



4(1H)-Pyridones as putative antimalarials

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GlaxoSmithKline



Medicines for Malaria Venture

4(1H)-Pyridones as putative antimalarials

▪ Project Background

- Mode of Action
- Critical Pathway
- Chemical approach

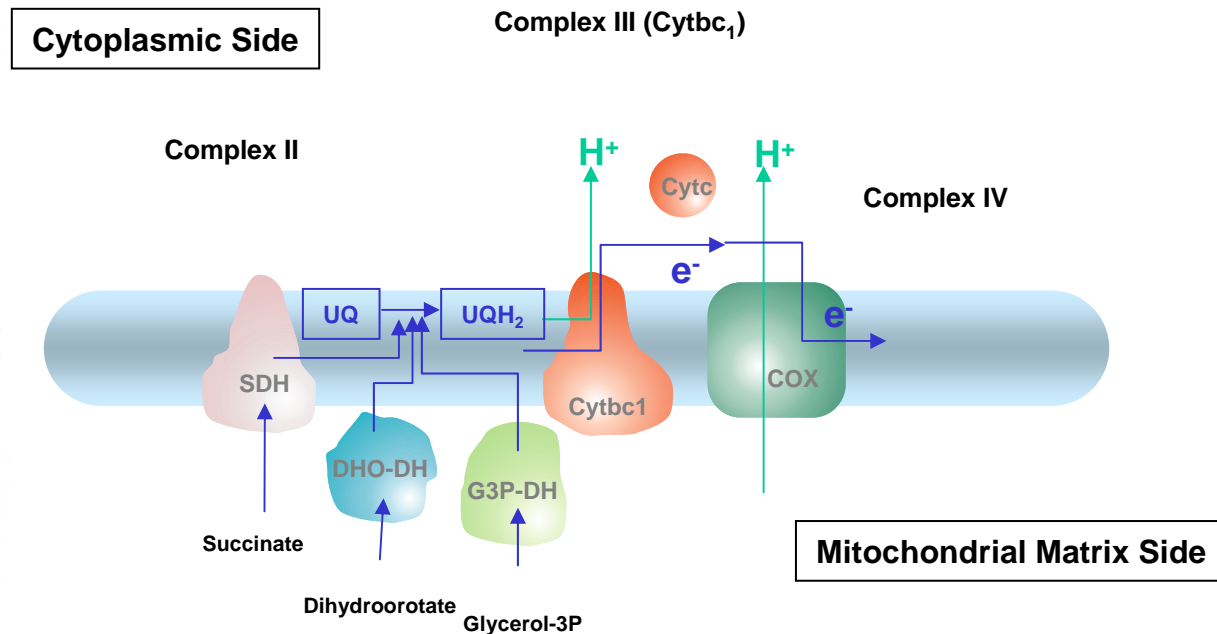
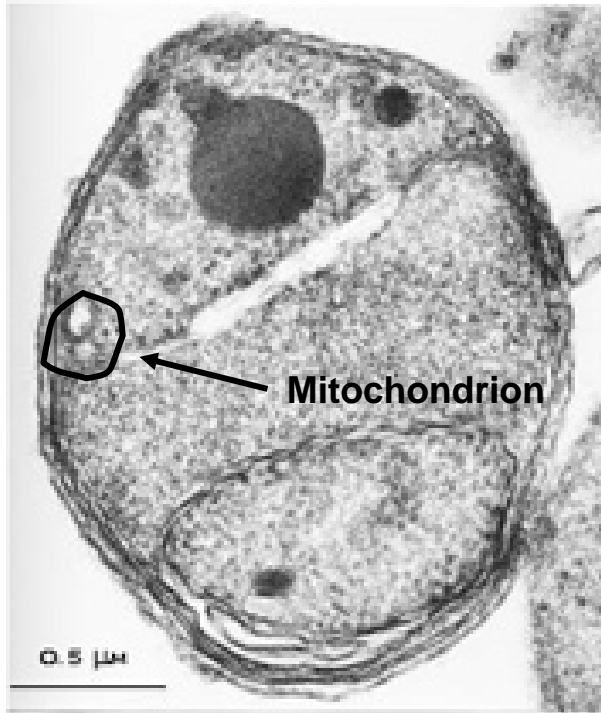
▪ Reference compound

- Biology
- DMPK
- Safety Assessment
- Resistance
- Chem. Dev & Pharm. Dev

▪ Summary and upcoming steps

4(1H)-Pyridones Mode of Action

Inhibition of *P. falciparum* mitochondrial Electron Transport Chain.

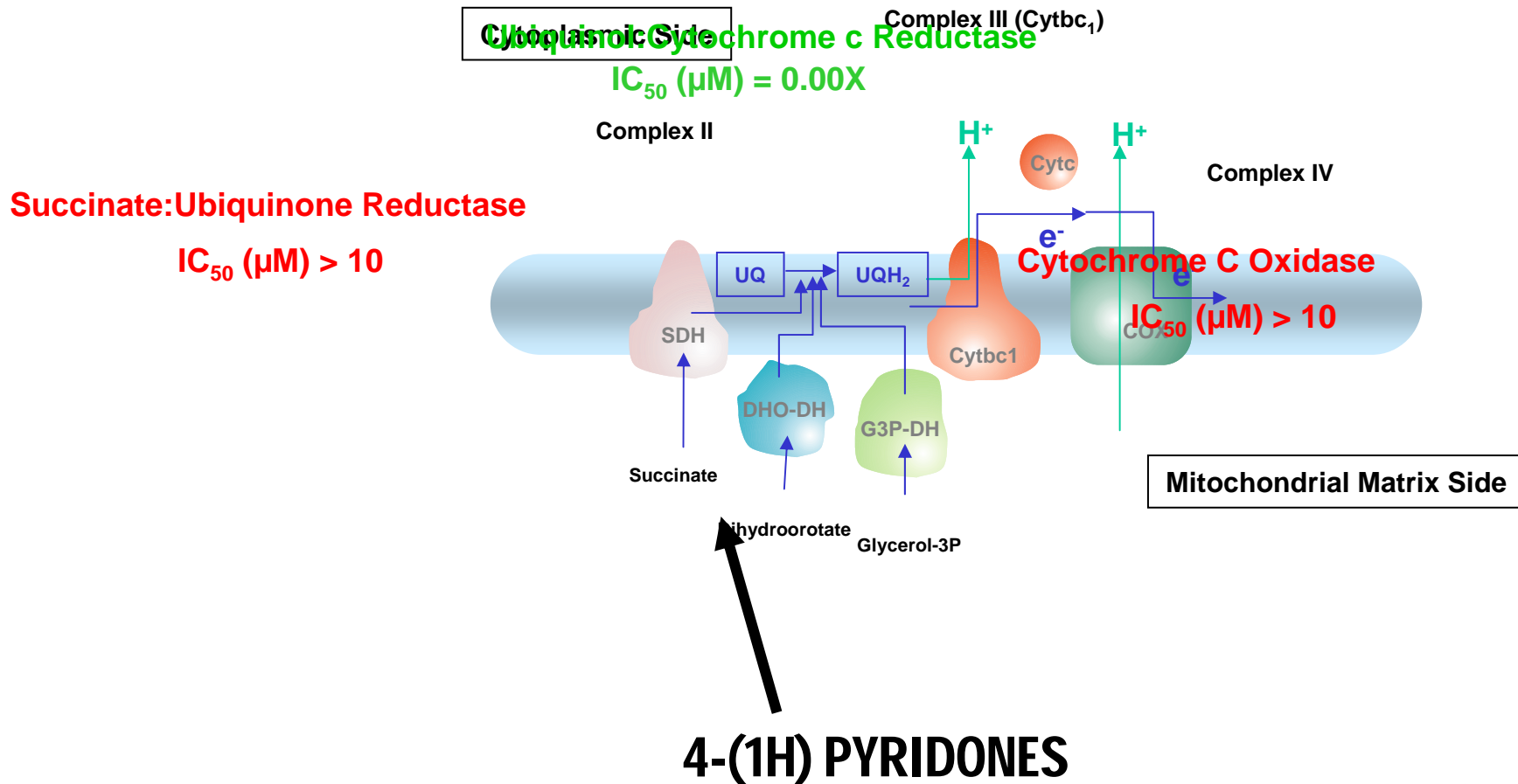


Reasons for selectivity :

- *Plasmodium* uses little oxygen. ATP synthesis mainly through fermentation
- *Plasmodium* mitochondria is essential for pyrimidine and haem synthesis
- Mitochondrial electron transport in *Plasmodium* acts as a sink for reduced equivalent (i.e. succinate or orotate)

4(1H)-Pyridones Mode of Action

Inhibition of *P. falciparum* mitochondrial Electron Transport Chain.

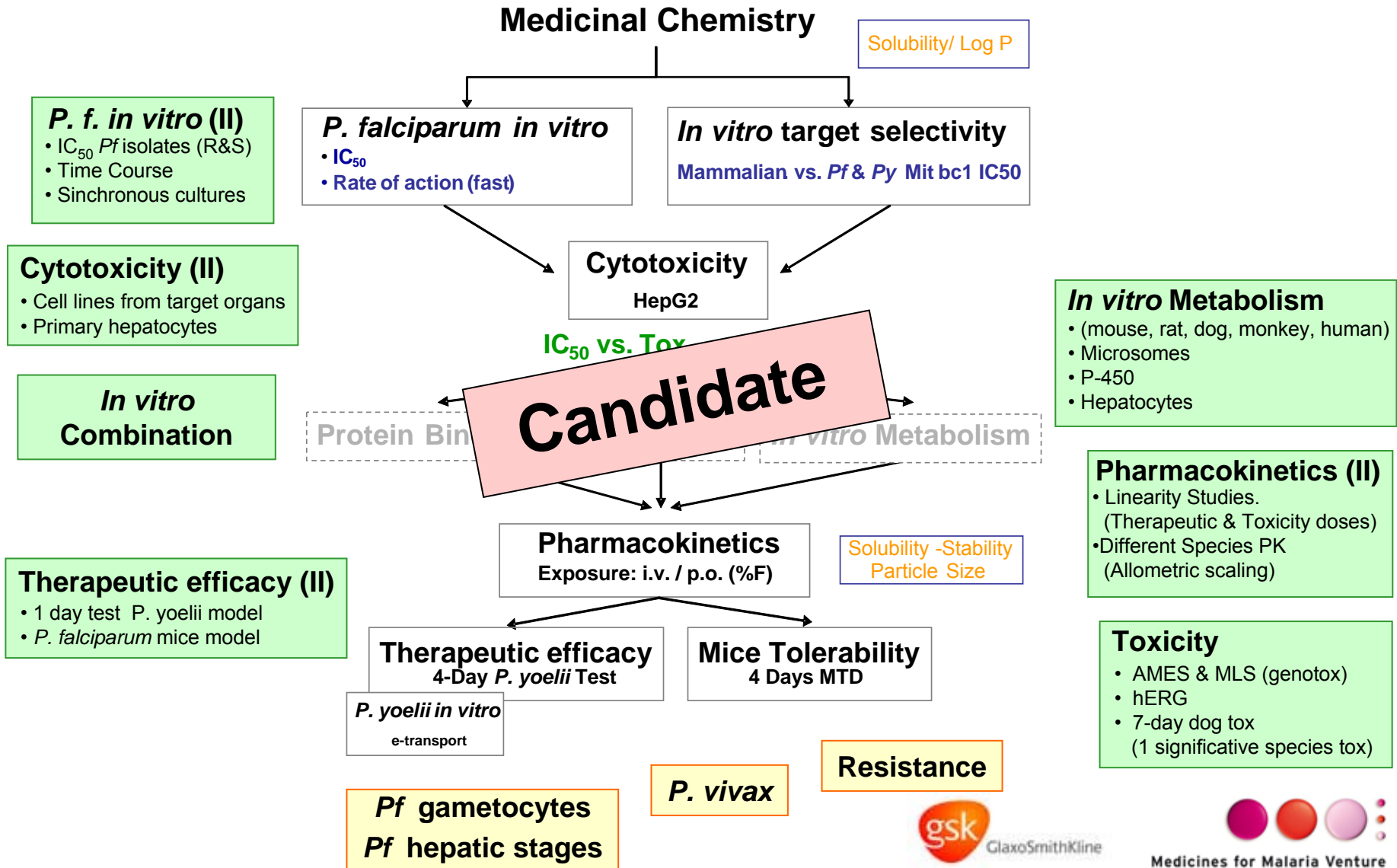


4(1H)-Pyridones as putative antimalarials

Target Product Profile: Treatment of uncomplicated malaria

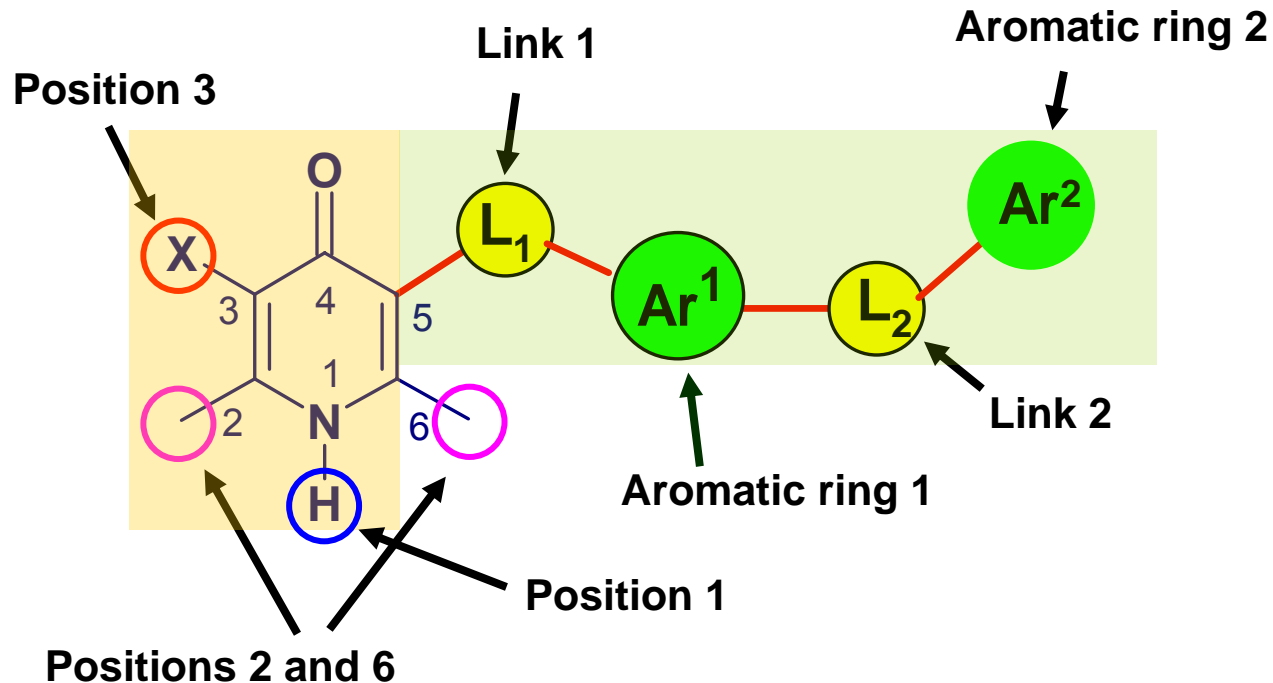
- ▶ Efficacy against *Plasmodium spp.* including multi-drug resistant strains
- ▶ No antagonism against potential combination drugs
- ▶ Maximum 3-days treatment, orally administered (1-day is optimal)
- ▶ Safe and well tolerated
- ▶ Low generation of resistance
- ▶ Inexpensive, easy to manufacture, transport and store

4(1H)-Pyridones Critical Pathway



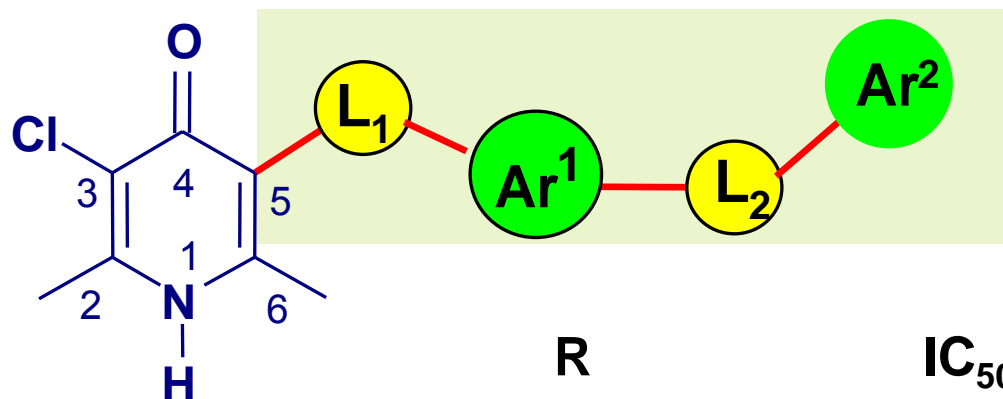
4(1H)-Pyridones: Chemical approach


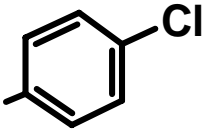
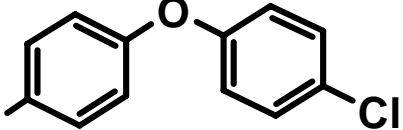
Structural features of antimalarial 4(1H)Pyridones



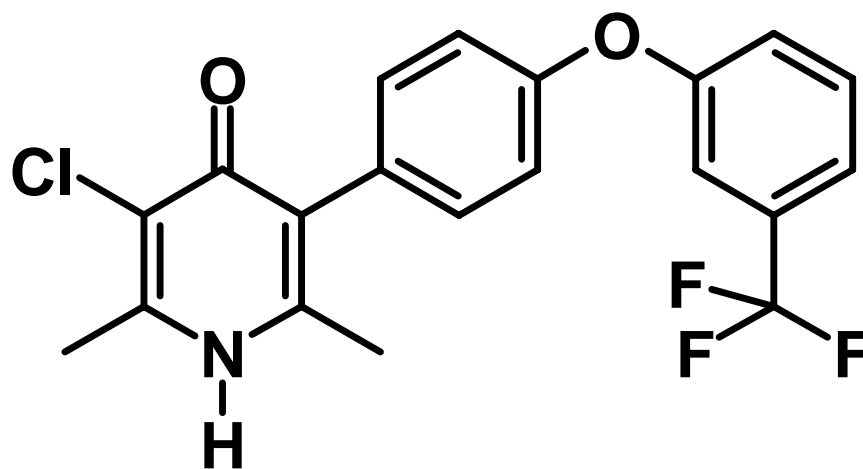
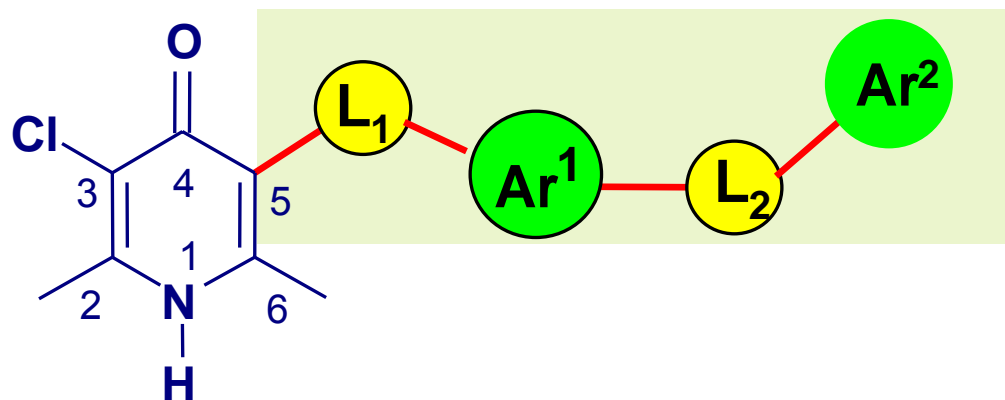
- Hydrophilic moiety (Pyridone): Responsible for the antimalarial activity
- Lipophilic tail: Modulation of antiparasitic potency, PK

4(1H)-Pyridones: Chemical approach



R	IC ₅₀ (μ M)
-Cl	20
	4
	0.9
	0.06

4(1H)-Pyridones: Reference compound (RC)



4(1H)-Pyridones: RC Biology

Target Activity and Selectivity

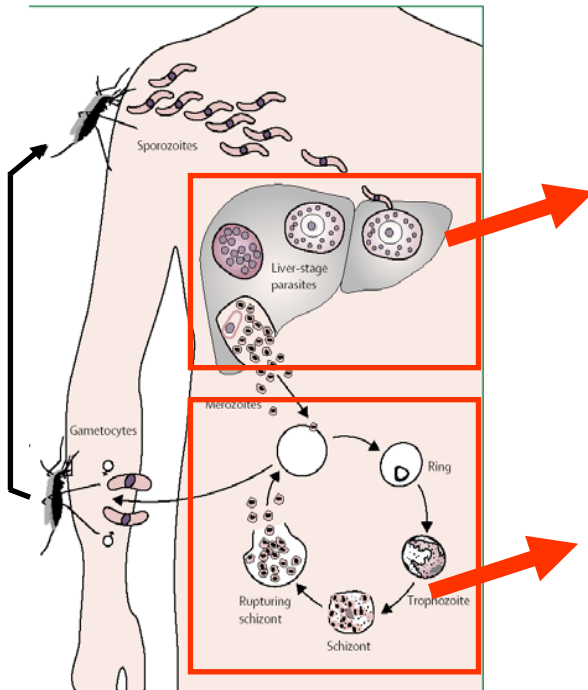
Inhibition of Mitochondrial electron transport chain Complexes IC₅₀ (μM)

<i>P. falciparum</i> 3D7A Complex II	> 3
<i>P. falciparum</i> 3D7A Complex III	0.002
<i>P. falciparum</i> 3D7A Complex IV	> 3
<i>Plasmodium yoelii</i> 17X Complex III	0.003
Human HEK293 cells Complex II	> 3
Human HEK293 cells Complex III	0.51
Human HEK293 cells Complex IV	> 3
Dog MDCK1 cells Complex III	0.61
Mouse L1210 cells Complex III	0.69

Target Selectivity Ratio **x255**

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC Biology

Whole cell activity and selectivity



Cytotoxicity (human cell lines)

$IC_{50} > 2.5 \mu\text{g/ml}$

P. falciparum liver stages.

$IC_{50} 0.020 \mu\text{g/ml}$
 $IC_{90} 0.050 \mu\text{g/ml}$

P. falciparum blood stages

$IC_{50} 0.002 \mu\text{g/ml}$
 $IC_{90} 0.008 \mu\text{g/ml}$

P. vivax blood stages

$IC_{50} < 0.002 \mu\text{g/ml}$

The selectivity index, cytotoxicity vs activity against *P. falciparum* **x1000**

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC Biology

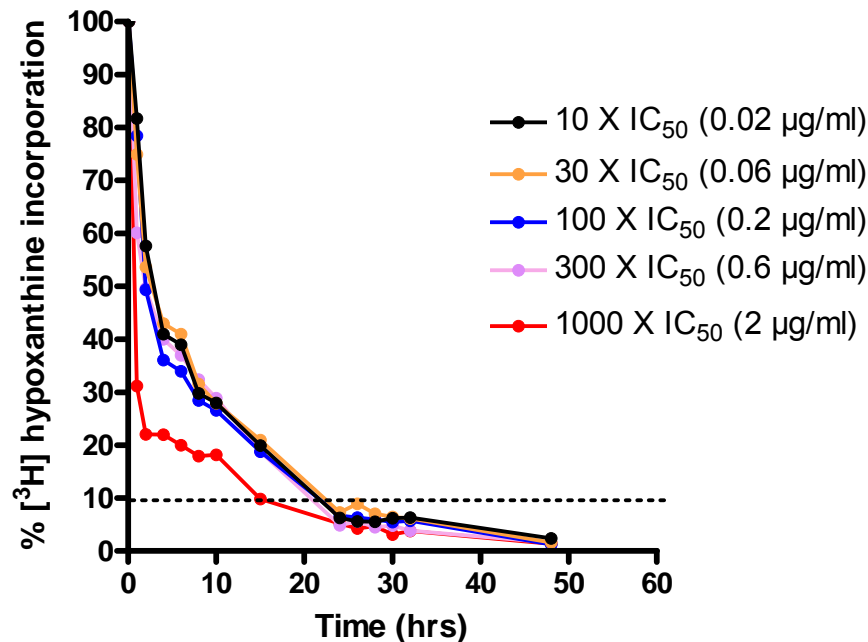
Activity against *P.falciparum* resistant strains

<i>P. falciparum</i> strains	<i>P. falciparum</i> whole-cell inhibition IC ₅₀ (µg ml ⁻¹)			
	RC	Chloroquine	Pyrimethamine	Atovaquone
3D7A	0.002	0.01	0.005	0.0002
FCR3	0.001	0.15	0.009	0.9
K1	0.002	0.20	4.7	0.0001
Dd2	0.002	0.10	14.4	0.0001
Hb3	0.003	0.02	0.8	0.0001
W2	0.002	0.10	5.7	0.0002

RC was active against *P.falciparum* resistant strains to the most affordable and widely-used drugs.

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC Biology

Time Inhibition Curves



- 90% inhibition of growth was achieved after 15-24hrs exposure
- The anti-plasmodium effect seems to be time-dependent

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC Biology

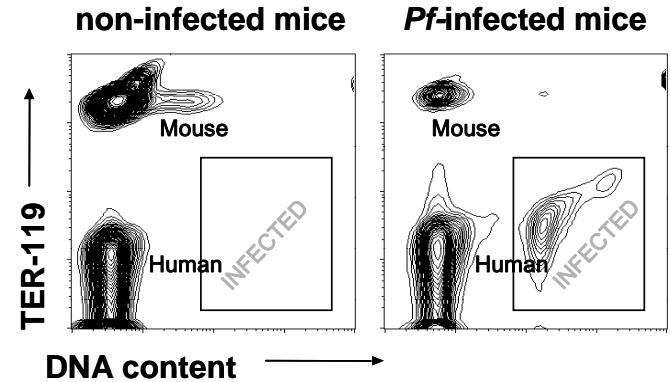
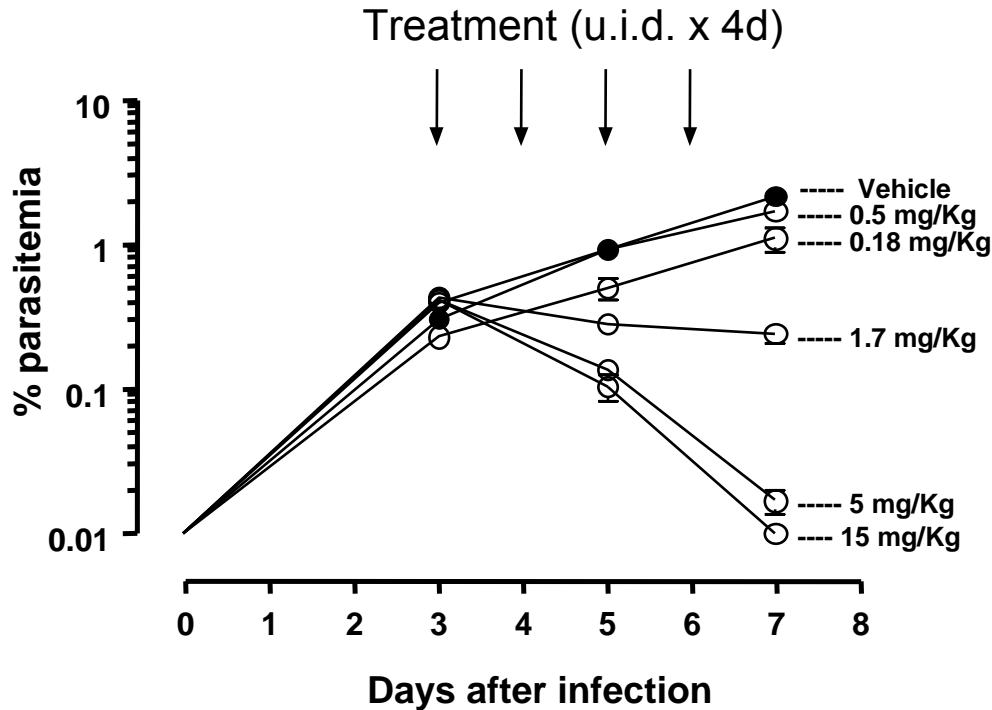
In vitro Combinations with Antimalarial Drugs

Partner Drug	Strains
atovaquone	3D7 (standard sensitive strain)
artemisinin	K1 (CQ ^R , Pyr ^R)
chloroquine	FCR3 (ATV ^R , CQ ^R)
pyrimethamine	Dd2 (CQ ^R , Pyr ^R)
proguanil	HB3 (Pyr ^R)

- All the combinations investigated were additive or indifferent.
- Antagonistic effects were not observed with any of the combinations tested

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC Biology

Therapeutic Efficacy against *P. falciparum*

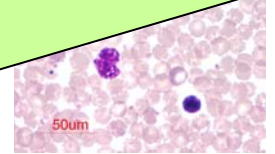


	<i>P. yoelii</i>	<i>P. falciparum</i>
ED ₅₀ (mg/Kg)	0.3	0.6
ED ₉₀ (mg/Kg)	0.5	1.5

- Good correlation *P. yoelii* and *P. falciparum*
- Non Recrudescence Dose (NRD) *P.yoelii* 4 mg/Kg

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC Safety Assessment

Biochemical Serum Analysis- Toxicity markers



Total Protein (g/dl)

Albumin (g/dl)

Cholesterol (mg/dl)

Total Bilirubin (mg/dl)

Glucose (mg/dl)

Creatinine (mg/dl)

Alanine Aminotransferase (mg/ml)
Aspartate Aminotransferase (mg/ml)
Creatinine (mg/ml)
Urea Nitrogen (mg/ml)

Red cells (x10⁹/ml)

White cells (x10⁶/ml)

Platelets (x10⁶/ml)

Mouse 4-day oral toxicity study up to 1000 mg/kg/day
No dose-limiting toxicity up to 1000 mg/kg/day

Dog 7-day oral toxicity study up to 300 mg/kg/day

No dose-limiting toxicity up to 300 mg/kg/day. Only emesis observed and slight body weight decrease (7-8%)

Histopathology

Heart

Brain

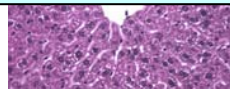
Uterus (m)

Reticulocyte (%)

No Genotox alerts (AMES, MLS, Micronucleus)



Liver



Kidneys

Spleen

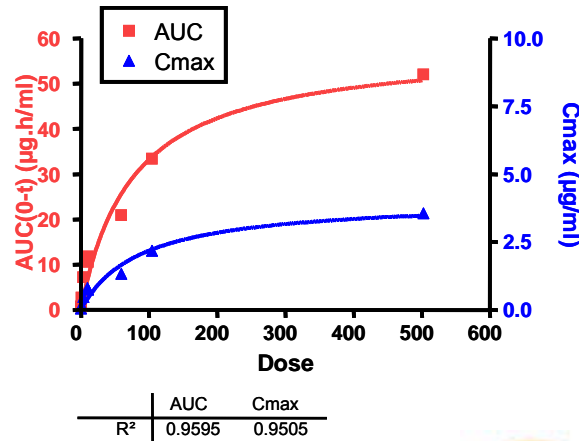
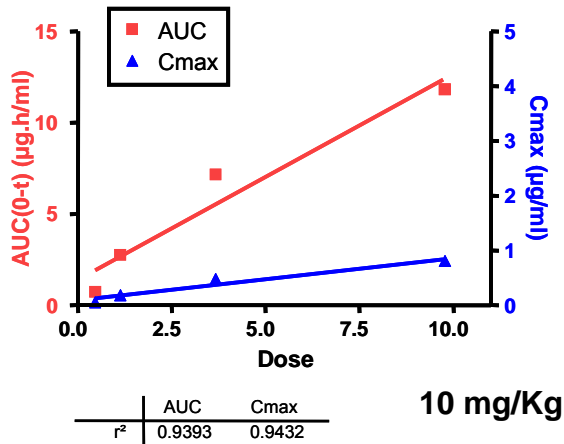
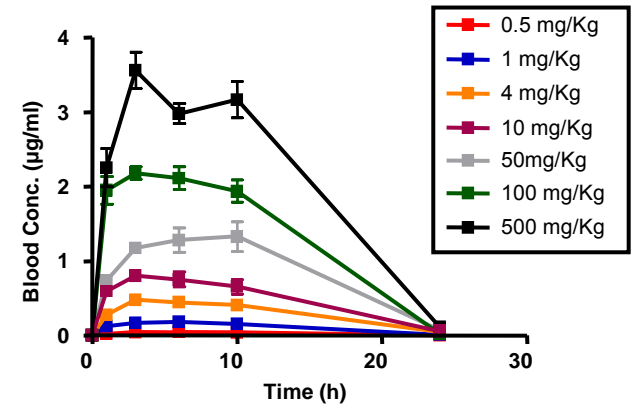


Medicines for Malaria Venture

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC DMPK

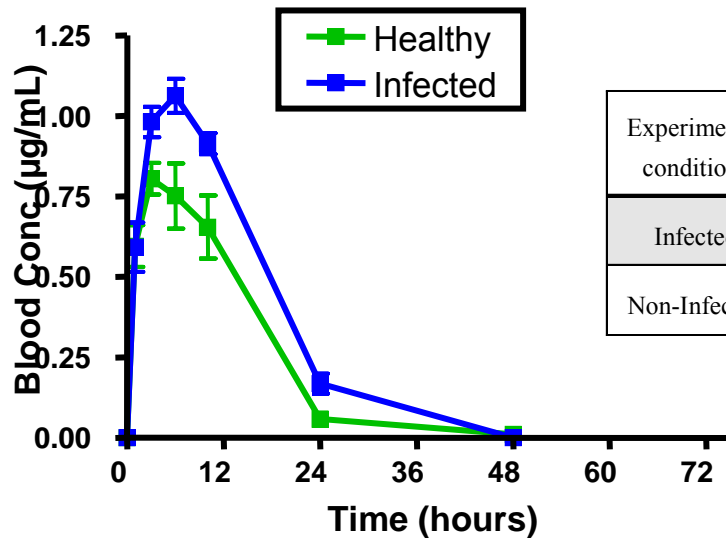
Linearity studies in mice

Dose ^a (mg/Kg)	C _{max} (µg/ml)	T _{max} (h)	AUC _(0-t) (µg.h/ml)	AUC _(0-∞) (µg.h/ml)	DNAUC _(0-∞) ^b (µg.h/ml per mg/Kg)
0.5 ED90	0.05	6	0.74	0.74	1.60
1	0.18	6	2.75	2.82	2.43
4 NRD	0.48	3	7.17	7.52	1.95
10	0.81	3	12.65	12.75	1.29
50	1.33	10	20.97	21.38	0.35
100	2.18	3	33.27	33.29	0.32
500	3.56	3	51.98	52.51	0.103



4(1H)-Pyridones: RC DMPK

Pharmacokinetics in infected mice



Experimental conditions	Dose (mg/Kg)	Cmax (µg/ml)	Tmax (hours)	AUC(0-t) (µg.h/ml)	AUC(0-inf) (µg.h/ml)	DNAUC(0-inf) (µg.h/ml per mg/Kg)
Infected	10	1.06	6	16.46	18.03	1.7
Non-Infected	10	0.81	3	12.65	12.75	1.3

The comparison of the pharmacokinetic profile of RC in healthy and infected mice showed no statistically significant differences in absorption, distribution or clearance

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC Therapeutic Index in mice

Therapeutic Efficacy

According to '4-days test'

Safety Assessment

> 500 mg/Kg (51.98)



↑ ↑ ↑
ED₅₀ ED₉₀ Recrudescence

↑
MDWF

0.26 (0.35)
0.54 (0.74)
4 (7.17)

> 1900x > 140x
> 900x > 70x
> 125x > 7x

↑
Dose based

↑
Exposure based

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC DMPK

Intravenous Pharmacokinetics in pre-clinical species (Mouse, Rat, Dog and Monkey)

Parameter	Mouse	Rat	Monkey	Dog
CL _b (mL/min/kg)	4.0	12.5 ± 1.8	6.8 ± 1.1	0.6 ± 0.1
Vdss (L/kg)	1.3	1.4 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.2	2.6 ± 0.2
T _{1/2} (h)	4.0	1.5 ± 0.3	2.8 ± 0.3	61.4 ± 18.4
MRT (h)	5.5	1.9 ± 0.3	3.7 ± 0.2	67.0 ± 20.6

Low clearance in all species

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC DMPK

In vitro Metabolite ID

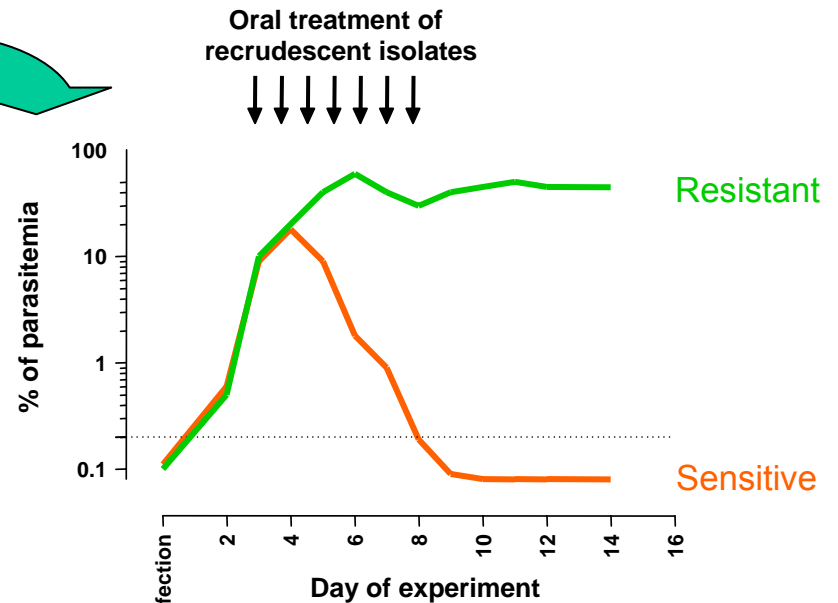
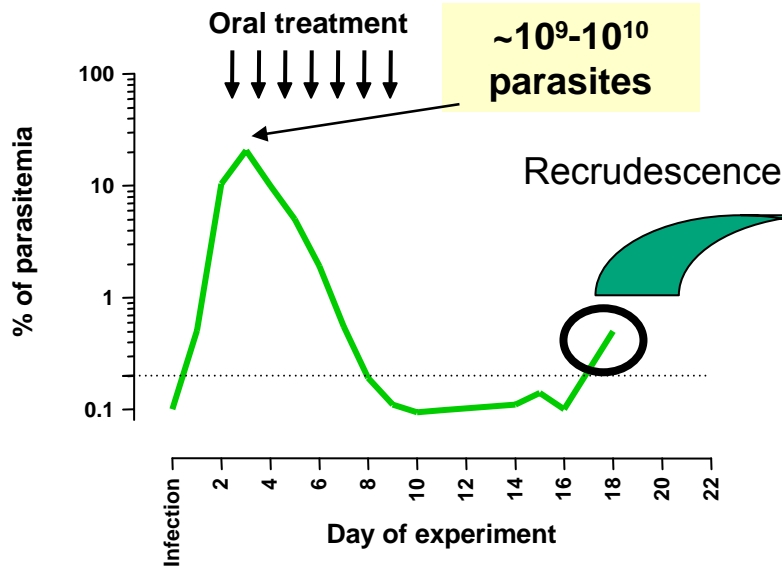
	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7	PC8
Mouse	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Rat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dog		✓			✓	✓		
Monkey	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
Human					✓	✓		

PC1-PC4: mono-oxygenation metabolites;
PC5: methyl-hydroxylation metabolite;
PC6: N-oxide metabolite;
PC7-PC8: di-oxygenation metabolite.

- Intrinsic clearance was low in all species (moderate in rat and monkey hepatocytes)
- Metabolites detected in human were also detected in all preclinical species
- PB and blood partitioning conserved across species

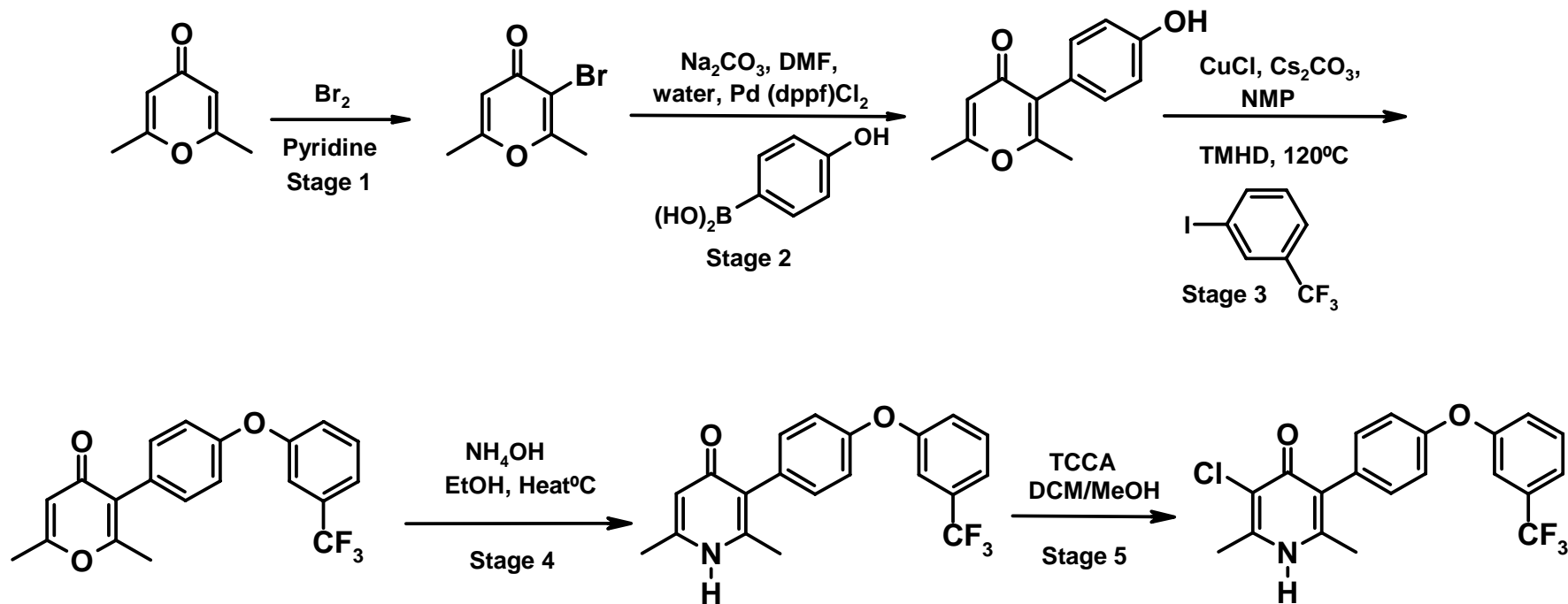
4(1H)-Pyridones: RC Resistances *in vivo*

P. yoelii infection in CD-1 mice



No Resistant strains were isolated with this model

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC Chemical Development



- Five stages involving readily available materials
- Robust, scalable and straightforward until hundreds of gram scale

4(1H)-Pyridones: RC Pharmaceutical Develop.

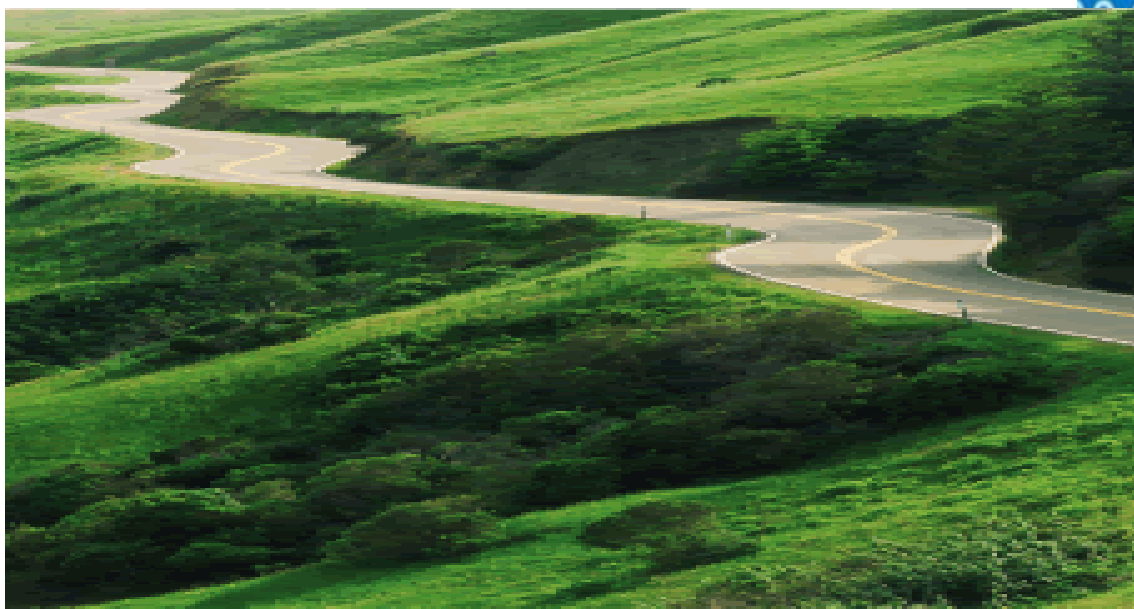
Alternative versions (salts)	Not available (weak acid/base character)
Solid state form	Crystalline
Hydration	Anhydrate
Polymorphic forms	2 identified (one dominant polymorph)
Hygroscopicity	Non-hygroscopic
Moisture pick-up (5-90% RH)	< 0.2%, No form change
Solid state stability	Stable at 1 month, Chemically & Physically
Solubility	<0.1 µg/mL pH 2-10 <0.1 µg/mL in SGF 0.9 µg/mL in Fasted SIF 4.8 µg/mL in Fed SIF

4(1H)-Pyridones: Summary

Target Product Profile: Treatment of uncomplicated malaria

- ▶ Efficacy against *Plasmodium spp.* including multi-drug resistant strains ✓
- ▶ No antagonism against potential combination drugs ✓
- ▶ Maximum 3-days treatment, orally administered (1-day is optimal) ✓
- ▶ Safe and well tolerated ✓
- ▶ Low generation of resistance ✓
- ▶ Inexpensive, easy to manufacture, transport and store ✓

4(1H)-Pyridones: upcoming steps



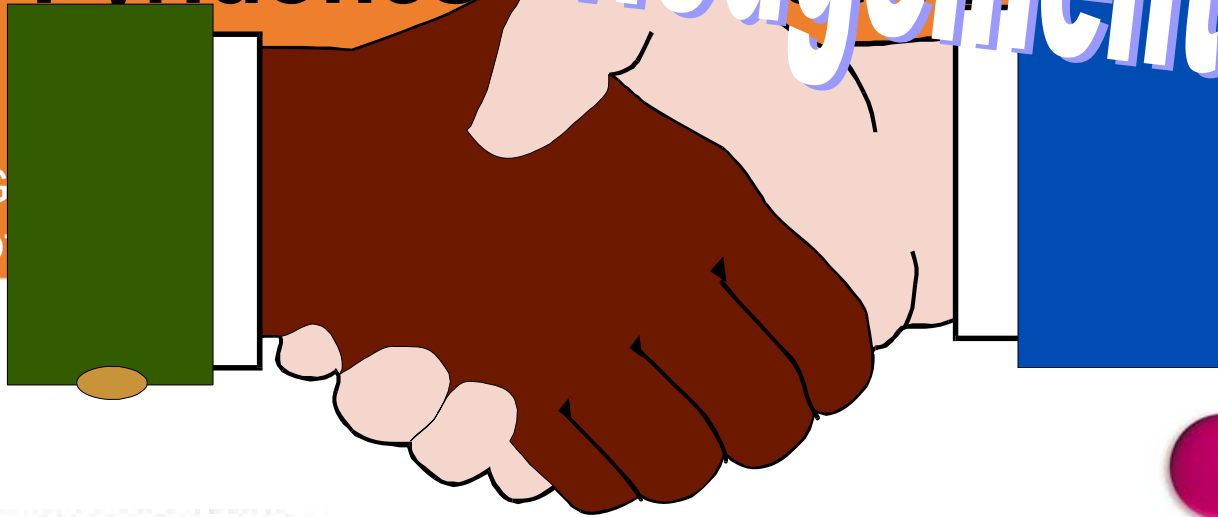
FTIH: October 2008



Acknowledgements

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