

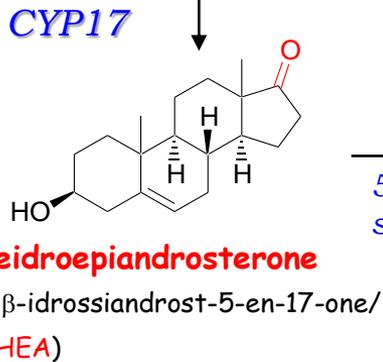
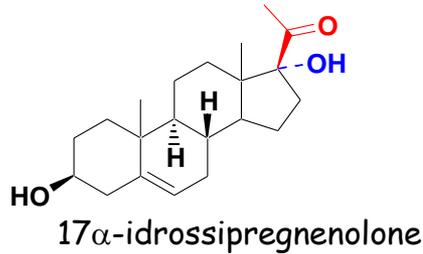
Chimica Farmaceutica e Tossicologica 2

- Biogenesi estrogeni, androgeni, corticosteroidi, mineralcorticoidi.
- Classificazione, meccanismo d'azione, recettori.
- Estrogeni steroidei e non-steroidi; terapia antitumorale.
- Progestinici.
- Androgeni e ormoni androgenici ed anabolizzanti.
- Antiestrogeni, antiandrogeni in terapia antitumorale.

colesterolo monossigenasi (CYP11A)

Corteccia surrenali, gonadi

17 α -idrossilasi 17,20 liasi (CYP17)

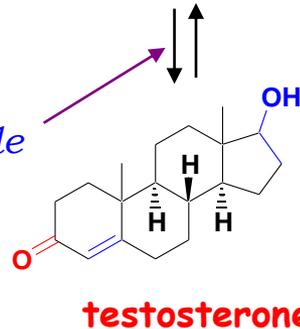
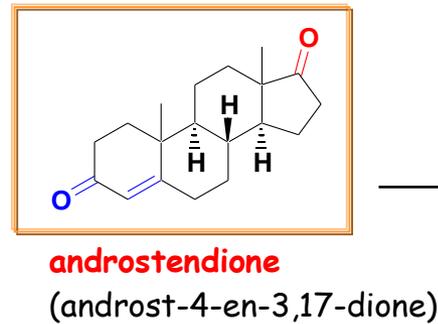


5-ene-3 β -idrossi steroideideidrogenasi

17 β -idrossisteroide deidrogenasi

5 α -reduttasi

5 α -diidrot testosterone

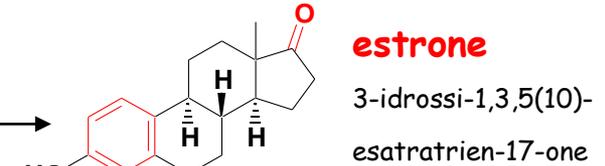
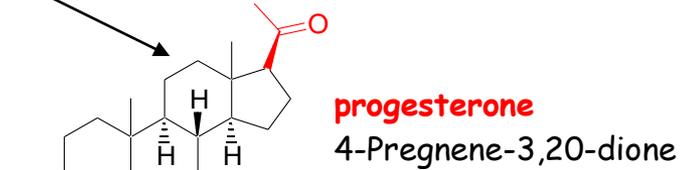


colesterolo

20 α -idrossicolesterolo;
22 β -idrossicolesterolo;
20 α ,22 β -diidrossicolesterolo

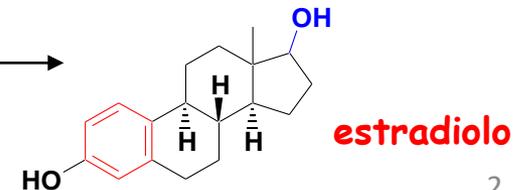
1. *5-ene-3 β -idrossi steroideideidrogenasi*

2. *3-oxosteroide-4,5 -isomerasi*

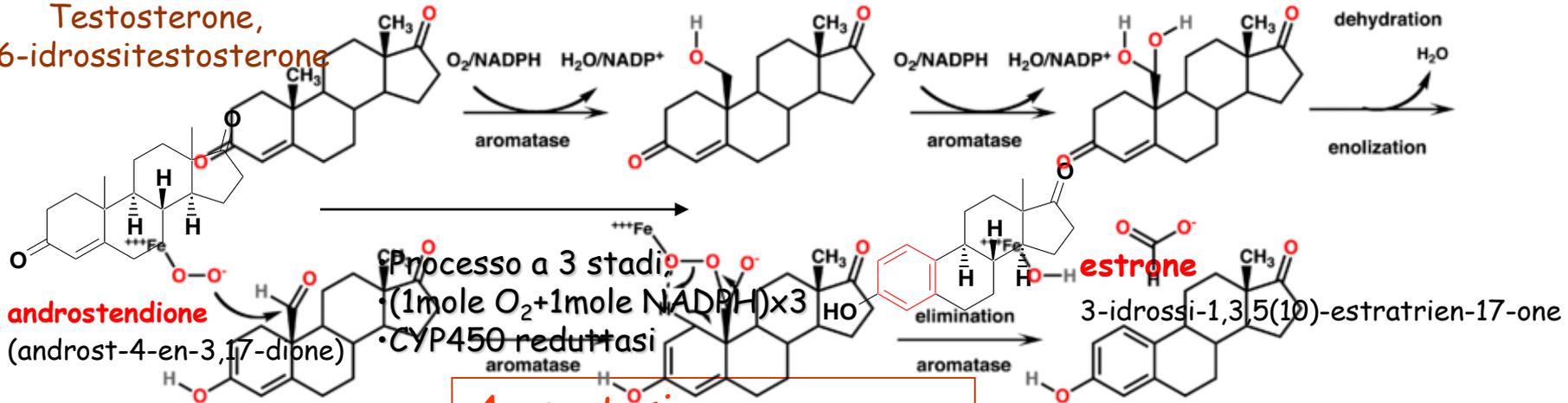


aromatasi

estradiolo deidrogenasi



Testosterone,
16-idrossitestosterone



Crx → Rx

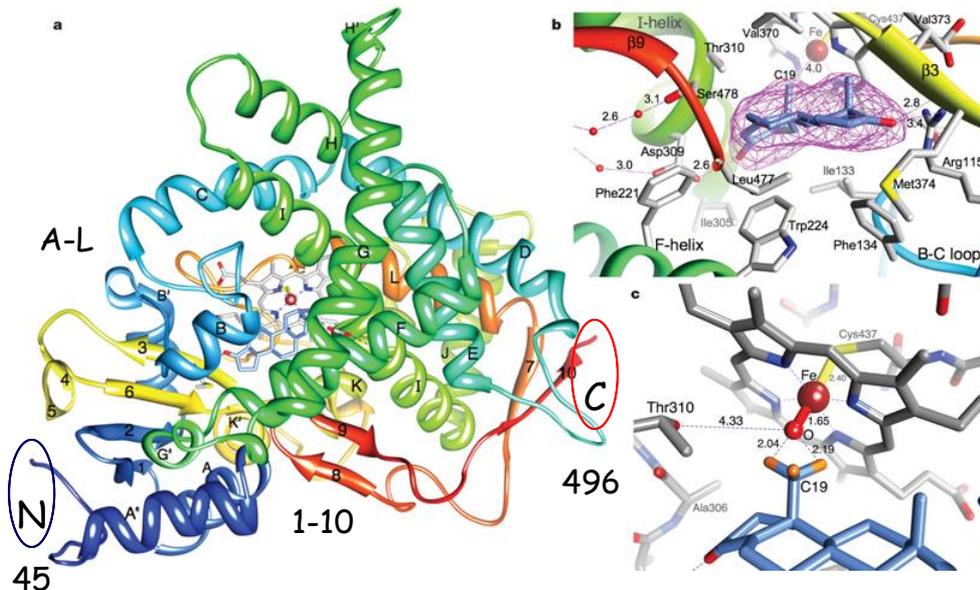
(complesso con androst-
4-ene-3,17-dione)

Aromatasi

Gruppo *eme*+polipeptide 503 AA

Purificazione da
placenta umana e altri
sistemi ricombinanti

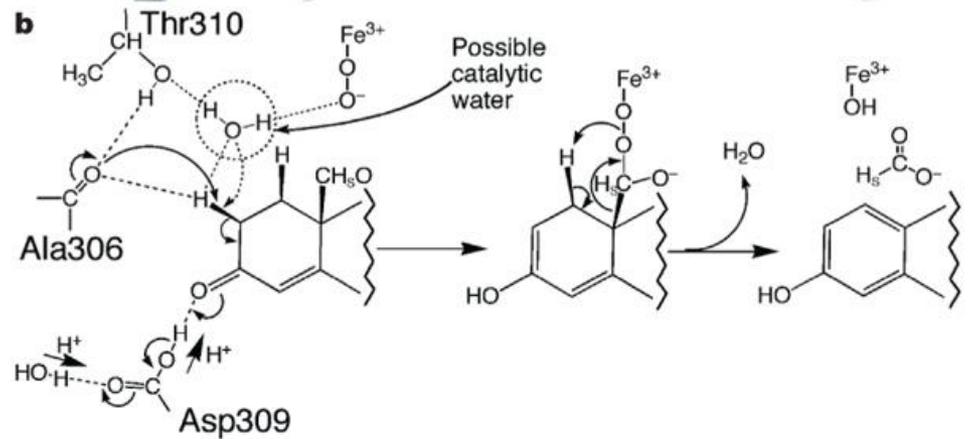
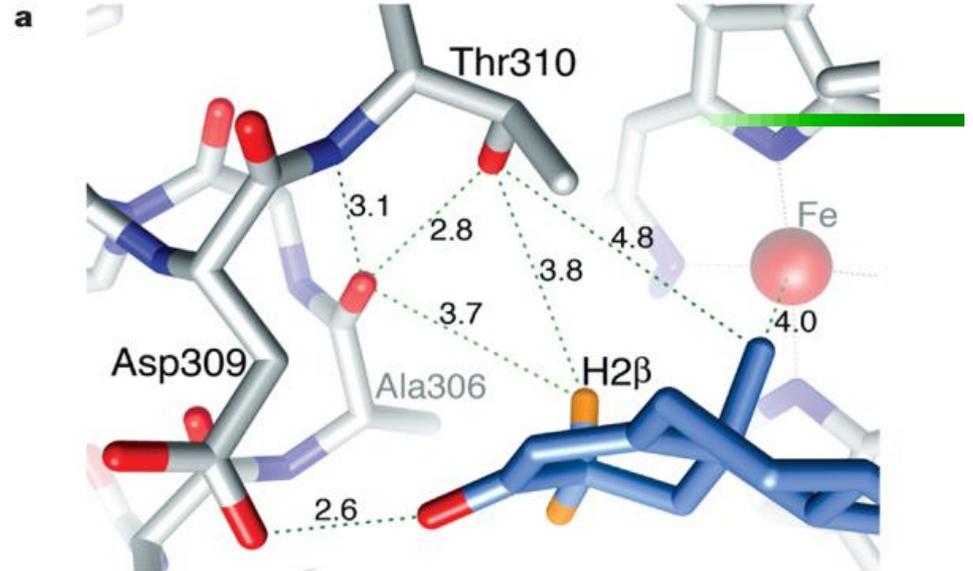
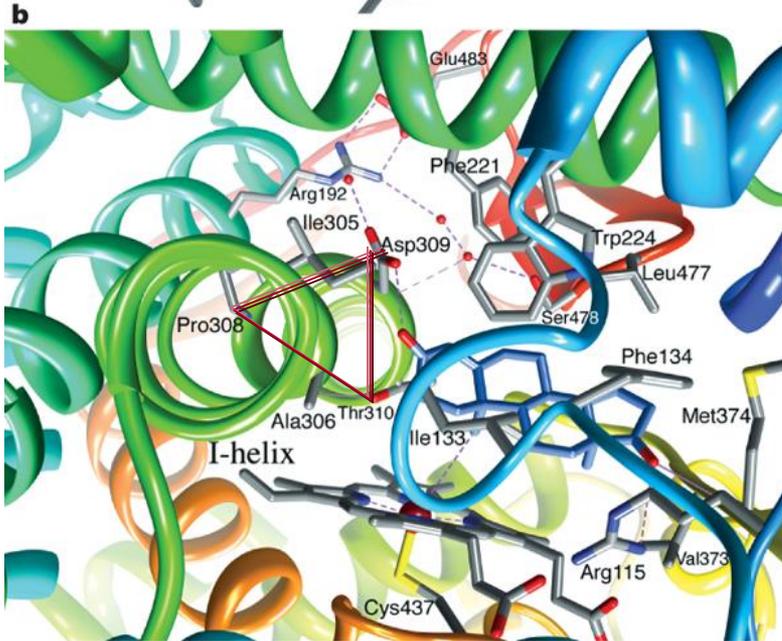
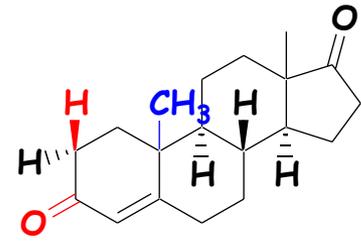
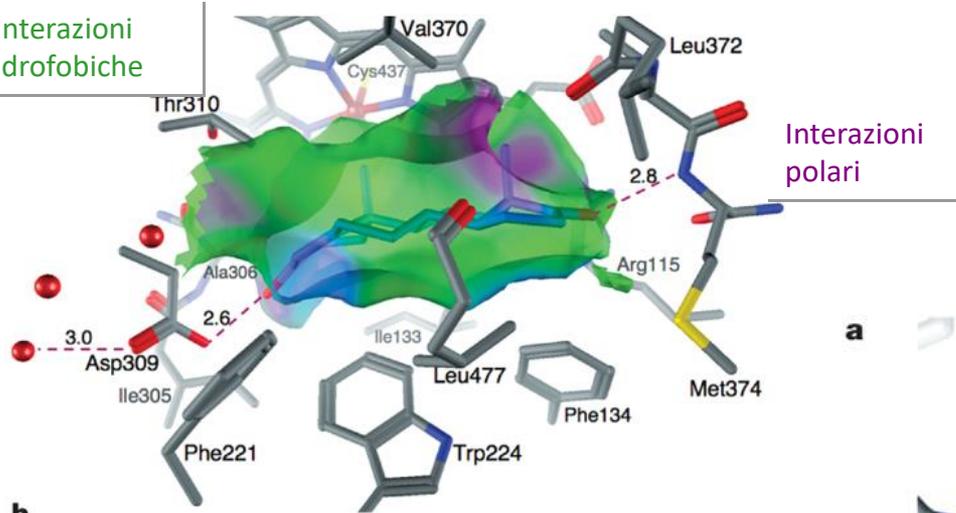
•Enzima di membrana
del RE;
•Struttura elusa per
35 anni;
•Gennaio 2009 → Rx
**aromatasi placentare
umana**



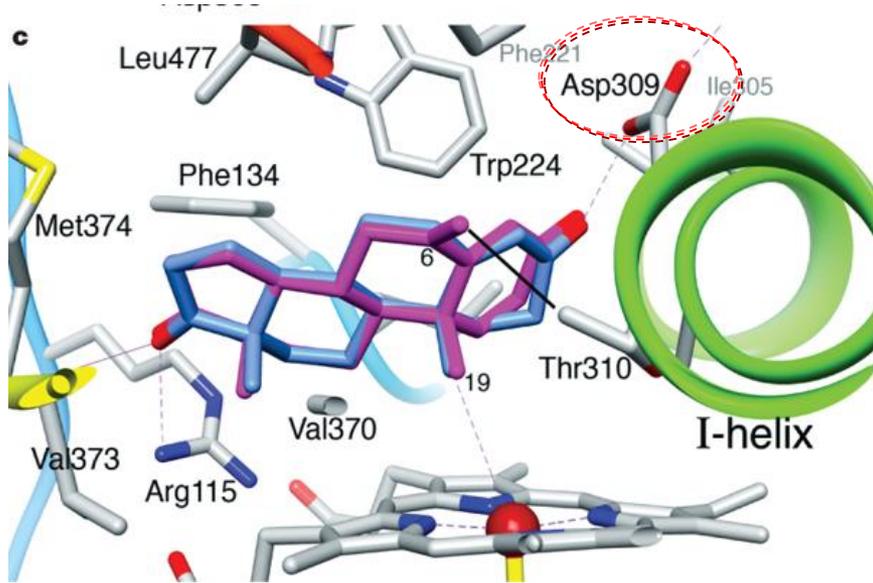
Gene CYP19A1
(cromosoma 15q21.1)

•Sito-specifico per
androstendione;
•Residui polari ed
idrofobici ad elevata
complementarietà con
substrato;

Interazioni idrofobiche



D Ghosh *et al.* *Nature* 457, 219-223 (2009)



Doppio legame esociclico in C6 (6-metileneandrost-1,4-diene-3,17-dione) - produce inattivazione dell'aromatasi in vitro e causa regressione del tumore mammario ormone dipendente.

-potente inibitore dell'aromatasi placentare umana. $K_i = 26 \text{ nM}$, $t_{1/2}$ of 13.9 min.

(*Endocrine Reviews* 26: 331-345, 2005)

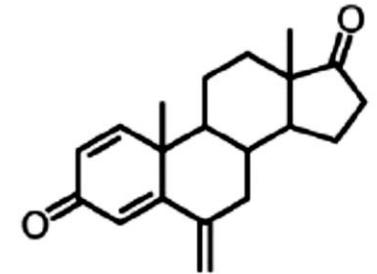
-Il gruppo metilidene in C6 è accomodato in una fessura superficiale circondata da Thr 310, Val 370 e Ser 478 in prossimità del sito di accesso al sito attivo.

-La distanza tra il gruppo metilidene e la Thr 310 è minore della somma dei raggi di van der Waals (distanza di contatto).

-Piccola perturbazione conformazionale e aggiustamento posizione relativa a.a.; guadagno entropico e diminuzione ΔG e costante di dissociazione.

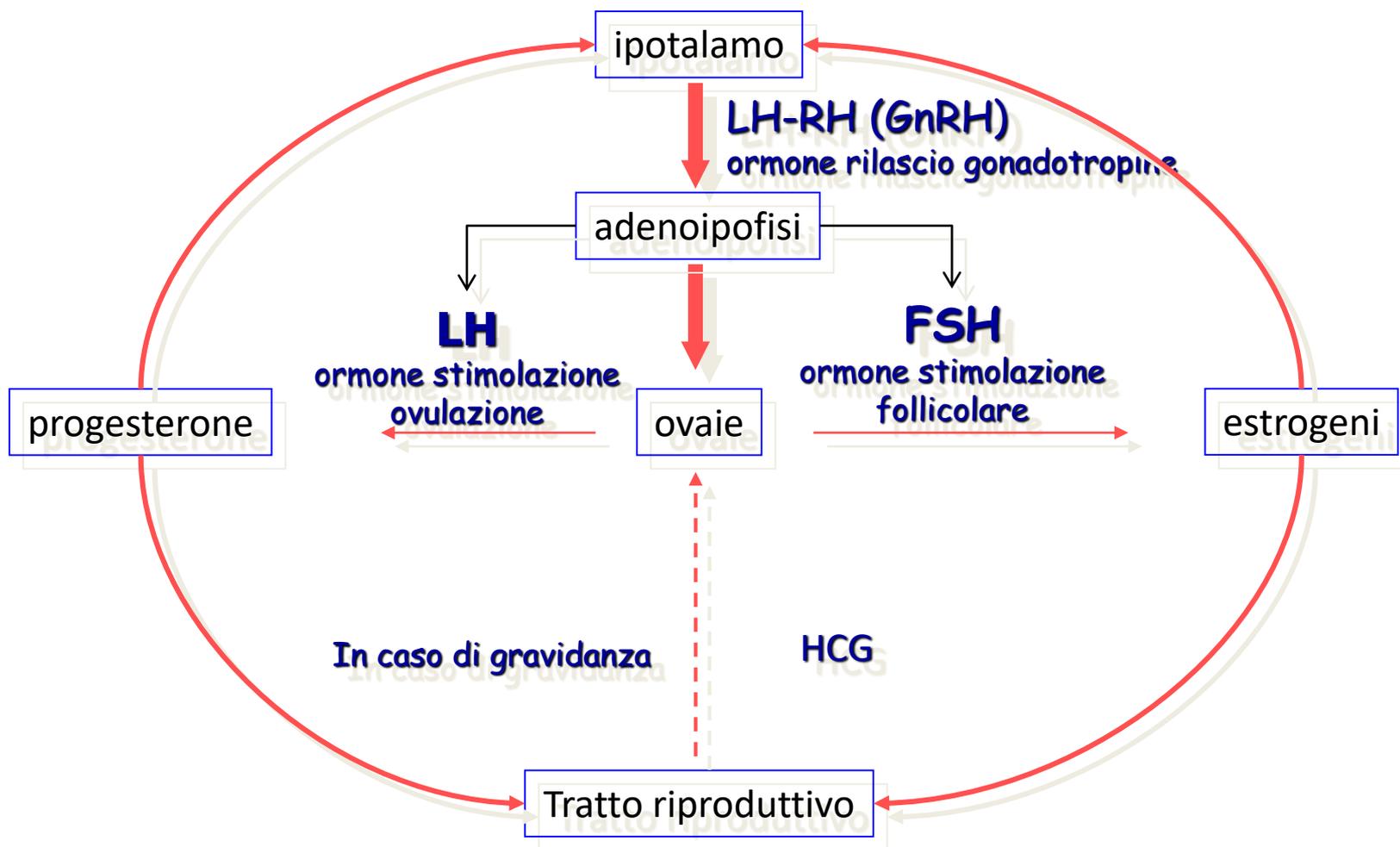
-riduzione della mobilità della Thr 310 → interazione con H_2O per la formazione del gruppo ossiferril.

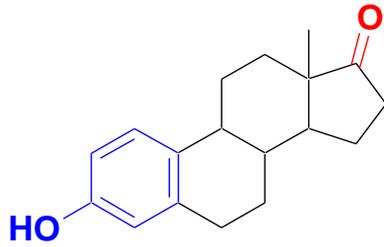
-Exemestano si lega irreversibilmente (inibitore suicida)



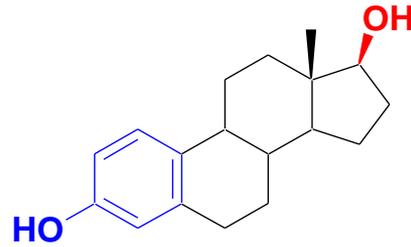
Exemestano
6-metileneandrost-
1,4-diene-3,17-dione
Aromasin®

Ormoni Estrogenici e Progestinici

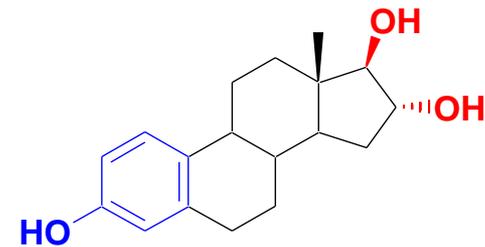




Estrone
(Follicolona)



Estradiolo
(Diidrofollicolina)



Estriolo
(Idrato di follicolona)

Biosintesi: ciclo ovarico, placenta, tessuto adiposo uomo e donne in menopausa

Isolamento: Estrone: orina di donna gravida, Doisy e Butenandt (1929); Estriolo: ib. ,Marrian (1929); Estradiolo: ovaie di scrofa, Doisy (1935)

Funzioni biologiche:

- **incremento sintesi epatica delle SHBG (globuline leganti gli ormoni sessuali), TBG (globulina legante ormoni tiroidei) e altre proteine seriche; sopprime la produzione di FSH (ormone follicolo stimolante) dall'adenoipofisi**
- Azione femminilizzante: sviluppo organi sessuali (tube, utero, vagina); sviluppo caratteri secondari femminili; sviluppo ghiandole mammarie
- Regolazione ciclo mestruale: accelera la proliferazione delle cellule epiteliali provocando la rigenerazione dell'endometrio dopo la mestruazione e l'ipertrofia prima dell'ovulazione.

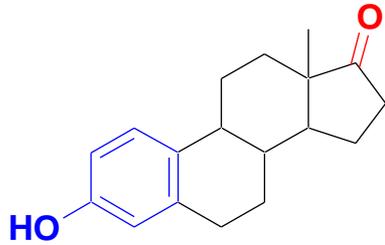
Usi terapeutici:

Ipovarismo; disfunzioni ciclo mestruale: amenorrea, dismenorrea, oligomenorrea, menopausa, emorragie funzionali uterine; inibizione lattazione; carcinoma prostatico (castr.); carcinoma mammario.

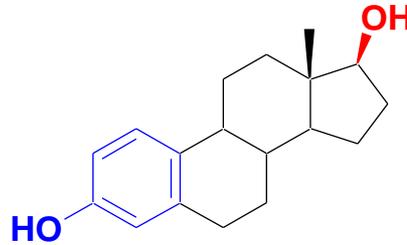
Anticoncezionali (in associazione con progestinici).

Effetti collaterali:

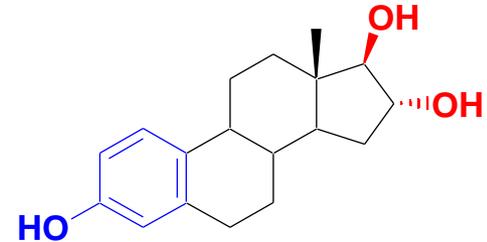
Edema dell'utero (vasodilatazione arteriole pre e post capillari)



Estrone
(Follicolina)



Estradiolo



Estriolo

Terapia ormonale sostitutiva (TOS) dei sintomi derivanti da deficienza estrogenica in donne in postmenopausa (*ESTRADERM-TTS, FEMSEVEN 50, DERMESTRIL SEPTEM, ARMONIL SEPTEM, SANDRENA*GEL.*)

Disturbi della menopausa e della post-menopausa. Fenomeni involutivi ed infiammatori dei genitali da carenza di estrogeni (vaginiti, vulvo-vaginiti senili, prurito vulvare ecc.) (*COLPOGYN CREMA, OVESTIN CPR, TROFOGIN CREMA, DONAFLOLOR CPR VAG.*)

1 Mestruazioni

<Est,Pro> → GnRH → FSH LH →
 matur. follicolo; **1-5g**

2 Est > ispess. Endometrio,
 Follicolo dominante → ovul, FB(-)
 FSH; **6-10g**

3 Est → FB(-) FSH; **11-13g**

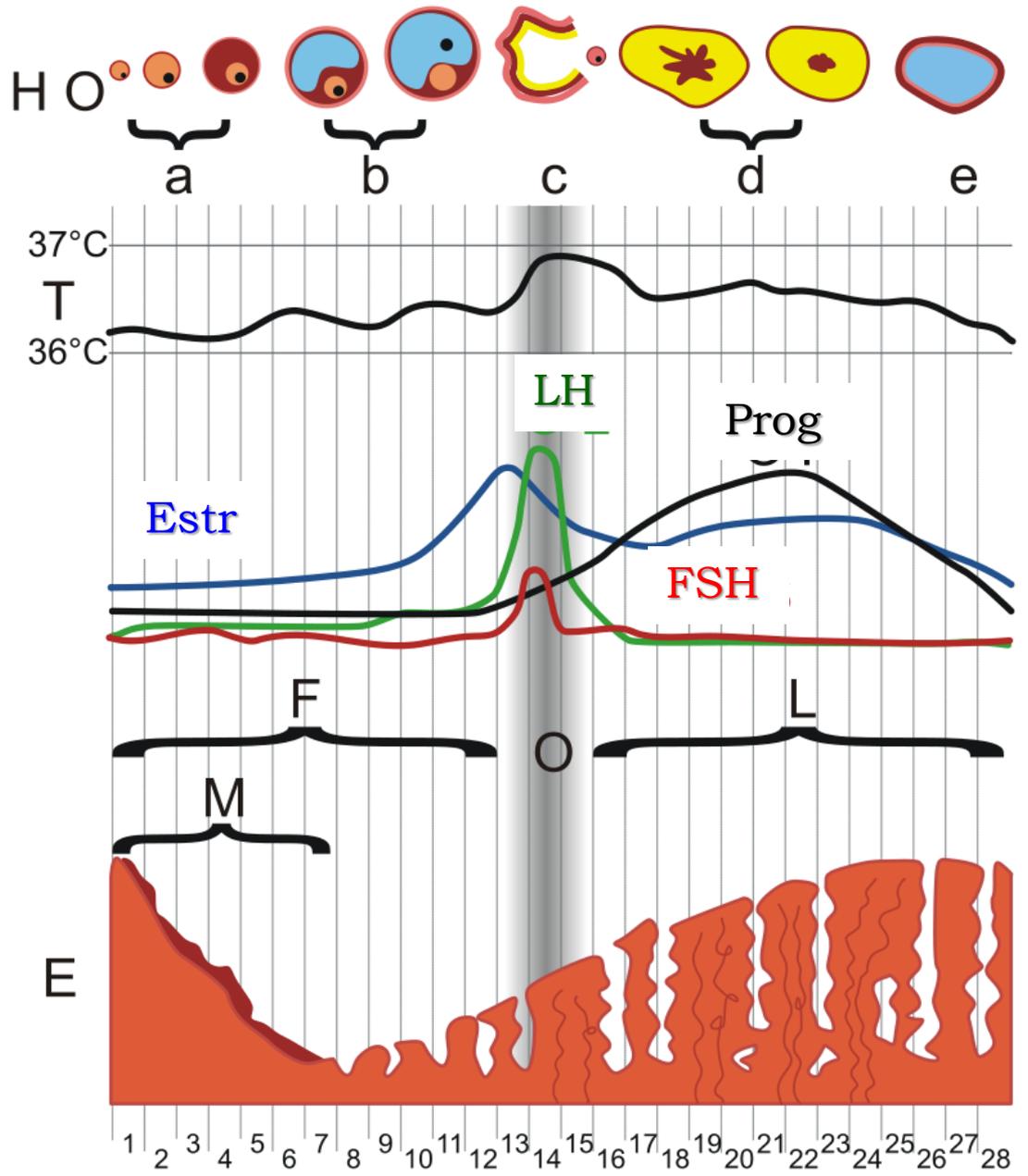
4 Est ↑ LH → follicolo dom scoppia
 → ovulazione → muco cervice
 sottile → permeb. sperm. **14g**

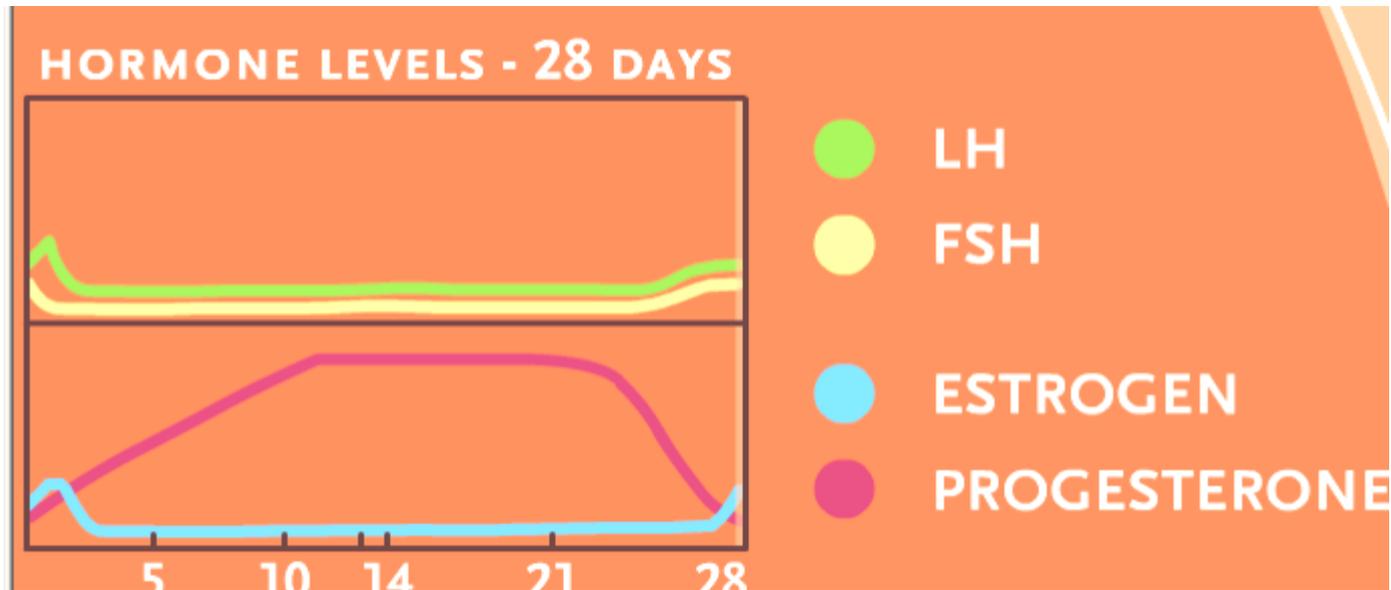
5 trasform follicolo → corpo
 luteo → **Pro** insp endometrio,
 imp ovulo → FSH-LH ↓; **15-22g**

6a No fec. → deter. corpo luteo
 → **Pro** ↓; **23-25**

6b Fec. → **Pro** ↑ ⇒ placenta; **23-25**

7 Pro ↓ → mestruazioni





- 1 [Est] → FB(-) FSH → No maturaz. follicolo; **1-5g**
- 2 ⊗ FSH → [Est] ↓ → no ispess. endometrio, no foll. domin **6-10g**
- 3 [Pro] ↓ cost → ⊗ LH **11-13g**
- 4 No ovulazione → mucosa-cervice → impermeb. sperm. **14g**
- 5 [Pro] ↓ cost & [Est] ↓ cost → ⊗ FSH & LH **15-21g**
- 6 placebo → **22-28g**
- 7 [Pro] ↓ → mestruazioni

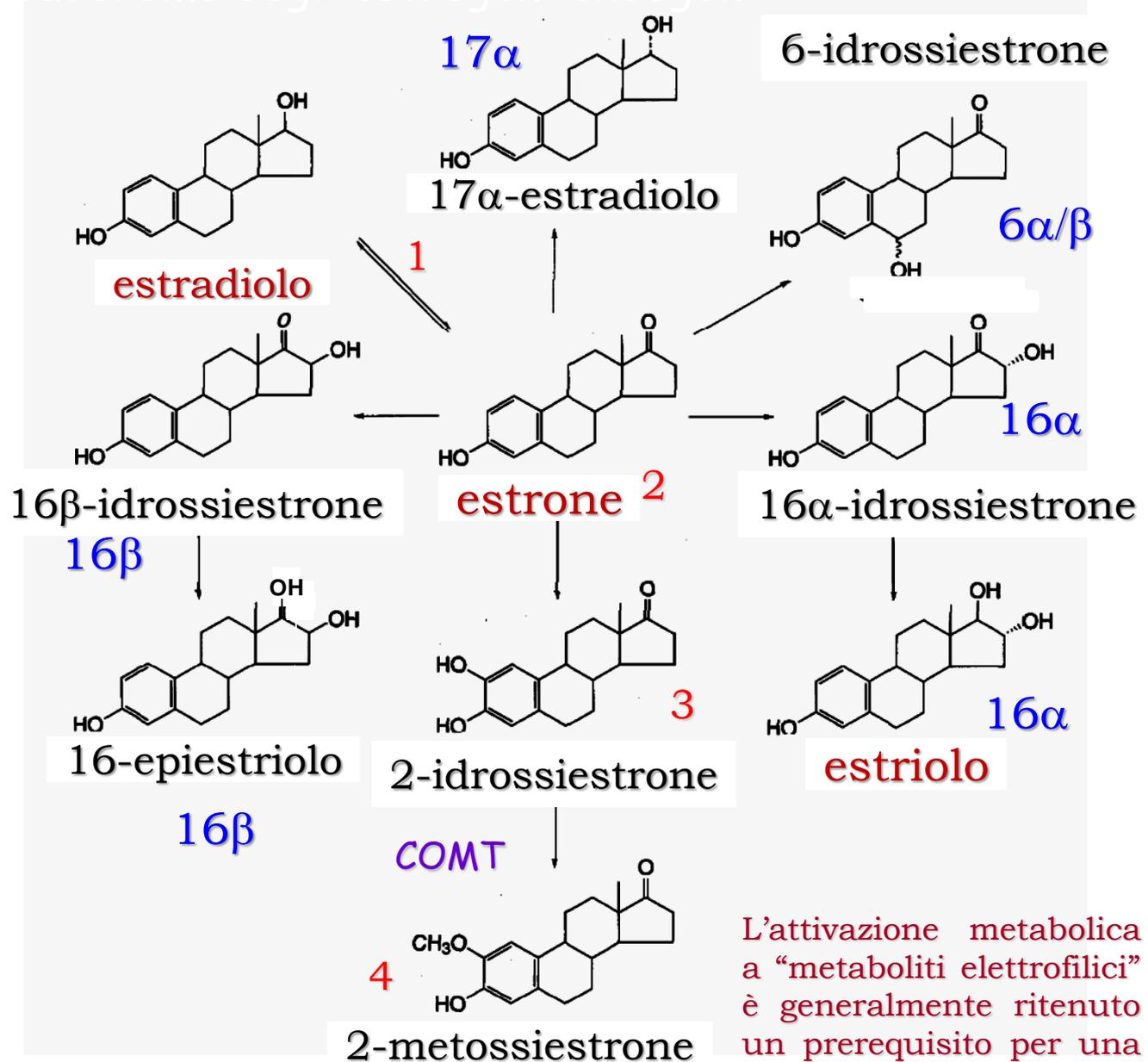
Metabolismo degli estrogeni endogeni

1. 17 β -idrossidosteroidi deidrogenasi

2. Estrone solfato è il più abbondante coniugato (donne, 1-2nM). Importante riserva di estrogeni attivi in malattie estrogeno-dipendenti (5)

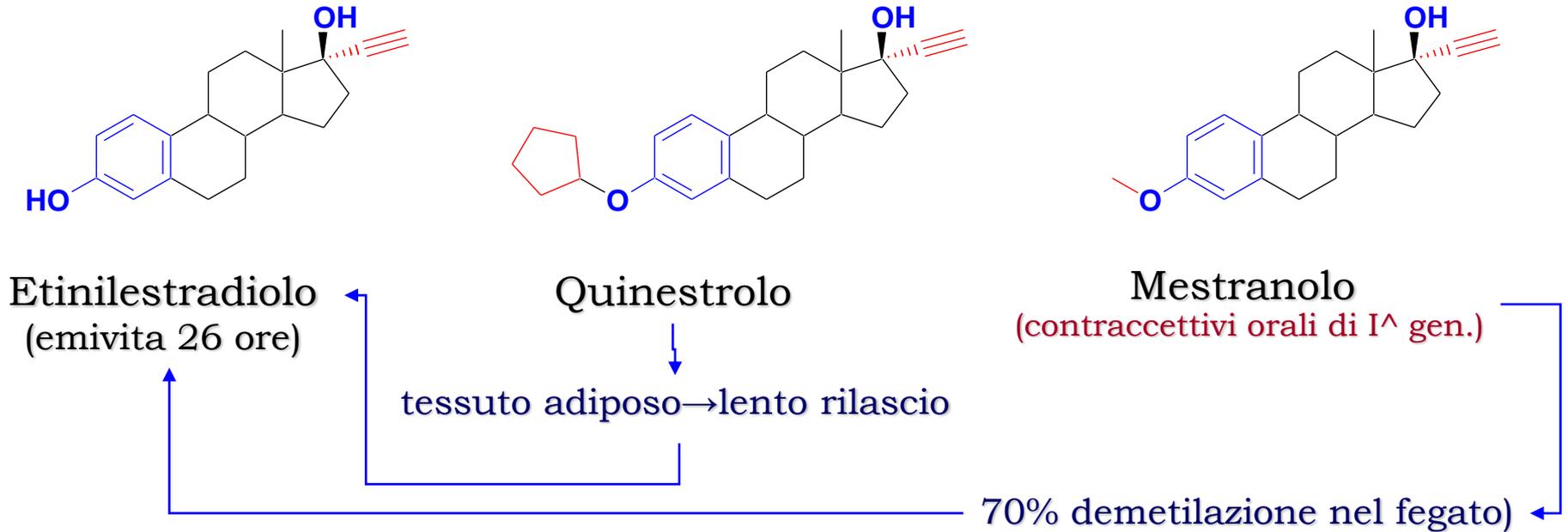
3. metabolita rilevante convertito in 4

5. L'estrone sulfatasi è particolarmente espressa in cellule tumorali (seno)



L'attivazione metabolica a "metaboliti elettrofilici" è generalmente ritenuto un prerequisito per una carcinogenicità chimica.

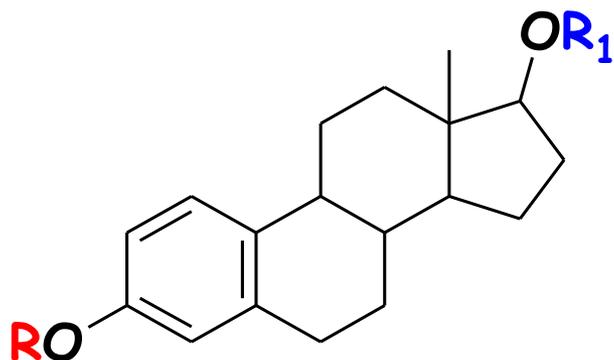
ORMONOIDI: (assoc. a progestinici) come contraccettivi



Target: tratto riproduttivo femminile, ghiandole mammarie, ipotalamo, adenoipofisi, > sintesi TBG (thyroid-binding globulin) e SHBG (sex hormone binding globulin), < FSH, < GnRH con prog.

Amenorrea di accertata natura non gravidica, ipomenorrea, oligomenorrea. Prevenzione della montata latte. Disturbi prostatici. Terapia ormonale sostitutiva (TOS) dei sintomi derivanti da deficienza estrogenica in donne in postmenopausa (*ETINILESTRAD CPR, MICROGYNON CPR, DIANE CPR, PLANUM CPR, ..*)

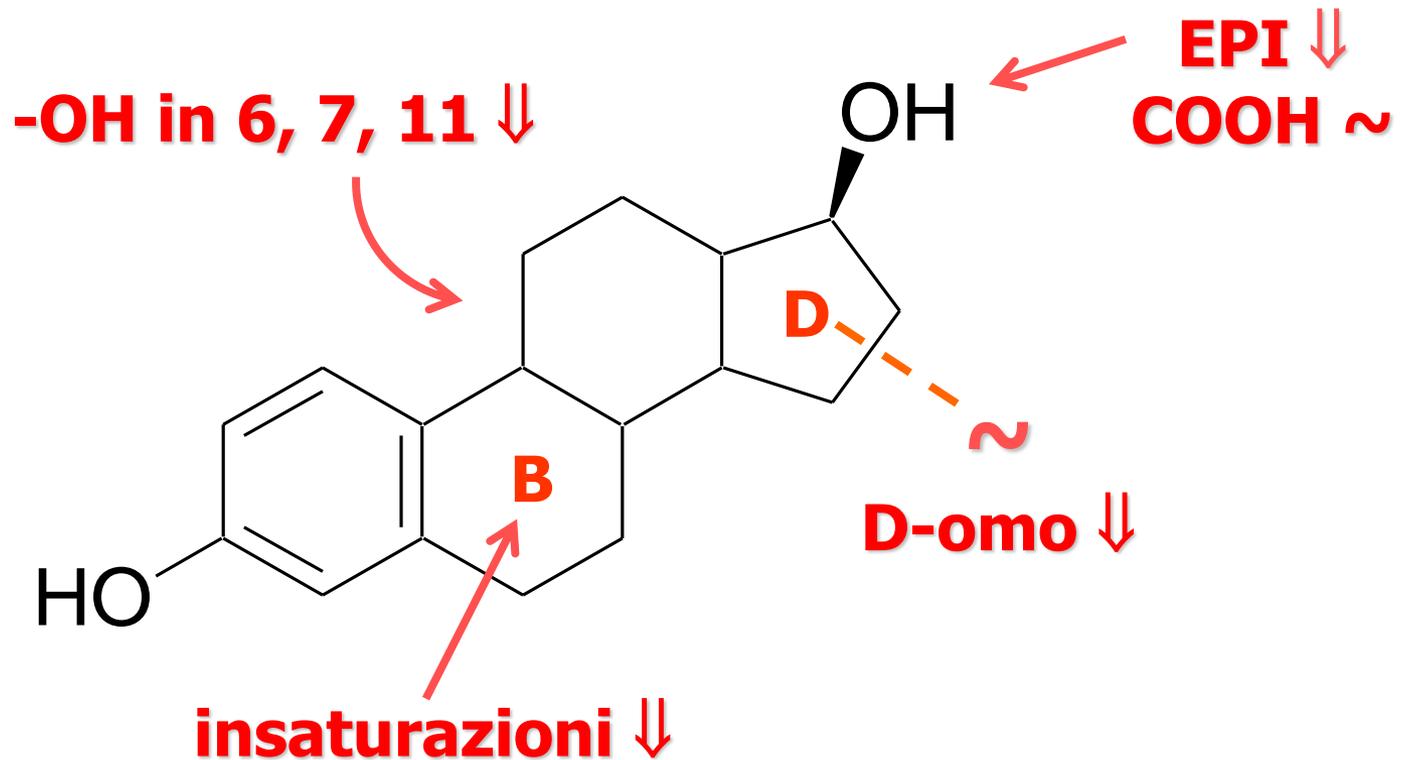
Esteri e Formulazioni 17 β -estradiolo



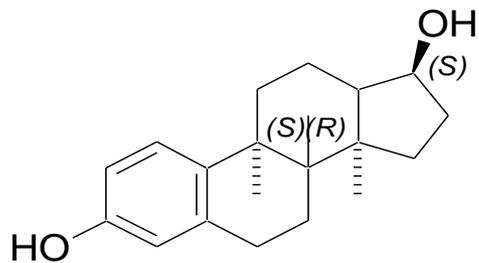
R	R ₁	Estere	Specialità
C ₆ H ₅ CO	H	3-benzoato	<i>Menovis</i> ¹⁾
H	C ₈ H ₁₄ CO	17-ciclopentilpropanoate (cipionato)	
C ₂ H ₅ CO	C ₂ H ₅ CO	3,17-dipropionato	
H	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ CO	17-valerato	<i>Progynova</i> ²⁾
1) estradiolo benzoato (5mG)+progesterone (50mG)			
2) anche + ciproterone, dienogest, medrossiprogesterone			
Cerotto transdermico (estradiolo 6mG, 75mcG/die)			<i>Estraderm</i>

Relazioni struttura-attività

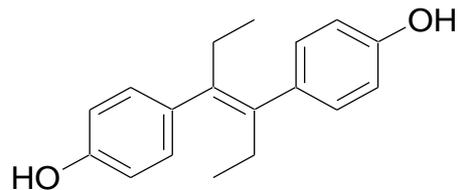
Sostituenti capaci di formare HB, come OH alcolici e fenolici e C=O, alla distanza di **8,5-11 Å**



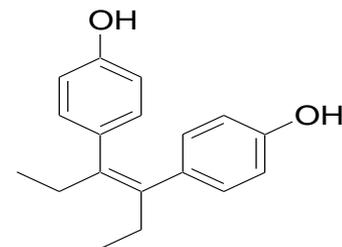
DERIVATI DELLO STILBENE



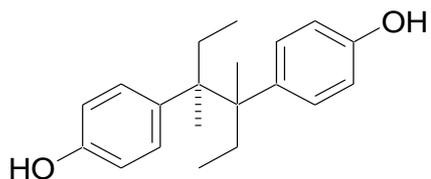
Estradiolo



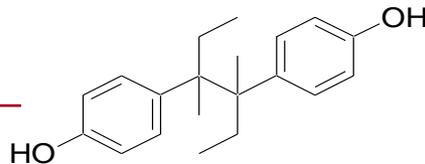
trans-Diethylstilbestrolo
estrogeno
(Dimetil: antagonista)



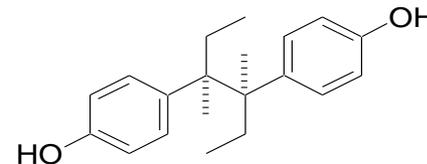
cis-Diethylstilbestrolo
(10 volte < *trans*)



Esestrolo
R,S Meso
estrogeno

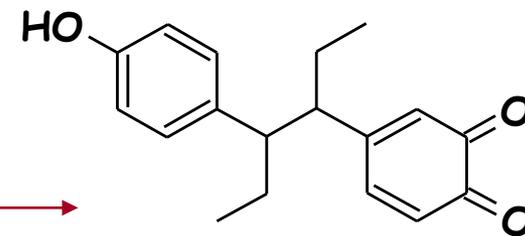
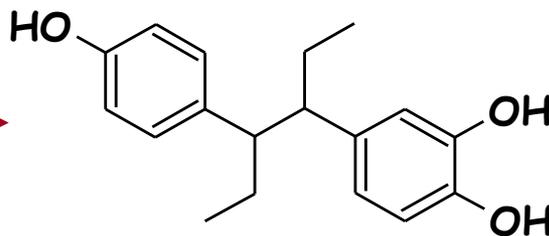
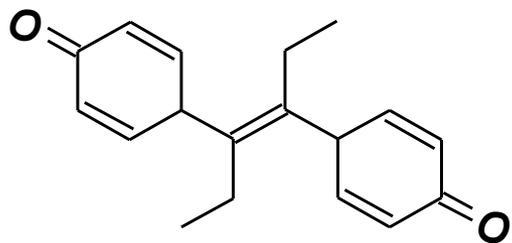


R,R



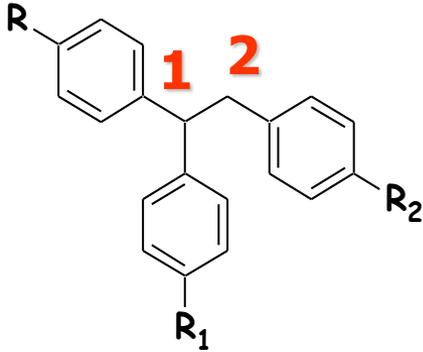
S,S

Poco attivi



According to the Fourth Annual Report on Carcinogens (NTP 85-002, 1985), diethylstilbestrol has been listed as a known carcinogen. (Merck, 11th ed)

DERIVATI DI 1,1,2-TRIFENILETANO

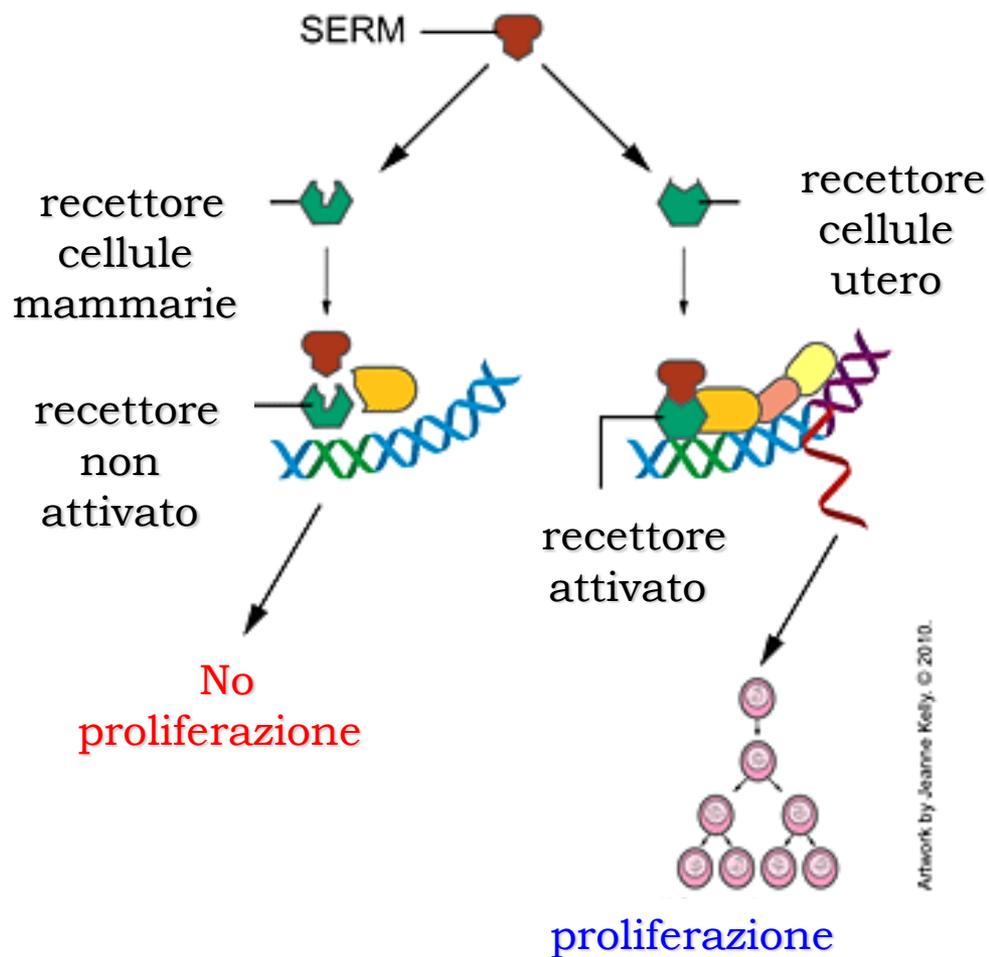


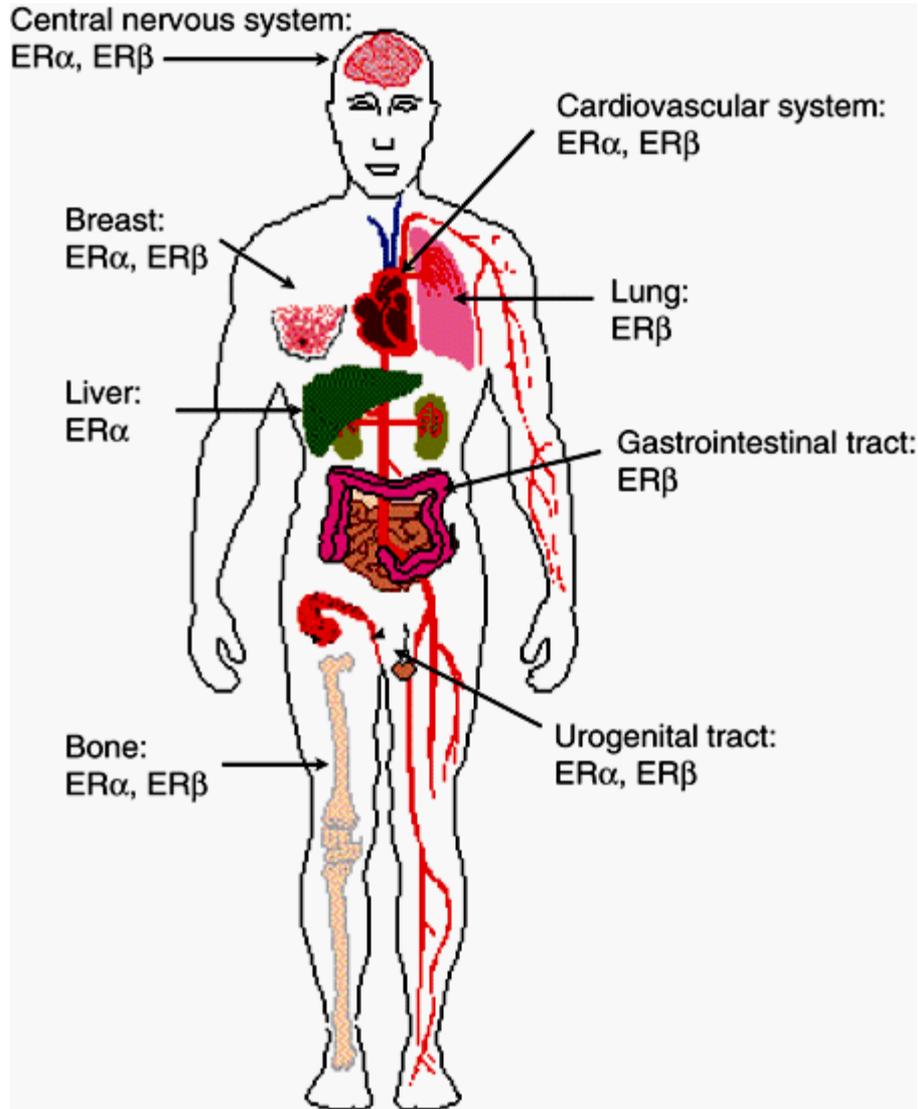
DEAEO (dietilaminoetossi) = $-OCH_2CH_2N(C_2H_5)_2$

DMAEO (dimetilaminoetossi) = $-OCH_2CH_2N(CH_3)_2$

Nome	1	2	R	R ₁	R ₂	Azione e uso
Clortrianisene	Δ	Cl	OMe	OMe	OMe	Estrogeno
Clomifene (Clomid cpr, Serofene cpr)	Δ	Cl	DEAEO	H	H	modulatore selettivo recettore estrogeni (SERM) (anovularietà, brevità fase luteinica)
Tamoxifene (Nolvadex cpr Kessar cpr, Nomafen cpr)	Δ	Et	DMAEO	H	H	modulatore estrogenico (SERM) (Trattamento del carcinoma mammario metastatico ormone-dipendente)
Toremifene (Fareston cpr)	Δ	2-cloroetil	DMAEO	H	H	modulatore estrogenico (SERM) (Trattamento ormonale di prima linea del carcinoma mammario metastatico ormone-dipendente)

SERMs: Modulatore selettivi dei recettori estrogenici





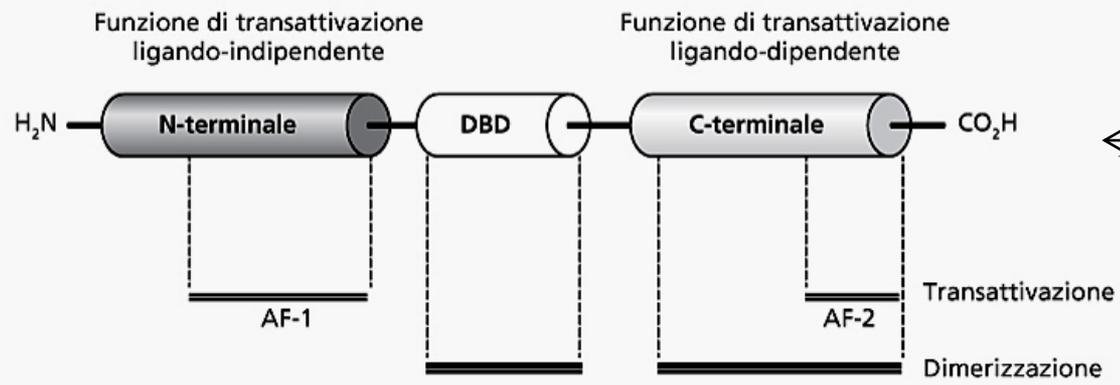
Entrambi espressi in molti tessuti;
ER α > ghiandole mammarie, omeostasi scheletrica, metabolismo;

ER β epitelio prostatico, vescica, ovaia (cellule granulose), colon, tessuto adiposo e sistema immunitario, SNC

Cancro: tumori seno (duttale) proliferazione stadio iniziale ER α (+)/ER β (-) estrogeni-pos \rightarrow (~?) antagonisti ER α / **agonisti ER β** ; stadio invasivo privo entrambi i recettori; tumore lobulare #.

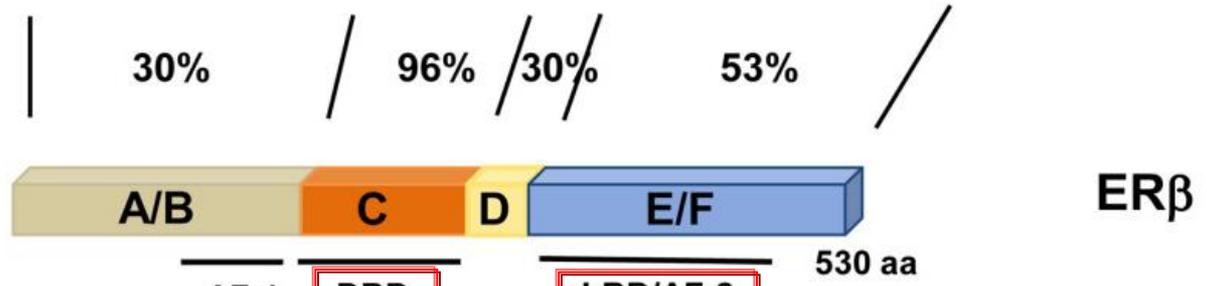
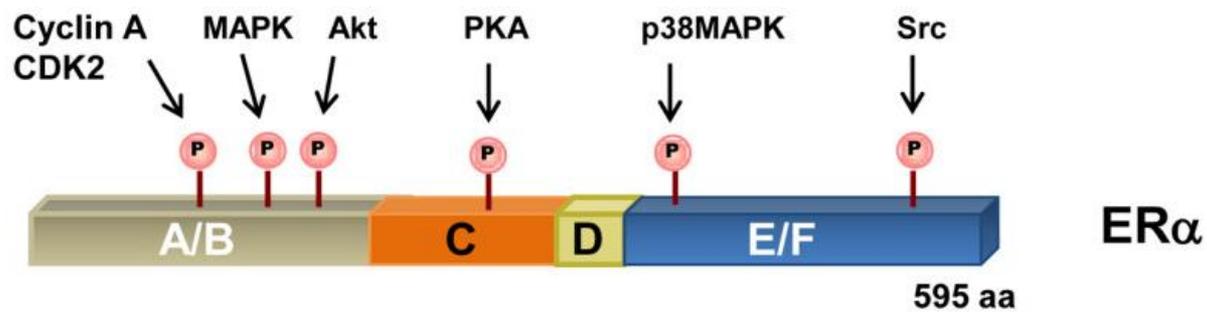
Neuropatie: modulazione sintesi e degradazione serotonina (espressione recettori); attivazione ER α e **ER β** \rightarrow neuroprotezione (A β , AD).

Patologie cardiovascolari: protezione in pre-menopausa



Struttura generale recettore nucleare

LBD: Leu384 e Met421 in ER α sono sostituiti da Met336 e Ile373 in ER β

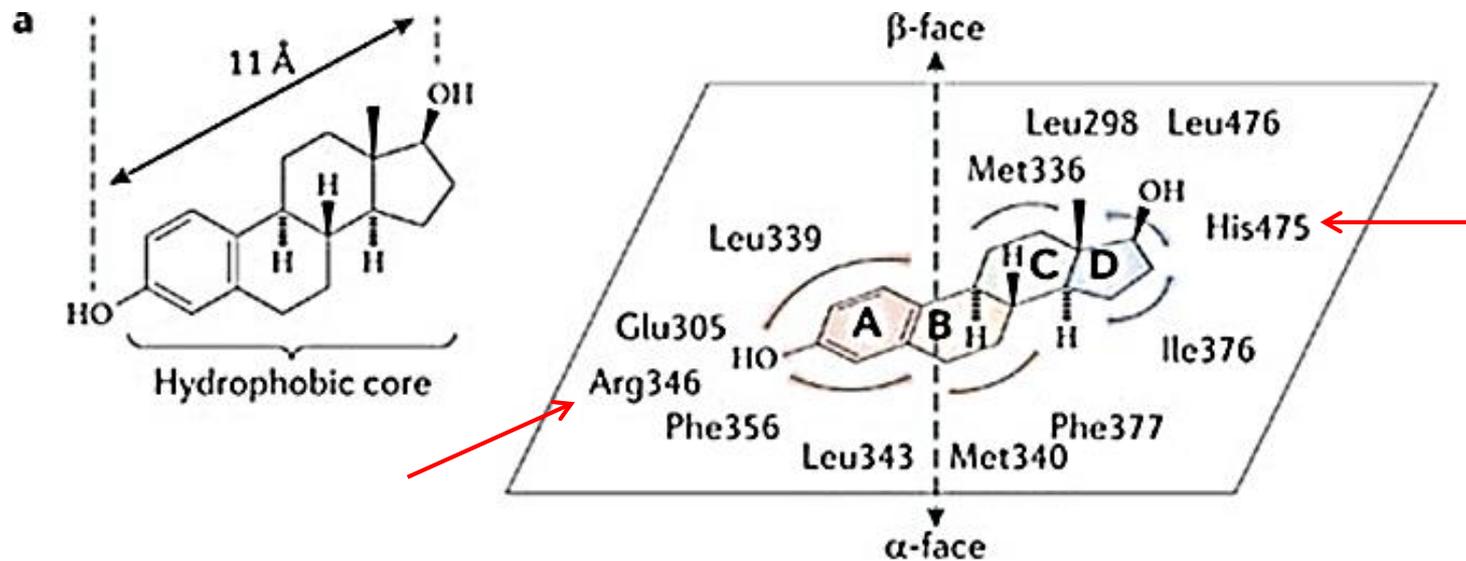


AF-1 DBD LBD/AF-2

dominio binding DNA

dominio binding ligando
fattore di trascrizione 2

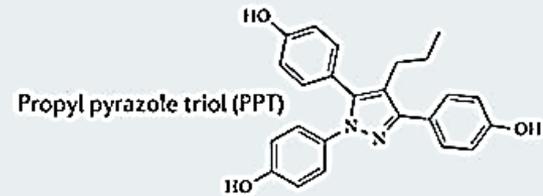
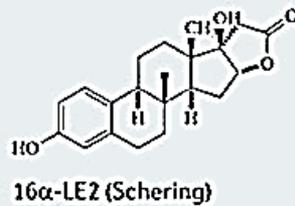
Cavità di binding ER β più piccola e stretta di ER α



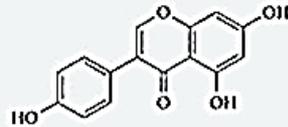
Feature	Binding site residues involved		Subtype-selective ligands	
	ER α	ER β	ER α	ER β
Cavity height	Leu384, Met421	Met336, Ile373	None known	Genistein ⁴⁹ and other 'flat' ligands
β -face	Leu384	Met336	None known	8 β -VE2 (REF. 57)
α -face	Met421	Ile373	PPT, 16 α -LE2 (REF. 57)	Fluorenone ⁵⁸
B-ring cavity	Val392	Met344	None known	4-benzyl chromanol ⁶⁰

16 α -LE2, 16 α -lactone oestradiol; 8 β -VE2, 8 β -vinyl-oestradiol; ER, oestrogen receptor; PPT, propyl pyrazole triol.

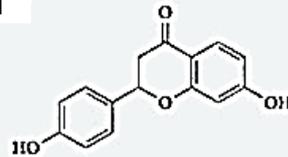
Ligandi ER α -selettivi



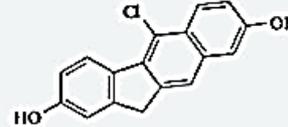
Ligandi planari ER β -selettivi



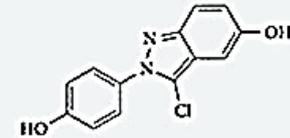
genisteina



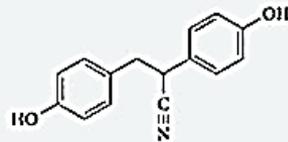
liquiritigenina



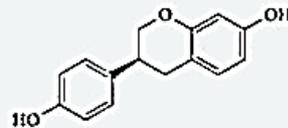
WO-01071713
benzofluorene



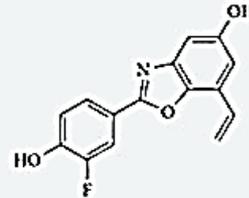
Chloroindazole



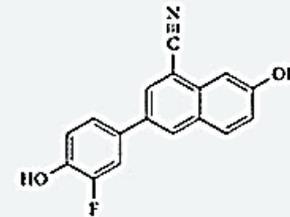
Diarylpropionitrile
(DPN)



AUS-131 (S)-Equol
(Ausio Pharma)

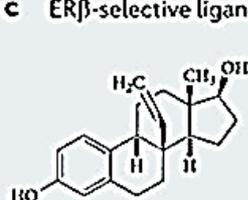


ERB-041
(prinaberel; Wyeth)

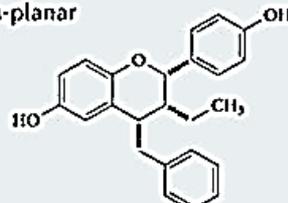


ERB-196
(naphthonitrile; Wyeth)

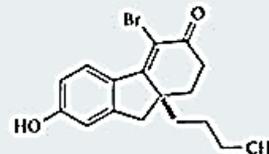
c ER β -selective ligands: non-planar



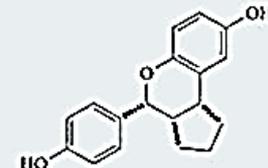
8 β -VE2 (Schering)



WO-01064665
(chromanol; AkzoNobel)

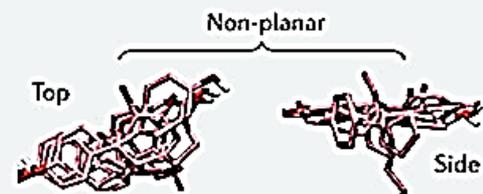
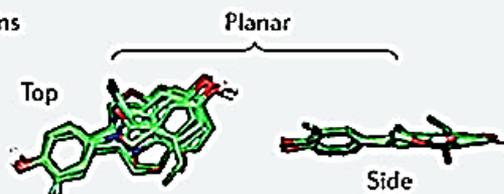


WO-04026290
(tetrahydrofluorenone;
Merck & Co.)



Erteberel
(chromenol; Eli Lilly & Co.)

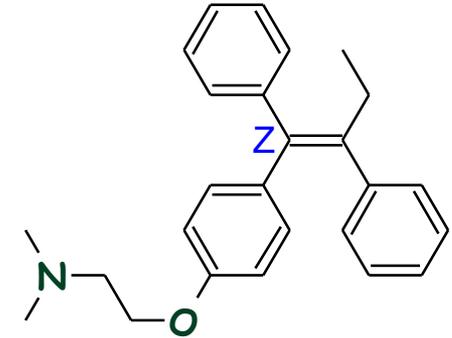
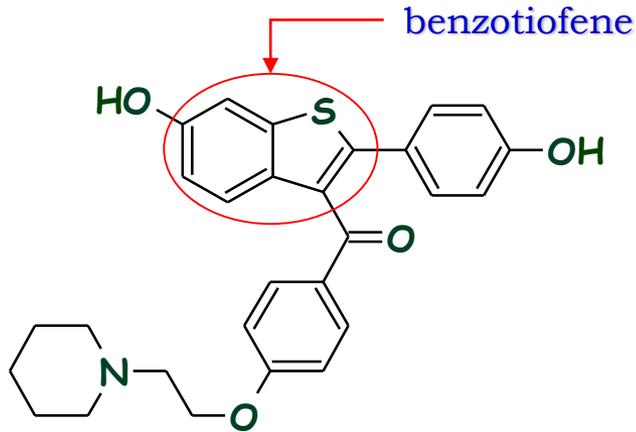
d Superpositions



Raloxifene

2-(4-idrossifenil)-3-{4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]benzoyl}-1-benzothiophen-6-ol

(*EVISTA CPR, OPTRUMA CPR*)



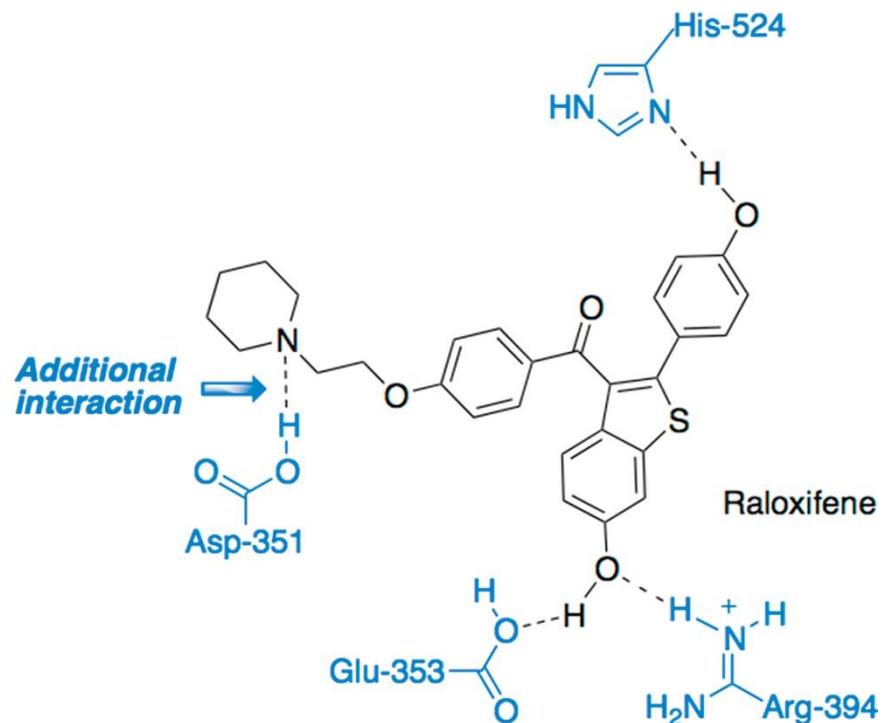
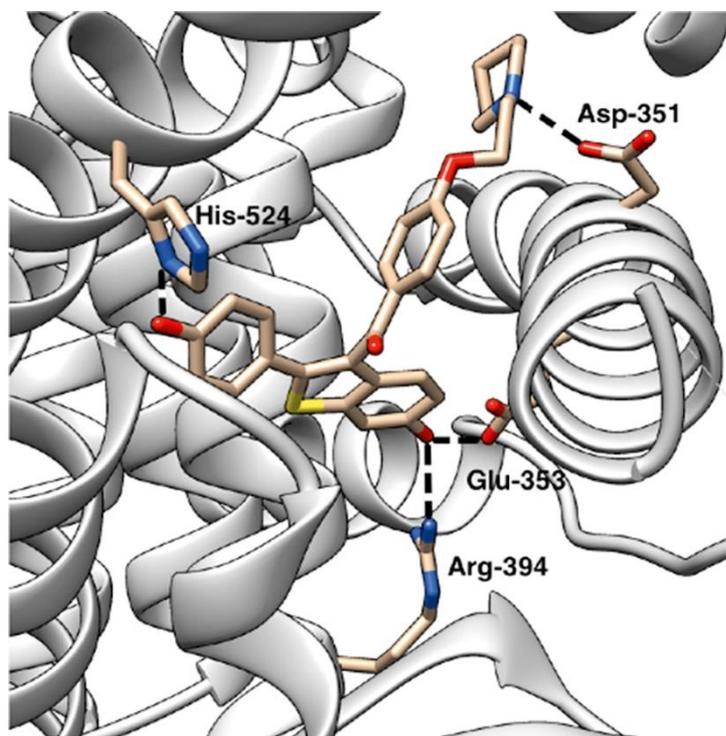
Tamoxifene (I generazione)

(*Z*)-2-[4-(1,2-difenilbut-1-enil)fenossi]-*N,N*-dimetiletanamine

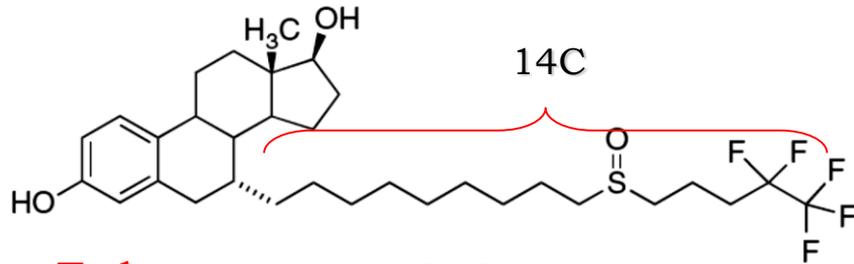
(*NOLVADEX CPR, KESSAR CPR, NOMAFEN CPR,*)

SERM (II generazione):

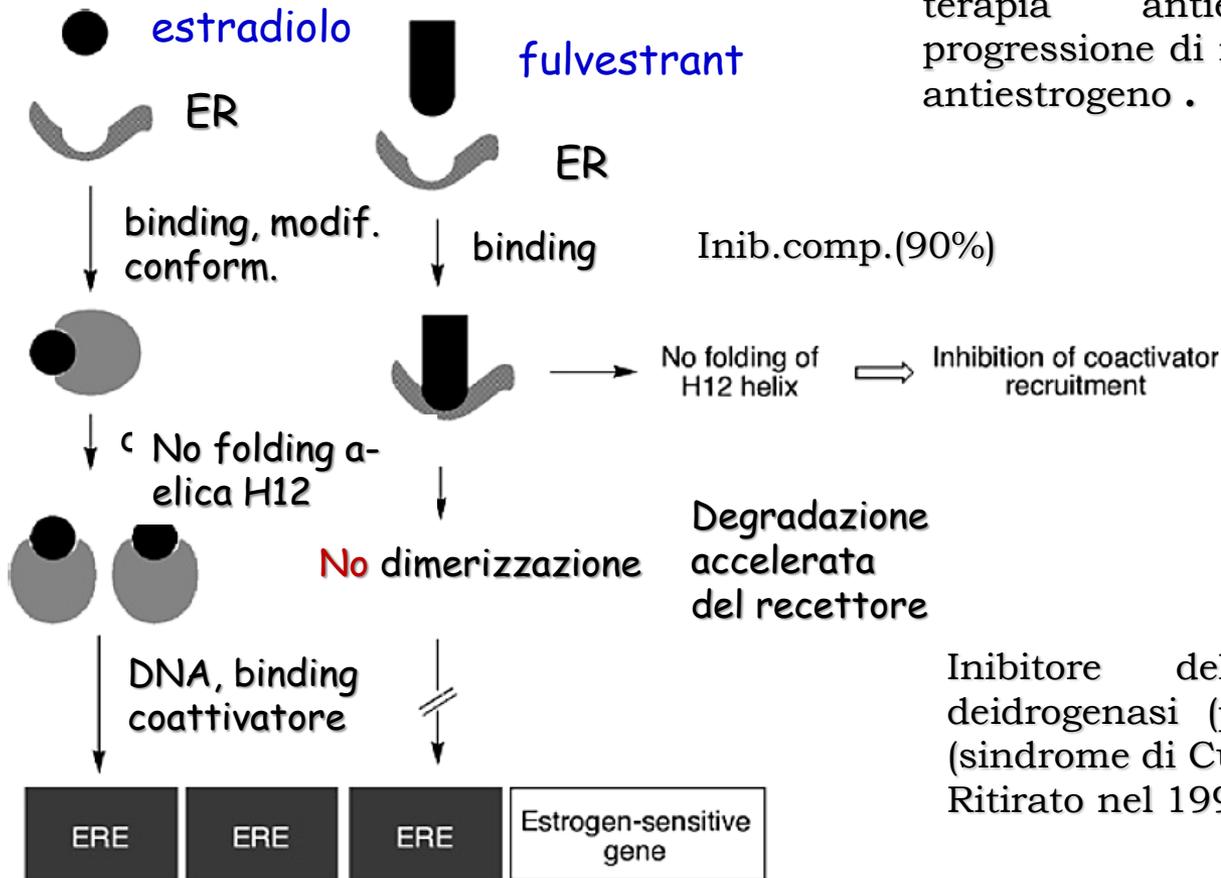
- Azione agonista metabolismo osseo e lipidico;
- Azione antagonista seno ed utero;
- Trattamento e prevenzione osteoporosi (post-menopausa)



Antiestrogeni steroidi



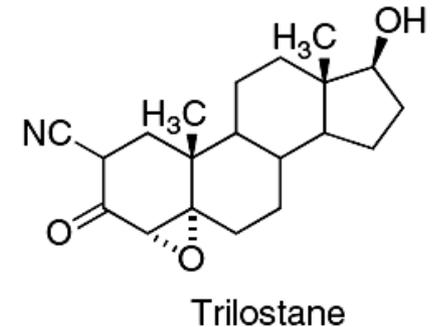
Fulvestrant (FASLODEX)



Steroidi con lunga catena alchilica in C7
Antagonista puro privo di effetti agonisti noti

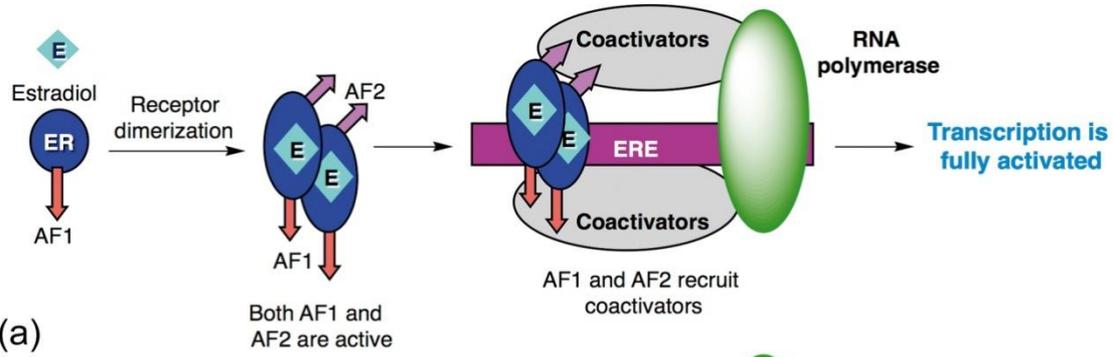
- inibitore competitivo, 90% estrad.
- impedisce dimerizzazione ER

Trattamento di donne in postmenopausa (carcinoma della mammella localmente avanzato o metastatico ER+, in ricaduta durante o dopo terapia antiestrogenica adiuvante, o progressione di malattia durante terapia con un antiestrogeno .



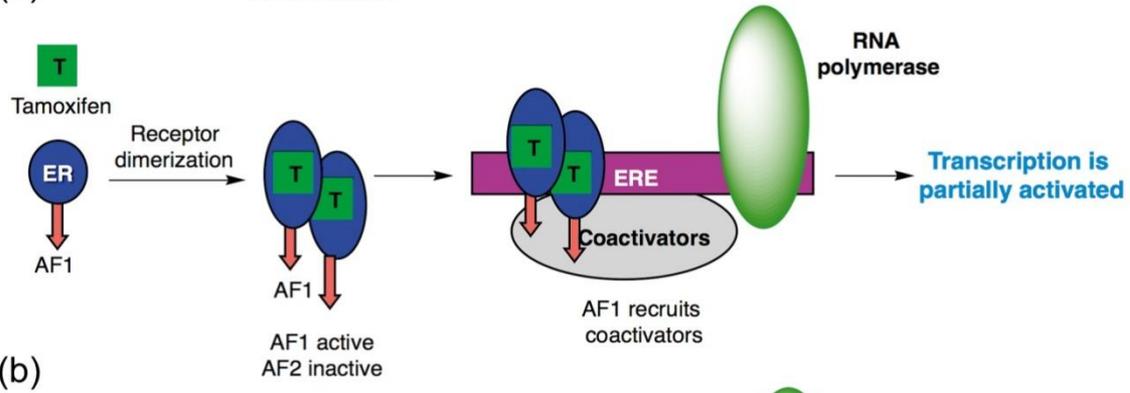
Inibitore della 3 beta-idrossisteroide deidrogenasi (pregnenolone → progesterone (sindrome di Cushing-alti livelli cortisolo). Ritirato nel 1994 negli USA, rivalutazione.

Estradiolo



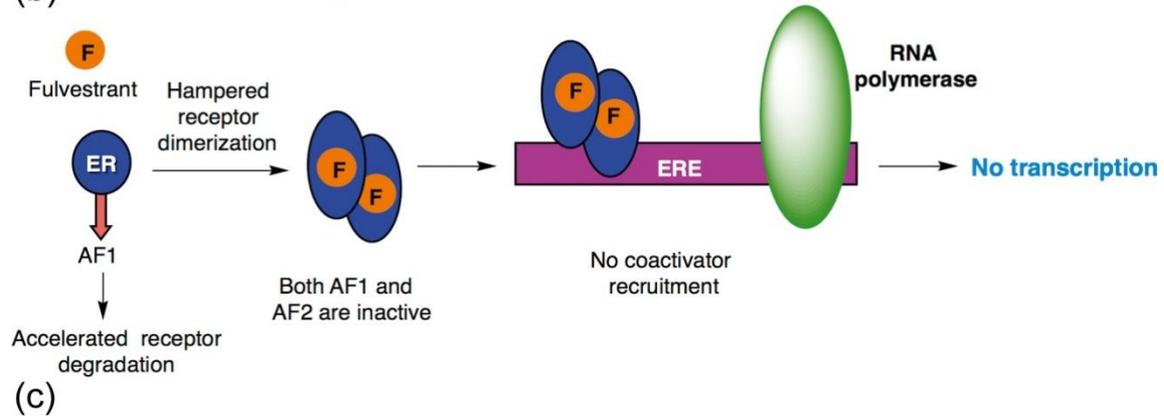
activating function
(dominio di attivazione) (a)

Tamoxifene



(b)

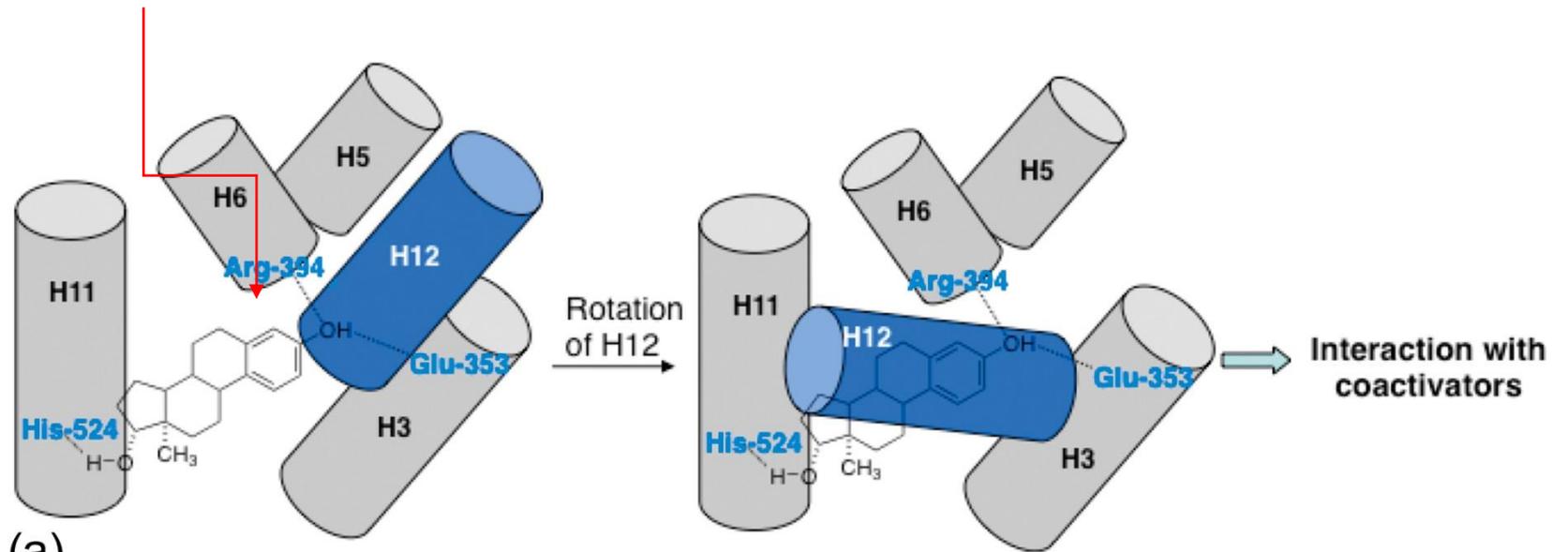
Fulvestrant



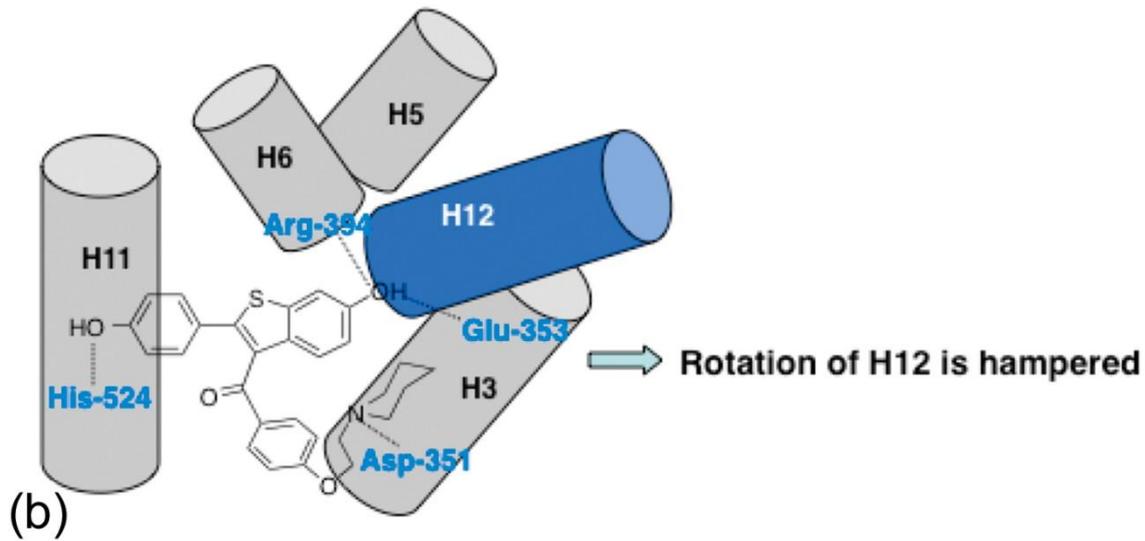
(c)

ERE= estrogen response element

Ala350, Leu387 e Phe404

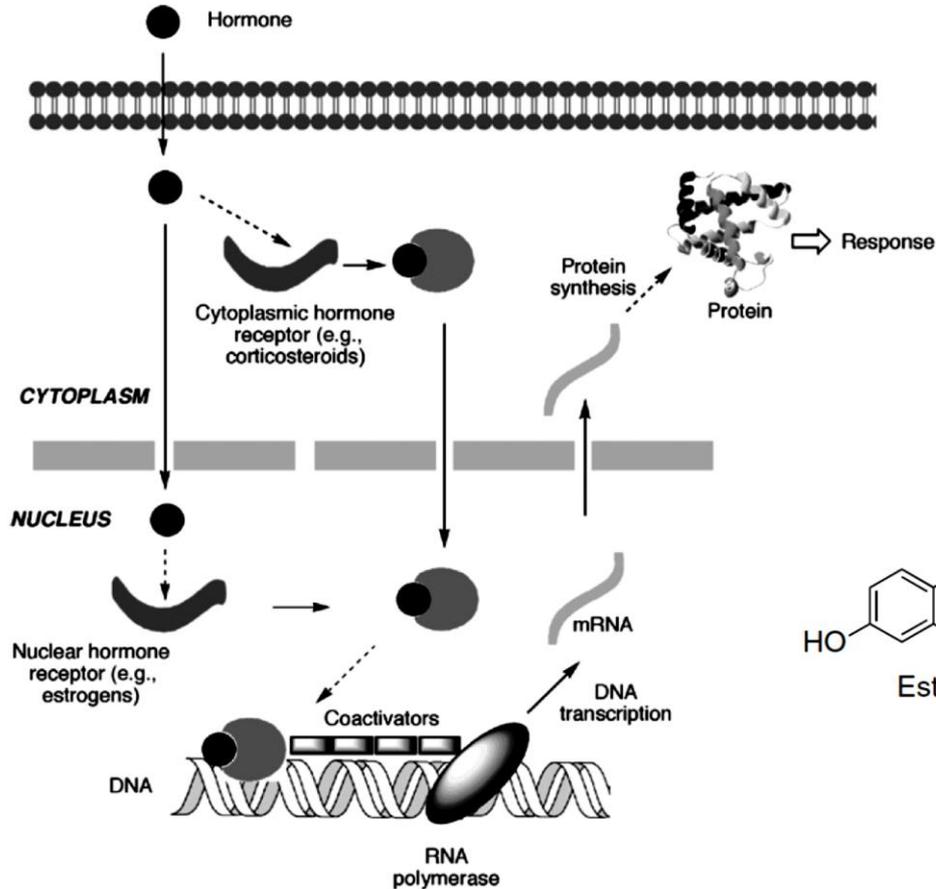


(a)



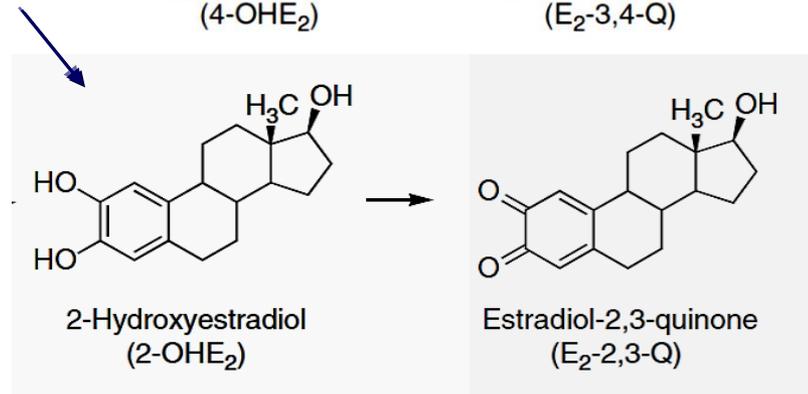
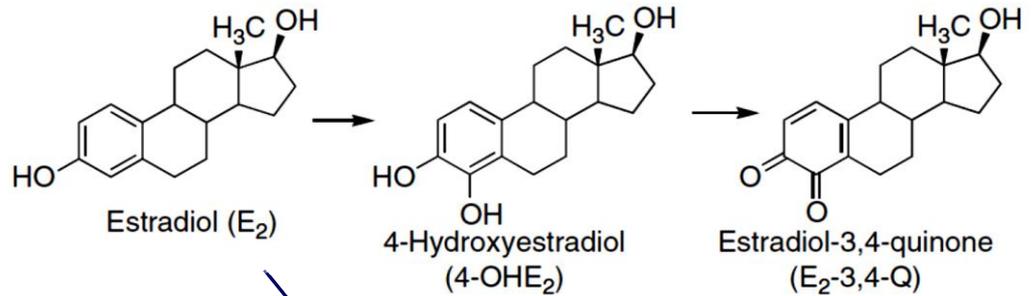
(b)

ESTROGENI e CARCINOGENESI



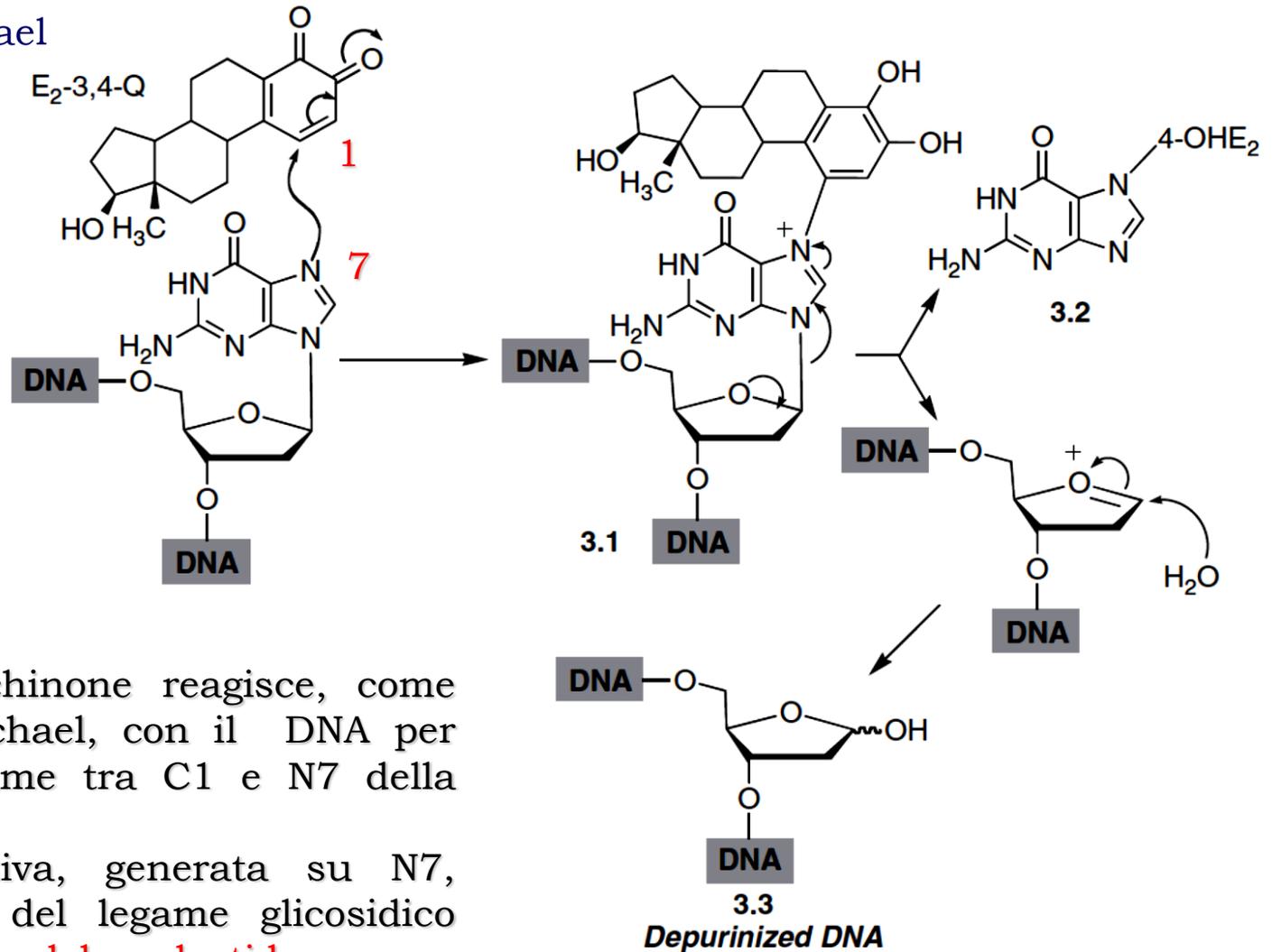
Gli estrogeni naturali inducono tumori in vari organi (animali) ed alti livelli di estrogeni aumentano il rischio di cancro al seno ed utero.

Intensa azione proliferativa: seno (ghiandole lattifere), endometrio (utero)



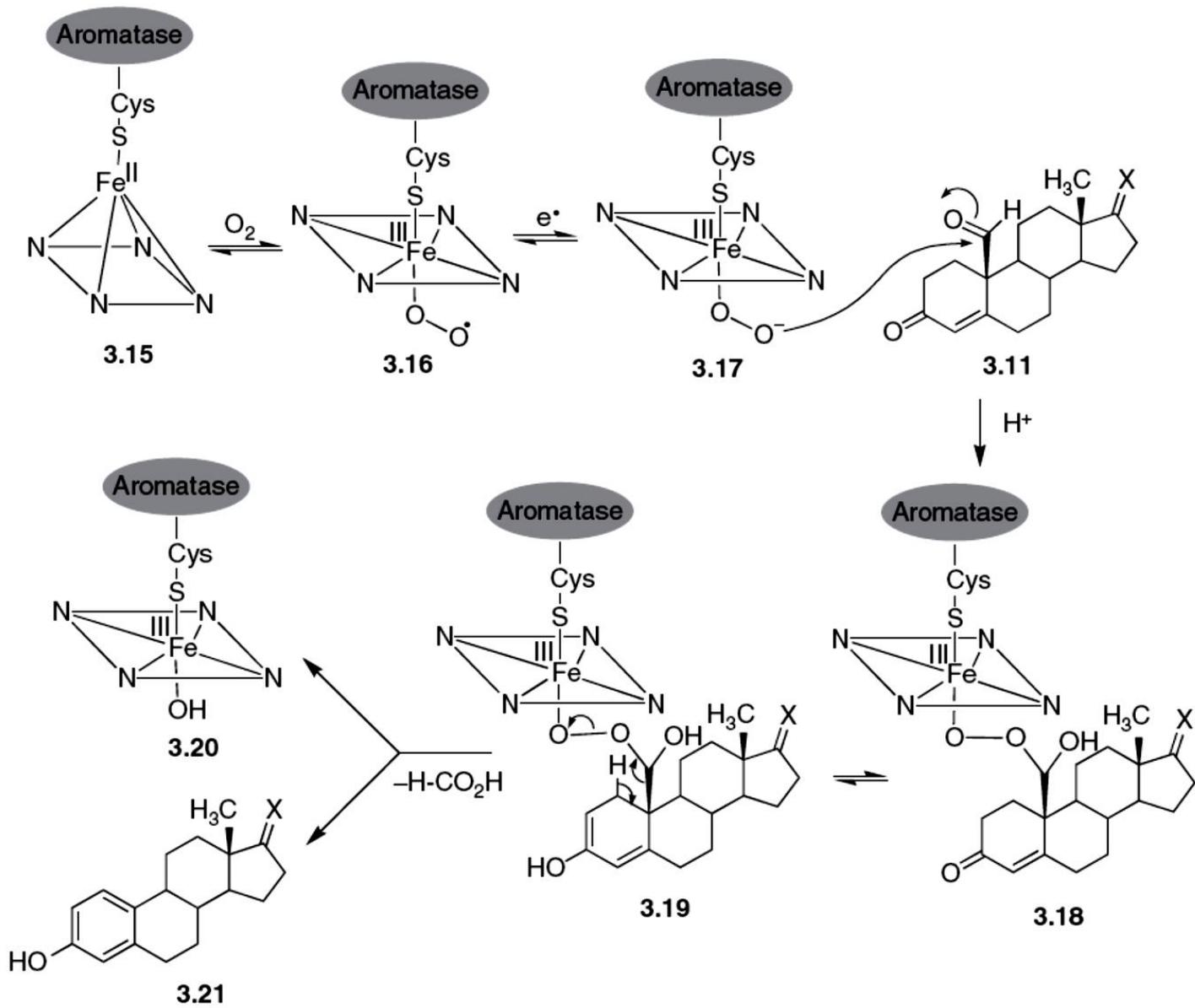
ESTROGENI e CARCINOGENESI

addizione di Michael

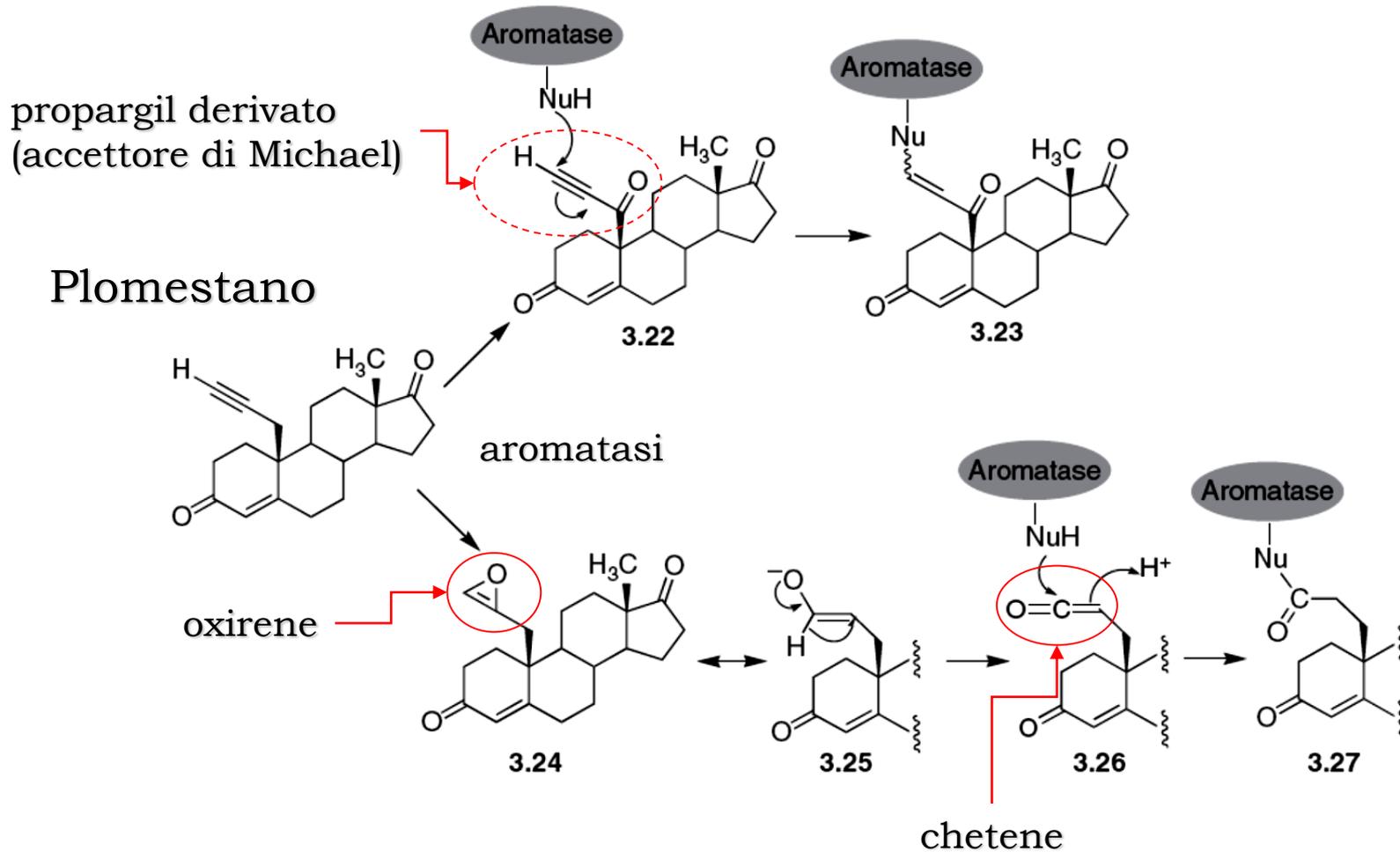


L'estradiolo-3,4-chinone reagisce, come substrato di Michael, con il DNA per formare un legame tra C1 e N7 della guanina.

La carica positiva, generata su N7, facilita l'idrolisi del legame glicosidico con **depurinazione del nucleotide**.

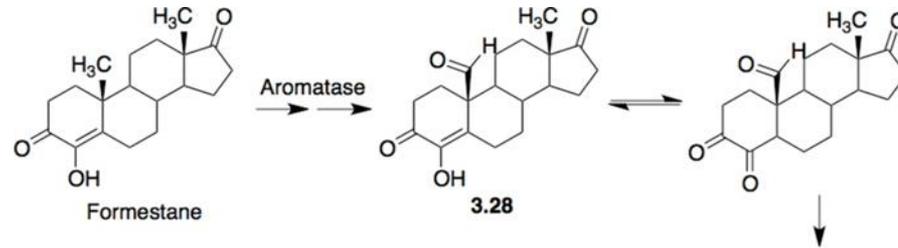


Inibitori steroidi dell'aromatasi (tipo I): Analoghi di substrato modificati al C-19

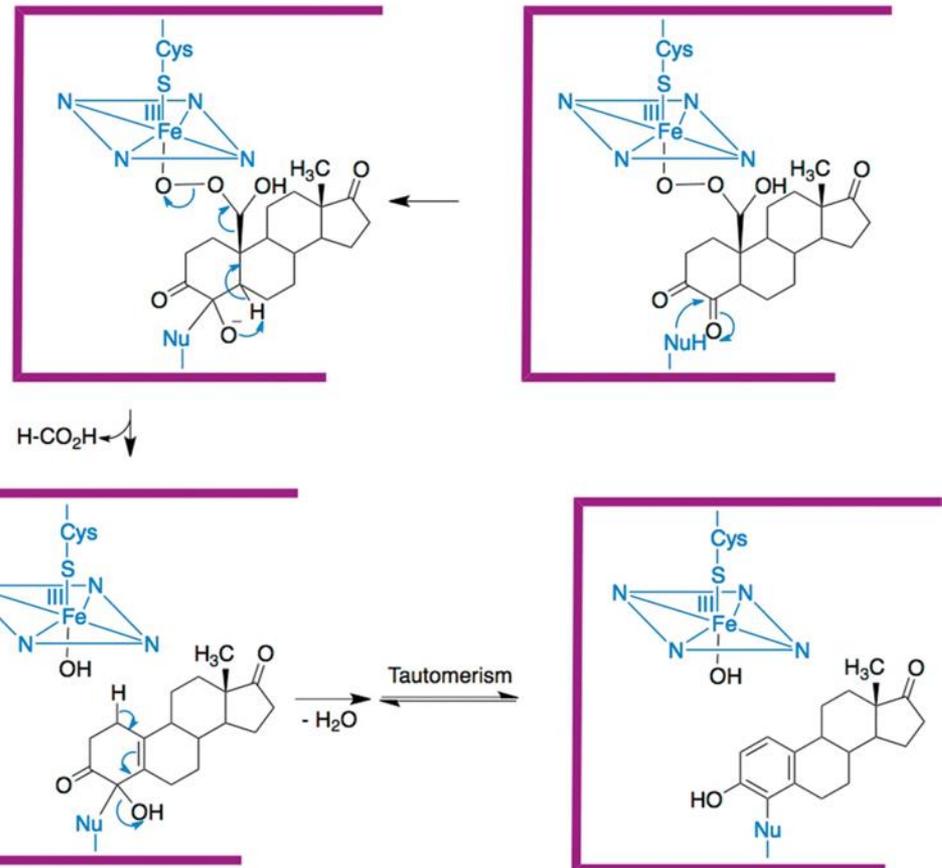


Inibitori steroidei dell'aromatasi (tipo I):

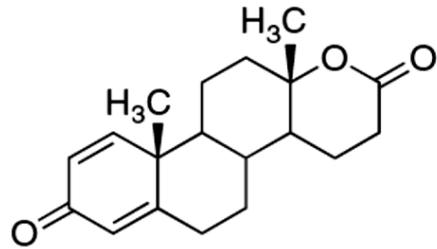
Formestano
(inibitore irreversibile)



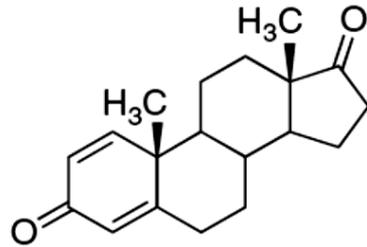
Derivati del
4-idrossiandrosterone



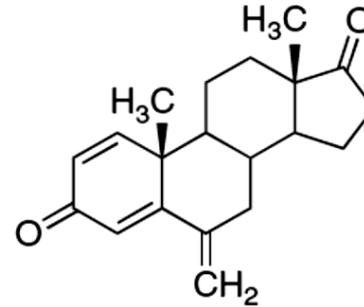
Inibitori steroidei dell'aromatasi (tipo I): Derivati con insaturazioni negli anelli A e B



Testolactone



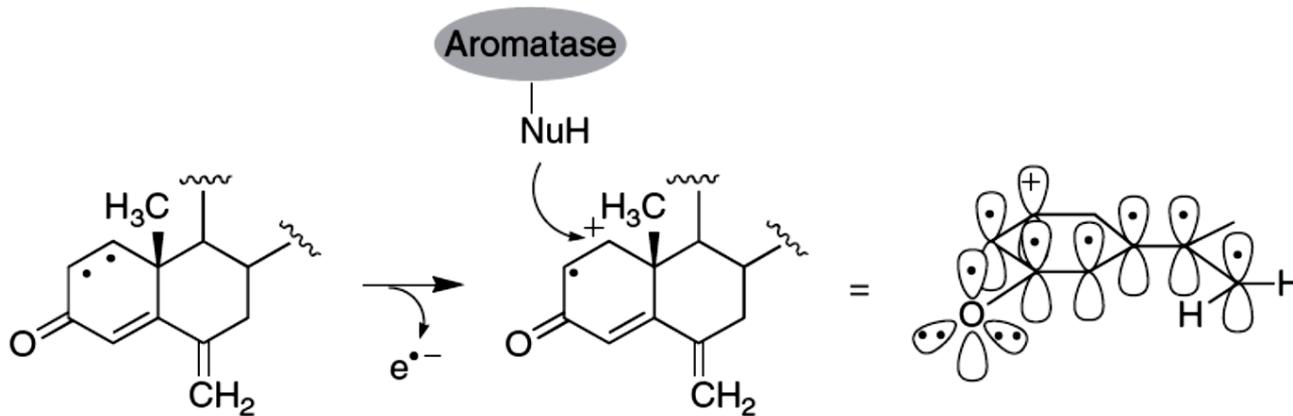
1,4-Androstadiene-
3,17-dione



Exemestane



AROMASIN CPR

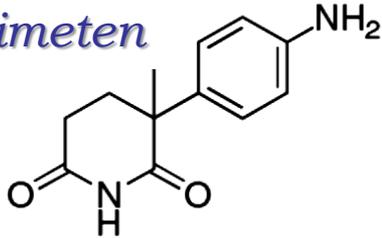


trattamento adiuvante delle donne in post-menopausa con carcinoma mammario invasivo in fase iniziale e con recettori estrogenici positivi, dopo iniziale terapia adiuvante con **tamoxifene** per 2-3 anni.

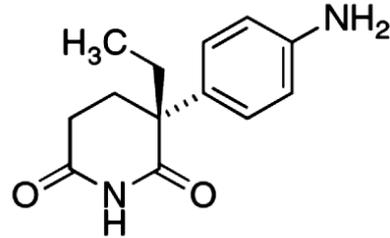
Inibitori non-steroidici dell'aromatasi (tipo II):

Anticonvulsivante, insufficienza adrenocorticale

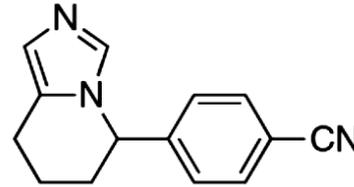
Orimeten



Aminoglutethimide **I**

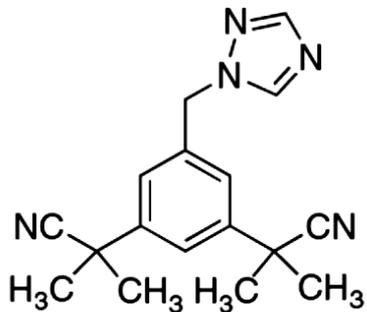


Dexaminoglutethimide

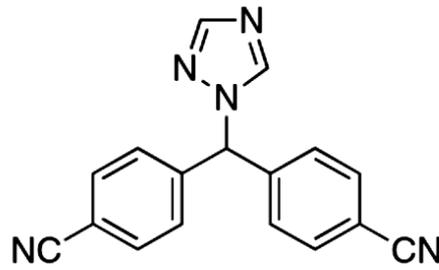


Fadrozole **II**

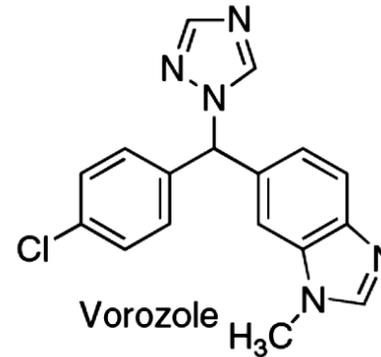
4-{5H,6H,7H,8H-imidazo[1,5-a]piridin-5-il} benzonitrile



Anastrozole



Letrozole



Vorozole

RIVIZOR: 6-[(4-chlorophenyl)(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-1-methyl-1H-1,3-benzodiazole (efficacia comparabile megestrolo, ritirato)

III

ARIMIDEX CPR

2,2'-[5-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ilmetil)-1,3-fenilene]bis(2-metilpropanonitrile)

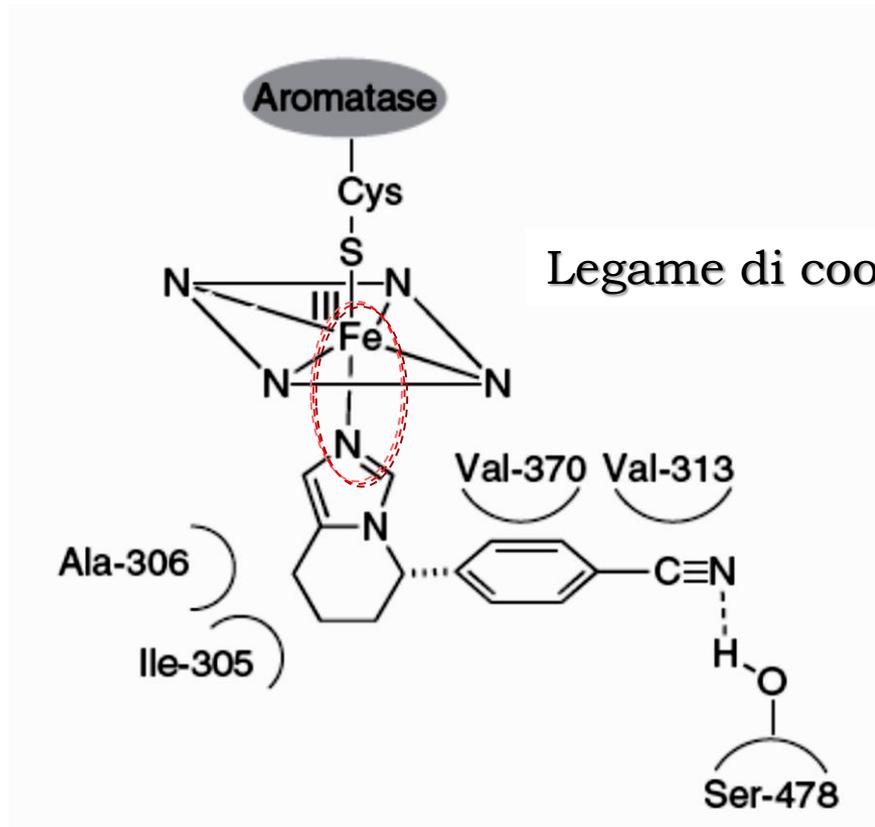
Trattamento adiuvante degli stadi precoci del carcinoma della mammella con recettori ormonali positivi in donne in postmenopausa, dopo 2 o 3 anni di terapia adiuvante con tamoxifene.

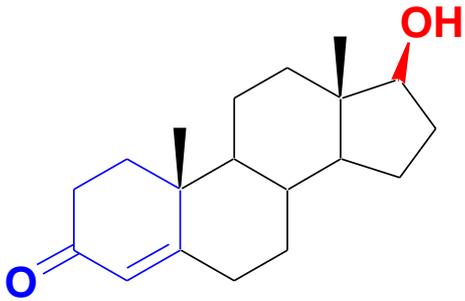
FEMARA CPR, CALANTHA CPR, ZOLTRON CPR.

4,4'-((1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)metilene)dibenzonitrile

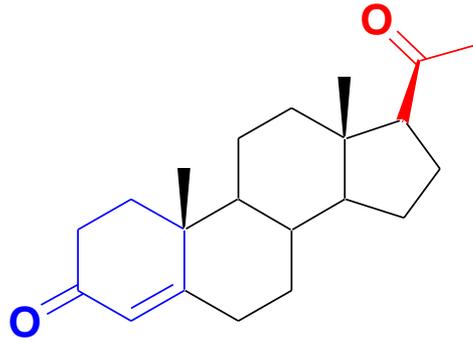
Trattamento adiuvante del carcinoma mammario ormonosensibile in fase precoce in donne in postmenopausa dopo trattamento adiuvante standard con tamoxifene della durata di 5 anni.

Inibitori non-steroidici dell'aromatasi (tipo II):

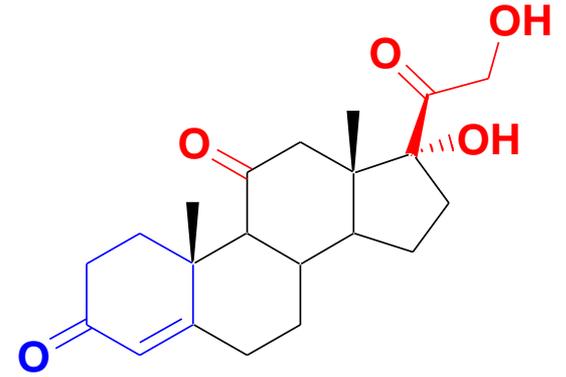




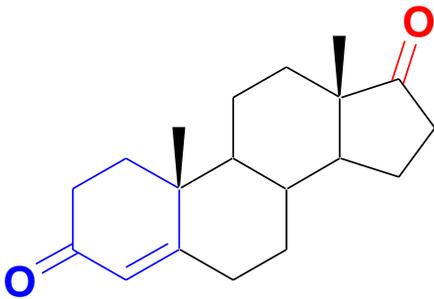
testosterone



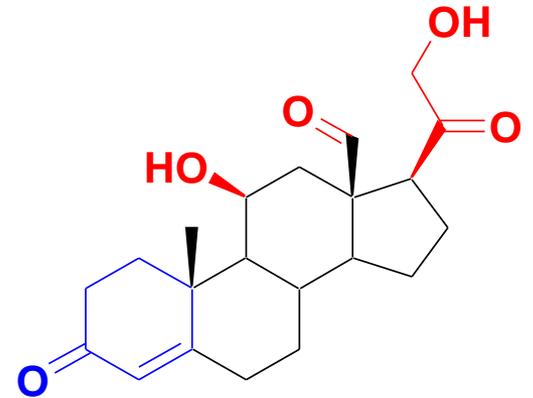
progesterone



corticosterone

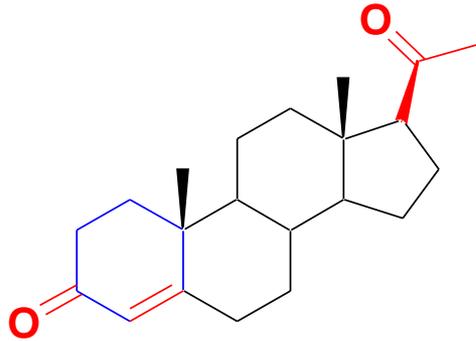


androsterone



aldosterone

Progestinici (ormoni progestativi)



Progesterone (Luteina)
(4-Pregnen-3,20-dione)

Fonte: Corpo luteo, placenta, surreni

Isolato da Butenandt (1934) dalle ovaie di scrofa gravida

Targets e funzione biologica:

Corpo luteo, placenta, ghiandole mammarie, ipotalamo, ipofisi (FB GnRH, LH)

Modifica la mucosa uterina onde permettere l'annidamento dell'ovulo e mantenere la gravidanza.

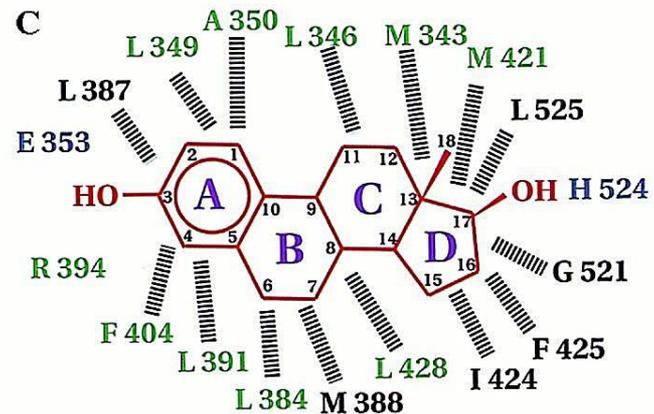
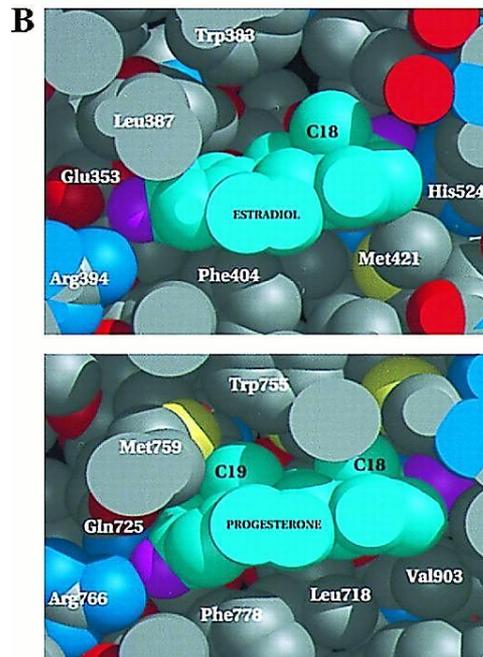
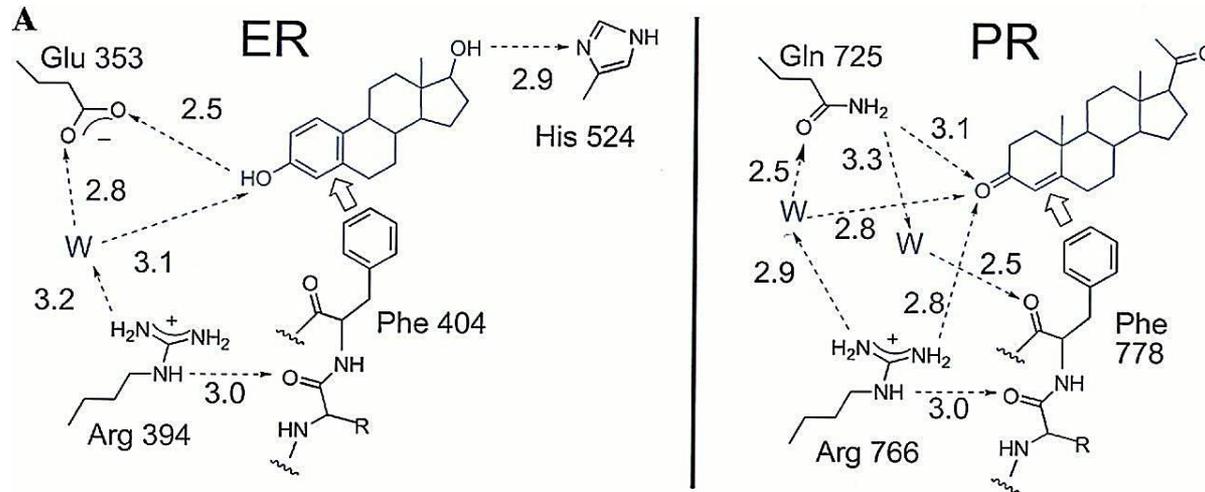
Precursore dei corticosteroidi.

Uso terapeutico:

Emorragie uterine, aborto abituale o minaccia d'aborto, amenorrea secondaria, ART (Assisted Reproductive Technology)

Anticoncezionali (analoghi sintetici in associazione ad estrogeni).

Specificity determinants of the hormone-binding site specifies 3-hydroxy vs. 3-keto steroids.

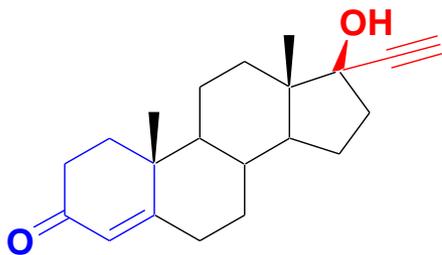


ORMONOIDI PROGESTATIVI

Attività limitata a strutture steroidiche

- ❑ Derivati del **17 α -idrossiprogesterone**
- ❑ Derivati del **17 α -etinil-estran-17 β -olo**
(analoghi androgeni; es. norgestrel)

nor (- 1C); bis-nor (- 2C); omo (+ 1C);
allo prefisso che indica lo stereoisomero che presenta l'idrogeno in 5 alfa, rispetto all'isomero naturale o tipico
epi prefisso che indica l'inversione configurazionale di un -OH in uno steroide, rispetto all'isomero naturale o tipico
iso prefisso che indica l'inversione configurazionale di un centro chirale in un steroide, rispetto all'isomero naturale o tipico



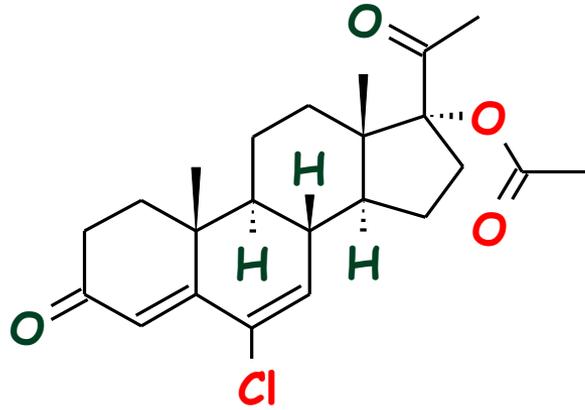
Etisterone

17 α -etinil-17 β -idrossi-4-androsten-3-one

Nome	Δ	10	3	6	Altri	Uso
Etisterone	4	CH ₃	O	-	-	-
Dimetisterone	4	CH ₃	O	α - CH ₃	21- CH ₃	Progest. (A.C.)
Noretisterone	4	-	O	-	-	Progest. (A.C.)
Levonorgestrel	4	-	O	-	18- CH ₂ CH ₃	Progest. (A.C.)
Norgestrel	4	-	O	-	18- CH ₂ CH ₃	Progest. (A.C.)
Gestodene	4,15	-	-	-	-	Progest. (A.C.)
Etinodiolo	4	-	OH	-	-	Progest. (A.C.)
Linestrenolo	4	-	-	-	-	Progest. (A.C.)
Desogestrel	4	-	-	-	18- CH ₃ , 11=CH ₂	Progest. (A.C.)
Noretinodrel	5 (10)	-	O	-	-	Progest. (A.C.)
Etinilestradiolo	1,3,5 (10)	-	OH	-	-	Estrogeno

Noretisterone (*Primolut nor, Estalis sequi*); Levonorgestrel (*Escapelle, Jaydess, Mirena, Norlevo, Stromalidan*); Gestodene (+estradiolo *Edesia, Enciela, Estinette, Fedra....., Yvette*); Desogestrel (*Mirzam, Nacrez, Azalia, Cerazette*);

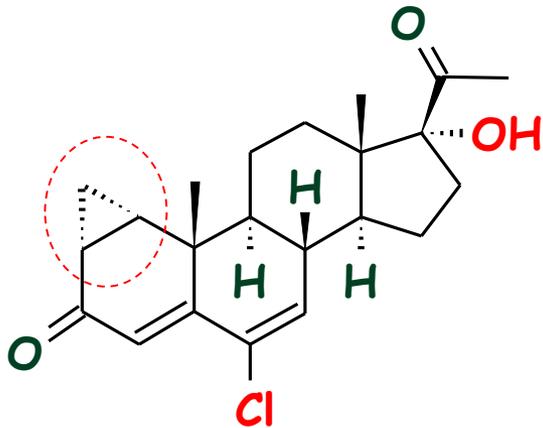
Derivati del 17 α -idrossiprogesterone



Clormadinone acetato

(+Etinilestradiolo)

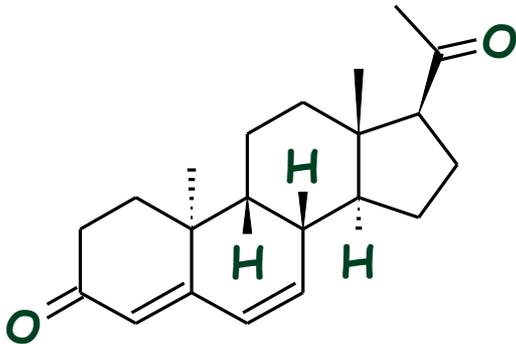
17 α -acetilossi-6-cloropregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione
(*BELARA cpr*; *LYBELLA cpr*; *EVE cpr*; *CLORETINYL cpr*;
NAVEEN cpr; *TYARENA cpr*)



Ciproterone

(+Etinilestradiolo)

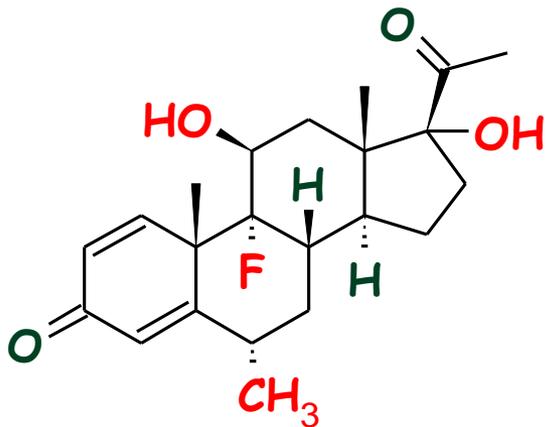
6-cloro-17-idrossi-1 α ,2 α -metilenepregna-4,6-
diene-3,20-dione
(*DIANE cpr*, *CLIMEN cpr*, *PAUSENE cpr*, *VISOFID cpr*)



Didrogesterone

(9 β ,10 α)-pregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione

(*DUFASTON CPR*, *FEMOSTON CPR* (+ estradiolo),

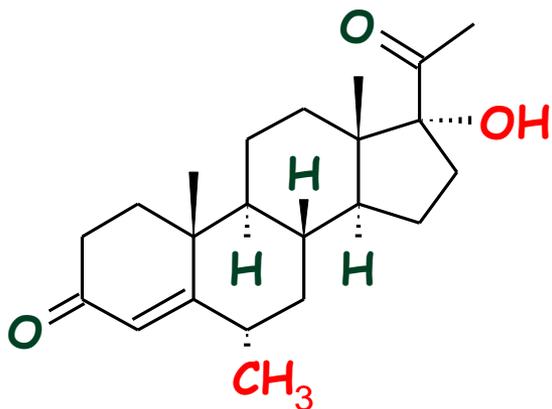


Fluorometolone

(6 α ,11 β)-9-Fluoro-11,17-diidrossi-6-metilpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione

(*FLUMETOL col, FLUATON col, EFEMOLINE col, FLAREX col, REDOFF col*)

Forme infiammatorie del segmento anteriore dell'occhio e degli annessi, congiuntiviti, blefarocongiuntiviti, cheratiti e cheratocongiuntiviti, episcleriti e scleriti, calazio, pterigio, dacriocistiti. Reazioni post-operatorie.

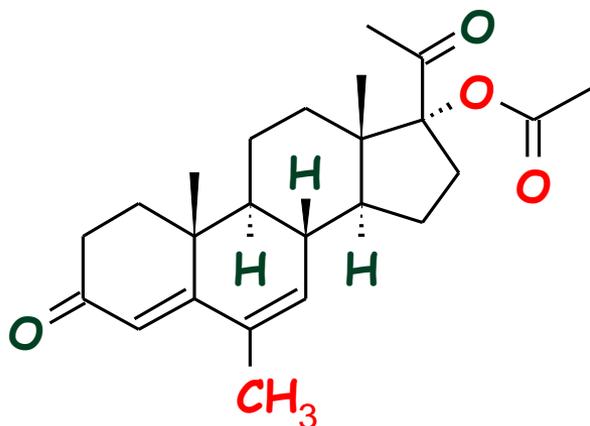


Medrossiprogesterone

(6 α)-17-idrossi-6-metilpregn-4-ene-3,20-dione

(*FARLUTAL cpr, PROVERA cpr, PREMIA cpr, FILENA cpr (+ estradiolo)*)

Amenorrea secondaria. Menometrorragie funzionali. Terapia additiva e/o palliativa nel trattamento del carcinoma endometriale o renale ricorrente e/o metastatizzato e nel trattamento del carcinoma mammario metastatizzato nelle donne in post-menopausa; nella sindrome anoressia-cachessia da neoplasia maligna in fase avanzata e da AIDS.



Megestrol

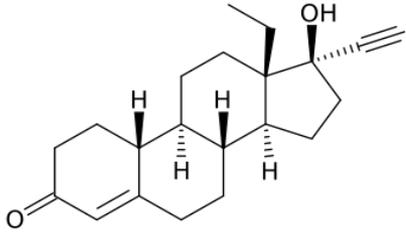
17-idrossi-6-metilpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione Acetato

(*MEGESTIL cpr, MEGACE cpr, LUTENYL cpr (nomegestrolo), MEGEXIA cpr, NAEMIS cpr (+ estradiolo), ZOELY cpr (+ estradiolo)*)

Il prodotto è indicato nel trattamento **palliativo del carcinoma della mammella** o dell'endometrio in fase avanzata, della sindrome anoressia-cachessia da neoplasia maligna in fase avanzata e da AIDS.

Levonorgestrel

(Jaydess, Lonel, Mirena, Norlevo)



17 α -etnil-13-etil-19-nortestosterone

Enantiomero levogiro della forma racemica norgestrel. Derivato del 19 nortestosterone (gonano).

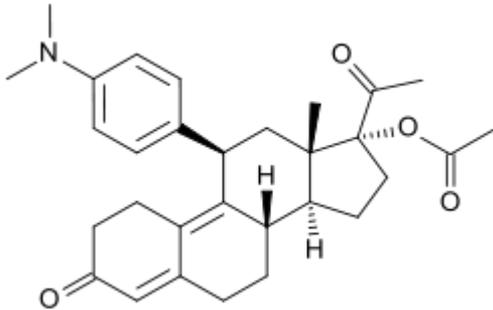
Affinità relativa ai recettori steroidici:

r. Progestinico	→ 323% (progesterone)
r. Androgenico	→ 58% (testosterone)
r. Mineralcorticoide	→ 17% (aldosterone)
r. Glucocorticoide	→ 7.5% (cortisolo)
r. Estrogenico	→ <0.02%

1,5mG un'unica somministrazione al più presto possibile preferibilmente **entro 12 ore dopo il rapporto non protetto, e non oltre le 72.**

Ulipristal acetato

(EllaOne®)

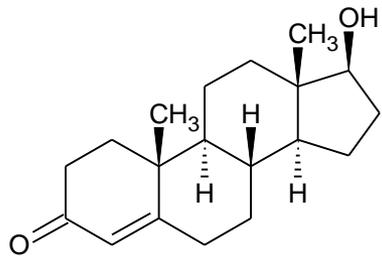


(8S,11S,13S,14R,17R)-17-Acetossi-11-[4(dimetilamino)fenil]-19-norpregna-4,9-diene-3,20-dione

Modulatore selettivo del recettore del progesterone (Selective Progesterone Receptor Modulator o SPRM) derivato dal 19-norprogesterone che trova indicazione nella contraccezione d'emergenza.

Ulipristal acetato 30 mg in unica somministrazione entro **5 giorni** da un rapporto non protetto, ha dimostrato di inibire o spostare l'ovulazione, mantenendo tale attività anche in periodo periovulatorio, laddove altri farmaci già approvati per la stessa indicazione non hanno più possibilità di agire

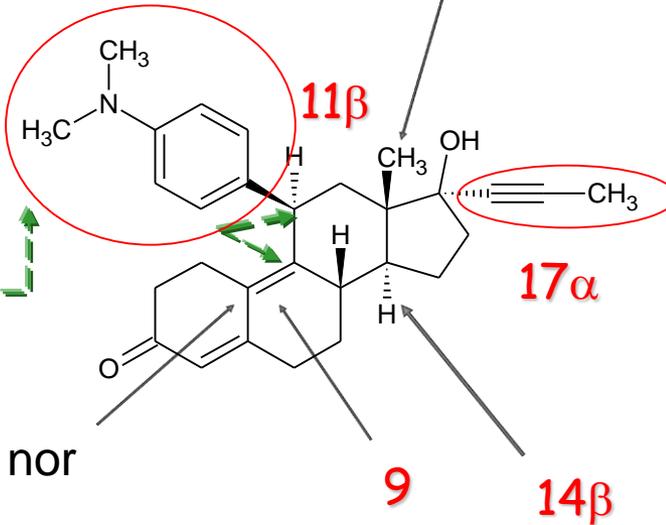
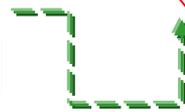
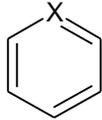
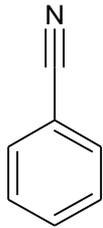
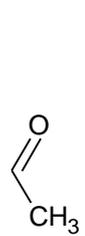
ANTIPIROGESTATIVI



17 α -Testosterone

Mifepristone (Ru 486)

derivato del 19-nortestosterone



Antagonizza il progesterone competendo con esso a livello recettoriale (PR & GR) (K dissociazione $< 10^{-9}$ M).

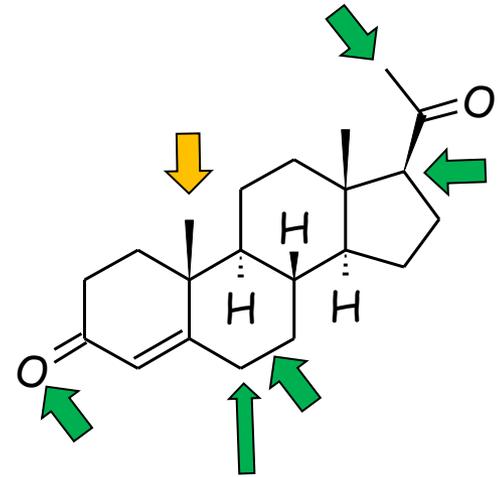
type I DNA-binding antagonists

Philibert, D.; Deraedt, R.; Teutsch, G. RU 486: A Potent Antigluocorticoid in vivo. VIIIth International Congress of Pharmacology, Toronto, Canada, 1981; Abstract 1463.

Relazioni struttura-attività progestativi

Attività potenziata da:

- Insaturazione 6,7
- CH₃ o Alogeni (Cl) in pos. 6
- F in pos. 21 (oltre a prevenire idrossilazione, potenzia l'efficacia orale);
- ❑ **17 α -etinile** (ma anche metile) conferisce stabilità metabolica (impiego orale)
- ❑ **CH₃-19** non essenziale per l'attività
- ❑ Eliminazione di **CO in pos. 3** (Linestrenolo): conservazione dell'attività progestinica, eliminazione di effetti androgeni
- ❑ **Acetilazione di 17 α -OH** prolunga la durata d'azione



Russel Marker (March 12, 1902 – March 23, 1995)

1924 M.S. in physical chemistry (University of Maryland), 1926, Naval Powder Factory in Indian Head, (Maryland), 1944 he formed Syntex, 1945 he formed Botanica-Mex.

Syntex-1944 Laboratorios Syntex SA (pharmaceutical company - Mexico City). Syntex chemists synthesized cortisone from diosgenin. Syntex was integrated into the Roche group in 1994.

Carl Djerassi (October 29, 1923), synthesis of norethindrone. 1959- Stanford University. www.djerassi.com.

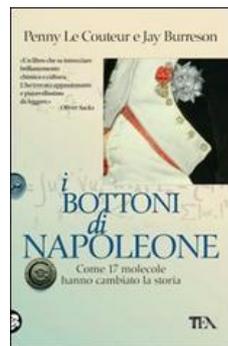
Margaret Sanger (International Planned Parenthood)
1879-1966

(<http://www.enciclopediadelledonne.it/index.php?azione=pagina&id=247>)

Katherine McCormick (1875-1967)

Gregory Pincus (Wonchester Foundation for Experimental Biology)
(1903 –1967)

John Rock (Harvard University) (1890-1984) obstetrician and gynecologist.



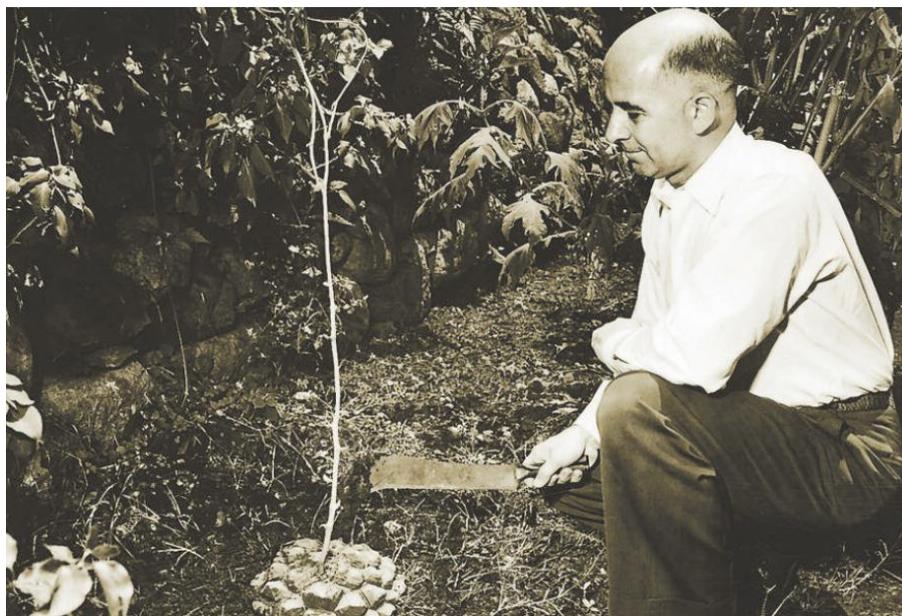
I bottoni di Napoleone.
Come 17 molecole hanno cambiato la storia
di Penny Le Couteur, Jay Burreson

THE “MARKER DEGRADATION” AND CREATION OF THE MEXICAN STEROID
HORMONE INDUSTRY 1938–1945

AN INTERNATIONAL HISTORIC CHEMICAL LANDMARK

UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA, OCTOBER 1, 1999

MEXICO CITY, DECEMBER 2, 1999



AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

1155 Sixteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036, USA



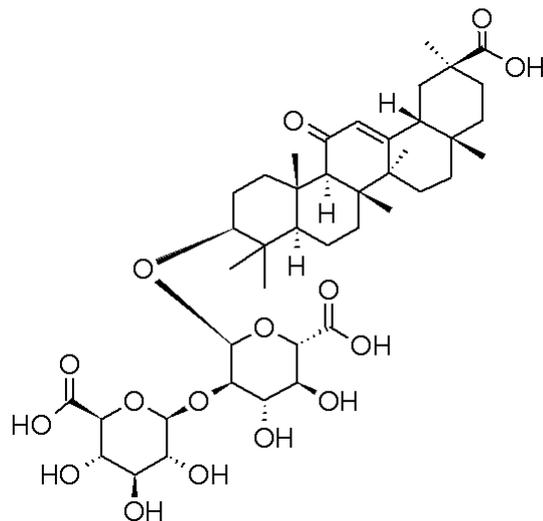
SOCIEDAD QUIMICA DE MEXICO

Mar del Norte Number 5
Col. San Alvaro, Delegacion Azcapotzalco
C.P. 02090 México, D.F.

Steroidi- principali fonti vegetali

10-30% in peso secco della pianta

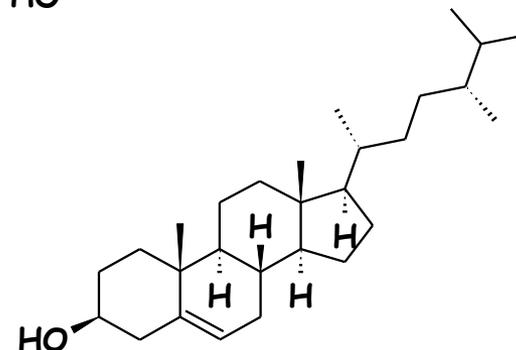
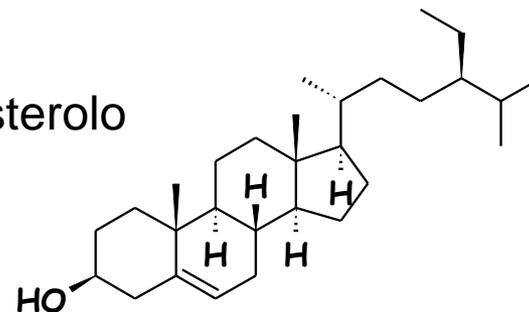
- GRUPPO 1 sapogenine
- presenti come glicosidi (saponine);
- polari, solubili in alcol etilico e miscele idro-alcoliche
- foglie- \rightarrow radici, rizomi;
- Triterpeniche (glicirrizina) e diterpeniche



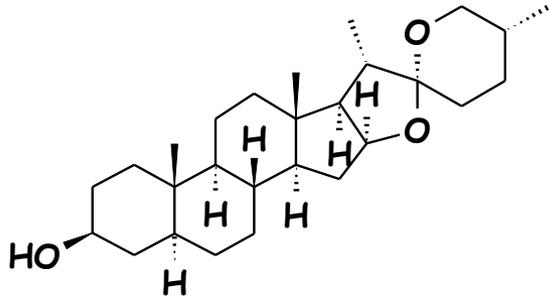
Glicirrizina (*liquirizia*)

- GRUPPO 2 fitosteroli
- presenti liberi e come esteri di acidi grassi
- non-polari, solubili in esano and etere di petrolio
- frutti e semi

Sitosterolo

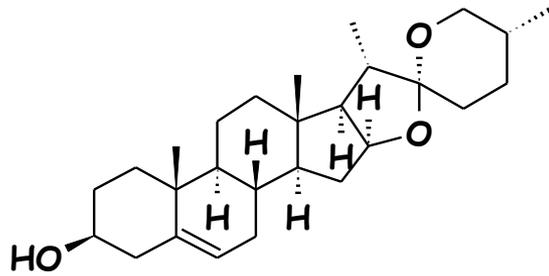


Campesterolo



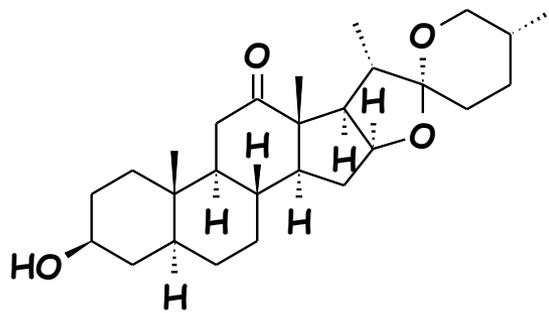
Tigogenina

- La più semplice sapogenina
- configurazione corretta per produrre steroidi
- Presente con l'isomero neotigogenina
- ampiamente distribuita nelle piante:
 - Dioscoreaceae, semi digitale (semi fieno greco)



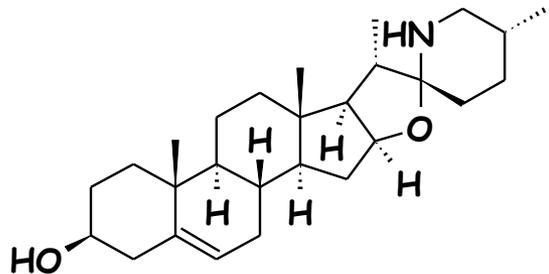
Diosgenina

- Precursore del pregnenolone e del progesterone
- Presente con l'isomero yamogenina
- ampiamente distribuita nelle piante con tigogenina:
 - Dioscoreaceae, semi digitale (semi fieno greco);
 - Coltivazione problematica



Ecogenina

- Importante funzione 12-cheto (cfr. corticosteroidi 11-cheto)
- Alogenazione in C11 → rimozione 12-cheto
- Presente nell' 'Agave sisalana'



Solasodina

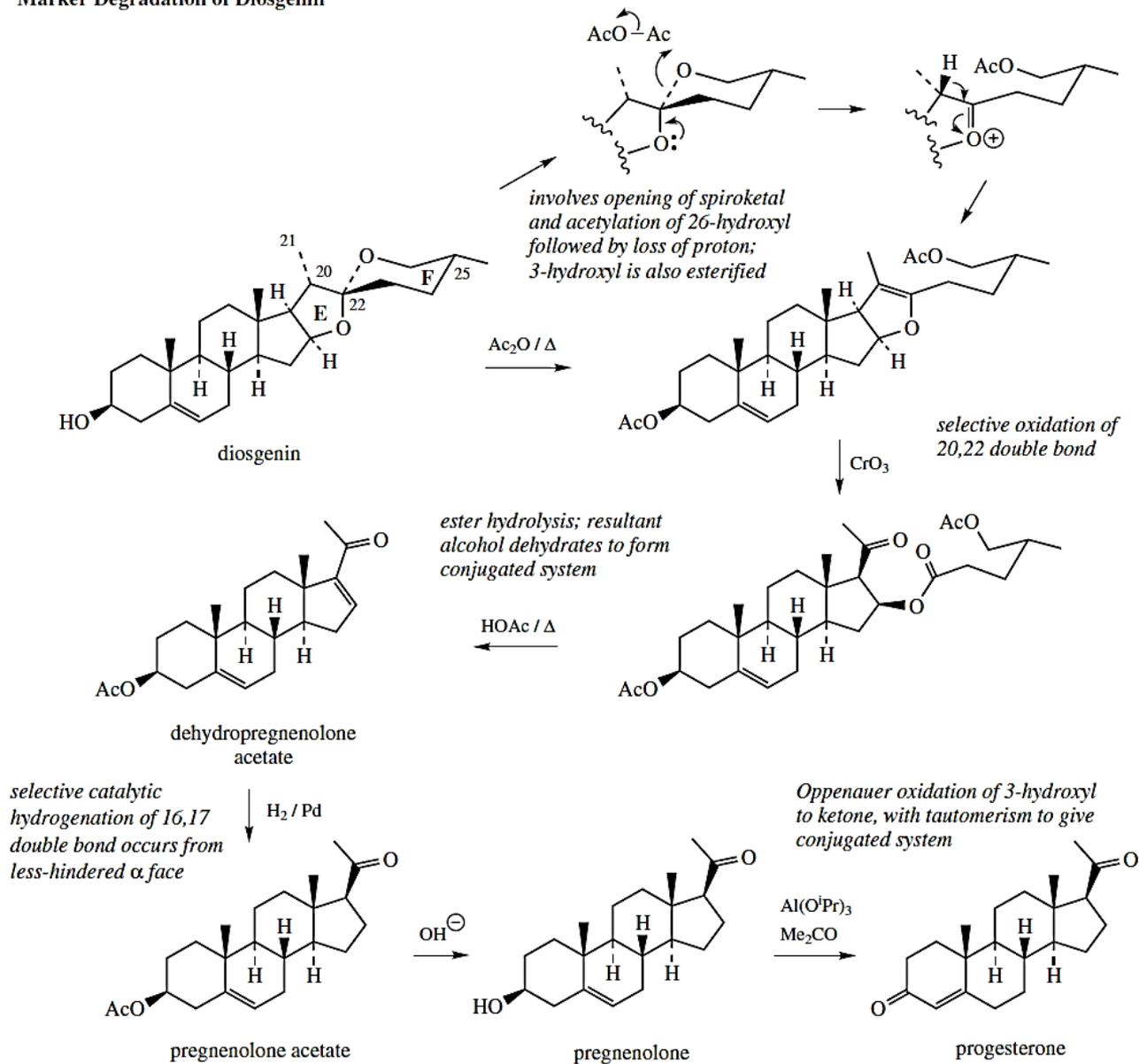
- Tossicità persa dopo apertura dell'anello oxazaspiro[5.5]undecano
- Alogenazione in C11 → rimozione 12-cheto
- Ampiamente distribuita nelle solanacee

Tipici protocolli operativi

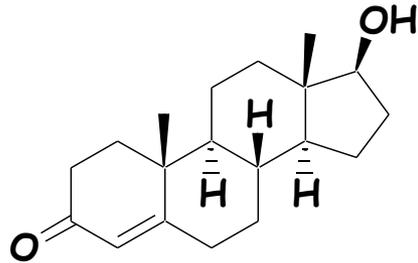
- Triturazione droghe
 - tuberi; semi; foglie
 - fermentazione (24-48 hr);
 - saponine sono covalentemente legate alla parete cellulare;
 - azione specifica degli enzimi sui polisaccaridi;
- Filtrazione;
- idrolisi acida per liberare sapogenine dalle saponine
- HCl, MeOH, H₂O (1/1/1)

- Essiccazione in forno delle droghe;
- Estrazione in Soxhlet (etere di petrolio);
 - Rese elevate 10gr/100gr, crx diretta
- Produzione a basso costo esente da processo cromatografico;
- Ricristallizzazione necessaria per l'elevata purezza richiesta.

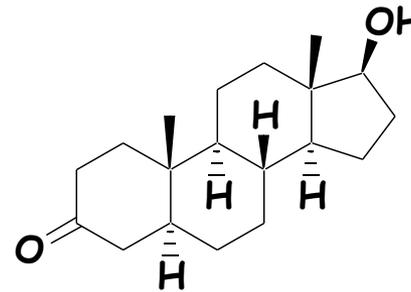
Marker Degradation of Diosgenin



ormoni androgeni



Testosterone



5α-didrotestosterone (5α-DHT)

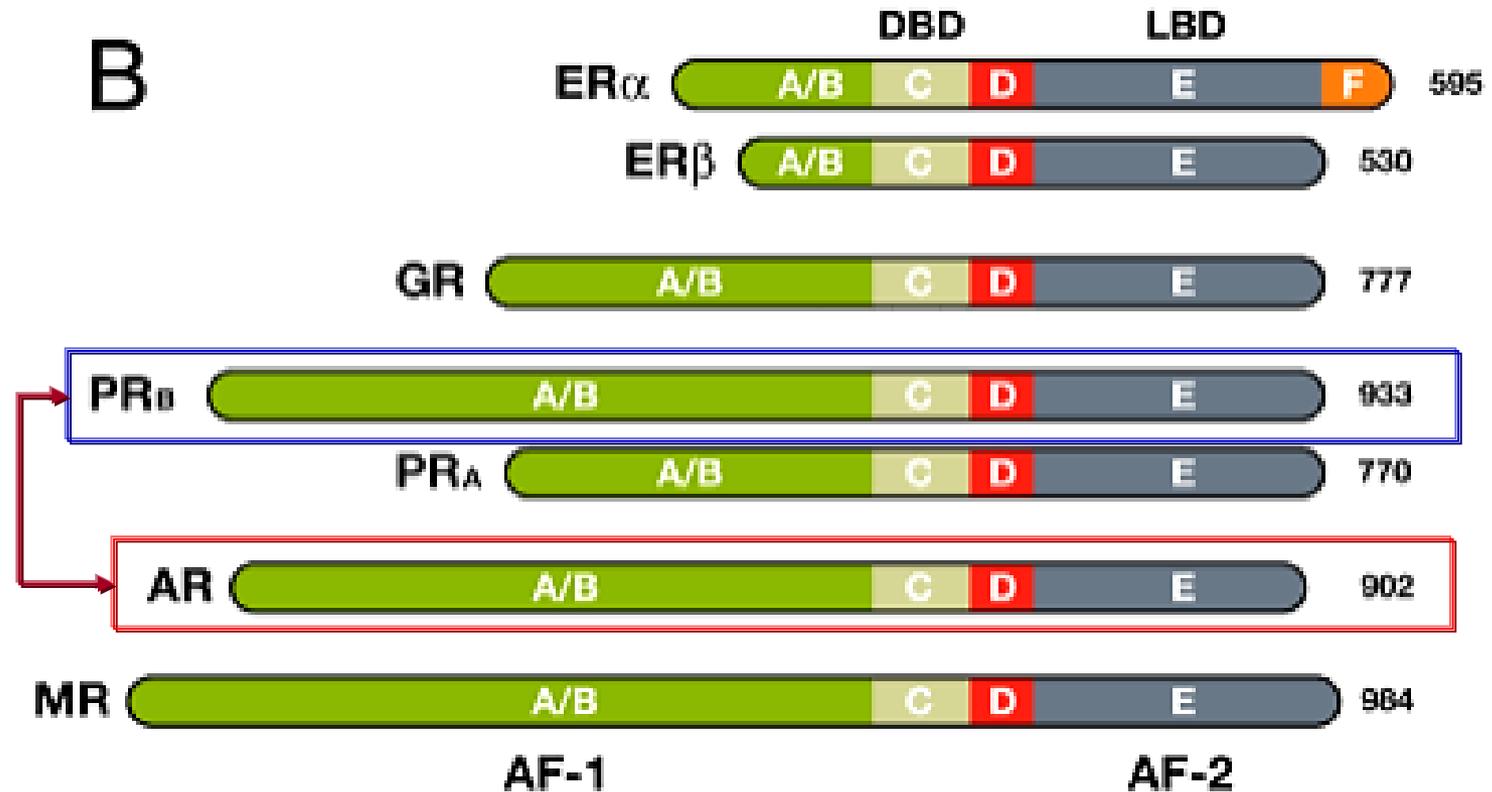
Testosterone: *ormone steroideo (androgeni); prostata, surreni, epididimo, ovaia >> muscoli scheletrici, fegato, CNS; FB → LH, FSH*

Funzione:

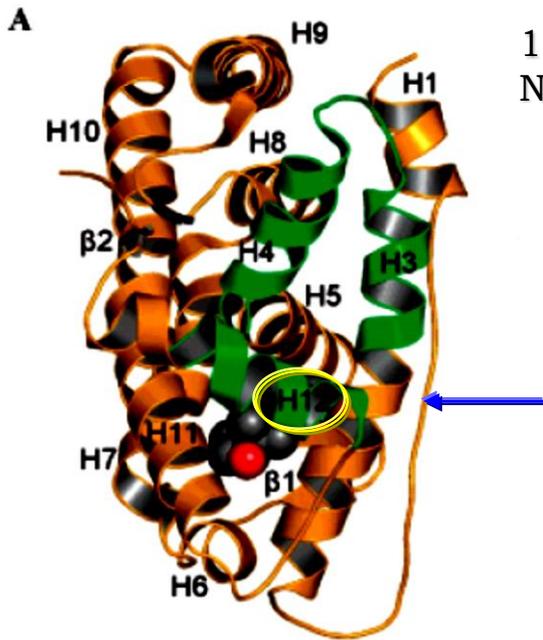
- differenziazione sessuale maschile (utero); pubertà maschile; spermatogenesi, libido, massa-forza muscolare, densità ossea, eritropoiesi;
- Effetti androgeni: prostata, vescicole seminali, testicoli;
- Effetti anabolici: muscoli, ossa;
- U. e D. > metabolismo, funz. Immun., < osteoporosi; produz. U./D. ~ 20;
- 2 meccanismi: i) attivaz. AR (red. → 5α-didrotestosterone, DHT), ii) ↘ estradiolo → ER;
- Affinità AR: 5α-DHT > Testosterone;
- Patologie da mutazioni AR: *Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome*; cancro prostata (T877A e W741C → antagonisti ↘ agonisti)

Uso terapeutico:

insufficienza testicolare (ipogonadismo), ginecomastia, syndrome Klinefelter's, anemia secondaria da disfunzione renale cronica, anemia aplastica, alterazione catabolica proteica (cancro), ustioni, traumi, cancro al seno (antiestrogeno), angioedema ereditario.

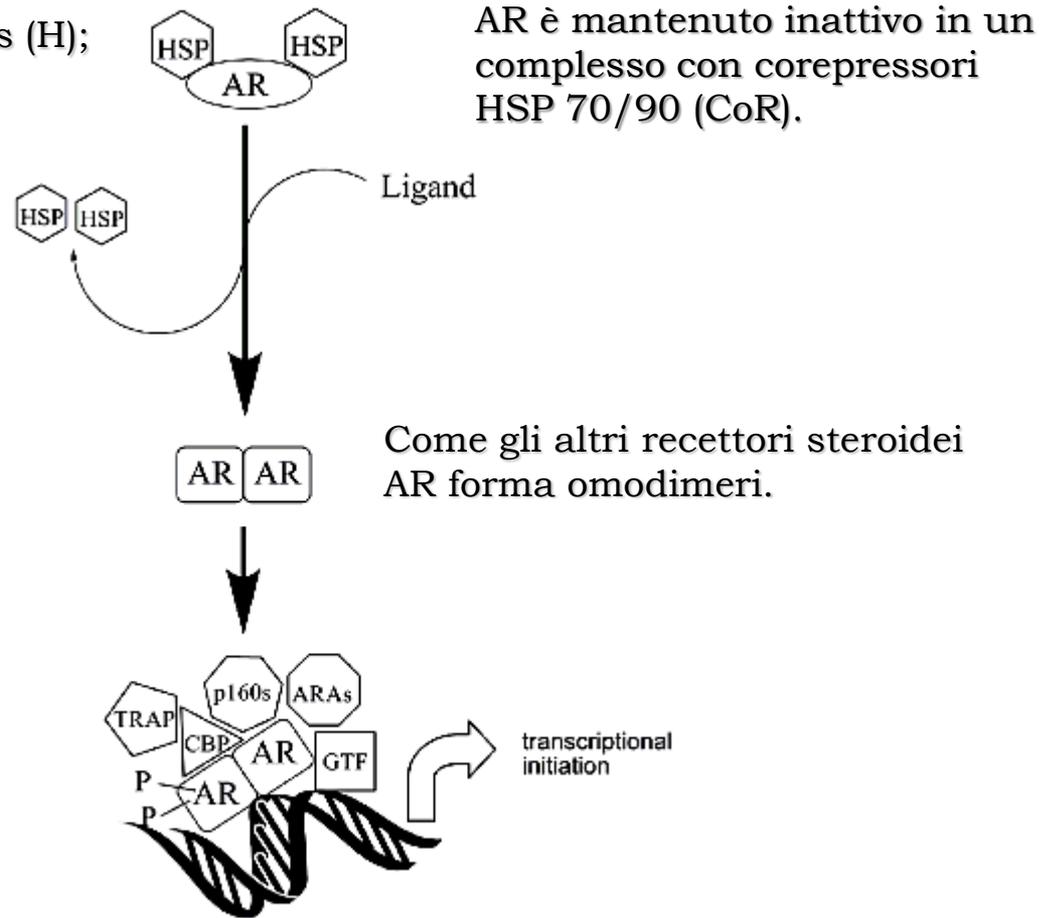


Nel 1981, Migeon et al localizzano il gene AR nel cromosoma umano X. Gene AR 90kb→codifica per una proteina di 919 aa con tre principali domini funzionali. Sequenza hAR simile rAR (overall 85%, = domini binding DNA e ligando)
Il dominio del binding del ligando del AR umano ha elevata omologia con ER, PR (88%) e MR (50%) reattività crociata



Crystal structures of wild-type AR ligand binding domain bound with DHT.

J. Biol. Chem. 2000, 275, 26164

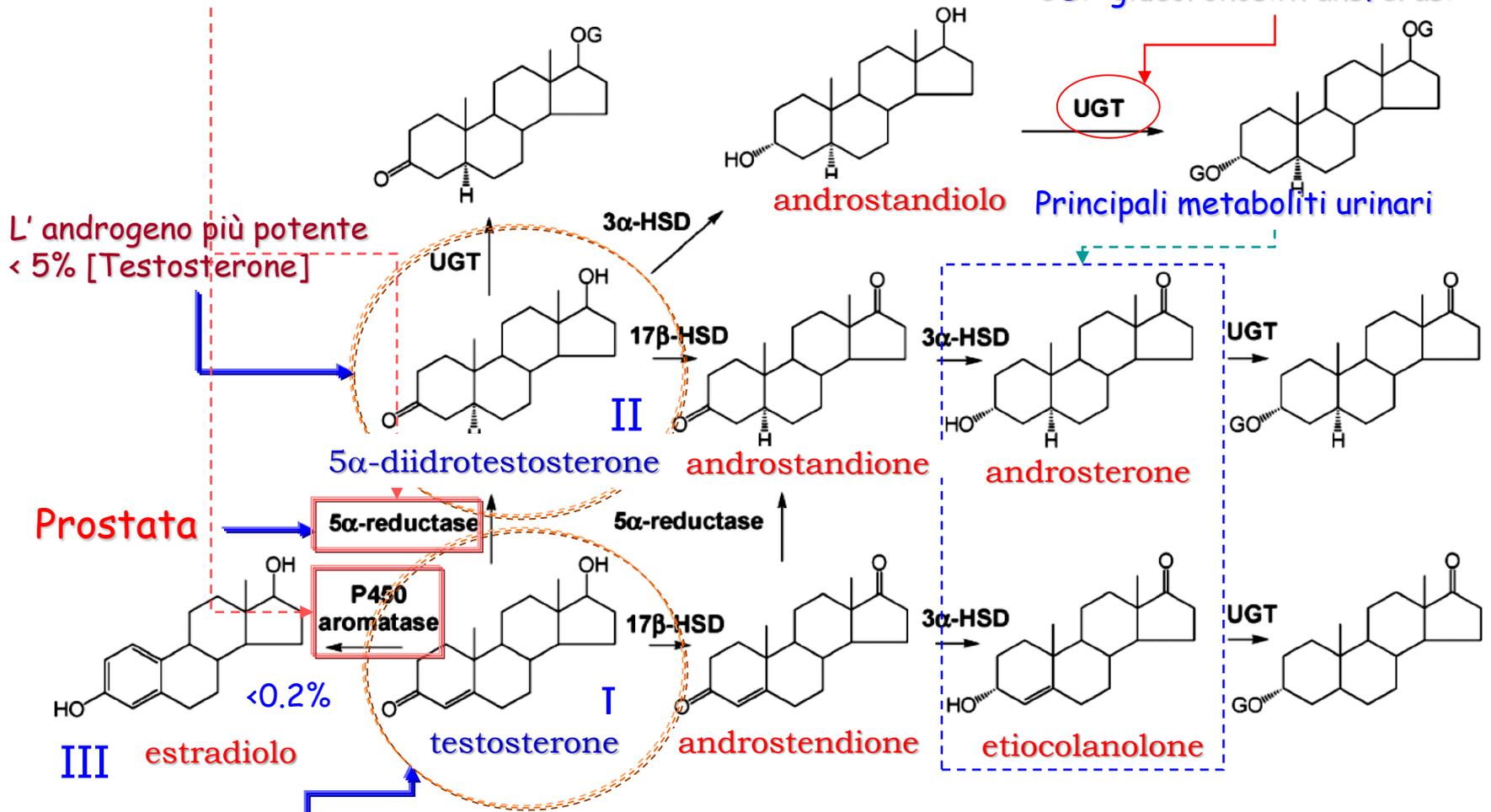


Rx solo **per dominio binding DNA** per molti recettori nucleari. H1 e H3(C-term) prima regione LBD; H4 e H5(N-term) beta turn; H8 e H9 regione centrale; H6 H7 H10 H11 seconda regione; H10 H11 regione idrofobica principale; H12 elemento stabilizzazione conformazionale modulato dagli agonisti

Chem. Res. Toxicol. 2003, 16, 1338-1358

Metabolismo del Testosterone

Processi irreversibili



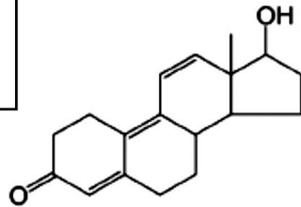
3-10 mg/die; 300/700 ng/dL (2% free)
 Secrezione circadiana (GnRF)
 >8.00, <20.00; $t_{1/2}$ <30min (formulazioni transdermiche-i.m.)

- Età → << [Testosterone], >> [5α-DHT]
- Età → PC, benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH)
- Refrattarietà (PC) AR-dipendente

Agonisti AR

Ligando sintetico

R1881

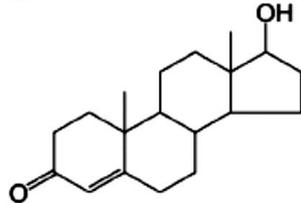


RBA%

100

relative binding affinity

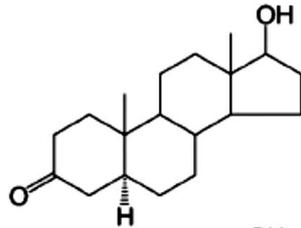
testosterone



25

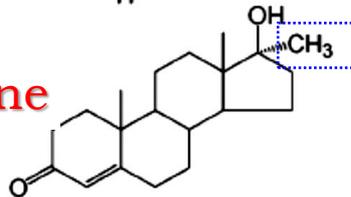
androgeno più attivo in tessuti "DHT-indipendenti" (forma biologicamente attiva) → muscoli scheletrici (no espr. 5α-reduttasi)

5α-DHT



88

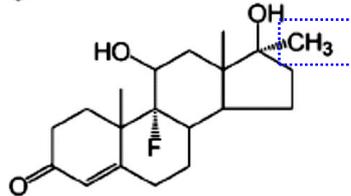
17α-metiltestosterone



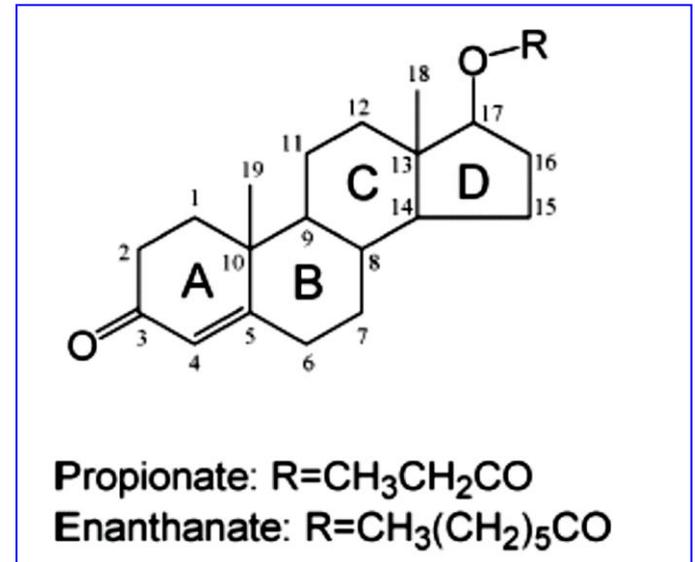
19

Migliore biodisponibilità orale, maggiore stabilità metabolica

Fluoxymesterone



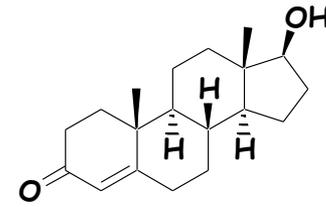
0.4



Anabolizzanti

(17 α -androgeni \rightarrow \gg $t\frac{1}{2}$)

relative binding affinity

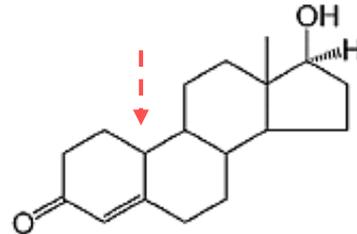


Testosterone

cfr \rightarrow 17 α -metiltestosterone
(19-norandrogeno)

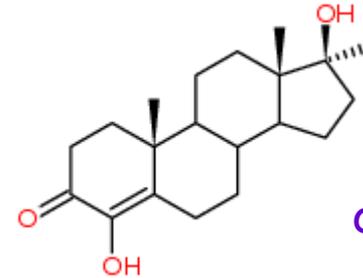
Nandrolone

Esteri del Nandrolone:
Fenpropionato, decanoato



RBA%

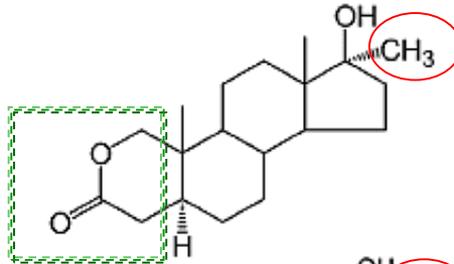
31



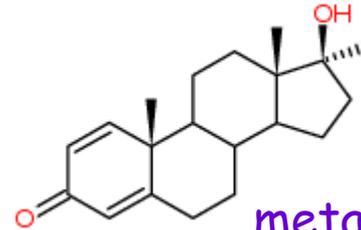
oxymesterone

Oxandrolone

$t\frac{1}{2}$ 9hr: 2-oxasteroide



0.3

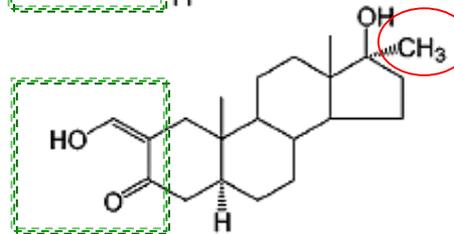


metandrostenolone

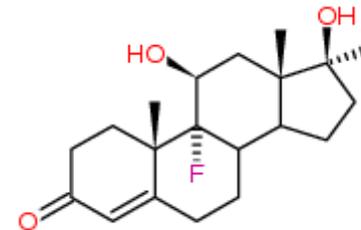
Oximetolone

2-Hydroxymethylene-
cyclohexanone ciclo A
 $t\frac{1}{2}$ 8hr:

Stimolazione
eritropoietina(anemia)



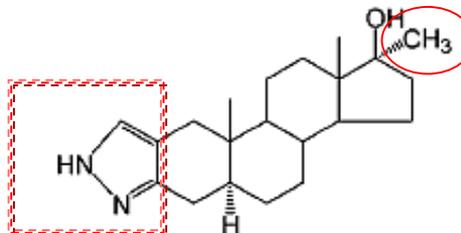
0.4



fluoxymesterone

Stanozololo

V ciclo pirazolico;

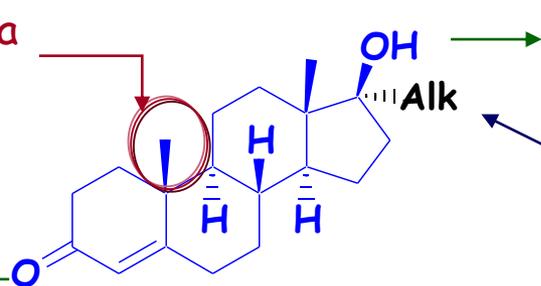


0.8

$t\frac{1}{2}$ 9hr: Ritenzione Na-acqua-edema
Reattività crociata glucocorticoidi

Anabolic steroids and their derivatives including
<http://isomerdesign.com/Cdsa/index.php>

19-nor → > attività anabolica
< attività androgena



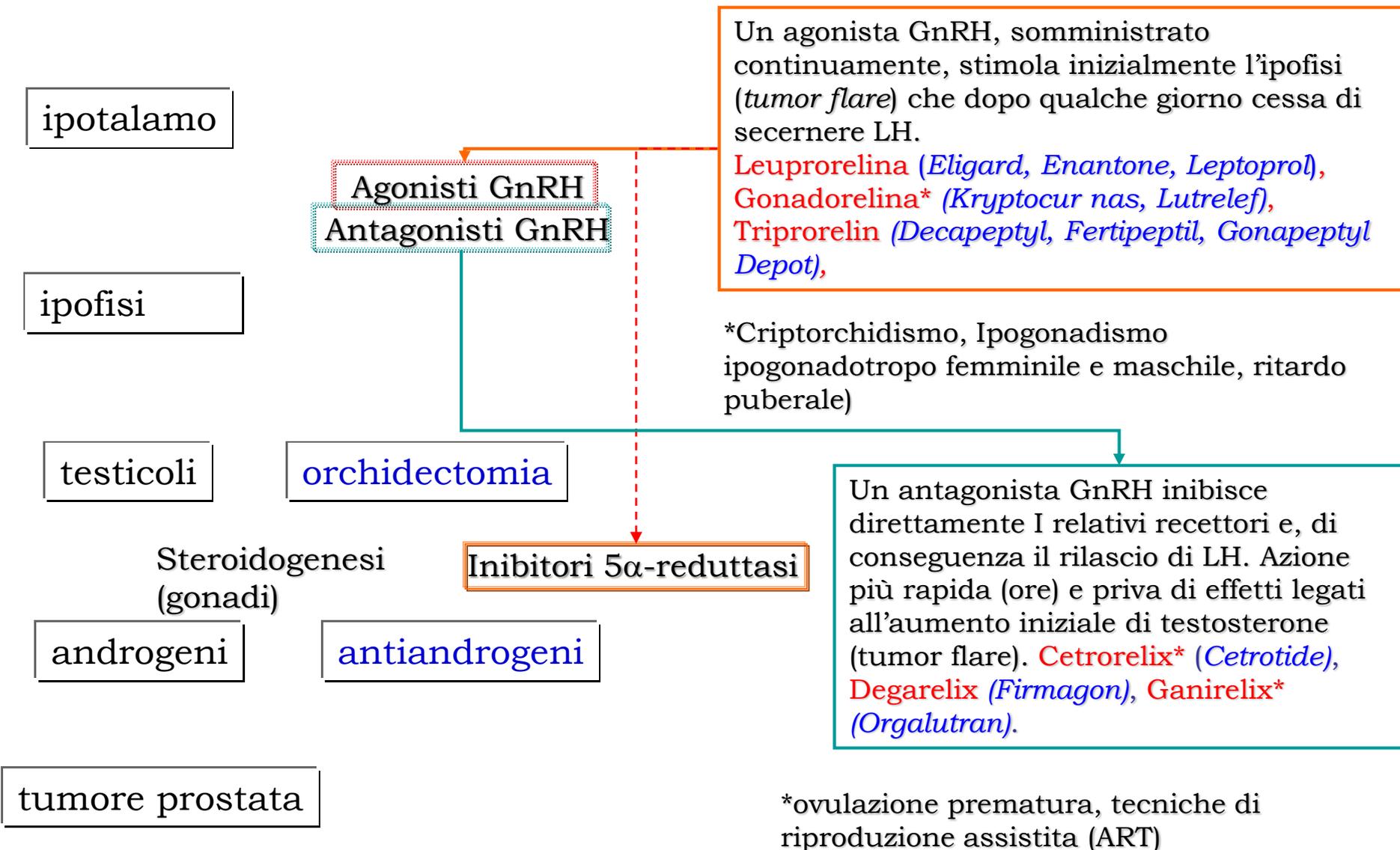
↑ ligando-recettore

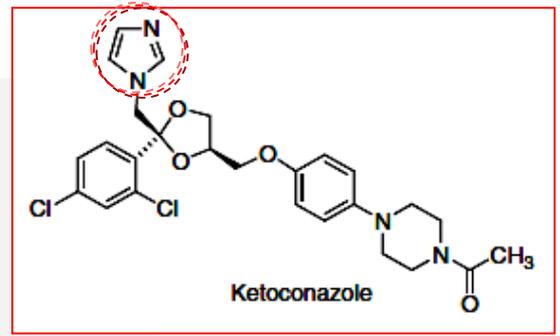
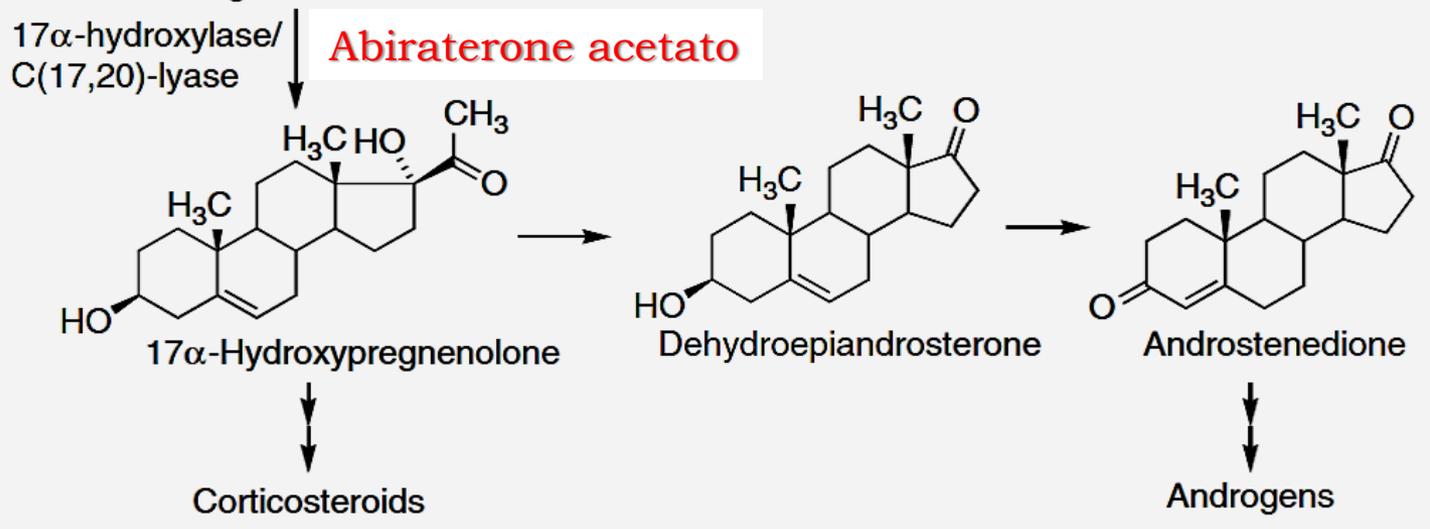
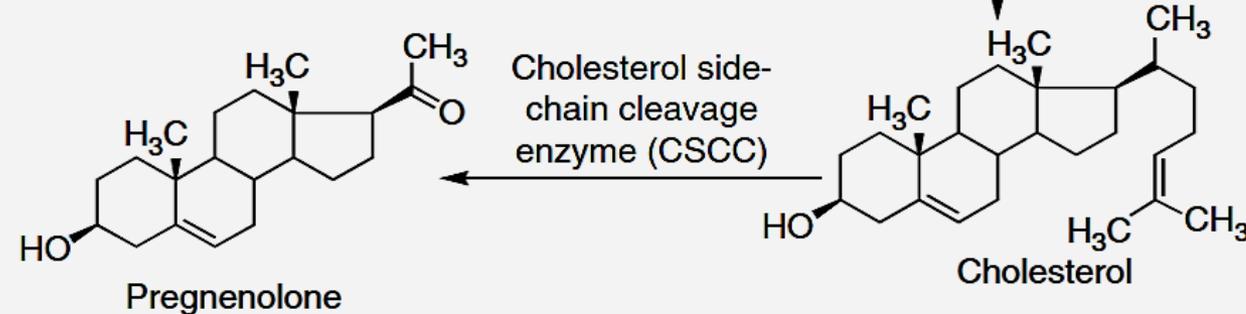
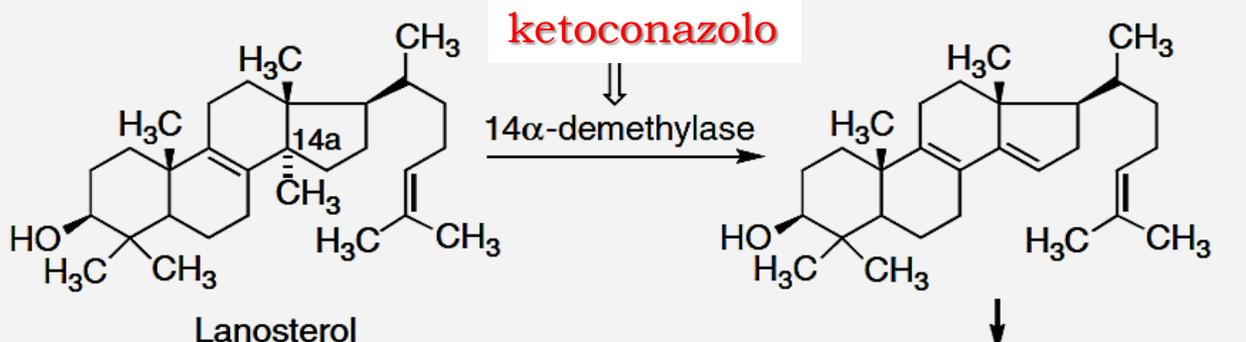
< metabolismo epatico, > $t_{1/2}$ (o.s.),
epatotossicità

> Attività androgena
(3 α -OH)

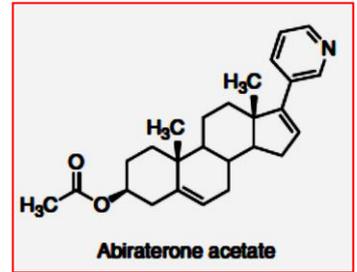
VARIAZIONE	ATTIVITA' ANDROGENA	ATTIVITA' ANABOLIZZANTE
19-nor	--	~
17 α -CH ₃	-	~
Δ 1	-	~
11 β -OH	~	++
2 α -F	--	-
9 α -F	+++	+++
4-OH	--	+
[3,2-c]pirazolo	--	+++++

Antiandrogeni in terapia antitumorale





Derivato imidazolico
(antifungino, inibitore 14 α -
demetilasi, sintesi
ergosterolo). Dosi elevate,
tossicità (assoc. corticoidi)



Zytiga

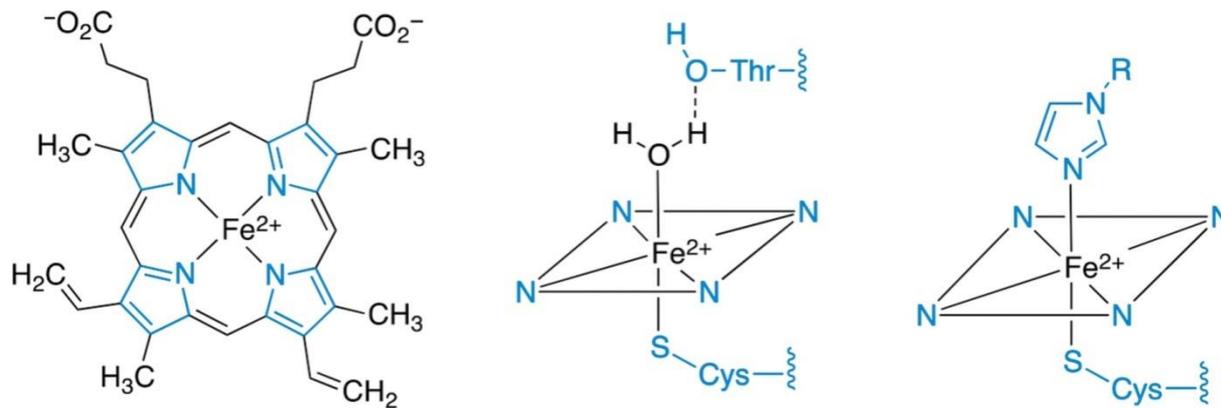


Figure 3.29

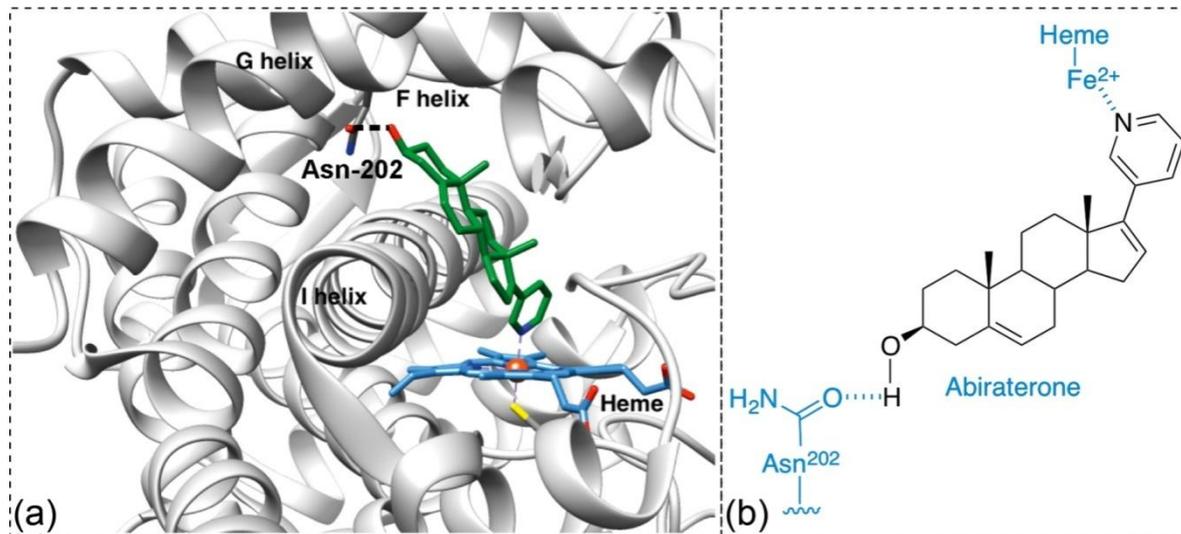
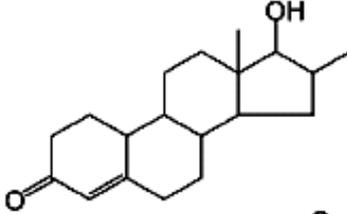
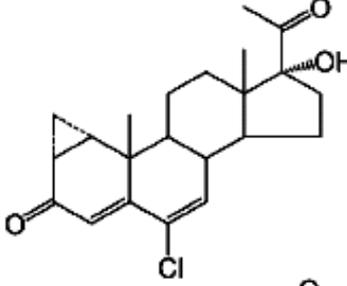
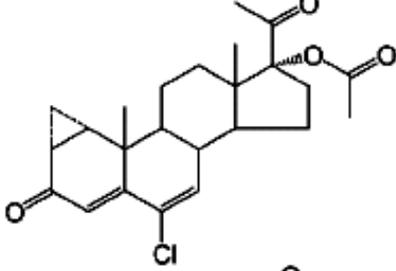
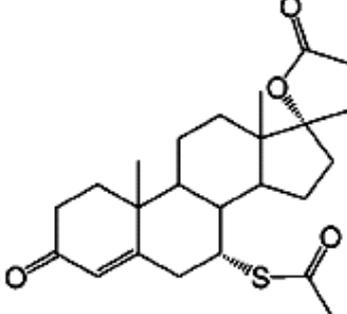


Figure 3.31

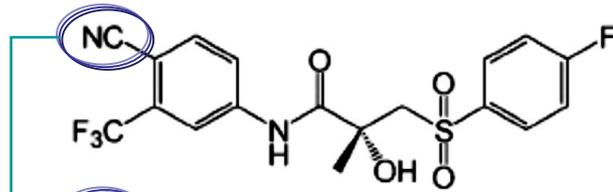
Antiandrogeni steroidi

		RBA%	relative binding affinity
Oxendolone $t\frac{1}{2}$ 5-6 gg		0.8	Trattamento cancro alla prostata, acne, virilizzazione femminile (irsutiamo), contraccezione maschile.
Ciproterone		0.1	Biodisponibilità orale modesta; Cross-reaction con altri recettori steroidei;
Ciproterone acetato <i>ANDROCUR</i>		1.7	
Spirolattone mineral corticoide		0.4	Diuretico (ginecomastia)

Antiandrogeni non-steroidi (*N-arilamidi*)

Antiandrogeni puri

Bicalutamide
Bicalutamide, Igridex

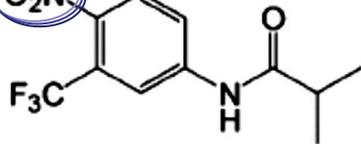


RBA%

0.4

Trattamento cancro alla prostata (androgeno dipendenti), castrazione maschile (abolizione libido e attività anabolica).

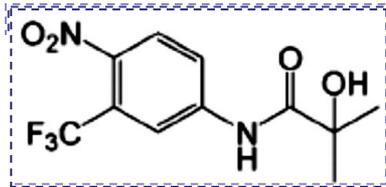
Flutamide
Flutamide



0.01

Buona biodisponibilità orale; No Cross-reaction con altri recettori steroidei;

2-idrossiflutamide
t_{1/2} 8hr > attività antiandrogena vivo

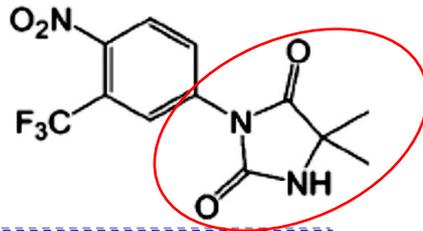


metabolita

0.1

AR ipofisi → LH → testosterone

Nilutamide

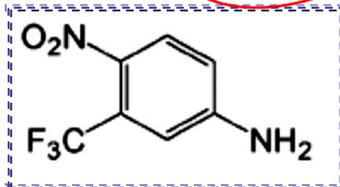


idantoina

0.08

Flutamide: 750mg/day (epatotossicità terapia lungo termine).

3-trifluorometil-4-nitroanilina
epatotossicità



metabolita

a

Nilutamide: t_{1/2} 2gg, 300mg/day.

Bicalutamide: t_{1/2} 6gg, 50mg/day.

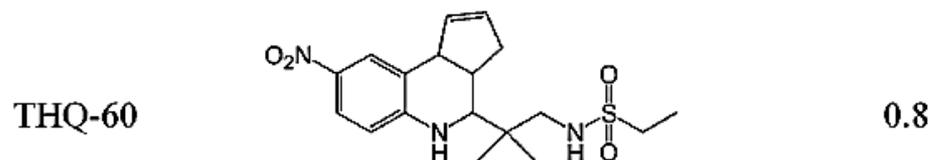
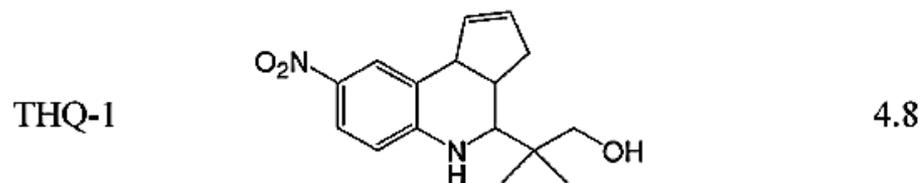
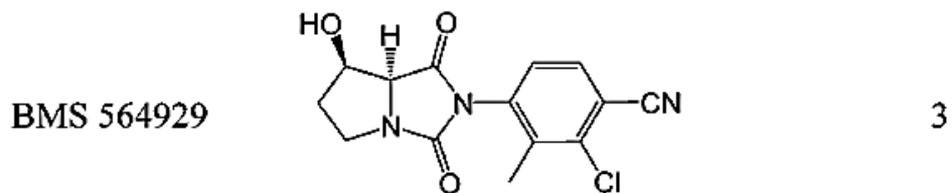
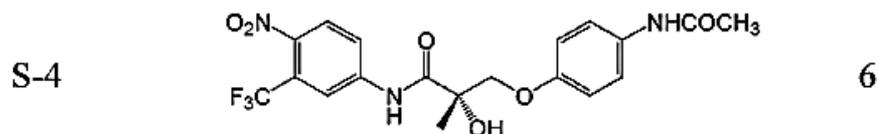
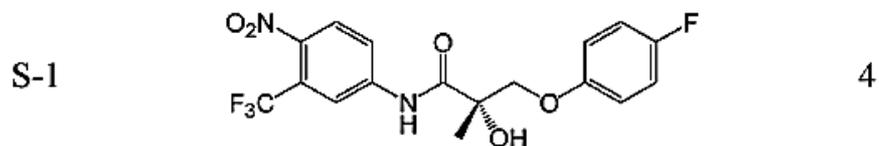
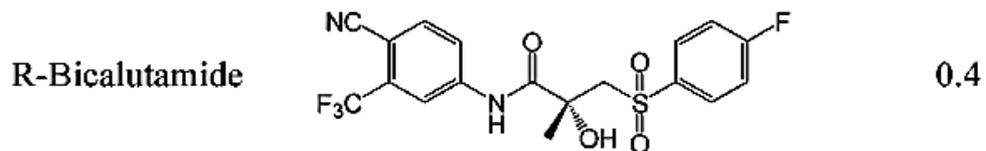
R >> S (30 volte)

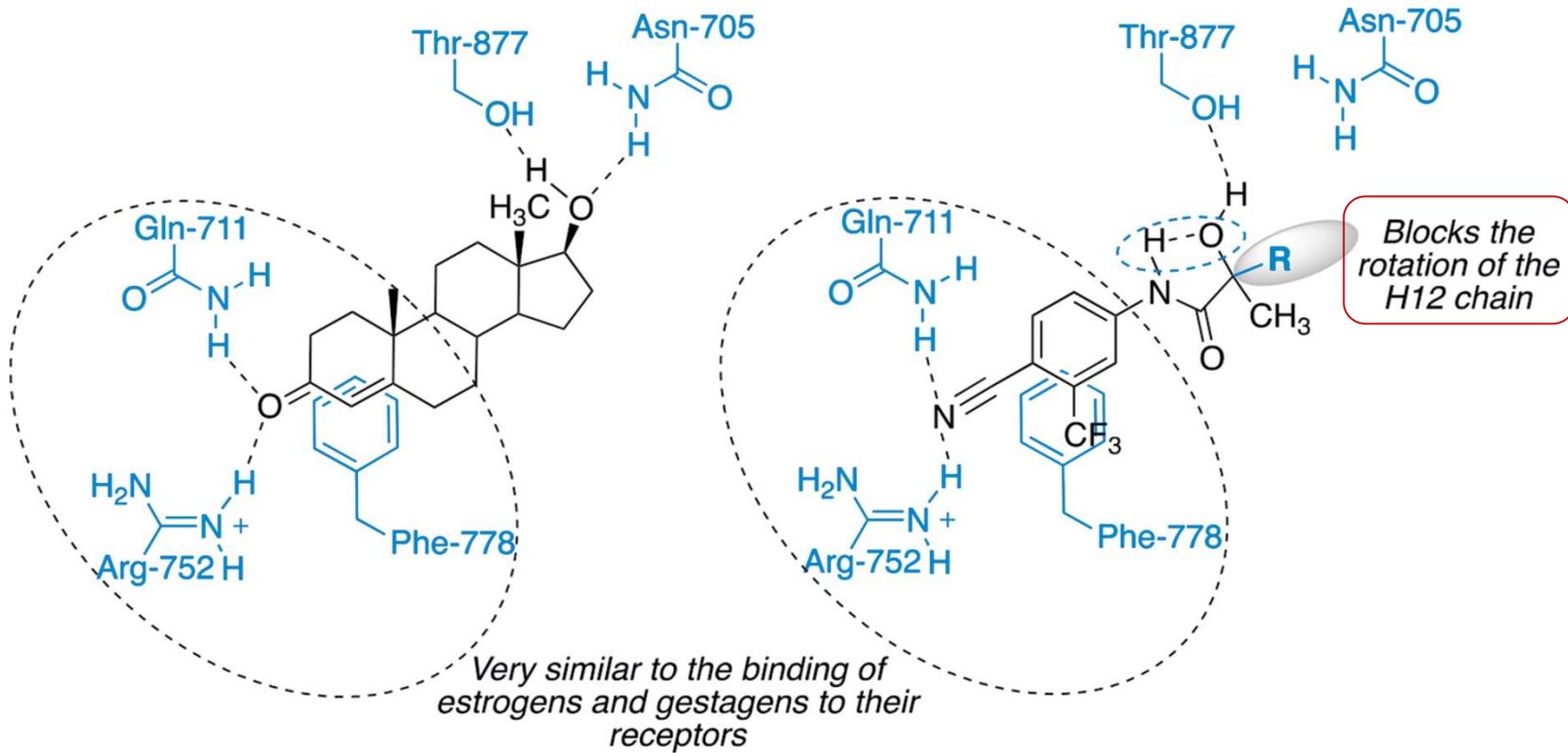
Metab R/S, 1/100

androgen-sensitive prostate cancer (AS-PC), BHP, t_{1/2} 8-6gg (o.s.), ↘ LH, usati in associazione con analoghi (superagonisti) L-HRH → ⊖ testosterone testicolare ma non adrenergico → **castrazione chimica**

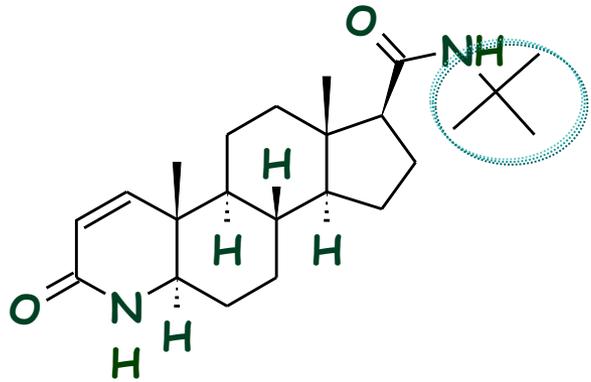
Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (*SARMs*)

Antagonisti o deboli agonisti prostata/agonisti ipofisi-muscoli (o.s. <<epatotossicità)



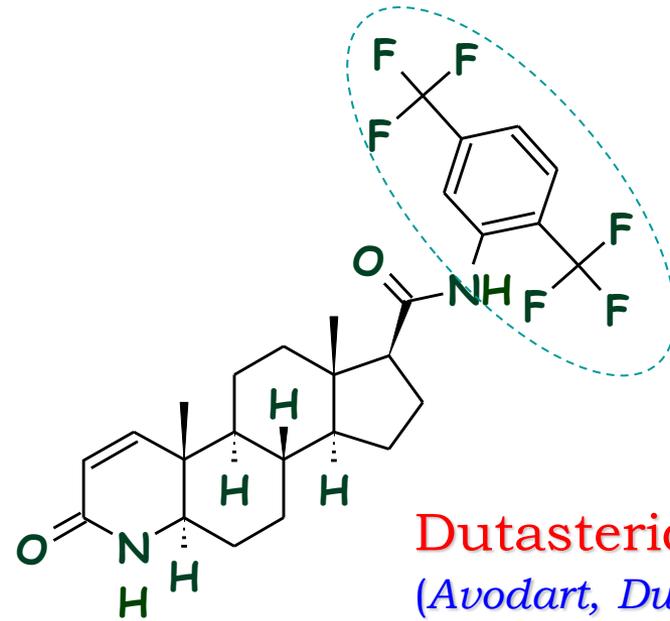


Inibitori 5 α -reduttasi (Alopecia, iperplasia benigna prostatica (BPH))



Finasteride (*Asterid, Finasteride, Finastid, Genaprost, Pilus.....*)

(5 α ,17 β)-(1,1-dimetiletil)-3-oxo-4-azaandrost-1-ene-17-carboxamide
 IC₅₀ 4.2nM (5 α -reduttasi tipo 2)



Dutasteride
(Avodart, Duagen)

Δ -1 tollerato ↓

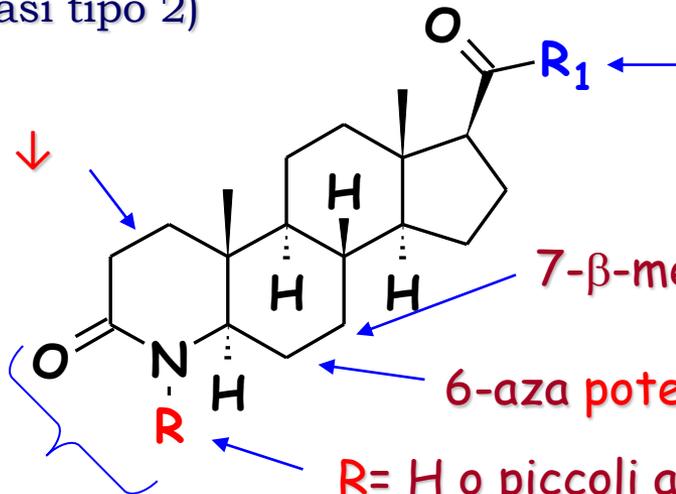
Gruppi lipofilici preferiti

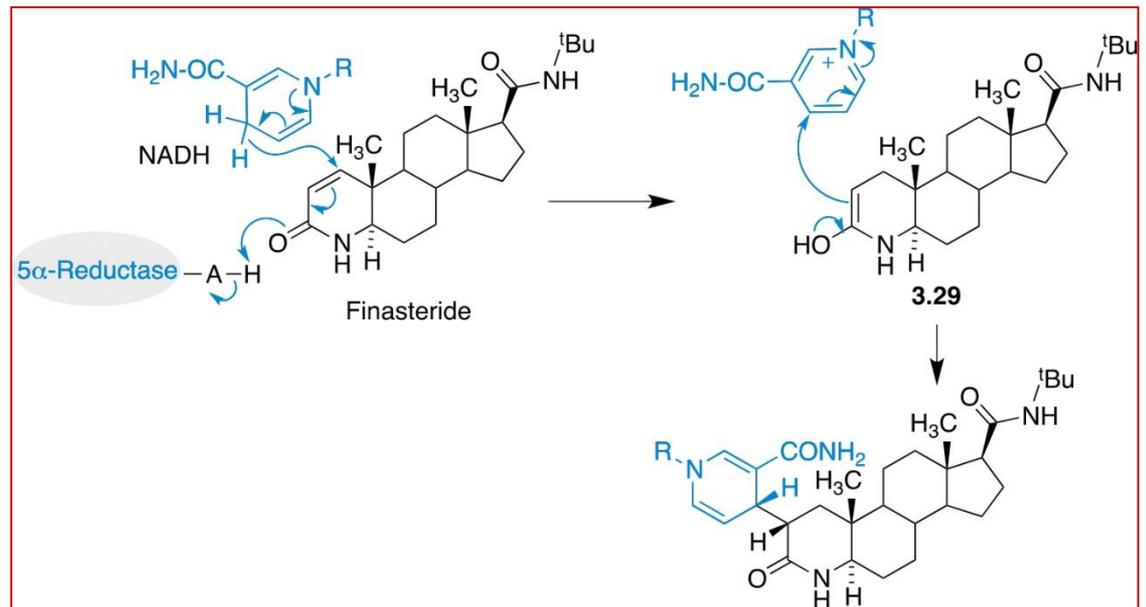
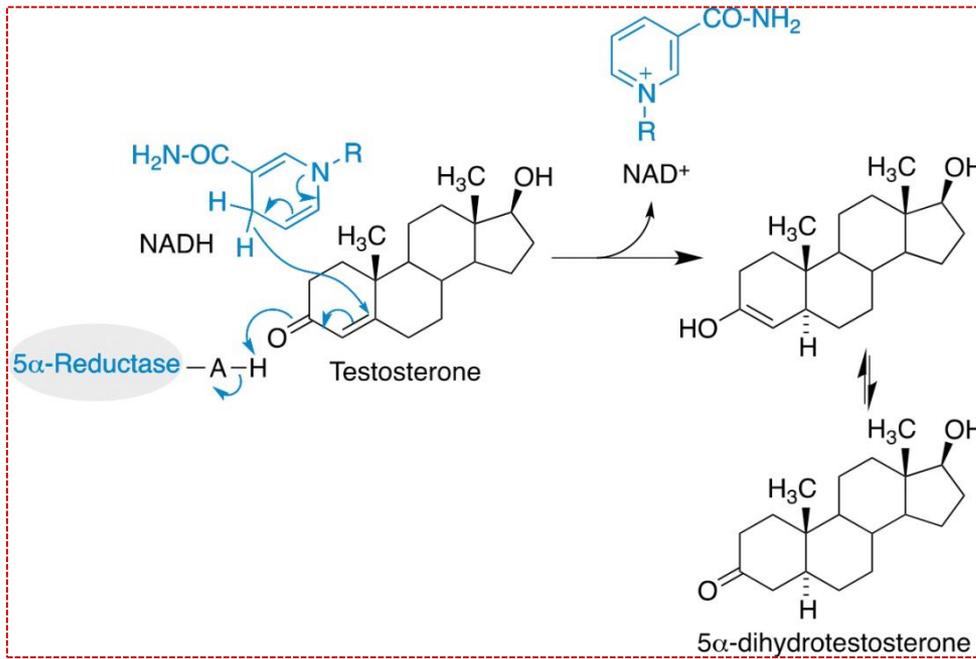
3-cheto-4-aza
 (lattame) ↻
 3-ene-4-COOH

7- β -metil tollerato

6-aza potenti inibitori

R= H o piccoli alchili





Inibitore suicida (*mechanism-based*)

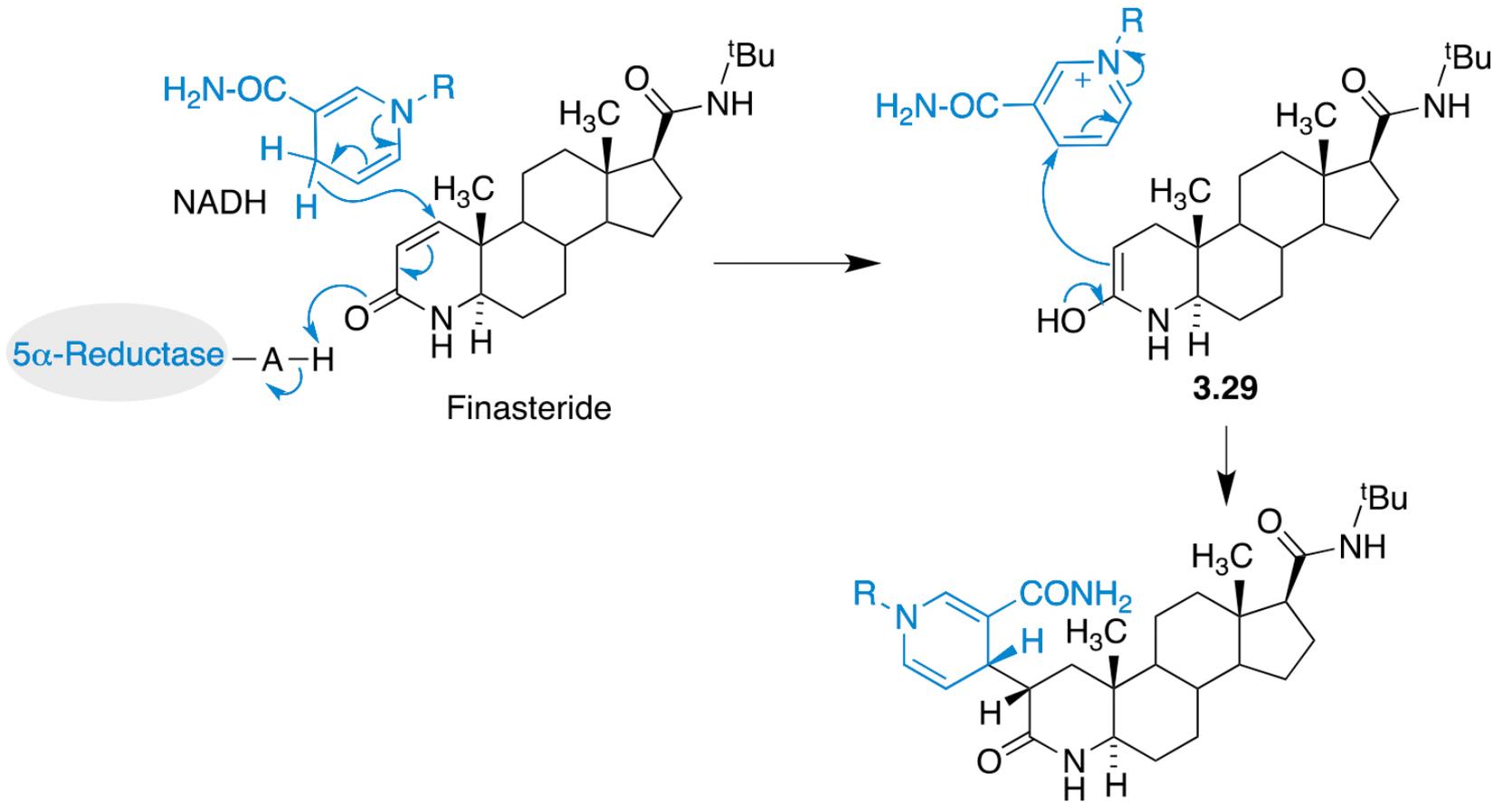


Figure 3.33