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When iron chelation encounters bacterial inhibition

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Chlamydia trachomatis a strict intracellular gram-negative bacterium is responsible for the most common sexually transmitted bacterial infection in the world (350,000 people infected) and trachoma. This infection also facilitates the transmission of other STIs, HIV for instance. The costs resulting from the treatment of this genital infection, or its sequelae, have thus been estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars per year. In addition, the persistent forms of this bacterium can lead to secondary inflammatory diseases like atherosclerosis and arthritis. No vaccine is available in humans. The search for new tools against this family of bacteria is therefore essential. Our group proposes such a tool thanks to the discovery of a new compound more active than the parent molecule, in a model of acute infection. Moreover, this new molecule is not toxic *in cellulo*.

Biography

Nawal Serradji has completed her PhD in medicinal chemistry at the age of 26 years from Paris Descartes University in Paris and postdoctoral studies from University College London Dr C M Marson department of chemistry. She is an associate professor in ITODYS CNRS UMR 7086 and she has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals.

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