Outpacing Global Infectious Diseases

emergence, resurgence, resistance

new approaches to combat antibiotic resistance

The Shared Global Threat from Infectious and Parasitic Diseases



NO ESKAPE!: Resistant Bugs and Few New Drugs





- increasing resistance in G⁺ and G⁻ pathogens in hospital and community settings
- the ESKAPE pathogens
 Enterococcus faecium
 Staphylococcus aureus
 Klebsiella pneumoniae
 Acinetobacter baumanii
 Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 Enterobacter species

Bacteriophages as Anti-Microbials

Felix d'Hérelle

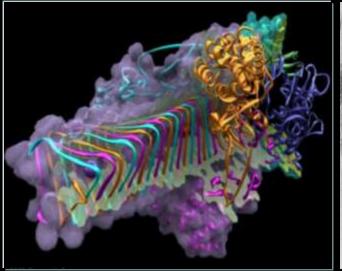




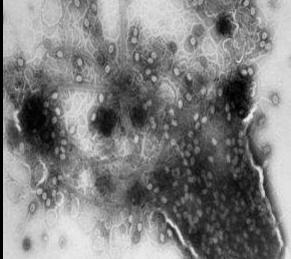
Frederick Twort



Phage Receptor Targets



Genome Injection Complex



Replication and Lysis

Synthetic Biology and the Design of Synthetic Bacteriophages

- advances in genome assembly (size, cost)
- in silico design of phages with no evolutionary counterpart
- challenges
 - engineer activity against broad spectrum of bacteria versus single species
 - thwarting evolution of bacterial resistance
 - selective engineering of bacterial lysis versus bacterial growth inhibition for different clinical settings





Synthetic Bacteriophages

- massively parallel synthesis of designer phage genomes
- rapid design flexibility based on genome sequence(s) of new target organisms (patient-specific/outbreak-specific)
- digital DNA design for e-transfer to any location for production

"The Matternet"

- internet for objects
- digital coding of fabrication specifications to point-of-need (PON) synthesis units
 - digital "omics" and synthetic biology
 - broader concept of digital 3D printing/manufacturing of diverse materials
- proposals to complement PON synthesis with local drone/UAV delivery of packages (DroneEx)
 - startup companies: Matternet, Aria

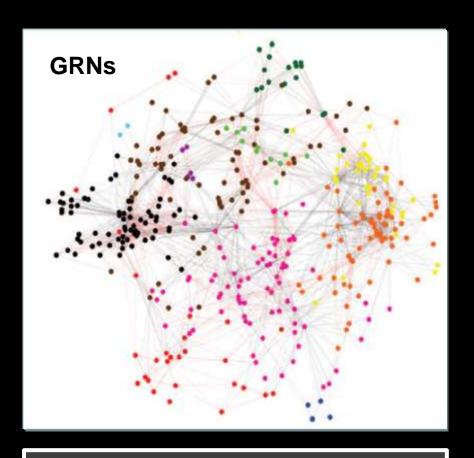


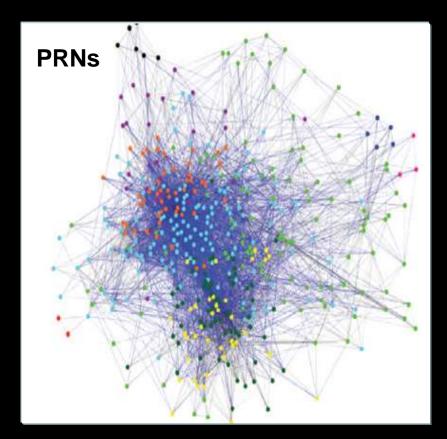
Evolutionary Medicine

Evolutionary and Developmental Influences on Physiological Regulatory Networks and Disease Patterns

A Neglected Dimension in Biomedical Research and Public Health

Gene Regulatory Networks (GRNs) and Phenotypic (clinical) Networks (PRNs) in Human Disease





- nodes are diseases
- edges are shared genes

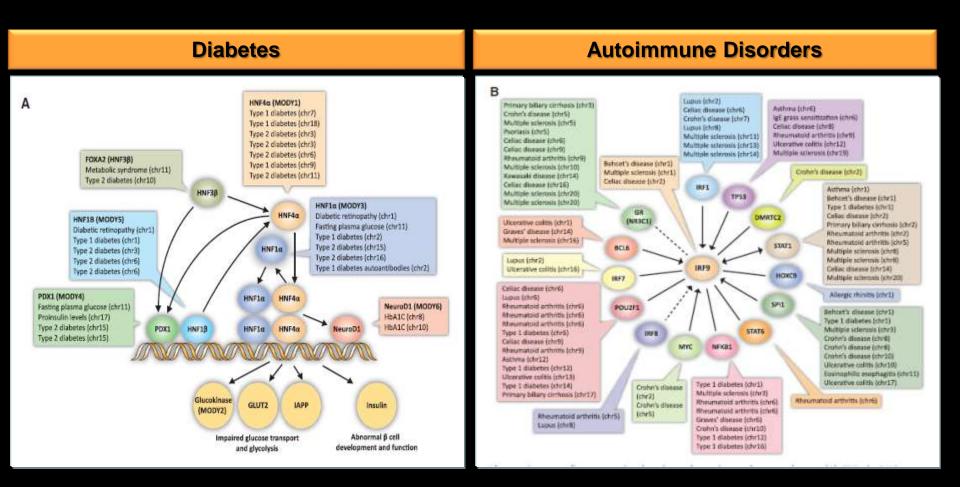
- nodes are diseases
- edges are comorbidities

Adapted from: D. A. Davis and N. V. Chawla (2011) PLoS One 6, e.22670

CAS and Clinical Medicine

- new taxonomies for disease predisposition risk and pathogenesis of disease progression
 - disruption of homeostatic (physiological) regulatory networks (PRNs) and their underlying genetic regulatory networks (GRNs)
- extensive coupling and co-evolution of PRNs (symmorphosis)
 - intracellular, across different cell lineages
- pathological perturbation in a PRN network will trigger ripple effects' (cascades) of graded perturbations in coupled PRNs (disease co-morbidities)

Variants for Common Disease in Related Disease Categories Cluster in Shared Regulatory Networks



From: M. T. Maurano et al. (2012) Science 337, 1190

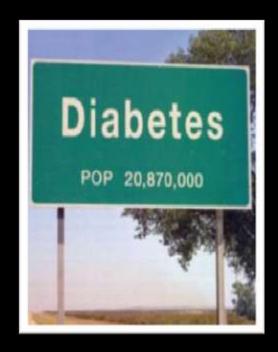
Evolutionary Medicine: Anthropology, Behavioral and Social Dynamics and Contemporary Disease Risk and Patterns

- evolutionary history of genetic- and physiological-regulatory network structures define the cell/organ plasticity/adaption repertoire to changing ecological/environmental conditions
- asynchrony between rapid change in human lifestyle and pace of evolutionary change in GRNs/PRNs
 - increased lifespan and chronic disease
 - lifestyle diseases
 - global mobility and evolutionary fitness to "evo-econiche" risks (immune response to pathogens)

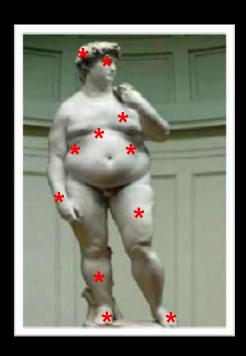
Combating Diabesity



After a Short Stay in America, Michelangelo's David Returned to Europe



The Number One Healthcare Cost in 2020

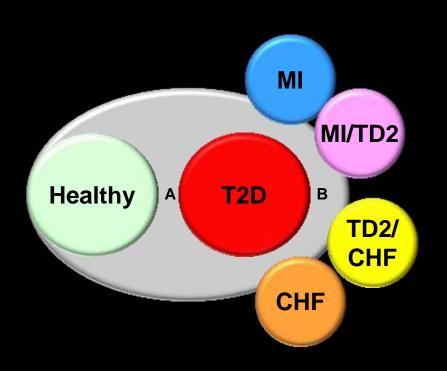


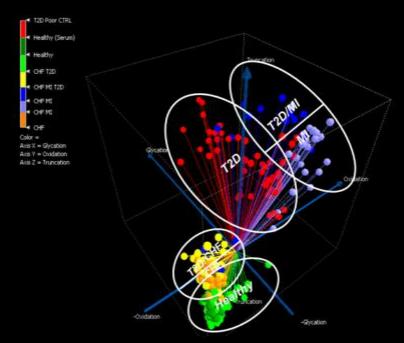
A Multi-Organ Disease

Human Anthropology and Contemporary Disease

- metabolic disease and obesity
- shift from hunter-gatherer 'thrifty genotype' to calorific overloads
- progressive dysregulation of multiple metabolic modules
- shifts in intestinal microbiota and T2D microbiome

Network Perturbations in Coupled Physiological Regulatory Networks (PRNs) and Co-Morbidities (data courtesy of Dr. R. Nelson, ASU Biodesign Institute)





Co-morbidities:
Coupled PRNs and
"Adjacencies in
Network Disruption"

Biosignatures and Segregation of Comorbidity Cohorts in T2D

Friendly Fire:

The Adverse Effects of Persistent, Low Grade (sub-clinical) Inflammatory Processes In Promoting Chronic Diseases

Friendly Fire: The Adverse Effects of Persistent, Low Grade (sub-clinical) Inflammatory Processes and Chronic Diseases

- recognition of complex recruitment and retention networks for leukocyte/macrophage populations in body organs
- pro-inflammatory activated macrophages (M1 phenotype) release inflammatory mediators that increase insulin resistance
 - adipocytes (white fat), liver, muscle and brain raising blood glucose levels to sustain effective acute immune responses
- restoration of nutrient intake to homeostatic levels and/or increased metabolic burn reestablishes equilibrium tissue-set point and M2 phenotype macrophage population
- prolonged mismatch in nutrient intake and expenditure results in new tissue-set point and M1 macrophage domination and systemic-insulin resistance
- emerging relationships between insulin resistance, metabolic syndrome and neuropsychiatric disorders

Genomic and Physiological Regulatory Networks (GRNs/PRNs), Evolution and Disease Patterns

- additional potential influence of epigenetic events in modulation of GRN/PRN structure
 - fetal origins of disease hypothesis
 - anthropogenic eco-environmental shifts
- evolutionary medicine
 - neglected component in both research and clinical medicine
 - major opportunity for ASU leadership (teaching and research)