

Data-driven antibiotic discovery: From gaps to solutions

Guest speakers: Mark Blaskovich, Matthew Todd & Luiza Galarion

Moderator: Heike Brötz-Oesterhelt

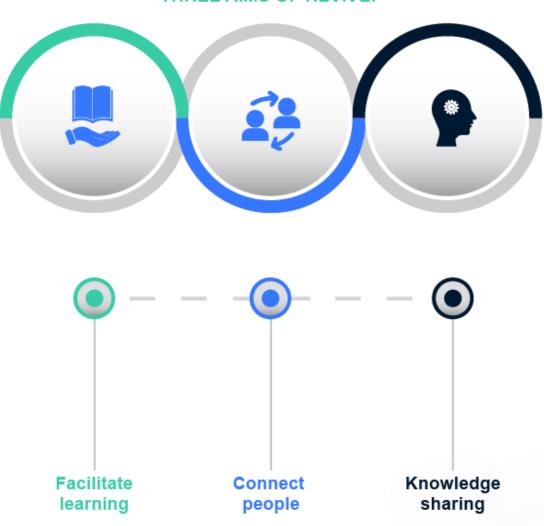
Host: Shirine Derakhshani

27 November 2025



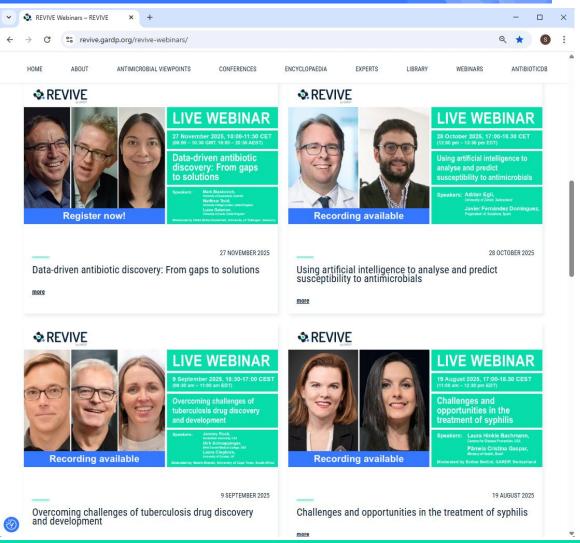
Capture essential R&D technical knowledge and share expertise with the global community through the REVIVE website (revive.gardp.org).

THREE AIMS OF REVIVE:



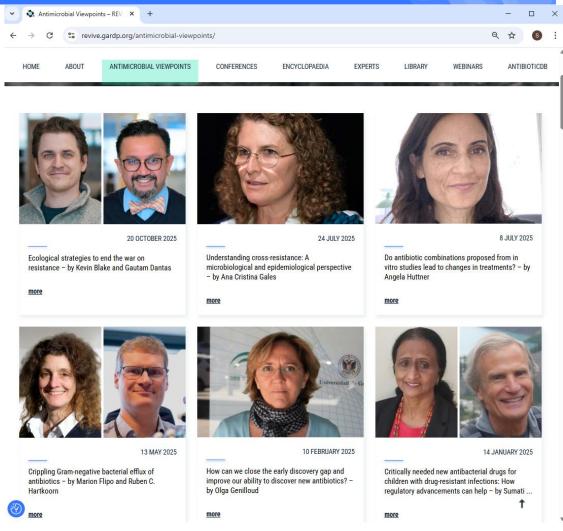
Webinar recordings





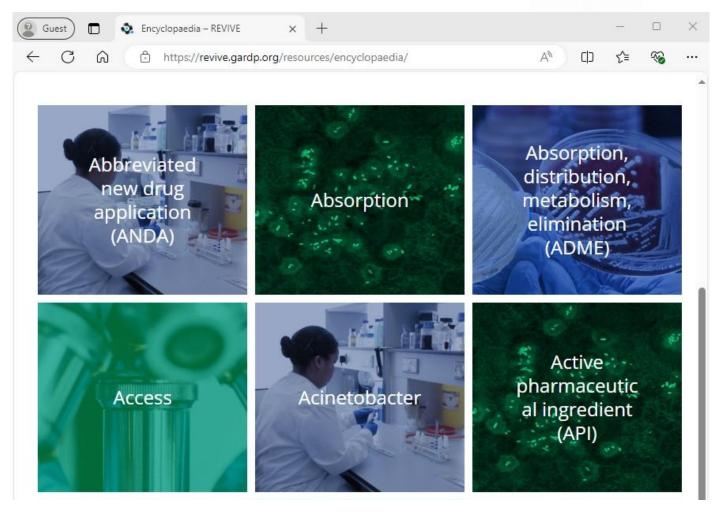
Antimicrobial Viewpoints





Antimicrobial Encyclopaedia

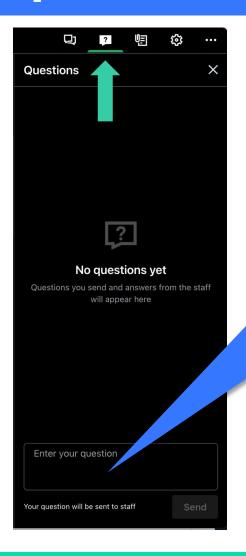




How to submit your questions



If your question is addressed to a specific speaker, please include their name when submitting the question.



Please submit your questions through the box provided after clicking the 'questions' button. We will review all questions and respond to as many as possible after the presentation.

Today's speakers





An introduction to antibiotic research and development (R&D)



Moderator:
Heike Brötz-Oesterhelt
University of Tübingen,
Germany



Mark Blaskovich University of Queensland, Australia



Matthew Todd
University College
London, UK



Luiza GalarionUniversity of Leeds,
UK



Data-driven antibiotic discovery: Why is it important?

Heike Brötz-Oesterhelt

Interfaculty Institute of Microbiology and Infection Medicine, University of Tübingen Dept. Microbial Bioactive Compounds





Data sharing and FAIR data use are essential because ...

- ... bacteria are tough opponents and challenging to overcome, especially nowadays with soaring resistance rates.
 - → We need all the help we can get, and community efforts are powerful.
- ... we race against the clock to avoid a post-antibiotic era.
 - → We need to minimize the time per learning cycle.
- ... most current antibiotic discovery and development is performed in SMEs and at universities.
 - → We need to preserve knowledge and work along (regionally dispersed) pipelines.
- ... most of current antibiotic research is financed by public funds.
 - → We need to spend tax payers' money efficiently.



Data sharing ... from gap analysis to solutions



Each analysis provides us with new insights into bottlenecks and how to overcome them.

→ We will get continuously wiser.

Each successful joint effort inspires new collaborative efforts.

→ We will keep getting faster.

Community efforts allow the sharing of expertise, workload, and responsibility

→ We can pick our "community brain" for innovation. And it is fun ②.

Antibiotic resistance is a global problem.

Good antibacterial agents are a global, joint, and limited resource.

Let's make antibiotic discovery and development a global task !!!



Mark Blaskovich



Mark Blaskovich is an 'antibiotic hunter' and Director of Translation for the Institute for Molecular Bioscience at The University of Queensland. He also leads the ARC Industrial Transformation Training Centre CEAStAR (Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Solutions to Antimicrobial Resistance) and the antibiotic crowdsourcing initiative CO-ADD (Community for Open Antimicrobial Drug Discovery). A medicinal chemist with 15 years of industrial drug development experience at three biotech companies, since 2010 he has been developing new antibiotics, antibiotic alternatives, and diagnostics to detect and treat resistant bacterial and fungal infections. His research includes multiple industry collaborations focused on antimicrobial resistance. Blaskovich is a member of the WHO antibiotic pipeline advisory panel and chair of the GARDP REVIVE review panel.





LIVE WEBINAR

27 November 2025, 10:00-11:30 CET (09:00 – 10:30 GMT, 19:00 – 20:30 AEST)

Data-driven antibiotic discovery: From gaps to solutions

Speakers

Mark Blaskovich, University of Queensland, Australia

Matthew Todd,

Luiza Galarion,

Moderated by Heike Brötz-Oesterhelt, University of Tübingen, German

Scientific Bottlenecks in Antibiotic Discovery

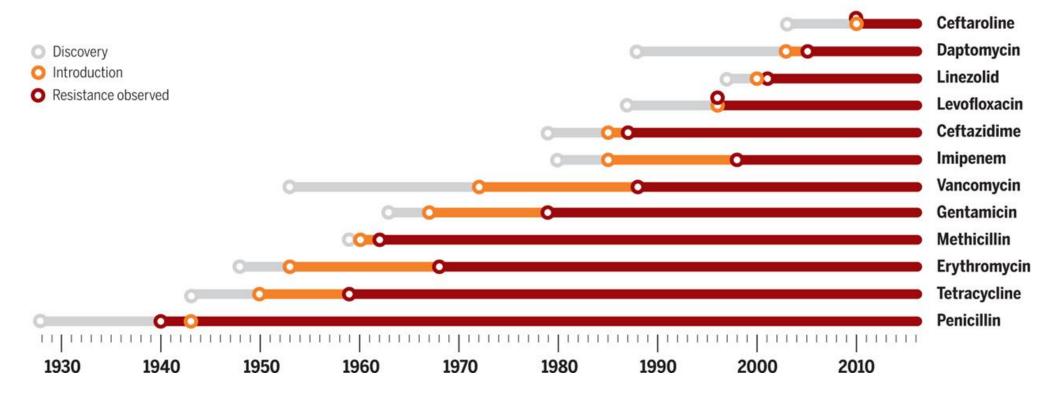
Prof Mark Blaskovich
Centre for Superbug Solutions
Institute for Molecular Bioscience
The University of Queensland

The Problem: Antibiotic Resistance



The rise of resistance

Bacteria have developed resistance to every antibiotic discovered so far, sometimes even before the drug reached the market. The appearance of resistance does not mean that a drug has become completely useless.



Antibiotic Void



 Discovery of new antibiotics is not keeping pace with development of resistance



INNOVATION GAP

Every FDA-approved antibiotic in use today for the treatment of Gram-negative bacterial infections is based on a scientific discovery made prior to 1962.

^{*} Cefiderocol was approved by FDA in 2019 and EMA in 2020. The FDA-approved label for cefiderocol classifies the drug as a cephalosporin, and therefore not a new class but certainly a new mechanism of action. Some experts consider cefiderocol to be a first-in-class sideromycin. The predecessors to cefiderocol were discovered at Shionogi in the early 1990s. CID 2019;69(7):S538-S543

^{*} This chart excludes bedaquiline, which is the first drug in a new class to treat tuberculosis.

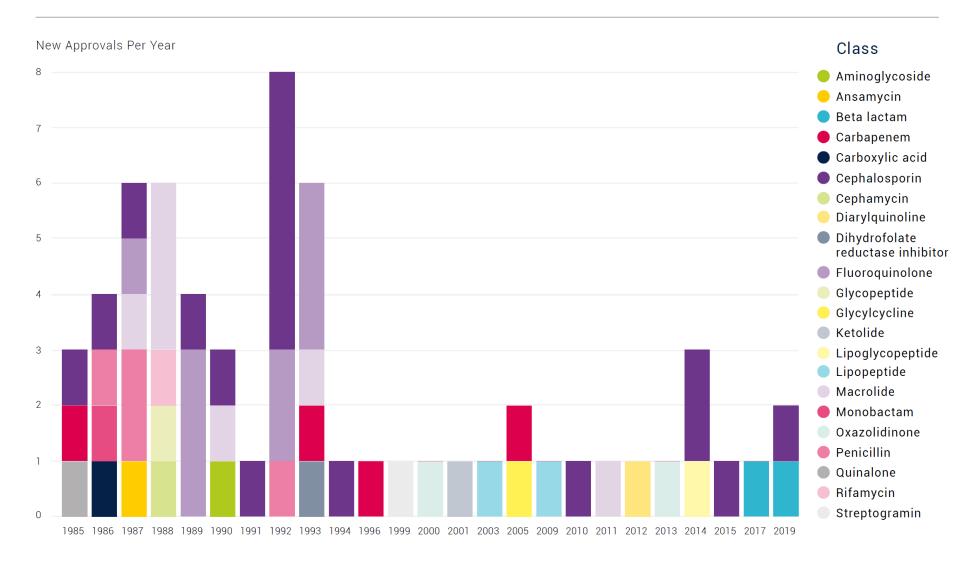
Source: Pew Charitable Trusts; Deak D, Powers JH, Outterson K, Kesselheim AS. Progress in the Fight Against Multidrug Resistant Bacteria?:

A Review of FDA Approved Antibiotics 2010-2015. ANNALS OF INTERNAL MED. 2016 MAY 31. DOI: 10.7326/M16-0291.

Decline in Antibiotic Approvals



FIGURE 1. ANNUAL FDA APPROVALS OF ANTIBIOTICS HAVE FALLEN FOR DECADES







Bottleneck 1: Loss of Knowledge





Big Pharma Exit

As Novartis Exits, Who Will Make New Antibiotics?

Pfizer Draws Curtain On Anti-infective Research; Refocuses On Next-gen Vaccines

This article was originally published in PharmAsia News

13 May 2013

NEWS AND OPINIONS - 2018

Despite Industry AMR Declaration commitments Sanofi quits R&D on anti-infectives

AstraZeneca pulls out of antibiotic drug development

Bottleneck 1: Loss of Knowledge - AMR Researchers Of Queensland Australia



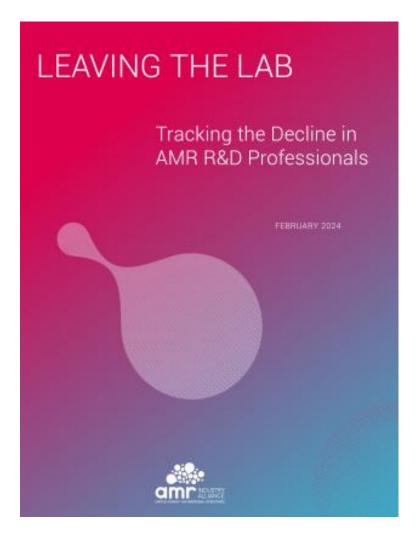


FIGURE 2. AMR PUBLICATIONS HAVE DECLINED FOR 20+ YEARS

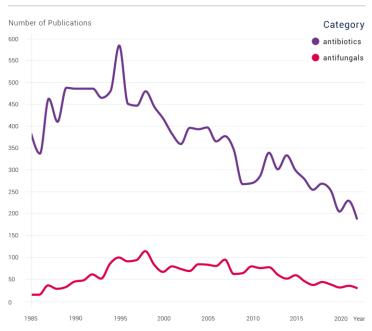
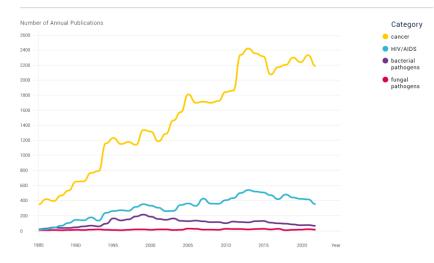
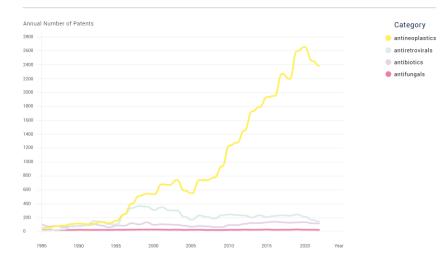


FIGURE 4. PUBLICATIONS ON CANCER AND HIV/AIDS FAR OUTSTRIP AMR TOPICS





Bottleneck 1: Loss of Knowledge - AMR Researchers Of Queensland Australia



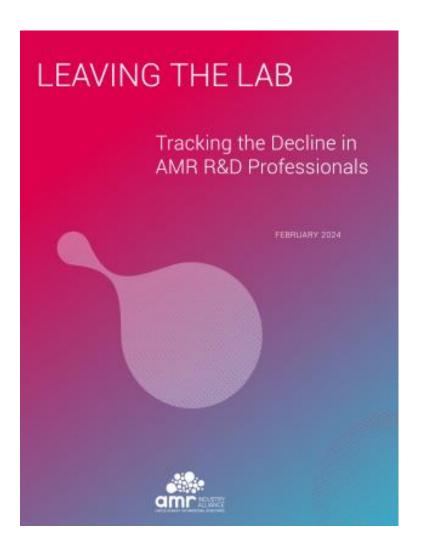
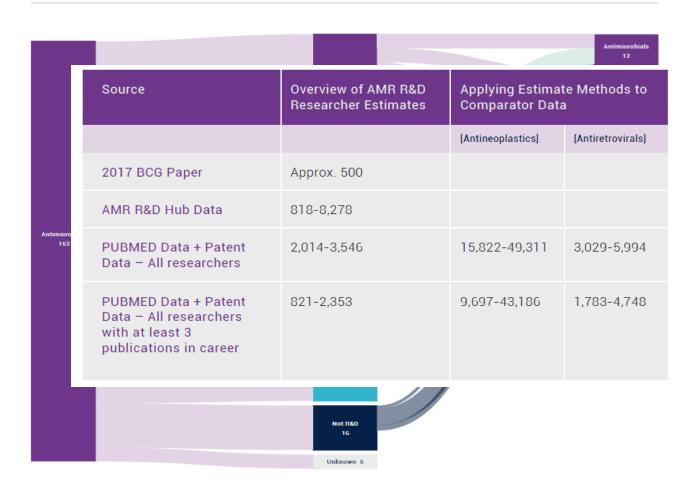


FIGURE 6. CAREER PATHS AT SIX FIRMS WHO ABANDONED AMR-RELATED R&D





Antibiotics are not 'drug-like'

Don't obey the 'rules'

erythromycin

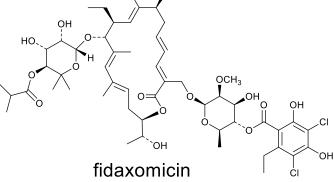
Molecular Weight: 733.94 H bond acceptor: 18 H bond donor: 7 ALogP: 7.7

"Rule of Five"

Molecular Weight: <500 H bond acceptor: ≤10 H bond donor: ≤ 5 logP: ≤ 5

rifampicin

Molecular Weight: 822.95 H bond acceptor: 15 H bond donor: 6 ALogP: 3.3



Molecular Weight: 1058.05 H bond acceptor: 18 H bond donor: 7 ALogP: 7.8

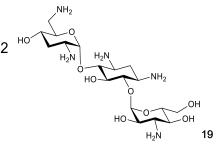
tobramycin

Molecular Weight: 467.52

H bond acceptor: 14

H bond donor: 10

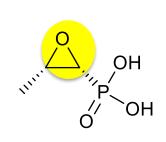
ALogP: -6.9



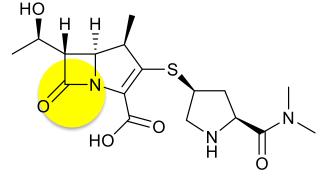


Antibiotics are not 'drug-like

Often reactive



fosfomycin



HO.

ΘH

meropenem

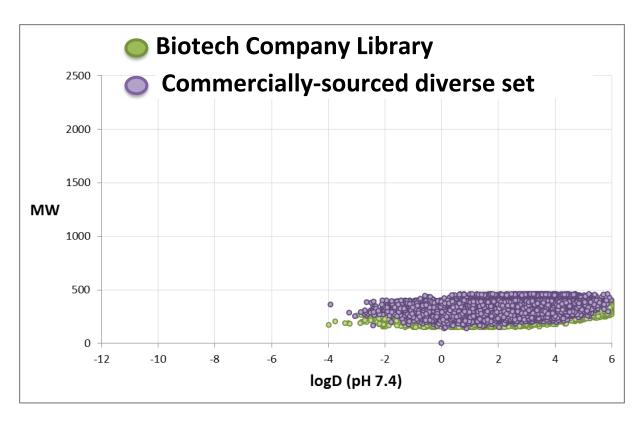
ОН ______ОН

metronidazole

mupirocin

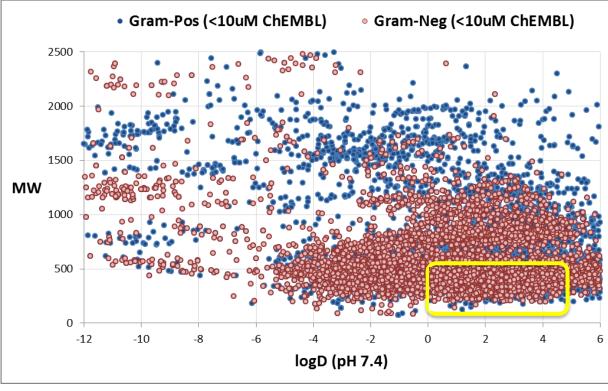


Pharma vs Academic Compounds



Typical Corporate Library G-ve hit rate (MIC ≤ 32ug/mL) 0.008%

Published Academic Antibiotics





- Lack of novelty in compound libraries
- Reliance on same compound screening libraries from commercial vendors
- Until recently natural product discovery has focused on same species cultured under similar conditions = rediscovery of existing antibiotics
- Generative AI can produce un-synthesizable molecules



RESEARCH ARTICLE CHEMISTRY

OPEN ACCESS



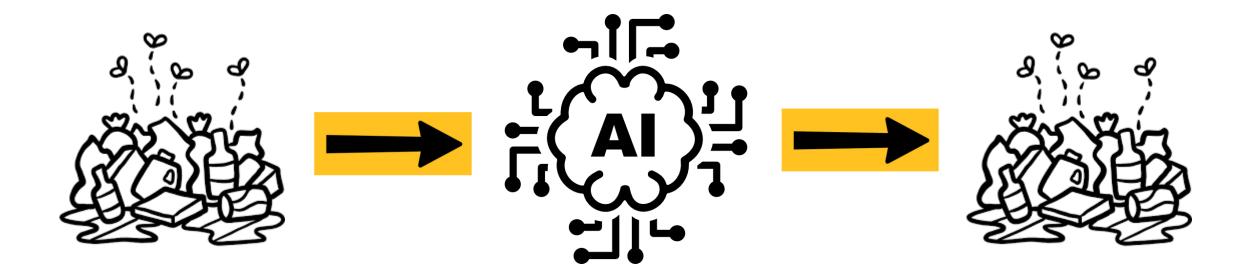
Generative AI for navigating synthesizable chemical space

Wenhao Gao^{A1}, Shitong Luo^{b,1}, and Connor W. Coley^{Ab2}

Edited by Juan de Pablo, The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; received September 27, 2024; accepted April 29, 2025

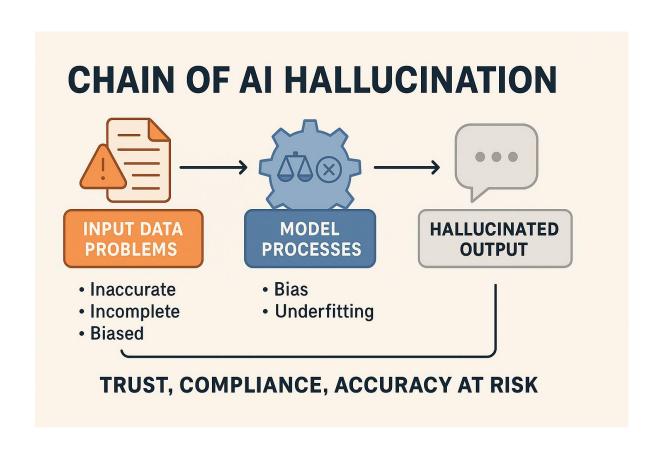
Bottleneck 3: Standardised Large Data Sets

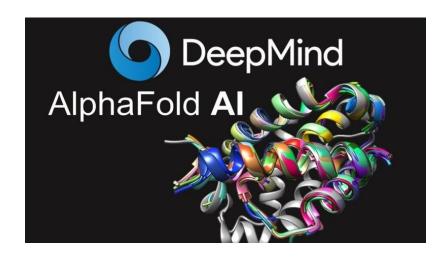


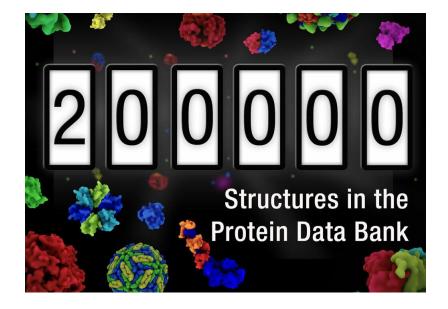


Bottleneck 3: Standardised Large Data Sets









Bottleneck 3: Standardised Large Data Sets



ChEMBL www.ebi.ac.uk/chembl

Organisms with MIC

ChEMBL Activities 14,675,320 **Compounds** 1,735,422

Compounds with

Compounds with

data (76,876)

antimicr

(243.710)

4.4%

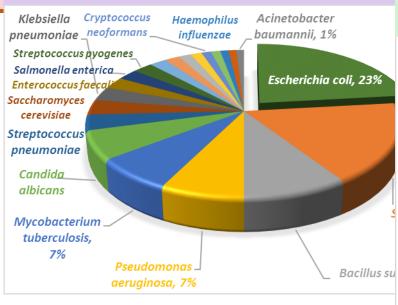
Model building requires clean data

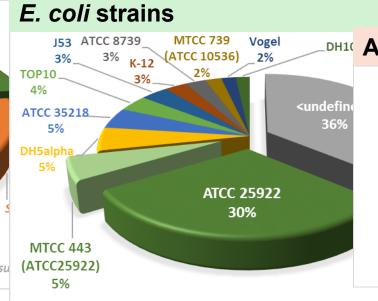
'negative' data oftenabsent – never reported

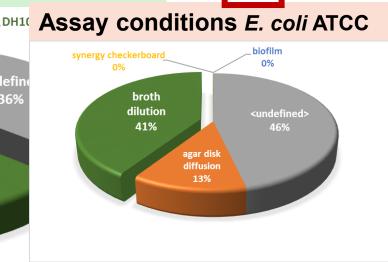
Dr Johannes Zuegg



Compounds 8,225







Bottleneck 4: Data Integration



> Biological Activity - Antimicrobial

IC₅₀ EC₅₀ CC₅₀, %Inhibition, MIC, ... biophysical, in vitro, in vivo efficacy

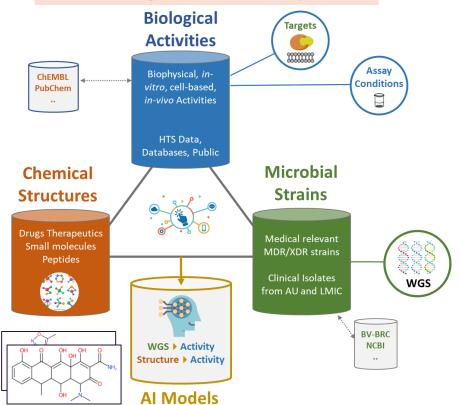
- Standardized results/units
- Standardized assay conditions ontologies
- Non actives
- Combination/Synergies

Biological Activity - ADMET

in vitro and in vivo toxicity, PK,

- Standardized results/units
- Standardized assay conditions ontologies
- Non actives
- Combination/Synergies

Antimicrobial Drug Discovery and Development



Regression: *E. coli* pMIC Tuen 1, 200 [mol 1, 200 mol 1, 200 mol

Chemical Structures

2D SMILES, HELM, BILN, ... **3D** MOL, SDF ...

 Standardized structures protonation, tautomers, salt forms

Isolate/Sequence Data

short-reads Illumina (long-reads ONT) links to NCBI, PATRIC

- Phenotype
- o Fastq, Fasta
- Genotype: Res/Vir genes, MLST

> Al models

- Predicting Antimicrobial activity
- Genotype to phenotype

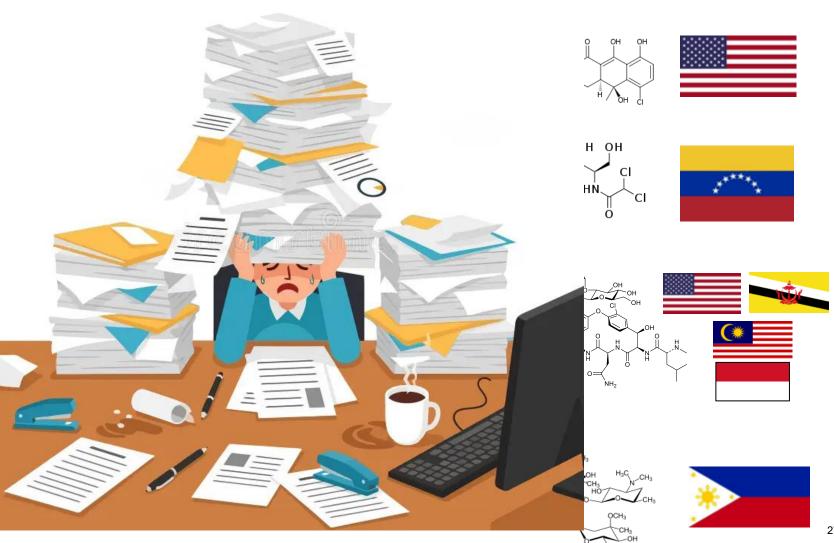
Bottleneck 5: Collaboration



Antibiotic R&D Use

- **1945** tetracycline isolat Duggar, a retired botan in New York.
- 1947, chloramphenicol Langham, an agricultur
- 1951, vancomycin isola samples collected in Bo Conley, E.C. Kornfield
- 1952, erythromycin isol biochemists at Eli Lilly the Philippines.

MTAs, CDAs, CRAs...



Bottleneck 5: Collaboration



- How do we enable better transparency and collaboration across academia, SMEs, and industry?
- Multiple small datasets held by individual entities
- Multiple entities trying to connect AMR researchers
- Lack of single-point government coordination
 - Department of Health, Disability and Ageing (hospitals, TGA, reimbulant Centre for Disease Control, NHMRC, MRFF)
 - Department of Industry, Science and Resources
 - Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
 - ➤ Department of Defence (DMTC, DST, HSAA, SABRE Alliance)
 - Department of Education











(CO-ADD 'Crowdsourcing' initiative to discover new antibiotics



Do you have the next antibiotic?

CO-ADD is a **not-for-profit** initiative led by academics at The University of Queensland. Our goal is to screen compounds for antimicrobial activity for academic research groups for free. We aim to help researchers worldwide to find new, diverse compounds to combat drug-resistant infections.





CO-ADD Outputs

as of October 2024

52
countries
345
research groups



compounds received

hits in primary screenings

confirmed hits that are non-cytotoxic

CO-ADD screening activities have helped research groups across the world. To date, collaborators have benefited from free screening of their compounds.



>129 research journal articles (+ 10 under review)



>40 oral and poster presentations

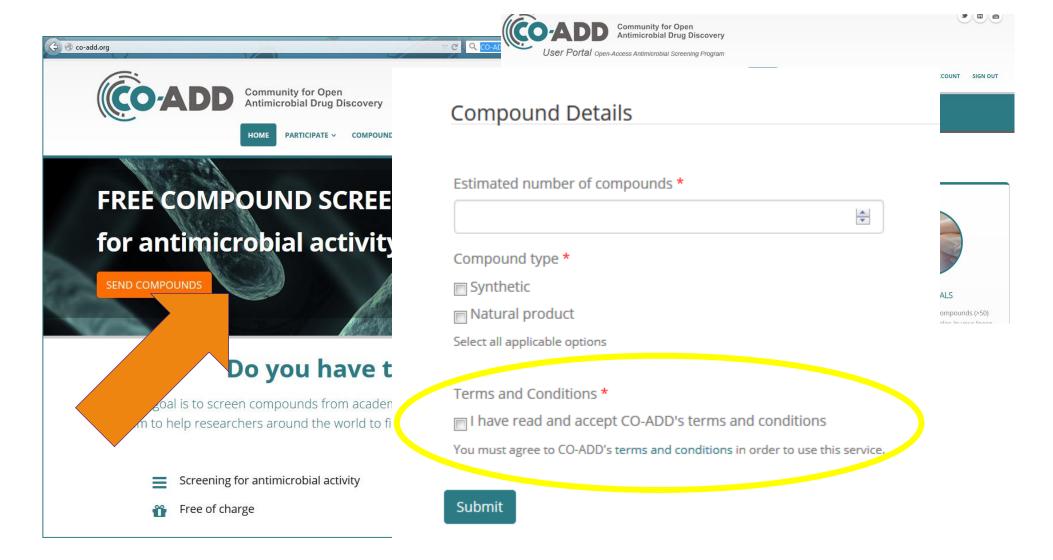




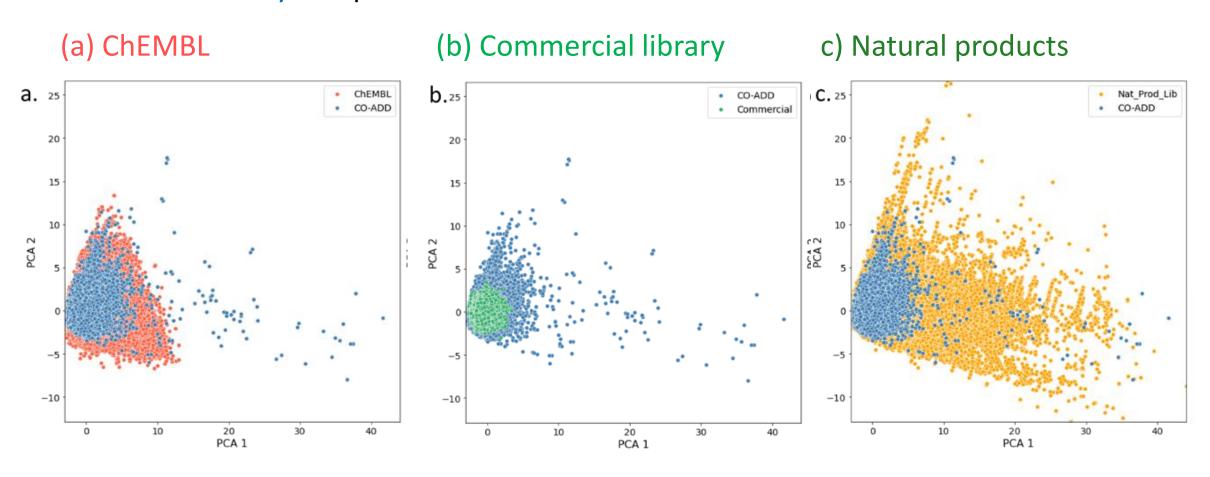
>16 patent applications



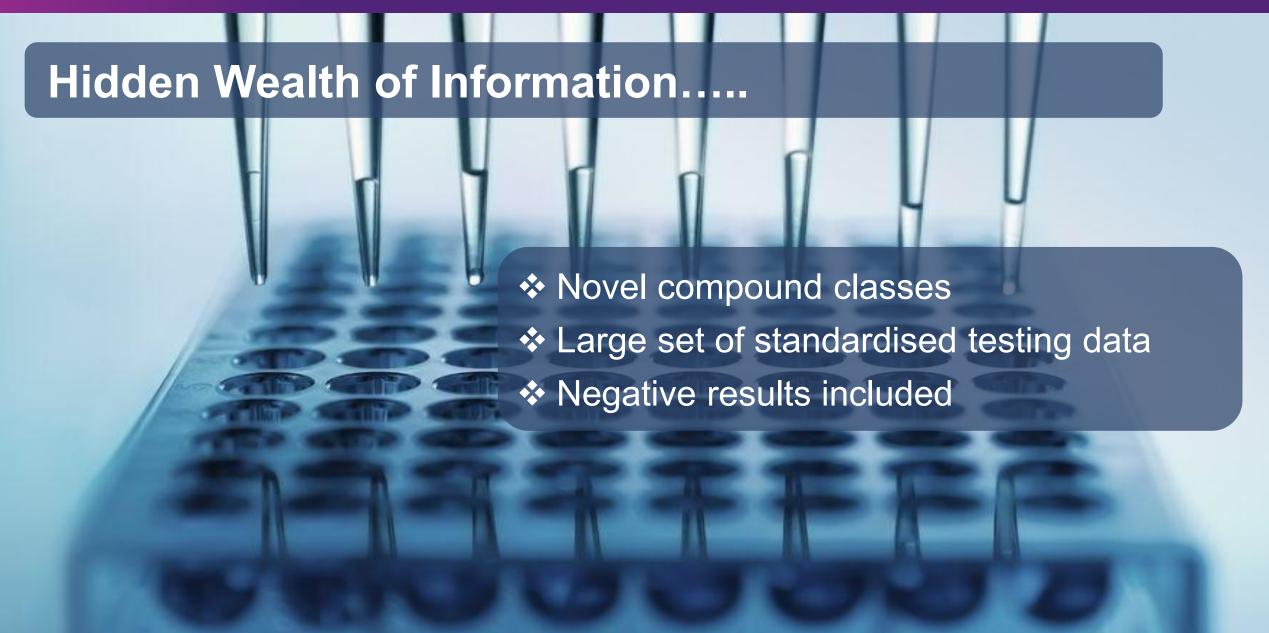




PCA biplot of major physicochemical properties (logP, RotBonds, MW, HBA and HBD) of CO-ADD library compared with:











Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-General.

AMR is not tomorrow's problem. It is a crisis that we must address today.



Leading the global fight to stop deadly superbugs

imb.uq.edu.au





Matthew Todd



Matthew Todd is Professor and Chair of Drug Discovery at University College London. He has a significant interest in open science, and how it may be used to accelerate research, with particular emphasis on open source discovery of new medicines. He founded and currently leads several open science consortia such as Open Source Malaria (OSM) and is a founder of a broader Open Source Pharma movement. He leads the Structural Genomics Consortium (SGC) at UCL and leads the SGC's Open Chemistry Networks initiative as part of Target 2035. With Tim Willson of UNC Chapel Hill he led the medicinal chemistry core of the open READDI-AViDD antiviral discovery project.



Leveraging Shared Data to Strengthen Discovery

Prof Matthew H. Todd

Chair of Drug Discovery, University College London CSO, Structural Genomics Consortium at UCL @mattoddchem





ON THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTION OF CULTURES OF A PENICILLIUM, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR USE IN THE ISOLATION OF B. INFLUENZÆ.

ALEXANDER FLEMING, F.R.C.S.

From the Laboratories of the Inoculation Department, St Mary's Hospital, London.

Received for publication May 10th, 1929.

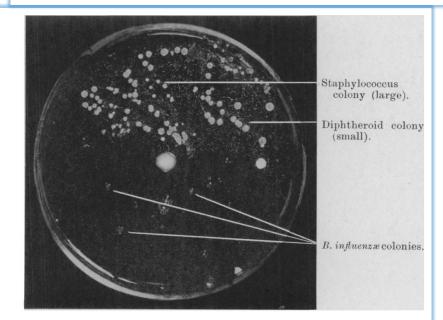


Fig. 4—Photograph of a culture-plate (Fildes medium) which had been evenly planted with nasal mucus from an individual suffering from a "cold." Six drops of penicillin were spread over the lower half of the plate before incubation. Note profuse growth of staphylococci and diphtheroid bacilli in untreated half, whereas in treated half only some three colonies of B. influenzæ are seen.

TABLE III.—Inhibitory Po Staphylococcus aureus . epidermidisPneumococcus Streptococcus (hæmolytic) viridans (mouth) fæcalis . . B. anthracis . B. pseudo-tuberculosis rodentium B. pullorum . . . B. dysenteriæ. $B.\ coli$. . B. typhosus . B. pyocyaneus B. proteus . V. choleræ B. diphtheriæ (3 strains) Streptococcus pyogenes (13 strains)

The Various "Open"s

Open Access – to read

Open **Data** – to re-use

Open Innovation – to ... what?

Open **Science** – something more, like samples, liberal licence

Open Source – all that, and full details and can participate

Licences (yawn...) are crucial

this is Wikipedia's, on every page:

This page was last edited on 21 September 2022, at 05:49 (UTC).

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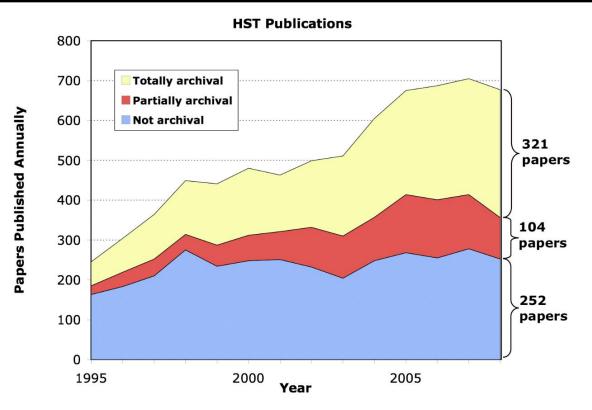


Figure 1: Number of annual publications using Hubble Telescope data. The publications have been divided into non-archival papers written by the original investigators (blue), totally archival publications not involving none of the original proposers (yellow), and papers that include data from multiple proposals with some being archival and some not (red). The number of archival papers has exceeded the number of PI-led papers since 2006.

The High Impact of Astronomical Data Archives

Richard L. White (MAST/STScI), Alberto Accomazzi (ADS/CfA),
G. Bruce Berriman (IPAC/Caltech), Giuseppina Fabbiano (Chandra/CfA),
Barry F. Madore (IPAC/NED/OCIW), Joseph M. Mazzarella (IPAC/Caltech),
Arnold Rots (Chandra/CfA), Alan P. Smale (HEASARC/GSFC),
Lisa Storrie-Lombardi (SSC/Caltech), Sherry Winkelman (Chandra/CfA)

What I Mean When I Talk about Open

1st Law: All data are open and all ideas are shared

2nd Law: Anyone can take part at any level

3rd Law: There will be no patents

July 2019 Compounds for Metabolic/Physchem Evaluation Biological Data FYI

November 2018 Potency results Biological Dat

Compounds for hERG Evaluation Round 2 FY

April 2018 Dundee Potency Results Biological Data

Potency results on the repeated biotransformation Biological Da

4th Law: Suggestions are the best form of criticism

5th Law: Public discussion is much more valuable than private email

6th Law: An open project is bigger than, and is not owned by, any given lab

Schisto: Nature Chemistry 2011, 3, 745; PLoS NTD 2011, 5(9): e1260. Malaria: Nature Commun. 2024, 15, 937; ACS Med. Chem. Lett. 2024, 15 1645; J. Med. Chem. 2021, 64, 16450; J. Org. Chem. 2020, 85, 13438; J. Med. Chem. 2020, 63, 11585; ACS Cent. Sci. 2016, 2, 687. Antibiotics: ACS Infect. Dis. 2023, 9, 2423. TB: J. Med. Chem. 2018, 61, 11327. Antifungals: PLoS NTD 2018, 12(4): e0006437; PLoS NTD 2022, 16, e0010159; Chem. Biodiversity 2023, 20, e202300151. Platform: Chem. Sci. 2015, 6, 1614; Parasitology 2014, 141, 148. Laws: ChemMedChem, 2019, 14, 1804. Translation/Policy: PLoS Med. 2017, 14(4): e1002276; Wellcome Open Res. 2021, 6:146.

Components









Open Data **Community**

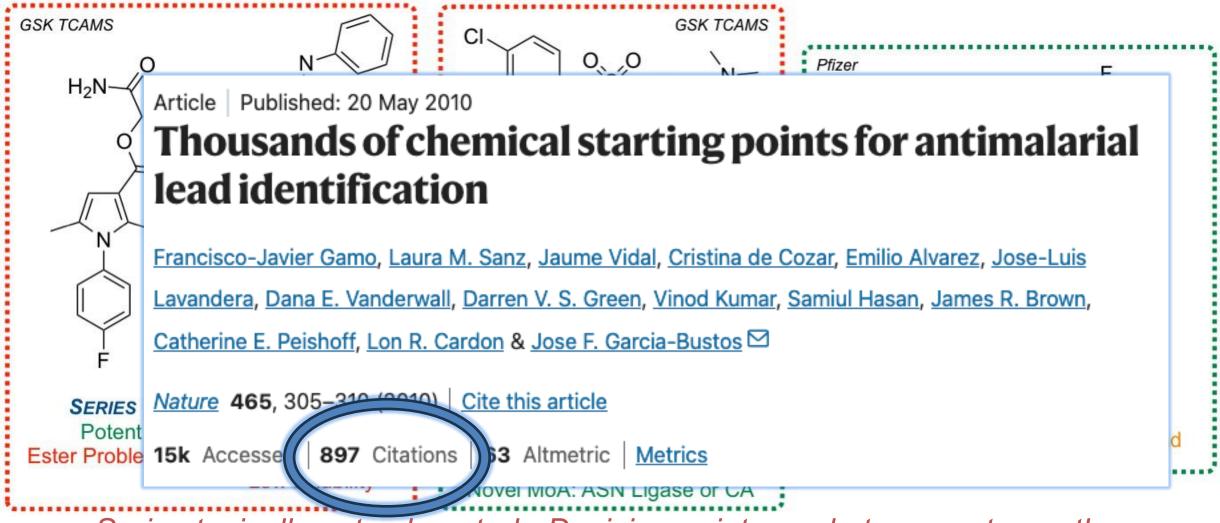
Contributions



Students --> Pharma



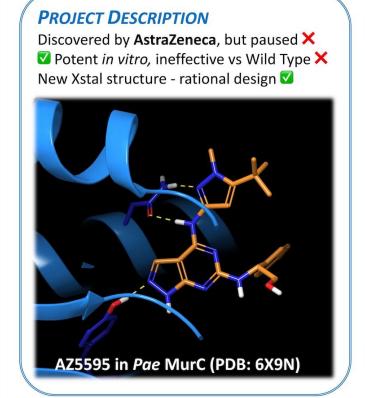
Open Source Malaria Series

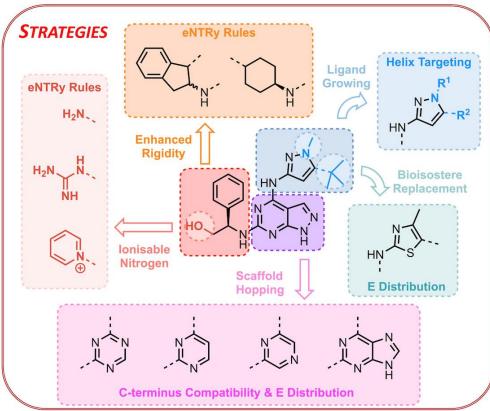


Series typically not exhausted - Decision points made to move to another.

Anyone free to employ OSM infrastructure to explore these, or other, series www.opensourcemalaria.org, @O_S_M

OPEN SOURCE ANTIBIOTICS SERIES 1 – MUR LIGASES







https://github.com/opensourceantibiotics/murligase

ARTICLES | July 18, 2014

Pyrazolopyrimidines Establish MurC as a Vulnerable Target in *Pseudomonas* aeruginosa and *Escherichia coli*

Shahul Hameed P[†], Praveena Manjrekar[†], Murugan Chinnapattu[†], Vaishali Humnabadkar[†], Gajanan Shanbhag[†], Chaitanyakumar Kedari[†], Naina Vinay Mudugal[†],

Data from parked industrial series.

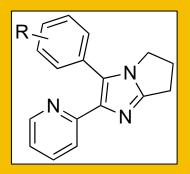
OPEN SOURCE ANTIBIOTICS SERIES 2 - DIARYLIMIDAZOLES VS. MRSA



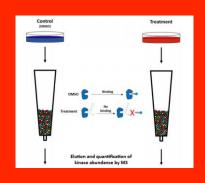




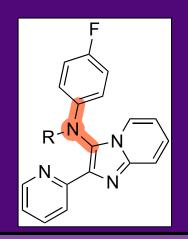
Core SAR



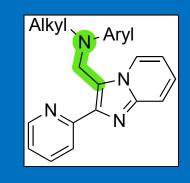
Mechanism



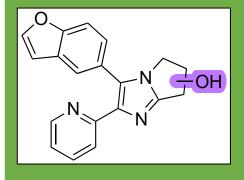
N Linker



Homologation



Metabolites







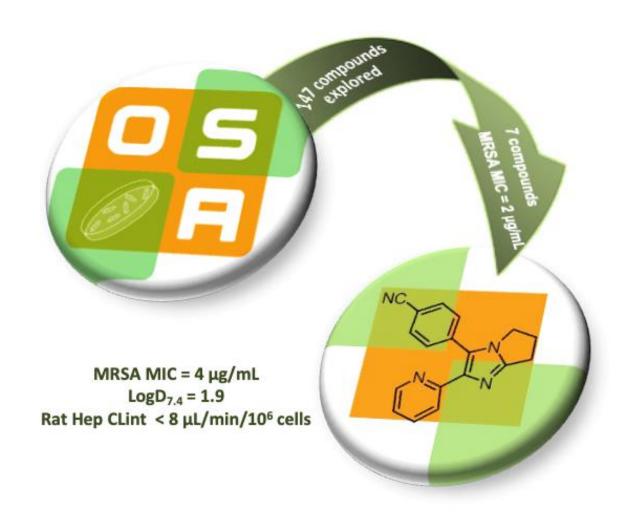


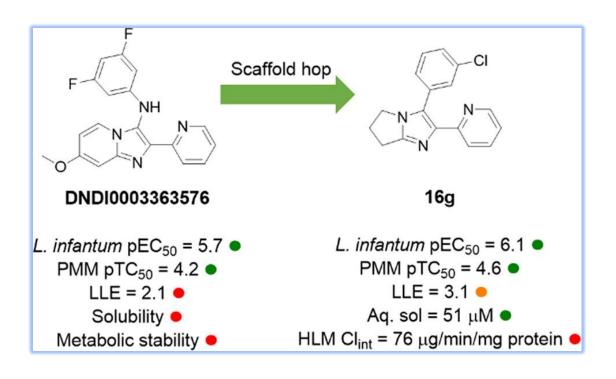




Additional Contributors Not Grant Funded

OSA2: SHARING COMPOUNDS -> NEW PROJECTS





Parent Project: Antibiotics

Open Source Antibiotics - Simple Diarylimidazoles are Potent Against Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus, ACS Infect. Dis. 2023, 9, 2423.

Sister Project: Leishmaniasis

Structure-property Optimization of a Series of Imidazopyridines for Visceral Leishmaniasis, *ACS Infect. Dis.* **2023**, *9*, 1470.



Idler Compounds: Leveraging the Power of the Fridge



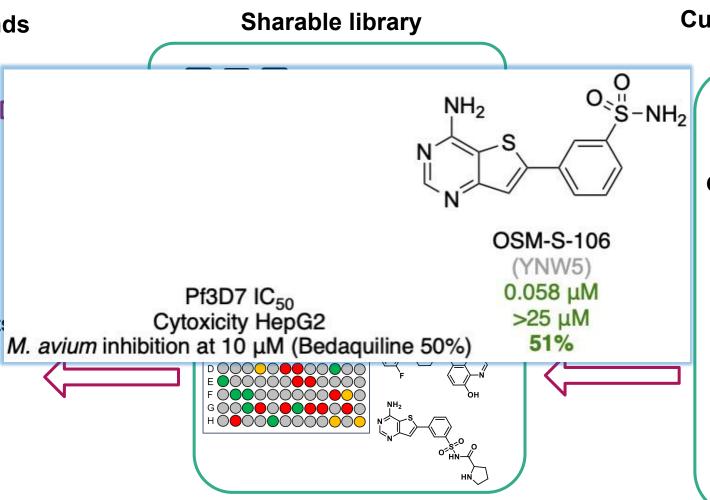




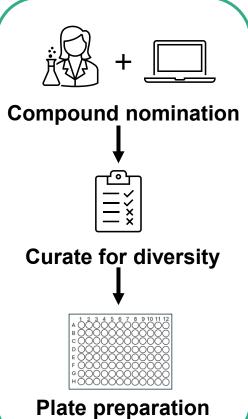
Purchased and synthesized

- ✓ New data
- ✓ New starting points
- √ Maximize use

Open science



Curate plate – share with UKHSA



What Kinds of Data Are Missing?



Ideally we'd have a multitude of ways to evaluate compounds (like CO-ADD, UKHSA etc)

A simple submission process to submit data...

...to an open repository...

...that is suitable for machine learning.

An obvious need here: **Accumulation**

Article Open access | Published: 17 May 2022

Property space mapping of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* permeability to small molecules

Inga V. Leus, Jon W. Weeks, Vincent Bonifay, Yue Shen, Liang Yang, Connor J. Cooper, Dinesh Nath,

Adam S. Duerfeldt, Jeremy C. Smith, Jerry M. Parks, Valentin V. Rybenkov

& Helen I. Zgurskaya

✓

Scientific Reports 12, Article number: 8220 (2022) | Cite this article

Article | Published: 10 May 2017

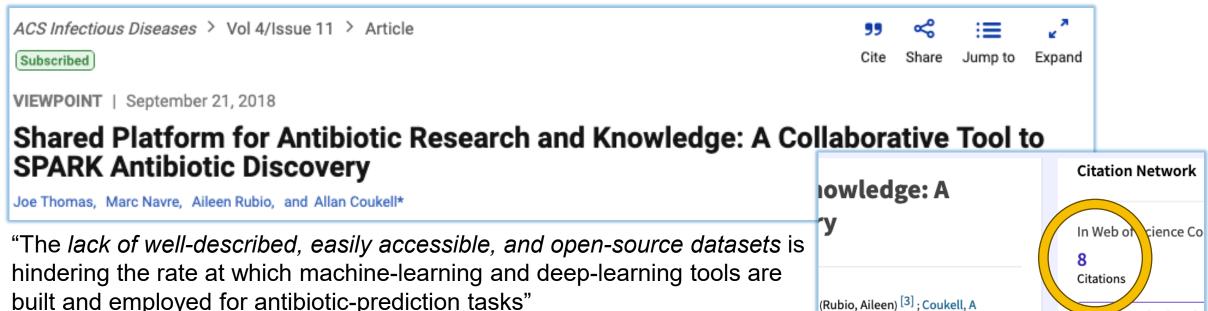
Predictive compound accumulation rules yield a broad-spectrum antibiotic

Michelle F. Richter, Bryon S. Drown, Andrew P. Riley, Alfredo Garcia, Tomohiro Shirai, Riley L. Svec & Paul J. Hergenrother

✓

Nature **545**, 299–304 (2017) | Cite this article





"Unfortunately, so far, traditional **funding** streams have overlooked the importance of datasets. I anticipate that, in the near future, funding agencies will recognize this gap and start supporting projects with the exclusive aim of developing high-quality datasets."

Al in Infectious Diseases: The Role of Datasets, C. de la Fuente-Nunez, *Drug Resistance Updates* **2024**, 73, 101067 (DOI: 10.1016/j.drup.2024.101067)

A Brief Guide to Machine Learning for Antibiotic Discovery, G. Liu, J. M. Stokes, Curr

Opin Microbiol **2022**, *69*, 102190 (DOI: 10.1016/j.mib.2022.102190)

GSK and Fleming Initiative scientists unite to target AMR with advanced AI by Ryan O'Hare 18 November 2025

An Abundance of Molecules! HTS & Generative Al



Article Published: 24 October 2025

Deep-learning-based virtual screening of antibacterial compounds

Gabriele Scalia ☑, Steven T. Rutherford, Ziqing Lu, Kerry R. Buchholz, Nicholas Skelton, Kangway

Chuang, Nathaniel Diamant, Jan-Christian Hütter, Jerome-Maxim Luescher, Anh Miu, Jeff Blaney, Leo

Gendelev, Elizabeth Skippington, Greg Zynda, Nia Dickson, Michał Koziarski, Yoshua Bengio, Aviv

Regev, Man-Wah Tan & Tommaso Biancalani

Nature Biotechnology (2025) Cite this article

Training dataset: experimental HTS (2 million compounds) – Proprietary.

A subset (GNEtolC) has been released.

Test set: 1.4 Bn from Enamine. *Usefully open!* Code open on Github.

Article | Published: 22 March 2024

Generative AI for designing and validating easily synthesizable and structurally novel antibiotics

Nature Machine Intelligence 6, 338–353 (2024) Cite this article

14K molecules screened (owned/commercial)

Generative models predicted many

Triaged by synthesisability

Enamine space/molecules used again!

78K screened, generative models trained

→ millions of possibles

Triaged down to 80. 27 attempted syntheses, leading to 2 new. Also used Enamine/Broad space.



Go to Cell on ScienceDirect

Volume 188, Issue 21, 16 October 2025, Pages 5962-5979.e22

Article

A generative deep learning approach to *de novo* antibiotic design

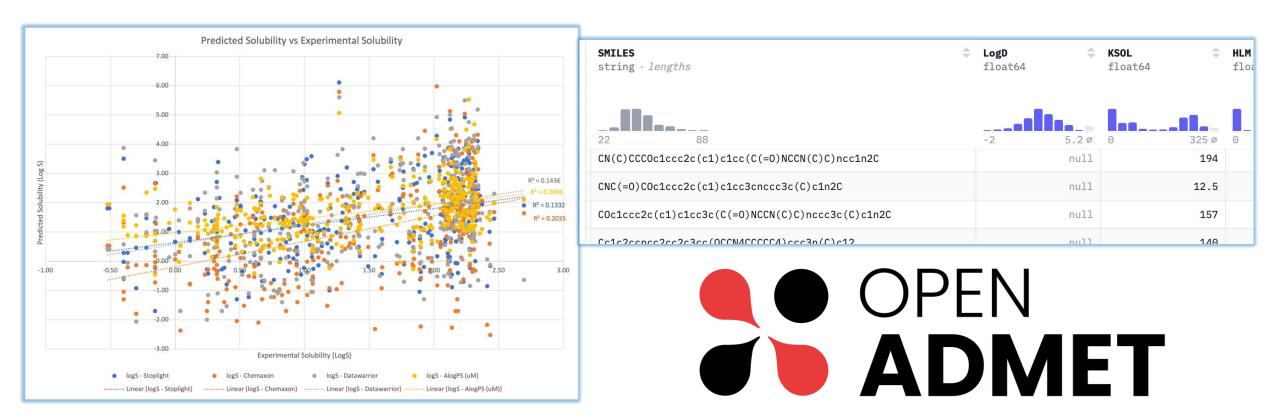
Aarti Krishnan ^{1 2 3 4 25}, Melis N. Anahtar ^{1 2 4 5 25}, Jacqueline A. Valeri ^{1 2 4 25}, Wengong Jin ^{6 7}, Nina M. Donghia ⁴, Leif Sieben ^{1 2 4 8}, Andreas Luttens ^{1 2}, Yu Zhang ^{1 2 4}, Seyed Majed Modaresi ^{1 2 4}, Andrew Hennes ^{1 4}, Jenna Fromer ⁹, Parijat Bandyopadhyay ^{1 2}, Jonathan C. Chen ^{1 2}, Danyal Rehman ¹⁰, Ronak Desai ^{1 11 12}, Paige Edwards ^{1 2}, Ryan S. Lach ¹³, Marie-Stéphanie Aschtgen ¹⁴, Margaux Gaborieau ¹⁴, Massimiliano Gaetani ^{15 16}...

James J. Collins ^{1 2 4 26 *}



model predictions. Only En-10 and En-23 could be tested for toxicity in mouse models due to insufficient aqueous solubility of the other four generated antibacterial molecules. Indeed,

Swanson et al, Nat. Machine Intell. 2024, 6, 336 (10.1038/s42256-024-00809-7)



https://github.com/StructuralGenomicsConsortium/CNP15-Solubility-Analysis/issues/1

Shared Open Data Using Target-based approaches?



How might we become better at predicting hits vs under- or never-explored bacterial targets, through a large, open shared dataset?



COMED

Structural Genomics Consortium (SGC)



SGC

About

An international publicprivate partnership with a mission to accelerate the discovery of new medicines through open science



7 Research Sites

Research labs in Canada, the US, Germany, the UK and Brazil



An International Consortium

Partnerships with pharma and tech companies



Research Focus

Generating open-source protein-ligand data, chemical probes, and benchmarking datasets



20+ Years of Impact

Hundreds of chemical probes, thousands of structures, and widely used open datasets

SGC is leading the next phase of Target 2035



An SGC-led global open science initiative to "drug the entire genome"

Mission: To develop pharmacological modulators for every human protein by 2035.

Challenge: Artificial intelligence will enable this mission, but it needs large-scale, open datasets that do not yet exist.

Solution: In the next 5 years, SGC will generate and share protein-ligand datasets, enabling AI and machine learning to expedite the mission of Target 2035 more effectively and efficiently.

In the next 5 years, we will deliver:

- Ultra-large protein-ligand datasets
- FAIR, AI-ready datasets openly shared via the AIRCHECK platform
- Benchmarking challenges with CACHE, CASP & DREAM
- A global open-source machine learning network (MAINFRAME)
- Al & machine learning models validated on open data

- Validated chemical tools & AI-driven pipelines
- A faster and more efficient probe and hit discovery process across the proteome
- A sustainable open-science ecosystem linking academia, industry, and patients.





How to get involved

Target 2035 is structured to support your contributions and amplify your impact

Contribute Proteins

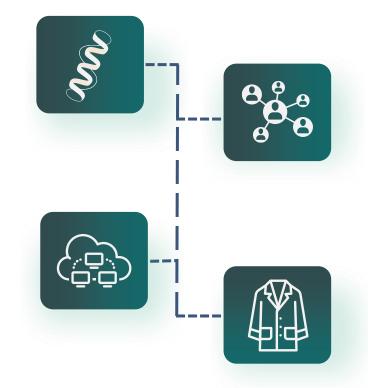
Join the Protein Contribution Network and submit purified, high-quality proteins. These will be screened for ligands using advanced platforms.

Learn more at:

https://www.thesgc.org/Target2035ProteinContribution

Participate in Open Benchmarking Challenges

Target 2035 provides a unique platform for computational scientists to benchmark hit-finding algorithms in real-world settings, with experimental testing of model predictions.



Join MAINFRAME

A new international network of machine learning researchers, computational chemists, and data scientists, which gives you access to curated datasets to test and benchmark your models.

Learn more at: https://aircheck.ai/mainframe

Be Part of the Mission

SGC is actively recruiting trainees to join the Target 2035. We offer opportunities for graduate students and Postdoctoral Fellows in both the experimental and computational arms of the SGC.





Find more on our Careers Page: https://www.thesgc.org/careers

Join a global open science machine learning network for drug discovery

Early Access to Unique Data

Benefit from large-scale, high-quality datasets on protein-small molecule binding for training and improve your machine-learning models.



Publications & Networking Opportunities

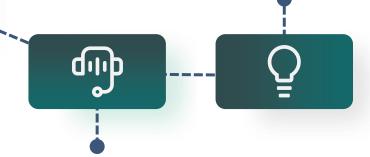
Engage with global experts and collaborate on impactful scientific papers summarizing challenge results and methods.



MAINFRAME has recruited over 200 scientists from 42 countries within less than a year since its launch!

Get state-of-the-art experimental validation

Participate in regular prospective or retrospective benchmarking challenges to compare the performance of your machine learning models.



Get involved at

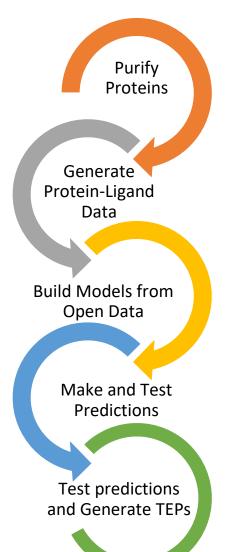
https://aircheck.ai/mainframe



The first MAINFRAME meeting is scheduled to take place in Barcelona in March 2026.

Towards Target 2035: Hit-Finding Roadmap of the Structural Genomics Consortium 2025–2030

A Major International Open Science Project in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning for Drug Discovery



- Screen >2,000 human proteins against DEL (10B) libraries
- Produce proteins at SGC and obtain them from the community
- Generate ligand binding data experimentally at SGC and in Technology Partners
- ASMS and DEL are the initial screening platforms
- Make screening data and metadata available via SGC database (AIRCHECK)
- Build models and predict hits in consortium and through benchmarking challenges
- Procure compounds and test predictions at SGC hubs and in Technology Partners
- Make hits, data and algorithms available without restriction

Deliverables:

- Experimentally verified hits for >500 human proteins
- Open protein/ligand data for 2,000 proteins
- Improved hit-finding algorithms



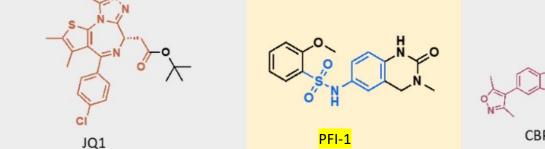
TRANSLATION: MAKING PROBES OPEN SPURS (NOT INHIBITS) DRUG DISCOVERY

SGC Chemical Probes Seed Drug Discovery

Examples of SGC Chemical Probe-Enabled Clinical Programs (a total of 85)







Mivebresib

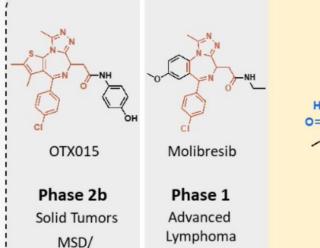
Phase 1

Advanced

Lymphoma

GSK

Clinical **Candidate**



Mitsubishi Tanabe

GSK

JNJ64619178 - Phase 1

Phase 1

Advanced Lymphoma **Solid Tumors** Janssen

Phase 1/2

Prostate Cancer CellCentric

Acknowledgements



OSA Series 1 (Mur Ligases)

UCL: Dana Klug, Fahima Idiris, Yuhang Wang, Edwin Tse, Daniel Gedder, Kato Leonard, Giada Sabatino, Dayang Usop, Zige Bu, Brooks Paige, @dehaenw, Paul Stapleton, Alex Vaideanu, Andreas Schatzlein

Warwick: Chris Dowson, Laura Diaz Saez, Becca Steventon, Adrian Lloyd

Northeastern: Lori Ferrins and team

University of Cape Town H3D: Joe Eyermann, Kelly Chibale

Oxford/Diamond: Lizbe Koekemoer, Tobias Krojer, Frank von Delft, Paul Brennan

SSGCID/UCB: Bart Staker, Jan Abendroth, Peter Horanyi

Jan Jensen, Casper Steinman (Uni Copenhagen), Chris Swain (Cambridge MedChem Consulting), Finlay Maclean, Gemma Turon, Tata Consultancy Services, Vandan Revanur, @miquelduranfrigola, @aleixgimeno, @arnaucoma24

OSA Series 2 (Diarylimidazoles)

UCL: Edwin Tse, Dana Klug, Daniel Gedder, Paul Stapleton, Alex Vaideanu, Andreas Schatzlein Northeastern: Lori Ferrins, Quillon Simpson, Maria Dichiara, Antonio Quotadamo, Bruno Quiroga, Jyoti Chauhan

UNC Chapel Hill: Lee Graves, Tom Gilbert, Laura Herring, Bill Zuercher, Álvaro Lorente-Macías, David

Drewry

Monash: Sue Charman

University Sao Paulo: Flavio da Silva Emery

Hypha Discovery Ltd: Julia Shanu-Wilson, Liam Evans

DNDi: Ben Perry and Peter Sjö

Chris Swain (Cambridge MedChem Consulting), Antony Sama (citizen), Huanxu Xie and Yafeng Cao (WuXi)



Yinuo Wang, Yuhang Wang







Pharm**Alliance**

Charities

Coventry General Open Source Antibiotics @OSantibiotics



Luiza Galarion



Luiza Galarion studied at the University of the Philippines, where she later worked in project development, management and part-time senior lecturer. She pursued her PhD in Molecular and Cellular Biology at the University of Leeds under the supervision of Alex O'Neill She is currently a Research Fellow in Antibiotic Discovery under Prof. O'Neill's supervision and has been involved in projects which focus on antibiotic discovery from non-canonical sources and understanding genetic basis for antibiotic resistance in the important human pathogen, *Staphylococcus aureus*.

In 2023, Luiza joined Alex, a team from The University of Edinburgh, and GARDP in curating and supporting the development of AntibioticDB, an open-access database first introduced in 2017 which captures relevant information on compounds with known or potential antibacterial activity, a project that has been under the support and management of GARDP since 2021.



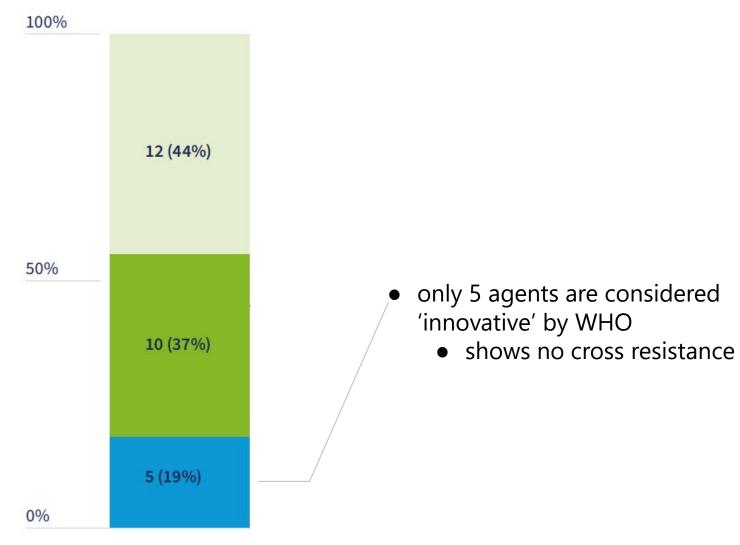


https://antibioticdb.com

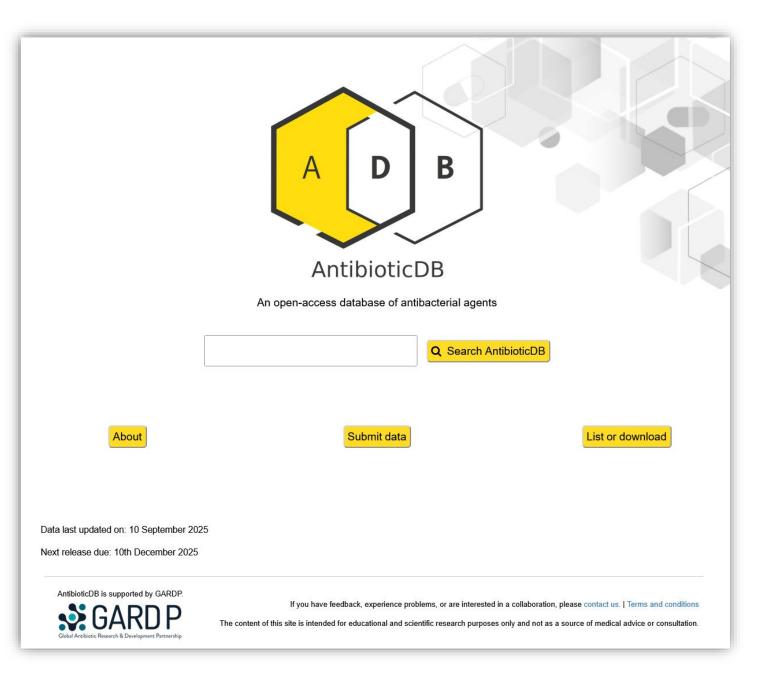
Analysis of antibacterial agents in clinical and preclinical development

Overview and analysis 2025





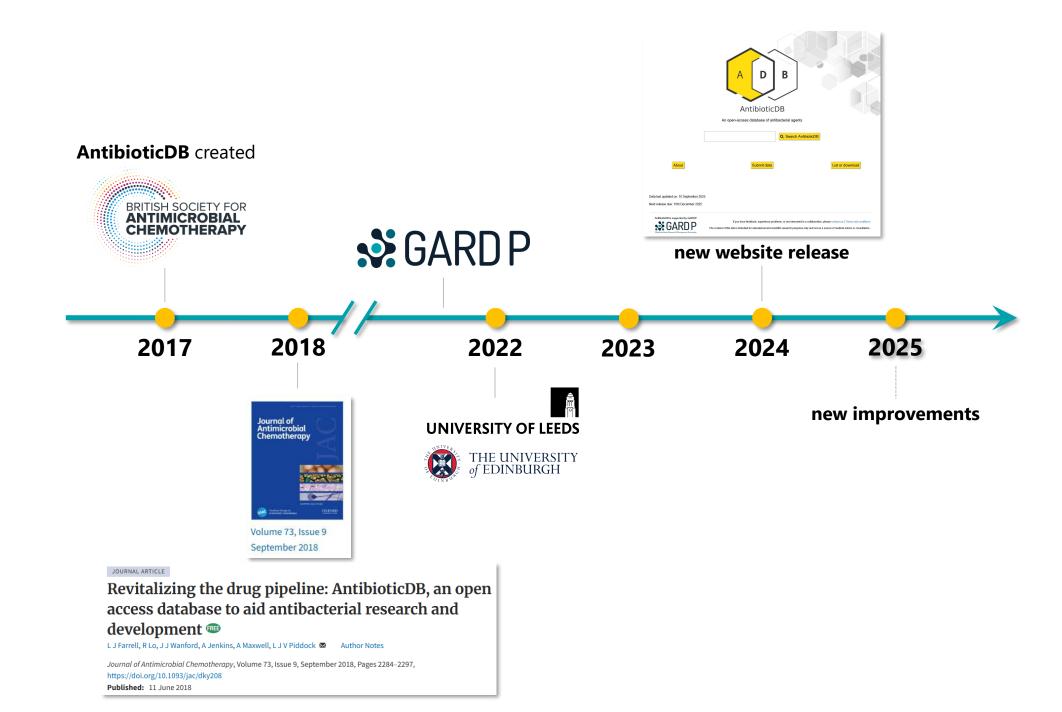
(Figure adapted from https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240113091)



AntibioticDB

https://antibioticdb.com

- first, online, freely and globally-accessible database of antibacterial agents
- valuable resource in antibacterial drug discovery for
 - starting compounds
 - revisiting discontinued/undeveloped drug candidates
 - tracking compounds of interest
 - compounds with particular properties/ targets



The Team

managed and supported by:

curation led by:



Current:

Alan Hennessy Astrid Pentz-Murr Alexandra Santu

Past:

Laura J.V. Piddock (creator, previous curator; formerly GARDP) Ursula Theuretzbacher (previous curator; consultancy)



<u>Current:</u> Alex J. O'Neill Luiza H. Galarion database development and integration to Guide to Pharmacology led by:



Current:

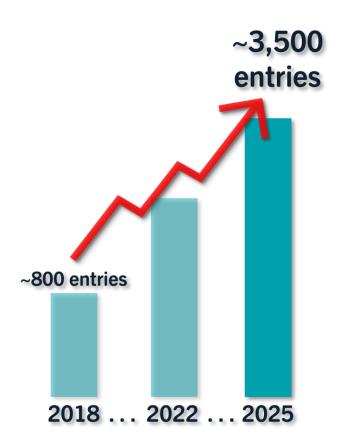
Jamie A. Davies Simon D. Harding Jane F. Armstrong

Past:

Elena Faccenda (previous developer) Liangcui Chu (previous developer)

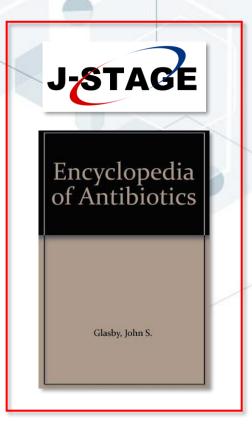
Expanding the database content

- >3,500 entries, a 4-fold increase over original release in 2018
- now includes historical natural product antibiotics, non-traditional modalities, and antimycobacterial agents

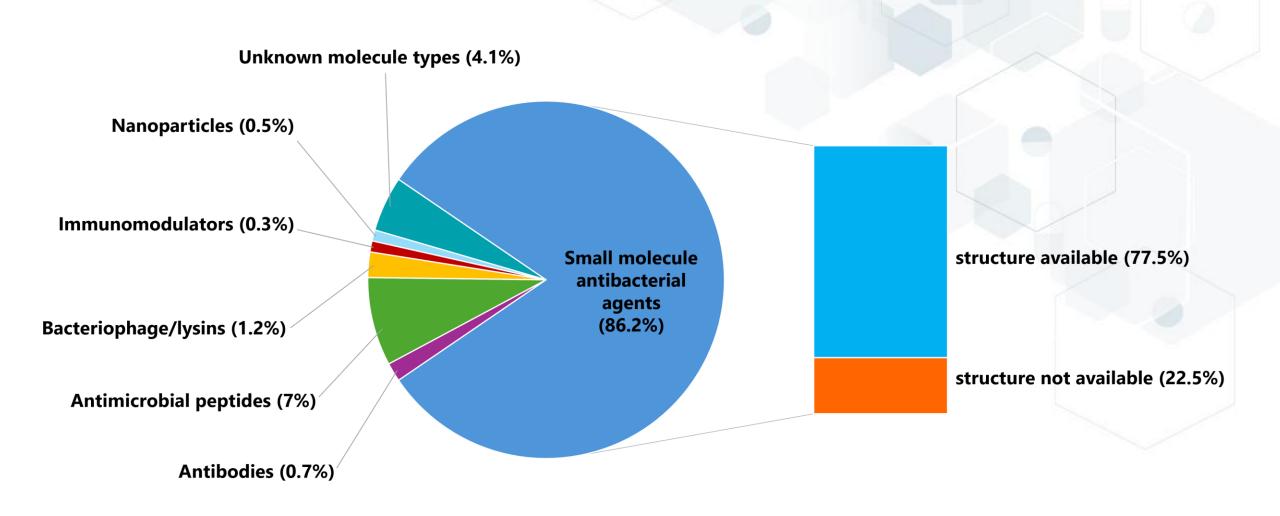


Key sources:

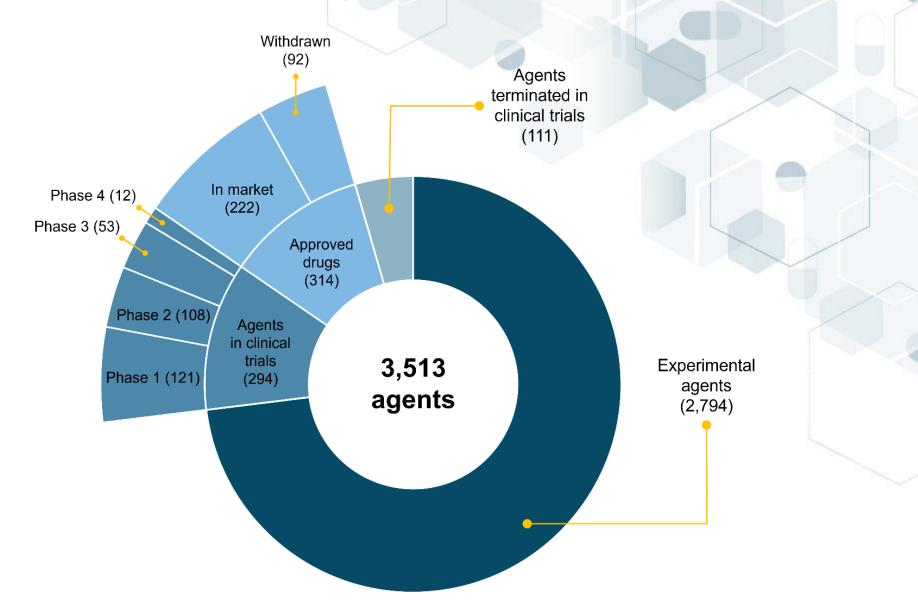


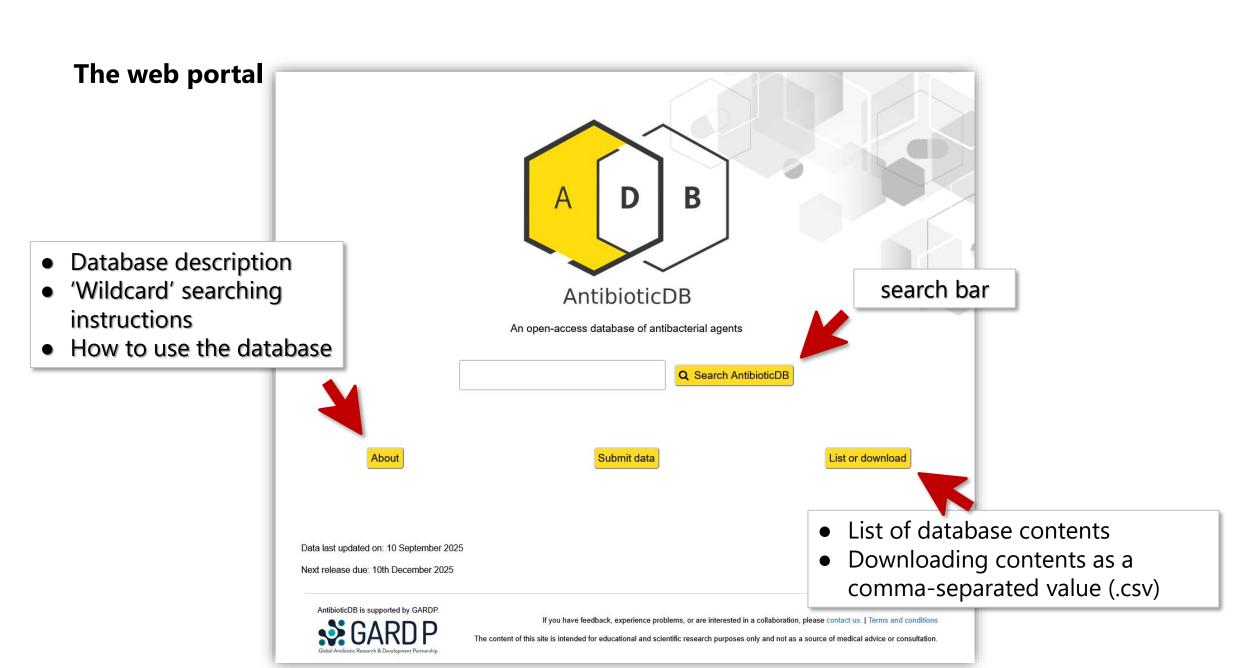


Composition of AntibioticDB (as of November 2025)

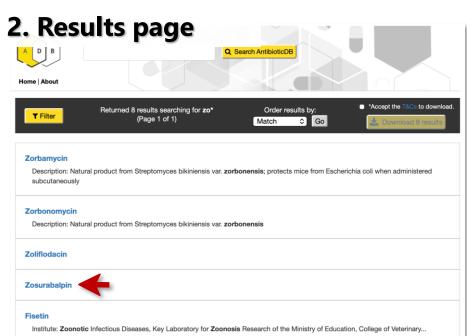


Agents in AntibioticDB and their development status (as of November 2025)









3. Entry page

Synonym(s): RG6006

Class: Antimicrobial peptide

Spectrum of activity: Gram-negative

Details of activity: Active against carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*; targets the LptB2FGC

Yes, at 10^-7 to 10^-9 mutation frequency

complex in the Gram-negative inner membrane blocking lipopolysaccharide transport

Update compound information

Propensity to select resistant

mutants: Description:

Synthetic compound from the Tranzyme Pharma compound library (RO7075573) which was further modified to produce this second-generation antibiotic; >5-log reduction in

neutropenic mouse thigh Acinetobacter baumannii infection model; a macrocyclic peptide

Institute where first reported: Roche Pharma Research and Early Development, Immunology, Infectious Disease and

Ophthalmology, Roche Innovation Center Basel, F. Hoffmann-La Roche, Basel,

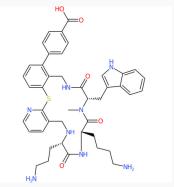
Switzerland

Year first mentioned: 2024

Highest developmental phase: Phase 1 (NCT05614895)

Development status: Active (as of 2024)

Chemical structure(s):



Molecular weight: 790.98

Iso. SMILES:	${\tt CN1[C@H](C(=0)NCC2=C(C=CC=C2SC3=C(CN[C@H](C(=0)N[C@H]}$		
	(C1=O)CCCCN)CCCN)C=CC=N3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)C(=O)O)CC5=CNC6		
	=CC=CC=C65		
InChI Key:	NJFUXFYUHIHHOJ-FSEITFBQSA-N		
Can. SMILES:	CN1[C@@H]		
	(CC2=CNC3=C2C=CC=C3)C(=0)NCC4=C(C=CC=C4SC5=NC=CC=C5C		
	N[C@@H](CCCN)C(=O)N[C@@H]		
	(CCCCN)C1=0)C6=CC=C(C=C6)C(=0)0		
InChI:	(CCCCN)C1=0)C6=CC=C(C=C6)C(=0)0 InchI=1S/C43H50N805S/		
InChI:			
InChI:	InChI=1S/C43H50N805S/		
InChI:	InChI=15/C43H50N8O5S/ c1-51-37(23-30-25-47-34-12-3-2-10-32(30)34)40(53)49-26-33-31(27		
InChI:	InChI=1s/C43H50N805s/ c1-51-37(23-30-25-47-34-12-3-2-10-32(30)34)40(53)49-26-33-31(27 -16-18-28(19-17-27)43(55)56)11-6-15-38(33)57-41-29(9-8-22-46-41		

External links:

PubChem link: https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/148636827

Guide to Pharmacology: zosurabalp

Citations: https://academic.oup.com/ofid/article/10/Supplement_2/ofad500.1749/7446954

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06873-0

Patent: US2019321440A1

Improved information capture and harmonisation of terminology

Compound ID | 2705

Update compound information

Zosurabalpin

Synonym(s): RG6006

Class: Antimicrobial peptide

Spectrum of activity: Gram-negative

Details of activity: Active against carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*; targets the LptB2FGC

complex in the Gram-negative inner membrane blocking lipopolysaccharide transport

Propensity to select resistant Yes, at 10^-7 to 10^-9 mutation frequency

mutants:

Description: Synthetic compound from the Tranzyme Pharma compound library (RO7075573) which

was further modified to produce this second-generation antibiotic; >5-log reduction in

neutropenic mouse thigh *Acinetobacter baumannii* infection model; a macrocyclic peptide

Institute where first reported: Roche Pharma Research and Early Development, Immunology, Infectious Disease and

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Switzerland

Year first mentioned: 2024

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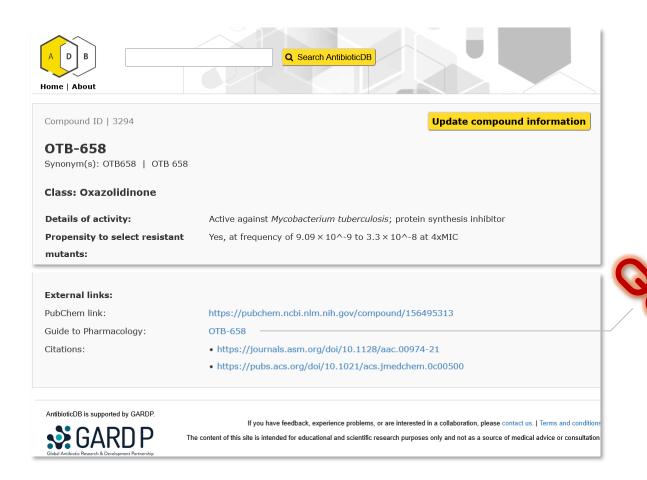
Development status: Active (as of 2024)

synonym(s)

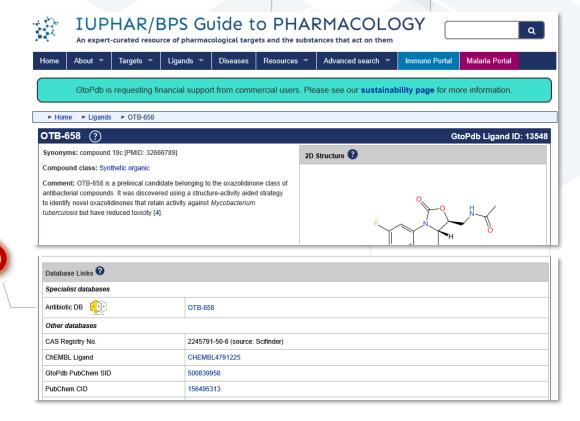
- harmonisation of antibacterial class
 - established antibacterial class
 - other recognised groupings (ex: antimicrobial peptide)
 - cellular pathway being inhibited/ specific drug target
 - non-traditional antibacterial modalities
 - nature of compound (ex: small molecule antibacterial agent, natural product antibiotic)
- origin of antibacterial agent (natural product, semi-synthetic, or synthetic)
- therapeutic potential where available

New functionalities: Integration with IUPHAR/BPS Guide to Pharmacology

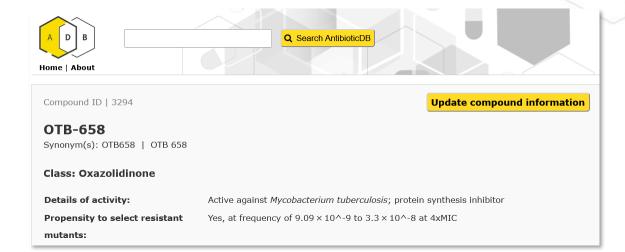
- reciprocal integration of AntibioticDB with IUPHAR/BPS Guide to Pharmacology (GtoPdb) since 2019
- 18% (~632) of AntibioticDB entries have reciprocal links to GtoPdb



https://www.guidetopharmacology.org



New functionalities: Updated structure information



	Iso. SMILES:	CC(=0)NC[C@H]1[C@@H]2COC3=C(N2C(=0)01)C=C(C(=C3)N4CCSC C4)F
0	InChI Key:	WZAVWVAEARSISR-HOCLYGCPSA-N
F N ₁ , N ₁ , N ₁	Can. SMILES:	CC(=O)NC[C@H]1[C@@H]2COC3=CC(=C(C=C3N2C(=O)O1)F)N4CCSC C4
S	InChI:	InChI=1S/C17H20FN304S/ c1-10(22)19-8-16-14-9-24-15-7-12(20-2-4-26-5-3-20)11(18)6-13(15) 21(14)17(23)25-16/h6-7,14,16H,2-5,8-9H2,1H3,(H,19,22)/t14-,16-/ m0/s1
Molecular weight: 381.42		

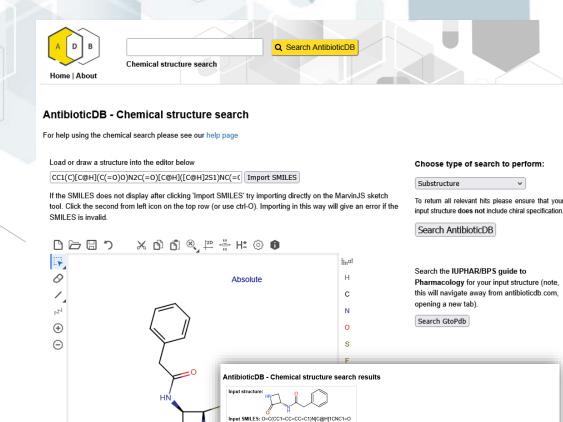
- ~55% AntibioticDB entries have associated PubChem link
- ~72% of AntibioticDB entries have structural information captured as:
 - 2D structure representation
 - Molecular weight
 - Isomeric SMILES
 - InChl Key
 - Canonical SMILES
 - InChl

Underway...

- structure searching
- improved filtering options for searching:
 - by agent type (natural product, semisynthetic, synthetic)
 - by mechanism of action
 - by activity spectrum
 - direct-acting vs indirect-acting
 - by molecular weight range
- further addition of compounds to grow the database

Submit a compound / provide more information to an entry:





our query returned 55 matches:

cc1(c)s[c@@Hj2[c@Hj(Nc(=0)cc3=cc=cc=c3

Molecule has changed to:

AntibioticDB https://antibioticdb.com

- valuable reference and source of starting points for future research and (re-) development of antibacterial therapeutics
- >3,500 entries from experimental to preclinical/ clinical candidates, approved and withdrawn/discontinued drugs
- expanded to include both classical direct-acting and diverse non-canonical antibacterial agents (e.g., anti-virulence compounds, antibodies, bacteriophages, immunomodulating agents)
- addition of chemical identifiers and 2D structure representation widens its utility to include medicinal chemists

Submit a compound / provide more information to an entry:



Acknowledgement





Current:

Alan Hennessy Astrid Pentz-Murr Alexandra Santu

Past:

Laura J.V. Piddock (creator, previous curator; formerly GARDP)
Ursula Theuretzbacher (previous curator; consultancy)

Current:

Jamie A. Davies
Simon D. Harding
Jane F. Armstrong
Past:

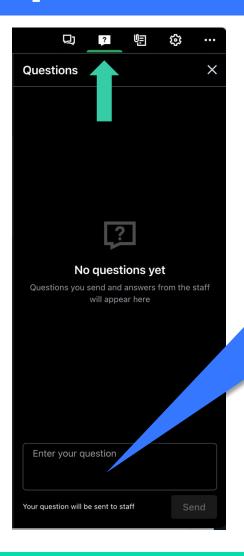
Elena Faccenda (previous developer) Liangcui Chu (previous developer)

Prof. Diarmaid Hughes (Uppsala University), **Prof. Paul J. Hergenrother** (University of Illinois), **Andrew Tomaras** (Senior Vice President – Blacksmith Medicines), **Jimmy Nkaiwuatei** (Discovery and Innovations – Students Against Superbugs Africa), **Olga Genilloud** (Scientific Director – Fundación MEDINA), **Prof. Helen Zgurskaya** (University of Oklahoma), **Pamela Brown** (Director – Pam Brown Consulting Ltd.), **Chad Testa** (CEO – Curza, Inc.), **Martin Everett** (CSO – Aurobac Therapeutics), **David Davies** (Head of Medicinal Chemistry Antabio), **Maya Farha** (McMaster University), **Laura Hollis** (University of Birmingham), **Samuel Kraus** (Universities of Exeter and Queensland), **Grant Boyle, Nikki Cardoso** (AMR Investigator – H3D University of Cape Town)

How to submit your questions



If your question is addressed to a specific speaker, please include their name when submitting the question.



Please submit your questions through the box provided after clicking the 'questions' button. We will review all questions and respond to as many as possible after the presentation.

Survey – participate!









This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°101217154.

- Survey to identify gaps in strengthening research capacity in the field of antimicrobial resistance.
- Your insights will help strengthen AMR research capacity within the EU and beyond, by fostering stronger collaboration among AMR researchers and stakeholders from different disciplines and deepening our understanding of how we, the research community and stakeholders, can contribute synergistically.
- Please fill in the survey by 23rd December, 17:00 CET. The survey takes approximately 20 to 25 minutes to complete and can be filled out anonymously. In that case, no personal data will be linked to your answers. Please respond based on your personal experience.

Antimicrobial Chemotherapy Conference ACC2026







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