BIOINORGANIC REACTIONS OF CHLOROXO SPECIES FOR THE TOPICAL TREATMENT OF LEISHMANIASIS WOUNDS

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Worldwide, especially in desert regions, people are suffering from non-healing wounds caused by cutaneous leishmaniasis.[1] In cooperation with a local non-profit organization (Waisenmedizin e.V., www.waisenmedizin.org) we are trying to provide these patients with an affordable treatment associated with little side effects - the chlorite (ClO_2^-) containing gel LeiProtect[®].



Figure 1: Left: scheme of LeiProtect[®] gel assisted healing of a cutaneous leishmaniasis wound; right: ClO_2 evolution trace detected with an amperometric ClO_2 sensor from solutions buffered at pH 5.0 (black) and pH 7.8 (orange) containing ClO_2^- (10 mM) and hemin (1 μ M); dotted lines: control experiments without addition of hemin.

Early experiments concerning the mode of action of ClO_2^- as wound disinfactant were already performed by Elstner et al. in the 1980s, but remained rather vague concerning the Cl-containing species formed as products from the educt ClO_2^- .[2,3] By using a very sensitive and selective amperometric chlorine dioxide sensor system, we were now able to detect the formation of μ M concentrations of dissolved ClO_2 in such solutions after lowering the pH and/or adding hemin (Fig. 1). Furthermore, we were also able to detect oxygen release during the reaction of chlorite with hemin using a Clark electrode. Interestingly, the kinetics of the O₂ release correspond to those of hemin degradation rather than the ClO₂/HClO formation. *In situ* formed chlorine dioxide and/or oxygen could thus be an important active species to explain the well-documented enhancement in wound healing by sodium chlorite.[4,5]

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^[1] World Health Organization, WHO fact sheet about Leishmaniasis, **2022**, www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/leishmaniasis (visited 01.04.2022).