

# NEW DRUGS FOR NEGLECTED DISEASES: A JOINT EFFORT TO ADDRESS UNMET NEEDS IN THE *LEISHMANIASIS* AND CHAGAS DISEASE EARLY DISCOVERY PIPELINES

Mercedes Pérez-Bonilla<sup>a,\*</sup>, Ignacio González<sup>a</sup>, Víctor González-Menéndez<sup>a</sup>, Jesús Martín<sup>a</sup>, José R. Tormo<sup>a</sup>, Ahreum Cho<sup>b</sup>, Soo Young Byun<sup>b</sup>, Kyunghwa Baek<sup>b</sup>, David Shum<sup>b</sup>, Joo Hwan No<sup>b</sup>, Jean-Robert Ioset<sup>c</sup>, Fernando Reyes<sup>a</sup>, Olga Genilloud<sup>a</sup>. <sup>a</sup>Fundación MEDINA, Parque Tecnológico Ciencias de la Salud, Avda. del Conocimiento 34, 18016, Granada, Spain <sup>b</sup>Institut Pasteur Korea. 16, Daewangpangyo-ro 712 beon-gil, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, 13488 Rep. of Korea <sup>c</sup>Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*, 15 Chemin Camille-Vidart, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland \* mercedes.perez@medinaandalucia.es ; www.medinadiscovery.com

## Introduction

Leishmaniasis and American Trypanosomiasis (Chagas disease) are two neglected tropical diseases caused by the parasites *Leishmania* spp. and *Trypanosoma cruzi*, respectively. They cause thousands of deaths worldwide, and in recent years have also emerged as a health concern in developed countries. New therapeutic solutions are required due to increasing resistance and adverse effects of existing treatments<sup>1,2</sup>. Natural products (NPs) have been historically a rich reservoir of new



bioactive compounds, and the origin of new drugs used today in clinical practice<sup>3</sup>.

### Aims

- The discovery of new NP scaffolds with novel mechanisms of action (MoA) against Leishmania donovani and Trypanosoma cruzi.
- The application of a High Throughput High Content Imaging Platform for testing NPs in 384-well format plates to discover new drugs for neglected diseases.

intracellular parasites in 384-well format plate

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CHROMATOGRAPHY

PURIFICATION

(HRMS and NMR)



#### Data analysis

**HTS ASSAYS** 

Columbus<sup>™</sup> software Positive control *T. cruzi*: Benznidazole Positive control *L. donovani*: Amphotericin B Negative control for both parasites: DMSO

% Inhibition of infection = [(Mean Min - Tested value)/ (Mean Min - Mean Max)] x 100 % Inhibition of Parasite Number = [(Mean Min – Tested value)/ (Mean Min - Mean Max)] x 100 % Cell ratio = (Tested value / Mean Min) x 100

Tested value: Infected cells/Total cells (infection ratio) Mean Max: reference drug EC<sub>100</sub> treated controls Mean Min: infection with 0.5% DMSO

## Results



	blastn salbo	nycin, cytochalasi mycin, and secal	ins, grixor onic acid a	isin, nigericin, imong others					
Compounds activity expressed as IC <sub>50</sub> (Half maximal inhibitory concentration)		% Inhibition of Infection: Antiparasitic parameter (%) that measures the number of host cells non-infected with parasite in their cytoplasmic region. Cell ratio (%): cytotoxicity parameter that count the number of host cells.					<ul> <li>Cell ratio (%)</li> <li>% Inhibition of infection</li> </ul>		
<i>T. cruzi</i> active compounds	<mark>% Inhibition of infection</mark> IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	<mark>Cell ratio (%)</mark> CC <sub>50</sub> (μM)		160 –	Dose respons	se curves of % Inhibi	tion of infection/Cell ra	tio (%) againt <i>T. cruzi</i>	
Antimycin A3	2.29	>50	st	120 -	120 -	120 -	120 -	120 -	120 -
Antimycin A	1.23	25.70	te	80	80 - * * * *	80-	80-	80-	
2-Azahypoxanthine	0.36	2.35	, L	40-	40-	40-	40-	40-	40-
Bottromycin A2	4.01	47.65		0	0	0-		0-	0
Brocazine C	6.40	14.75	D	-40 ui	-40 ut	-40		-40 40 -40	-40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40
Cordycepin	1.04	26.49	A A	Antimycin A3	Antimycin A	2-Azahypoxanthine	Bottromycin A2		
Cylocheximide	0.0045	0.64	<b>X</b>	,	/		<sup>//</sup> , <b>o</b>		
Echoside C	10.39	>50	60	NH OH O		O II		N Cordycepin	H Cycloneximide
Fe-coprogen	>50	>50	A		Antimycin A, $R = (CH_2)_5 CH_2$				
Fusarin A	5.08	18.08	10		Antimycin A3, $R = (CH_2)_3 CH_2$				
JBIR-13	0.71	7.24	2					ОН	Ĥ
Madurastatin H2	>50	>50	Z		Oligo	mycin D			
9-Methylstreptimidone	0.84	>50	<b>P</b>	O OH OH			<b>T</b>		
Oligomycin D	0.058	0.36	σ		160				
Tambromycin A	35.62	>50	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		120-		120 -		N
Tunicamycin V	0.12	0.71	<u> </u>				80		80-
Kronopolitide A	0.10	0.33	e	JBIR-13	40		40-		
kronopolitide B	0.15	0.46	e e			HO		HO NH HỔ	
Kronopolitide C	0.58	2.09	•		0.1 1 10		$-40 \frac{1}{1 \times 10^{-5}} \frac{1}{0.001} \frac{1}{0.1}$	0	
	% Inhibition of infection	Cell ratio (%)							
L. donovani active compounds	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	СС <sub>50</sub> (µМ)	<b>Z</b>		Dose response	curves of % Inhibitio	on of infection/Cell ratio	(%) againt <i>L. donovar</i>	
Actiphenol	20.78	>50						$\downarrow$ 0 $\downarrow$	
Cytochalasin E	>50	>50		U OH					
5-hydroxy-3,6-dimethoxy-2-methyl-			త						СООН



#### Conclusions

- 142 and 60 compounds were dereplicated in active samples against T. cruzi and L. donovani, respectively. Nineteen showed significative activity against T. cruzi and eleven against L. donovani.
  Nine T. cruzi and four L. donovani active compounds were selected for further MoA and ADME studies.
- Six new compounds from a new family of compounds were identified so far (kronopolitides).
- > The MoA of the active compounds will be explored by parasite cell painting using a high content imaging system.

References	Acknowledgements			
<ul> <li>[1] J. H. No. Visceral leishmaniasis: Revisiting current treatments and approaches for future discoveries. Acta Trop. 2016, 115, 113-123.</li> <li>[2] J. A. Pérez-Molina, I. Molina. Chagas disease. Lancet 2018, 391, 82-94.</li> <li>[3] D. J. Newman, G. M. Cragg. Natural Products as Sources of New Drugs over the Nearly Four Decades from 01/1981 to 09/2019. J. Nat. Prod. 2020, 83, 770–803.</li> </ul>	The project leading to these results has received funding from "la Caixa" Foundation under the project code HR20-00584. We also thank to Department for International Development of UK government (DFID, UK) and FCDO, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS, the Netherlands) and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) through KfW (Germany) for supporting via DND <i>i</i> the bioassays run at Institut Pasteur Korea.			