

# Drug discovery offers new hope to halt the spread of malaria

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Breakthrough research has revealed a new drug that may prevent the spread of malaria, and also treat people suffering with the deadly parasitic disease.

The findings, which were delivered by an international team of scientists led by the University of Glasgow and published today in *Science*, offer fresh hope in the global fight against malaria.

Malaria, a mosquito-borne infectious disease, currently affects over 200 million people, and kills nearly half a million people—mostly children—every year.

Malaria is caused by the Plasmodium parasite, which infects humans through the bite of a mosquito. The parasite then grows in the liver and in [red blood cells](#) in our [blood](#). Parasites can also change in the blood to take on a male and female form, which can re-infect mosquitoes when they bite and suck blood from infected people.

Now, scientists led by Professor Andrew Tobin of

the University of Glasgow, have discovered a drug that can kill the parasite at all three stages of its life cycle—when it is in the liver, in red blood cells, as well as preventing sexual development of the parasite.

The new drug works by stopping the activity of an essential [protein](#) called PfCLK3, which controls the production/activity of other proteins that are involved in keeping the parasite alive. By blocking this protein's activity, the drugs can effectively kill the malaria parasite, which not only prevents it spreading, but also holds the possibility of treating the disease in humans too.

Professor Tobin, Professor of Molecular Pharmacology at the University of Glasgow, said: "We are tremendously excited about these new findings, and hope they pave the way for the first step in the eradication of malaria. Our work has shown that by killing the [parasites](#) at the various stages of parasite development, we have not only discovered a potential cure for malaria but also a way of stopping the spread of [malaria](#) from person to mosquito which can then infect other people."

The [drug](#)—a potent compound found by scientists after a rigorous screening process—works by stopping the activity of the essential protein PfCLK3. This protein forms part of a system that controls the production of proteins in the parasite, and by inhibiting it, the parasite cannot make many of the proteins that it requires to survive.

Professor Andy Waters, Director of the Wellcome Centre for Integrative Parasitology at Glasgow and a co-author of the study says: "By inhibiting PfCLK3 we have shown that the production of proteins necessary for the survival of the parasite is stopped and this kills the parasite at multiple stages."

"In this way we have found a way to stop the transmission of the parasite by killing the form of the parasite that infects mosquitoes, thereby

preventing the parasite from being transferred from one person to another."

**More information:** Mahmood M. Alam et al. Validation of the protein kinase PfCLK3 as a multistage cross-species malarial drug target, *Science* (2019). DOI: [10.1126/science.aau1682](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aau1682)

Provided by University of Glasgow

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