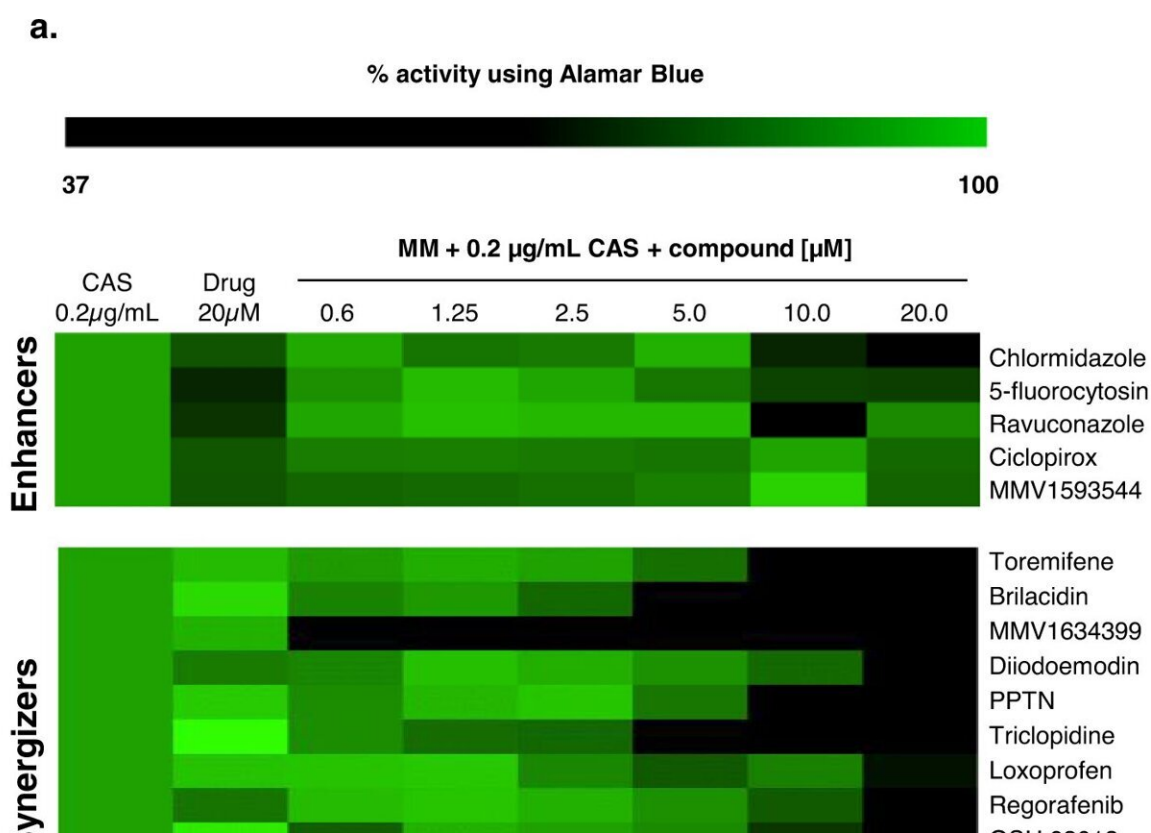


Novel compound combats drug-resistant fungi when combined with commercially available medications

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Screening of repurposing chemical libraries identify several compounds that enhance or synergize caspofungin activity. a) Heat map of % of metabolic activity using Alamar blue. The % of activity is based on *A. fumigatus* grown for 48 hs at 37 °C in the absence or presence of a specific compound (MM + CAS [0.2 µg/mL] or MM + enhancers or synergizers alone [20 µM], or a combination of MM containing CAS [0.2 µg/mL]) and added of enhancer or synergizers

[0.6–20 μM] divided by the control (MM), both grown for 48 h at 37 °C. The results are the average of three independent experiments analyzed in technical duplicates each. Heat map scale and gene identities are shown. b) Chemical structures of the CAS synergizers. Credit: *Nature Communications* (2023). DOI: 10.1038/s41467-023-37573-y

A study conducted at the University of São Paulo (USP) in Brazil shows that brilacidin, a new drug tested for treatment of diseases ranging from bacterial skin infections to COVID-19, can kill drug-resistant strains of fungi when combined with two classes of anti-fungals available on the market.

This potential application of the [drug](#) has been patented and is reported in an article published in *Nature Communications*. It was discovered by researchers at the Ribeirão Preto School of Pharmaceutical Sciences (FCFRP-USP).

The problem of [drug resistance](#) is a challenge recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO), but developing new drugs is costly and time-consuming. "For this reason, we set out to identify the anti-fungal activity of known chemical molecules that had not been studied for their effects on fungal growth control. In this case, we explored 1,400 chemical compounds until we arrived at brilacidin," said Thaila Fernanda dos Reis, first author of the article and a postdoctoral fellow at FCFRP-USP.

Thanks to the use of several different methods, the researchers concluded that combining brilacidin with either of two anti-fungals (caspofungin or voriconazole) could kill resistant strains of several fungal species that cause infections in humans, such as *Aspergillus fumigatus*, which causes invasive pulmonary aspergillosis.

Aspergillosis is a common infection in intensive care units (ICUs), with mortality rates of between 60% and 90%. It also affects patients with impaired immune systems, such as those undergoing treatment for cancer.

In addition to the combinations with anti-fungals for lung infections, brilacidin alone blocked growth of *A. fumigatus* and development of the disease in an animal model of fungal keratitis, an infection of the cornea that affects 1 million-2 million people per year worldwide, especially in [tropical countries](#) with intense agricultural activity, as it frequently results from corneal abrasion by plant debris. In the United States and other developed countries, wearing contact lenses contaminated by [fungi](#) is the main risk factor.

Action mechanism

Drug resistance comes about when a microorganism (fungus, bacterium or virus) finds a way to survive and continue multiplying even in the presence of a drug that should inhibit its growth. Hence the importance of having several drugs with different action mechanisms so as to be able to choose one drug instead of another if a strain proves resistant.

However, while there are nine classes of anti-bacterials, only four classes of anti-fungals are commercially available. Caspofungin is an example. It has been available for some time, with an action mechanism that inhibits synthesis of the fungal cell wall, an integrity-related structure surrounding the plasma membrane.

It is not unusual for fungi to activate a repair system on coming into contact with the drug, avoiding the effects of the drug and surviving in its presence. The study pointed to the potential benefits of combining caspofungin with brilacidin in terms of deactivating this repair system.

"Caspofungin doesn't kill *A. fumigatus* but hinders its multiplication. This is often sufficient for the host's immune system to control the infection, but not always, so it's important to identify drugs that can act in synergy with caspofungin. One option would be to develop a single medication combining caspofungin and brilacidin so that they acted together," said Gustavo Henrique Goldman, last author of the article and a professor at FCFRP-USP.

Superfungi

Another advantage of brilacidin detected by the researchers was that its combination with caspofungin or voriconazole acted against different species of fungus. In tests involving an animal model, the caspofungin-brilacidin combination was effective against other species besides *A. fumigatus*, such as *Candida albicans*, *Candida auris* and *Cryptococcus neoformans*.

These and other species are known as superfungi because of their robust resistance to drugs and have been blamed for severe hospital-acquired infections. They recently became more common, owing to the many hospitalizations in ICUs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The researchers found the brilacidin-voriconazole combination to be effective against both *A. fumigatus* and species in the order Mucorales that cause severe facial deformation and are found mainly in India and Pakistan.

Clinical trials are needed to confirm the effects in humans. In partnership with Innovation Pharmaceuticals Inc. (IPI), the US-based company that owns the patent on brilacidin, the researchers are now looking for a Brazilian company interested in licensing the drug, conducting clinical trials, and marketing one of the combinations, if the trials are successful.

More information: Thaila Fernanda dos Reis et al, A host defense peptide mimetic, brilacidin, potentiates caspofungin antifungal activity against human pathogenic fungi, *Nature Communications* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-023-37573-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-37573-y)

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