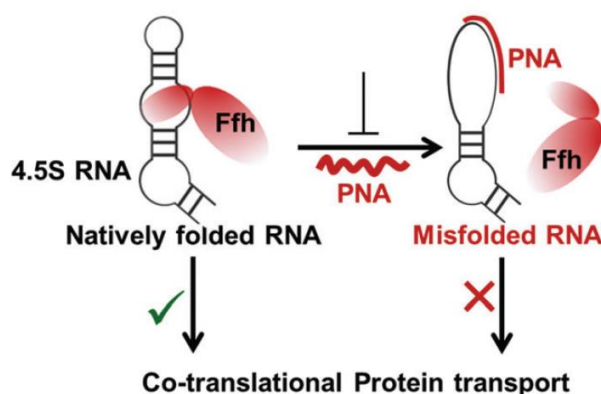


**Poster Presentation**  
**Inter-Disciplinary Explorations in Chemistry (I-DEC 2018)**

**PNA mediated inhibition of bacterial signal recognition particle system:  
A novel antibacterial strategy**

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The development of antibiotic resistance in pathogenic bacteria has posed a serious threat to the mankind.<sup>1</sup> To address this problem, there is an urgent need to identify new antibacterial strategies which are not subject to existing resistance mechanism. In search of a new antibacterial target, we have identified the bacterial signal recognition particle (SRP) pathway as a potential target.<sup>2</sup> Bacterial SRP consists of a protein-RNA complex (Ffh protein - 4.5S RNA) which along with its receptor, FtsY protein (SRP Receptor), is crucial for transporting the newly synthesized membrane and secretory proteins to their respective cellular destinations<sup>3</sup>, also essential for bacterial cell survival.<sup>4</sup> In our study, we inhibited the bacterial 4.5S RNA-Ffh protein interaction to disrupt the functional SRP cycle in bacteria. A specific antisense peptide nucleic acid (PNA) molecule was designed to target 4.5S RNA at the Ffh binding site. *In vitro* studies confirmed the sequence-specific interaction of designed PNA and 4.5S RNA, resulting in disruption of the 4.5S RNA-Ffh interaction. The PNA molecule when conjugated with a cell penetrating peptide (CPP) showed dose-dependent inhibition of bacterial cell growth. The PNA mediated bacterial cell growth inhibition was rescued by over-expression of 4.5S RNA suggesting the specificity of PNA molecule for 4.5S RNA *in vivo*. For the first time, this study supports SRP as a promising antibacterial target via inhibition of 4.5S RNA-Ffh interaction.



**Figure:** Schematic showing the PNA mediated inhibition of 4.5S RNA function.

**References and Notes:**

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