

# Síntesis de péptidos y ciclopéptidos como posibles aplicaciones de la Biotecnología. Agentes antimetabólicos, Herbicidas o Inhibidores de Cianobacterias

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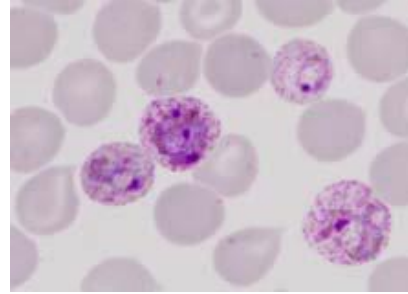
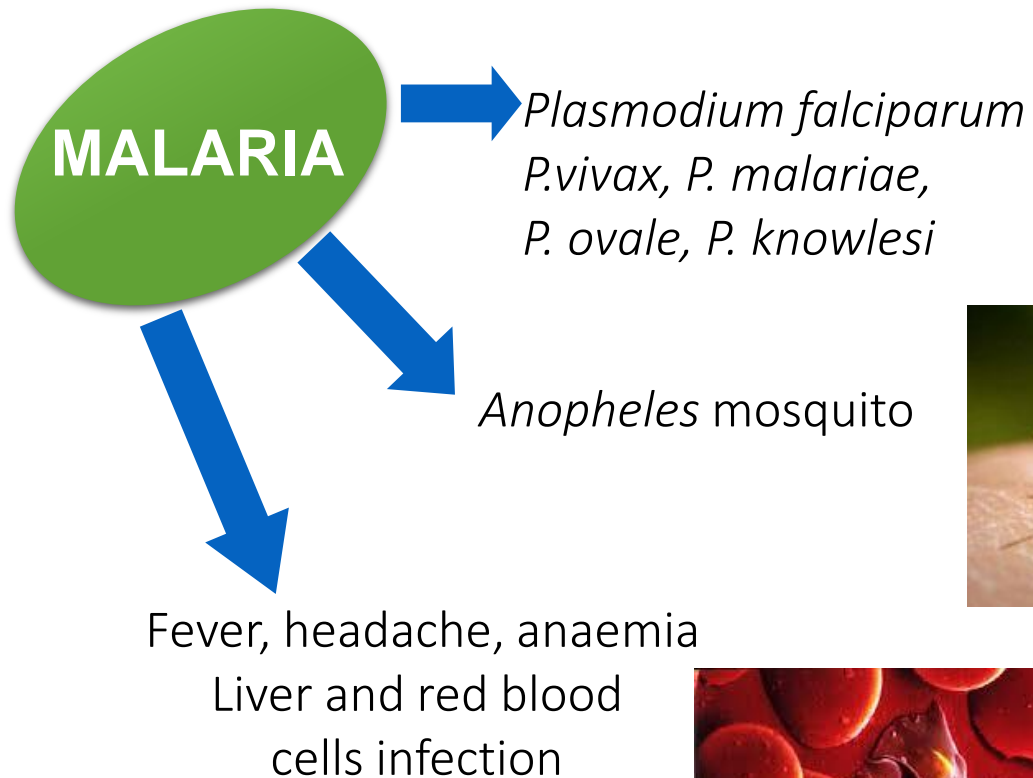
*Lab. de Química Farmacéutica, DQO*

*Facultad de Química, Universidad de la República*

*Uruguay*



# Introduction: Malaria

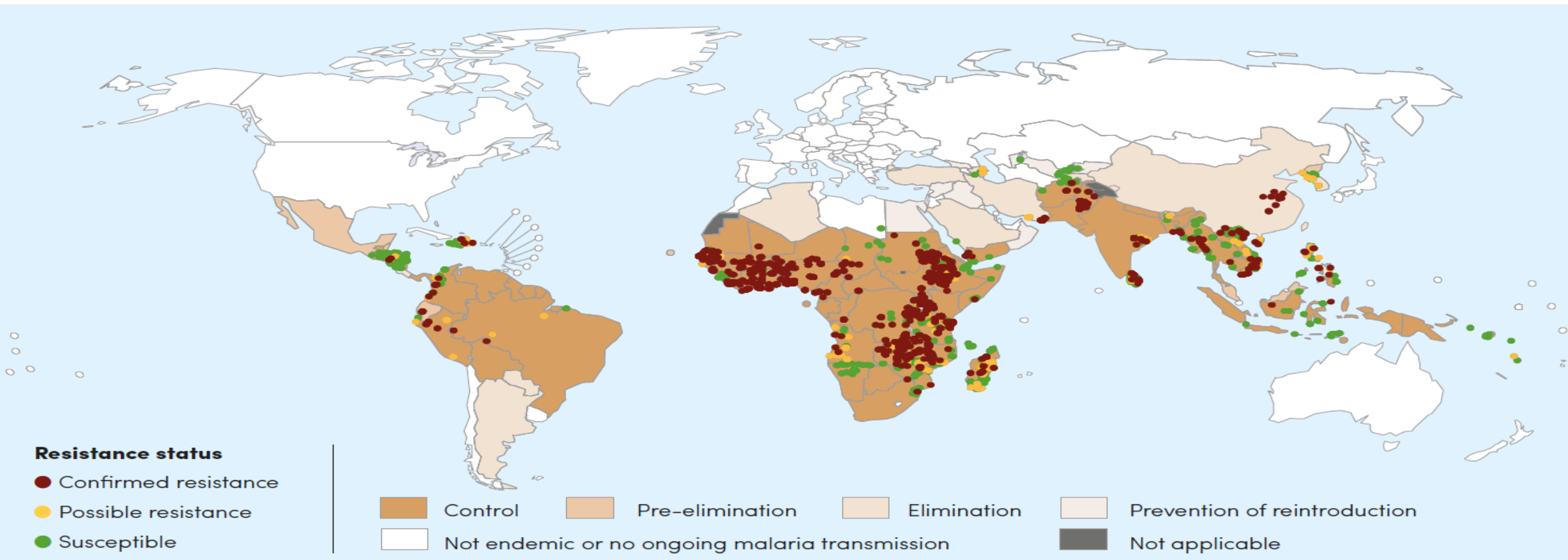


**262 m** cases in 2000  
**219 m** cases in 2017  
**241 m** cases in 2020

**839,000** deaths in 2000  
**558,000** deaths in 2019,  
**627,000** deaths in 2020  
**77%** children under 5 years

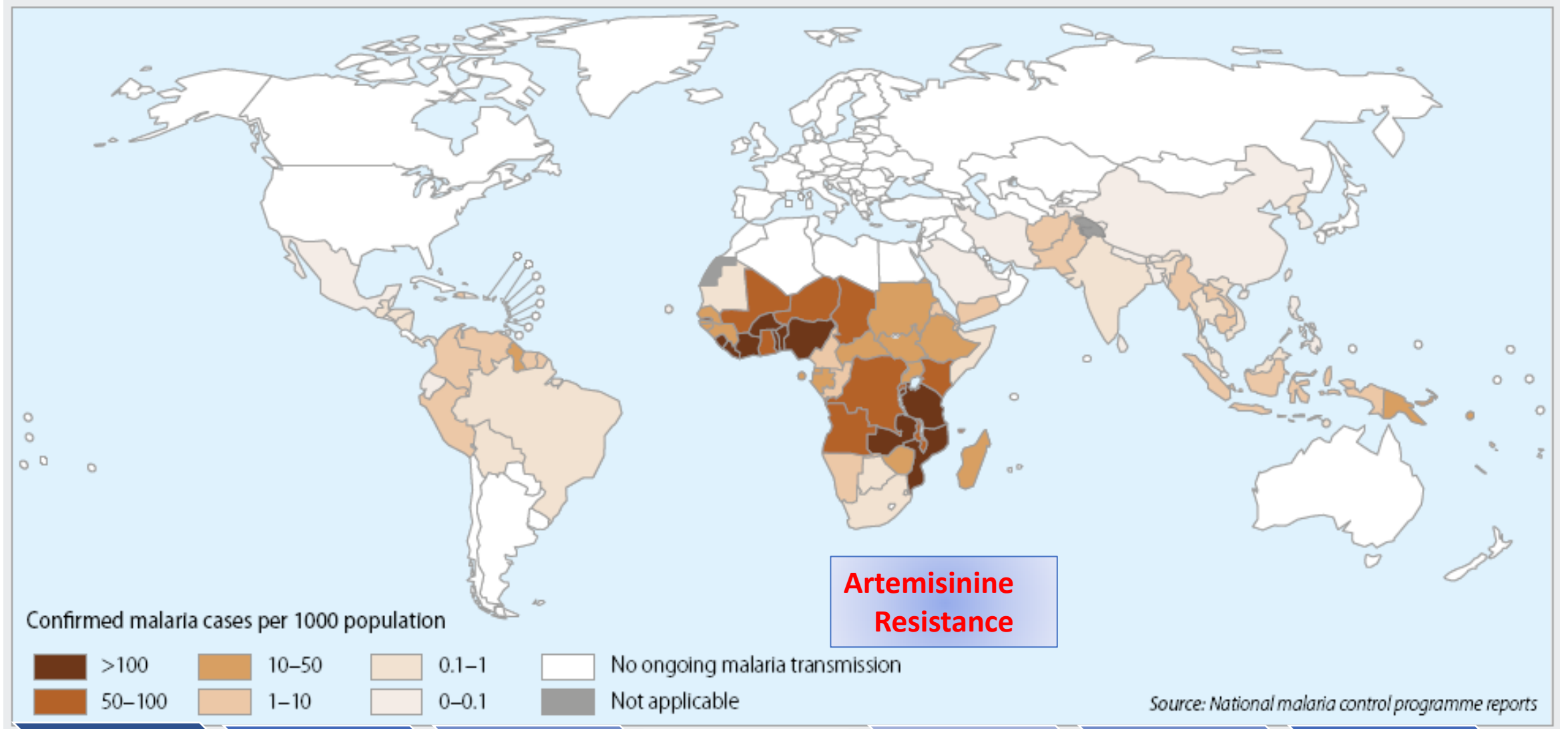
# Introduction: Anopheles resistance

The effectiveness of insecticide-based vector control is threatened as malaria mosquitoes develop resistance to the insecticides used in **ITNs** (insecticide-treated mosquito net) and **IRS** (indoor residual spraying).



Reported pyrethroid resistance status of malaria vectors.

# Introduction: Antimalarial Drugs



Quinine (1632)  
R: 1910

Chloroquine  
(1945) R: 1957

Proguanil  
(1948) R: 1949

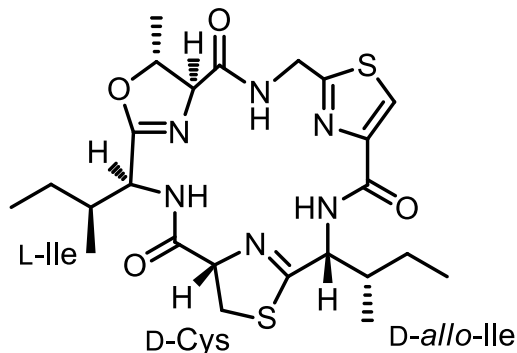
Phirymethamine  
(1967) R: 1967

Mefloquine  
(1977) R: 1982

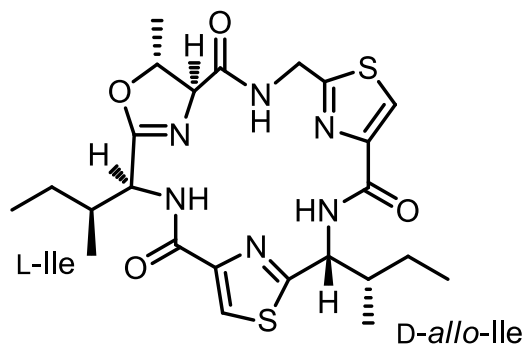
Atovaquone  
(1996) R: 1996

ACT (1990)  
R: 2009

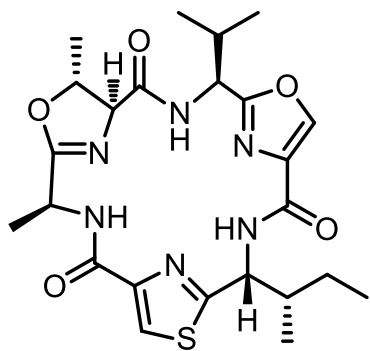
# Introduction: Macrocyclic Natural Products



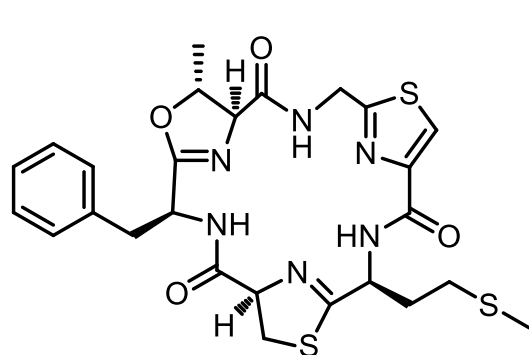
Aerucyclamide A



Aerucyclamide B



Aerucyclamide C



Aerucyclamide D

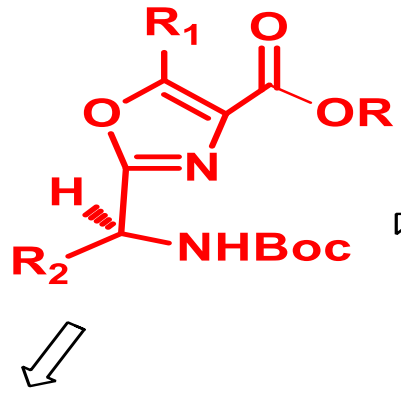
Aerucyclamides isolated from *Mycrocistis aeruginosa*

Hexacyclopeptides alternating in hydrofobic and hydrophilic (Ser, Thr, Cys) aminoacids.

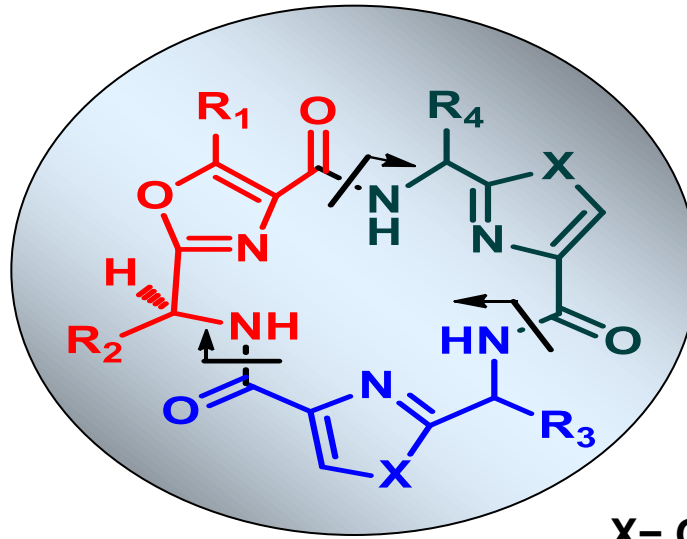
The polar AA are heterocyclized to form oxazole or thiazole rings or their reduced derivatives

- Aerucyclamide B: submicromolar  $IC_{50}$  value against *Plasmodium falciparum* K1 (**0.7  $\mu$ M**)
- Non toxic for L6 rat myoblasts

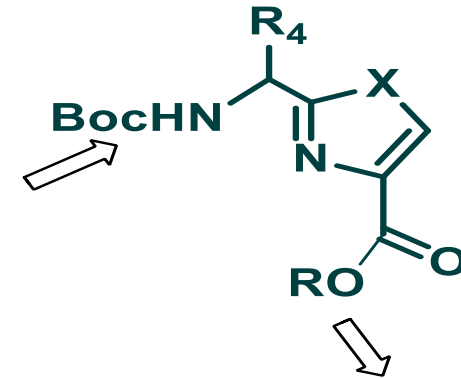
# First Series of Analogues: Retrosynthesis



L-Ser, L-Thr, L *allo*-Thr +  
L-Ile, L-Ala or L-Phe



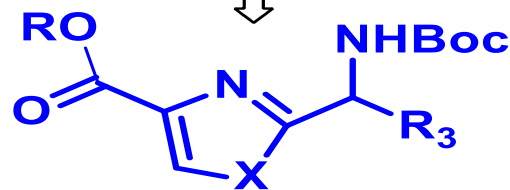
X= O or S



L-Ser, Gly, L-Ile



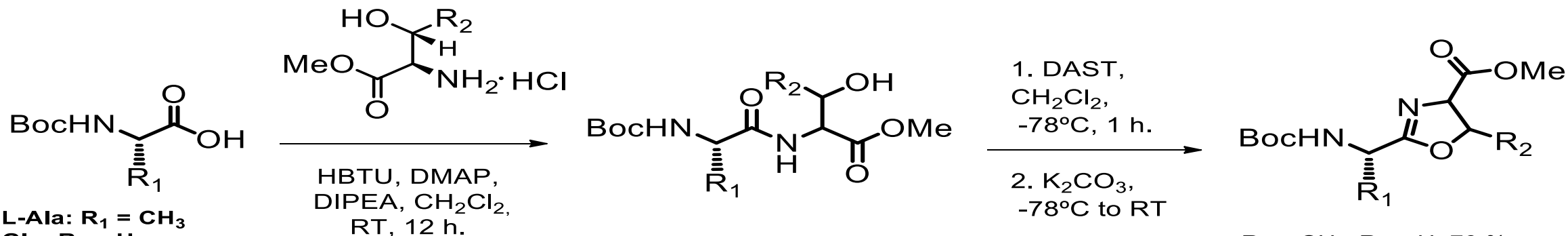
Doctoral Thesis: *Stella Peña*



L-Ser+ L-Ile or D-*allo*-Ile or L-Met

# Synthesis of Building Blocks: Oxazoles

L-Ser:  $R_2 = H$   
L-Thr:  $R_2 = CH_3$



L-Ala:  $R_1 = CH_3$

Gly:  $R_1 = H$

L-Ile:  $R_1 = (S)\text{-CHCH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$

$R_1 = CH_3, R_2 = H, 75\%$

$R_1 = H, R_2 = H, 80\%$

$R_1 = (S)\text{-CH(CH}_3\text{)CH}_2\text{CH}_3, R_2 = H, 98\%$

$R_1 = (S)\text{-CH(CH}_3\text{)CH}_2\text{CH}_3, R_2 = CH_3, 80\%$

$R_1 = CH_3, R_2 = H, 70\%$

$R_1 = H, R_2 = H, 23\%$

$R_1 = (S)\text{-CHCH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3, R_2 = H, 92\%$

1. DAST, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, -78 °C, 1 h.

2. BrCCl<sub>3</sub>/DBU, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>,

-20 °C a TA, 12 h.

$R_1 = CH_3, R_2 = H, 80\%$

$R_1 = H, R_2 = H, 38\%$

$R_1 = (S)\text{-CHCH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3, R_2 = H, 70\%$

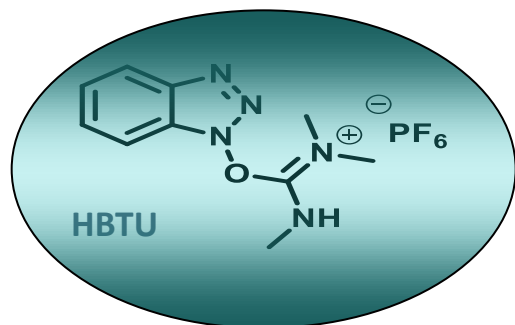
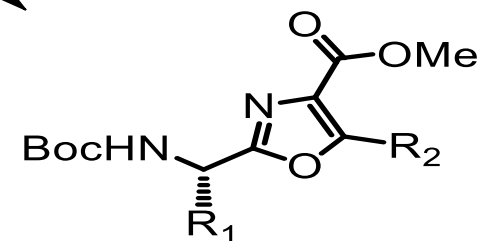
$R_1 = (S)\text{-CHCH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3, R_2 = CH_3, 72\%$

BrCCl<sub>3</sub>/DBU  
CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>,  
-20 °C, 1 h.

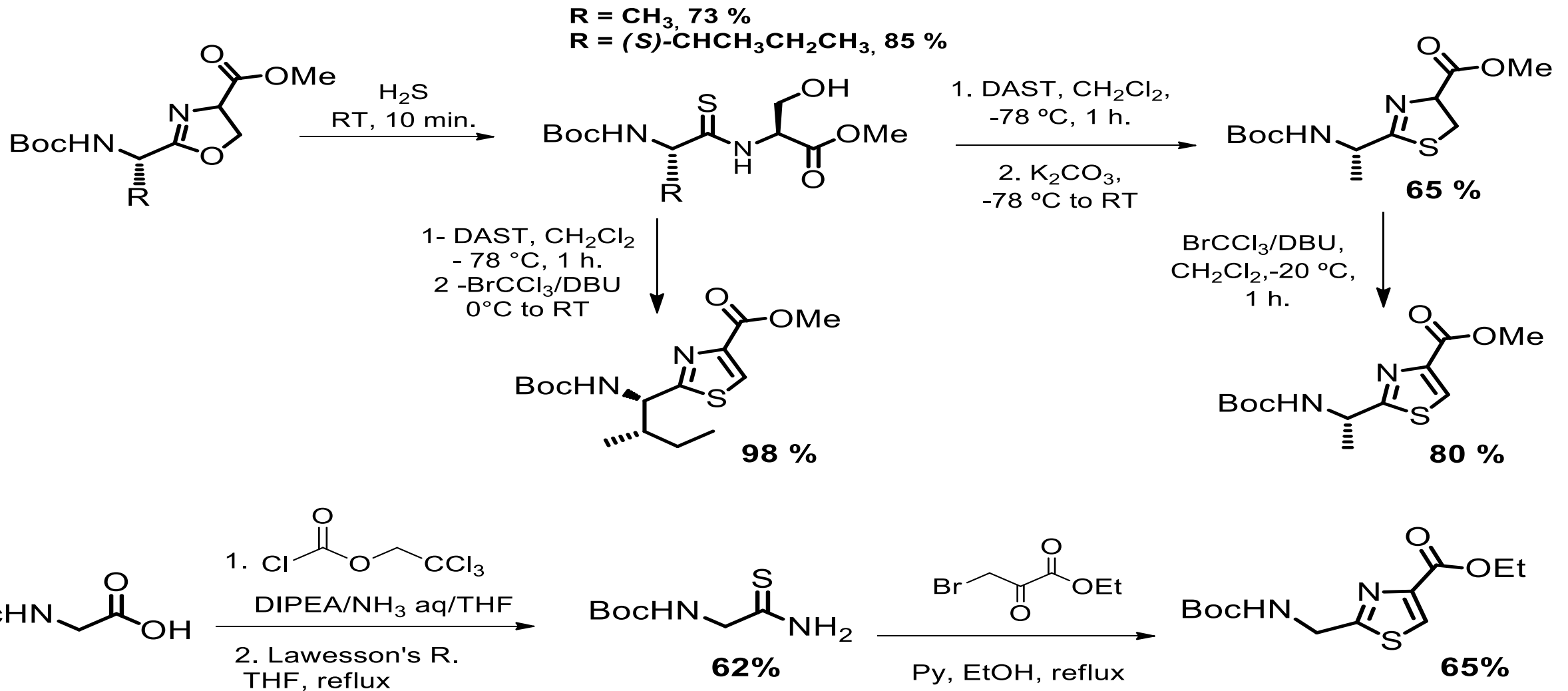
$R_1 = CH_3, R_2 = H, 60\%$

$R_1 = H, R_2 = H, 40\%$

$R_1 = (S)\text{-CHCH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3,$   
 $R_2 = H, 84\%$

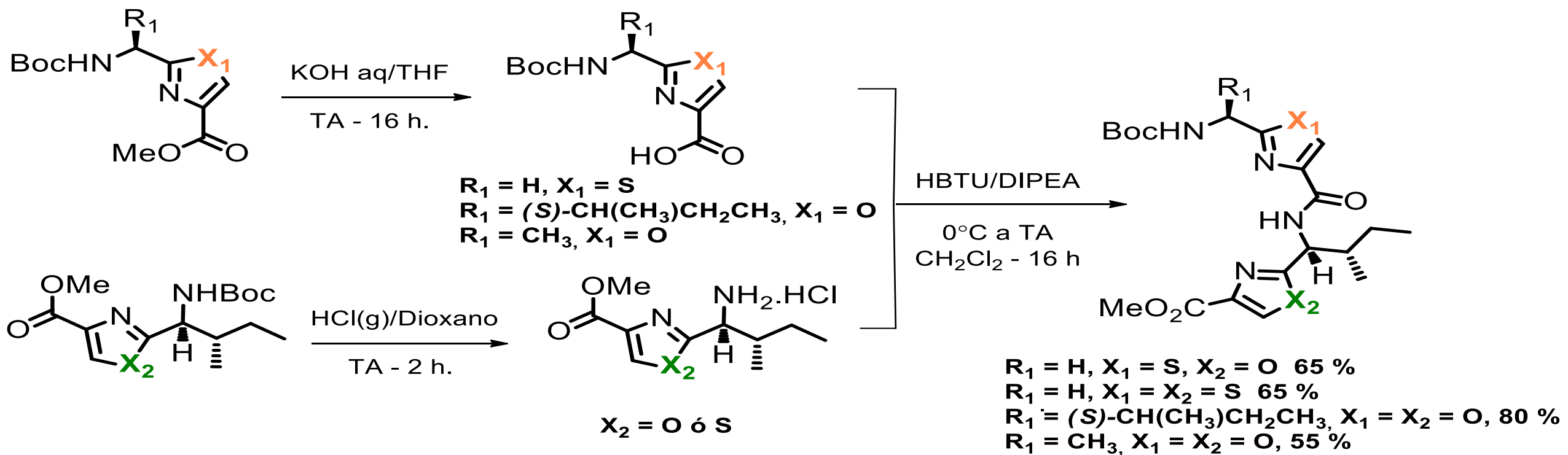


# Synthesis of Building Blocks: Thiazoles



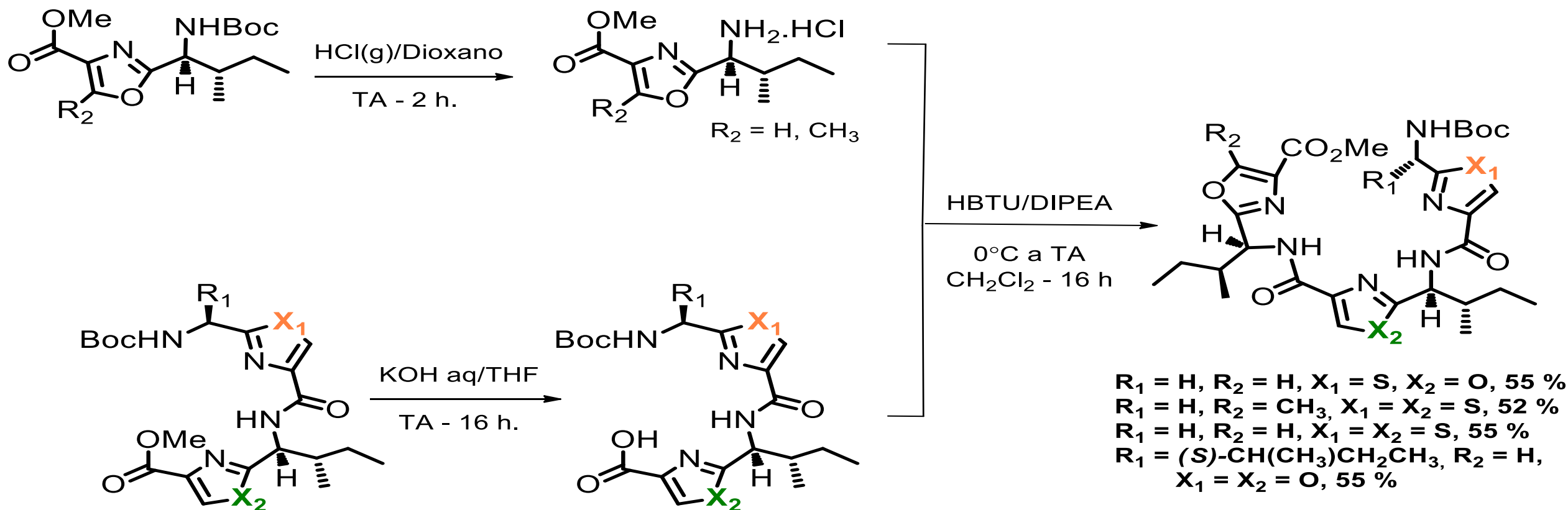


# Coupling Reactions: Bis-Heterocycles



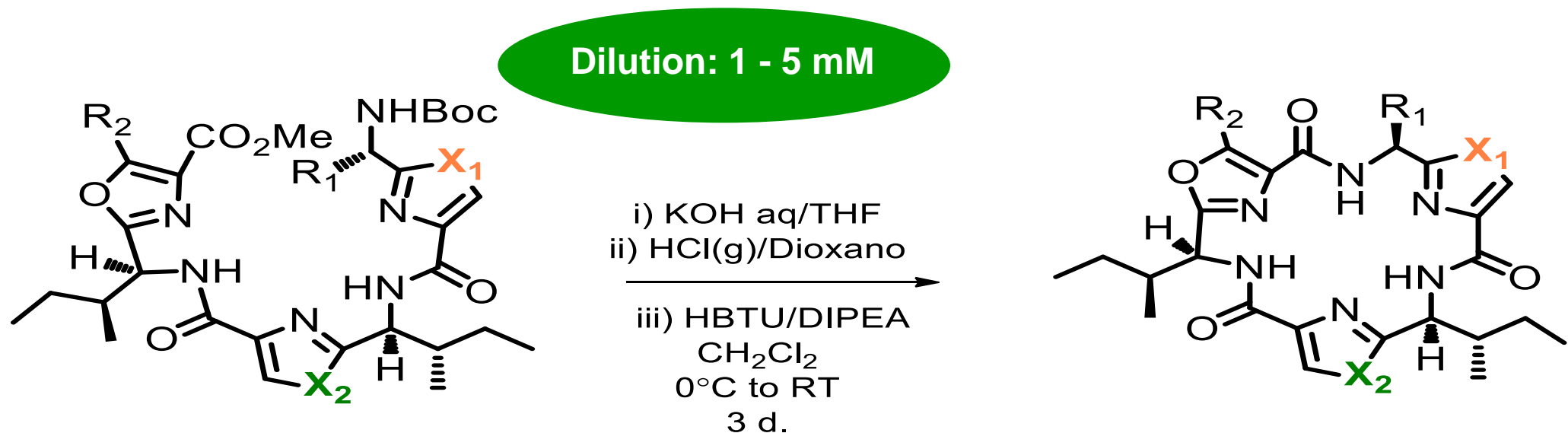
a) Peña, S.; Scarone, L.; Manta, E.; Stewart, L.; Yardley, V.; Croft, S.; Serra, G. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2012**, 22, 4994. b) Peña, S.; Scarone L.; Medeiros, A.; Manta, E.; Comini, M.; Serra, G. *Med. Chem. Comm.* **2012**, 3, 1443.

# Coupling Reactions: Tris-Heterocycles



a) Peña, S.; Scarone, L.; Manta, E.; Stewart, L.; Yardley, V.; Croft, S.; Serra, G. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2012**, 22, 4994. b) Peña, S.; Scarone L.; Medeiros, A.; Manta, E.; Comini, M.; Serra, G. *Med. Chem. Comm.* **2012**, 3, 1443.

# Coupling Reactions: Macrocycles



$R_1 = \text{H}, R_2 = \text{H}, X_1 = \text{S}, X_2 = \text{O}, 40 \%$

$R_1 = \text{H}, R_2 = \text{CH}_3, X_1 = X_2 = \text{S}, 60 \%$

$R_1 = \text{H}, R_2 = \text{H}, X_1 = X_2 = \text{S}, 44 \%$

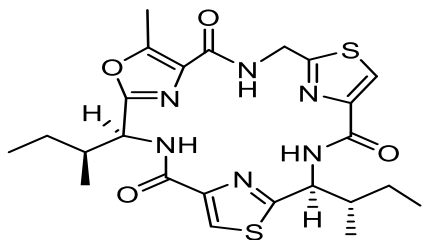
$R_1 = (\text{S})\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3, R_2 = \text{H}, X_1 = X_2 = \text{O}, 60 \%$

# Biological Evaluation

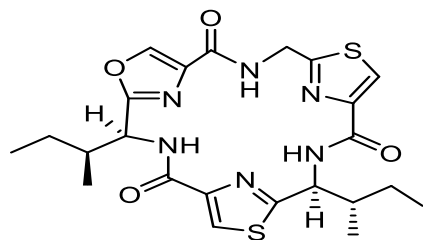
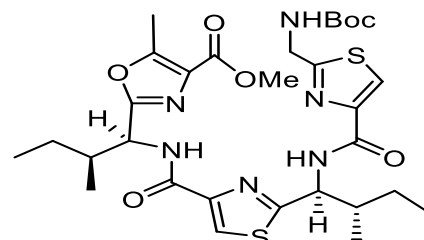


Thesis: **Stella Peña**

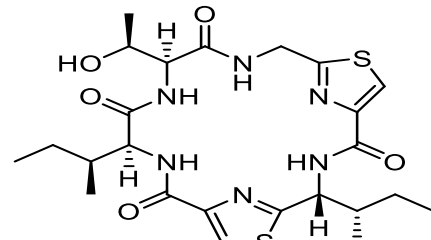
*P.f.*K1  $EC_{50}$ = 0.18  $\mu$ M  
SI > 556



*P.f.* K1  $EC_{50}$ = 1.69  $\mu$ M

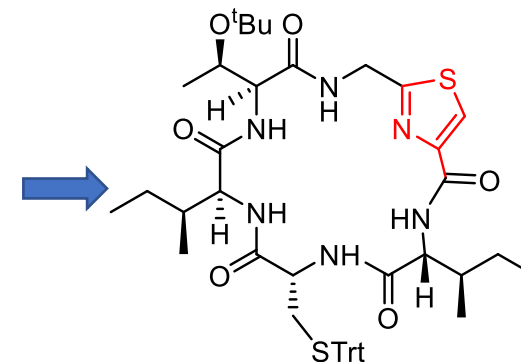


*P.f.* K1  $EC_{50}$ = 0.62  $\mu$ M  
SI = 88



*P.f.* K1  $EC_{50}$ = 0.18  $\mu$ M  
SI > 500

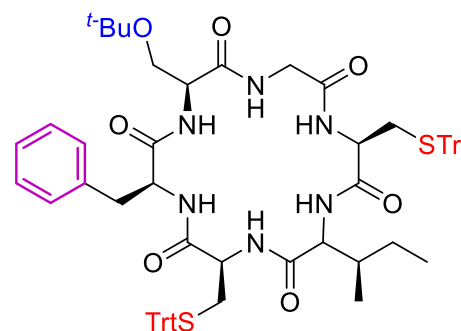
influence of the  
azole rings in the  
biological activities?



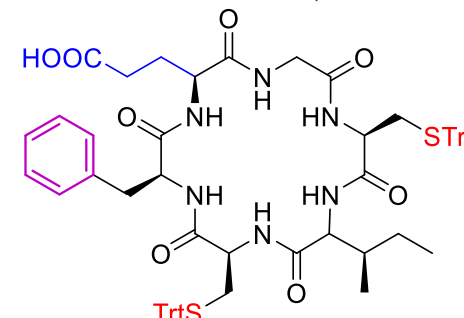
*P.f.*K1  $EC_{50}$ = 0.19  $\mu$ M  
SI > 526



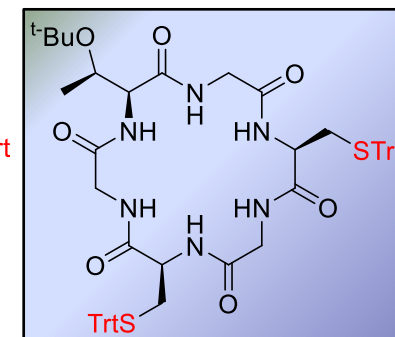
Thesis: **Catherine Fagundez**



*P.f.* K1  
 $EC_{50}$ = 0.19  $\mu$ M  
SI > 1063



*P.f.*K1  
 $EC_{50}$ = 0.46  $\mu$ M  
SI > 6200



*P.f.*K1  
 $EC_{50}$ = 28 nM  
SI > 8900

$EC_{50}$  Chloroquine (*P. falciparum* K1)= 0.84  $\mu$ M.  $EC_{50}$  Artemisinin (*P.falciparum* K1)= 0.03  $\mu$ M

a) Peña, S.; Fagúndez, C.; Medeiros, A.; Comini, M.; Scarone, L.; Sellanes, D.; Manta, E.; Tulla-Puche, J.; Albericio, F.; Stewart, L. Yardley, V.; Serra, G *Med. Chem. Commun.* **2014**, 5, 1309. b) Fagundez, C.; Sellanes, D.; Serra, G. *ACS Comb. Sci.* **2018**, 20, 212.

# Macrocycles: Physicochemical Barriers, Hydrocarbon Lipophilicity and Permeability

**Cyclopeptides:** adopt bioactive conformations

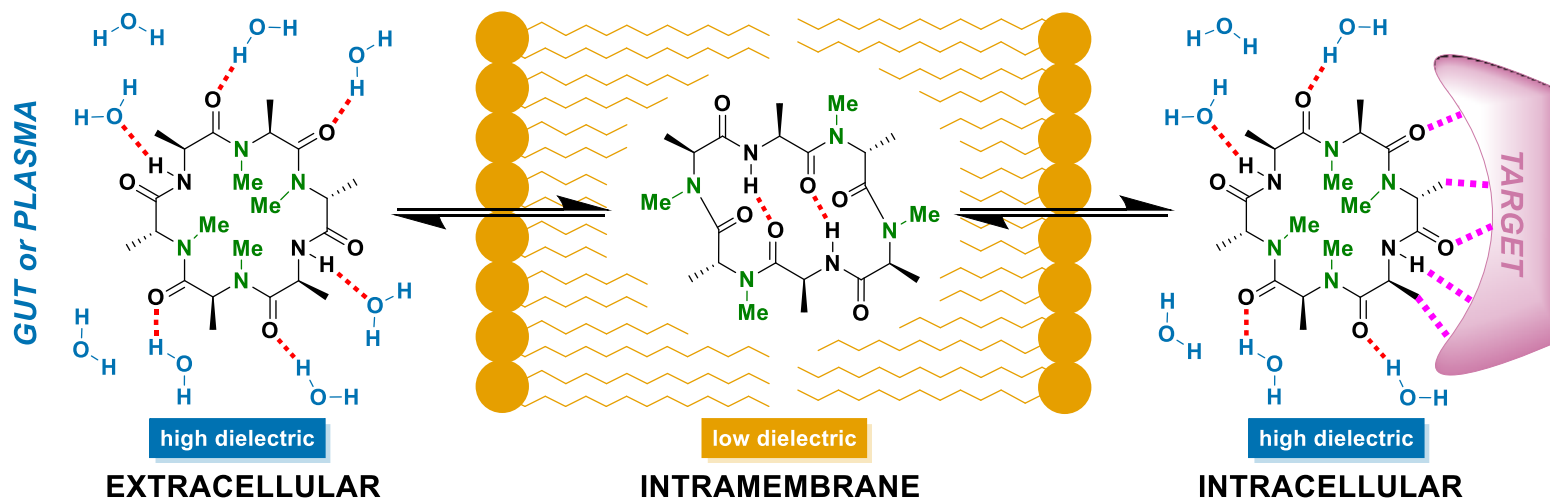
selectivity to the receptors

metabolic stability

High MW → increased burden to maintain lipophilicity and aq. solubility

**Cyclopeptides: Molecular Chameleons**

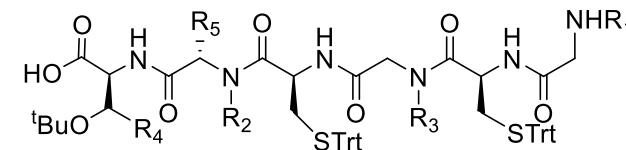
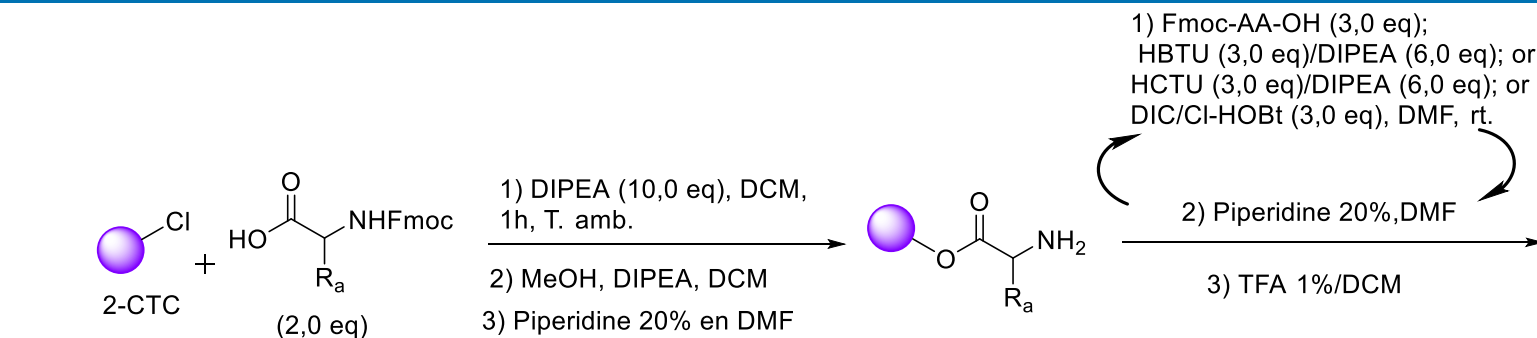
- Simple model of passive permeation



- Importance of **N-methylation** for valuable properties

**Synthesis of cyclopeptides containing N-methyl amino acids to improve physicochemical properties and antimalarial activity**

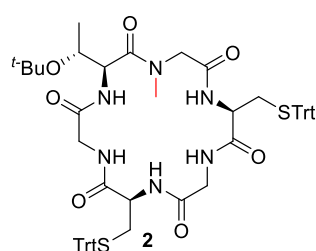
# Synthesis: SPPS and Solution Macrocyclization



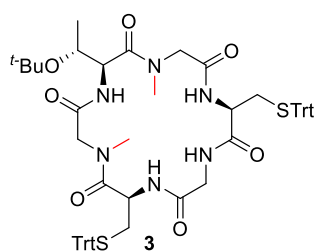
HBTU or HATU  
 DMAP (cat),  
 DIPEA,  
 DCM, rt.

1-10 mM  
 24 to 72 h

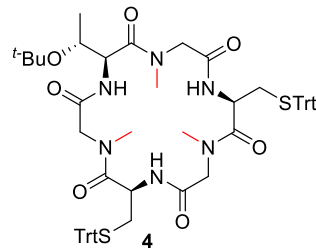
**41-77% Yield**



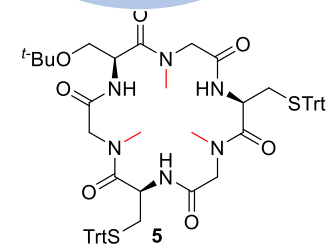
**P.f. K1 and 3D7**  
**EC<sub>50</sub> = 8 and 3.8 nM**  
**SI > 12000**



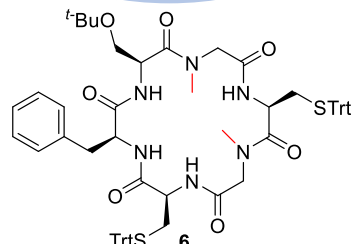
**P.f. K1 and 3D7**  
**EC<sub>50</sub> = 0.008 and 0.25 nM**  
**SI > 1000000**



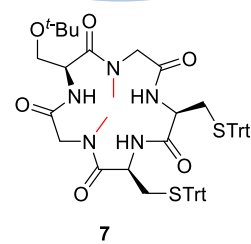
**P.f. K1 and 3D7**  
**EC<sub>50</sub> = 0.04 and 1.0 nM**  
**SI > 2500000**



**P.f. K1 and 3D7**  
**EC<sub>50</sub> = 0.13 and 1.4 nM**  
**SI > 800000**

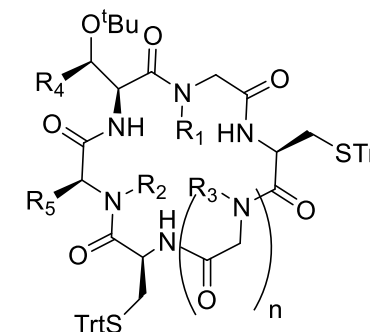


**P.f. K1 and 3D7**  
**EC<sub>50</sub> = 9.0 and 1.8 nM**  
**SI > 10000**



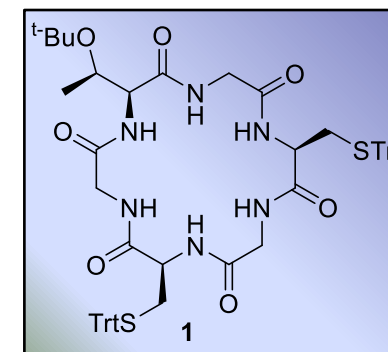
**P.f. K1**  
**EC<sub>50</sub> = 150 nM**

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>: CH<sub>3</sub> or H  
 n = 0 or 1

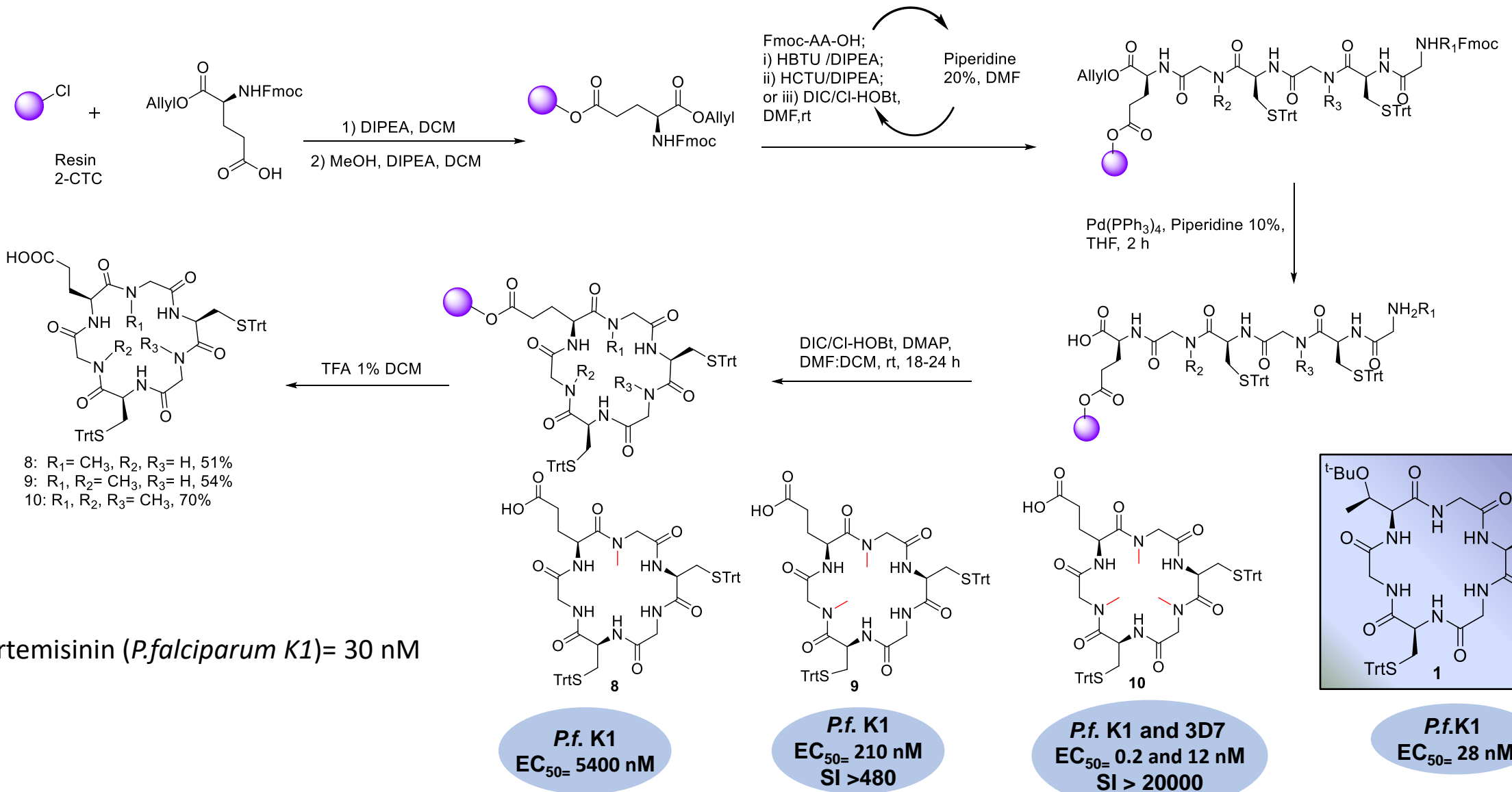


**EC<sub>50</sub> Artemisinin (*P.falciparum* K1) = 30 nM**

**P.f. K1**  
**EC<sub>50</sub> = 28 nM**

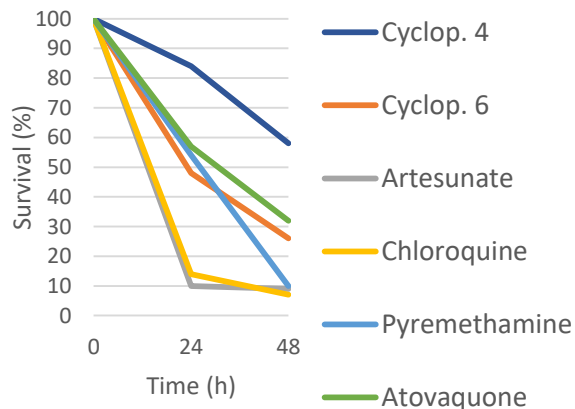


# Synthesis: SPPS and on resin macrocyclization

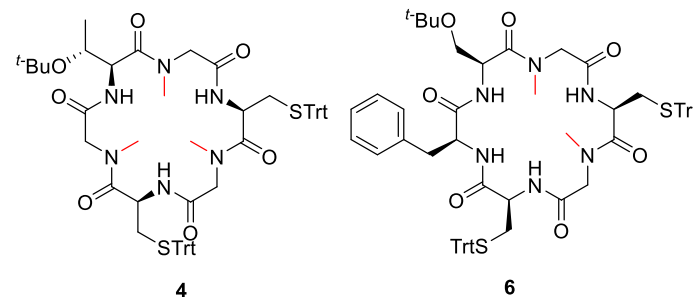


# Physicochemical Properties and Biological Evaluation

## Killing rate assay



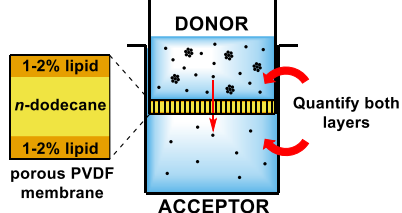
Effects over parasite viability comparable to slow agents. impair pyrimidine biosynthesis



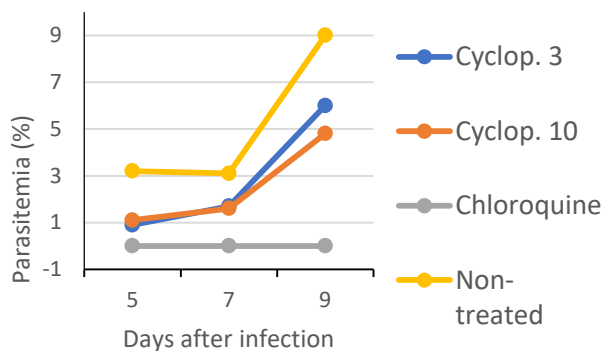
EC<sub>50</sub> = 0.018 and 0.335 μM (4 and 6) in **liver stage** of the rodent *Plasmodium berghei*.

Prophylactic potential

## PAMPA Artificial Permeability Assay



Lod D, Solubility



**In vivo efficacy**

T <sub>max</sub> (hr)	C <sub>max</sub> (ng/mL)	AUC <sub>last</sub> (hr*ng/mL)	AUC <sub>inf</sub> (hr*ng/mL)	T <sub>1/2</sub> (hr)
<b>2.00</b>	<b>61.1</b>	314.8	390.7	<b>4.93</b>

Compound 3: Pharmacokinetic parameters oral administration (mice).



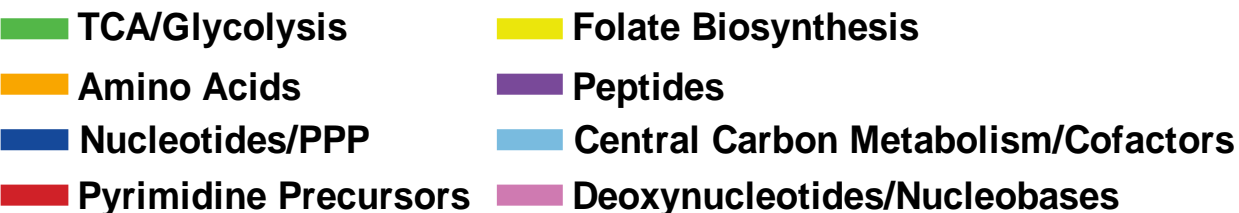


**Target Identification:** *Plasmodium* parasites were incubated during 18 months with cyclopeptides 4 and 6. It was not observed any IC50 shift, therefore the parasites did not generate resistance. The compounds were classified as **“irresistibles”**

## MetaPrint Map



## Metabolite Enrichment



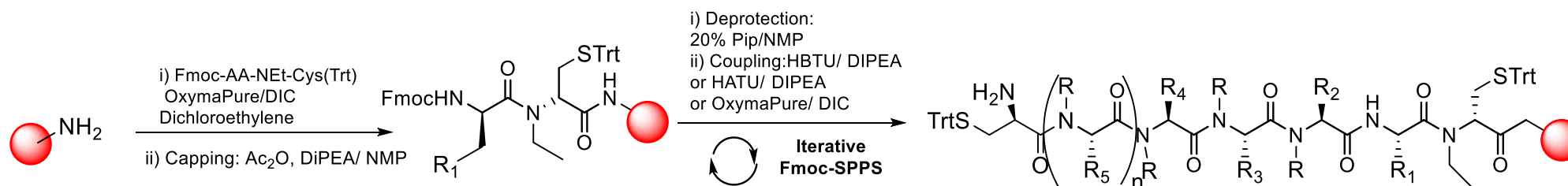
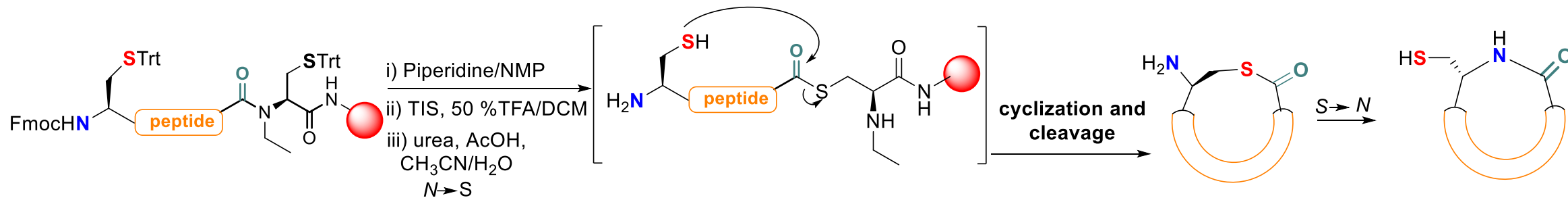
## 3D7 IC50's:

1: 47 nM  
3: 0.25 nM  
4: 1.0 nM  
6: 1.8 nM

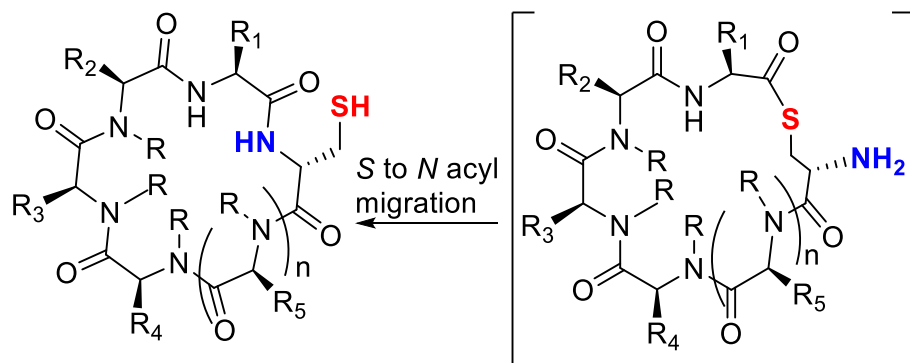
## Metabolomic Studies

- **1, 4 y 6** decrease of peptides and hemoglobine catabolism
- **1, 4 and 6** decrease Pyrimidine Precursors
- **1** : decreases of nucleobases and metabolites of TCA

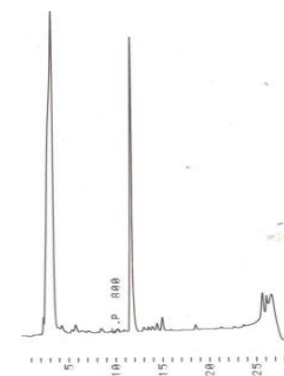
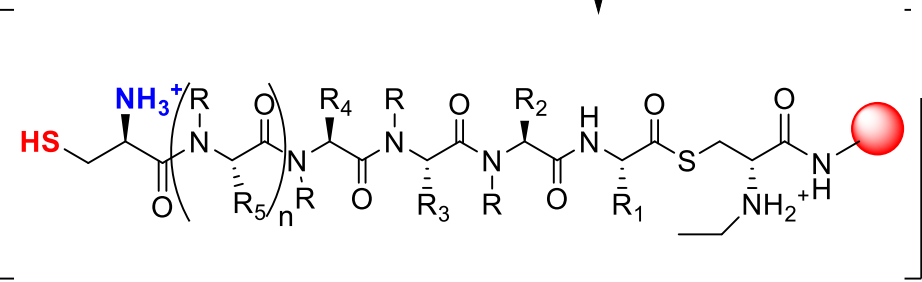
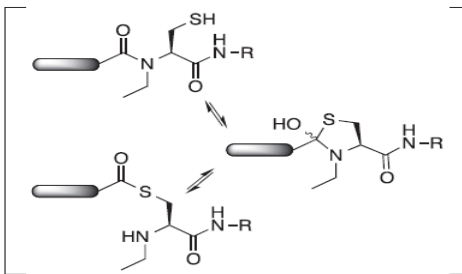
# Synthesis: SPPS and on-resin macrocyclization by Native Chemical Ligation



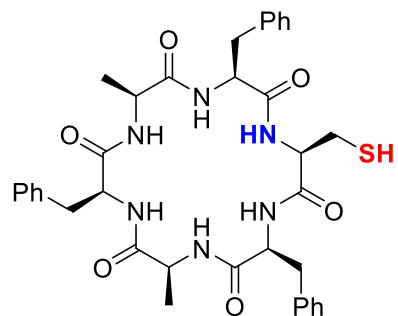
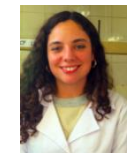
Amino-PEGA Resin



R = H or CH<sub>3</sub>  
n = 0 or 1.

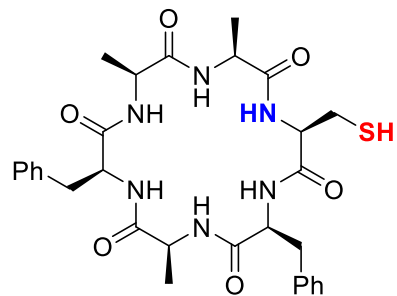


# Synthesis: SPPS and solution macrocyclization by Native Chemical Ligation



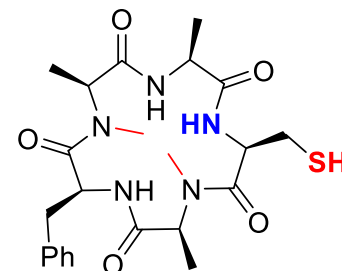
**Y= 50%**

*P.f. 3D7*  
 $EC_{50} > 10 \mu\text{M}$



**Y= 40%**

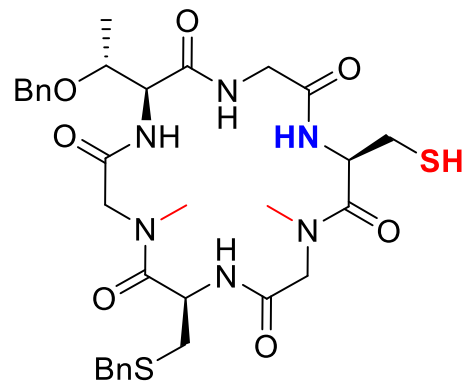
*P.f. 3D7*  
 $EC_{50} > 10 \mu\text{M}$



**Y= 46%**

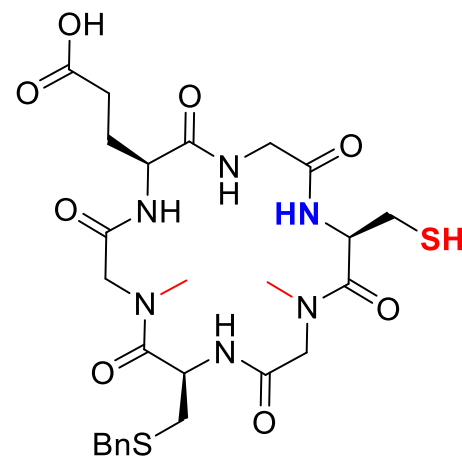
*P.f. 3D7*  
 $EC_{50} > 10 \mu\text{M}$

Do not show  
Cytotoxicity against  
*P.f. 3D7*



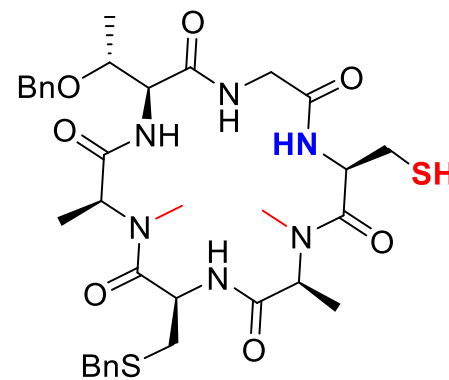
**Y= 23%**

*P.f. 3D7*  
 $EC_{50} > 10 \mu\text{M}$



**Y= 19%**

*P.f. 3D7*  
 $EC_{50} > 10 \mu\text{M}$



**Y= 18%**

*P.F 3D7*  
 $EC_{50} > 10 \mu\text{M}$

# Synthesis of Versicotides A-F



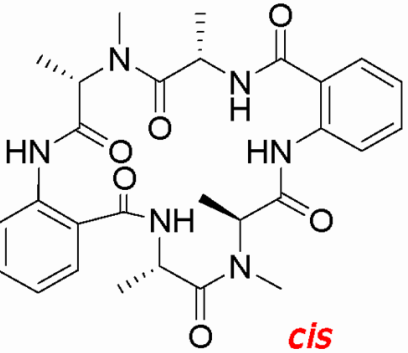
Aspergillus Versicolor ZLN-60 Thesis: **Laura Posada**

Aminoácidos N-metilados: conformación *cis* o *trans*

Ácido antranílico como  $\beta$  aminoácido

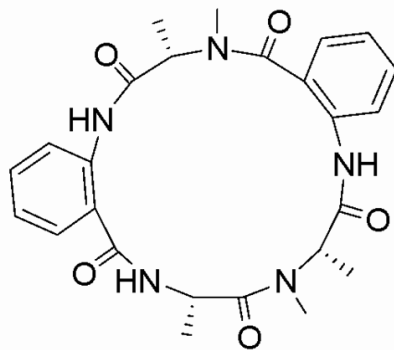
2014

*trans*

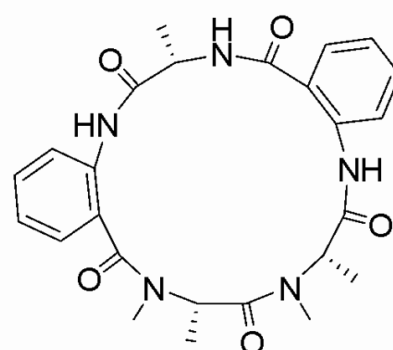


**Versicotide C**

*cis*



**Versicotide A**

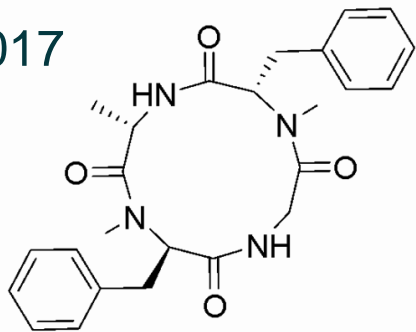


**Versicotide B**

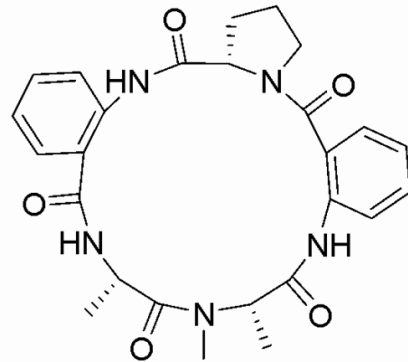


J. Peng, H. Gao, X. Zhang, S. Wang, C. Wu, Q. Gu, P. Guo, T. Zhu, D. Li, *J. Nat. Prod.*, **2014**, 77, 2218.

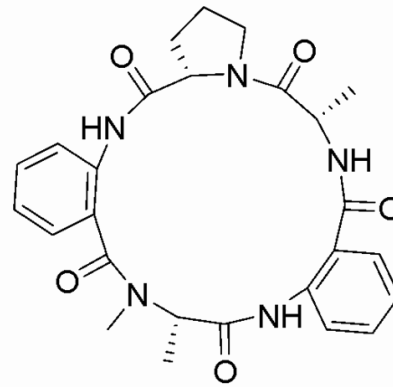
2017



**Versicotide D**



**Versicotide E**



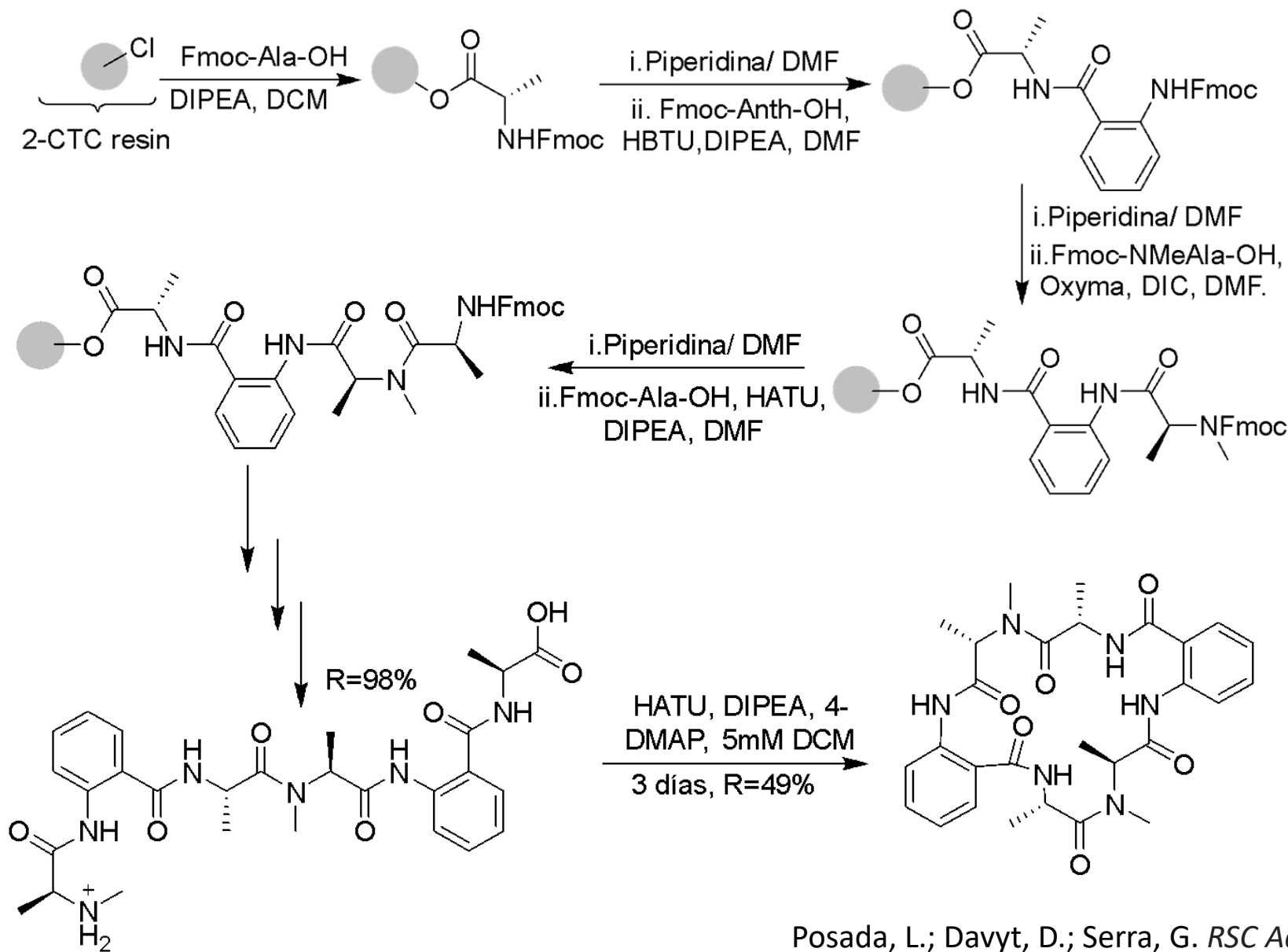
**Versicotide F**

Chen, R.; Cheng, Z.; Huang, J.; Li, D.; Wu, C.; Guo, P.; Lin, W. *RSC Adv.* **2017**, 7, 49235.

# Synthesis of Versicotides C

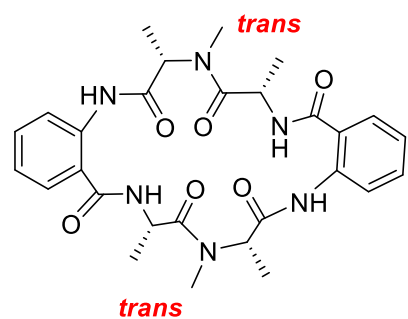


Thesis: **Laura Posada**

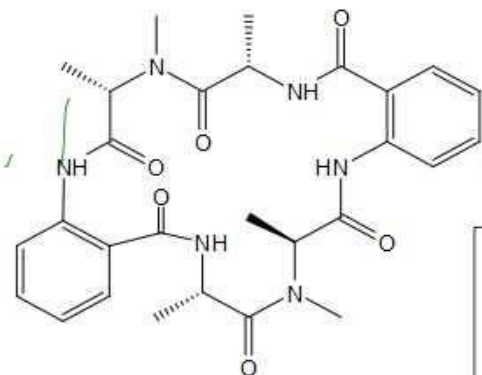


Posada, L.; Davyt, D.; Serra, G. *RSC Advances*, 2020, 10, 43653.

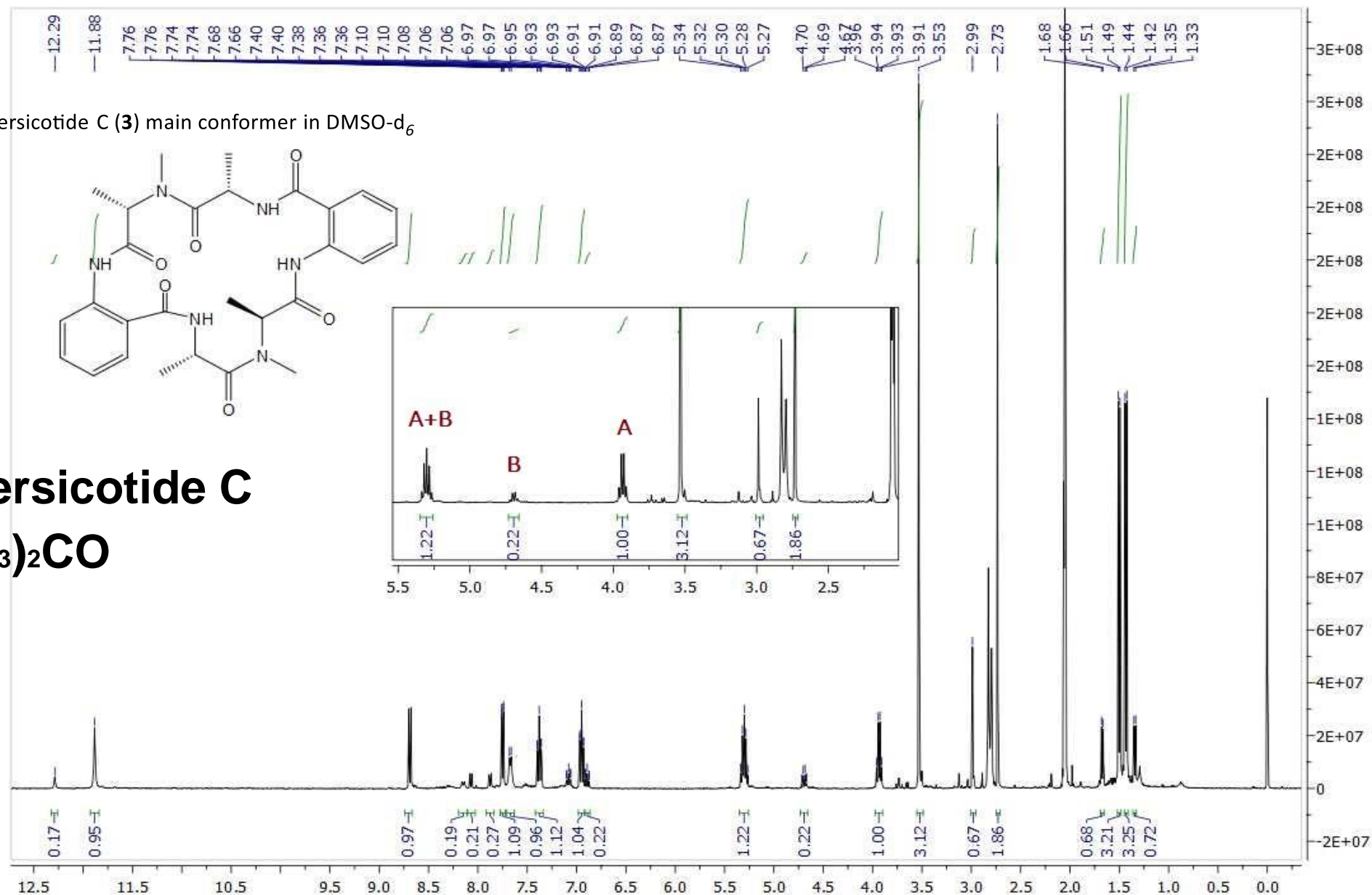
# Synthesis of Versicotides C



Versicotide C (**3**) main conformer in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>



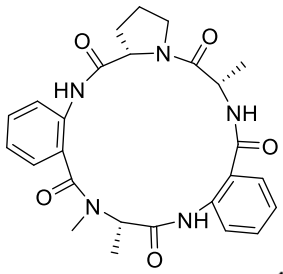
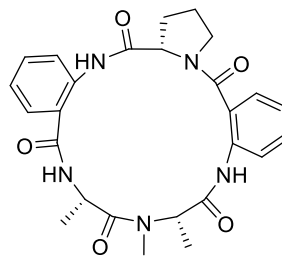
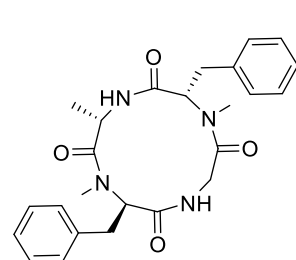
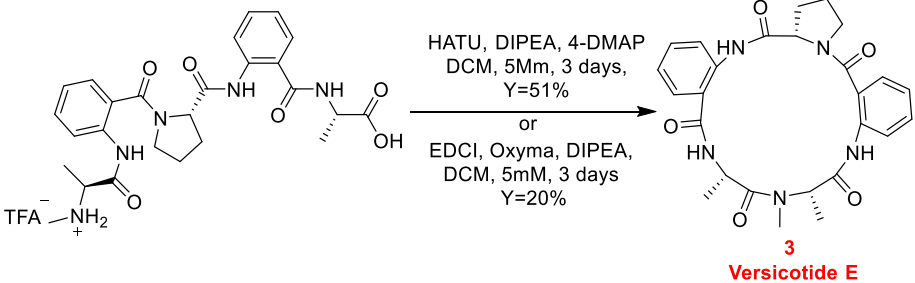
**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR Versicotide C**  
**(CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO**



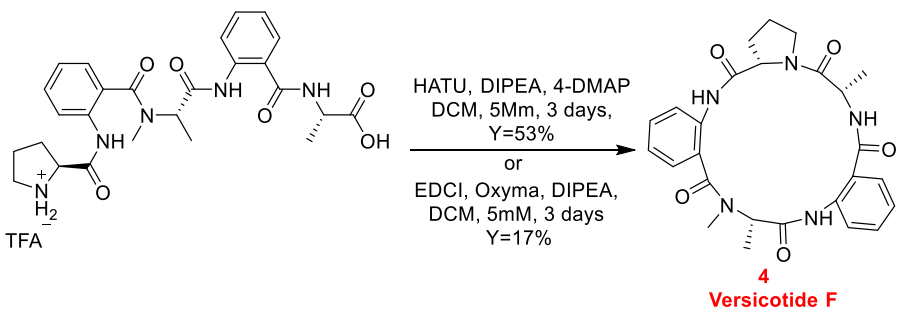
# Synthesis of Versicotides A-F



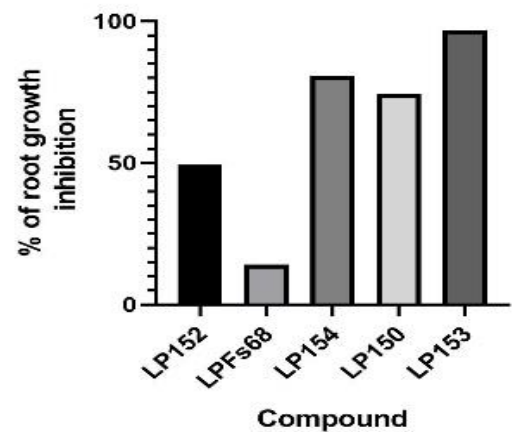
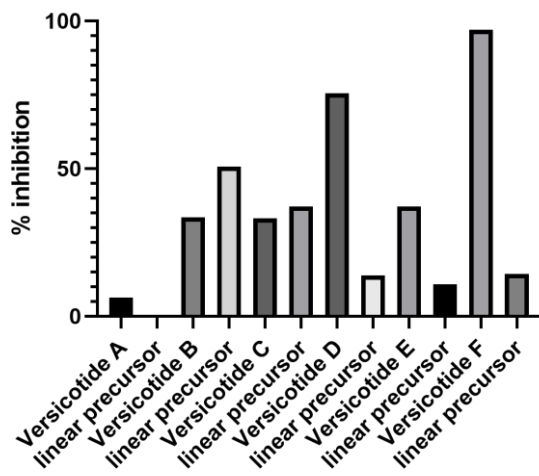
Thesis: **Laura Posada**



*P.f.* 3D7  
EC<sub>50</sub> = 1.5 μM



## Versicotide D and F Cyanobacteria Inhibitors



Anth compounds herbicides, insecticides

As Herbicides: Versicotides A > B > D.  
Versicotides E y F (evaluation)

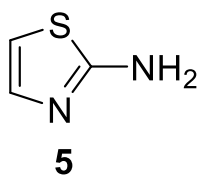






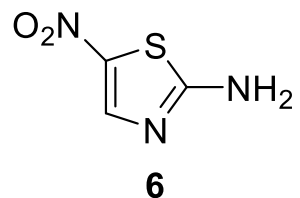
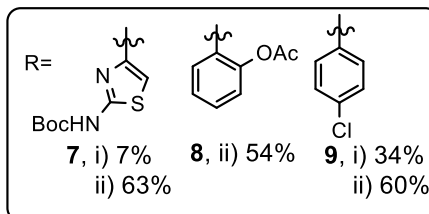
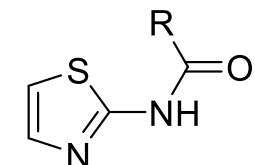


# Synthesis of Nitazoxanide and Analogues



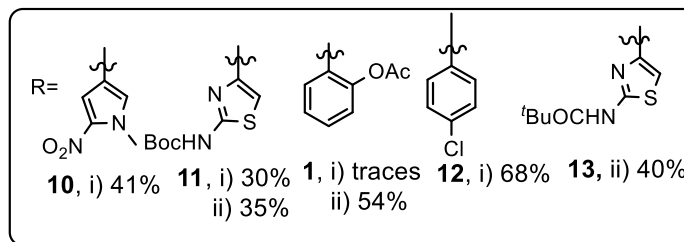
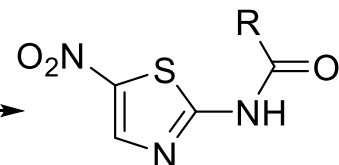
i) RCOOH, Oxyma pure, EDCI,  
DIPEA, DMAP, THF or

ii) RCOOH, Triphosgene, THF,  
2,4,6-colidine, DIPEA, reflux

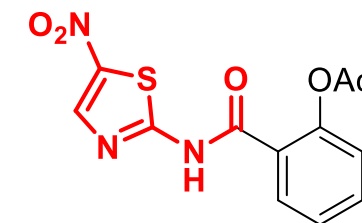


i) RCOOH, Oxyma pure, EDCI,  
DIPEA, DMAP, THF or

ii) RCOOH, Triphosgene, THF,  
2,4,6-colidine, DIPEA, reflux

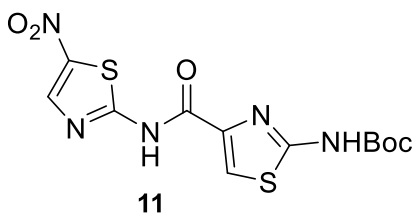


**Camila Irabuena**

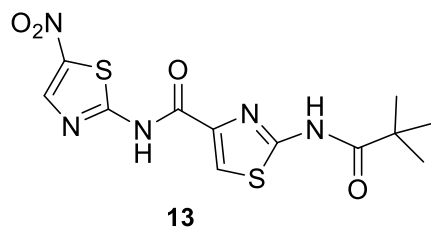


**Nitazoxanida**

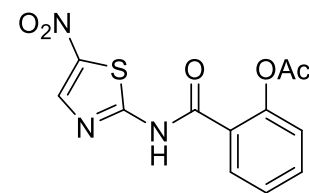
Repurposing drug  
for COVID 19?



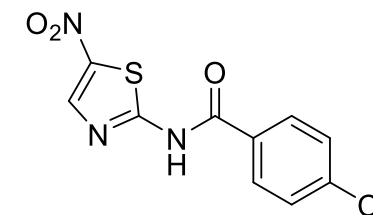
$EC_{50}$   $Pf= 5.9 \mu M$



$EC_{50}$   $Pf= 8 \mu M$



**Nitazoxanida**



# Conclusions

- Novel class of antimalarial cyclopeptides containing N-methyl Gly with enhanced antiplasmodial activity were obtained in good yield using SPPS and solution or on-resin cyclization.
- A novel methodology: on-resin intramolecular native chemical ligation (NCL) assisted by N-ethylcysteine using Fmoc/SPPS to obtain cyclic peptides, was described.
- Six cyclopeptides showed  $EC_{50}$  in a low **nanomolar or subnanomolar** range against *P. falciparum* K1 and 3D7. In addition, these compounds are active against the **liver stage** of the parasite showing submicromolar  $EC_{50}$
- Cyclopeptides **3** and **10** have confirmed **in vivo efficacy** and **3** presents a considerable **half-life**.
- The compounds were classified as **"irresistibles"**.
- Next investigations: studies to improve PK properties.
- Exploring another concerns: **SARS-CoV2, herbicides, cyanobacteria**. The results encourage us to continue the investigations.

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Tres Cantos Medicines Development

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Medicines for Malaria Venture



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