Raphaël RAHMANI¹, Kung BAN², Amy J. JONES³, Lori FERRINS¹, Danny GANAME², Melissa L. SYKES³, Vicky M. AVERY³, Karen L. WHITE⁴, Eileen RYAN⁴, Marcel KAISER^{5,6},

28AB-ISMS35 6-Arylpyrazine-2-carboxamides: A New Core for *Trypanosoma brucei* Inhibitors

Susan A. CHARMAN⁴, OJonathan B. BAELL¹

²The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, ³Eskitis Institute for Drug Discovery, Griffith University, ⁴Centre for Drug Candidate Optimisation, Monash University, ⁵University of Basel, ⁶Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute

From a whole-organism high throughput screen of approximately 87000 compounds against *Trypanosoma brucei brucei*, we recently identified eight new unique compounds for the treatment of human African trypanosomiasis. In

¹Medicinal Chemistry, Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Monash University (Parkville Campus),

brucei, we recently identified eight new unique compounds for the treatment of human African trypanosomiasis. In an effort to understand the structure—activity relationships around these compounds, we report our results on a new class of trypanocides, the pyrazine carboxamides. Attracted by the low molecular weight (270 g·mol⁻¹) of our starting hit and its potency (0.49 µM), the SAR around the core was explored, leading to compounds having an EC₅₀ as low as 25 nM against T. b. brucei and being more than 1500 times less toxic against mammalian L6 and HEK293 cell lines. The most potent compounds in the series were exquisitely selective for T. brucei over a panel of other protozoan parasites, showing an excellent correlation with the human infective parasite Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense, the most potent compound having an EC₅₀ of 24 nM. These compounds are highly drug-like and are able to penetrate the CNS, their only limitation currently being their rate of microsomal metabolism. To that effect, efforts to identify potential metabolites of selected compounds are also reported.