



Convening Meeting 2025

GC ADDA4Malaria:
Discovery of antimalarial lead
candidates in Africa

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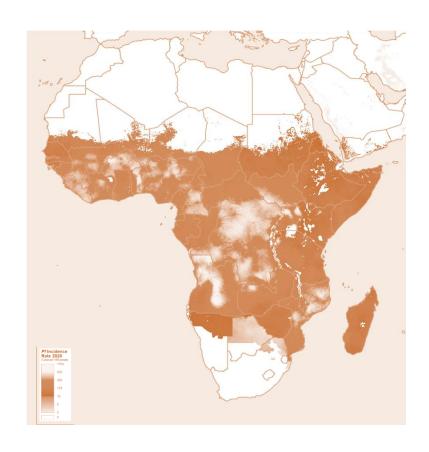
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African-driven innovations against malaria

Cross-continental, consolidated effort towards deliver of antimalarial lead candidates



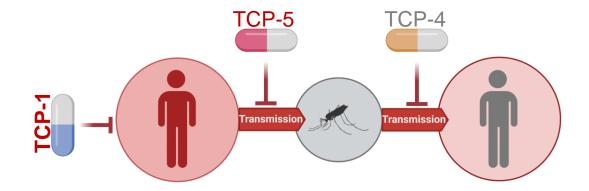


Grand Challenges African Drug Discovery Accelerator

Antimalarial Drug Discover Flagship Project

Unmet medical need:

to deliver novel antimalarial early lead candidates, with the potential of targeting multiple life cycle stages of *Plasmodium falciparum* for malaria elimination strategies.



Primary requirement & focus:

- target the pathogenic asexual blood stages (ABS).
- therapeutic benefit (Target candidate profile, TCP1).

Additional transmission-blocking (TCP5)

- protect individuals against re-infection.
- decrease parasite prevalence.
- protect molecules with ABS activity in combination strategies by delaying the spread of resistance.

Antimalarial Drug Discover Flagship Project



Goal:

to deliver an integrated antimalarial drug discovery accelerator platform in Africa

AIMS:

- Integrate evidenced expertise from each partner in biology, medicinal chemistry and drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics.
- Coordinate unique strengths and capabilities across the continent through a focused project on malaria drug discovery.
- Undertake hit discovery, hit-to-lead, and later, lead optimization campaigns.
- Our vision is to deliver an early lead antimalarial candidate.



Objectives:

1. Hit validation and formal hit assessment.

Deliverable: Validated hits with 2-3 series prioritized for H2L.

2. H2L and SAR

Deliverable: Early lead indicated for at least 1 series, at least 1 other series with potential for early lead status identified.

3. Target ID and MoA indicators

Deliverable: MoA indicated for 2-3 series with target ID confirmed for 1/2 series

4. Additional profiling

Deliverable: Efficacy of lead compound against multiple *Plasmodium* species and stages indicated in field samples.

5. Identification of new chemical matter.

Deliverable: 2-3 new series identified to be included in the project.

6. Development and capacity building.

Deliverable: Expanding drug discovery capabilities and capacity.

Antimalarial Drug Discovery Flagship Project

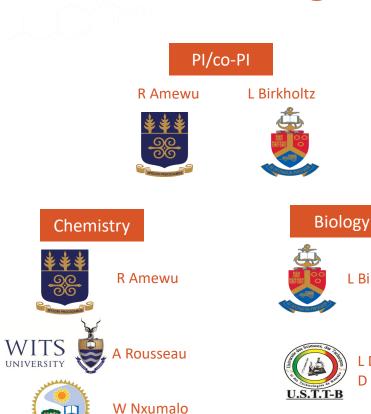
L Birkholtz

L Dembele D Ouologuem

4 researchers

DMPK





LCENIA

8 researchers





G Liu, E McIver, J Duffy G Basarab, I Gilbert, D Powell

External partners

























Integration of evidenced expertise and capabilities biology, medicinal chemistry and drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics.

Antimalarial Drug Discovery Flagship Project

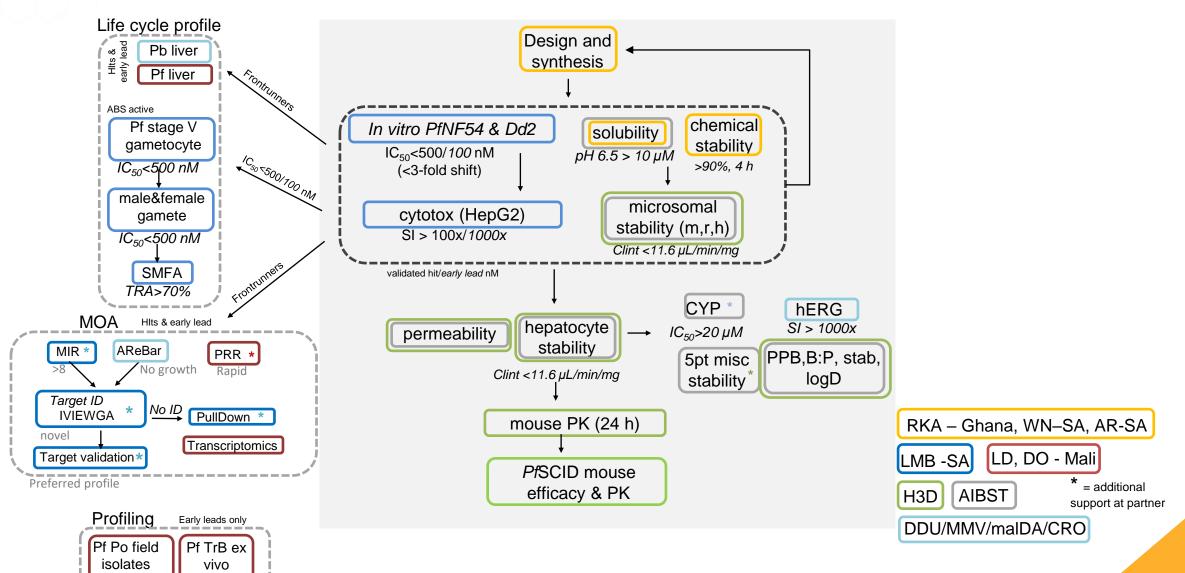


Competitive advantages at project initiation

- Evidenced expertise across the continent.
- Prior data on 5 chemical scaffolds.
- Multiple stages targeted ABS activity and potential transmission-blocking activity.
- Field isolates.
- Potential of additional *Plasmodium* species.
- MoA capabilities.

Screening Cascade





Capabilities summary









Synthesis Analysis Stability Solubility NMR

LC-MS/MS

X-ray diffraction

Synthesis NMR X-ray diffraction HR-MS Synthesis MS NMR



ABS assays:

NF54, K1, Dd2, 7G8, W2 SYBR Green I (72 or 96 h) pLDH (72 h)

- i-GC and m-GC assays

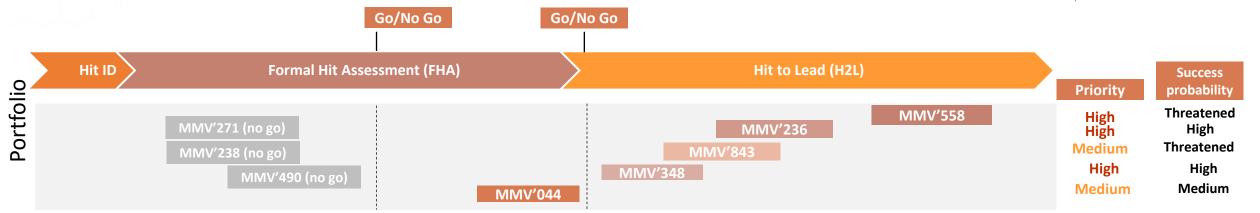
 Luc reporter (48 h)
- Orthogonal tox screening
- Resistance risk
- In vitro resistance selections
- Rate & stage
- MoA explorations
- Target validation (cKD)



- ABS PRR assay for rate
 Mitrotracker based
- In vitro resistance selections
- Field isolates western Africa
- Ex vivo transmission-blocking

Current status: End Y1





Probability of Success = Moving to Next Stage (e.g. FHA -> H2L).





Key success factors at project initiation

- Collaborative network with evidenced expertise contributed including enabling technology
 - Partners each contributed their existing expertise to the network
 - No development of new technology required
 - Contribution of prior data to allow immediate gains of project goals
 - All partners working towards a common goal
 - Prior relationships with external partners:
 - Access to external partners for expertise not available in Africa (LGenia, MMV, malDA)





- Key success factors at project initiation
 - Legal framework for collaboration in place:
 - Bilateral agreements between UoG and each institution to allow rapid dispensing of funding
 - RCA constituted between all parties to allow data sharing freely and provide framework for collaboration
 - Key staff members appointed:
 - Programme manager (UoG) in contact with all parties for coordination of activities
 - Staff & postdocs appointed at all sites
 - Training of early career scientists
 - Project manager to H3D (project management & drug discovery workshop)
 - 1 Chemist & 1 Biologist training at DDU



Key success factors

- Leadership & guidance
 - PI, co-PI & program manager regular monthly & ad hoc meetings
 - ESAC constituted from start
 - Members from funders and other external stakeholders
 - Strong guidance from ESAC and support from external partners
 - External guidance through malDA & MMV
 - Guidance via H3D and H3D foundation program management and operational learnings



- 3-monthly ESAC review
- 3-montly malDA project management team review
- Annual ESAC review
- Annual MMV review





Key success factors



- Monthly project team meetings biology meeting & chemistry meeting
- Monthly full team check-in meeting
 - Full biology, chemistry and DMPK team members
 - GC ADDA program management members
 - malDA program manager
 - Funders
- 3-monthly ESAC meeting
 - All members as above + ESAC members

Resource sharing

- CDD vault data sharing training required and key people at each institution needed
- SharePoint file sharing (managed by project manager)
- Compound shipment between institutions coordinated via program manager, with correct SOPs for permits in place
- Material sharing between institutions





Challenges & mitigation thereof





Timeframes:

- Grant awarded Oct 2023
- Operational start at some institutions only Jan 2024
- Funding only received at most institutions in March June 2024
- Reporting influenced by disconnect between grant timeframe and operational timeframe mitigate by nocost extension at project end.

Legal frameworks

Takes a lot of time for a multi-institutional, multi-country framework to be agreed on and signed



Procurement

- Chemical procurement a big challenge
 - All sites report delays in delivery each new set of compounds require new chemicals
 - MITIGATION:
 - 'ChemiBank' concept of archive of available chemicals at each institution for rapid sharing of materials
 - Procurement at one institution for another with courier shipment (e.g. via CombiBlocks)

Challenges & mitigation thereof



Chemistry FTEs:

- Chemistry FTEs were underestimated per series detrimental to rapid progress
- MITIGATED:
 - Pivot FTEs between series chemists were flexible and adaptable to this
 - Appointing additional FTEs from institutional funding

Chemical series concerns

- Some series showed early warning signs to success
- MITIGATED:
 - Early no-go or hold calls on series (on hold move to academic programs)
 - Introduction of new series to expand portfolio

DMPK

- Accessibility to assays with rapid turnaround times is needed to allow the project team to make rapid decisions on the way
 forward
- Need for CRO involvement on phase 2 assays





'Working together to deliver early lead antimalarial candidates developed on the African continent'



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