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Contents

Contributors ix
Preface xiii

SECTION I
TOWARDS EDWARD JENNER’S REVENGE: DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE TUBERCULOSIS VACCINE / 1

A. BASIC IMMUNOLOGY

1 Innate Immune Responses to Tuberculosis / 3
   Jeffrey S. Schorey and Larry S. Schlesinger

2 Cytokines and Chemokines in Mycobacterium tuberculosis Infection / 33
   Racquel Domingo-Gonzalez, Oliver Prince, Andrea Cooper, and Shabaana Khader

3 Regulation of Immunity to Tuberculosis / 73
   Susanna Brighenti and Diane J. Ordway

4 The Memory Immune Response to Tuberculosis / 95
   Joanna R. Kirman, Marcela I. Henao-Tamayo, and Else Marie Agger

5 Pathology of Tuberculosis: How the Pathology of Human Tuberculosis Informs and Directs Animal Models / 117
   Randall J. Basaraba and Robert L. Hunter

B. ANIMAL MODELS

6 Animal Models of Tuberculosis: An Overview / 131
   Ann Williams and Ian M. Orme

7 Mouse and Guinea Pig Models of Tuberculosis / 143
   Ian M. Orme and Diane J. Ordway

8 Non-Human Primate Models of Tuberculosis / 163
   Juliet C. Peña and Wen-Zhe Ho

9 Experimental Infection Models of Tuberculosis in Domestic Livestock / 177
   Bryce M. Buddle, H. Martin Vordermeier, and R. Glynn Hewinson

C. VACCINES

10 Clinical Testing of Tuberculosis Vaccine Candidates / 193
   Mark Hatherill, Dereck Tait, and Helen McShane

D. HUMAN IMMUNOLOGY

11 Human Immunology of Tuberculosis / 213
   Thomas J. Scriba, Anna K. Coussens, and Helen A. Fletcher
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Drug Discovery and Development: State of the Art and Future Directions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Preclinical Efficacy Testing of New Drug Candidates</td>
<td>Eric L. Nuermberger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 Oxidative Phosphorylation as a Target Space for Tuberculosis: Success, Caution, and Future Directions</td>
<td>Gregory M. Cook, Kiel Hards, Elyse Dunn, Adam Heikal, Yoshio Nakatani, Chris Greening, Dean C. Crick, Fabio L. Fontes, Kevin Pethe, Erik Hasenoehrl, and Michael Berney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Targeting Phenotypically Tolerant Mycobacterium tuberculosis</td>
<td>Ben Gold and Carl Nathan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Biomarkers and Diagnostics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 Tuberculosis Diagnostics: State of the Art and Future Directions</td>
<td>Madhukar Pai, Mark P. Nicol, and Catharina C. Boehme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 Latent Mycobacterium tuberculosis Infection and Interferon-Gamma Release Assays</td>
<td>Madhukar Pai and Marcel Behr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Impact of the GeneXpert MTB/RIF Technology on Tuberculosis Control</td>
<td>Wendy Susan Stevens, Lesley Scott, Lara Noble, Natasha Gous, and Keertan Dheda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Host and Strain Diversity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 The Role of Host Genetics (and Genomics) in Tuberculosis</td>
<td>Vivek Naranbhai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 The Evolutionary History, Demography, and Spread of the Mycobacterium tuberculosis Complex</td>
<td>Maxime Barbier and Thierry Wirth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Impact of Genetic Diversity on the Biology of Mycobacterium tuberculosis Complex Strains</td>
<td>Stefan Niemann, Matthias Merker, Thomas Kohl, and Philip Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 Evolution of Mycobacterium tuberculosis: New Insights into Pathogenicity and Drug Resistance</td>
<td>Eva C. Boritsch and Roland Brosch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>The Signature Problem of Tuberculosis Persistence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 Acid-Fast Positive and Acid-Fast Negative Mycobacterium tuberculosis: The Koch Paradox</td>
<td>Catherine Vilchèze and Laurent Kremer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 Mycobacterial Biofilms: Revisiting Tuberculosis Bacilli in Extracellular Necrotizing Lesions</td>
<td>Randall J. Basaraba and Anil K. Ojha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 Killing Mycobacterium tuberculosis In Vitro: What Model Systems Can Teach Us</td>
<td>Tracy L. Keiser and Georgiana E. Purdy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 Epigenetic Phosphorylation Control of Mycobacterium tuberculosis Infection and Persistence</td>
<td>Melissa Richard-Greenblatt and Yossef Av-Gay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27 DNA Replication in Mycobacterium tuberculosis</td>
<td>Zanele Ditse, Meindert H. Lamers, and Digby F. Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 The Sec Pathways and Exportomes of Mycobacterium tuberculosis</td>
<td>Brittany K. Miller, Katelyn E. Zulauf, and Miriam Braunstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29 The Role of ESX-1 in Mycobacterium tuberculosis Pathogenesis</td>
<td>Ka-Wing Wong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
30 The Minimal Unit of Infection: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in the Macrophage / 635
Brian C. VanderVen, Lu Huang, Kyle H. Rohde, and David G. Russell

31 Metabolic Perspectives on Persistence / 653
Travis E. Hartman, Zhe Wang, Robert S. Jansen, Susana Gardete, and Kyu Y. Rhee

32 Phenotypic Heterogeneity in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* / 671
Neeraj Dhar, John McKinney, and Giulia Manina

33 *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in the Face of Host-Imposed Nutrient Limitation / 699
Michael Berney and Linda Berney-Meyer

Index / 717
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Preface: Combating Tuberculosis: Edward Jenner’s Revenge

It is the height of irony that the man who discovered the smallpox vaccine, Edward Jenner, lost both his wife and son to tuberculosis (TB). By the time smallpox was essentially eradicated, it is estimated that over 300 million people had died from this disease over the preceding century. Its eventual prevention—by a simple vaccine—clearly illustrates the power of scientific discovery and how its application can affect human health. Hundreds of millions of people have been spared death and suffering from infectious diseases because of the development of vaccines and chemotherapeutic agents in the last 100 years. Millions of lives have been saved with the use of the TB vaccine, BCG, and the development of chemotherapeutic regimens for TB. Depressingly, despite these effective interventions, TB remains one of the most challenging problems of global health, with over 9 million new cases and 1.6 million deaths each year. This crisis has been further compounded by the emergence of the HIV epidemic, as this explosive and deadly combination has dramatically increased the global spread of TB, including increasing numbers of cases of multidrug-resistant (MDR) and extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB.

Historically, mycobacterial disease has long been at the forefront of scientific discovery for infectious diseases. The leprosy bacillus, *Mycobacterium leprae*, the first bacterium to be associated with human disease, was initially visualized by Gerhard Armauer Hansen in 1873. Earlier, Jean Antoine Villemin was the first person to realize that lung tubercles were infectious and not cancerous. By the 1880s, Robert Koch, aware of both of these discoveries, not only observed the tubercle bacilli in tubercles, but developed a growth medium of heated serum to cultivate the tubercle bacillus outside of humans. He went on to repeat the transfer experiment of Villemin and transferred the disease of TB to numerous animal species, establishing the experimental paradigm (“the postulates”) of how to prove that an infectious agent is a cause of a disease. Koch’s findings led Albert Calmette and Camille Guérin to follow Jenner’s approach of developing an attenuated pathogen for use as a vaccine, using the bovine tubercle bacillus to develop the bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine that bears their names and is still used to this day.

It is noteworthy that Paul Ehrlich was sitting in the lecture hall when Robert Koch presented his work in 1882; he later went on to help Koch improve his staining techniques. By observing the selective staining of various cell types, including human cells and different bacteria, Ehrlich also developed the idea of chemotherapy—“magic bullets” that could kill microbial pathogens. He tried for years to develop a chemical that could kill the tubercle bacillus, with little success, though at the same time was far more successful in developing a treatment for syphilis. In the 1930s, his protégé Gerhard Domagk discovered the first sulfonamide to treat bacterial infections such as streptococcus, and as this fledging field expanded, para-amino salicylic acid and isoniazid were discovered to be active against the TB bacillus. Parallel studies by Sal man Waksman and Albert Schatz in the 1950s led to the discovery of streptomycin, the first bactericidal drug for the tubercle bacilli.

Despite these many historical advances, the TB bacillus—*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*—has proven to be a formidable adversary against numerous interventions. Nevertheless, despite the arduous challenges of
working with this dangerous pathogen, the field continues to persevere, and our continued success in the pursuit of knowledge would, we suspect, be applauded by Koch, Ehrlich, Calmette, and many others, as we strive to find and apply more effective cures for this dreadful disease. In this spirit, this textbook is a collection of state-of-the-art research aimed at understanding the TB bacillus, the way it infects its host, the mechanisms by which it persists in the face of host immunity, and current intervention and therapeutic methods. The contributors of this book believe that such continued and dedicated research efforts will eventually lead to better vaccines, better chemotherapies, and ultimately the eradication of TB—Edward Jenner’s revenge.

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Index

A
Acid-fast (AF) mycobacteria, 519, 528–529
AF-negative M. tuberculosis and cell wall alterations, 527–528
brief history of AF staining, 520–522
chemical structures of mycolic acids, 520
clinical diagnosis of TB, 522–523
importance of mycolic acids, 523–524
Koch paradox, 523
lipid accumulation, 526–527
loss of AF property, 526–527, 528
mycobacterial cell envelope, 523–526
non-mycolic acid-containing components, 524–526
process for loss of acid-fastness, 525
Acquired immunity, 35, 43
CD4 T cells in HIV-TB coinfection, 248–251
HIV-TB coinfection, 248–252
TB-immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome (TB-IRIS), 255–256
Adjunctive therapeutic vaccination, TB disease, 196–197
Animal models, 131, 139; see also
Experimental infection models;
Guinea pigs; Mouse models
assessment of new drugs, 136–137
assessment of vaccines, 135
cattle, 134
common experimental designs, 280
efficacy testing, 277–284
ethical and husbandry issues, 138–139
guinea pigs, 132
host response and pathogenesis, 134–135
limitations of, 137–139
mechanism of protection, 136
mice, 132, 278–280
mini pigs, 134
non-human primates (NHP), 132–133
primary host response to M. tuberculosis infection, 122–123
process and capacity, 135–136
rabbits, 133
rats, 133–134
Treg cell responses in experimental, 80–87
Treg cells in guinea pig model of TB, 85–86
Treg cells in mouse models of TB, 80–85
Treg cells in non-human primate models of TB, 86–87
tuberculosis disease progression in, 122
vaccine testing protocols, 136, 137
zebrafish, 133, 685, 686

Antibiotics treatment, extracellular M. tuberculosis in, 535
Antibiotic tolerance, 596
Antibodies
BCG vaccination and, 220
M. tuberculosis infection, 219–220, 221
role in anti-M. tuberculosis infection, 219
tuberculosis, 225–226
Antigen-presenting cells (APCs)
development of memory T cells, 98
function of, 74, 75
Antiretroviral therapy (ART), 389
HIV, 239
HIV-TB coinfection, 250
HIV-TB immune constitution inflammatory syndrome (IRIS), 252–253, 255–256
influence on T cell responses in coinfection, 251
Apoptosis, 563
Archaebacteria, 455
Archivel Farma SL, 202
Arginine auxotrophs, 702
Aristotle, 413
Arginine auxotrophs, 702
Asparagine auxotrophs, 702
Aspartate auxotrophs, 702
Association of Internal Medicine, 520
AstraZeneca, 282
ATP synthesis, 308–309
Auramine O, staining of M. tuberculosis, 522–523, 526–527
Austin, Robert, 597
Autophagy, 8, 10
Auxotrophies, 701; see also Nutrient use of pathogens
amino acid, 701–706
arginine, 702
asparagines, 702
aspartate, 702
biotin (vitamin B7), 707
cobalamine (vitamin B12), 707–708
cofactor, 706–708
cysteine, 702
folate (vitamin B9), 707
glutamate, 705–706
glutamine, 705
histidine, 703
isoleucine, 704
leucine, 704
lysine, 703–704
methionine, 702–703
nicotinamide, 706
pantothenate (vitamin B5), 706
purine, 708
pyridoxine (vitamin B6), 706–707
threonine, 704
tryptophan, 704–705
valine, 704

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG), original vaccine, 95, 117
Bacillus subtilis, 582, 673
Bacterial cell biology, tuberculosis research, 185
Bacterial clearance, 16–17
Bacterial replisome, components of, 584–586

B cells
M. tuberculosis infection, 217, 219–220
tuberculosis (TB), 225–226

Bedaquiline
animal model, 278
drug candidate, 271, 273
mice, 279
proof-of-concept molecule, 333

Biofilms, see Mycobacterial biofilms

Biological
animal- and human-associated MTBC
lines, 481–482
gene diversity of TB bacilli, 477–484
M. canetti and MTBC, 482
M. tuberculosis strains, 482–484
variations from genomes, 480–481

Biomarkers
classes of TB, 371
human tuberculosis (TB), 226–227
transcriptomic profiling, 226–227
treatment response, 227
Biomedical Primate Research Center (Netherlands), 165, 167
Biosynthesis, menaquinone, 302–303, 304
Biotin (vitamin B7), 707
British Medical Research Council, 654
Bronechoalveolar lavage (BAL), 215, 242

Callithrix jacchus (common marmoset), 172, 284

Canadian Tuberculosis Standards, 379

Candida albicans, 321
Canetti, Georges, 496
Capreomycin, drug resistance, 503, 505
Carbon starvation, screening, 341, 342
Carbenyl cyanide m-chlorophenyl hydradine (CCCP), 298
Cattle
animal model, 134
experimental infection of, 177–178
as model of TB in humans, 178
new TB vaccines tested in, 181
potential correlates of protection, 183
Caulobacter crescentus, 594

Cavity formation, pathology of tuberculosis, 119, 120

CD4 T and T helper 1 (Th1) cells, memory immunity, 95–96, 102–104
CD4 T and T helper 17 (Th17) cells, memory immunity, 104–105
CD8 memory T cells, 105–106

Cellular immunity, 143
CD8 memory T cells, 105–106
CD4 T and T helper 1 (Th1) cells, memory immunity, 95–96, 102–104

Candida albicans, 321
Canetti, Georges, 496
Capreomycin, drug resistance, 503, 505
Carbon starvation, screening, 341, 342
Carbenyl cyanide m-chlorophenyl hydradine (CCCP), 298
Cattle
animal model, 134
experimental infection of, 177–178
as model of TB in humans, 178
new TB vaccines tested in, 181
potential correlates of protection, 183
Caulobacter crescentus, 594

Cavity formation, pathology of tuberculosis, 119, 120

CD4 T and T helper 1 (Th1) cells, memory immunity, 95–96, 102–104
CD4 T and T helper 17 (Th17) cells, memory immunity, 104–105
CD8 memory T cells, 105–106

Cellular immunity, 143
CD8 memory T cells, 105–106
CD4 T and T helper 1 (Th1) cells, memory immunity, 95–96, 102–104

Chlamydia trachomatis, 609
Chlorpromazine, 299
Cholesterol, M. tuberculosis in macrophages, 645, 646
Ciprofloxacin, drug resistance, 505
Clinical testing, see Vaccine candidates
Clofazimine
animal models, 278–279
drug candidate, 272, 300
mice, 281
Clostridium difficile, 611
Cobalamine (vitamin B12), 707–708
Cofactors, auxotrophies, 706–708
Collaborative Drug Discovery, 329
Commercial liquid culture, 364
Comparative genomic analysis, 185
Comparative transcriptome analysis, 185
Computed tomography (CT), 171
Congenic mice, 145
Consumption, 453

cox models, cumulative risk curves, 405
Crohn’s disease, 428
Cyclophosphamide, 97
α-Cycloserine, drug resistance, 505

Cynomolgus macaques
comparing TB in humans to, 164
Golden Age of research, 163, 166
Macaca fascicularis, 163, 172
TB studies, 166–167, 168
21st century TB research, 166
Cysteine auxotrophs, 702

Cytokines
enhancing HIV-1 replication, 246, 247
HIV-1 replication, 246, 247
IL-6 (interleukin-6), 40–41
IL-10, 48–49
IL-12 family, 42–45
IL-18, 42
IL-1R/IL18R/MyD88, 41
IL-22, 46
IL-23, 44
IL-23-dependent, 45–46
IL-27, 44–45
IL-35, 45
interferons, 37–40
M. tuberculosis infection, 34–49
positive and negative roles in TB, 35
proinflammatory IL-1, 41–42
regulatory, 47–49
role in adaptive response to M. tuberculosis infection, 38
role in innate response to M. tuberculosis infection, 37
transforming growth factor β (TGFβ), 48

tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFα), 34–37
type II interferon (IFNγ), 38–39
type 1 IFN, 39–40

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection, 249, 251, 253

Damage-associated molecular pattern molecules (DAMPs), 11
Dannenberg, Arthur, 680
Dartmouth University, 202

deer, experimental infection of, 177, 179
Deoxyribonucleases
NADH:menaquinone oxidoreductases, 299–300
oxidative phosphorylation, 301–302
succinate:quinate oxidoreductase, 300–301

Delamanid, drug candidate, 271, 273
Dendritic cells (DCs)
development of memory T cells, 98
HIV-TB coinfection, 241
lung, 5
M. tuberculosis infection, 11–12

Diabetes mellitus, 222–223, 630

Diagnosis, 522–523

Diary listing of TB, 371
diagnosis, 522–523
loop-mediated amplification test, 365–366
maximizing impact of new diagnostics, 361, 373–374
pipeline of future, 369–371
rapid speciation strip tests, 364
smear microscopy, 363–364
tests impacting patient outcomes, 373
translational challenges, 371, 372
unmet needs and gaps, 369
urine lipoarabinomannan rapid test, 366
Xpert MTB/RIF, 365, 368

Diagnostics of TB, see also GeneXpert
MTB/RIF technology
background, 390–391
GeneXpert technology, 391
impact of GeneXpert MTB/RIF, 399–401
Disease burden, impact of GeneXpert MTB/RIF, 400
DIVA (differentiating infected from vaccinated animals) tests, domestic livestock, 184–186

Diversity outbred mice, 146

DNA replication
bacterial, 582–583, 586
B-family DNA polymerase, 591
components of bacterial replisome, 584–586
components of mycobacterial replisome/repair, 587
coordinating, and cell division, 594–595
DnaE1 PHP domain proofreading activity coordinating, and cell division, 594–595
DnaE1 PHP domain proofreading activity coordinating, and cell division, 594–595
DNA replication
Erdman strain, 12, 309, 321, 464, 467, 533, 536, 557, 583, 590, 599, 610, 638, 662, 673, 676, 701

Drosophila melanogaster, 17

Drug development
clinical trials, 272–273
macaque models for evaluation, 170–171
targeting replisome for new, 595–596
Drug-resistant M. tuberculosis strains
evolution of, 502–508
evolution of MDR-TB, 503, 506
evolution of resistance to second-line drugs, 506–507
impact of GeneXpert MTB/RIF, 401, 402–404
microevolution during TB infection, 507–508
resistance to first-line drugs, 504
resistance to second-line drugs, 505
suggested model for genetic diversity of subpopulations, 507
Drug susceptibility testing (DST), 363
commercial liquid culture-based DST, 366–367
genotypic tests for, 367
line probe assays for resistance detection, 367–368
noncommercial methods, 367
phenotypic tests for, 366
pipeline of diagnostics, 370
Drug targets, menaquinone biosynthesis, 302–303, 304
Drug tolerance, definition, 654
Drug-tolerant cells
class I persisters, 321–322
class II persisters, 322–325, 329–346
population of nonreplicating, 322–325, 329–346
Dual-active molecules, 331–332
canonical and noncanonical targets of, 334

Ebola virus, 454
Efficacy, see Preclinical efficacy testing
Ehrlich, P., 520
Electron flow, 458
Enterococcus faecalis, 609
Erdman strain, M. tuberculosis, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171–172
Escherichia coli, 12, 309, 321, 464, 467, 533, 536, 557, 583, 590, 599, 610, 638, 662, 673, 676, 701
ESX-1 (ESAT-6 secretion system-1), 627, 631–632
damage of M. tuberculosis-containing phagosome, 628–630
innate immune mechanisms, 631
interventions by target, 631
phagosome disruption by, 628
regulations of, 630–631
role in TB pathogenesis, 630

Ethambutol
drug resistance, 502, 503, 504
tolerance of infected cells, 640
Ethical issues, animal models, 138–139
Ethionamide, drug resistance, 505
Eubacteria, 455
Evolution of MTBC
animal-related M. tuberculosis complex (MTBC) strains, 461

biogeographical structure of M. tuberculosis Beijing lineage, 463
correspondence table of strains by typing methods, 457

diagram of proposed evolutionary pathway, 456
fingerpint era, 454–455
gene-based phylogeny of MTBC, 459
global phylogeny of MTBC isolates, 465
global picture, 458–461
history and early (mis)conceptions, 453–454
limitations, 466–467
multilocus era, 455–458
pattern for evolving populations, 466
pregenomic era, 454–458
relativity of clock, 464–467
spoligotyping, 453, 457, 461
substitution rate estimates, 464–466
taxonomic nomenclature, 464
whole-genome phylogeny of strains of MTBC, 460
zooming into lineages, 461–464

Evolution of Mycobacterium tuberculosis drug-resistant strains, 502–508
Global spread of M. tuberculosis L2 Beijing and L4 strains, 499–500
L2 Beijing sublineage, 500–501
L4 sublineage, 501–502
lessons from M. canetti, 496–498
molecular key events in evolution, 497
neighbor-joining phylogeny scheme, 499
professional pathogenicity, 498–502
Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), World Health Organization, 193

Experimental infection models
cattle, 177–178
deer, 179
goats, 178–179

Experimental medicine
controlled human challenge models, 205
examples of, 205
potential outcomes in studies, 204–205
preclinical studies in, 205–206
product development and, 204
role in TB vaccine development, 203–206
scientific community, 206
Extensively drug-resistant (XDR) strains, 533

F
Fatty acids, M. tuberculosis in macrophages, 644–645

Fauci, Anthony, 117
Flow cytometry, 682–684, 685
Fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), 683
Fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP), 678, 684
Foam cell formation, human post-primary TB, 125

Folate (vitamin B9), 707
Foxp3 (transcription factor forkhead box P3)
coexpression with CD25, 74, 75–76, 78–79
function of, 73
host defense against M. tuberculosis, 82
Francisella tularensis, 609, 699, 709
Macrophages (Continued)
mycobacterial growth and HIV-1 viral replication, 243
non-human primates in vitro models, 534–543
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), infected guinea pig lungs, 135
Major histocompatibility complex (MHC), 38, 39, 49, 74, 97
Malnutrition, 223–224
Marmosets (Callithrix jacchus), 172, 284
McMaster (Ad5Ag85A), 201
Memory immune response
against tuberculosis (TB), 96–97
alternative mediators of memory immunity, 105–107
CD4 T and Th17 cells, 104–105
CD4 T and T helper (Th) 1 cells, 95–96, 102–104
CDB T cells, 105–106
development after TB infection or vaccination, 98
γδ T cells, 106
generation of memory T cells, 97–99
innate memory, 106–107
memory T cell heterogeneity, 99–102
models of T cell fate, 98–99
natural killer (NK) cell memory, 107
novel TB vaccines, 107–108
resident memory T cells, 101–102
stem cell-like memory T cells, 102
T cell memory and TB vaccination, 107–108
T cell memory phenotypes, 100
trained immunity in monocytes, 107
Memory T cells, 95
CDB, 105–106
development after infection or vaccination, 98
enzyme-linked immunospot (ELISPOT) method, 182
generation of, 97–99
heterogeneity, 99–102
models of fate, 98–99
phenotypes, 100
proposed models of differentiation, 99
resident, 101–102
stem cell-like, 102
TB vaccination and, 107–108
vaccine efficacy, 182
Methanobacterales, 302–303, 304
Mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease (MSMD), 413, 415, 416, 417
Merck Research Laboratories, 596
Metabolomics, 683–684, 700–701
Methionine auxotrophs, 702–703
Methyl citrate cycle, M. tuberculosis in macrophages, 644, 645–647
Metronidazole, 278
hypoxia and activity of, 318
mice, 279, 286
non-human primates, 283
proof-of-concept molecule, 333
rabbits, 283
Microbiology, explorative tools and methodologies, 682–686
Micrococcus luteus, 611
Microfluidics, 684–685
MicroRNAs (miRNAs), 10
Microscopy, time-lapse, 684–685
Millennium Development Goals, 389
Minimal unit of infection, 635, 648
Mini pigs, animal model, 134
Modified Henderson apparatus, 167, 173
Monocytes
trained immunity in, 107
tuberculosis, 224–225
Moorella, 458
Morbidity, impact of GeneXpert MTB/ RIF, 400
Mortality, impact of GeneXpert MTB/RIF, 400–401
Mouse models, 143–150, 278–280; see also Animal models
animal model, 132, 137
anti-TB treatment, 85
C3HeB/FeJ mice, 280–281
clinical M. tuberculosis strains, 83
common experimental designs, 280
Cornell model, 284–286
devices for aerosol exposure, 147
experimental infection of mice, 279–280
gene-disrupted mice, 144–145
genetic studies in mice, 145–146
immunodeﬁcient, transgenic and congenic mice, 145
innate immunity, 145
in vitro, 542–544
latent TB infection (LTBI), 285
low-dose aerosol exposure to M. tuberculosis, 148
lung inﬂammatory response, 149
mouse response to infection, 146–150
obstructive alveolar pneumonia, 126
persistence in M. tuberculosis infection, 654–655, 657–659
preclinical effiacy models, 278–281
proposed regulation T cell suppression, 84
TB disease progression, 122
Treg cells and TB vaccination, 83–84
Treg cells in, 80–83
Treg cells in chronic TB infection, 82–83
Treg cells in early TB infection, 81–82
Moxifloxacin
animal model, 279
drug candidate, 272, 331
drug resistance, 305
guinea pigs, 282
proof-of-concept molecule, 333
Mucosal associated invariant T (MAIT) cells, 5
M. tuberculosis infection, 216–217, 549
Multidrug-resistant (MDR) strains, 533
Mutagenesis, M. tuberculosis, 595
MVA85A (modified vaccinia Ankara virus expressing antigen 85A)
testing protocols, 136
trial in South Africa, 137–138, 153–154
Mycobacteria
C-family DNA polymerases, 586, 588–591
DNA synthesis, 334–335, 336
evaluating bactericidal action against nonreplicating, 329
fluoroquinolones, 339
folate synthesis, 338
high-throughput screens targeting phenotypically tolerant, 322–323, 325
4-hydroxyquinolines, 338, 339
8-hydroxyquinolines, 338, 339
lipid synthesis, 332–334, 336
membrane depolarizers, 343–346
metabolism and respiration, 309–310
oxidative phosphorylation, 295
peptidoglycan synthesis, 335, 337, 338
persistence and resistance, 597–599
population heterogeneity as function of applied stress, 598
protein synthesis, 335, 337
proteolysis/proteostasis pathway, 339–341
quinolines, 338–339
replication machinery, 383, 386
respiration, 309–310
RNA synthesis, 335, 336
screening, 341–343
strategies for evaluating nontaxonomic, 323
targeting oxygen reduction in, 303, 305–308
Mycobacterial biofilms, 533, 535, 536
extracellular M. tuberculosis in necrotizing lesions, 535–536
formation, 535, 536, 537
Mycobacterial repletion, working model of, 582
Mycobacteria orygridis, 460
Mycobacteria other than tuberculosis (MOTT), 495
Mycobacteriology, 460, 467
Mycobacterium africanum, 453, 455–460, 477
Mycobacterium avium, 13, 52, 679
Mycobacterium bovis, 476, 477
bovine tuberculosis (TB), 177
Ravanel strain, 133
Mycobacterium bovis baciile Calmette-Guérin (BCG), 6, 12, 13, 15, 703
BCG vaccine-induced protection, 43, 46
C3HeB/FeJ mice, 281
cattle model, 134
expansions of Treg cells, 76
responses of innate immune cells to, 12
vaccine, 95, 117, 179–180, 627
drug resistance, 502
lessons to learn from, 496–498
Mycobacterium caprae, 460, 461, 467, 477, 479, 496
Mycobacterium flavescens, 382
Mycobacterium haemophilum, 495
Mycobacterium kansasi, 382, 495
Mycobacterium leprae, 382, 428, 495, 709
replication components, 584–586, 587
Mycobacterium lepronomas, 495
Mycobacterium marinum, 14, 382, 495, 679
mycolic acids, 523
virulence, 610
zebrafish model, 36, 133, 699
Mycobacterium mungi, 461, 496
INDEX

Mycobacterium oryris, 460, 476, 479, 496, 498
Mycobacterium phlei, 6, 295
Mycobacterium pinnipedii, 460, 461, 476, 477, 479
Mycobacterium prototuberculosis, 458
Mycobacterium smegmatis, 10, 308–309, 535, 536, 609, 673, 675, 679, 703
replisome components, 584–586, 587
Mycobacterium suricattae, 496
Mycobacterium szulgai, 382
Mycobacterium tuberculosis, 3;
see also HIV-TB coinfection
ATP synthesis by F,F<sub>o</sub> ATP synthesize, 308–309
chemokines and cytokines in adaptive response to, 38
chemokines and cytokines in innate response to, 37
chemokines in, infection, 49–53
cytokines in, infection, 34–49
emerging strains inducing regulatory T cells in lungs, 150
Erdman strain, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171–172
fate upon macrophage infection, 9
H37Rv strain, 166, 167, 168, 170, 172
HIV-1 heterogeneity at site of disease, 247
HIV-1 replication at site of disease, 245–247
hypothesized states of response to infection, 214
immune system, 95
interactions with macrophages, 6–8, 10–11
interaction with granulocytes, 14–16
interaction with lung, 6–16
latent TB infection (LTBI), 217, 226, 227
macrophage receptors, 7
latent TB infection, 12, 39, 216, 548
response to, 37
M. tuberculosis
extracellular
characteristic of active pulmonary TB, 5
environment, 638–639, 640
drug sensitivity of, 641
environmental cues and responses, 638
fatty acids, 644–645
flow cytometry gating strategy, 642
flow sorting strategy, 641
guilt-by-association analysis, 637
life and death dynamics, 637
lipid acquisition from host cell, 647
lipid utilization by, 644
manipulating host cell for nutritional purposes, 647–648
minimal unit of infection, 635, 648
phagocytosis, 636
replication clock plasmid, 637
response of M. tuberculosis to intracellular environment, 636–638
role of isocitrate lyase (Icl) and methylcitrate cycle (MCC), 645–647
single-cell suspension, 639–642
Mycobacterium tuberculosis-macrophage biology
downstream proinflammatory signaling, 547–548
innate immune sensing, 547–548
modulation of cell death pathways, 547
phagosome maturation arrest, 546
principles of, 546–548
survival in the face of host antimycobacterial molecules, 546–547
Mycobacterium tuberculosis sensu stricto, 454, 476, 477
Mycobacterium ulcerans, 495
Mycobacterium vaccae, 197
biological differences between M. canettii and, 482
biological impact of genetic diversity, 480
evidence for potential of biological variation, 480–481
global emergence of multidrug-resistant TB strains, 475–477
global genetic diversity, 477–484
global phylogenetic structure of MTBC strains, 476
global phylogeny of MTBC isolates, 465
intrapatient diversity, 479–480
phylogenetic reconstruction of MTBC Beijing lineage population, 478
Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection, see also Protein phosphorylation
apoptosis, 563
cell wall remodeling, 569–570
defense against host-generated reactive oxygen and nitrogen species, 563–564
growth arrest, 567–569
Ser/Thr protein kinases (STPKs)
coordinating physiology of, 567–568
slowing central metabolism, 570–571
STPK cell signaling network, 568
subversion of innate immune response, 560–564
Mycobacterium tuberculosis in macrophage bottleneck response, 637
chemical genetics of infection, 643–644
cholesterol, 645, 646
construction of reporter strains, 638–639, 640
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
extracellular
characteristic of active pulmonary TB, 5
environment, 638–639, 640
drug sensitivity of, 641
environmental cues and responses, 638
fatty acids, 644–645
flow cytometry gating strategy, 642
flow sorting strategy, 641
guilt-by-association analysis, 637
life and death dynamics, 637
lipid acquisition from host cell, 647
lipid utilization by, 644
manipulating host cell for nutritional purposes, 647–648
minimal unit of infection, 635, 648
phagocytosis, 636
replication clock plasmid, 637
response of M. tuberculosis to intracellular environment, 636–638
role of isocitrate lyase (Icl) and methylcitrate cycle (MCC), 645–647
single-cell suspension, 639–642
Mycobacterium tuberculosis-macrophage biology
downstream proinflammatory signaling, 547–548
innate immune sensing, 547–548
modulation of cell death pathways, 547
phagosome maturation arrest, 546
principles of, 546–548
survival in the face of host antimycobacterial molecules, 546–547
NADH:menaquione oxidoreductases, 299–300
National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (UK), 379
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 117
National Primate Research Centers (NPRCs), 164, 165, 166, 170, 171, 172
National TB Costing Model, 395, 398
Natural killer (NK) cells
HIV-TB coinfection, 244–245
memory, 107
M. tuberculosis infection, 12–14
Natural resistance-associated macrophage protein (Nramp), 146
Neanderthals, 467
Necrosis-associated extracellular clusters (NECs), 151, 153
Necrotizing lesions
biofilms as perspective of extracellular M. tuberculosis in, 533–536
characteristic of active pulmonary TB, 533–534
extracellular M. tuberculosis in, 534–535
Neelsen, E., 520
Neisseria meningitidis, 197
Neutrophils
HIV-TB coinfection, 243–244
lung, 5
M. tuberculosis infection, 12, 39, 216, 548
response to M. tuberculosis, 125
Niclosamide, 343–344, 346
Nicotinamide, 706
Nigericin, 297, 298
Nile red stain, 526–527
Nitro-containing compounds, dual- and nonreplicating active, 343, 344
3-Nitropiperonate, 300, 301
Nocardia farcinica, 13
Nongrowing but metabolically active bacteria (NGMA), 676
identification of, 678, 681, 683
Non-human primate models, see also Animal models
animal model, 132–133
comparison of rhesus and cynomolgus macaque models, 165–167
cynomolgus macaques, 166–167, 169
future research strategies, 172
historical use of macaque models, 163–165
in vitro, 544–545
macaque models for study of TB pathogenesis, 171
macaque models for TB drug evaluation, 170–171
macaque models for TB vaccine evaluation, 167, 170
M. tuberculosis/simian immunodeficiency virus coinfection, macaque models, 171–172
Myeloid acids
chemical structures of, 520
importance of, 523–524
loss of acid-fastness, 519, 529
Myxococcus xanthus, 673
Non-human primate models (Continued)
preclinical efficacy models, 283–284
rhesus macaques, 165, 166, 168
Treg cells in, 80, 86–87
validation of macaques in TB research, 163
Nonreplicating (NR) models, selecting and designing, 323, 324
Nonreplicating persistence (NRP)
M. tuberculosis physiology for, 567–571
sensing when to exit NRP, 571–572
Nonreplication, diversity in, 319–321
Non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM), 495
Nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT), 390, 391, 392; see also GeneXpert
MTB/RIF technology
Nutrient use of pathogens, see also
Auxotrophs
amino acid auxotrophies, 701–706
cofactor auxotrophies, 706–708
future perspectives, 708–710
lessons from auxotrophic strains, 701–708
lessons from metabolomics, 700–701
M. tuberculosis in host tissue, 701
M. tuberculosis in macrophages, 700–701
O
Ofl oxacin, drug resistance, 505
Oxford University, 200
Oxidative phosphorylation
growth reactivation, 301–302
M. tuberculosis, 295
P
Paúlo, Svante, 467
Paleomicrobiology, 467
PAMP (pathogen-associated molecular pattern), 341
Pantothenate (vitamin B5), 706
Paradigm, 121
Parkinson diseases, 630
Pathogenesis
application of animal models, 134–135
macaque models for studying TB, 171
persisting M. tuberculosis, 672
Pathogens, see Nutrient use of pathogens
Pathology of tuberculosis, 117–121, 125–127
alveolar pneumonia, 126
cavity formation, 119, 120
disease progression in animal models, 122
granuloma within the lung, 118
hypersensitivity of pathogenesis of post-primary TB, 123–125
intrapulmonary spread of mixed inflammatory cells, 121
lipid pneumonia, 121, 125
obstructive lobular pneumonia, 121, 123
post-primary lung reinfection, 124–125
primary host response to M. tuberculosis infection, 122–123
Pattern recognition, 145
Penicillin, 317–318
Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs), 4
Peroxisome proliferator-associated receptor gamma (PPARγ), 4, 10
Persistence
definition, 654
drug-induced, 662
drug gene deletion studies, 659–661
host-induced, 657–662
measurements, 656–662
messages, 662–663
methods, 656
models, 654–656
pathogenicity of M. tuberculosis, 653, 672
physiology of M. tuberculosis, 653
predicted genes for in vivo survival of M. tuberculosis, 661
terms, 653–654
Persisters, 317
class I, 321–322
class II, 322–325, 329–346
diversity in nonreplicating cells, 319–321
killing class II persisters, 329, 331–341
Phagocytosis, 636
Phagosome maturation, 8, 9
Phenotype definitions, 429
Phenotypically tolerant M. tuberculosis, 317–319
class I persists, 321–322
class II persists, 322–325, 329–346
compound transformation during screening and secondary assays, 325, 329
conditions for replication rates of, 326
designing high-throughput screens to target, 322–325
diversity in nonreplication, 319–321
evaluating bactericidal action against nonreplicating mycobacteria, 329
fluoroquinolones, 339
future studies, 347–348
high-throughput screening (HTS), 341–343
key observations, 319
key recommendations, 348
killing class II persisters, 329, 331–341
membrane depolarizers, 343–346
modeling hypoxia and metronidazole activity relationship, 318
molecules targeting nonreplicating mycobacteria, 346, 347
nitro-containing compounds, 343
postscreening assays, 327, 328
proof-of-concept molecules, 331–332
proteolytic/proteostasis pathway, 339–341
quinoxalines and derivatives, 338–339
screening assays, 325, 329, 330
selecting and designing nonreplicating models, 324
strategies for evaluating viability of nonreplicating, 323
Phenotypic drug resistance, 317
Phenotypic heterogeneity, 671–672
asymmetric cell division and cell aging, 676–679
causes and consequences of, 673
flow cytometry and omics, 682–684
fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP), 678, 684
growth phase, 674–675
growth rate, 675–676
host microenvironment, 679–682
host-mimicking platforms, 683–686
in vivo investigation, 685–686
stochastic processes, 672–674
stress conditions enhancing, 677
time-lapse microscopy and microfluidics, 684–685
tools and methodology, 682–686
Phenotypic tolerance, 317
Phosphorylation, see Protein phosphorylation
Pneumonia, tuberculosis as obstructive lobular, 121, 123
Positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT), 171, 213,
283, 680–681, 686
Post-primary tuberculosis, 124–125
Preclinical efficacy testing, 271, 274
animal infection models of active TB, 277–278
drug candidates, 272–273
dynamic drug concentration models, 275–277
goals of, 274–275
guinea pigs, 282
hollow fiber system model of TB, 275–277
in vitro models, 275–277
mice, 278–281
modeling chemotherapy of latent TB infection (LTBI), 284–286
non-human primates, 283–284
rabbits, 283
rats, 281–282
static drug concentration models, 275
Preclinical studies, role in experimental medicine studies, 205–206
Pretomanid
drug candidate, 273
guinea pigs, 282
mice, 279
Prime, vaccine development, 197
Prime-boost, vaccine development, 197
Programmed cell death protein-1 (PD-1), 101–102
Proline auxotroph, 703
Proof-of-concept molecules
dual actives with in vivo efficacy, 331–332
nonreplicating actives with in vivo efficacy, 332
nonreplicating activity, 333
selective nonreplicating activity, 331
Protein-adjuvant TB vaccines, 198–200
Protein kinase activity, 557
Protein phosphorylation, see also
Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection apotosis, 563
biochemically verified substrates of M. tuberculosis serine/threonine protein kinases (STPKs), 358–359
effect on M. tuberculosis STPKs, 566
growth and persistence phenotypes of M. tuberculosis STPKs, 562
hierarchy of M. tuberculosis STPK activation, 561
inhibition of phagosome-lysosome fusion, 561, 563
M. tuberculosis, 557, 559–560
STPKs coordinating M. tuberculosis physiology, 567–571
STPKs regulating M. tuberculosis morphology, 564–565, 567
Proteomics, 679, 683–684
Proton motive force (PMF), 297
mechanisms, 297
targeting, in M. tuberculosis, 295–299
traditional inhibitors of PMF
generation, 298
Pseudomonas, 673
Pseudomonas aeruginosa, 13, 321, 467, 536, 591, 594
Pseudomonas putida, 591
Pseudomonas dioxanivorans, 498
PubChem, 329, 498
Purine auxotroph, 708
Pseudonocardia dioxanivorans, 591
Quinolinyl pyrimidines (QPs), TB drug,
QuantiFERON-TB Gold-Plus (QFT-
QuantiFERON-TB (QFT) Gold In-Tube
Purine auxotroph, 708
Pseudomonas dioxanivorans, 591
PubChem, 329
Rapid speciation strip tests, 364
Rats
animal model, 133
granulomas in lungs, 126
preclinical efficacy models, 283
response to infection, 123, 124
TB disease progression, 122
Rapid speciation strip tests, 364
Rats
animal model, 133–134
preclinical efficacy models, 281–282
Recombinant mycobacterial vaccines, 202–203
Regulation of TB immunity, see also Animal models; Human tuberculosis (TB) antigen-presenting cells (APCs), 74, 75
human regulatory T (Treg) cells and anti-
TB treatment, 78–79
human Treg cells and clinical
M. tuberculosis strains, 78
in vitro expansion of mycobacteria-
specific Treg cells, 76–77
mechanisms of Treg suppression, 74
naturally occurring and induced Treg cells,
73–74
Treg activity balance, 77
Treg cell, 73–74
Treg cell responses in experimental animal
models of TB, 80–87
Treg cell responses in human TB, 74–80
Treg-mediated manipulation of immune
cell activation, 75–79
Treg responses at M. tuberculosis infection
site, 79–80
Treg suppression of APCs, 75
Regulatory cytokines
IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13, 47–48
interleukin IL-10, 48–49
transforming growth factor β (TGFβ), 48
Replication rate, 592; see also DNA replication
mycobacterial, 592–594
Research Institute of Influenza
(St. Petersburg, Russia), 202
Respiration, M. tuberculosis, 295
Restriction fragment length polymorphism
(RFLP) method, 454–455, 583
Retrovirus, 239
Rhesus macaques, see also Macaque models
comparing TB in humans to, 164
“Golden Age” of TB research using,
163, 166
Macaque mulatta, 163, 173
TB studies, 166, 167, 168
21st century TB research, 166
Rhizobium leguminosarum, 613
Rifampin, 86, 527–528
animal models, 279–280
drug candidate, 272, 274, 278, 331
drug resistance, 503, 504, 674
guinea pigs, 282
latent TB infection, 285–286
line probe assays for detecting resistance,
367–368
non-human primates, 283
proof-of-concept molecule, 333
tolerance of infected cells, 639–641
Xpert MTB/RIF for resistance to, 368
Rifapentine
drug candidate, 272
guinea pigs, 282
latent TB infection (LTBI), 285–286
Salmonella, 146, 321, 674, 676
Salmonella enterica serovar Typhi, 462
Salmonella typhimurium, 537
Sanofi Pasteur, 199
Scavenger receptors (SRs), 8
ScFvinder, 329
Screening
acidic pH, 341, 342
biofilms, 341, 343
hypoxia, 341, 342
multiple physiological stresses, 341, 342
Screening assays
compound transformation during, 330
designing high-throughput screens for
phenotypically tolerant mycobacteria,
322–323, 325
potentially eliminating subpopulations,
327, 328
potentially compound transformation
during, 325, 329
Secretion (SecA1) pathway
cell wall synthesis and remodeling
factors, 609
conserved, 607–608
conserved SecA1 exportome, 608–611
taking dormancy, 610
exported virulence factors, 610
lipoproteins, 609–610
models of SecA1 export, 608
reactivation/resuscitation from
dormancy, 611
Secretion (SecA2) pathway
dormancy, 619
features of SecA2-dependent
substrates, 613
identification, 611–612
immunomodulation and, 618–619
inhibition of apoptosis, 618
KatB (catalase-peroxidase), 616
Mce transporters, 614–615
mechanism, 612–613
models of SecA2 export, 608
multiple components of Mce transporters,
615
phagosomal maturation arrest, 617
PknG (eukaryotic-like serine-threonine
kinase), 616
protein export pathway, 611–613
reactive radicals and, 619
SBPs (soluble binding proteins), 613–614
secA2 mutant as vaccine candidate,
619–620
SecA2 and DsoR regulon, 616–617
SecA2 exportome, 613–616
SodA (Fe-superoxide dismutase), 615–616
virulence and, 617–619
Secretion system, see also ESX-1 (ESAT-6 secretion system-1)
ESAT-6 (ESX-1), 627, 631–632
Shuman, Stewart, 591
Simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV),
M. tuberculosis and, coinfection
macaque models, 171–172
SmeR microbiology, diagnostics for active TB,
363–364
Solute carrier, 146
South Africa
challenges and opportunities of
implementation, 394, 396
GeneXpert implementation, 397
GeneXpert placement, 394
national implementation of Xpert NTB/
RIF assay, 393–394
tuberculosis in, 391, 393
South African Tuberculosis Vaccine Initiative
(SATVI), 104, 105
Spectroscopy, 683–684, 701
Spoligotyping, 455, 457, 461
Staphylococcus aureus, 609, 611
Statens Serum Institut, Denmark, 198
Stead, W. W., 654
Stem cell-like memory T cells, 102
Streptococcus gordoni, 611
Streptococcus parasanguinis, 611
Streptococcus pneumoniae, 197, 536
Streptomycyces coelicolor, 591
Streptomycin, drug resistance, 502, 505
Succinate:quinone oxidoreductase, 300–301
Swedish Institute of Infectious Disease
Control, 167
Systems biology, tuberculosis, 429