

Table 2. Antimalarial activities of other membrane-active peptides

Name of peptide or class	Source of original peptide(s)	IC ₅₀ , erythrocytic <i>P. falciparum</i> ^a	Activity in animal models	References
Gramicidin D	<i>Bacillus brevis</i>	0.035–1.3 ng/ml	ED ₅₀ 0.75 mg/kg (single dose s.c. 24 h post-infection, <i>P. yoelii</i> , mice); 1.4 mg/kg daily, 2 mg/kg twice daily (i.p., 4-day suppressive test, <i>Plasmodium vinckei petteri</i> , mice)	(49, 51, 96)
Gramicidin A	“	17–270 pM		(47, 97)
Gramicidin A ^b	“	0.8–4.4 nM		(46)
NFG ^c , other modified gramicidins	“	0.0026–18 μM	1.2–7.5 mg/kg partially effective i.p. or i.v. (4 doses, various schedules, <i>P. berghei</i> , mice)	(46–48, 52)
Valinomycin	<i>Streptomyces fulvissimus</i>	1.3–5.9 nM		(51, 96, 97)
Alamethicin	<i>Trichoderma viride</i>	2 μg/ml		(96)
Gramicidin S	<i>Bacillus brevis</i>	0.58 – 1.3 μM		(45, 96)
Tyrocidines	“	0.58–460 nM		(45)
Tyrothricin ^d	“		≥2 mg/kg effective i.v. (multiple doses, <i>P. gallinaceum</i> , chickens)	(53)
Colistin	<i>Bacillus colistinus</i>	120 μg/ml		(51)
Polymyxin B	<i>Bacillus polymyxa</i>	170 μg/ml		(51)
Antiamoebin I	<i>Emericellopsis poonensis</i>	4.7–6.2 μM		(50)
Efraeptins	<i>Tolypocladium niveum</i>	1.2–1.4 μM		(50)
Zervamicins	<i>Emericellopsis salmosynnemata</i>	450–480 nM		(50)

Blanks indicate not determined.

s.c., subcutaneous; i.p., intraperitoneal; i.v., intravenous.

^a See note a, Table 1.

^b A mixture of gramicidins A, B and C at a ratio of 20:1:4 (46).

^c Tryptophan-*N*-formylated gramicidin.

^d A mixture of gramicidin and tyrocidine (53).

Table 3. Antimalarial activities of hydrophobic peptides

Name of peptide or class	Source of original peptide(s)	IC₅₀, erythrocytic stages^a	Activity in mouse malaria	References
Cyclosporin (Cs) A	<i>Tolypocladium inflatum</i>	0.2–3.75 μ M; 1.4 μ M (<i>P. vivax</i>)	\geq 25 mg/kg/day (4 days) effective in most studies when first administered at start of or after infection; lower doses (3–10 mg/kg) partially or fully effective	(57, 58, 61–63, 69, 70, 98–102)
Other cyclosporins	“	0.032–3.2 μ M	10 mg/kg CsC or CsD (days 5 & 6 post-infection) effective	(62, 69, 101)
Cyclolino-peptides	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	0.8–>16 μ g/ml		(103)
Cycloas-peptides	<i>Penicillium algidum</i>	3.5–4.7 μ g/ml		(104)
Hirsutelic acid	<i>Hirsutella</i> sp. BCC 1528	8.0 μ M		(105)

Blanks indicate not determined.

^a See note a, Table 1.

Table 4. Antimalarial activities and host toxicities (if known) of miscellaneous peptides

Name of peptide or class	Original source	IC ₅₀ on erythrocytic stages ^a	Host cytotoxicity ^b	References
Beauvericins	<i>Paecilomyces tenuipes</i>	1.3–12 µg/ml	2.5–>20 µg/ml (KB, BC-1, Vero)	(106, 107)
Enniatins	<i>Verticillium hemipterigenum</i>	0.20–1.9 µg/ml	1.4–>50 µg/ml (KB, BC-1, Vero)	(108)
Hirsutellide A	<i>Hirsutella kobayashii</i> BCC 1660	2.8 µg/ml	>50 µg/ml (Vero)	(109)
Munumbicins	<i>Streptomyces</i> NRRL 3052	4.5–175 ng/ml	No haemolysis up to 80 µg/ml	(110)
Jasplakinolide	<i>Jaspis</i>	74 nM		(82)
Dolastatin 10	<i>Dolabella auricularia</i>	100 pM	7.7–500 pM	(84)
Dolastatin 15	“	200 nM		(84)
Auristatins	“	0.34–240 nM	0.0029–800 nM	(84)
Hirsutatin B	<i>Hirsutella nivea</i> BCC 2594	5.8 µg/ml	>50 µg/ml (Vero)	(111)
Isariins, isaridin A	<i>Isaria</i>	87–230 µM		(112)
Venturamides	<i>Oscillatoria</i> sp.	5.2–8.2 µM	13.1–86 µM (Vero, MCF-7)	(113)
Aerucyclamides	<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> PCC 7806	0.7–6.3 µM	106–>168 µM (L6)	(113a)
Paecilodepsipeptide A	<i>Paecilomyces cinnamomeus</i>	4.9 µM	5.9–>67 µM (KB, BC, Vero)	(114)
Dragomabin, drago- namide, carmabin A	<i>Lyngbya majuscula</i>	4.3–7.7 µM	9.8–180 µM (Vero)	(115)
Mollamide B	<i>Didemnum molle</i>	2.0–2.1 µg/ml	>100 µM (various)	(116)
Cyclic β-amino acid- containing dipeptides	(synthetic)	3.5–22 µM		(86)
‘Ultra-short’ peptides	(synthetic)	2.6–>200 µM (<i>P. berghei</i>)		(117)
Gallinamide A	<i>Schizothrix</i> sp.	8.4 µM	10.4 µM (Vero)	(118)

Blanks indicate not determined.

^a See note a, Table 1.

^b See note c, Table 1.

Cecropin A1 (<i>Hyalophora</i>)	KW KLF KKIE KVG QNI RDGII KAGPAVAVVGQATQIAK
Defensin A (<i>Phormia</i>)	ATCDLLSGTGIN <u>H</u> SACAA <u>H</u> CLL RGN RG GYCNG KGVCVCRN
Dermaseptin-S3	ALW KNML KGIG KLAG KAAL GAV KKLV GAES
Dermaseptin-S4	ALWMTLL KKVL KAAAKAAL NAVLVGANA
Psalmopeotoxin I	ACGIL <u>H</u> DNCVYVPAQN PCC RGLQ CRYG KCLVQV
Psalmopeotoxin II	RCLPAG KTCV RGPM RVPC CGSCSQ NKCT
NK-2	KIL RGV CKKIM RTFL RRIS KDILT GKK
Gramicidin A	<i>VGALAVVWVWLWLWLW</i>

Fig. (1). Amino acid sequences of some antimalarial peptides discussed in the text. Positively charged residues are in **bold**, histidines are underlined, and D-amino acids are in *italics*. Some of the peptides have modifications at one or both termini: see original references or the Antimicrobial Peptide Database for details.

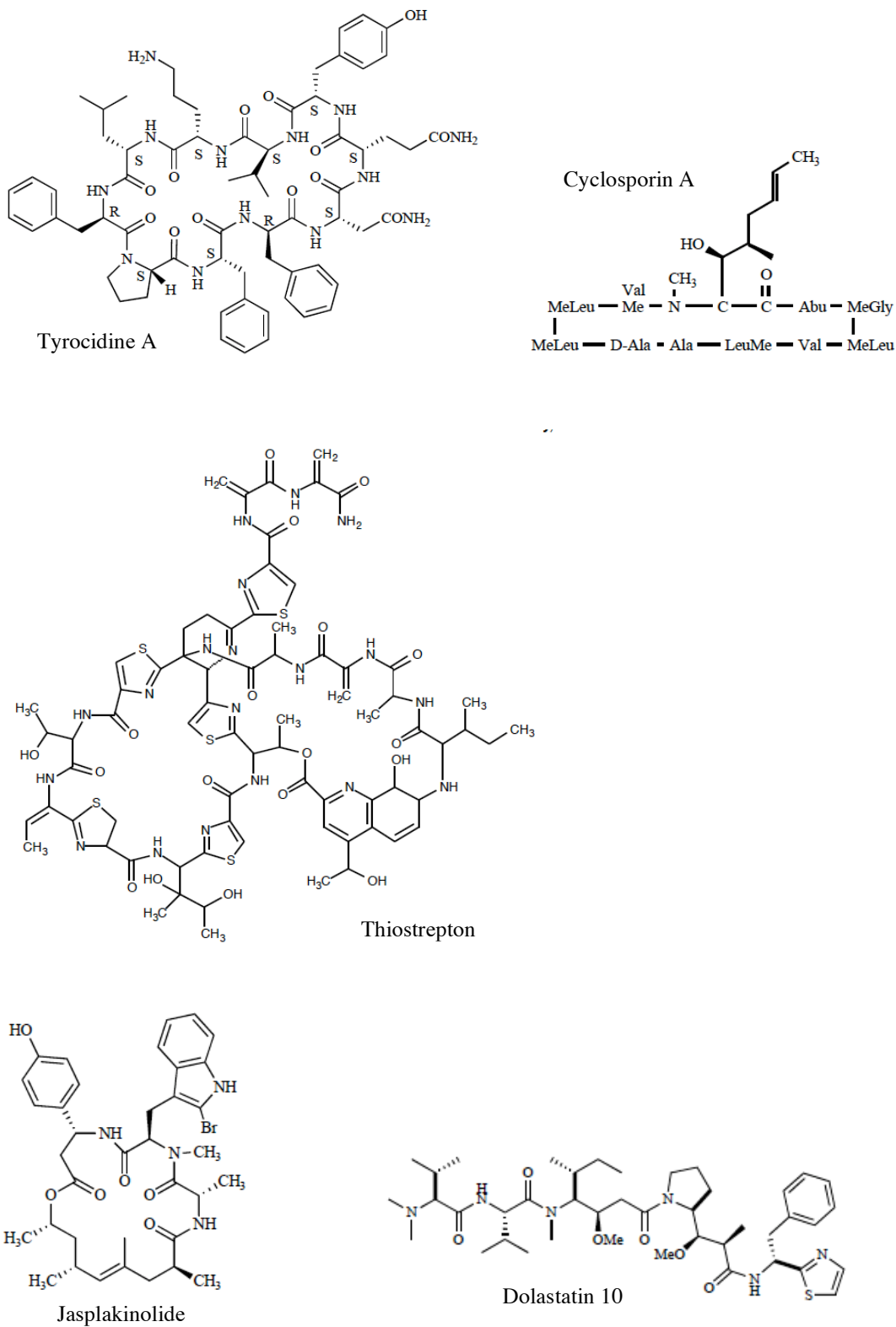


Fig. (2). Structures of some antimalarial peptides discussed in the text. Abu, L- α -aminobutyrate.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Science Foundation Ireland, the Health Research Board, and the Enterprise Ireland Commercialization Fund for funding my own recent antimalarial research, and Dr. H. Plein for critical comments.

REFERENCES

1. Guinovart C, Navia MM, Tanner M, Alonso PL. Malaria: burden of disease. *Curr Mol Med* 2006; 6: 137-40.
2. Tilley L, Davis TM, Bray PG. Prospects for the treatment of drug-resistant malaria parasites. *Future Microbiol* 2006; 1: 127-41.
3. Schlitzer M. Malaria chemotherapeutics part I: History of antimalarial drug development, currently used therapeutics, and drugs in clinical development. *ChemMedChem* 2007; 2: 944-86.
4. Olliaro P, Wells TN. The global portfolio of new antimalarial medicines under development. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2009; 85: 584-95.
5. López-Antuñano FJ, Schmunis GA. pp 135-266 in Kreier JP, Baker JR, editors. *Parasitic protozoa*. San Diego: Academic Press; 1993.
6. Jenssen H, Hamill P, Hancock RE. Peptide antimicrobial agents. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2006; 19: 491-511.
7. Marr AK, Gooderham WJ, Hancock RE. Antibacterial peptides for therapeutic use: obstacles and realistic outlook. *Curr Opin Pharmacol* 2006; 6: 468-72.
8. Montesinos E. Antimicrobial peptides and plant disease control. *FEMS Microbiol Lett* 2007; 270: 1-11.
9. Rossi LM, Rangasamy P, Zhang J, Qiu XQ, Wu GY. Research advances in the development of peptide antibiotics. *J Pharm Sci* 2008; 97: 1060-70.
10. Ajesh K, Sreejith K. Peptide antibiotics: an alternative and effective antimicrobial strategy to circumvent fungal infections. *Peptides* 2009; 30: 999-1006.
11. Mor A. Multifunctional host defense peptides: antiparasitic activities. *FEBS J* 2009; 276: 6474-82.
12. Vaara M. New approaches in peptide antibiotics. *Curr Opin Pharmacol* 2009; 9: 571-6.
13. Kraus D, Peschel A. Molecular mechanisms of bacterial resistance to antimicrobial peptides. *Curr Top Microbiol Immunol* 2006; 306: 231-50.
14. Rosenthal PJ, Sijwali PS, Singh A, Shenai BR. Cysteine proteases of malaria parasites: targets for chemotherapy. *Curr Pharm Des* 2002; 8: 1659-72.
15. Blackman MJ. Proteases in host cell invasion by the malaria parasite. *Cell Microbiol* 2004; 6: 893-903.
16. Wegscheid-Gerlach C, Gerber HD, Diederich WE. Proteases of *Plasmodium falciparum* as potential drug targets and inhibitors thereof. *Curr Top Med Chem* 2010; 10(3):346-67.
17. Dhawan S, Dua M, Chishti AH, Hanspal M. Ankyrin peptide blocks falcipain-2-mediated malaria parasite release from red blood cells. *J Biol Chem* 2003; 278: 30180-6.
18. Beeson JG, Brown GV. Pathogenesis of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria: the roles of parasite adhesion and antigenic variation. *Cell Mol Life Sci* 2002; 59: 258-71.
19. Gaur D, Mayer DC, Miller LH. Parasite ligand-host receptor interactions during invasion of erythrocytes by *Plasmodium* merozoites. *Int J Parasitol* 2004; 34: 1413-29.
20. Cowman AF, Crabb BS. Invasion of red blood cells by malaria parasites. *Cell* 2006; 124: 755-66.
21. Vizioli J, Bulet P, Hoffmann JA, Kafatos FC, Muller HM, Dimopoulos G. Gambicin: a novel immune responsive antimicrobial peptide from the malaria vector *Anopheles gambiae*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2001; 98: 12630-5.
22. Dong Y, Aguilar R, Xi Z, Warr E, Mongin E, Dimopoulos G. *Anopheles gambiae* immune responses to human and rodent *Plasmodium* parasite species. *PLoS Pathog* 2006; 2: e52.
23. Farouk SE, Mincheva-Nilsson L, Krensky AM, Dieli F, Troye-Blomberg M. Gamma delta T cells inhibit in vitro growth of the asexual blood stages of *Plasmodium falciparum* by a granule exocytosis-dependent cytotoxic pathway that requires granulysin. *Eur J Immunol* 2004; 34: 2248-56.
24. Kim W, Koo H, Richman AM, Seeley D, Vizioli J, Klocko AD, et al. Ectopic expression of a cecropin transgene in the human malaria vector mosquito *Anopheles gambiae* (Diptera: Culicidae): effects on susceptibility to *Plasmodium*. *J Med Entomol* 2004; 41: 447-55.

25. Kokoza V, Ahmed A, Woon Shin S, Okafor N, Zou Z, Raikhel AS. Blocking of *Plasmodium* transmission by cooperative action of Cecropin A and Defensin A in transgenic *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2010; 107: 8111-6.
26. Boman HG, Wade D, Boman IA, Wahlin B, Merrifield RB. Antibacterial and antimalarial properties of peptides that are cecropin-melittin hybrids. *FEBS Lett* 1989; 259: 103-6.
27. Ghosh JK, Shaool D, Guillaud P, Ciceron L, Mazier D, Kustanovich I, et al. Selective cytotoxicity of dermaseptin S3 toward intraerythrocytic *Plasmodium falciparum* and the underlying molecular basis. *J Biol Chem* 1997; 272: 31609-16.
28. Krugliak M, Feder R, Zolotarev VY, Gaidukov L, Dagan A, Ginsburg H, et al. Antimalarial activities of dermaseptin S4 derivatives. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2000; 44: 2442-51.
29. Dagan A, Efron L, Gaidukov L, Mor A, Ginsburg H. In vitro antiplasmodium effects of dermaseptin S4 derivatives. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2002; 46: 1059-66.
30. Radzishewsky I, Krugliak M, Ginsburg H, Mor A. Antiplasmodial activity of lauryl-lysine oligomers. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2007; 51: 1753-9.
31. Choi SJ, Parent R, Guillaume C, Deregnacourt C, Delarbre C, Ojcius DM, et al. Isolation and characterization of Psalmopeotoxin I and II: two novel antimalarial peptides from the venom of the tarantula *Psalmopoeus cambridgei*. *FEBS Lett* 2004; 572: 109-17.
32. Kamolkijkarn P, Prasertdee T, Netirojjanakul C, Sarnpitak P, Ruchirawat S, Deechongkit S. Synthesis, biophysical, and biological studies of wild-type and mutant psalmopeotoxins--anti-malarial cysteine knot peptides from *Psalmopoeus cambridgei*. *Peptides* 2010; 31: 533-40.
33. Tian C, Gao B, Rodriguez Mdel C, Lanz-Mendoza H, Ma B, Zhu S. Gene expression, antiparasitic activity, and functional evolution of the drosomycin family. *Mol Immunol* 2008; 45: 3909-16.
34. Mason AJ, Moussaoui W, Abdelrahman T, Boukhari A, Bertani P, Marquette A, et al. Structural determinants of antimicrobial and antiplasmodial activity and selectivity in histidine-rich amphipathic cationic peptides. *J Biol Chem* 2009; 284: 119-33.
35. Akaddar A, Doderer-Lang C, Marzahn MR, Delalande F, Mousli M, Helle K, et al. Catestatin, an endogenous chromogranin A-derived peptide, inhibits in vitro growth of *Plasmodium falciparum*. *Cell Mol Life Sci* 2010; 67: 1005-15.
36. Wade D, Boman A, Wahlin B, Drain CM, Andreu D, Boman HG, et al. All-D amino acid-containing channel-forming antibiotic peptides. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1990; 87: 4761-5.
37. Yeaman MR, Yount NY. Mechanisms of antimicrobial peptide action and resistance. *Pharmacol Rev* 2003; 55: 27-55.
38. Gelhaus C, Jacobs T, Andra J, Leippe M. The antimicrobial peptide NK-2, the core region of mammalian NK-lysin, kills intraerythrocytic *Plasmodium falciparum*. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2008; 52: 1713-20.
39. Rodriguez MC, Zamudio F, Torres JA, Gonzalez-Ceron L, Possani LD, Rodriguez MH. Effect of a cecropin-like synthetic peptide (Shiva-3) on the sporogonic development of *Plasmodium berghei*. *Exp Parasitol* 1995; 80: 596-604.
40. Jaynes JM, Burton CA, Barr SB, Jeffers GW, Julian GR, White KL, et al. In vitro cytotoxic effect of novel lytic peptides on *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Trypanosoma cruzi*. *FASEB J* 1988; 2: 2878-83.
41. Gwadz RW, Kaslow D, Lee JY, Maloy WL, Zasloff M, Miller LH. Effects of magainins and cecropins on the sporogonic development of malaria parasites in mosquitoes. *Infect Immun* 1989; 57: 2628-33.
42. Shahabuddin M, Fields I, Bulet P, Hoffmann JA, Miller LH. *Plasmodium gallinaceum*: differential killing of some mosquito stages of the parasite by insect defensin. *Exp Parasitol* 1998; 89: 103-12.
43. Arrighi RB, Nakamura C, Miyake J, Hurd H, Burgess JG. Design and activity of antimicrobial peptides against sporogonic-stage parasites causing murine malarial. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2002; 46: 2104-10.
44. Carballar-Lejarazu R, Rodriguez MH, de la Cruz Hernandez-Hernandez F, Ramos-Castaneda J, Possani LD, Zurita-Ortega M, et al. Recombinant scorpine: a multifunctional antimicrobial peptide with activity against different pathogens. *Cell Mol Life Sci* 2008; 65: 3081-92.
45. Rautenbach M, Vlok NM, Stander M, Hoppe HC. Inhibition of malaria parasite blood stages by tyrocidines, membrane-active cyclic peptide antibiotics from *Bacillus brevis*. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 2007; 1768: 1488-97.
46. Moll GN, van den Eertwegh V, Tournois H, Roelofsen B, Op den Kamp JA, van Deenen LL. Growth inhibition of *Plasmodium falciparum* in in vitro cultures by selective action of tryptophan-N-formylated gramicidin incorporated in lipid vesicles. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1991; 1062: 206-10.
47. Otten-Kuipers MA, Roelofsen B, Op den Kamp JA. Stage-dependent effects of analogs of gramicidin A on the growth of *Plasmodium falciparum* in vitro. *Parasitol Res* 1995; 81: 26-31.
48. Otten-Kuipers MA, Coppens-Burkunk GW, Kronenburg NA, Vis Mde A, Roelofsen B, Op den Kamp JA. Tryptophan-N-formylated gramicidin causes growth inhibition of *Plasmodium falciparum* by inducing potassium efflux from infected erythrocytes. *Parasitol Res* 1997; 83: 185-92.

49. Gumila C, Ancelin ML, Delort AM, Jeminet G, Vial HJ. Characterization of the potent in vitro and in vivo antimalarial activities of ionophore compounds. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1997; 41: 523-9.
50. Nagaraj G, Uma MV, Shivayogi MS, Balaram H. Antimalarial activities of peptide antibiotics isolated from fungi. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2001; 45: 145-9.
51. McColm AA, McHardy N. Evaluation of a range of antimicrobial agents against the parasitic protozoa, *Plasmodium falciparum*, *Babesia rodhaini* and *Theileria parva* in vitro. *Ann Trop Med Parasitol* 1984; 78: 345-54.
52. Otten-Kuipers MA, Franssen FF, Nieuwenhuijs H, Overdulve JP, Roelofsen B, Op den Kamp JA. Effect of tryptophan-N-formylated gramicidin on growth of *Plasmodium berghei* in mice. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1997; 41: 1778-82.
53. Talliafero LG, Coulston F, Silverman M. The antimalarial activity of tyrothricin against *Plasmodium gallinaceum*. *J Infect Dis* 1944; 75: 179-211.
54. High KP. The antimicrobial activities of cyclosporine, FK506, and rapamycin. *Transplantation* 1994; 57: 1689-700.
55. Bell A, Roberts HC, Chappell LH. The antiparasite effects of cyclosporin A: possible drug targets and clinical applications. *Gen Pharmacol* 1996; 27: 963-71.
56. Borel JF, Baumann G, Chapman I, Donatsch P, Fahr A, Mueller EA, et al. In vivo pharmacological effects of ciclosporin and some analogues. *Adv Pharmacol* 1996; 35: 115-246.
57. Thommen-Scott K. Antimalarial activity of cyclosporin A. *Agents Actions* 1981; 11: 770-3.
58. Nickell SP, Scheibel LW, Cole GA. Inhibition by cyclosporin A of rodent malaria in vivo and human malaria in vitro. *Infect Immun* 1982; 37: 1093-100.
59. Cole GA, Nickell SP, Mokhtarian F, Scheibel LW. Effects of cyclosporine on experimental infections. *Transplantation Proceedings* 1983; 15(supp. 1): 2271-7.
60. Grau GE, Gretener D, Lambert PH. Prevention of murine cerebral malaria by low-dose cyclosporin A. *Immunology* 1987; 61: 521-5.
61. Murphy JR, Baqar S, Baker RH, Roberts E, Nickell SP, Cole GA. Stage-selective inhibition of rodent malaria by cyclosporine. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1988; 32: 462-6.
62. Uadia PO, Ezeamuzie IC, Ladan MJ, Gerrets R. Antimalarial activity of cyclosporins A, C and D. *Afr J Med Med Sci* 1994; 23: 47-51.
63. Matsumoto Y, Perry G, Scheibel LW, Aikawa M. Role of calmodulin in *Plasmodium falciparum*: implications for erythrocyte invasion by the merozoite. *Eur J Cell Biol* 1987; 45: 36-43.
64. Kumar R, Musiyenko A, Barik S. *Plasmodium falciparum* calcineurin and its association with heat shock protein 90: mechanisms for the antimalarial activity of cyclosporin A and synergism with geldanamycin. *Mol Biochem Parasitol* 2005; 141: 29-37.
65. Matsuda S, Koyasu S. Mechanisms of action of cyclosporine. *Immunopharmacology* 2000; 47: 119-25.
66. Bell A, Monaghan P, Page AP. Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerases (immunophilins) and their roles in parasite biochemistry, host-parasite interaction and antiparasitic drug action. *Int J Parasitol* 2006; 36: 261-76.
67. Gavigan CS, Kiely SP, Hirtzlin J, Bell A. Cyclosporin-binding proteins of *Plasmodium falciparum*. *Int J Parasitol* 2003; 33: 987-96.
68. Gavigan CS, Shen M, Machado SG, Bell A. Influence of the *Plasmodium falciparum* P-glycoprotein homologue 1 (*pfmdr1* gene product) on the antimalarial action of cyclosporin. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2007; 59: 197-203.
69. Bell A, Wernli B, Franklin RM. Roles of peptidyl-prolyl *cis-trans* isomerase and calcineurin in the mechanisms of antimalarial action of cyclosporin A, FK506, and rapamycin. *Biochem Pharmacol* 1994; 48: 495-503.
70. Scheibel LW, Colombani PM, Hess AD, Aikawa M, Atkinson CT, Milhous WK. Calcium and calmodulin antagonists inhibit human malaria parasites (*Plasmodium falciparum*): implications for drug design. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1987; 84: 7310-4.
71. Loor F. Valspodar: current status and perspectives. *Expert Opin Investig Drugs*. 1999 Jun;8(6):807-35.
72. Bagley MC, Dale JW, Merritt EA, Xiong X. Thiopeptide antibiotics. *Chem Rev*. 2005 Feb;105(2):685-714.
73. McConkey GA, Rogers MJ, McCutchan TF. Inhibition of *Plasmodium falciparum* protein synthesis. Targeting the plastid-like organelle with thiostrepton. *J Biol Chem*. 1997 Jan 24;272(4):2046-9.
74. Clough B, Strath M, Preiser P, Denny P, Wilson IR. Thiostrepton binds to malarial plastid rRNA. *FEBS Lett*. 1997 Apr 7;406(1-2):123-5.
75. Rogers MJ, Cundliffe E, McCutchan TF. The antibiotic micrococcin is a potent inhibitor of growth and protein synthesis in the malaria parasite. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 1998 Mar;42(3):715-6.
- 75a. Schoof S, Pradel G, Aminake MN, Ellinger B, Baumann S, Potowski M, Najajreh Y, Kirschner M, Arndt H-D. Antiplasmodial thiostrepton derivatives: proteasome inhibitors with a dual mode of action. *Angew Chem Int Ed*. 2010;49:3317-21.

76. Clough B, Rangachari K, Strath M, Preiser PR, Wilson RJ. Antibiotic inhibitors of organellar protein synthesis in *Plasmodium falciparum*. *Protist*. 1999 Aug;150(2):189-95.
77. Sullivan M, Li J, Kumar S, Rogers MJ, McCutchan TF. Effects of interruption of apicoplast function on malaria infection, development, and transmission. *Mol Biochem Parasitol*. 2000 Jun;109(1):17-23.
78. Rogers MJ, Bukhman YV, McCutchan TF, Draper DE. Interaction of thiostrepton with an RNA fragment derived from the plastid-encoded ribosomal RNA of the malaria parasite. *RNA*. 1997 Aug;3(8):815-20.
- 78a. Chaubey S, Kumar A, Singh D, Habib S. The apicoplast of *Plasmodium falciparum* is translationally active. *Mol Microbiol* 2005; 56(1):81-9.
- 78b. Goodman CD, Su V, McFadden GI. The effects of anti-bacterials on the malaria parasite *Plasmodium falciparum*. *Mol Biochem Parasitol*. 2007; 152:181-91.
79. Wiesner J, Reichenberg A, Heinrich S, Schlitzer M, Jomaa H. The plastid-like organelle of apicomplexan parasites as drug target. *Curr Pharm Des* 2008; 14: 855-71.
80. Mizuno Y, Makioka A, Kawazu S, Kano S, Kawai S, Akaki M, et al. Effect of jasplakinolide on the growth, invasion, and actin cytoskeleton of *Plasmodium falciparum*. *Parasitol Res* 2002; 88: 844-8.
81. Lazarus MD, Schneider TG, Taraschi TF. A new model for hemoglobin ingestion and transport by the human malaria parasite *Plasmodium falciparum*. *J Cell Sci* 2008; 121: 1937-49.
82. Smythe WA, Joiner KA, Hoppe HC. Actin is required for endocytic trafficking in the malaria parasite *Plasmodium falciparum*. *Cell Microbiol* 2008; 10: 452-64.
83. Siden-Kiamos I, Pinder JC, Louis C. Involvement of actin and myosins in *Plasmodium berghei* ookinete motility. *Mol Biochem Parasitol* 2006; 150: 308-17.
84. Fennell BJ, Carolan S, Pettit GR, Bell A. Effects of the antimitotic natural product dolastatin 10, and related peptides, on the human malarial parasite *Plasmodium falciparum*. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2003; 51: 833-41.
85. Fennell BJ, Naughton JA, Barlow J, Brennan G, Fairweather I, Hoey E, et al. Microtubules as antiparasitic drug targets. *Expert Opinion in Drug Discovery* 2008; 3: 501-18.
86. Sathe M, Thavaselvam D, Srivastava AK, Kaushik MP. Synthesis and antimalarial evaluation of cyclic beta-amino acid-containing dipeptides. *Molecules* 2008; 13: 432-43.
87. Maciel C, de Oliveira Junior VX, Fazio MA, Nacif-Pimenta R, Miranda A, Pimenta PF, et al. Anti-plasmodium activity of angiotensin II and related synthetic peptides. *PLoS One* 2008; 3: e3296.
88. Witkowski B, Berry A, Benoit-Vical F. Resistance to antimalarial compounds: methods and applications. *Drug Resist Updat* 2009; 12: 42-50.
89. Yoshida S, Ioka D, Matsuoka H, Endo H, Ishii A. Bacteria expressing single-chain immunotoxin inhibit malaria parasite development in mosquitoes. *Mol Biochem Parasitol* 2001; 113: 89-96.
90. Gao B, Rodriguez Mdel C, Lanz-Mendoza H, Zhu S. AdDLP, a bacterial defensin-like peptide, exhibits anti-*Plasmodium* activity. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2009; 387: 393-8.
91. Conde R, Zamudio FZ, Rodriguez MH, Possani LD. Scorpine, an anti-malaria and anti-bacterial agent purified from scorpion venom. *FEBS Lett* 2000; 471: 165-8.
92. Moreira CK, Rodrigues FG, Ghosh A, Varotti Fde P, Miranda A, Daffre S, et al. Effect of the antimicrobial peptide gomesin against different life stages of *Plasmodium* spp. *Exp Parasitol* 2007; 116: 346-53.
93. Fazio MA, Oliveira VX, Jr., Bulet P, Miranda MT, Daffre S, Miranda A. Structure-activity relationship studies of gomesin: importance of the disulfide bridges for conformation, bioactivities, and serum stability. *Biopolymers* 2006; 84: 205-18.
94. Arrighi RB, Ebikeme C, Jiang Y, Ranford-Cartwright L, Barrett MP, Langel U, et al. Cell-penetrating peptide TP10 shows broad-spectrum activity against both *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Trypanosoma brucei brucei*. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2008; 52: 3414-7.
95. Gao B, Xu J, Rodriguez Mdel C, Lanz-Mendoza H, Hernandez-Rivas R, Du W, et al. Characterization of two linear cationic antimalarial peptides in the scorpion *Mesobuthus eupeus*. *Biochimie* 2010; 92: 350-9.
96. Gumila C, Ancelin ML, Jeminet G, Delort AM, Miquel G, Vial HJ. Differential in vitro activities of ionophore compounds against *Plasmodium falciparum* and mammalian cells. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1996; 40: 602-8.
97. Divo AA, Geary TG, Jensen JB. Oxygen- and time-dependent effects of antibiotics and selected mitochondrial inhibitors on *Plasmodium falciparum* in culture. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1985; 27: 21-7.
98. Biswas S, Saxena QB, Upender M. Antimalarial effect of cyclosporin-A on murine *P. berghei* and human *P. falciparum*. *Indian J Malariol* 1991; 28: 1-8.
99. Bobbala D, Koka S, Lang C, Boini KM, Huber SM, Lang F. Effect of cyclosporine on parasitemia and survival of *Plasmodium berghei* infected mice. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 2008; 376: 494-8.
100. Kocken CH, van der Wel A, Rosenwirth B, Thomas AW. *Plasmodium vivax*: in vitro antiparasitic effect of cyclosporins. *Exp Parasitol* 1996; 84: 439-43.
101. Scheibel LW, Bueding E, Fish WR, Hawkins JT. Protease inhibitors and antimalarial effects. *Prog Clin Biol Res* 1984; 155: 131-42.

102. Somasundaram C, Ng ML, Sinniah R. An in vivo study on the effect of the immunosuppressant drug cyclosporin in malaria-infected mice. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 1989; 83: 71.
103. Bell A, McSteen PM, Cebrat M, Picur B, Siemion IZ. Antimalarial activity of cyclolinopeptide A and its analogues. *Acta Pol Pharm* 2000; 57 Suppl: 134-6.
104. Dalsgaard PW, Larsen TO, Christophersen C. Bioactive cyclic peptides from the psychrotolerant fungus *Penicillium algidum*. *J Antibiot (Tokyo)* 2005; 58: 141-4.
105. Thongtan J, Saenboonrueng J, Rachtawee P, Isaka M. An antimalarial tetrapeptide from the entomopathogenic fungus *Hirsutella* sp. BCC 1528. *J Nat Prod* 2006; 69: 713-4.
106. Nilanonta C, Isaka M, Kittakoop P, Palittapongarnpim P, Kamchonwongpaisan S, Pittayakhajonwut D, et al. Antimycobacterial and antiplasmodial cyclodepsipeptides from the insect pathogenic fungus *Paecilomyces tenuipes* BCC 1614. *Planta Med* 2000; 66: 756-8.
107. Nilanonta C, Isaka M, Kittakoop P, Trakulnaleamsai S, Tanticharoen M, Thebtaranonth Y. Precursor-directed biosynthesis of beauvericin analogs by the insect pathogenic fungus *Paecilomyces tenuipes* BCC 1614. *Tetrahedron* 2002; 58: 3355-60.
108. Nilanonta C, Isaka M, Chanphen R, Thong-Orn N, Tanticharoen M, Thebtaranonth Y. Unusual enniatins produced by the insect pathogenic fungus *Verticillium hemipterigenum*: isolation and studies on precursor-directed biosynthesis. *Tetrahedron* 2003; 59: 1015-20.
109. Vongvanich N, Kittakoop P, Isaka M, Trakulnaleamsai S, Vimuttipong S, Tanticharoen M, et al. Hirsutellide A, a new antimycobacterial cyclohexadepsipeptide from the entomopathogenic fungus *Hirsutella kobayashii*. *J Nat Prod* 2002; 65: 1346-8.
110. Castillo UF, Strobel GA, Ford EJ, Hess WM, Porter H, Jensen JB, et al. Munumbicins, wide-spectrum antibiotics produced by *Streptomyces* NRRL 30562, endophytic on *Kennedia nigricans*. *Microbiology* 2002; 148: 2675-85.
111. Isaka M, Palasarn S, Sriklung K, Kocharin K. Cyclohexadepsipeptides from the insect pathogenic fungus *Hirsutella nivea* BCC 2594. *J Nat Prod* 2005; 68: 1680-2.
112. Sabareesh V, Ranganayaki RS, Raghothama S, Bopanna MP, Balaram H, Srinivasan MC, et al. Identification and characterization of a library of microheterogeneous cyclohexadepsipeptides from the fungus *Isaria*. *J Nat Prod* 2007; 70: 715-29.
113. Linington RG, Gonzalez J, Urena LD, Romero LI, Ortega-Barria E, Gerwick WH. Venturamides A and B: antimalarial constituents of the panamanian marine Cyanobacterium *Oscillatoria* sp. *J Nat Prod* 2007; 70: 397-401.
- 113a. Portmann C, Blom JF, Kaiser M, Brun R, Jüttner F, Gademann K. Isolation of aerucyclamides C and D and structure revision of microcyclamide 7806A: heterocyclic ribosomal peptides from *Microcystis aeruginosa* PCC 7806 and their antiparasite evaluation. *J Nat Prod* 2008; 71: 1891-6.
114. Isaka M, Palasarn S, Lapanun S, Sriklung K. Paecilodepsipeptide A, an antimalarial and antitumor Cyclohexadepsipeptide from the insect pathogenic fungus *Paecilomyces cinnamomeus* BCC 9616. *J Nat Prod* 2007; 70: 675-8.
115. McPhail KL, Correa J, Linington RG, Gonzalez J, Ortega-Barria E, Capson TL, et al. Antimalarial linear lipopeptides from a Panamanian strain of the marine cyanobacterium *Lyngbya majuscula*. *J Nat Prod* 2007; 70: 984-8.
116. Donia MS, Wang B, Dunbar DC, Desai PV, Patny A, Avery M, et al. Mollamides B and C, Cyclic hexapeptides from the indonesian tunicate *Didemnum molle*. *J Nat Prod* 2008; 71: 941-5.
117. Perez-Picaso L, Velasco-Bejarano B, Aguilar-Guadarrama AB, Argotte-Ramos R, Rios MY. Antimalarial activity of ultra-short peptides. *Molecules* 2009; 14: 5103-14.
118. Linington RG, Clark BR, Trimble EE, Almanza A, Urena LD, Kyle DE, et al. Antimalarial peptides from marine cyanobacteria: isolation and structural elucidation of gallinamide A. *J Nat Prod* 2009; 72: 14-7.