



Synthetic Peroxides:

A Viable Alternative to Artemisinins

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ARTEMISININ FORUM 2008

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Curing Malaria Together

www.mmv.org

Role of Artemisinin in the Treatment of Malaria

- **Artemisinin derivatives are now the mainstay of treatment for malaria**
- **Since WHO endorsement of Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) as 1st or 2nd line therapy for uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria:**
- **Heavy reliance on the artemisinin component:**
 - fast acting, highly effective against both *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax*
 - rapidly cleared; used in combination with a longer-acting partner drug
- **But there are issues...**
 - supply, cost, natural source
 - any clinical resistance to artemisinin will jeopardize ACT strategies
 - concerns regarding use in some special populations (infants, pregnancy)



Known Artemisinin Programmes

- Alternative Sources of Artemisinin / plant derived peroxides
 - One World Health, Amyris, Berkeley (yeast)
 - Dafra / Bouwmester (chicory)
 - Plant cell culture system (Russia, Japan and others)
 - Tobacco (Swiss)
 - Cameroon (Plant families)
- Fully Synthetics
 - Arterolane (OZ277/RBx11160), Ranbaxy (phase III)
 - University of Liverpool, (ANTIMAL programme) (candidate)
 - Ozonides OZ439 (MMV) (phase I)



MMV Malaria Portfolio

November 2008

Launch


2014


2012


2009/10

2007/8

Research		Translational			Development	
Discovery	Lead Opt	Preclinical	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Registration
Novartis 9 projects	DHFR Thailand	Ozonides	Tafenoquine	IV artesunate	Eurartesim™	Coartem®-D
GSK 3 projects	DHFR NITD	MK 4815	(+) Mefloquine	Artemifone	Pyramax®	Coarsucam® (ASAQ)
Broad/Genzyme 5 projects	Pyridones GSK	Pyridone 932121		SAR97276 Choline	Azithromycin chloroquine	
Others 6 projects	Macrolides GSK	SAR116242 Trioxanes				
	DHODH					
	Nat Product NITD					
	Immucillins Einstein					
	Bartemides NITD					

MMV projects 

Sanofi-Aventis projects 

Pfizer project 

MMV peroxide portfolio

- One ACT submitted for registration
- Two ACT and one mono-therapy currently in clinical trials
- Artemisinin Resistance Network
 - Testing our endoperoxide collections (8) against primary parasites from resistance areas (Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Senegal) (ex vivo)
 - Clinical testing of novel endoperoxides in patients where PCT is increased: Artemifone
- Ozonides

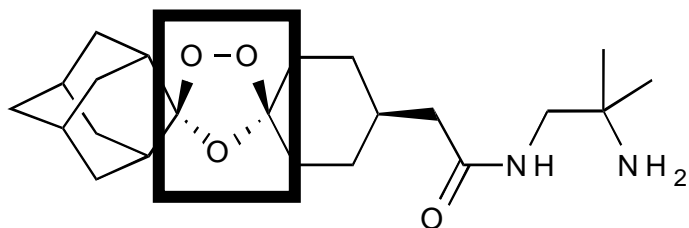


Objectives: Synthetic Peroxides (OZ) Project

- **First Generation OZ project aimed to:**
 - identify a new class of peroxides
 - more potent than the currently available semi-synthetic artemisinin derivatives in reducing parasite burden
 - fully synthetic
 - low cost (< \$1 USD per treatment when used in combination)
 - 3 day treatment regimen when used in combination
- **Next Generation OZ project extends these goals to also include:**
 - provision in combination of a single-dose oral cure for patients with uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria (and possibly *P. vivax*)
 - potential for prophylactic treatment and intermittent preventative treatment in pregnant women and infants (IPTp and IPTi)

First Generation of Synthetic Peroxides

OZ277 or RBx11160



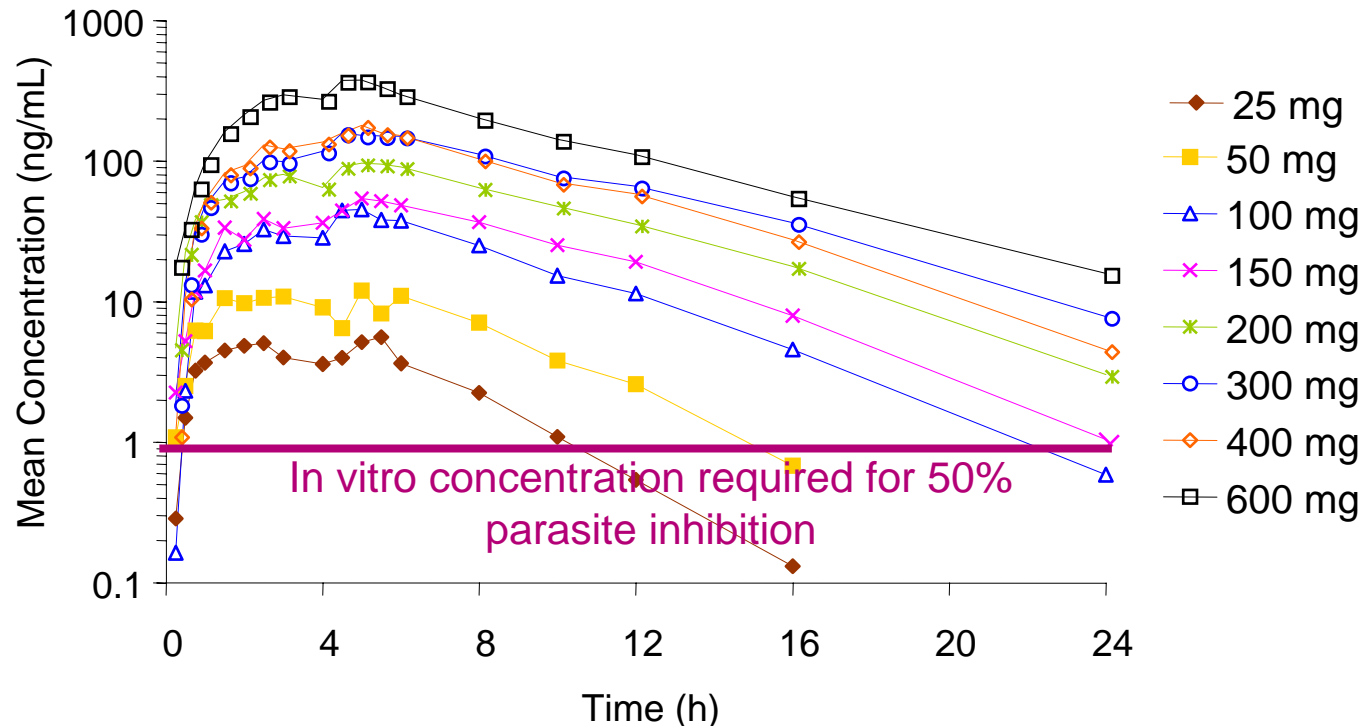
What do we know about RBx11160?

- **More active than chloroquine, mefloquine, and artemisinin derivatives against *P. falciparum in vitro*, and *P. berghei* in mice**
- **Good physicochemical and metabolic profile; good PK and oral bioavailability in rats and dogs; short half-life**
- **Excellent safety profile in rats, dogs and humans after single and repeat administration**
- **Similar exposure after single and repeat administration in humans; minimal food effects**



Phase 1 Plasma Concentrations of RBx11160

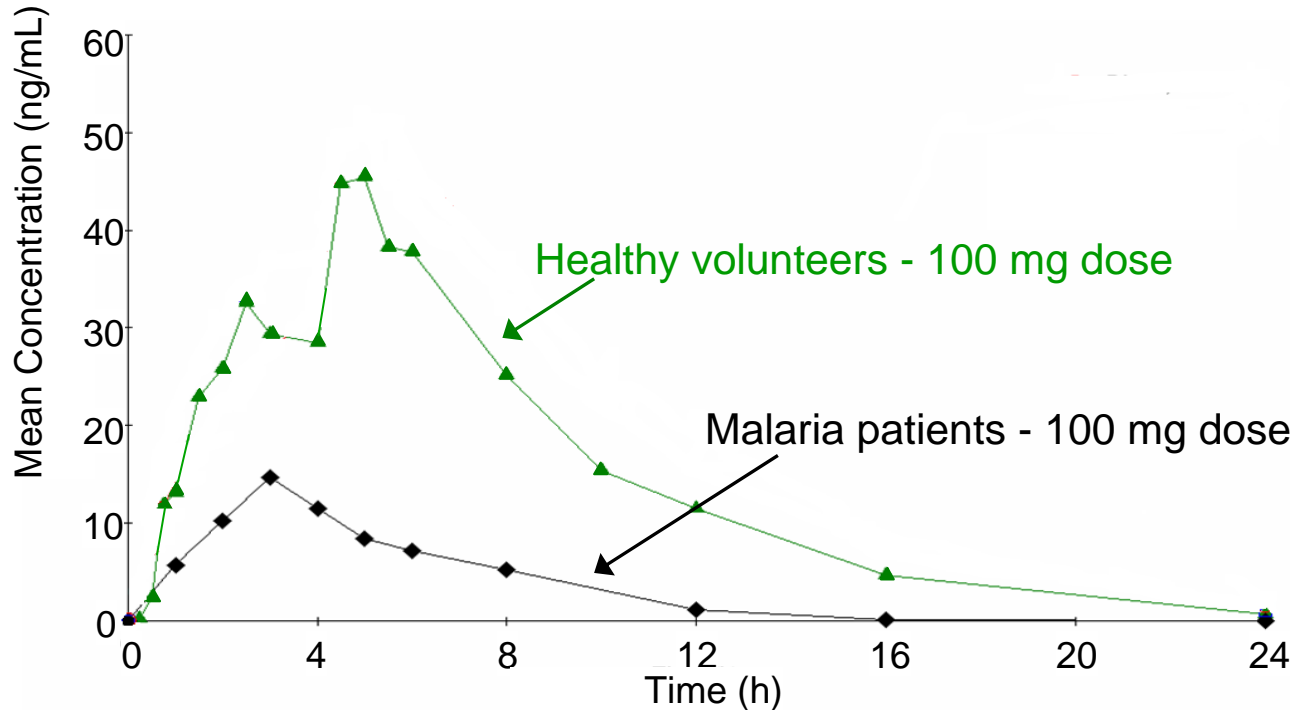
Plasma concentrations after a single oral dose to healthy



- Excellent exposure at doses of 100 mg or above...
- Highly consistent with predictions based on animal data, but ...



“Issues” that Arose with RBx11160 in Phase 2

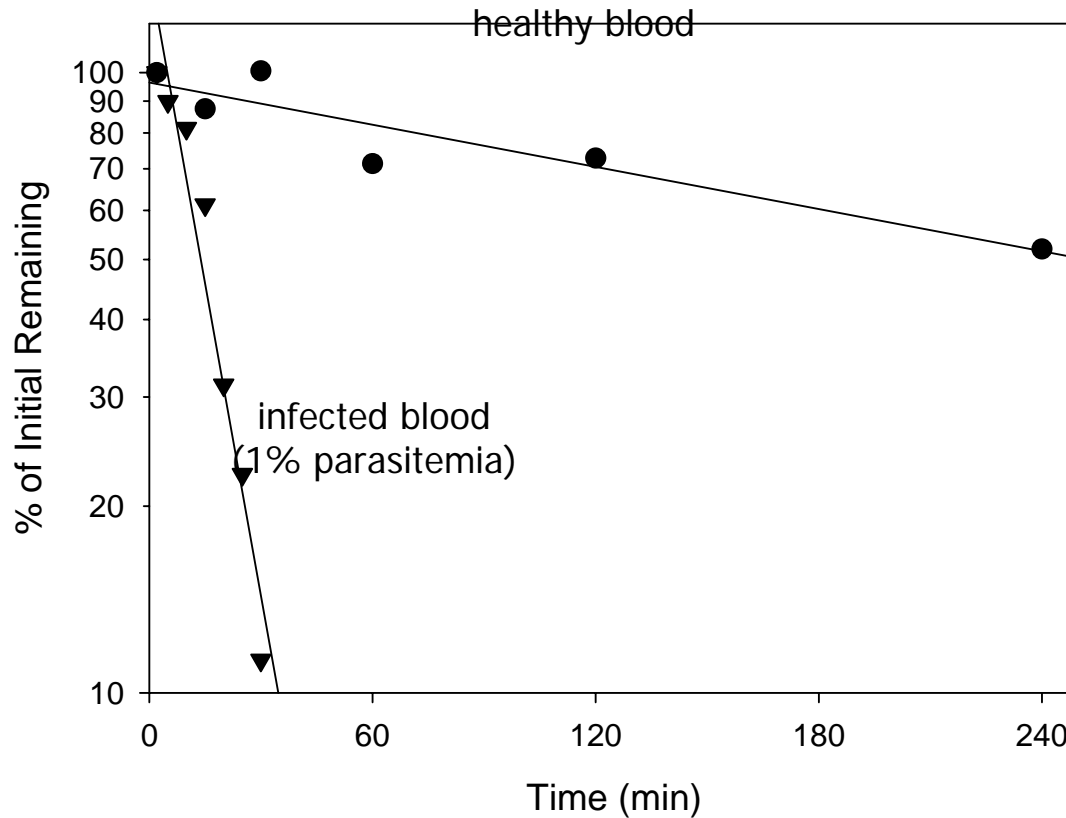


- **Significant reduction in drug plasma concentrations in malaria patients...**
- **Reduced exposure meant that it was unlikely to meet 3-day treatment regimen**
- **Phase II: Approx 70% efficacy (28 ACPR) with 7 days treatment**



In Vitro Degradation in Infected Blood

- Rapid *in vitro* degradation of RBx11160 in infected blood



Second Generation of Synthetic Peroxides



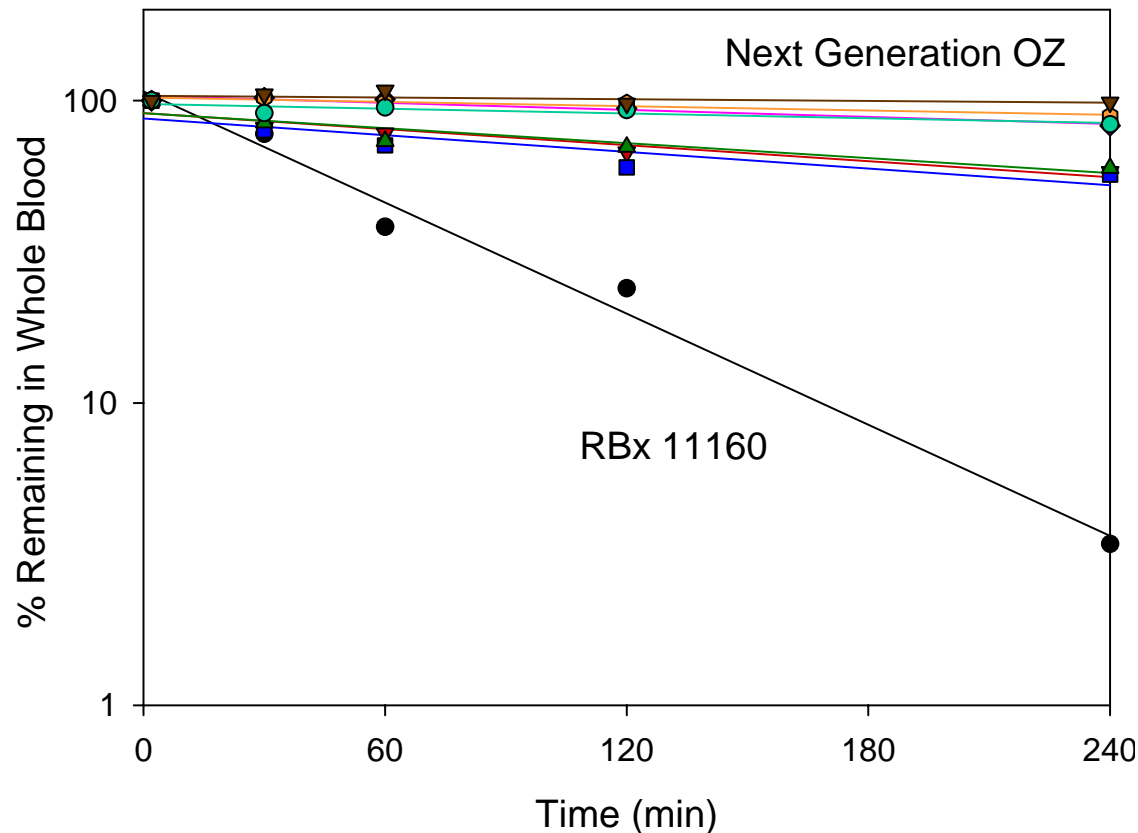
Clearance in Red Blood Cells

- **Fe(II)-mediated cleavage likely to be a significant contributor to the *in vivo* clearance of RBx11160**
- **Can we modify the ozonide structure to reduce the rate of cleavage without compromising biological activity?**
- **The answer is... Yes**



Ozonide Clearance in Red Blood Cells

- **Next Generation OZ are significantly more stable in whole blood *in vitro* than First Generation OZ**

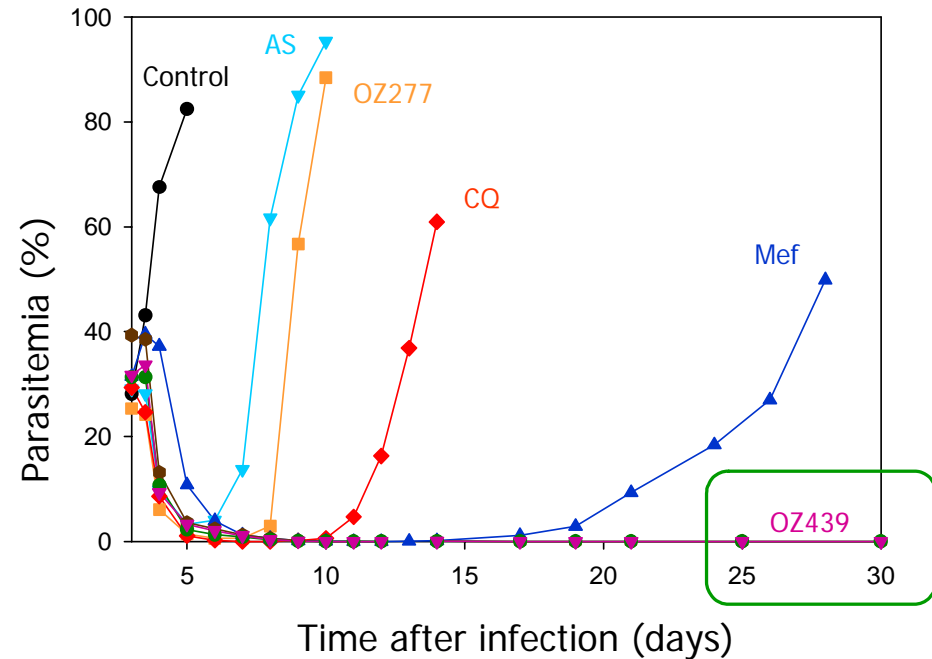


Key Pharmacology for OZ439: *Plasmodium berghei* Mouse Model (p.o.)

Single oral dose: 1x 30 mg/kg p.o.

Compound (30 mg/kg)	Activity (%) [†]	Survival (d), Cure (%) [‡]
AS	92	9 d, 0%
AM	99.7	9 d, 0%
CQ	99.9	10 d, 0%
MEF	99.6	22 d, 0%
OZ277	99.9	11 d, 0%
OZ439	99.0	>30 d, 100%
Control	--	6 d, 0%

Onset & Recrudescence: 1x 100mg/kg p.o.



[†] % parasitemia on day 3 post infection

[‡] % of mice that were parasite free on day 30

AS, AM, CQ and MEF do not cure in this model up to 200 mg/kg.



Dosing Regimen and Survival

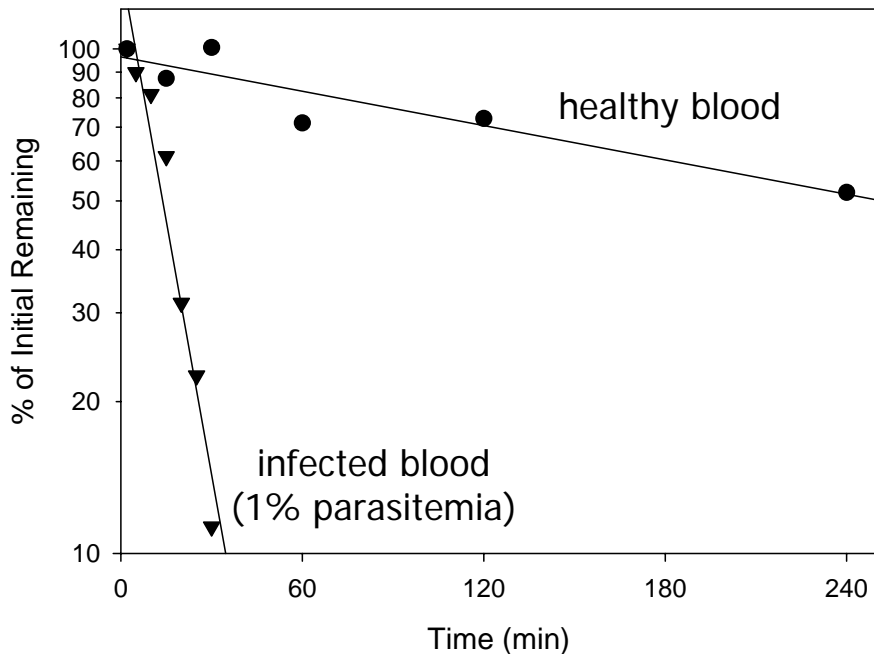


Dose	Frequency	Avg Survival	Cures
1 x 1 mg/kg	single dose	6	0/5
1 x 3 mg/kg	single dose	6	0/5
1 x 5 mg/kg	single dose	10.4	0/5
1 x 10 mg/kg	single dose	18.2	0/5
1 x 15 mg/kg	single dose	30	4/5
1 x 20 mg/kg	single dose	>30	5/5
1 x 25 mg/kg	single dose	>30	5/6
1 x 30 mg/kg	single dose	>30	5/7
3 x 1 mg/kg	every 24 h	6	0/5
3 x 3 mg/kg	every 24 h	15.2	0/5
2 x 5 mg/kg	every 24 h	14.6	0/5
3 x 5 mg/kg	every 24 h	>30	5/5
2 x 10 mg/kg	every 24 h	>30	5/5
3 x 10 mg/kg	every 24 h	>30	5/5
3 x 3 mg/kg	every 12 h	12.2	0/5
3 x 5 mg/kg	every 12 h	28.2	4/5
2 x 10 mg/kg	every 12 h	>30	5/5
3 x 10 mg/kg	every 12 h	>30	5/5
2 x 15 mg/kg	every 12 h	>30	5/5
2 x 20 mg/kg	every 12 h	>30	5/5

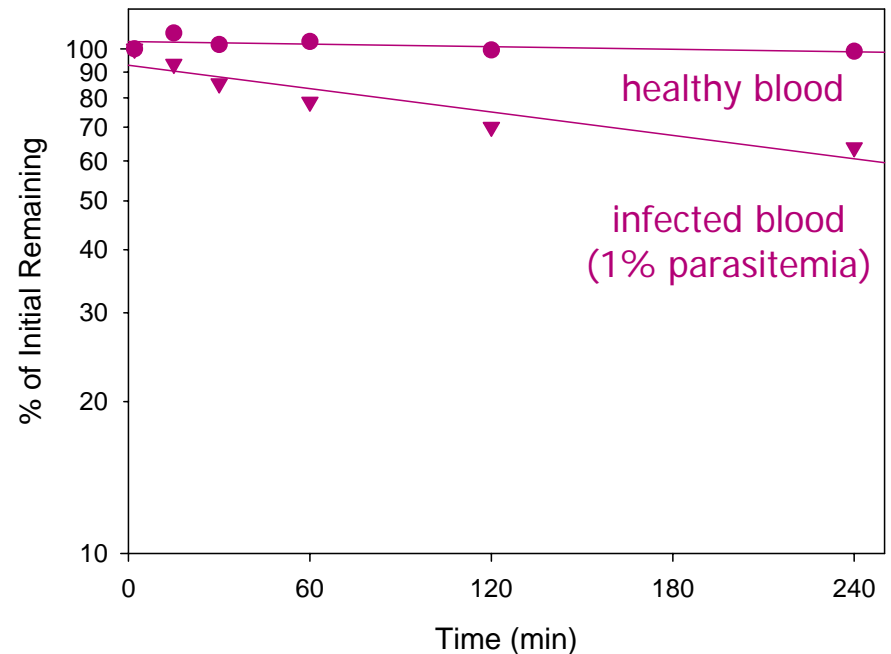
In Vitro Degradation in Infected Blood

- **Next Generation OZ significantly more stable in healthy and especially infected blood**

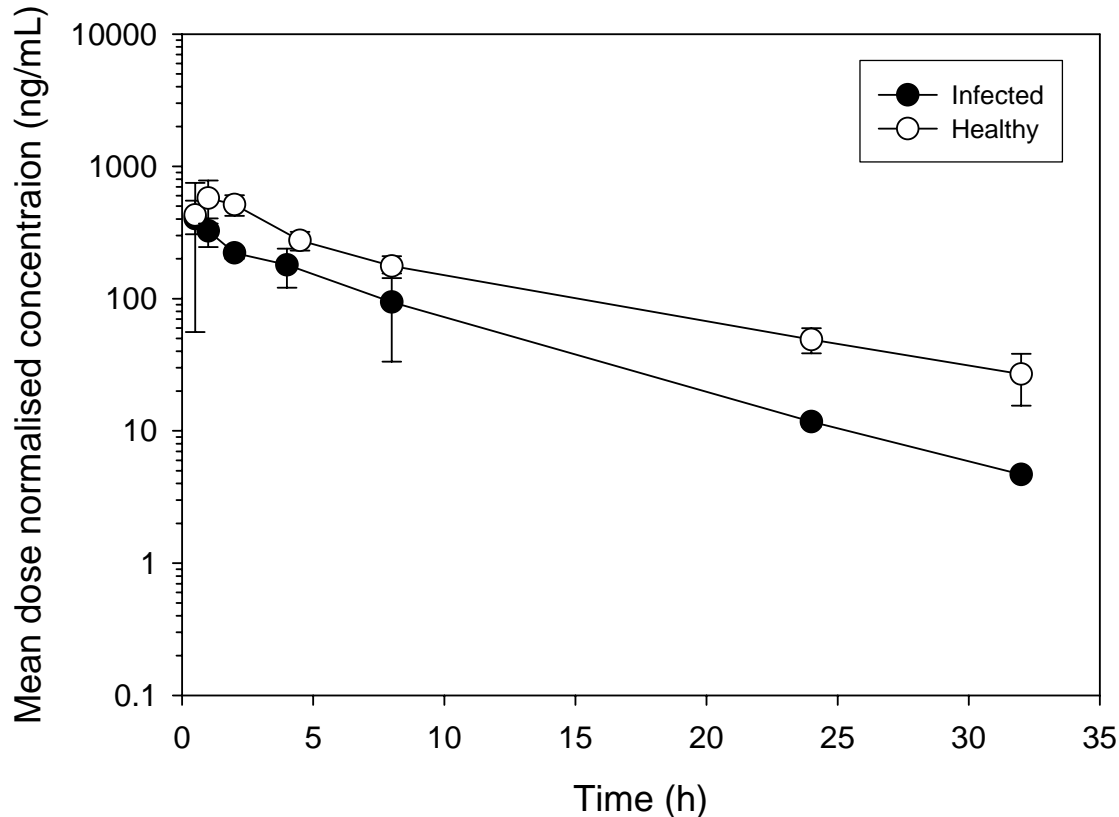
RBx 11160



Next Generation OZ



OZ439 Exposure in Healthy and Infected *P. berghei* Mice



10 mg/kg po

Approximately 50% decrease in exposure in presence of infection

Half life still > 5-fold longer than that of OZ277 and Art derivatives at similar dose

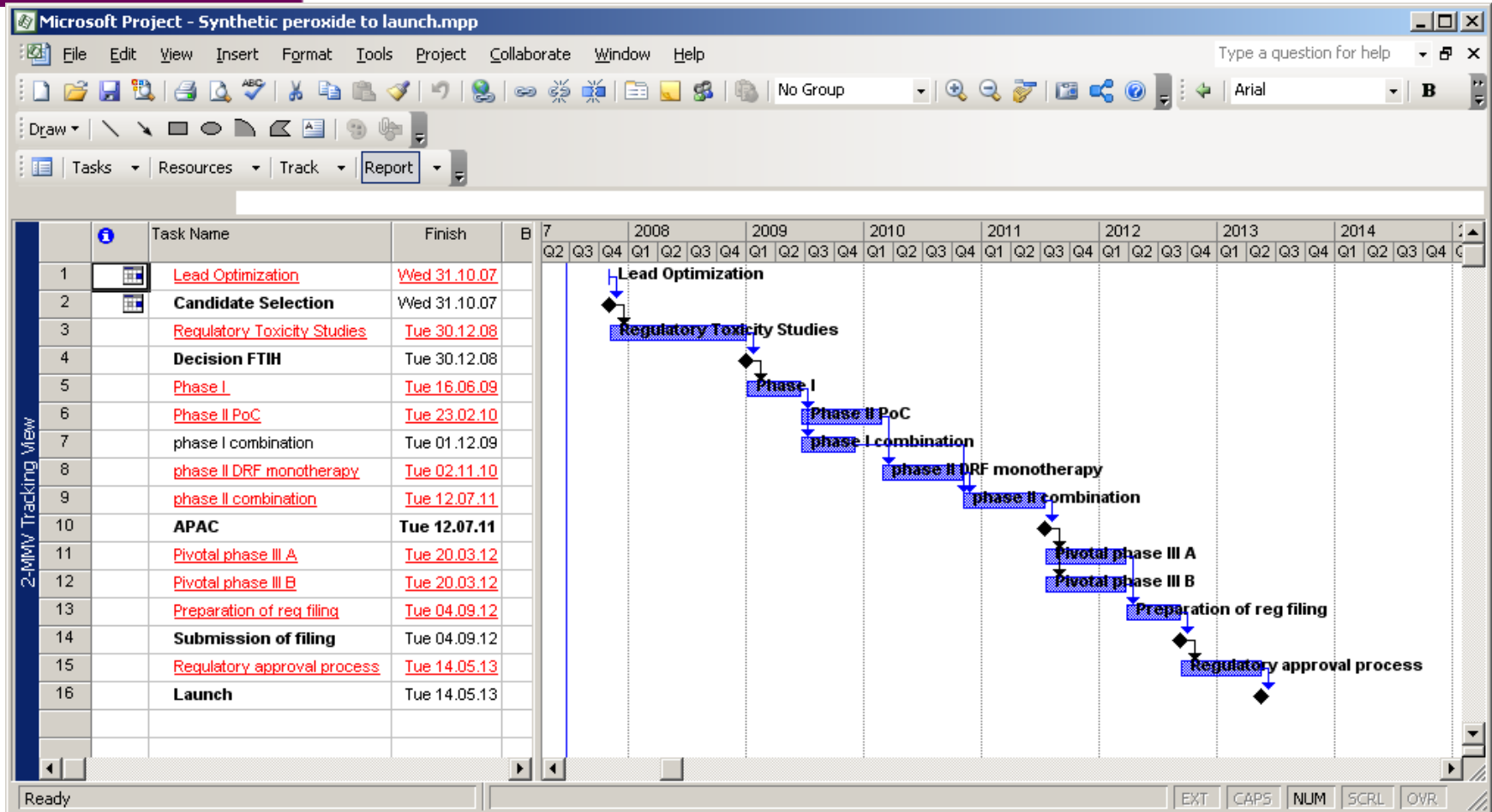


Conclusions

- **Fe(II)-mediated cleavage in RBCs contributes to the *in vivo* clearance of RBx11160 (and possibly other peroxides)**
- **Structural modifications for Next Generation OZ have resulted in:**
 - improved stability in blood
 - reduced *in vivo* clearance, prolongation in half-life and increased exposure in rats
 - enhanced biological activity in well-established mouse model of malaria
 - excellent prophylactic activity in mice – exceeds that of the benchmark chemoprophylactic, mefloquine
- **Potential for reduced treatment regimen**



Timelines



Launch → Q4 2013



Partners

- **Medicinal and synthetic chemistry**
University of Nebraska, USA
- ***In vitro* activity and *in vivo* efficacy assessment**
Swiss Tropical Institute, Switzerland
- **ADME, lead optimisation and compound profiling**
Monash University, Australia
- **Manufacturing and Formulation**
Unimark Remedies, India, Wilmington Pharma, USA, Penn Pharmaceuticals UK
- **Project management and Consultants**
Fulcrum, UK, Carl Craft and John Scott, USA
- **Medicines for Malaria Venture**
Ian Bathurst and Jörg Möhrle



Thank you

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