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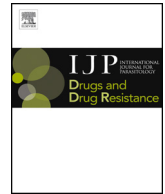
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## *Plasmodium knowlesi* exhibits distinct *in vitro* drug susceptibility profiles from those of *Plasmodium falciparum*

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### Keywords:

*Plasmodium falciparum*

*Plasmodium knowlesi*

Drug susceptibility

Isobolograms

### ABSTRACT

New antimalarial agents are identified and developed after extensive testing on *Plasmodium falciparum* parasites that can be grown *in vitro*. These susceptibility studies are important to inform lead optimisation and support further drug development. Until recently, little was known about the susceptibility of non-falciparum species as these had not been adapted to *in vitro* culture. The recent culture adaptation of *P. knowlesi* has therefore offered an opportunity to routinely define the drug susceptibility of this species, which is phylogenetically closer to all other human malaras than is *P. falciparum*. We compared the *in vitro* susceptibility of *P. knowlesi* and *P. falciparum* to a range of established and novel antimalarial agents under identical assay conditions. We demonstrated that *P. knowlesi* is significantly less susceptible than *P. falciparum* to six of the compounds tested; and notably these include three ATP4 inhibitors currently under development as novel antimalarial agents, and one investigational antimalarial, AN13762, which is 67 fold less effective against *P. knowlesi*. For the other compounds there was a less than two-fold difference in susceptibility between species. We then compared the susceptibility of a recent *P. knowlesi* isolate, UM01, to that of the well-established, older A1-H.1 clone. This recent isolate showed similar *in vitro* drug susceptibility to the A1-H.1 clone, supporting the ongoing use of the better characterised clone to further study drug susceptibility. Lastly, we used isobologram analysis to explore the interaction of a selection of drug combinations and showed similar drug interactions across species. The species differences in drug susceptibility reported by us here and previously, support adding *in vitro* drug screens against *P. knowlesi* to those using *P. falciparum* strains to inform new drug discovery and lead optimisation.

### 1. Introduction

Since the turn of the century, advances in molecular approaches have revealed the existence of several zoonotic malaria species worldwide including; *Plasmodium knowlesi* (Singh et al., 2004), *Plasmodium brasilianum* (Lalremruata et al., 2015), *Plasmodium cynomolgi* (Ta et al., 2014) and *Plasmodium simium* (Brasil et al., 2017). Currently, *P. knowlesi* is the most important to human health as it has been shown to cause severe and fatal disease (Cox-Singh et al., 2008), has a 24 h life cycle, and is widespread in Asia, being the most prevalent cause of human malaria infection in Malaysia in 2014. (WHO, 2015a). An ideal antimalarial agent should kill all human-infecting malaria species. Current guidelines for non-falciparum malaria species recommend Artemisinin-based Combination Therapies (ACTs). Alternatively,

chloroquine may also be used where a definitive species diagnosis can be made, and in areas where there is no evidence of chloroquine resistance (WHO, 2015b). Unfortunately, there is a dearth of information on drug susceptibility of non-falciparum malaras as we lack *in vitro* models to perform large-scale drug screens. However, *P. knowlesi* has recently been successfully adapted to long-term *in vitro* asexual blood stage culture (Gruring et al., 2014; Lim et al., 2013; Moon et al., 2013) making it possible to study drug susceptibility in detail, as is routinely done with *P. falciparum*.

Previous researchers have reported similar susceptibilities to antimalarial agents between *P. falciparum* and *P. knowlesi* *in vitro* (Arnold et al., 2016; Fatih et al., 2013; Paul et al., 2016). However, our recent study comparing *P. falciparum* and *P. knowlesi* *in vitro* under identical conditions identified significant differences in the susceptibility to

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dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) inhibitors and dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) inhibitors (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017). Several compounds are progressing through the Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV) development pipeline and a number are now in human trials. Many of these were developed from hits identified through high-throughput screens on *P. falciparum*. The growth of *P. knowlesi* *in vitro* has opened the opportunity for more diverse screens of approved and experimental antimalarial agents. Importantly, *P. knowlesi* is more closely related phylogenetically to all the other human malaria species than is *P. falciparum* (Rutledge et al., 2017). *P. knowlesi* may thus be a suitable surrogate model for understanding the *in vitro* drug susceptibility of other non-*falciparum* malaria species.

In this study, we assess the susceptibility of the culture-adapted *P. knowlesi* A1-H.1 line to a range of current and emerging antimalarial agents, and compare these to the widely-available, drug susceptible *P. falciparum* 3D7 line. In addition, we report the drug susceptibility of a new culture-adapted *P. knowlesi* line, UM01, isolated from a human host in Malaysia in 2013 (Amir et al., 2016), and compare its susceptibility profile with our *in vitro* A1-H.1 line, which was isolated in the 1960s. Finally, we use isobologram analysis to demonstrate the *in vitro* interaction of selected antimalarial combinations against *P. knowlesi* and compare these to drug interactions in *P. falciparum*.

## 2. Material and methods

### 2.1. Parasite culture

*P. falciparum* (3D7) and *P. knowlesi* parasites (A1-H.1 and UM01) were maintained in culture in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 25 mM HEPES, 25 mM Na<sub>2</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub>, 10 mM D-glucose, 2 mM L-glutamine, 50 mg/L hypoxanthine, 25 mg/L gentamicin sulphate, 5 g/L Albumax II and 10% (v/v) equine serum (Thermo Fisher Scientific, 26-050-088). The *P. falciparum* (3D7) and *P. knowlesi* (A1-H.1) parasites were grown in human A<sup>+</sup> red blood cells (National Health Blood and Transplant, UK). The UM01 was grown in erythrocytes from *Macaca fascicularis* provided by the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (UK) in K<sub>2</sub>EDTA vacutainers (Becton Dickinson). Parasites were incubated in sealed flasks at 37 °C under a culture gas mixture of 96% N<sub>2</sub>, 3% CO<sub>2</sub> and 1% O<sub>2</sub>.

### 2.2. Drug assays

Established antimalarial drugs and investigational compounds were supplied by the Medicines for Malaria Venture, Geneva, Switzerland. Chloroquine stocks were prepared in sterile distilled water and all other compounds were dissolved in DMSO.

All experiments were initiated using unsynchronised parasites with both the parasitaemia and haematocrit set to 1%. Drug susceptibility assays were set up in 96-well, flat-bottom microplates in a final volume of 200 µL, as described previously (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017). Controls were included for the background fluorescence (0% viability; parasites exposed to a supra-lethal 10 µM chloroquine concentration) and 100% growth (parasites in drug-free wells). The plates were incubated for one complete life cycle (27 h for *P. knowlesi* or 48 h for *P. falciparum in vitro*) at 37 °C in a modular incubation chamber (Billups-Rothenburg Inc.) under culture gas. Upon termination of the assay, the plates were stored at –20 °C overnight.

The SYBR green I fluorescent method was used to measure parasite survival (Bennett et al., 2004; Smilkstein et al., 2004). After the microplates were thawed, 100 µL from each well was transferred into a duplicate plate. To this was added 100 µL of SYBR green solution [SYBR green I (Thermo Fisher Scientific, S7563), diluted 1:5000 in a lysis buffer made of 20 mM Tris, 5 mM EDTA, 0.008% (w/v) saponin, 0.08% (v/v) Triton X-100, pH 7.5]. Plates were stored in the dark for 1 h, before fluorescence was read at 490 nm excitation and 520 nm emission wavelengths on a Spectramax M3 microplate reader (Molecular

Devices) (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017). The background fluorescence (wells with parasites at 0% viability) was subtracted from all drug assay wells and the parasite proliferation determined as a percentage of the fluorescence in the drug-free control wells.

### 2.3. Drug combination studies

The *in vitro* interaction of a select number of drugs was examined using fixed-ratio isobolograms, prepared as described previously but using 3-fold dilutions instead of 2-fold dilutions (Fivelman et al., 2004; van Schalkwyk et al., 2008). These experiments were also performed with unsynchronised parasites at a final parasitaemia and haematocrit of 1%, and the SYBR green I fluorescent method used to measure parasite survival as described above. The Fractional Inhibitory Concentrations (FICs) were calculated as described previously (van Schalkwyk et al., 2008). Drug combinations with FICs less than 0.5 are considered synergistic, while FICs greater than 2 are antagonistic. FICs lying between 0.5 and 2 are considered additive (Bell, 2005; Odds, 2003).

### 2.4. Statistics

*P* values for comparisons between EC<sub>50</sub> values were calculated using Student's two-tailed *t*-test for unpaired or paired samples as appropriate.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Comparison of the susceptibility of *P. knowlesi* and *P. falciparum* to new and established antimalarial agents

Assays on drug-susceptible *P. knowlesi* A1-H.1 and *P. falciparum* 3D7 were performed in identical growth media, with drug exposure for a single life cycle duration (i.e., 27 h for *P. knowlesi* and 48 h for *P. falciparum in vitro*), and growth measured using the SYBR green I fluorescence method as reported previously (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017). The EC<sub>50</sub> values for several experimental and established antimalarial agents are reported in Table 1. Small differences in susceptibility between species could be due to differences in growth rates or synchronicity of the cultures. Hence, we consider potentially important species differences only where there is a more than 3-fold difference in mean EC<sub>50</sub> between the species.

Six compounds were shown to be more than three-fold less susceptible (i.e. higher EC<sub>50</sub> values) when tested against *P. knowlesi* than *P. falciparum* (Table 1). Three of these (cipargamin, SJ733 and PA21A092) are inhibitors of the sodium channel ATP4 and all three were ~6-fold less potent against *P. knowlesi*. Cladosporin and pentamidine are over 3-fold less potent against *P. knowlesi* than *P. falciparum*. However, the largest species difference was observed with AN13762, which was almost 67-fold less potent against *P. knowlesi* when compared to *P. falciparum*.

Conversely, we also identified three antimalarial compounds (KAF156, halofantrine and MMV884705) that were greater than 3-fold more potent (i.e., lower EC<sub>50</sub> values) in *P. knowlesi* than *P. falciparum* (Table 1). In particular, KAF156 and MMV884705 were both around 4.5-fold more potent against *P. knowlesi*.

For most of the other compounds screened there was a less than 2-fold difference in susceptibility between species, and most were highly potent (EC<sub>50</sub> < 100 nM; Table 1). Artemisinin-based Combination Therapies (ACTs), composed of a short-acting artemisinin derivative and a long-acting partner drug, are the current WHO recommended first-line treatments for uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria. Endoperoxides, including the aforementioned artemisinin derivatives, were all highly potent against both species (< 11 nM; Table 1). Among the artemisinin derivatives, artemisone was the most potent with EC<sub>50</sub> values below 1 nM. Furthermore, both synthetic endoperoxides,

**Table 1**

Comparison of the *in vitro* susceptibility of *Plasmodium knowlesi* (A1-H.1) and *Plasmodium falciparum* (3D7) exposed to established and investigational antimalarial agents for one complete life cycle.

Compound	EC <sub>50</sub> values (nM)		Fold difference (Pk/Pf)	p-value <sup>a</sup>
	<i>P. knowlesi</i> (A1-H.1) 27 h exposure	<i>P. falciparum</i> (3D7) 48 h exposure		
<i>P. knowlesi</i> EC <sub>50</sub> > 3 × <i>P. falciparum</i> EC <sub>50</sub>				
Cipargamin (KAE609)	6.1 ± 0.5	0.89 ± 0.08	6.83	< 0.0001
SJ733	386 ± 34	64.3 ± 4.3	6.00	< 0.0001
PA21A092	63.8 ± 7.6	10.2 ± 1.4	6.25	0.0002
AN13762	2762 ± 296	41.3 ± 3.8	66.88	< 0.0001
Pentamidine	331 ± 20	99 ± 4	3.34	0.0003
Cladosporin	411 ± 134	133 ± 10	3.09	0.0831
<i>P. knowlesi</i> EC <sub>50</sub> < 1/3 × <i>P. falciparum</i> EC <sub>50</sub>				
KAF156	1.7 ± 0.16	7.9 ± 0.12	0.22	< 0.0001
Halofantrine	0.92 ± 0.25	3.60 ± 0.40	0.31	0.0174
NMT MMV884705	46.2 ± 16	206 ± 44	0.22	0.0266
<i>P. knowlesi</i> EC <sub>50</sub> ≈ <i>P. falciparum</i> EC <sub>50</sub>				
New Isoquine	15.9 ± 2.4	11.4 ± 2.38	1.39	0.2474
Bisquinoline	2.2 ± 1.40	2.3 ± 0.94	0.97	0.9715
AQ-13	11.4 ± 2.82	5.1 ± 1.15	2.23	0.1091
Quinidine	38.4 ± 10.5	52.9 ± 10.7	0.73	0.3704
Naphthoquine	117 ± 83	111 ± 23	1.05	0.5544
Methylene Blue	5.38 ± 1.8	3.31 ± 0.7	1.63	0.3543
MMV253	13.0 ± 1.9	7.4 ± 1.5	1.76	0.0810
MMV048	17.2 ± 0.9	29.5 ± 2.5	0.58	0.0103
Cyclohexamide	117 ± 40	188 ± 35	0.62	0.2544
Benzylquine	31.53 ± 10.88	22.05 ± 2.02	1.43	0.3469
WR194965	282 ± 111	539 ± 236	0.52	0.3633
BIX-01294	22.6 ± 4.4	21.2 ± 4.1	1.07	0.8207
Sitamaquine	112 ± 25	72 ± 15	1.56	0.2350
Methotrexate	1991 ± 125	693 ± 48	2.87	0.0006
MK-4815	47.6 ± 6	127 ± 16	0.37	0.0100
MMV688558	17.5 ± 2.0	42.4 ± 1.6	0.41	0.0006
<i>Endoperoxides</i>				
Dihydroartemisinin	2.35 ± 0.23	5.16 ± 0.62	0.46	0.0017
Artemisinin	7.39 ± 1.87	11.00 ± 1.32	0.67	0.1667
Artemisone	0.47 ± 0.14	0.72 ± 0.15	0.65	0.2701
Artesunate	10.30 ± 1.9	8.28 ± 1.05	1.24	0.3552
Artemether	4.56 ± 0.55	6.93 ± 0.73	0.66	0.0413
Arterolane (OZ277)	2.27 ± 0.42	4.03 ± 0.59	0.56	0.0407
Artefenomel (OZ439)	4.76 ± 0.40	4.82 ± 0.62	0.99	0.9350
Deoxyartemisinin	> 10,000	> 10,000	N.D.	N.D.
<i>Delayed death compounds (multiple life cycle exposure)<sup>b</sup></i>				
Trans-mirinamycin	2.49 ± 0.56	4.89 ± 1.17	0.51	0.1124
Cis-mirinamycin	2.51 ± 0.64	4.61 ± 1.01	0.54	0.1296

EC<sub>50</sub> values report the mean ± SEM from at least 3 experiments, and some up to seven repeats, each performed in duplicate.

<sup>a</sup> p values are calculated by comparing EC<sub>50</sub> values for *P. falciparum* versus *P. knowlesi* using Student's two-tailed unpaired *t*-test.

<sup>b</sup> Asynchronised parasites were exposed to these compounds for 68 h (*P. knowlesi*) or 120 h (*P. falciparum*).

arterolane and artefenomel, exhibited EC<sub>50</sub> values below 5 nM. As expected, deoxyartemisinin, an artemisinin lacking the endoperoxide bridge necessary for antimalarial potency, was inactive at 10 μM against both species.

Both isomers of the antibiotic mirinamycin were inactive after a single life cycle exposure, but were highly potent (< 5 nM) when exposed for multiple life cycles of *P. knowlesi* and *P. falciparum* and were not significantly different between the two species (Table 1).

### 3.2. Susceptibility of UM01, a recent field-derived *P. knowlesi* line

Given that all comparisons have thus far focused on the use of a single culture-adapted *P. knowlesi* strain first isolated in the 1960s, we next sought to test the validity of these comparisons by additionally testing a more recent clinical *P. knowlesi* isolate. The susceptibility of the new *P. knowlesi* line UM01 (isolated in 2013 from a patient in Malaysia (Amir et al., 2016)) to a range of antimalarial agents is shown in Table 2, and compared to the human red blood cell adapted A1-H.1 line. The UM01 line had not been adapted to grow in human red blood cells at the time of this study but can be grown short-term in macaque red blood cells. Access to these cells was limited, resulting in only two

experiments being performed in duplicate for each of the drugs, precluding statistical analysis in comparisons with the A1-H.1 line. For all but two antimalarial agents tested, and covering a diverse range of antimalarial targets, the EC<sub>50</sub> values for the UM01 line fell within a two-fold difference when compared to the A1-H.1 line (Table 2). For those falling outside the two-fold difference in EC<sub>50</sub> values, P218 (6.03-fold) and pyronaridine (2.18-fold), the UM01 line was more susceptible to both drugs. Importantly, the reduced susceptibility of *P. knowlesi* to the ATP4 inhibitors (compared with *P. falciparum* 3D7 in Table 1) is confirmed with the UM01 line being 3.5-fold and 4.3-fold less potent for PA21A092 and cipargamin, respectively. Furthermore, the UM01 line (in macaque red blood cells) is 88-fold less susceptible than 3D7 (in human red blood cells) to AN13762, compared with the 66-fold reduced susceptibility for the A1-H1 line relative to 3D7 (Table 1).

### 3.3. Drug combination studies (isobolograms) comparing *P. knowlesi* and *P. falciparum*

In order to test whether there were differences in drug interactions between the two species, we tested five antimalarial combinations against the A1-H.1 strain, compared to Pf3D7, using fixed-ratio

Table 2

Comparison of the susceptibility of the culture-adapted *P. knowlesi* A1-H.1 line with a recent Malaysian *P. knowlesi* isolate, UM01.

Compound	<sup>a</sup> UM01 (macaque RBC) EC <sub>50</sub> (nM) (range/2)	<sup>b</sup> A1-H.1 (human) RBC EC <sub>50</sub> (nM) ± SEM	Fold difference (A1-H.1/ UM01)
<i>Endoperoxides</i>			
Dihydroartemisinin	2.1 (0.4)	2.0 ± 0.3	0.95
Artesunate	13.8 (3.6)	10.9 ± 1.7	0.79
Artefenomel (OZ439)	4.4 (1.6)	6.6 ± 1.4	1.5
<i>Quinolines and amino-alcohols</i>			
Chloroquine	21.5 (4.9)	29.3 ± 4.7	1.36
Mefloquine	13.1 (2.5)	10.9 ± 1.7	0.83
Quinine	40.3 (0.4)	54.8 ± 3.0	1.36
Ferroquine	9.8 (2.32)	12.2 ± 1.6	1.24
<i>Dihydrofolate reductase inhibitors</i>			
Pyrimethamine	3.2 (0.5)	5.1 ± 0.8	1.59
Cycloguanil	0.7 (0.1)	1.3 ± 0.3	1.86
Trimethoprim	137 (54)	265 ± 47	1.93
P218	0.68 (0.04)	4.1 ± 0.7	6.03
<i>Other</i>			
Atovaquone	4.1 (0.04)	2.6 ± 0.4	0.63
Pyronaridine	4.9 (0.84)	10.7 ± 1.6	2.18
DSM265	170 (66)	303 ± 15	1.78
DSM421	142 (71)	194 ± 23	1.37
Cipargamin (KAE609)	3.8 (1.6)	6.1 ± 0.5	1.61
PA21A092	35.7 (2.8)	63.8 ± 7.6	1.79
AN13762	3618 (110)	2762 ± 296	0.76

Parasites were exposed to the compounds for a single life cycle (27 h).

<sup>a</sup> UM01 data are the mean of two independent experiments each performed in duplicate. The range/2, calculated for the two experiments, is shown in parentheses.

<sup>b</sup> Data reported previously (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017) or from Table 1 above. Data are the mean ± SEM for at least three experiments each performed in duplicate.

isobolograms (Fig. 1). Considering the 6-fold reduced susceptibility of *P. knowlesi* to ATP4 inhibitors – compared with *P. falciparum*, and reported in Table 1 – we included two ATP4 inhibitors (cipargamin and PA21A092) in our combination studies to assess whether their differing *in vitro* susceptibility might impact their interaction with other antimalarial agents. Previous reports, using different methodology to our fixed-ratio method, had suggested the chloroquine/quinine combination would be antagonistic in Pf3D7 (Skinner-Adams and Davis, 1999) and that an artemisinin/quinine combination would be additive (Gupta et al., 2002). For all of the combinations tested, the Fractional Inhibitory Concentrations (FICs) observed lay between 0.5 and 2.0 – cut-offs for synergistic and antagonistic interactions, respectively – suggesting all combinations were additive. However, three combinations (chloroquine/quinine (Fig. 1B and G), chloroquine/cipargamin (Fig. 1C and H), and dihydroartemisinin/cipargamin (Fig. 1E and J)) show a concave bend towards an antagonistic interaction. For the chloroquine/cipargamin interaction, higher FICs were observed for *P. falciparum* (range 1.331–1.800; Fig. 1C) than for *P. knowlesi* (range 1.165–1.428; Fig. 1H). The combination of dihydroartemisinin with quinine was very similar between species with all FICs lying between 0.887 and 1.047 for *P. falciparum*, and 1.001–1.072 for *P. knowlesi* (Fig. 1A and F, respectively). When examining the combination of the two selected ATP4 inhibitors, cipargamin and PA21A092, lower FICs were observed with *P. falciparum* (range 0.724–1.048; Fig. 1E) compared with *P. knowlesi* (range 0.939–1.024; Fig. 1J), suggesting an additive interaction against both species.

#### 4. Discussion

This study extends our previous observations defining the *in vitro* drug susceptibility of the zoonotic parasite *P. knowlesi* to a range of antimalarial agents and reveals key differences when compared to the

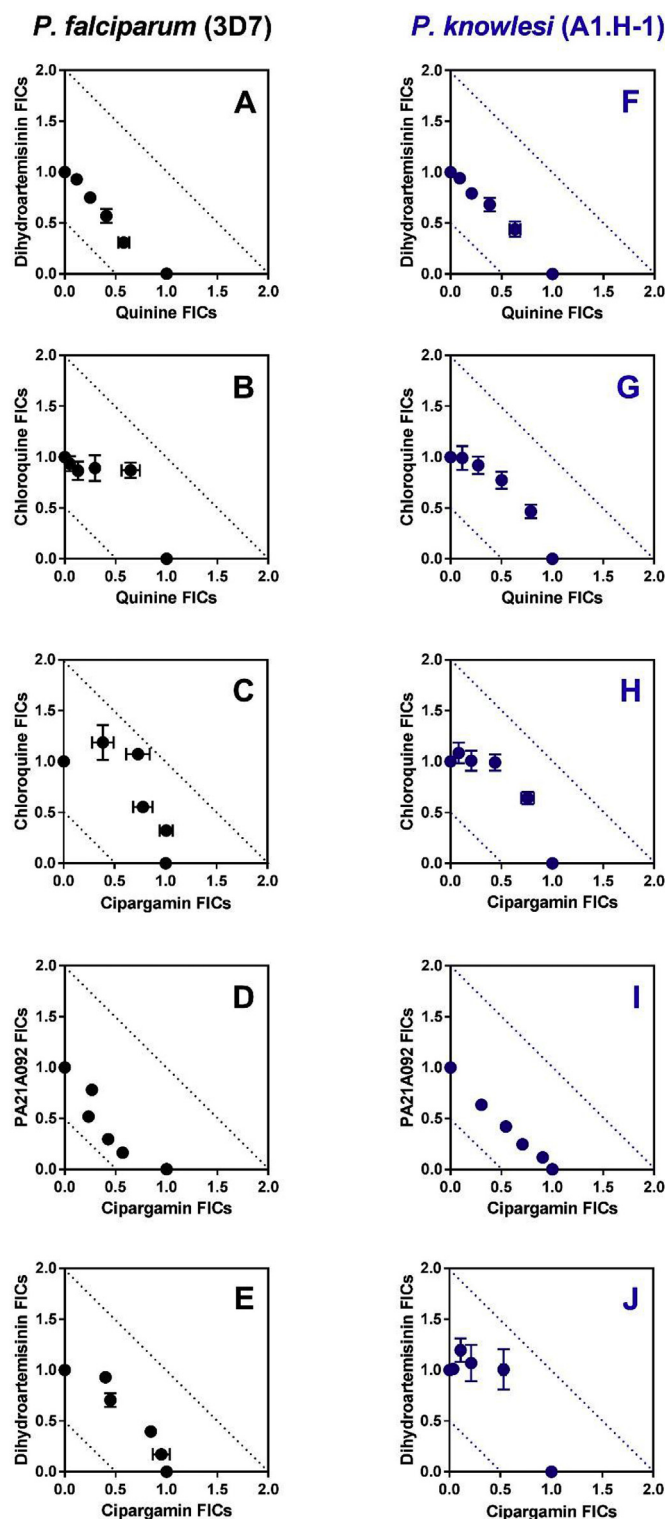


Fig. 1. Comparison of the *in vitro* interaction of select antimalarial agents against *Plasmodium falciparum* (clone 3D7; panels A to E) and *Plasmodium knowlesi* (clone A1-H.1; panels F to J). Isobolograms demonstrate the interaction of quinine with dihydroartemisinin (Panels A and F), quinine with chloroquine (Panels B and G), the spiroindolone, cipargamin, with chloroquine (panels C to H), cipargamin with PA21A092 (panels D and I), and cipargamin with dihydroartemisinin (panels E and J). The FIC data are averaged from three or four independent experiments, each run in triplicate. Error bars represent standard error of the mean (SEM). FIC values lying between 0.5 and 2.0 are additive (i.e., no interaction). FIC values below 0.5 are considered synergistic interactions, while FIC values above 2.0 are considered antagonistic (cut-offs shown using dotted lines) (Odds, 2003).

*P. falciparum* line, 3D7 (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017). The high serum concentration (10%) in the RPMI 1640-based growth media needed to support our *P. knowlesi* growth can impact on the EC<sub>50</sub> values of drugs that are highly protein bound. Hence, our testing of the widely available *P. falciparum* (3D7) control line under identical conditions is essential to compare species, and to relate our data to previously reported EC<sub>50</sub> values obtained in other laboratories using different media composition, assay conditions, and readout.

We previously showed that *P. knowlesi* is less susceptible than *P. falciparum* to several inhibitors of the DHODH enzyme (DSM1, DSM265, DSM421) (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017). We now extend that observation to inhibitors of ATP4. Cipargamin (a spiroindolone), PA21A092 (pyrazoleamide) and SJ733 (dihydroisoquinolone) are chemically distinct entities shown to disrupt sodium homeostasis in *P. falciparum* (Jimenez-Diaz et al., 2014; Spillman et al., 2013; Vaidya et al., 2014). Mutations in ATP4 are associated with resistance to these compounds. Both our *P. knowlesi* lines (A1-H.1 and UM01) are 3.5–6.8-fold less susceptible to these compounds than our *P. falciparum* control line (Tables 1 and 2). Although the differences in the A1-H.1 line are significant and apply across the three chemical structures, the compounds can still be considered potent against *P. knowlesi* (EC<sub>50</sub> < 100 nM for cipargamin and PA21A092), with the clinical significance of these differences so far unknown. Recent evidence has suggested that a further 28 compounds within the ‘Malaria Box’ may inhibit PfATP4 (Lehane et al., 2014). It will therefore be important to screen these other inhibitors of ATP4, from diverse chemical scaffolds, to establish if the reduced susceptibility in *P. knowlesi* is maintained relative to *P. falciparum*.

Furthermore, *P. knowlesi* is phylogenetically closer to all other human-infecting malaria species than is *P. falciparum*. If this reduced susceptibility to ATP4 inhibitors is present in other non-falciparum species then this may have important implications for drug development. Fortunately, studies so far have suggested *P. vivax* is similarly susceptible to cipargamin as *P. falciparum* *ex vivo* (Rottmann et al., 2010), and that PA21A092 was more potent against *P. vivax* than *P. falciparum* *ex vivo* (Vaidya et al., 2014). However, three rodent malaria species were less susceptible to SJ733 than *P. falciparum* (Jimenez-Diaz et al., 2014). Clearly, understanding the mechanism responsible for these species differences is vital, and is currently the subject of ongoing research in our laboratory.

Cladosporin targets the lysyl t-RNA synthetase and is > 100-fold more potent against *P. falciparum* than the human enzyme (Hoepfner et al., 2012). Attempts to optimise this target for antimalarial development should include screens against *P. knowlesi* which we show to be less susceptible *in vitro* than *P. falciparum*.

The large difference in the susceptibility to AN13762 of both *P. knowlesi* lines relative to 3D7 (67-fold and 88-fold for A1-H.1 and UM01 lines, respectively) suggest substantial differences in the potential target, or perhaps a species-specific resistance mechanism. The targets of AN13762 and pentamidine are unknown at present but identifying these will be crucial to understanding the mechanism and/or genetic target differences between the two species responsible for the reduced susceptibility of *P. knowlesi*, and whether this extends to other species.

Of less concern (from a therapeutic perspective) are the compounds showing increased susceptibility in *P. knowlesi* than *P. falciparum*. We have shown that DHFR inhibitors (pyrimethamine, cycloguanil and trimethoprim) are around 10-fold more potent against *P. knowlesi* than *P. falciparum* (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017). Here, we show also that the N-methyl transferase inhibitor, MMV884805, and KAF156 were both 4.5 fold more potent against *P. knowlesi*. Similar to our findings for mefloquine (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017), *P. knowlesi* was significantly more susceptible to halofantrine than *P. falciparum*. A previous study, using a short term *ex vivo* schizont maturation approach, reported that *P. knowlesi* (six isolates) was four times less susceptible than *P. falciparum* (one isolate) to mefloquine (Fatih et al., 2013). In contrast, our data using directly comparable *in vitro* assay conditions (parasitaemia,

haematocrit, single life cycle exposure) and SYBR green I readout, suggest that *P. knowlesi* is more susceptible than *P. falciparum* to several amino-alcohols (mefloquine, halofantrine, and lumefantrine) (Table 1 and (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017)). Adapting more *P. knowlesi* isolates from the field (such as UM01) to *in vitro* culture will facilitate further tests to confirm this observation.

Most antimalarial compounds tested were equipotent against both species (Table 1). These compounds inhibit diverse targets such as haemozoin formation (AQ-13, MK4815, and quinidine), histone methyl transferase (BIX-01294), the V-type H<sup>+</sup>-ATPase (MMV253) and coenzyme A biosynthesis (MMV688558). Furthermore, all artemisinin derivatives and synthetic endoperoxides were potent against *P. knowlesi*.

We have shown previously that the lincosamide antibiotic, clindamycin, was highly potent against both *P. knowlesi* (15.9 nM) and *P. falciparum* (7.0 nM) when exposed across multiple life cycles, a phenomenon known as the delayed death effect (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017). Another lincosamide, mirincamycin, was reported to be more potent than clindamycin against *P. falciparum* lines and its activity shown to be independent of the isomers tested (Held et al., 2010). We confirm here that mirincamycin is more potent than clindamycin against *P. falciparum* 3D7, and demonstrate that it is also more potent against *P. knowlesi* A1-H.1 (all < 5 nM; Table 1). Again, this potency is independent of the isomers being screened.

There may be questions about the applicability of using the *P. knowlesi* A1-H.1 line, isolated from a human infection in 1963, to represent modern *P. knowlesi* parasites in drug susceptibility screens. In Table 2 we report the similarity in drug susceptibility between the ‘old’ *P. knowlesi* parasites and our newer isolate, UM01. For most compounds tested, the EC<sub>50</sub> values are lower for the UM01 line, perhaps because this line is not yet well-adapted to grow *in vitro*. UM01 only grows in macaque red blood cells and has 2-fold growth rate per life cycle compared with the 3–4 fold growth rate of the A1-H.1 line in human red blood cells. Nevertheless, the similar susceptibility profile of the UM01 line to the A1-H.1 line for endoperoxides and quinoline-based drugs is encouraging. Crucially, the reduced susceptibility – relative to *P. falciparum* – of the A1-H.1 line to the ATP4 inhibitors cipargamin and PA21A092, the DHODH inhibitors, DSM265 and DSM421 (reported in van Schalkwyk et al., 2017) and for AN13762 (Table 1) is confirmed here also for the UM01 line.

The similar susceptibility profile of our human red blood cell adapted A1-H.1 line to diverse antimalarial agents, when compared with a recent field isolate, UM01 (Table 2), supports its ongoing use in screens for antimalarial activity in spite of laboratory propagation since its origin in the 1960s. Once the UM01 line is culture-adapted to growth efficiently in *in vitro* human red cells, it will provide a viable alternative strain to more extensively compare drug susceptibility profiles. However, until that time, we are confident that the drug susceptibility reported for the A1-H.1 line faithfully represents the current drug susceptibility profiles of circulating *P. knowlesi* parasites, such as UM01.

To our knowledge, there have not been any published studies comparing the *in vitro* interaction of antimalarial agents in *P. knowlesi* with that of *P. falciparum*. Combinations of dihydroartemisinin and quinine were additive in both species similar to previous reports using other *P. falciparum* strains (Gupta et al., 2002). Three combinations; chloroquine/quinine, chloroquine/cipargamin, and dihydroartemisinin/cipargamin, all displayed a weak trend towards antagonism against both species. Perhaps surprisingly, the combination of two ATP4 inhibitors was additive, even tending toward synergism in *P. falciparum*. It might be expected that two drugs competing for the same target might elicit an antagonistic interaction, such as that between chloroquine and quinine (Skinner-Adams and Davis, 1999). However, it has been shown previously that mutations in ATP4 conferring resistance to PA21A092 do not elicit cross-resistance to another spiroindolone (NITD246). Taken together with the additive effect, this could suggest these drugs have different binding sites within this putative Na<sup>+</sup>-ATPase (Vaidya et al., 2014).

Tremendous strides have been made towards the eradication agenda with several countries gaining recent WHO certification for achieving malaria elimination (WHO, 2018). However, as progress is made in reducing the prevalence of *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* malaria, the two species with the greatest burden of disease, other malarias are taking on a greater prominence. For example, *P. knowlesi* incidence was shown to increase in Malaysia after dramatic reductions in the number of cases due to *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* (William et al., 2014). It is therefore imperative that the drug development community is able to test new compounds for activity against other human malarias to confirm equipotency and to ensure that new combinations are likely to be effective. The results presented here begin to address these issues, providing an *in vitro* pharmacological characterization of two strains of *P. knowlesi* and demonstrating the application of fixed ratio isobologram analysis for testing drug combinations in *P. knowlesi* as was done previously for *P. falciparum* (Fivelman et al., 2004). Additional testing of current and novel combinations will now be undertaken.

## 5. Conclusion

We have identified further species differences in drug susceptibility between *P. knowlesi* and *P. falciparum* to select antimalarial classes/targets (e.g., inhibitors of ATP4 and N-methyltransferase, and as yet unknown targets of KAF156 and AN13762), in addition to those we reported previously (van Schalkwyk et al., 2017). Furthermore, we have shown that the human adapted *P. knowlesi* A1-H.1 line, used by us to define susceptibility to new and established antimalarial agents, delivers EC<sub>50</sub> values similar to a recently isolated *P. knowlesi* line, UM01, supporting the continued use of the A1-H.1 line as a model for testing drug susceptibility in *P. knowlesi* until new lines can be fully culture-adapted to human red blood cells. Finally, isobologram analysis showed that, for a limited selection of antimalarial combinations, drug interactions were similar between *P. knowlesi* and *P. falciparum* *in vitro*.

## Competing interests

BB, RDN and DL are employees of the funder, MMV. All other authors: no competing interests to declare.

## Author contributions

CJS, RM, DAVs conceived and designed the study. DAVs performed the experiments. DAVs, RM, BB, RDN, DL and CJS analysed the data. CJS and DAVs wrote the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Funding

This project was supported by the Medicines for Malaria Venture [grant MMV RD/15/0017] awarded to DAVs. RWM is supported by the UK Medical Research Council (MRC) Career Development Award [MR/M021157/1] jointly funded by the UK MRC and the UK Department for International Development. CJS is supported by Public Health England.

## Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Dr Neil Almond and Jo Hall (NIBSC, Potters Bar, UK) for the supply of blood samples from *M. fascicularis* used in this study.

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