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BACKGROUND:



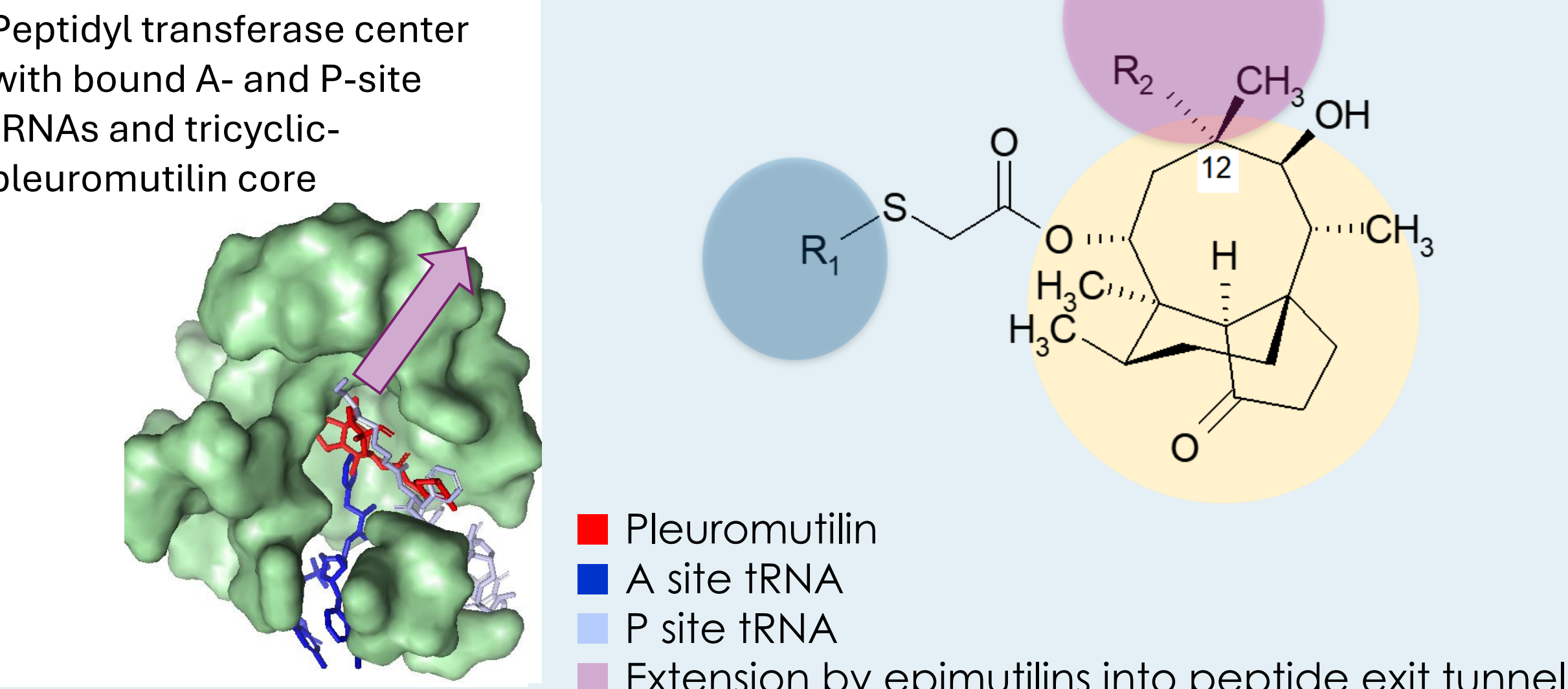
Epimutilins

Novel compounds for oral and IV administration addressing AMR

Epimutilins are a new class of antibacterials related to pleuromutilins

- Tricyclic core shared with pleuromutilins
- Unique ‘epi’-R₂ extension into peptide exit tunnel of the ribosome = additional binding sites overcoming oxazolidinone and pleuromutilin resistance

Peptidyl transferase center with bound A- and P-site tRNAs and tricyclic-pleuromutilin core



In vitro results

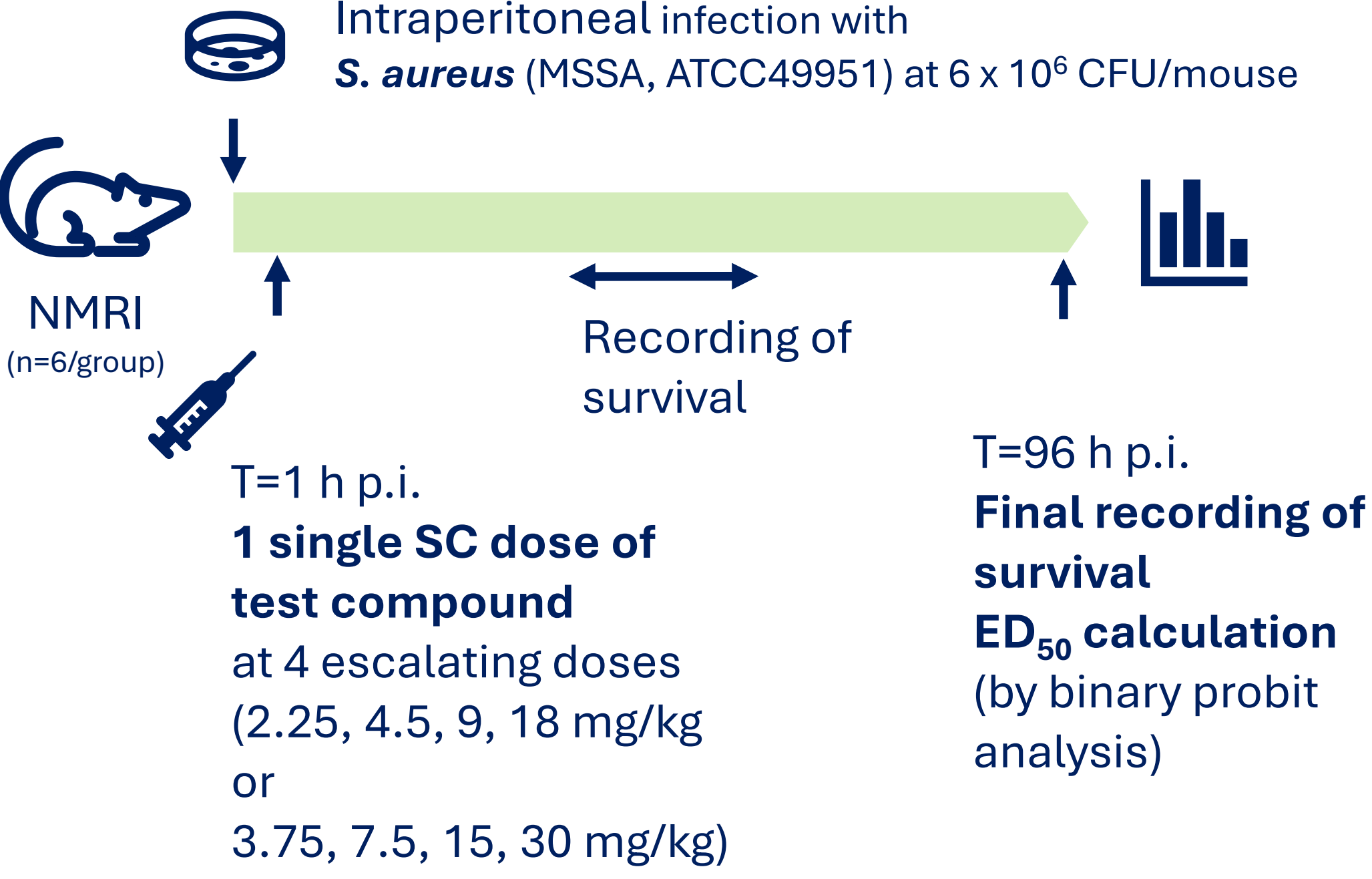
- ✓ **Potent antibacterial *in vitro* activity** demonstrated against the tested **Gram-positive** and **fastidious Gram-negative AMR pathogens** (Table 1)
- ✓ The epimutilins displayed lower MIC values than the comparators and were **unaffected by resistance to macrolides, fluoroquinolones, β-lactams or tetracyclines**
- ✓ Epimutilins were **fully active against the linezolid-resistant** isolates due to the ribosomal mutation G2576T, and
- ✓ were significantly **less affected by** the methyltransferase **Cfr** or **ribosomal protection by *vga(A)* or *lsa(E)*** than lefamulin

Table 1. In vitro activity of epimutilins and comparators

Species	Isolate number	Resistances	MIC (mg/L)						Epimutilin AR-7731	Epimutilin AR-7732	Epimutilin AR-9842	Epimutilin AR-10058
			Vanco- mycin	Linezolid	Azithro- mycin	Moxi- floxacin	Doxy- cycline	Lefamulin				
Gram-positives												
Staphylococcus aureus	B0009	wildtype	0.5	2	2	0.06	0.12	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03
Staphylococcus aureus	B0029	MRSA, MDR	1	2	>32	1	8	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03
Staphylococcus aureus	B1145	Linezolid (G2576T), Macrolides	1	32	>32	0.03	0.12	0.25	≤0.03	≤0.03	0.12	≤0.03
Staphylococcus aureus	B1232	LEF (Vga(A)), MDR	1	2	>32	4	0.12	8	0.5	1	4	1
Staphylococcus aureus	B1152	PhLOPS _A (Cfr), MDR	0.5	16	>32	16	8	16	0.5	1	1	1
Staphylococcus aureus	B1296	PhLOPS _A (Cfr)	1	16	>32	2	0.12	16	0.12	0.12	2	1
Staphylococcus epidermidis	B0518	MRSE, MDR	2	1	>32	4	0.06	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03
Streptococcus pneumoniae	B0011	wildtype, ATCC 49619	0.12	1	0.06	0.12	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03
Streptococcus pneumoniae	B0415	wildtype	0.25	2	0.06	0.25	0.12	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03
Streptococcus pneumoniae	B0078	PRSP, Macrolides	0.5	1	>32	0.25	8	0.12	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03
Streptococcus pyogenes	B0780	FQ, Tetracyclines	0.5	2	0.12	1	16	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03
Streptococcus agalactiae	B0790	wildtype	0.5	1	0.06	0.25	0.12	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03
Streptococcus agalactiae	B1256	LEF (lsa(E))	0.5	2	0.05	0.12	8	16	0.06	≤0.03	0.5	0.5
Streptococcus agalactiae	B1258	LEF (lsa(E)), MDR	0.5	1	>32	0.12	8	16	0.12	0.06	1	1
Enterococcus faecium	D0459	MDR	1	2	>32	4	32	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03
Enterococcus faecium	B1139	Linezolid (G2576T), FQ	1	32	0.5	>16	0.06	0.25	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03
Gram-negatives												
Moraxella catarrhalis	B0022	BRO-1 β-lactamase	>32	8	≤0.03	0.06	0.12	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03
Haemophilus influenzae	B0035	wildtype, ATCC 49247	>32	16	0.5	≤0.03	0.25	0.5	1	1	1	2
Haemophilus influenzae	B0126	wildtype	>32	8	0.5	≤0.03	0.25	0.25	1	0.5	1	2
Bordetella pertussis	B1505	wildtype, DSM 4923	ND	ND	0.12	ND	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Bordetella pertussis	B1506	wildtype, DSM 4924	ND	ND	0.06	ND	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

RESULTS:

PoE in the in vivo S. aureus bacteremia screening model in mice



Test compound	ED ₅₀ (mg/kg)	CI ₉₅ (UL-LL)
Linezolid	10.3	7-4-15.1
Lefamulin	1.77	0.6-2.8
Vancomycin	0.77	0.5-1.07
AR-7731	3.71	2.1-5.3
AR-7732	2.99	0.06-5.6
AR-9842	1.80	0-3.7
AR-10058	16.1	8.7-146

- ✓ **In vivo proof of efficacy (PoE)** was demonstrated in a **lethal S. aureus bacteremia model** for all epimutilins in comparison to the tested standard antibiotics
- ✓ 100% of untreated control died within 24 hours
- ✓ A single SC dose of test compound at the highest dose cured the sepsis
- ✓ ED₅₀ values of epimutilins were in a similar range as the comparators
 - Formulation and salt forms to be optimized

CONCLUSIONS:

- ➡ The **in vitro and in vivo PoE data of this study** along with other **promising features** (as shown in other studies) support the further development of this novel antibiotic class and warrant further research. These include:
- ➡ **Potent antibacterial activity against top priority pathogens** and **AMR related health threats** as defined by the WHO and CDC
- ➡ **Lack of cross-resistance** with other major antibiotic classes
- ➡ **Oral and IV administration**
- ➡ **Good lung penetration**
- ➡ **Immunomodulatory activity**