sup>	N.E.	N.E.
 7aag	2.39 ± 0.29 <sup>c</sup>	N.E.	N.E.
 7aah	<b>0.73 ± 0.05<sup>c</sup></b>	37% inhibition at 10 μM <sup>c</sup>	3.6–7.2 <sup>b,c</sup>
 7aai	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
 7aaj	4.62 ± 0.22	<b>0.8 ± 0.06</b>	2.41 ± 0.23
 7aak	1.9–2.4 <sup>b</sup>	N.D.	N.D.
 7aal	<0.5 <sup>b</sup>	N.E.	50% inhibition at 10 μM
 7aam	<b>0.36 ± 0.03</b>	26% inhibition at 10 μM	45% inhibition at 10 μM

N.E.: no effect (at 10 μM); N. D.: not determined; <sup>a</sup> *K<sub>i</sub>* values were calculated only for inhibitions >50% at 10 μM. <sup>b</sup> because of some solubility issues (presence of precipitate during the assay) the *K<sub>i</sub>* values were not averaged so a range is given instead. <sup>c</sup> the compound was contaminated by residues of Color code: ***K<sub>i</sub>* < 0.5 μM** *K<sub>i</sub>* < 1.0 μM *K<sub>i</sub>* < 10 μM IC<sub>50</sub> > 10 μM heptane.

**Table 2.** Influence of Ar<sup>2</sup> on NDM-1, OXA-48 and KPC-2 inhibitory activities compared to **7aaa**.

Compound	<i>K<sub>i</sub></i> (μM) or % inhibition <sup>a</sup>		
	NDM-1	OXA-48	KPC-2
 <b>7aaa</b>	1.0–2.4 <sup>b</sup>	N.E.	3.6–5.2 <sup>b</sup>
 <b>7aba</b>	1.0–2.4 <sup>b</sup>	N.E.	N.E.
 <b>7aca</b>	2.4–4.9 <sup>b,c</sup>	N.E.	N.E.
 <b>7ada</b>	N.E.	N.D.	N.E.
 <b>7aea</b>	<b>0.49 ± 0.048</b>	33% inhibition at 10 μM	<b>0.73 ± 0.05</b>
 <b>7aga</b>	1.0–2.4 <sup>b</sup>	20% inhibition at 10 μM	1.4–3.6 <sup>b</sup>
 <b>7aha</b>	1.0–2.4 <sup>b</sup>	1.3–2.3 <sup>b</sup>	2.2–5.0 <sup>b</sup>
 <b>7aia</b>	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.

N.E.: no effect (at 10 μM); N. D.: not determined; <sup>a</sup> *K<sub>i</sub>* values were calculated only for inhibitions >50% at 10 μM. <sup>b</sup> because of some solubility issues (presence of precipitate during the assay) the *K<sub>i</sub>* values were not averaged so a range is given instead. <sup>c</sup> the compound was contaminated by residues of heptane.

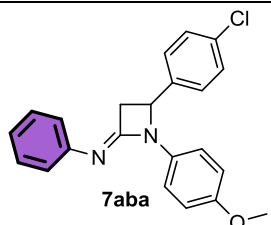
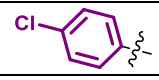
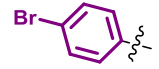
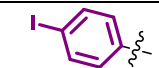
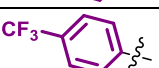
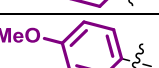
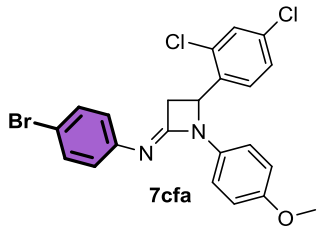
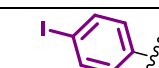
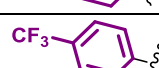
Color code: ***K<sub>i</sub>* < 0.5 μM** *K<sub>i</sub>* < 1.0 μM *K<sub>i</sub>* < 10 μM IC<sub>50</sub> > 10 μM

Keeping a *para*-methoxyphenyl group as Ar<sup>3</sup>, variations of Ar<sup>2</sup> were then examined for activity and compared to **7aaa** (Table 2). The *p*-chloro analogue (**7aba**) maintained a similar activity against NDM-1 although the anti-OXA-48 or anti-KPC-2 effects were largely lost. Both *p*-methoxy and *p*-fluoro analogues **7aca** and **7ada** were mostly inefficient on all three enzymes while the *p*-iodo, 3,5-dichloro and 2-naphthyl derivatives (**7aea**, **7aga** and **7aha** respectively) presented an interesting profile, being almost equipotent against NDM-1 and

KPC-2 but somewhat less effective against OXA-48. In contrast, pyridinyl compound **7aia** was inactive on all three enzymes.

From these results, two Ar<sup>2</sup> groups were selected: *para*-chloro and 2-naphthyl (as in **7aba** and **7aha**). At this stage, we wished to evaluate the influence of Ar<sup>1</sup> in both series (4-chloro in Table 3 and 2-naphthyl in Table 4).

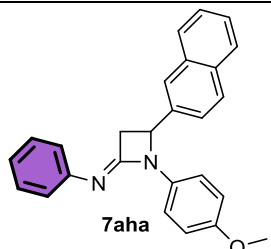
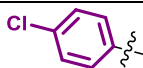
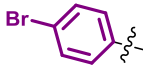
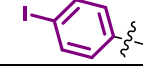
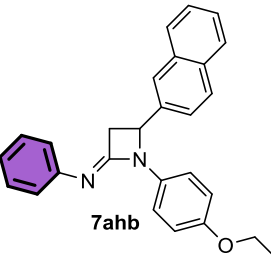
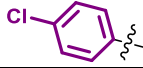
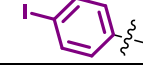
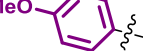
**Table 3.** Influence of Ar<sup>1</sup> on NDM-1, OXA-48 and KPC-2 inhibitory activities compared to **7aba** and **7cfa**.

Compound	<i>K<sub>i</sub></i> (μM) or % inhibition <sup>a</sup>		
	NDM-1	OXA-48	KPC-2
 <b>7aba</b>	1.0–2.4 <sup>b</sup>	N.E	N.E
 <b>7bba</b>	<b>0.24 ± 0.02</b>	27% inhibition at 10 μM	1.93 ± 0.14
 <b>7cba</b>	<b>0.3 ± 0.06</b>	<b>0.84 ± 0.04</b>	1.55 ± 0.18
 <b>7dba</b>	<b>0.33 ± 0.02</b>	<b>0.83 ± 0.02</b>	1.81 ± 0.11
 <b>7eba</b>	<b>0.32 ± 0.02</b>	32% inhibition at 10 μM	2.36 ± 0.21
 <b>7fba</b>	<b>0.86 ± 0.07</b>	31% inhibition at 10 μM	N.E.
 <b>7cfa</b>	<b>0.58 ± 0.04</b>	46% inhibition at 10 μM	30% inhibition at 10 μM
 <b>7dfa</b>	<b>0.24 ± 0.02</b>	<b>0.93 ± 0.04</b>	1.89 ± 0.17
 <b>7efa</b>	<b>0.37 ± 0.02</b>	<b>0.64 ± 0.04</b>	6.04 ± 0.27

N.E.: no effect (at 10 μM) ; <sup>a</sup> *K<sub>i</sub>* values were calculated only for inhibitions >50% at 10μM. <sup>b</sup> because of some solubility issues (presence of precipitate during the assay) the *K<sub>i</sub>* values were not averaged so a range is given instead. Color code: K<sub>i</sub><0.5 μM K<sub>i</sub><1.0 μM K<sub>i</sub><10 μM IC<sub>50</sub>>10 μM

It is worth noting that 4-chloro derivatives generally exhibit a greater ease of synthesis due to the superior reactivity of imine **6bz** (or **6fz**) in the [2+2] cycloaddition. Compared to **7aba**, the introduction of a substituent at the *para* position of Ar<sup>1</sup> – whether a chloro (**7bba**), a bromo (**7cba**), an iodo (**7dba**), a trifluoromethyl (**7eba**) and to a lesser extent a methoxy group (**7fba**) – was highly beneficial for the anti-NDM-1 activity, with all compounds possessing *K<sub>i</sub>* values in the 0.24-0.33 μM range (Table 3).

**Table 4.** Influence of Ar<sup>1</sup> on NDM-1, OXA-48 and KPC-2 inhibitory activities compared to **7aha** and **7ahb**.

Compound	<i>K<sub>i</sub></i> (μM) or % inhibition <sup>a</sup>		
	NDM-1	OXA-48	KPC-2
 <b>7aha</b>	1.0–2.4 <sup>b</sup>	1.2–2.3 <sup>b</sup>	3.6–5.0 <sup>b</sup>
<b>7bha</b> 	<b>0.73 ± 0.08</b>	18% inhibition at 10 μM	3.94 ± 0.25
<b>7cha</b> 	<b>0.52 ± 0.03</b>	<b>0.39 ± 0.04</b>	5.23 ± 0.25
<b>7dha</b> 	<b>0.23 ± 0.02</b>	<b>0.85 ± 0.04</b>	1.58 ± 0.12
 <b>7ahb</b>	2.4–3.4 <sup>b</sup>	N.D.	N.D.
<b>7bhb</b> 	<b>0.27 ± 0.03</b>	30% inhibition at 10 μM	1.96 ± 0.08
<b>7dhb</b> 	<b>0.25 ± 0.02</b>	<b>0.70 ± 0.02</b>	1.84 ± 0.08
<b>7fhb</b> 	<b>0.27 ± 0.03</b>	<b>0.84 ± 0.02</b>	1.81 ± 0.16

N. D.: not determined; <sup>a</sup> *K<sub>i</sub>* values were calculated only for inhibitions >50% at 10 μM. <sup>b</sup> because of some solubility issues (presence of precipitate during the assay) the *K<sub>i</sub>* values were not averaged so a range is given instead. Color code: ***K<sub>i</sub>* < 0.5 μM** *K<sub>i</sub>* < 1.0 μM *K<sub>i</sub>* < 10 μM IC<sub>50</sub> > 10 μM

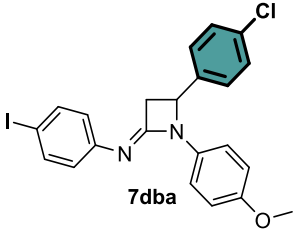
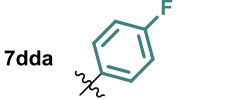
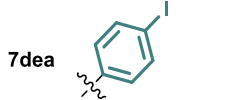
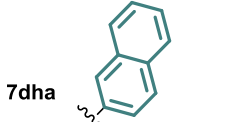
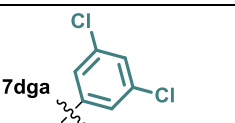
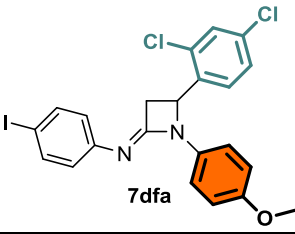
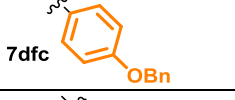
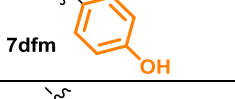
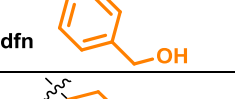
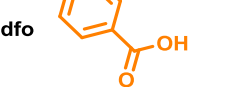
The  $K_i$ 's for KPC-2 were also improved with values between 1.55 and 2.36  $\mu\text{M}$ , except for **7fba**. Additionally, the  $K_i$ 's against OXA-48 dropped under the 1.0  $\mu\text{M}$  threshold for two compounds (**7cba** and **7dba**). A similar trend could be observed with an additional chloro at the 2 position of  $\text{Ar}^2$  (2,4-dichloro series): the *para*-iodo (**7dfa**) and *para*-trifluoromethyl (**7efa**) derivatives were found to be the most potent *pan*-inhibitors of carbapenemases NDM-1, OXA-48 and KPC-2 in this series. Similarly, excellent anti-NDM-1 activities were observed in the  $\text{Ar}^2 = \text{naphthyl}$  series (Table 4), with four compounds (**7dha**, **7bhb**, **7dhb** and **7fhb**) having  $K_i$ 's below 0.3  $\mu\text{M}$ . Activities against KPC-2 and OXA-48 were also significantly improved, with  $K_i$ 's always being under or close to 5.0  $\mu\text{M}$ , except in the case of *para*-chlorinated derivatives **7bha** and **7bhb** for OXA-48 inhibition. Despite their high activity, the increased lipophilicity brought by the naphthyl group (for **7dhb**  $\log P_{\text{theor}} = 6.94$ ) caused products in this series to be very poorly soluble and to easily form aggregates in the assay media. Further studies of this series were thus discontinued.

Having witnessed the highly favorable effect of the *para*-iodo substitution on  $\text{Ar}^1$  and keeping in mind the importance of the *para*-alkoxy moiety on  $\text{Ar}^3$ , further study of the influence of  $\text{Ar}^2$  was carried out with **7dba** as reference (Table 5). All compounds in this series bearing a *para*-methoxy moiety on  $\text{Ar}^3$  (first 6 entries) offered a rather broad-spectrum of activity, most inhibiting all carbapenemases, with  $K_i$ 's below 10  $\mu\text{M}$  and even submicromolar for NDM-1 and OXA-48. Finally, keeping  $\text{Ar}^1 = p\text{-iodophenyl}$  and  $\text{Ar}^2 = 2,4\text{-dichlorophenyl}$  (**7dfa**), variations on  $\text{Ar}^3$  were then further investigated. Surprisingly (compared with **7aaa** and **7aac** in Table 1), the *p*-benzyloxyphenyl derivative (**7dfc**) proved to be slightly less active than **7dfa** (Table 5). Compound **7dfc** was then converted into a free phenol (**7dfm**) by  $\text{AlCl}_3$ -mediated cleavage of the ether bond (see Scheme 3). This compound



exhibited submicromolar  $K_i$ 's for the three enzymes: 0.07  $\mu\text{M}$  for NDM-1 and OXA-48 and 0.28  $\mu\text{M}$  for KPC-2.

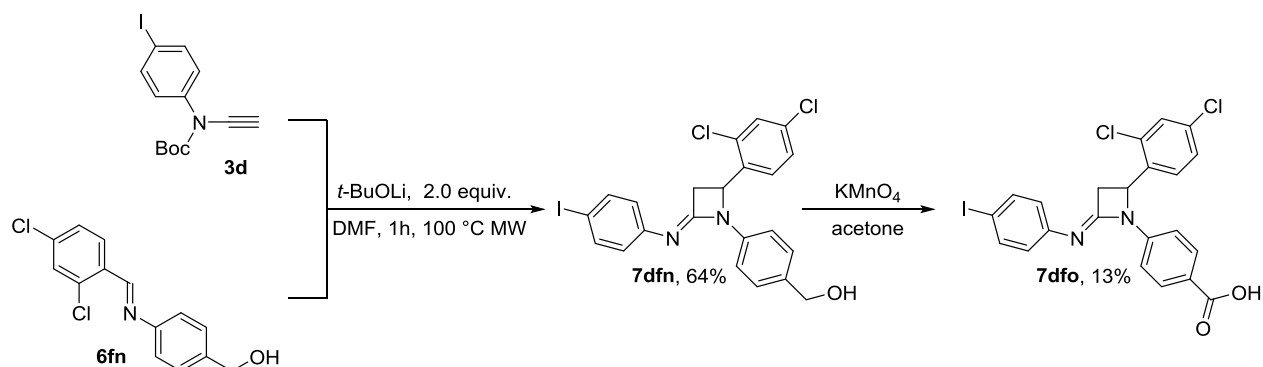
**Table 5.** Influence of Ar<sup>2</sup> compared to **7dba** and of Ar<sup>3</sup> compared to **7dfa** on NDM-1, OXA-48 and KPC-2 inhibitory activities

Compound	$K_i$ ( $\mu\text{M}$ ) or % inhibition <sup>a</sup>		
	NDM-1	OXA-48	KPC-2
 7dba	0.38 ± 0.03	0.85 ± 0.08	1.77 ± 0.18
 7dda	0.50 ± 0.04	0.45 ± 0.04	6.49 ± 0.29
 7dea	0.37 ± 0.03	0.51 ± 0.05	5.66 ± 0.47
 7dha	0.26 ± 0.03	0.86 ± 0.06	1.60 ± 0.15
 7dga	2.04 ± 0.15	0.53 ± 0.06	42% inhibition at 10 $\mu\text{M}$
 7dfa	0.22 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.09	1.97 ± 0.12
 7dfc	0.36 ± 0.03	41% inhibition at 10 $\mu\text{M}$	3.69 ± 0.23
 7dfm	0.07 ± 0.02	0.07 ± 0.04	0.28 ± 0.01
 7dfn	1.30 ± 0.12	N.E.	3.89 ± 0.37
 7dfo	0.035 ± 0.003	N.E.	4.15 ± 0.38

N.E.: no effect (at 10  $\mu\text{M}$ ); N. D.: not determined; <sup>a</sup>  $K_i$  values were calculated only for inhibitions >50% at 10  $\mu\text{M}$ .

Color code:  $K_i < 0.5 \mu\text{M}$   $K_i < 1.0 \mu\text{M}$   $K_i < 10 \mu\text{M}$   $\text{IC}_{50} > 10 \mu\text{M}$

While the homologous benzylic alcohol analogue **7dfn** was found to be less active, the corresponding carboxylic acid **7dfo** (obtained by oxidation of **7dfn** with  $\text{KMnO}_4$ , see Scheme 3) was the most active compound on NDM-1 (which could be explained by strong interactions of the carboxylate function with the zinc ions of the active site) in this series with a  $K_i$  of  $0.035 \mu\text{M}$ , albeit at the expense of a complete loss of activity against OXA-48.



**Scheme 3.** Synthesis of compounds **7dfn** and **7dfo**.

## 2.4 Complementary assays.

Having found a lead (**7dfm**) in our novel azetidinimine BLI series, we then performed complementary assays to more accurately assess its therapeutic potential. First, it was screened at  $10 \mu\text{M}$  against a wider panel of BLs (Table 6). At this concentration a complete inhibition of three NDM variants (NDM-4, NDM-7 and NDM-9) and of VIM-1 (class B) was observed. In contrast, VIM-52 (a His224Arg variant of VIM-1,[55] class B) was not affected. The extended-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamase CTX-M-15 (class A) and the cephalosporinase CMY-2 (class C) were also inhibited (83% and 86%, at  $10 \mu\text{M}$ , respectively). These latter results demonstrate that compound **7dfm** can inhibit not only *carbapenemases from 3 classes* but, more generally, *BLs from all four classes*.

**Table 6.** Additional enzymatic inhibitory activities (% at  $10 \mu\text{M}$ ) for **7dfm**

Compound	NDM-4	NDM-7	NDM-9	VIM-1	VIM-52	CTX-M-15	CMY-2
	100	100	100	100	0	83	86

<b>7dfm</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	0%	83%	86%
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In view of future in vivo assays, the phase I metabolic stability of **7dfa**, **7dfc** and **7dfm** was evaluated and the three compounds were found to possess an excellent stability profile with a  $Cl_{int}$  between 2.0 and 13.9  $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$  protein in mouse hepatic cells (Table 7). Their toxicity was measured against both normal cells (MRC-5) and cancer cells (HCT-116) and although **7dfm** was found to have an  $IC_{50}$  in the 20-30  $\mu\text{M}$  range, neither **7dfa** nor **7dfc** was found to be cytotoxic ( $IC_{50} >100\mu\text{M}$ ). Finally, all three compounds were evaluated for the repotentialization of imipenem against the clinical strain of *E. coli* that expresses NDM-1 (amongst other genes of resistance).[56] In the absence of inhibitor, the MIC was above the resistance threshold at 16  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ . For **7dfa**, no effect was observed for concentrations up to 100  $\mu\text{M}$  (although at 200  $\mu\text{M}$ , the MIC was eventually divided by two). In the presence of 50  $\mu\text{M}$  (i.e. 30  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) of **7dfc**, a notable effect was witnessed as the MIC was divided by 4, bringing it down to the intermediate/resistant limit. The bacteria could be made susceptible again (with a MIC of 2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) by using 100  $\mu\text{M}$  (60  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) of the compound. An effect was observed for 20  $\mu\text{M}$  (i.e. 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) of **7dfm**, as the MIC was halved. Using 50  $\mu\text{M}$  (i.e. 25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) of **7dfm**, it could be brought down to 4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , but no improvement could be made using a higher concentration of the inhibitor.

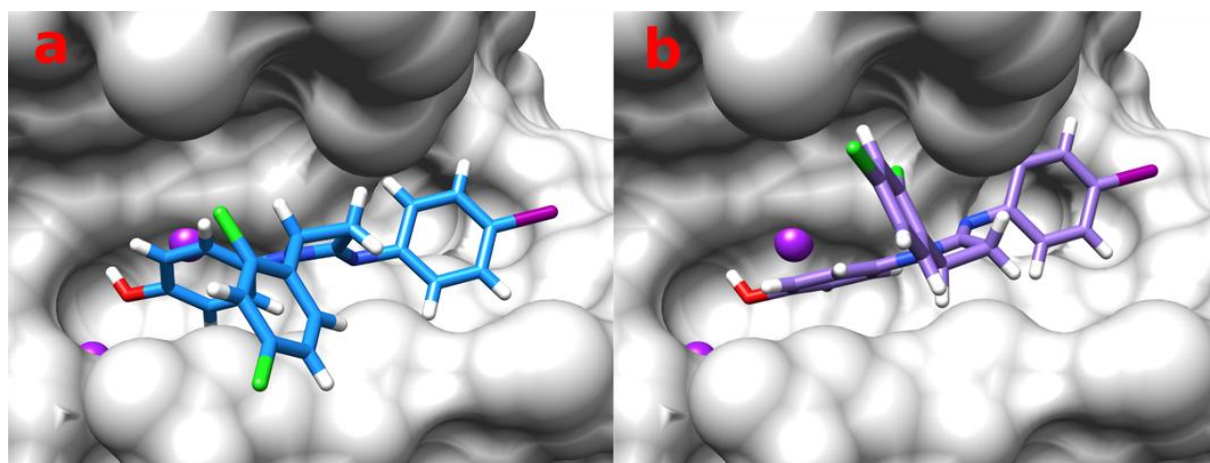
**Table 7.** Metabolic stability, cytotoxicity and imipenem repotentialization for **7dfa**, **7dfc** and **7dfm**

	Stability		$IC_{50}$ ( $\mu\text{M}$ ) <sup>c</sup>		MIC ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) <sup>d</sup>			
	Non-NADPH <sup>a</sup>	$Cl_{int}$ <sup>b</sup>	MRC-5	HCT-116	0 $\mu\text{M}$	20 $\mu\text{M}$	50 $\mu\text{M}$	100 $\mu\text{M}$
<b>7dfa</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>2.0</b>	>100	>100	16	16	16	16
<b>7dfc</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7.6</b>	>100	>100	16	16	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>7dfm</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>13.9</b>	19.9	32.3	16	8	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Stability after 45 min in the presence of mouse hepatic microsome in the absence of NADPH; <sup>b</sup>  $CL_{int}$  was determined using mouse hepatic microsomes and is given in  $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$  protein; <sup>c</sup> inhibition of cell proliferation; <sup>d</sup> Minimum inhibitory concentration for imipenem using *E. coli* GUE-NDM1[56] clinical strain. No antibiotic effect was observed when the bacteria were incubated with **7dfa**, **7dfc** or **7dfm** at 20  $\mu\text{M}$ , 50  $\mu\text{M}$  or 100  $\mu\text{M}$ .

## 2.5 Molecular modeling

Compound **7dfm** was selected for a more in-depth study of the interaction with NDM-1, KPC-2 and OXA-48. The docking of these enzymes with the two enantiomers of **7dfm** was performed using GOLD[57] and the results for NDM-1 are presented in Figure 3 and those for KPC-2 and OXA-48 in Figure S1 (see Supplementary Information).



**Figure 3:** Docking conformations of the *R* (a) and *S* (b) enantiomers of compound **7dfm**, in the active site of NDM-1 (class B) represented as gray surface; the zinc ions are colored in purple.

Both enantiomers of **7dfm** appear to interact with NDM-1 in a similar manner as **7aaa** (see Figure 2). The phenol moiety would be coordinated with the two zinc ions and the 4-iodophenyl substituent positioned in the same subpocket in both cases, possibly establishing a stabilizing halogen bond with the side-chain of Asp212. This would position the 2,4-dichlorophenyl substituent in a hydrophobic environment bordered by residues Val73, Ile35, Met67 and Phe70 for the *S* enantiomer (Figure 3b) and in the vicinity of Asn220 for the *R* enantiomer (Figure 3a).

A comparison between this modeling and the crystallographic structures of NDM-1 in complexes with various ligands published recently[38,39] would suggest that our compounds bind more deeply in the NDM-1 active site cavity and explore different subpockets (Figure S2, see Supplementary Information). Particularly interesting is the lack of inhibition observed for VIM-52, in contrast with VIM-1, as VIM-52 is a His224Arg variant of VIM-1[55] and this mutation occurs in the L3 loop, which is known to play a role in substrate recognition and specificity.[58,59] Although its carbapenemase activity remains the same, the hydrolysis of ceftazidime and cefepime is slower. Superposition of the two VIM variants on the docking conformations of the **7dfm** enantiomers shows that the loss of activity for VIM-52 could indeed be due to the impossibility of the compound to access the active site, as opposed to VIM-1. This difference is mainly due to the formation of a salt bridge between Arg224 and Glu225, which blocks a significant part of the binding pocket in VIM-52. This salt bridge cannot be formed between His224 and Glu225 in VIM-1. Under these conditions, only minor steric hindrance with the 4-iodo substituent of Ar<sup>1</sup> is observed in VIM-1, whereas important clashes are present between Ar<sup>1</sup> and the residues Arg224 and Glu225 in VIM-52 (Figure S3, see Supplementary Information). It is worth noting that this different behavior of **7dfm** towards VIM-1 and VIM-52 provides experimental support for the binding mode proposed here, confirming that **7dfm** interacts with the L3 loop of NDM-1 and VIM-1, which is not the case with the metallo- $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitors reported recently by Renslo and Chen[38,39] (Figure S2).

### 3. CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation of azetidinimines, imino-analogues of  $\beta$ -lactams, as  $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitors led to the development of a new family of non-covalent carbapenemase inhibitors.[38,39] Structural optimization led to the identification of phenol **7dfm** as the lead compound, which

can strongly inhibit class B MBL NDM-1, class A SBL KPC-2 and class D SBL OXA-48 with  $K_i$ 's of 0.07, 0.28 and 0.07  $\mu\text{M}$ , respectively, which compared quite favorably with the most recently developed MBL-specific and *poly*-carbapenemase inhibitors (see Figure 1). This molecule can also inhibit other MBLs (NDM-4, NDM-7, NDM-9 and VIM-1), as well as a class C cephalosporinase (CMY-2). Molecular modeling with NDM-1 showed that this compound does not mimic a  $\beta$ -lactam within the enzyme active sites and that both enantiomers can interact with the enzymes. While this gives hints towards the mode of action of these derivatives against NDM-1 as the prototypical MBL, there are chances that they act in a very different fashion against SBLs. Studies are underway to ascertain the mode of actions of this family of compounds against specific SBLs. The lead compound **7dfm** and two submicromolar inhibitors of NDM-1 **7dfa** & **7dfc** exhibited excellent metabolic stability and moderate to very low cytotoxicity. Significant repotentialization of imipenem against an NDM-1 expressing resistant *E. coli* strain was achieved with both **7dfm** and **7dfc**. Further refinement of the structure of these molecules will be pursued to improve the efficiency and the drug-like properties of these  $\beta$ -lactamase *pan* inhibitors, before initiating *in vivo* studies.

## 4. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 4.1 General Procedure for Azetidimine Synthesis.

The imine (1.0 equiv.), the ynamide (2.0 equiv.) and the additive – silica gel (1.0 equiv.) or  $\text{ZnOTf}_2$  (10 mol%) – were successively added in a microwave sealable tube and placed under argon before the addition of *t*-BuOLi – solid or 2.2 M in solution in THF – (2.0 equiv.) followed by extra dry DMF (0.3M). The sealed tube was placed in a microwave apparatus for 1 h at 100 °C. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel or by preparative TLC. See Supporting Information for detailed synthetic procedures and characterizations of the compounds.

#### **4.2 Cloning of the NDM-1, OXA-48 and KPC-2 Genes.**

The sequences without the peptide signal (predicted by SignalIP 4.1 Server) of *bla*<sub>NDM-1</sub>, *bla*<sub>OXA-48</sub> and *bla*<sub>KPC-2</sub> genes, encoding for the mature proteins: NDM-1( from amino 29 to 293), OXA-48 (from amino 23 to 261), KPC-2 (from amino 30 to 293) and deleted of the stop codon, were amplified by PCR using primers including NdeI and XhoI restriction sites. Then, PCR product was cloned into pET41b vector (Invitrogen®, Life Technologies, Cergy-Pontoise, France), using NdeI and XhoI restriction enzymes, to obtain a C-Term His8-tag. The accuracy of the recombinant plasmid was verified by sequencing, using a T7 promoter and T7 terminator with an ABI Prism 3100 automated sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Les Ulis, France). The nucleotide sequences were analyzed by using software available at the National Center for Biotechnology Information website (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>).

#### **4.3 Protein Expression and Purification for NDM-1, OXA-48 and KPC-2.**

The recombinant plasmids harboring  $\beta$ -lactamase genes were transformed into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3), and an overnight culture was used to inoculate 2 L of Luria Bertani medium broth containing 50  $\mu$ g/mL of kanamycin. Bacteria were cultured at 37 °C, until an OD of 0.6 at 600 nm was reached. The expression of the  $\beta$ -lactamase genes was carried out at 37 °C for 3 h, with 1 mM of IPTG as an inducer. Cells were pelleted by centrifugation, at 6000 g for 15 min, then resuspended with 25 mM of phosphate sodium pH 7.4, 300 mM of K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (for OXA-48) or NaCl (for NDM-1 and KPC-2), and 10 mM of imidazole. Bacterial cells were disrupted by sonication, and the bacteria debris was removed by 2 centrifugations: first at 10,000 g for 1 h at 4°C, and then the supernatants obtained were centrifuged at 96,000 g for 1 h at 4 °C. The soluble fraction was filtered and then passed through a HisTrap<sup>TM</sup>HP column (GE Healthcare®, Velizy-Villacoublay, France). The recombinant proteins were eluted, using

elution buffer (25 mM of phosphate sodium pH 7.4, 300 mM of K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> or NaCl, and 500 mM of imidazole). The eluted proteins were concentrated by using Vivaspin 20 (10000 MWCO PES Sartorius®, Aubagne, France), dialyzed against 0.1 M of HEPES (pH 7.5) buffer and 150mM K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> or NaCl and then loaded onto a HiLoad 16/600 Superdex 75 pg (GE Healthcare). The protein purity, estimated by SDS-PAGE (see Figures S4–S6 in the supplementary information), was more than 99%, and the pooled fractions were dialyzed against 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH 7 (and 50µM ZnSO<sub>4</sub> for NDM-1) and concentrated, using Vivaspin columns. Protein concentration was determined by Bradford Protein assay (Bio-Rad, Marnes-La-Coquette, France).

#### **4.4 *In vitro* β-lactamase inhibition assay.**

Spectrophotometric assays were performed using ULTROSPEC 2000 UV spectrophotometer and the SWIFT II software (GE Healthcare, Velizy-Villacoublay, France). Assay conditions were as follows: 100 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7 (supplemented with 50 µM ZnSO<sub>4</sub> when testing NDM-1, and with 50 mM NaHCO<sub>3</sub>[60,61] when testing OXA-48), 100 µM imipenem (Sigma-aldrich, Saint-Quentin Fallavier, France). The reaction was monitored at 297 nm, time course 600 seconds at 25 °C with 3 min of incubation (compound/carbapenemase). Enzyme concentration were : 1 nM for NDM-1, 1.7 nM for KPC-2 and 5.8 nM for OXA-48. Initial steady-state velocities from imipenem hydrolysis were measured at a wavelength of 297 nm. IC<sub>50</sub> values for each inhibitor compound were assayed at seven different concentrations, and performed in triplicate. The  $K_i$  of each inhibitor was calculated according to the Cheng–Prusoff equation:  $K_i = IC_{50}/(1 + [S]/K_m)$ , where [S] is the imipenem concentration and  $K_m$  is the Michaelis constant of the enzymes.[62] Percentage of inhibition was determined when the IC<sub>50</sub> of the compound was lower than 10 µM.

#### **4.5 Minimal Inhibition concentrations.**



MIC values were determined by broth microdilution, in triplicate, in cation-adjusted Mueller Hinton broth according to the Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI, <https://clsi.org/>) guidelines. The enterobacterial clinical strain *E. coli* NDM-1 GUE expressing the carbapenemase NDM-1 was used.[56] Experiments were performed in microtiter plates containing the medium with imipenem and inhibitors (dissolved in DMSO). Three inhibitor concentrations were tested: 50, 100 and 200  $\mu\text{M}$ . Plates were incubated overnight at 37 °C for 18–24 h. In all MIC assays, a negative control (bacteria incubated with different concentrations of compound) was performed. No antibiotic effect was observed, for all the compounds, even with the highest concentration tested (200  $\mu\text{M}$ ).

#### **4.6 Incubations in hepatic microsomes.**

Compounds (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) were incubated in 0.5 mg/mL of pooled male mouse liver microsomes (from Biopredic, France), in 0.1 M phosphate buffer at pH 7.4 at 37 °C. After prewarming the mixture for 5 min, reactions were initiated by the addition of NADPH (1 mM). Incubations (400  $\mu\text{L}$ ) were performed at 37 °C for 0, 5, 15, 30 and 45 min in duplicate and the reaction immediately terminated by adding 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of cold acetonitrile. Samples (including the control to evaluate non NADPH-dependent stability) were centrifuged and the supernatant fractions analyzed by UPLC-MS/MS with multiple reaction monitoring (MRM). Diphenhydramine was used as positive control in the mouse liver microsomes tests. The MRM area response of the analyte was set to 100% with the T0 incubation, the relative decrease in MRM area ratio intensity over time against that of the control (percent parent decrease) was used to determine the half-life ( $t_{1/2}$ ) of compounds in the incubation. Half-life values were calculated from the relationship:

$T_{1/2}$  (min) = 0.693/k, where k is the slope of the Ln concentration vs time curve. The intrinsic clearance (CL<sub>int</sub>) was calculated as: CL<sub>int</sub> = (0.693 x incubation volume (μL))/(t (min) x mg of microsomal protein).

#### **4.7 Cell culture and proliferation assay.**

Assays were carried out at the Institut de Chimie des Substances Naturelles by the CIBI screening platform. Cell lines were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, USA) and were cultured according to the supplier's instructions. Briefly, human MRC-5 cells were grown in DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS) and 1% glutamine and HCT116 colorectal carcinoma cells were grown in RPMI 1640 containing 10% FCS and 1% glutamine. All cell lines were maintained at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Cell growth inhibition was determined by an MTS assay according to the manufacturer's instructions (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). Briefly, the cells were seeded in 96-well plates (2.5 × 10<sup>3</sup> cells/well) containing 200 μL of growth medium. After 24 h of culture, the cells were treated with the test compounds at different final concentrations. After 72 h of incubation, 40 μL of resazurin was added for 2 h before recording absorbance at 490 nm with a spectrophotometric plate reader. The IC<sub>50</sub> value corresponded to the concentration of compound inducing a decrease of 50% in absorbance of drug-treated cells compared with untreated cells. Experiments were performed in triplicate. Paclitaxel was used as the reference compound.

#### **4.8 PCR, Cloning, Expression, and DNA Sequencing for NDM-4, NDM-7, NDM-9, VIM-1, VIM-52, CTX-M-15 and CMY-2.**

Whole-cell DNA of the enterobacteriales expressing β-lactamases NDM-4, NDM-7, NDM-9, VIM-1, VIM-52, CTX-M-15 and CMY-2 was extracted, using the QIAamp DNA mini kit (Qiagen, Courtaboeuf, France) and used as a template to amplify all the different genes. The

sequences without the peptide signal (predicted by SignalP 4.1 Server, <http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/SignalP-4.1/>) encoding for the mature protein, were obtained by PCR amplification, using the forward primers, which included an *NdeI* restriction site, and the reverse primer which included an *XhoI* restriction site and a deletion of the stop codon of the gene to allow the expression of an C\_Term His tag. Then, PCR product was cloned into pET41b vector (Invitrogen<sup>®</sup>, Life Technologies, Cergy-Pontoise, France), using *NdeI* and *XhoI* restriction enzymes, to obtain a C-Term His<sub>6</sub>-tag. The accuracy of the recombinant plasmid was verified by sequencing, using a T7 promoter and T7 terminator with an ABI Prism 3100 automated sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Les Ulis, France). The nucleotide sequences were analyzed by using software available at the National Center for Biotechnology Information website (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>).

#### **4.9 Protein purification for NDM-4, NDM-7, NDM-9, VIM-1, VIM-52, CTX-M-15 and CMY-2.**

An overnight culture of *E. coli* BL21 DE3 harboring recombinant pET41b plasmids was used to inoculate 2 L of LB medium broth containing 50mg/L kanamycin. Bacteria were cultured at 37 °C until an OD of 0.6 at 600 nm was reached. The expression of the  $\beta$ -lactamase genes was carried out overnight at 22 °C with 0.2 mM IPTG as inducer. Cultures were centrifuged at 6000 g for 15 min and then the pellets were resuspended with the binding buffer (10 mM imidazole, 25 mM sodium phosphate pH 7.4 and 300 mM NaCl). Bacterial cells were disrupted by sonication and the bacterial pellet was removed by two consecutive centrifugation steps at 10000g for 1 h at 4 °C; the supernatant was then centrifuged at 96000g for 1 h at 4° C. The soluble fractions were filtered and then passed through a HisTrap<sup>TM</sup> HP column (GE Healthcare) and proteins were eluted with the elution buffer (500 mM imidazole, 25 mM sodium phosphate pH 7.4 and 300 mM NaCl). Finally, a gel filtration step was performed with 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH 7 and 150 mM NaCl with a

Superdex 75 column (GE Healthcare). The protein purity was estimated by SDS–PAGE. The pooled fractions were dialyzed against 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.6, 50  $\mu$ M of ZnSO<sub>4</sub> was added for NDM and VIM, then concentrated using Vivaspin columns (Sartorius, Aubagne, France). The concentrations were determined by measuring the OD at 280 nm and with the extinction coefficients obtained from the ProtParam tool (Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics online resource portal).[63]

#### **4.10 Molecular modeling.**

The three-dimensional structure of compound **7aaa**[52] was retrieved from the Cambridge Structural Database[64] (CSD refcode KEMJEU) and that of compound **7dfm** was built starting from **7aaa** by manual editing using UCSF Chimera package.[65] The structures of enantiomers were generated using an in-house script. Molecular docking was performed using the GOLD suite[57] (CCDC) and the GoldScore scoring function, with the structures 4HL2,[66] 2OV5[67] and 4S2P[68] as receptors for NDM-1, KPC-2 and OXA-48, respectively. The binding sites were defined as 15 Å radius spheres centered on the Zn1 ion for NDM-1 and on the OG atom of Ser70 for KPC-2 and OXA-48. In agreement with our previous studies[69–75] showing that an enhanced conformational search is beneficial, especially for large molecules, a search efficiency of 200% was used to better explore the ligand conformational space. All other parameters were used with the default values. The VIM-52 structure was generated from the crystallographic structure of VIM-1 (PDB code 5N5I)[76] by the *in silico* mutation His224Arg using UCSF Chimera,[65] followed by energy minimization of Arg224 and Glu225 to optimize the ionic interaction between these two residues. Images were generated using UCSF Chimera.[65]

### **Supporting Information**

The Supporting Information contains detailed synthetic procedures and characterizations of the compounds, the data obtained from the docking of KPC-2 and OXA-48 with **7dfm**, interaction of **7dfm** with VIM-1 and VIM-52, and the copies of the NMR spectra.

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### **Author Contributions**

This study was conceived by K. Cariou, B. I. Iorga, T. Naas and R. H. Dodd. Synthesis and characterization of the compounds were performed by E. Romero, M. Benchekroun, S. Ventre, A. C. A. D'Hollander, K. Vijayakumar and C. Minard. Purification of the proteins, inhibition assays and MIC assays were performed by S. Oueslati with C. Exilie, L. Tlili and A. Zavala. Metabolic studies were performed by L. A. Nguyen under the supervision of A. Pruvost. Structural analysis and molecular modeling studies were performed by A. Zavala, E. Elisée, E. Selwa, P. Retailleau and B. I. Iorga. K. Cariou and B. I. Iorga drafted the manuscript which was amended and commented on by all authors.

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## **List of Abbreviations**

CTX-M-15: Cefotaximase-Munich 15

CMY-2: Cephameycinase-2

DMSO: dimethyl sulfoxide

GNB: Gram-negative Bacilli

HCT-116: Human Colorectal Carcinoma cells

KPC: Klebsiella Pneumoniae Carbapenemase

MBL: Metallo- $\beta$ -lactamase

MIC: Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations

MRC-5: Medical Research Council cell strain 5

ND: Not Determined

NDM: New Delhi metallo- $\beta$ -lactamase

NE: no effect

OXA: Oxacillinase

SAR: Structure Activity Relationship

SBL: Serine- $\beta$ -lactamases

VIM: Verona Integron metallo- $\beta$ -lactamase

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