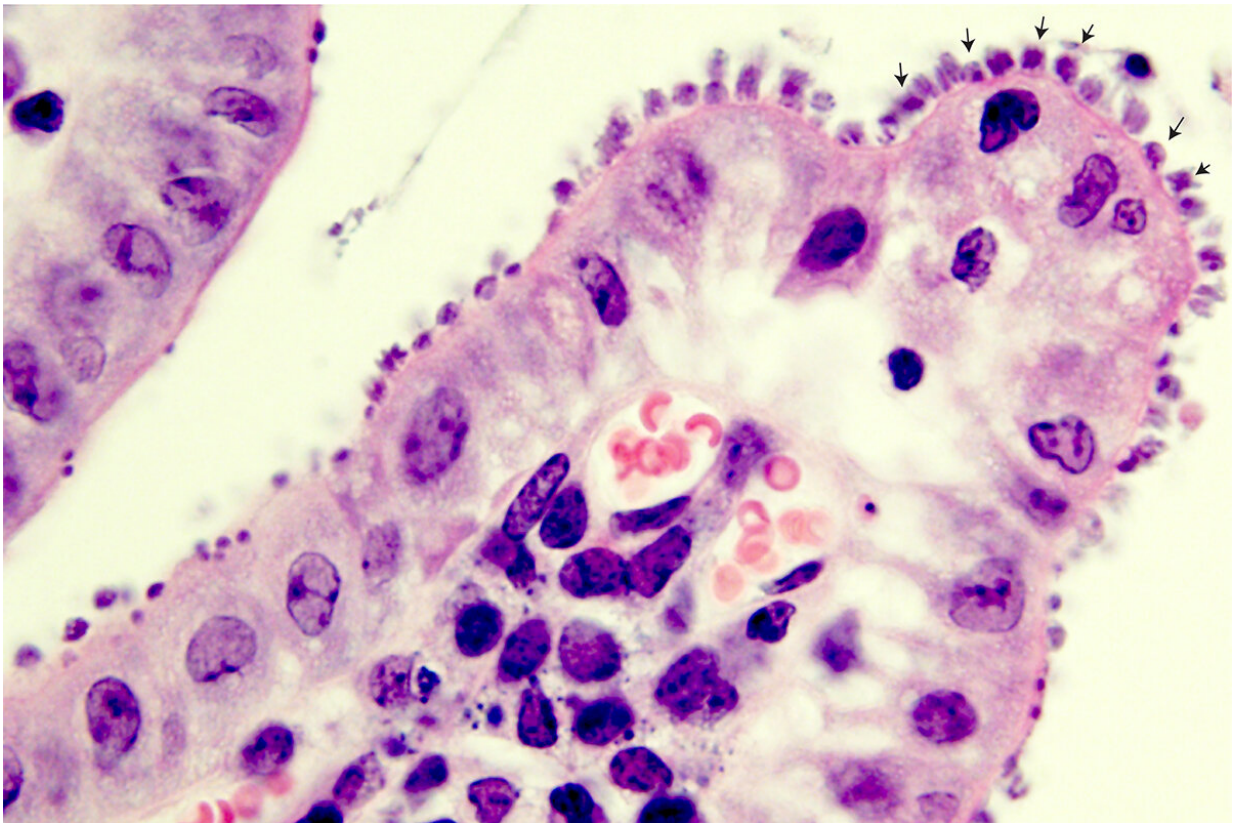


# Repurposed anti-malarial compounds kill diarrheal parasite, study finds

October 1 2020, by Liz Ahlberg Touchstone

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Intestinal tissue infected with *Cryptosporidium*, with arrows pointing to the parasites in the upper right corner of the frame. Credit: Sumiti Vinayak

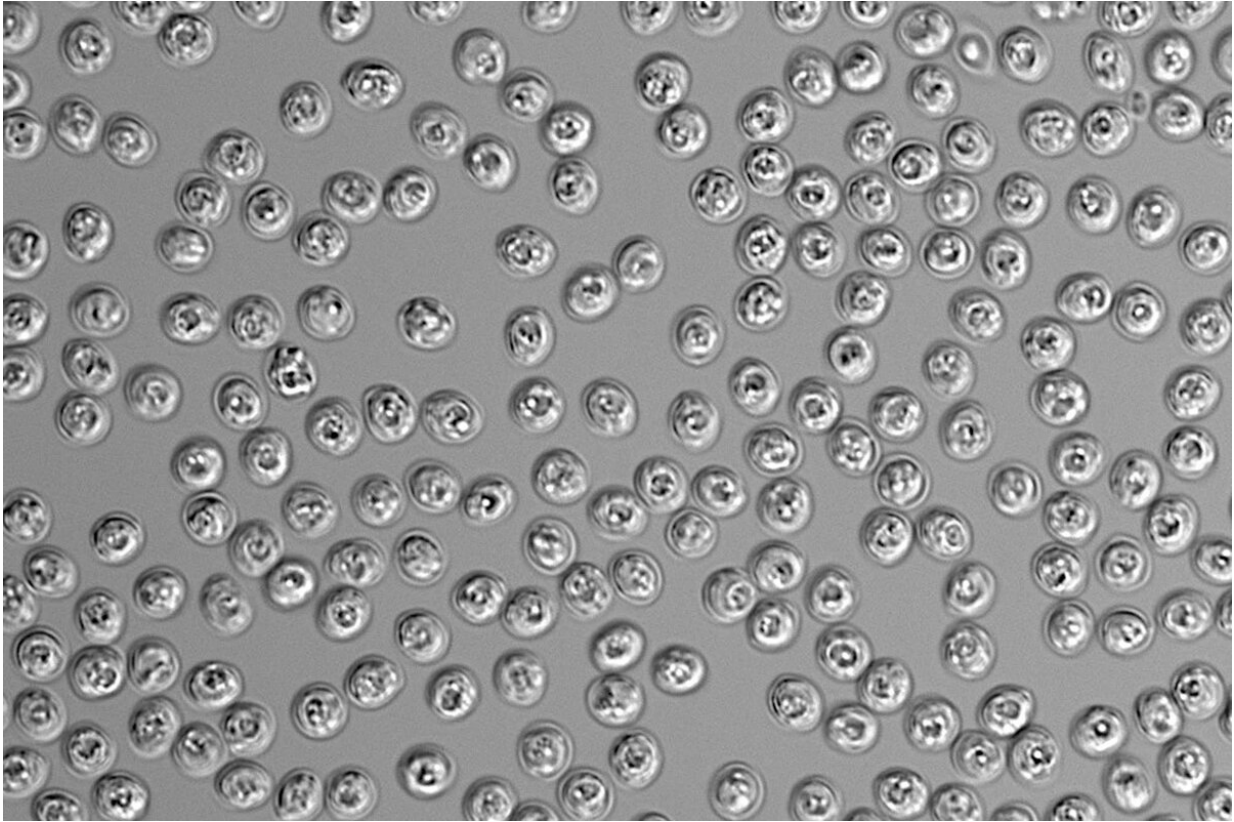
A class of compounds used for malaria treatment also kill the intestinal parasite *Cryptosporidium*, a leading cause of diarrheal disease and death

in children that has no cure, a multi-institution collaboration of researchers found in a new study.

The compounds, called bicyclic azetidines, specifically target an [enzyme](#) responsible for protein production within the parasite, the authors report in the journal *Science Translational Medicine*.

"There's an urgent need because young children are dying of this diarrheal pathogen, and there's no effective medicine to treat the infection nor vaccine to prevent the disease," said the study's lead author, Sumiti Vinayak, a pathobiology professor at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. "Immunocompromised patients and agricultural animals, especially young calves, are also very susceptible to *Cryptosporidium*. This is the first time we have had validation of a compound working on a specific target in this parasite."

The researchers began by performing a broad analytical study of existing drugs, looking for any with the potential for repurposing as a *Cryptosporidium* treatment. After looking at many classes of anti-microbial compounds, they determined that the anti-malarial bicyclic azetidines was a candidate and tested them against *Cryptosporidium*.



Cryptosporidium is a protozoan parasite that is a leading cause of diarrheal disease and death in children. Credit: Sumiti Vinayak

After the compounds proved very effective at killing the parasite in [cell cultures](#), the researchers tested them in immunocompromised mice with Cryptosporidium infections. They found that one oral dose a day for four days rid the mice of infection.

"This study provides a new way of targeting Cryptosporidium. Significantly, because we are repurposing compounds from an anti-malarial program in development, it allows us to apply insights from that program to the treatment of cryptosporidiosis," said Eamon Comer, who led the study at the Broad Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professors Boris Striepen of the University of Pennsylvania and

Christopher D. Huston of the University of Vermont also co-led the study.

The researchers then performed comprehensive biochemical and genetic studies to determine how the compounds attacked the parasite. They found that the bicyclic azetidines targeted an enzyme that makes transfer RNA, the molecule that carries amino acids when the cell makes proteins. The *Cryptosporidium* enzyme is very similar to that of the parasite that causes malaria, but different from the analogous enzyme in humans, Vinayak said, making it an effective drug target.

Using CRISPR-Cas9 gene-editing technology, the researchers changed one letter in the DNA of the *Cryptosporidium* gene for the target enzyme, making it just different enough that the drug would not attack it. That one change made the parasite resistant to the drugs, further confirming that blocking this enzyme is the mechanism by which the drug kills *Cryptosporidium*, Vinayak said.

"This is the first time that the mechanism of action of an anti-*Cryptosporidium* drug candidate has been confirmed," Vinayak said. "It's a good steppingstone to find these compounds that we can feed into the [drug](#)-development pipeline. Future research will further evaluate safety and clinical effectiveness, but the discovery of a new and potent series of [compounds](#) with a known target puts us on a promising path forward in this important effort to develop urgently needed treatments."

**More information:** Sumiti Vinayak et al, Bicyclic azetidines kill the diarrheal pathogen *Cryptosporidium* in mice by inhibiting parasite phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase, *Science Translational Medicine* (2020). [DOI: 10.1126/scitranslmed.aba8412](https://doi.org/10.1126/scitranslmed.aba8412)

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