

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
5 November 2009 (05.11.2009)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2009/133379 A2

(51) International Patent Classification:
C12Q 1/32 (2006.01) *C07D* 239/72 (2006.01)
C12N 9/02 (2006.01) *A61P* 31/10 (2006.01)

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(21) International Application Number:
PCT/GB2009/001114

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(22) International Filing Date:
1 May 2009 (01.05.2009)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0808029.3 1 May 2008 (01.05.2008) GB

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(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report (Rule 48.2(g))

(54) Title: ANTIFUNGAL TARGET

(57) Abstract: A method of identifying an antifungal agent which targets a DHODH protein of a fungus comprising contacting a candidate substance with a fungal DHODH protein and determining whether the candidate substance binds or modulates the DHODH protein, wherein binding or modulation indicates that the candidate substance is an antifungal agent.



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ANTIFUNGAL TARGET

The present invention relates to the antifungal target, dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH), screening methods for DHODH inhibitors, a specific group of DHODH inhibitors and their use as antifungal compounds, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and their use in medicine, specifically in the treatment of an individual susceptible to or suffering from a fungal infection. In particular the compounds find use in the treatment of systemic or topical fungal infections, e.g. caused by fungi of *Aspergillus* and *Candida* species.

INTRODUCTION

Fungal Pathogens

Invasive fungal infections are well recognised as diseases of the immunocompromised host. Over the last twenty years there have been significant rises in the number of recorded instances of fungal infection (Groll et al., 1996, *J Infect* 33, 23-32). In part this is due to increased awareness and improved diagnosis of fungal infection. However, the primary cause of this increased incidence is the vast rise in the number of susceptible individuals. This is due to a number of factors including new and aggressive immunosuppressive therapies, increased survival in intensive care, increased numbers of transplant procedures and the greater use of antibiotics worldwide.

In certain patient groups, fungal infection occurs at high frequency; lung transplant recipients have a frequency of up to 20% colonisation and infection with a fungal organism and fungal infection in allogenic haemopoietic stem transplant recipients is as high as 15% (Ribaud et al., 1999, *Clin Infect Dis.* 28:322-30).

Currently only four classes of antifungal drug are available to treat systemic fungal infections. These are the polyenes (e.g., amphotericin B), the azoles (e.g., ketoconazole or itraconazole) the echinocandins (e.g., caspofungin) and flucytosine.

The polyenes are the oldest class of antifungal agent being first introduced in the 1950s. The exact mode of action remains unclear but polyenes are only effective against organisms that contain sterols in their outer membranes. It has been proposed that amphotericin B interacts with membrane sterols to produce pores allowing leakage of cytoplasmic components and subsequent cell death.

Azoles function by the inhibition of 14 α -demethylase via a cytochrome P450-dependent mechanism. This leads to a depletion of the membrane sterol ergosterol and the accumulation of sterol precursors resulting in a plasma membrane with altered fluidity and structure.

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Echinocandins work by inhibiting the cell wall synthesis enzyme β -glucan synthase, leading to abnormal cell wall formation, osmotic sensitivity and cell lysis.

Flucytosine is a pyrimidine analogue interfering with cellular pyrimidine metabolism as well DNA, RNA and protein synthesis. However widespread resistance to flucytosine limits its therapeutic use.

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It can be seen that, to date, the currently available antifungal agents act primarily against only two cellular targets; membrane sterols (polyenes and azoles) and β -glucan synthase (echinocandins).

15

Resistance to both azoles and polyenes has been widely reported leaving only the recently introduced echinocandins to combat invasive fungal infections. As the use of echinocandins increases, resistance in fungi will inevitably occur.

20

The identification of new classes of antifungal agent with novel modes of action is therefore required to ensure positive therapeutic outcomes for patients in the future.

DHODH

25 Dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH; PyrE) is involved in the *de novo* synthesis of pyrimidines, catalysing the oxidation of dihydroorotate to orotate. Two classes of DHODH have been described on the basis of differences in amino acid sequence; Class II DHODH are found in most fungi (including *A. fumigatus* and *C. albicans*), animals, plants, gram-negative bacteria and archeabacteria. These use an FMN molecule as a cofactor, and, in the case of humans and fungi,
30 this is recycled by means of oxidation via a quinone cofactor from the respiratory chain. The human and fungal proteins are non-covalently associated with the mitochondrial inner membrane by an N-terminal trans-membrane domain. The quinone-binding pocket is adjacent to, but distinct from the catalytic site of the enzyme. Class I enzymes are found in gram-positive

bacteria, trypanosomes, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, and closely related fungi such as other members of the genus *Saccharomyces*.

A large number of inhibitors of human DHODH have been reported, including redoxal, brequinar, leflunomide, A771726, and atovaquone. In some cases, crystal structures for DHODH proteins complexed with inhibitors are available and structures of protein-inhibitor complexes are also available for rat and *P. falciparum* DHODH. The structures show that the inhibitors bind in the quinone pocket and are therefore assumed to function by preventing the cofactor from being reoxidised.

The distribution of class II DHODH across fungal species as been studied and, with the exception of certain *Saccharomyces* species, has been found in all fungi examined to date, with the evolutionary tree of the enzyme paralleling that of the organisms themselves. Thus, DHODH is present in pathogenic fungi such as *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Candida albicans*, *Candida glabrata*, *Coccidioides immitis* and *Cryptococcus neoformans*. In those cases where genomic sequence is not available for particular pathogens, DHODH has been identified in related organisms with sequenced genomes, thereby indicating the presence of DHODH in *Blastomyces*, *Cladosporium* and *Scopulariopsis* species.

The inventors have optimised conditions for identifying inhibitors of DHODH suitable for use as antifungal agents.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to fungal DHODH as a target for antifungal therapy, in particular to conditions for optimally identifying inhibitors, e.g. small molecules, as potential antifungal compounds by determining whether a candidate agent is capable of inhibiting fungal DHODH activity.

Accordingly the invention provides the following:

- a method of identifying an antifungal agent which targets a DHODH protein of a fungus comprising

(a) contacting a candidate substance with

(i) a fungal DHODH protein; or

(ii) a DHODH protein which comprises the sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:1 or 2; or

(iii) a protein which has at least 50% identity with (ii) or (iii); or

(iv) a protein comprising a variant and/or fragment of (ii), (iii) or (iv) which fragment has a length of at least 50 amino acids;

(b) under assay conditions of , optionally, 500 μ M dihydroorotate, and/or 50 μ M quinone, and/or

5 100 μ M 2,6-dichloroindophenol, and/or at a DHODH enzyme concentration such that the enzyme activity is in a linear range with respect to time and protein concentration, and/or at pH 8.0, and/or in 150 mM NaCl, and/or in 50 mM Tris.HCl, and/or with 1% v/v DMSO, and/or with 8% v/v glycerol, and/or with 0.08% v/v Triton X-100, and/or incubated at room temperature, and/or incubated for 20 – 40 minutes, and/or where the assay has a Z' value of ≥ 0.375 , and/or
10 where the assay has a %CV value of $< 5\%$ for minus-enzyme or completely-inhibited control; and,

(c) determining whether the candidate substance binds or modulates (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv), wherein binding or modulation of (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) indicates that the candidate substance is an antifungal agent,

15 - use of (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) as defined above to identify or obtain an antifungal agent,
- use of a counter-screen with

(i) a mammalian DHODH protein which comprises the sequence shown by SEQ ID NO: 11; or

(ii) a protein which has at least 80% identity with (i); or

20 (iii) , a protein comprising a variant and/or fragment of (i) or (ii) which fragment has a length of at least 50 amino acids;

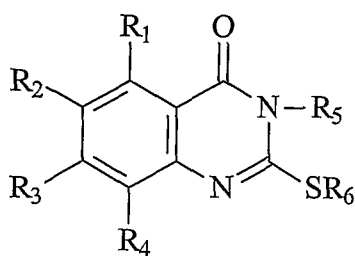
such that the antifungal agents identified above are contacted with a mammalian DHODH to identify those which show little or no binding or modulation of the mammalian enzyme,

25 - a compound identified by the above methods which impairs fungal DHODH function for use as an antifungal compound.

- use of an antifungal agent identified by the method of the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for prevention or treatment of fungal infection, and

- a method for preventing or treating a fungal infection comprising administering an antifungal
30 agent identified by the screening method of the invention.

The method of the invention has identified a particular group of DHODH inhibitors. These inhibitors are the quinazolinone derivatives of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof:



(I)

wherein:

5

R1 to R4 are each independently selected from H, F, Cl or the unsubstituted or substituted groups C1-C4 alkyl, C2-C4 alkenyl, OR', NR'R'', cyano, -COR', -CO₂R', -CONR'R'', -OCOR', -NR'COR'' and -OCONR'R'', wherein R' and R'' are independently selected from hydrogen and C1-C4 alkyl;

10

R5 is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl; and

R6 is C1-C4 alkyl.

15

The invention therefore also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising the quinazolinone derivatives of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent; the quinazolinone derivatives of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof for use in the prevention or treatment of fungal infection; a method for preventing or treating a fungal infection comprising administering an effective amount of a quinazolinone derivative of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and the use of the quinazolinone derivatives of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention or treatment of fungal infection.

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Also provided is a DHODH inhibitor which is

2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-7-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,

2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-6-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,

2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,

2-Isopropylsulfanyl-5-methoxy-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,

30 2-Ethylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-7-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,

- 6-Dimethylamino-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 3-(2-Isopropyl-phenyl)-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 3-(2-Ethyl-phenyl)-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 5 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-6-methoxy-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 3-(2-Dimethylamino-phenyl)-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 2-Ethylsulfanyl-5-methoxy-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 3-(2-Ethyl-phenyl)-2-ethylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 2-Ethylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one, or
 10 2-Ethylsulfanyl-3-(2-isopropyl-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

- As mentioned above the invention relates to use of particular protein sequences (termed
 15 “proteins of the invention” herein) which are of, or derived from, fungal DHODH proteins
 (including homologues and/or fragments of the fungal DHODH proteins) to identify antifungal
 agents. The methods of the invention provide assays to screen compounds as potential antifungal
 compounds.

- 20 As used herein, a C1-C4 alkyl group or moiety can be linear or branched. Suitable such alkyl
 groups and moieties include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl and tert-butyl.

- As used herein, a C2-C4 alkenyl group or moiety can be linear or branched but is preferably
 linear. It contains one or more carbon-carbon double bonds. It is preferably a C2-C3 alkenyl
 25 group. Suitable such alkenyl groups and moieties include vinyl, allyl, propenyl and butenyl.

- An alkyl or alkenyl group can be substituted or unsubstituted. Typically, it carries up to three
 substituents, e.g. one or two substituents. Suitable substituents are preferably themselves
 unsubstituted and include F, Cl, OH and O(C1-C4 alkyl). More preferably, an alkyl or alkenyl
 30 group is unsubstituted.

As used herein, the term DHODH may be defined as an enzyme which is capable of catalysing
 the oxidation of dihydroorotate. The DHODHs of the invention fall within classification EC
 1.3.3.1 of the enzyme commission.

As used herein, the term antifungal agent may be defined as an agent that retards, destroys or prevents the growth of fungi, an agent used to treat fungal infections, or an agent that selectively eliminates fungal pathogens from a host with minimal toxicity to the host. The antifungal efficacy of a compound may be measured *in vitro*, e.g. with cultures fungi, or *in vivo*, e.g. in an infected host.

A protein of the invention (or a fungal DHODH protein) may be defined by similarity in sequence to another member of the family. As mentioned above this similarity may be based on percentage identity (for example to the sequences SEQ ID No. 1, 2 or 11).

The protein of the invention may be in isolated form (such as non-cellular form), for example when used in the method of the invention. Preferably, the isolated protein comprises a DHODH protein. The protein may comprise native, synthetic or recombinant protein. The protein may comprise combinations of native, synthetic or recombinant protein. The proteins of the invention may have a sequence which is the same as, or different from, naturally occurring DHODH proteins.

It is to be understood that the term "isolated from" may be read as "of" herein. Therefore references to proteins being "isolated from" a particular organism include proteins which were prepared by means other than obtaining them from the organism, such as synthetically or recombinantly.

Preferably, the protein of the invention is isolated from a fungus, more preferably a filamentous fungus, even more preferably an Ascomycete.

Preferably, the protein of the invention is isolated from an organism independently selected from the genera *Absidia*; *Acremonium*; *Alternaria*; *Aspergillus*; *Bipolaris*; *Blastomyces*; *Blumeria*; *Candida*; *Cladosporium*; *Coccidioides*; *Colletotrichum*; *Cryptococcus*; *Curvularia*; *Encephalitozoon*; *Epicoccum*; *Epidermophyton*; *Exophiala*; *Exserohilum*; *Fonsecaea*; *Fusarium*; *Histoplasma*; *Leptosphaeria*; *Microsporium*; *Mycosphaerella*; *Neurospora*; *Paecilomyces*; *Paracoccidioides*; *Penicillium*; *Phialophora*; *Phytophthora*; *Plasmopara*; *Pneumocystis*; *Pseudallescheria*; *Pyricularia*; *Pythium*; *Puccinia*; *Rhizoctonia*; *Rhizomucor*;

Rhizopus; Saccharomyces; Scedosporium; Scopulariopsis; Sporothrix; Trichophyton; Trichosporon; Ustilago and *Wangiella*.

Preferably, the protein of the invention is isolated from an organism selected from the species

5 *Absidia corymbifera; Acremonium spp.: Alternaria alternata; Aspergillus flavus; Aspergillus fumigatus; Aspergillus nidulans; Aspergillus niger; Aspergillus parasiticus; Aspergillus terreus; Bipolaris spp.; Blastomyces dermatitidis; Blumeria graminis; Candida albicans; Candida glabrata; Candida krusei; Candida parapsilosis; Candida tropicalis; Cladosporium carrionii; Cladosporium cladosporoides; Cladosporium herbarium; Coccidioides immitis; Coccidioides*

10 *posadasii; Curvularia lunata; Colletotrichum trifolii; Cryptococcus neoformans; Encephalitozoon cuniculi; Epicoccum nigrum; Epidermophyton floccosum; Exophiala spp.: Exserohilum rostratum; Fonsecaea pedrosoi; Fusarium graminearum; Fusarium solani; Fusarium sporotrichoides; Histoplasma capsulatum; Leptosphaeria nodorum; Microsporum canis; Mycosphaerella graminicola; Paecilomyces lilanicus; Paecilomyces varioti;*

15 *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis; Penicillium chrysogenum; Phialophora verrucosa; Phytophthora capsici; Phytophthora infestans; Plasmopara viticola; Pneumocystis jiroveci; Puccinia coronata; Puccinia graminis; Pyricularia oryzae; Pythium ultimum; Rhizoctonia solani; Rhizomucor spp.: Rhizopus spp.: Saccharomyces spp.; Scedosporium apiospermum; Scedosporium prolificans; Scopulariopsis brevicaulis; Sporothrix spp.; Trichophyton*

20 *mentagrophytes; Trichophyton interdigitale; Trichophyton rubrum; Trichosporon asahii; Trichosporon beigelii* and *Ustilago maydis*.

Variants of the above mentioned proteins of the invention are also provided, and are discussed below.

25

Preferably, the protein of the invention comprises substantially the protein sequences SEQ ID Nos. 1 or 2 or a variant thereof.

By the term “recombinant protein”, is meant an amino acid or protein which has been produced

30 using recombinant DNA or protein technology or methodologies which are known to the skilled technician.

The term “variant”, and the terms “substantially the protein sequence” are used herein to refer to related sequences. As discussed below such related sequences are typically homologous to

(share percentage identity with) a given sequence, for example over the entire length of the sequence or over a portion of a given length. The related sequence may also be a fragment of the sequence or of a homologous sequence.

5 By the term “variant”, and the terms “substantially the protein sequence”, we mean that the sequence has at least 50%, preferably 60%, more preferably 70%, and even more preferably, 80% sequence identity with the amino acid/protein sequences of any one of the sequences referred to. A sequence which is “substantially the protein sequence” may be the same as the relevant sequence.

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An amino acid/protein sequence with a greater identity than 65% to any of the sequences referred to is also envisaged. An amino acid/protein sequence with a greater identity than 70% to any of the sequences referred to is also envisaged. An amino acid/protein sequence with a greater identity than 75% to any of the sequences referred to is also envisaged. An amino acid/protein
15 sequence with a greater identity than 80% to any of the sequences referred to is also envisaged. Preferably, the amino acid/protein sequence has 85% identity with any of the sequences referred to, more preferably 90% identity, even more preferably 92% identity, even more preferably 95% identity, even more preferably 97% identity, even more preferably 98% identity and, most preferably, 99% identity with any of the referred to sequences.

20

The above mentioned percentage identities may be measured over the entire length of the original sequence or over a region of 15, 20, 50 or 100 amino acids of the original sequence. In a preferred embodiment percentage identity is measured with reference to SEQ ID Nos. 1, 2 or 11. Preferably the variant protein has at least 40% identity, such as at least 60% or at least 80%
25 identity with SEQ ID Nos. 1, 2 or 11 or a portion of SEQ ID Nos. 1, 2 or 11.

Other suitable variants are those having homologous nucleotide sequences but comprising all, or portions of, sequence which are altered by the substitution of different codons that encode an amino acid with a side chain of similar biophysical properties to the amino acid it substitutes, to
30 produce a conservative change. For example small non-polar, hydrophobic amino acids include glycine, alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, and methionine. Large non-polar, hydrophobic amino acids include phenylalanine, tryptophan and tyrosine. The polar neutral amino acids include serine, threonine, cysteine, asparagine and glutamine. The positively charged (basic) amino acids include lysine, arginine and histidine. The negatively charged

(acidic) amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid. Certain organisms, including *Candida* are known to use non-standard codons compared to those used in the majority of eukaryotes. Any comparisons of proteins from such organisms with the sequences given here should take these differences into account.

5

Other modifications in protein sequences are also envisaged and within the scope of the claimed invention, i.e. those which occur during or after translation, e.g. by acetylation, amidation, carboxylation, phosphorylation, proteolytic cleavage or linkage to a ligand.

- 10 The protein of the invention may be used as a fusion protein, which is defined as a DHODH polypeptide or fragment thereof fused via a covalent bond (e.g. a peptide bond), at optionally the N-terminus or the C-terminus, to an amino acid sequence of another protein (or portion thereof; preferably at least a 10, 20 or 50 amino acid portion of the protein).
- 15 The term “variant”, and the terms “substantially the protein sequence” also include a fragment of the relevant protein sequences, including a fragment of the homologous sequences (which have percentage identity to a specified sequence) referred to above. A protein fragment will typically comprise at least 10 amino acids, such as at least 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400 or 500 amino acids. The fragments may lack at least 3 amino acids, such as at least 10, 20, 30, 40, 50,
- 20 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 or 110 amino acids from either or both ends of the protein. In one embodiment of the invention, the protein of the invention is a DHODH fragment truncated at the N-terminus to remove the mitochondrial targeting sequence and the transmembrane region of DHODH. These may be determined by using publicly available software such as TMHMM, PSORTII or MitoProII, or, in the case of transmembrane regions, by eye, e.g., 15-20
- 25 consecutive hydrophobic residues.

The invention provides a method of screening which may be used to identify modulators of DHODH proteins, such as inhibitors of activity of the proteins of the invention. In one embodiment of the method a candidate substance is contacted with a protein of the invention and

30 whether or not the candidate substance binds or modulates the protein is determined.

The modulator may promote (agonise) or inhibit (antagonise) the activity of the protein. A therapeutic modulator (against fungal infection) will inhibit the activity of the protein of the invention.

The method may be carried out *in vitro* (inside or outside a cell) or *in vivo*, for example on a cell, cell culture or cell extract. The cell may or may not be a cell in which the polynucleotide or protein is naturally present. The cell may or may not be a fungal cell, or may or may not be a cell of any of the fungi mentioned herein. The protein may be present in a non-cellular form in the method, thus the protein may be in the form of a recombinant protein purified from a cell.

Whether or not a candidate substance modulates the activity of the protein may be determined by providing the candidate substance to the protein under conditions that permit activity of the protein, and determining whether the candidate substance is able to modulate the activity of the protein. Alternatively, binding of a candidate substance to the protein may be measured. The binding may be determined by measuring a characteristic of the protein that changes upon binding, such as spectroscopic changes.

The activity which is measured may be any of the activities of the protein of the invention mentioned herein, such as DHODH activity. In one embodiment the screening method comprises carrying out a DHODH reaction in the presence and absence of the candidate substance to determine whether the candidate substance inhibits the DHODH activity of the protein of the invention, wherein the DHODH reaction is carried out by contacting said protein with dihydroorotate, under conditions in which in the absence of the candidate substance the protein catalyses oxidation of the dihydroorotate.

In a preferred embodiment the inhibition of the DHODH reaction is measured by addition of quinone and 2,6-dichloroindophenol (DCIP), and detecting the reduction of 2,6-dichloroindophenol spectroscopically at 600nm. A range of quinones are known and may be suitable, including 1,4-benzoquinone (Q₀), ubiquinone 30 (Q₆), ubiquinone 50 (Q₁₀), decylubiquinone (Q_D), ubiquinone 5 (coenzyme Q1), ubiquinone 10 (coenzyme Q2) and ubiquinone 20 (coenzyme Q4). Other suitable electron acceptors may be used instead of DCIP and assays may be carried out in the absence of quinone. In another embodiment of the invention, the oxidation of DHO may be measured directly and spectrophotometrically, for instance at 277 or 296 nm.

In one embodiment of the assay, the concentration of dihydroorotate is between 100 and 2000 μ M, preferably between 200 and 1000 μ M, more preferably 500 μ M; The quinone concentration

is between 25 and 100 μM , preferably between 40 and 60 μM , more preferably 50 μM ; The concentration of 2,6-dichloroindophenol is between 20 and 400 μM , preferably between 50 and 200 μM , more preferably 100 μM ; The pH is between 7.0 and 9.0, preferably between 7.5 and 8.5, more preferably 8.0; The NaCl or KCl concentration is between 75 and 300 mM, preferably between 100 and 200 mM, more preferably 150 mM; The Tris.HCl concentration is between 10 and 200 mM, preferably between 25 and 100 mM, more preferably 50 mM; The DMSO concentration is between 0 and 5 % v/v, preferably between 0.25 and 3 %, even more preferably between 0.5 and 2 %, most preferably 1%; The glycerol concentration is between 0 and 20 % v/v, preferably between 1 and 10 %, most preferably 8%; The Triton X-100 concentration is between 0 and 5 % v/v, preferably between 0.25 and 2 %, most preferably 0.08%; The reaction temperature is between 10 and 37°C, preferably between 15 and 25°C, more preferably room temperature; The Z' value is ≥ 0.2 , preferably ≥ 0.3 , preferably ≥ 0.375 , more preferably ≥ 0.4 , even more preferably ≥ 0.5 , most preferably ≥ 0.6 ; The %CV value is $< 10\%$, preferably $< 7.5\%$, more preferably $< 5\%$, even more preferably $< 3\%$.

In an embodiment of the invention, the concentration of the enzyme is one that is in the linear range with respect to time and protein concentration, i.e., reaction incubation time and concentration of DHODH enzyme are chosen such the time is in the linear phase of the plot of product production against time, and such that there is a direct and linear relationship between the amount of enzyme and the amount of product produced. Preferably the incubation time is between 10 and 60 minutes, more preferably between 20 and 40 minutes.

The parameters %CV, the coefficient of variation, and Z', the dynamic range, are defined as follows, where SD stands for standard deviation; 100% control, a microwell plate where all wells contain the uninhibited reaction; 0% control, a microwell plate where all wells contain a completely inhibited reaction, or no enzyme:

$\%CV = (\text{Standard deviation of data from whole plate} / \text{mean of data from whole plate}) \times 100$, where the plate is a 0% control.

$Z' = 1 - ((3SD \text{ 100\% control} + 3SD \text{ 0\% control}) / (\text{mean 0\% control} - \text{mean 100\% control}))$

In one embodiment of the invention, compounds screened against a fungal DHODH are used in a counter-screen with a mammalian DHODH protein, which comprises the sequence shown by SEQ ID NO: 11; or a protein which has at least 80% identity with mammalian DHODH; or a

protein comprising a fragment or variant of the mammalian DHODH, which fragment has a length of at least 50 amino acids, such that the antifungal agents identified above are contacted with a mammalian DHODH to identify those which show little or no binding or modulation of the human enzyme.

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In one embodiment the method is capable of identifying inhibitors that have an IC₅₀ (concentration of inhibitor that inhibits enzyme activity by 50%) of 10 nM to 100 nM or 20 nM to 100 nM. In another embodiment the method is capable of identifying inhibitors that have a K_i of 20nM to 60 nm. The method may be capable of identifying inhibitors that have a binding to DHODH which is reversible and/or competitive with coenzyme Q cosubstrate (indicating binding of the inhibitor within the quinone pocket of DHODH). Thus the inhibitor may be selected based on possessing one or more of these physical properties.

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For the DHODH enzyme of *A. fumigatus*, the following regions contribute to the quinone pocket environment:

Valine 87 to glutamic acid 135

Valine 144 to leucine 218

Asparagine 487 to arginine 530.

20

For the DHODH enzyme of *C. albicans*, the following regions contribute to the quinone pocket environment:

Tyrosine 52 to leucine 95

Valine 106 to serine 180

Asparagine 388 to glutamic acid 431.

25

Thus the inhibitor may selected based on its ability to bind any of these regions of the DHODH enzyme of *A. fumigatus* or *C. albicans* or to equivalent regions of other DHODH enzymes.

30

Suitable candidate substances which can tested in the above methods include antibody products (for example, monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies, single chain antibodies, chimeric antibodies and CDR-grafted antibodies). Furthermore, combinatorial libraries, defined chemical identities, peptide and peptide mimetics, oligonucleotides and natural product libraries , such as display libraries (e.g. phage display libraries) may also be tested. The candidate substances may be chemical compounds. Batches of the candidate substances may be used in an initial screen of,

for example, ten substances per reaction, and the substances from batches which show inhibition tested individually.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided use of a protein of the invention for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a fungal infection.

The protein of the invention may be modified prior to use, preferably to produce a derivative or variant thereof. The protein may be derivatised. The protein may not be modified or derivatised.

Preferably, the medicament is adapted to retard or prevent a fungal infection. The treatment may comprise retarding or preventing fungal infection. Preferably, the drug and/or medicament comprises an inhibitor, preferably a DHODH inhibitor. Preferably, the drug or medicament is adapted to inhibit function of the protein or a fragment thereof.

The method of the invention has been used to identify compounds which target a DHODH protein of a fungus. By this method, the inventors identified the quinazolinone compounds of formula (I) as DHODH inhibitors. These compounds have been subsequently assessed in anti-fungal assays and have been found to have anti-fungal activity against a number of strains of *Aspergillus* fungi.

The present invention accordingly provides the quinazolinone compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts for use in the treatment or prevention of fungal infection. Other compounds similarly identified by the method of the invention can also be expected to have beneficial anti-fungal activity and may also therefore be used in the treatment or prevention of anti-fungal infection.

In the compounds of formula (I), R1 to R4 are preferably independently selected from H, C1-C4 alkyl, C2-C4 alkenyl, OR', NR'R'', F, Cl and cyano, where R' and R'' are independently H or C1-C4 alkyl. More preferably, R1 to R4 are independently selected from H, C1-C4 alkyl, OR' and NR'R'', where R' and R'' are independently H or C1-C4 alkyl, preferably H or C1-C2 alkyl. Most preferably, R1 to R4 are independently selected from H, methyl, -OMe or -N(Me)₂.

R1 to R4 may themselves be unsubstituted or substituted. Where R1 to R4 are substituted, they typically carry one, two or three, preferably one, substituent which is itself unsubstituted.

Suitable substituents include F, Cl, OH and O(C1-C4 alkyl). More preferably, R1 to R4 are unsubstituted.

- 5 The substituents on the R5 phenyl ring are typically chosen from the groups defined as R1 to R4 above. Preferred substituents are C1-C4 alkyl, C2-C4 alkenyl, OR', NR'R'', F, Cl and cyano, where R' and R'' are independently H or C1-C4 alkyl. More preferred substituents are C1-C4 alkyl, OR' or NR'R'', where R' and R'' are independently H or C1-C2 alkyl. Typically, the R5 phenyl ring is unsubstituted or carries one or two substituents. One substituent is preferred.
- 10 The substituents on the R5 phenyl ring may be unsubstituted or substituted. Typically they are unsubstituted or substituted with from one to three, preferably one, substituent which is itself unsubstituted. Suitable substituents include F, Cl, OH and O(C1-C4 alkyl). More preferably, the substituents on the R5 phenyl ring are unsubstituted.
- 15 R6 is preferably ethyl or isopropyl, most preferably isopropyl.

Particular examples of quinazolinone compounds of the invention are the compounds identified as Compound Examples 1 to 15 in Example 3, and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

- 20 Compounds containing one or more chiral centre may be used in enantiomerically or diastereoisomerically pure form, or in the form of a mixture of isomers. For the avoidance of doubt, the compounds can, if desired, be used in the form of solvates. Further, for the avoidance of doubt, the compounds may be used in any tautomeric form.
- 25 As used herein, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt is a salt with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base. Pharmaceutically acceptable acids include both inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, sulphuric, phosphoric, diphosphoric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic or nitric acid and organic acids such as citric, fumaric, maleic, malic, ascorbic, succinic, tartaric, benzoic, acetic, methanesulphonic, ethanesulphonic, benzenesulphonic, *p*-toluenesulphonic acid, formic, acetic,
- 30 propionic, glycolic, lactic, pyruvic, oxalic, salicylic, trichloroacetic, picric, trifluoroacetic, cinnamic, pamoic, malonic, mandelic, bismethylene salicylic, ethanedisulfonic, gluconic, citraconic, aspartic, stearic, palmitic, EDTA, *p*-aminobenzoic or glutamic acid, sulfates, nitrates, phosphates, perchlorates, borates, acetates, benzoates, hydroxynaphthoates, glycerophosphates or ketoglutarates. Further examples of pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic or organic acid

addition salts include the pharmaceutically acceptable salts listed in Journal of Pharmaceutical Science, 66, 2 (1977) which are known to the skilled artisan. Pharmaceutically acceptable bases include alkali metal (e.g. sodium or potassium) and alkali earth metal (e.g. calcium or magnesium) hydroxides and organic bases such as alkyl amines, aralkyl amines and heterocyclic amines, lysine, guanidine, diethanolamine and choline.

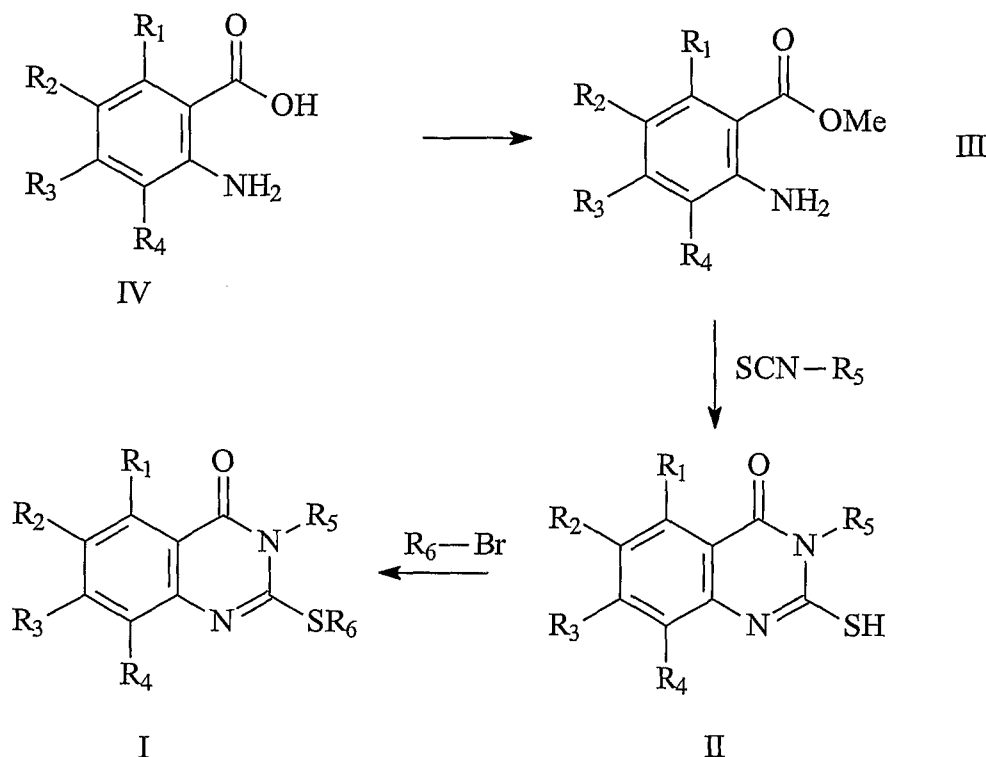
Also intended as pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts are the hydrates which the quinazolinone compounds are able to form.

The acid addition salts may be obtained as the direct products of compound synthesis. In the alternative, the free base may be dissolved in a suitable solvent containing the appropriate acid, and the salt isolated by evaporating the solvent or otherwise separating the salt and solvent.

The solvates may be obtained using standard low molecular weight solvents according to methods known to the skilled artisan.

The quinazolinone derivatives may also be used in the form of a prodrug. A prodrug is an analogue of a compound of the invention which will be converted *in vivo* to the desired active compound. Examples of suitable prodrugs include compounds of formula (I) which have been modified at a carboxylic acid group to form an ester, or at hydroxyl group to form an ester or carbamate. Other suitable methods will be known to those skilled in the art. Further suitable prodrugs include those in which a nitrogen atom of a compound of formula (I) is quaternised by addition of an ester or alkyl ester group. For example, the nitrogen atom of an amine group at R1 to R4 or on a substituent of the R5 phenyl ring may be quaternised by addition of a -CH₂-O-COR group, wherein R is typically methyl or tert-butyl.

The quinazolinone derivatives of formula (I) can be prepared as follows:



In a first step, the 2-amino benzoic acid compound (IV) is esterified, for example in methanol and concentrated sulfuric acid. In an alternative process, the 2-nitro benzoic acid may be used and, following esterification, the nitro group converted to an amino group in appropriate reducing conditions such as Raney Nickel in methanol. Further details of the synthesis of the compounds of the invention can be found in Example 3. The starting materials for the above synthesis are commercially available or could be prepared by a skilled chemist using known techniques.

As discussed above, the quinazolinone compounds of formula (I), and other compounds identified by the method of the invention, are useful in the treatment or prevention of fungal infection. Preferably, the fungal infection comprises an infection by a fungus, more preferably an Ascomycete, and even more preferably, an organism selected from the genera *Absidia*;

Acremonium; *Alternaria*; *Aspergillus*; *Bipolaris*; *Blastomyces*; *Blumeria*; *Candida*; *Cladosporium*; *Coccidioides*; *Colletotrichum*; *Cryptococcus*; *Curvularia*; *Encephalitozoon*; *Epicoccum*; *Epidermophyton*; *Exophiala*; *Exserohilum*; *Fonsecaea*; *Fusarium*; *Histoplasma*; *Leptosphaeria*; *Microsporium*; *Mycosphaerella*; *Neurospora*; *Paecilomyces*; *Paracoccidioides*; *Penicillium*; *Phialophora*; *Phytophthora*; *Plasmopara*; *Pneumocystis*; *Pseudallescheria*; *Pyricularia*; *Pythium*; *Puccinia*; *Rhizoctonia*; *Rhizomucor*; *Rhizopus*; *Saccharomyces*;

Scedosporium; *Scopulariopsis*; *Sporothrix*; *Trichophyton*; *Trichosporon*; *Ustilago* and *Wangiella*.

Preferably, the fungal infection comprises an infection by an organism selected from the species

5 *Absidia corymbifera*; *Acremonium* spp.: *Alternaria alternata*; *Aspergillus flavus*; *Aspergillus fumigatus*; *Aspergillus nidulans*; *Aspergillus niger*; *Aspergillus parasiticus*; *Aspergillus terreus*; *Bipolaris* spp.: *Blastomyces dermatitidis*; *Blumeria graminis*; *Candida albicans*; *Candida glabrata*; *Candida krusei*; *Candida parapsilosis*; *Candida tropicalis*; *Cladosporium carrionii*; *Cladosporium cladosporoides*; *Cladosporium herbarium*; *Coccidioides immitis*; *Coccidioides*

10 *posadasii*; *Curvularia lunata*; *Colletotrichum trifolii*; *Cryptococcus neoformans*; *Encephalitozoon cuniculi*; *Epicoccum nigrum*; *Epidermophyton floccosum*; *Exophiala* spp.: *Exserohilum rostratum*; *Fonsecaea pedrosoi*; *Fusarium graminearum*; *Fusarium solani*; *Fusarium sporotrichoides*; *Histoplasma capsulatum*; *Leptosphaeria nodorum*; *Microsporum canis*; *Mycosphaerella graminicola*; *Paecilomyces lilanicus*; *Paecilomyces varioti*;

15 *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*; *Penicillium chrysogenum*; *Phialophora verrucosa*; *Phytophthora capsici*; *Phytophthora infestans*; *Plasmopara viticola*; *Pneumocystis jiroveci*; *Puccinia coronata*; *Puccinia graminis*; *Pyricularia oryzae*; *Pythium ultimum*; *Rhizoctonia solani*; *Rhizomucor* spp.: *Rhizopus* spp.: *Saccharomyces* spp.; *Scedosporium apiospermum*; *Scedosporium prolificans*; *Scopulariopsis brevicaulis*; *Sporothrix* spp.; *Trichophyton*

20 *mentagrophytes*; *Trichophyton interdigitale*; *Trichophyton rubrum*; *Trichosporon asahii*; *Trichosporon beigelii* and *Ustilago maydis*.

In one embodiment, the fungal infection is by an organism of the *Aspergillus* genus, for example by *Aspergillus flavus*; *Aspergillus fumigatus*; *Aspergillus nidulans*; *Aspergillus niger*;

25 *Aspergillus parasiticus*; or *Aspergillus terreus*.

Examples of fungal diseases, which can be prevented or treated using the compounds of the invention, include both systemic and superficial infections. The fungal diseases include invasive fungal diseases caused by *Aspergillus* and *Candida* species such as aspergillosis or candidiasis,

30 but also local forms of these infections. The compounds of the invention are particularly useful against diseases caused by *Aspergillus* species, for which a fungicidal drug is required which has lower toxicity than amphotericin. The invention also provides for the treatment of dermatological infections.

Examples of systemic infections which might be prevented or treated using the compounds of the invention include: systemic candidiasis; pulmonary aspergillosis, e.g. in immunosuppressed patients such as bone marrow recipients or AIDS patients; systemic aspergillosis; cryptococcal meningitis; rhinocerebral mucomycosis; blastomycosis; histoplasmosis; coccidiomycosis;
5 paracoccidiomycosis; lobomycosis; sporotrichosis; chromoblastomycosis; phaeohyphomycosis; zygomycosis; cryptococcosis and disseminated sporotrichosis.

Examples of superficial infections, which can be prevented or treated using the compounds of the invention, include: ring worm; athlete's foot; tinea unguium (nail infection); candidiasis of
10 skin, mouth or vagina; and chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis.

Examples of diseases or conditions which are caused by fungi or where fungi exacerbate an allergic response, and which can be prevented or treated using the compounds of the invention, include allergic bronchopulmonary asthma (ABPA); asthma, rhinosinusitis and sinusitis.
15

In order to use DHODH inhibitors, for example the quinazolinone derivatives of formula (I) or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, in therapy (human or veterinary), they will normally be formulated into a pharmaceutical composition in accordance with standard pharmaceutical practice, e. g. by admixing the DHODH inhibitor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
20

Thus according to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a DHODH inhibitor, for example a quinazolinone derivative of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The pharmaceutical compositions are particularly useful in the prevention or treatment of fungal
25 infections, preferably, in the treatment of Aspergillus or Candida fungal infections.

The pharmaceutical composition typically contains up to 85 wt% of a DHODH inhibitor, for example a quinazolinone derivative of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. More typically, it contains up to 50 wt% of a DHODH inhibitor, for example a quinazolinone
30 derivative of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Preferred pharmaceutical compositions are sterile and pyrogen free. Where a DHODH inhibitor, for example a quinazolinone derivative of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, can exist as optical isomers, the pharmaceutical compositions provided by the invention typically contain a substantially pure optical isomer.

DHODH inhibitors such as the quinazolinone derivatives of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may be administered to a host by any of the routes conventionally used for drug administration, for example they may be administered parenterally, orally, topically (including buccal, sublingual or transdermal) or by inhalation. The most suitable route for administration in any given case will depend on the particular DHODH inhibitor, the infectious organism involved, the host, and the nature and severity of the disease and the physical condition of the host.

As discussed above, the DHODH inhibitors such as the quinazolinone derivatives of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, are typically formulated for administration with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. For example, solid oral forms may contain, together with the active compound, solubilising agents, e.g. cyclodextrins or modified cyclodextrins; diluents, e.g. lactose, dextrose, saccharose, cellulose, corn starch or potato starch; lubricants, e.g. silica, talc, stearic acid, magnesium or calcium stearate, and/or polyethylene glycols; binding agents; e.g. starches, arabic gums, gelatin, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose or polyvinyl pyrrolidone; disaggregating agents, e.g. starch, alginic acid, alginates or sodium starch glycolate; effervescing mixtures; dyestuffs; sweeteners; wetting agents, such as lecithin, polysorbates, laurylsulphates; and, in general, non-toxic and pharmacologically inactive substances used in pharmaceutical formulations. Such pharmaceutical preparations may be manufactured in known manner, for example, by means of mixing, granulating, tableting, sugar-coating, or film coating processes.

Liquid dispersions for oral administration may be solutions, syrups, emulsions and suspensions. The solutions may contain solubilising agents e.g. cyclodextrins or modified cyclodextrins. The syrups may contain as carriers, for example, saccharose or saccharose with glycerine and/or mannitol and/or sorbitol.

Suspensions and emulsions may contain as carrier, for example a natural gum, agar, sodium alginate, pectin, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, or polyvinyl alcohol. The suspensions or solutions for intramuscular injections may contain, together with the active compound, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g. sterile water, olive oil, ethyl oleate, glycols, e.g. propylene glycol; solubilising agents, e.g. cyclodextrins or modified cyclodextrins, and if desired, a suitable amount of lidocaine hydrochloride.

Solutions for intravenous or infusions may contain as carrier, for example, sterile water and solubilising agents, e.g. cyclodextrins or modified cyclodextrins or preferably they may be in the form of sterile, aqueous, isotonic saline solutions.

5

A therapeutically effective amount a DHODH inhibitor, for example a quinazolinone derivative of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered to a patient. A typical daily dose is up to 200 mg per kg of body weight, for example from 0.001 to 200 mg per kg of body weight, according to the activity of the specific compound, the age, weight and conditions of the subject to be treated, the type and severity of the disease and the frequency and route of administration. Preferably, daily dosage levels are from 0.05 mg to 50 g, for example from 0.1 mg to 10 mg. The DHODH inhibitor, for example the quinazolinone derivative of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is typically administered to the patient in a non-toxic amount.

15

The DHODH inhibitors, for example the quinazolinone derivative of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, may be administered in combination, e. g. simultaneously, sequentially or separately, with one or more other therapeutically active, e. g. antifungal, compounds.

20

All publications, including but not limited to patents and patent applications, cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein as though fully set forth.

25

The following examples are to be construed as merely illustrative and not a limitation on the scope of the invention in any way.

EXAMPLES

30 Example 1: Preparation of recombinant DHODH

1.1 Recombinant *A. fumigatus* DHODH

An N-terminally truncated DHODH construct (AF_DHODH_TR) lacking the mitochondrial targeting sequence and the transmembrane domain was prepared, encoding a protein starting at

alanine 89 (ATDTRA...). RNA was prepared from *A. fumigatus* biomass using a FastRNA Pro Red kit from QBiogene and a Fastprep FP120 instrument following the manufacturers instructions. The RNA was DNase treated with Turbo DNase (Ambion) to remove contaminating DNA. cDNA was prepared from the DNase-treated RNA using AMV reverse transcriptase (Promega) following the manufacturers protocol.

Primers were designed to clone *A. fumigatus* DHODH cDNA into pET-30 (Novagen) by ligation independent cloning (LIC):

10 SEQ ID No. 3 JO_AFpyrEtr_F4

GACGACGACAAGATGGCGACGGATACCAGGGCAAG

SEQ ID No. 4 JO_AFpyrE_R3

GAGGAGAAGCCCGGTCTATTGACGGTTTTCTTTTCC

15 High fidelity PCR of AF_DHODH_TR was carried out using KOD polymerase (Novagen), *A. fumigatus* cDNA and primers JO_AFpyrEtr_F4 and JO_AFpyrE_R3. The PCR product was purified using a Qiaquick column (Qiagen) and treated with T4 DNA polymerase and dATP to produce overhangs for cloning into a LIC vector (Novagen). The treated DNA was then annealed to ready-prepared pET-30. The sample was transformed into competent NovaBlue *E. coli* (GigaSingles, Novagen). Plasmid DNA from transformants was sequenced to confirm the cDNA was correctly cloned.

pET-30_AF_DHODH_TR was digested with KpnI and HindIII (Fermentas) to release the coding sequence of AF_DHODH_TR. pET43.1 vector DNA was also treated with KpnI and HindIII. The vector and insert were ligated together using T4 DNA ligase (Fermentas) in an overnight reaction at 14°C. A sample of the ligation reaction was transformed into electrocompetent GeneHogs (Invitrogen) by electroporation. Transformants were obtained and plasmid DNA prepared. Diagnostic digests with EcoRV confirmed that AF_DHODH_TR had been cloned into pET43.1.

30

Protein expression was performed as follows: pET43.1_AF_DHODH_TR DNA was transformed into BL21 DE3 *E. coli* (Novagen) and the transformation mixture incubated in LB broth plus 100 ug/ml ampicillin overnight at 37°C with shaking. 1 ml of the overnight culture was inoculated into 50 ml of LB ampicillin plus 1% glucose and flavin mononucleotide (final concentration 100

uM) and incubated at 37°C with shaking until the OD600 was greater than 0.5. IPTG (final concentration 0.5 mM) was added and the cultures incubated at 18°C with shaking overnight.

The culture was centrifuged at 4000g for 20 min to pellet the *E coli*. A Bugbuster mix was prepared (1x Bugbuster, 25 U/ml Benzonase, 1 kU/ml rLysozyme (all Novagen), 1/100 vol of protease inhibitor cocktail for His-tagged proteins (Sigma) and 100 uM FMN) and 3-5 ml was added to the bacterial pellet. Following incubation at room temperature for 10-20 min with mixing a clear lysate was obtained. The lysate was centrifuged at 16000g for 20 min at 4°C. Meanwhile 1 ml of Ni-NTA His-bind resin (Novagen) was washed with 5 ml of wash buffer (50 mM sodium phosphate pH8, 500 mM NaCl, 20 mM imidazole, 0.1% Tween 20) and pre-equilibrated with Bugbuster mix on ice. The lysate supernatant was mixed with the pre-equilibrated resin for 1-2h on ice. The resin and lysate mixture was then poured into a 0.8 x 4 cm Poly-Prep chromatography column (Bio-Rad). The flow-through was collected. The resin was washed twice with 5 ml of wash buffer. The protein was eluted with 4 x 0.5 ml of elution buffer (50 mM sodium phosphate pH8, 500 mM NaCl, 250 mM imidazole, 0.1% Tween 20, 1/100 vol of protease inhibitor cocktail). The eluate was then subjected to buffer exchange using a PD10 column (GE Healthcare) and eluting in DHODH assay buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH8, 150 mM KCl, 10% glycerol, 0.1% triton X-100).

20 1.2 Recombinant DHODH from human, *Candida albicans* and rat

The method for producing these proteins was the same as described above for AF_DHODH. In the case of human and rat, cDNA clones were obtained from Geneservice Ltd. The complete cDNA for human DHODH in pCMVsport6 was present in the IMAGE clone 6064723 (MGC70636) and bases 16-1188 of the *Rattus norvegicus* cDNA in pExpress I were present in the IMAGE clone 7317263. N-terminally truncated human DHODH was LIC cloned into pET30 and then sub-cloned into pET43.1 as described for AF_DHODH using the primers JO_hD licF2 and JO_hD licR1 listed below. N-terminally truncated rat DHODH was cloned directly into pET43.1 by LIC cloning using the primers JO_rD licF2 and JO_rD licR1 listed below. *Candida albicans* cDNA was prepared as for *A. fumigatus* cDNA described above. Due to differences in the genetic code for *C. albicans*, mutagenesis of two CTG codons to TCG codons was carried out by PCR mutagenesis followed by fusion PCR as described in Zameitat *et al.* 2006, FEBS Journal 273, 3183-3191. The mutated product was cloned into pGEMTeasy (Promega), sequenced and then subjected to LIC cloning into pET43.1 using the primers JO_CAD licF3 and JO_CAD licR1.

SEQ ID No. 5: JO_hD licF2 GACGACGACAAGATGGCCACGGGAGATGAGCG

SEQ ID No. 6: JO_hD licR1 GAGGAGAAGCCCGGTTACCTCCGATGATCTGCTC

SEQ ID No. 7: JO_rD licF2 GACGACGACAAGATGACGGCCACAGGGGATGAC

5 SEQ ID No. 8: JO_rD licR1 GAGGAGAAGCCCGGTTACCTCCGATGATCTGCTC

SEQ ID No. 9: JO_CAD licF3

GACGACGACAAGATGTCAAGATCAGCAATCCATGA

SEQ ID No. 10: JO_CAD licR1

GAGGAGAAGCCCGGTTCACTTATCATCAGAGCCAA

10

Following cloning into pET-43.1, the procedure outlined above for AF_DHODH was followed for the expression and purification of the recombinant proteins.

15 **Example 2:** High-throughput screen for DHODH inhibitors

Screening was carried out using a Thermo Labsystems Multidrop 384 machine (Multidrop® 384), complete with dispensing cassette and plate adapter, and Tecan Genesis Freedom and Tecan Te-Mo automated liquid handling robots.

20

1. The following buffer and stock solution were prepared:

Buffer A: 62.5 mM TrisHCl (pH8.0), 150 mM NaCl, 10% v/v glycerol

DHO/Coenzyme Q2/DCIP solution: 19.848 mg dihydroorotate (DHO; Sigma) was dissolved in 160 µl DMSO. Coenzyme Q2 (Sigma) was dissolved in DMSO to give a concentration of 10

25 mg/ml. 7.236mg 2,6-dichloroindophenol (DCIP; Sigma) was dissolved in 160 µl DMSO. The stock solution was made with 127.36 µl DHO, 127.36 µl DCIP and 318.4 µl Coenzyme Q2, made up to 80 ml with Buffer A. Final concentrations in assay wells were; DHO, 500 µM; Coenzyme Q, 50 µM; DCIP, 100 µM.

30 2. Compounds were aliquotted into 384-well microtitre plates at a range of dilutions to give final concentrations in the assay of 100 - 0.001 mM. Duplicate sets of plates were used such that one set received enzyme while a control set received no enzyme. Since compounds are frequently dissolved in DMSO or a DMSO/water mixture, assays were set up to give a final concentration of 1% (v/v) DMSO in wells.

3. Recombinant *A. fumigatus* DHODH was suspended in Buffer A to give a concentration of 1435.8 ng protein in 20 μ l. Then 20 μ l of DHODH solution was added to all the +enzyme plates and 20 μ l of Buffer A was added to all the control -enzyme plates.

5

4. 20 μ l of DHO/Coenzyme Q2/DCIP solution was added to all the wells, after which plates were incubated at room temperature for 24 minutes each and then read on a Tecan Safire spectrophotometer at 600nm.

10 Recombinant DHODH from human or *C. albicans* was assayed in the same way. It is necessary to adjust the enzyme concentration and reaction time to take into account variations in activity of enzyme batches, thus the incubation time was 20 minutes for the *C. albicans* enzyme and 34 minutes for the human enzyme. Results are shown in Table 1. Measurements of assay quality are shown in Table 2. Compounds are screened against a fungal and human enzyme to identify
15 compounds which are selective for the fungal enzyme. The inventors have also found that the assay can be carried out in a final concentration of 150 mM KCl as opposed to NaCl, and that addition of Triton X-100 can be of value under some circumstances.

Table 1. IC₅₀ values for DHODH inhibitors identified from screens¹

	Human	<i>C. albicans</i>	<i>A. fumigatus</i>
Brequinar	0.0118	143.0	n.d.
Compound 1	8.6	36.1	n.d.
Compound 2	>128.0	>128.0	n.d.
Compound 3	>133.2	>133.2	2.14

20 1. Values are IC₅₀ in μ M; n.d., not done.

Table 2. Assay quality measurements for DHODH high-throughput screens

	Human	<i>C. albicans</i>	<i>A. fumigatus</i>
Z' ¹	0.375	0.625	n.d.
%CV (0% control) ¹	2.8%	2.7%	n.d.

1. Parameters are defined in "Detailed Description of the Invention" above; n.d., not done.

Example 3: DHODH inhibitors

The following compounds were identified by the method of the Example 2 as DHODH

5 inhibitors. Results from the Example 2 screen, and details of the preparation of these compounds are also provided.

1. 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-7-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
2. 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-6-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
- 10 3. 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
4. 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-5-methoxy-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
5. 2-Ethylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-7-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
6. 6-Dimethylamino-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
7. 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
- 15 8. 3-(2-Isopropyl-phenyl)-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
9. 3-(2-Ethyl-phenyl)-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
10. 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-6-methoxy-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
11. 3-(2-Dimethylamino-phenyl)-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
12. 2-Ethylsulfanyl-5-methoxy-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
- 20 13. 3-(2-Ethyl-phenyl)-2-ethylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
14. 2-Ethylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
15. 2-Ethylsulfanyl-3-(2-isopropyl-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one.

Table 3. IC50 values for Compound Examples 1 to 15 identified from screens¹

Compound Example	Human	<i>C. albicans</i>	<i>A. fumigatus</i>
1	51.3	117	1.46
2	6.54	117	2.83
3	40.2	117	4.52
4	73	112	4.95
5	15.5	123	5.4
6	1.09	108	10.1
7	50.1	123	11.6
8	131	106	12.2

9	123	115	17.7
10	50.2	104	19.6
11	118	118	21.2
12	117	117	26.9
13	86.1	141	36.2
14	32.1	123	43.7
15	23.2	118	46.1

1. Values are IC₅₀ in μ M.

Synthesis of Compound Examples 1 to 15

5 Reference Example 1: 5-Dimethylamino-2-nitro-benzoic acid

Sodium cyanoborohydride (690 mg, 10.99 mmol) was added portion wise to a mixture of 5-amino-2-nitro benzoic acid (500 mg, 2.74 mmol) and formaldehyde (40% aqueous, 2.5 mL, 83.33 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 16 hr. Methanol (10 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was evaporated *in vacuo* to afford 5-dimethylamino-2-nitro-benzoic acid (900 mg, 89%) as brownish yellow solid.

Reference Example 2: 2-Amino-4-methyl-benzoic acid methyl ester

Concentrated sulphuric acid (1 mL) was added to a solution of 2-amino-4-methyl-benzoic acid (1.0 g, 6.62 mmol) in dry methanol (10 mL) at 0 °C, and then heated at reflux for 16 hr. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude compound was diluted with water (25 mL) and basified with sodium bicarbonate (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with water (50 mL), brine (50 mL) and dried over sodium sulfate. The organic layer was concentrated under reduced pressure affording 2-amino-4-methyl-benzoic acid methyl ester (900 mg, 82%) as yellow liquid.

Reference Example 2a

The compound set out below was prepared in a manner analogous to Reference Example 2:

Reference Example	Compound
2a	2-Amino-5-methoxy-benzoic acid methyl ester

Reference Example 3: 2-Amino-5-methyl-benzoic acid methyl ester

- 5 Thionyl chloride (2.88 mL, 39.69 mmol) was added drop wise to a solution of 2-amino-5-methyl-benzoic acid (3.0 g, 19.84 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) at 0 °C and refluxed for 16 hr. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue dissolved in chloroform (100 mL). The organic layer was washed with sodium bicarbonate solution (5 x 30 mL), water (3 x 30 mL), brine (3 x 30 mL) and dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate. The residue was concentrated
- 10 under vacuum to yield the crude compound, which was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (100-200 mesh) using 2% ethyl acetate in pet ether as eluent to afford 2-amino-5-methyl-benzoic acid methyl ester (2.0 g, 61%) as a pale yellow semi solid.

Reference Example 3a to 3c

- 15 The compounds set out below were prepared in a manner analogous to Reference Example 3:

Reference Example	Compound
3a	2-Amino-6-methyl-benzoic acid methyl ester
3b	2-Amino-6-methoxy-benzoic acid methyl ester
3c	5-Dimethylamino-2-nitro-benzoic acid methyl ester

Reference Example 4: 2-Amino-5-dimethylamino-benzoic acid methyl ester

- 20 Raney Nickel (80 mg) was added to a suspension of 5-dimethylamino-2-nitro-benzoic acid methyl ester (400 mg, 1.78 mmol) in methanol (20 mL) and hydrogenated under atmospheric pressure at room temperature for 2 hr. The reaction mixture was filtered over celite and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuum to afford methyl 2-amino-5-dimethylamino-benzoic
- 25 acid methyl ester (340 mg, 98%) as greenish brown liquid.

Reference Example 5: 2-Mercapto-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-7-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one

1-Isothiocyanato-2-methoxy-benzene (0.76 mL, 5.45 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-amino-4-methyl-benzoic acid methyl ester (900 mg, 5.45 mmol) and acetic acid (1.5 mL) in ethanol (10 mL), and heated at reflux for 16 hr. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with ethanol. The precipitated solid was filtered, washed with ethanol and dried to afford 2-mercapto-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-7-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one (1.0 g, 62%) as white solid.

10 Reference Example 5a to 5f

The compounds set out below were prepared in a manner analogous to Reference Example 5:

Reference Example	Compound
5a	2-Mercapto-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-6-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one
5b	2-Mercapto-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one
5c	2-Mercapto-5-methoxy-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one
5d	6-Dimethylamino-2-mercapto-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one
5e	2-Mercapto-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one
5f	2-Mercapto-6-methoxy-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one

15 Reference Example 6: 3-(2-Isopropyl-phenyl)-2-mercapto-3H-quinazolin-4-one

2-Isothiocyanato-benzoic acid methyl ester (0.58 mL, 3.69 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-isopropyl aniline (500 mg, 3.69 mmol) and sodium methoxide (10 mg) in 2-propanol (10 mL) at room temperature and heated at reflux for 16 hr. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness under vacuum. The crude material was washed with dichloromethane (2 x 10 mL), 10% methanol in chloroform (2 x 10 mL) and dried under reduced pressure to afford 3-(2-isopropyl-phenyl)-2-mercapto-3H-quinazolin-4-one (600 mg, 55%) as white solid.

Reference Example 6a to 6b

The compounds set out below were prepared in a manner analogous to Reference Example 6:

Reference Example	Compound
6a	3-(2-Ethyl-phenyl)-2-mercapto-3H-quinazolin-4-one
6b	3-(2-Dimethylamino-phenyl)-2-mercapto-3H-quinazolin-4-one

Compound Example 1: 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-7-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one

5

Isopropyl bromide (0.11 mL, 1.25 mmol) was added to a suspension of 2-mercapto-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-7-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one (250 mg, 0.84 mmol) and potassium carbonate (235 mg, 1.68 mmol) in acetone (10 mL) and the mixture was heated at reflux for 16 hr. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the any solid were filtered and washed with acetone. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and the crude compound was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (100-200 mesh) using 5% ethyl acetate in pet ether as eluent to afford 2-isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-7-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one (170 mg, 59%) as semi solid.

Compound Examples 2 to 15

Compound Examples 2 to 15 listed above were prepared in a manner analogous to Compound Example 1.

Table 4

Compound Example	NMR Data	MS Spectrum
1	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 8.12 (d, 1H), 7.48 (t, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.22 (t, 2H), 7.09-7.04 (m, 2H), 4.02 (sep, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 1.36 (m, 6H)	341 (M+H)
2	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.52-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.21 (dd, 1H), 7.10-7.05 (m, 2H), 4.03 (sep, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.39 (d, 3H), 1.37 (d, 3H)	341 (M+H)

3	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 7.56-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.20 (dd, 1H), 7.14-7.05 (m, 3H), 4.02 (sep, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.81 (s, 3H), 1.37-1.34 (m, 6H)	341 (M+H)
4	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 7.60 (t, 1H), 7.46 (t, 1H), 7.17 (m, 2H), 7.07-7.01 (m, 2H), 6.78 (d, 1H), 4.00 (sep, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 1.35 (m, 6H)	357 (M+H)
5	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 8.12 (d, 1H), 7.49 (t, 1H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.24-7.18 (m, 2H), 7.09-7.04 (m, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.14 (m, 2H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 1.36 (t, 3H).	327 (M+H).
6	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 7.52-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.21 (d, 2H), 7.09-7.04 (m, 2H), 4.00 (sep, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.03 (s, 6H), 1.38 (d, 3H), 1.35 (d, 3H)	370 (M+H).
7	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 8.24 (dd, 1H), 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.37 (m, 1H), 7.21 (dd, 1H), 7.11-7.06 (m, 2H), 4.04 (sep, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 1.38 (d, 3H), 1.36 (d, 3H)	327 (M+H)
8	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 8.25 (d, 1H), 7.73 (t, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.54-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.31(m, 2H), 7.14 (d, 1H), 4.05 (sep, 1H), 2.68 (sep, 1H), 1.40-1.35 (m, 6H), 1.25 (d, 3H), 1.15 (d, 3H)	339 (M+H)
9	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 8.23 (d, 1H), 7.73 (t, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.51-7.33 (m, 4H), 7.16 (d, 1H), 4.05 (sep, 1H), 2.45 (q, 2H), 1.36 (d, 6H), 1.19 (t, 3H)	325 (M+H)
10	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.55-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.30 (dd, 1H), 7.23-7.21 (dd, 1H), 7.11-	357 (M+H)

	7.06 (m, 2H), 4.01 (sep, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 1.36 (m, 6H).	
11	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 8.26 (d, 1H), 7.71 (t, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.45-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.06 (m, 3H), 4.06 (sep, 1H), 2.65 (s, 6H), 1.38 (d, 3H), 1.35 (d, 3H)	340 (M+H)
12	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 7.60 (t, 1H), 7.47 (t, 1H), 7.20-7.17 (m, 2H), 7.08-7.02 (m, 2H), 6.79 (d, 1H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.15-3.11 (m, 2H), 1.33 (t, 3H)	343 (M+H)
13	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 8.25 (d, 1H), 7.73 (t, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.51-7.33 (m, 4H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 3.16 (m, 2H), 2.46 (q, 2H), 1.34 (t, 3H), 1.21 (t, 3H)	311 (M+H)
14	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 7.56-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.22 (d, 1H), 7.14-7.05 (m, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.14 (m, 2H), 2.81 (s, 3H), 1.33 (t, 3H)	327 (M+H)
15	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ 8.26 (d, 1H), 7.76-7.71 (m, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.52-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 3.23-3.09 (m, 2H), 2.65 (sep, 1H), 1.33 (t, 3H), 1.25 (d, 3H), 1.15 (d, 3H)	325 (M+H)

Example 4: Measurement of minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs)

5

The compounds of Example 3 were assessed for anti-fungal activity as follows:

Between 1 and 5 mgs of compound were accurately weighed out into a sterile Eppendorf tube.

The compound was dissolved in DMSO to give a solution containing 5 mg/mL. Tubes were

10 stored at -20 °C until required.

On the day of testing thawed solutions were vortex mixed to ensure homogeneity. 30 μ L of solution was removed and added to 570 μ L of sterile water in a separate sterile Eppendorf. The thoroughly mixed solution was used to prepare a series of doubling dilutions in water, in a deep well plate. Thirteen replicate plates were prepared using a Minitrak by aspirating 20 μ L from each well into eleven clear polystyrene 96 well plates.

Spores of *Aspergillus* spp. (*Aspergillus fumigatus* [two strains], *Aspergillus terreus* [two strains], *Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus flavus*) were harvested from cultures grown on Sabarauds agar for 5 days, and resuspended in PBS/Tween 80 to approx 1×10^7 cfu/mL. Each organism suspension was diluted in YAG medium (1% glucose, 1% ammonium chloride and 0.5% yeast extract) to $0.5\text{--}2 \times 10^4$ cfu/mL. 80 μ L of an organism suspension was added to each well of the plate containing drug dilutions.

This produced MIC plates with a drug range 50-0.05 mg/L and organism inocula of $1\text{--}2 \times 10^4$ cfu/mL for *Aspergillus* spp.. All plates were incubated for 24 hrs at 35 °C. Growth was assessed by monitoring the optical density at 485 nm for each well. The MIC of a compound is the lowest drug concentration that inhibits growth of an organism by >70% compared with a drug free control. MICs are recorded as mg/L. In cases where the MIC of an organism is ≥ 0.05 mg/L the MIC is repeated using a concentration range of 0.5 - 0.0005 mg/L.

Assays were also performed in RPMI medium. To perform MIC tests in this medium, dilutions of compounds are prepared in microtitre plates as described above. Fungal strains to be tested are grown and harvested in an identical manner to that described above, and each organism suspension was diluted in RPMI medium, containing 2% glucose and 0.135 M MOPS buffer (pH 7.0) to $0.5\text{--}2 \times 10^4$ cfu/mL, rather than in YAG medium. 80 μ L of an organism suspension was added to each well of the plate containing drug dilutions.

This produced MIC plates with a drug range 50-0.05 mg/L and organism inocula of $1\text{--}2 \times 10^4$ cfu/mL. All plates were incubated for 24-48 hrs at 35 °C. Growth was assessed by monitoring the optical density at 485 nm for each well. The MIC of a compound is the lowest drug concentration that inhibits growth of an organism by >80% compared with a drug free control.

The following organisms were tested: *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus fumigatus* AF293 and AF210, *Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus terreus* AT4 and AT49.

Other fungi including *Absidia corymbifera*; *Acremonium* spp; *Alternaria alternata*; *Aspergillus*
 5 *nidulans*; *Aspergillus parasiticus*; *Bipolaris* spp; *Blastomyces dermatitidis*; *Blumeria graminis*;
Candida albicans; *Candida glabrata*; *Candida krusei*; *Candida parapsilosis*; *Candida*
tropicalis; *Cladosporium cladosporoides*; *Cladosporium herbarium*; *Coccidioides immitis*;
Coccidioides posadasii; *Colletotrichium trifolii*; *Curvularia lunata*; *Colletotrichium trifolii*;
Cryptococcus neoformans; *Encephalitozoon cuniculi*; *Epicoccum nigrum*; *Epidermophyton*
 10 *floccosum*; *Exophiala* spp; *Exserohilum rostratum*; *Fusarium graminearum*; *Fusarium solani*;
Fusarium sporotrichoides; *Histoplasma capsulatum*; *Leptosphaeria nodorum*; *Magnaporthe*
grisea; *Microsporum canis*; *Mycosphaerella graminicola*; *Neurospora crassa*; *Paecilomyces*
lilanicus; *Paecilomyces varioti*; *Penicillium chrysogenum*; *Phytophthora capsici*; *Phytophthora*
infestans; *Plasmopara viticola*; *Pneumocystis jiroveci*; *Puccinia coronata*; *Puccinia graminis*;
 15 *Pyricularia oryzae*; *Pythium ultimum*; *Rhizomucor* sp.; *Rhizoctonia solani*; *Rhizomucor* spp.;
Rhizopus spp.; *Scedosporium apiospermum*; *Scedosporium prolificans*; *Scopulariopsis*
brevicaulis; *Trichophyton interdigitale*; *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*; *Trichophyton rubrum*;
Trichosporon asahii; *Trichosporon beigeli*; and *Ustilago maydis* may also be used in the above
 assay. Fungi are cultured by standard methods known to those skilled in the art, and MICs
 20 determined as above.

MIC results in mg/L (YAG medium):

The following MIC results have been banded into grades. Thus, a grade of 1 represents an MIC
 of greater than 10 mg/L. A grade of 2 represents an MIC of from 1 to 10 mg/L. A grade of 3
 25 represents an MIC of less than 1 mg/L.

Table 5

Example no.	A. flavus	A. fumigatus	A. fumigatus 210	A. niger	A. terreus	A. terreus 49
1	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	1	3	3	3	3	3

3	1	3	3	3	3	3
4	2	3	3	3	3	3
5	3	3	3	3	3	3
6	1	2	2	3	2	2
7	1	3	3	3	3	2
8	1	3	3	3	3	3
9	1	3	3	3	2	3
10	1	2	2	3	2	3
11	1	2	2	2	2	2
12	2	3	3	3	2	3
13	1	2	2	3	2	2
14	2	3	3	3	3	3
15	1	3	3	3	2	3

MIC results in mg/L (RPMI medium):

The following MIC results have been banded into grades as defined above.

5

Table 6

Example no.	A. flavus	A. fumigatus	A. fumigatus 210	A. niger	A. terreus	A. terreus 49
1	1	2	2	1	3	3
2	1	2	2	3	1	2
3	1	2	2	3	1	2
4	1	3	2	3	2	2
5	1	2	2	1	2	2
6	1	1	2	3	1	1
7	1	2	2	3	2	2
8	1	3	2	3	1	2
9	1	3	1	3	1	1
10	1	1	1	2	1	1
11	1	2	1	2	1	1
12	1	2	2	3	2	2

13	1	2	1	2	1	1
14	1	2	2	3	1	2
15	1	3	2	3	1	1

Example 5: Physical properties of preferred inhibitors with high activity

- 5 High activity inhibitors had the following properties:

IC₅₀ (concentration of inhibitor that inhibits enzyme activity by 50%) of 10 nM to 100 nM (and often 20 nM to 100 nM),

K_i of 20nM to 60 nm,

- 10 binding to DHODH which is reversible and competitive with coenzyme Q cosubstrate (indicating binding of the inhibitor within the quinone pocket of DHODH).

For the DHODH enzyme of *A. fumigatus*, the following regions contribute to the quinone pocket environment:

- 15 Valine 87 to glutamic acid 135
Valine 144 to leucine 218
Asparagine 487 to arginine 530.

For the DHODH enzyme of *C. albicans*, the following regions contribute to the quinone pocket environment:

- 20 Tyrosine 52 to leucine 95
Valine 106 to serine 180
Asparagine 388 to glutamic acid 431.

25

SEQUENCE LISTING

SEQ ID No1.

Aspergillus fumigatus DHODH

5 MVANSTSLAWKSAGLRARAVPSLRCSHRSSVLHRQAAFQQHGA VRHASSTTSEAAEAVKEAPKKAGRGLK
 RTVYGTSLVLAALVGIVYATDTRASIHRYAVVPLVRTLYPDAAEAHHIGVEALKTYKYGLHPRERGNQD
 GDGVLATEVFGYTLNNPIGISGGLDKHAEIPDPLFAIGPAIVEVGGTTPLPQEGNPRPRVFR LPSQKAMI
 NRYGLNSLGADHMAAILERRVRDFAYANGFGLHDEAEQRVLDGEAGVPPGSLQPGRL LAVQIAKNKATPD
 SDIEAIKR D YVYCVDR LAKYADILVVNVSSPNT PGLRDLQATAPL TAILKAVVSAAGVDRKTKPYVMVK
 10 VSPDEDSDEQVSGICDAVWHSGVDGVIVGNTTNR RPAPLPHGFTLPPKEQSTLKETGGYSGPQLFDRTAA
 LVARYRALLDAPPTPASDANETDQAKELAAAVTRAEPDVENVPAVEPPTPANRPARKVIFASGGITNGKQ
 AQAVLDAGASVAMMYTAVTYGGIGTVTRVKQELREEKKNRQ

SEQ ID No. 2

15 *Candida albicans* DHODH

MFRPSIKFKQSTLSIIARRLKSSAQHQPLRSSFVPSPIVFVAGLAVA AVGGYYCLDSRSATHEYVLCPLI
 RTFTDAESGHKLGIFFMKYGLSPRLDDGKNDQSDVLGVQVFGHKLKNPIGLAAGLDKDGEAIESLFNCG
 FSYVEIGSITPEPQPGNPQPRFFRLPKDDAVINRYGFNSSGHFNVLATLKLRFNKL LNKFGTSHSSEQHP
 FSNAFQQGKLLGINLGKNKFGDEVNDYVKGERLGPYADVLVINVSSPNT PGLRDLQSEAKLTNLLTTVV
 20 KERNVLGKNLLGNKPPVLVKVAPDLTEPEIESIANS AKEAKVDGIIISNTTIQRPVDRLLTTDKQLINQA
 GGLSGKPLKPLSLKALRTL RKYTKDSDLVLIGCGGISNGKDALEFGKAGATFIELYTA FAYKGPGLVGKI
 RDELAEE LRKEGKTWEQIIGSDDK

SEQ ID No. 3

25 GACGACGACAAGATGGCGACGGATACCAGGGCAAG

SEQ ID No. 4

GAGGAGAAGCCCGGTCTATTGACGGTTTTTCTTTTCC

30 SEQ ID No. 5:

GACGACGACAAGATGGCCACGGGAGATGAGCG

SEQ ID No. 6:

GAGGAGAAGCCCGGTTACCTCCGATGATCTGCTC

35

SEQ ID No. 7:

GACGACGACAAGATGACGGCCACAGGGGATGAC

SEQ ID No. 8:

40 GAGGAGAAGCCCGGTTACCTCCGATGATCTGCTC

SEQ ID No. 9:

GACGACGACAAGATGTCAAGATCAGCAATCCATGA

5 SEQ ID No. 10:

GAGGAGAAGCCCGGTTCACTTATCATCAGAGCCAA

SEQ ID No. 11:

10 MAWRHLKKRAQDAVILGGGGLLFASYLMATGDERFYAEHLMPTLQGLLDPESAHLAVRFTSLGLLPRARFQSDM
LEVRVLGHKFRNPVGIAAGFDKHGEAVDGLYKMGFGFVEIGSVTPKPQEGNPRPRVFRLPEDQAVINRYGFNSHGLS
VVEHRLRARQQKQAKLTEDGLPLGVNLGKNKTSVDAAEDYAEGVRVLGPLADYLVVNVSSPNTAGLRSLQGKAEARR
LLTKVLQERDGLRRVHRPAVLVKIAPDLTSQDKEDIASVVKELGIDGLIVTNTTVSRPAGLQGALRSETGGLSGKPL
15 RDLSTQTIREMYALTQGRVPIIGVGGVSSGQDALEKIRAGASLVQLYTALTFWGPPVVGKVKRELEALLKEQGFGGV
TDAIGADHRR

CLAIMS

1. A method of identifying an antifungal agent which targets a DHODH protein of a fungus
5 comprising contacting a candidate substance with a fungal DHODH protein and determining
whether the candidate substance binds or modulates the DHODH protein, wherein binding or
modulation indicates that the candidate substance is an antifungal agent.
2. A method of identifying an antifungal agent which targets a DHODH protein of a fungus
10 according to claim 1 comprising
(a) contacting a candidate substance with
 (i) a DHODH protein which comprises the sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:1 or 2; or
 (ii) a protein which has at least 50% identity with (i); or
 (iii) a protein comprising a variant and/or fragment of (i) or (ii) which fragment has a
15 length of at least 50 amino acids; and,
(c) determining whether the candidate substance binds or modulates (i), (ii) or (iii), wherein
binding or modulation of (i), (ii) or (iii) indicates that the candidate substance is an antifungal
agent.
- 20 3. A method according to claim 1 or 2 of screening or testing for candidate antifungal
compounds that impair DHODH enzyme function, comprising: a) providing a fungal DHODH;
b) providing one or more candidate compounds; c) contacting said DHODH with said one or
more candidate compounds under assay conditions of, optionally, 500 μ M dihydroorotate, and/or
50 μ M quinone, and/or 100 μ M 2,6-dichloroindophenol, and/or at a DHODH enzyme
25 concentration such that the enzyme activity is in a linear range with respect to time and protein
concentration, and/or at pH 8.0, and/or in 150 mM NaCl, and/or in 50 mM Tris.HCl, and/or with
1% DMSO, and/or with 8% v/v glycerol, and/or with 0.08% v/v Triton X-100, and/or incubated
at room temperature, and/or incubated for 20 – 40 minutes, and/or where the assay has a Z' value
of ≥ 0.375 , and/or where the assay has a %CV value of $< 5\%$ for minus-enzyme or completely-
30 inhibited control; and d) determining the activity of the DHODH in the presence of the
compound.
4. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the fungal DHODH
comprises the sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO: 2.

5. A method according to any one of claims 1, 3 or 4, wherein the fungal DHODH has at least 50% identity with SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO: 2.

5 6. A method according to claim 1, 3, 4 or 5 wherein the DHODH comprises a fragment and/or a variant and/or a fusion protein of DHODH.

7. A method according to any one of claims 1, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein the fungal DHODH is from Aspergillus or Candida species, and/or wherein the method is capable of determining the IC₅₀ and/or K_i of the candidate substance, wherein optionally the candidate compound is selected
10 based on having an IC₅₀ of 10 nM to 100 nM and/or a K_i of 20nM to 60 nm and/or binding to DHODH which is reversible and/or binding to DHODH which is competitive with coenzyme Q cosubstrate.

15 8. A method according to any of claims 1 to 7 where the candidate substances are also contacted with a mammalian DHODH which comprises

(i) the sequence shown by SEQ ID NO: 11; or

(ii) a protein which has at least 80% identity with mammalian DHODH, or

(iii) a protein comprising a fragment or variant of the mammalian DHODH;

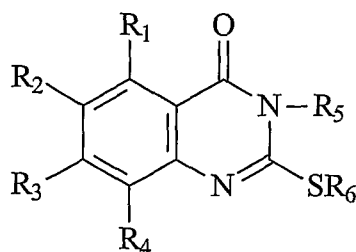
20 which fragment has a length of at least 50 amino acids, and the activity of the mammalian DHODH in the presence of the compound is determined.

9. Aspergillus or Candida DHODH as a specific target for antifungal compounds.

25 10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a fungal DHODH inhibitor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 10, wherein the fungal DHODH inhibitor is a quinazolinone derivative of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:

30



(I)

wherein:

- 5 R1 to R4 are each independently selected from H, F, Cl or the unsubstituted or substituted groups C1-C4 alkyl, C2-C4 alkenyl, OR', NR'R'', cyano, -COR', -CO₂R', -CONR'R'', -OCOR', -NR'COR'' and -OCONR'R'', wherein R' and R'' are independently selected from hydrogen and C1-C4 alkyl;
- 10 R5 is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl; and
- R6 is C1-C4 alkyl.
12. A composition according to claim 11, wherein R6 is ethyl or iso-propyl.
- 15 13. A composition according to claim 11 or 12, wherein R1 to R4 are independently selected from H, unsubstituted C1-C4 alkyl, OR' and NR'R'', where R' and R'' are independently H or unsubstituted C1-C4 alkyl; and R5 is phenyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted with unsubstituted C1-C4 alkyl, OR' or NR'R'', where R' and R'' are independently H or
- 20 unsubstituted C1-C2 alkyl.
14. A composition according to any one of claims 11 to 13, wherein the fungal DHODH inhibitor is
 - 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-7-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 - 25 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-6-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 - 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 - 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-5-methoxy-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 - 2-Ethylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-7-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 - 6-Dimethylamino-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
 - 30 2-Isopropylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,

3-(2-Isopropyl-phenyl)-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
3-(2-Ethyl-phenyl)-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
2-Isopropylsulfanyl-6-methoxy-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
3-(2-Dimethylamino-phenyl)-2-isopropylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
5 2-Ethylsulfanyl-5-methoxy-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
3-(2-Ethyl-phenyl)-2-ethylsulfanyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
2-Ethylsulfanyl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one, or
2-Ethylsulfanyl-3-(2-isopropyl-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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15. A fungal DHODH inhibitor which is a quinazolinone derivative as defined in claim 14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

16. A compound identified by the method of claims 1 to 8 which impairs fungal DHODH
15 function for use as an antifungal compound.

17. The use of a DHODH inhibitor in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of fungal infections.

20 18. The use of a DHODH inhibitor in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of fungal infections in a subject who is immunosuppressed.

19. The use according to claim 17 or 18 wherein the fungal infection is a topical, mucosal or systemic fungal infection.

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20. The use according to claim 19 wherein the topical or mucosal fungal infection is caused by species of *Aspergillus* or *Candida*.

21. The use according to any one of claims 17 to 20 wherein said compound impairs fungal
30 DHODH function to a greater extent than host DHODH function.

22. The use according to any one of claims 17 to 21, wherein the DHODH inhibitor is a quinazolinone derivative or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as defined in any one of claims 11 to 14.

23. A method for preventing or treating a fungal infection comprising administering an antifungal agent identified by the method according to any of claims 1-8.