



Acta Pharm. **73** (2023) 1–27 https://doi.org/10.2478/acph-2023-0001 Review

Recent approaches in the drug research and development of novel antimalarial drugs with new targets

NAVEEN KUMAR REDDY CHINNAPPANNA¹
GOPI YENNAM¹
©
CHAITANYA BUDAGAM HAIMA NAGA VENKATA
CHAITANYA¹
SHINU POTTATHIL²
POBITRA BORAH³
KATHARIGATTA N. VENUGOPALA⁴.5*
PRAN KISHORE DEB6 ©
RAGHU PRASAD MAILAVARAM?*
©

- ¹ Shri Vishnu College of Pharmacy, B.V Raju group of Institutions, Vishnupur, Bhimavaram West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh 534202 India
- ² Department of Biomedical Sciences, College of Clinical Pharmacy, King Faisal University Al-Ahsa 31982, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- ³ School of Pharmacy, Graphic Era Hill University Dehradun 248002, Uttarakhand, India
- ⁴ Department of Biotechnology and Food Science Faculty of Applied Sciences Durban University of Technology, Durban, 4000 South Africa
- ⁵ Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Clinical Pharmacy, King Faisal University Al-Ahsa 31982, Saudi Arabia
- ⁶ Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Faculty of Pharmacy, Philadelphia University, Amman19392 Jordan

⁷ Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Shri Ville Parle Kelavani Mandal's Institute of Pharmacy Survey No. 499, Plot No 03, Mumbai – Agra National Hwy, Behind Gurudwara, Samta Nagar Dhule, Maharashtra 424001

Accepted September 16, 2022 Published online September 16, 2022

ABSTRACT

Malaria is a serious worldwide medical issue that results in substantial annual death and morbidity. The availability of treatment alternatives is limited, and the rise of resistant parasite types has posed a significant challenge to malaria treatment. To prevent a public health disaster, novel antimalarial agents with single-dosage therapies, extensive curative capability, and new mechanisms are urgently needed. There are several approaches to developing antimalarial drugs, ranging from alterations of current drugs to the creation of new compounds with specific targeting abilities. The availability of multiple genomic techniques, as well as recent advancements in parasite biology, provides a varied collection of possible targets for the development of novel treatments. A number of promising pharmacological interference targets have been uncovered in modern times. As a result, our review concentrates on the most current scientific and technical progress in the innovation of new antimalarial medications. The protein kinases, choline transport inhibitors, dihydroorotate dehydrogenase inhibitors, isoprenoid biosynthesis inhibitors, and enzymes involved in the metabolism of lipids and replication of deoxyribonucleic acid, are among the most fascinating antimalarial target proteins presently being investigated. The new cellular targets and drugs which can inhibit malaria and their development techniques are summarised in this study.

Keywords: antimalarial drugs, protein kinases, dihydroorotate dehydrogenase

^{*}Correspondence; e-mail: raghuprasad.mailavaram@svkm.ac.in, katharigattav@dut.ac.za

