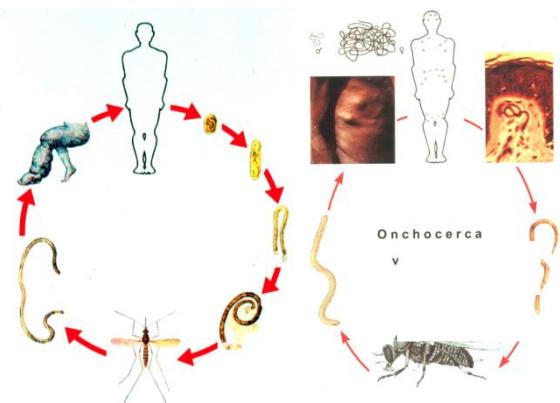


# Corallopyronin A: a new anti-filarial drug

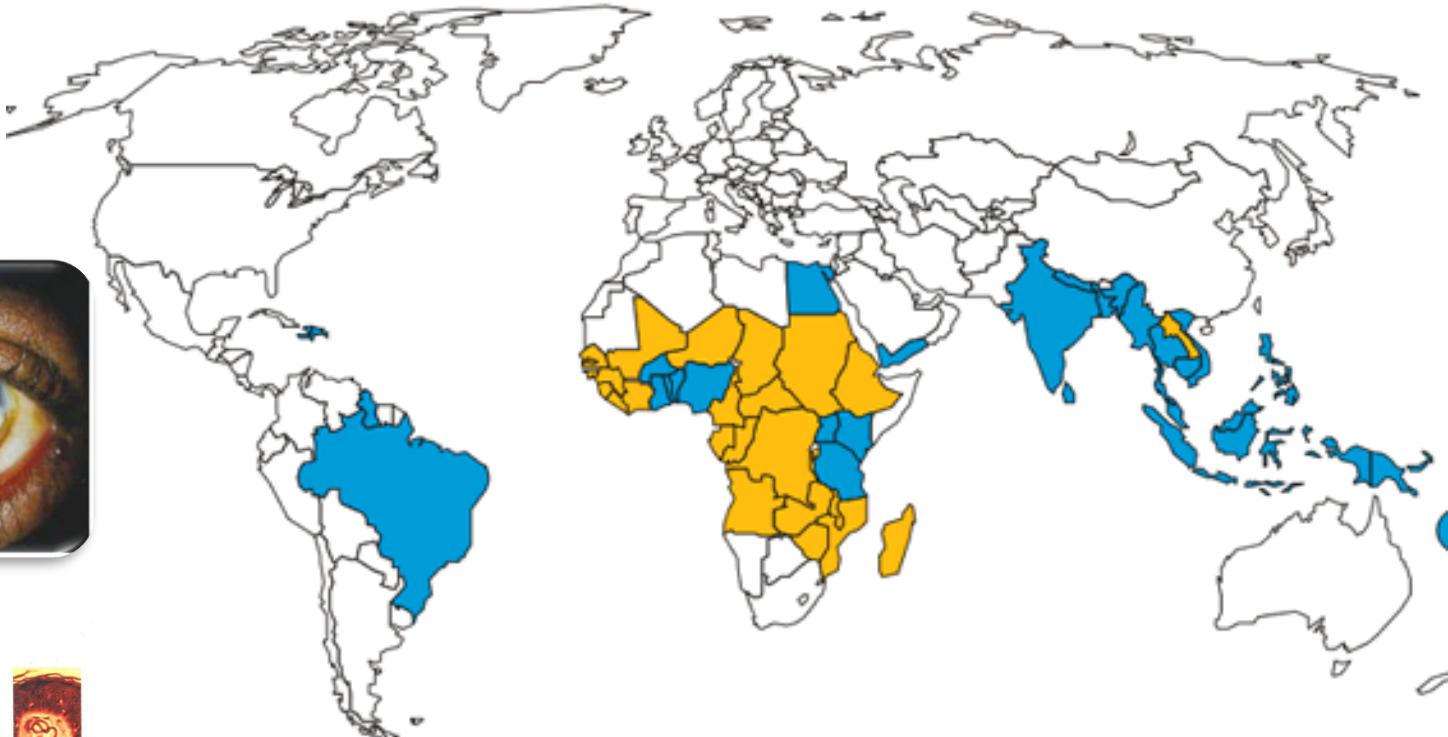


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# Filariasis

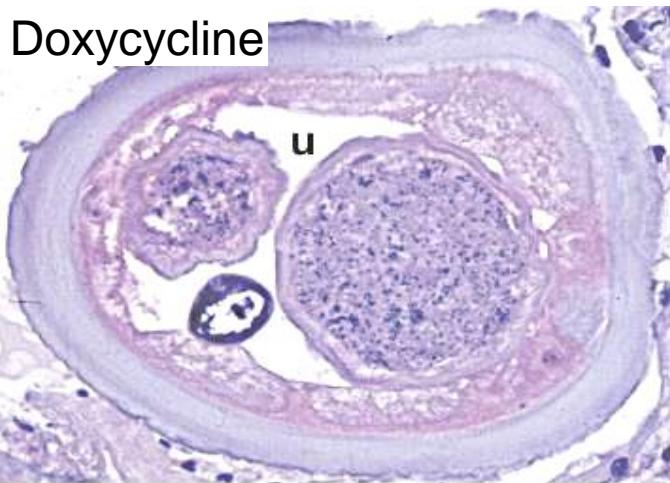
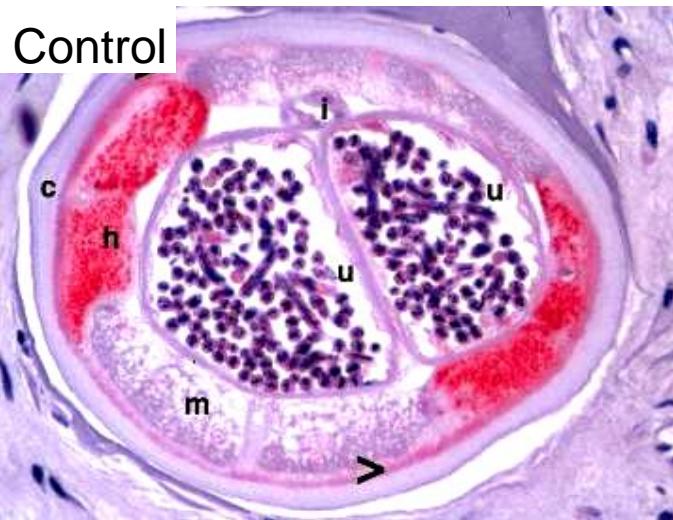


~150 million people infected  
>1.3 billion at risk



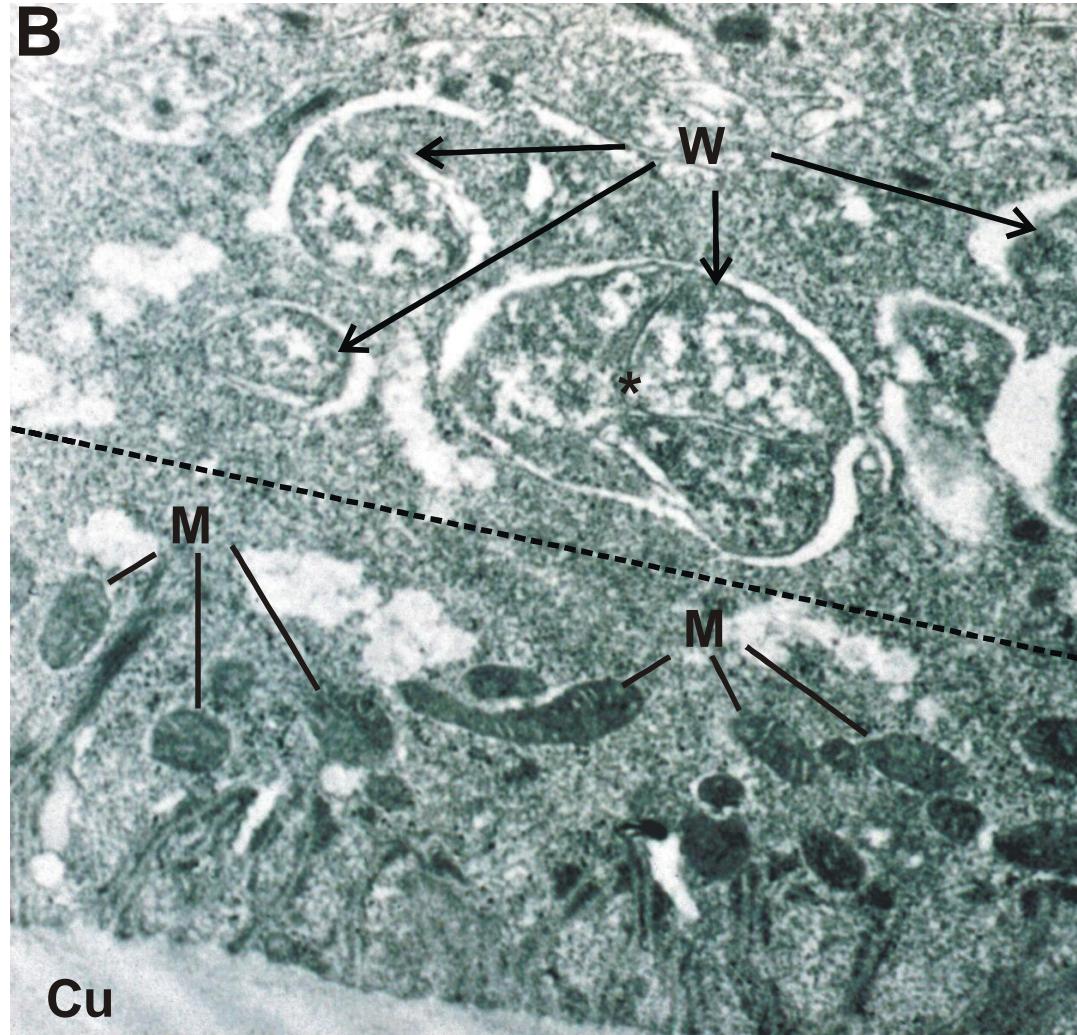
- Current drugs only kill microfilariae
    - Diethylcarbamazine (+ albendazole)
    - Ivermectin (+ albendazole) in Africa
  - Adult worms are long lived (>8 years)
    - Requires years of annual treatment
  - Evidence of resistance
- **A macrofilaricidal drug is needed**

# Background (*Wolbachia*)

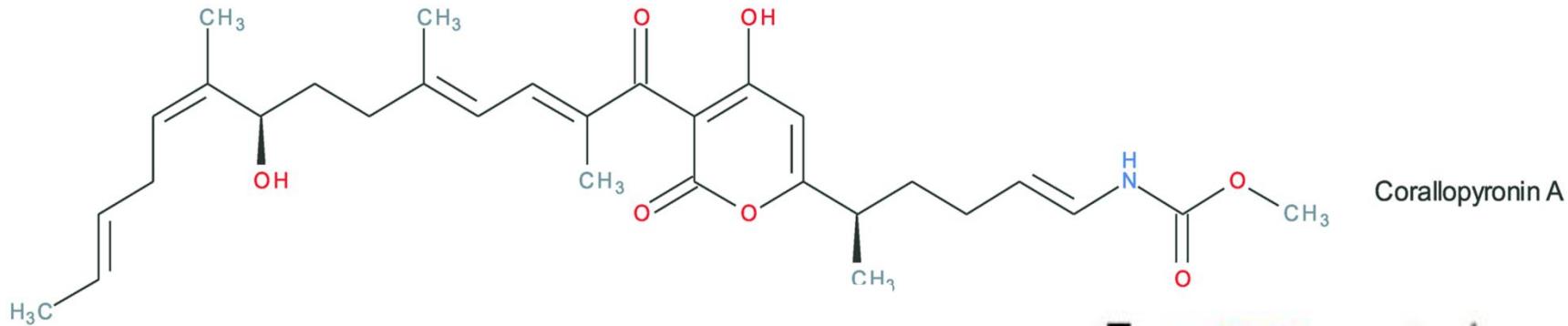


- Symbionts in many arthropods and filariae
- Order: Rickettsiales
- Vertical transmission via oocytes
  - Embryos/developing larvae only survive with *Wolbachia*
- Treatment with tetracyclines/**rifampicin** depletes *Wolbachia*
  - Blocks embryogenesis and molting
  - Kills adult worms (>4 weeks)
  - Fewer adverse reactions to DEC/IVM
  - Reverses early LF pathology

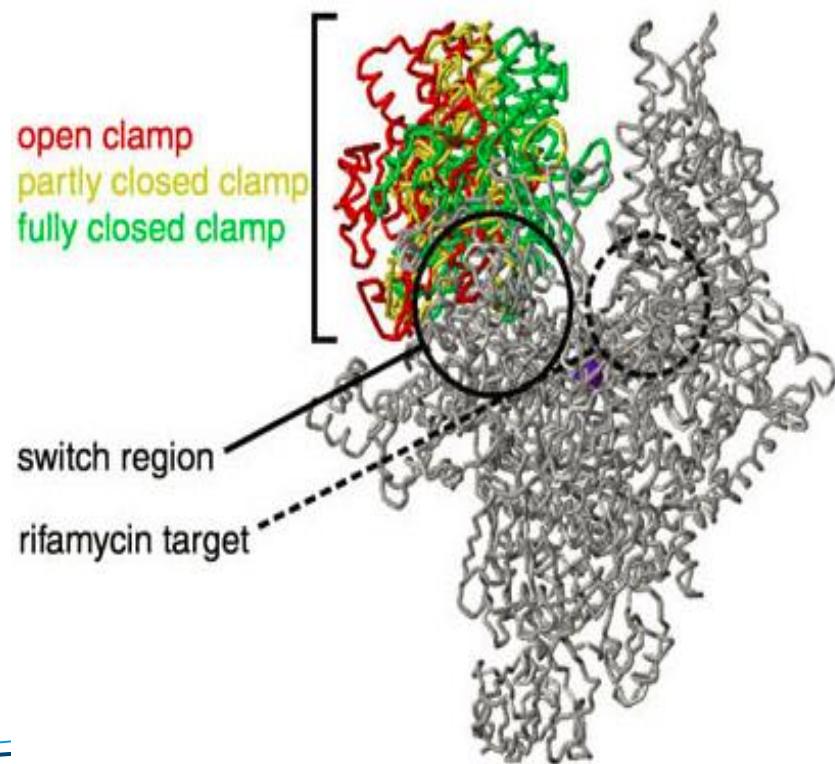
# *Wolbachia* behind multiple physical barriers



# Corallopyronin A (CorA)

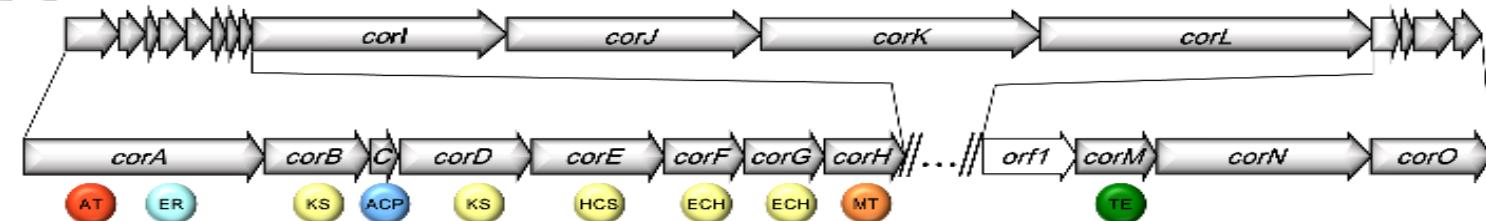


- *Corallococcus coralloides*
  - Soil Myxobacteria (gliding bacteria)
- Effective against Gram-positive bacteria
  - Gram-negative  $\Delta tolC$  mutants
- Ineffective against *Mycobacterium spp.*
- Non-toxic
- MoA: different from rifamycins
  - Effective against rifampicin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

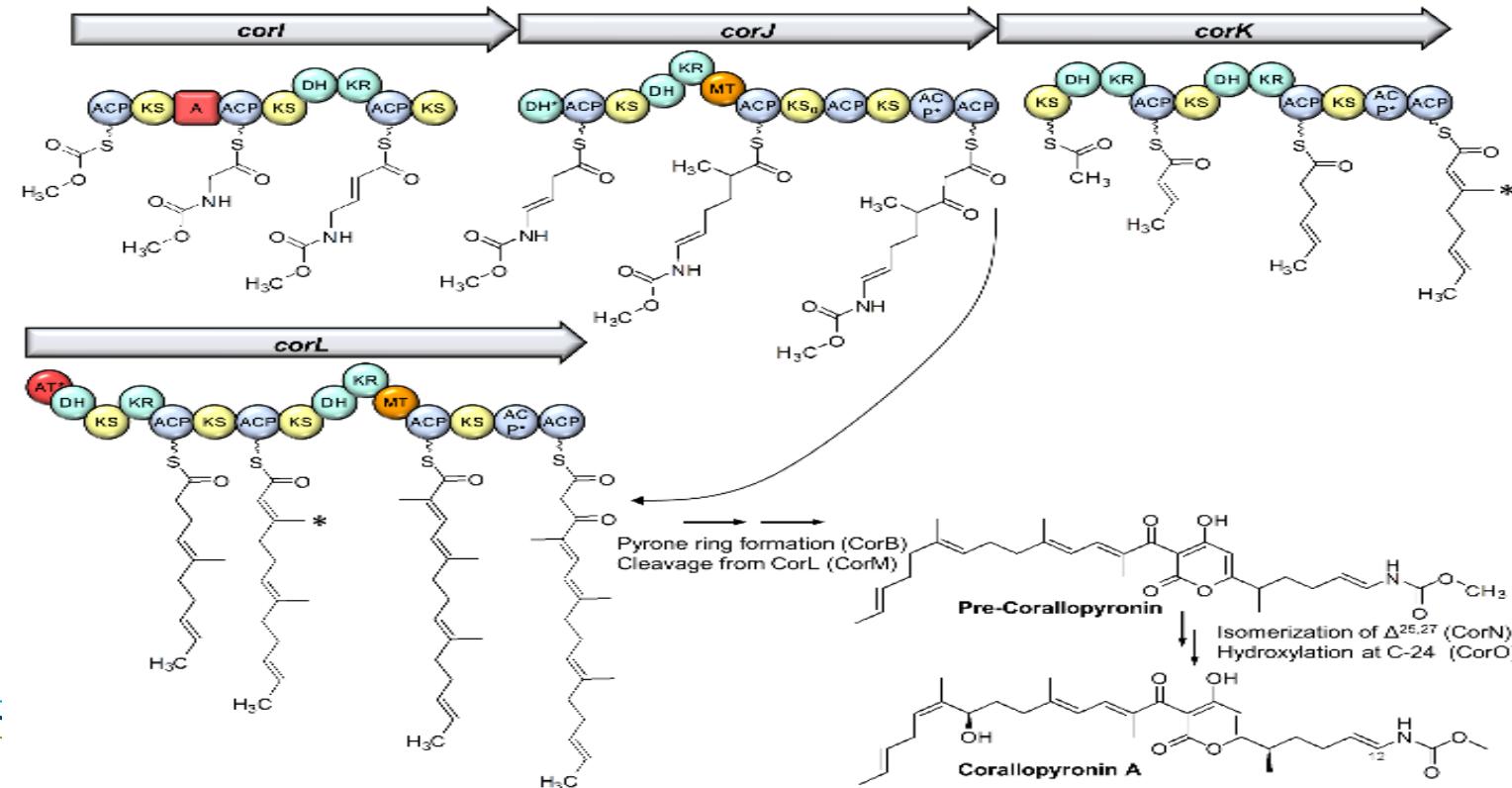


# Corallopyronin A

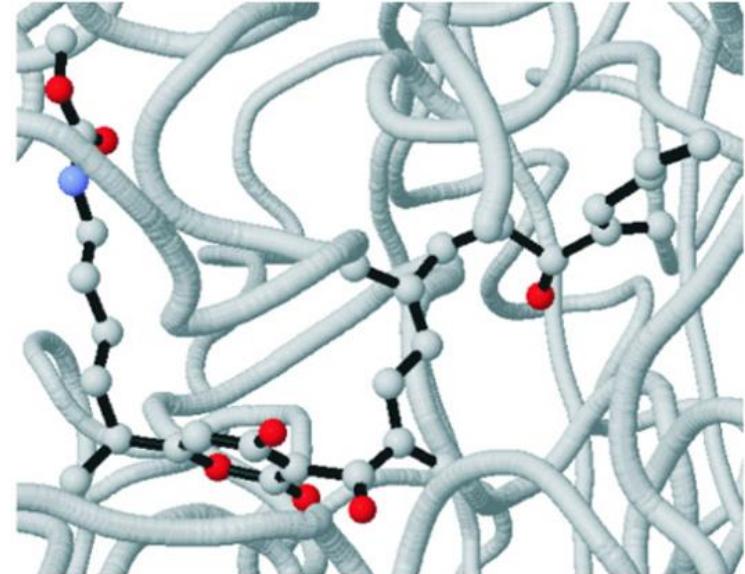
**A**



**B**



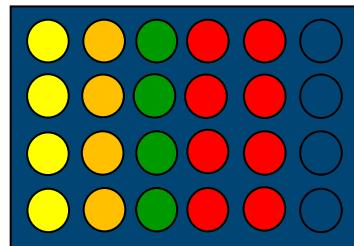
# Corallopyronin A binding site is conserved in bacteria



RpoBC wMel	1356	GGQRFGEMECWALQA..X <sub>9</sub> ..MLT..X <sub>27</sub> ..PESFNVMIKE
RpoBC wBm	1356	GGQRFGEMECWALQA..X <sub>9</sub> ..MLT..X <sub>27</sub> ..PESFNVMIKE
RpoB <i>T. thermophilus</i>	1028	GGQRFGEMEVWALEA..X <sub>9</sub> ..MLT..X <sub>27</sub> ..PESFRVLVKE
RpoB <i>E. coli</i>	1266	GGQRFGEMEVWALEA..X <sub>9</sub> ..MLT..X <sub>27</sub> ..PESFNVLLKE
RpoB <i>S. aureus</i>	1071	GGQRFGEMEVWALEA..X <sub>9</sub> ..ILT..X <sub>27</sub> ..PESFRVLMKE
RpoB <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	1058	GGQRFGEMECWAMQA..X <sub>9</sub> ..LLT..X <sub>27</sub> ..PESFKVLLKE
RpoB <i>M. bovis</i>	1058	GGQRFGEMECWAMQA..X <sub>9</sub> ..LLT..X <sub>27</sub> ..PESFKVLLKE
RpoB <i>M. smegmatis</i>	1055	GGQRFGEMECWAMQA..X <sub>9</sub> ..LLT..X <sub>27</sub> ..PESFKVLLKE

RpoBC wMel	1769	GRFRQNLLGKRV..2221 LVDVSQ..2739 SFISAASFQETT..X <sub>16</sub> ..GLKENVI
RpoBC wBm	1769	GRFRQNLLGKRV..2224 LVDVSQ..2742 SFISAASFQETT..X <sub>16</sub> ..GLKENVI
RpoC <i>T. thermophilus</i>	612	GRFRQNLLGKRV..1098 LVDVTH..1433 SWLSAASFQNTT..X <sub>16</sub> ..GLKENVI
RpoC <i>E. coli</i>	336	GRFRQNLLGKRV...800 LVDVAQ..1318 SFISAASFQETT..X <sub>16</sub> ..GLKENVI
RpoC <i>S. aureus</i>	325	GRFRQNLLGKRV...808 LVDVAQ..1136 SFLSAASFQETT..X <sub>16</sub> ..GLKENVI
RpoC <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	411	GRFRQNLLGKRV...877 LVDVSQ..1219 SWLSAASFQETT..X <sub>16</sub> ..GLKENVI
RpoB <i>M. bovis</i>	411	GRFRQNLLGKRV...877 LVDVSQ..1219 SWLSAASFQETT..X <sub>16</sub> ..GLKENVI
RpoB <i>M. smegmatis</i>	411	GRFRQNLLGKRV...876 LVDVSQ..1220 SWLSAASFQETT..X <sub>16</sub> ..GLKENVI

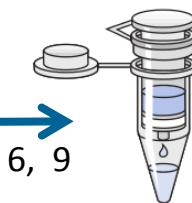
# CorA treatment depletes *Wolbachia* from *Aedes albopictus* cells



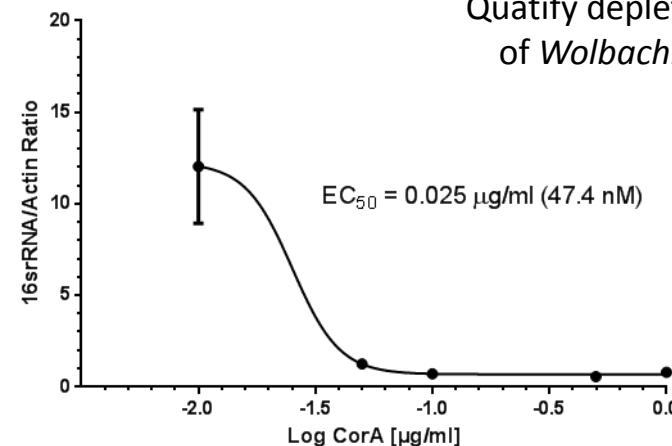
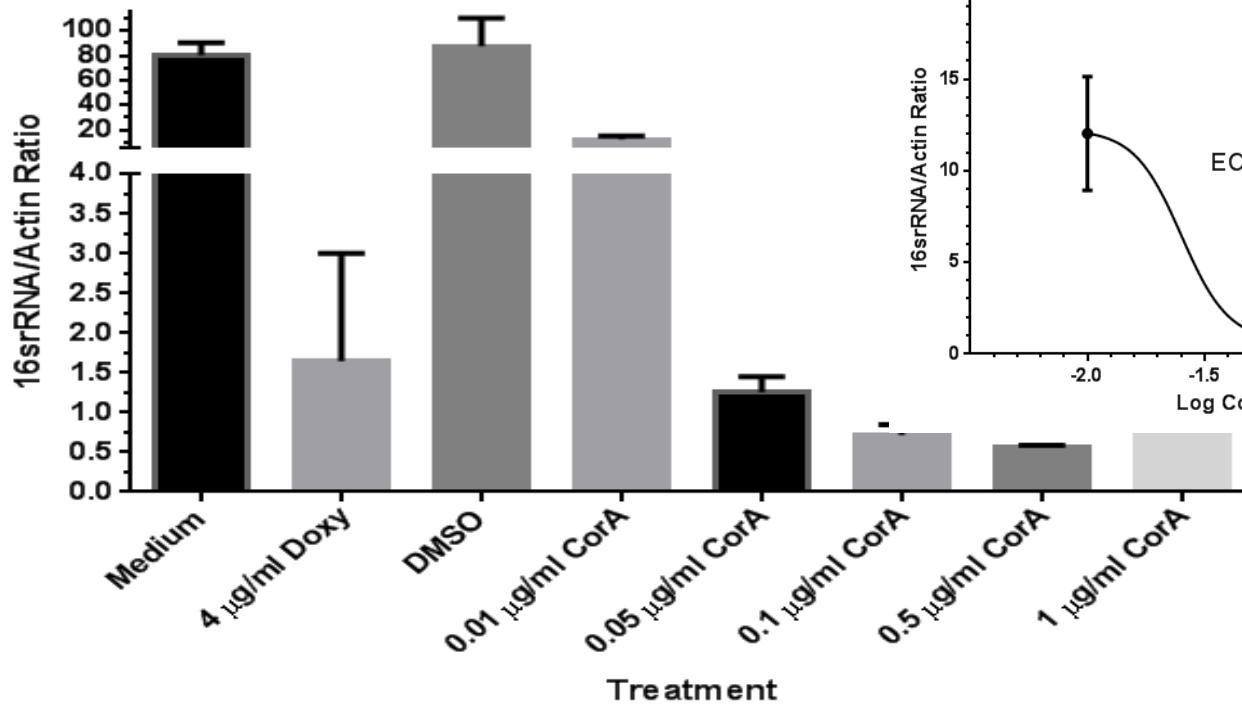
C6/36 cells infected  
with *Wolbachia*

Incubate with antibiotics;  
changed every third day

Harvest cells on days 0, 3, 6, 9

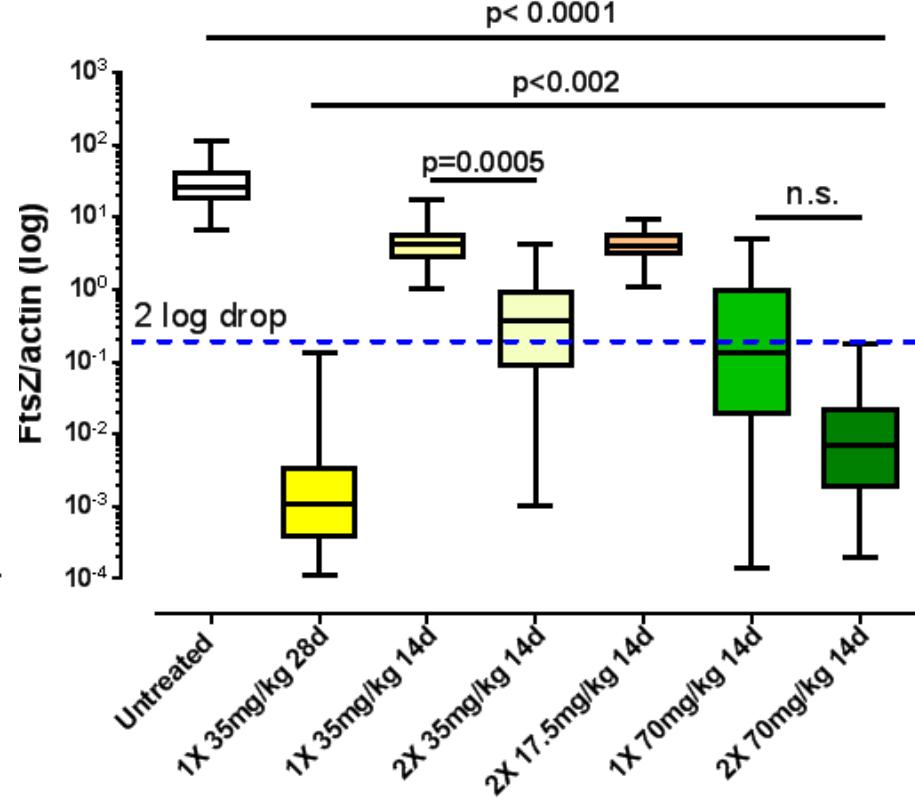
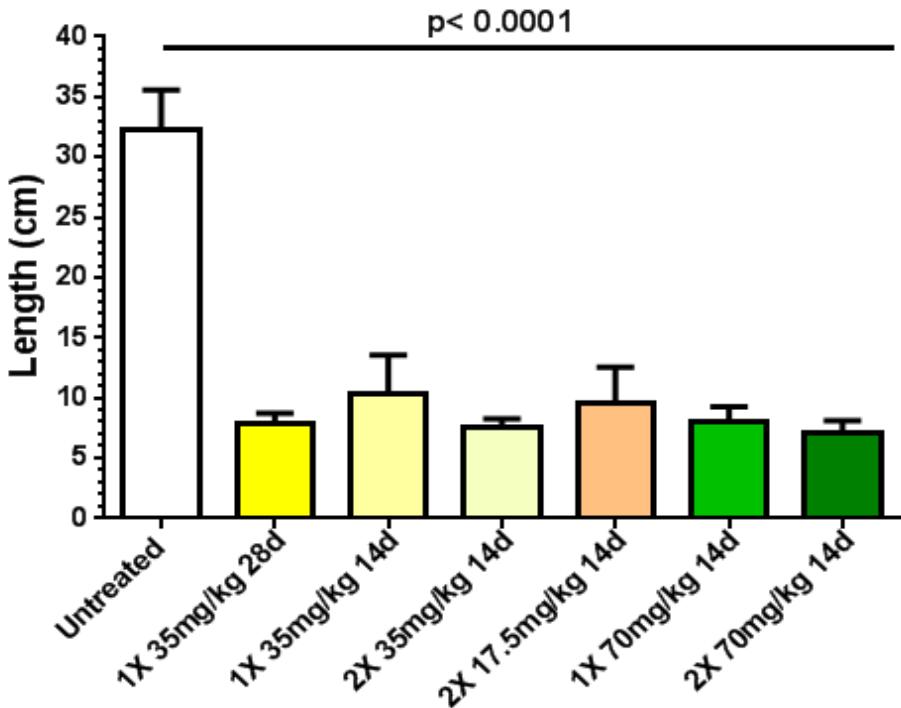


Quanify depletion  
of *Wolbachia*

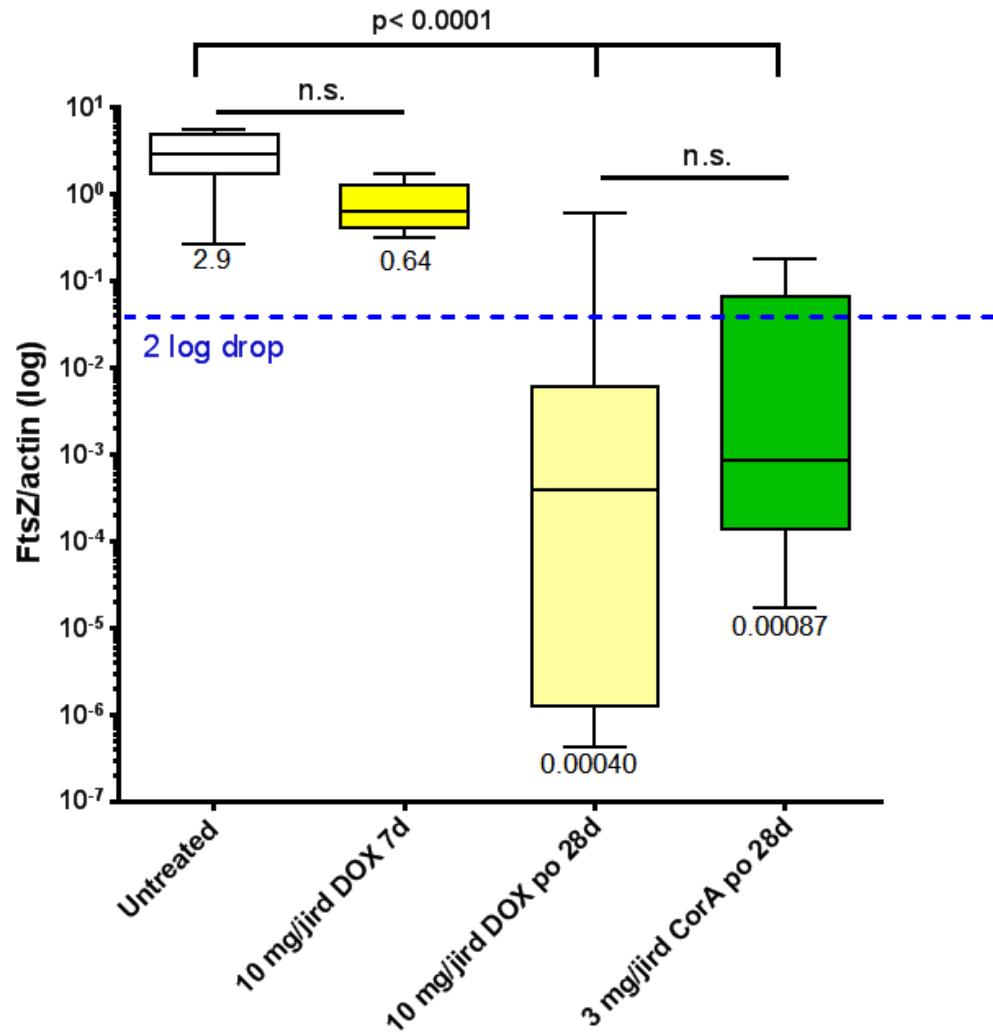
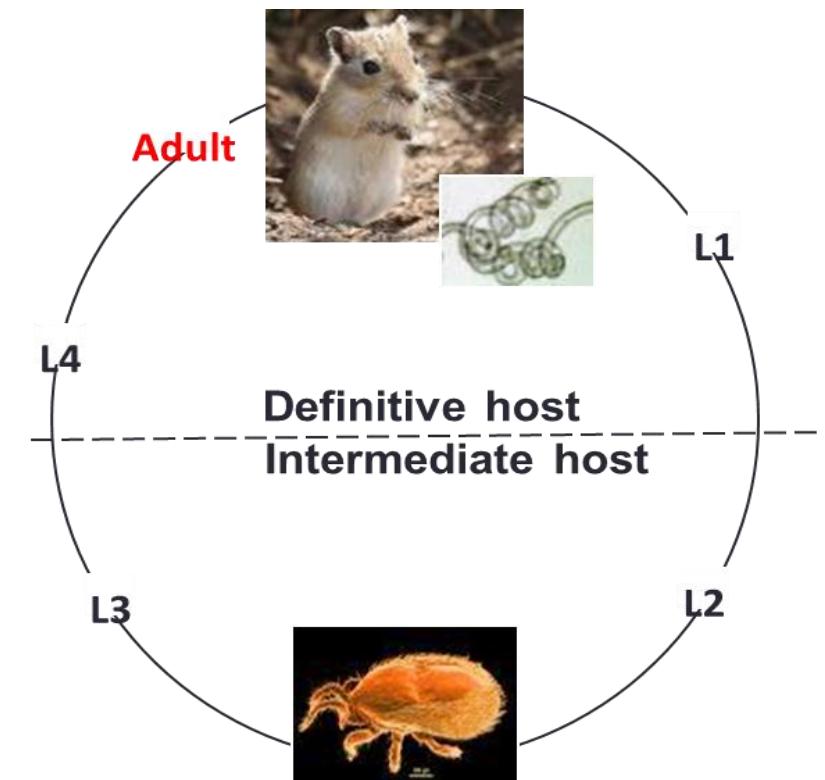


1.89 μM CorA is equivalent to 7.8 μM of doxycycline

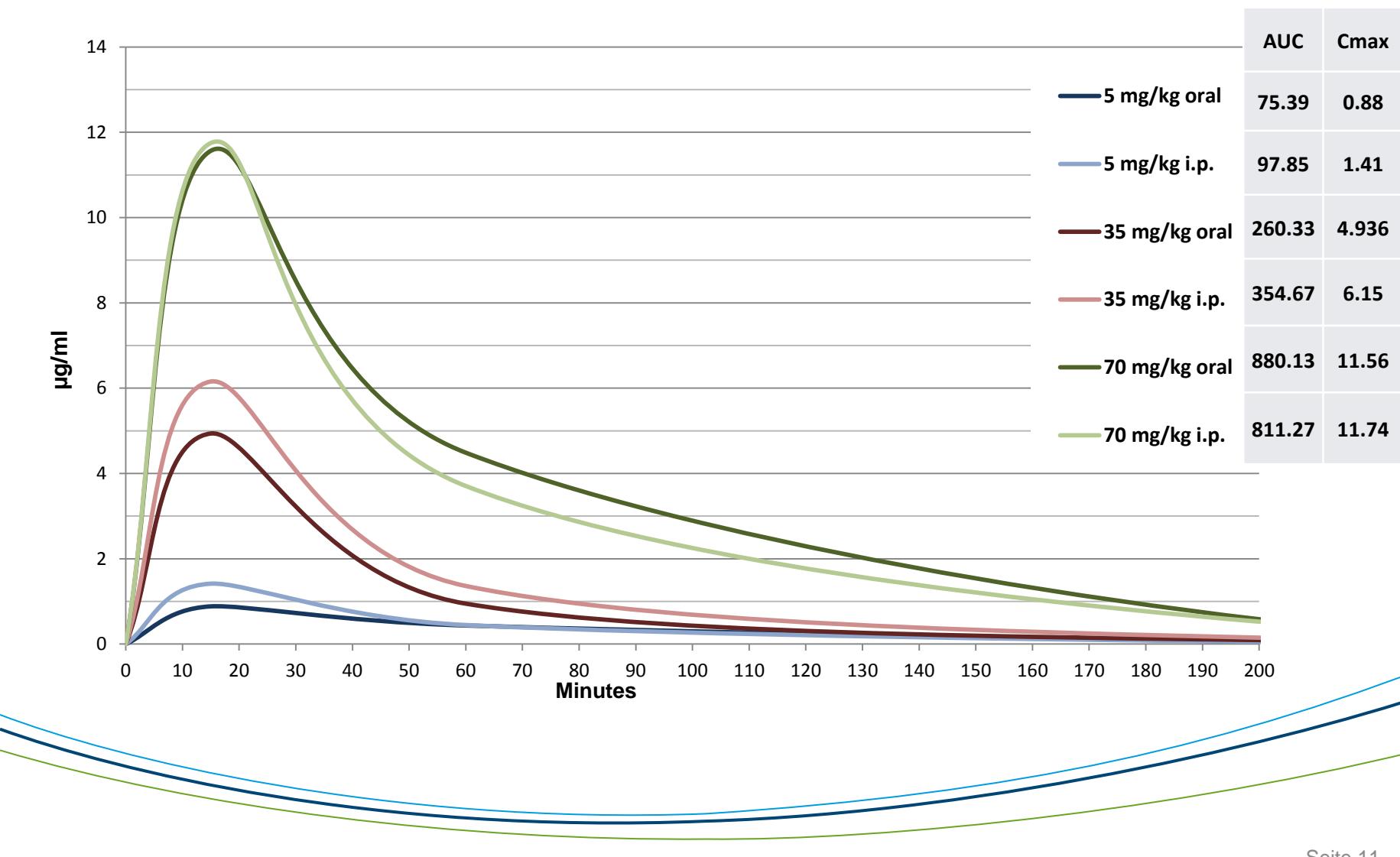
# CorA depletes Wolbachia from *Litomosoides sigmodontis*



# CorA depletes *Wolbachia* from adult worms



# CorA PK in mice

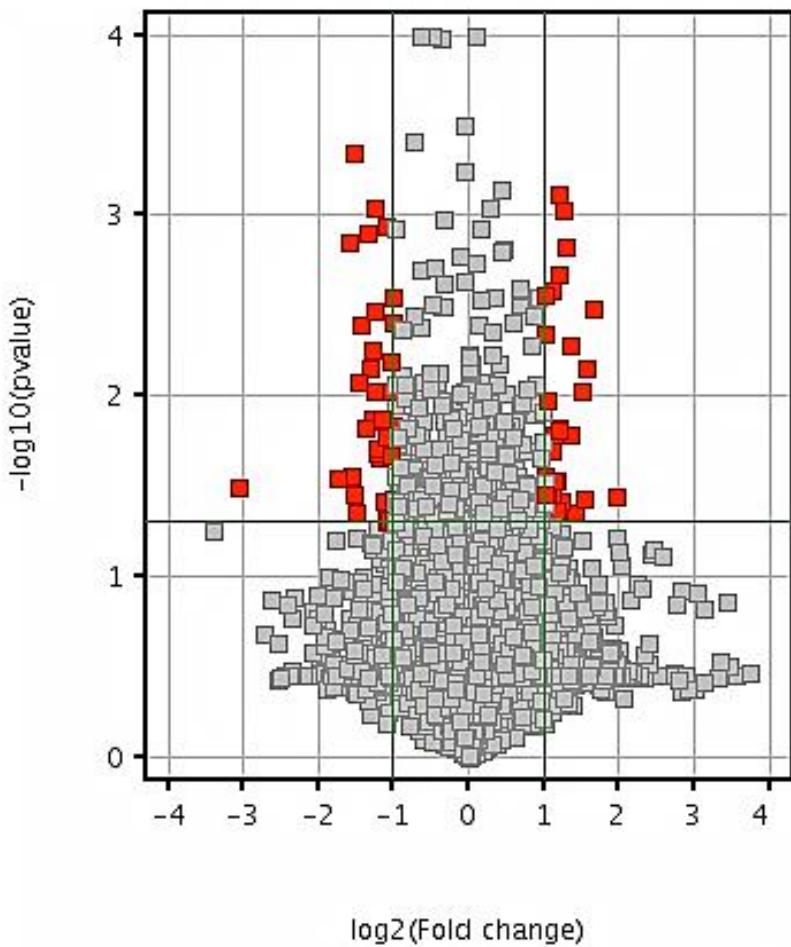


# CorA is not cytotoxic

Sample	(+ Strep) <sup>1</sup>		(-Strep) <sup>2</sup>	
	xCell	Cedex	xCell	Cedex
	Viable cells in relation to control (%)			
DMSO <sup>3</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CorA 200 µg/mL	24.2	9.3	11.2	17.4
CorA 20 µg/mL	89.0	81.6	90.8	73.8
CorA 2 µg/mL	102.9	96.1	101.8	100.0
CorA 0.2 µg/mL	98.2	93.0	106.7	104.2
CorA 0.02 µg/mL	100.4	91.6	107.9	101.1

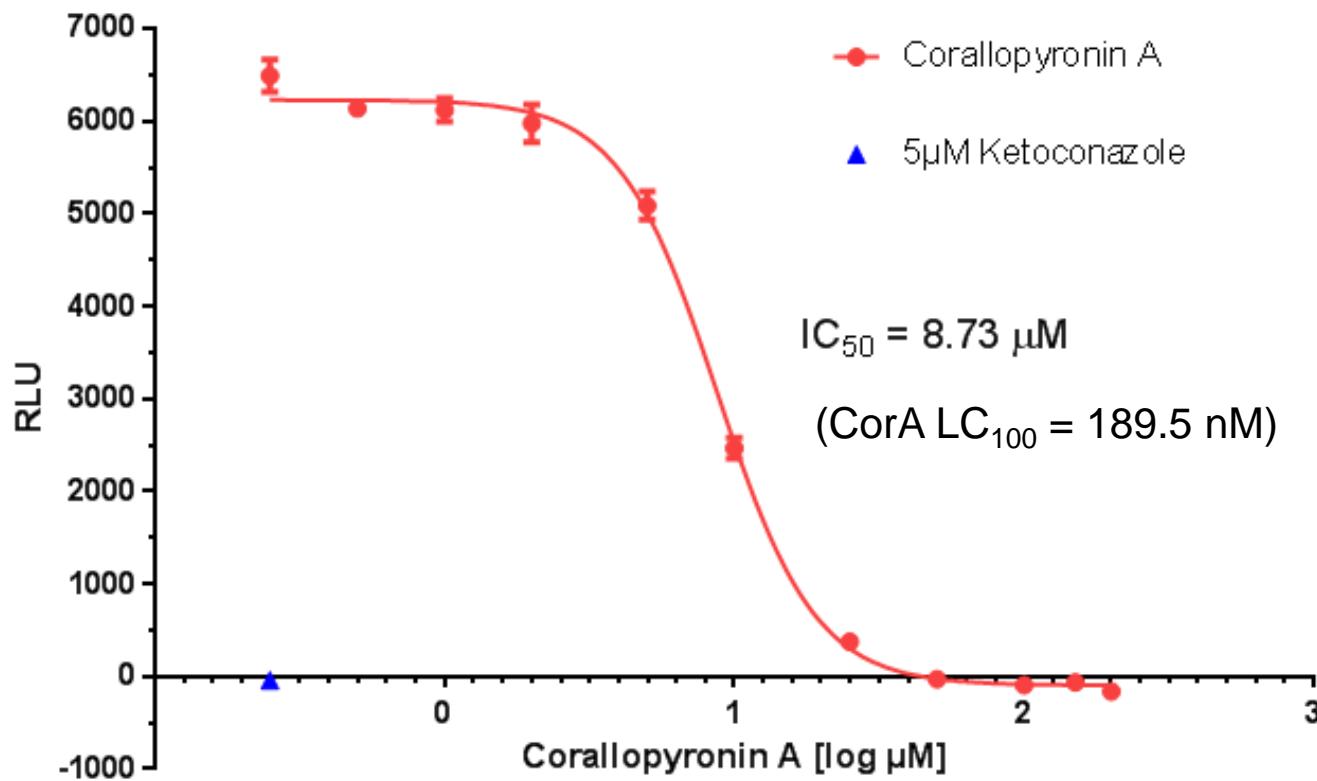
1 µg/mL  
→

# CYP450s are minimally regulated

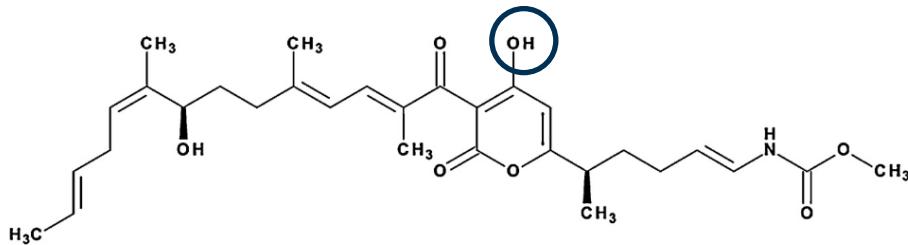


- Microarray of HepG2 treated 6 hours with CorA 15 µg/ml
- 32 transcripts up-regulated
- 36 transcripts down-regulated
  - None encode cytochrome P4503A4
  - CYP4504F2 down-regulated 2-fold (CorA 100 µg/ml)

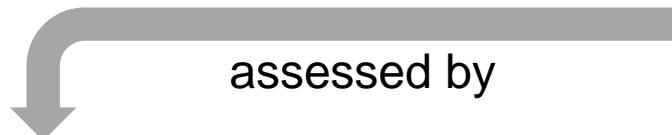
# CYP450 3A4 is not inhibited



# Physicochemical characterization



weak acid:  $pK_a = 3.6$



Octanol water distribution coefficient

log D:

pH 1 (stomach) 5.42

pH 6 (small int.) 3.00

pH 7.4 (blood) 1.81

$$D = \frac{[\text{CorAH}]_{\text{oct}} + [\text{CorA}^-]_{\text{oct}}}{[\text{CorAH}]_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + [\text{CorA}^-]_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

Despite high degree of ionization  
still highly lipophilic

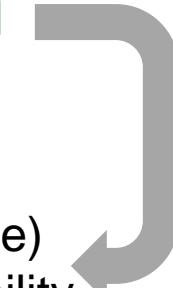
solubility:

pH 1 (stomach) 0.0001 mg/ml

pH 6 (small int.) 0.029 mg/ml

pH 7.4 (blood) 0.723 mg/ml

Despite poor solubility at absorption site (small intestine)  
no issues with oral bioavailability  
→ *in vivo* sink of highly permeable lipophilic CorA



# Conclusions and Outlook

- *Wolbachia* RNAP is predicted to bind CorA
  - Fills binding pocket of the switch region, prevents closing
  - Limited chance of rifamycin cross-resistance
- CorA depleted *Wolbachia* from a infected insect cell line
  - $EC_{50} = 47.4 \text{ nM}$
- CorA is effective *in vivo*
  - Depletes *Wolbachia* > 2-logs from larvae and adults
    - See expected phenotypes: blocked larval development and Mf release
- CorA is not cytotoxic in the effective dose range
- CYP450 3A4 is not induced nor inhibited
  - Negative drug-drug interaction are limited
- ADME and preclinics within the German Center for Infection Research (DZIF)

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Schiefer, A. et al. (2012). *J Infect Dis*

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For 854

