

Design, Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of Novel Tetrahydro-β-Carbolines With Potent Anti-Plasmodial Activity

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Abstract

Malaria is one of the most challenging diseases. Over three billion people are threatened by the parasite worldwide and one million are killed each year, mostly children. *Plasmodium falciparum* accounts for the most severe and fatal form of the disease. Adopting repurposing strategies for drug development, a series of novel tadalafil (an approved PDE5 inhibitor) analogs was rationally designed, synthesized, and evaluated as antimalarial agents. The novel analogs were designed to retain the tetrahydro-β-carboline nucleus of tadalafil, the pendant aryl benzodioxol was substituted by *p*-bromophenyl, *p*-chlorophenyl, 2,6 dichlorophenyl or 2,4 dimethoxyphenyl rings. Moreover, the *N*-methyl substituent of the piperazinedione ring was replaced by substituents namely: benzyl, 2,6 dichlorobenzyl, 2,6 difluorobenzyl or cyclohexylmethyl ring. Besides, we manipulated all stereochemical aspects *via* the preparation of all possible diastereomers. The newly synthesized compounds were evaluated *in vitro* for their anti-plasmodial activity against *P. falciparum* using the Plasmodium lactate dehydrogenase (pLDH) assay and for their cytotoxicity against HeLa cells. Compound 3, the most active compound, showed IC₅₀ of 0.08 μM versus pLDH, CC₅₀ > 20 μM and SI₅₀ > 250, indicating a safe profile of most of the novel molecules. Whether the anti-plasmodial activity is facilitated *via* plasmodial PDE activity is still being investigated.

Introduction

Malaria is one of the significantly fatal diseases over the decades; that has huge economic loss globally. β-carboline-containing scaffolds that are present in many pharmacologically active drugs were found to have positive results against *P. falciparum*. For example, a β-carboline alkaloid called manzamine A confirmed potent activity as an anti-plasmodial both *in vivo* and *in vitro* among the natural compounds.⁽¹⁾ Drug repurposing of already safe marketed drugs used for the treatment of other diseases is a useful tool for discovery of new drug candidates. Tadalafil analogues—a previously reported PDE5 inhibitor used for the treatment of Male Erectile Dysfunction (MED) was reported as potent Anti-Malarial agents.⁽²⁾ Accordingly, we designed and synthesized our compounds bearing the main THBC scaffold of tadalafil, the effect of structural modifications on both the anti-plasmodial activity and cytotoxicity of the compounds were evaluated.

References

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Results and Discussion

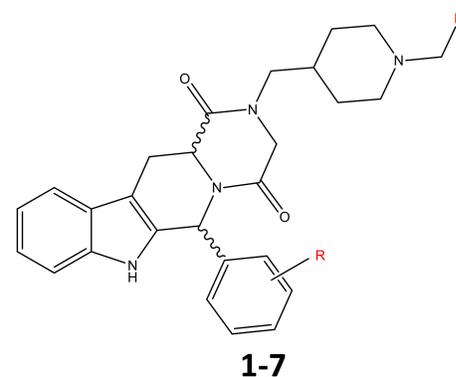
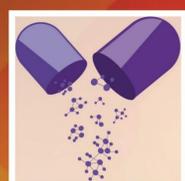


Table 1: Antiplasmodial activity, cytotoxicity and selectivity of compounds 1-7

Cpd#	R	R ₁	pLDH Assay IC ₅₀ ± SD (μM)	HELA cell Assay (20 μM)		Selectivity Index	Stereo-chemistry
				% viability ± SD (μM)	IC ₅₀ ± SD		
1		-2,6-dichloro phenyl	0.88±0.06	97.2 ±4.3	>20	>24.39	<i>R,R</i>
2	2,4-OCH ₃	-2,6-difluoro-phenyl	0.48±0.10	87.3 ±1.9	>20	>52.63	<i>R,R</i>
3		-Phenyl	0.08±0.01	91.8 ±0.2	>20	>285.71	<i>R,R</i>
4		-2,6-dichloro-phenyl	0.66±0.04	95.4 ±1.9	>20	>32.26	<i>R,R</i>
5	4-Cl	-Cyclohexyl	0.53±0.05	-0.7 ±0.0	4.8±0.03	10.06	<i>R,R</i>
6		-Phenyl	0.78±0.005	94.6 ±2.9	>20	>25.81	<i>S,S</i>
7	4-Br	-2,6-difluoro phenyl	0.63±0.04	83.4 ±0.7	>20	>33.90	<i>R,R</i>

Conclusion

- Drug repurposing leads to development of novel safe drugs, it is a time saving method for screening for new treatments.
- The novel series of tadalafil analogues showed sub micromolar activity against *Plasmodium falciparum*.
- All the possible stereochemical isomers were prepared. Most of the active analogues were in a *cis* configuration (*R,R*), this stereochemical requirement is also essential for PDE5 activity.
- Compounds activity was not mediated *via* plasmodial PDE5 (*data not shown*).
- Most of the compounds showed cytotoxicity >20 μM, compounds with high selectivity reflect their high safety profile.
- Compound 3 was the most active with IC₅₀ 0.08 μM and with selectivity Index more than 285.71.



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