In Vitro Activity of Manogepix Against 2,810 Fungal Isolates from the SENTRY Surveillance Program (2020–2021) Stratified by Infection Type

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Introduction

- Current antifungal agents are active against most common fungal pathogens; however, breakthrough infections occur and increasingly involve less frequently encountered yeast and mold isolates.
- Manogepix (MGX) is a novel inhibitor of the fungal Gwt1 enzyme and demonstrates potent *in vitro* activity against most common fungal pathogens including rare yeast and mold strains.
- The prodrug of manogepix (fosmanogepix) is in Phase 3 clinical development for invasive candidiasis/candidemia (NCT05421858) and Phase 2 clinical development for invasive aspergillosis and rare mold infections (NCT04240886).
- In this study, we evaluated the activity of manogepix and comparators against 2,810 recent (2020–2021) clinical fungal isolates collected worldwide and stratified according to infection type.

Methods

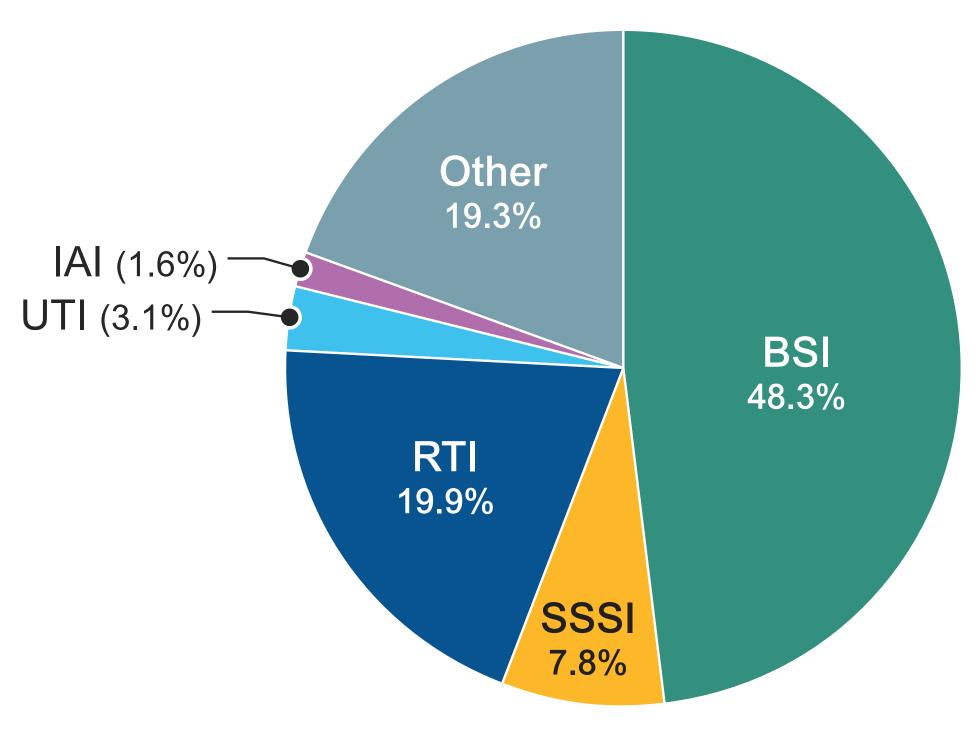
- Fungal isolates were collected from 77 medical centers located in North America (30 medical centers; 9 US Census Divisions), Europe (30 medical centers), the Asia-Pacific region (11 medical centers), and Latin America (6 medical centers).
- Isolates were collected from patients (1 per infection episode) with bloodstream infection (BSI; 48% of isolates); intra-abdominal infection (IAI; 2% of isolates); skin and skin structure infection (SSSI; 8% of isolates); urinary tract infection (UTI; 3% of isolates); respiratory tract infection (RTI), including pneumonia in hospitalized patients (PIHP; 20% of isolates); and other infection types (19% of isolates) (Figure 1).
- Of the 2,810 fungal isolates tested, 2,075 (73.8%) were Candida spp.; 93 (3.3%) were non-Candida yeasts, including 53 (1.9%) Cryptococcus neoformans var. grubii; 534 (19.0%) were Aspergillus spp.; and 108 (3.8%) were other molds.
- Fungal identifications were confirmed using matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time of flight mass spectrometry (Bruker Daltonics, Billerica, MA, USA) via phenotypic, proteomic, or sequencing-based methods.

molds)

Results

- $\leq 0.06 \text{ mg/L}$ (Table 1).

Figure 1. Occurrence of Fungal Infections by Infection Type (2020–2021)



BSI, bloodstream infection; SSSI, skin and skin structure infection; RTI, respiratory tract infection, including pneumonia in hospitalized patients; UTI, urinary tract infection; IAI, intra-abdominal infection; Other, other infection types.

Broth microdilution susceptibility testing was conducted according to Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) documents M27 (2017), M38 (2017), M59 (2020), M60 (2020), and M61 (2020).

 Manogepix MIC values for yeast isolates and MEC values for mold isolates were determined using the same reading criteria as the echinocandins ("approximately 50% inhibition" for yeasts and "small, rounded, compact, hyphal forms" for

Manogepix (MIC_{50/90}, 0.008/0.06 mg/L) was the most potent antifungal tested against 2,075 Candida spp. isolates (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Manogepix demonstrated potent *in vitro* activity against common *Candida* spp. isolates, including 700 *C. albican*s (MIC_{50/90}, 0.004/0.008 mg/L), 471 *C. glabrata* (MIC_{50/90}, 0.03/0.06 mg/L), 333 *C. parapsilosis* (MIC_{50/90}, 0.008/0.015 mg/L), and 263 *C. tropicalis* (MIC_{50/90}, 0.015/0.015 mg/L) isolates (Table 1).

Manogepix (MIC_{50/90}, 0.004/0.03 mg/L) inhibited 100% of *C. auris* isolates at

• Manogepix was active against 45 infrequently encountered Candida spp. (MIC_{50/90}, 0.004/0.03 mg/L) isolates and 53 *C. neoformans* var. grubii (MIC_{50/90}, 0.25/1 mg/L isolates (Table 1).

 Against 534 Aspergillus spp. isolates, manogepix (MEC_{50/90}, 0.015/0.03 mg/L; Table 2) was \geq 32-fold more active by MIC₉₀ than itraconazole, voriconazole, and amphotericin B (Figure 3).

 Manogepix was active against Fusarium spp. (MEC_{50/90}, 0.015/0.06 mg/L), Lomentospora prolificans (MEC_{50/90}, 0.03/0.06 mg/L), Paecilomyces spp. (MEC_{50/90}, 0.004/0.008 mg/L), and Scedosporium spp. (MEC_{50/90}, 0.06/0.12 mg/L isolates (Table 2).

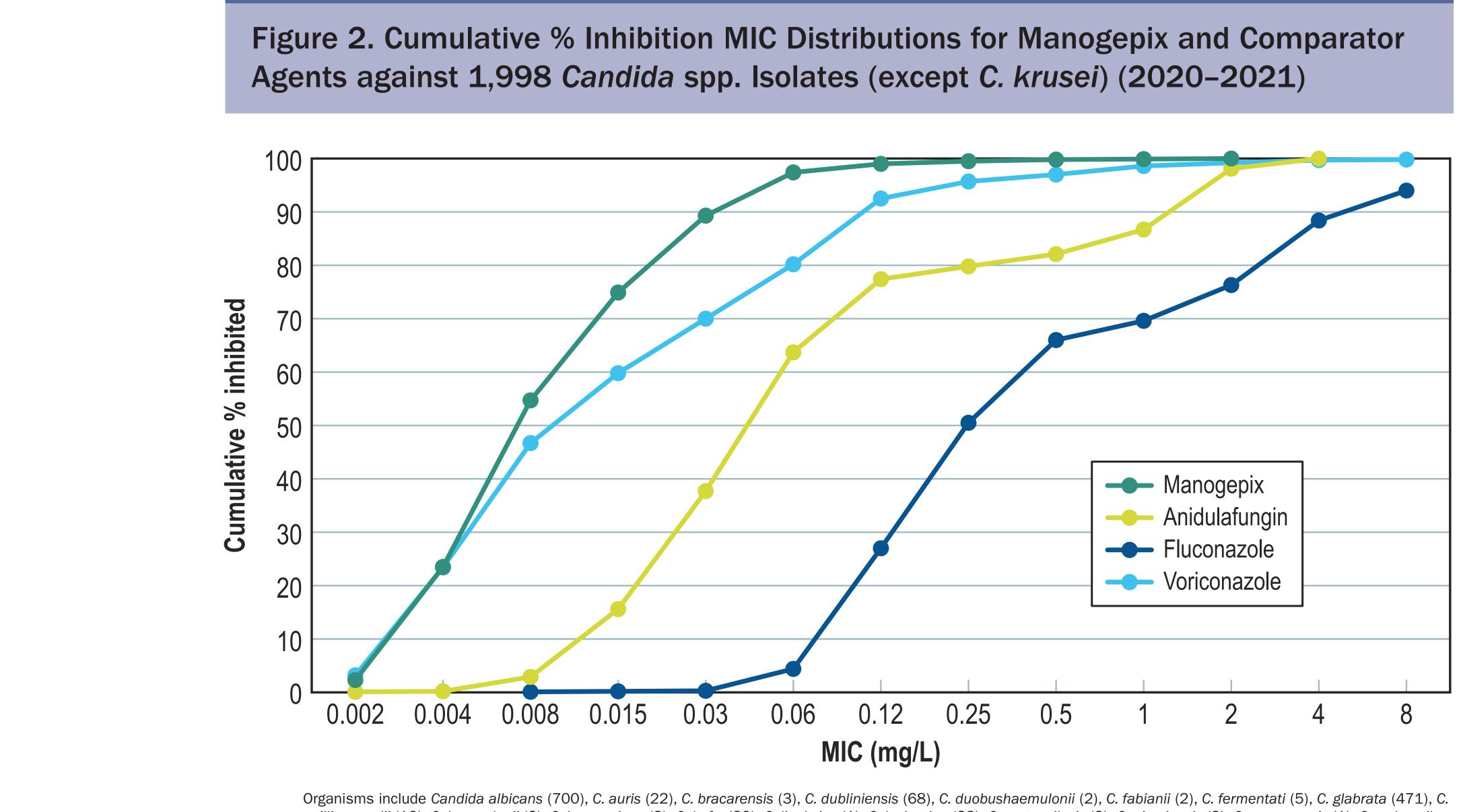
• Rare molds, including Acremonium sp., Corpinellus sp., Exophiala attenuata, E. dermatitidis, Gibberella fujikuroi species complex, Microascus ruber, Penicillium spp., Rasamasonia spp., Sarcocladium kiliense, and Scopulariopsis brevicaulis, were inhibited by $\leq 0.002 - 0.25 \text{ mg/L}$ of manogepix (Table 3).

| Organism (no. tested) | Infection |
|--|----------------|
| Antimicrobial agent | Туре |
| Candida spp. (2,075) ^a | |
| Manogepix Manogopix (1, 202) | ALL BSI |
| Manogepix (1,302) Manogepix (134) | PIHP |
| Manogepix (145) | SSSI |
| C. albicans (700) | 5551 |
| Manogepix | ALL |
| Manogepix (404) | BSI |
| Manogepix (71) | PIHP |
| Manogepix (57) | SSSI |
| C. auris (22) | |
| Manogepix | ALL |
| Manogepix (14) | BSI |
| Manogepix (3) | PIHP |
| Manogepix (2) | SSSI |
| C. dubliniensis (68) | |
| Manogepix | ALL |
| Manogepix (33) | BSI |
| Manogepix (11) | PIHP |
| Manogepix (6) | SSSI |
| C. glabrata (471) | |
| Manogepix | ALL |
| Manogepix (321) | BSI |
| Manogepix (17) | PIHP |
| Manogepix (29) | SSSI |
| C. guilliermondii (10) | |
| Manogepix | ALL |
| Manogepix (5) | BSI |
| Manogepix (2) | SSSI |
| C. kefyr (30) | |
| Manogepix | ALL |
| Manogepix (11) | BSI |
| Manogepix (2) | PIHP |
| C. Iusitaniae (38) | |
| Manogepix Managepix (07) | ALL |
| Manogepix (27) | BSI |
| Manogepix (2) | SSSI |
| C. orthopsilosis (18) | |
| Manogepix Manogepix (16) | ALL |
| Manogepix (16) C. parapsilosis (333) | DOI |
| Manogepix | ALI |
| Manogepix (234) | BSI |
| Manogepix (11) | PIHP |
| Manogepix (25) | SSSI |
| C. tropicalis (263) | 0001 |
| Manogepix | ALL |
| Manogepix (166) | BSI |
| Manogepix (11) | PIHP |
| Manogepix (19) | SSSI |
| Other Candida spp. (45) ^b | |
| Manogepix | ALL |
| Manogepix (31) | BSI |
| Manogepix (2) | PIHP |
| Manogepix (3) | SSSI |
| Cryptococcus neoformans va | r. grubii (53) |
| Manogepix | ÁLL |
| Manogepix (23) | BSI |
| Manogepix (3) | PIHP |

ized patients (PIHP), and other infection types

⁴ Organisms include Candida albicans (700), C. auris (22), C. bracarensis (3), C. dubliniensis (68), C. duobushaemulonii (2), C. fabianii (2), C. fermentati (5), illiermondii (10), C. haemulonii (2), C. inconspicua (3), C. kefvr (30), C. krusei (77), C. lipolvtica (1), C. lusitaniae (38), C. metansilosis (9 2), C. norvegensis (1), C. orthopsilosis (18), C. parapsilosis (333), C. pararugosa (1), C. pelliculosa (6), C. rugosa (3), C. spencermartinsiae (1), C. theae (2), C. tropicalis (263), and C. utilis (2).

Organisms include C. bracarensis (3), C. duobushaemulonii (2), C. fabianii (2), C. fermentati (5), C. haemulonii (2), C. inconspicua (3), C. lipolytica (1), C. metapsilosi 9), C. nivariensis (2), C. norvegensis (1), C. pararugosa (1), C. pelliculosa (6), C. rugosa (3), C. spencermartinsiae (1), C. theae (2), C. tropicalis (263), and C. utilis (2).



guilliermondii (10), C. haemulonii (2), C. inconspicua (3), C. kefvr (30), C. lipolvtica (1), C. lusitaniae (38), C. metapsilosis (9), C. nivariensis (2), C. norvegensis (1), C. orthopsilosis (18), C. parapsilosis (333), C. pararugosa (1), C. pelliculosa (6), C. rugosa (3), C. spencermartinsiae (1), C. theae (2), C. tropicalis (263), and C. utilis (2).

ainst Yeasts

| MIC range (mg/L) | MIC _{50/90} (mg/L) | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| ≤0.002->8 | 0.008 / 0.06 | |
| ≤0.002->8 | 0.008 / 0.06 | |
| ≤0.002->8 | 0.008 / 0.06 | |
| ≤0.002–0.06 | 0.008 / 0.03 | |
| ≤0.002–0.12 | 0.004 / 0.008 | |
| ≤0.002–0.03 | 0.004 / 0.008 | |
| ≤0.002–0.12 | 0.004 / 0.008 | |
| ≤0.002–0.015 | 0.004 / 0.008 | |
| | | |
| ≤0.002–0.06 | 0.004 / 0.03 | |
| ≤0.002–0.06 | 0.004 / 0.06 | |
| 0.004–0.03 | 0.015 / — | |
| 0.004–0.03 | 0.004 / — | |
| | | |
| ≤0.002-0.008 | 0.004 / 0.008 | |
| ≤0.002-0.008 | 0.004 / 0.008 | |
| 0.004-0.008 | 0.004 / 0.008 | |
| ≤0.002–0.008 | 0.004 / — | |
| 0.004–0.12 | 0.03 / 0.06 | |
| 0.004-0.12 | 0.03 / 0.06 | |
| 0.015-0.06 | 0.03 / 0.06 | |
| 0.008-0.06 | 0.03 / 0.06 | |
| | | |
| 0.004–0.015 | 0.008 / 0.015 | |
| 0.004–0.008 | 0.008 / — | |
| 0.015 | 0.015 / — | |
| 0.03–1 | 0.12 / 0.5 | |
| 0.06-0.5 | 0.25 / 0.5 | |
| 0.12–0.5 | 0.12 / — | |
| 0.008–0.25 | 0.03 / 0.06 | |
| 0.008-0.23 | 0.03 / 0.06 | |
| 0.015-0.03 | 0.015 / — | |
| | | |
| 0.008–0.03 | 0.008 / 0.03 | |
| 0.008–0.03 | 0.008 / 0.03 | |
| | | |
| 0.004–0.06 | 0.008 / 0.015 | |
| 0.004–0.06 | 0.008 / 0.03 | |
| 0.008-0.015 | 0.008 / 0.015 | |
| 0.008–0.03 | 0.008 / 0.015 | |
| ≤0.002–0.12 | 0.015 / 0.015 | |
| ≤0.002-0.12 ≤0.002-0.12 | 0.015 / 0.015 | |
| 0.004-0.03 | 0.015 / 0.015 | |
| ≤0.002–0.03 | 0.015 / 0.03 | |
| | | |
| ≤0.002–2 | 0.004 / 0.03 | |
| ≤0.002–2 | 0.004 / 0.03 | |
| 0.004–0.03 | 0.004 / — | |
| ≤0.002–0.008 | ≤0.002 / | |
| | | |
| 0.03-4 | 0.25 / 1 | |
| 0.03–1 0.25–0.5 | 0.25 / 1 | |
| | / tract infection (UTI) pneumonia in hospital- | |
| and skin structure infection (SSSI), urinary tract infection (UTI), pneumonia in hospital- | | |

 Table 2. In Vitro Activity of Manogepix against Molds

| Organism (no. tested) Antimicrobial agent | Infection Type | MEC range (mg/L) | |
|--|---|--|-------------------|
| Aspergillus spp. (534) ^a | | | |
| Manogepix | ALL | ≤0.002–0.25 | 0.0 |
| Manogepix (6) | BSI | 0.008–0.25 | 0 |
| Manogepix (371) | PIHP | ≤0.002–0.12 | 0.0 |
| Manogepix (45) | SSSI | 0.008–0.12 | 0.0 |
| Fusarium spp. (19)⁵ | | | |
| Manogepix | ALL | ≤0.002–0.06 | 0.0 |
| Manogepix (4) | BSI | 0.004–0.06 | 0. |
| Manogepix (3) | PIHP | 0.015-0.06 | 0. |
| Manogepix (5) | SSSI | 0.015-0.06 | 0. |
| Lomentospora prolificans (| 12) | | |
| Manogepix | ALL | 0.004–0.06 | 0.0 |
| Manogepix (3) | BSI | 0.015–0.03 | 0 |
| Manogepix (7) | PIHP | 0.004–0.06 | 0 |
| Manogepix (2) | SSSI | 0.015–0.06 | 0. |
| Paecilomyces spp. (11)° | | | |
| Manogepix | ALL | ≤0.002–0.008 | 0.0 |
| Manogepix (7) | PIHP | 0.004–0.008 | 0. |
| Scedosporium spp. (17) ^d | | | |
| Manogepix | ALL | 0.015–0.5 | 0.0 |
| Manogepix (8) | PIHP | 0.015–0.12 | 0 |
| Manogepix (3) | SSSI | 0.03–0.5 | 0 |
| ALL includes bloodstream infection (BSI), i | ntra-abdominal infection (IAI), skin and sk | kin structure infection (SSSI), urinary trac | t infection (UTI) |

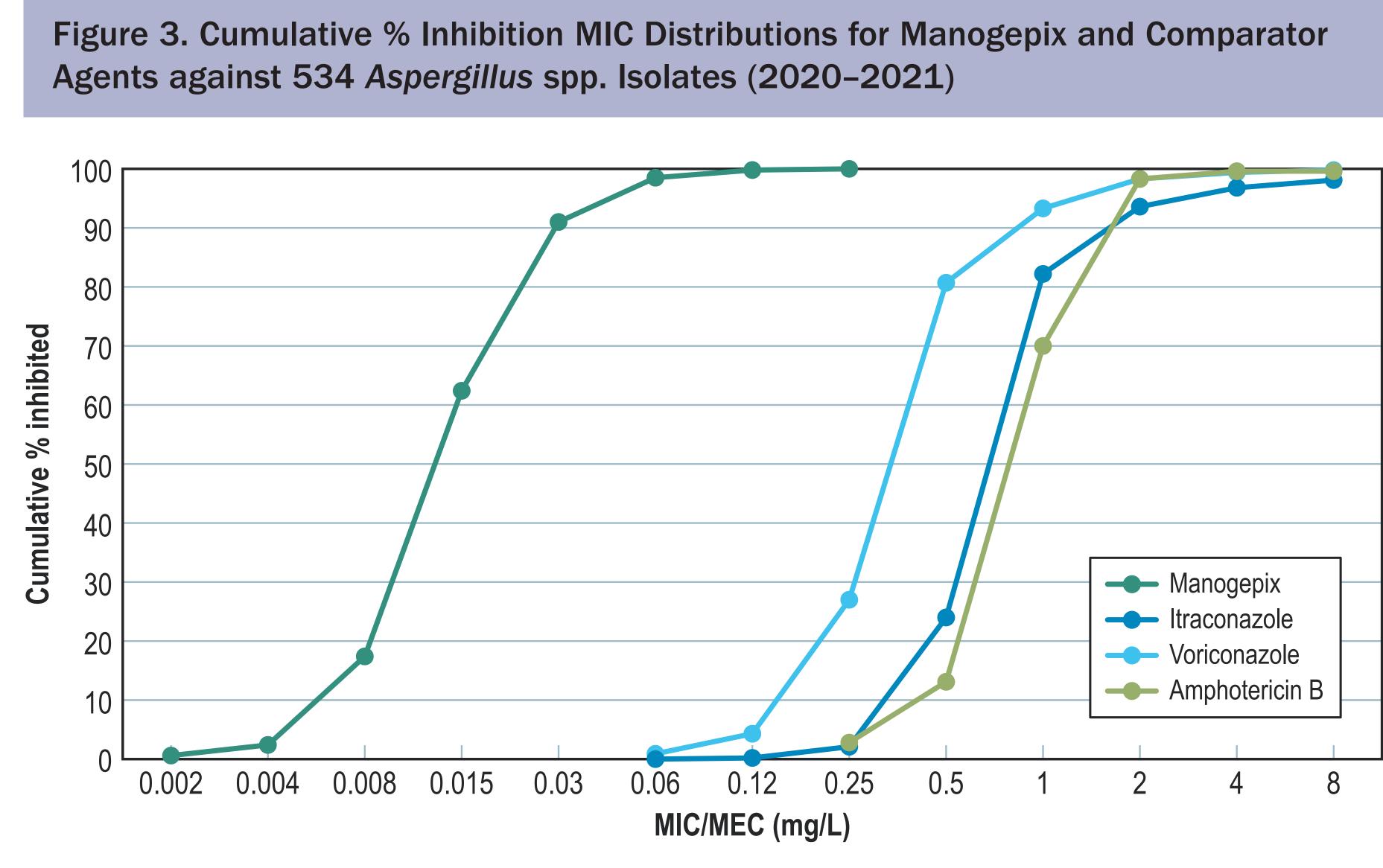
TI), pneumonia in hospitals alabamensis (1), A. flavus species complex (44), A. fumigatus (366), A. hortai (1), A. lentulus (2), A. nidulans (14), A. nidulans species parasiticus (2), A. sclerotiorum (1), A. svdowii (1), A. tamarii (1), A. terreus (12), A. terreus species complex Itatus (1), A. tubingensis (1), A. udagawae (1), A. unguis (1), A. ustus (1), A. ustus species complex (3), and A. versicolor (3). organisms include Fusarium dimerum species complex (1). F. incarnatum-equiseti species complex (1). F. oxysporum species complex (5). F. solani (2), and F. solani pecies complex (10).

Organisms include Paecilomyces lilacinus (2), P. variotii (7), and unspeciated Paecilomyces (2). ¹ Organisms include Scedosporium apiospermum/S. boydii (11), S. aurantiacum (4), and S. boydii (2).

Table 3. In Vitro Activity of Manogepix against Infrequently Encountered Mold Isolates

| Organian (no. tootod) | Manogepix MEC range (mg/L) | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Organism (no. tested) | | |
| Acremonium sp. (1) | 0.25 | |
| Corpinellus sp. (1) | 0.008 | |
| Exophiala attenuata (1) | 0.008 | |
| Exophiala dermatitidis (2) | ≤0.002–0.008 | |
| Gibberella fujikuroi species complex (8) | 0.008–0.12 | |
| Monascus ruber (1) | 0.03 | |
| Penicillium spp. (2) ^a | 0.008 | |
| Rasamasonia spp. (5) ^b | ≤0.002–0.008 | |
| Sarocladium kiliense (1) | 0.015 | |
| Scopulariopsis brevicaulis (1) | 0.008 | |
| ^a Penicillium citrinum (1) and P. onobense (1). | | |

⁹ Rasamasonia argillacea (2) and *R. argillacea* species complex (3)



Organisms include Aspergillus alabamensis (1), A. flavus species complex (44), A. fumigatus (366), A. hortai (1), A. lentulus (2), A. nidulans (14), A. nidulans species complex (2), A. niger (33), A. niger species complex (28), A. parasiticus (2), A. sclerotiorum (1), A. sydowii (1), A. tamarii (1), A. terreus (12), A. terreus species complex (15), A. thermomutatus (1), A. tubingensis (1), A. udagawae (1), A. unguis (1), A. ustus (1), A. ustus species complex (3), and A. versicolor (3).

(mg/L)

015 / 0.03 0.03 / — 015 / 0.03 015 / 0.03

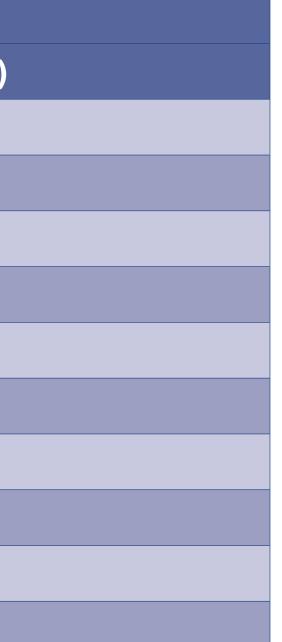
015 / 0.06 .008 / — 015 / — .015 / —

03 / 0.06).03 / —).03 / —

004 / 0.008 004 / —

.06 / 0.12

).06 / —



Conclusions

- Manogepix is a first-in-class antifungal agent that possesses a novel mechanism of action and potent *in vitro* activity.
- Manogepix demonstrated potent *in vitro* activity equal to or greater than the azoles and echinocandins against Candida spp. (except C. krusei), Aspergillus spp., C. neoformans, and many infrequently encountered yeast and non-Aspergillus molds.
- Notable manogepix activity was observed against C. auris, Fusarium spp., Lomentospora prolificans, Scedosporium spp., and rare mold isolates.
- Additional clinical development of the manogepix prodrug (fosmanogepix) in difficult-to-treat/resistant fungal infections is warranted.

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