

# Manogepix, the Active Moiety of the Investigational Agent Fosmanogepix, Demonstrates In vitro Activity Against Members of the Fusarium oxysporum and Fusarium solani Species Complexes

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#### BACKGROUND

- · Invasive fusariosis is associated with marked morbidity and mortality in immunocompromised hosts, and treatment options are limited (Nucci et al. Clin Microbiol Infect 2014).
- · Common etiologic agents include members of the Fusarium oxysporum and F. solani species complexes (FOSC and FSSC, respectively).
- Manogepix (MGX; Figure 1), the active moiety of fosmanogepix, is a novel GWT1 inhibitor with broad antifungal activity (Miyazaki, et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2011: Pfaller, et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2019; Rivero-Menendez et al. J Antimicrob Chemther 2019).
- · Fosmanogepix has previously shown in vivo efficacy in an immunocompromised murine model of invasive fusariosis (Alkhazraji, et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2020).

Figure 1. Structure of manogepix.



#### OBJECTIVE

Our objective was to evaluate the *in vitro* activity of manogepix (MGX) against clinical isolates of the F. oxysporum and F. solani species complexes (FOSC and FSSC, respectively).

## CONCLUSIONS

- · MGX demonstrated good in vitro activity against FOSC and FSSC clinical isolates
- Both changes in fungal morphology (MEC) and reductions in growth (MIC 50% inhibition) were observed. The MEC endpoint is now considered the standard endpoint for MGX against filamentous fungi.
- · Clinical studies are ongoing to determine the efficacy and safety of fosmanogepix in patients with invasive fungal infections.

Manogepix powder provided by Amplyx Pharmaceuticals. Inc.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

- · Clinical isolates of FOSC (n=49) and FSSC (n=19) were identified by phenotypic characteristics and DNA sequence analysis of the translation elongation factor 1-alpha (TEF1a) and RNA polymerase II second largest subunit (RPB2).
- Susceptibility testing was performed by CLSI M38 broth microdilution. Minimum effective concentrations (MEC) and minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) were read after 48 hours of incubation at 50% and 100% inhibition of growth for MGX. MEC is now standard endpoint used for manogepix activity vs. filamentous fungi.
- MIC values were read for amphotericin B (AMB), posaconazole (PSC), isavuconazole (ISC), and voriconazole (VRC) at 100% inhibition of growth.

#### RESULTS

- · MGX demonstrated potent in vitro activity against both FOSC and FSSC isolates (Figure 2).
- Against FOSC isolates, MGX MECs ranged from ≤0.015-0.03 µg/mL. and MICs at the 50% inhibition of growth endpoint ranged from ≤0.015-0.12 µg/mL (Table). MIC values were higher when read at 100% inhibition of arowth.
- · Similar results were observed against FSSC isolates (MEC and MIC ranges ≤0.015 and ≤0.015-0.25 µg/mL, respectively).
- MGX MEC and MIC 50% inhibition values were in close agreement for both FOSC and FSSC isolates.
- AMB demonstrated in vitro good activity (MIC ranges 1-4 and 0.25-4 ug/mL against FOSC and FSSC, respectively). In contrast, the azoles demonstrated reduced susceptibility (MIC range 1->16 µg/mL).

Range

Range



MIC/MEC (µg/mL)

0.12 0.06-

0.03-

0.015-

# **RESULTS** (continued)





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