

# CORRAMYCIN: A NOVEL CLASS OF NATURAL ANTIBACTERIALS FROM MYXOBACTERIA

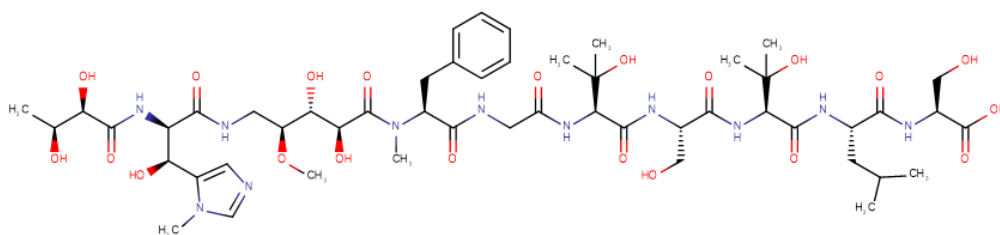


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Natural products and their derivatives have played (and will continue to play) a key role in drug discovery. They account for a significant proportion of the marketed drugs currently used to treat a variety of human diseases, such as cancer, diabetes, and infectious diseases.[1] Despite the natural products' major contributions as antibiotics, AMR (particularly the emergence of multidrug-resistant bacteria) still constitutes a global health problem. [2] Finding novel antibiotics that are active against resistant bacteria makes the task even more challenging.

In this context, researchers at Sanofi used an activity-guided approach to isolate corramycin from a culture of the myxobacterium *Coralloccoccus coralloides*. The compound's structure was determined by combining NMR with total synthesis. Corramycin is a peptide compound with a novel scaffold containing eight  $\alpha$ -amino acids (including the previously unknown histidine analogue  $\delta$ -N-methyl- $\beta$ -hydroxy histidine) and an unusual sugar moiety. The compound displayed a moderate level of activity (minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs): 4 to 64  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) against several multidrug-resistant, Gram-negative bacteria, including *E. coli* ATCC25922, *K. pneumoniae* 13883, and *A. baumannii* ATCC1906, but was not active against Gram-positive bacteria. Corramycin exhibited good physicochemical and ADME properties, poor PK parameters, and remarkable *in vivo* efficacy in a model of *E. coli* septicemia – making it a very attractive starting point for a lead optimization programme.



Multiparameter lead optimization was initiated by Sanofi and Evotec and led to the synthesis of more than 800 corramycin analogues. Of these, a new analogue of Corramycin was found to be at least 300 times more potent than native corramycin against *E. coli* 25922, *K. pneumoniae* 13883, and *A. baumannii* ATCC1906 (MICs: from 0.015 to 0.031  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ). It showed good ADME-PK properties and reasonable activity against *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* *in vivo*. Overall, Corramycin is a promising candidate for the development of a new series of antibiotics against Gram-negative multidrug-resistant bacteria.

## References

- 1/ Tackling Drug-resistant infections globally: final report and recommendations. The review on antimicrobial resistance chaired by Jim O'Neill, 2016.
- 2/ Rossiter SE, Fletche MH, Wuest WM. Natural Products as Platforms To Overcome Antibiotic Resistance. *Chemical Reviews* **2017**, 117, 12415. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ACS.CHEMREV.7B00283>.