

## Introduction

PC1244 is a novel antifungal agent designed for inhalation treatment of invasive aspergillosis or difficult fungi. In this study, the *in vitro* profile of PC1244 was investigated against *Aspergillus fumigatus* (*A. fumigatus*) and a range of yeasts and moulds.

## Methods

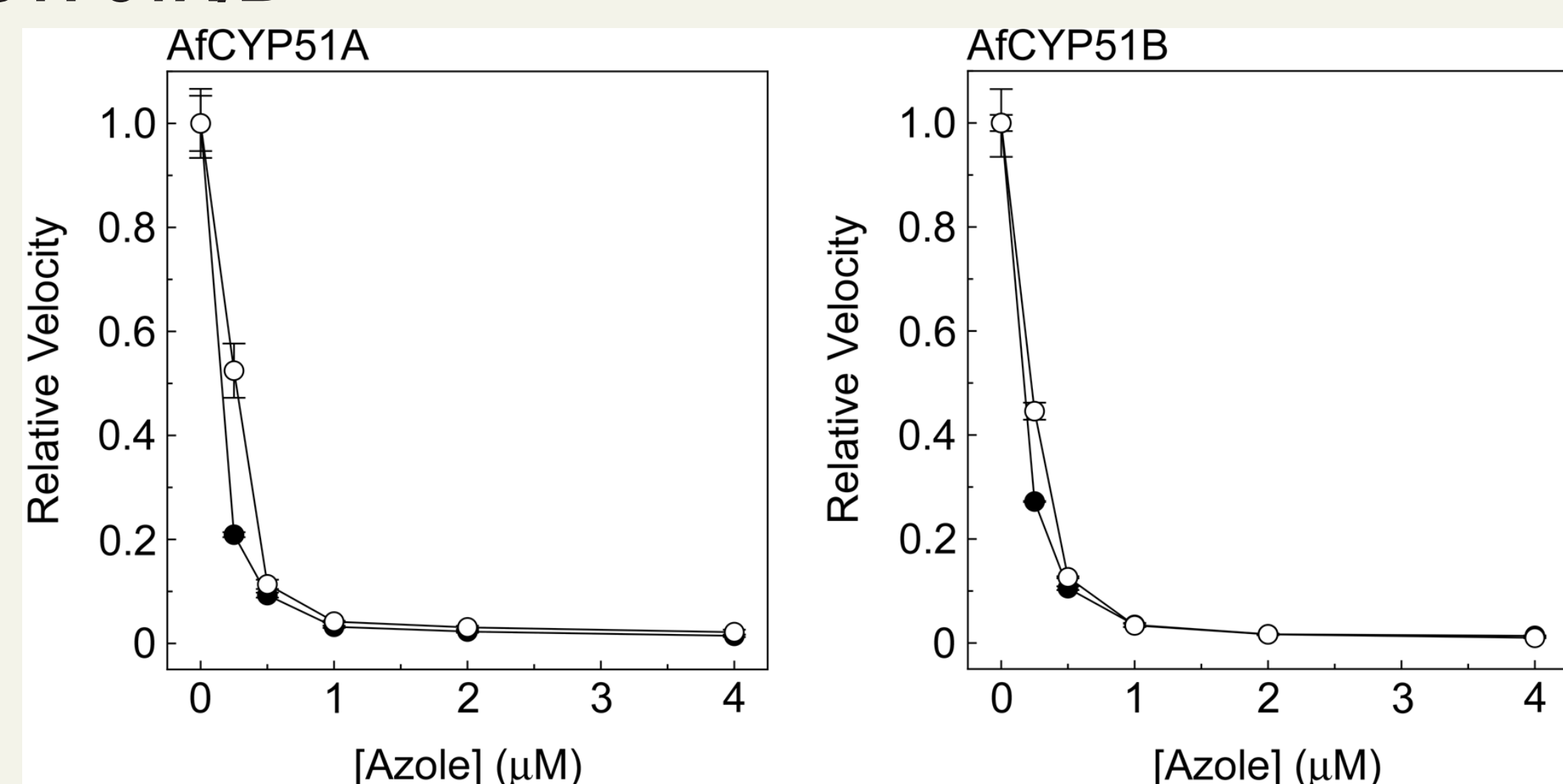
CYP51A and CYP51B binding affinity and enzyme inhibition were determined using recombinant *A. fumigatus* CYP51A/B. Anti-fungal potency was evaluated with using the EUCAST broth microdilution method by visual inspection and using optical density (OD) measurements to quantify growth. Anti-fungal potency against an extended range of fungus were evaluated using CLSI broth microdilution in Eurofins-Panlabs.

## Results

### PC1244 targets *A.fumigatus* CYP51

PC1244 has a high affinity for both *A. fumigatus* CYP51A and CYP51B proteins, and was a strong tight binding inhibitor of CYP51A/B enzyme activity. PC1244 also showed the depletion of ergosterol content in *A. fumigatus* membranes with the characteristic accumulation of 14-methylated sterols (lanosterol/obtusifoliol and eburicol).

**Figure 1. Inhibitory activity of PC1244 (○) and posaconazole (●) against CYP51A/B**



**Table 1. Inhibitory activities and binding properties of PC1244 and posaconazole**

nM	Enzyme activity		Enzyme binding	
	CYP51A	CYP51B	CYP51A	CYP51B
	IC <sub>50</sub>	IC <sub>50</sub>	K <sub>d</sub>	K <sub>d</sub>
PC1244	270	230	736	18.3
Posaconazole	160	170	961	11.6

**Table 2. Effects of PC1244 and posaconazole on sterol composition of *A.fumigatus***

	DMSO	Sterol compositions (%)				
		0.0001 µg/ml	0.001 µg/ml	0.01 µg/ml	0.1 µg/ml	1 µg/ml
<b>PC1244</b>						
Ergosterol	100	91.3	89.2	76.8	61.0	58.7
Lanosterol/Obtusifoliol	0	1.7	2.8	8.5	12.3	13.1
Eburicol	0	2.5	3.4	14.7	26.7	28.2
<b>Posaconazole</b>						
Ergosterol	100	94.5	87.2	74.7	67.8	67.4
Lanosterol/Obtusifoliol	0	3.0	7.0	8.8	8.8	8.8
Eburicol	0	2.2	5.9	18.3	23.4	23.8

### PC1244 inhibits growth of azole sensitive and azole resistant *A.fumigatus*

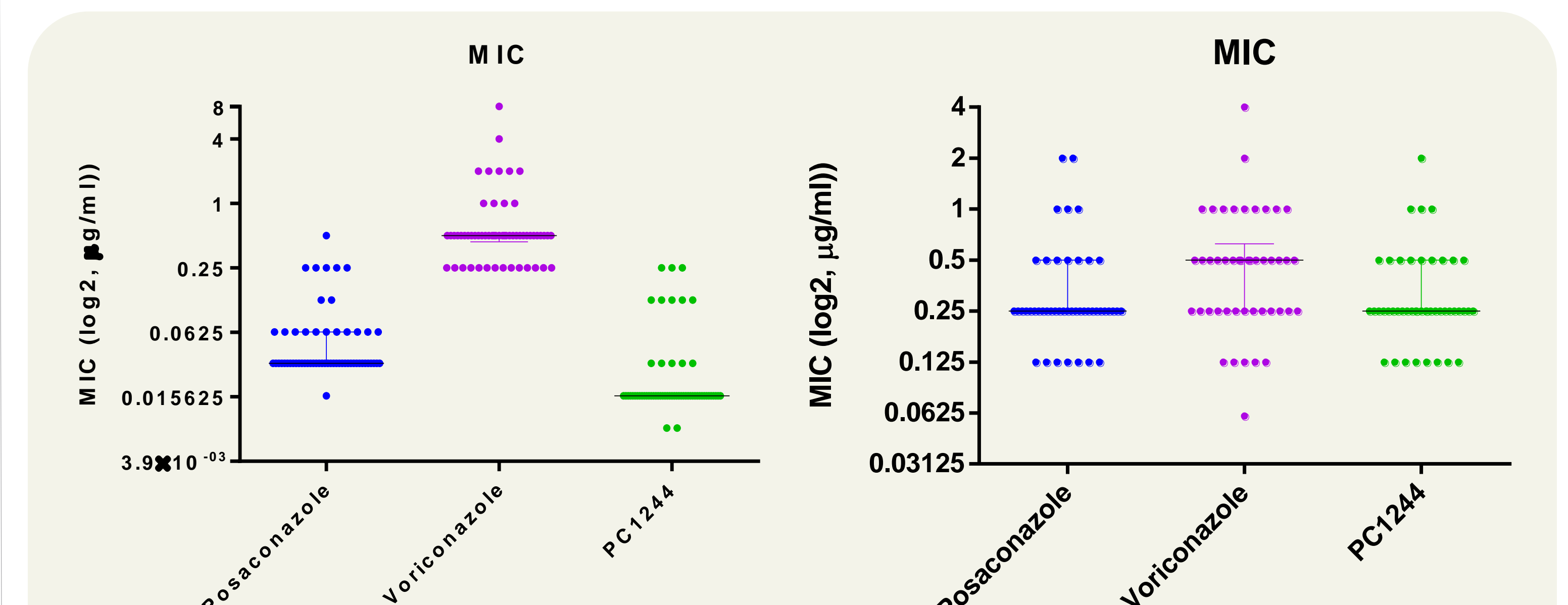
In broth microdilution assays, PC1244 was a potent and highly effective inhibitor of growth of *A.fumigatus*-itraconazole susceptible strains (NCPF2010 and AF293) with MIC<sub>90</sub> (90% inhibition of growth determined by OD) of 0.0022 µg/mL and 0.012 µg/mL, respectively. PC1244 also showed more potent inhibition of growth of *A.fumigatus*-itraconazole resistant strains (AF91 (M220V), AF72 (G54E), TR34-L98H (Paris) and TR46-Y121/T289A (India)) than voriconazole or posaconazole, with MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.024 µg/mL, 0.026 µg/mL, 0.024 µg/mL, 0.17 µg/mL, respectively.

**Table 3. Anti-fungal effects of PC1244 and reference compounds**

MIC <sub>90</sub> : µg/mL	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>					
	NCPF2010	AF293	AF91	AF72	TR34-L98H	TR46-Y121/T289A
PC1244	0.0022	0.012	0.024	0.026	0.024	0.17
Posaconazole	0.0084	0.028	0.049	0.30	0.046	0.63
Voriconazole	0.21	0.74	0.28	0.065	>1	>1

### PC1244 inhibits growth of azole sensitive and azole resistant *A.fumigatus*

Against clinical strains, PC1244 also demonstrated potent inhibition of growth of 58 *A.fumigatus* isolates from the St Louis hospital including 8 TR34-L98H isolates (median visual MIC 0.016 µg/mL (Min<sup>m</sup> & max<sup>m</sup> 0.008 – 0.25) and 46 clinical isolates from North West England Mycology centre including 13 posaconazole resistant isolates based on EUCAST epidemiological cut-off (median visual MIC 0.25 µg/mL (Min<sup>m</sup> & max<sup>m</sup> 0.125 – 2 µg/mL).



**Figure 2. MIC distribution of clinically isolated *A.fumigatus* from St Louis hospital.**

**Figure 3. MIC distribution of clinically isolated *A.fumigatus* from North West England mycology reference centre.**

### Anti-fungal effects of PC1244 and posaconazole in other fungal species

**Table 4. Anti-fungal effects against other fungal species**

	MIC: µg/mL	
	PC1244	Posaconazole
<i>Aspergillus carbonarius</i>	0.063	0.063
<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	0.13	0.13
<i>Aspergillus pullulans</i>	1	1
<i>Rhizopus oryzae</i>	0.5	>8
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	0.063	0.25
<i>Chaetomium globosum</i>	0.13	0.25
<i>Cladosporium argillaceum</i>	0.25	0.25
<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	0.13	0.13
<i>Penicillium citrinum</i>	1	0.5
<i>Fusarium graminearum</i>	0.5	>8
<i>Trichophyton rubrum</i>	0.031	0.031
<i>Candida albicans</i> (MIC <sub>50</sub> )	0.016	0.031
<i>Candida albicans</i> (MIC <sub>50</sub> ) (azole resistant)	0.13	0.25
<i>Candida glabrata</i> (MIC <sub>50</sub> )	0.25	0.5
<i>Candida krusei</i>	0.25	0.25

In a panel against an extended range of fungi, PC1244 was found to be a potent inhibitor on other *Aspergillus* spp. (*flavus*, *carbonarius*, *pullulans*), *Rhizopus oryzae*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Chaetomium globosum*, *Cladosporium argillaceum*, *Penicillium chrysogenum/citrinum*, *Fusarium graminearum* and *Trichophyton rubrum* as well as *Candida* Spp. (MIC range: 0.0031 – 1 µg/mL)

## Conclusion

In this study, PC1244 was shown to be a potent *A. fumigatus* CYP51 inhibitor and demonstrated more potent activity against several strains of *A. fumigatus*, including those with well characterised CYP51A mutations, and clinical isolates. We also found beneficial effects of PC1244 on several yeast and filamentous fungi. PC1244 therefore has the potential to be a novel therapy for the treatment of *A. fumigatus* and other difficult fungi infections in humans.