Title: COMPOSITIONS FOR DRUG SENSITIZATION OF PARASITES

Abstract: Compositions and methods for inhibiting and/or sensitizing or re-sensitizing a parasite to an antiparasitic drug are provided. The compositions can comprise a rifamycin derivative or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof in an amount and formulation sufficient to inhibit or induce drug-sensitization in a parasite. The methods can comprise administering a rifamycin derivative or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof to a parasite in an amount and formulation sufficient to inhibit or induce drug-sensitization in the parasite.
COMPOSITIONS FOR DRUG SENSITIZATION OF PARASITES

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure relates to compositions for parasite inhibition and/or sensitization or re-sensitization of a parasite to another drug or combination of drugs. In particular, it relates to compositions comprising rifamycin and rifamycin derivatives, such as rifabutin or rifabutin derivatives, or rifampicin and rifampicin derivatives, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or prodrugs thereof, or combinations thereof. The present disclosure also relates to methods of parasite inhibition and/or sensitizing or re-sensitizing a parasite to another drug or combination of drugs by applying rifamycin or a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, or a composition comprising the same, to the parasite.

BACKGROUND

Treatment of Parasitic Infection

[0002] Parasitic infection is treated, or prevented, by the administration of a drug or drugs, such as xenobiotic chemotherapeutic drugs, to a susceptible or infected host organism. Effective treatment of parasitic infection by drug administration is frequently impaired, however, due to resistance of the parasite to the drug. Such resistance can be “inherent” to the parasite in the sense that the susceptibility of the parasite to the drug has not increased due to widespread use of the drug. Commonly, however, drug resistance of infectious parasites is observed due to evolved resistance associated with widespread treatment with the drug and associated selection pressure for resistant phenotypes. Currently, many infectious parasites are completely or highly resistant to available drugs and drug combinations, and parasites still susceptible to available drugs require treatment with greater doses than previously required, such that complete or effectively complete resistance is foreseeable.

[0003] For example, chloroquine resistance in certain species of malaria-causing Plasmodium parasites is so widespread that alternative or combination anti-malarial therapies are now required, and many parasitic species, including malaria-causing Plasmodium species, are now
multi-drug resistant. As a further example, the incidence of parasite resistance to avermectins, a widely used class of nematicides, acaricides and insecticides in veterinary and human medicine and plant protection, is increasing.

[0004] Resistance of infectious parasites to anti-parasitic drugs can be avoided or lessened by rendering the parasites more sensitive to one or more drugs. The calcium channel blocker Verapramil, for example, has been evaluated for its effect on sensitization of parasites to xenobiotics. However, safe, economical, and effective methods for sensitizing parasites in such a manner are lacking.

Drug Efflux Pumps

[0005] Drug efflux pumps are a primary mediator of drug resistance in parasites. Generally, drug efflux pumps are cell membrane proteins that function as transporters of xenobiotic compounds within a cell to the exterior of the cell. In the malarial protozoan *Plasmodium falciparum*, for example, at least three transmembrane proteins are known to mediate chloroquine resistance, namely, P-glycoprotein (permeability glycoprotein 1, “P-gp”), also referred to as multidrug resistance (“MDR”) protein, P-glycoprotein homolog 1 (Pgh1,) and *Plasmodium falciparum* multidrug resistance protein (PfMDR). P-gp is an ATP-dependent drug efflux pump associated with drug and multidrug resistance in cells and organisms, and is known to mediate drug resistance in numerous parasites. B. Ullman, *Multidrug Resistance and P-glycoproteins in Parasitic Protozoa*, J. Bioenergetics and Biomembranes 27:1:77-84 (1995).

Rifamycin Antibiotics for Parasite Inhibition and/or Sensitization

[0006] Rifabutin is a member of the rifamycin class of antibiotics, and was approved for use as an antibiotic in the United States in 1992. Although rifabutin has been tested for other antibiotic and anti-inflammatory uses, its most common use remains the treatment of tuberculosis and other *Mycobacterium* infections. Rifampicin, another member of the rifamycin class of antibiotics, was introduced in 1967 and is also used to treat tuberculosis and similar infections.

[0007] Several antibiotics, including tetracycline and rifampicin, have been reported to exhibit antimalarial activity. For example, rifampicin has been reported to prolong survival in mouse models of malaria, while the FCR37C strain of *P. falciparum* has been reported to exhibit

**SUMMARY**

[0008] The present disclosure, in certain embodiments, relates to compositions comprising rifamycin, rifamycin derivatives, such as rifabutin or rifabutin derivatives, rifampicin and rifampicin derivatives, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or prodrugs thereof, and combinations thereof. The compositions are operable to inhibit, and/or to induce drug sensitization in, a parasite.

[0009] According to certain embodiments, the disclosure provides methods of sensitizing a parasite to a drug by administering rifamycin, a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, rifampicin, a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, or a composition comprising same, to the parasite.

[0010] According to certain embodiments, the disclosure provides methods of sensitizing a parasite to a drug by administering rifamycin, a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, rifampicin, a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, or a composition comprising same, to an organism susceptible to infection by the parasite.

[0011] According to certain embodiments, the disclosure provides a method of increasing the
amount of a drug in a parasite by administering rifamycin, a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, rifampicin, a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, or a composition comprising same in an amount and for a time sufficient to decrease activity of or inhibit a drug efflux pump in the parasite.

[0012] According to certain embodiments, the disclosure provides methods of inhibiting a parasite with a drug by administering rifamycin, a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or rifabutin derivatives, rifampicin, a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, or a composition comprising same to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to sensitize the parasite to the drug and administering the drug to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to inhibit the parasite. The amount or time of administration with respect to the drug are less than that required to achieve the same inhibition in the absence of the rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, or composition comprising same with respect to a given parasite.

[0013] According to certain embodiments, the disclosure provides methods of increasing susceptibility of a parasite to a drug by administering rifamycin, a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, rifampicin, a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, or a composition comprising same to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to increase the amount of the drug in the parasite as compared to the amount of the drug that would be present in the absence of the rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, or composition comprising same, and administering the drug to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to inhibit the parasite.

[0014] According to certain embodiments, the disclosure provides methods of increasing susceptibility of a parasite to a drug by administering rifamycin, a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, rifampicin, a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, or a composition comprising same to an organism susceptible to infection by the parasite in an amount and for a
time sufficient to increase the amount of the drug in the parasite as compared to the amount of the drug that would be present in the absence of the rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, or composition comprising same, and administering the drug to organism susceptible to infection by the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to inhibit the parasite.

[0015] According to certain embodiments, the disclosure provides methods of increasing susceptibility of a parasite to a drug by administering rifamycin, a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, rifampicin, a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, or a composition comprising same to an organism susceptible to infection by the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to increase the amount of the drug in the parasite as compared to the amount of the drug that would be present in the absence of the rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, or composition comprising same, and administering the drug to organism susceptible to infection by the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to inhibit the parasite.

[0016] According to certain embodiments, the disclosure provides methods of inhibiting a parasite to a drug by administering rifamycin, a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, rifampicin, a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, or a composition comprising same, to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to inhibit the parasite.

[0017] The following abbreviations are used throughout the specification:
RTI-x - designates a rifamycin derivative in which “x” is replaced by an identification number used in the present specification to designate a particular composition.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
[0018] FIG. 1A is a graph of the dose response curves of chloroquine-sensitive 3D7 P. falciparum to chloroquine (CQR) and RTI-79 according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.
[0019] FIG. 1B is a graph of the dose response curves of chloroquine-resistant Dd2 *P. falciparum* to chloroquine (CQR) and RTI-79 according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0020] FIG. 1C is a graph of the dose response curves of chloroquine sensitive K1 *P. falciparum* to chloroquine (CQR) and RTI-79 according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0021] FIG. 2A is a graph of the dose response curves of chloroquine-sensitive 3D7 *P. falciparum* to RTI-79 and rifampicin according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0022] FIG. 2B is a graph of the dose response curves of chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* to RTI-79 and rifampicin according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0023] FIG. 3A is a graph of motility inhibition of multidrug-resistant *H. contortus* stage 3 larvae observed upon light exposure after 24 hour exposure to varying concentrations of ivermectin (IVM - x-axis) and novel rifamycin derivatives RTI-79, RTI-176, verapramil, or 1% DMSO according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0024] FIG. 3B is a graph of stage 3 (L3) larval population after 7-day incubation of multidrug-resistant *H. contortus* eggs with varying concentrations of thiabendazole (TBZ - x-axis) and novel rifamycin derivatives RTI-79, RTI-176, verapramil, or 1% DMSO according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[0025] The present disclosure relates to compositions and methods for inhibition and/or drug-sensitization of a parasite. These compositions and methods are described in further detail below.

[0026] Unless otherwise indicated by the specific context of this specification, a parasite can include any type of parasite, or any part thereof. Furthermore, it can include a parasite in a host organism, or outside a host organism, such as in the environment occupied by an organism susceptible to infection by the parasite. The organism or host organism can be any animal. By way of example, and not limitation, the organism or host organism can be a mammal, such as a human, a pet mammal such as a dog or cat, an agricultural mammal, such as a horse, cow, pig,
sheep, or goat, or a zoo mammal.

[0027] Although many embodiments herein are described with reference to a single parasite, the present disclosure is not so limited. The present disclosure encompasses, for example, infections of a single host animal with a plurality of parasites of the same species and with a plurality of parasites of different species, concurrently or otherwise. These embodiments and others will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the present disclosure.

[0028] Drug-sensitization, unless otherwise indicated by the specific context of this specification, can include increased sensitivity to a drug, decreased resistance to a drug, or potentiation of a drug's activity or efficacy. Any effect can be measured using any methods accepted in the art. In certain embodiments, drug-sensitization can be determined by an increased ability of the drug to inhibit a parasite. Parasitic inhibition can include killing the parasite, rendering the parasite more susceptible to the immune system of a host organism, arresting the parasite in a phase of its life cycle that is relatively benign with respect to the host organism, reducing the rate of propagation of the parasite in the host organism, or otherwise negatively affecting a parasite. An increased ability of the drug to inhibit a parasite can be demonstrated by, for example, an ability to inhibit the cell with a reduced amount of drug or in a shorter period of time than in the absence of drug-sensitization. In the case of drug-resistant parasites, which include parasites with inherent or acquired resistance, drug-sensitization can result in a renewed, restored, restored or newly acquired ability of the drug to inhibit a parasite or type of parasite.

[0029] Administration to a parasite, unless otherwise indicated by the specific context of this specification, can include administration directly to a parasite or indirect administration to a parasite, such as by direct or indirect administration to a host organism infected by the parasite or by prophylactic administration to an organism susceptible to infection by the parasite, or such as by administration to the environment of the parasite, such as by administration to an environment of the parasite. By way of example and not limitation, administration to a parasite can include, in addition to directly contacting the parasite with the composition administered, oral, enteral, and parenteral administration to an infected or susceptible host, as well as administration of the compound to a body of or source of water, for example, in which the parasite resides or will reside, as well as administration of the compound to a substrate or fomite upon which the
parasite resides or will reside, or upon which another host or susceptible host organism resides or will reside, such as, for example, a mosquito netting, a portion of a plant such as a leaf, or a consumer product that can come into close contact with the skin of a human or animal, such as a bedsheet, a protective athletic garment, or a harness. By way of further example, the compositions of the present disclosure can be administered to a susceptible animal or infected host in the form of aerosolized particles, e.g., by way of aerosolizer, nebulizer or other like device, or transdermally, or transbucally, or sublingually, or by subcutaneous administration, or any other method of drug delivery, and any combination thereof.

**Compositions**

[0030] The present disclosure includes parasite drug-sensitization compositions, such as rifamycin, rifamycin derivatives, such as rifabutin or rifabutin derivatives, rifampicin, rifampicin derivatives, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or prodrugs thereof, or combinations thereof. Other rifamycin derivatives include rifapentine and rifalazil.

[0031] In certain embodiments, the present disclosure provides derivatives of rifabutin according to one of the following general structures:
(III),

(IV), or
in which R can be an alkyl, aryl, or hetero aryl group.

[0032] In additional or alternative embodiments, the present disclosure provides enantiomers of the general structures. In certain embodiments, it provides enantiomers with the following general chiral structures:
in which R can be an alkyl, aryl, or hetero aryl group.

[0033] In certain embodiments having general structures I or II or general chiral structures Ia or IIa, R can be one of the following structures:

\[ R = -H, \]

\[ \begin{array}{cccccc}
  \text{H} & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 & \text{CH} & \text{CH} & \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\
  \text{O} & \text{N} & \text{Cl} & \text{OH} & \text{NH}_2 & \text{NH}_2
\end{array} \]

[0034] In certain embodiments, the present disclosure provides derivatives of rifabutin according to the following formula:
[0035] In certain embodiments, the present disclosure provides derivatives of rifabutin according to the following formula:

[0036] In certain embodiments, the present disclosure provides derivatives of rifabutin according to the following formula:
where X and R can include the following combinations:

- \( X=O, \ R = \) 

- \( X=NH, \ R = \) 

- \( X-R = \) 

[0037] The structure with the general formula above can also be the following enantiomer:
[0038] In certain embodiments, the present disclosure provides derivatives of rifabutin according to the following formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{R} & = \text{CH}_3 \\
\text{R} & = \text{COOCH}_2 \text{CH}_3 \\
\text{R} & = \text{CONHCH}_2 \text{CH}_3 
\end{align*}
\]

[0039] In certain embodiments having general structures III or IV or general chiral structures IIIa or IVa, R can be one of the following structures:

\[
\begin{align*}
X & = \text{NH}, \quad \text{R} = \text{CH}_3 \\
X & = \text{R} = \text{N}
\end{align*}
\]

wherein X is a C, O, or N and R is an alkyl, aryl, or hetero-aryl group.
[0040] In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides derivatives of rifabutin according to the following formula:

wherein X is a C, O, or N and R is an alkyl, aryl, or hetero-aryl group or wherein X and R are as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
X = \text{NH}, \quad R &= \begin{array}{c}
\text{CH}_3 \\
\text{CH}_3 \\
\text{CH}_3 \\
\text{CH}_3
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{CH}_3 \\
\text{CH}_3 \\
\text{CH}_3 \\
\text{CH}_3
\end{array} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{CH}_3 \\
\text{CH}_3 \\
\text{CH}_3 \\
\text{CH}_3
\end{array}
\end{align*}
\]

[0041] In certain embodiments, a composition of the general formula above can be the following enantiomer:
[0042] In certain embodiments, the present disclosure provides derivatives of rifabutin according to the following formula:

wherein X is a C, O, or N and R can include the structures listed below:

\[ X = O, \quad R = \begin{array}{c}
\text{or} \\
\text{or} \\
\text{or}
\end{array} \]

\[ X-R = \begin{array}{c}
\text{or} \\
\text{or}
\end{array} \]

[0043] In certain embodiments, the present disclosure provides derivatives of rifabutin according to the following formula, wherein X is a C, O, or N:
[0044] In certain embodiments, a composition with the general formula above can be the following enantiomer:

[0045] In certain embodiments, the present disclosure provides derivatives of rifabutin according to the following formula:
[0046] In certain embodiments, the present disclosure provides derivatives of rifabutin according to the following formula:

wherein X is a C, O, or N and R is an alkyl, aryl, or hetero-aryl group or wherein X and R are as follows:
[0047] In certain embodiments, the present disclosure provides derivatives of rifabutin according to the following formula:

[0048] In other embodiments, the present disclosure provides a drug-sensitization composition including a series of 3,4-cyclo-rifamycin derivatives. Examples of such compositions are as follows:
[0049] In certain embodiments X can be CH, S, SO, SO₂ or N. Y can be H or an acetyl group. R₁ can be hydrogen. R₂ can be a hydroxyl or an amino (-NH₂) group. R₁ and R₂ together can be an oxo or imine group. R₃ can be one of the following groups: hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl groups that can be additionally substituted with from zero to four substituents chosen independently from halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy-alkyl, -CN, nitro, -S-alkyl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, dialkylaminoalkyl, carboxy, carboalkoxy, acyl, carboxamido, alkylsulfoxide, acylamino, phenyl, benzyl, phenoxy, and benzyloxy. In certain embodiments, R₃ can be -C(=O)-R₄, -C(=O)-O-R₄ and -C(=O)-NH-R₄.
where R4 is independently selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl groups that can be additionally substituted with from zero to four substituents chosen independently from halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy-alkyl, -CN, nitro, -S-alkyl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, dialkylaminoalkyl, carboxy, carboalkoxy, acyl, carboxamido, alkylsulfoxide, acylamino, phenyl, benzyl, phenoxy and benzyloxy.

[0050] In other embodiments, the present invention provides compositions of the following structure:

![Chemical structure](image)

or the following enantiomer:
wherein Y is H or an acetyl group and R4 can be selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl groups that can be additionally substituted with from zero to four substituents chosen independently from halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy-alkyl, -CN, nitro, -S-alkyl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, dialkylaminomethyl, carboxy, carboalkoxy, acyl, carboxamido, alkylsulfoxide, acylamino, phenyl, benzyl, phenoxy and benzyloxy.

[0051] In certain embodiments, the present invention provides compositions with the following structure:
wherein Y is H, or acetyl group; Z is carbon, oxygen or nitrogen atom; and R4 is independently selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl groups that can be additionally substituted with from zero to four substituents chosen independently from halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy-alkyl, -CN, nitro, -S-alkyl, amino, alkyaminino, dialkylaminino, dialkylaminooalkyl, carboxy, carboalkoxy, acyl, carboxamido, alkylsulfoxide, acylamino, phenyl, benzyl, phenoxy and benzyloxy.

[0052] Examples of parasite sensitization compositions in accordance with certain embodiments of the present disclosure can include those listed in Table 1. Compositions of Table 1 are designated by like names throughout this specification.

**Table 1: Rifamycin Derivatives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTIX</th>
<th>General structure</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>-O</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino- 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(t-butyloxy)carbonyl]-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>-H</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino- 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>-Ph</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino- 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>-O</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino- 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methoxyethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>-N</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino- 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>-C4</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino- 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(cyclobutylmethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chemical Structure</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isopropyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(t-ethyloxy carbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(acetyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(n-propyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(cyclopropyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(ethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(benzyloxy carbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(benzyloxy carbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(methyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methylpropyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(phenylaminocarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(t-butyloxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(ethylxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(ethylxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(n-propyloxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutyloxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(benzyloxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutyloxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(ethylaminocarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>I/II</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Chemical Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Structure 1" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(ethylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Structure 2" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isopropylxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Structure 3" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isopropylxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Structure 4" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(phenylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Structure 5" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(acetyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Structure 6" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(beRTIoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Structure 7" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(3,3-dimethylbutanoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Structure 8" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(3,3-dimethylbutanoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Structure 9" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(n-pentanoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Structure 10" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methylpropanoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(3-methylbutanoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(dimethylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isopropylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-((1-methylpropyl) aminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(t-butylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-hydroxy-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methylpropyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-hydroxy-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylxocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-amino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylxocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-amino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methylpropyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 182 | I       | \[
\text{11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S}
\] |
| 183 | III     | \[
\text{11-deoxy-11-amino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S}
\] |
| 197 | V       | \[
\text{11-deoxy-11-hydroxyimino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylloxyxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S}
\] |
| 217 | V       | \[
\text{11-deoxy-11-hydroxyimino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S}
\] |

[0053] Modification of the rifamycin structure in locations corresponding to the 21-OH, 23-OH or 25-O-Ac sites of the rifabutin structures I, II, III, IV and V do not generally affect drug-sensitization activity and thus variations with modifications at these sites or even elimination of these sites are encompassed herein. Such variations can be used to improve synthesis yields, control costs, increase water solubility, or improve pharmaceutical properties of the composition. Sites 21, 23 and 25 are located as follows:
[0054] The present disclosure also includes pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, prodrugs, and mixtures of any of the above compositions. The term “pharmaceutically acceptable salt” refers to salts whose counter ion derives from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic acids and bases.

[0055] The 3,4-cyclo-rifamycin derivatives which contain a basic moiety, such as, but not limited to an amine or a pyridine or imidazole ring, can form salts with a variety of organic and inorganic acids. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable (i.e., non-toxic, physiologically acceptable) base addition salts for the compounds of the present invention include inorganic acids and organic acids. Examples include acetate, adipate, alginates, ascorbates, aspartates, benzenesulfonate (besylate), benzoate, bicarbonate, bisulfate, borates, butyrate, carbonate, camphorsulfonate, citrate, digluconates, dodecylsulfates, ethanesulfonate, fumarate, gluconate, glutamate, glycerophosphates, hemisulfates, heptanoates, hexanoates, hydrobromides,
hydrochloride, hydroiodides, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonates, isethionate, lactate, maleate, malate, mandelate, methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonates, nicotinates, mucate, nitrate, oxalates, pectinates, persulfates, 3-phenylpropionates, picrates, pivalates, propionates, pamoate, pantothenate, phosphate, salicylates, succinate, sulfate, sulfonates, tartrate, p-toluenesulfonate, and the like.

[0056] The 3,4-cyclo-rifamycin derivatives which contain an acidic moiety, such as, but not limited to a carboxylic acid, can form salts with variety of organic and inorganic bases. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts for the compounds of the present invention include, but are not limited to, ammonium salts, metallic salts made from calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium and zinc or organic salts made from lysine, N,N-dialkyl amino acid derivatives (e.g. N,N-dimethylglycine, piperidine-1-acetic acid and morpholine-4-acetic acid), N,N'-dibenzylethlenediamine, chlorprocaaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine (N-methylglucamine), t-butylation, dicyclohexylamine, hydrabamine, and procaine.

[0057] The 3,4-cyclo-rifamycin derivatives, and salts thereof, can exist in their tautomeric form (for example, as an amide or imino ether). All such tautomeric forms are contemplated herein as part of the present invention.

[0058] The compounds described herein can contain asymmetric centers and can thus give rise to enantiomers, diastereomers, and other stereoisomeric forms. Each chiral center can be defined, in terms of absolute stereochemistry, as (R)- or (S)-. The present invention is meant to include all such possible isomers, as well as, their racemic and optically pure forms. Optically active (R)- and (S)-, or (D)- and (L)- isomers can be prepared using chiral synthons or chiral reagents, or resolved using conventional techniques. When the compounds described herein contain olefinic double bonds or other centers of geometric asymmetry, and unless specified otherwise, it is intended that the compounds include both E and Z geometric isomers.

[0059] The configuration of any carbon-carbon double bond appearing herein is selected for convenience only and unless explicitly stated, is not intended to designate a particular configuration. Thus the carbon-carbon double bond depicted arbitrarily above as E can be Z, E, or a mixture of the two in any proportion.

[0060] Abbreviations as used herein have the meanings known by one skilled in the art. Specifically, Ac represent acetyl group, Boc represents t-butoxycarbonyl group, Bn represents
benzyl group, DCM represents dichloromethane, DMF represents N,N-dimethylformamide, DMSO represents dimethyl sulfoxide, Et represents ethyl group, EtOAc represents ethylacetate, Me represents methyl group, Ph represents phenyl group, TEA represents triethylamine, TFA represents trifluoroacetic acid, THF represents tetrahydrofuran, and TMS is trimethylsilane group.

[0061] Compositions of the present disclosure can also include a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in particular a carrier suitable for the intended mode of administration, or salts, buffers, or preservatives. Rifamycin and many of its derivatives, such as rifabutin and rifabutin derivatives are poorly soluble in water. Accordingly, aqueous compositions of the present disclosure can include solubility enhancers. Compositions for oral use can include components to enhance intestinal absorption. The overall formulation of the compositions can be based on the intended mode of administration. For instance, the composition can be formulated as a pill or capsule for oral ingestion. It can also be separately encapsulated.

[0062] Compositions of the present disclosure can contain a sufficient amount of rifamycin or rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, to cause drug-sensitization to occur when the composition is administered to a parasite. The amount can vary depending on other components of the composition and their effects on drug availability in a patient, the type of drug or drugs to which the parasite is sensitized, the amount of drug otherwise required to inhibit the parasite, the intended mode of administration, the intended schedule for administration, any drug toxicity concerns, drug-drug interactions, such as interactions with other medications administered to the host or susceptible organism, or the individual response of a host or susceptible organism. Many compositions can contain an amount of rifamycin or rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, well below levels at which toxicity to the host or susceptible organism becomes a concern.

[0063] Compositions of the present disclosure can also contain one or more drugs for which the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a
combination thereof, causes drug-sensitization. Example drugs are described in the current specification. In certain embodiments, compositions of the present disclosure can contain one or more other drugs commonly used in combination with the drug for which sensitization occurs. For example, a composition can include rifamycin or rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, with any avermectin drug, regardless of whether rifabutin causes drug-sensitization for that drug.

[0064] Compositions of the present disclosure can further include other therapeutic agents. For example, they can include any one or more of the anti-parasite agents listed herein, such as those described below in connection with Parasite Drug Sensitization Methods. The amounts of those chemotherapeutic agents in compositions of the present disclosure can be reduced as compared to normal doses of such agents administered in a similar fashion.

[0065] The amount of rifamycin or rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, present in a composition can be measured in any of a number of ways. The amount may, for example, express concentration or total amount. Concentration can be for example, weight/weight, weight/volume, moles/weight, or moles/volume. Total amount can be total weight, total volume, or total moles. Typically, the amount can be expressed in a manner standard for the type of formulation or dosing regimen used.

[0066] The present disclosure further includes methods of identifying whether a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, is able to sensitize a parasite to a drug. Such methods include preparing or obtaining such a derivative, applying it to a parasite, and identifying that the derivative renders the parasite more susceptible to the drug in any manner described herein.

Parasite Drug Sensitization and Inhibition Methods

[0067] The present disclosure also includes drug-sensitization and/or inhibition methods in which a composition comprising rifamycin or a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a
rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, is administered to a parasite in order to sensitize the parasite to another drug or combination of drugs and/or to inhibit the parasite. The composition can be any composition described above. In certain embodiments, the composition can be administered with any other drug or drugs which can alternatively be present in a pharmaceutical composition as described herein. For example, the other drug can include ivermectin.

[0068] In methods in which a parasite is sensitized to a drug or drugs, the drug or drugs can be any drug or drugs for which rifamycin or a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, increases sensitivity in a parasite. In certain embodiments, the drug or drugs can include an antiparasitic drug. Example types of suitable antiparasitic drugs and drug combinations include antinematodic drugs, anticestode drugs, antitreumatodic drugs, antiamamoebic drugs, antiprotozoal drugs, antihelminthic drugs, tiniacides, antiprotozoic drugs, and other drugs. Example classes of suitable antiparasitic drugs include benzimidazoles, avermectins, milbemycins, piperaazines, octadepsipeptides, thiophenes, pamoates, spiroindoles, imadazothiazoles, quinines, biguanides, sulfonamides, tetracyclines, lincomycins, alkaloids, carbamates, formamidines, organophosphates, Rifampin, Amphotericin B, Melarsoprol, Efornithine, Miltefosine, Metronidazole, Tinadazole, Quinine-pyrimethamine-sulfadiazine, Trimethoprin-sulfa methoxazole, Piperazine, Praziquantel Triclabendazole, Octadepsipeptides, Amino Acetonitrile derivatives and derivatives thereof.

[0069] Exemplary suitable antiparasitic drugs for use with the compositions and methods of the present disclosure include, without limitation, ivermectin, selamectin, doramectin, abamectin, albendazole, mebendazole, thiabendazole, fenbendazole, triclabendazole, flubendazole, diethylcarbamazine, niclosamide, suramin, pyrantel pamoate, levamisole, praziquantel, emodepside, monepantel, derquantel, rifoxanide, artemether, quinine, quinidine, chloroquine, amodiaquine, pyrimethamine, proguanil, sulfadoxine, mefloquine, atovaquone, primaquine, artemisinin, doxycycline, clindamycin, sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine, moxidectin, permethrin, hexylresorcinol, and combinations thereof.

[0070] Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the antiparasitic drug or drugs to which sensitivity
is increased in a parasite by the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, can include, without limitation, one or more of the antiparasitic drugs listed in Table 2 below, or any class or type referred to therein, or any antiparasitic drug referred to herein.

**Table 2: Antiparasitic Drugs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiparasitic Drug</th>
<th>Class/Type</th>
<th>Mechanism/Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trimethoprim</td>
<td>Anti-folate</td>
<td>Dihydrofolate reductase (“DHFR”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrimethamine (Daraprim)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proguanil (Paludrine)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfamethoxazole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadiazine</td>
<td></td>
<td>deoxyhypusine synthase (“DHPS”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadoxine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atovaquone (Mepron)</td>
<td>Ubiquinone Analog</td>
<td>Perturbs Mitochondrial Electron Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiramycin (Rovmycin) -</td>
<td>Antibiotic</td>
<td>Ketolide Protein Synthesis Inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azithromycin (Zithromax) -</td>
<td></td>
<td>Macrolide Protein Synthesis Inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paromomycin (Humatin) -</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aminoglycoside Protein Synthesis Inhibitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clindamycin (Cleocin) -</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lincomamide Protein Synthesis Inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetracycline (Sumycin) -</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polyketide Protein Synthesis Inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doxycycline (Vibramycin) -</td>
<td>Nitroimidazole</td>
<td>Polyketide Protein Synthesis Inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metronidazole (Flagyl)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tinidazole (Tindamax)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nitazoxanide (Alinia)</td>
<td>Nitrothiazole</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iodoquinol (Yodoxin)</td>
<td>Quinoline</td>
<td>Iron chelation</td>
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<td>Chloroquine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primaquine</td>
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<td>Hemozoin Inhibitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mefloquine</td>
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<td>Quinine</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinidine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paralytic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praziquantel (Biltride)</td>
<td>Benzimidazole</td>
<td>Prevents tubulin polymerization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxamnquine (Vansil)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triclabendazole (Egaten)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niridazole</td>
<td>Thiazole</td>
<td>Paralytic Phosphofructokinase Inhibitor</td>
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<td>Stibophen</td>
<td>Arylsulfonate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trichlorfon</td>
<td>Organophosphate</td>
<td>Paralytic ACE Inhibitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mebendazole (Vermox)</td>
<td>Benzimidazole</td>
<td>Prevents tubulin polymerization</td>
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<td>Albendazole (Albenza)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niclosamide</td>
<td>Salicylanilide</td>
<td>Decouples Oxidative Phosphorylation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ivermectin (Stromectol,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mectizan)</td>
<td>Macrocyclic Lactone</td>
<td>Paralytic GABA Agonist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doxycycline (Vibramycin)</td>
<td>Antibiotic</td>
<td>Targets Symbiotic Bacteria in Parasite Gut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diethy carbamazine (DEC)</td>
<td>Piperazine</td>
<td>Perturbs Arachidonic Acid Metabolism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyrantel Pamoate (Helmex)</td>
<td>Tetrahydropyrimidine</td>
<td>Paralytic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permethrin (Elimite, Nix)</td>
<td>Pyrethroid</td>
<td>Neurotoxin via Na-Channel Binding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiabendazole</td>
<td>Nitrothiazole</td>
<td>Fumarate reductase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levamisole(^1)^,(^5)</td>
<td>Imidazothiazole</td>
<td>Paralytic Ach agonist</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mibemycin(^3)</td>
<td>Macrolide</td>
<td>Glutamate sensitive chloride channels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Anti-trematodal; \(^2\)Anti-cestodal; \(^3\)Anti-nematodal; \(^4\) Anti-ectoparasitic; \(^5\)Anti-helminthic

[0071] In methods of the current disclosure, the parasite can be sensitized to a drug or drugs already known to inhibit the parasite, or it can be sensitized to a drug or drugs not previously used with that type of parasite. If the parasite is a drug-resistant parasite that has acquired or evolved a resistance to a drug, it can be sensitized to a drug that previously exhibited a decreased ability to inhibit the parasite. In certain embodiments, sensitization of the parasite to the drug occurs at least in part by P-gp inhibition.

[0072] In certain embodiments, the composition can directly inhibit the parasite instead of or in addition to causing drug-sensitization.

[0073] The parasite that undergoes drug-sensitization or inhibition can be any type of parasite. It may, for instance, be a helminth, such as a nematode, a trematode, or a cestode, a protozoa, or an arthropod (i.e., an ectoparasite). The parasite can be a parasite of any animal or plant. By way of example and not limitation, the parasite that undergoes drug-sensitization or inhibition can be a species of the genus *Plasmodium*, such as *Plasmodium falciparum*, *Plasmodium malariae*, *Plasmodium ovale*, and *Plasmodium vivax*, a species of the genus *Ascaris*, such as *Ascaris lumbricoides*, a species of the genus *Enterobius*, such as *Enterobius vermicularis*, a species of the genus *Trichinella*, such as *Trichinella spiralis*, a species of the genus *Haemonchus*, such as *Haemonchus contortus*, a species of the genera *Aphelenchoides*, *Ditylenchus*, *Globodera*, *Heterodera*, *Longidorus*, *Meloidogyne*, *Nacobbus*, *Pratylenchus*, *Trichodorus*, and *Xiphinema*, a species of the genus *Bursaphelenchus*, such as *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, a species of the genus *Fasciola*, such as *Fasciola hepatica*, a species of the genus *Coccidoides*, or a species of the genus *Onchocerca*, such as *Onchocerca volvulus*.

[0074] The parasite that undergoes drug-sensitization or inhibition can be any parasite. The parasite can be, for example, any parasite commonly referred to or known as a flea, a tick, a worm, a hookworm, a roundworm, a heartworm, a fluke, a mite, a spider, a beetle, a mosquito, a fly, or a bed bug.

[0075] Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the parasite that undergoes drug-sensitization or inhibition can be a protozoan parasite, such as, for example, the protozoan parasites of Table 3 below. In certain embodiments, the parasite that undergoes drug sensitization or inhibition can
be a helminthic parasite (parasitic worm) such as, for example, the helminthic parasites of Table 4 below. In certain embodiments, the parasite that undergoes drug sensitization or inhibition can be an ectoparasite, such as, for example, the helminthic parasites of Table 5 below. In certain embodiments, multiple parasites of different species, genera, class, or other category can simultaneously undergo drug sensitization or inhibition in a single host harboring the multiple parasites.

**Table 3: Representative Protozoan Parasites**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasite</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Symptoms (humans)</th>
<th>Current Drug Regimen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium hominis, parvum</td>
<td>Cryptosporidiasis</td>
<td>Diarrhea-causing parasites (typically asymptomatic) but deadly in susceptible pop. (AIDS, Children, etc.)</td>
<td>Uncomplicated: Nitazoxanide (Alinia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>AIDS:</strong> Paromomycin (Humatin) w/ Azithromycin (Zithromax) Questionable Efficacy for both regimes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>#1:</strong> Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole w/ folinic acid (Leucovorin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>#2:</strong> Pyrimethamine (Daraprim) w/ folinic acid (Leucovorin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isosporiasis belli</td>
<td>Isosporiasis</td>
<td>Diarrhea-causing parasites (typically asymptomatic) but deadly in susceptible pop. (AIDS, Children, etc.)</td>
<td>Uncomplicated: No Recognized Effective Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>AIDS:</strong> Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole w/ folinic acid (Leucovorin) considered effective at reducing severity. Control HIV infection to resolve parasite infestation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclospora cayetanesis</td>
<td>Cycosporiasis</td>
<td>Diarrhea-causing parasites (typically asymptomatic) but deadly in susceptible pop. (AIDS, Children, etc.)</td>
<td>Uncomplicated: No Recognized Effective Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>AIDS:</strong> Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole w/ folinic acid (Leucovorin) considered effective at reducing severity. Control HIV infection to resolve parasite infestation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxoplasma gondii</td>
<td>Toxoplasmosis</td>
<td>Usually asymptomatic but causes fatal encephalitis in AIDS/Immuno compromised Patients. TORCH Pathogen associated with transplacental infection.</td>
<td>Uncomplicated: Pyrimethamine (Daraprim) + sulfadiazine/clindamycin (Cleocin) /azithromycin (Zithromax)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pregnancy:</strong> Uncomplicated + Spiramycin (Rovamycin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>AIDS:</strong> Pyrimethamine (Daraprim) + sulfadiazine/clindamycin (Cleocin) /azithromycin (Zithromax). Treat patient indefinitely once Dx. *** All regimes require folinic acid (Leucovorin) ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balantidium coli</td>
<td>Balantidiasis</td>
<td>Diarrhea, Constipation. Can mimic inflammatory bowel conditions.</td>
<td>Uncomplicated: Tetracycline (Sumycin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>#1:</strong> Metronidazole (Flagyl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>#3:</strong> Iodoquinol (Yodoxin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entamoeba histolytica, dispar</td>
<td>Amebiasis</td>
<td>Typically asymptomatic but can cause wide range of symptoms ranging from mild diarrhea to severe dysentery with mucoid, bloody diarrhea. May cause amebic liver abscesses w/ or w/o</td>
<td>Asymptomatic: Luminal Agents Iodoquinol (Yodoxin) or paromomycin (Humatin) Symptomatic: Colitis &amp; Hepatic Abscess Metronidazole (Flagyl) + Luminal Agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathogen</td>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Clinical Features</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Giardia lamblia</em></td>
<td>Giardiasis</td>
<td>2/3 Asymptomatic. Others experience diarrhea varying in severity, sulfurous</td>
<td>Metronidazole (Flagyl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gas/belches, weight loss, cramping, pain, etc. Traveler's Diarrhea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trichomonas vaginalis</em></td>
<td>Trichomoniasis</td>
<td>Very common STI that is usually asymptomatic but can cause vaginitis, urethritis</td>
<td>#1 Metronidazole (Flagyl) #2 Tinidazole (Tindamax)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dientamoeba fragilis</em></td>
<td>Dientamoebiasis</td>
<td>Traveler's diarrhea, chronic diarrhea/abdominal pain, failure to thrive.</td>
<td>Prophylaxis: Paromomycin (Humatin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Symptomatic: Iodouinol (Yodoxin), Paromomycin (Humatin), Tetracycline (Sumycin), Metronidazole (Flagyl) combination of any two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Blastocystis hominis</em></td>
<td>Blastocytosis</td>
<td>Typically nonsymptomatic and colonization transient. Nonspecific GI symptoms</td>
<td>Metronidazole (Flagyl) now considered ineffective. Nitazoxanide (Alinia) possible replacement (trials ongoing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>including diarrhea, flatulence, pain, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovale, malaria*</td>
<td></td>
<td>anemia, jaundice, and convulsions. Neurological signs in severe cases.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Presents 1-3 weeks post infection w/o prophylaxis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Babesia divergens, microfli,</td>
<td>Babesiosis</td>
<td>Typically asymptomatic (&gt;50%) with others developing malaria-like illness w/</td>
<td>Mild/Moderate: Atovaquone (Mepron) w/ Azithromycin (Zithromax) Severe: Quinine Sulfate w/ Clindamycin (Clocin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other*</td>
<td></td>
<td>hemolytic anemia, cyclic fevers, thrombocytopenia, and possible organ failure 1-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>weeks post infection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trypanosoma brucei</em></td>
<td>African Trypanosomiasis (Sleeping</td>
<td>Hemolymphatic phase with fever, headache, pains, and fever followed by CNS</td>
<td>No CNS T.b. rhodesiense; Suramin No CNS T.b. gambiense; Pentamidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sickness)</td>
<td>involvement. Fatal if not treated promptly.</td>
<td>CNS T.b. rhodesiense: Melarsoprol (Mel B, Arsobal) CNS T.b. gambiense: Eflornithine (DFMO, Ordinyl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trypanosoma</em></td>
<td>American</td>
<td>Acute disease usually</td>
<td>#1: Nifurtimox (Lampit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasite</td>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Symptoms (humans)</td>
<td>Current Drug Regimen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Schistosoma mansoni</em>, <em>japonicum</em>, <em>haematobium</em></td>
<td>Schistosomiasis</td>
<td>Direct skin penetration in aquatic soils, etc. with infected fresh-water snails resulting in prolonged colonization of the intestines/urinary tract dependent on species. Causes malnutrition, organ damage, and associated with bladder cancer.</td>
<td>Praziquantel (Biltride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trichobilharzia regenti</em></td>
<td>Swimmer's Itch</td>
<td>Direct skin penetration in aquatic soils, etc. with infected fresh-water snails. Mild w/ localized skin irritation.</td>
<td>Antihistamines, No specific treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Clonorchis simensis</em></td>
<td>Clonorchiasis</td>
<td>Following ingestion of raw fish, colonize biliary tract. Associated with cholangiocarcinoma, liver damage, etc.</td>
<td>#1: Praziquantel (Biltride), #2: Albendazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fasciola hepatica</em>, <em>gigantica</em></td>
<td>Fascioliasis</td>
<td>Liver dysfunction, pain following colonization of the liver and biliary tract</td>
<td>Triclabendazole (Egaten)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Opisthorchis viverrini</em></td>
<td>Opisthorchiasis</td>
<td>Following ingestion of raw fish, colonize biliary tract. Associated with cholangiocarcinoma, liver damage, etc.</td>
<td>#1: Praziquantel (Biltride), #2: Albendazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paragonimus westermani</em></td>
<td>Paragonimiasis</td>
<td>Liver, Lung dysfunction w/ pulmonary manifestations in</td>
<td>#1: Praziquantel (Biltride), #2: Triclabendazole (Egaten)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Representative Helminthic Parasites

- asymptomatic but cagoma/Roman's Sign may be present. Chronic infection destroys myenteric complex causing megasophaug, colon, other dilations and dilated cardiomyopathy.
- Both drugs can effect radical cure in acute phase but become less effective in chronic patients (especially those who have been infected for longer periods of time).
- Classical Tx: Sodium Stibogluconate + pentavalent antimony (Pentostam) w/ meglumine antimonate (Glucontime). Retired due to tox & resistance.
- Cutaneous Local: Topical paromomycin + gentamicin formulation.
- Oral Systemic: Miltefosine (Impavido) w/ azoles ketoconazole, itraconazole, fluconazole.
- IV Systemic: Amphotericin B (Anbison)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fasciolopsis buski</td>
<td>Fasciolopisis</td>
<td>Typically asymptomatic but can include diarrhea, abdominal pain, obstruction.</td>
<td>Praziquantel (Biltride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metagonimus yokogawai</td>
<td>Metagonimiasis</td>
<td>Diarrhea, colic, obstruction.</td>
<td>Praziquantel (Biltride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterophyes heterophyes</td>
<td>Heterophyiasis</td>
<td>Diarrhea, colic, obstruction.</td>
<td>Praziquantel (Biltride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinococcus granulosus, multilocularis</td>
<td>Echinococcosis</td>
<td>Typically asymptomatic with formation of large cysts containing parasites. Rupture results in allergic reaction/anaphylaxis. Can behave like slow-growing destructive tumors.</td>
<td>Cystic: Albendazole (Albenza) w/ Surgical resection of cysts. Add Praziquantel (Biltride) if cyst spillage occurs during surgery. Alveolar: Albendazole (Albenza) or Mebendazole (Vermox)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taenia saginata, solium, asiatica</td>
<td>Taeniasis</td>
<td>Tapeworms acquired from eating undercooked beef and pork. Adult worms reside in intestines and reach large sizes causing malnutrition, obstruction, etc.</td>
<td>Praziquantel (Biltride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taenia solium, asiatica</td>
<td>Cysticerosis</td>
<td>Occur following infection with pork tapeworms. All tissues susceptible to cyst infestation. CNS/CVS most dangerous.</td>
<td>Praziquantel (Biltride) w/ prednisone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymenolepis nana, diminuta</td>
<td>Hymenolepisis</td>
<td>Asymptomatic dwarf tapeworm. Extremely common.</td>
<td>#1: Praziquantel #2: Niclosamide #3: Nitazoxanide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphyllobothrium latum, mansonioides</td>
<td>Diphyllobothriasis</td>
<td>Freshwater fish tapeworm. Largest of all tapeworms and can cause obstruction, B12 def. w/ megaloblastic anemia.</td>
<td>Praziquantel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirometra erinaceieuropaei</td>
<td>Sparganosis</td>
<td>Asymptomatic unless worms migrate to CNS. Typically nonspecific skin irritation as worms migrate.</td>
<td>No drug treatment. Surgical removal of worms required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onchocerca volvulus</td>
<td>Onchocerciasis</td>
<td>River Blindess</td>
<td>Ivermectin (Stromectol) &amp; Doxycycline (Vibramycin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loa loa</td>
<td>Loiasis</td>
<td>Asymptomatic Eye Worm</td>
<td>Diethylcarbamazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansonella perstans, ozzardi, streptocera</td>
<td>Mansonellosis</td>
<td>Swelling, nonspecific skin symptoms, rashes, typically asymptomatic.</td>
<td>#1: Mebendazole (Vermox) or Albendazole (Albenza) #2: Ivermectin (Stromectol) *** Include doxycycline (Vibramycin) w/ #1 or #2 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wucheria bancrofti, Brugia malayi, timori</td>
<td>Lymphatic Filariasis</td>
<td>Typically asymptomatic but some develop profound lymphatic obstruction and lymphadema (Elephantiasis) w/ episodes of febrile/afebrile</td>
<td>Ivermectin (Stromectol) w/ Deethylcarbamazine (DEC) Typically responds poorly to drugs once lymphedema sets in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genus/Mixed Genus</td>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Treatments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Gnathostoma spinigerum, hispidium | Gnathostomiasis | Painful, intermittent, itchy swellings caused by migrating worms. Possible VLM organism. | #1: Ivermectin (Stromectol)  
#2: Albendazole (Albenza) |
| Ancylostoma duodenale, brazilienes | Ancylostomiasis and Cutaneous Larva Migrans | Signs of iron-deficiency anemia, malnutrition, and skin manifestations following infection by penetration of intact skin from infected soil. (Hookworms) | #1: Albendazole (Albenza)  
#2: Mebendazole (Vermox)  
#3: Pyrantel Pamoate (Helmex) |
| Necator americanus | Necatoriasis | Signs of iron-deficiency anemia, malnutrition, and skin manifestations following infection by penetration of intact skin from infected soil. (Hookworms) | #1: Albendazole (Albenza)  
#2: Mebendazole (Vermox)  
#3: Pyrantel Pamoate (Helmex) |
| Angiostrongylus cantonensis | Angiostrongyliasis | Abdominal disease and eosinophilic meningitis presentations possible. | #1: Albendazole (Albenza)  
#2: Mebendazole (Vermox)  
*** w/ prednisolone *** |
| Ascaris lumbricoides | Ascariasis | Typically asymptomatic w/ nonspecific respiratory symptoms during pulmonary stage followed by abdominal pain and possible obstruction of biliary tract and/or intestines. | #1: Abendazole (Albenza)  
#2: Mebendazole (Vermox)  
#3: Ivermectin (Stromectol) |
| Toxocara canis, cati | Toxocariasis and Visceral Larva Migrans | Typically asymptomatic. VLM very serious depending on what organ is invaded. Non-VLM show generalized signs of worm infestations. | #1: Ivermectin (Stromectol)  
#2: Albendazole (Albenza) |
| Strongyloides stercoralis | Strongyloidiasis | Typically asymptomatic w/ mild GI symptoms including pain and diarrhea. May present with rashes. | #1: Mebendazole (Vermox)  
#2: Albendazole (Albenza) |
| Enterobius vermicularis | Enterobiasis | Typically asymptomatic w/ pruritic perianal region and possible superinfections. | #1: Albendazole (Albenza)  
#2: Mebendazole (Vermox)  
#3: Pyrantel Pamoate (Helmex) |
| Trichinella spiralis | Trichinellosis | Acquired from undercooked pork resulting in tissue infestation following acute GI symptoms. Larval encystments cause organ-specific symptoms. | #1: Mebendazole (Vermox)  
#2: Albendazole (Albenza) |
| Trichuris trichiura | Trichuriasis | Typically asymptomatic but heavy infections may cause GI symptoms. | #1: Mebendazole (Vermox) or  
#2: Albendazole (Albenza)  
#3: Ivermectin (Stromectol) |
### Table 5: Representative Ectoparasites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasite</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Symptoms (humans)</th>
<th>Current Drug Regimen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pediculus humanus capitis, humanus</td>
<td>Pediculosis</td>
<td>Head lice, body lice spread by direct contact with either infected persons or infested bedding, clothing, hats, etc.</td>
<td>Permethrin (Elimite, Nix, Acticin, etc.) OTC any 1% formulation topical only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pthiriasis pubis</td>
<td>Pthiriasis</td>
<td>Pubic lice or &quot;Crabs&quot; spread by direct contact (sexual).</td>
<td>Permethrin (Elimite, Nix, Acticin, etc.) OTC any 1% formulation topical only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarcoptes scabiei</td>
<td>Scabies</td>
<td>Mite infests stratum corneum with resulting immune reaction forming itchy blisters/lesions.</td>
<td>#1: Rx Permethrin (Elimite, Lyclear, Nix) Any 5% formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#2: Crotamiton (Eurax, Crotan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#3: Lindane 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#4 Ivermectin (Stromectol) for Norwegian variants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[0076] The composition can be delivered to the parasite in a host organism by delivering the composition to the host organism, such as by administering, feeding, injecting, topical application, attachment, or providing for inhalation. In certain embodiments, the composition contacts the parasite by diffusion throughout the host organism after administration. Additionally or alternatively, the composition can be delivered to a recipient prophylactically, i.e., prior to recipient infection, or contact with, or exposure to, the parasite. The mode of delivery can be selected based on a number of factors, including metabolism of the rifamycin or a rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or a rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or a rifampicin derivative, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or a combination thereof, or another drug in the composition, the mode of administration of other drugs to the host organism, such as the drug to which the parasite is sensitized, the location and type of parasite to be drug-sensitized, the health of the host organism, the ability or inability to use particular dosing forms or schedules with the host organism, preferred dosing schedule, including any adjustment to dosing schedules due to side effects of other drugs, and ease of administration. In certain embodiments, the mode of administration can be enteral, such as orally or by introduction into a feeding tube. In certain embodiments, the mode of administration can be parenteral, such as intravenously. In certain embodiments, the mode of administration is transcutaneous. In certain embodiments, the mode of administration is topical. In certain embodiments, the mode of administration is by affixing a dosage form to the body of an infected or susceptible animal, such as a collar or tag.
[0077] The dosage amounts of the and administration schedule of the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, can vary depending on other components of the composition and their effects on drug availability in a recipient, the type of drug or drugs to which the parasite is sensitized, the intended mode of administration, the intended schedule for administration, when other drugs are administered, any drug toxicity concerns, and the recipient’s response to the drug. In certain embodiments, the amount and frequency of delivery of rifamycin or rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, can be such that levels in the recipient remain well below levels at which toxicity to the recipient becomes a concern. However the amount and frequency can also be such that the levels of rifamycin or rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, in the recipient remain continuously at a level sufficient to induce drug-sensitization or are at a level sufficient to induce drug sensitization when or shortly after the drug to which the parasite is sensitized is delivered to it. Accordingly, the composition can be taken on a regular basis during treatment with the drug to which the parasite is sensitized or it can be taken only a set time before, at the same time, or a set time after the drug to which the parasite is sensitized.

[0078] Without limiting the compositions and methods of administration described herein, in certain embodiments, the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or rifabutin derivative, or rifampicin or rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, can exhibit its drug-sensitization effect on a parasite by directly or indirectly inhibiting one or more drug efflux pumps. In certain embodiments, the one or more drug efflux pumps includes P-gp (also referred to as ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 1 (ABCB1) pump). This glycoprotein is found in cellular membranes, such as the cell membrane and/or vacuolar membranes, and actively transports certain drugs, such as xenobiotic drugs, out of parasites, reducing efficacy of the drug. In certain embodiments, the one or more drug efflux pumps includes a P-gp homolog. In certain embodiments, the one or more drug efflux pumps include a drug or multidrug resistance pump. By inhibiting these pumps, the
amount of drug present in a parasite can be increased and thus the killing or inhibiting effect on
the parasite can be increased.

EXAMPLES

[0079] The following examples are provided to further illustrate certain embodiments of the
disclosure. They are not intended to disclose or describe each and every aspect of the disclosure
in complete detail and should be not be so interpreted. Unless otherwise specified, designations
of cells lines and compositions are used consistently throughout these examples.

Example 1 - Rifamycin Derivative Synthesis

[0080] The 3,4-cyclo-rifamycin (rifabutin) derivatives of the current disclosure made be
prepared as shown in the schemes listed below.

[0081] Scheme 1 illustrates the general preparation of 11-deoxo-11-imino-3,4-spiro-piperidyl-
rifamycins (1c) and 11-deoxo-11-amino-3,4-spiro-piperidyl-rifamycins (1d). The compounds of
(1c) are synthesized by condensation of 3-amino-4-deoxy-4-imino-rifamycin S (1a) with a
substituted piperidone or hexanon-type of ketone (1b) at a temperature range from 10°C to 70°C
in organic solvent, such as THF or ethanol, in the presence of an excess of ammonium salt, such
as ammonium acetate, in a sealed reaction tube. Reduction of 11-imino-rifamycin (1c) with
reducing reagent, such as NaBH₄, in organic solvent, such as THF and EtOH at a temperature
range from 0°C to room temperature produces 11-amino-rifamycin (1d). When the compound is
RTI-35, the thioether could be oxidized to sulfoxide (-SO-) or sulfone (-SO₂-) depending upon
the ratio of compound 1c and oxidizing agents. When the compound is RTI-44, product is
obtained by de-protection of Boc-propekted-piperidine or Fmoc-protected-piperidine.

Scheme 1

[0082] Scheme 2 illustrates the general preparation of 3,4-spiro-piperidyl-rifamycins (2c)
and 11-deoxo-11-hydroxy-3,4-spiro-piperidyl-rifamycins (2d). The compounds of (2c) are
synthesized by condensation of 3-amino-4-deoxy-4-imino-rifamycin S (1a) with a substituted piperidone or hexanon-type of ketone (1b) at a temperature range from 10°C to 70°C in organic solvent, such as THF or ethanol, in the presence or absence of a catalyst, such as Zinc. Reduction of 11-oxo of rifamycin (2c) with reducing reagent, such as NaBH₄, in organic solvent, such as THF and EtOH at a temperature range from 0°C to room temperature produce 11-hydroxy-rifamycin (2d).

Scheme 2.

[0083] The intermediate of (1a) is commercially available or can be obtained from the rifamycin S. The hexanon-type of ketone or 4-substituted piperidone (1b or 2b: Z = C, or O) is either commercially available or can be prepared by known procedures. The 4-oxo-piperidine-1-carboxamide (2b: X = NH) is prepared by reacting 4-oxo-piperidine-1-carbonyl chloride.

[0084] Scheme 3 illustrates the general preparation of 11-deoxo-11-hydroxyimino-3,4-spiropiperidyl-rifamycins (3c). The compounds of (3c) are synthesized from the reaction of 11-oxynrifamycin compound (2c) with hydroxylamine (or its HCl salt) at a temperature range from 10°C to 70°C in organic solvent, such as THF or methanol, in the presence or absence of base, such as pyridine.

Scheme 3.
[0085] The above syntheses schemes are preferred schemes for the preparation of the indicated types of compounds. It is apparent to one skilled in art that other sequences of the reactions, and alternative reagents can be used for the synthesis of the rifamycin derivatives of the present disclosure. These alternatives for the synthesis of the derivatives are within the scope of this invention.

[0086] The following examples provide synthesis schemes for specific rifabutin derivative compositions. All starting material used in these examples are either purchased from commercial sources or prepared according to published procedures. Reagents were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification. Reactions with moisture-sensitive reagents were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere. Concentration of solutions was performed by reduced pressure (in vacuum) rotary evaporation. Column flash chromatography was performed using silica gel 60 as stationary phase. The preparative thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using glass plates (20x20 cm) of silica gel (60 F254, thickness 1 mm or 2 mm).

[0087] Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (1H-NMR) spectra were recorded on a Varian Inova 300, or 500 MHz magnetic resonance spectrometer. 1H-NMR refers to proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy with chemical shifts reported in ppm (parts per million) downfield from tetramethylsilane or referred to a residue signal of solvent (CHCl₃ = 7.27). 13C-NMR spectra were recorded on Varian Inova 500 MHz spectrometer operating at 125 MHz and Chemical shifts were reported in ppm and referenced to residual solvent signals (CHCl₃= d 77.23 for carbon).

[0088] The high resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were carried out in a Bruker-micrOTOF-QII spectrometer, using electro spray ionization positive (ESI+) method and reported as M+H or M+Na, referring to protonated molecular ion or its sodium complex.

[0089] The following examples are for illustration purposes and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. It will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the compounds of current invention can be prepared by a variety of synthetic routes, including but not limited to substitution of appropriate reagents, solvents or catalyst, change of reaction sequence, and variation of protecting groups.
General procedure (A) for synthesis of compounds (1c in scheme 1):

[0090] In a sealed reaction tube, a reaction mixture of 3-amino-4-imino-rifamycin S (1a) (0.1 mmol), piperidine or hexanone-type of ketone (1b) (0.2-0.3 mmol), and ammonium acetate (1 mmol) in THF (3 ml) was stirred at 60°C overnight under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and diluted with DCM (20 ml) and water (20 ml). The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (2x 20 ml). The combined organic phase was washed with water (20 ml) and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified either by silica gel column chromatography or by silica gel preparative thin-layer chromatography with methanol in DCM as eluent to give the product as purple solid.

General procedure (B) for synthesis of compounds (2c in scheme 1):

[0091] In a round bottom flask with condenser, a reaction mixture of 3-amino-4-imino-rifamycin S (1a) (0.1 mmol), piperidine or hexanone-type of ketone (1b) (0.2-0.3 mmol), and ammonium acetate (0.2-0.3 mmol) in THF (8 ml) was stirred at 75°C overnight under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and diluted with DCM (20 ml) and water (20 ml). The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (2x 20 ml). The combined organic phase was washed with water (20 ml) and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified either by silica gel column chromatography or by silica gel preparative thin-layer chromatography with methanol in DCM as eluent to give the product as purple solid.

General procedure (C) for synthesis of compounds (1d in scheme 1 and 2d in scheme 2):

[0092] To a solution of rifamycin 11-imine or 11-oxo- compound (1c or 2c) (0.1 mmol) in THF (4 ml) was added a suspension of NaBH₄ (0.2 mmol) in ethanol (4 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours and diluted with ethyl acetate (20 ml) and water (20 ml). The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (2x 20 ml). The combined organic phase was washed with water and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified either by silica gel column chromatography or by silica gel preparative thin-layer chromatography with methanol in DCM as eluent to give the product as purple solid.
Preparation of RTI-33 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(t-butyloxy carbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[0093] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI\(^+\)): 890.4570 (M+H\(^+\)); calculated for (M+H\(^+\)): 890.4553; 1H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.50 (s, 9H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 1.9-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.49 (s, 1H), 3.60 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.7-3.8 (br, 2H), 3.95-4.1 (br, 2H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (s,1H), 8.71 (bs, 1H), 12.93 (s, 1H), 14.21 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-35 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-tetrahydrothiopyran-4-yl]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[0094] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI\(^+\)): 807.3665 (M+H\(^+\)); calculated for (M+H\(^+\)): 807.3640; RTI-035A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) -0.08 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.62 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.05 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.89 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.9-2.15 (m, 4H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.9 (m, 2H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.15-3.3 (m, 2H), 3.34 (dd, J=7 and 2Hz, 1H), 3.47 (s, 1H), 3.60 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 8 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=15 and 6 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=15 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (s,1H), 8.78 (s, 1H), 12.93 (s, 1H), 14.21 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-44 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[0095] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI\(^+\)): 790.4078 (M+H\(^+\)); calculated for (M+H\(^+\)): 790.4029; RTI-044C, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) -0.08 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.05 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.89 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.85-2.15 (m, 4H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.15-3.3 (m, 2H), 3.3-3.45 (m, 4H), 3.50 (s, 1H), 3.45-3.65 (br, 1H), 3.69 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd,
J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (dd, J=15 and 6 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.42 (dd, J=15 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.82 (s, 1H), 13.00 (s, 1H), 14.28 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-46 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-cyclohexyl-](1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[0096] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid.

HRMS (ESI\(^+\)) : 789.4122 (M+H\(^+\)); calculated for (M+H\(^+\)) : 789.4076; RTI-046C, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDC13): -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.7-1.9 (m, 10H), 1.89 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.1 (m, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 3.34 (dd, J=7 and 3 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 1H), 3.62 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=15 and 6 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=15 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 8.87 (s, 1H), 13.00 (s, 1H), 14.33 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-49 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[0097] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid.

HRMS (ESI\(^+\)) : 880.4535 (M+H\(^+\)); calculated for (M+H\(^+\)) : 880.4498; RTI-049A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDC13): -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.60 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.91 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.47 (t, J= 6 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (t, J= 6 Hz, 2H), 2.8-2.95 (m, 4H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (dd, J=7 and 2Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 3.60-3.72 (m, 4H), 4.74 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 7.3-7.45 (m, 5H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 8.80 (s, 1H), 12.99 (s, 1H), 14.31 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-51 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methoxyethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[0098] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid.

HRMS (ESI\(^+\)) : 848.4487 (M+H\(^+\)); calculated for (M+H\(^+\)) : 848.4447; RTI-051A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDC13): -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.85-2.15 (br, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.79 (t, J= 5 Hz, 2H), 2.85-2.95 (m, 4H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09
(s, 3H), 3.33 (dd, J=7 and 2Hz, 1H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 3.49 (s, 1H), 3.59 (t, J=5 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (dd, J=15 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (dd, J=15 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (s,1H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 12.94 (s, 1H), 14.31 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-53 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[0099] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 903.4904 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺ : 903.4869; RTI-053A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃); -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.85-2.15 (br, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.5-2.65 (m, 6H), 2.74 (m, 2H), 2.85-2.95 (m, 4H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (dd, J=7 and 2 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (s, 1H), 3.64 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (t, J=5 Hz, 4H), 4.75 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (dd, J=15 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=15 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (s,1H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 12.94 (s, 1H), 14.29 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-57 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(cyclobutylmethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00100] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 858.4690 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺ : 858.4655; RTI-057A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃); -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 8H), 1.90 (s,3H), 1.9-2.15 (m, 4H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.60 (m, 3H), 2.7-2.9 (br, 4H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.34 (dd, J=7 and 2Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 3.63 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (s,1H), 8.80 (s, 1H), 12.95 (s, 1H), 14.31 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-59 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00101] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 844.4536 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺ : 844.4498; RTI-059A, 1H-
NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.18 (m, 2H), 0.57 (m, 2H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (m, 1H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.15 (br, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.46 (d, J=7 Hz, 2H), 2.8-3.05 (m, 5H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.35 (dd, J=7 and 2Hz, 1H), 3.49 (s, 1H), 3.63 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (s,1H), 8.78 (s, 1H), 12.93 (s, 1H), 14.31 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-60 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(isopropyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00102] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 832.4542 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺: 832.4498; RTI-060A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.60 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.16 (d, J=6 Hz, 6H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.7-1.8 (m, 4H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.15 (br, 2H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.75-3.05 (m, 6H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 3.34 (dd, J=7 and 2Hz, 1H), 3.47 (s, 1H), 3.64 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (s,1H), 8.76 (s, 1H), 12.91 (s, 1H), 14.31 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-61 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(t-ethyloxy carbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00103] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 862.4270 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺: 862.4240; RTI-61A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.08 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.62 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.30 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.89 (s, 3H), 2.0-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.50 (s, 1H), 3.61 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 3.6-3.8 (br, 2H), 4.0-4.2 (br, 2H), 4.21 (q, J=7 Hz, 2H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (s,1H), 8.72 (bs, 1H), 12.93 (s, 1H), 14.21 (s, 1H).
Preparation of RTI-63 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(acetyl)-piperidin-4-y1]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00104] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 832.4181 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺: 832.4134. RTI-63A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃): -0.06 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.62 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.45 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.89 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.0-2.2 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.47 (s, 0.4H), 3.51 (s, 0.6H), 3.55-3.70 (m, 3H), 3.90 (m, 2H), 4.48 (m, 1H), 4.73 (m, 1H), 5.07 (m, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 6 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.66 (s, 0.6H), 8.71 (s, 0.4H), 12.92 (s, 1H), 14.16 (s, 0.4H), 14.19 (s, 0.6H).

Preparation of RTI-64 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(n-propyl)-piperidin-4-y1]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00105] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 832.4552 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺: 832.4498; RTI-64A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃): -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.55-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.15 (br, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.8-2.9 (m, 4H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.35 (dd, J=7 and 2Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 3.62 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 8.78 (s, 1H), 12.95 (s, 1H), 14.30 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-65 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(cyclopropyl)-piperidin-4-y1]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00106] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 830.4386 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺: 830.4342; RTI-65A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃): -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.45-0.55 (m, 5H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.15 (br, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.9-3.1 (m, 5H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.35 (dd, J=7 and 2 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 3.63 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H),
6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 8.79 (s, 1H), 12.97 (s, 1H), 14.30 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-66 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(ethyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00107] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 818.4388 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺: 818.4342; RTI-066A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃); -0.08 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.15 (br, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.64 (q, J=7 Hz, 2H), 2.8-2.95 (m, 4H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.35 (d, J=7 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 3.63 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 12.95 (s, 1H), 14.29 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-67 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(beRTIoyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00108] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 916.4169 (M+Na)⁺; calculated for (M+Na)⁺: 916.4109. RTI-67A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃); -0.07 (br, 3H), 0.60 (br, 3H), 0.84 (br, 3H), 1.02 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.45 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.9-2.2 (m, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 3.2-3.9 (br, 7H), 4.2 (br, 1H), 4.6 (br, 1H), 5.05 (br, 1H), 6.0 (br, 1H), 6.18 (br, 1H), 6.29 (br, 1H), 6.40 (br, 1H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 3H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.6 (brs, 1H), 12.93 (s, 1H), 14.16 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-68 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(benzyloxy carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00109] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁻): 924.4435 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺: 924.4396; RTI-68A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃); -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.60 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 2.0-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (br, 1H), 3.49 (s, 1H), 3.60 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.6-3.8 (br, 2H), 4.0-4.2 (m, 2H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H),
5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (m, 5H), 8.26 (s,1H), 8.70 (bs, 1H), 12.92 (s, 1H), 14.20 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-69 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(methyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00110] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 804.4213 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺ : 804.4185; RTI-069A, 1HNMR (300MHz, CDC13); -0.08 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.45 (m, 1H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.15 (br, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 2.7-2.95 (m, 4H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.34 (d, J=7 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (s, 1H), 3.63 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (s,1H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 12.95 (s, 1H), 14.29 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-70 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methylpropyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00111] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 846.4682 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺ : 846.4655; RTI-070A, 1HNMR (500MHz, CDC13); -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.60 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, J=7 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.74-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.89 (s,3H), 1.9-2.15 (m, 4H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.29 (d, J=7 Hz, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.65 (m, 1H), 2.77-2.85 (m, 4H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 3.33 (dd, J=7 and 2Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 3.63 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (dd, J=10 and 2 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (s,1H), 8.78 (s, 1H), 12.96 (s, 1H), 14.30 (s, 1H). 13C-NMR (125 MHz, CDC13).

Preparation of RTI-74 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(phenylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00112] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 909.4433 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺ : 909.4400; RTI-074A, 1HNMR (300MHz, CDC13); -0.07 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.62 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04
(d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.89 (s,3H), 1.9-2.25 (m, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.51 (s, 1H), 3.61 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 3.6-3.8 (br, 2H), 4.0-4.2 (br, 2H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (m, 2H), 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.34 (m, 4H), 8.27 (s,1H), 8.69 (s, 1H), 12.92 (s, 1H), 14.19 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-77 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(ethylxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00113] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI^+): 876.4417 (M+H)^+; calculated for (M+H)^+ : 876.4396; RTI-77A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDC13): -0.08 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 6H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 2.0-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.49 (s, 1H), 3.60 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.6-3.8 (br, 2H), 4.0-4.2 (m, 4H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (s,1H), 8.7 (bs, 1H), 12.93 (s, 1H), 14.20 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-81 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutyloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00114] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI^+): 890.4552 (M+H)^+; calculated for (M+H)^+ : 890.4553; RTI-81, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDC13): -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, J=7 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.88 (s,3H), 1.9-2.15 (m, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.49 (s, 1H), 3.60 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 3.6-3.8 (br, 2H), 3.95 (m, 2H), 4.0-4.2 (br, 2H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (s,1H), 8.7 (bs, 1H), 12.93 (s, 1H), 14.20 (s, 1H).
Preparation of RTI-82 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(ethylaminocarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI\(^+\)): 883.4175 (M+Na\(^+\)); calculated for (M+Na\(^+\)): 883.4218; RTI-082A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.08 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.20 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 1.9-2.25 (m, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.3-3.4 (m, 3H), 3.50 (s, 1H), 3.61 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.6-3.7 (br, 2H), 3.8-4.0 (br, 2H), 4.52 (m, 1H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (m, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.69 (s, 1H), 12.92 (s, 1H), 14.20 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-83 4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(ethylaminocarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl][-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI\(^+\)): 884.4048 (M+Na\(^+\)); calculated for (M+Na\(^+\)): 884.4058; RTI-083A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.20 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.4-1.6 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.2 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.3-3.4 (m, 3H), 3.43 (s, 1H), 3.56 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.7-4.0 (m, 4H), 4.50 (m, 1H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 8.18 (s, 1H), 8.90 (s, 1H), 14.57 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-84 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(isopropylxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI\(^+\)): 898.4203 (M+ Na\(^+\)); calculated for (M+ Na\(^+\)): 898.4215; RTI-084A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.09 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.30 (d, J=6 Hz, 6H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 1.9-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.50 (s, 1H), 3.61 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.6-3.8 (br, 2H), 4.0-4.2 (br, 2H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (m, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz,
1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 8.7 (bs, 1H), 12.93 (s, 1H), 14.21 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-86 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(phenylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00118] Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI^+): 932.4038 (M+ Na)^+; calculated for (M+ Na)^+: 932.4058; RTI-086A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.02 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.62 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.4-1.6 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.2 (m, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.3 (m, 1H), 3.45 (s, 1H), 3.58 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 3.8-4.2 (m, 4H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 7.10 (m, 1H), 7.37 (m, 4H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 8.88 (s, 1H), 14.56 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-91 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(3,3-dimethylbutanoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00119] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI^+): 910.4589 (M+ Na)^+; calculated for (M+ Na)^+: 910.4579; RTI-91A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.07 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.05 (m, 3H), 1.10 (s, 9H), 1.45 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.0-2.2 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.3-2.45 (m, 3H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.47 (s, 0.4H), 3.52 (s, 0.6H), 3.55-3.70 (m, 3H), 3.8-4.0 (m, 2H), 4.5 (m, 1H), 4.75 (m, 1H), 5.06 (m, 1H), 6.0 (m, 1H), 6.17 (m, 1H), 6.29 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.4 (m, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 8.63 (s, 0.6H), 8.71 (s, 0.4H), 12.92 (s, 1H), 14.16 (s, 0.4H), 14.20 (s, 0.6H).

Preparation of RTI-94 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(n-pentanoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00120] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI^+): 874.4644 (M+H)^+; calculated for (M+H)^+: 874.4604; RTI-94A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.07 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.04 (m, 3H), 1.42 (m, 3H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 6H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.9-2.2 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.3-2.45 (m, 3H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.49 (s, 0.4H), 3.53 (s, 0.6H), 3.55-3.70 (m, 3H), 3.8-4.0 (m, 2H), 4.5 (m, 1H), 4.72 (m, 1H), 5.06 (m,
1H), 6.0 (m, 1H), 6.17 (m, 1H), 6.29 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.4 (m, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 8.63 (s, 0.6H), 8.70 (s, 0.4H), 12.92 (s, 1H), 14.17 (s, 0.4H), 14.20 (s, 0.6H).

Preparation of RTI-97 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methylpropanoyl)-piperidine-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00121] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI+): 860.4482 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺ : 860.4447. RTI-97A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.07 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (m, 3H), 1.20 (d, J= 7 Hz, 6H), 1.43 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.0-2.2 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.89 (m, 1H), 3.01 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.47 (s, 0.4H), 3.50 (s, 0.6H), 3.55-3.70 (m, 3H), 3.8-4.1 (m, 2H), 4.5 (m, 1H), 4.72 (m, 1H), 5.06 (m, 1H), 6.01 (dd, J=15 and 6 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (m, 1H), 8.25 (s,1H), 8.67 (s, 0.6H), 8.70 (s, 0.4H), 12.93 (s, 1H), 14.16 (s, 0.4H), 14.19 (s, 0.6H).

Preparation of RTI-98 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(3-methylbutanoyl)-piperidine-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00122] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI+): 874.4632 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺ : 874.4604. RTI-98A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.07 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (m, 3H), 1.02 (d, J= 7 Hz, 6H), 1.43 (m, 1H), 1.6-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.0-2.2 (m, 3H), 2.30 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.47 (s, 0.4H), 3.50 (s, 0.6H), 3.55-3.70 (m, 3H), 3.8-4.0 (m, 2H), 4.5 (m, 1H), 4.72 (m, 1H), 5.06 (m, 1H), 6.01 (m, 1H), 6.17 (d, J=12 Hz, 0.6H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 0.4H), 6.29 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (m, 1H), 8.24 (s,1H), 8.65 (s, 0.6H), 8.72 (s, 0.4H), 12.92 (s, 1H), 14.16 (s, 0.4H), 14.19 (s, 0.6H).

Preparation of RTI-101 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(dimethylaminocarbonyl)-piperidine-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00123] Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI+): 884.4036 (M+ Na)⁺; calculated for (M+ Na)⁺ : 884.4058; RTI-101, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.6 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.90 (m, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.2 (m, 2H),
2.01 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.90 (s, 6H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.42 (s, 1H), 3.57 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.6-3.8 (m, 5H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.37 (m, 1H), 8.19 (s,1H), 8.96 (s, 1H), 14.62 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-102 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00124] Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI'): 912.4326 (M+ Na)^+; calculated for (M+ Na)^+ : 912.4371; RTI-102, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, J=7 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.6 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.90 (m, 4H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.2 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.12 (m, 2H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.45 (s, 1H), 3.58 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 3.7-4.0 (m, 4H), 4.62 (m, 1H), 4.73 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 8.20 (s,1H), 8.89 (s, 1H), 14.58 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-103 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isopropylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00125] Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI'): 898.4194 (M+ Na)^+; calculated for (M+ Na)^+ : 898.4215; RTI-103, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (d, J=7 Hz, 6H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.55 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.90 (m, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 2.0-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.45 (s, 1H), 3.58 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, J= 10 Hz, 1H), 3.7-4.0 (m, 4H), 4.03 (m, 1H), 4.33 (d, J=7 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 8.20 (s,1H), 8.89 (s, 1H), 14.59 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-104 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-((1-methylpropyl)aminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00126] Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI'): 912.4337 (M+ Na)^+; calculated for (M+ Na)^+ : 912.4371; RTI-104, 1H-
NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.4-1.6 (m, 4H), 1.65-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 2.0-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.45 (s, 1H), 3.58 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.7-4.0 (m, 5H), 4.30 (d, J=8 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 8.89 (s, 1H), 14.59 (s, 1H).

**Preparation of RTI-105 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(butylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S**

[00127] Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 912.4333 (M+ Na⁺); calculated for (M+ Na⁺): 912.4371; RTI-105, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.05 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.40 (s, 9H), 1.4-1.6 (m, 2H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 2.0-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 3.59 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.7-4.0 (m, 4H), 4.43 (s, 1H), 4.73 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 8.87 (s, 1H), 14.60 (s, 1H).

**Preparation of RTI-175 11-deoxy-11-hydroxy-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S**

[00128] Following the general procedure (C), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 915.4334 (M+ Na⁺); calculated for (M+ Na⁺): 915.4368; RTI-175, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): 0.05 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.63 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, J=7 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.40-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.7-2.1 (m, 6H), 1.93 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.07 (s, 3H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.68 (s, 1H), 3.5-3.8 (m, 2H), 3.86 (d, J=6 Hz, 2H), 3.85-4.1 (m, 4H), 4.95 (dd, J=12 and 4 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.54 (s, 1H), 5.99 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (dd, J=16 and 6 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 8.22 (bs, 1H), 13.61 (s, 1H).
Preparation of RTI-176 11-deoxy-11-amino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutyloxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00129] Following the general procedure (C), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI^+): 892.4689 (M+H)^+; calculated for (M+H)^+ : 892.4710; RTI-176 (RTI2-63B, 1H-NMR (300MHz) (CDCl3); -0.05 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.64 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, J=7 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.40-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.7-1.9 (m, 4H), 1.9-2.1 (m, 2H), 1.94 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.6-2.8 (br, 2H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 3.07 (s, 3H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.67 (s, 1H), 3.6-3.7 (m, 2H), 3.80 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (d, J=6 Hz, 2H), 3.85-4.1 (m, 2H), 4.11(d, J=4 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 4.87 (dd, J=12 and 4 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (dd, J=16 and 6 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (dd, J=16 and 11 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 8.24 (bs, 1H), 13.93 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-181 11-deoxy-11-amino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methylpropyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00130] Following the general procedure (C), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI^+): 848.4777 (M+H)^+; calculated for (M+H)^+ : 848.4811; RTI-181, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.05 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.63 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (d, J=6 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.40-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.7-2.1 (m, 9H), 1.94 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.24 (m, 2H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.6-2.8 (m, 4H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 3.07 (s, 3H), 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.68 (s, 1H), 3.80 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 4.11(d, J=4 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 4.87 (dd, J=12 and 4 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (dd, J=16 and 6 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (dd, J=16 and 11 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 14.03 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-182 11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylaminocarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00131] Following the general procedure (A), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI^+): 889.4678 (M+H)^+; calculated for (M+H)^+ : 889.4713; RTI-182, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.08 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, J=7 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.4 (m, 1H), 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.12 (m, 2H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.50 (s, 1H), 3.62 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, J=9 Hz, 1H), 3.6-
3.7 (m, 2H), 3.8-4.0 (m, 2H), 4.62 (t, J= 5 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (dd, J=15 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 8.67 (s, 1H), 12.92 (s, 1H), 14.58 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-183 11-deoxy-11-amino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylaminocarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifaxamycin S

[00132] Following the general procedure (C), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 891.4843 (M+H)⁺; calculated for (M+H)⁺ : 891.4870; RTI-183, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.05 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.64 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, J=7 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.48 (m, 1H), 1.7-1.89 (m, 8H), 1.94 (s, 3H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 3.07 (s, 3H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.55-3.75 (m, 3H), 3.75 (s, 1H), 3.81 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.85-4.0 (m, 1H), 4.13(d, J=4 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (t, J= 5 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 4.88 (dd, J=12 and 4 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (dd, J=16 and 6 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (dd, J=16 and 11 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 13.94 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-75 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(t-butyloxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifaxamycin S

[00133] Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 913.4267 (M+ Na)⁺; calculated for (M+ Na)⁺ : 913.4211; RTI-75A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.40-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.51 (s, 9H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.9-2.1 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.43 (s, 1H), 3.57 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.6-3.8 (br, 2H), 3.9-4.1 (br, 2H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (s,1H), 8.93 (bs, 1H), 14.59 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-76 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(ethyloxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifaxamycin S

[00134] Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 885.3945 (M+ Na)⁺; calculated for (M+ Na)⁺ 885.3898; RTI-76A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3); -0.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H),
1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.30 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.40-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.9-2.1 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.44 (s, 1H), 3.57 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.7-3.9 (br, 2H), 4.0-4.2 (br, 2H), 4.21 (q, J=7 Hz, 2H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 8.92 (bs, 1H), 14.58 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-78 4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(n-propyloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00135] Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI+): 899.3989 (M+ Na)+; calculated for (M+ Na)+ 899.4054; RTI-78A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.40-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.1 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.42 (s, 1H), 3.56 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.7-3.9 (br, 2H), 4.0-4.2 (br, 2H), 4.11 (t, J=7 Hz, 2H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 8.92 (bs, 1H), 14.57 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-79 4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(isobutyloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00136] Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI+): 913.4163 (M+ Na)+; calculated for (M+ Na)+ 913.4211; RTI-79A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.03 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, J=7 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.40-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.9-2.1 (m, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.42 (s, 1H), 3.56 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.7-3.9 (br, 2H), 3.93 (d, J=6 Hz, 2H), 4.0-4.2 (br, 2H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 8.93 (bs, 1H), 14.57 (s, 1H).
Preparation of RTI-80 4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(beRTIloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00137] Following the general procedure (B), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁻): 947.3987 (M+ Na)⁻; calculated for (M+ Na)⁻ 947.4054; RTI-80A, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.40-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.7-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.9-2.1 (m, 2H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.33 (br, 1H), 3.42 (br, 1H), 3.56 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.7-3.9 (br, 2H), 4.0-4.2 (br, 2H), 4.72 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (dd, J=12 and 7 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (m, 2H), 6.00 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (m, 5H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 8.93 (bs, 1H), 14.57 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-174 11-deoxy-11-hydroxy-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methylpropyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00138] Following the general procedure (C), the title compound was obtained as a pure solid. HRMS (ESI⁻): 871.4433 (M+ Na)⁻; calculated for (M+ Na)⁻ 871.4470.

Preparation of RTI-197 11-deoxy-11-hydroxyimino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00139] Following the general procedure (D), the title compound was obtained as a solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 906.4535 (M+ H)⁺; calculated for (M+ H)⁺ 906.4535; RTI-197, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.03 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.62 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, J=7 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.35-1.40 (m, 1H), 1.7-1.8 (m, 1H), 1.85-2.1 (m, 6H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 3.34 (m, 1H), 3.42-3.50 (m, 2H), 3.67 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 3.8-3.9 (m, 4H), 3.93 (d, J=6 Hz, 2H), 4.60 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (dd, J=12 and 8 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (dd, J=15 and 6 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, J=12 Hz, 2H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.92 (bs, 1H), 14.13 (s, 1H).

Preparation of RTI-217 11-deoxy-11-hydroxyimino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S

[00140] Following the general procedure (D), the title compound was obtained as a solid. HRMS (ESI⁺): 905.4695 (M+ H)⁺; calculated for (M+ H)⁺ 905.4662; RTI-217, 1H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl3): -0.03 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.62 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d,
J=7 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (d, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.35-1.40 (m, 1H), 1.7-1.8 (m, 1H), 1.85-2.1 (m, 6H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 3.08-3.14 (m, 2H), 3.34 (m, 1H), 3.45 (s, 1H), 3.47 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 3.65-3.8 (m, 5H), 4.60 (m, 2H), 5.23 (dd, J=12 and 8 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (dd, J=16 and 7 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, J=12 Hz, 2H), 6.40 (dd, J=16 and 10 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (s,1H), 8.89 (s, 1H), 14.14 (s, 1H).

Preparation of a Rifabutin Derivative Modified on Alternative Sites

[00141] Biotin-glycine-substituted rifabutin derivative RTI-173 contains a substitution at the 21-hydroxy site. Biotin-glycine-linked rifabutin derivative (RTI-173) has the following formula:
RTI-173 was prepared by the following method:

![Chemical structure]

[00142] A solution of Glycine-rifabutin (240 mg, 0.27 mmole) in DMF (2 ml) was added to a solution of biotin (65 mg, 0.27 mmol), DMAP (33 mg, 0.27 mmol) and EDCI (52 mg, 0.27 mmole) in DMF (3 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture stirred at room temperature overnight and diluted with DCM (40 ml) and washed with water and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography with methanol in DCM as eluent to give 108 mg of the product as purple solid. HRMS (ESI^+): 1152.5538 (M+ Na)^+; calculated for (M+ Na)^+ 1152.5304.

Example 2: Chloroquine Sensitization in Chloroquine-Resistant P. Falciparum

[00143] Efficacy of RTI-79 in restoring chloroquine sensitivity in chloroquine resistant P. Falciparum is evaluated. RTI-79 has previously been demonstrated to prevent drug efflux from cells by inhibition of membrane drug pump proteins, including P-gp. Quinine and quinine derivatives including chloroquine inhibit the *Plasmodium* parasites, including *P. Falciparum*, by accumulating in food vacuoles and causing accumulation of cytotoxic heme, thereby poisoning the parasite. Drug pump activity is a primary mediator of chloroquine resistance.

[00144] The effect of RTI-79 on two chloroquine resistant *P. Falciparum* variants and the chloroquine sensitive 3D7 variant is measured. The half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) of chloroquine for the chloroquine sensitive 3D7 variant is confirmed experimentally. Subsequently, all three *P. Falciparum* variants are subject to one of four chloroquine treatments: (i) exposure to chloroquine at the pre-determined IC50 for the chloroquine sensitive 3D7 variant; (ii) exposure to chloroquine in a concentration three times greater than the 3D7 IC_{50}; (iii) exposure to chloroquine at a concentration three times lower than the 3D7 IC_{50}; or (iv) no
chloroquine treatment (negative control). For each chloroquine treatment experiment, RTI-79 is administered in a concentration of 0 µM, 5 µM, 10 µM, or 20 µM.

[00145] Exposure of the 3D7 *P. Falciparum* variant to chloroquine at a concentration at or greater than IC₅₀ results in death of the parasite. All non-chloroquine treated variants survive. Chloroquine-resistant variants treated with chloroquine alone at a concentration equal to or less than the 3D7 IC₅₀ survive. Treatment with chloroquine and RTI-79 in combination reduces survival of all variants relative to treatment with chloroquine alone.

*Example 3: In Vitro Activity of RTI-79 or Rifamycin in P. Falciparum*

[00146] The inhibitory activity of RTI-79 in the chloroquine-sensitive 3D7 variant and the chloroquine-resistant Dd2 and K1 variants of *P. Falciparum* was tested in vitro. Chloroquine sensitivity of each of the variants was also measured, and the observed sensitivity of the variants corresponded with previously-reported IC₅₀ of chloroquine in the chloroquine-sensitive 3D7 variant and in the chloroquine-resistant Dd2 and K1 *P. Falciparum* variants of ~10 nM, 100nM, and 255 nM, respectively. The inhibitory activity of RTI-79 was compared to that of rifamycin in both the chloroquine-sensitive 3D7 variant and a chloroquine resistant variant.

[00147] Sensitivity of the *P. Falciparum* variants to (i.e., inhibition of the parasites by) RTI-79, chloroquine, or rifamycin was quantitated via assay as previously described. Duffy, S. and V.M. Avery, Development and optimization of a novel 384-well anti-malarial imaging assay validated for high-throughput screening. Am J Trop Med Hyg, 2012. 86(1): p. 84-92. Inhibition of *P. Falciparum* with various concentrations of the inhibitors was quantified by measuring DAPI fluorescence of parasite DNA in erythrocyte cultures.

[00148] Inhibition of the CD7, Dd2, and K1 variants of *P. Falciparum* by RTI-79 or chloroquine is shown in Figs. 1A, 1B, and 1C, respectively. Decreased DAPI staining, quantified as relative light units (“RLU”), is observed with parasite inhibition in the assays. Dose-dependent inhibition of all strains was observed for RTI-79, while the observed IC₅₀ values for chloroquine in the chloroquine-sensitive and -resistant strains generally corresponded to the previously reported values. RTI-79 was a potent inhibitor of chloroquine-sensitive and -resistant variants, with an observed IC₅₀ of ~ 0.625 µM in all variants.

[00149] Inhibition by RTI-79 or rifamycin in chloroquine-sensitive and -resistant *P.
Falciparum is shown in Figs. 2A and 2B, respectively. RTI-79 was observed to be approximately three times more potent than rifamycin in both chloroquine-sensitive and -resistant P. Falciparum variants.

Example 4: Sensitization of multidrug-resistant nematode parasites to antiparasitic drugs by novel rifamycin derivatives

Parasite sensitization to antiparasitic drug ivermectin by novel rifamycin derivatives RTI-79 and RTI-176 was evaluated in the multidrug (benzimidazole, levamisole, ivermectin, milbemycin) resistant Haemonchus contortus isolate UGA2004 in both larval motility and larval development assays.

In the larval motility assay, 96 well plates containing the UGA2004 H. contortus isolate larvae, ivermectin (“IVR”), and a pgp inhibitor (10 or 20 uM RTI-79, 20 uM RTI-176, or 10 uM verapamil) or 1% dimethyl sulfoxide (“DMSO”) control were prepared and incubated for 24 hours at room temperature in the dark. Each well contained a 300 uL solution containing approximately 75 L3 stage larvae, IVR, and pgp inhibitor or control. IVR was provided in serially diluted concentrations of 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25, 3.125, 1.56, 0.78 or 0.39 uM, to permit evaluation of the dose response to IVR in the presence of the pgp inhibitors. Inhibition of larval motility was determined by failure of the incubated larvae to move when stimulated by light exposure after incubation.

The IVR dose response curves for each pgp inhibitor treatment and control are shown in FIG. 3A. As shown, both RTI-79 and RTI-176 shifted the IVR dose response curve to the left relative to the 1% DMSO control. 6.9-fold sensitization of the IVR-resistant H. contortus larvae to IVR was observed with RTI-79, and more potent inhibition of larval motility was observed with both RTI-79 and RTI-176 than with verapamil, a known pgp inhibitor.

In the larval development assay, UGA2004 H. contortus isolate eggs were plated with nutritive media on agar containing thiabendazole (“TBZ”) and a pgp inhibitor (RTI-79, RTI-176, or verapamil) or 1% DMSO control. TBZ was provided in a range of concentrations to permit evaluation of the dose response to TBZ in the presence of the pgp inhibitors. After incubation of the eggs for seven days, the number of stage 3 (“L3”) larvae that developed with each treatment was counted.

The TBZ dose response curves for each pgp inhibitor and control are shown in
FIG. 3B. As shown, both RTI-79 and RTI-176 shifted the TBZ dose response curve to the left relative to both verapamil and to the 1% DMSO control. A 3.79-fold shift of the IC50 of TBZ was observed with RTI-79 and RI-176 treatment relative to control and verapamil.

Example 5: Example Rifabutin and Rifabutin Derivative Compositions and Methods of Administration to an Organism Susceptible Infection by or Infected By a Drug-Resistant Parasite

Rifamycin and rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or rifabutin derivatives, rifampicin and rifampicin derivatives, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, and prodrugs thereof, or combinations thereof, can be prepared as described herein.

In particular, compositions can be formulated in tablets or capsules for oral use. These tablets or capsules can be extended release tablets or capsules to provide a more stable and continuous bioavailability to the recipient. Tablets or capsules can contain at least 10 mg, at least 50 mg, at least 100 mg, at least 150 mg, or at least 200 mg of rifamycin or rifamycin derivative. Combination tablets or capsules with other antiparasitic drugs, such as chemotherapeutic or xenobiotic drugs, can be prepared, particularly if the recommended dosing schedule for those drugs is similar to that of the rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof. For example, the rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof can be combined with an avermectin, such as ivermectin.

Compositions can also be formulated for intravenous injection as well. In general, the amount of rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof can be lower in a dose formulated for intravenous injection than in a dose formulated for oral administration because intravenous injection avoids the need for absorption through the intestines. Injectable doses can be provided in multi-use containers or in single-use containers. These containers can be compatible for use with standard intravenous needles and syringes as well as intravenous drip systems and more complex chemotherapeutic administration systems. Single-use containers can contain the entire amount administered to avoid the need for multiple injections of the drug. Alternatively, they can contain amounts appropriate for daily doses. Single-use containers can contain at least 1 mg, at least 5 mg, at least 10 mg, at least 50 mg, at
least 100 mg, or at least 150 mg of rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof. Multi-use containers can be designed to allow administration of these same amounts of rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof. Injectable compositions can further contain other injectable antiparasitic drugs or other drugs commonly administered with treatment of parasitic infection.

[00158] Rifamycin and rifamycin derivative, such as rifabutin or rifabutin derivatives, rifampicin and rifampicin derivatives, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, and prodrugs thereof, or combinations thereof to recipients infected with or susceptible to infection by a parasite in the form of any compositions described in these examples or elsewhere herein or any other form. The recipients infected with or susceptible to infection by a parasite can be infected with or susceptible to infection by a parasite that is resistant to or which could develop resistance to one or more drugs. The recipients can additionally or alternatively benefit from administration of reduced amounts of one or more antiparasitic drugs, or can benefit from the administration of a particular drug to which the compositions disclosed herein sensitizes a parasite with which the recipient is infected or is susceptible to infection by.

[00159] In certain embodiments, the rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, can be administered orally to organisms infected with a parasite. In particular, they can be administered in the form of tablets or capsules. The rifamycin or rifamycin derivative can be administered such that the recipient receives at least 50 mg/week, at least 100 mg/week, at least 150 mg/week, or at least 300 mg/week, or at least 600 mg/week, or at least 1 gram/week. Amounts can be reduced for children or young animals, and can be determined on the basis of the body weight of the recipient. For example, a human child under age 5 might receive one quarter or less of an adult human dose. A child age 5 to age 10 can receive one half to one quarter the adult human dose. A child age 10 or over can receive three quarters to one half the adult human dose. Depending on the species of the recipient, similar dosages can be determined based on the size or maturity of the developing recipient relative to that of a mature recipient of the same species. In certain embodiments, rifamycin, rifamycin
derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, can be administered such that the recipient receives at least 0.5 mg/kg/week, at least 1 mg/kg/week, at least 2 mg/kg/week, at least 5 mg/kg/week, at least 10 mg/kg/week, at least 20 mg/kg/week, at least 30 mg/kg/week, at least 50 mg/kg/week or at least 100 mg/kg/week.

[00160] The rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, administered orally in this fashion can be administered weekly, daily, or multiple times per day. The dosing schedule can be adjusted so as to maintain minimal blood concentrations for a period of time, particularly with extended release formulations.

[00161] Alternatively, maintenance of minimal blood concentrations is be necessary for some methods of treatment and dosing can instead be designed to achieve a total blood concentration for a shorter period of time, such as for four hours or less. Although amounts are expressed as weekly totals, it will be understood that the compositions do not have to be administered for a full week. For example, a recipient can receive a single dose in connection with an antiparasitic treatment and not receive a further dose until much later, with another antiparasitic treatment, or not at all. Furthermore, it is possible to administer the weekly total through various combinations of doses on various days. For example, it can be possible to administer doses only every other day or every few days. Doses also need not be the same each day. For example, a patient can receive doses that increase or decrease over time, particularly due to the schedule for administration of chemotherapeutics. In certain embodiments, the recipient or their human caregiver can be provided with a pack of varying-dose tablets or capsules labeled by day (e.g. Day 1, Day 2, etc.), by portions of the day (e.g. Day 1 morning, Day 1 evening, etc.), or by week (e.g. Week 1, Week 2, etc.) and instructed to begin taking or administering the tablets or capsules at a specified time. In certain embodiments, this schedule can be dictated by the schedule for administration of an antiparasitic drug.

[00162] In general, the rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, can be administered in connection with administration of an antiparasitic drug. In one example, it can be administered at least weekly or at least daily the entire time the patient is receiving a course of
an antiparasitic drug, such as for several months. In certain embodiments it can be administered only to coincide with administration of an antiparasitic, such as for one day to one week each month coinciding with a once month antiparasitic drug administration.

[00163] In certain embodiments, the rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, or combination thereof, can be administered in the form of an edible or potable composition, such as a feed meal for livestock or a pre-packaged container of water, having a total pre-determined dosage.

[00164] In certain embodiments, the composition can be rifabutin or RTI-79 administered orally in one to three doses of rifabutin or RTI-79 in 100 mg to 300 mg amounts over a period of up to 48 hours beginning within 24 hours before or after the administration of an antiparasitic drug, such as chloroquine or ivermectin. A single oral dose of 300 mg rifabutin causes a mean (±SD) peak plasma concentration (Cmax) of 375 (±267) ng/mL (range 141 to 1033 ng/mL). The plasma elimination of rifabutin is biphasic with an initial half-life of approximately 4 hours, followed by a mean terminal half-life of 45 (±17) hours (range 16 to 69 hours). The rifabutin derivative RTI-79 is expected to present similar results. Accordingly, appropriate dosages for variations of these examples using intravenously injected rifabutin or RTI-79 rather than orally administered forms can be calculated.

[00165] In certain embodiments, the rifamycin, rifamycin derivative, rifampicin, rifampicin derivative, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, can be administered in a method that matches the pharmokinetics of the composition to that of the antiparasitic drug also administered to the recipient. For example, maximal ivermectin tissue absorption occurs within 3-5 hours after administration. Maximal RTI-79 plasma concentration is reached within 3 hours of administration. Accordingly, administering RTI-79 orally substantially simultaneously with or several hours after ivermectin administration can maximize efficacy.

* * *

[00166] Although only exemplary embodiments of the invention are specifically described
above, it will be appreciated that modifications and variations of these examples are possible without departing from the spirit and intended scope of the invention. For example, various specific formulations including components not listed herein and specific methods of administering such formulations can be developed using the ordinary skill in the art. Numeric amounts expressed herein will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to include amounts that are approximately or about those expressed. Furthermore, the term “or” as used herein is not intended to express exclusive options (either/or) unless the context specifically indicates that exclusivity is required; rather “or” is intended to be inclusive (and/or).
CLAIMS

1. A composition comprising a rifamycin derivative or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof in an amount and formulation sufficient to induce drug-sensitization in a parasite.

2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the rifamycin derivative has the following formula:

![Chemical Structure](image)

wherein \( R \) comprises one of the following structures:

\[ R = -H, \quad \text{etc.} \]
3. The composition of claim 1, wherein the rifamycin derivative has the following formula:

![Chemical Structure](image)

(III),

wherein R comprises one of the following structures:

- \(-\text{H}\),
- \(-\text{alkyl}\),
- \(-\text{aryl}\),
- \(-\text{alkoxy}\),
- \(-\text{heteroalkyl}\),
- \(-\text{heteroaryl}\).
4. The composition of claim 1, wherein the rifamycin derivative has the following formula:

\[ \text{Structure Image} \]

wherein X is a C, O, or N and R comprises one of the following structures:

- \( X=O, \ R = \) [Diagrams of structures]
- \( X=\text{NH}, \ R = \) [Diagrams of structures]
- \( X-R = \) [Diagrams of structures]
5. The composition of claim 1, wherein the rifamycin derivative has the following formula:

\[
\text{\begin{figure}
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image}
\end{center}
\end{figure}}
\]

wherein X is a C, O, or N and R comprises one of the following structures:

- \(X=O\), \(R = \text{\begin{figure}
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=0.2\textwidth]{image}
\end{center}
\end{figure}}\)
- \(X=NH\), \(R = \text{\begin{figure}
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=0.2\textwidth]{image}
\end{center}
\end{figure}}\)
- \(X-R = \text{\begin{figure}
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=0.2\textwidth]{image}
\end{center}
\end{figure}}\)
6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the rifamycin derivative has the following formula:

\[
\text{(II),}
\]

wherein R comprises one of the following structures:
7. The composition of claim 1, wherein the rifamycin derivative has the following formula:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(IV),}
\end{array}
\]

wherein \( R \) comprises
8. The composition of claim 1, wherein the rifamycin derivative has the following formula:

![Chemical Structure]

wherein X is a C, O, or N and R comprises one of the following structures:

\[ X=O, \quad R = \begin{array}{c}
\text{\includegraphics[width=1cm]{structure1}}
\end{array} \text{ or } \begin{array}{c}
\text{\includegraphics[width=1cm]{structure2}}
\end{array} \]

\[ X=\text{NH}, \quad R = \begin{array}{c}
\text{\includegraphics[width=1cm]{structure3}}
\end{array} \text{ or } \begin{array}{c}
\text{\includegraphics[width=1cm]{structure4}}
\end{array} \]

\[ X=\text{-R} = \begin{array}{c}
\text{\includegraphics[width=1cm]{structure5}}
\end{array} \text{ or } \begin{array}{c}
\text{\includegraphics[width=1cm]{structure6}}
\end{array} \]

9. The composition of claims 1-8, further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, a salt, a buffer, a preservative, or a solubility enhancer.

10. The composition of claims 1-9, further comprising the drug for which the rifamycin derivative is operable to induce drug-sensitization in a parasite.

11. The composition of claims 1-10, further comprising one or more drugs.
12. The composition of claim 11, wherein the one or more drugs includes one or more drugs selected from the group consisting of trimethoprim, pyrimethamine, proguanil, sulfamethoxazole, sulfadiazine, sulfadoxine, atovaquone, spiramycin, azithromycin, paromomycin, clindamycin, tetracycline, metronidazole, tinidazole, nitazoxanide, iodoquinol, chloroquine, primaquine, mefloquine, quinine, quinidine, praziquantel, oxamniquine, triclabendazole, niridazole, stibophen, trichlorfon, mebendazole, albendazole, niclosamide, ivermectin, doxycycline, diethylcarbamazine, pyrantel pamoate, permethrin, tiabendazole, levamisole, milbemycin, selamectin, doramectin, abamectin, mebendazole, fenbendazole, triclabendazole, flubendazole, diethylcarbazine, suramin, levamisole, emodepside, monepantel, derquantel, rifoxanide, artemether, amodiaquine, artemisinin, moxidectin, hexylresorcinol, and combinations thereof.

13. A method of sensitizing a parasite to a drug comprising administering rifamycin or a rifamycin derivative to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to sensitize the parasite to the drug.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein administering rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the parasite comprises administering the rifamycin or a rifamycin derivative to a patient in whom the parasite is located.

15. The method of claims 13 or 14, further comprising administering rifamycin or a rifamycin derivative to the parasite before administering the drug to which the parasite is sensitized.

16. The method of claims 13-15, further comprising administering rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the parasite concurrently with the drug to which the parasite is sensitized.

17. The method of claims 13-16, further comprising administering rifamycin or a rifamycin derivative to the parasite after administering the drug to which the parasite is sensitized.
18. The method of claims 13-17, further comprising administering the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the parasite a second or greater time.

19. The method of claims 13-18, wherein administering rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to sensitize the parasite to the drug comprises rendering the parasite susceptible to the drug at a lower dose than in the absence of rifamycin or rifamycin derivative.

20. The method of claims 13-19, wherein administering rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to sensitize the parasite to the drug comprises rendering the parasite susceptible to a drug that the parasite would not be susceptible to in the absence of rifamycin or rifamycin derivative.

21. The method of claims 13-120, wherein the drug comprises an antiparasitic drug and wherein administering rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to sensitize the parasite to the drug comprises rendering the parasite susceptible to death or a decrease in growth due to the antiparasitic drug.

22. The method of claims 13-21, wherein the parasite is a species of the genus *Plasmodium*, a species of the genus *Ascaris*, a species of the genus *Enterobius*, a species of the genus *Trichinella*, a species of the genus *Haemonchus*, a species of the genus *Aphelenchoides*, a species of the genus *Ditylenchus*, a species of the genus *Globodera*, a species of the genus *Heterodera*, a species of the genus *Longidorus*, a species of the genus *Meloidogyne*, a species of the genus *Nacobbus*, a species of the genus *Pratylenchus*, a species of the genus *Trichodorus*, a species of the genus *Xiphinema*, a species of the genus *Bursaphelenchus*, a species of the genus *Fasciola*, a species of the genus *Coccidioides*, or a species of the genus *Onchocerca*. 
23. The method of claims 13-21, wherein the parasite is selected from the group consisting of Pediculus humanus, Phthiriasis pubis, Sarcoptes scabiei, Schistosoma mansoni, Schistosoma japonicum, Schistosoma haematobium, Trichobilharzia regenti, Clonorchis sinensis, Fasciola hepatica, Fasciola gigantica, Opisthorchis viverrinil, Paragonimus westernani, Paragonimus kellicotti, Fasciolopsis buski, Metagonimus yokagawai, Heterophyes heterophyes, Echinococcus granulosus, Echinococcus multilocularis, Taenia saginata, Taenia solium, Taenia asiatica, Hymenolepis nana, Hymenolepis diminuta, Diphyllobothrium latum, Diphyllobothrium mansonoides, Spirometra erinaceieuropaei, Dracunculus medinensis, Onchocerca volvulus, Loa loa, Mansonella perstans, Mansonella ozzardi, Mansonella streptocerca, Wuchereria bancrofti, Brugia malayi, Brugia timori, Gnathostoma spinigerum, Gnathostoma hispidium, Ancylostoma duodenale, Ancylostoma brazilienes, Necator americanus, Angiostrongylus cantonensis, Ascaris lumbricoides, Toxocara canis, Toxocara cati, Strongyloides stercoralis, Enterobius vermicularis, Trichinella spiralis, Trichuris trichiura, Cryptosporidium hominis, Cryptosporidium parvum, Isosporiasis belli, Cyclospora cayetanensis, Toxoplasma gondii, Balantidium coli, Entamoeba histolytica, dispar, Giardia lamblia, Trichomonas vaginalis, Dientamoeba fragilis, Blastocystis hominis, Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax, Plasmodium ovale, Plasmodium malariae, Babesia divergens, Babesia microti, Trypanosoma brucei, Trypanosoma cruzi, Leishmania mexicana, Leishmania aethiopica, Leishmania tropic, Leishmania braziliensis, Leishmania donovani, and Leishmania infantum.

24. A method of preventing symptomatic infection of an organism by a parasite with a drug comprising:

administering rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to sensitize the parasite to the drug; and

administering the drug to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to inhibit the parasite.
25. The method of claim 24, wherein administering rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the parasite comprises administering the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the organism prior to exposure of the organism to the parasite, and wherein administering the drug comprises administering the drug prior to exposure of the organism to the parasite.

26. The method of claims 24-25, further comprising administering the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative concurrently with the drug.

27. The method of claim 24-26, further comprising administering the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative before administering the drug.

28. The method of claim 24-27, further comprising administering the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative after administering the drug.

29. The method of claim 24-28, further comprising administering rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the organism a second or greater time.

30. The method of claims 24-29, wherein the drug is an antiparasitic drug.

31. The method of claims 24-29, wherein the parasite is selected from species of the genus Plasmodium, species of the genus Onchocerca, and species of the genus Fasciola.

32. A method of treating infection of an organism by a parasite with a drug comprising: administering rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the organism in an amount and for a time sufficient to sensitize the parasite to the drug; and
   administering the drug to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to inhibit the parasite.
33. The method of claim 31, wherein administering rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the organism comprises administering the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the organism prior to exposure of the organism to the parasite, and wherein administering the drug comprises administering the drug prior to exposure of the organism to the parasite.

34. The method of claims 32-33, further comprising administering the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative concurrently with the drug.

35. The method of claim 32-34, further comprising administering the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative before administering the drug.

36. The method of claims 32-35, further comprising administering the rifamycin or rifamycin derivative after administering the drug.

37. The method of claim 32-36, further comprising administering rifamycin or rifamycin derivative to the organism a second or greater time.

38. The method of claims 32-37, wherein the drug is an antiparasitic drug.

39. The method of claims 32-38, wherein the parasite is selected from species of the genus *Plasmodium*, species of the genus *Onchocerca*, and species of the genus *Fasciola*.

40. A method of inhibiting a parasite to a drug comprising administering rifamycin or a rifamycin derivative to the parasite in an amount and for a time sufficient to inhibit the parasite.
41. The method of claim 40, wherein the rifamycin derivative comprises one or more compounds selected from the following table:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>RTI-&lt;br&gt;number</th>
<th>General structure</th>
<th>R Structure</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-((t-butyloxy carbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl)]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>-H</td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methoxyethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(cyclobutylmethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-((t-ethyl)oxy carbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(acetyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(n-propyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(cyclopropyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(ethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(bENTIoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(benzylxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(methyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methylpropyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(phenylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<tr>
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<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(t-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure 1" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(ethylxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]- (1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<tr>
<td>77</td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Structure 2" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(ethylxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>78</td>
<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure 3" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(n-propylxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]- (1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure 4" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]- (1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure 5" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]- (1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>I</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure 6" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>82</td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Structure 7" /></td>
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<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure 8" /></td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Structure 9" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(isopropylxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Structure 10" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4-[2-spiro-[1-(isopropylxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]- (1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="N-piperidinyl-ring" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(phenylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<tr>
<td>87</td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Acetyl group" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(acetyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>II</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benzyl group" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(benzoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>89</td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="1,3-Dimethylbutanoyl group" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(1,3-dimethylbutanoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="5-Methyl-1-pentanoyl group" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(3,3-dimethylbutanoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="5-Methyl-1-pentanoyl group" /></td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="5-Methyl-1-methylpropanoyl group" /></td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="5-Methyl-1-pentanoyl group" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(3-methylbutanoyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Isobutylaminocarbonyl group" /></td>
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<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isopropylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(1-methylpropyl)aminocarbonyl]-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(t-butilaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>174</td>
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<td>11-deoxy-11-hydroxy-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methylpropyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-hydroxy-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutyloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-amino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutyloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>181</td>
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<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-amino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(2-methylpropyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>11-deoxy-11-imino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-amino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutyloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td>11-deoxy-11-hydroxyimino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutyloxycarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S</td>
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| 217 | V | \[
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\text{O} \\
\text{N} \\
\text{H}
\end{array}
\] |
| 11-deoxy-11-hydroxyimino-4-deoxy-3,4[2-spiro-[1-(isobutylaminocarbonyl)-piperidin-4-yl]]-(1H)-imidazo-(2,5-dihydro)rifamycin S |
3D7 – CQ Sensitive

FIG. 2A

CQ Resistant

FIG. 2B
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US15/16631

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC(8) - A61K 31/395 (2015.01)
CPC - C07D 513/22
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC(8) - A61K 31/395; A61P 33/00 (2015.01)
CPC - C07D 513/22, 498/22

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
PatSeer (US, EP, WO, JP, DE, GB, CN, FR, KR, ES, AU, IN, CA, INPADOC Data); ProQuest; Google; Google Scholar; SureChem; PubMed; PubChem; rifamycin; rifabutin; rifampicin; 3,4-cyclo-rifamycin; ansamycin; parasite; sensitization; inhibition; malaria; plasmodium; cryptosporidium; toxoplasma; giardia

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category*</th>
<th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th>
<th>Relevant to claim No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>US 2005/0203085 A1 (LI, J et al.) 15 September 2005; abstract; paragraphs [0066], [0092]-[0094], [0102]-[0105], [0115], [0120], [0141]-[0143], [0150].</td>
<td>1, 6, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>US S.529,994 A1 (REMINSTOR, JS et al.) 25 June 1996; column 6, lines 35-62; column 10, line 66 to column 12, line 30.</td>
<td>2-5, 7, 41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
  "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
  "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
  "L" document from which the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
  "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
  "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"E" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
20 April 2015 (20.04.2015)

Date of mailing of the international search report
18 May 2015

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
Facsimile No. 571-273-8300

Authorized officer
Shane Thomas
PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4000
PCT OSP: 571-272-7774

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 2015)
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Box No. II  Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
   because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
   because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☒ Claims Nos.: 9-12, 16-23, 26-31, 33-39
   because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III  Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant’s protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant’s protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet (2)) (January 2015)