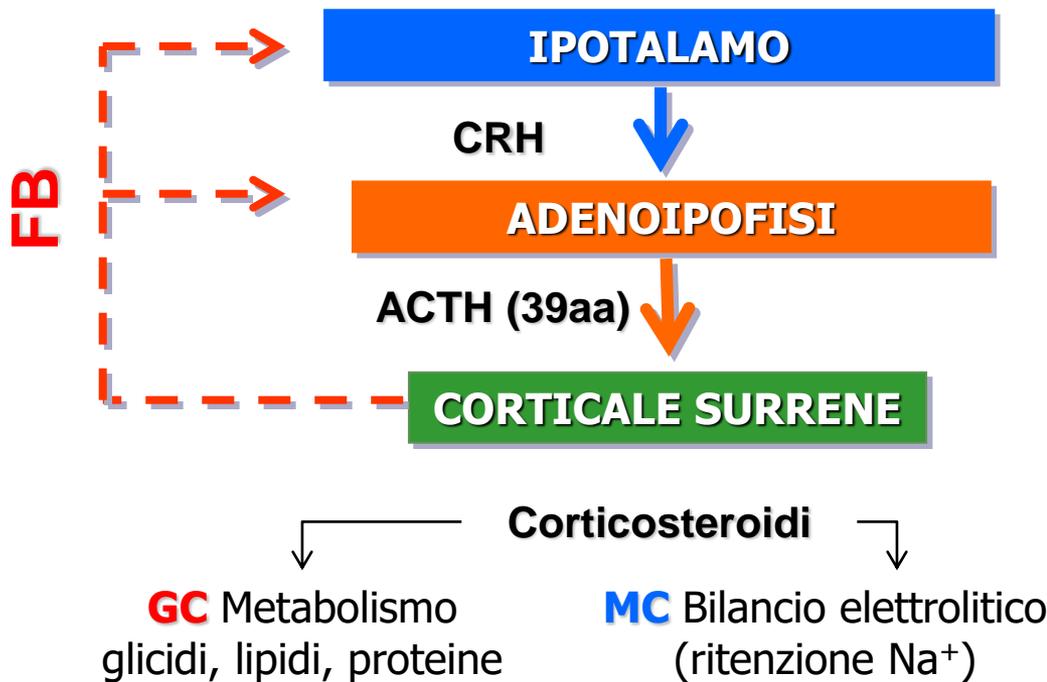
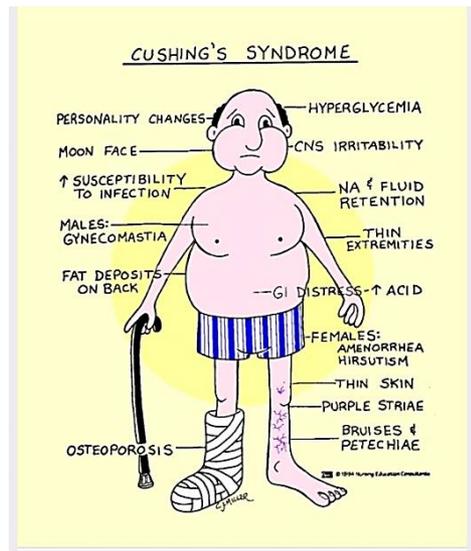
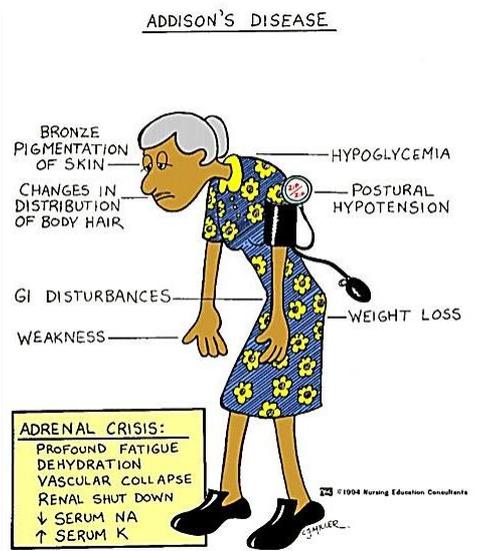


# Chimica Farmaceutica e Tossicologica 2

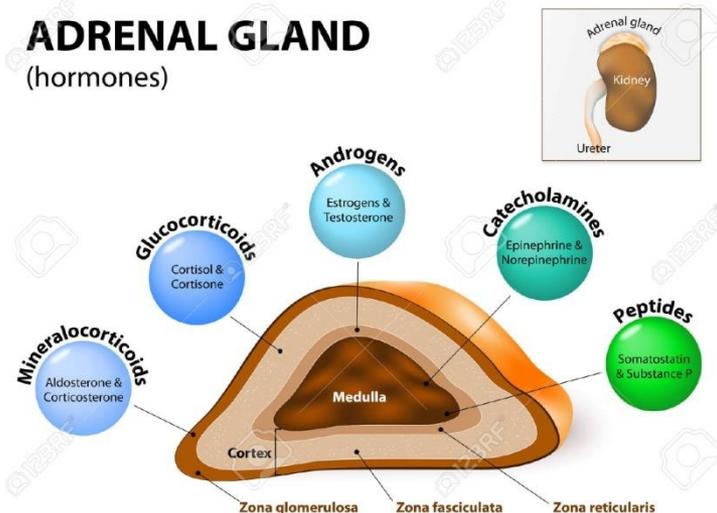
- Elementi di fisiopatologia degli ormoni corticosurrenali;
- Glucocorticoidi;
- Mineralcorticoidi;
- Diuretici.



Le ghiandole surrenali sono piccoli organi appiattiti disposti sul polo superiore del rene costituite di due porzioni **una midollare (interna) che secerne catecolamine** ed una corticale (esterna) che produce un gruppo di ormoni steroidei detti appunto corticosteroidi suddivisi in base al loro meccanismo biochimico d'azione in **glucocorticoidi** (idrocortisone) e **mineralcorticoidi** (aldosterone).

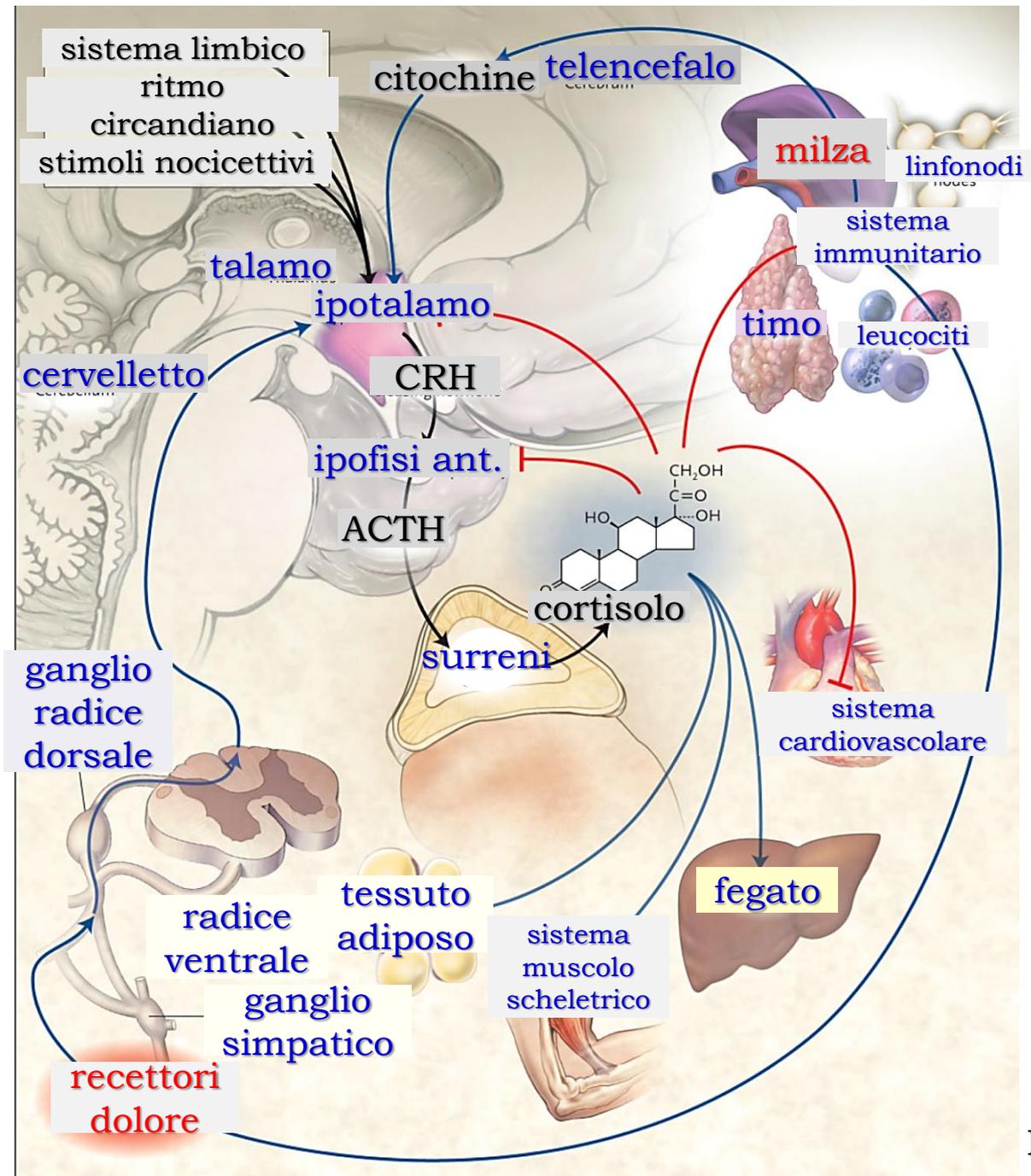


**ADRENAL GLAND**  
(hormones)



-

+

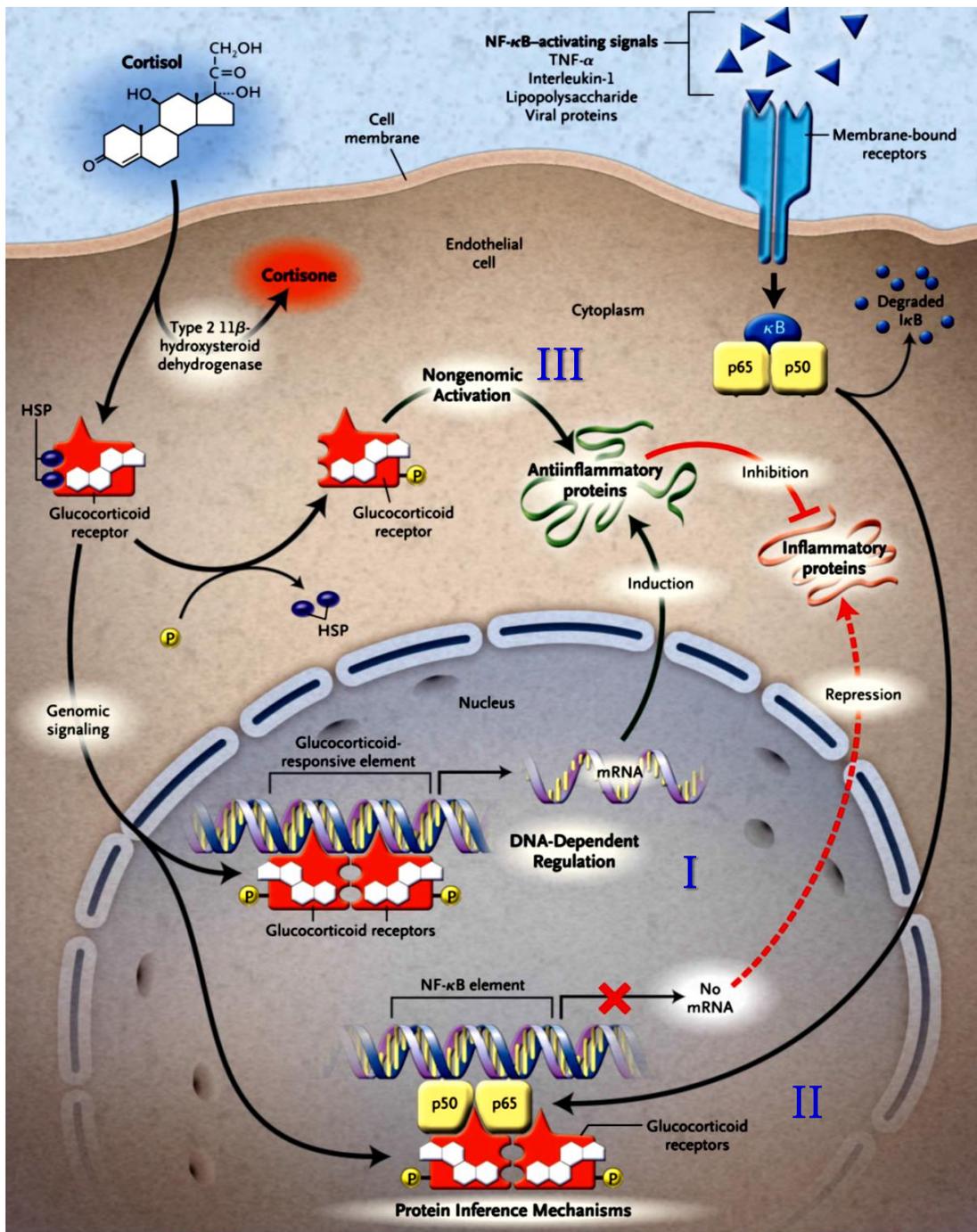


Inflammation: response reflex to an infection, antigen-antibody reaction, mechanical irritation, wound.

*calor, dolor, rubor, tumor, functio laesa.*

allergies, asthma (235 million-WHO-> children), autoimmune diseases 23-50 million USA (rheumatoid arthritis, Basedow-Graves disease, glomerulonephritis, diabetes mellitus I, multiple sclerosis, thyroiditis, pernicious anemia systemic, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, vitiligo, and sepsis (fatal 30% of 700,000 cases USA)).

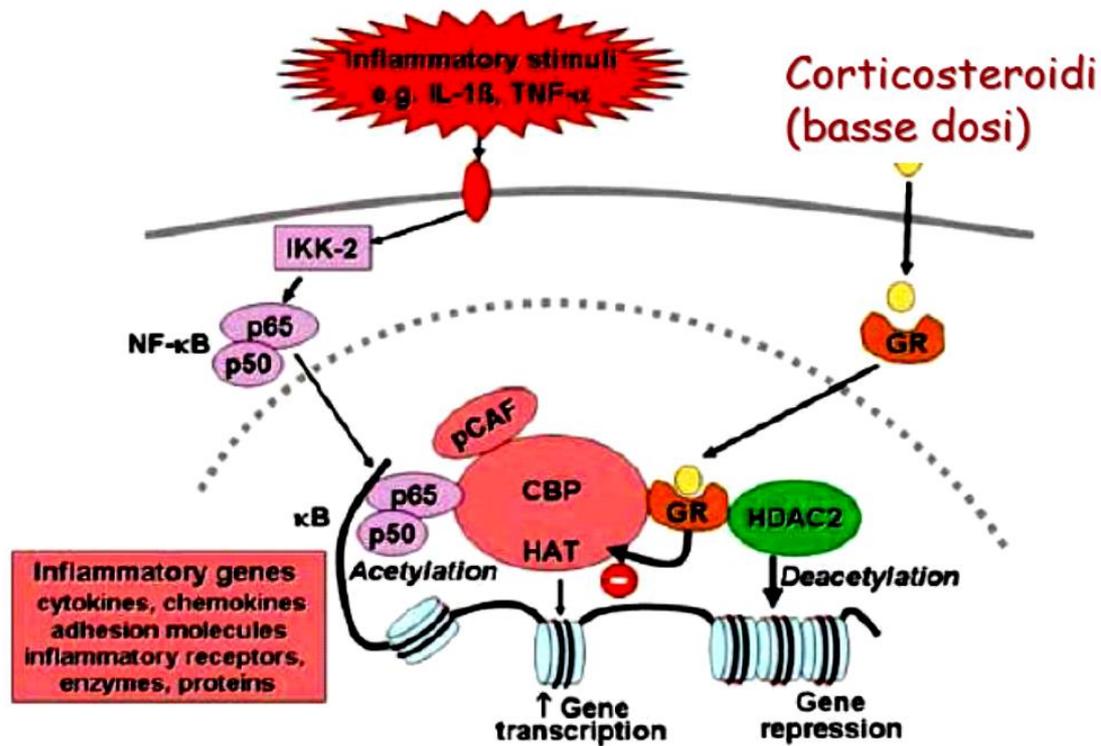
GC: pleiotropic effects, on receptors active in various processes.



Il complesso cortisolo-GCR entra nel nucleo e lega (omodimero) GRE (DNA). Complesso/Coattivatori e corepressori modifica la struttura della cromatina facilitando/inibendo il processo dinamico di trascrizione (RNS polimerasi II)

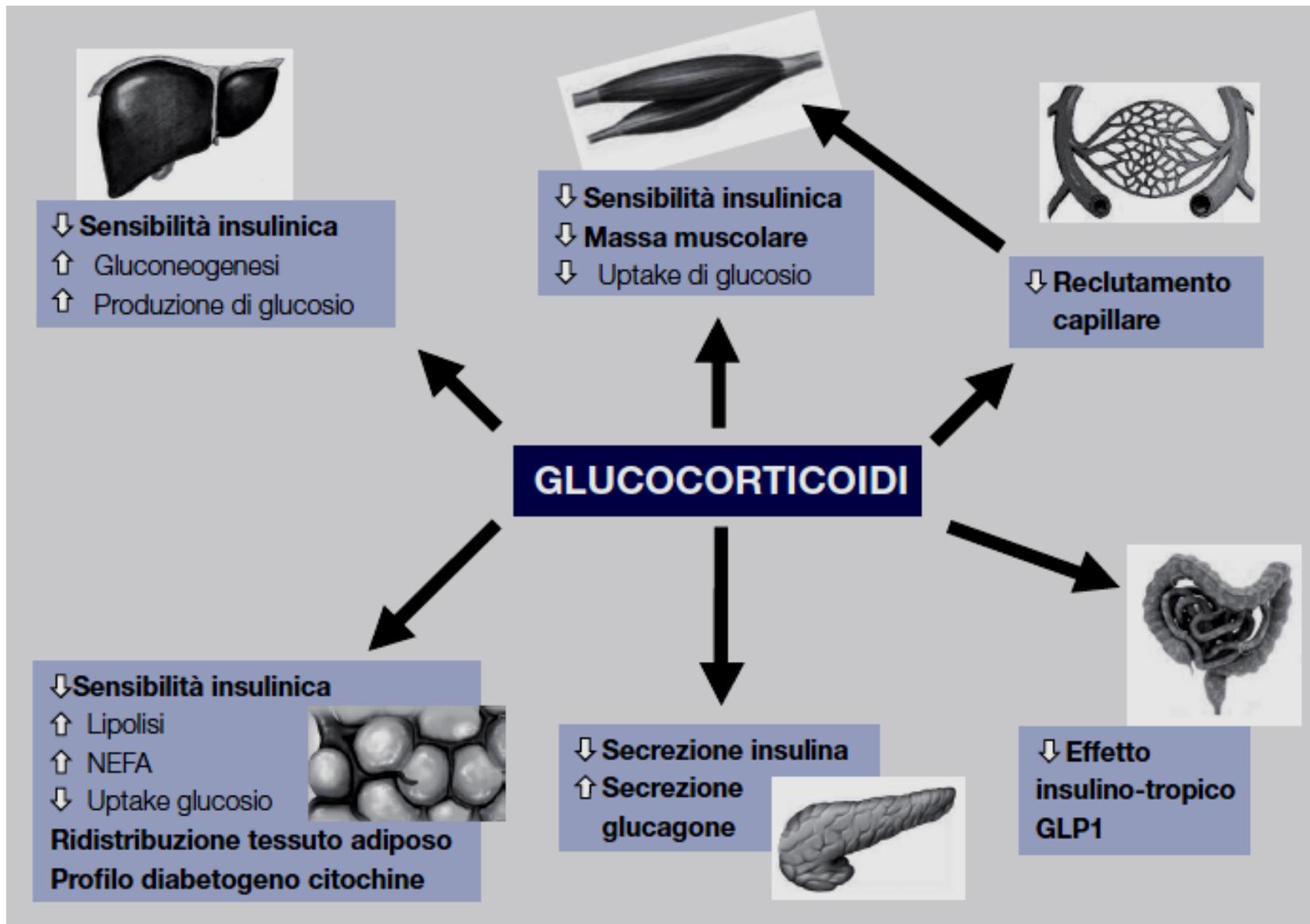
Interazione cortisolo/complesso GCR e altri fattori di trascrizione (fattore nucleare B, NF- $\kappa$ B (meccanismo prevalente a basse concentrazioni di cortisolo)).

Meccanismo associato a recettori di membrana e secondo messaggero (processo non-genomico)



I corticosteroidi producono i loro effetti antiinfiammatori influenzando le molteplici relazioni tra segnali di trasduzione tra cui;

- disattivazione di più geni infiammatori mediante l'inibizione di HAT e attivazione di HDAC2.
- attivazione di molti geni antiinfiammatori;
- Incremento della degradazione di mRNA che codifica alcune proteine infiammatorie



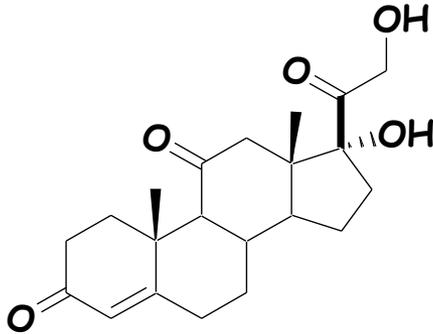
## Comuni utilizzazioni terapeutiche dei corticosteroidi

- trattamento dell'asma;
- antiinfiammatori;
- artrite reumatoride
- insufficienza surrenalica.

## Profilo farmacologico (genomico, non genomico)

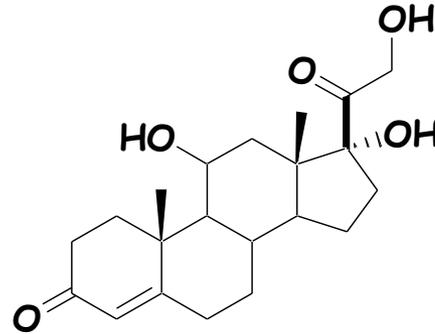
- silenziare l'attività di geni infiammatori che codificano citochine, chemochine, molecole di adesione, enzimi infiammatori, recettori e proteine antiinfiammatori;
- sintesi di proteine antiinfiammatorie ed effetti postgenomici (ad alte dosi);

# ORMONI CORTICOSTEROIDEI



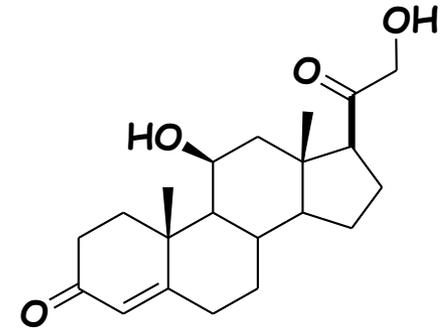
**Cortisone**

17,21-Diidrossipregn-4-ene-3,11,20-trione



**Cortisolo (Idrocortisone)**

11 $\beta$ ,17,21-Triidrossipregn-4-ene-3,20-dione



**Corticosterone**

11 $\beta$ -11,21-didrossipregn-4-en-3,20-one

- **1949** proprietà antiartritiche del cortisone osservate da P.S. Hench e coll.
- **1950** Nobel conferito a Hench, Reichstein e Kendall.
- **1953** sintesi del 9 $\alpha$ -fluorocortisolo (J. Fried and E. F. Sabo, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 2273-2274)



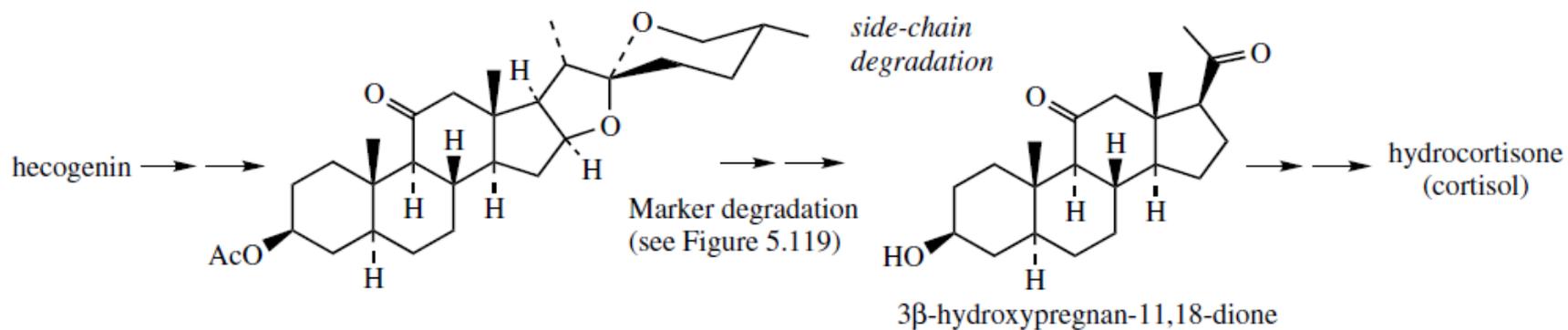
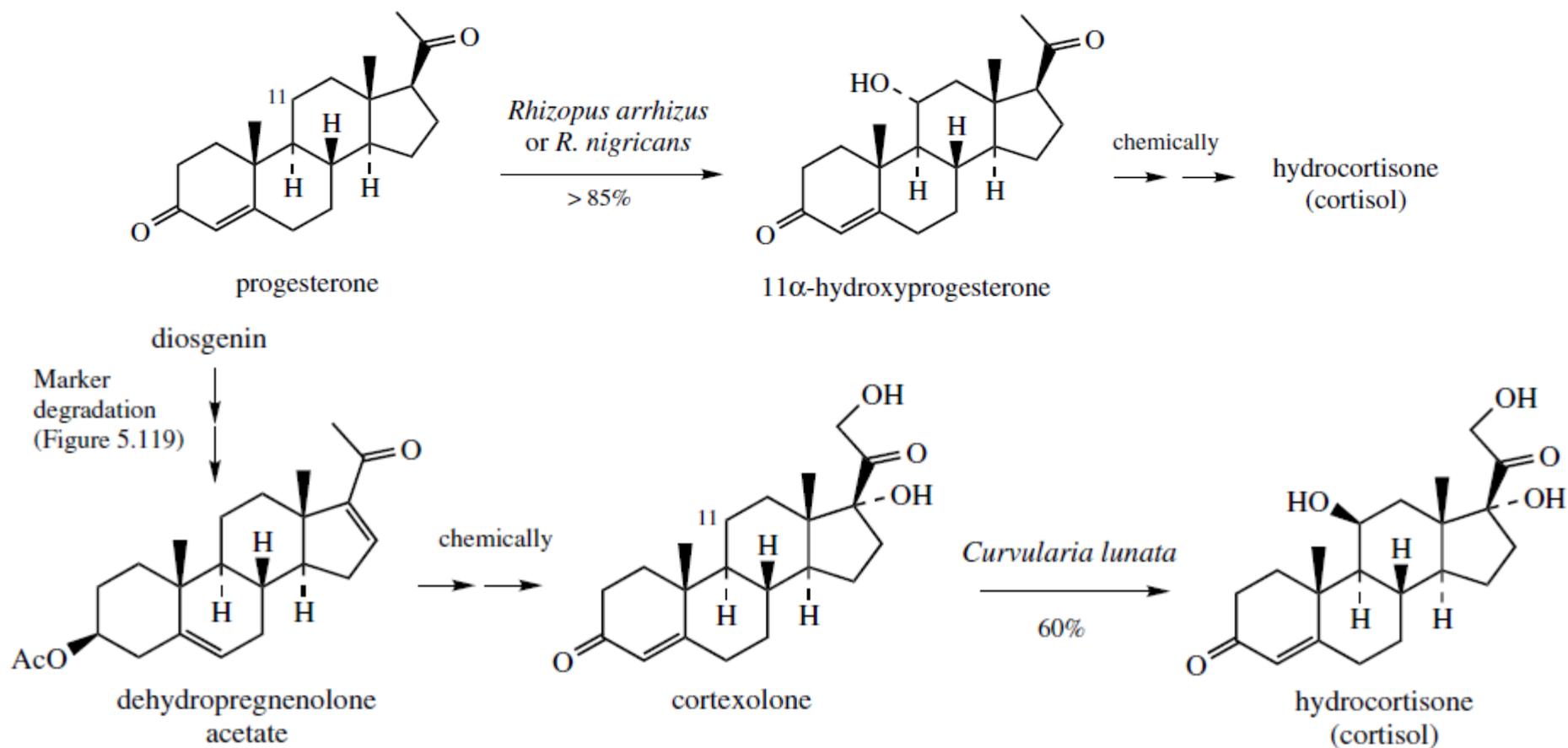
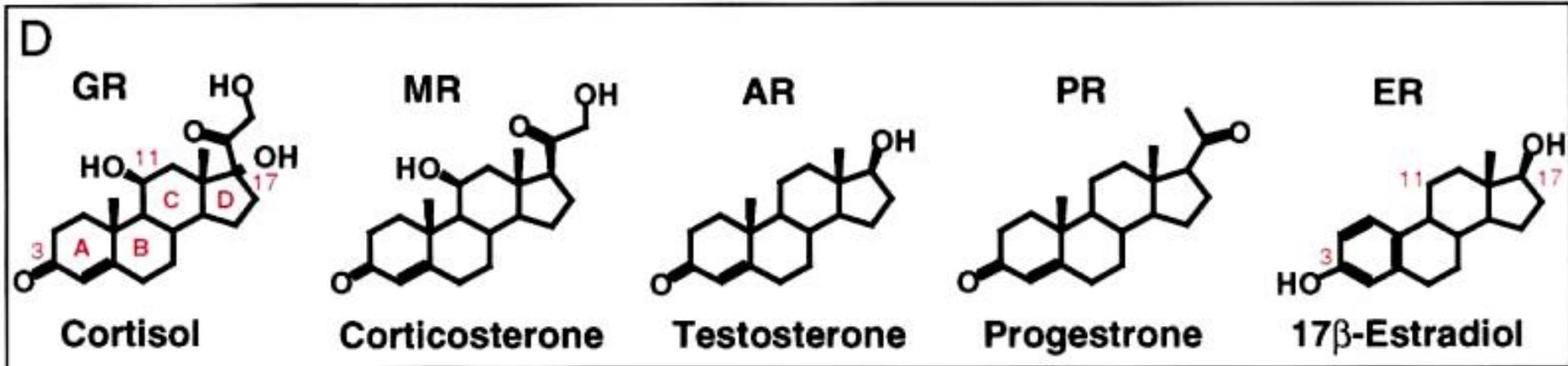
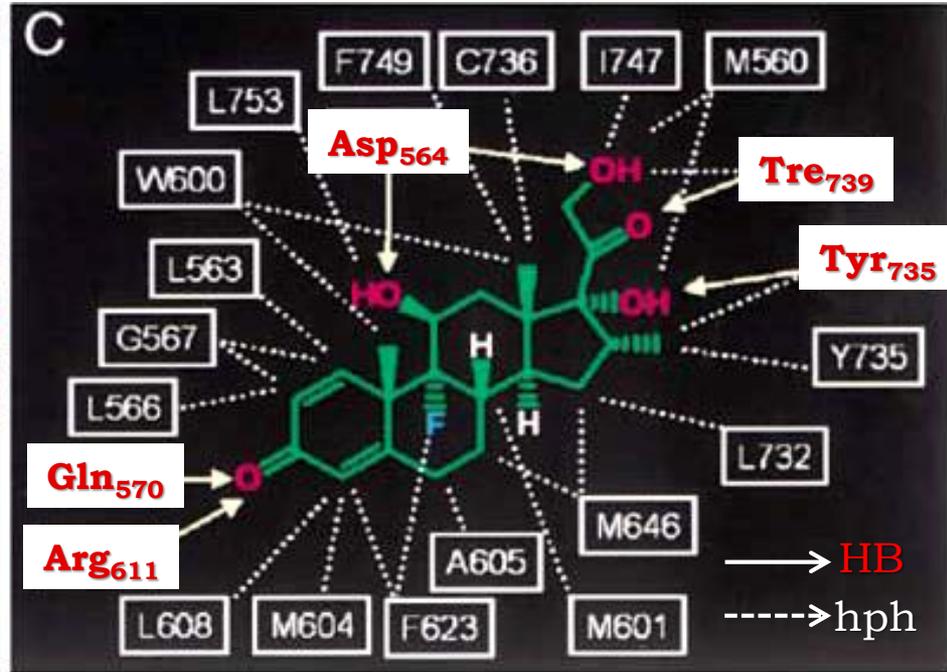
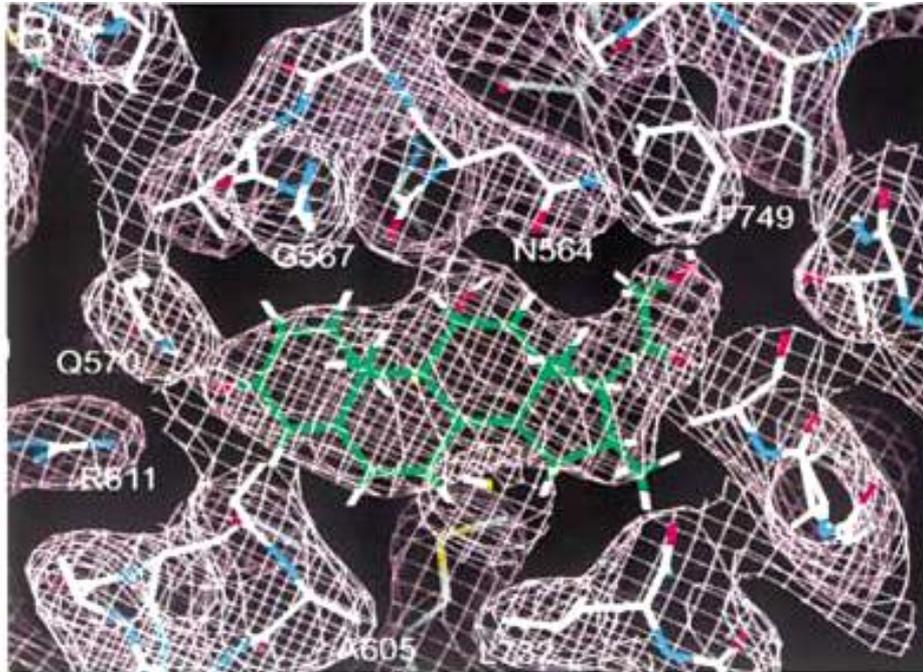
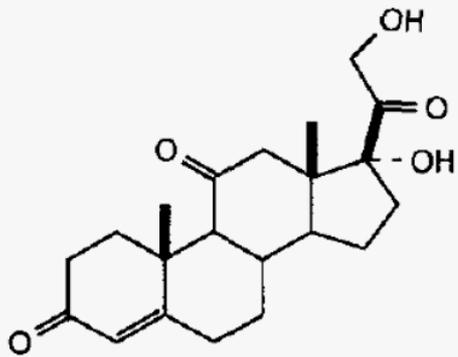


Figure 5.117

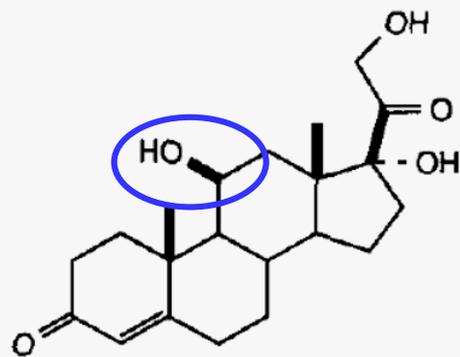


# GR/dexamethasone interactions

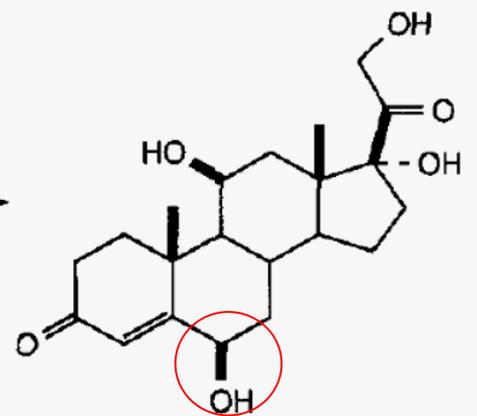




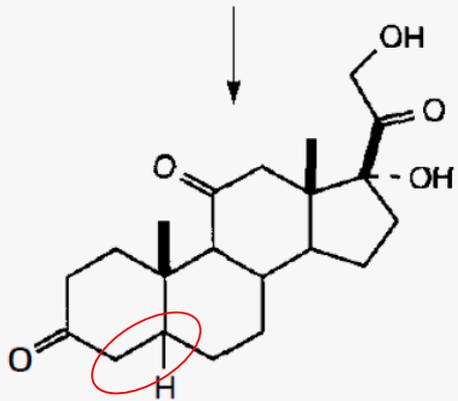
**Cortisone**



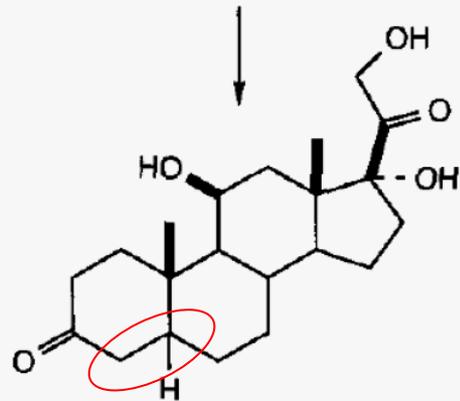
**Cortisolo**



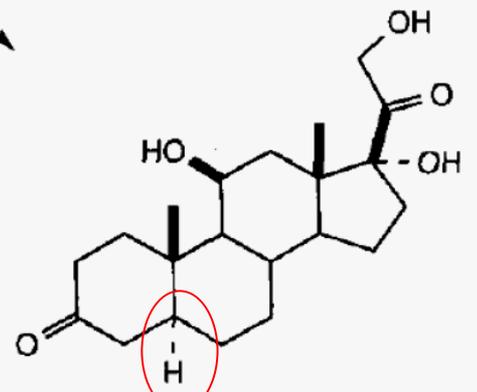
**6 $\beta$ -idrossicortisolo**



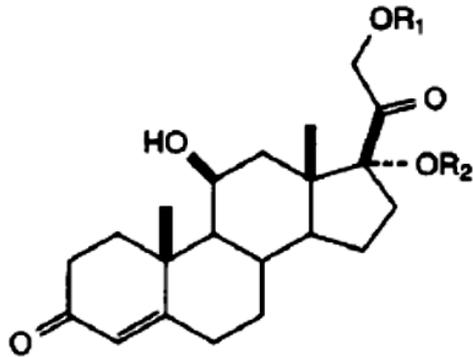
**Diidro cortisone**



**Diidro cortisolo**



**Allodiidro cortisolo**



(2) Hydrocortisone

$R_1 = R_2 = H$

(2a) Hydrocortisone butyrate

$R_1 = H, R_2 = COC_3H_7$

(2b) Hydrocortisone valerate

$R_1 = H, R_2 = COC_4H_9$

(2c) Hydrocortisone acetate

$R_1 = COCH_3, R_2 = H$

(2d) Hydrocortisone cypionate

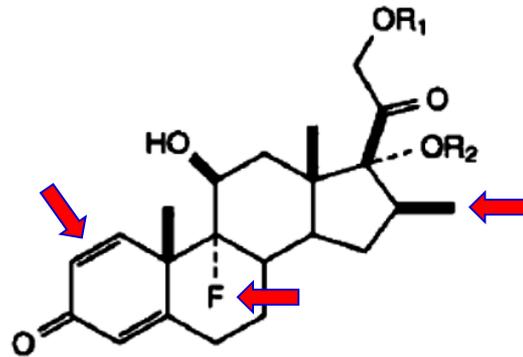
$R_1 = COcyclopentyl, R_2 = H$

(2e) Hydrocortisone sodium phosphate

$R_1 = PO_3Na, R_2 = H$

(2f) Hydrocortisone sodium succinate

$R_1 = COCH_2CH_2CO_2Na, R_2 = H$



(5a) Betamethasone

$R_1 = R_2 = H$

(5b) Betamethasone dipropionate

$R_1 = R_2 = COCH_2CH_3$

(5c) Betamethasone valerate

$R_1 = H, R_2 = COC_4H_9$

(5d) Betamethasone benzoate

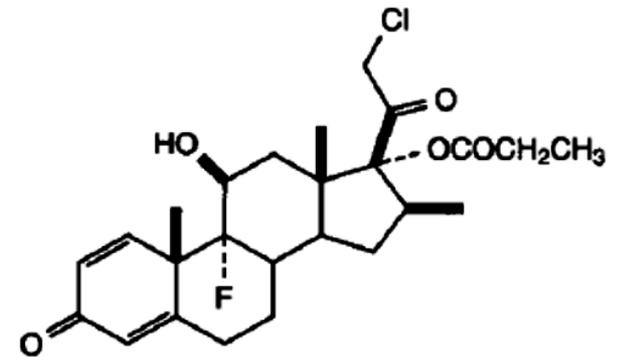
$R_1 = H, R_2 = COC_6H_5$

(5e) Betamethasone sodium phosphate

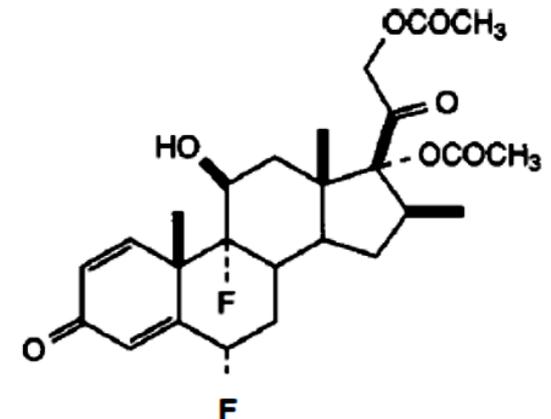
$R_1 = PO_3Na, R_2 = H$

(5f) Betamethasone acetate

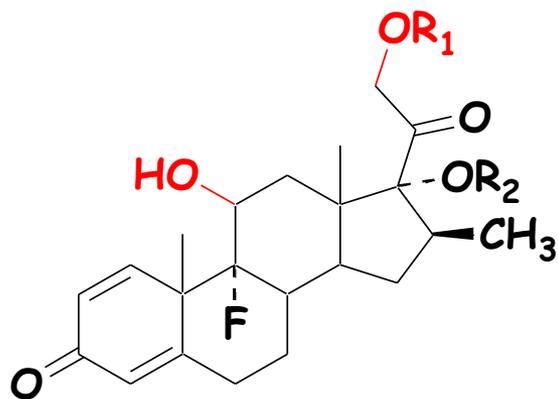
$R_1 = COCH_3, R_2 = H$



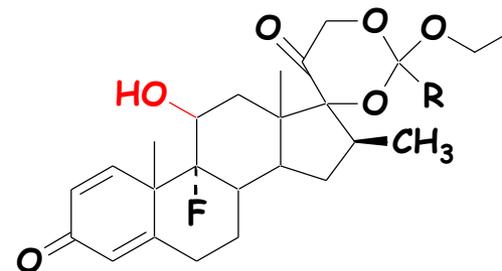
(6) Clobetasol propionate



(7) Diflorasone diacetate



Betametasone



Dipendenza parabolica da logP

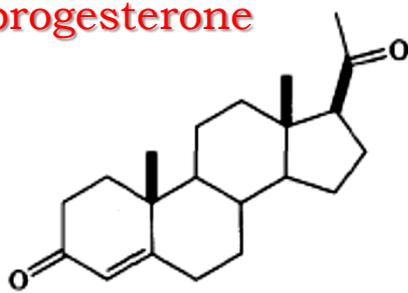
Betametasone	$R_1=R_2=H$	0.8
Betametasone 21-sodio fosfato	$R_1=PO(ONa)_2, R_2=H$	0.9
Betametasone 21-acetato	$R_1=Ac, R_2=H$	18
Betametasone 21-butirrato	$R_1=COC_3H_7, R_2=H$	85
Betametasone 21-valerato	$R_1=COC_4H_9, R_2=H$	26
Betametasone 21-esanoato	$R_1=COC_5H_{11}, R_2=H$	123
Betametasone 21-palmitato	$R_1=COC_{15}H_{31}, R_2=H$	0.1
Betametasone 17-acetato	$R_1=H, R_2=Ac$	114
Betametasone 17-butirrato	$R_1=COC_3H_7, R_2=H$	168
<b>Betametasone 17-valerato *</b>	$R_1=COC_4H_9, R_2=H$	360
Betametasone 17,21-etilortoformiate	$R=H$	1
Betametasone 17,21-etilortopropionato	$R=C_2H_5$	402
Betametasone 17,21-etilortovalerate	$R=C_4H_9$	150
Betametasone 17-benzoato		
<b>Betametasone 21-acetato,17-valerato</b>		

\**Betesil, Bettamousse, Cortiflam, Ecoval*

# Assorbimento intestinale

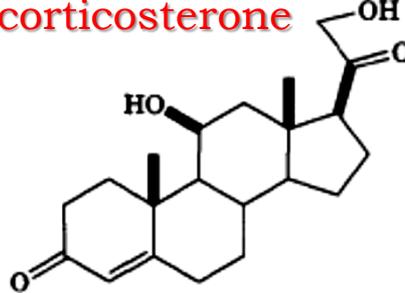
**Table 15.5 Steroid Absorption by Perfused Rat Small Intestine\***

progesterone



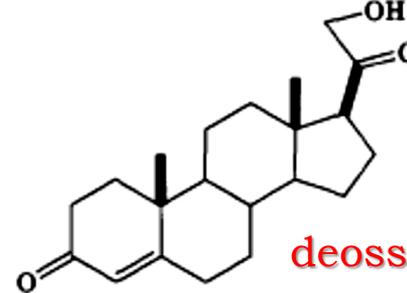
(41)

corticosterone



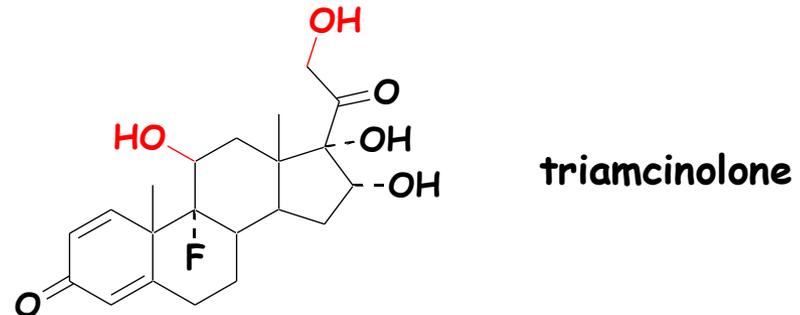
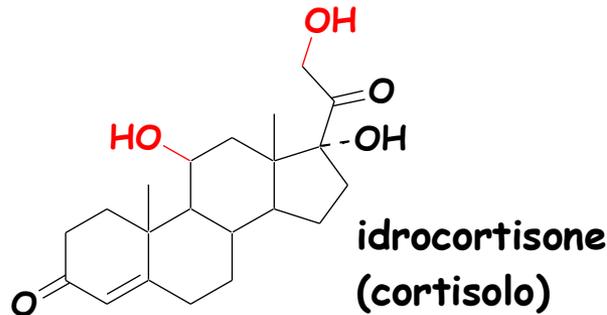
(31)

deossicorticosterone



(33)

Steroid	% Absorbed	Acetate Derivative
progesterone	94	—
deossicorticosterone	84	—
corticosterone	46	—
cortisolo	21	30
triamcinolone	11	—

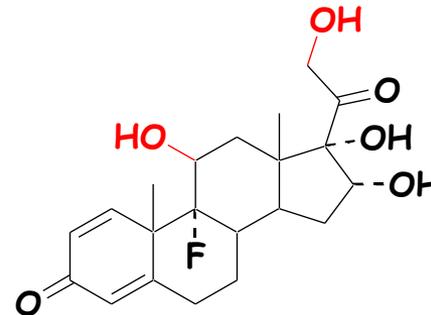
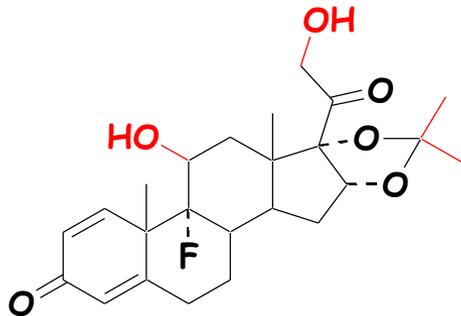


Assorbimento (perfusione intestino tenue ratto) correlato con la polarità. Il composto meno polare (progesterone) è quasi completamente assorbito mentre l'introduzione di gruppi polari (idrossili) riduce la frazione assorbita. Acetilazione-microbioma-glicosidi

# Assorbimento percutaneo

16 $\alpha$ ,17 $\alpha$ -chetali:

16 $\alpha$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diidrossi steroidi + chetoni (aldeidi), cat. acida stabili; **diossolani** attivi *di per se* (non profarmaci); 21-esteri (+ lipofili)



**triamcinolone**

## **triamcinolone acetonide (dimetilchetale)**

9-fluoro-11 $\beta$ ,16 $\alpha$ ,17,21-tetraidrossipregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione-16,17-acetale (acetone)

*Nasacort*<sup>1</sup>, *Aftab*<sup>2</sup>, *Kenacort*<sup>3</sup>, *Triamvirgi*<sup>4</sup>

Uso topico\*: triamcinolone acetonide/triamcinolone → 10/1

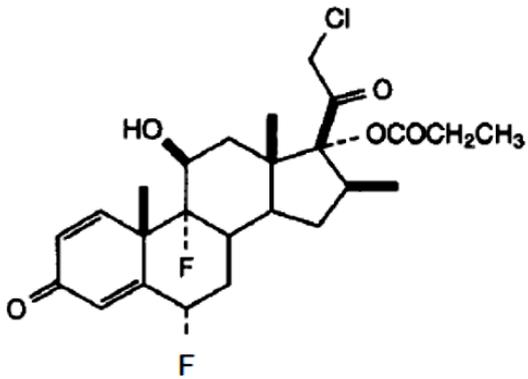
Uso sistemico: triamcinolone acetonide/triamcinolone → 1/1

Penetrazione strato cheratina → cellule squamose

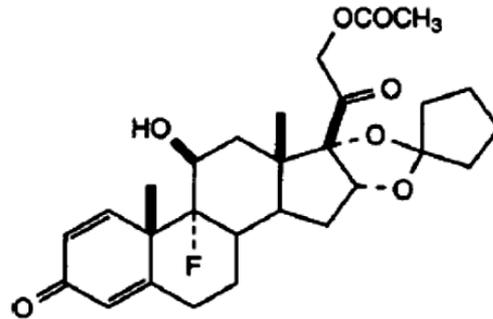
1) riniti allergiche stagionali e perenni (C).

2) ulcere aftose, stomatiti, gengiviti, erosioni e irritazioni del cavo orale (C).

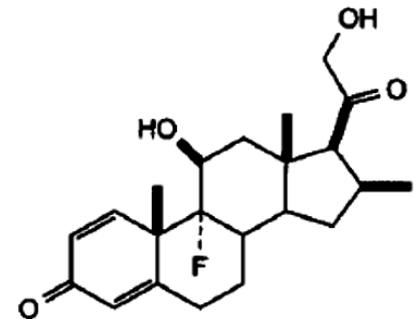
3,4) Sindromi allergiche (per controllare condizioni gravi o debilitanti non trattabili in maniera convenzionale), dermatosi, artrite reumatoide generalizzata ed altre affezioni del tessuto connettivo (i.m. A).



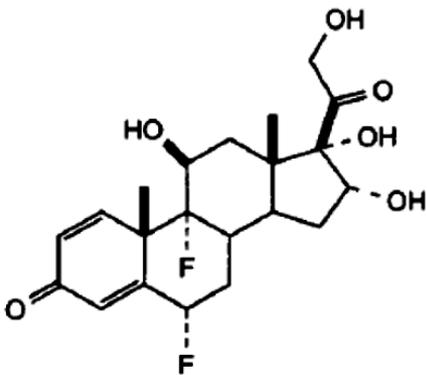
**Alobetamesone propionato**



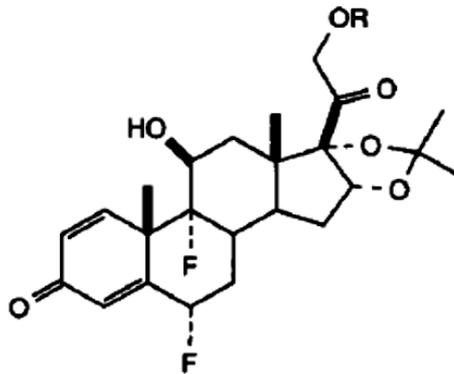
**Amcinonide**



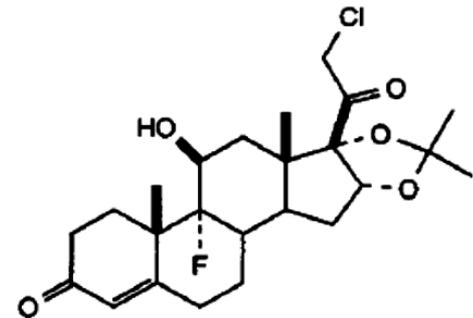
**Desossimetasone**  
*Flubason*



**Flucinolone**

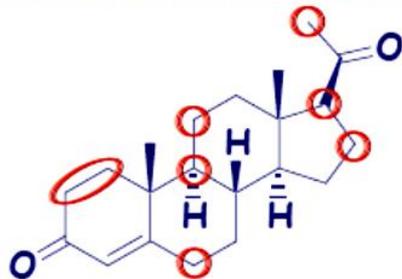


**Flucinolone acetonide R=H**  
**Fluocinolide R=COCH<sub>3</sub>**



**Alcinonide**

# ORMONOIDI CORTICOSURRENALICI (glicocorticoidi-antiflogistici)



Scheletro comune:  
4-pregnen-3,20-dione (progesterone)

Nome	R (21)	11 (β)	17 (α)	1	6α	9α	16	Uso sistemico	Uso topico
Prednisone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	H	H	+	
Mepredinsone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	H	β-CH <sub>3</sub>	+	
Fludrocortisone	OH	OH	OH	-	H	F	H	(Addison)	+
<b>Prednisolone</b>	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	H	H	+	
Prednilidene	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	H	=CH <sub>2</sub>	+	
Prednacinolone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	H	α-OH		
9α-fluoroprednisolone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	F	H		
Desametasone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	F	α-CH <sub>3</sub>	+	
Betametasone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	F	β-CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+
Fiuprednidene	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	F	=CH <sub>2</sub>	-	+
Triamcinolone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	F	α-OH	+	+
Beclometasone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	Cl	β-CH <sub>3</sub>	-	+
Metilprednisolone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	+	+
Fluprednisolone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	F	H	H	+	
Parametasone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	F	H	α-CH <sub>3</sub>	+	
Flumetasone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	F	F	α-CH <sub>3</sub>	-	+
Fluocinolone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	F	F	α-OH	-	+
Fluocortisone	OH	OH	H	Δ	F	H	α-CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+
Diclorisone	OH	Cl	OH	Δ	H	Cl	H	-	+
Fluclorolone	OH	Cl	OH	Δ	F	Cl	α-OH	-	+
Flurogestone	H	OH	OH	-	H	F	H	Progestativo	
Fluorometolone	H	OH	OH	Δ	CH <sub>3</sub>	F	H	-	+
Medrisone	H	OH	H	-	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	-	+

H, F, Cl

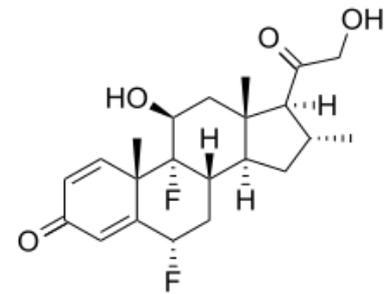
H, CH<sub>3</sub>, F    α/β-CH<sub>3</sub>, H, OH

Doppio legame C1 >  
OH in C1 → inattivo

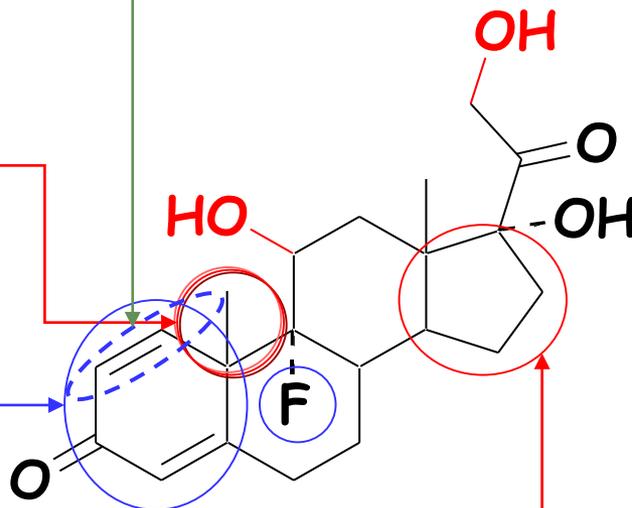
19-Norcortisolo ~1/3  
attività del cortisolo

2 $\alpha$ -Metile > ritenz. Na<sup>+</sup>  
3-C=O

anello A arom = attivo.  
A-norcortisolo (anello A  
5 termini) inattivo.  
Eterocicli (pirazolo)  
meno attivi cortisolo.  
Ma

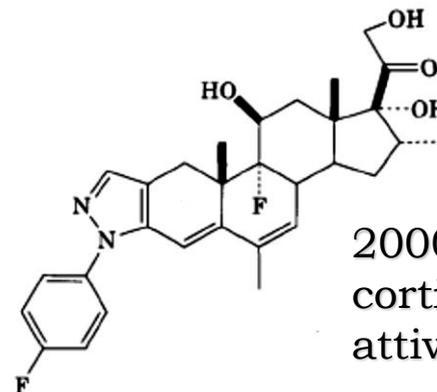


\*Difluorocortolone (21-  
valerato) *Flucortanest*,  
*Nerisona*, *Temetex*,  
*Dermaval*, *Dervin*



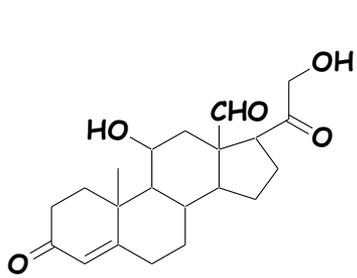
D-omocortisone (anello  
D 6 termini) acetato <  
cortisolo. Esterificazione  
16 (domoprendato ~  
betametasona)

6 $\alpha$ -F\* >>> 6 $\beta$ -F; (+C1 in C2);  
6 $\alpha$ -OH, 6-C=O <<

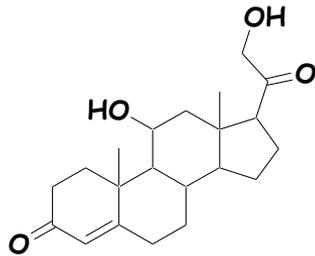


2000 volte >  
cortisolo; no  
attività MC

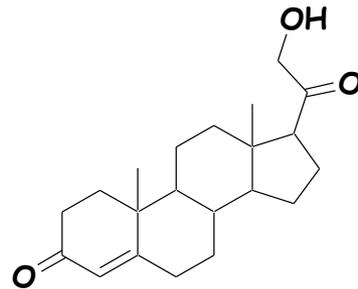
# SOVRAPPOSIZIONE DI ATTIVITÀ IN CORTICOSTEROIDI



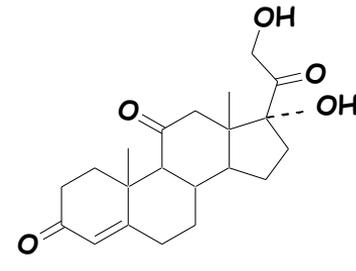
**aldosterone**



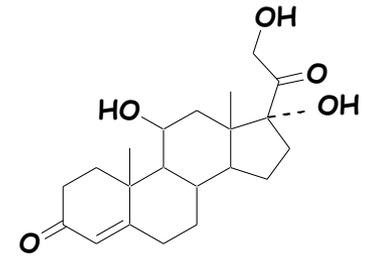
**corticosterone**



**21-idrossiprogesterone  
(desossicorticosterone, DOC)**



**cortisone**

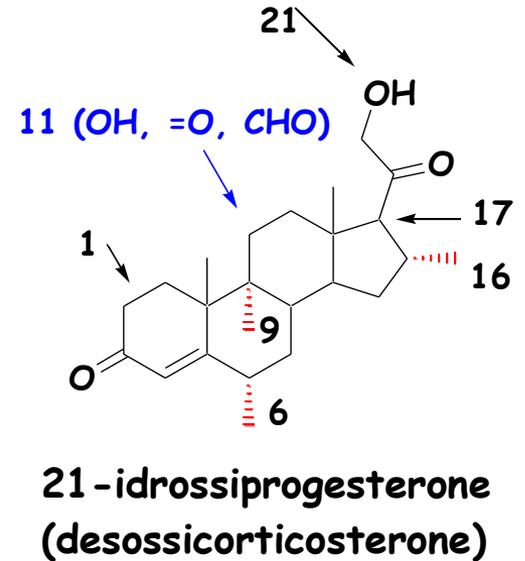


**idrocortisone  
(cortisolo)**

	<b>Att. Mineralcorticoide</b>	<b>Att. Glicocorticoide</b>
Aldosterone	<b>10.000</b>	<b>50</b>
DOC	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>
Corticosterone	<b>15</b>	<b>50</b>
Cortisone	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>
Idrocortisone	<b>10</b>	<b>150</b>

# EFFETTO DI VARIAZIONI STRUTTURALI SUL DOC

	Att. Mineral.	Att. antiflog.
<b>11<math>\beta</math>-OH</b>	--	+++
17 $\alpha$ -OH	-	+
$\Delta$ 1	-	+
6 $\alpha$ -CH <sub>3</sub>	---	+
<b>9<math>\alpha</math>-F</b>	+++	++
<b>9<math>\alpha</math>-Cl</b>	++	+
16 $\alpha,\beta$ -CH <sub>3</sub>	----	+
16 $\alpha$ -OH	-----	-

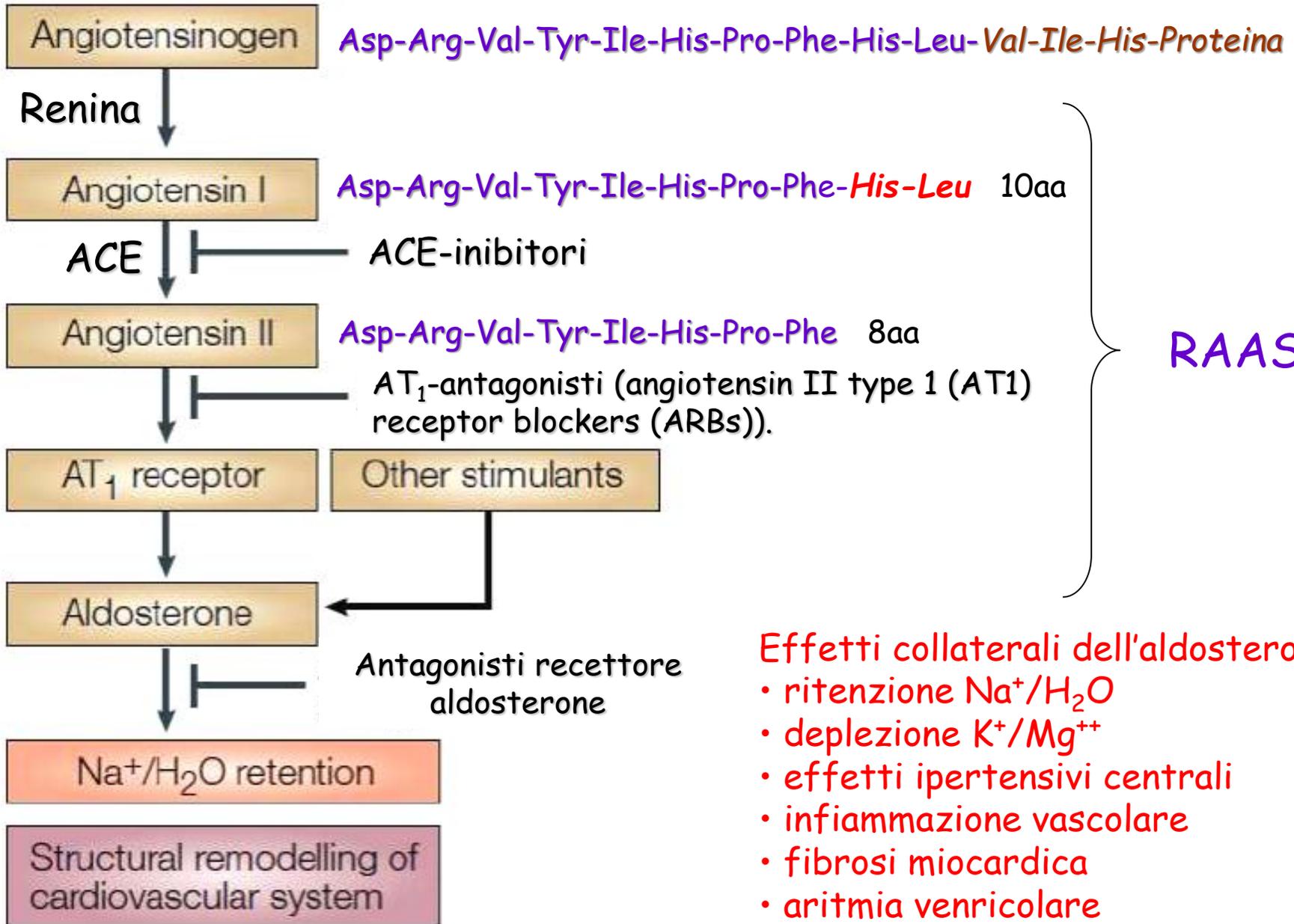


## RAPPORTO DI ATTIVITÀ IN ORMONI E ORMONOIDI

		Att. Mineral.	Att. glico-antiflog.	Rapporto G/M
Aldosterone		10.000	50	0,005
DOC		100	1	0,01
Idrocortisone		10	150	15
Fludrocortisone	9 $\alpha$ -F	6.000	1.500	0,25
Prednisolone	$\Delta$ 1	6	600	100
Triamcinolone	$\Delta$ 1, 9 $\alpha$ -F, 16 $\alpha$ -OH	~ 0	800	$\infty$
Desametasone	$\Delta$ 1, 9 $\alpha$ -F, 16 $\alpha$ -CH <sub>3</sub>	~ 0	4.000	$\infty$
Betametasone	$\Delta$ 1, 9 $\alpha$ -F, 16 $\beta$ -CH <sub>3</sub>	~ 0	5.000	$\infty$

# Diuretici ed uricosurici

- Elementi di fisiologia e farmacologia della diuresi;
- Rif. ACE inibitori e sartani.
- Diuretici osmotici;
- Inibitori Anidraasi carbonica;
- Diuretici *High Ceiling*;
- Antagonisti steroidei dell'Aldosterone;
- Composti poliazotati;
- Diuretici risparmiatori di K<sup>+</sup>;
- Inibitori renina;
- Uricosurici;



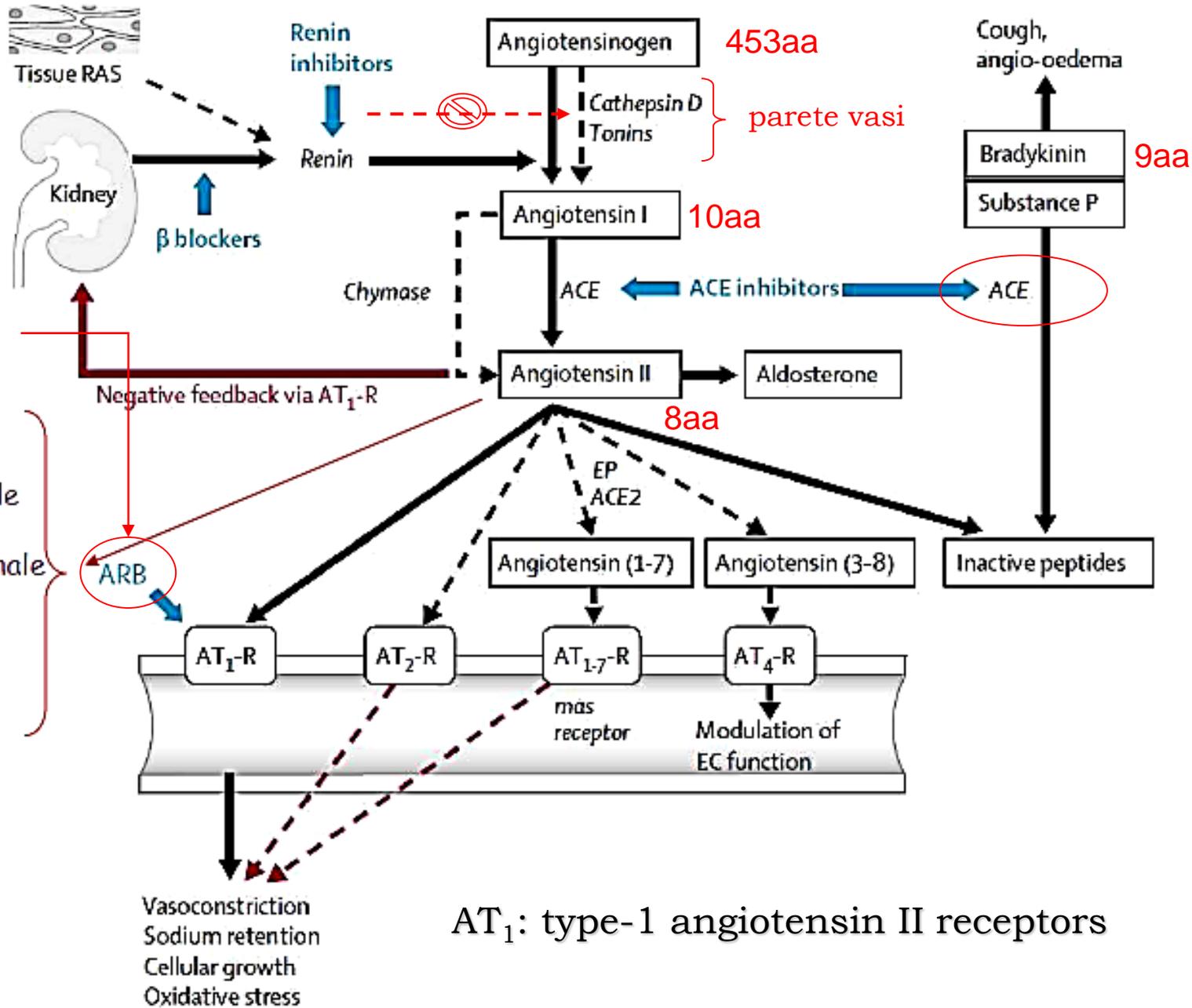
**RAAS**

- Effetti collaterali dell'aldosterone**
- ritenzione Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sub>2</sub>O
  - deplezione K<sup>+</sup>/Mg<sup>++</sup>
  - effetti ipertensivi centrali
  - infiammazione vascolare
  - fibrosi miocardica
  - aritmia ventricolare
  - potenziamento catecolamine

first rate-limiting step

Angiotensin-receptor blockers

- Tono arterie;
- secrezione adenale aldosterone;
- riassorbimento renale sodio;
- neurotrasmissione simpatica;
- crescita cellulare.



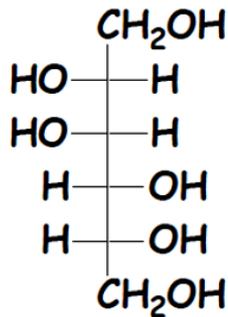
AT<sub>1</sub>: type-1 angiotensin II receptors

# Classi farmaci Diuretici

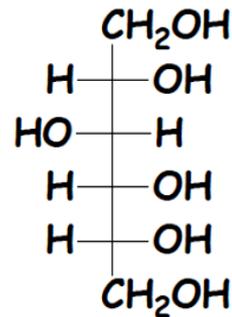
Osmotici	Tubo prossimale	Diminuzione riassorbimento Na e H <sub>2</sub> O	Glicerina, Isosorbide, Mannitolo, Urea
	Ansa di Henle	Aumento flusso sanguigno (medulla), riduzione ipertonicità, riduzione riassorbimento Na e H <sub>2</sub> O	
	Tubo collettore	Riduzione riassorbimento Na e H <sub>2</sub> O per diminuzione ipertonicità medullare e aumento flusso urinario	
Inibitori CA	Tubulo convoluto prossimale	Riduzione riassorbimento NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	Acetazolamide, tiazidi e congeneri
	Porzione corticale tratto ascendente ansa di Henle e tubulo distale		
D. dell'ansa (drastici o high-ceiling)	Tratto ascendente ansa di Henle e tubulo distale	Inibizione sistema luminale co-trasporto Na/K/Cl	Fuosemide (Lasix); Bumetamide (Burnex); Acido etacrinico (Edecrin); Torsemide (Demadex)
Risparmiatori K	Tubulo distale e collettore	Inibizione riassorbimento Na e H <sub>2</sub> O per 1. Inibiz. Competitiva Aldosterone; 2. Blocco assorbimento Na membrana lumen	1. Spironolattone (Aldactone), Canrenone; 2. Triamterene (Midamor) e Amiloride (Dyrenium)

organomercuriali, polioli, carboidrati, tiazidi, acidi fenossiacetici, aminometilfenoli, xantine, sulfonamidi aromatiche, pteridine, pirazine, e steroidi.

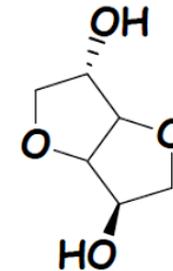
<b>Osmotici</b>	Tubo prossimale	Diminuzione riassorbimento Na e H <sub>2</sub> O	<b>Glicerina, Isosorbide, Mannitolo, Sorbitolo, Urea</b>
	Ansa di Henle	Aumento flusso sanguigno (medulla), riduzione ipertonicità, riduzione riassorbimento Na e H <sub>2</sub> O	
	Tubo collettore	Riduzione riassorbimento Na e H <sub>2</sub> O per diminuzione ipertonicità medullare e aumento flusso urinario	



**Mannitolo,**



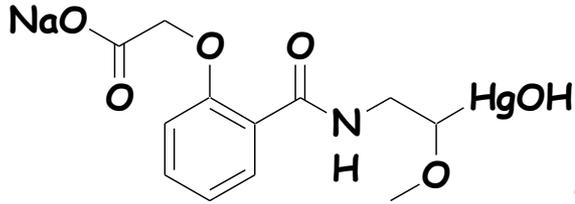
**Sorbitolo**



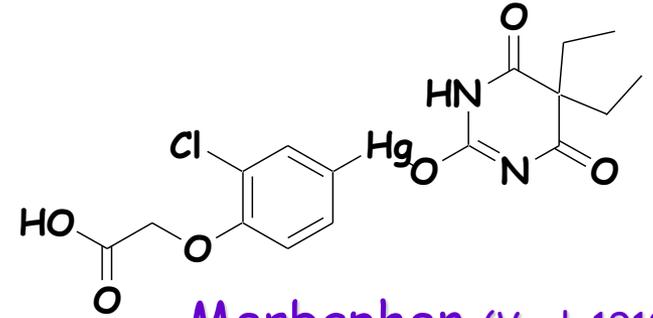
**Isosorbide**

- filtrati passivamente dai glomeruli (effetto osmotico);
- limitato riassorbimento nei tubuli renali;
- metabolicamente e farmacologicamente inerti;
- molto solubili in acqua (dose diuretica 50-100G, 25%)
- insufficienza renale acuta, ipertensione endocranica, spinale e delle masse cerebrali, riduzione pressione all'interno dell'occhio.

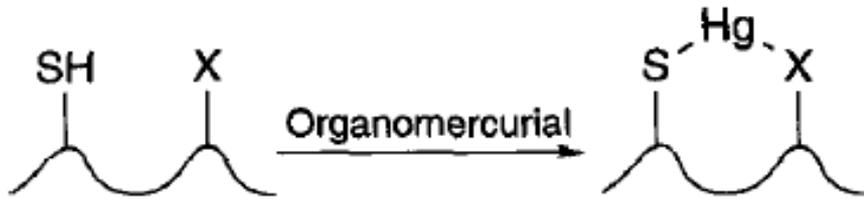
# Diuretici Mercuriali



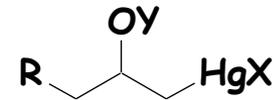
Mersalyl



Merbaphen (Vogl, 1919)



X = OH, SH, NH<sub>2</sub>, COOH, imidazolo

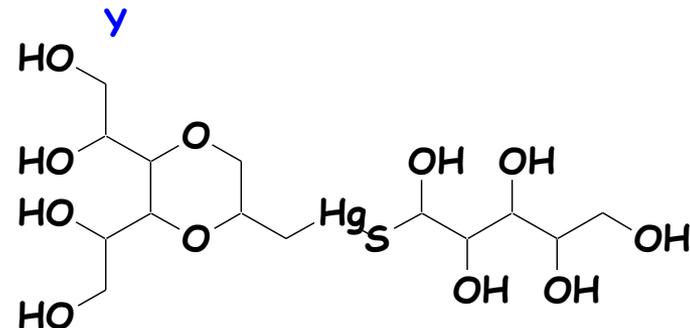
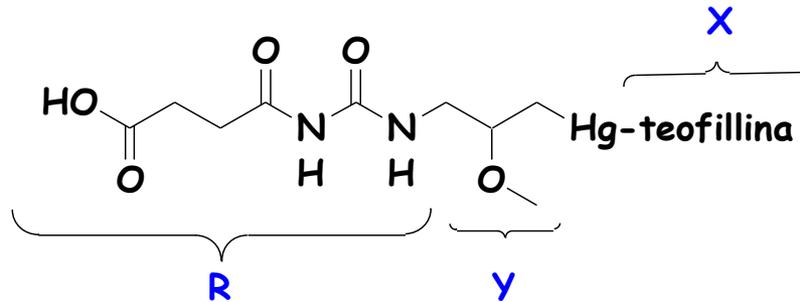


struttura generale

Y=CH<sub>3</sub>, R=gruppo anche complesso con ammido o urea

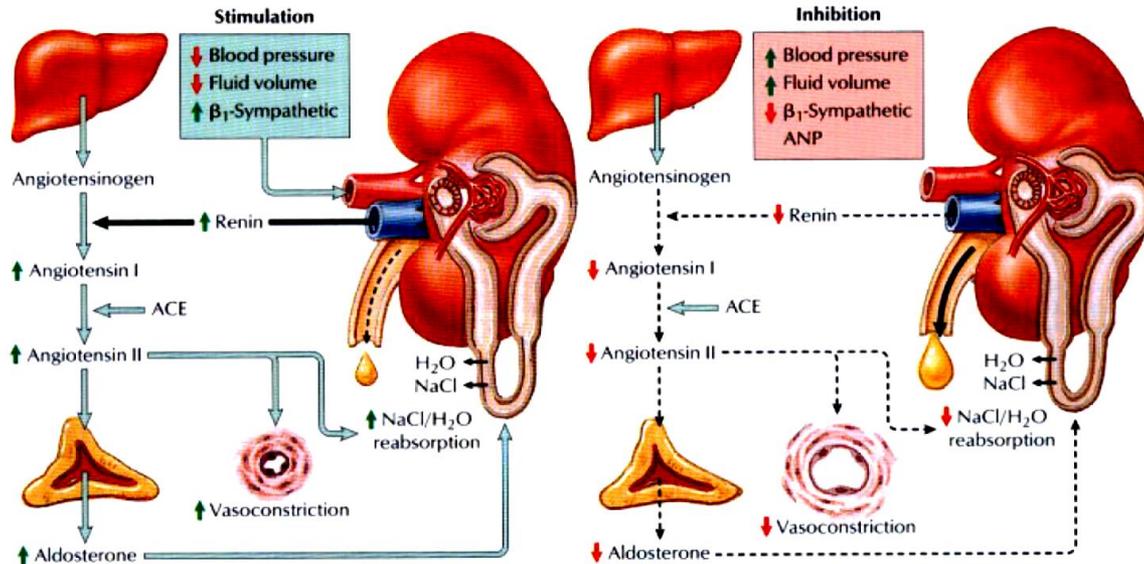
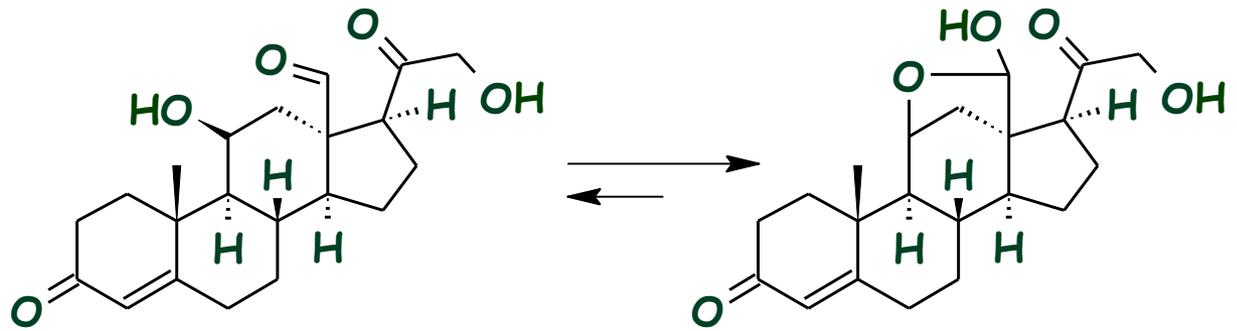


stabile in ambiente acido e privi di attività diuretica



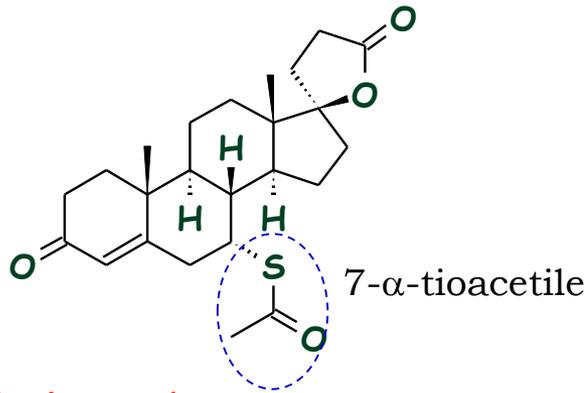
# Aldosterone

18-formil-11 $\beta$ ,21-diidrossi  
-4-pregnen-3,20-dione



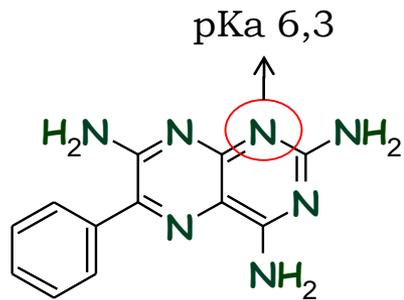
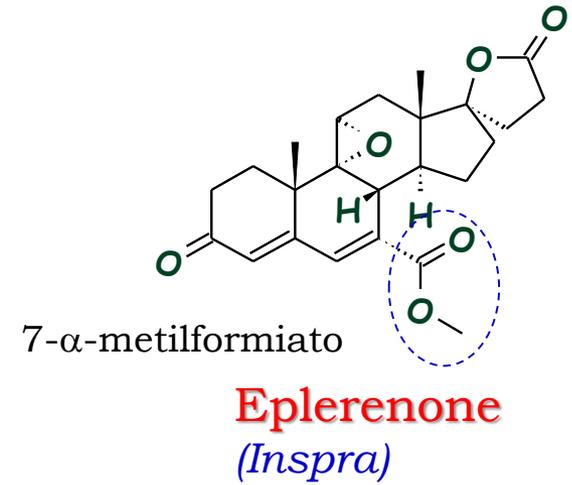
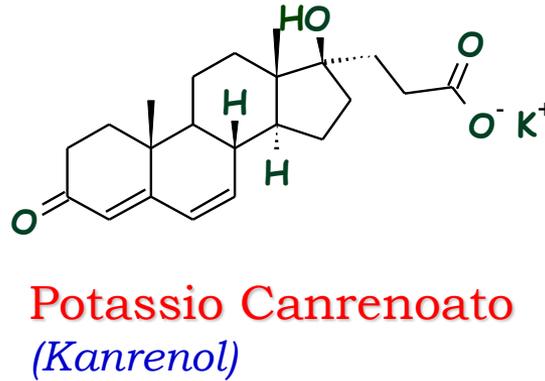
- attiva i recettori MR (cellule tubulo distale dei nefroni);
- incrementa la permeabilità a  $\text{K}^+$  e  $\text{Na}^+$  della membrana apicale (luminale);
- stimola fosforilazione pompe  $\text{Na}^+$  (bassa affinità)  $\rightarrow$  riassorbimento ematico ( $\text{Na}^+$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )  $\rightarrow$  secrezione  $\text{K}^+$  urine;
- stimola secrezione  $\text{H}^+$  nel dotto collettore (cellule intercalari)  $\rightarrow$   $\text{HCO}_3^-$   $\rightarrow$  equilibrio acido-base;
- stimola (ipofisi posteriore) rilascio vasopressina (ADH)  $\rightarrow$  riassorbimento  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

# Antagonisti dell'aldosterone



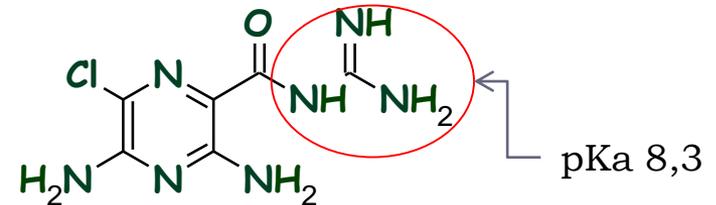
**Spironolactone**  
(*Aldactone*, *Spirolang*,  
*Uractone*)

Spironolattone: antagonista competitivo aldosterone ai recettori di scambio  $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+$  tubulo distale; aumento volume acqua e concentrazione  $\text{Na}^+$  (diuretico antiipertensivo); iperaldosteronismo primario o secondario e della ipertensione arteriosa essenziale



Aromatici policiclici pteridine  
pirimido(4,5-b)pirazine.

**Triamterene**  
[6-fenilpteridina-2,4,7-triammina]  
Inibitore canali  $\text{Na}^+$  cellule epiteliali  
tubulo distale  
(Edemi da insufficienza  
cardiocircolatoria)  
(*Fluss* + *furoseme*)



**Amiloride**  
[3,5-diammino-6-choro-N-(diamminometilene)  
pirazina-2-carboxamide]  
Inibitore riassorbimento  $\text{Na}^+$  binding amiloride-  
sensitive Na-channels  
(Edemi da insufficienza cardiocircolatoria)  
(*Moduretic* + *idroclorotiazide*)

Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe-His-Leu-Val-Ile-His-Asn...  
angiotensinogeno

Renina  
aspartil proteasi

Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe-His-Leu  
Angiotensina I (10aa)

ACE  
1. dipeptidil proteasi (Zn proteasi)  
2. ruolo Pro

Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe  
Angiotensina II (8 aa)

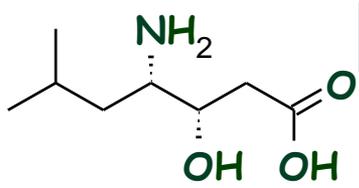
Ammino peptidasi

Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe  
Angiotensina III (7 aa)

Carbossipeptidasi,  
aminopeptidasi,  
endopeptidasi

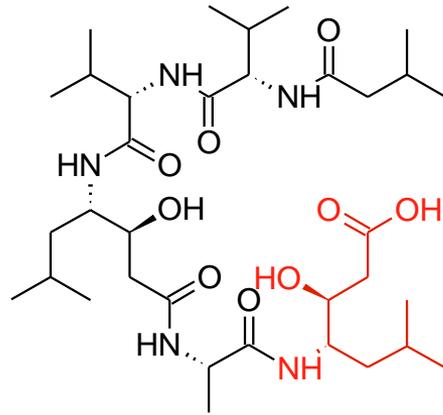
Peptidi inattivi (< 6 aa)

# Sviluppo inibitori della renina



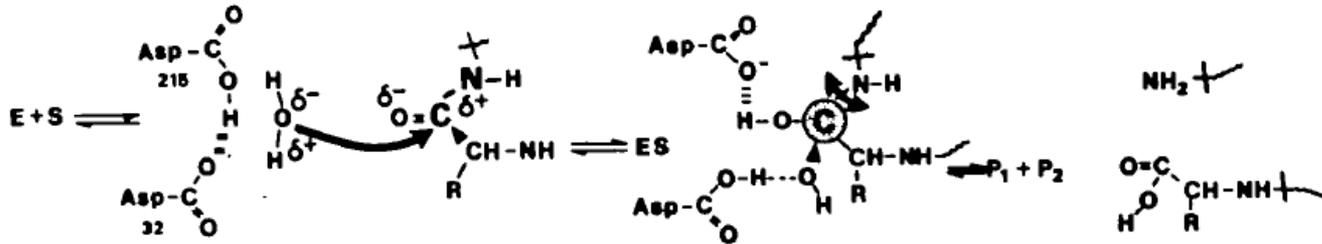
Sta

Statina: acido (3S,4S)-4-amino-3-idrossi-6-metileptanoico



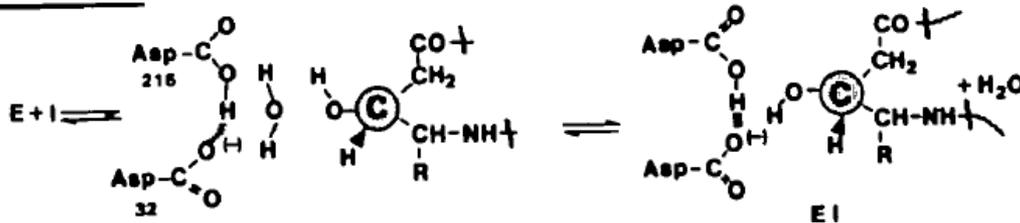
Pepstatina (6 a.a).  
potente inibitore pepsina da Actinomyces  
(aspartil proteasi)

## A) SUBSTRATE



## TETRAHYDRAL INTERMEDIARY

## B) PEPSTATIN

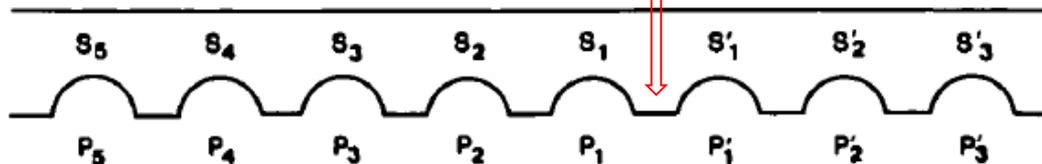




RIP= renin inhibitor peptide

Octapeptide (sequenza minima)

**RENIN**

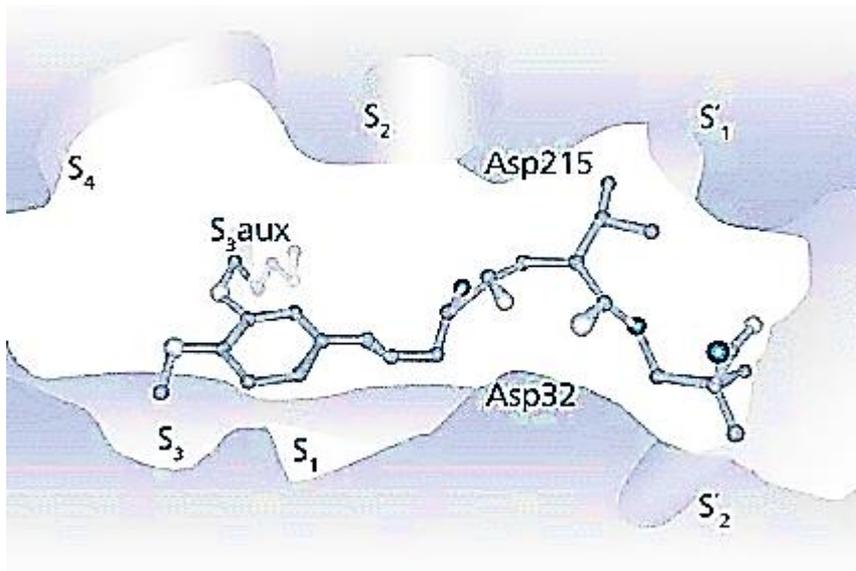


**HUMAN ANGIOTENSINOGEN**

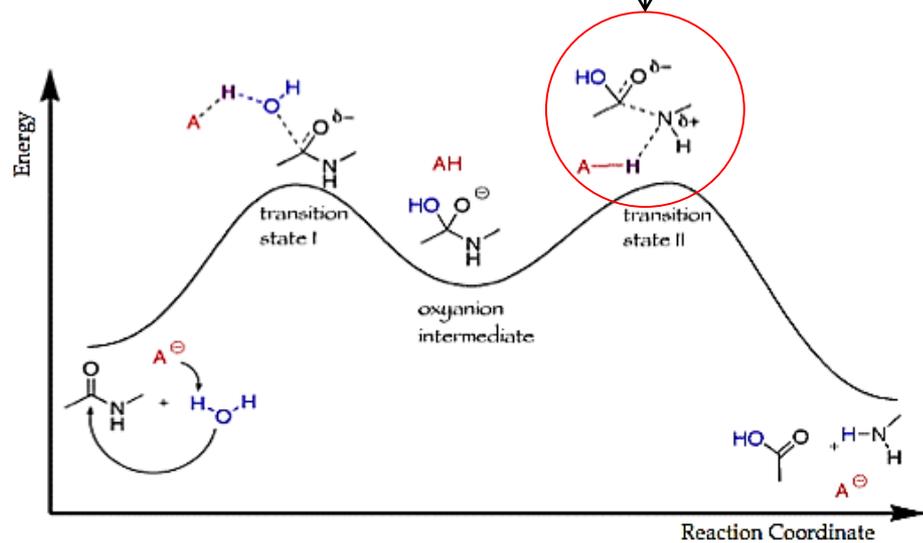
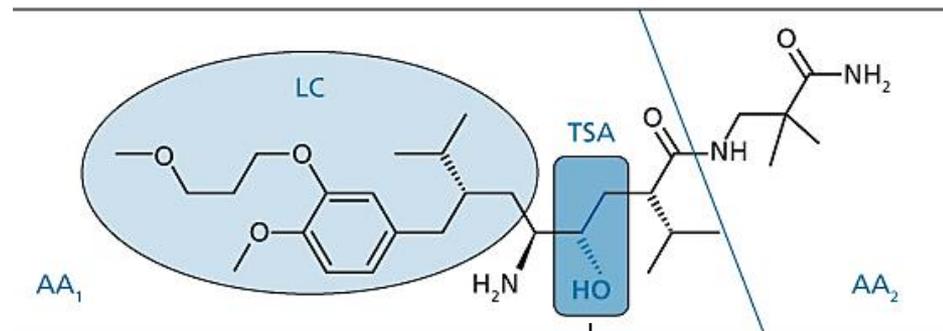


**RENIN INHIBITORS**

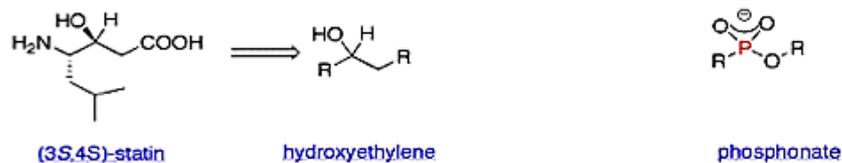
Substrate analog (RIP)	Pro	His	Pro	Phe	His	<b>Phe - Phe</b>	Val	Tyr-Lys	IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
Reduced peptide isostere (H-142)	Pro	His	Pro	Phe	His	Leu <sup>R</sup>	Val	Ile-His-Lys	10
PEPSTATIN A	Iva	Val	Val	Val	Sta	Ala	Sta		20 000
INHIBITORS CONTAINING STATINE OR MODIFIED STATINE									
SCRIP	Iva	His	Pro	Phe	His	Sta	Leu	Phe-NH <sub>2</sub>	20
CGP 29287	Z	Arg	Arg	Pro	Phe	His	Sta	Ile-His-Lys (BOC)OMe	10
SR 43845	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>6</sub>	CO-Phe	His	ACHPA	Ile	NH-C(CH <sub>2</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>			0.1
CGP 38560					His	CH(OH)-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>		NH-n-butyl	1
A 64662	β-Val	Tyr(OMe)	His			CH(OH)-CH(OH)			0.6



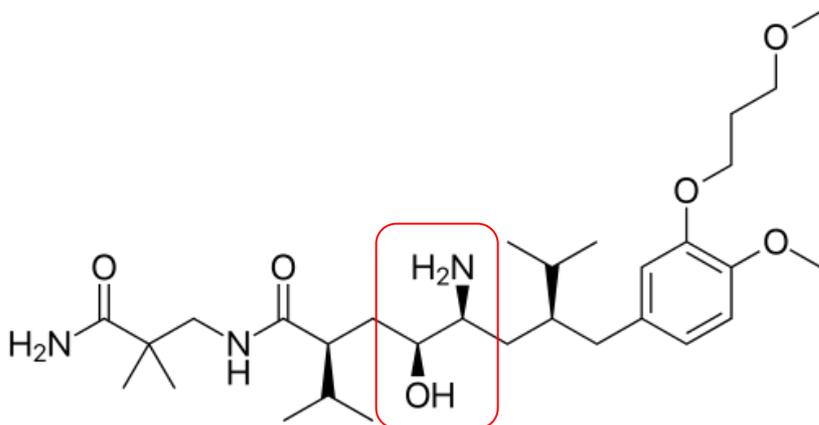
**FIGURA 35.14** Complesso renina-aliskiren; il sito di legame è stato schematizzato a partire dalle coordinate cristallografiche del complesso renina-CGP-38560 (PDB ID: 1rne; Riquadro 35.6) e del complesso renina-aliskiren (PDB ID: 2v0z).



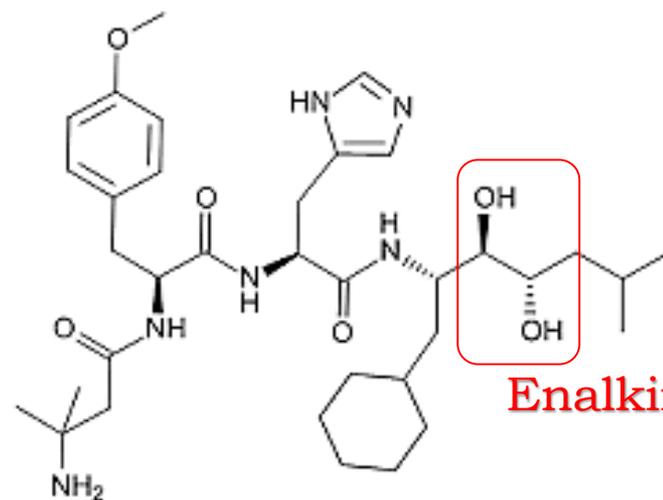
(A = assisting general acid/base in the enzyme active site)



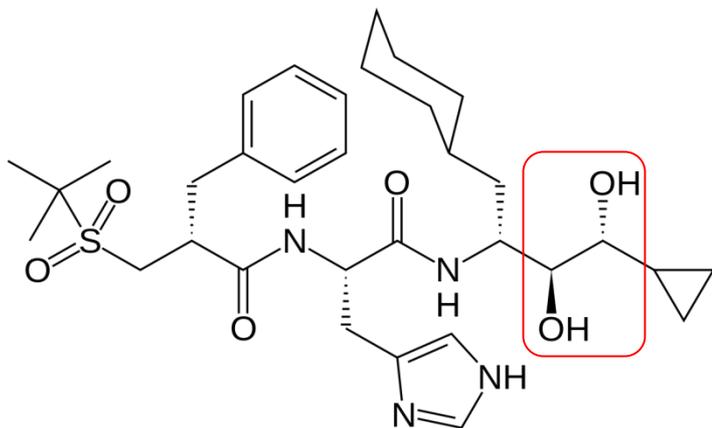
## Inibitori renina (o.s.)



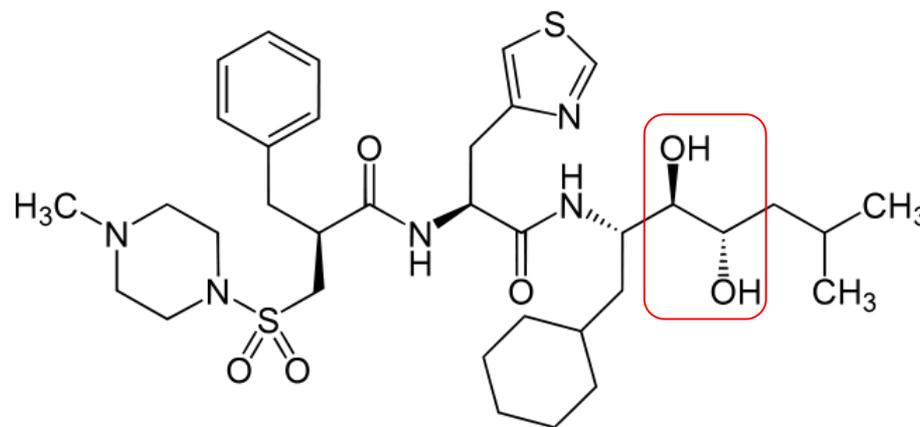
**Aliskiren** (*Rasilez*)



**Enalkiren**



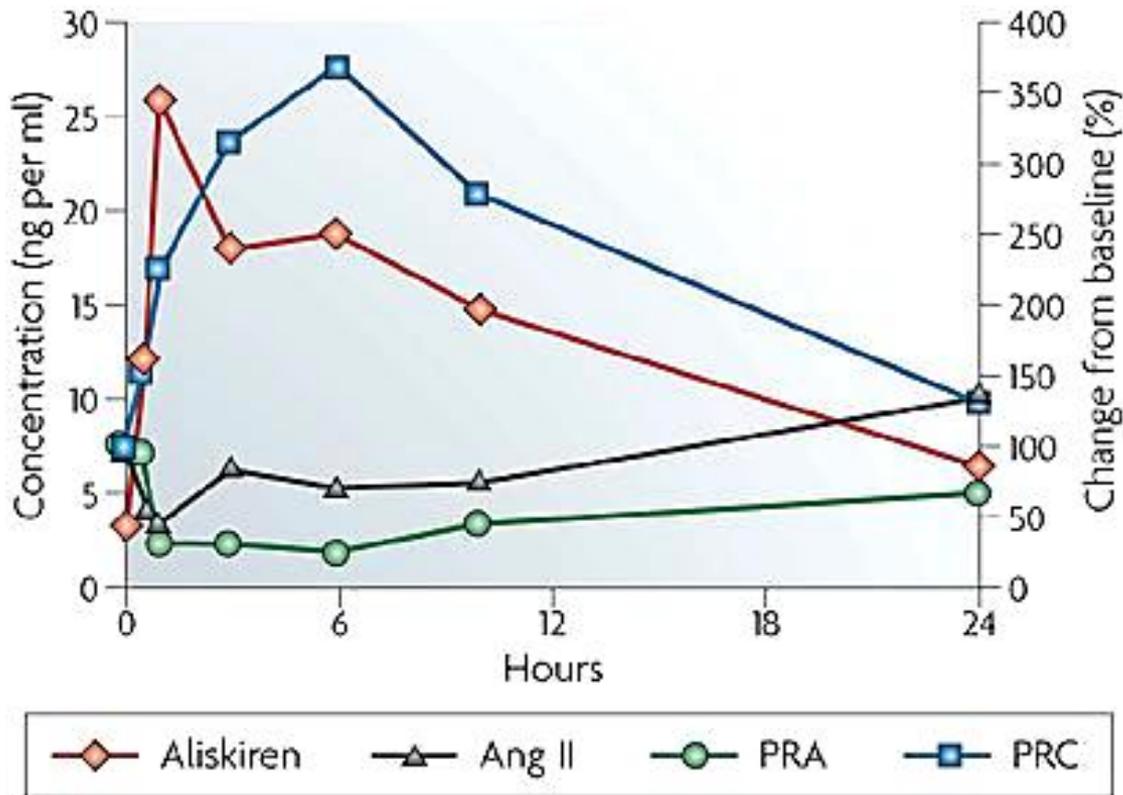
**Ramikiren**



**Zankiren**

- Emivita → 20-45hr
- tossicità ed effetti collaterali da discontinuità di assunzione comparabili con placebo; inibisce dal 40 all'80% dell'attività della renina;
- riduzione significativa della biosintesi di angiotensina I, angiotensina II ed aldosterone.

Healthy subjects were given 160 mg of aliskiren once-daily for 8 days.



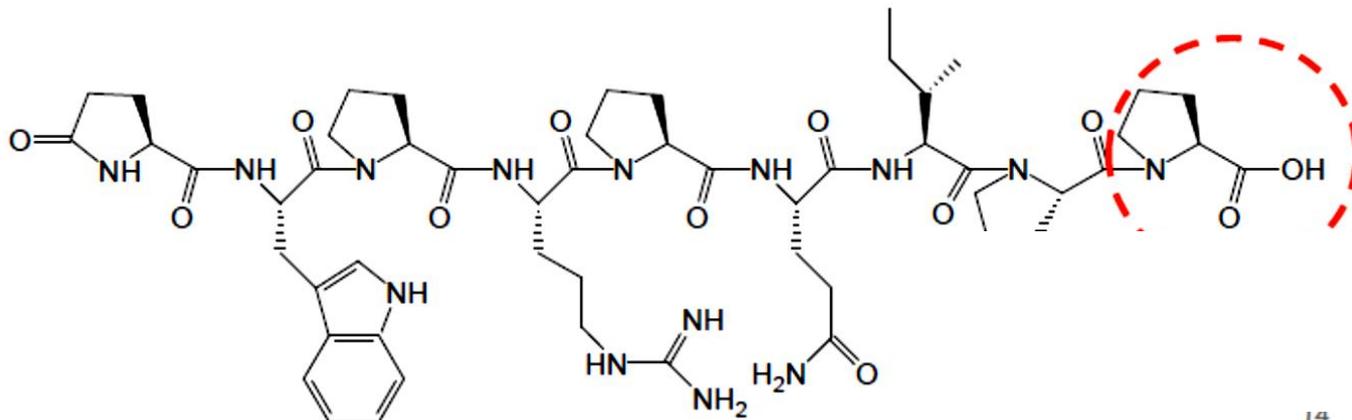
Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery

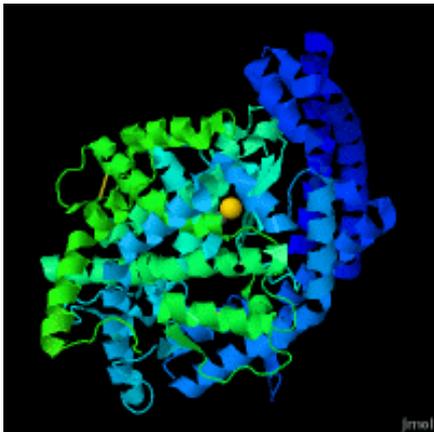
### Aliskiren: studio di farmacologia clinica

Relazione tra [Aliskiren]plasma e [renina]plasma (PCR), attività plasmatica della renina (PRA) e [AngII]plasma.

# ACE inibitori

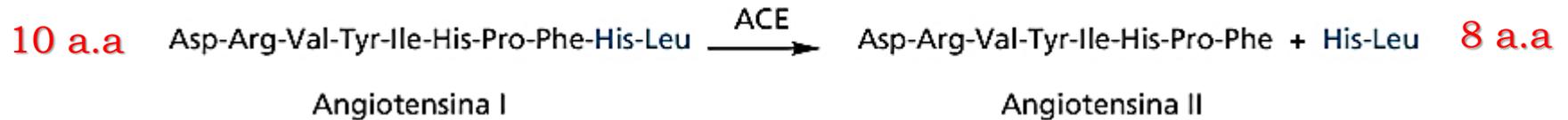
- 1956: scoperta dell' angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) da parte di Leonard T. Skeggs
- 1965 Ferreira e coll. → veleno vipera Sud America potenziava l'azione della bradichinina;
- Fattore di potenziamento isolato → mix peptidi 5-13 a.a. capaci di inibire la degradazione proteolitica della bradichinina;
- Bakhle col → dimostrano che i medesimi peptidi inibiscono la conversione angiotensina I→II;
- *lead compounds* per lo sviluppo di ACE inibitori.
- **Pyr-Trp-Pro-Arg-Gln-Ile-Pro-Pro** (SQ20881) > attività; primi trial clinici ipertensione, scompenso cardiaco;
- SQ20881 (**teprotide**): peptide, breve emivita, no o.s.;



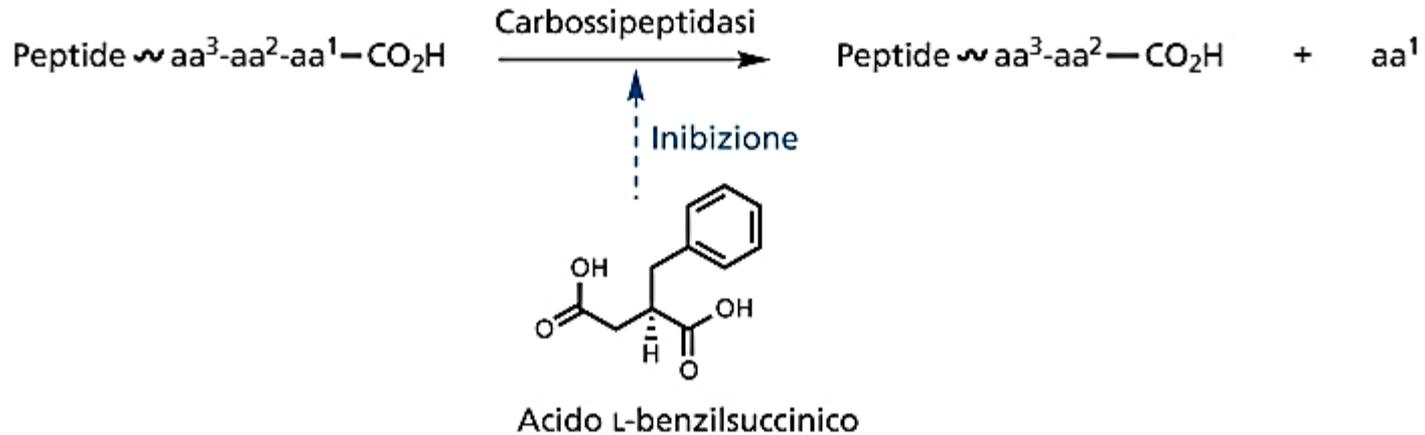


Two metalloproteinase domains (N- and C-terminal domains), each containing the canonical Zn binding motif, HEXXH. Despite their similar structures and protease activity, only the C-terminal domain is critical for blood pressure regulation.

<http://www.proteopedia.org/wiki/index.php/ACE>



**FIGURA EA2.2** Reazione catalizzata dall'enzima di conversione dell'angiotensina (ACE).



**FIGURA EA2.3** Idrolisi di un aminoacido terminale da una catena peptidica mediante l'enzima carbossipeptidasi. Il centro asimmetrico dell'acido L-benzilsuccinico ha configurazione R.

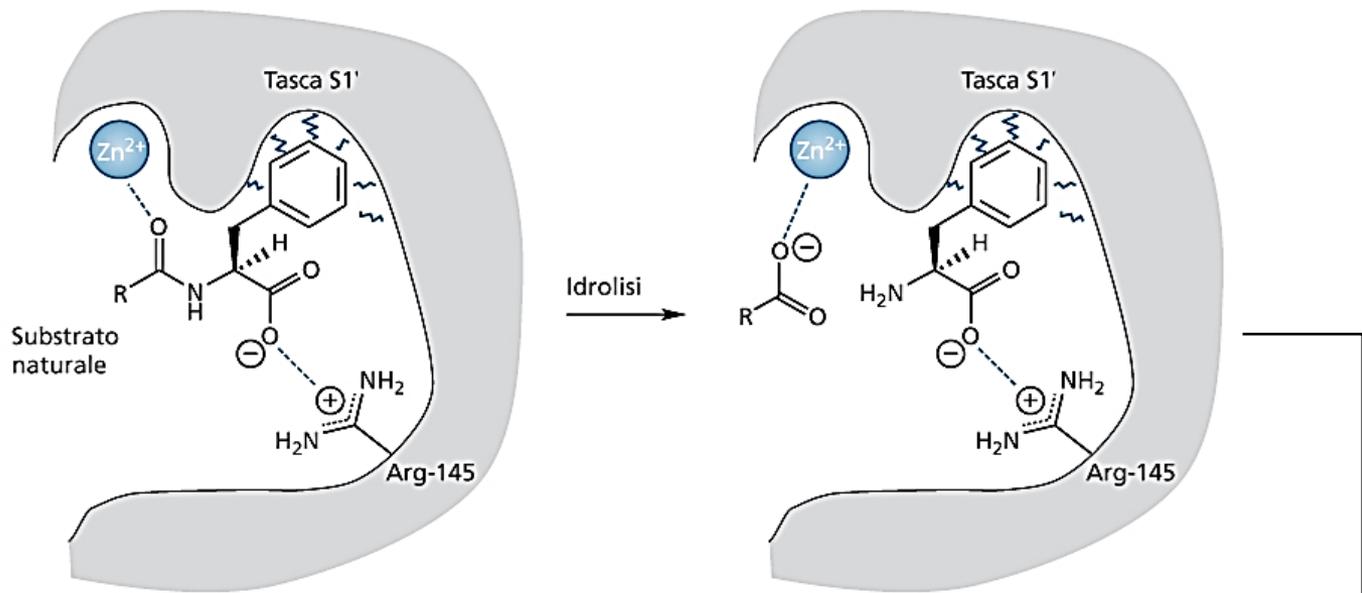


FIGURA EA2.4 Siti di interazione di legame per un substrato legato al sito attivo della carbossipeptidasi.

Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe-His-Leu  
(angiotensina I)

Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe  
(angiotensina II)

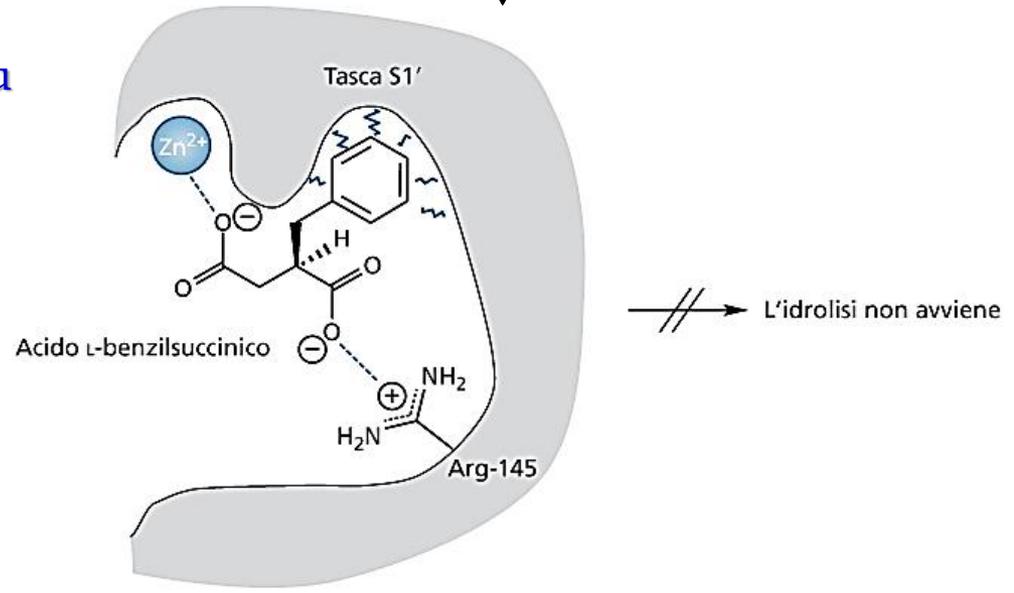
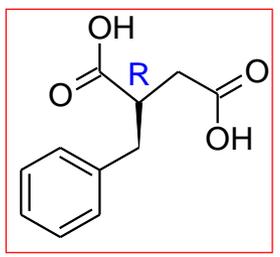
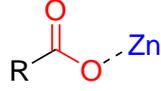
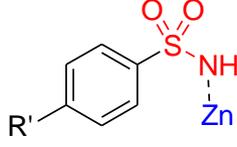


FIGURA EA2.5 Inibizione mediante l'acido L-benzilsuccinico (enantiomero R).



carbossilato



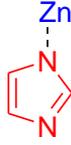
sulfonamide



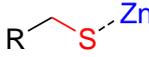
idrossamato



fosfonato



imidazolo



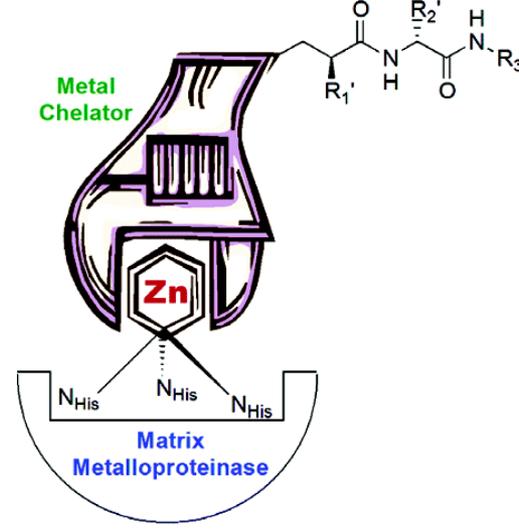
tiolo

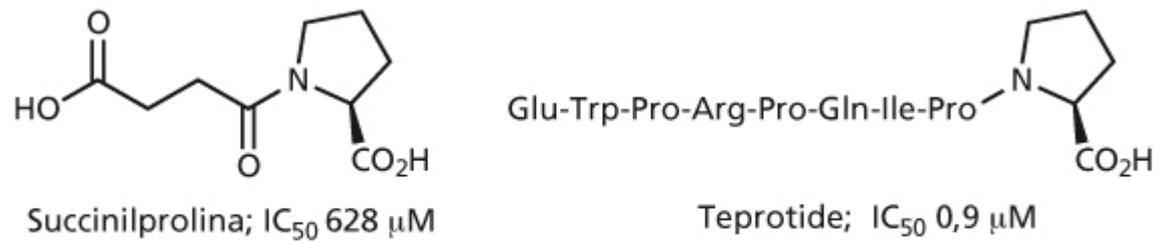
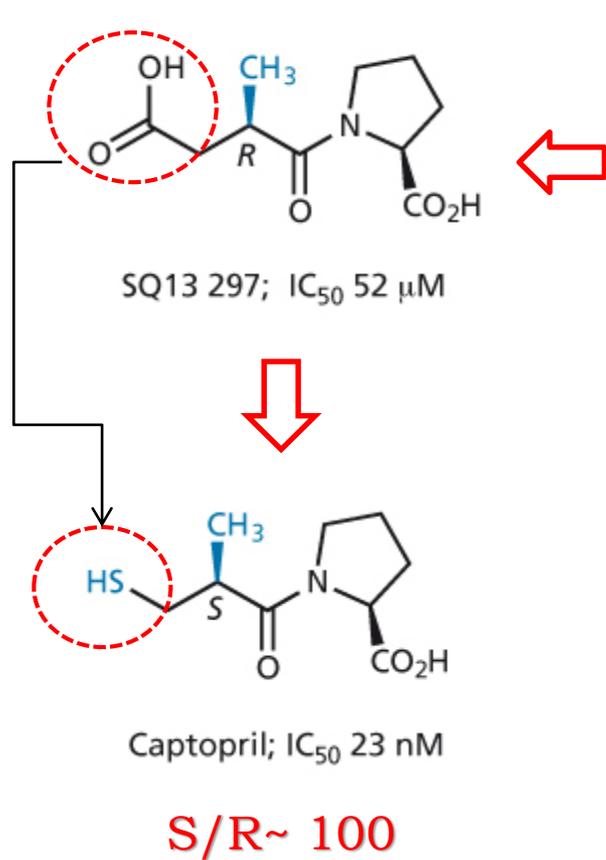
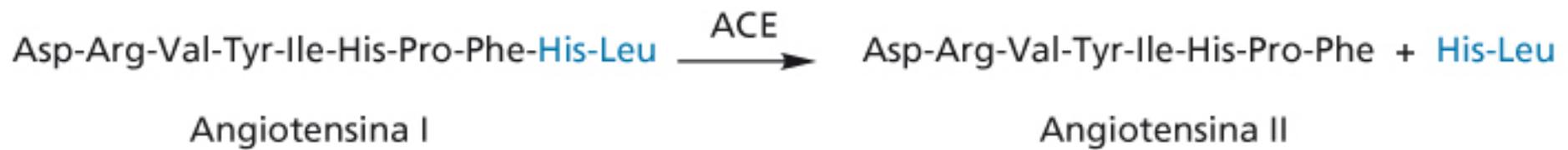


diolo

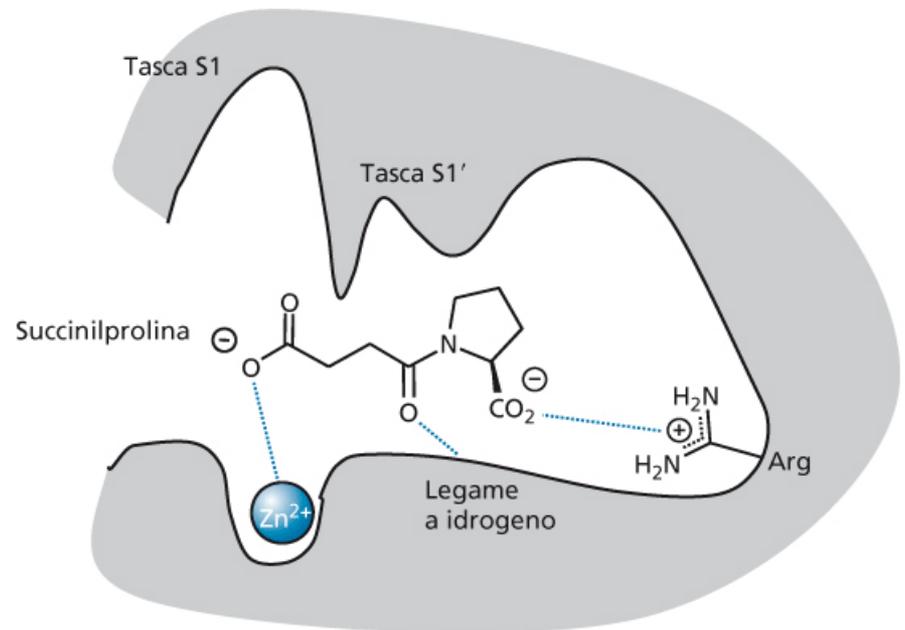


carbammato





**FIGURA EA2.6** Inibitori dell'enzima di conversione dell'angiotensina (ACE).



**FIGURA EA2.7** Interazione di legame della succinilprolina nel sito attivo dell'enzima di conversione dell'angiotensina (ACE).

Rispetto ai gruppi dicarbossilato e fosfato, il sulfidrilile ha una > capacità di binding a  $Zn^{++}$ ; Tuttavia, > incidenza effetti rash cutanei ed alterazioni del gusto

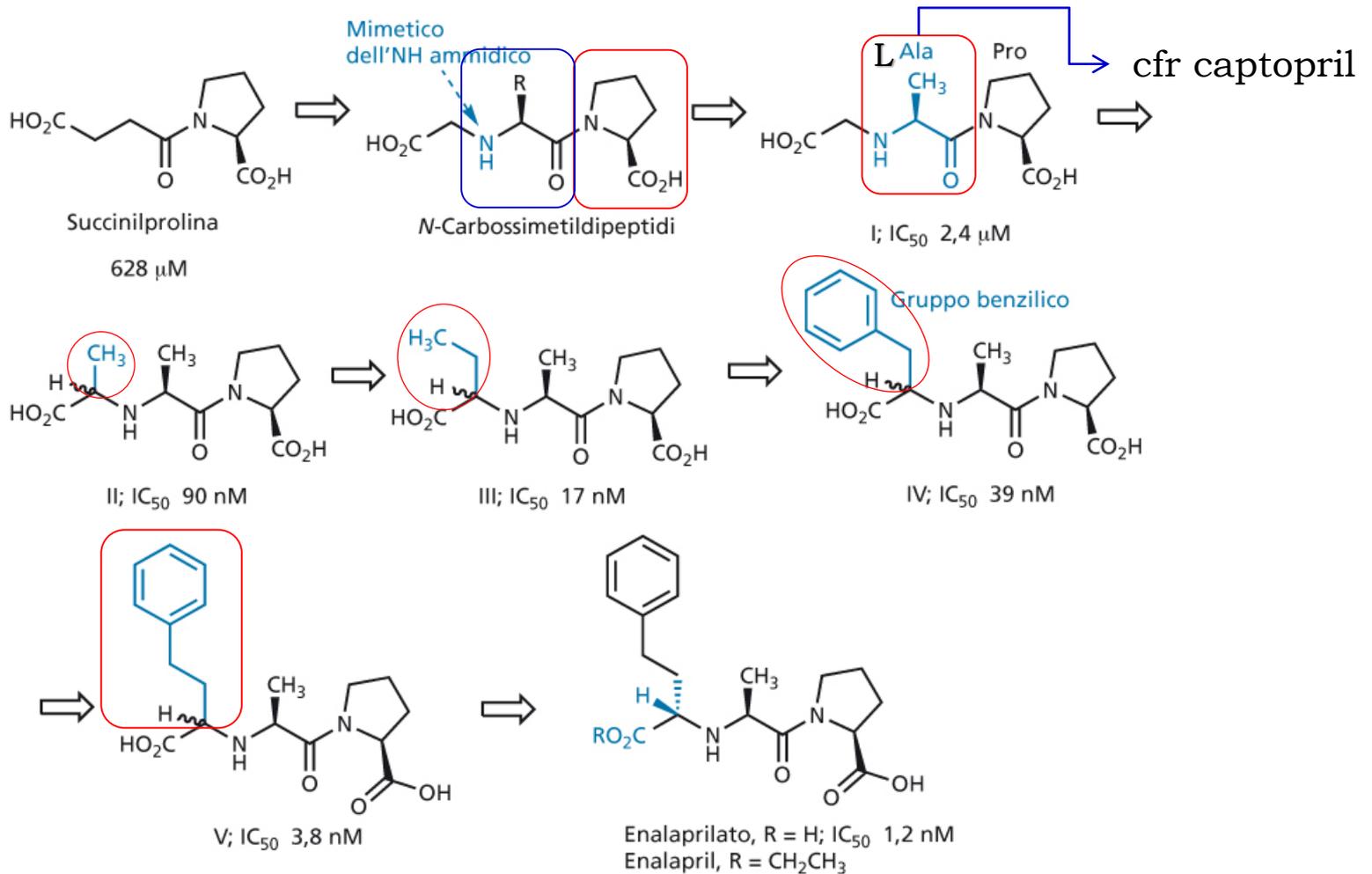
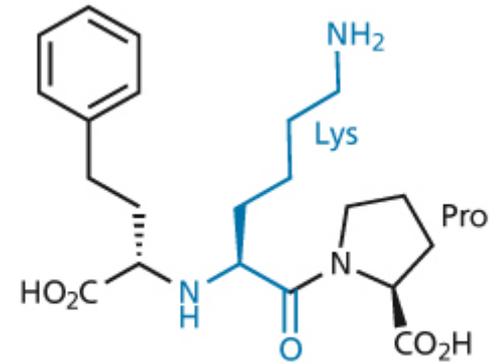
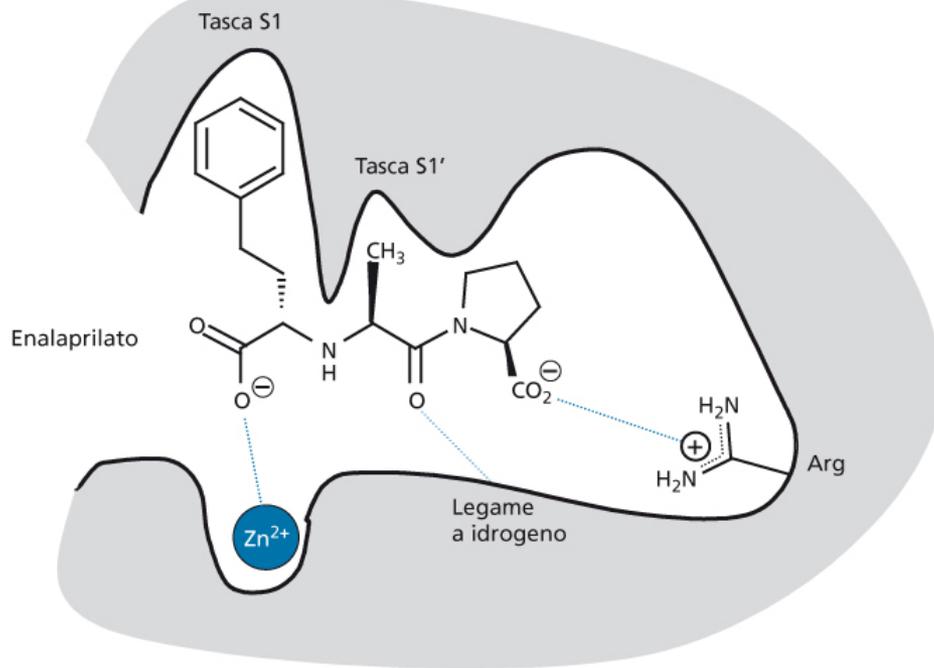
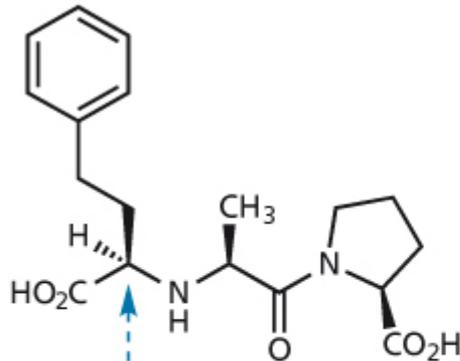


FIGURA EA2.9 Sviluppo dell'enalaprilato.

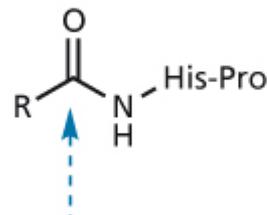
Strategia di estensione



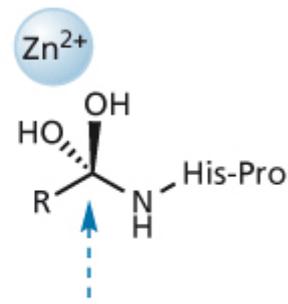
**FIGURA EA2.11** Lisinopril.



Geometria tetraedrica a livello del centro di reazione originale



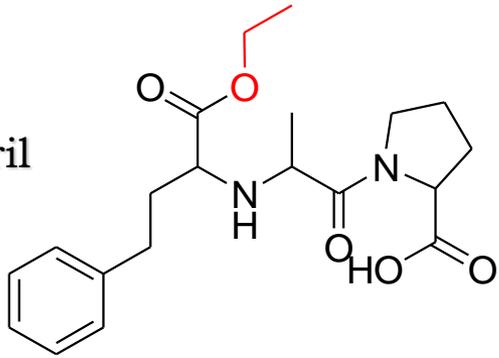
Centro di reazione nell'angiotensina I



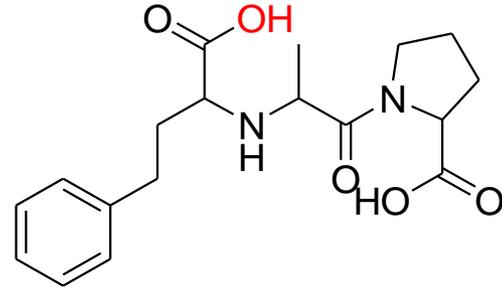
Geometria tetraedrica dell'intermedio di reazione

**FIGURA EA2.12** Confronto tra l'enalaprilato, l'angiotensina I e l'intermedio di reazione che si forma durante l'idrolisi enzima-catalizzata.

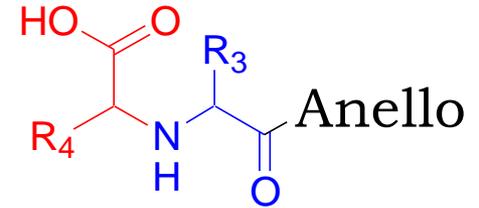
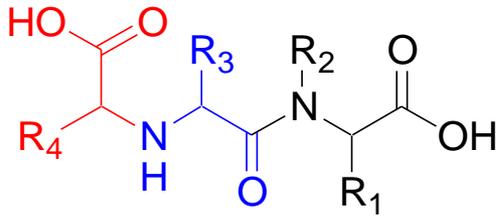
enalapril



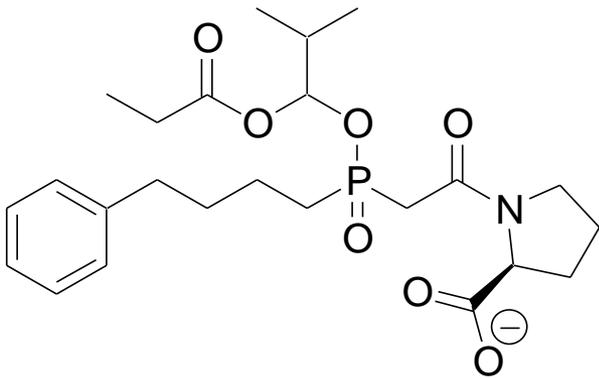
Esterasi



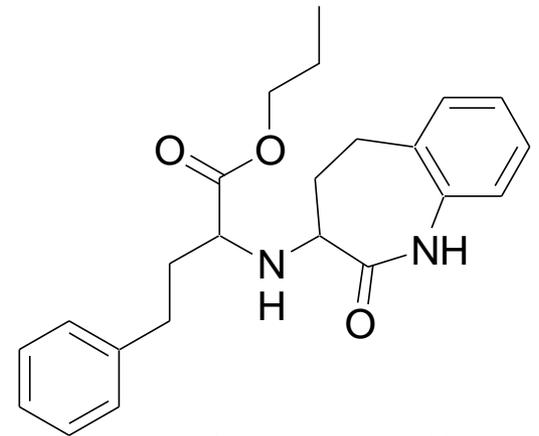
enalaprilato



Anello



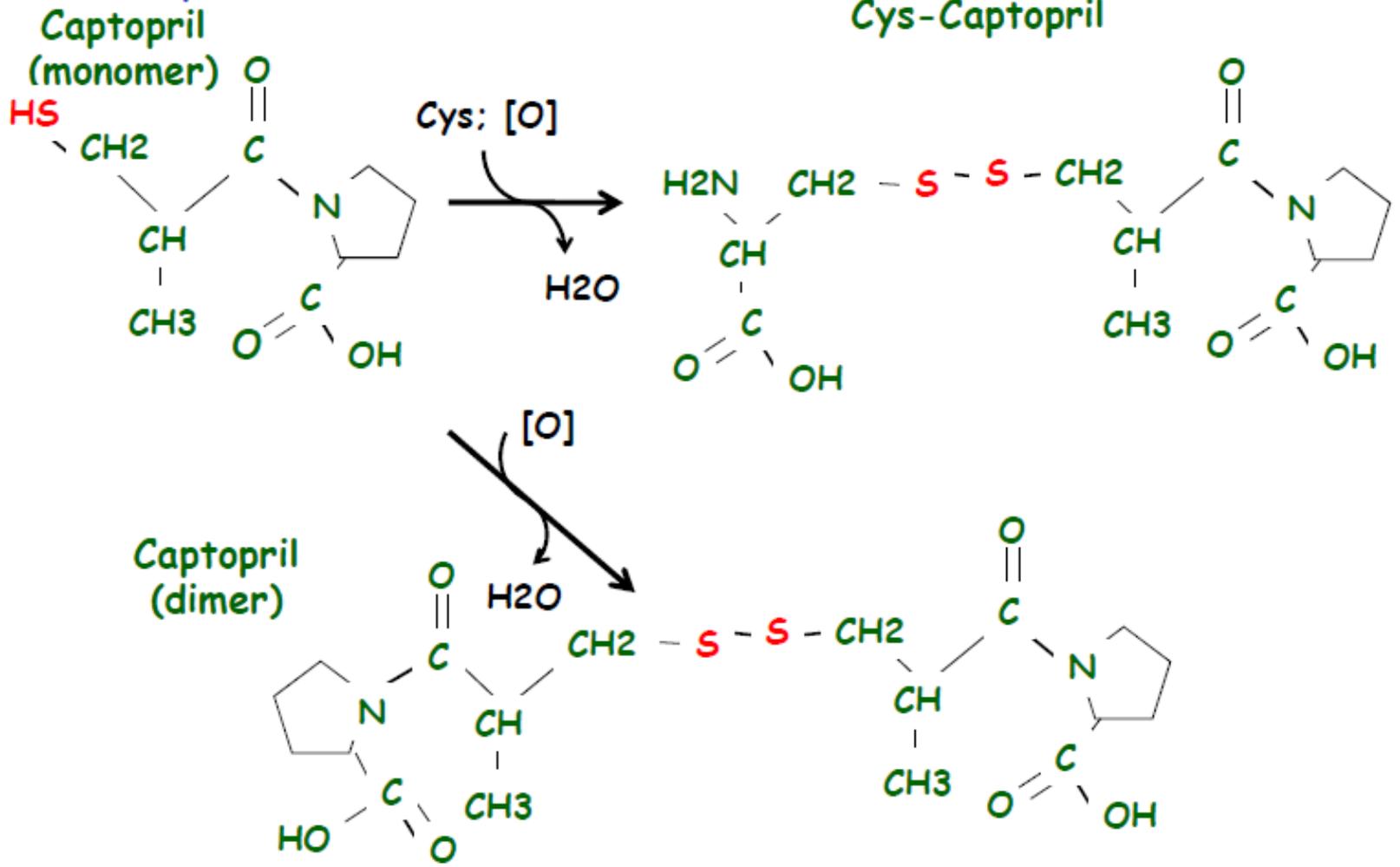
fosinopril



benazepril

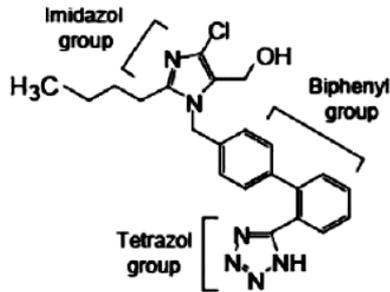
Slide #45 📺

Captopril is able to form dimeric structures by formation of disulfide which may shorten duration of action

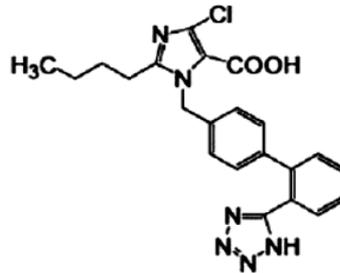


# Bloccanti recettore Angiotensina II (tipo 1) *AT1 receptor blockers (ARBs)*

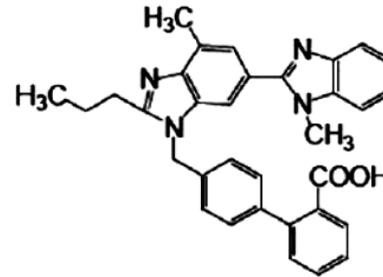
losartan



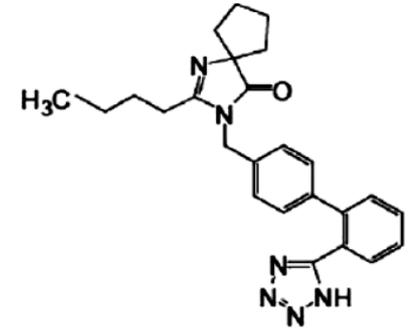
Exp 3174



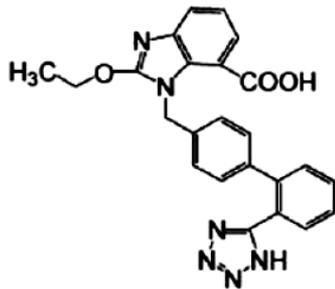
telmisartan



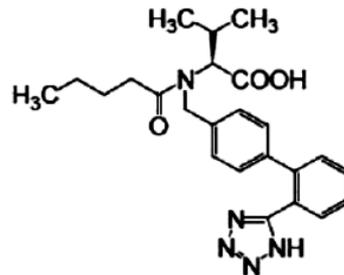
irbesartan



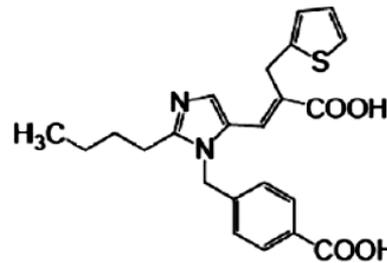
candesartan



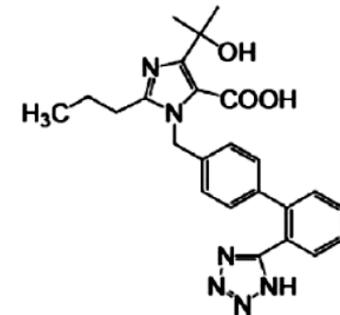
valsartan



eprosartan

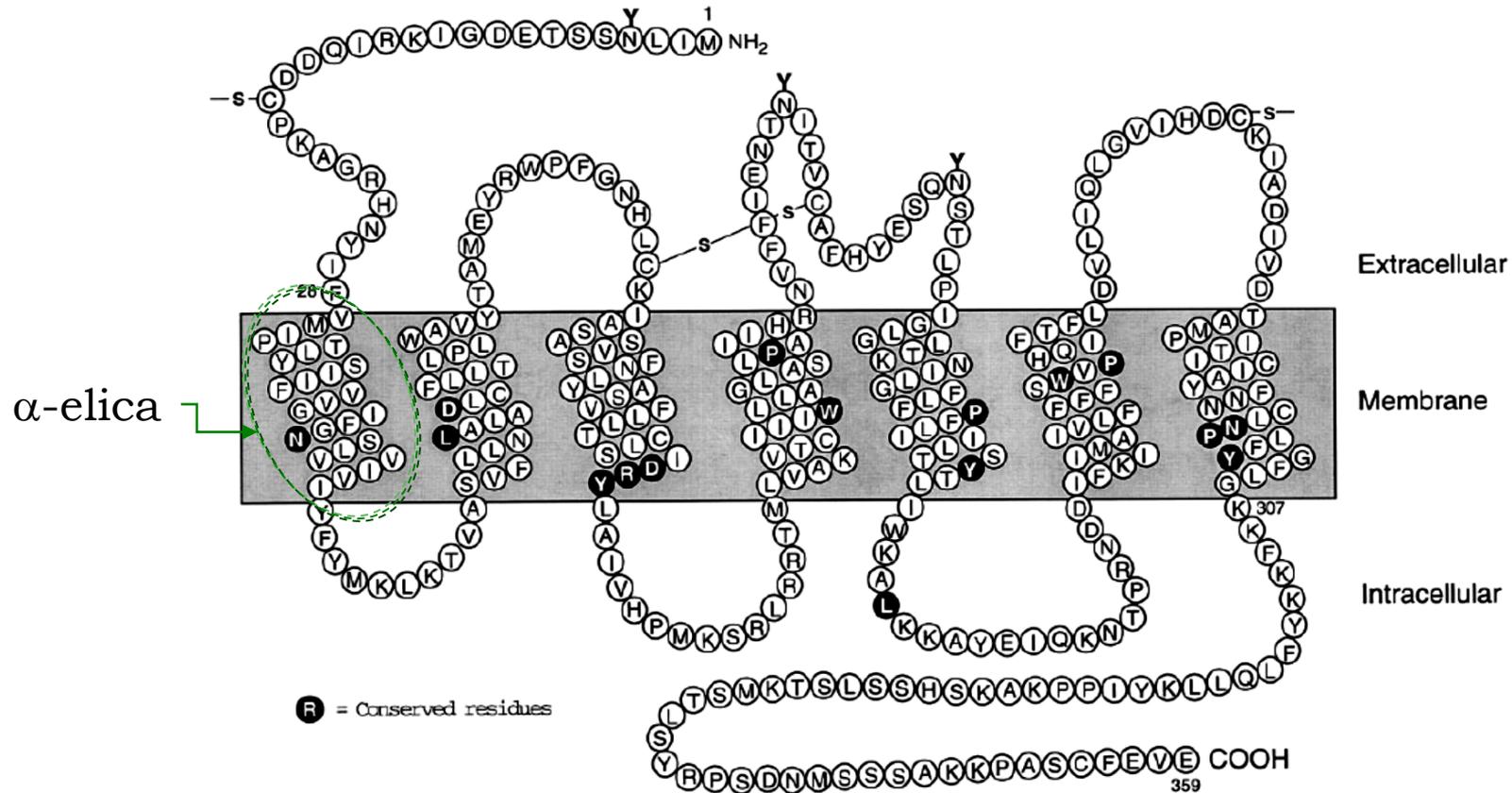


olmesartan



Angiotensina II lega due sottotipi recettoriali (AT1 and AT2), membri della superfamiglia GPCRs. Antagonisti dei recettori AT1 sono altamente selettivi e bloccano gli effetti dell'angiotensina II come vasocostrizione, rilascio aldosterone, ritenzione Na<sup>+</sup> e acqua, attivazione nervi simpatico e proliferazione cellulare.

Recettore AT1: recettori accoppiati alla proteina G (GPCR); 359 a.a. (4kD); 7 domini TM (α-eliche); gene *AGTR1* (cromosoma 3q); 2 isoforme (omologia 97%).  
 AT2 363 a.a. (gene *AGTR2* su cromosoma X, omologia 34%)



Sequenza e struttura secondaria del recettore AT1 359 aa. La sequenza è derivata da quelle di cinque recettori clonati (mammifero). **○** residuo conservato; **Y** carboidrato; -S legame solfuro

TABELLA 35.4 Antagonisti dei recettori dell'angiotensina II nel prontuario italiano (C09C)

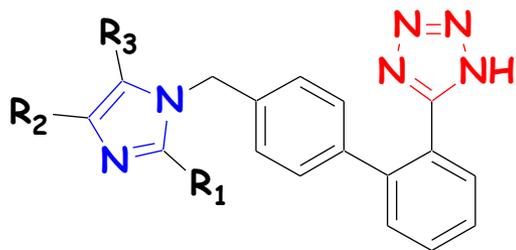
Principio attivo <sup>a</sup>	Specialità
Losartan	Lastan, Lortaan, Losahyp, Losaprex, Neo Lotan, Precten; generici
Eprosartan	Tevetenz
Valsartan	Biorax, Kerval, Pressloval, Revalsan, Rixil, Sartarex, Saval, Tareg, Valpression, Valprex, Valsacor, Valsoten; generici
Irbesartan	Aprovel, Ifirmasta, Karvea, Rabesat; generici
Candesartan <sup>b</sup>	Blopress, Ratacand; generici
Telmisartan	Micardis, Pritor
Olmesartan <sup>c,d</sup>	Olmetec, Olpress, Plaunac

<sup>a</sup> Anche in associazione con idroclorotiazide (diuretico tiazidico).

<sup>b</sup> Cilexetil.

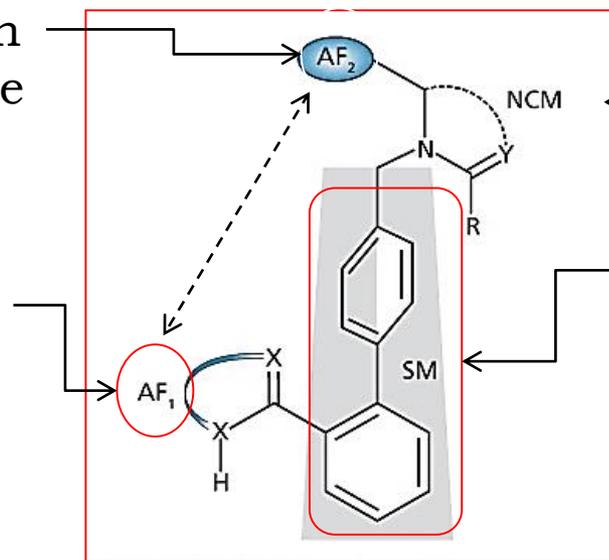
<sup>c</sup> Medoxomil.

<sup>d</sup> Anche in associazione con amlodipina (calcioantagonista).



funzione  
acida non  
essenziale

funzione  
acida

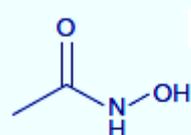


Elemento  
di raccordo  
(eterociclo)

struttura di  
supporto  
bifenilica

# Isosteri acidi carbossilici: derivati diretti

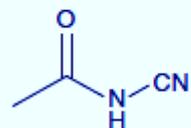
**TABLE 15.11** Carboxylic Acid Isosteres: Direct Derivatives



Acidi idrossamici

High chelating power  
Histone deacetylase inhibitors  
Matrix metalloproteinases inhibitors  
Tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$  converting enzyme

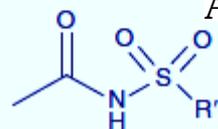
Almquist *et al.*<sup>58</sup>  
Massa *et al.*,<sup>59</sup> Lu *et al.*<sup>60</sup>  
Remiszewski *et al.*,<sup>61</sup> Plumb *et al.*,<sup>62</sup>  
Kelly *et al.*,<sup>63</sup> Buggy *et al.*<sup>64</sup>  
Hanessian *et al.*<sup>65</sup> Aranapakam *et al.*<sup>66,67</sup>  
Noe *et al.*<sup>68</sup>  
Duan *et al.*<sup>69</sup>



Acil cianammidi

Mainly academic interest

von Kohler *et al.*<sup>70</sup>  
Kwon *et al.*<sup>71</sup>

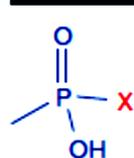


Acil sulfonammidi

Glycine, GABA, and  $\beta$ -alanine analogs  
Antiatherosclerotics pK<sub>a</sub> # 4,5  
 $\beta_3$  Adrenergic receptor agonist  
hepatitis C virus

Drummond and Johnson<sup>72</sup>  
Albright *et al.*<sup>73</sup>  
Uehling *et al.*<sup>74</sup>  
Johansson *et al.*<sup>75</sup>

**TABLE 15.13** Carboxylic Acid Isosteres: Non Planar Sulfur- or Phosphorus-Derived Acidic Functions

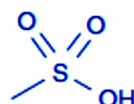


X = H  
X = OH  
X = NH<sub>2</sub>  
X = CH(OR)<sub>2</sub>

fosfinati  
fosfonati  
fosfonammidi

Many examples in glutamate and in GABA<sub>B</sub> antagonist series

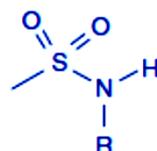
Froestl *et al.*<sup>112</sup>



solfonati

Sulphonic analogs of GABA and glutamic acid

Rosowski *et al.*<sup>113</sup>



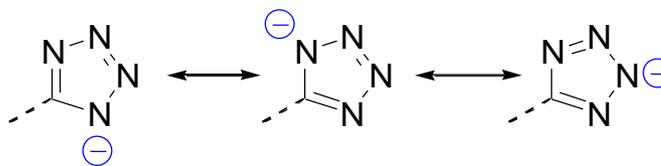
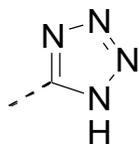
solfoammidi

Weak acids, used rather as equivalents of phenolic hydroxyls in the design of catecholamine analogs

von Kohler *et al.*<sup>70</sup>

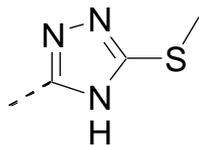
# Isosteri acidi carbossilici: eterocicli acidi planari

Tetrazoli



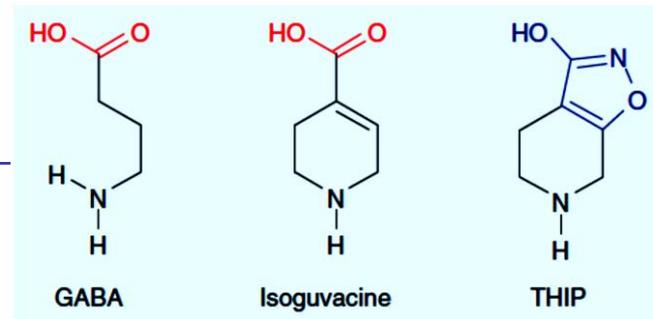
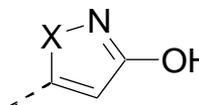
pKa 6.6-7.2

Mercaptoazoli  
+sulfinilazoli  
+sulfonilazoli

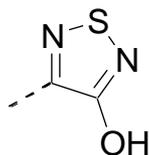


pKa mercapto 8.2-11.5  
pKa sulfinyl 5.2-9.8  
pKa sulfonyl 4.8-8.7

Isosazoli  
Isotiazoli

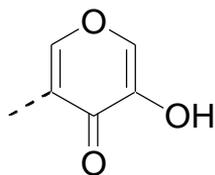
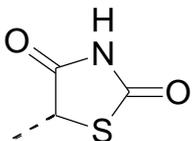


Idrossi-  
tiadiazoli



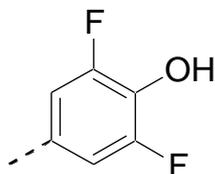
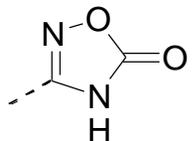
pKa ~ 5

Tiazolidinoni



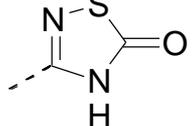
idrossicromoni

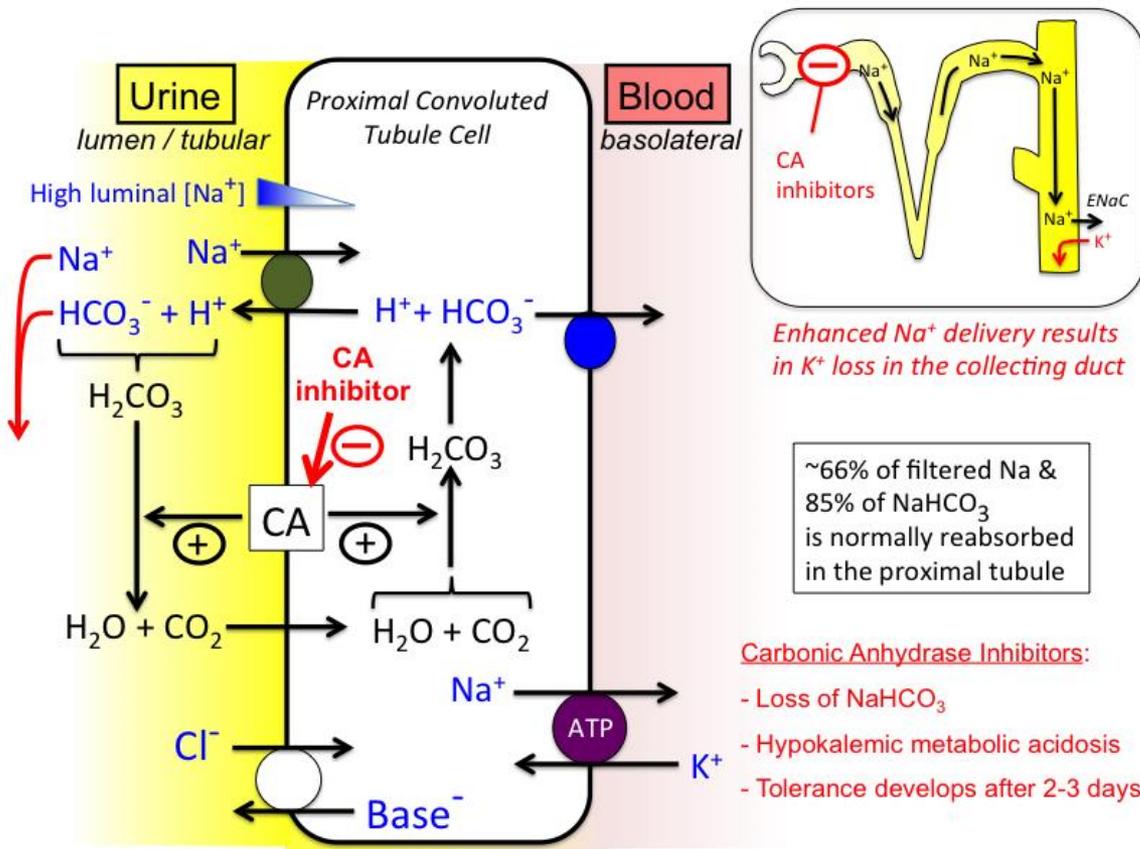
1,2,4-oxadiazoli  
-5(4H)-oni



3,5-difluoro-  
4-idrossifenil

1,2,4-tiadiazoli  
-5(4H)-oni





- 1945 Pitts e Alexander propongono che la normale acidificazione delle urine sia il risultato della secrezione di  $\text{H}^+$  (cellule tubulari);
- Ipotesi confermata dalla alcalinizzazione delle urine (cane) in seguito a somministrazione di sulfanilamide per inibizione dell'enzima AC.;
- 1950s Schwartz intuisce la potenziale attività diuretica delle sulfanilamidi registrando l'incremento di  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ .

### • Anidraasi Carbonica:

- Zn-enzima scoperto negli eritrociti da Roughton nei primi anni '30.
- Prodotto in molti tessuti (corteccia renale, mucosa gastrica, pancreas, occhi e SNC).
- Catalizza reversibilmente l'idratazione della  $\text{CO}_2$  e la deidratazione di  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ ;
- Presente in elevate quantità nei reni.

# Anidrasi Carboniche

(CAs; carbonato deidratasi EC 4.2.1.1; quattro famiglie)

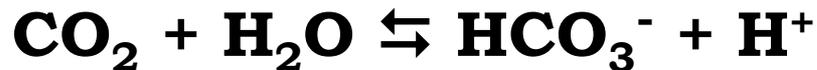
$\alpha$ -CAs: 16 isoenzimi (vertebrati, batteri, alghe e citoplasma di piante verdi);

- CA I, CA II, CA III, CA VII e CA XIII (citosoliche)
- CA IV, CA IX, CA XII, CA XIV e CA XV (membranali)
- CA VA e CA VB (mitocondriali)
- CA VI (secreta)

$\beta$ -CAs (predominanti in batteri, alghe e cloroplasti di mono e dicotiledoni)

$\gamma$ -CAs (archei ed alcuni batteri);

$\delta$ -CAs (presenti in alcune diatomee marine).



260 a.a.; Sito attivo contenente  $Zn^{++}$  (essenziale per la catalisi);

Attiva in molti processi fisiopatologici;

Respirazione, trasporto  $CO_2$  e bicarbonato tra tessuti e polmoni;

Omeostasi acido-base e del  $Ca^{++}$ , secrezione elettroliti, reazioni biosintetiche (gluconogenesi, lipogenesi, ureagenesi, tumorigenicità)

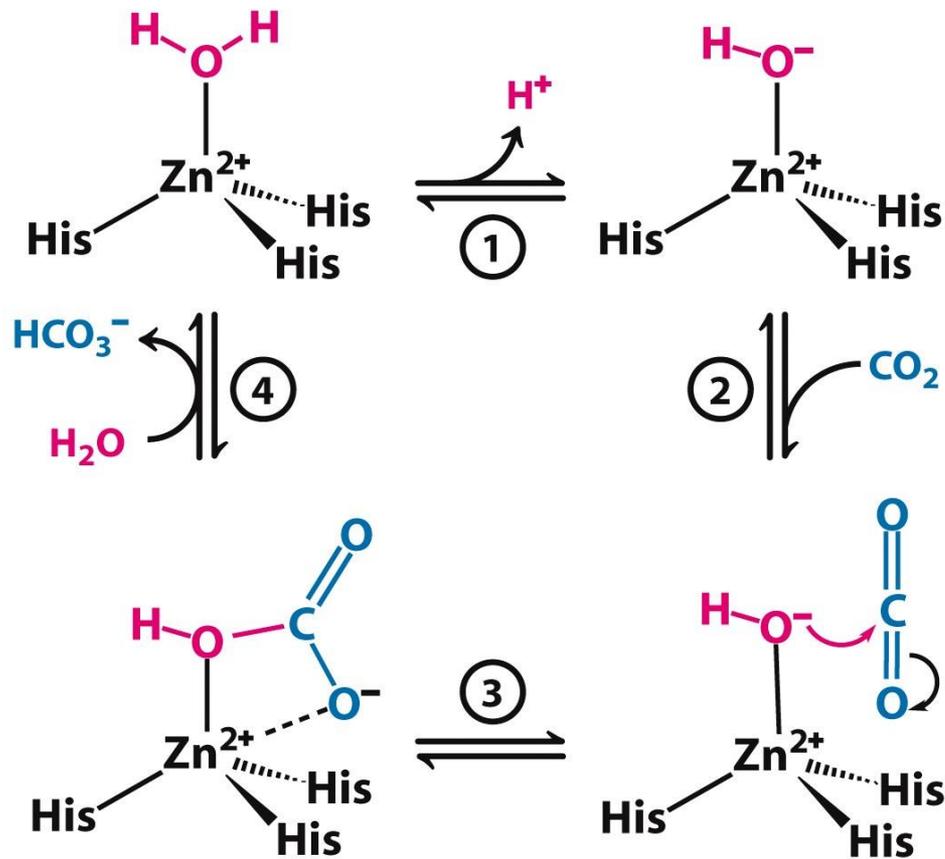
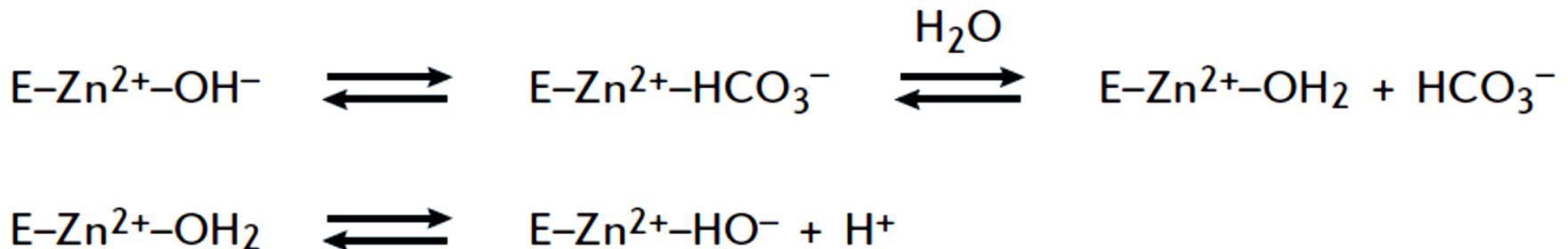
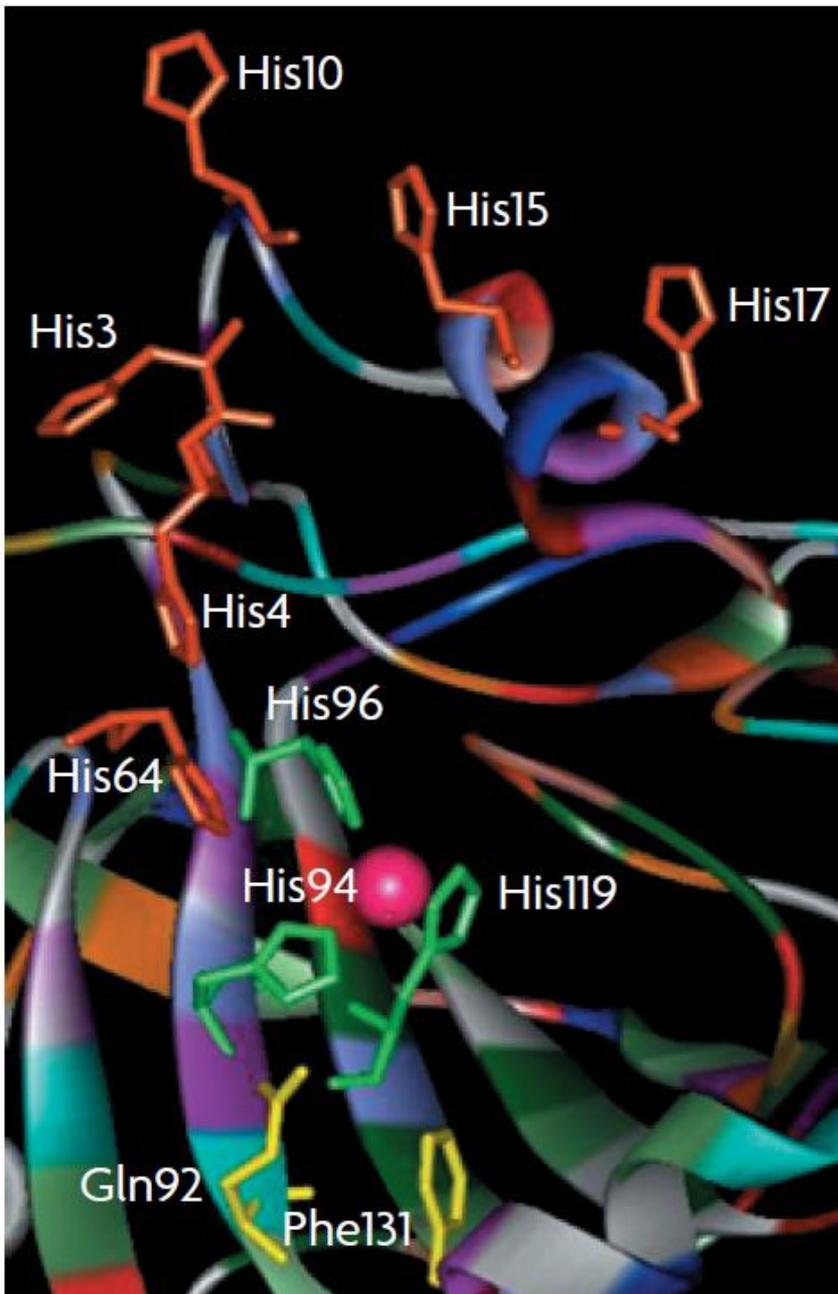


Figure 9.25  
 Biochemistry, Seventh Edition  
 © 2012 W. H. Freeman and Company

- $Zn^{++}$  coordinato con tre istidine e una molecola d'acqua ( $OH^-$ );  $Co^{++}$  (Y)/ $Ni^{++}$  (M)
- incremento nucleofilia in contesto stereo-ordinato;
- $CO_2$  presente in una tasca idrofobica (Val, Val, Leu) adiacente (hCA II);
- Bicarbonato neoformato complessato allo  $Zn^{++}$  e successivamente spiazzato da  $H_2O$ .



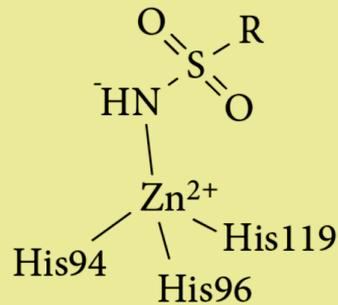


- Zn<sup>2+</sup> è essenziale per la catalisi in tutte le  $\alpha$ -CAs;
- X-ray rivelano che lo ione è nel fondo di una cavità profonda 15 Å;
- Zn<sup>2+</sup> è coordinato da tre istidine (His94, His96 e His119);
- altre istidine sono coinvolte nel trasferimento di protoni tra sito attivo ed ambiente esterno;
- Gln92 e Phe131 sono coinvolte nel binding di molti inibitori sulfonamidici;

Lo stadio limitante nella catalisi è il trasferimento di H<sup>+</sup> che rigenera lo Zn-OH<sup>-</sup>. In tutti gli isoenzimi molto attivi (CA II, IV, VI, VII, IX, XII, XIII e XIV) il processo è assistito da una istidina collocata all'ingresso del sito attivo o da un cluster di istidine che regolano la distribuzione di H<sup>+</sup> tra sito catalitico e superficie enzimatica. La CA II è l'isoforma più attiva ad oggi nota (k<sub>cat</sub>/K<sub>m</sub> of 1.5 x 10<sup>8</sup> M<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>).

# Meccanismo molecolare di inibizione dell'anidrasi carbonica.

**a**

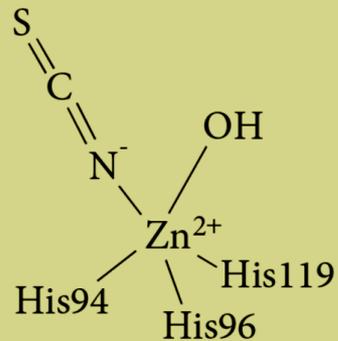


**Tetrahedral adduct  
(sulphonamide)**

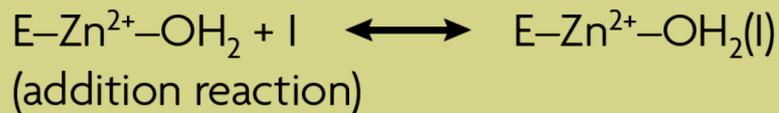


a) solfonamidi non-sostituite e loro bioisosteri legano lo ione  $Zn^{2+}$  sostituendo il ligando non-proteico per generare un addotto tetraedrico.

**b**

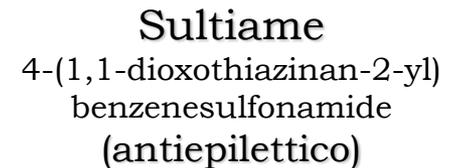
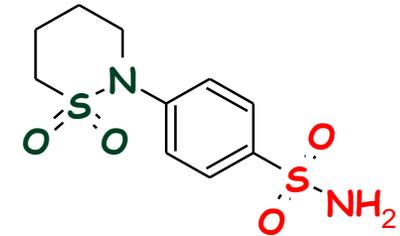
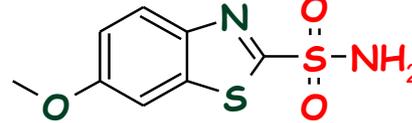
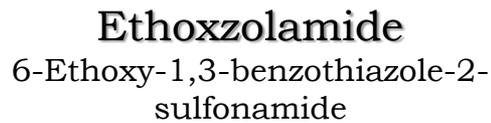
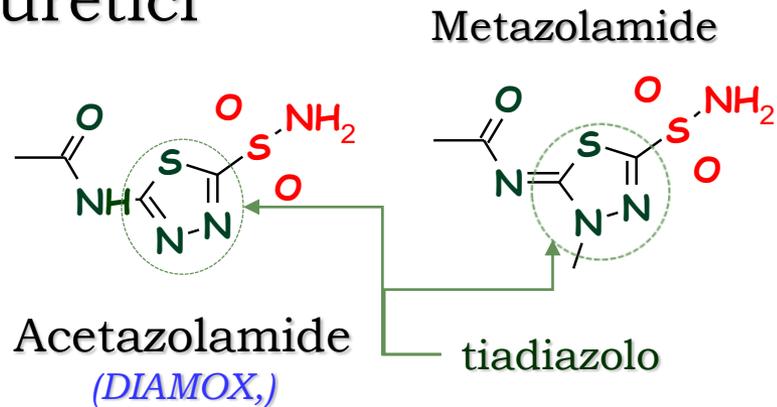


**Trigonal-bipyramidal  
adduct (thiocyanate)**



b) inibitori anionici si legano alla sfera di coordinazione del metallo generando specie trigonali bipyramidali

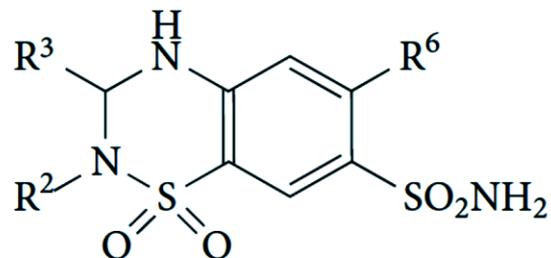
# Diuretici



## Acetazolamide (1956):

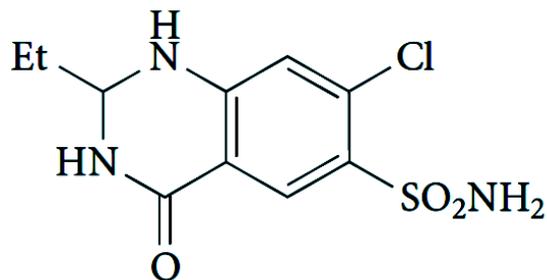
- primo diuretico non-mercuriale ad uso clinico; prototipo di una classe farmacologica che ha permesso la comprensione della fisiologia renale e del meccanismo di diuretici tiazidici e high-ceiling (loop);
- dopo la somministrazione le urine aumentano di volume,  $\text{pH} >$ ,  $\text{HCO}_3^- >$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$  e  $\text{K}^+ >$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ : inibizione CA (CA II citosolica e CA IV, XII, CA XIV membranali) tubulo prossimale,  $< \text{H}^+$ .
- Acetazolamide, metazolamide, etoxzolamide e diclorofenamide sono usati nel trattamento di edema congestizio da insufficienza cardiaca;

## Diuretici.



19

- a  $R^2 = R^3 = H$ ,  $R^6 = Cl$ , Hydrochlorothiazide
- b  $R^2 = R^3 = H$ ,  $R^6 = CF_3$ , Hydroflumethiazide
- c  $R^2 = H$ ,  $R^3 = PhCH_2$ ,  $R^6 = CF_3$ , Bendroflumethiazide
- d  $R^2 = H$ ,  $R^3 = CHCl_2$ ,  $R^6 = Cl$ , Trichloromethiazide
- e  $R^2 = Me$ ,  $R^3 = CH_2SCH_2CF_3$ ,  $R^6 = Cl$ , Polythiazide



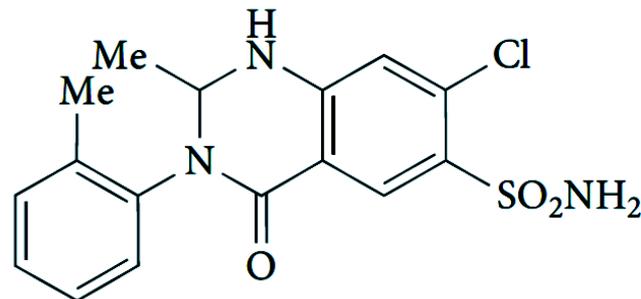
### Quinetazone

7-chloro-2-ethyl-4-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazoline-6-sulfonamide

- 1 **Idroclorotiazide**  
(*Esidrex, Acediur, Aceplus, Accuretic...+inib. ACE, inib. renina, sartani*)  
6-cloro-1,1-dioxo-3,4-diidro-2H-1,2,4-benzotiadiazino-7-sulfonamide

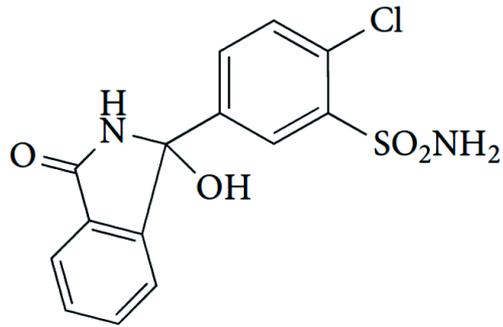
### Metolazone

7-cloro-2-metil-4-oxo-3-o-tolil-1,2,3,4-tetraidroquinazolino-6-solfonamide  
(*Zaroxolyn*)

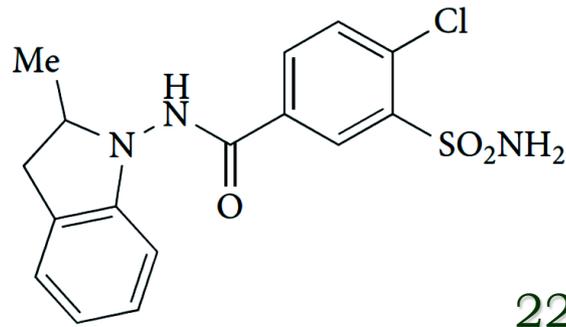


Ipertensione, edema da cardiopatie

# Diuretici



22



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## 22-Clortalidone

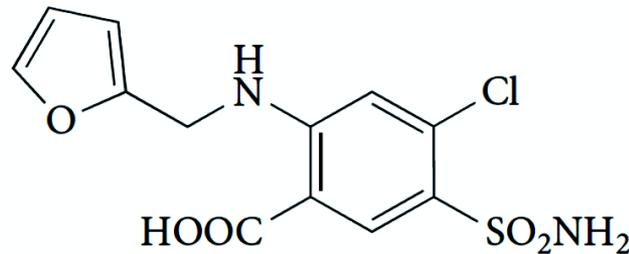
2-Chloro-5-(1-hydroxy-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-isoindol-1-yl)-benzene sulfonamide

(Igroton, Tenoretic (+  $\beta$  bloccante)....)

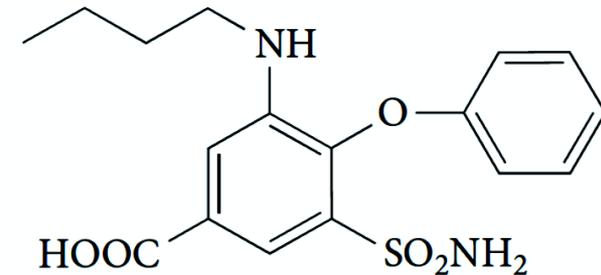
## 22-Indapamide

4-Chloro-N-(2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-indol-1-yl)-3-sulfamoyl-benzamide

(Indamol, Millibar, Natrilix, Normopress (+  $\beta$ -bloccante)....)



24



25

## 25-Bumetanide

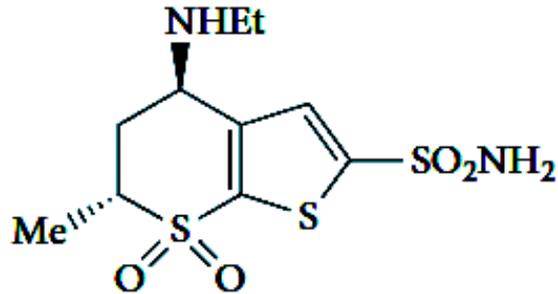
## 24-Furosemide

4-Chloro-2-[(furan-2-ylmethyl)-amino]-5-sulfamoyl-benzoic acid

(Lasix.....)

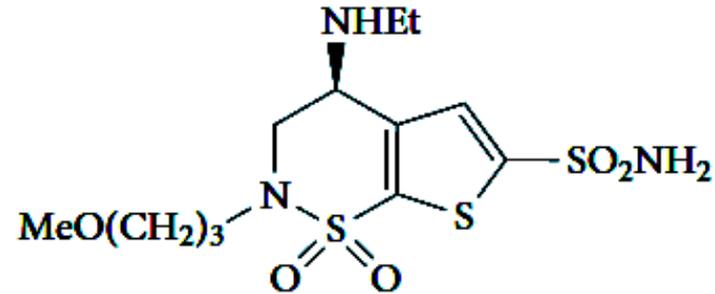
Ipertensione, edema da cardiopatie

Solfonamidi solubili in acqua per il trattamento del glaucoma (anni '90).



**Dorzolamide HCl**

*(4S,6S)-4-(ethylamino)-6-methyl-7,7-dioxo-5,6-dihydro-4H-thieno[2,3-b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide*  
*(Dorzostill, equiv.)*



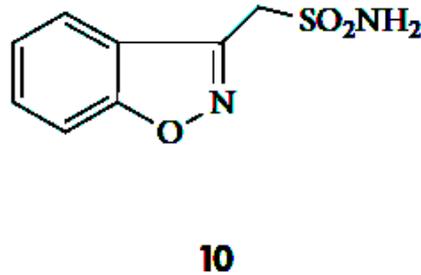
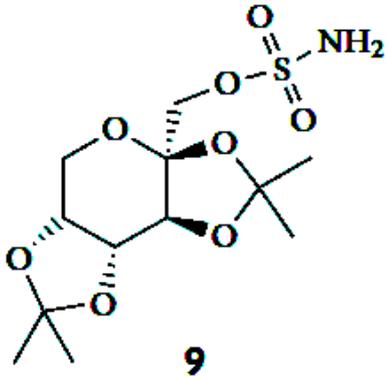
**Brinzolamide HCl**

*(5R)-5-ethylamino-3-(3-methoxypropyl)-2,2-dioxo-2λ6,9-dithia-3-azabicyclo [4.3.0]nona-7,10-diene-8-sulfonamide*  
*(Azopt)*

Glaucoma: patologia degli occhi cronica, degenerativa (nervo ottico) elevata pressione intraoculare (IOP), progressiva riduzione visus, cecità.

- Studi chimica e dinamica umor acqueo (> NaHCO<sub>3</sub>);
- Identificazione CAs nell'uvea anteriore;
- inibitori CA II: principale trattamento, < HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in IOP (25-30%);
- acetazolamide (effetti collaterali ubiquitariet  CA);
- Dorzolamide e Brinzolamide: migliore efficacia, minori effetti collaterali (bruciore, arrossamento, visione offuscata, prurito);

# Inibitori CA come potenziali farmaci anti-obesità



**Topiramato**  
(Sincronil, Topamax,  
generici)

**Zonisamide**  
(Zonegran)

CA VA e VB presenti nei mitocondri e regolano molti processi biosintetici come gluconeogenesi, ureagenesi e lipogenesi. Isoenzimi CA sono critici per l'intero processo di biosintesi di acidi grassi: CA VA e/o VB mitocondriali favoriscono la produzione di sufficiente substrato per la **piruvato carbossilasi** mitocondriale mentre la CA II citosolica fornisce substrato sufficiente per acetyl-CoA carbossilasi.

Antiepilettici: meccanismo azione multifattoriale, blocco canali Na e recettori kainato/ampa, inibizione CA isoenzimi cerebrali, agonisti GABA.  
Effetto collaterale: riduzione peso corporeo.

