Arbekacin is an aminoglycoside (AGC) with potent activity against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Gram-negative bacilli (GNB), including Pseudomonas aeruginosa (P. aeruginosa) and Acinetobacter baumannii (A. baumannii), and ESBL/KPC-producing Klebsiella pneumoniae (K. pneumoniae). Arbekacin inhibits protein synthesis by binding both 50S and 30S ribosomal subunits and is stable to many β-lactamases, thus showing potent activity against β-lactamase-producing strains. In a recent study, we evaluated the activity of arbekacin against a global collection of well characterized multidrug-resistant strains.

**Background:** Arbekacin (ABK) is an aminoglycoside (AGC) with potent activity against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Gram-negative bacilli (GNB), including P. aeruginosa and A. baumannii, and ESBL/KPC-producing K. pneumoniae. Arbekacin inhibits protein synthesis by binding both 50S and 30S ribosomal subunits and is stable to many β-lactamases, thus showing potent activity against β-lactamase-producing strains. In a recent study, we evaluated the activity of arbekacin against a global collection of well characterized multidrug-resistant strains.

**Results:**

- **MIC90 values of AGCs were generally elevated for ESBL-producing E. coli and ESKAPE/KPCされていた.**
- **Arbekacin was highly active against MRSA strains, including those resistant to gentamicin.**

**References:**


