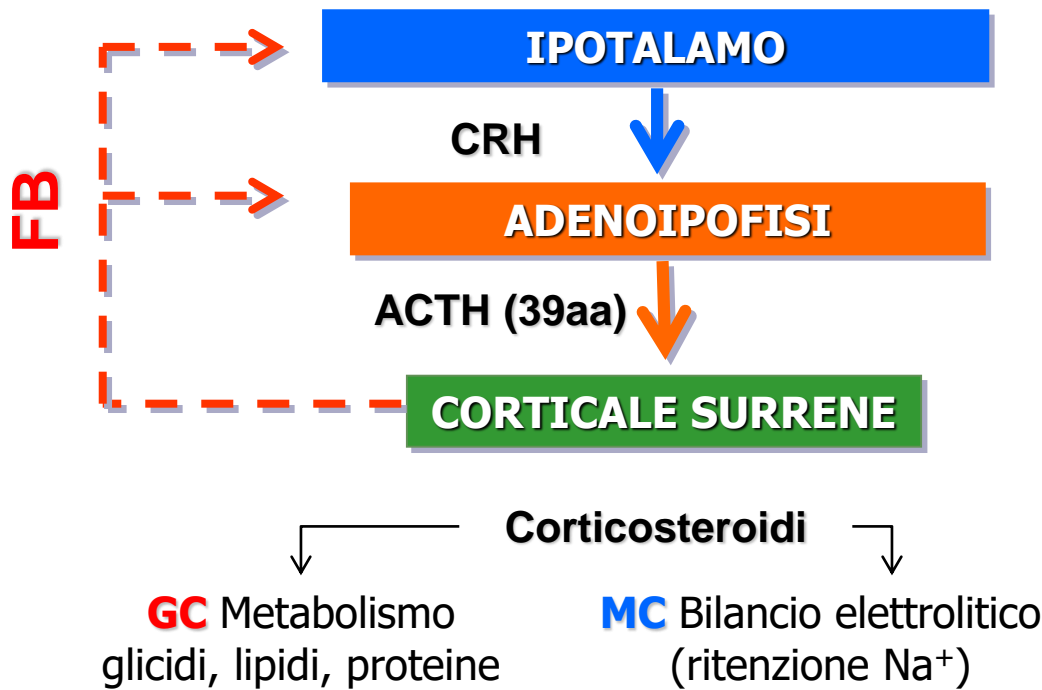
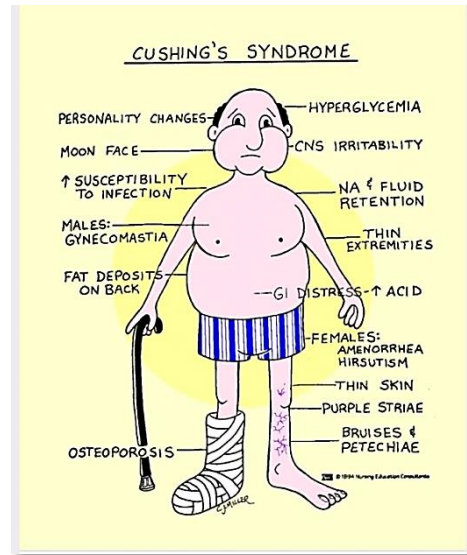
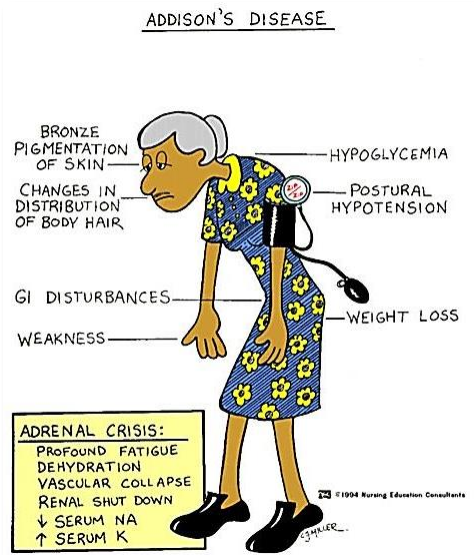


Chimica Farmaceutica e Tossicologica 2

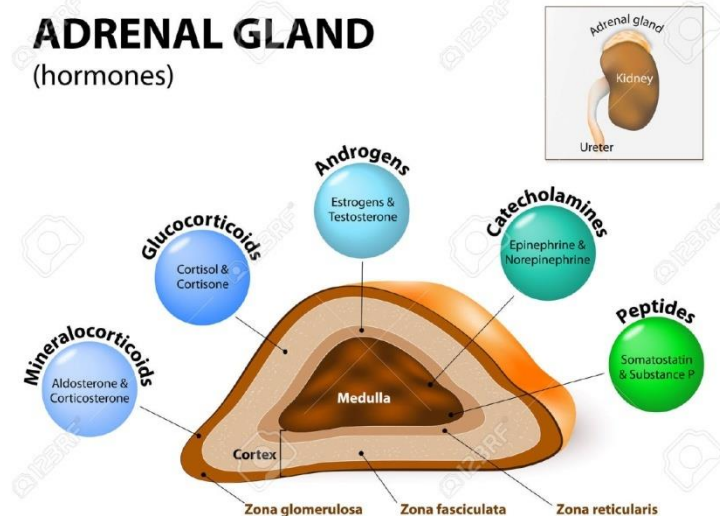
- Elementi di fisiopatologia degli ormoni corticosurrenali;
- Glucocorticoidi;
- Mineralcorticoidi;
- Diuretici.



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).

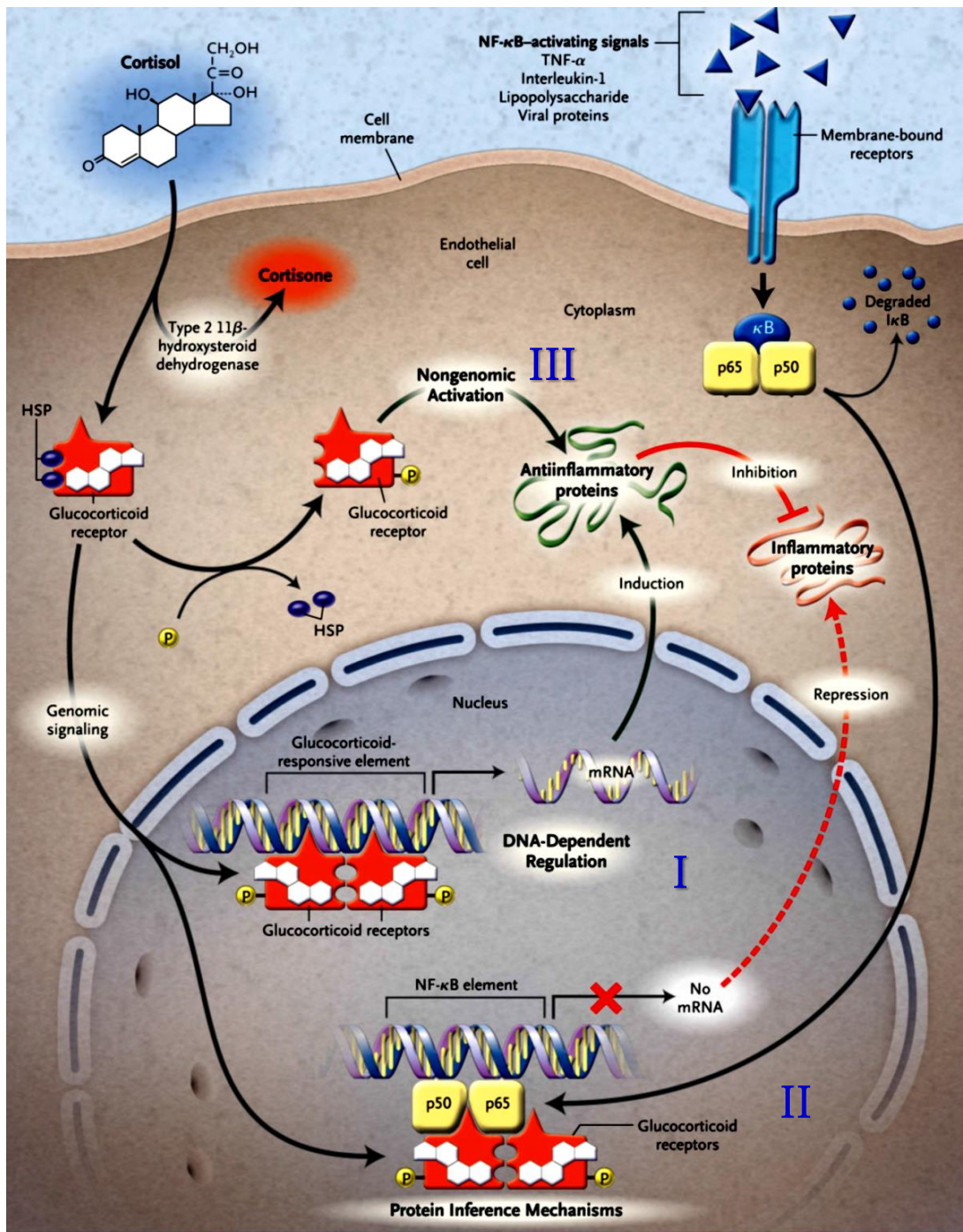


ADRENAL GLAND
(hormones)



-

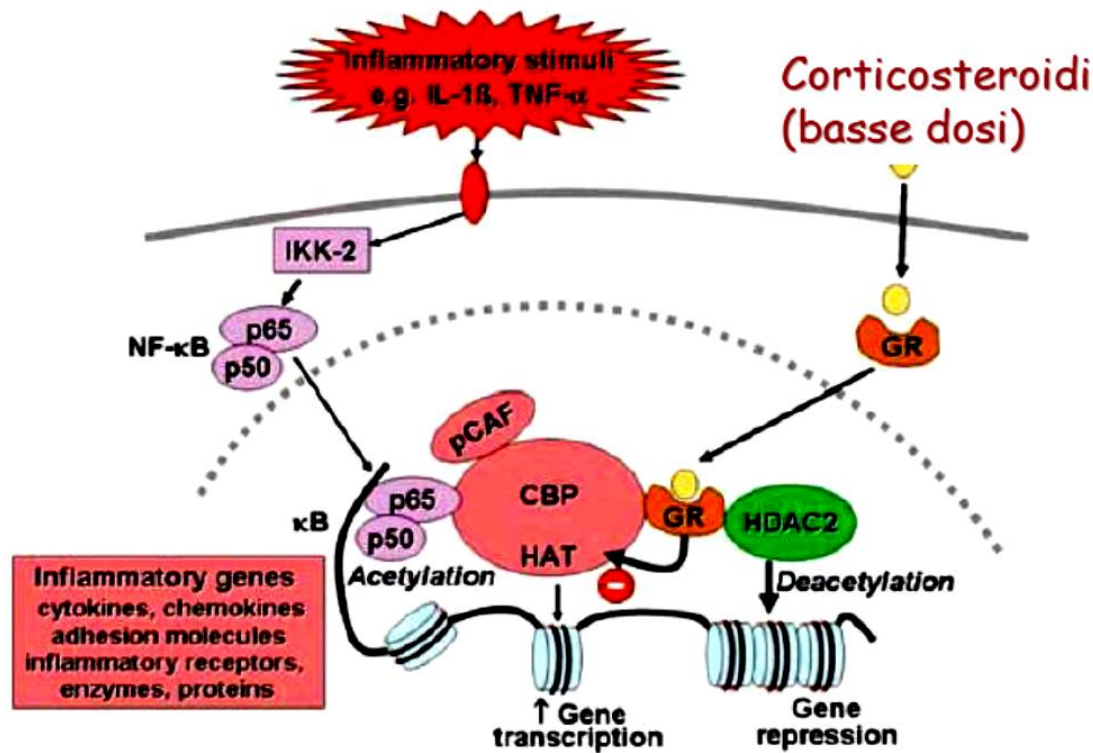
+



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)

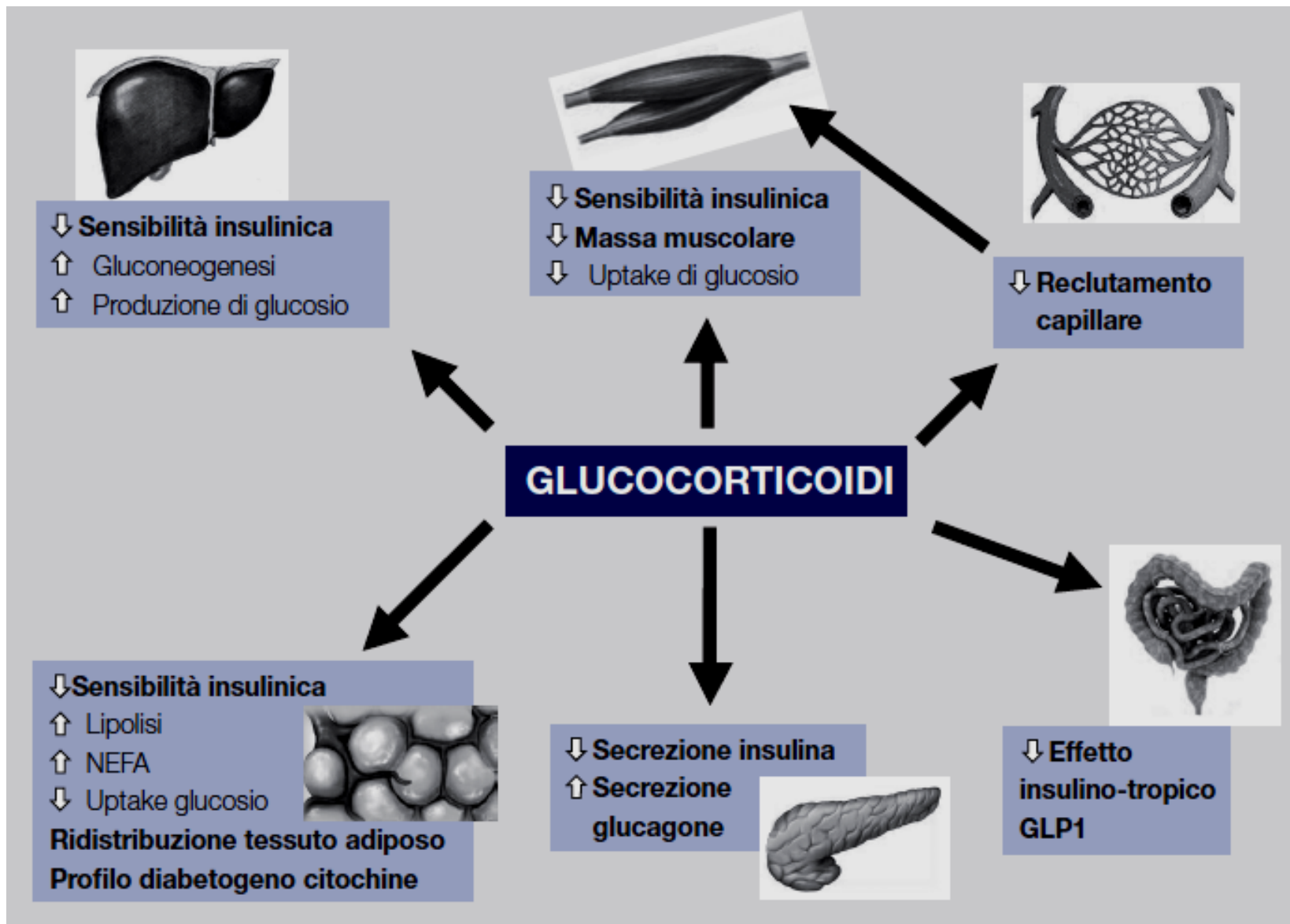
Interazione cortisolo/complesso GCR e altri fattori di trascrizione (fattore nucleare B, NF- κ B (meccanismo prevalente a basse concentrazioni di cortisolo)).

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



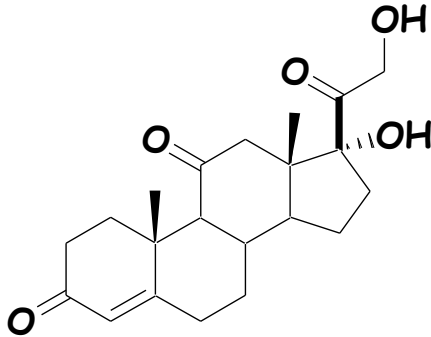
Comuni utilizzazioni terapeutiche dei corticosteroidi

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

Profilo farmacologico (genomico, non genomico)

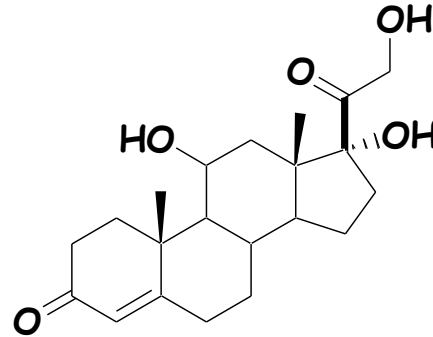
- silenziare l'attività di geni infiammatori che codificano citochine, chemochine, molecole di adesione, enzimi infiammatori, recettori e proteine antiinfiammatori;
- sintesi di proteine antiinfiammatorie ed effetti postgenomici (ad alte dosi);

ORMONI CORTICOSTEROIDEI



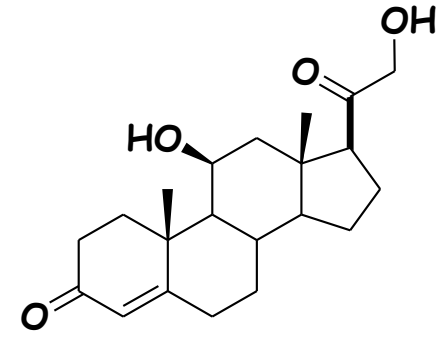
Cortisone

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



Cortisolo (Idrocortisone)

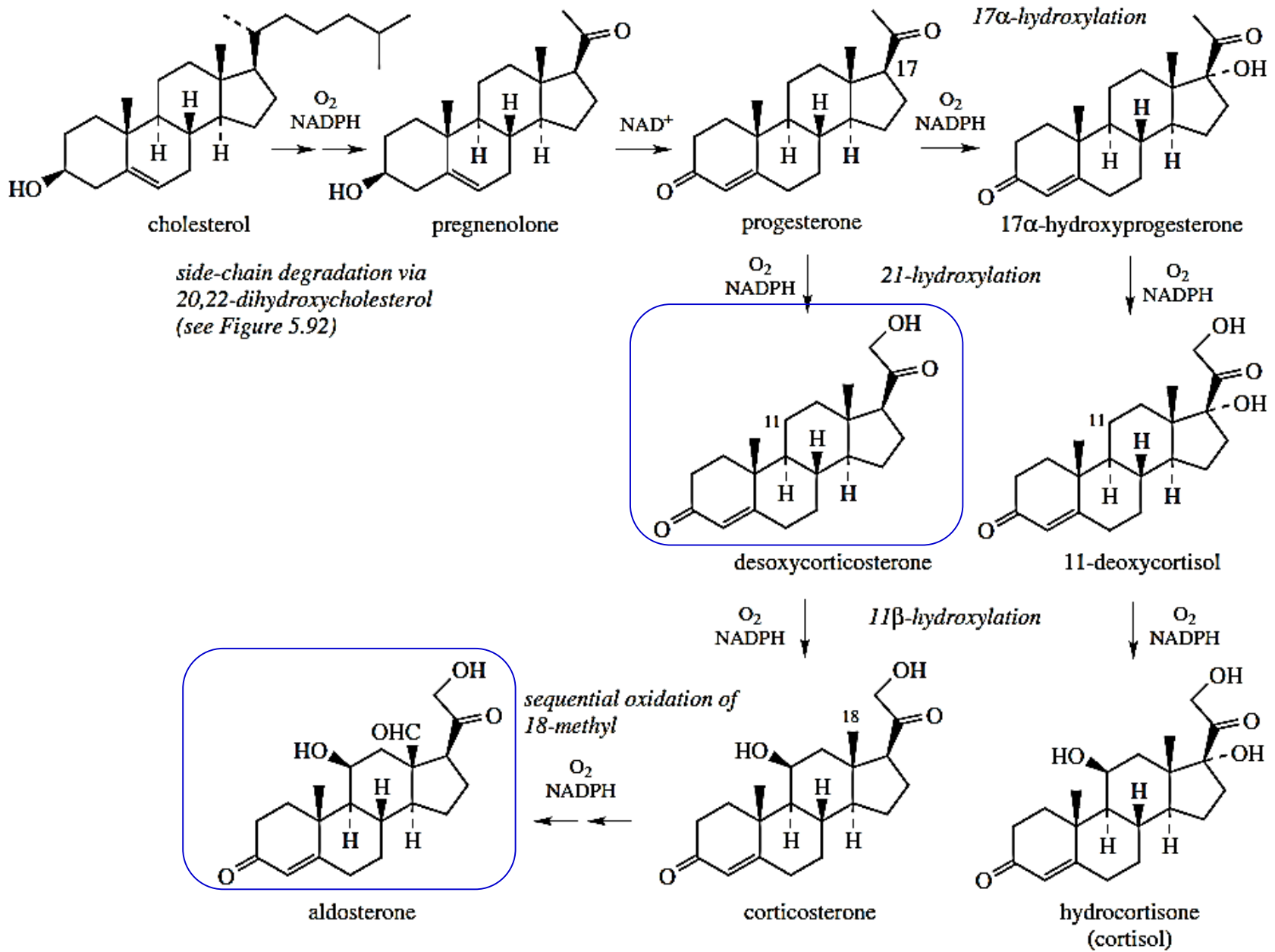
11 β ,17,21-Triidrossipregn-4-ene-3,20-dione



Corticosterone

11 β -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 α -fluorocortisolo (J. Fried and E. F. Sabo, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 2273-2274)



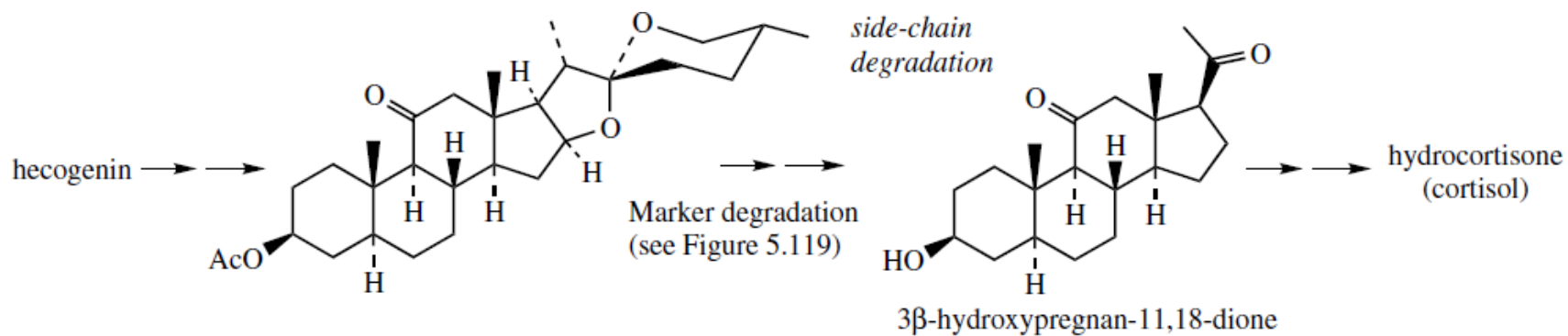
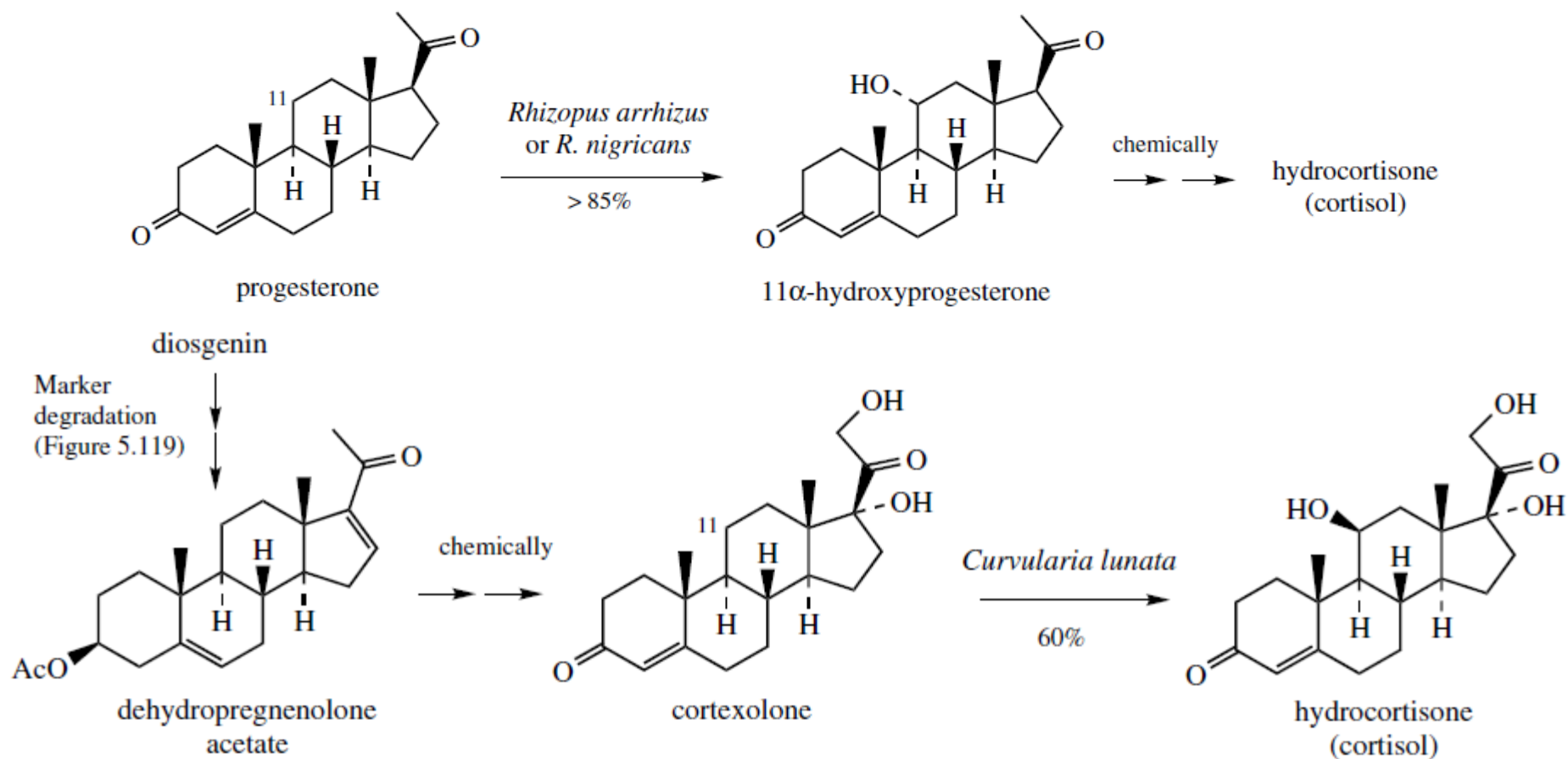
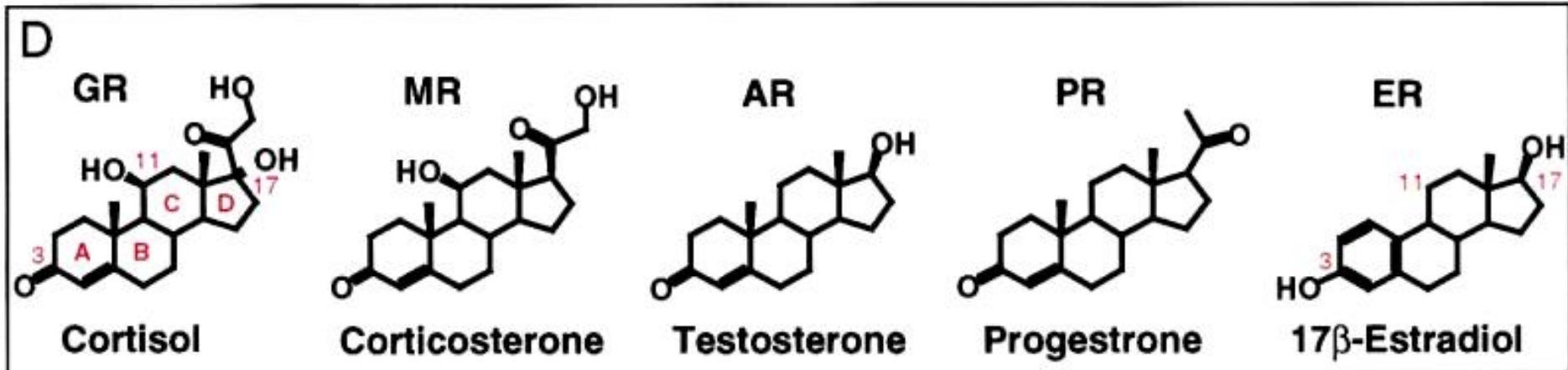
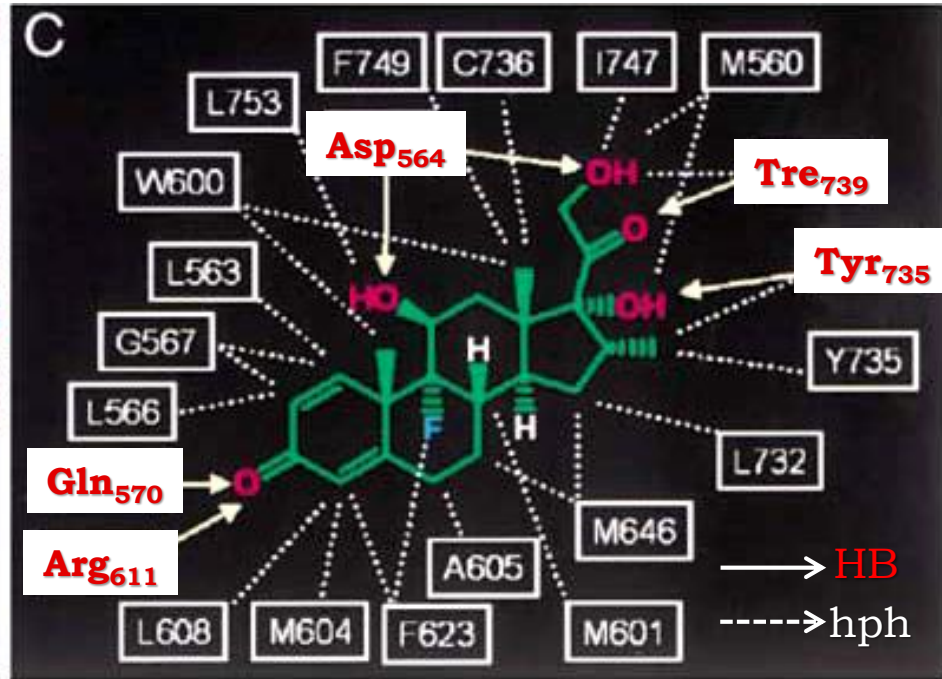
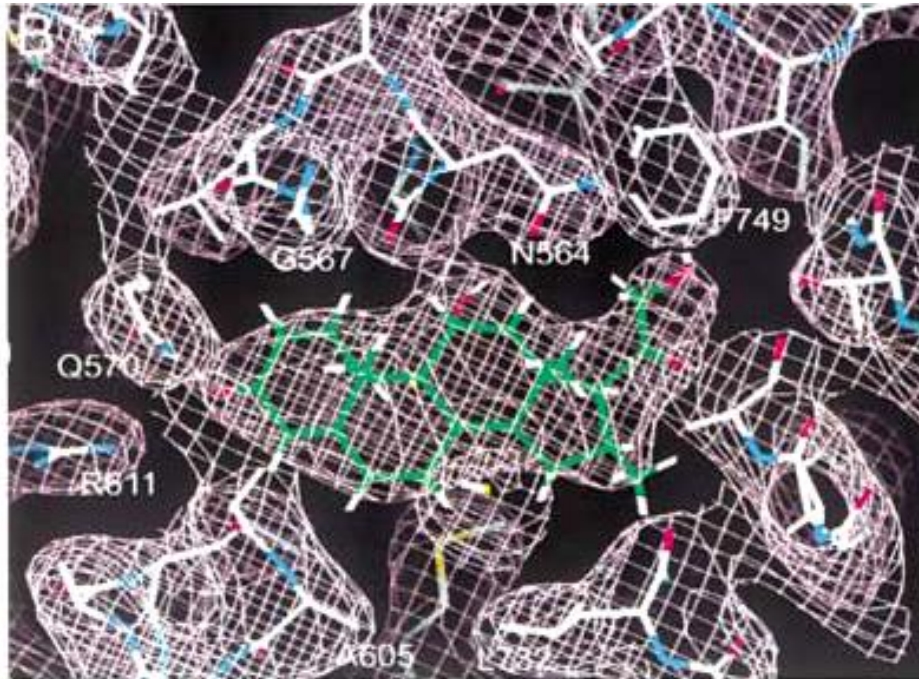
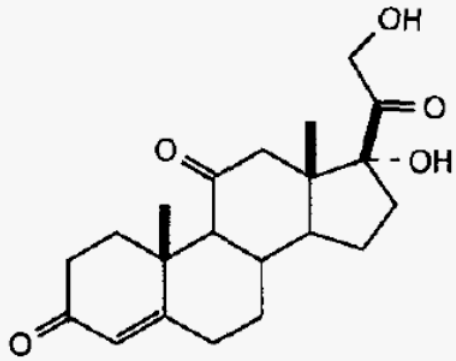


Figure 5.117

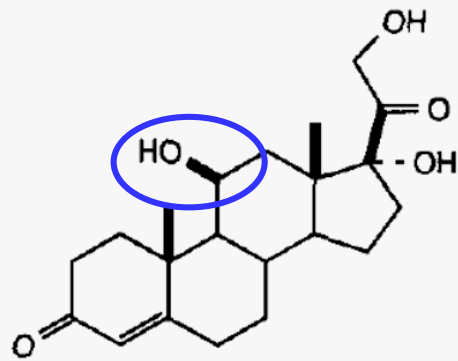
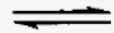


GR/dexamethasone interactions

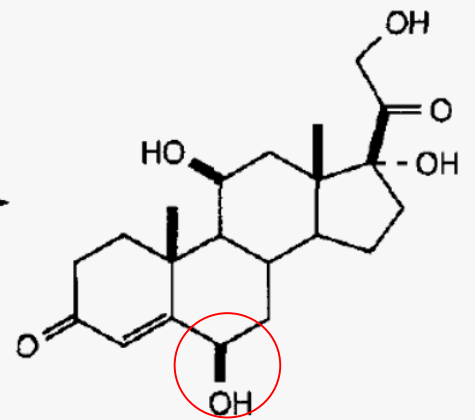




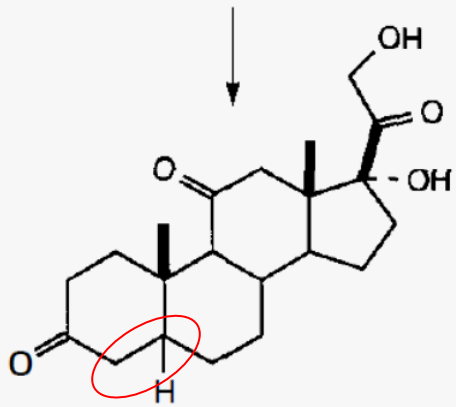
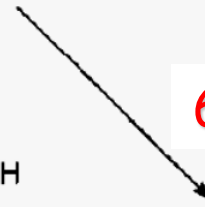
Cortisone



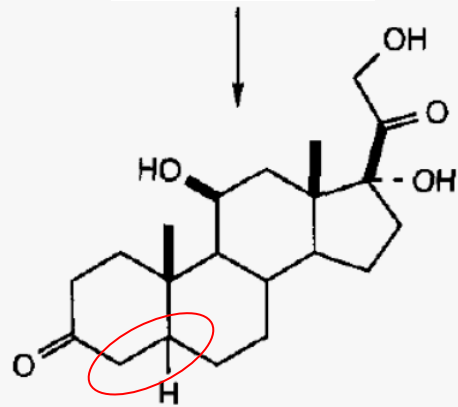
Cortisolo



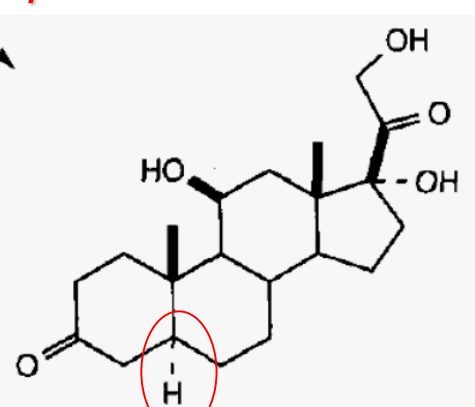
6 β -idrossicortisolo



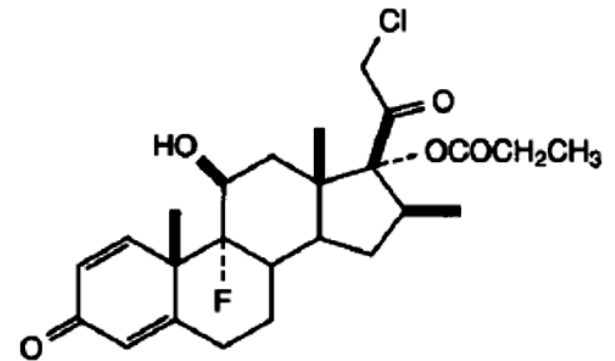
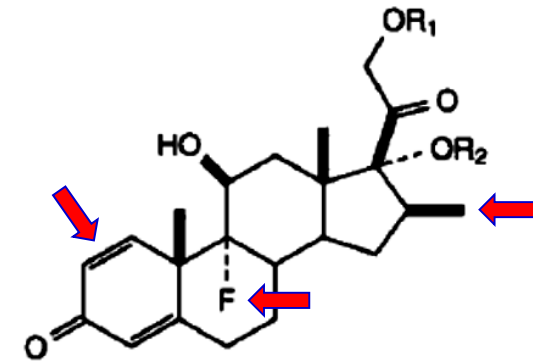
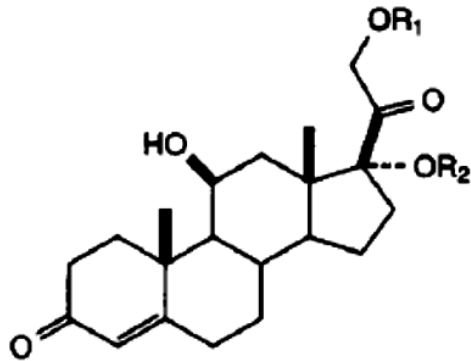
Diidro cortisone



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

$R_1 = H, R_2 = COC_6H_5$

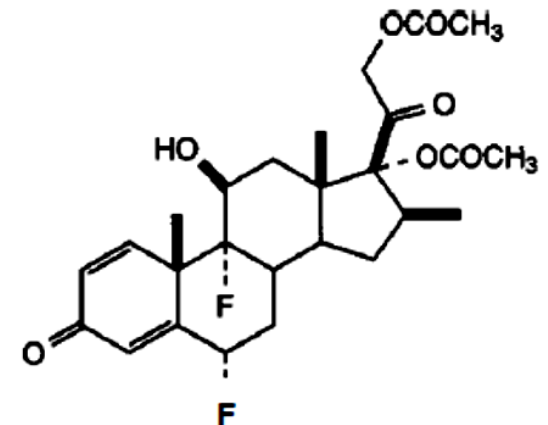
(5e) Betamethasone sodium phosphate

$R_1 = PO_3Na, R_2 = H$

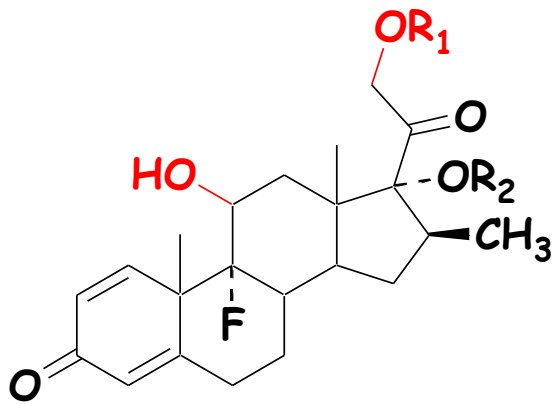
(5f) Betamethasone acetate

$R_1 = COCH_3, R_2 = H$

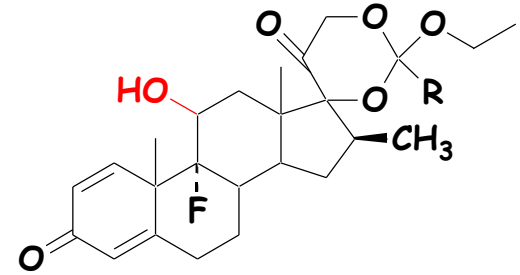
(6) Clobetasol propionate



(7) Diflorasone diacetate



Betametasone



Dipendenza parabolica da logP

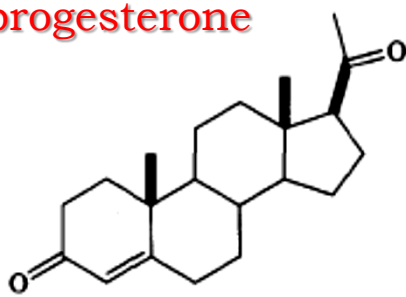
Betametasone	$R_1=R_2=H$	0.8
Betametasone 21-sodio fosfato	$R_1=PO(ONa)_2, R_2=H$	0.9
Betametasone 21-acetato	$R_1=Ac, R_2=H$	18
Betametasone 21-butilirato	$R_1=COC_3H_7, R_2=H$	85
Betametasone 21-valerato	$R_1=COC_4H_9, R_2=H$	26
Betametasone 21-esanoato	$R_1=COC_5H_{11}, R_2=H$	123
Betametasone 21-palmitato	$R_1=COC_{15}H_{31}, R_2=H$	0.1
Betametasone 17-acetato	$R_1=H, R_2=Ac$	114
Betametasone 17-butilirato	$R_1=COC_3H_7, R_2=H$	168
Betametasone 17-valerato *	$R_1=COC_4H_9, R_2=H$	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		
Betametasone 21-acetato,17-valerato		

**Betesil, Bettamousse, Cortiflam, Ecoval*

Assorbimento intestinale

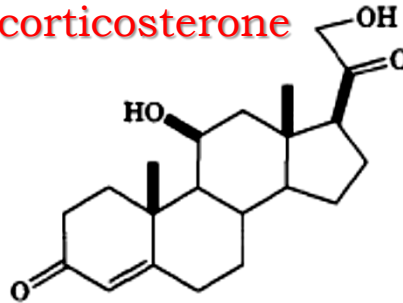
Table 15.5 Steroid Absorption by Perfused Rat Small Intestine*

progesterone



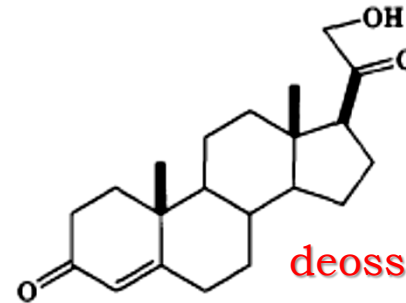
(41)

corticosterone



(31)

deossicorticosterone



(33)

Steroid

% Absorbed

Acetate Derivative

progesterone

94

—

deossicorticosterone

84

—

corticosterone

46

—

cortisolo

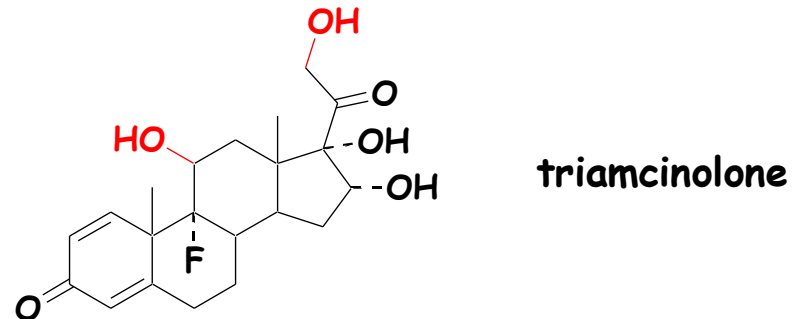
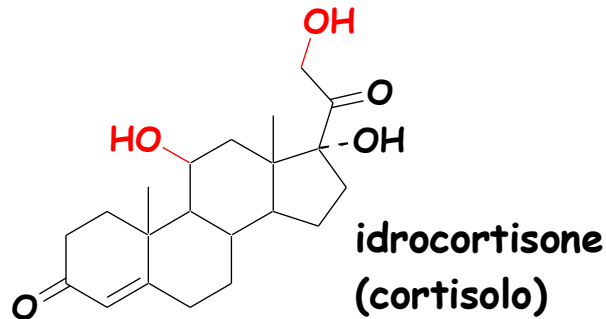
21

30

triamcinolone

11

—

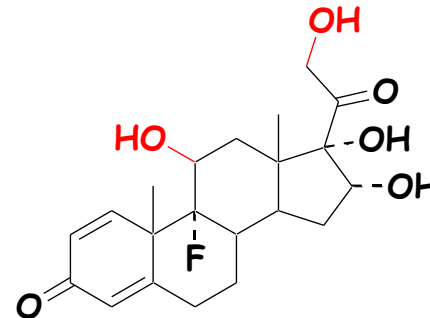
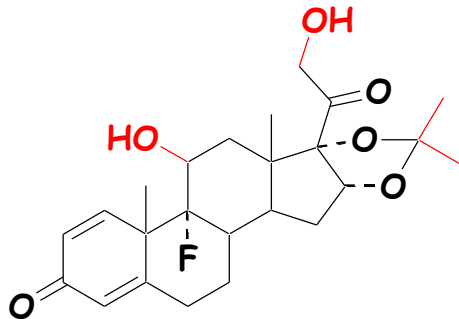


Assorbimento (perfusione intestino tenue ratto) correlato con la polarità. Il composto meno polare (progesterone) è quasi completamente assorbito mentre l'introduzione di gruppi polari (idrossili) riduce la frazione assorbita. Acetilazione-microbioma-glicosidi

Assorbimento percutaneo

16 α ,17 α -chetali:

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



triamcinolone

triamcinolone acetonide (dimetilchetale)

9-fluoro-11 β ,16 α ,17,21-tetraidrossipregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione-16,17-acetale (acetone)

*Nasacort*¹, *Aftab*², *Kenacort*³, *Triamvirgi*⁴

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

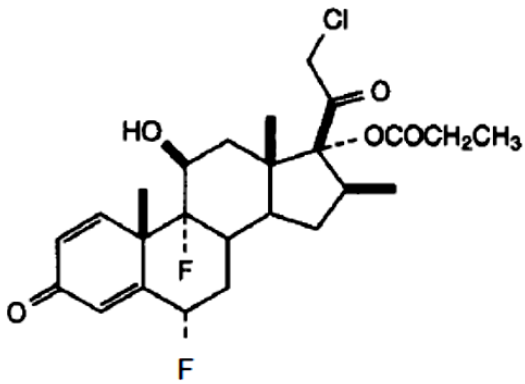
Uso sistemico: triamcinolone acetonide/triamcinolone → 1/1

Penetrazione strato cheratina → cellule squamose

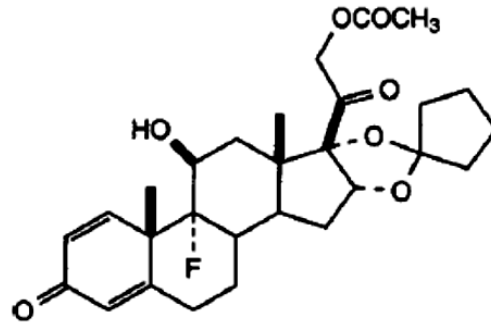
1) riniti allergiche stagionali e perenni (C).

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

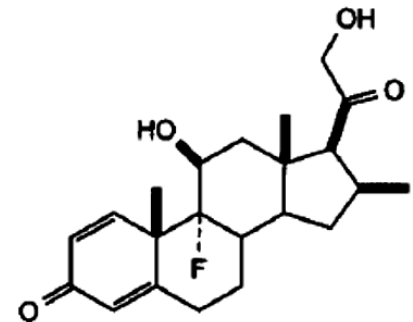
3,4) Sindromi allergiche (per controllare condizioni gravi o debilitanti non trattabili in maniera convenzionale), dermatosi, artrite reumatoide generalizzata ed altre affezioni del tessuto connettivo (i.m. A).



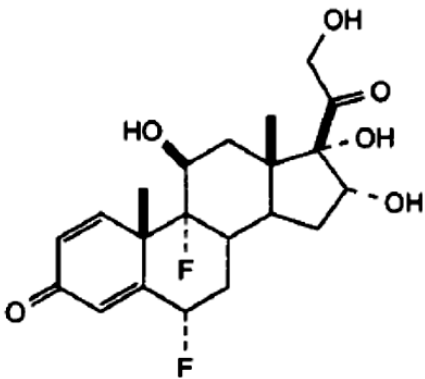
Alobetamesone propionato



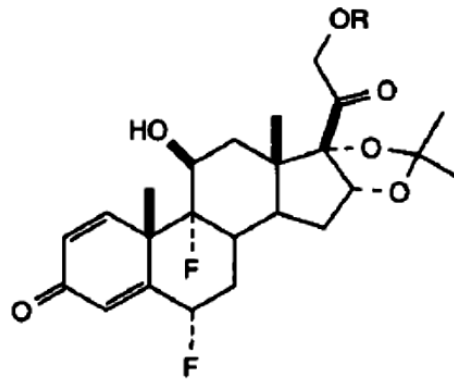
Amcinonide



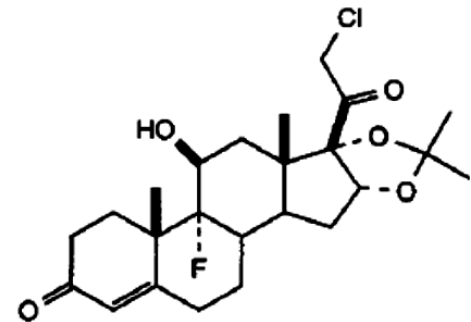
Desossimetasono
Flubason



Flucinolone

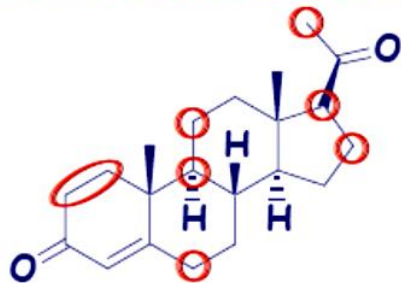


Flucinolone acetone R=H
Fluocinolide R=COCH₃



Alcinonide

ORMONOIDI CORTICOSURRENALICI (glicocorticoidi-antiflogistici)



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

Nome	R (21)	11 (β)	17 (α)	1	6α	9α	16	Usò sistemico	Usò topico
Prednisone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	H	H	+	
Mepredinsone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	H	β-CH ₃	+	
Fludrocortisone	OH	OH	OH	-	H	F	H	(Addison)	+
Prednisolone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	H	H	+	
Prednilidene	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	H	=CH ₂	+	
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 ₃	+	
Betametasone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	F	β-CH ₃	+	+
Fluprednidene	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	F	=CH ₂	-	+
Triamcinolone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	F	α-OH	+	+
Beclometasone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	H	Cl	β-CH ₃	-	+
Metilprednisolone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	CH ₃	H	H	+	+
Fluprednisolone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	F	H	H	+	
Parametasone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	F	H	α-CH ₃	+	
Flumetasone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	F	F	α-CH ₃	-	+
Fluocinolone	OH	OH	OH	Δ	F	F	α-OH	-	+
Fluocortisone	OH	OH	H	Δ	F	H	α-CH ₃	+	+
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 ₃	F	H	-	+
Medrisone	H	OH	H	-	CH ₃	H	H	-	+

H, F, Cl

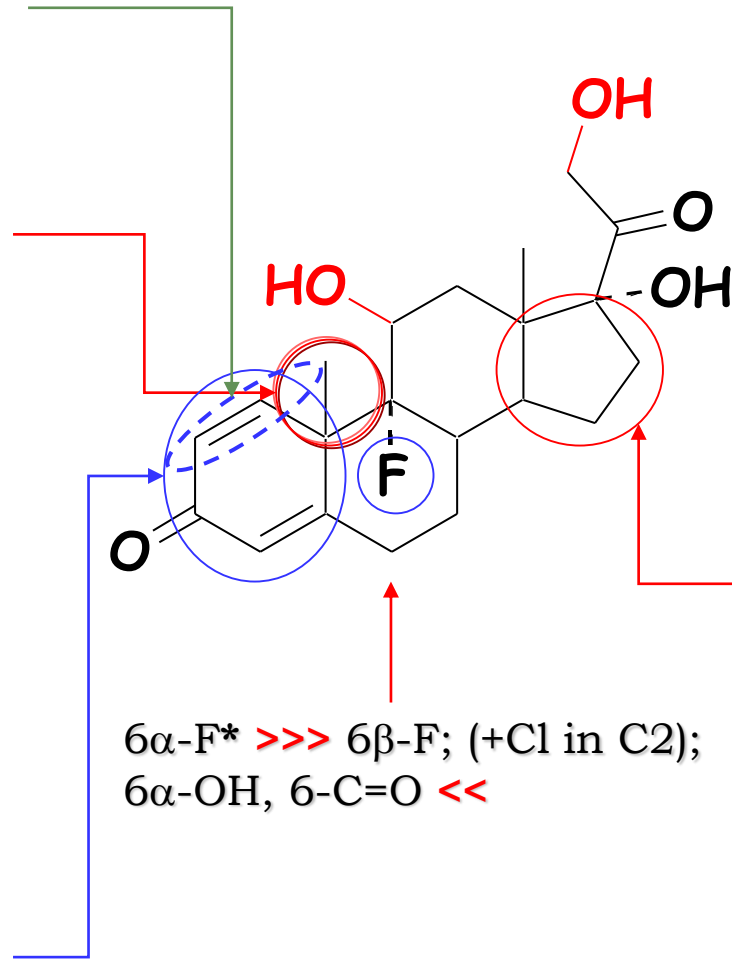
H, CH₃, F α/β-CH₃, H, OH

Doppio legame C1 >
OH in C1 → inattivo

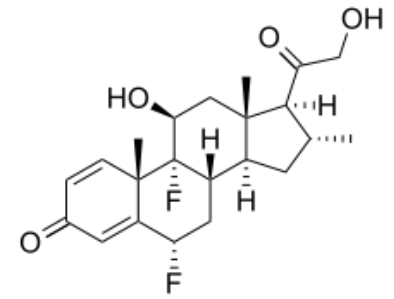
19-Norcortisolo ~1/3
attività del cortisolo

2 α -Metile > ritenz. Na⁺
3-C=O

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

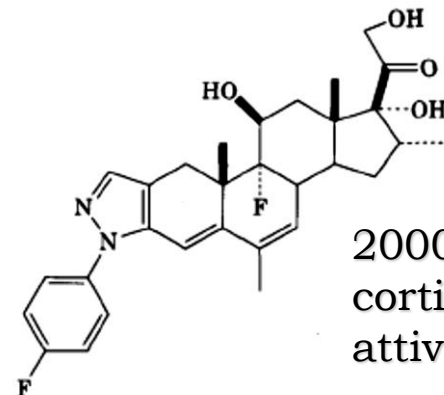


6 α -F* >>> 6 β -F; (+C1 in C2);
6 α -OH, 6-C=O <<



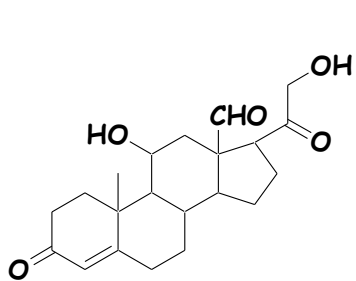
*Difluorocortolone (21-
valerato) *Flucortanest,*
Nerisona, Temetex,
Dermaval, Dervin

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

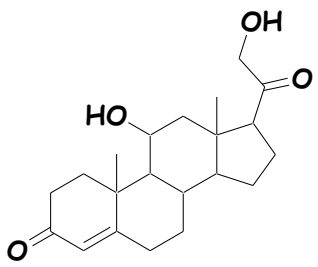


2000 volte >
cortisolo; no
attività MC

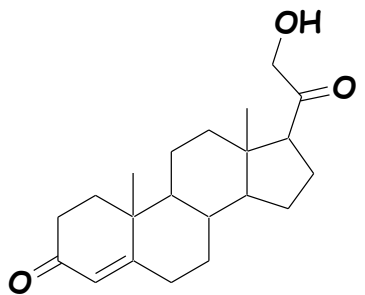
SOVRAPPOSIZIONE DI ATTIVITÀ IN CORTICOSTEROIDI



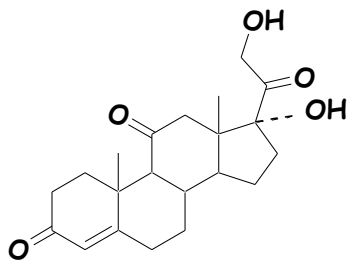
aldosterone



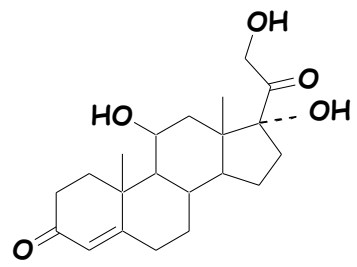
corticosterone



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



cortisone

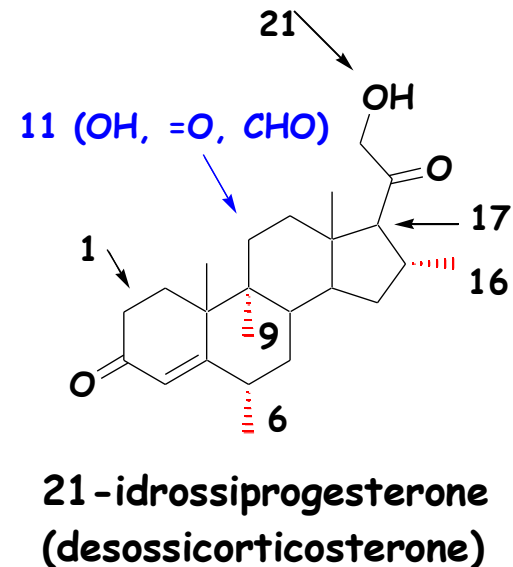


**idrocortisone
(cortisolo)**

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

EFFETTO DI VARIAZIONI STRUTTURALI SUL DOC

	Att. Mineral.	Att. antiflog.
11β-OH	--	+++
17 α -OH	-	+
Δ 1	-	+
6 α -CH ₃	---	+
9α-F	+++	++
9α-Cl	++	+
16 α,β -CH ₃	----	+
16 α -OH	-----	-

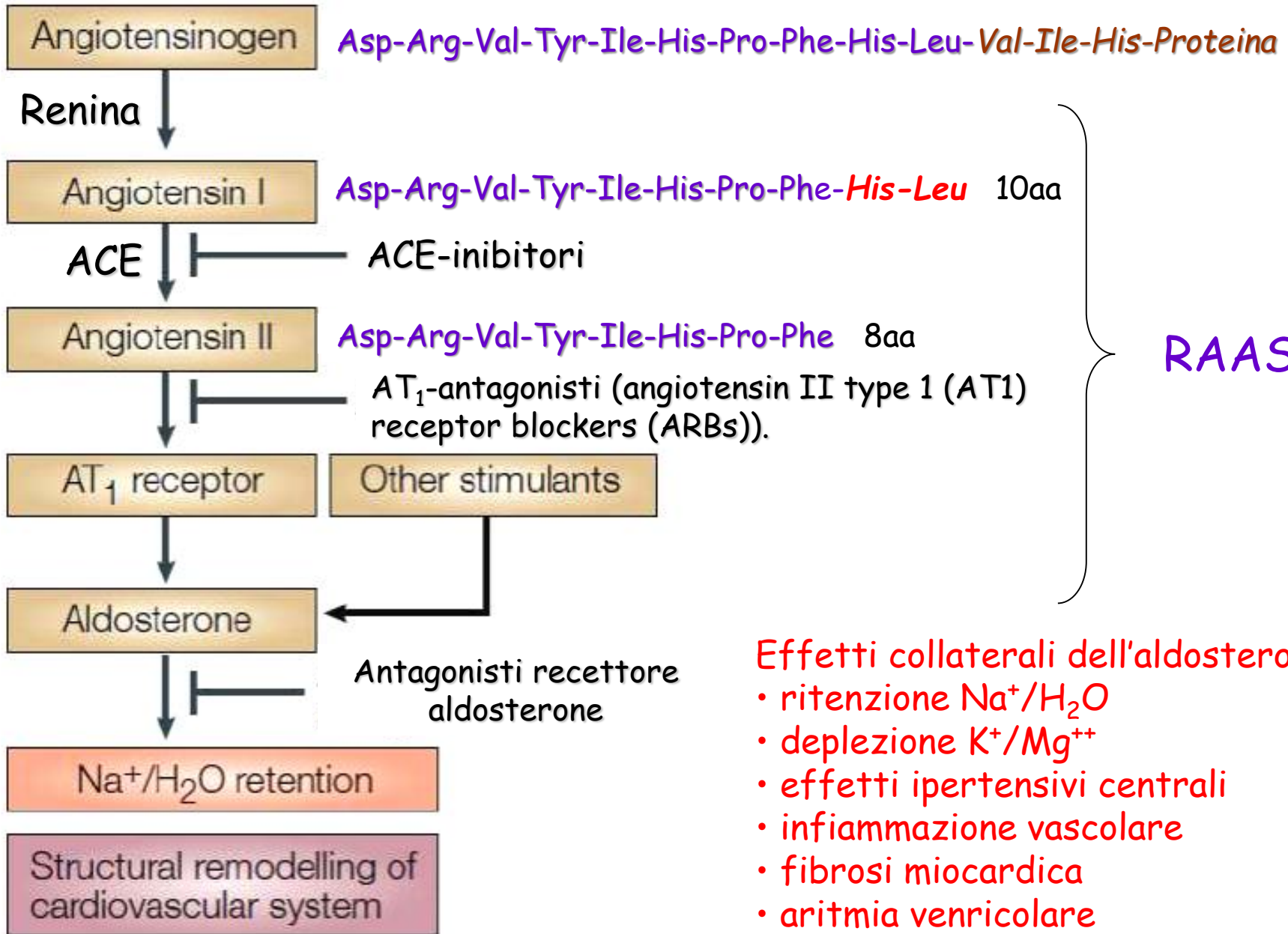


RAPPORTO DI ATTIVITÀ IN ORMONI E ORMONOIDI

		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 α -F	6.000	1.500	0,25
Prednisolone	Δ 1	6	600	100
Triamcinolone	Δ 1, 9 α -F, 16 α -OH	~ 0	800	∞
Desametasone	Δ 1, 9 α -F, 16 α -CH ₃	~ 0	4.000	∞
Betametasone	Δ 1, 9 α -F, 16 β -CH ₃	~ 0	5.000	∞

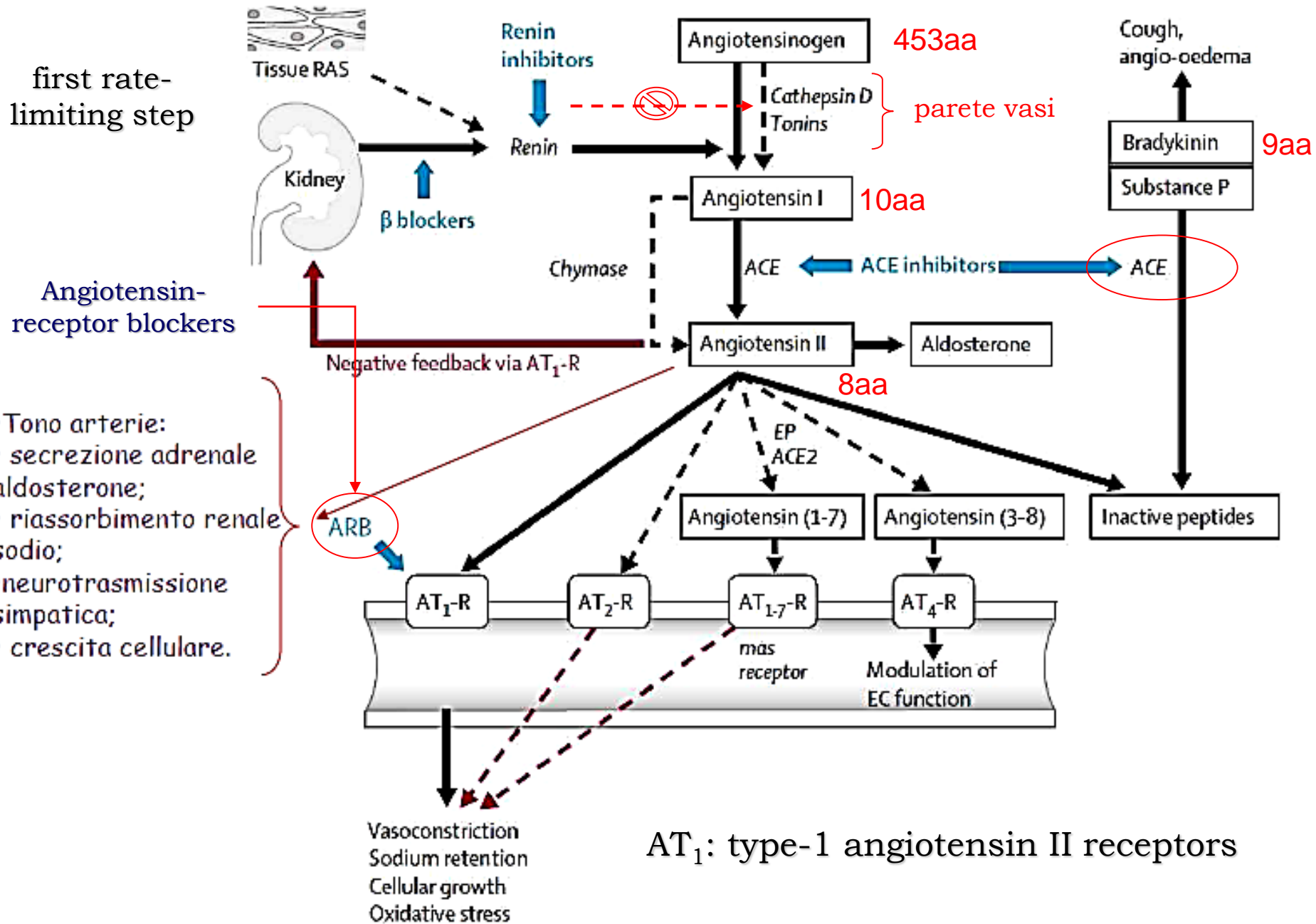
Diuretici ed uricosurici

- 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⁺;
- Inibitori renina;
- Uricosurici;



RAAS

- Effetti collaterali dell'aldosterone**
- ritenzione Na⁺/H₂O
 - deplezione K⁺/Mg⁺⁺
 - effetti ipertensivi centrali
 - infiammazione vascolare
 - fibrosi miocardica
 - aritmia ventricolare
 - potenziamento catecolamine

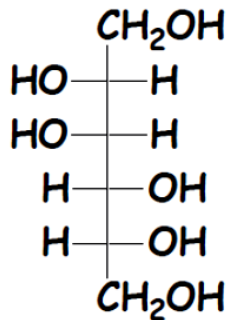


Classi farmaci Diuretici

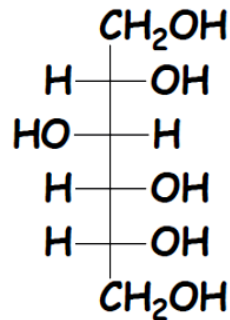
Osmotici	Tubo prossimale	Diminuzione riassorbimento Na e H ₂ O	Glicerina, Isosorbide, Mannitolo, Urea
	Ansa di Henle	Aumento flusso sanguigno (medulla), riduzione ipertonicità, riduzione riassorbimento Na e H ₂ O	
	Tubo collettore	Riduzione riassorbimento Na e H ₂ O per diminuzione ipertonicità medullare e aumento flusso urinario	
Inibitori CA	Tubulo convoluto prossimale	Riduzione riassorbimento NaHCO ₃	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 ₂ 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.

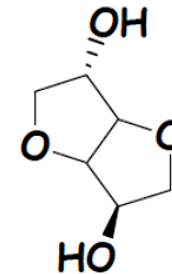
Osmotici	Tubo prossimale	Diminuzione riassorbimento Na e H ₂ O	Glicerina, Isosorbide, Mannitolo, Sorbitolo, Urea
	Ansa di Henle	Aumento flusso sanguigno (medulla), riduzione ipertonicità, riduzione riassorbimento Na e H ₂ O	
	Tubo collettore	Riduzione riassorbimento Na e H ₂ O per diminuzione ipertonicità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



Mannitolo,



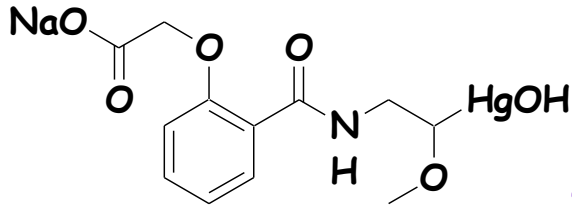
Sorbitolo



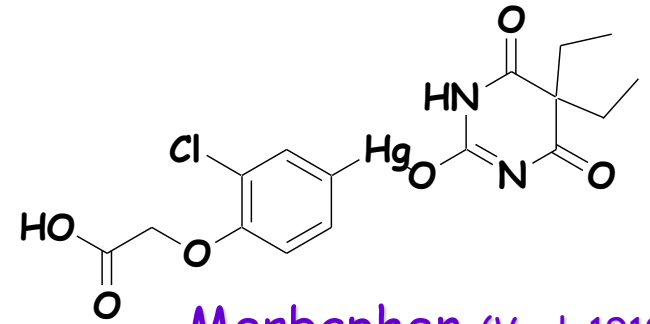
Isosorbide

- 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.

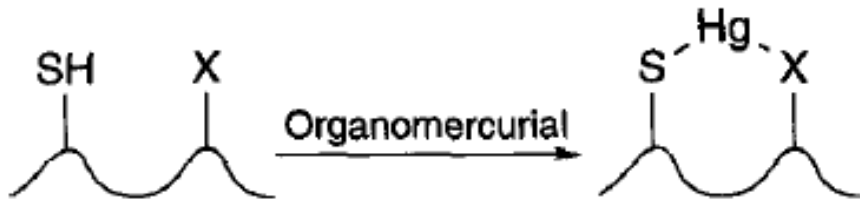
Diuretici Mercuriali



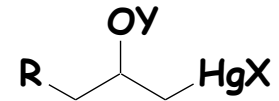
Mersalyl



Merbaphen (Vogl, 1919)



X = OH, SH, NH₂, COOH, imidazolo

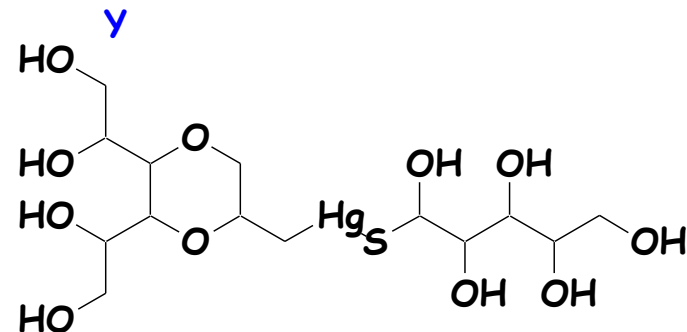
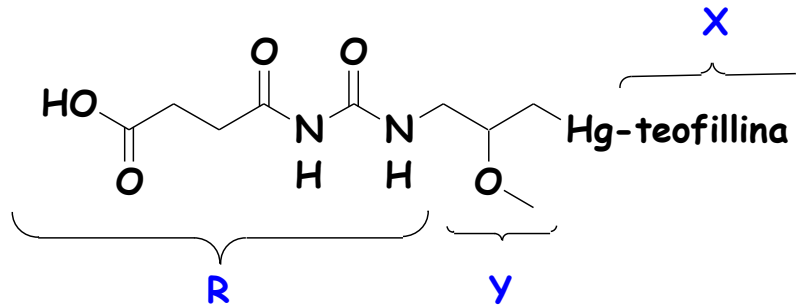


struttura generale

Y=CH₃, R=gruppo anche complesso con ammido o urea

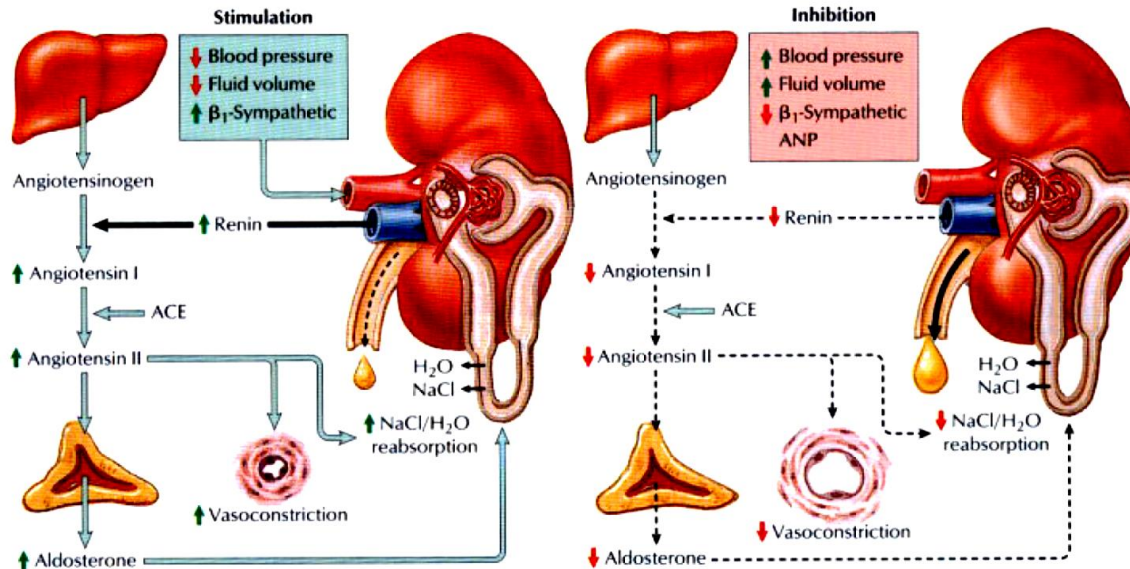
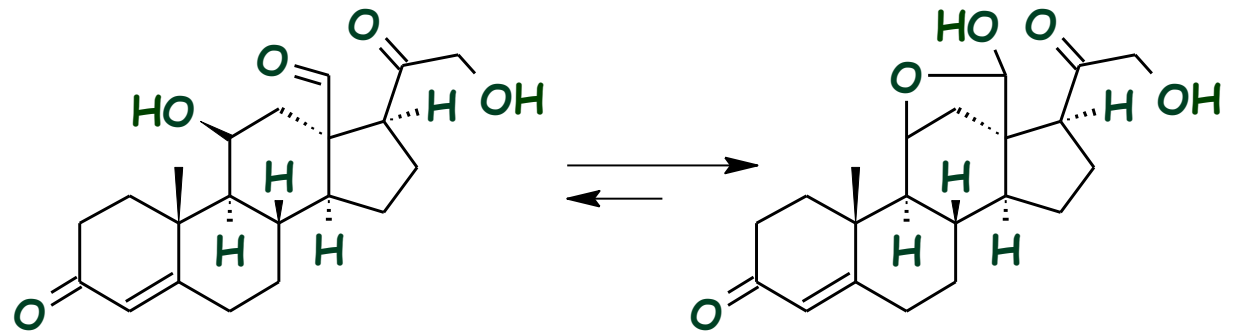


stabile in ambiente acido e privi di attività diuretica



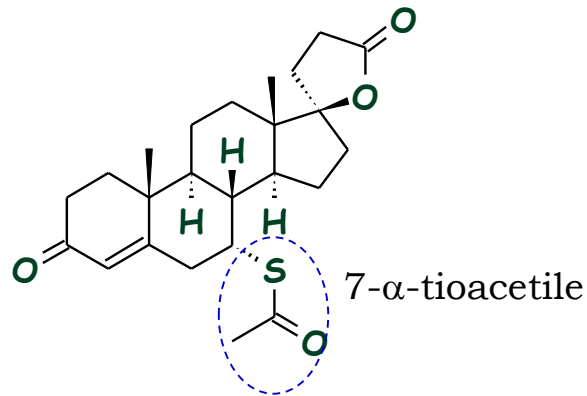
Aldosterone

18-formil-11 β ,21-diidrossi
-4-pregnen-3,20-dione



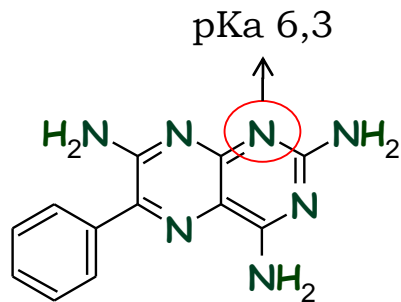
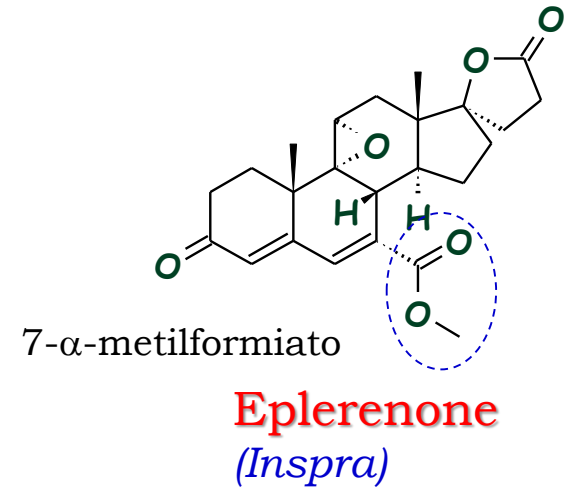
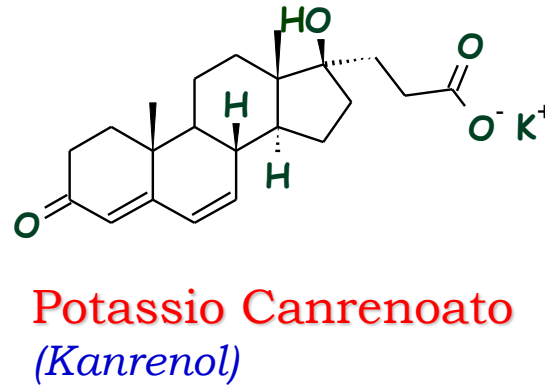
- attiva i recettori MR (cellule tubulo distale dei nefroni);
- incrementa la permeabilità a K^+ e Na^+ della membrana apicale (luminale);
- stimola fosforilazione pompe Na^+ (bassa affinità) \rightarrow riassorbimento ematico (Na^+ H_2O) \rightarrow secrezione K^+ urine;
- stimola secrezione H^+ nel dotto collettore (cellule intercalari) \rightarrow HCO_3^- \rightarrow equilibrio acido-base;
- stimola (ipofisi posteriore) rilascio vasopressina (ADH) \rightarrow riassorbimento H_2O

Antagonisti dell'aldosterone



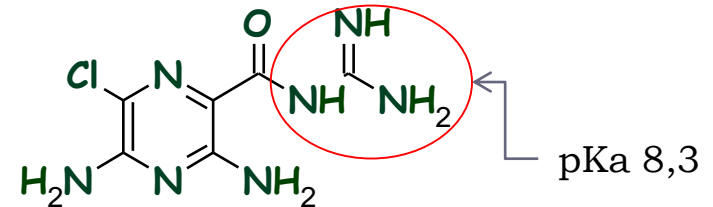
Spironolactone
(Aldactone, Spirolang, Uractone)

Spironolattone: antagonista competitivo aldosterone ai recettori di scambio Na^+/K^+ tubulo distale; aumento volume acqua e concentrazione 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 Na^+ cellule epiteliali
tubulo distale
(Edemi da insufficienza
cardiocircolatoria)
(Fluss + furosemide)



Amiloride
[3,5-diammino-6-choro-N-(diamminometilene)
pirazina-2-carboxamide]
Inibitore riassorbimento 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)

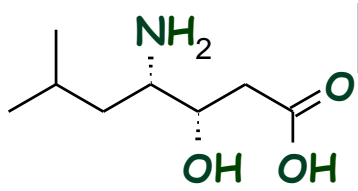
Ammino peptidasi

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

Carbossipeptidasi,
aminopeptidasi,
endopeptidasi

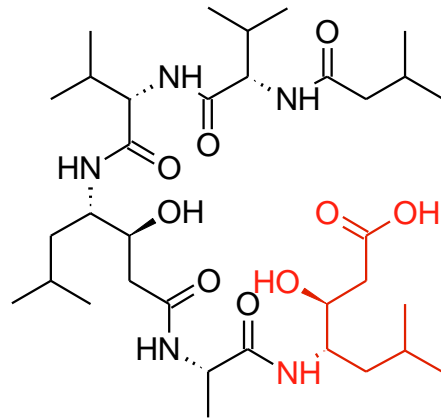
Peptidi inattivi (< 6 aa)

Sviluppo inibitori della renina



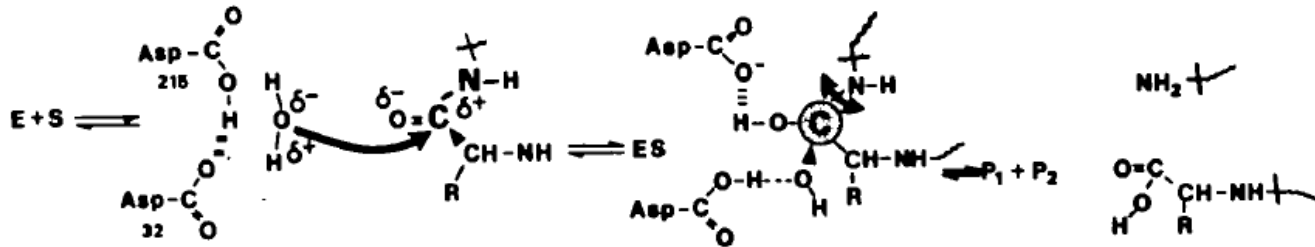
Sta

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



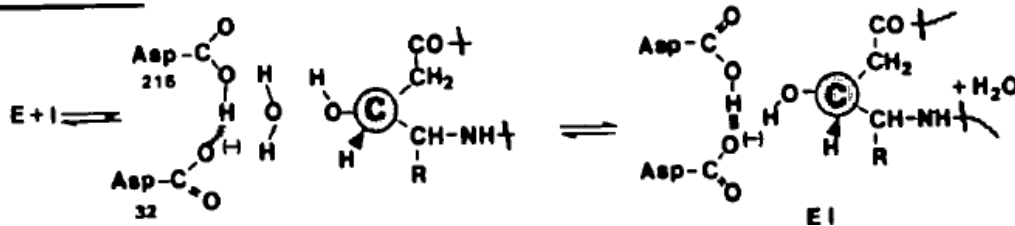
Pepstatina (6 a.a).
potente inibitore pepsina da Actinomyces
(aspartil proteasi)

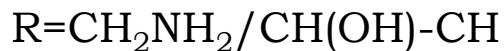
A) SUBSTRATE



TETRAHYDRAL INTERMEDIARY

B) PEPSTATIN

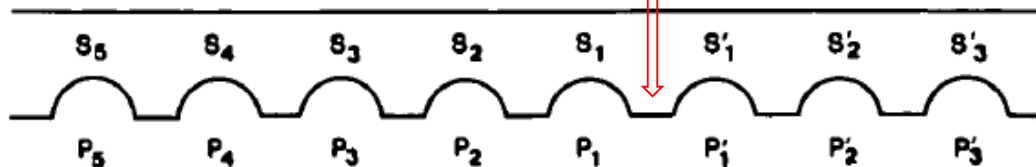




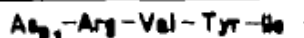
RIP= renin inhibitor peptide

Octapeptide (sequenza minima)

RENIN



HUMAN ANGIOTENSINOGEN



RENIN INHIBITORS

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

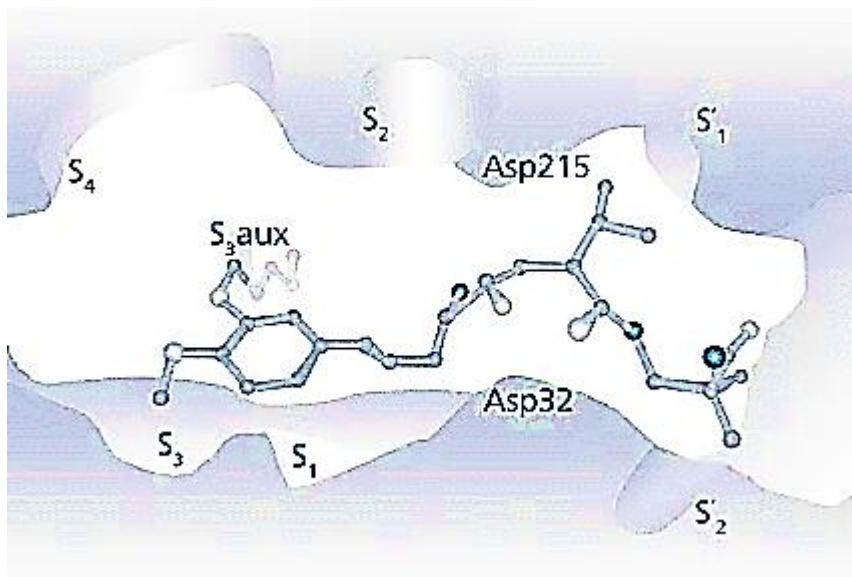
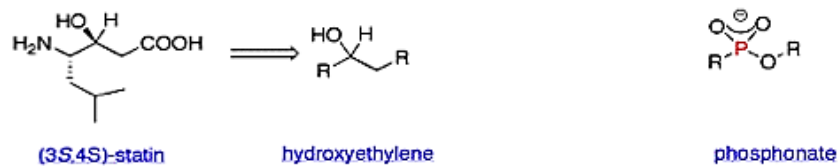
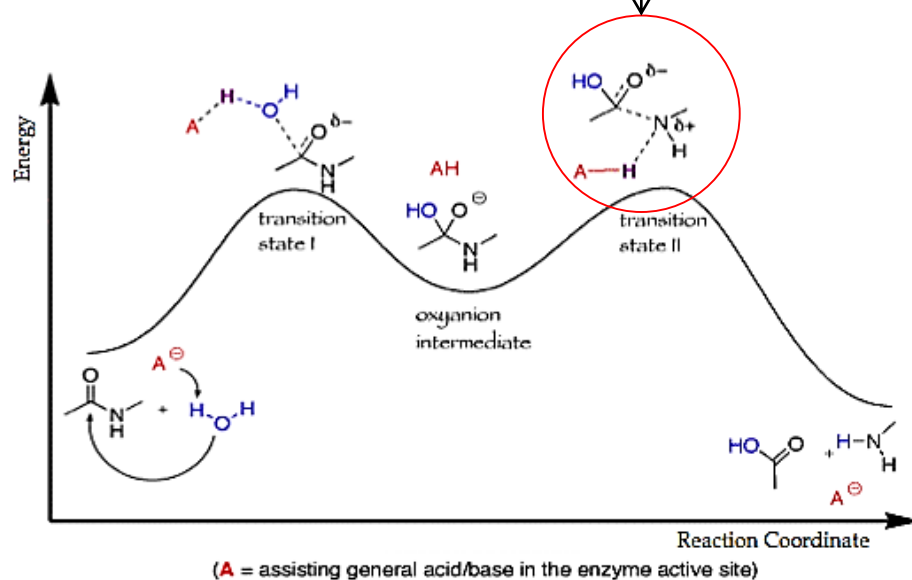
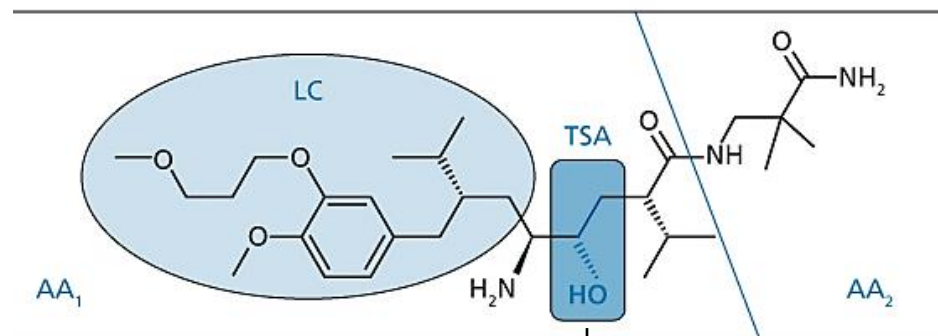
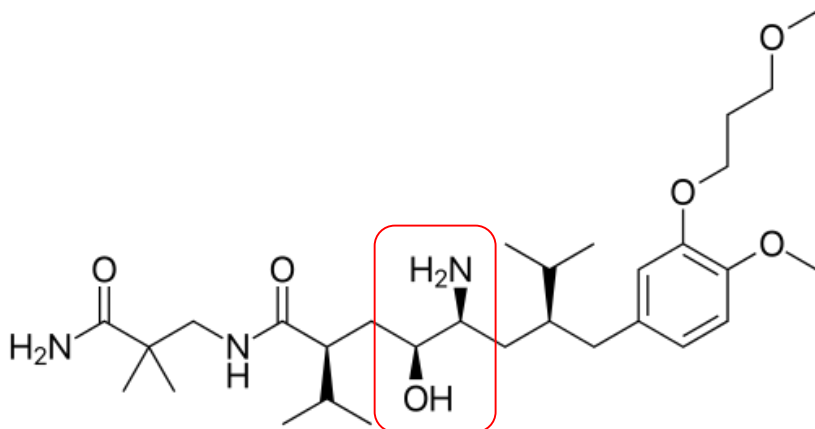


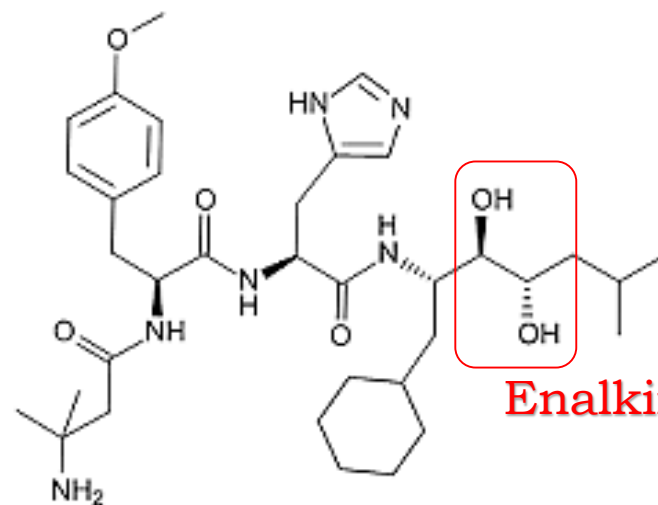
FIGURA 35.14 Complesso renina-aliskiren; il sito di legame è stato schematizzato a partire dalle coordinate cristallografiche del complesso renina-CGP-38560 (PDB ID: 1rne; Riquadro 35.6) e del complesso renina-aliskiren (PDB ID: 2v0z).



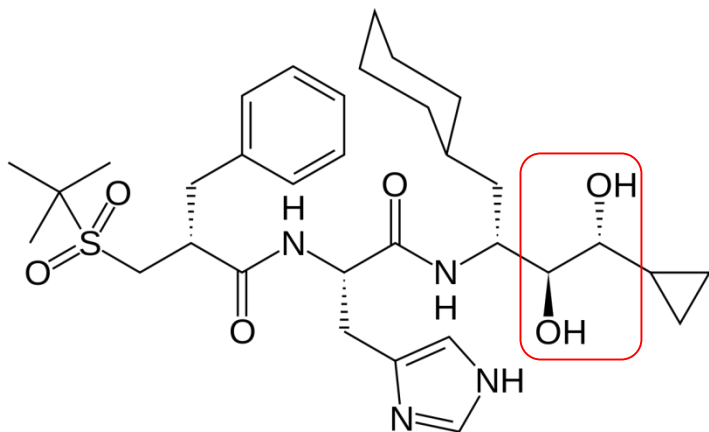
Inibitori renina (o.s.)



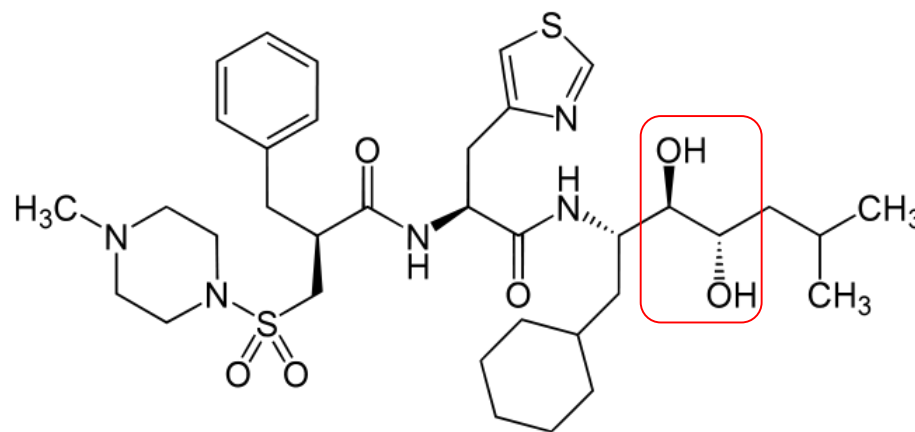
Aliskiren (*Rasilez*)



Enalkiren



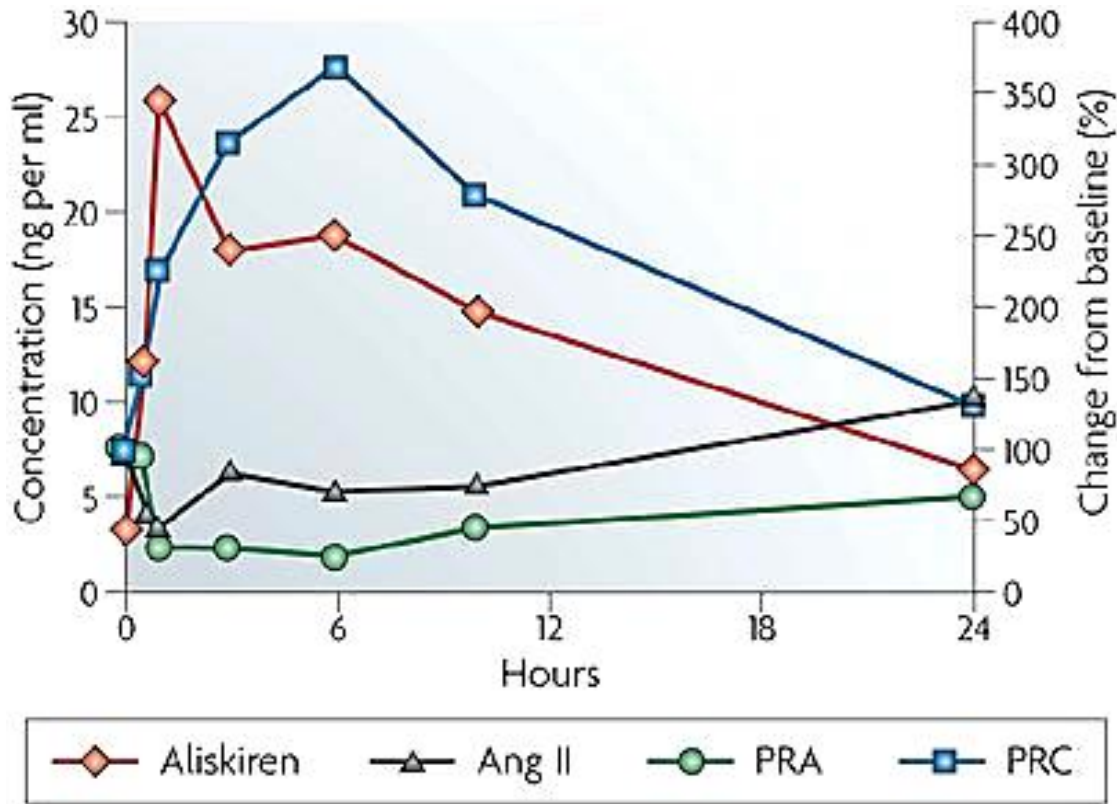
Ramikiren



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.



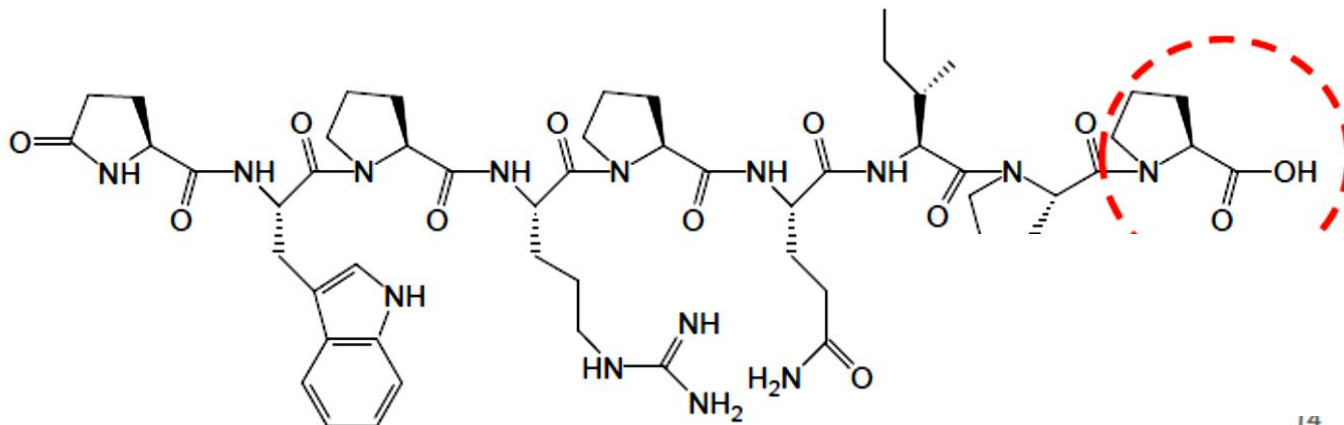
Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery

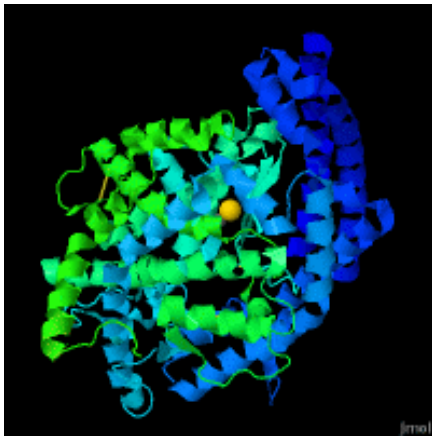
Aliskiren: studio di farmacologia clinica

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>

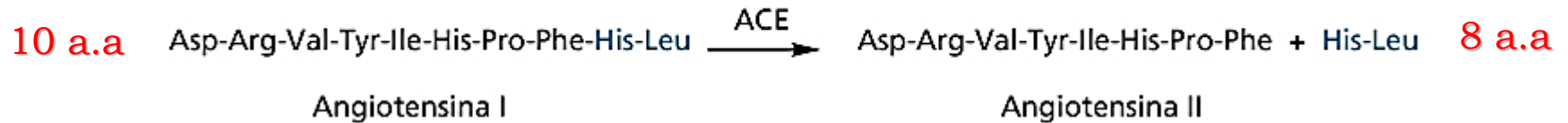


FIGURA EA2.2 Reazione catalizzata dall'enzima di conversione dell'angiotensina (ACE).

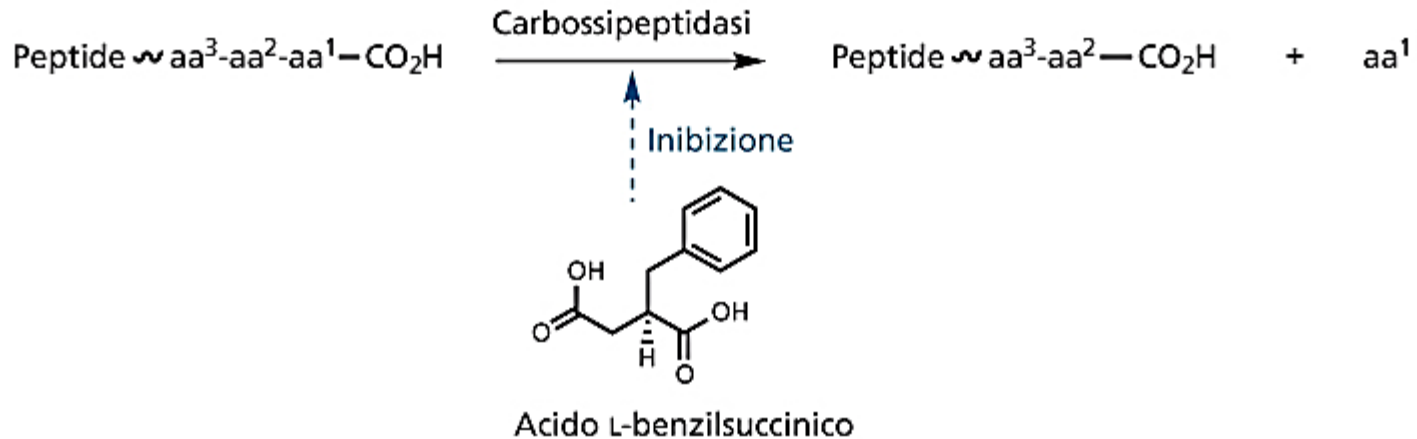


FIGURA EA2.3 Idrolisi di un aminoacido terminale da una catena peptidica mediante l'enzima carbossipeptidasi. Il centro asimmetrico dell'acido L-benzilsuccinico ha configurazione R.

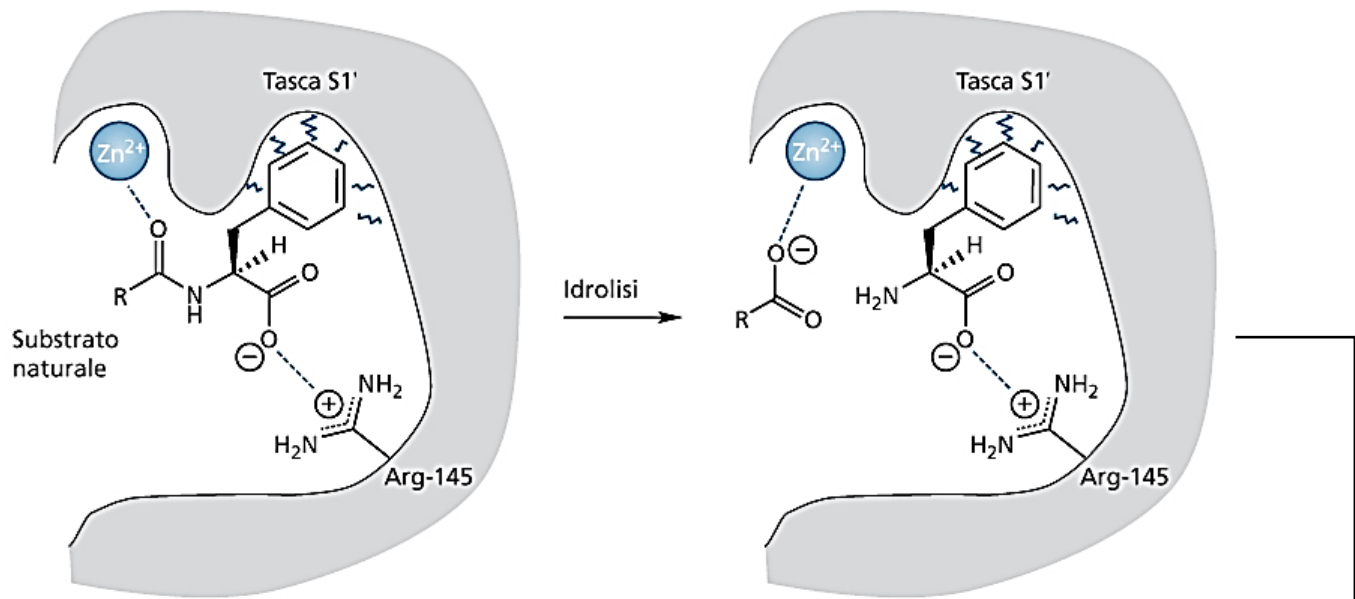


FIGURA EA2.4 Siti di interazione di legame per un substrato legato al sito attivo della carbossipeptidasi.

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

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

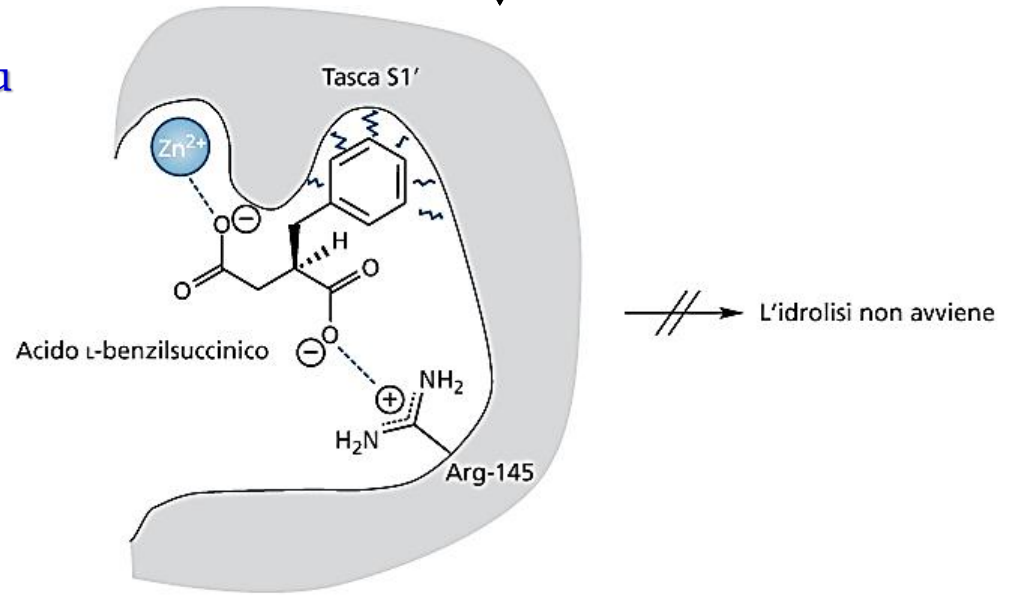
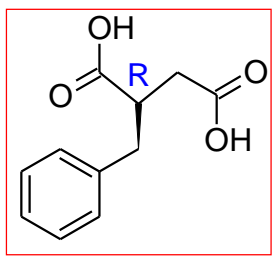
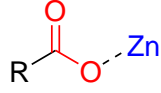
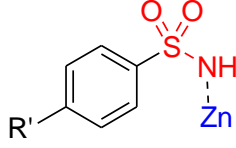


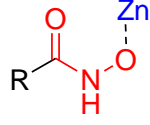
FIGURA EA2.5 Inibizione mediante l'acido L-benzilsuccinico (enantiomero R).



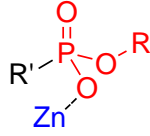
carbossilato



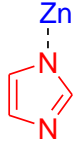
sulfonamide



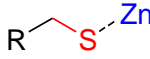
idrossamato



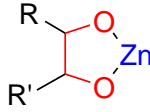
fosfonato



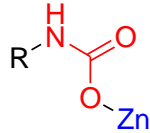
imidazolo



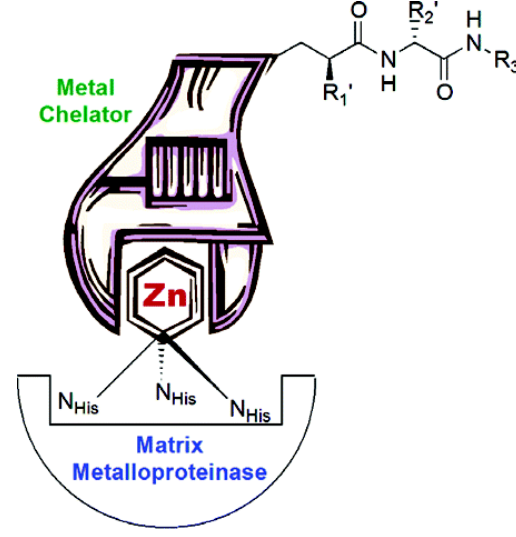
tiolo



diolo



carbammato



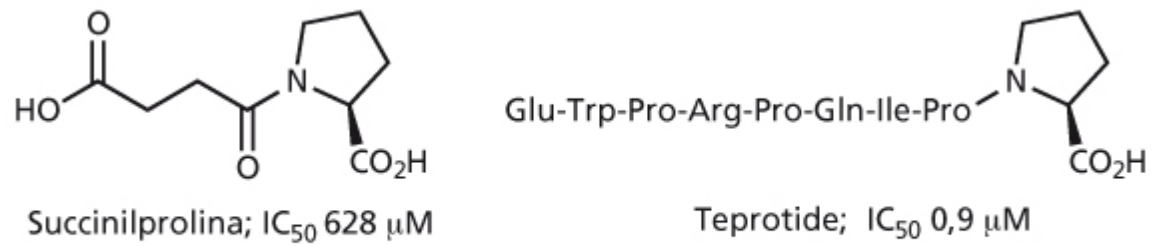
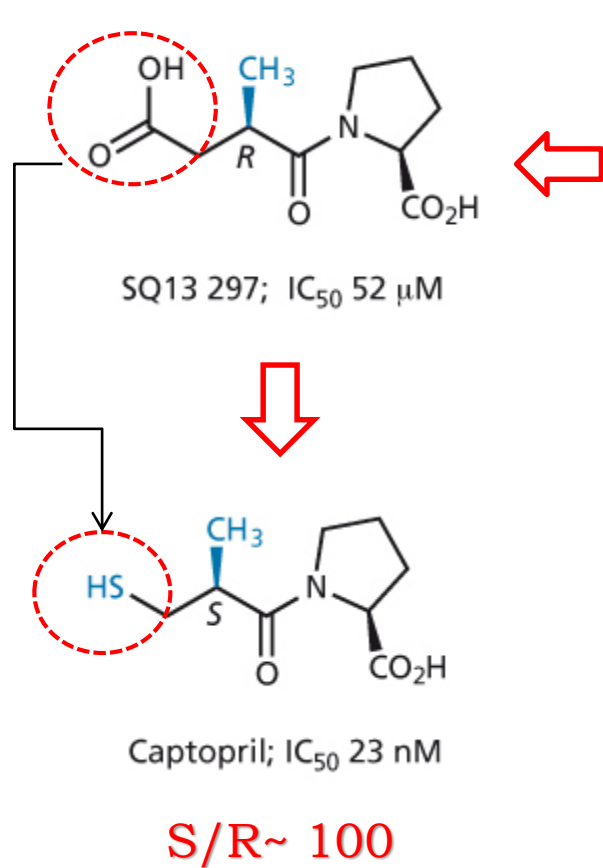


FIGURA EA2.6 Inibitori dell'enzima di conversione dell'angiotensina (ACE).

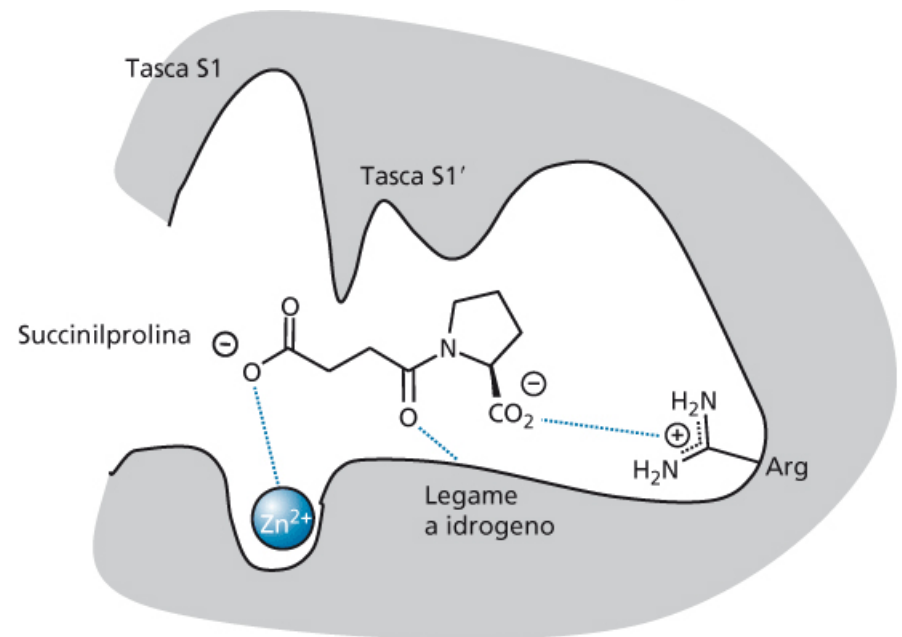


FIGURA EA2.7 Interazione di legame della succinilprolina nel sito attivo dell'enzima di conversione dell'angiotensina (ACE).

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

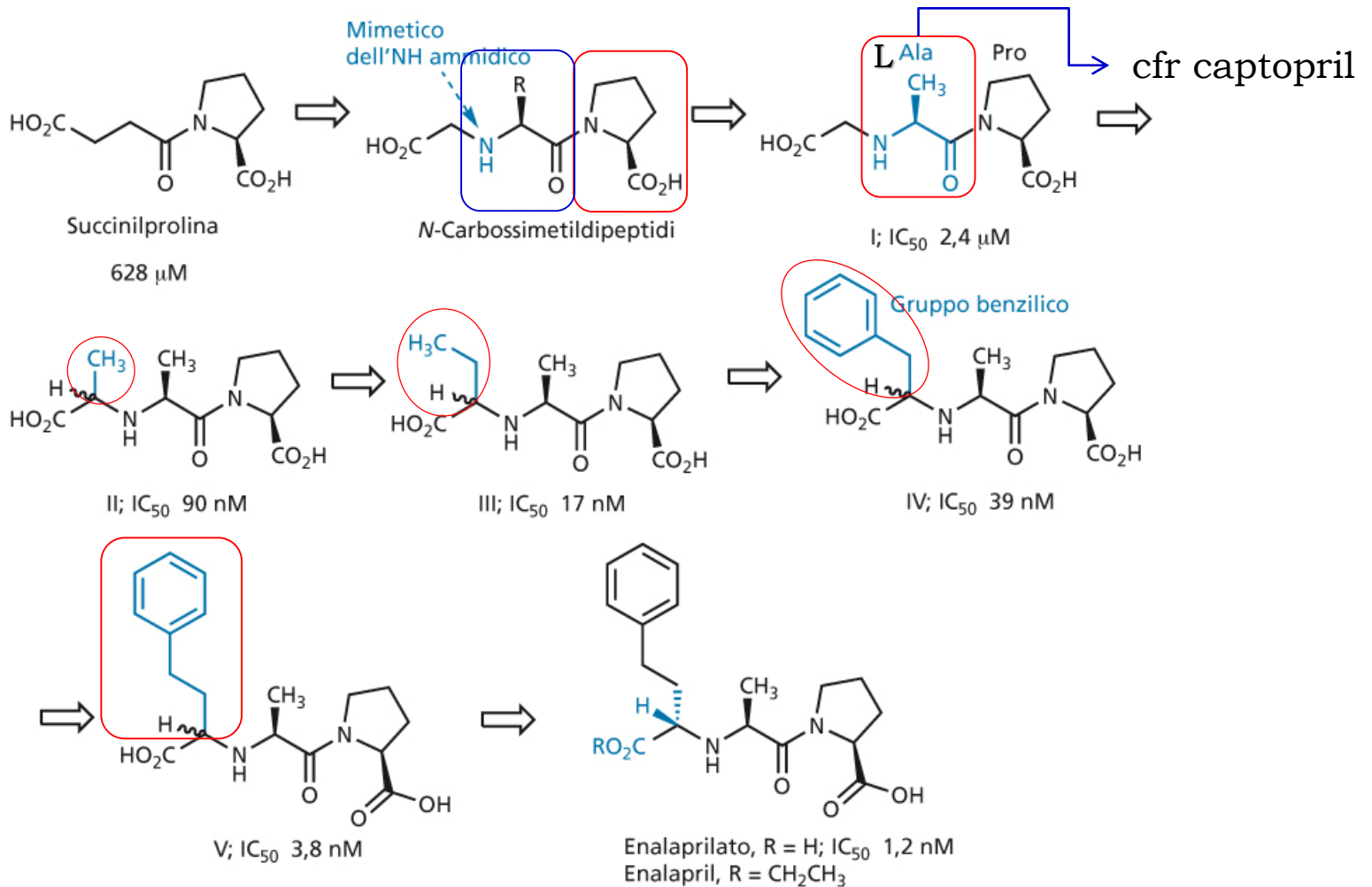


FIGURA EA2.9 Sviluppo dell'enalaprilato.

Strategia di estensione

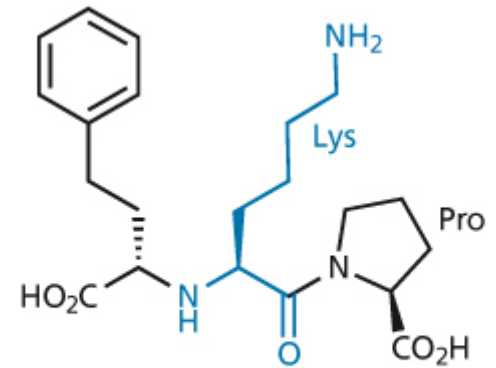
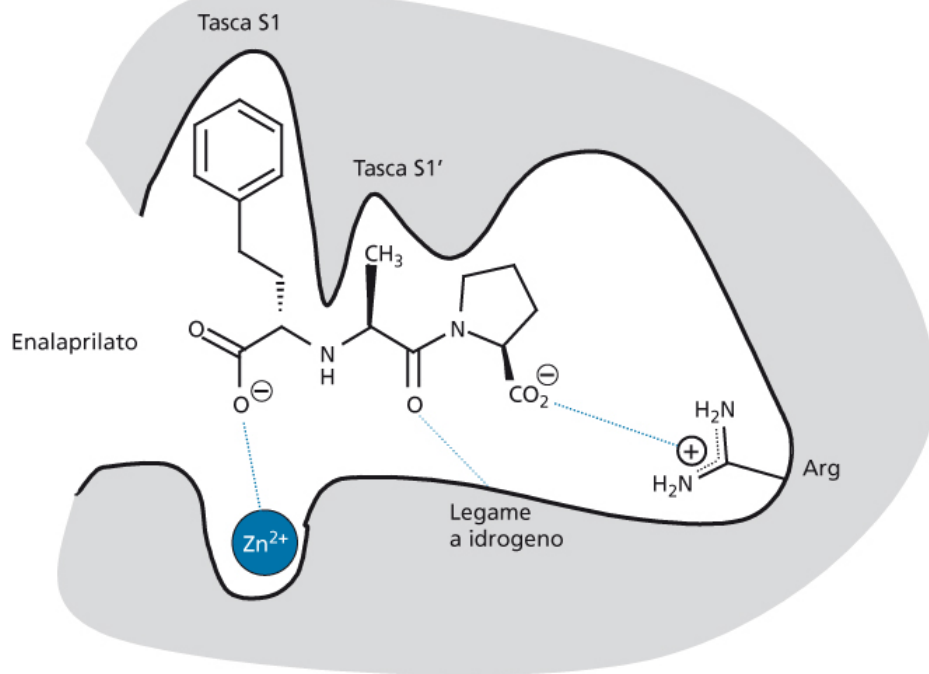
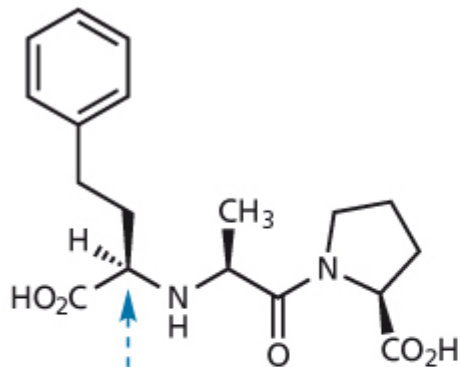
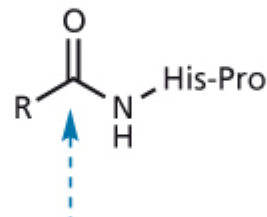


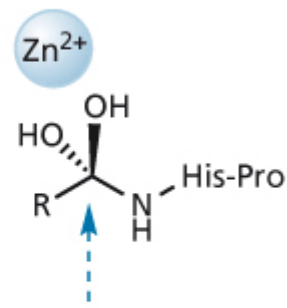
FIGURA EA2.11 Lisinopril.



Geometria tetraedrica a livello del centro di reazione originale



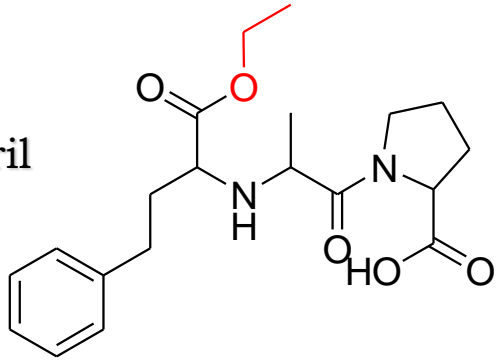
Centro di reazione nell'angiotensina I



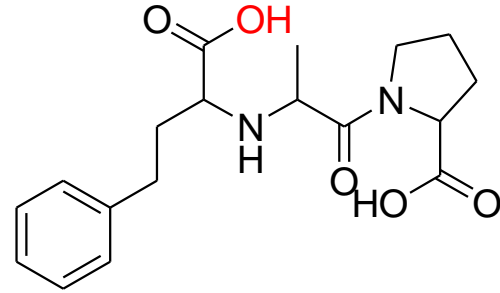
Geometria tetraedrica dell'intermedio di reazione

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

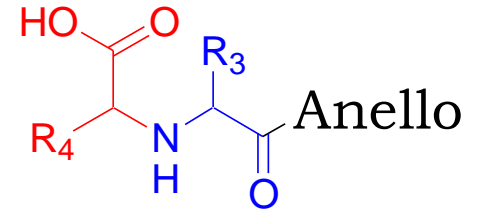
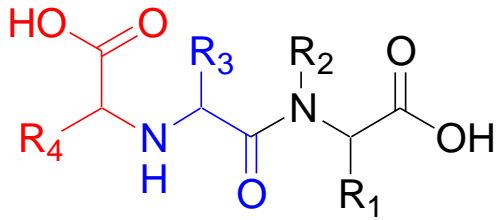
enalapril



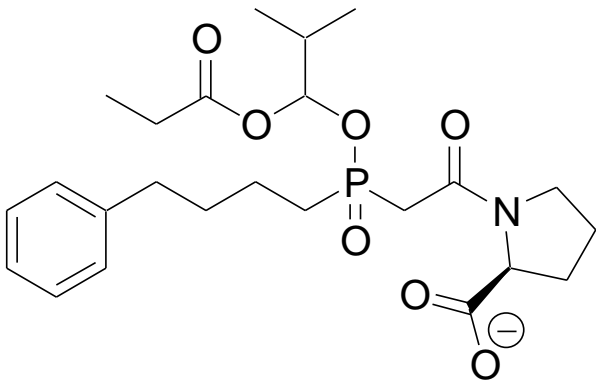
Esterasi



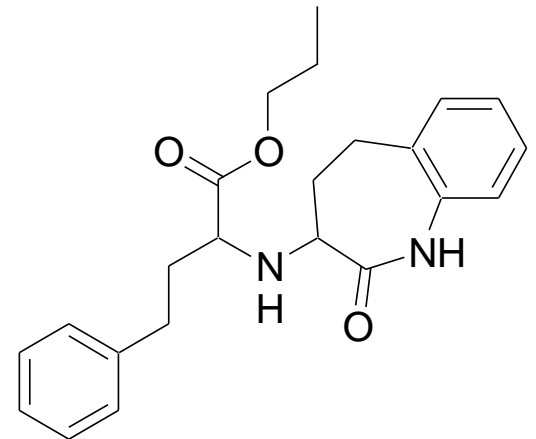
enalaprilato



Anello



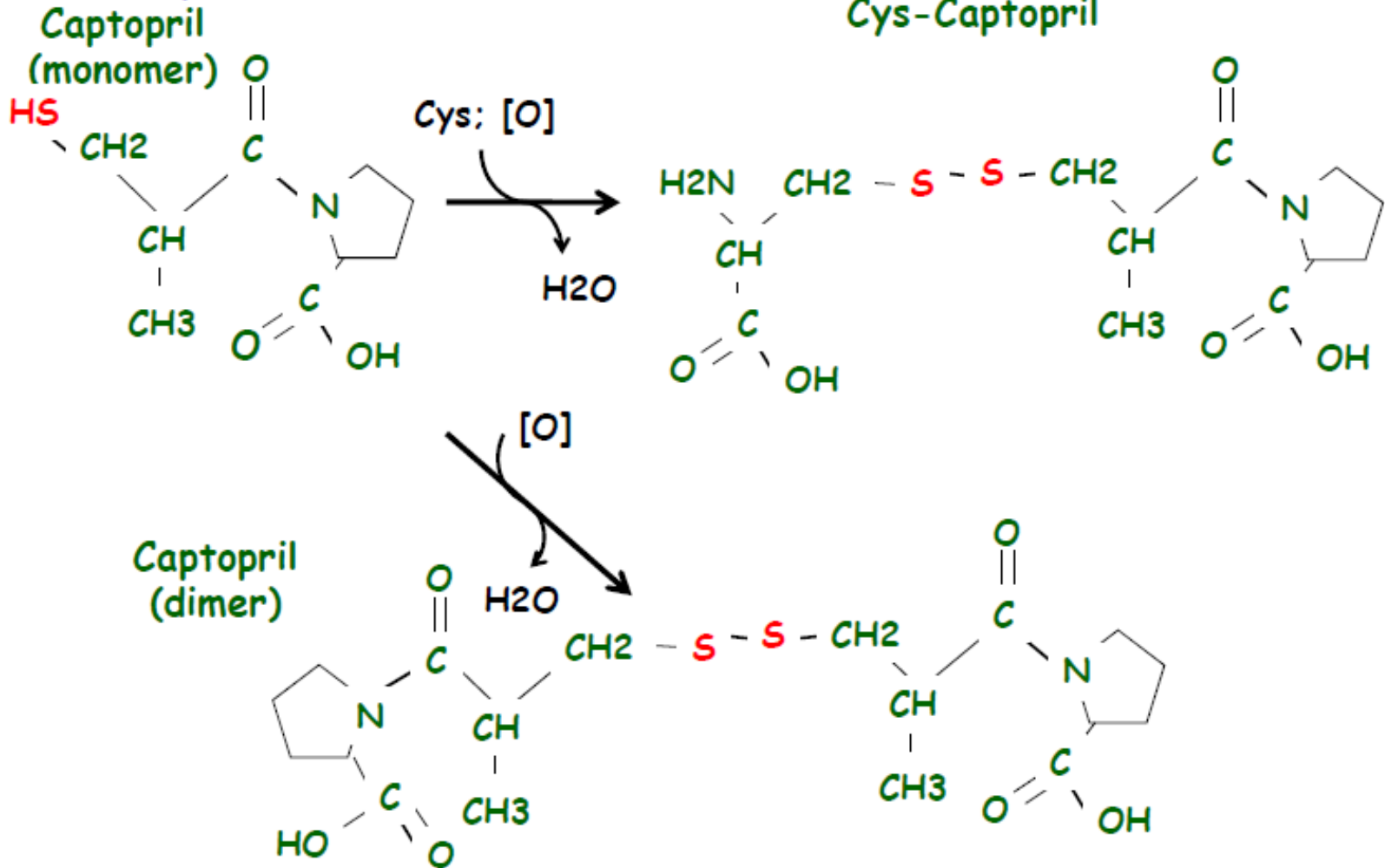
fosinopril



benazepril

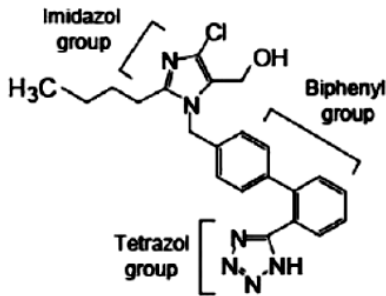
Slide #45 📄

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

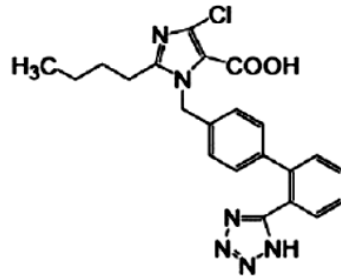


Bloccanti recettore Angiotensina II (tipo 1) *AT1 receptor blockers (ARBs)*

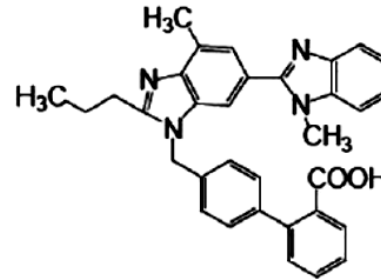
losartan



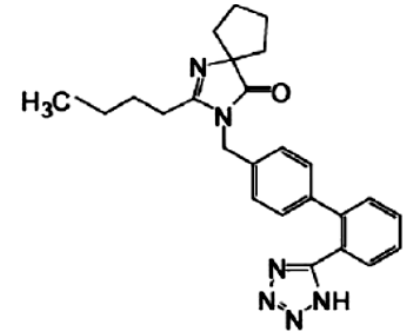
Exp 3174



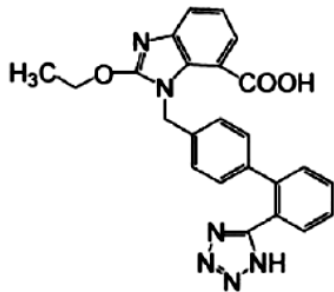
telmisartan



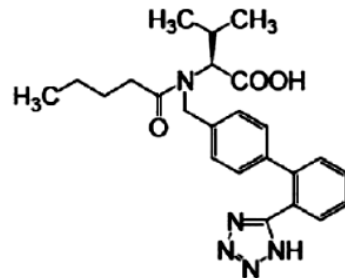
irbesartan



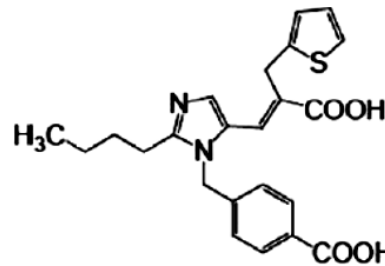
candesartan



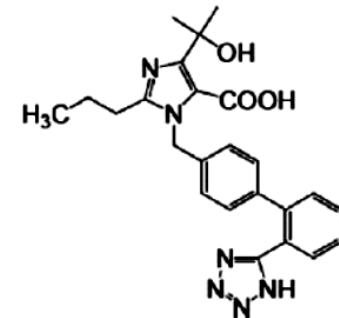
valsartan



eprosartan

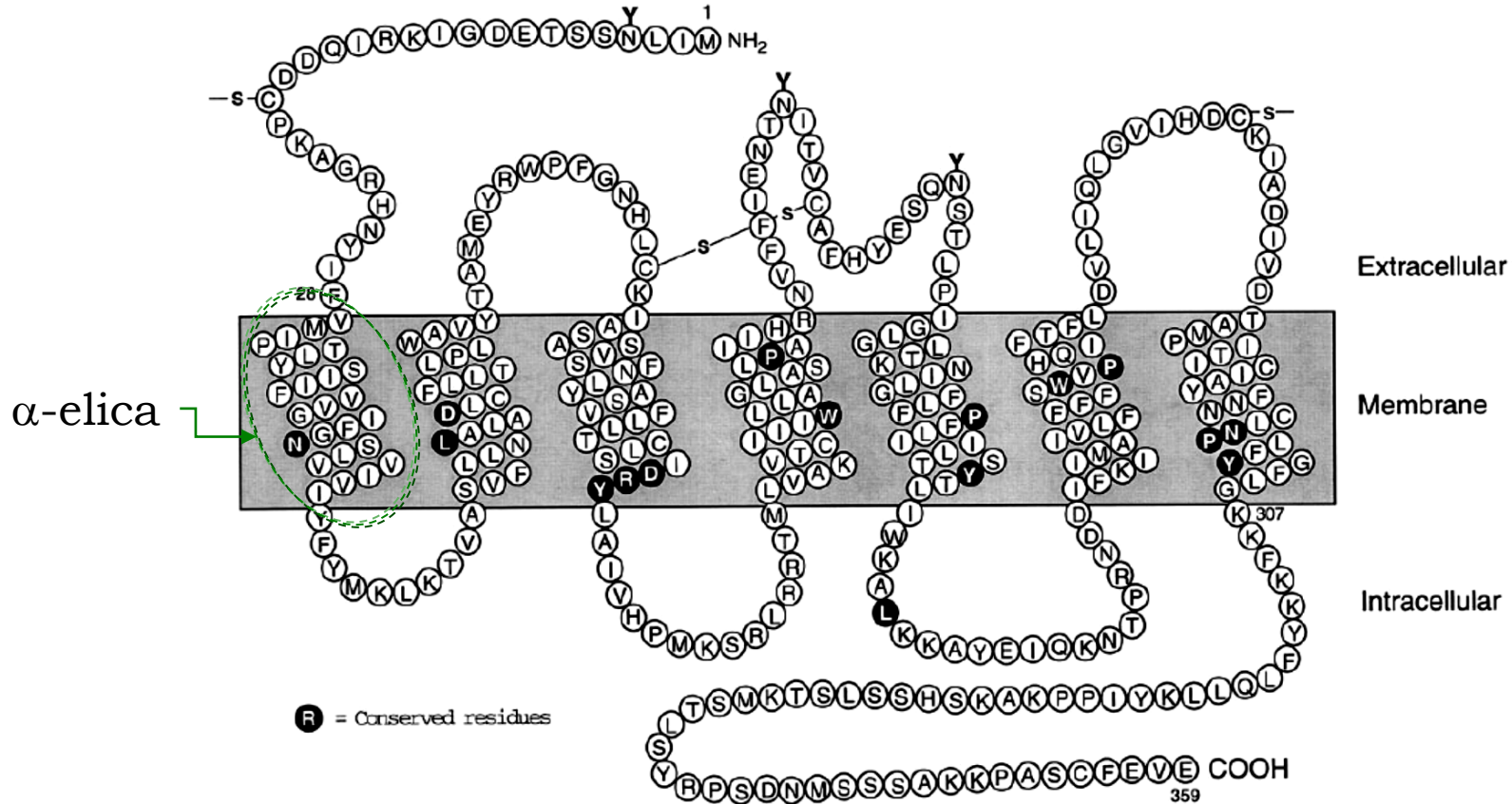


olmesartan



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⁺ 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)

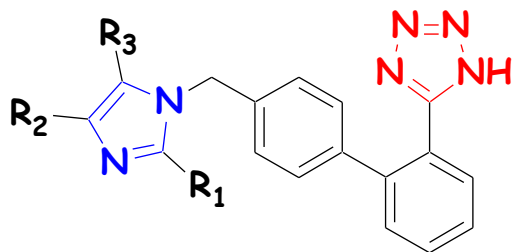
Principio attivo ^a	Specialità
Losartan	Lastan, Lortaan, Losahyp, Losaprex, Neo Lotan, Precten; generici
Eprosartan	Tevetenz
Valsartan	Biorax, Kerval, Pressloval, Revalsan, Rixil, Sartarex, Saval, Tareg, Valpression, Valprex, Valsacor, Valsoten; generici
Irbesartan	Aprovel, Ifirmasta, Karvea, Rabesat;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

^a Anche in associazione con idroclorotiazide (diuretico tiazidico).

^b Cilexetil.

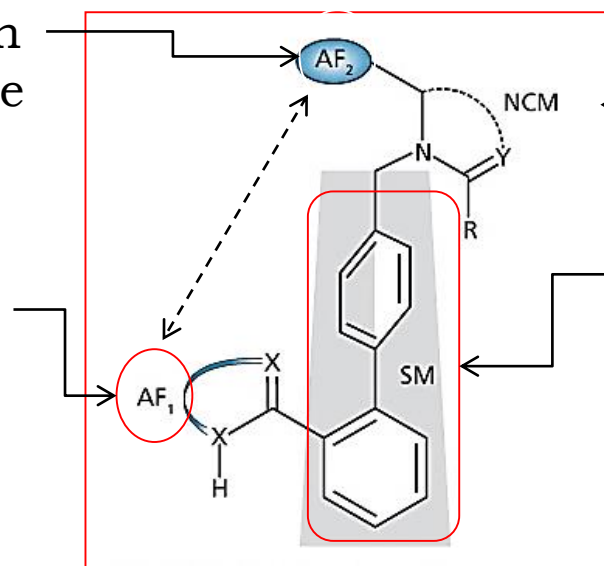
^c Medoxomil.

^d 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

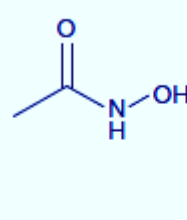
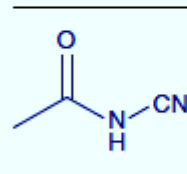
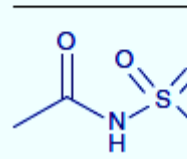
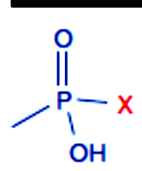
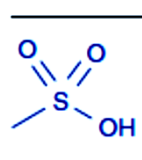
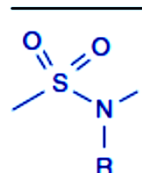
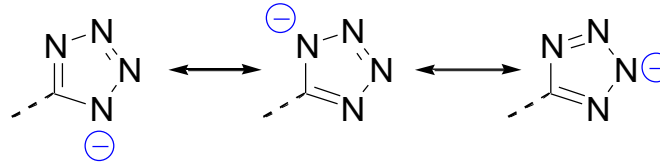
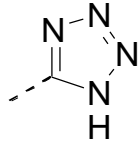
	<p>Acidi idrossamici</p>	<p>High chelating power Histone deacetylase inhibitors Matrix metalloproteinases inhibitors Tumor necrosis factor α converting enzyme</p>	<p>Almquist <i>et al.</i>⁵⁸ Massa <i>et al.</i>,⁵⁹ Lu <i>et al.</i>⁶⁰ Remiszewski <i>et al.</i>,⁶¹ Plumb <i>et al.</i>,⁶² Kelly <i>et al.</i>,⁶³ Buggy <i>et al.</i>⁶⁴ Hanessian <i>et al.</i>⁶⁵ Aranapakam <i>et al.</i>^{66,67} Noe <i>et al.</i>⁶⁸ Duan <i>et al.</i>⁶⁹</p>
	<p>Acil cianammidi</p>	<p>Mainly academic interest</p>	<p>von Kohler <i>et al.</i>⁷⁰ Kwon <i>et al.</i>⁷¹</p>
	<p>Acil sulfonammidi</p>	<p>Glycine, GABA, and β-alanine analogs Antiatherosclerotics pK_a # 4,5 β_3 Adrenergic receptor agonist hepatitis C virus</p>	<p>Drummond and Johnson⁷² Albright <i>et al.</i>⁷³ Uehling <i>et al.</i>⁷⁴ Johansson <i>et al.</i>⁷⁵</p>

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

	<p>X = H X = OH X = NH₂ X = CH(OR)₂</p>	<p>fosfinati fosfonati fosfonammidi</p>	<p>Many examples in glutamate and in GABA_B antagonist series</p>	<p>Froestl <i>et al.</i>¹¹²</p>
		<p>solfonati</p>	<p>Sulphonic analogs of GABA and glutamic acid</p>	<p>Rosowski <i>et al.</i>¹¹³</p>
		<p>solfoammidi</p>	<p>Weak acids, used rather as equivalents of phenolic hydroxyls in the design of catecholamine analogs</p>	<p>von Kohler <i>et al.</i>⁷⁰</p>

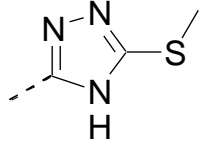
Isosteri acidi carbossilici: eterocicli acidi planari

Tetrazoli



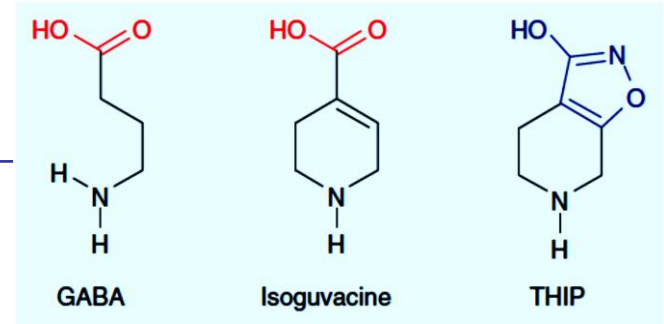
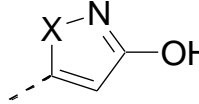
pKa 6.6-7.2

Mercaptoazoli
+sulfinilazoli
+sulfonilazoli

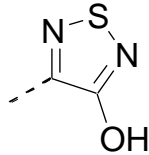


pKa mercapto 8.2-11.5
pKa sulfinyl 5.2-9.8
pKa sulfonyl 4.8-8.7

Isosazoli
Isotiazoli

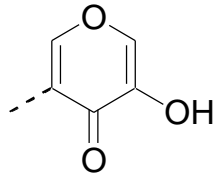
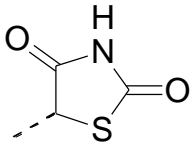


Idrossi-
tiadiazoli



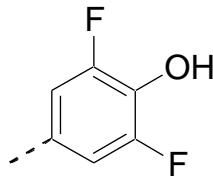
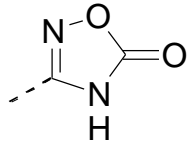
pKa ~ 5

Tiazolidinoni



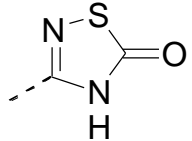
idrossicromoni

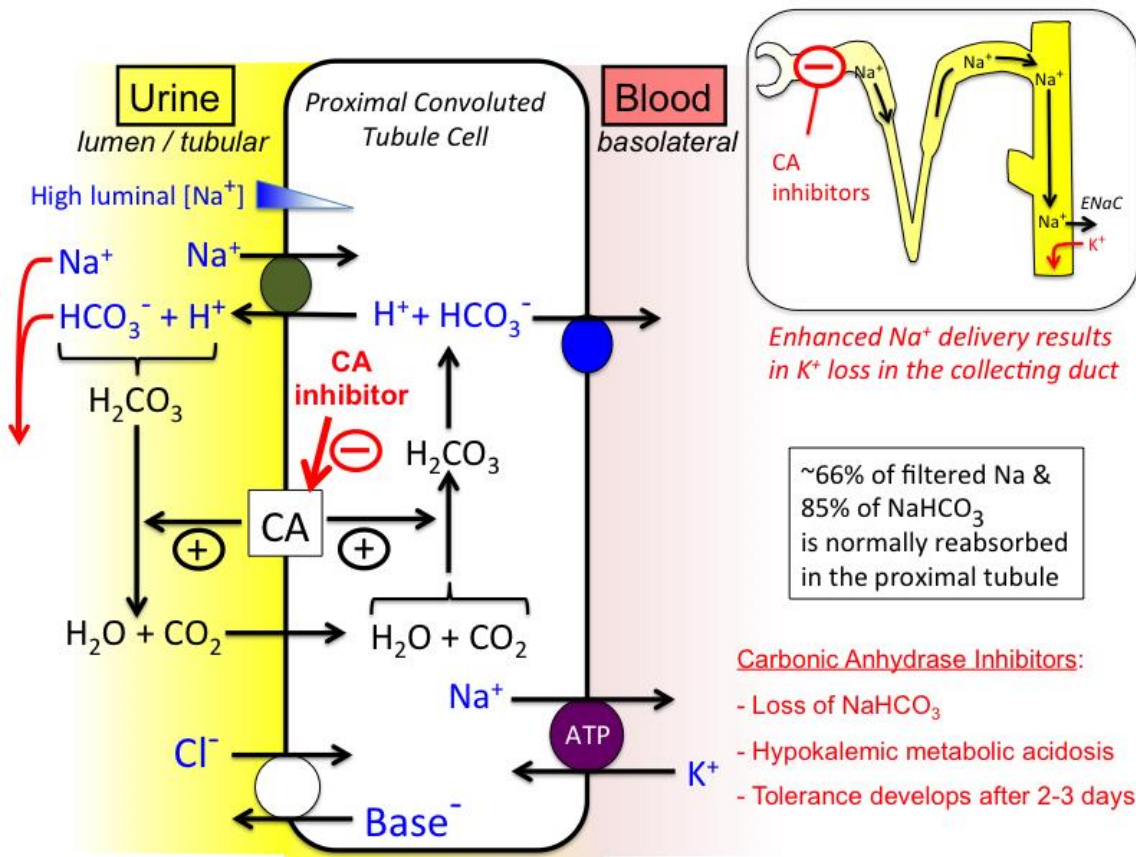
1,2,4-oxadiazoli
-5(4H)-oni



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 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 Na^+ and 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 CO_2 e la deidratazione di H_2CO_3 ;
- Presente in elevate quantità nei reni.

Anidrasi Carboniche

(CAs; carbonato deidratasi EC 4.2.1.1; quattro famiglie)

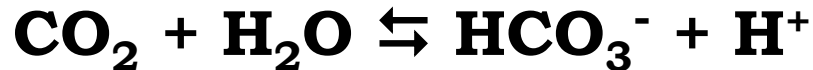
α -CAs: 16 isoenzimi (vertebrati, batteri, alghe e citoplasma di piante verdi);

- 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)

β -CAs (predominanti in batteri, alghe e cloroplasti di mono e dicotiledoni)

γ -CAs (archei ed alcuni batteri);

δ -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)

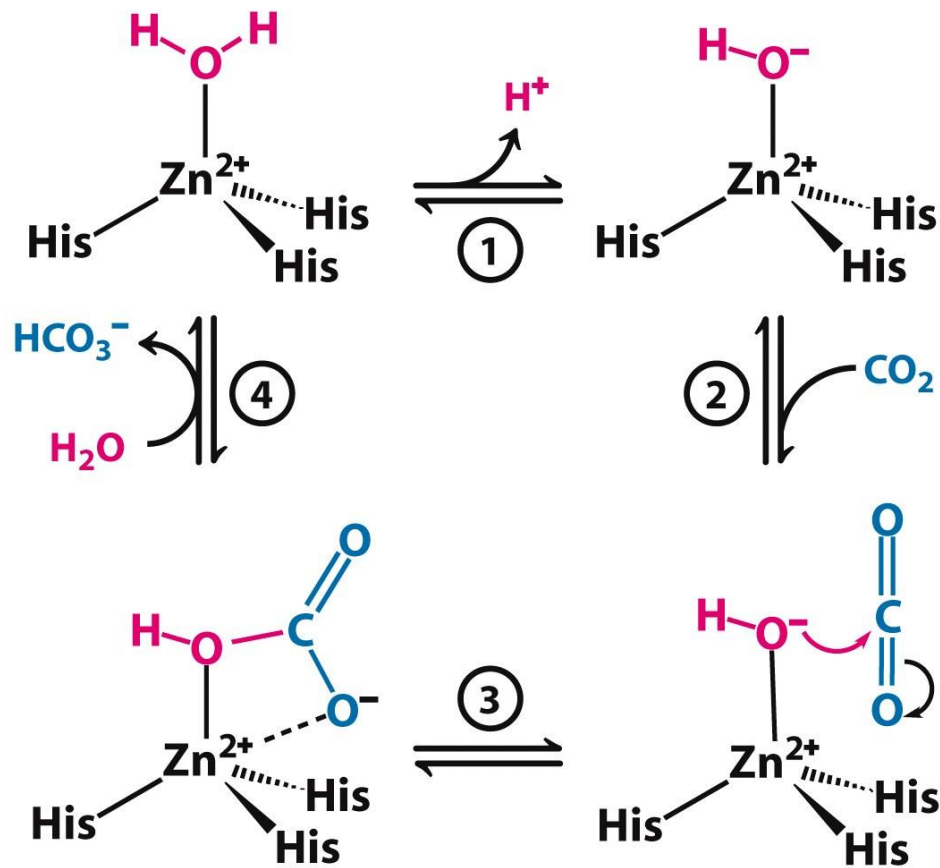
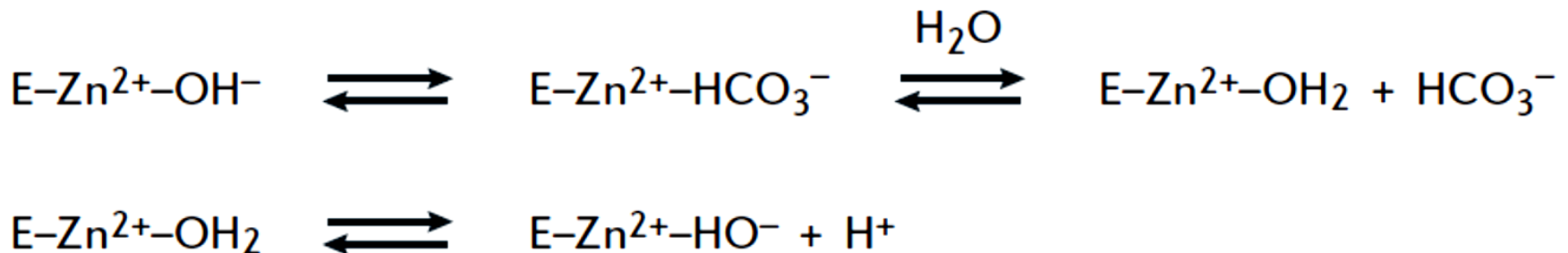
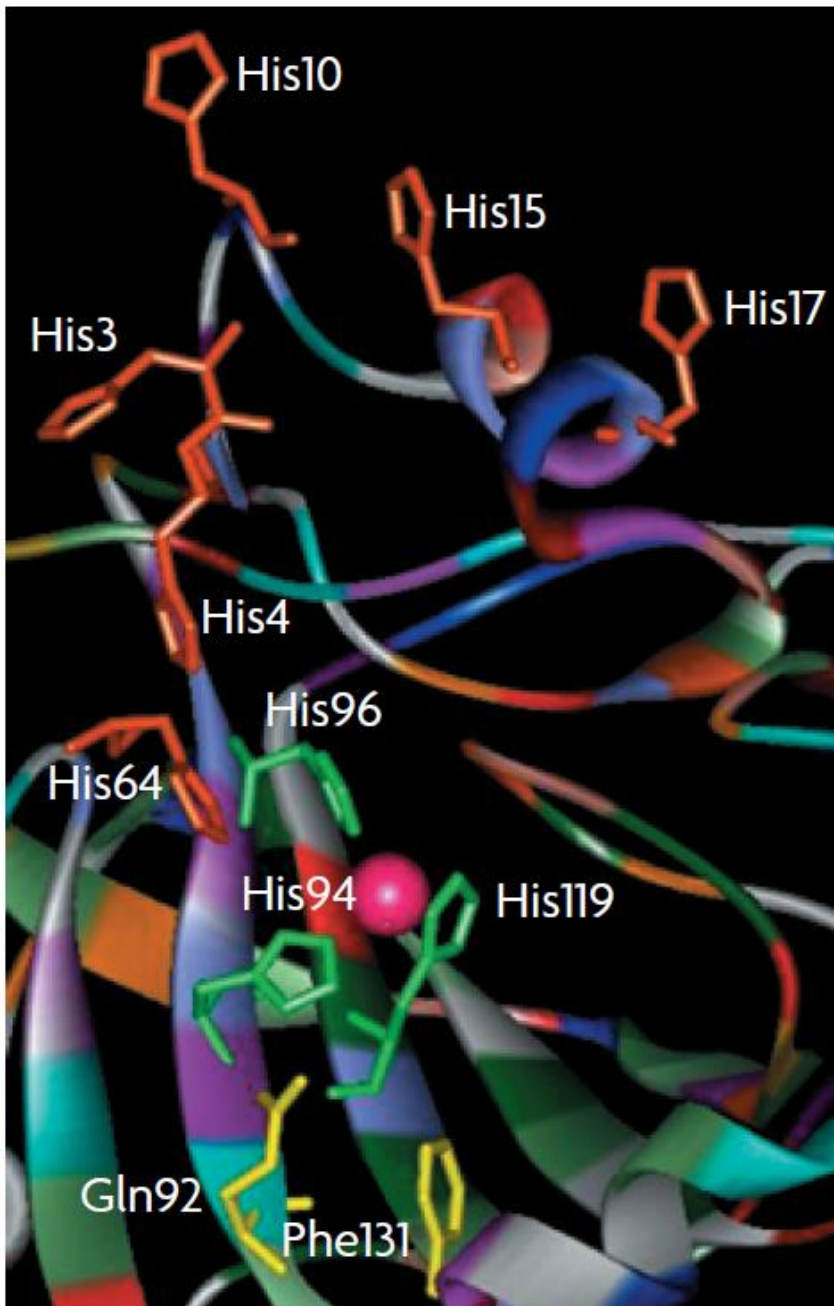


Figure 9.25
 Biochemistry, Seventh Edition
 © 2012 W. H. Freeman and Company

- 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 .



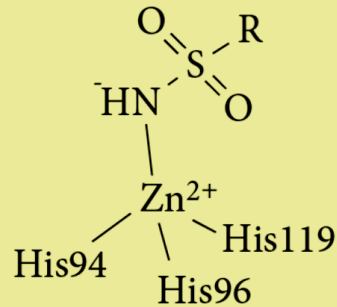


- Zn²⁺ è essenziale per la catalisi in tutte le α -CAs;
- X-ray rivelano che lo ione è nel fondo di una cavità profonda 15 Å;
- Zn²⁺ è coordinato da tre istidine (His94, His96 e His119);
- altre istidine sono coinvolte nel trasferimento di protoni tra sito attivo ed ambiente esterno;
- Gln92 e Phe131 sono coinvolte nel binding di molti inibitori sulfonamidici;

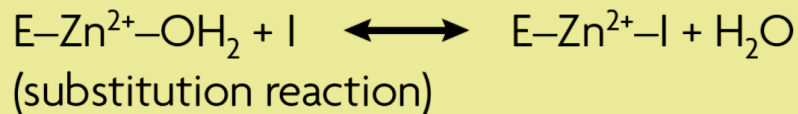
Lo stadio limitante nella catalisi è il trasferimento di H⁺ che rigenera lo Zn-OH⁻. In tutti gli isoenzimi molto attivi (CA II, IV, VI, VII, IX, XII, XIII e XIV) il processo è assistito da una istidina collocata all'ingresso del sito attivo o da un cluster di istidine che regolano la distribuzione di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

Meccanismo molecolare di inibizione dell'anidrasi carbonica.

a

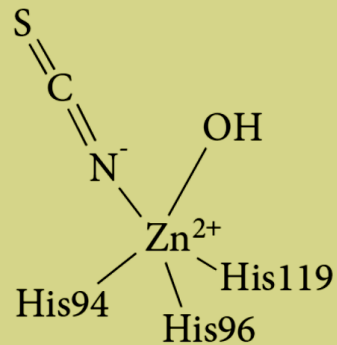


**Tetrahedral adduct
(sulphonamide)**

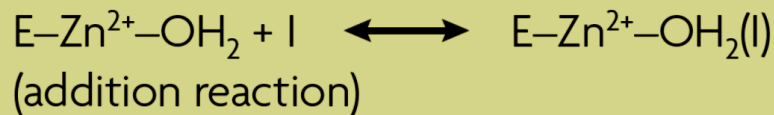


a) solfonamidi non-sostituite e loro bioisosteri legano lo ione Zn²⁺ sostituendo il ligando non-proteico per generare un addotto tetraedrico.

b

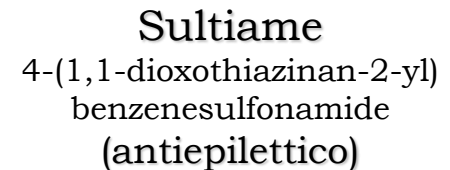
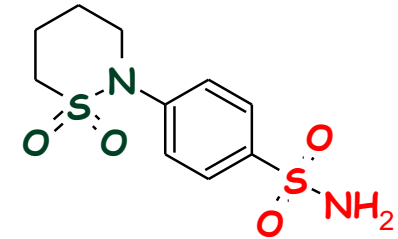
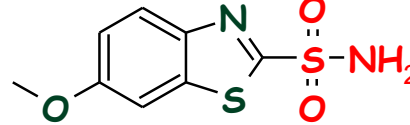
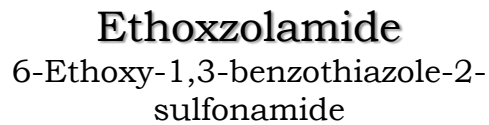
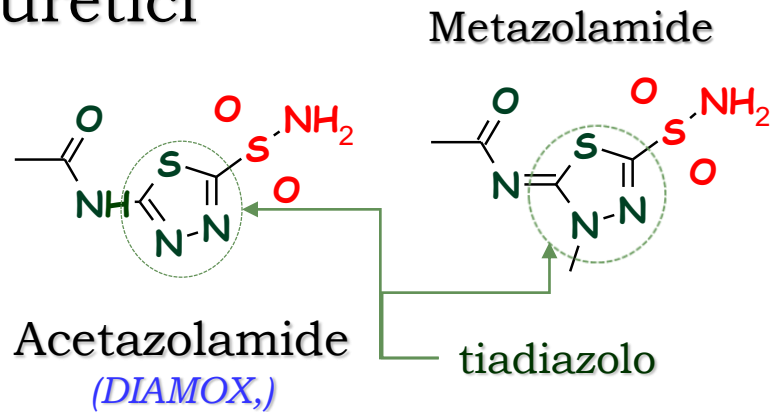


**Trigonal-bipyramidal
adduct (thiocyanate)**



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

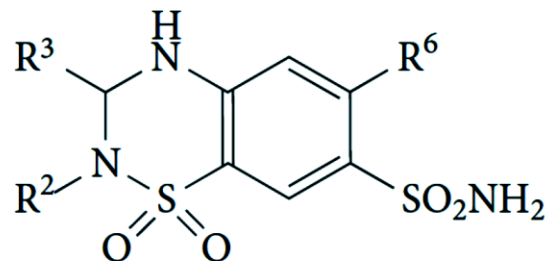
Diuretici



Acetazolamide (1956):

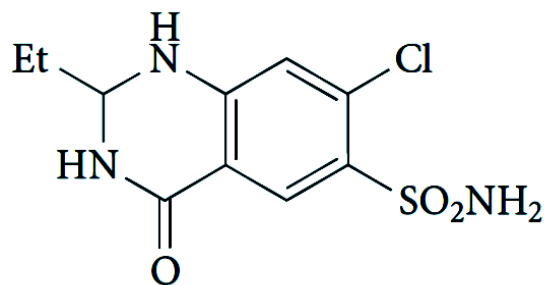
- primo diuretico non-mercuriale ad uso clinico; prototipo di una classe farmacologica che ha permesso la comprensione della fisiologia renale e del meccanismo di diuretici tiazidici e high-ceiling (loop);
- dopo la somministrazione le urine aumentano di volume, $\text{pH} >$, $\text{HCO}_3^- >$, Na^+ e $\text{K}^+ >$, 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



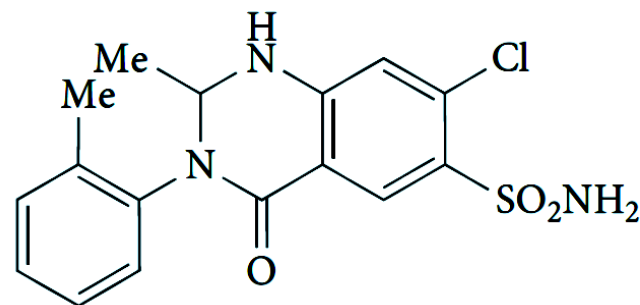
Quinethazone

7-chloro-2-ethyl-4-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro
quinazoline-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-benzo
tiadiazino-7-sulfonamide

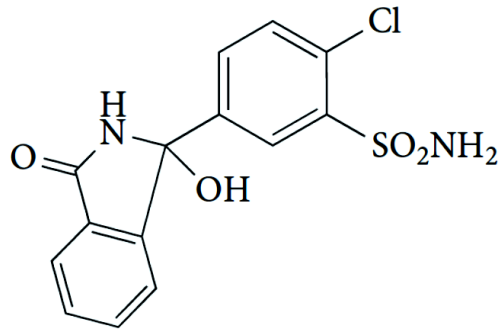
Metolazone

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

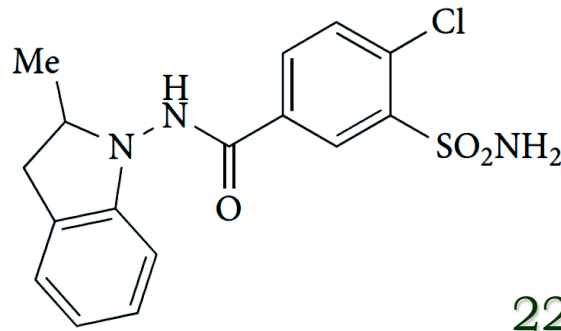


Ipertensione, edema da cardiopatie

Diuretici



22



23

22-Clortalidone

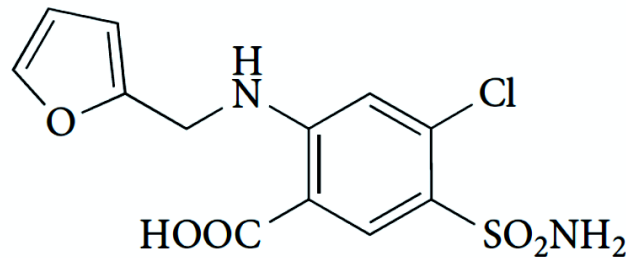
2-Chloro-5-(1-hydroxy-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-isoindol-1-yl)-benzene sulfonamide

(Igroton, Tenoretic (+ β bloccante)....)

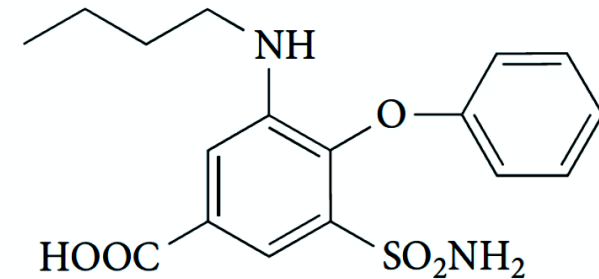
22-Indapamide

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

(Indamol, Millibar, Natrilix, Normopress (+ β -bloccante)....)



24



25

25-Bumetanide

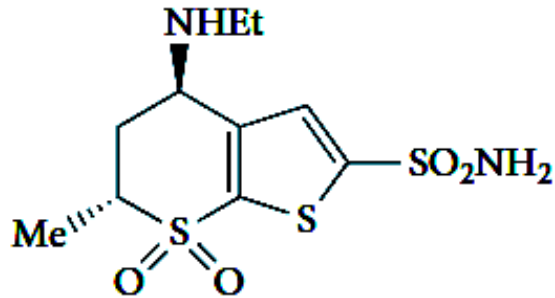
24-Furosemeide

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

(Lasix.....)

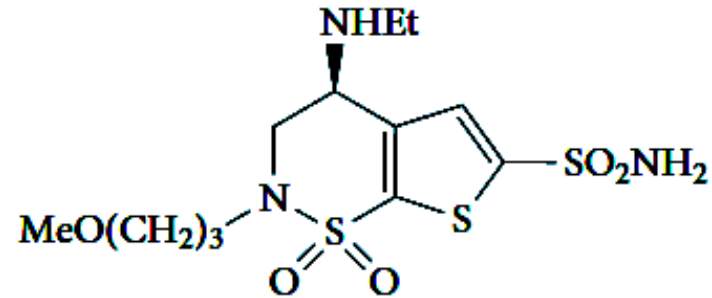
Ipertensione, edema da cardiopatie

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.)



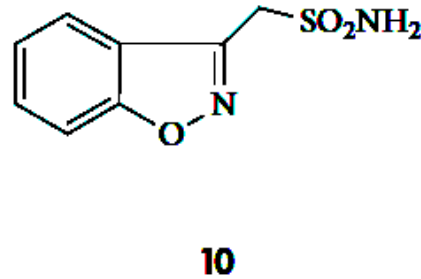
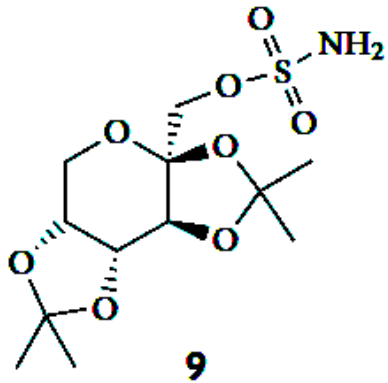
Brinzolamide HCl

(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 (> NaHCO₃);
- Identificazione CAs nell'uvea anteriore;
- inibitori CA II: principale trattamento, < HCO₃⁻ 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.

