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Differences in anti-malarial activity of 4-aminoalcohol quinoline enantiomers and investigation of the presumed underlying mechanism of action

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Abstract

Background: A better anti-malarial efficiency and lower neurotoxicity have been reported for mefloquine (MQ) (+)-enantiomer. However, the importance of stereoselectivity remains poorly understood as the anti-malarial activity of pure enantiomer MQ analogues has never been described. Building on these observations, a series of enantiopure 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives has previously been synthesized to optimize the efficiency and reduce possible adverse effects. Their *in vitro* activity on *Plasmodium falciparum* W2 and 3D7 strains is reported here along with their inhibition of β -haematin formation and peroxidative degradation of haemin, two possible mechanisms of action of anti-malarial drugs.

Results: The (*S*)-enantiomers of this series of 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives were found to be at least as effective as both chloroquine (CQ) and MQ. The derivative with a 5-carbon side-chain length was the more efficient on both *P. falciparum* strains. (*R*)-enantiomers displayed an activity decreased by 2 to 15-fold as compared to their (*S*) counterparts. The inhibition of β -haematin formation was significantly stronger with all tested compounds than with MQ, irrespective of the stereochemistry. Similarly, the inhibition of haemin peroxidation was significantly higher for both (*S*) and (*R*)-enantiomers of derivatives with a side-chain length of five or six carbons than for MQ and CQ.

Conclusions: The prominence of stereochemistry in the anti-malarial activity of 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives is confirmed. The inhibition of β -haematin formation and haemin peroxidation can be put forward as presumed mechanisms of action but do not account for the stereoselectivity of action witnessed *in vitro*.

Keywords: *Plasmodium falciparum*, Anti-malarial activity, β -haematin, Quinoline, Enantiomer, Mefloquine

Background

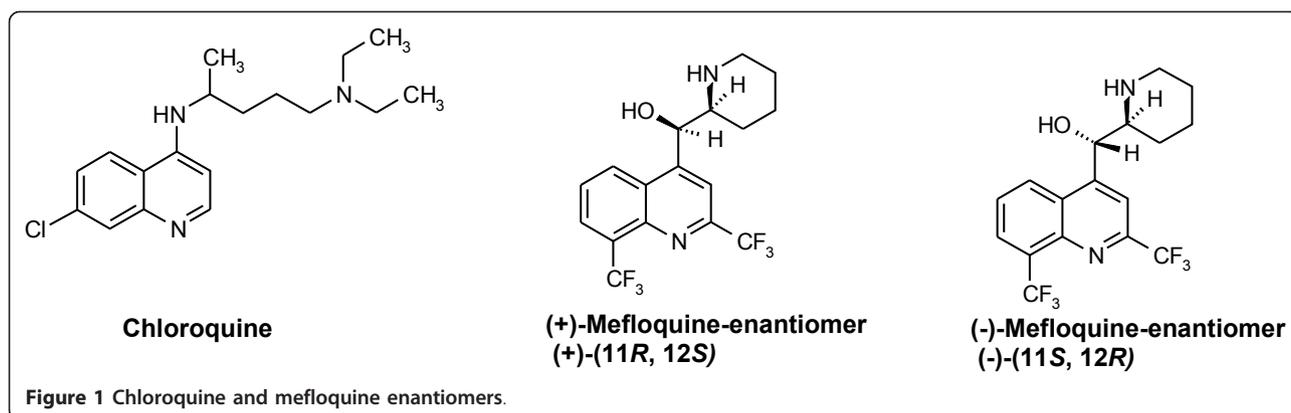
Mefloquine (MQ) is a quinoline methanol derivative with a high schizontocidal activity against *Plasmodium* species. This molecule possesses two asymmetric carbon atoms (Figure 1) and a long half-life (*circa* 14 days) [1,2]. The latter propriety can be seen as a therapeutic advantage as a lower rate of relapses has been reported for anti-malarials with long half-lives [3]. Additionally, it also allows a weekly administration, making MQ a good

candidate for long-term prophylactic treatments through improved compliance [4]. Despite an overall acceptable tolerability, dose-related neuropsychiatric adverse effects can occur [4,5], therefore, contraindicating MQ in individuals with a history of epilepsy or psychiatric disease. The opening of the piperidine ring at the 4-position of the quinoline scaffold was reported to yield molecules with a better potency and a lesser neurotoxicity than that of MQ [6]. The same team recently described a series of MQ non-piperidine analogs displaying a lower penetration in the brain than MQ along with a similar metabolic stability [7]. Another way to reduce neurotoxicity of MQ derivatives could be the synthesis of

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enantiomerically pure 4-aminoalcohol quinolines. Indeed, although MQ is commercially available as a racemic mixture of its *erythro* enantiomers, previous works showed that enantiomerism could play a part in the *in vitro* activity and toxicity of the drug. IC₅₀ values for the (+)-enantiomer of MQ were found to be lower than those of the (-)-enantiomer by a factor of 1.6-1.8 on some strains (D6 and W2) [8] although no difference was found on other strains (L-3 and FCM29) [9]. As regards toxicity, the (-)-enantiomer was found to block to central nervous system adenosine receptors, while the (+)-enantiomer did not. This blockage of central adenosine receptors by the (-)-enantiomer is believed to result in neuropsychiatric symptoms associated with MQ [10].

With these differences in activity and toxicity in mind, a new enantioselective pathway to synthesize pure enantiomers of MQ amino-analogs was recently proposed [11,12]. In this paper, the *in vitro* anti-malarial activity on *Plasmodium falciparum* strains of a series of these enantiomers is reported as well as their effect on β -haematin formation and peroxidative-degradation of haemin, two mechanisms of action likely involved in the anti-malarial activity of 4-aminoquinolines [13].

Methods

Enantioselective synthesis of 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives

All starting materials and reagents were obtained from commercial suppliers and were used without further purification. Reactions requiring anhydrous conditions were performed under a blanket of argon. All solvents were purified via literature procedures or used without further purification. 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives synthesized are represented in Table 1. They were synthesized following the general procedure described by Jonet *et al.* [11,12].

Plasmodium falciparum susceptibility assays

The *in vitro* activities of our series of 4-aminoalcohol derivatives were tested over a concentration range of

0.78-400 nM against *P. falciparum* strains W2 and 3D7. These strains are resistant or susceptible to CQ, respectively. Additionally, W2 is sensitive while 3D7 displays a decreased susceptibility to MQ. The traditional labelled hypoxanthine method was used to assess anti-malarial activity, as described by Desjardins *et al.* [14]. CQ and MQ were routinely included as positive controls as well as negative controls using solvent. The resulting IC₅₀s were calculated using Pk-Fit software [15]. Growth inhibition (I) and corresponding drug concentrations (C) were fitted according to a sigmoid model, described as:

$$I = (I_{\max} \cdot C_{\gamma}) / (C_{\gamma} + IC_{50\gamma})$$

where I_{max} is the maximum growth inhibition and gamma the sigmoid factor of the curve.

Inhibition of β -haematin aggregation

All chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Saint-Quentin Fallavier, France). The inhibition of β -haematin formation was tested using the technique by Baelmens *et al.* [16]. CQ and MQ were included in each

Table 1 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives

R	(R)-enantiomer	(S)-enantiomer
Butyl	(R)-1	(S)-1
Pentyl	(R)-2	(S)-2
Hexyl	(R)-3	(S)-3
Heptyl	(R)-4	(S)-4
Octyl	(R)-5	(S)-5
Phenyl	(R)-6	(S)-6

series of experiments as controls. Briefly, 100 μ L of a fresh 6.5 mM solution of haemin dissolved in 0.2 M NaOH was mixed with 100 μ L of 3 M sodium acetate, 25 μ L of 17.4 M acetic acid and 25 μ L of the tested drug or relevant solvent as negative control. Stock solutions (20 mM) of CQ were prepared in water while MQ and 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives were solubilised in MeOH/DMSO (4/1, v/v). Inhibition experiments were typically carried out over a concentration range of 0-2 mM (final concentration of the drug in wells). After a 24 h-incubation at 37°C under shaking, the supernatant resulting from centrifugation for 15 min at 3,300 g was discarded and the pellet washed with 200 μ L DMSO. This latter step was repeated once and, after a final wash with water, the pellet was dissolved in 200 μ L 0.1 M NaOH. After a further 1:30 dilution, absorption at 405 nm was read using a Multiskan EX multiplate reader (Thermo LabSystems, Issy les Moulineaux, France). Results are expressed as percentage of inhibition of β -haematin formation as compared to the relevant negative control result. Experiments were carried out at least in triplicate and, when achievable, IC₅₀s were determined graphically.

Inhibition of hydrogen peroxide-mediated haemin degradation

The monitoring of the peroxidative decomposition of haemin was carried out as previously described [17]. The reactions were performed either in sodium acetate 0.2 M (pH = 5.2) or HEPES 0.2 M (pH = 7.0). These values were chosen because the former is thought to be within the pH range of *P. falciparum* digestive vacuole and the latter within the pH range outside the food vacuole of the parasite. For inhibition assessments, stock solutions (1.2 mM) of CQ was prepared in the relevant buffer while stock solutions of MQ and 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives were made in a mixture of MeOH/DMSO (4/1, v/v). The final concentration of drugs in wells was 100 μ M. Additionally, to account for a possible shift in absorption due to the solvent, positive control curves were done using either water or MeOH/DMSO. The peroxidative reaction was initiated by the addition of 20 μ L H₂O₂ (200 mM) and followed by measuring the decrease in absorption at the Soret band (405 nm) at 30 and 60 min using a Multiskan EX multiplate reader. Negative controls (with addition of H₂O instead of H₂O₂) were also included in each experiment. Results are expressed as the percentage of unchanged haemin in the solution at the various time points.

Statistical analysis

Each experimental condition was held in triplicate. Results are given as mean \pm standard deviation of values obtained from at least three independent experiments.

Table 2 In vitro antimalarial activity of 4-aminoalcohol quinoline enantiomers

Compound	IC ₅₀ ^a (nmol/L)		R/S ratio	
	W2	3D7	W2	3D7
Chloroquine	572 \pm 112	25.7 \pm 7.81	-	-
Mefloquine	26.5 \pm 2.44	52.2 \pm 4.18	-	-
(R)-1	ND ^b	27.8 \pm 1.42	ND	2.19
(S)-1	ND	12.7 \pm 0.67		
(R)-2	38.2 \pm 3.63	74.7 \pm 4.71	6.47	8.97
(S)-2	6.98 \pm 0.62	8.33 \pm 0.44		
(R)-3	142 \pm 11.2	205 \pm 16.2	15.1	14.1
(S)-3	9.40 \pm 0.91	14.5 \pm 1.23		
(R)-4	ND	254 \pm 26.9	ND	7.70
(S)-4	ND	33.0 \pm 1.55		
(R)-5	ND	290 \pm 43.8	ND	9.32
(S)-5	ND	31.1 \pm 0.93		
(R)-6	41.1 \pm 9.62	104.5 \pm 9.72	2.15	2.98
(S)-6	19.1 \pm 4.03	35.1 \pm 3.55		

^a: Results expressed as mean \pm standard deviation

^b: Not Determined

Comparisons of percentages of β -haematin inhibition or remaining haemin (peroxidative degradation of haemin) were made using the Mann-Whitney signed rank test of Vassarstats website [18]. Statistical significance was defined as $p < 0.05$.

Results

Plasmodium falciparum susceptibility

IC₅₀s for the various products are reported in Table 2. Interestingly, enantiomers with a (S)-absolute configuration were found to be more active than their (R)-counterparts by a factor ranging from two to 15-fold, according to the compound and the strain considered (Table 2). Compound (S)-2 was the more active of all, whatever the strain tested, followed by (S)-3 and (S)-1. Compounds (S)-4, (S)-5 and (S)-6 displayed similar IC₅₀s, around 30 nmol/L. All (S)-enantiomers displayed lower IC₅₀s than the racemic mixture of MQ, whatever the strain. Additionally, some IC₅₀ values of (S)-enantiomers were also below or equivalent to those of CQ for the 3D7 strain.

Inhibition of β -haematin formation

Global and enantiomer specific percentages of inhibition are reported in Table 3. All 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives displayed a significantly higher inhibition of β -haematin formation than MQ while CQ was significantly more efficient at inhibiting the process than all other compounds tested. Without reference to the absolute carbon configuration, compounds 4 and 5 were more potent than all the others ($p < 0.002$ and $p < 0.02$, respectively). No statistically significant differences were

Table 3 Global and enantiomer specific inhibition of β -haematin aggregation

Compound	Inhibition (%)	Enantiomer	Inhibition (%)	IC ₅₀ (mM)	CQ index ^a
Chloroquine	77.8 ± 6.27 ^b	-	NA ^c	0.85 ± 0.11	-
Mefloquine	6.1 ± 4.63	-	ND ^d	> > > 2	> > > 2.35
1	47.1 ± 7.84	(R)	49.8 ± 7.54	> 2	> 2.35
		(S)	44.7 ± 7.58	> 2	> 2.35
2	49.1 ± 6.23	(R)	51.2 ± 7.03	1.90 ± 0.26	2.23
		(S)	46.5 ± 4.1	> 2	> 2.35
3	50.2 ± 5.05	(R)	48.3 ± 3.68	> 2	> 2.35
		(S)	51.8 ± 5.60	1.90 ± 0.21	2.23
4	59.3 ± 6.27*	(R)	60.8 ± 6.44	1.61 ± 0.17	1.89
		(S)	57.8 ± 6.07	1.29 ± 0.13	1.52
5	57.6 ± 8.31**	(R)	53.6 ± 8.89	1.86 ± 0.31	2.19
		(S)	61.7 ± 5.48	1.77 ± 0.16	2.08
6	50.6 ± 7.63	(R)	49.0 ± 7.95	> 2	> 2.35
		(S)	52.2 ± 7.38	1.92 ± 0.27	2.26

^a: calculated as compound IC₅₀/chloroquine IC₅₀

^b: Results expressed as mean ± standard deviation of the inhibition witnessed for each compound at a 2 mM concentration.

^c: Not applicable

^d: Not determined

*: Significantly higher than all other values in the same column except for chloroquine and compound 4 (p ≤ 0.0011)

** : Significantly higher than values for mefloquine and compounds 1, 2, 3 and 6 (p < 0.02)

found between the different (R) or (S)-enantiomer 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives except for compound 2 for which the (R)-enantiomer was found to be slightly more active than its counterpart (p = 0.0477). β -haematin formation was significantly lower with compound (R)-4 than with all other compounds except for (S)-4, (R)-5 and (S)-5. Additionally, enantiomer (S)-4 had a significantly stronger inhibitory activity than (R)-1, (S)-1, (S)-2, (R)-3 and (R)-6.

Inhibition of the peroxidative degradation of haemin

At pH 5.2, within the pH range of the food vacuole, unchanged haemin values were significantly lower for the MeOH/DMSO positive control after a 30 min incubation but not after 60 min, as compared to the water control (Table 4). When enantiomers sharing the same side-chain length were compared, no significant difference was witnessed. Compounds 2, 3 and 6 were all more efficient in preventing haemin peroxidation than MQ, CQ and compounds 1, 4 and 5 after a 30-min

Table 4 Peroxidative degradation of haemin at pH 5

Compound	Unchanged haemin (%)		
	30 min	60 min	
Negative control	Water	98 ± 6.0 ^a	93 ± 5.9
	MeOH/DMSO	98 ± 1.0	97 ± 1.3
Positive control	Water	45 ± 7.0	36 ± 5.3
	MeOH/DMSO	41 ± 6.2*	33 ± 4.5
Chloroquine		53 ± 10.6	45 ± 8.5
Mefloquine		48 ± 9.1	39 ± 7.2
(R)-1		46 ± 7.3	39 ± 4.9
(S)-1		47 ± 7.8	40 ± 5.0
(R)-2		63 ± 2.8**	48 ± 3.6***
(S)-2		63 ± 4.1**	49 ± 3.8 [†]
(R)-3		73 ± 2.4 [‡]	60 ± 2.7 [‡]
(S)-3		73 ± 2.0 [‡]	59 ± 2.9 [‡]
(R)-4		50 ± 12.7	45 ± 12.7
(S)-4		49 ± 12.1	45 ± 11.1
(R)-5		49 ± 11.1	44 ± 11.3
(S)-5		50 ± 13.5	45 ± 14.3
(R)-6		71 ± 2.6 [§]	57 ± 3.9 [‡]
(S)-6		70 ± 4.6 [§]	56 ± 4.5 [‡]

^a: results given as mean ± standard deviation

*: significantly lower values than water positive control ones at the same time point (p ≤ 0.0124)

Significantly higher values at the same time point than those of:

** : chloroquine, mefloquine and compounds (R)-1, (S)-1, (S)-4, (R)-4, (R)-5, (S)-5 (p ≤ 0.0357)

***: mefloquine and compounds (R)-1, (S)-1, (R)-4, (S)-4, (R)-5, (S)-5 (p ≤ 0.0357)

[†]: mefloquine and compounds (R)-1, (S)-1 (p ≤ 0.0012)

[‡]: chloroquine, mefloquine and all other compounds but (R)-6 and (S)-6 (p ≤ 0.0006)

[§]: chloroquine, mefloquine and compounds (R)-1, (S)-1, (R)-4, (S)-4, (R)-5, (S)-5 (p ≤ 0.0025)

[‡]: chloroquine, mefloquine and compounds (R)-1, (S)-1, (R)-4, (S)-4 (p ≤ 0.0424)

incubation, except for (R)-2 for which values were not statistically different from those of (S)-5. At 60 min, the same differences held (p < 0.0424) except for 2, for which no difference was found with CQ activity, for (S)-2, for which values were similar to those of compounds 4 and 5, as were the values for compounds 5 and 6.

Within the more efficient compounds, no significant difference of activity was found between compounds 3 and 6 while compound 2 showed a better protection of haemin against peroxidation than both compounds 3 (p ≤ 0.0006) and 6 (p ≤ 0.0151).

At pH 7.0, results were close to those witnessed at pH 5.2 [see Additional file 1]. The significant difference between MeOH/DMSO and water positive controls persisted throughout the 60-min incubation. Once more, no significant difference was found between enantiomers sharing the same side-chain and 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives were generally more efficient than MQ and CQ at inhibiting this haemin degradation pathway.

Similarly to pH 5.2, compounds **2**, **3** and **6** were the more efficient.

Discussion

The *in vitro* anti-malarial activity of this series of 4-aminoalcohol quinoline enantiomers is reported here for the first time. Previously, only the activity of a racemic mixture of compound **1** has been described [7]. It was reported to have an IC_{90} of 32 nmol/L on *P. falciparum* strain TM90C2A, resistant to CQ and MQ. In the present work, the activities of compounds (*R*)-**1** and (*S*)-**1** were evaluated on *P. falciparum* strain 3D7, displaying a reduced susceptibility to MQ (IC_{50} above 50 nmol/L). Compound (*S*)-**1** was found to have an IC_{50} of 12.7 nmol/L while (*R*)-**1** displayed a two-fold higher IC_{50} . Corresponding IC_{90} s for (*S*)-**1**, (*R*)-**1** and MQ were respectively 36.0, 55.3 and 90.0 nmol/L, which is consistent with the previous report. However, the best anti-malarial activity in this series was witnessed for compound (*S*)-**2**, carrying a side-chain with 5 carbons, both on 3D7 and W2 strains, followed by compounds (*S*)-**1** and (*S*)-**3**. Interestingly, (*S*)-enantiomers were found to be more active on both W2 and 3D7 *P. falciparum* strains than their counterparts, whatever the side-chain length. The (*S*)-enantiomer of MQ has previously been described as having a better *in vitro* activity than the (*R*)-one by a ratio close to 2-fold [8]. The results obtained with our series of 4-aminoalcohol quinolines indicate that this ratio would at least be of 2-fold and could reach up to 15-fold. These results also further back up the prominence of the absolute carbon configuration in the *in vitro* activity of this type of chemical structures. However, further tests on additional *P. falciparum* strains or isolates would help ascertain this prominence and its magnitude, as another study previously cast doubt on the impact of enantiomerism on the *in vitro* anti-malarial activity of MQ [9].

The molecular mechanism of action of MQ and 4-aminoalcohol quinolines is still poorly understood [13]. Some authors have suggested that the mechanism of action of these molecules could be similar to that of CQ [19,20]. To try to understand the mechanism underlying the enantiomeric specificity of action, we therefore chose to focus on investigating the possible inhibition of haem detoxification by 4-aminoalcohol quinolines. Indeed, compounds like CQ are thought to act through the inhibition of β -haematin formation, leading to a toxic accumulation of haem (ferriprotoporphyrin IX) in the parasite's food vacuole [21]. Alternatively, inhibition of the peroxidative degradation of haemin has also been proposed as a possible additional mechanism of action for quinolines and other molecules with anti-malarial properties [22,23]. Nevertheless, it has to be kept in mind that, despite a closely related structure, MQ has

been described as less efficient in inhibiting β -haematin formation [23,24]. All compounds described in this paper displayed a better inhibitory activity on β -haematin formation than that of MQ, whatever the enantiomer and the side-chain length. However, these activities were significantly lower than that of CQ. Therefore, the better *in vitro* activity of our compounds as compared to CQ, cannot be accounted for by this sole mechanism of action. An interesting point to underline is that the longer the side-chain, the better the inhibitory activity was on this degradation pathway. Compounds **4** and **5** were indeed the more efficient in inhibiting β -haematin formation but were less active *in vitro* than compounds **1**, **2** or **3** on *P. falciparum* strains. Additionally, the results obtained on this pathway do not account for the discrepancies between the *in vitro* activity of 4-aminoalcohol quinoline enantiomers, as no significant difference was found in the activity of enantiomers with the same side-chain length. Stereochemistry is therefore unlikely to hinder the linkage of these compounds to the ferriprotoporphyrin IX structure, which is thought to be a pre-requisite for a good inhibition of β -haematin formation [25,26].

As regards the peroxidative degradation of haemin, no difference in the activity of enantiomers sharing the same side-chain length was once more witnessed. Moreover, no major difference between results obtained at pH 5.2 and 7.0 were highlighted. This is consistent with the fact that all of the tested molecules would mainly be monoprotonated at either pH, as all of them display calculated pK_{a1} values below 2.0 and pK_{a2} values above 7.8. Therefore, their reactivity would be the same inside as outside the food vacuole. Nevertheless, the most efficient compounds were compounds **2**, **3** and **6** this time. Hence, inhibition of haemin peroxidation results display a better correlation with the anti-malarial activity witnessed *in vitro* than the one observed with β -haematin.

On the whole, although this series of 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives yielded better results than MQ on the possible mechanisms of action investigated in this paper, these mechanisms did not provide a rationale for the enantiomer-dependent *in vitro* activity of our compounds. Another explanation, not necessarily exclusive of the mechanisms of action explored above, has to be sought to explain the selective *in vitro* activity of *S*-enantiomers. Such a hypothesis could be (i) another (additional) target of action in the parasite like the inhibition of an enzyme of *P. falciparum*, as stereoselectivity has previously been shown as important for some enzymatic interactions [27,28] or (ii) a differential active transport mechanism that would preferentially allow the passage of one of the enantiomers at the site of action of our molecules. The latter hypothesis sounds attractive as *P. falciparum* protein Pgh-1 (also termed PfMDR1),

belonging to the family P-glycoprotein transporters and encoded by *pfmdr1*, is mainly present on the food vacuole membrane and thought to transport anti-malarial drugs such as MQ in the food vacuole where they inhibit the formation of β -haematin [29,30].

Alternatively, Pgh1 could also be the primary target of MQ and 4-aminoquinoline activities through a direct inhibition of its transporter function, which has been demonstrated for quinine and halofantrine [31]. This would explain the reduced susceptibility to MQ of strains overexpressing *pfmdr1* put forward by some authors. However, the link between overexpression of *pfmdr1* and MQ resistance remains debatable, as shown with case reports from Asian isolates [32,33]. As regards stereoselectivity, it has indeed been shown for another active transporter belonging to the same P-glycoprotein family and situated on the blood-brain barrier that MQ enantiomers displayed differential behaviours towards its activity as the (-)-11*S*-2'*R* MQ was found to preferentially accumulate in the brain [34,35]. Therefore, if such a stereoselective mechanism existed for Pgh-1 transport of this series of compounds, the preferential accumulation of (*S*)-enantiomers in the food vacuole where they would inhibit haem detoxification could explain their better activity as compared to (*R*)-enantiomers.

Conclusions

In this paper, some molecules in a series of enantiomerically pure 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives were shown to display a stronger anti-malarial activity (within the nanomolar range) than MQ and/or CQ. Moreover, (*S*)-enantiomers were shown to be more potent than their counterparts by a 2-15-fold ratio. As regards their mechanism of action, both (*S*) and (*R*)-molecules were shown to more strongly inhibit β -haematin formation than MQ as well as the peroxidative degradation of haem for some of them. The better *in vitro* anti-malarial activity of (*S*)-enantiomers could be accounted for by a stereoselective specific transport in the food vacuole of the parasite through Pgh-1 transporter. Further experiments are warranted to confirm this hypothesis.

Additional material

Additional file 1: Peroxidative degradation of haemin at pH 7.0. The data provided represent the mean values (\pm SD) of the peroxidative degradation of haemin performed at pH 7.0 along with the statistical analysis.

Abbreviations

CQ: Chloroquine; MQ: Mefloquine.

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Authors' contributions

CM carried out the β -haematin and peroxidation studies, performed the statistical analysis and drafted the manuscript. AJ carried out the synthesis of 4-aminoalcohol quinoline derivatives. CD performed the *Plasmodium falciparum* susceptibility assays. NT participated to the *Plasmodium falciparum* susceptibility assays and helped to draft the manuscript. PS participated in the design and coordination of the study and helped to draft the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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