







A novel thiol-saccharide mucolytic for the treatment of muco-obstructive lung diseases

Annalisa Addante^{1,2}, Wilfred Raymond³, Irina Gitlin³, Annabelle Charbit³, Xavier Orain³, Aaron Wolfe Scheffler⁴, Aditi Kuppe^{1,2}, Julia Duerr ^{1,2}, Maria Daniltchenko¹, Marika Drescher¹, Simon Y. Graeber ^{1,2,5}, Anne-Marie Healy⁶, Stefan Oscarson ⁷, John V. Fahy^{3,8,9} and Marcus A. Mall ^{1,2,5,9}

¹Department of Pediatric Respiratory Medicine, Immunology and Critical Care Medicine, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, corporate member of Freie Universität Berlin and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany. ²German Centre for Lung Research (DZL), associated partner, Berlin, Germany. ³Cardiovascular Research Institute, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA. ⁴Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA. ⁵Berlin Institute of Health (BIH) at Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany. ⁶School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland. ⁷Centre for Synthesis and Chemical Biology, University College Dublin, Belfield, Ireland. ⁸Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA. ⁹J.V. Fahy and M.A. Mall contributed equally as senior authors.

Corresponding author: Marcus A. Mall (marcus.mall@charite.de)



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MUC-031, a novel thiol-saccharide mucolytic drug, is potent and fast acting in rheology-based sputum assays and improves mucus obstruction, airway inflammation and survival in a mouse model of muco-obstructive lung disease <http://bit.ly/3Z2UIVQ>

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Abstract

Background Mucin disulfide cross-links mediate pathologic mucus formation in muco-obstructive lung diseases. MUC-031, a novel thiol-modified carbohydrate compound, cleaves disulfides to cause mucolysis. The aim of this study was to determine the mucolytic and therapeutic effects of MUC-031 in sputum from patients with cystic fibrosis (CF) and mice with muco-obstructive lung disease (β ENaC-Tg mice).

Methods We compared the mucolytic efficacy of MUC-031 and existing mucolytics (N-acetylcysteine (NAC) and recombinant human deoxyribonuclease I (rhDNase)) using rheology to measure the elastic modulus (G') of CF sputum, and we tested effects of MUC-031 on airway mucus plugging, inflammation and survival in β ENaC-Tg mice to determine its mucolytic efficacy *in vivo*.

Results In CF sputum, compared to the effects of rhDNase and NAC, MUC-031 caused a larger decrease in sputum G' , was faster in decreasing sputum G' by 50% and caused mucolysis of a larger proportion of sputum samples within 15 min of drug addition. Compared to vehicle control, three treatments with MUC-031 in 1 day in adult β ENaC-Tg mice decreased airway mucus content (16.8 ± 3.2 versus 7.5 ± 1.2 nL·mm⁻², $p < 0.01$) and bronchoalveolar lavage cells ($73\,833 \pm 6930$ versus $47\,679 \pm 7736$ cells·mL⁻¹, $p < 0.05$). Twice-daily treatment with MUC-031 for 2 weeks also caused decreases in these outcomes in adult and neonatal β ENaC-Tg mice and reduced mortality from 37% in vehicle-treated β ENaC-Tg neonates to 21% in those treated with MUC-031 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion MUC-031 is a potent and fast-acting mucolytic that decreases airway mucus plugging, lessens airway inflammation and improves survival in β ENaC-Tg mice. These data provide rationale for human trials of MUC-031 in muco-obstructive lung diseases.

