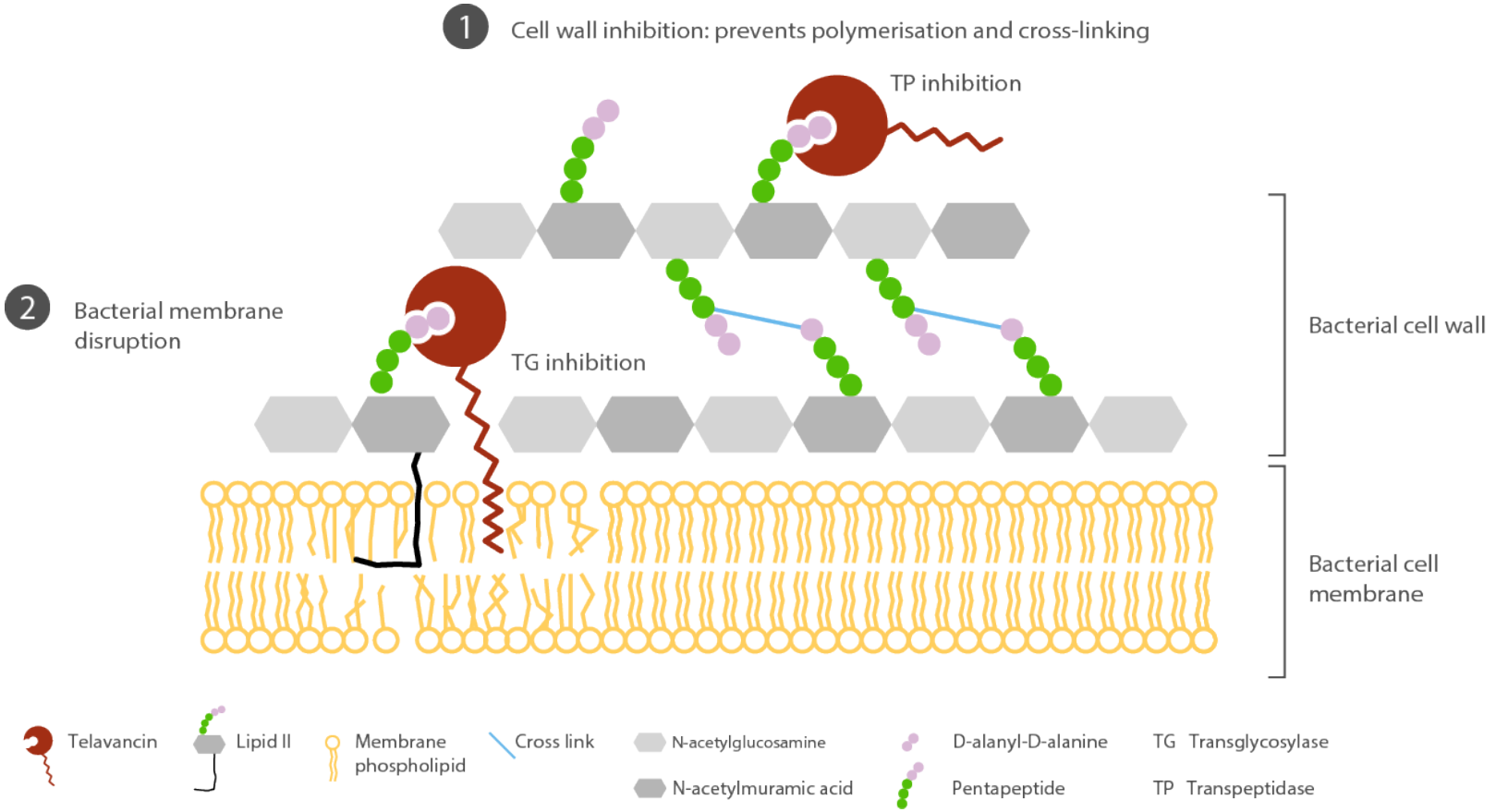
Novel mode of action

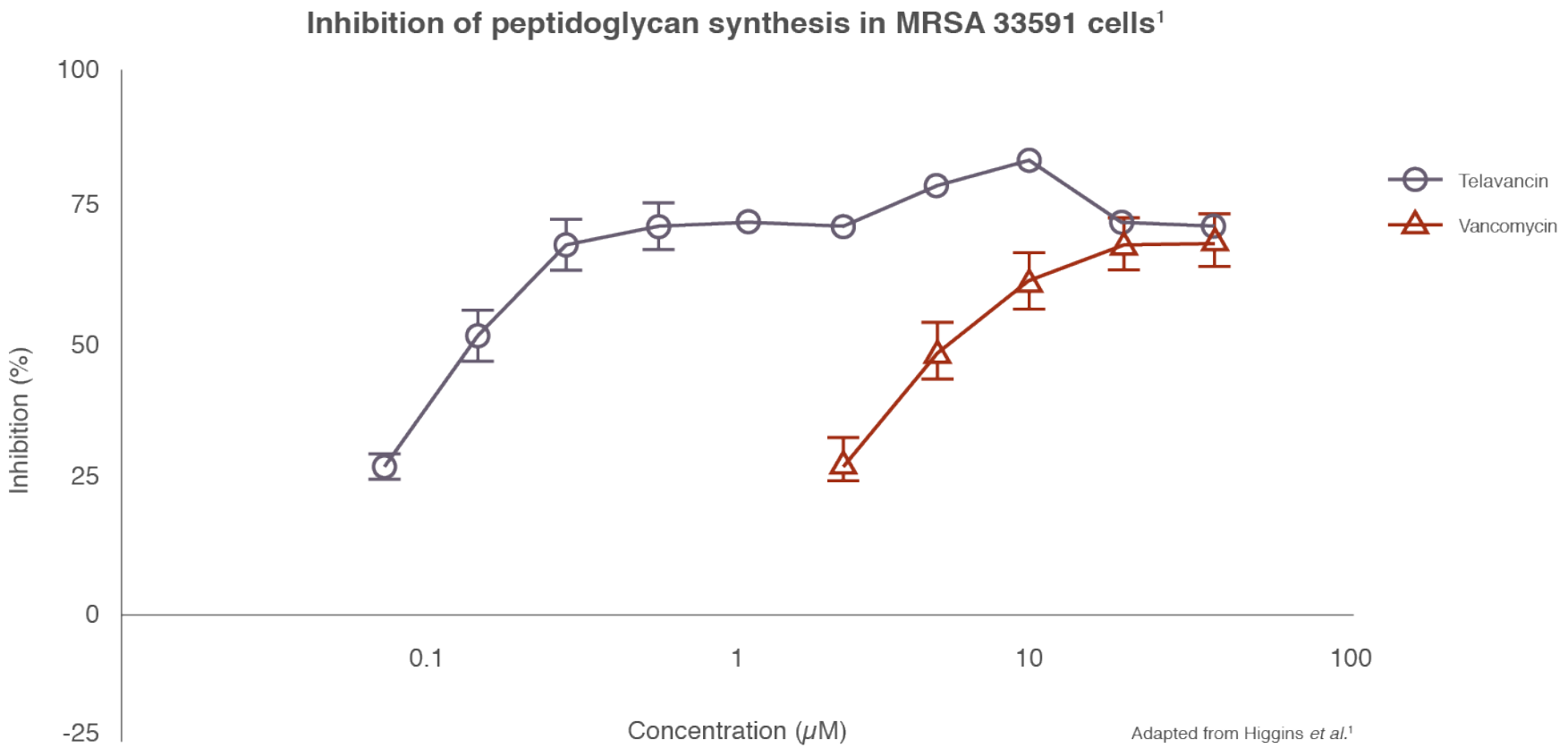
Telavancin has a novel, dual mechanism of action – first-in-class lipoglycopeptide to target both bacterial cell wall and membrane[1-3]

- Inhibition of both transglycosylation and transglycosylation and transpeptidation via high-affinity binding to D-Ala-D-Ala terminus[1-3]



1. Leonard SN & Rybak MJ. *Pharmacotherapy* 2008; **28**(4): 458–68. **2.** Higgins DL *et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2005; **49**: 1127–34. **3.** Kanafani ZA. *Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther* 2006; **4**(5): 743–9.

Telavancin inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis[1,2]

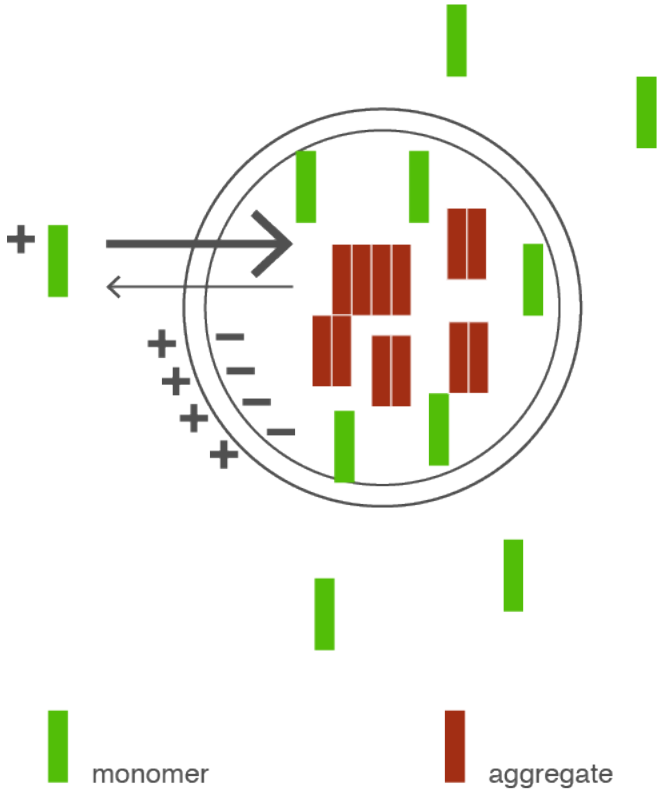


TLV, telavancin; VAN, vancomycin; dKAA, N′-diacetyl-L-Lys-D-Ala-D-Ala.

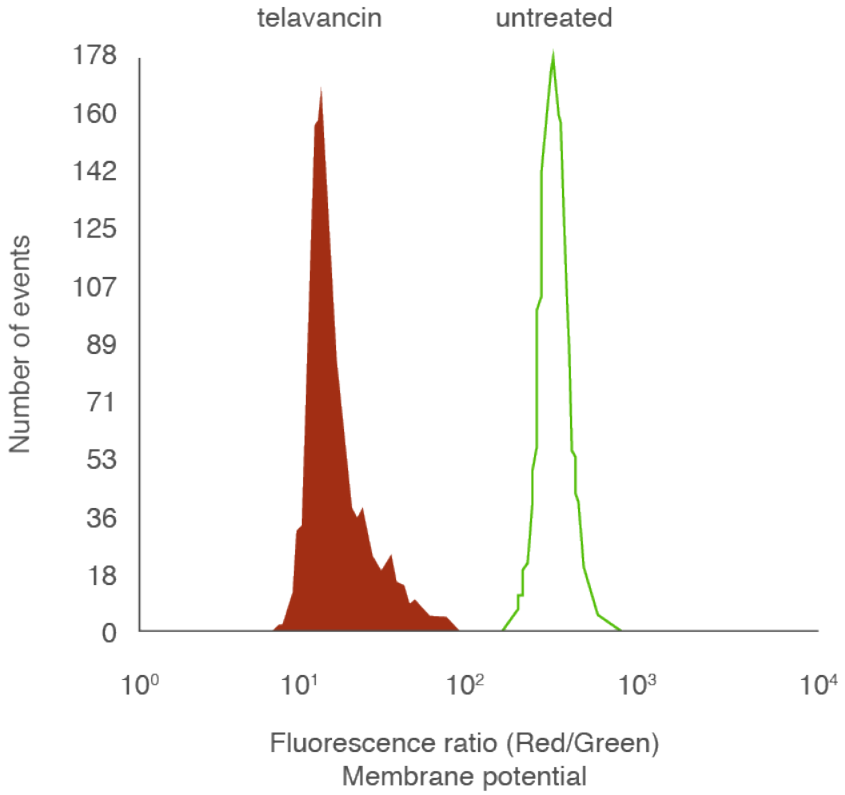
1. Higgins DL *et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2005; **49**: 1127–34. **2.** Scott LJ. *Drugs* 2013; **73**: 1829–39.

Telavancin depolarises the *S. aureus* cell membrane

Ratiometric technique for estimating membrane potential using DiOC2(3)[1]



Change in *S. aureus* membrane potential with telavancin[2]



1. Novo *et al. Cytometry* 1999; **35**: 55–63. **2.** Lunde C, unpublished data.