

# The Aminopeptidase Inhibitor CHR-2863 Is an Orally Bioavailable Inhibitor of Murine Malaria

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**Malaria remains a significant risk in many areas of the world, with resistance to the current antimalarial pharmacopeia an ever-increasing problem. The M1 alanine aminopeptidase (PfM1AAP) and M17 leucine aminopeptidase (PfM17LAP) are believed to play a role in the terminal stages of digestion of host hemoglobin and thereby generate a pool of free amino acids that are essential for parasite growth and development. Here, we show that an orally bioavailable aminopeptidase inhibitor, CHR-2863, is efficacious against murine malaria.**

Malaria is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, with as many as 1 million deaths each year (3). While four *Plasmodium* species commonly infect humans, malaria caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* is responsible for most deaths, particularly in children under the age of 5 and pregnant women (2, 24). Both prevention and treatment of *P. falciparum* malaria are under threat because of the spread of drug-resistant parasites. Resistance to chloroquine is now considered almost universal (36), while the efficacy of affordable antimalarial drugs, such as sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine, the major drug used for intermittent preventative therapy, is declining (19, 22). Artemisinin and its derivatives may be our last line of drug defense, although recent reports have indicated signs of reduced effectiveness of artemisinin combination therapies (ACTs) (23, 28). For the development of the next generation of antimalarial agents, new targets and pathways susceptible to interruption by chemotherapy need to be identified.

The asexual intraerythrocytic stages of *Plasmodium* development are responsible for the clinical symptoms attributable to malaria, and most antimalarial drugs target these stages of the parasite's life cycle (15, 30). Many laboratories have focused on the hydrolytic process of hemoglobin (Hb) digestion within the parasite's specialized digestive vacuole as a target for drug discovery (4, 7, 16, 18, 32). During the asexual development phase, malaria parasites degrade 65 to 75% of their host cell's Hb, a process that ultimately results in the release of amino acids that are used by the parasite for protein anabolism (29) and the maintenance of osmotic pressure within the infected erythrocyte (14). Two metalloaminopeptidase enzymes, the *P. falciparum* M1 alanine aminopeptidase (PfM1AAP) and the *P. falciparum* M17 leucine aminopeptidase (PfM17LAP), may be critical in the terminal stages of Hb degradation and the release of free amino acids (6, 21). We have shown that inhibitors of these aminopeptidases, such as the natural Phe-Leu dipeptide analog bestatin, derived from the fungus *Streptomyces olivoreticuli*, and several synthetic phosphinate dipeptide analogs, can kill *P. falciparum* parasites in culture. These compounds are also effective against the rodent malaria parasite *Plasmodium chabaudi chabaudi* *in vivo* when administered intraperitoneally (i.p.) (32, 33). We have also recently reported the production and characterization of functionally ac-

tive recombinant *P. falciparum* M1 alanine aminopeptidase (rPfM1AAP) and M17 leucine aminopeptidase (rPfM17LAP) and their crystal structures complexed to the aminopeptidase inhibitors bestatin and the phosphinate hPheP[CH<sub>2</sub>]Phe (20, 21, 34).

The aminopeptidase inhibitor CHR-2863 {(S)-[(R)-2-((S)-hydroxycarbonyl-methoxy-methyl)-4-methyl-pentanoylamino]-phenyl-acetic acid cyclopentyl ester} (Fig. 1A) is a hydroxamate-containing ester compound closely related to CHR-2797 (tosedostat), a potent inhibitor of a number of intracellular mammalian aminopeptidases. While some hydroxamate-containing compounds are known to be promiscuous and inhibit various families of metalloenzymes, such as histone deacetylases and matrix metalloproteinases, this is not the case for these aminopeptidase inhibitors (13). Tosedostat has been shown to exert antiproliferative effects against a range of human tumor cell lines *in vitro* and *in vivo* and has completed phase I/II trials for the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and myelodysplasia (13). Both CHR-2863 and CHR-2797 are converted into pharmacologically active charged acid products inside cells by the action of cytoplasmic carboxyesterases (23). In the case of CHR-2863, the ester is converted into (S)-[(R)-2-((S)-hydroxycarbonyl-methoxy-methyl)-4-methyl-pentanoylamino]-phenyl-acetic acid (CHR-6768) (Fig. 1A). Here, we show that CHR-2863 and CHR-6768 kill *P. falciparum* malaria parasites in culture and that oral administration of the former is efficacious against rodent malaria *in vivo*.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Compounds.** The compounds CHR-2863 and CHR-6769 {(S)-[(R)-2-((S)-hydroxycarbonyl-methoxy-methyl)-4-methyl-pentanoylamino]-

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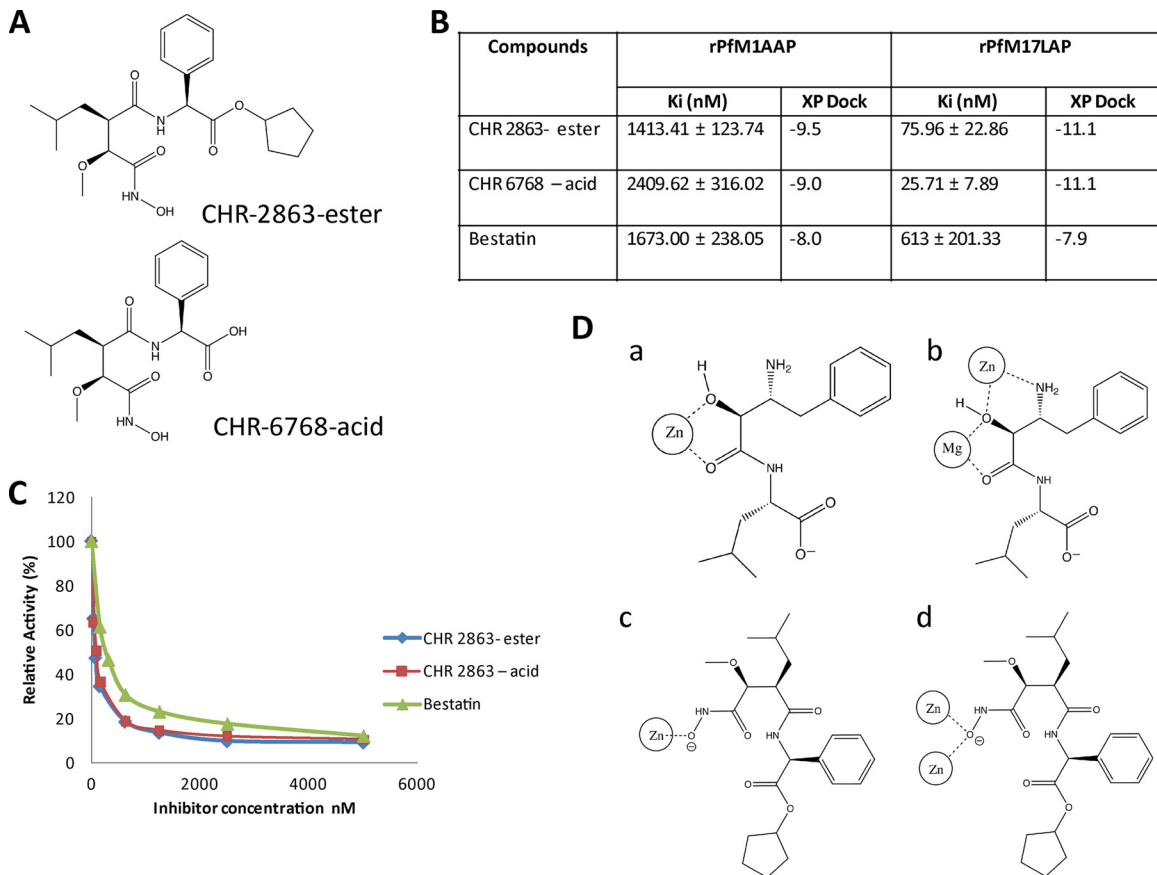
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**FIG 1** Structure, enzyme kinetics, and binding mode of the novel aminopeptidase inhibitor CHR-2863. (A) CHR-2863 and CHR-6768. (B)  $K_i$  values and XP dock scores of CHR-2863 and CHR-6768 compared to those of bestatin when assessed against rPfM1AAP and rPfM17LAP. (C) Inhibition curves of aminopeptidase activity in malaria extracts. The substrate (*H*-Leu-NHMec) was maintained at 25  $\mu$ M, and 5  $\mu$ g total proteins was used in each assay. (D) Schematic representations of metal-ligand interaction diagrams for rPfM1AAP and rPfM17LAP illustrating the different cavity binding orientations observed in the solid state for bestatin and the proposed structures for CHR 2863 based on docking analysis. (a) rPfM1AAP and bestatin (derived from X ray data; PDB code 3EBH); (b) rPfM17LAP and bestatin X-ray (derived from PDB code 3KR4); (c) rPfM1AAP docked with CHR-2863; (d) rPfM17LAP docked with CHR-2863.

phenyl-acetic-acid} were supplied by Chroma Therapeutics Ltd., Abingdon, United Kingdom, and synthesized as previously described (13). Bestatin was purchased from Sigma.

**Parasites and parasite extracts.** The *P. falciparum* chloroquine-sensitive clone 3D7, derived from *P. falciparum* isolate NF54, and the multi-drug-resistant clone K1 were used in all *in vitro* drug assays. The parasites were cultured as previously described (35). Soluble malaria extracts were prepared as previously reported (34), and 5  $\mu$ g total protein was used in each assay. The murine malaria species used in *in vivo* assays was the nonlethal *Plasmodium chabaudi chabaudi* obtained from frozen stocks and passaged once in female C57BL/6 mice.

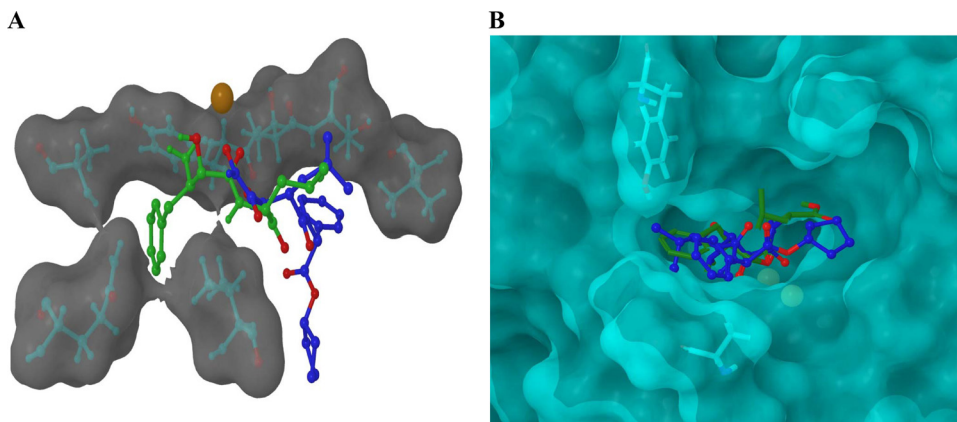
**Recombinant PfM1AAP and PfM17LAP.** rPfM1AAP and rPfM17LAP were prepared and purified in our laboratory as previously described (21, 34).

**Enzyme inhibitor constants.** Enzyme assays employed the fluorogenic peptide substrate *H*-leucine-7-amido-4-methylcoumarin (*H*-Leu-NHMec), a substrate that is cleaved efficiently by both PfM1AAP and PfM17LAP. Initial rates were obtained at 37°C using a range of substrate (*H*-Leu-NHMec) concentrations spanning the enzyme's  $K_m$  (0.2 to 1,000  $\mu$ M) and at fixed enzyme concentrations in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5. Progress curves were monitored until a final steady-state velocity,  $V_s$ , was reached.  $K_i$  values were determined from Dixon plots of  $1/V_s$  versus the inhibitor concentration when [S] is much less than  $K_m$ , as described previously (20, 21, 34).

**In silico docking of inhibitors.** Molecular analysis and docking studies were carried out using the Schrodinger 2011 suite of modeling tools. Docking grids were prepared, using Glide (Fig. 2A) (5, 10), from solid-state structures of unliganded proteins deposited in the RCSB Protein Data Bank (PDB) (<http://www.pdb.org>) (rPfM1AAP from PDB code 3EBG; rPfM17LAP from PDB code 3KQZ) after using the Schrodinger Protein Preparation Tool (Schrodinger Suite 2011 Protein Preparation Wizard) and an Impref minimization to a converged heavy-atom root mean square (RMS) of 0.3 Å. Bestatin and CHR2863 ligands were prepared using LigPrep (version 2.5; Schrodinger) incorporating Epik metal states (8, 26, 31) at pH 7. Docking runs were carried out using the XP mode of the Glide module.

**Parasite growth and sensitivity to inhibitors.** Serial dilutions of each inhibitor were prepared in culture media and added, with [<sup>3</sup>H]hypoxanthine (0.5  $\mu$ Ci/well), to asynchronous cultures at a 0.5% parasitemia and 2% hematocrit. The amount of [<sup>3</sup>H]hypoxanthine incorporated into parasites was measured after an incubation of 48 h. The concentrations of inhibitor required to prevent incorporation by 50% ( $IC_{50}$ s) were determined by nonlinear regression analysis (SigmaPlot). Each assay was performed in triplicate on two separate occasions, and the data were pooled and are presented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD).

**Morphological assessment of inhibitors.** Asynchronous cultures of *P. falciparum* 3D7 were exposed to CHR-2863 (5  $\mu$ M). Morphological changes were assessed over 24 and 48 h and compared to those of no-drug



**FIG 2** (A) The calculated locations of CHR-2863 and bestatin within the binding site of rPfM1AAP obtained by molecular docking studies using Glide. CHR-2863 (blue) is predicted to occupy a region of the substrate-binding cavity different from that observed in both the X-ray-derived solid-state structure and our docking analysis for bestatin (green). Oxygen atoms are highlighted in red, the zinc ion is highlighted in orange/brown and the proximal hydrophobic residues are shown inset into a semitransparent Van der Waals (VDW) molecular surface. (B) The calculated locations of CHR-2863 and bestatin within the binding site of rPfM17LAP obtained by molecular docking studies using Glide. Analysis revealed that the phenyl group of CHR-2863 and the isopropyl group of bestatin occupy the same hydrophobic region of the rPfM17LAP protein, while the phenyl group of CHR-2863 projects into a region proximal to Tyr<sub>493</sub> and Ala<sub>388</sub>. Oxygen atoms are highlighted in red, the zinc ions are highlighted in yellow, and the proximal residues are shown inset into a semitransparent VDW molecular surface.

controls, together with the well-characterized inhibitor E64 (Fig. 3A). Giemsa-stained blood smears were examined by light microscopy ( $\times 1,000$  magnification).

**In vivo suppression test.** *In vivo* activity was assessed using a modified 4-day suppression test (27) employing the *P. c. chabaudi* murine malaria model in C57/BL6J mice (Fig. 3B). Five groups of mice were used in these experiments, including (i) a no-drug vehicle control group; (ii) a group given one daily dose of 100 mg/kg of body weight of CHR-2863 on days 1 and 2, followed by one daily dose of 50 mg/kg on days 3 and 4; (iii) a group given one daily dose of 50 mg/kg of CHR-2863 on days 1 to 4; (iv) a group given one daily dose of 25 mg/kg of CHR-2863 on days 1 to 4; and (v) a group given a daily dose of 14 mg/kg malarone (atovaquone at 10 mg/kg plus proguanil at 4 mg/kg) on days 1 to 3. Each mouse received  $1 \times 10^5$  *P. c. chabaudi* parasites intravenously on day 0, and all compounds, including the vehicle control, were administered by oral gavage in a total volume of 200  $\mu$ l. Dosing of the animals commenced 24 h after inoculation of parasites and was repeated at 24-h intervals. All procedures used in the assay were ratified by the Queensland Institute of Medical Research Animal Ethics Committee.

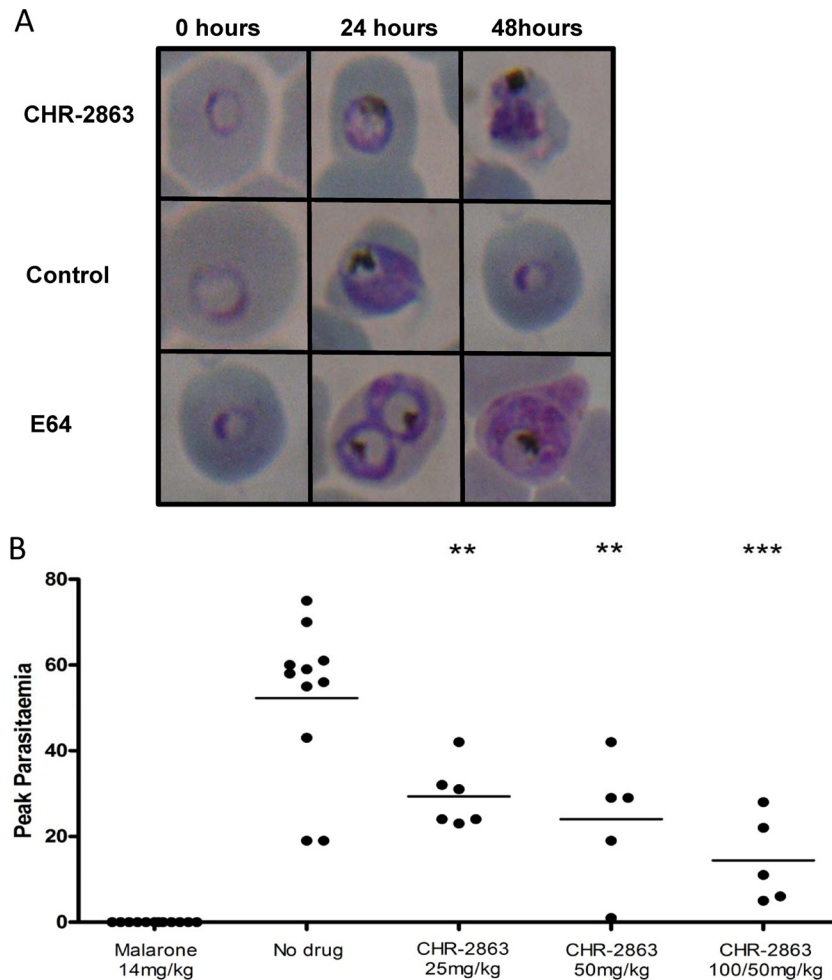
## RESULTS

**CHR-2863 and CHR-6768 are potent inhibitors of malaria aminopeptidases.** Data describing the activities of CHR-2863 (Fig. 1A, ester), CHR-6768 (Fig. 1B, acid), and bestatin against recombinant PfM1AAP and PfM17LAP demonstrate that CHR-2863 is a potent inhibitor of both aminopeptidases (Fig. 1B); it was almost twice as potent ( $K_i = 1.4 \mu\text{M}$ ) as the acid derivative CHR-6768 ( $K_i = 2.4 \mu\text{M}$ ) and about equally as potent as bestatin ( $K_i = 1.6 \mu\text{M}$ ) against the rPfM1AAP enzyme. While both CHR-2863 and CHR-6768 showed far greater potency (20- to 100-fold) against rPfM17LAP than rPfM1AAP, the acid CHR-6768 ( $K_i = 0.025 \mu\text{M}$ ) exhibited a 3-fold greater inhibition constant than CHR-2863 ( $K_i = 0.075 \mu\text{M}$ ). CHR-2863 and CHR-6768 were 8- and 24-fold more potent, respectively, against rPfM17LAP than bestatin (Fig. 1B).

Using the peptide *H*-Leu-NHMeC as a substrate, we assessed the relative potencies of CHR-2863, CHR-6768, and bestatin against the aminopeptidase activity in freeze-thaw soluble extracts

of *P. falciparum* parasites (34). The inhibition curves presented (Fig. 1C) were performed with 25  $\mu\text{M}$  substrate. Both CHR-2863 and CHR-6768 are more potent inhibitors of aminopeptidase activity in malaria extracts than bestatin. These results are consistent with data generated with purified recombinant enzymes (Fig. 1B). Since the precise concentrations of native PfM1AAP and PfM17LAP in these extracts are not known, we determined the concentrations of inhibitor that inhibited 50% of the total enzyme activity in these samples: 75 nM, 78 nM, and 300 nM for the CHR-2863, CHR-6768, and bestatin, respectively.

**In silico modeling identifies a different binding modality of CHR-2863 than of bestatin.** Analysis of solid-state data within the protein structural data bank (<http://www.rcsb.org>) on several hydroxamic acid-based structures similar to CHR-2863 that bind to zinc metalloproteins suggested that compounds of this type chelate the metal ion via the terminal hydroxamic acid regions of the molecules. In conjunction with the PDB analysis outlined above, we used computer simulation and docking techniques to formulate a molecular interpretation of how CHR-2863 inhibits rPfM1AAP and rPfM17LAP. This analysis was implemented by modeling the ligand structure into the unliganded active site of the structures of the relevant malaria enzymes previously determined by us (20, 21). These analyses predicted that compounds such as CHR-2863 bind strongly to the active sites of these enzymes and also that they may adopt orientations within the binding cavities of rPfM1AAP and rPfM17LAP different from that reported by us for bestatin (20, 21). In both the rPfM1AAP and rPfM17LAP proteins, CHR-2863 interacts via a monoanionic binding mode that exists between the terminal hydroxamic region of the chelator and the metal ion(s) of the protein. This is in contrast to the bestatin mode of binding observed in the solid state of both rPfM1AAP and rPfM17LAP, in which the metal ion(s) of the protein interacts with the center region of the bestatin proximal to the hydroxyl methylene group (Fig. 1D). Changes are also observed in the overall orientation of the molecules within the binding cavity distal to the metal center. For example, in rPfM1AAP, both the docking



**FIG 3** (A) Morphological changes in *P. falciparum* parasites seen over a 48-h period when treated with 5  $\mu$ M CHR-2863 compared to an untreated control and a known cysteine protease inhibitor, E64. (B) Mice infected with *P. c. chabaudi* parasites were dosed by oral gavage with a range of concentrations of CHR-2863. Five groups of mice were used: (i) a no-drug vehicle control group, (ii) a group given one daily dose of 100 mg/kg of CHR-2863 on days 1 and 2 followed by one daily dose of 50 mg/kg on days 3 and 4, (iii) a group given one daily dose of 50 mg/kg of CHR-2863 on days 1 to 4, (iv) a group given one daily dose of 25 mg/kg of CHR-2863 on days 1 to 4, and (v) a group given a daily dose of 14 mg/kg malarone (atovaquone at 10 mg/kg plus proguanil at 4 mg/kg) on days 1 to 3. Each mouse received  $1 \times 10^5$  *P. c. chabaudi* parasites intravenously on day 0, and all compounds, including the vehicle control, were administered by oral gavage in a total volume of 200  $\mu$ l. Dosing of the animals commenced 24 h after inoculation of parasites and was repeated at 24-h intervals. Peak parasitemia corresponds to the percentage of parasitized red blood cells quantified from Giemsa-stained thin films. The doses on the x axis correspond to the amount of CHR-2863 given per day over 4 days in mg/kg. A black horizontal line indicates the mean parasitemia of each of the test and control groups. \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ .

simulation and solid-state X-ray data (obtained from PDB code 3EBH) reveal that the phenyl ring of bestatin is situated within a hydrophobic cavity formed by amino acid residues Tyr<sub>575</sub>, Ala<sub>320</sub>, Gln<sub>317</sub>, and Val<sub>459</sub>. Other bestatin-protein noncovalent contacts correlate well with that observed in the solid-state structure, although in the simulation, the bestatin amide NH-C $\alpha$  bond is rotated by 180° to that observed in the X-ray data. In contrast, the CHR-2863 simulation locates the bulk of the molecule in a region of the protein different from that occupied by bestatin, so that the hydrophobic phenyl group of CHR-2863 is located in a hydrophobic region described by Val<sub>550</sub>, Thr<sub>576</sub>, and Thr<sub>577</sub>. This could be attributable to the increased molecular volume of CHR-2863 over bestatin (~370 Å<sup>3</sup> versus ~310 Å<sup>3</sup>) (Fig. 2A).

Differences were also noted between CHR-2863 and bestatin in the rPFM17LAP system. In this data set, the docked bestatin molecule once again occupied a position within the protein cavity similar to that observed in the bestatin-liganded solid-state struc-

ture (obtained from PDB code 3KR4). For example, the phenyl ring of bestatin is located in a hydrophobic area bounded by Leu<sub>492</sub>, Ala<sub>577</sub>, Phe<sub>398</sub>, and Met<sub>396</sub> in both the simulation and the X-ray solid-state structure. Interestingly, the simulation again rotated the bestatin amide NH-C $\alpha$  bond 180° to that observed in the X-ray data. While the larger CHR-2863 molecule was slightly removed to the region occupied by bestatin, it was much less pronounced than in the rPFM1AAP system. Further analysis revealed that the hydrophobic phenyl group of CHR-2863 and the isopropyl group of bestatin occupy the same hydrophobic region of the rPFM17LAP protein while the phenyl group of CHR-2863 projects into an region adjacent to that normally occupied by bestatin, proximal to Tyr<sub>493</sub> and Ala<sub>388</sub> (Fig. 2B).

**CHR-2863 is a more potent *in vitro* inhibitor of *P. falciparum* than bestatin.** We investigated the potential antimalarial activity of CHR-2863 and the corresponding acid CHR-6768. This was first examined *in vitro* against *P. falciparum* 3D7 using

[<sup>3</sup>H]hypoxanthine incorporation as a measure of parasite growth. In these assays, bestatin exhibited an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5 μM, within the range we have previously reported (32). The *in vitro* antimalarial potency of the CHR-2863 ester (IC<sub>50</sub>, 370 nM) was 5-fold greater than that of the acid CHR-6768 (IC<sub>50</sub>, 2 μM). A similar antimalarial potency (IC<sub>50</sub>, 376 nM) was obtained when the CHR-2863 ester was tested against the *P. falciparum* multidrug-resistant clone K1.

#### CHR-2863 induces vacuolization in *P. falciparum* parasites.

Analysis of parasite morphology after treatment with CHR-2863 demonstrated that, similar to bestatin, CHR-2863 induces a slow-growth phenotype with some vacuolization. In contrast, the well-characterized cysteine protease inhibitor E64, which is believed to specifically target cysteine proteases (falcipains) within the *P. falciparum* digestive vacuole, caused significant swelling of this organelle (Fig. 2A). Whether the effect of CHR-2863 was due to inhibition of both PfM17LAP and PfM1AAP or of one specific enzyme cannot be realistically determined from these observations, since the compound inhibits both enzymes.

**CHR-2863 shows antimalarial activity and is orally bioavailable.** The clinical significance of the antimalarial activity demonstrated by CHR-2863 was examined *in vivo*. Using a modified 4-day suppression test, we assessed the treatment of mice infected with the murine malaria species *P. c. chabaudi*. Treatment with CHR-2863 significantly reduced the peak parasitemia in all groups compared to the vehicle control group, with higher doses showing an increased effect on parasite growth (Fig. 2B).

## DISCUSSION

To support its rapid growth *in vivo*, *P. falciparum* must acquire nutrients from the host cell and the extracellular environment. Digestion of host cell hemoglobin is essential for the parasite to acquire sufficient amino acids to facilitate parasite anabolism. We and others have previously shown that the two *P. falciparum* aminopeptidases PfM1AAP and PfM17LAP are essential to this process, and while there is some overlapping substrate specificity between the enzymes, they both appear to be essential for parasite viability, indicating that they may play different roles in the life cycle of the parasite (1, 11).

CHR-2863 is a hydroxamate-containing ester compound closely related to CHR-2797 (tosedostat), itself a potent inhibitor of a number of intracellular mammalian aminopeptidases. In order to assess whether CHR-2863 could inhibit *P. falciparum* aminopeptidases, we determined the inhibitor constants of the compound and its acid derivative against recombinant PfM1AAP and PfM17LAP. In both cases, these compounds showed significantly increased activity against PfM17LAP compared to bestatin, with *K<sub>s</sub>* in the low nanomolar range with an almost 10-fold increase in inhibitory activity. The figures for the Glide dock scores suggested that CHR-2863 would be an inhibitor comparable to, if not better than, bestatin, and the values correlated well with the observed inhibitory data (Fig. 1B). This increase in inhibitory activity, however, was not repeated when the two compounds were assessed against rPfM1AAP. In this case, both inhibitors were in the range observed for bestatin, the low μM range. While the substrate specificity of PfM1AAP is much broader than that of PfM17LAP, most inhibitors of these enzymes appear to target PfM17LAP preferentially to PfM1AAP, except for a series recently described by Harbut et al. (11), where they extensively modified

the bestatin scaffold in an attempt to create specific inhibitors for both enzymes.

We previously reported, using the murine malaria model *P. c. chabaudi*, that the aminopeptidase inhibitors bestatin and hPheP[CH<sub>2</sub>]Phe exhibited *in vivo* antimalarial activity and thus provided proof of concept for aminopeptidases being considered targets for antimalaria drug development (32). Given the apparent higher activity of the ester derivative (CHR-2863) than of the acid (CHR-6768) in an *in vitro* *P. falciparum* assay (IC<sub>50</sub>, 370 nM vs 2 μM), we assessed only the antimalarial activity of CHR-2863 *in vivo* using the rodent *P. c. chabaudi* model. A treatment dose of 25 mg/kg given only once a day reduced the parasite burdens in treated mice significantly compared to controls, and further dose increments showed a dose-dependent reduction in the parasite burden in the treated groups (Fig. 2). These data provide further evidence of the successful use of aminopeptidase inhibitors as antimalarial agents by demonstrating for the first time that oral administration of CHR-2863 reduces parasite burdens *in vivo* (Fig. 2).

Drug resistance is such a major problem for the control and treatment of malaria that novel targets and lead compounds for the development of new drugs are in continual demand (25). This study establishes the possibility that PfM17LAP and PfM1AAP could become antimalarial drug targets by demonstrating a clear relationship between the ability of inhibitors to inactivate the enzymes and to kill malaria parasites *in vitro* and *in vivo*. The compounds CHR-2863 and CHR-6768 are some of the most potent inhibitors of M17 LAPs reported to date (9, 11). Their potency makes them attractive lead compounds for the development of antimalaria therapeutic agents. The present studies show that CHR-2863 has exhibited *in vivo* antimalarial activity when dosed orally at 25 mg/kg once daily. These data demonstrate that it is now possible to target malaria aminopeptidases by oral administration of inhibitors, an important consideration, since bioavailability is a prerequisite for the future progression of antimalaria drugs into the development pipeline. Previous phase I/II studies with a similar compound, tosedostat (60 mg to 180 mg for 28 days), have shown that it is one of only a few orally delivered monotherapy agents that have shown promising activity and good tolerability in elderly and/or refractory or relapsed AML and myelodysplasia patients (17). Bestatin is currently used as a maintenance treatment for patients with acute nonlymphocytic leukemia who are in complete remission after chemotherapy as a result of randomized trials for such patients. An oral treatment of 30 mg daily for 2 years has been shown to be safe in over 2,000 patients, with only infrequent and mild adverse reactions (hepatic dysfunction, skin reaction, or gastrointestinal toxicity, including nausea, vomiting, and anorexia). Thus, there is a precedent for using aminopeptidase inhibitors for disease prevention in humans and evidence that they have few side effects (12). Nonetheless, the toxicity of any new antimalarial drug needs to be investigated fully prior to human experimentation.

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