

# Chimica Farmaceutica e Tossicologica 2

- Tubercolosi:
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*;
- Antitubercolari:
  - Derivati/analoghi acido isonicotinico, etambutolo, rifamicine;  
resistenza MDR/XDR
- Antilebbra.



World Health Organization

## Global tuberculosis report 2016



*Peste bianca (1600-1700 quasi il 100% della popolazione infetta).*

*Nel XX secolo la TBC si stima abbia causato la morte di 100 M di persone*

OMS produce stime sin dal 1990.

Nel 2014 la TBC ha ucciso 1.5M di persone (1.2M HIV neg e 0.4M HIV pos, 890.000U, 480.000D e 140.000B).

Nel 2014 9,6M di nuovi casi di TBC (5,4U, 3,2D e 1,0B, 12% HIV pos); solo 6M segnalati a WHO!

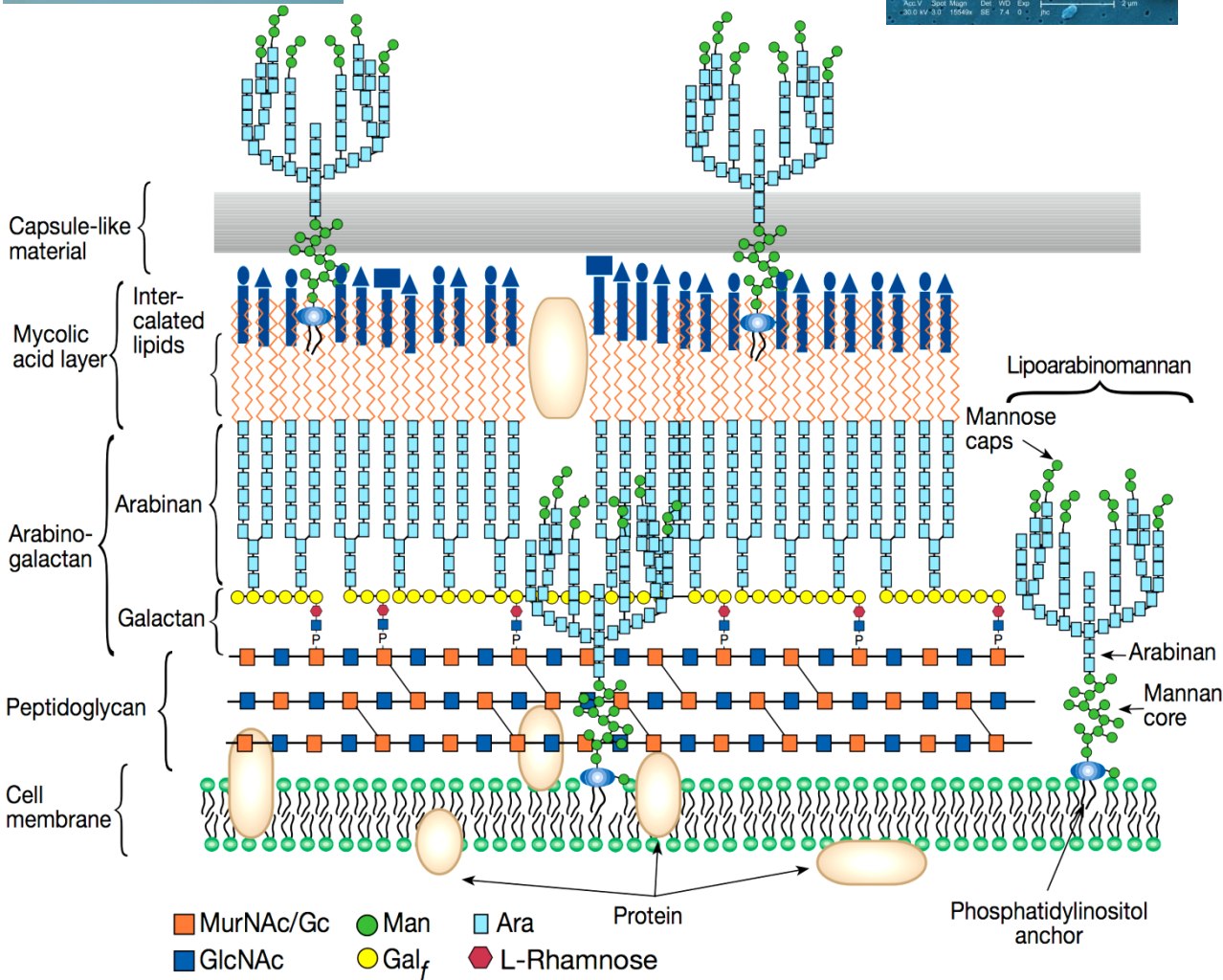
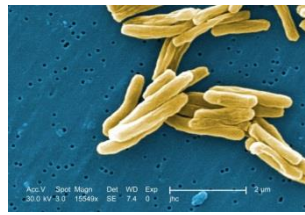
Nel 2014 480,000 nuovi casi di *multidrug-resistant* TB (MDR-TB), solo 123.000 identificati e segnalati.

Nuova piattaforma per diagnosi (TB e MTB/RIF) attualmente in sviluppo.

8 antitubercolari (nuovi o riposizionati) sono in avanzata fase di sviluppo clinico e una nuova molecola è, per la prima volta in sei anni, in fase I (TBA-354, nuovo nitroimidazolo).

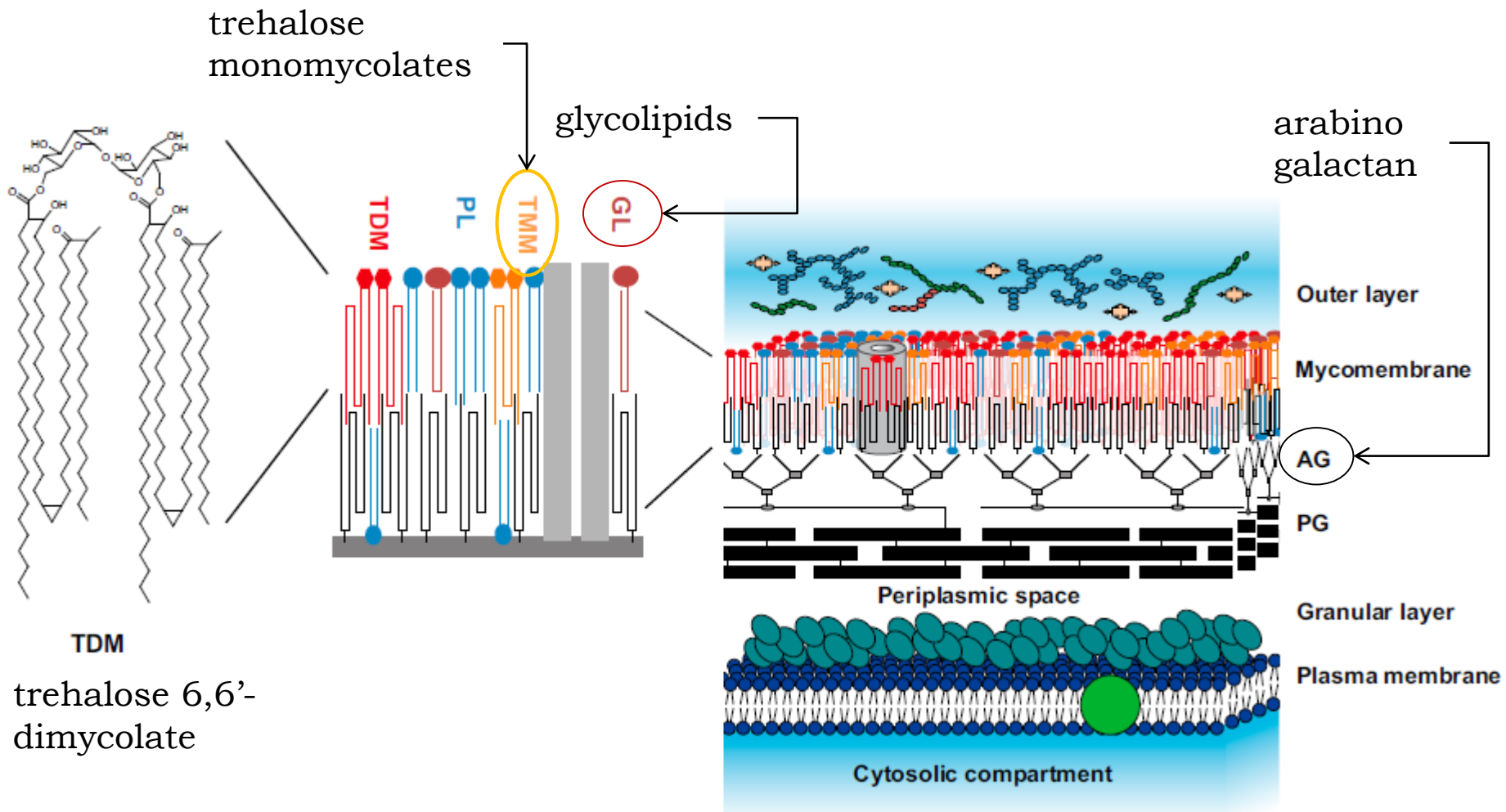
Molti nuovi protocolli terapeutici sono in fase II e III e almeno due di essi saranno approvati nel 2016. WHO ha pubblicato linee-guida per l'uso di **bedalaquina** e **delamanid**

# Struttura parete batterica mycobacterium



**M. tuberculosis:**  
 batterio aerobio  
 obbligato, parassita  
 facoltativo  
 intracellulare, lenta  
 replicazione (20 hr),  
 no Gram  
 (impermeabile  
 coloranti),  
 colorazione (fucsina  
 basica →  
 decolorazione  
 acido/alcool)  
 Non inattivato dai  
 comuni disinfettanti  
 (frazione lipidica  
 parietale), alcool-  
 acido-resistenza

*M. tuberculosis*; *M. bovis* (zoonosi, bovini, umani, latte non past. TB ossea; *M. avium* (AIDS); *M. leprae*



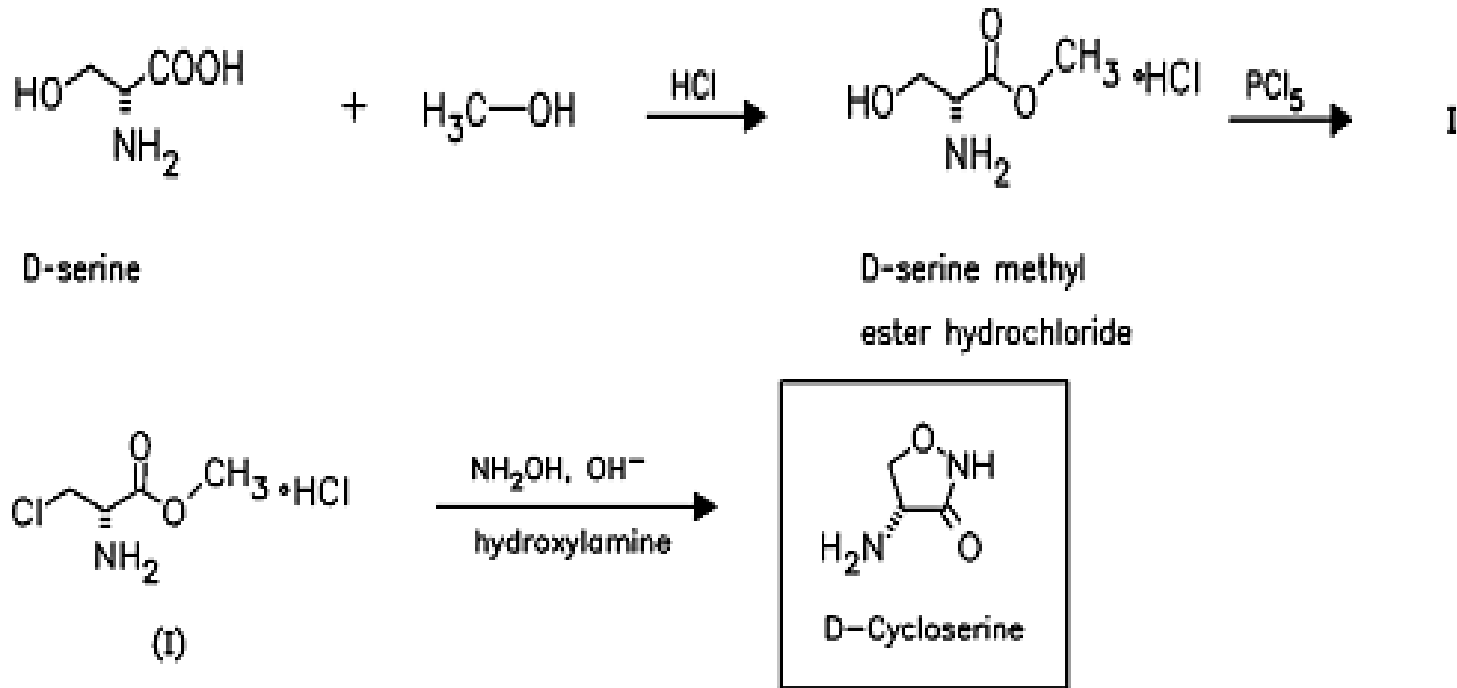
Chemistry & Biology 21, January 16, 2014

Farmaci I <sup>^</sup> linea		Farmaci II <sup>^</sup> linea	
<b>Isoniazide (H)</b> <b>Rifampicina (R)</b>		Cicloserina (Cs)	
		Kanamicina (Km)	PAS
Pirazinamide (Z)	Streptomycina (S)	Amikacina (Amk)	Etionamide (Eto)
Etambutolo (E)	Bedaquilina; Delamanid	Capreomicina (Cm)	Protonamide (Pto)
Farmaci III <sup>^</sup> linea		Ofloxacina (Ofx) Levofloxacina(Lfx) Moxifloxacina (Mfx) Gatifloxacina (Gfx)	
Amoxicillina-acido clavulanico			
Linezolid (Lzd)	Isoniazide (alte dosi)		
Clofazimina (Cfz)			

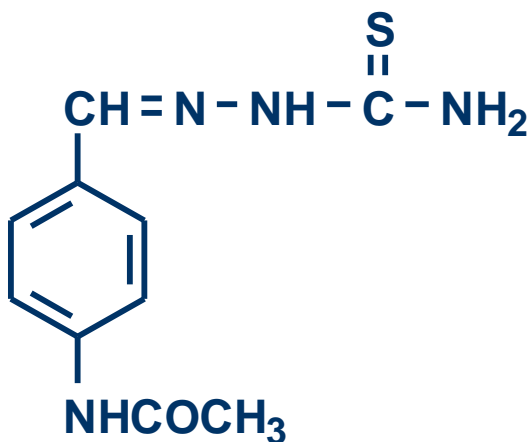
Mdr-Tb (Tb multiresistente): forma specifica di Tb resistente a **H** e **R** (con o senza resistenza a farmaci di II<sup>^</sup> linea)

Xdr-Tb (Tb estensivamente resistente): forma Tb resistente a **H** e **R**, a ogni chinolone (Ofx, Lfx, Mfx, Gfx) e Cm, Km, Amk.

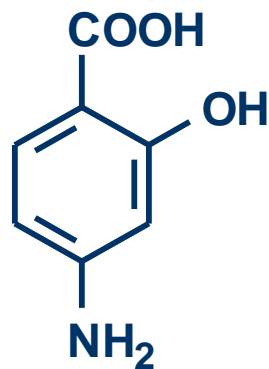
# CICLOSERINA



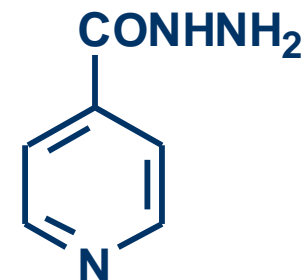
- **Prodotta da** *Streptomyces lavendulae*, *garyphalus*, *orchidaceus*)
- **Meccanismo di azione: inibisce la Ala racemasi e la D-Ala-DAla sintasi**
- **Attiva su alcuni Gram +, diversi Gram- e su micobatteri**  
**(*mdr-tTbc*, *xdr-Tbc*)**



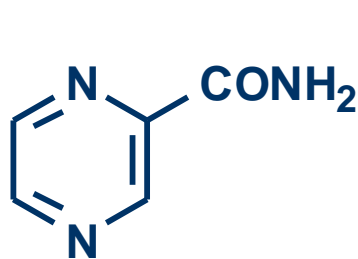
**Tiacetazone**  
*(farmaco orfano)*  
*Chelante*



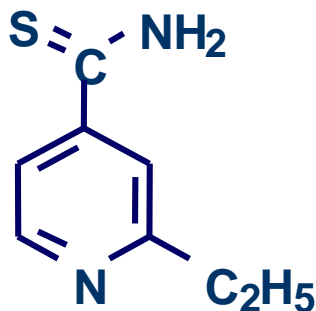
**Ac. p-amminosalicilico**  
**(PAS)**  
*Antagonista PAB*



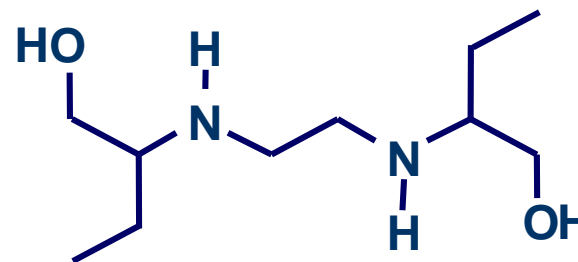
**Isoniazide**  
**(INI, INH)**  
*Inib. sintesi ac. micolici*  
*(Inib. piridossal fosfato,*  
*effetto tossico)*



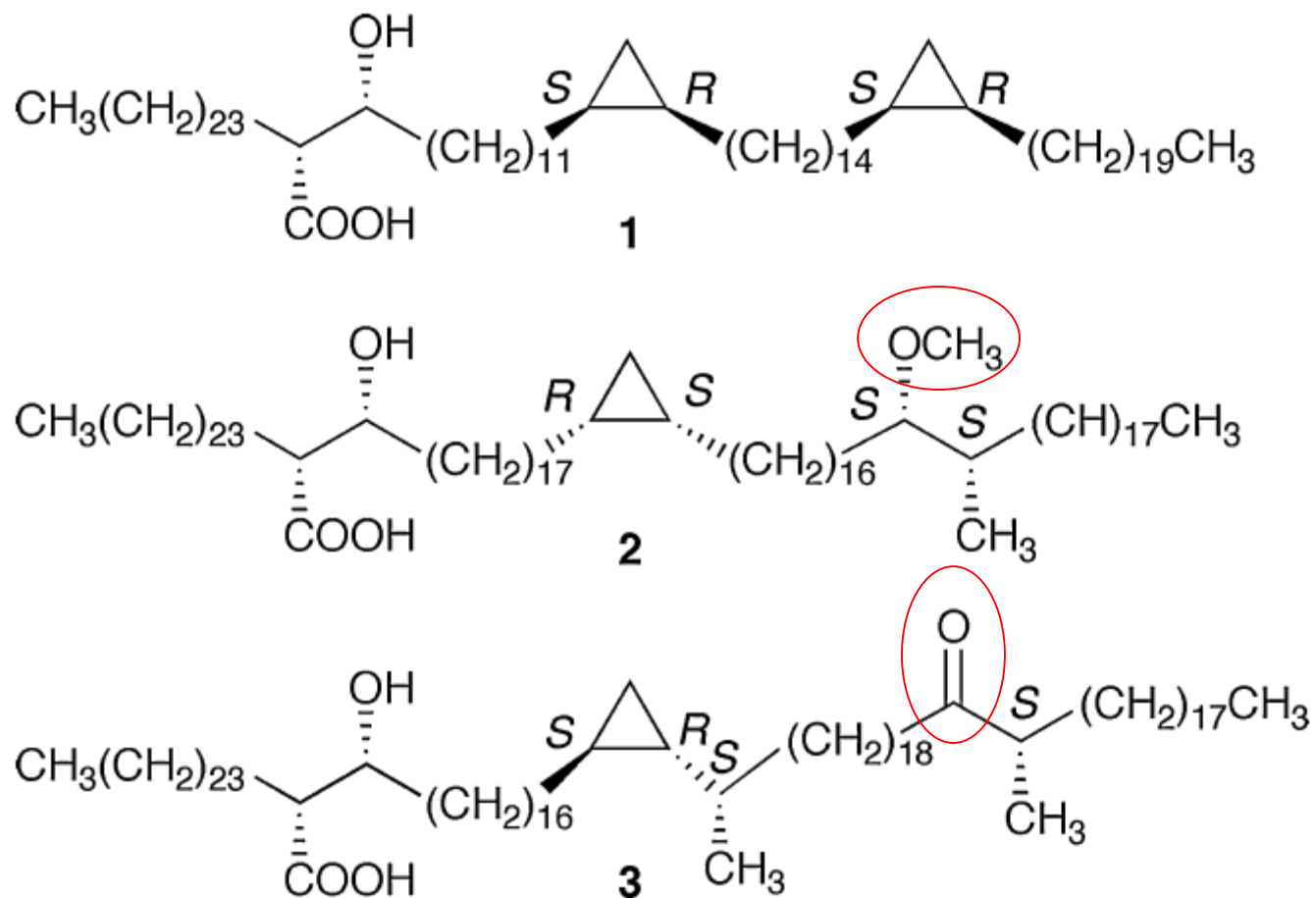
**Pirazinamide**  
**(Piraldina)**  
*Antag. niacinammide*



**Etionamide**  
*Antag. niacinammide*



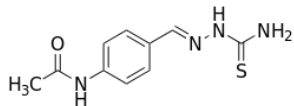
**Etambutolo (Etapiam)**  
*Interferenza sintesi acido micolico;*  
*interaz. con RNA e chelante*



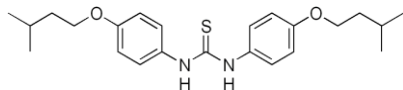
**Fig. 1.** Structures of the main components of the MAs from *M. tuberculosis*, α-MA 1, methoxy-MA 2 and keto-MA 3.



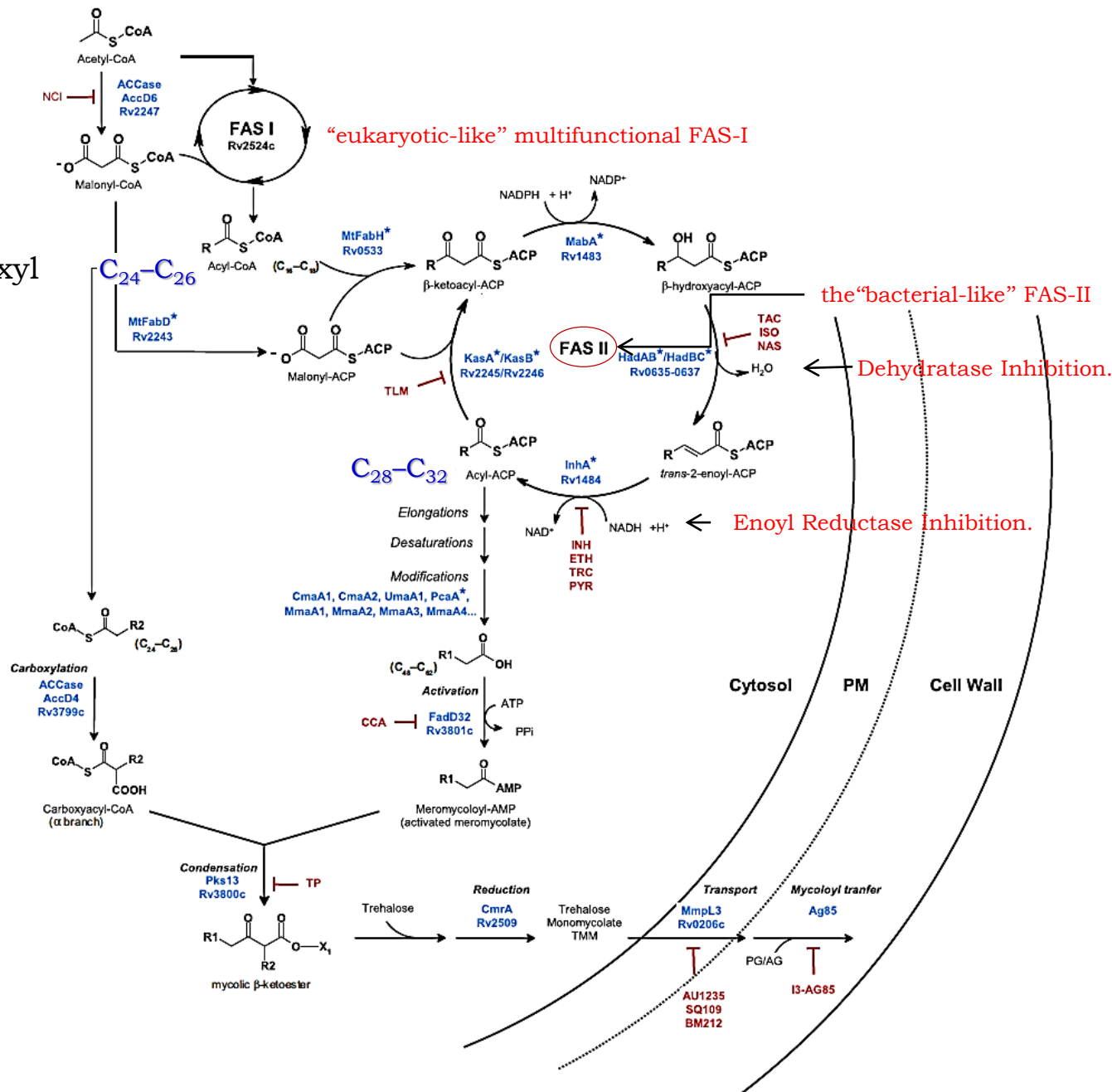
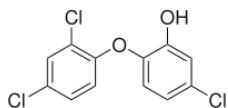
### TAC thiacetazone

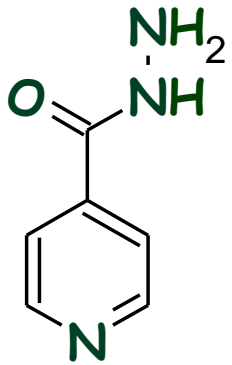


### ISO thiocarlide or isoxyl



### TRC triclosan

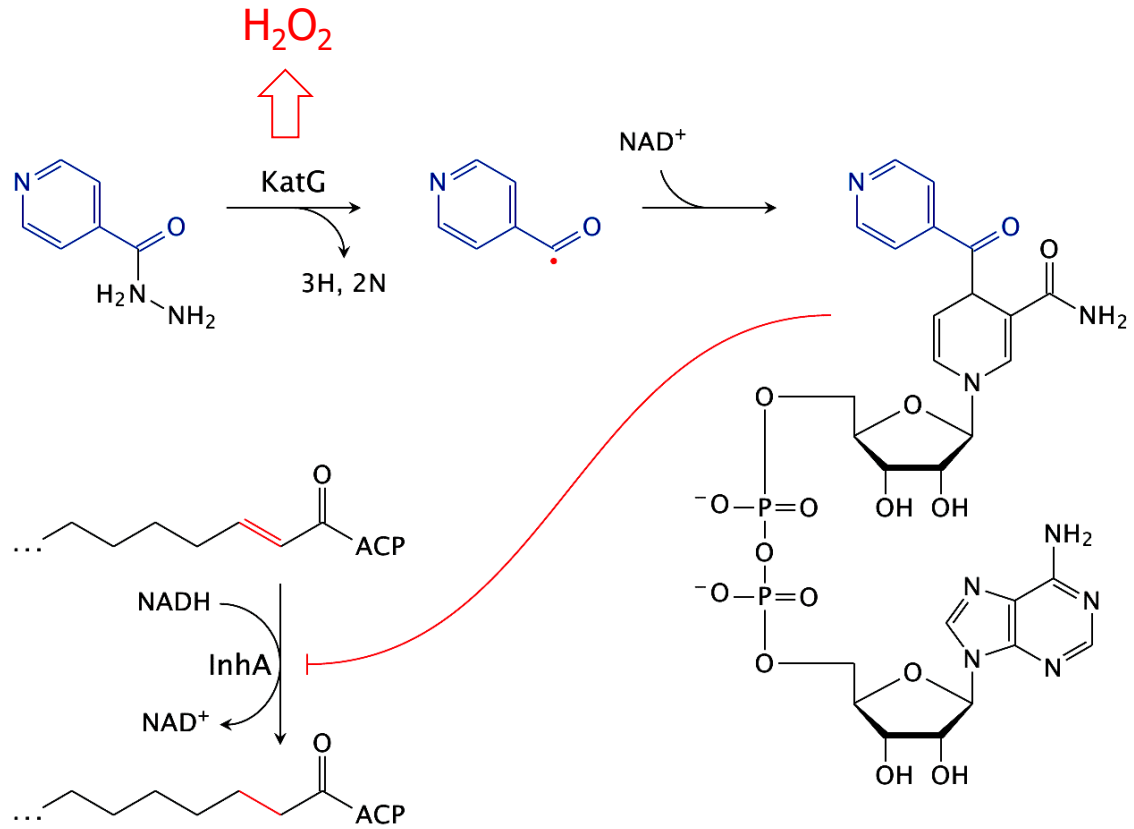




**ISONIAZIDE (isonicotinoylhydrazide)** *Nicozid; Etanicozid b6*  
 (Etambutolo+piridossina (piridossale, vit B6)); *Rifater* (pirazinamide+rifampicina);  
*Rifinah, Rimactazid* (Rifampicina); *Rimstar* (Rifampicina+pirazinamide  
 +etambutolo);  
 Battericida specifico contro *M. tuberculosis*, *M. bovis* e *M. kansasii*, in  
 rapida proliferazione, batteriostatico se in fase di crescita lenta.

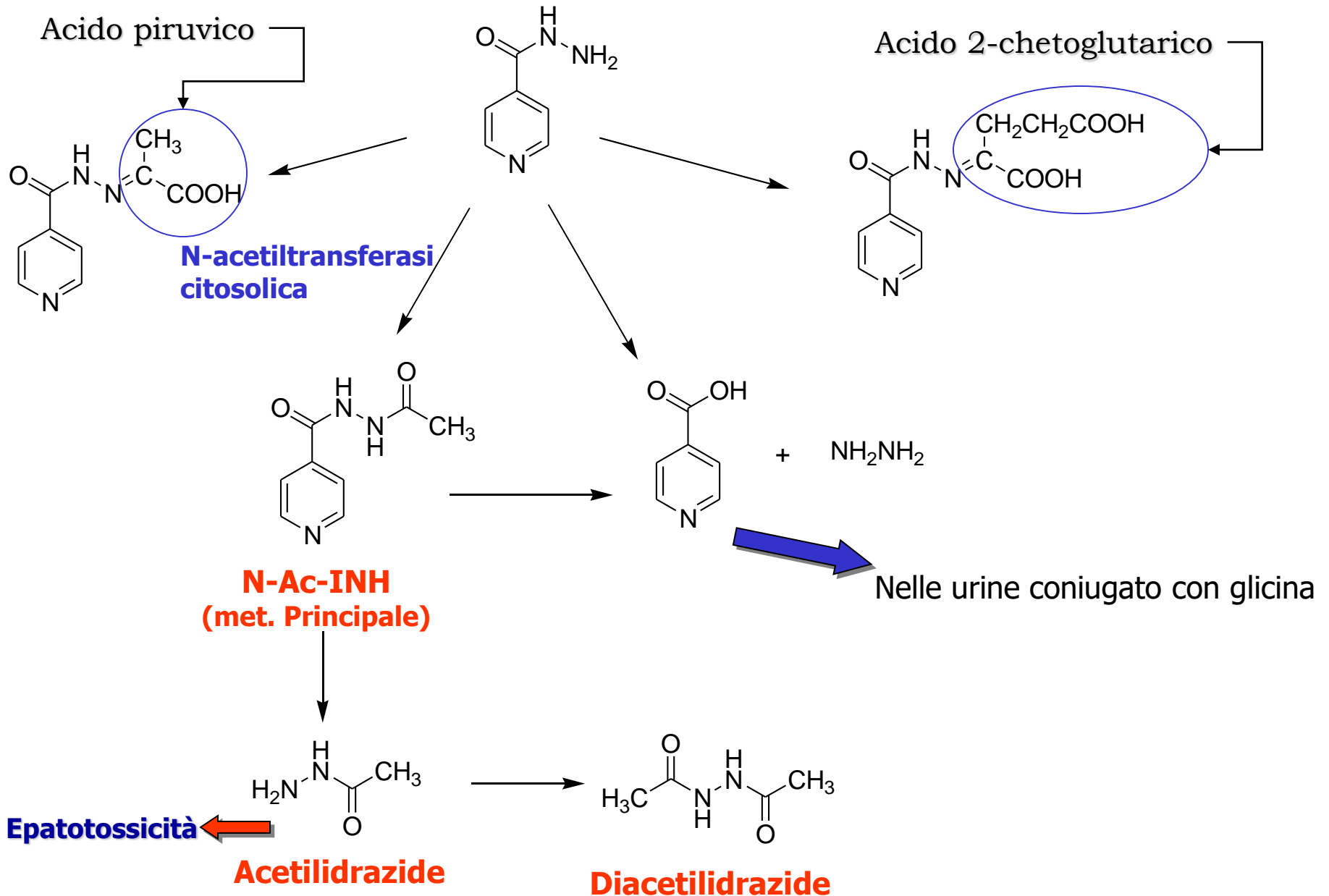
Diffusione passiva (< tossicità  
 batt.) profarmaco attivato, da  
 catalasi batterica citosolica  
**KatG**

**KatG** svolge un ruolo  
 protettivo (perossidi fagocitari)  
 ma selezione di mutanti INH-  
 resistenti (gene *katG*)



KatG (perossidasi) attiva INH → perossidazione  
 (+perossidi) → specie reattive (ROS)

# Metabolismo INH

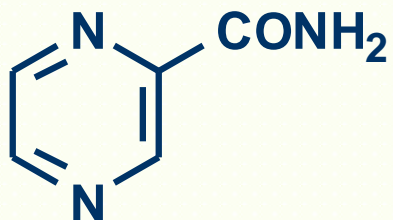


# ANALOGHI DELLA VITAMINA PP



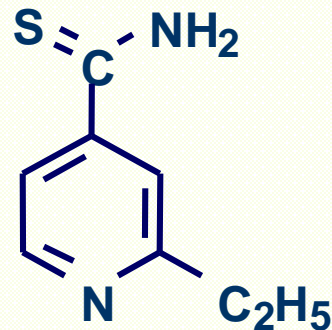
**Nicotinamide (vit. PP)**

Lieve attività anti -TBC

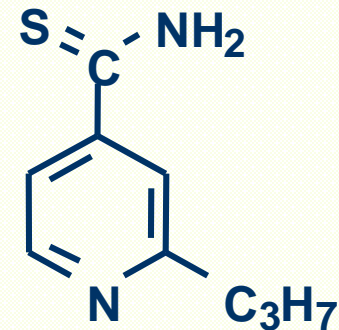


**Pirazinamide**

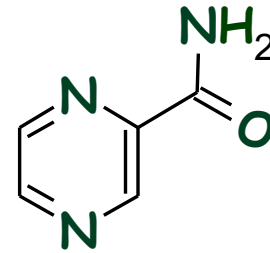
(Piraldina)



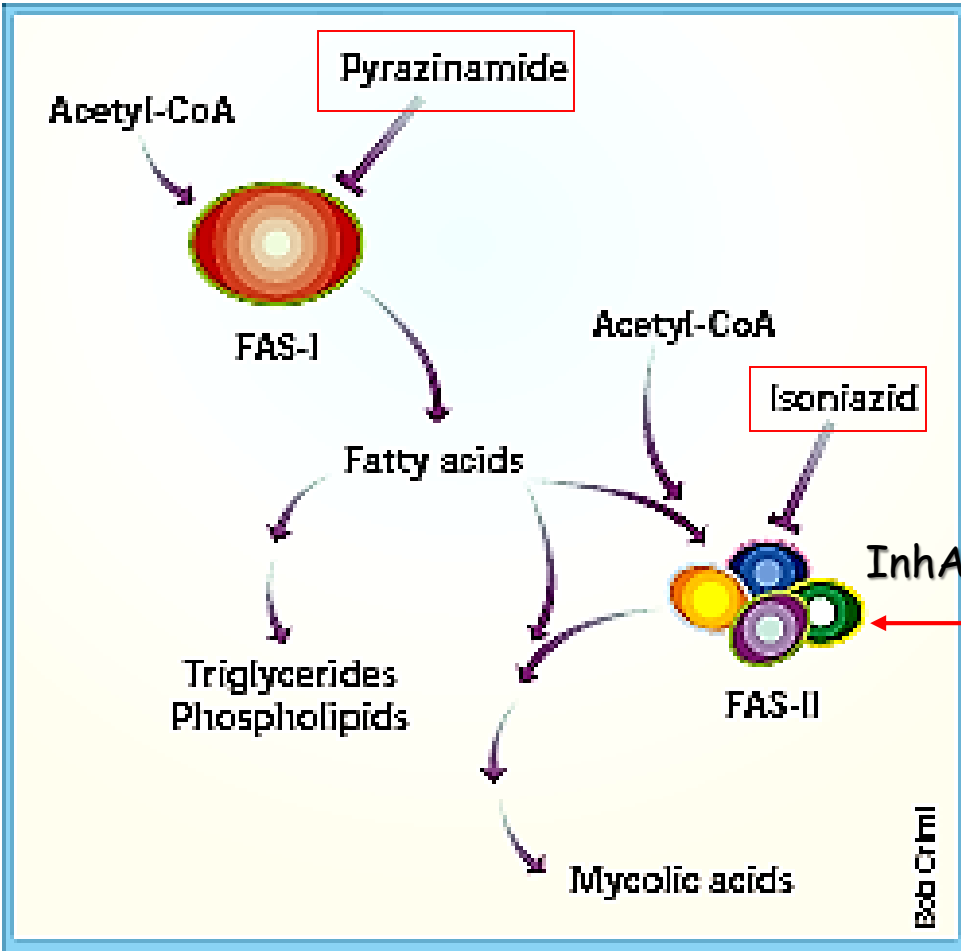
**Etionamide**



**Protionamide**

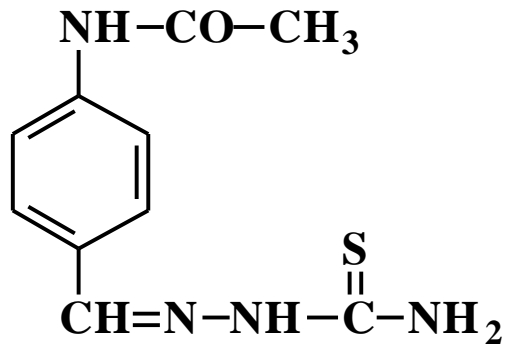


(piraldina)



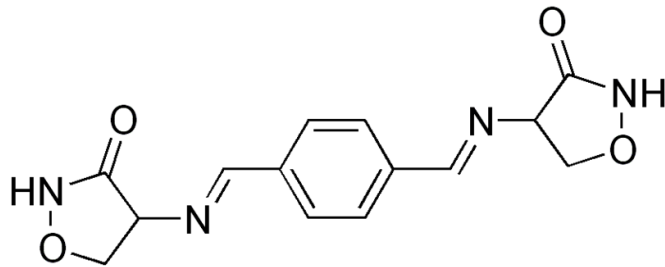
Pirazinamide inibisce la **fatty acid synthetase I** (FAS-I), enzima multifunzionale attivo nella biosintesi e metabolismo dei lipidi, particolarmente importante nei Mycobatteri, **dove governa la trasformazione di acidi grassi in acidi micolici**. FAS-I è una grande proteina con domini che catalizzano specifici stadi nella sintesi di acidi grassi da precursori a 2C, mentre FAS-II è un complesso noncovalente di subunità con funzione simili alla FAS-I.

Zimhony, O., Cox, J.S., Welch, J.T., Vilchèze C. & Jacobs, W.R., Jr. **Pyrazinamide inhibits the eukaryotic like fatty acid synthetase I (FASI) of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.** Nature Med. 6, 1043-1047 (2000).



### Thioacetazone

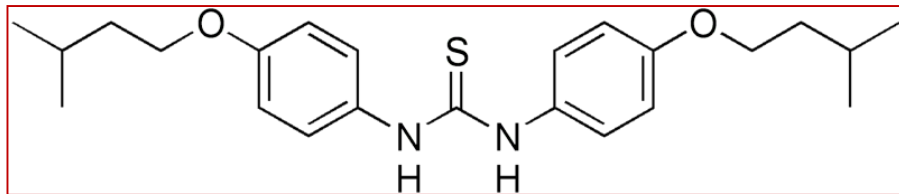
N-{4-[(etantioamidoimmino)metil]fenil}acetammide  
 utilizzato nei paesi in via di sviluppo in virtù del basso costo; discreta attività antitubercolare di tipo batteriostatico con una certa azione anche nei confronti di *Mycobacterium leprae*; non mostra resistenza crociata con isoniazide e streptomina; emivita ~12h



### Terizidone

4,4'-{1,4fenilenebis[(E)metilidenenitrile]}  
 diisoxazolidin-3-one

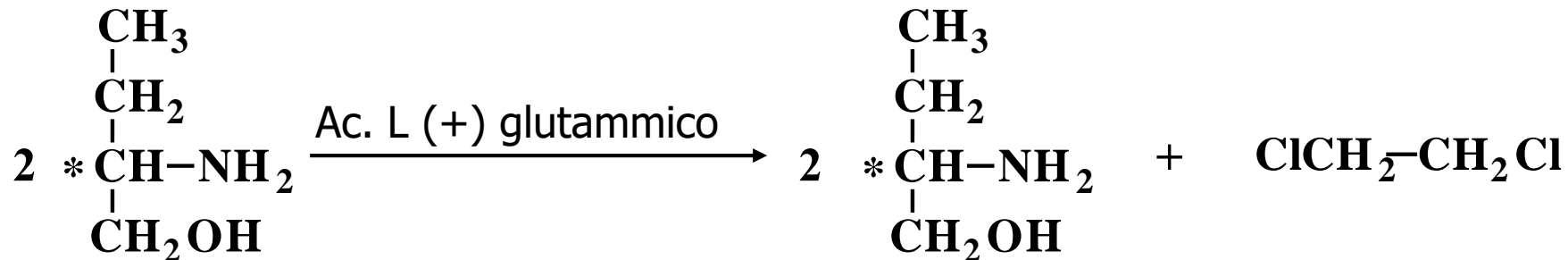
Classificato in gruppo IV-seconda linea (WHO)  
 Trattamento tubercolosi polmonare ed extra polmonare. Solo in caso di inefficacia di farmaci di prima linea o intolleranti cicloserina.



### Tioarlid

Derivato tioureidico inibitore della biosintesi di acido oleico e tuberculostearico

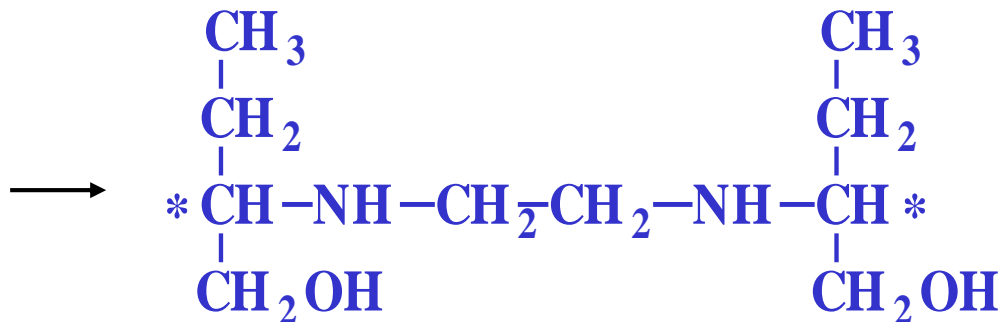
# ETAMBUTOLO (*Etapiam, Miambutol*)



Butanolammmina  
(DL)

L(+)-Butanolammmina

Etilene cloruro



**Etambutolo** (2 centri chirali)  
(+)-2,2'-(ethylenediimino)di-1-butanol

Forma	Conf. ass.	mic
<b>D (-)</b>	<b>RR</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>L (+)</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>100 -</b>
<b>MESO</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>8 -</b>

200-500 volte più attiva la forma D (-)





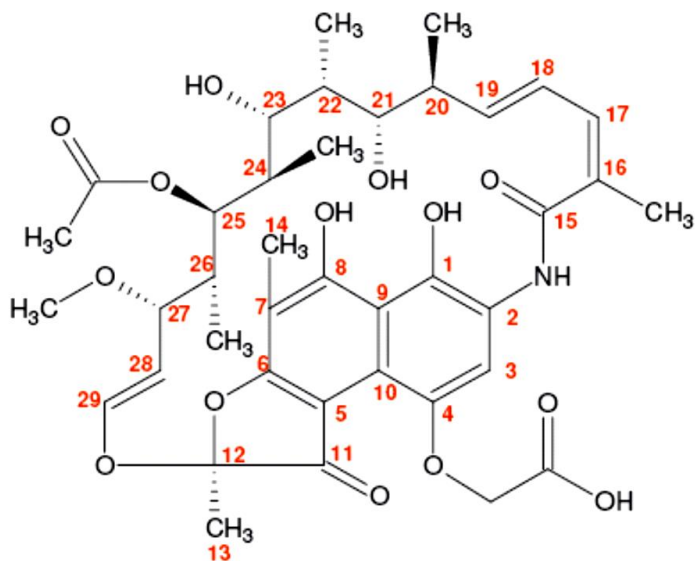
# Ansamicine

*Nocardia mediterranea*, *Amycolatopsis mediterranea*

## RIFAMICINE (A, B, C, D, E)

Antibiotici prodotti da *Streptomyces mediterranei*

### Rifamicina B (Sensi, 1959)



Sostanza di natura **acida**, **colorata** (spettro UV-Vis caratteristico). In soluzione si **altera all'aria con aumento dell'attività**.

**Stereochimica:** 9 C\* + 3 centri di stereoisomeria geometrica

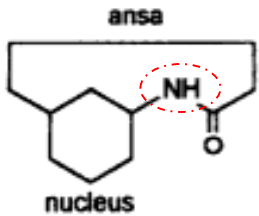


Rififi (*Du rififi chez les hommes*) è un film del 1955 diretto da Jules Dassin, tratto dall'omonimo romanzo di Auguste Le Breton. Il film fu presentato in concorso all'8° Festival di Cannes e valse a Dassin il premio per il miglior regista.

Piero Sensi, Ermes Pagani, Maria Teresa Timbal  
(Lepetit, 1959)

# Ansa-macrolidi

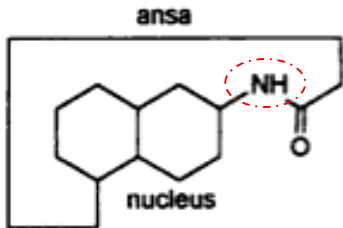
## Benzen-ansamicine



**Geldanamicina**  
(inibitore angiogenesi tumorale, Breast triplo neg)

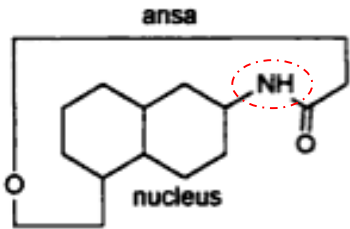
**Maitansina**  
(antimitotico)

## Naftalen-ansamicine



**Streptovaricine**

**Rifamicina W**



**Rifamicine**

**Tolipomicine**

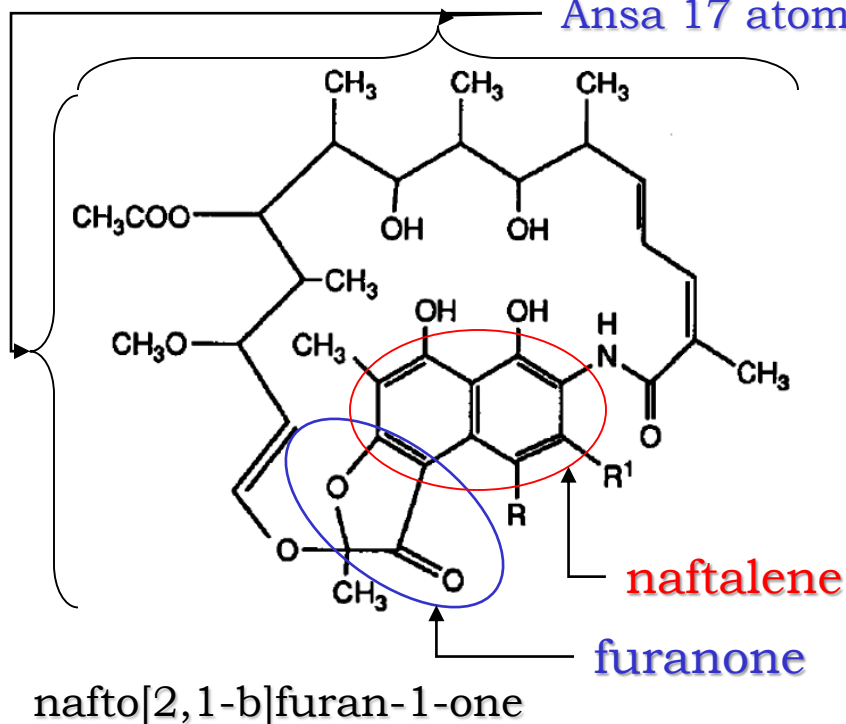
**Alomicine**

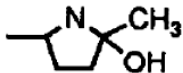
**Ansamicine:** strutture cicliche con un nucleo aromatico ed una catena alifatica definita “ansa”. A differenza dei macrolidi, la struttura ciclica è chiusa da un legame ammidico (lattami vs lattoni).

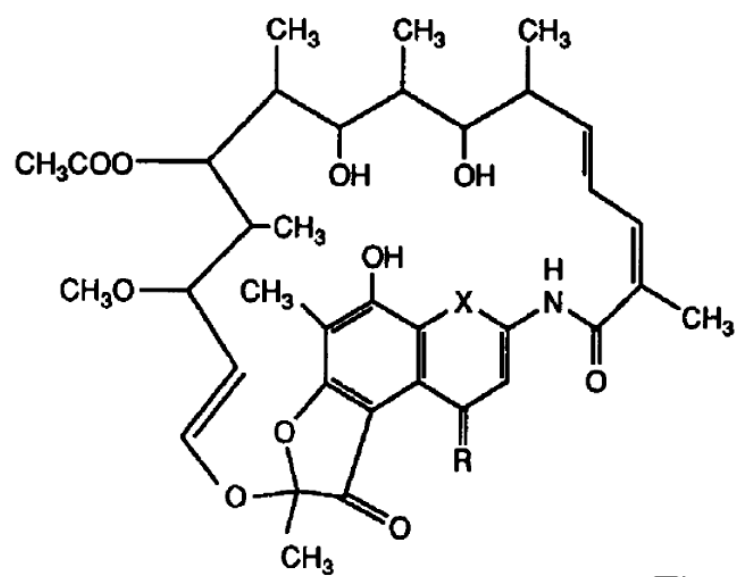
**benzen-ansamicine ed antracen-ansamicine.**

Naftalen-ansamicine: classificate sulla base delle dimensioni dell'ansa: **23 o 17 atomi**; specifici **inibitori della RNA-polimerasi** ed, in funzione del microorganismo produttore e caratteristiche strutturali, distinte tra streptovaricine e rifamicine, tolipomicine, alomicine.

Ansa 17 atomi (compresi N e O)



Name	R	R <sup>1</sup>
Rifamycin SV	OH	H
Rifamycin B	OCH <sub>2</sub> COOH	H
Rifamycin L	OCOCH <sub>2</sub> OH	H
3-Methyl thiorifamycin SV	OH	SCH <sub>3</sub>
Halomycin B		H



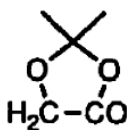
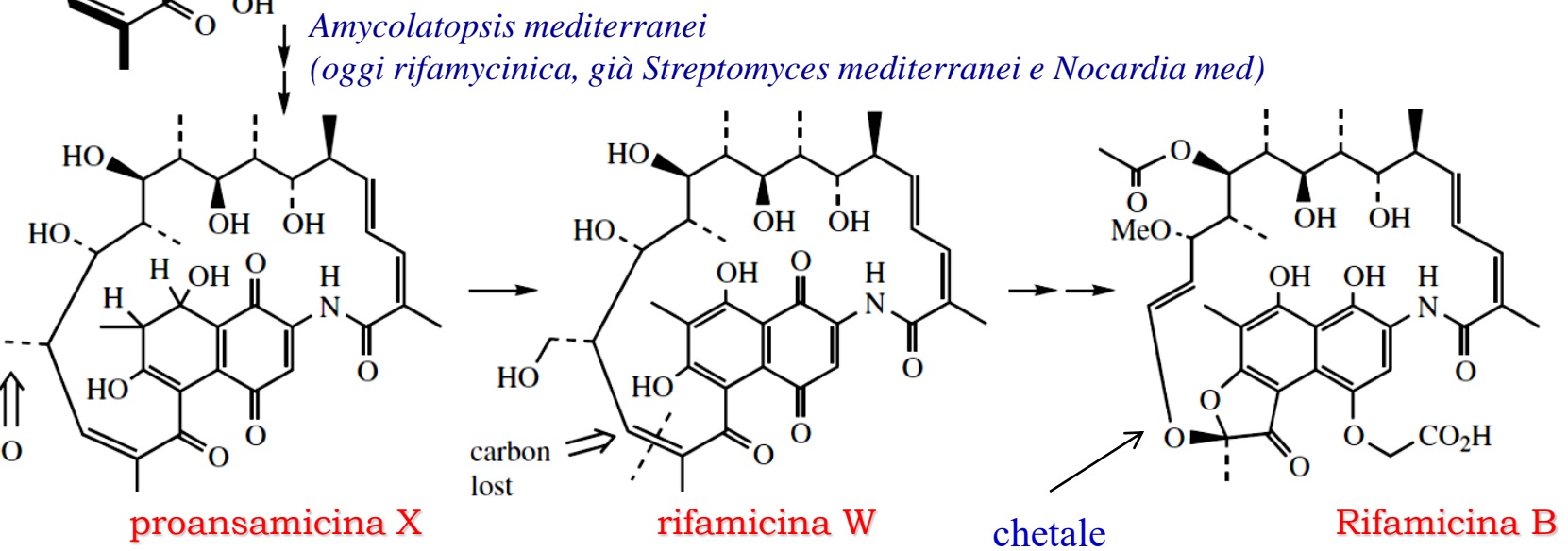
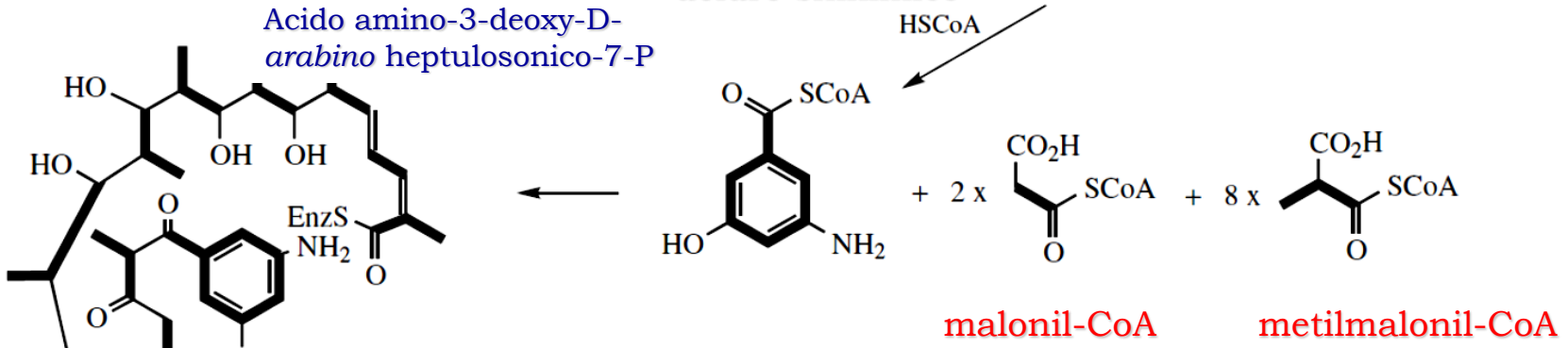
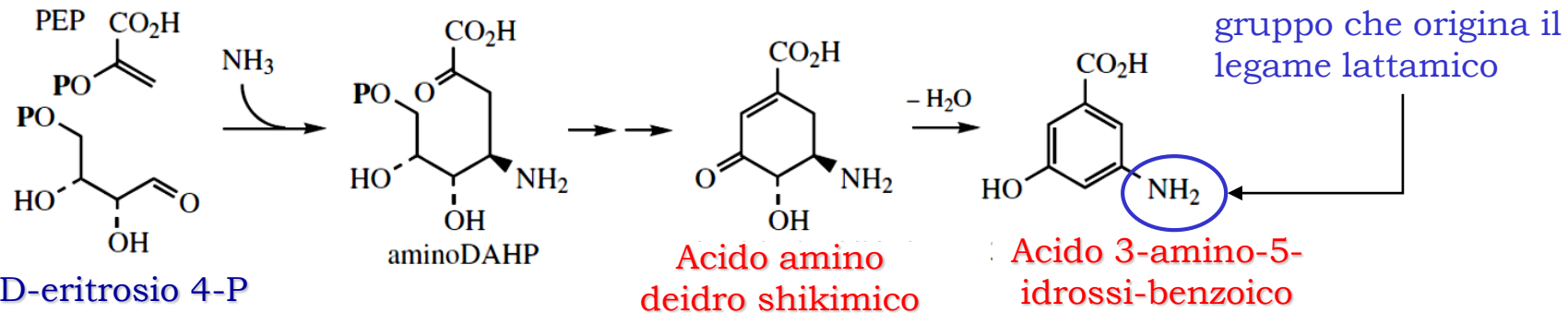
Name	R	X
Rifamycin S	=O	C=O
Rifamycin O		C=O
Rifamycin G	O	O

Figure 1. The structure of natural rifamycins.



# RIFAMICINE

## Spettro AB

Ampio: Gram+ e Gram-, micobatteri (> INH verso TBC) e alcuni virus (es. adenovirus)

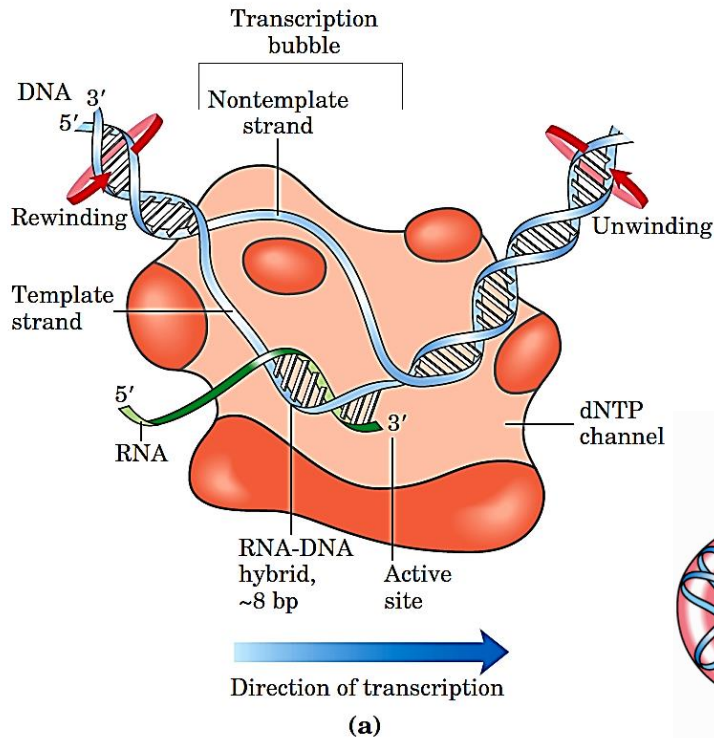
## Meccanismo d'azione

Inibizione di RNA-nucleotidiltransferasi (RNA-polimerasi DNA-dipendente), formando con l'enzima complessi 1:1 molto stabili

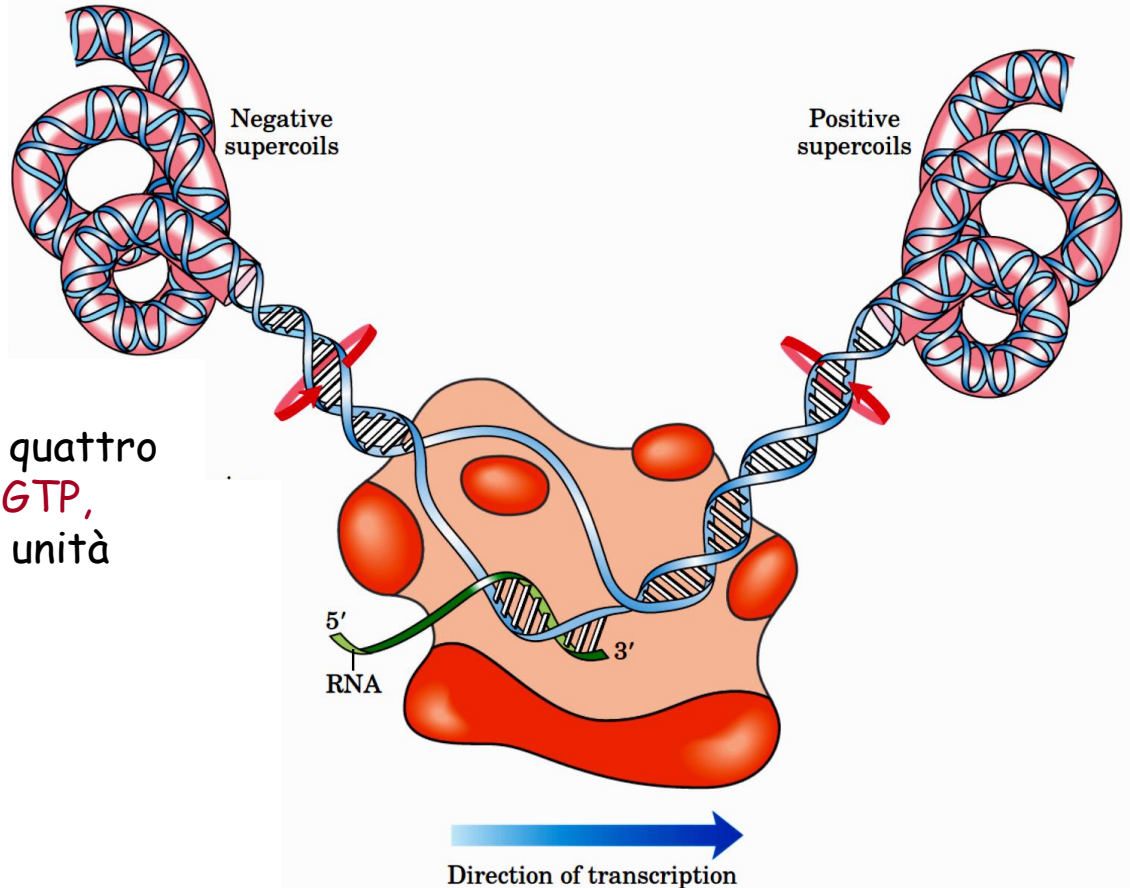
## Tossicità

Bassa, scarsamente assorbite per via orale. Eliminate prevalentemente per via biliare.

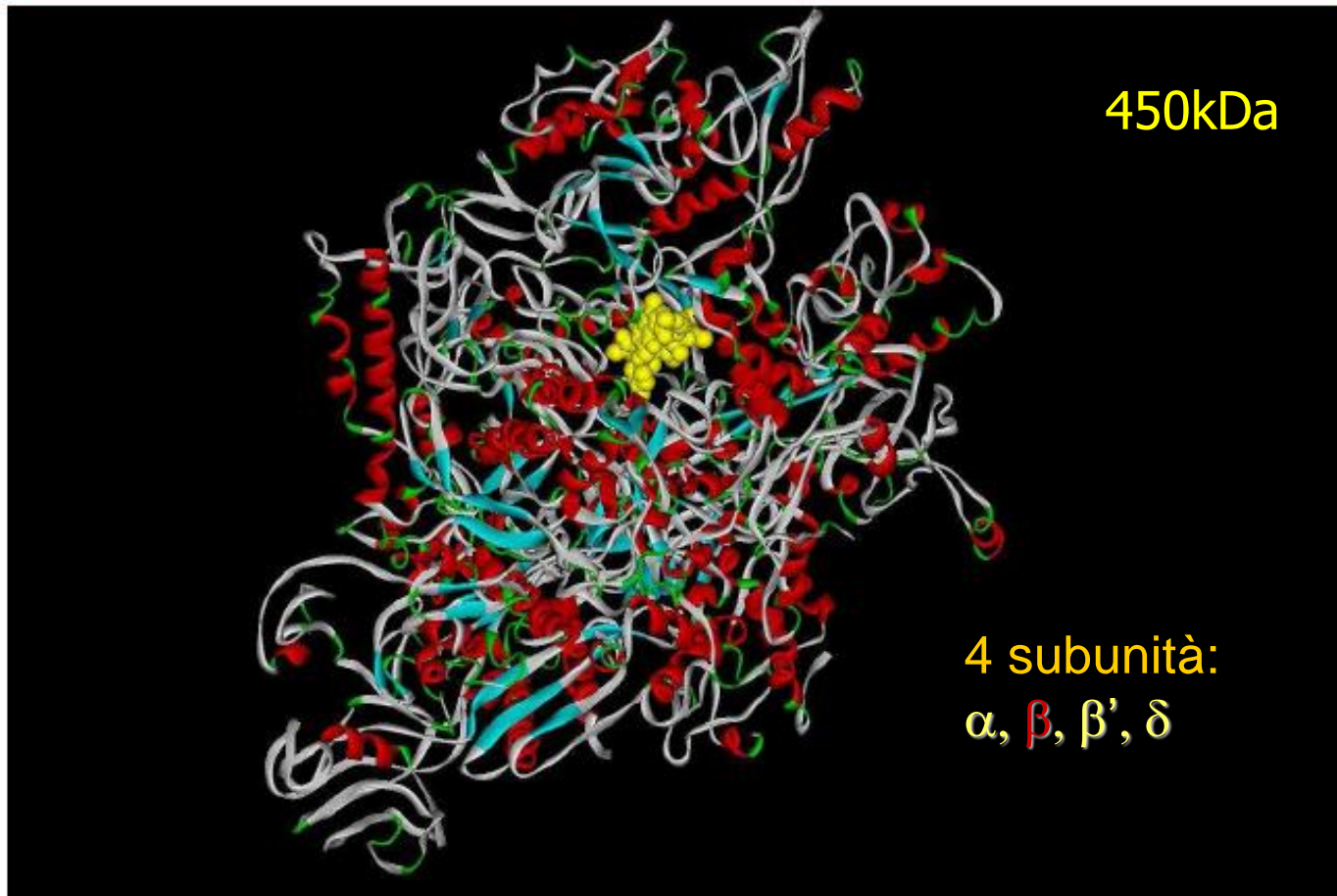
# Sintesi RNA: RNA-polimerasi DNA-dipendente



RNA polimerasi DNA-dipendente richiede, oltre al DNA template, i quattro ribonucleosidi 5-trifosfato (**ATP, GTP, UTP, e CTP**) quali precursori delle unità nucleotidiche e **Mg<sup>++</sup>** e **Zn<sup>++</sup>**

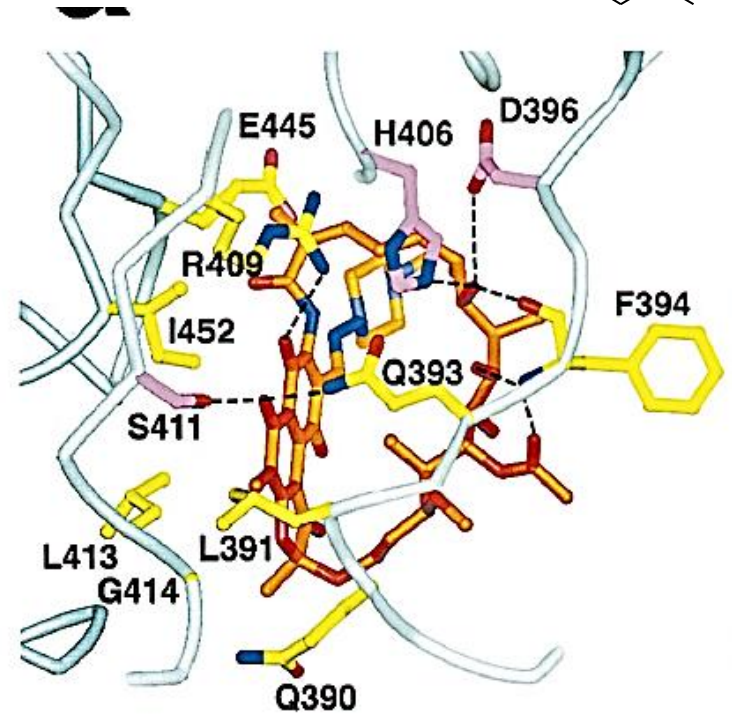
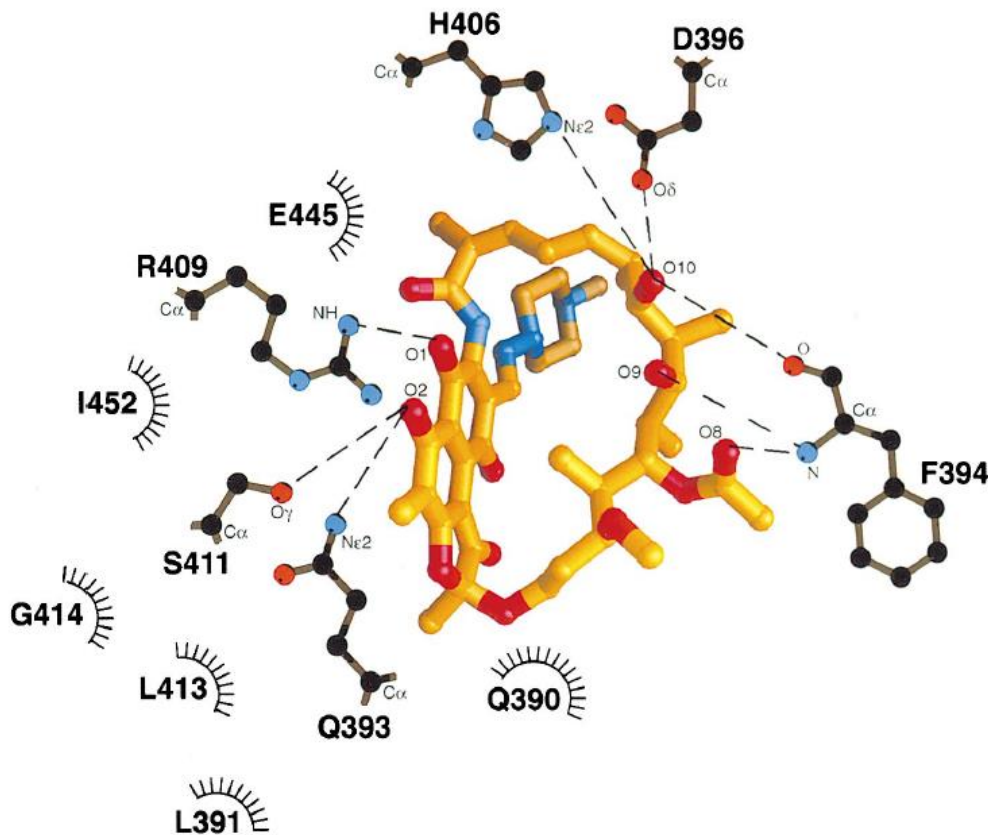
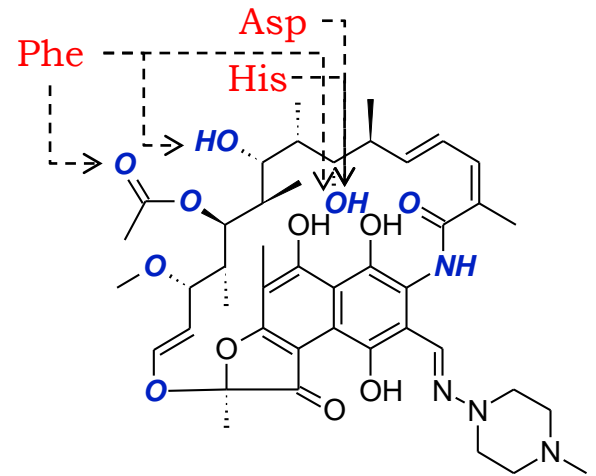
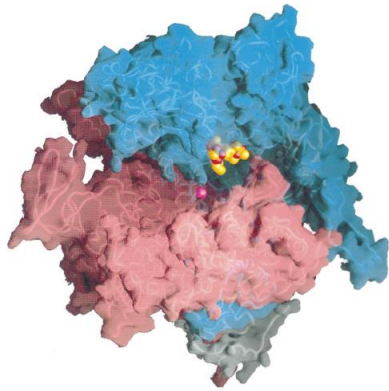


## Struttura cristallografica a raggi X di un complesso RNA-polimerasi:Rifampicina



La sub-unità  $\delta$  governa un sito promotore della trascrizione dal quale successivamente si dissocia lasciando le sub-unità  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\beta'$  legate al DNA template. La sub-unità  $\beta$  comprende il sito catalitico per la formazione del legame internucleotidico.

# rifampicina



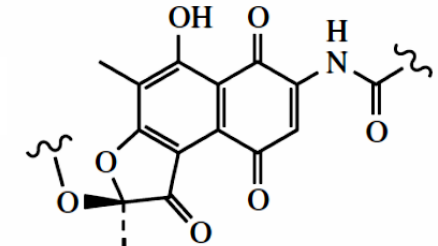
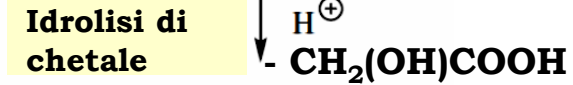
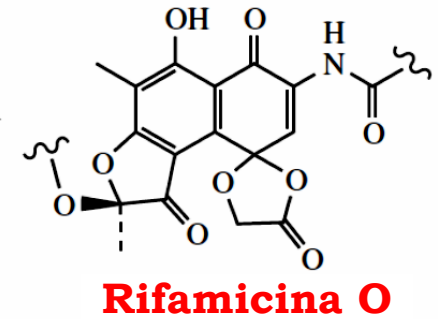
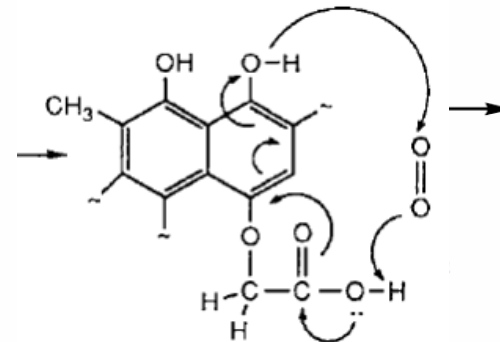
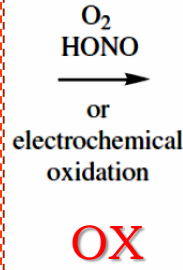
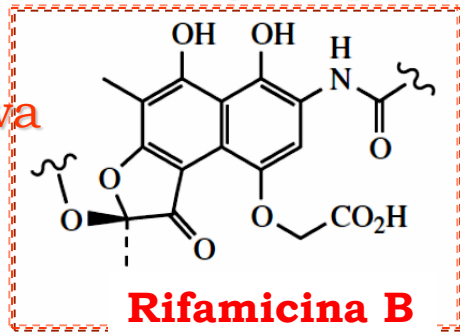
Structural Mechanism for Rifampicin Inhibition of Bacterial RNA Polymerase. *Cell*, Vol. 104, 901–912, March 23, 2001





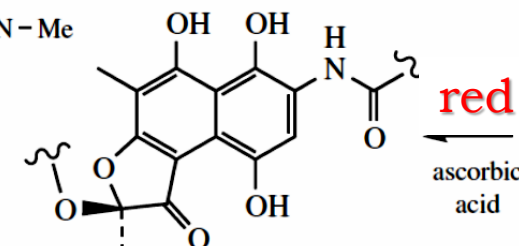
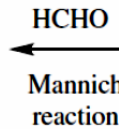
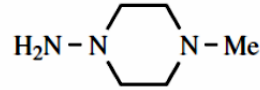
Produzione da *Amycolatopsis* → dietil barbiturato → rifamicina B (priva di attività antibiotica)

inattiva

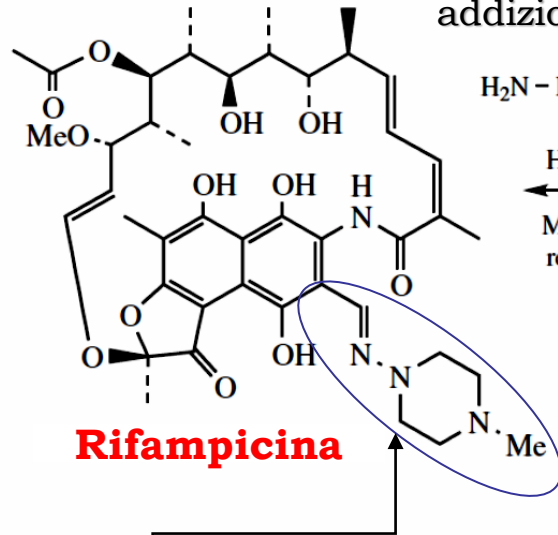


**Rifamicina S attiva**

addizione nucleofila intramolecolare

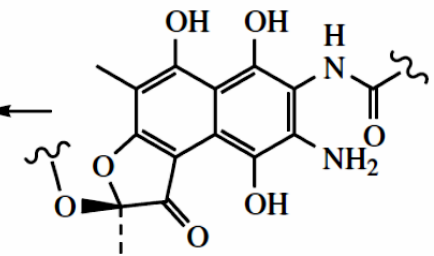
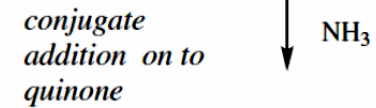


red  
ascorbic acid

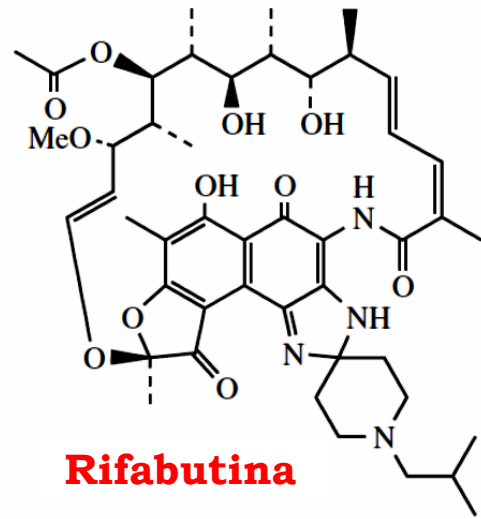


**Rifampicina**

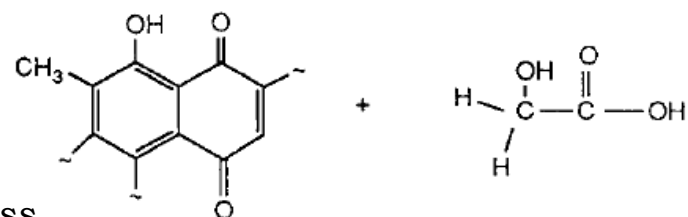
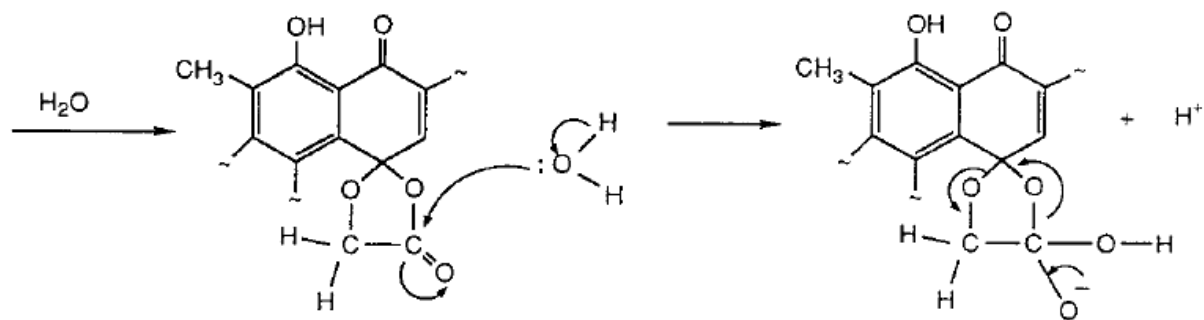
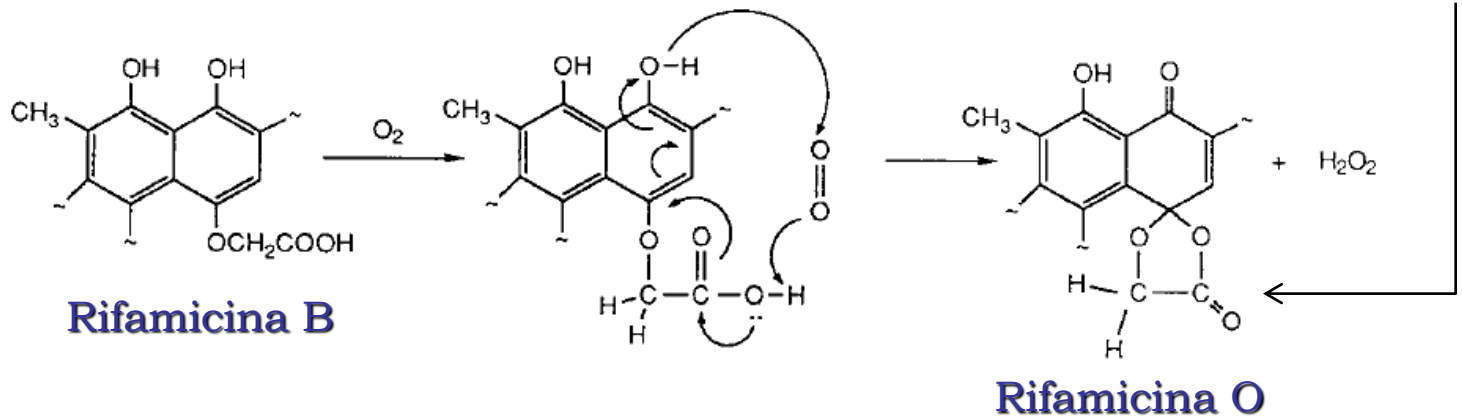
Benzilidene-(4-metil-piperazin-1-yl)-amina



**3-amino-rifamicina SV**



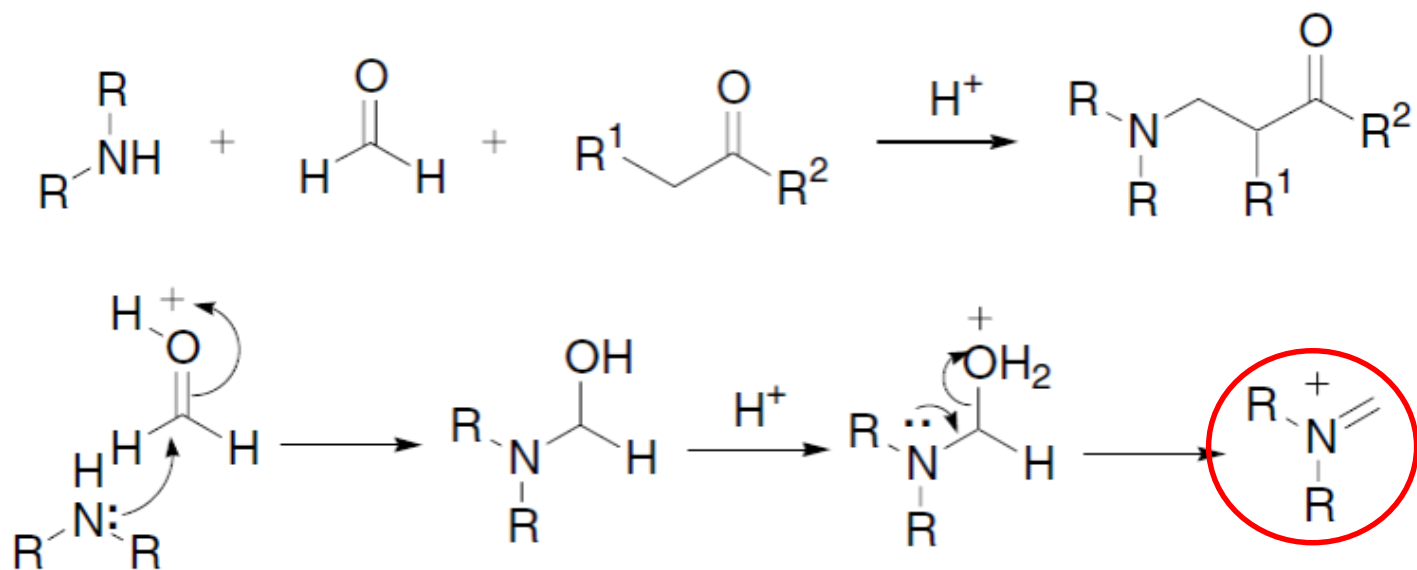
**Rifabutina**



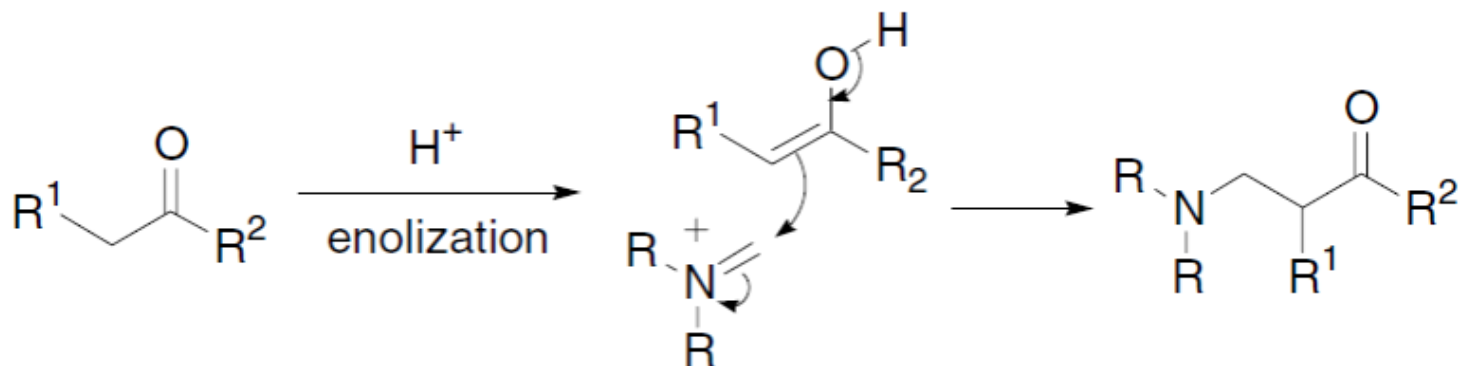
Biotransformations of Rifamycins: Process  
Possibilities *Biotech. Adv.* Vol. 10, pp.  
577-595, 1992

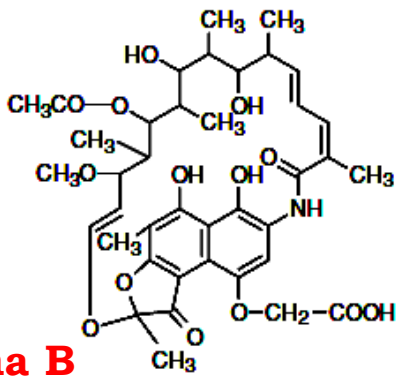
# Mannich reaction

Three-component aminomethylation from amine, formaldehyde and a compound with an acidic methylene moiety.



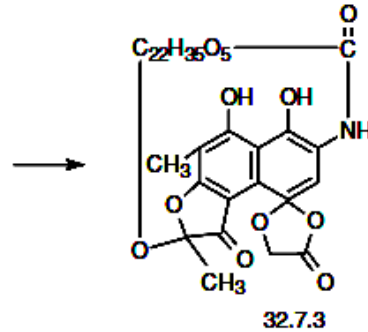
When  $\text{R} = \text{H}$ , the  $^+\text{Me}_2\text{N}=\text{CH}_2$  salt is known as **Eschenmoser's salt**



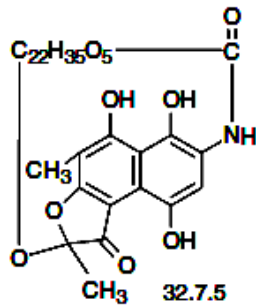
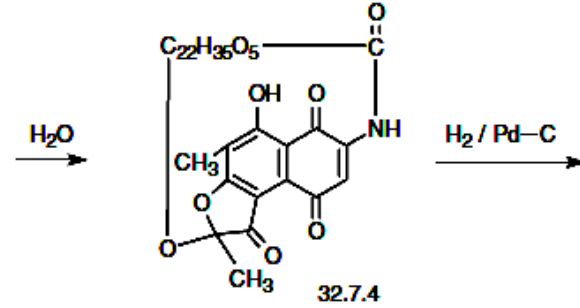


**rifamicina B**

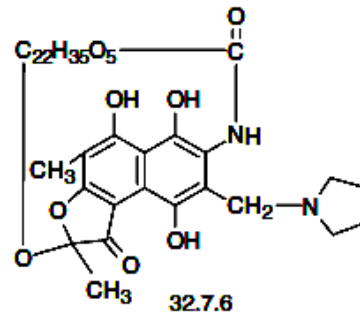
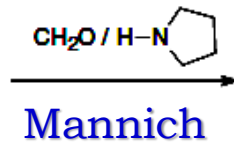
**rifamicina O**



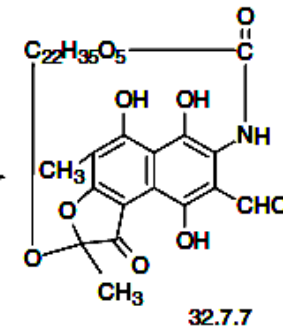
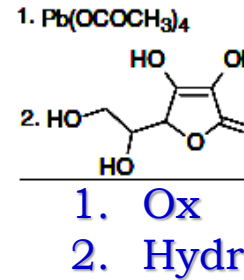
**rifamicin S**



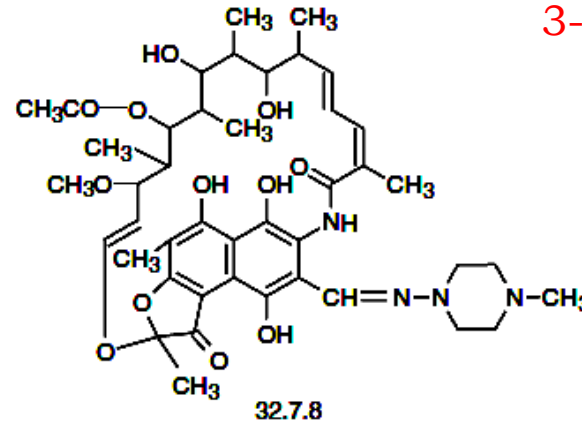
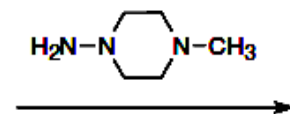
**rifamicina SV**



**3-pyrrolidinomethylrifamicin SV**

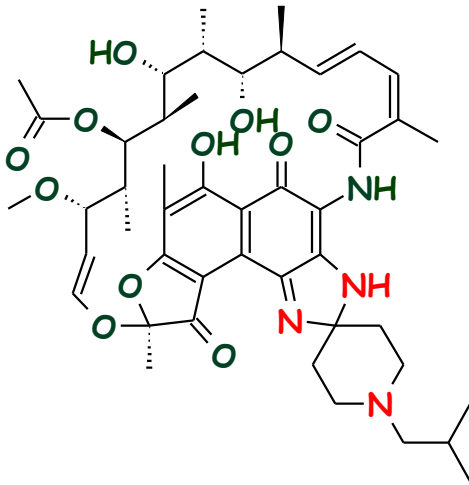


**3-formylrifamicin SV**

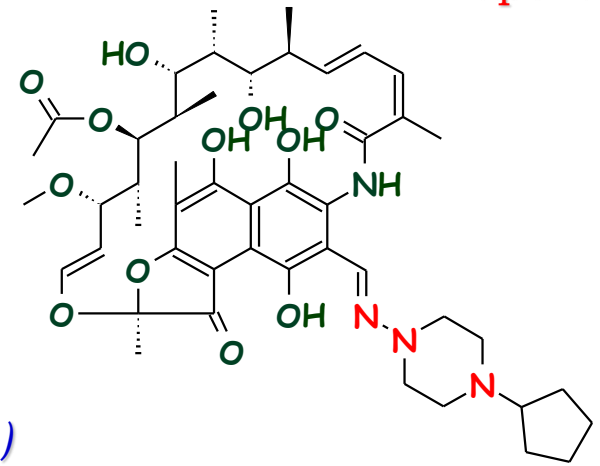


**rifampicina**

**Rifabutina** (*Mycobutin*)

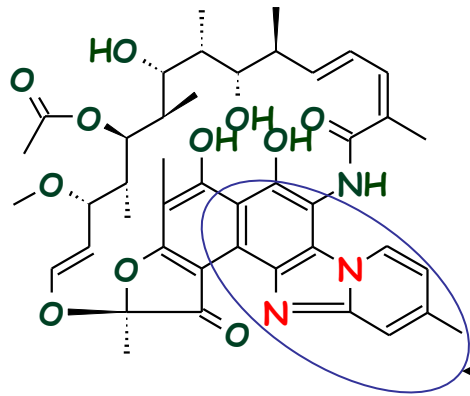
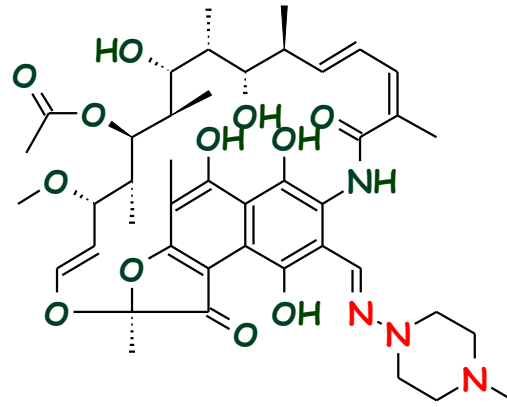


**Rifapentina**



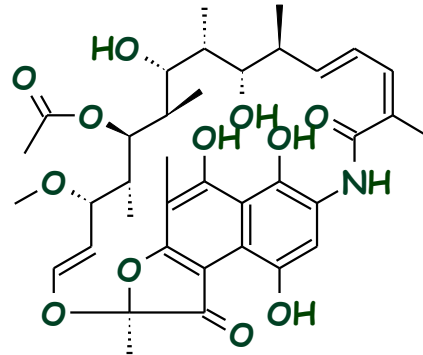
**Rifampicina** (*Rifadin, Rifafour*)

(*Rifampicin 150 mg+Isoniazid 75 mg+  
Pyrazinamide 400 mg+Ethambutol 275 mg*)



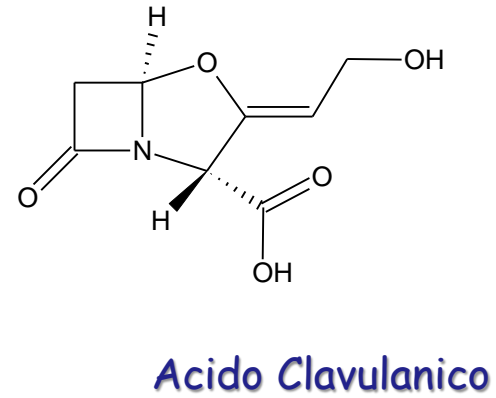
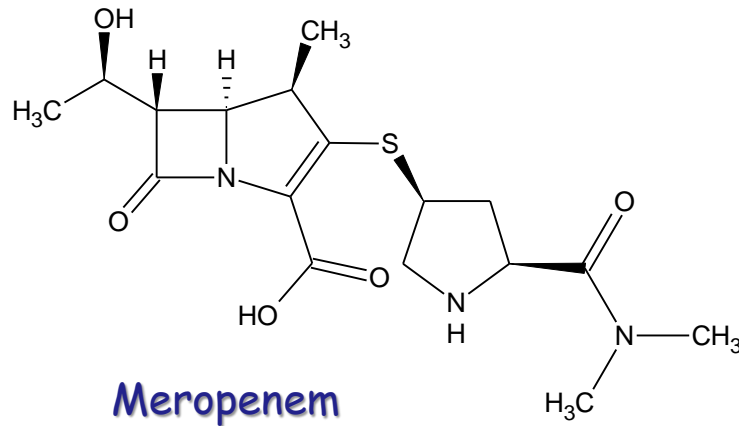
**Rifaximina** (*Normix, Rifacol*)

Benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]piridina

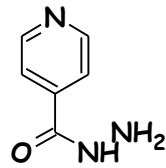
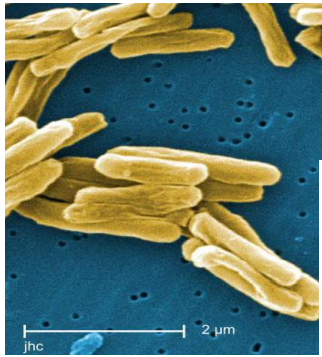


**Rifamicina SV** (*Rifocin*)

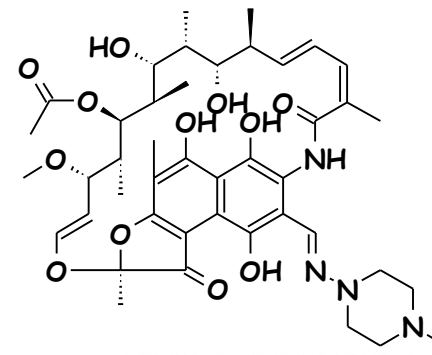
## altre associazioni con attività antitubercolare



Hugonnet, J.- E. *et al.* Meropenem–clavulanate is effective against extensively drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Science* **323**, 1215–1218 (2009)

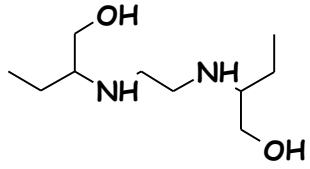


**Isoniazide**  
 InhA (enoil-CoA reduttasi acidi micolici)

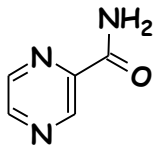
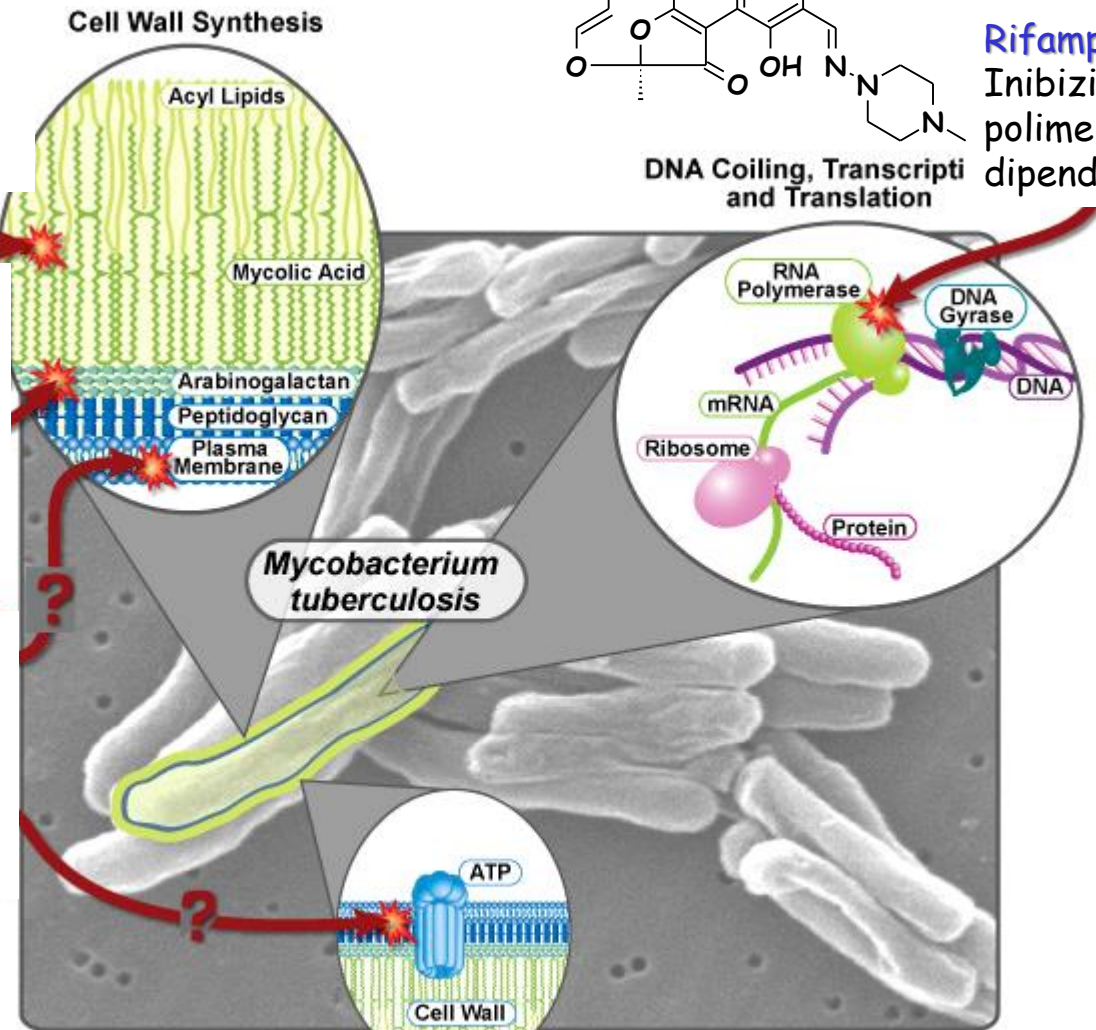


**Rifampicina**  
 Inibizione RNA polimerasi DNA-dipendente

DNA Coiling, Transcripti and Translation



**Etambutolo**  
 Inibizione Arabinosil-transferasi

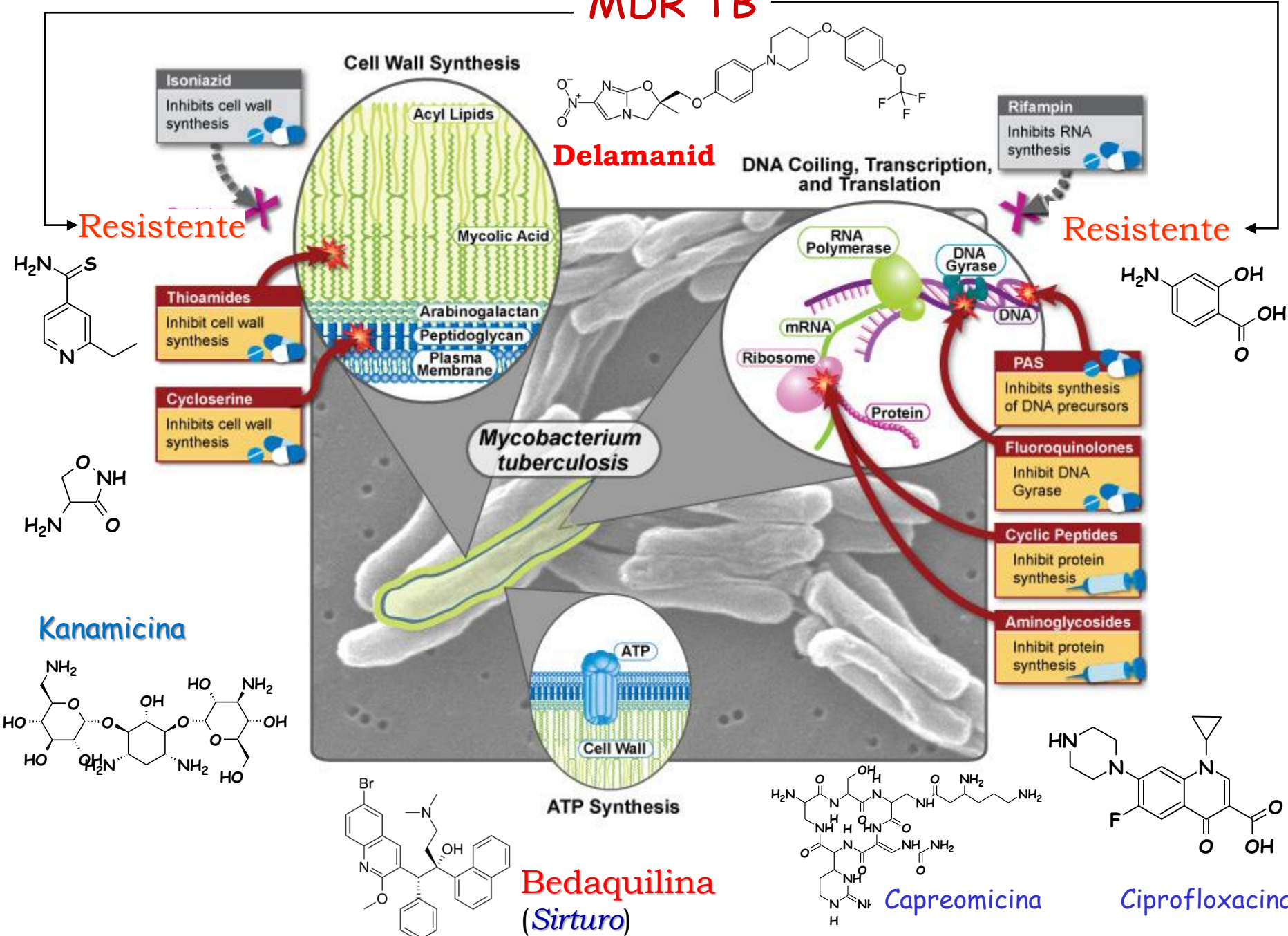


**Pirazinamide**  
 Inibizione FAS-I micobatterio

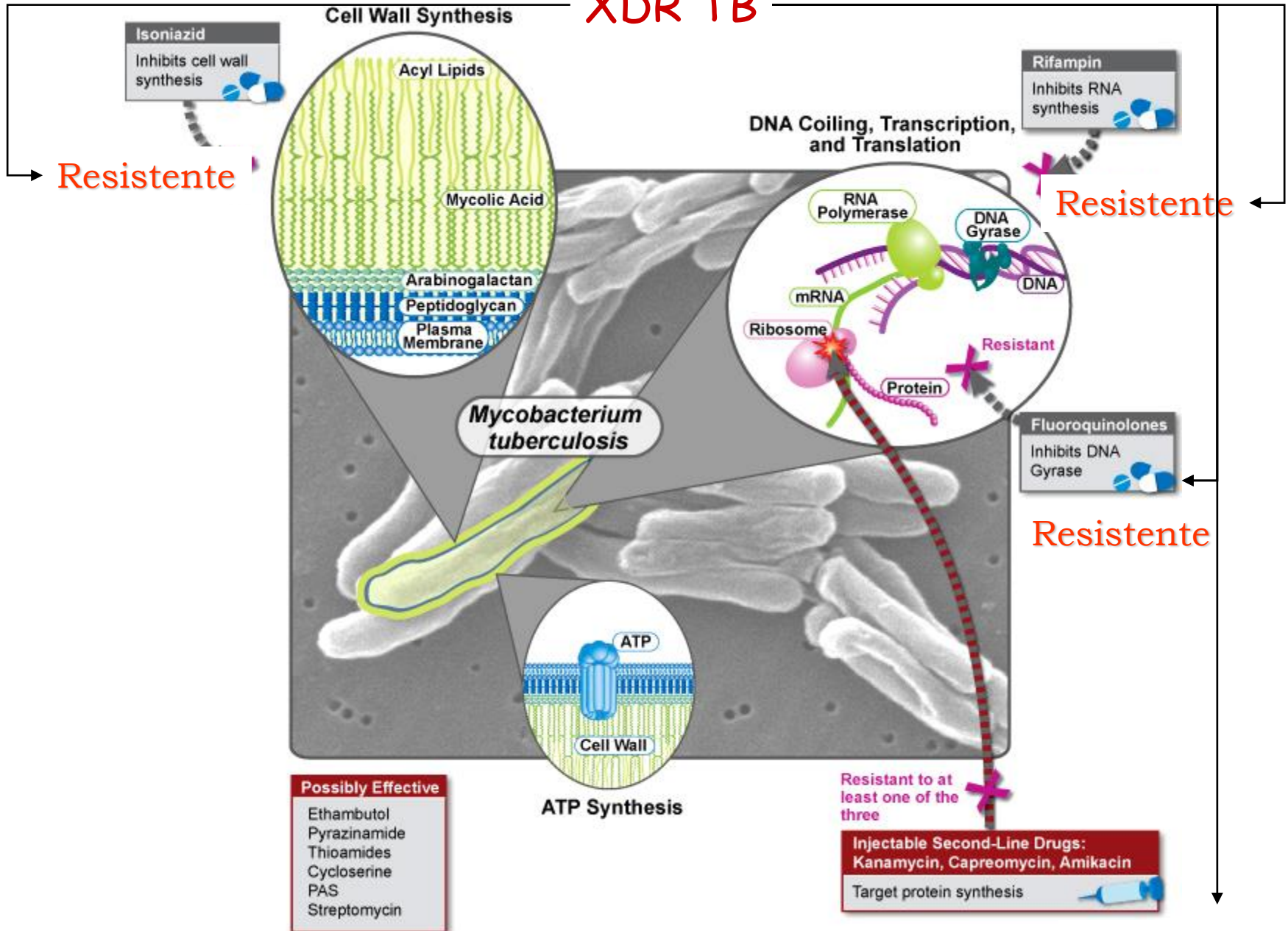
ATP Synthase

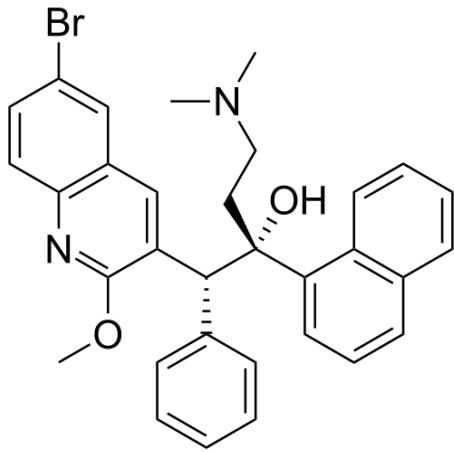


# MDR TB



# XDR TB

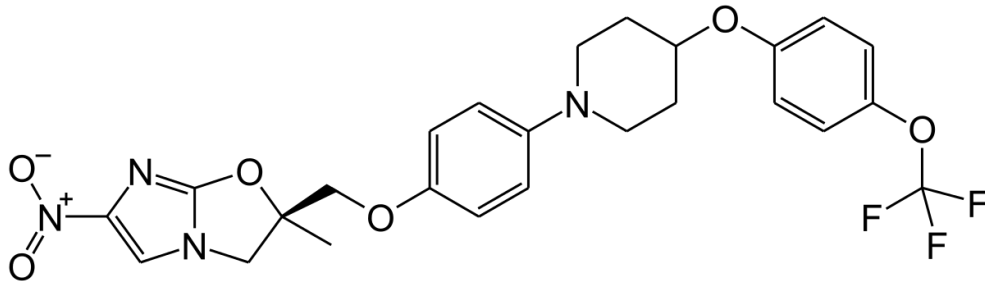




## Bedaquilina (Sirturo)

(1R,2S)-1-(6-Bromo-2-methoxy-3-quinolyl)-4-dimethylamino-2-(1-naphthyl)-1-phenylbutan-2-ol

Scoperta da Koen Andries (Janssen Pharmaceutica). Approvata (FDA) nel dicembre 2012, primo nuovo farmaco antitubercolare (MDR) dopo quarant'anni, presente nella lista dei farmaci essenziali WHO.

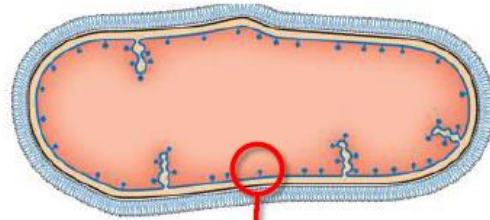
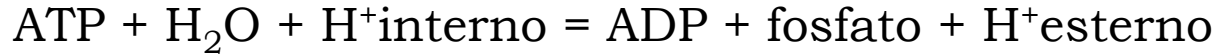


## Delamanid (USAN, INN, Delyba)

farmaco sperimentale (TB-MDR). Blocco della sintesi di acidi micolici (inibitore *deazaflavin dinucleotide reduttasi*).

Presente nella lista dei farmaci essenziali WHO.

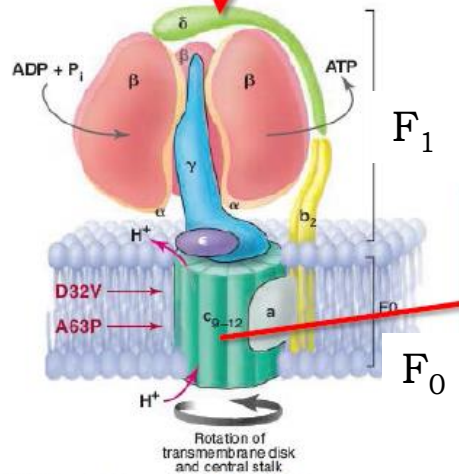
# ATP-sintasi



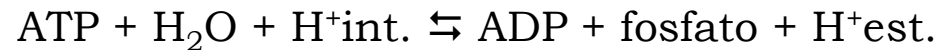
**bedaquilina** si lega al residuo aminoacidico 61 della subunità C causando una ridotta capacità riproduttiva del micobatterio e poi la sua morte. La concentrazione inibitoria 50% per la ATP sintetasi micobatterica è 20.000 volte inferiore a quella per l' ATP sintasi umana. La selettività della bedaquilina è probabilmente dovuta ad una singola differenza aminoacidica al sito di legame della subunità C (alanina in posizione 63 per i micobatteri e metionina nell'uomo)

3sub $\alpha$ +3sub $\beta$

membrana  
mitocondriale  
interna



Adapted from Science 2005, 307, 214

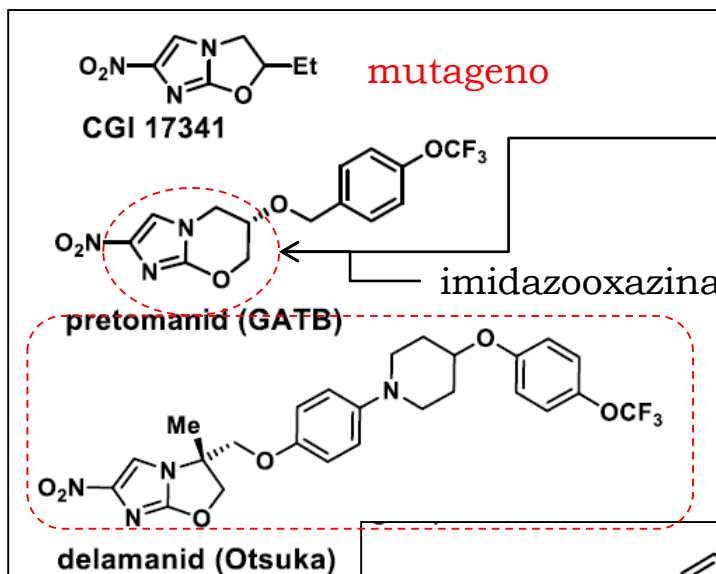


1sub $\alpha$ +2sub $\beta$  + 14subc

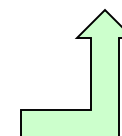
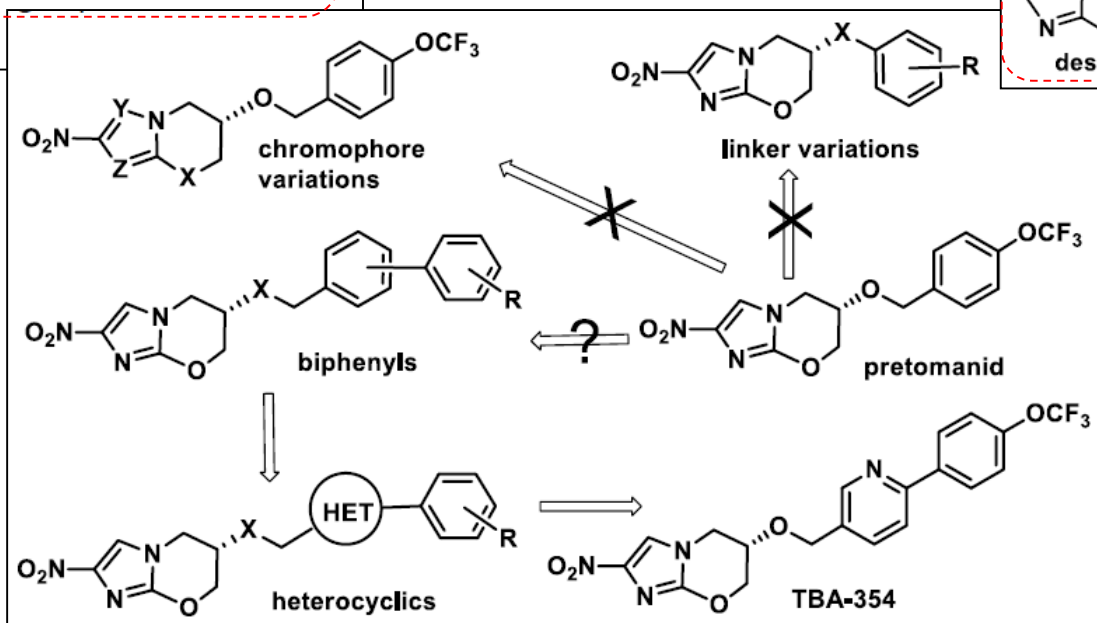
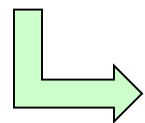
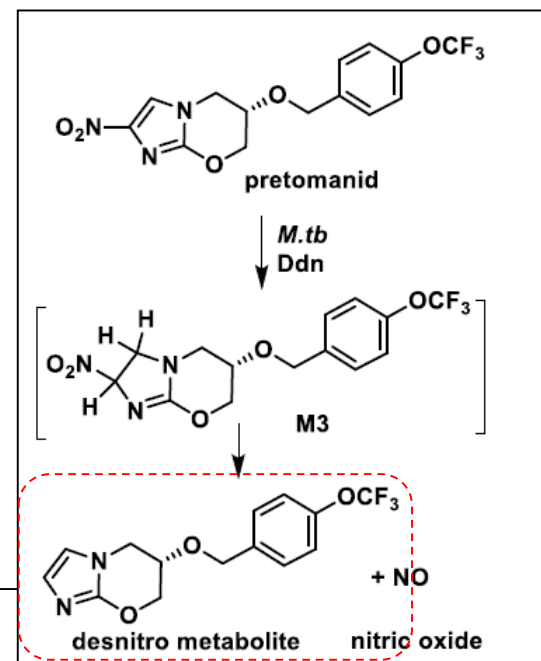
## catalisi rotazionale

modifica conformazionale cooperativa in cui il sito  $\beta$ -ATP viene convertito in  $\beta$ -vuoto rilasciando ATP; quindi il sito  $\beta$ -vuoto passa in conformazione  $\beta$ -ADP che lega debolmente ADP e gruppo fosfato dal solvente e per ultimo il sito  $\beta$ -ADP viene convertito nella conformazione  $\beta$ -ATP a promuovere la condensazione di ADP e Pi. Ciò che provoca il rilascio di ATP è il contatto tra la subunità  $\gamma$  e la  $\beta$ -ATP trasformandola in  $\beta$ -vuoto.

# Nitroimidazoli ad attività antitubercolare



+pirazinamide+moxifloxacina  
(Fase III)





Lebbra; Fact sheet; Updated October 2017

Leprosy is a chronic disease caused by a bacillus, *Mycobacterium leprae*.

*M. leprae* multiplies slowly and the incubation period of the disease, on average, is 5 years. In some cases, symptoms may occur within 1 year but can also take as long as 20 years to occur.

The disease mainly affects the skin, the peripheral nerves, mucosa of the upper respiratory tract, and also the eyes.

**Leprosy is curable with multidrug therapy (MDT)** (dapson, rifampicin, clofazimine)

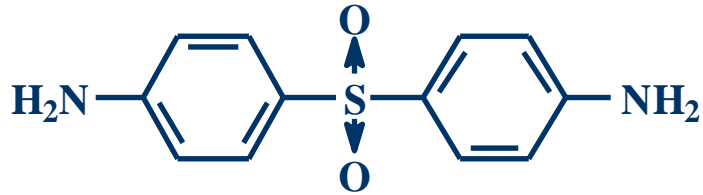
Leprosy is transmitted via droplets, from the nose and mouth, during close and frequent contacts with untreated cases.

Untreated, leprosy can cause progressive and permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs, and eyes.

Official figures from 145 countries from 6 WHO regions show the global registered leprosy cases at 216108.

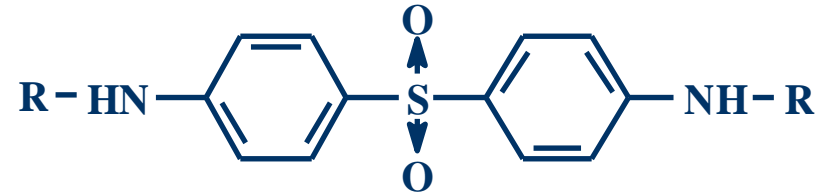
Based on 173358 cases at the end of 2016, case detection rate corresponds to 2.9%

# SOLFONI (diarilsolfoni)



Dapsone (DDS)

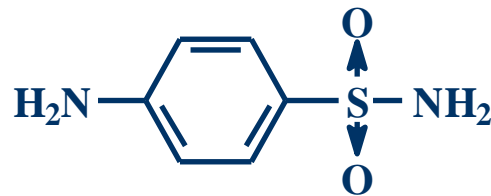
*p.p.*-Diamminodifenilsolfone



Relazione di fenilogia con la sulfanilammide (Regola di Angeli).

Maggiore attività, ma anche maggiore tossicità. Attività su micobatteri (TBC, lebbra).

Simile meccanismo d'azione: **antagonismo con PABA.**



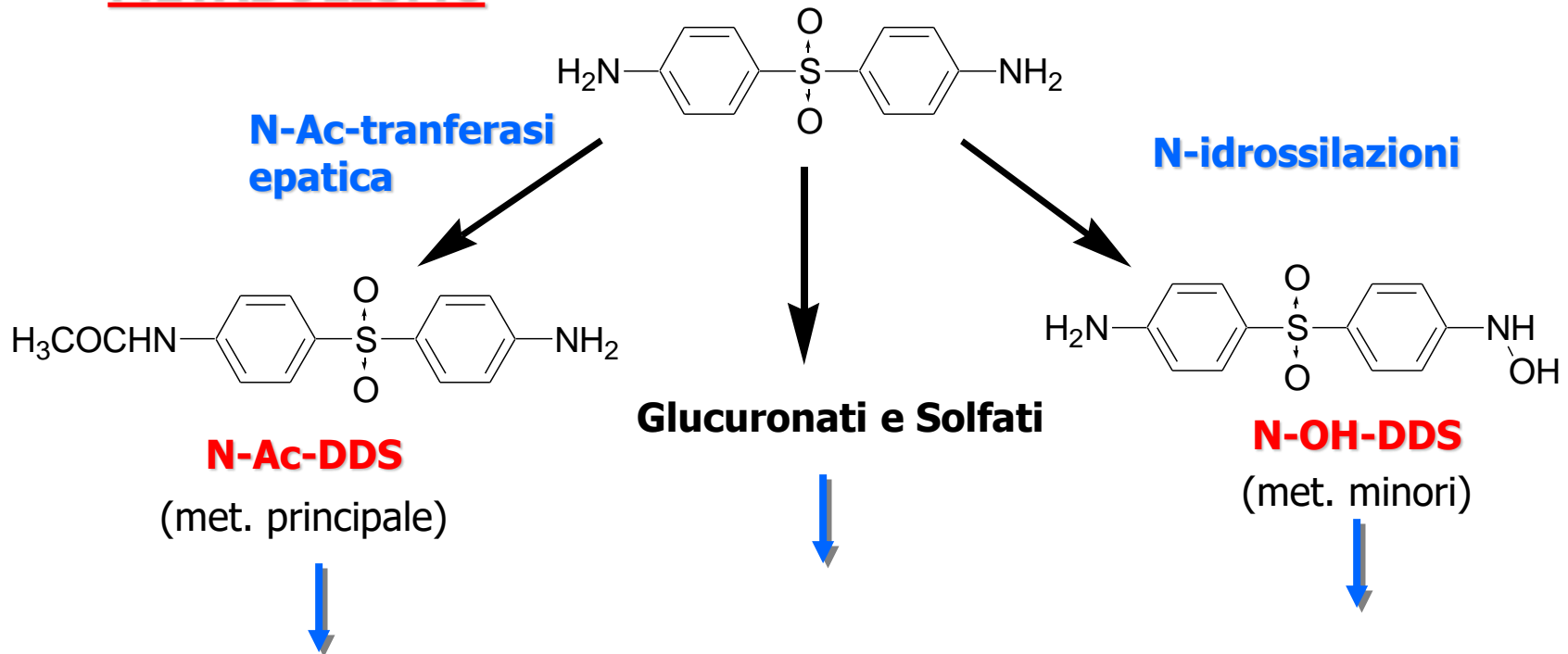
Sulfanilammide

# DAPSONE

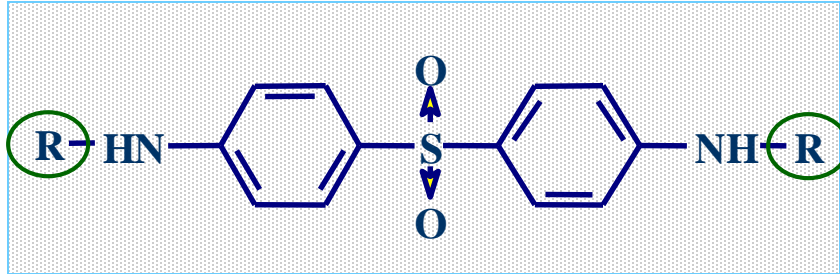
- ✓ Base debole, quasi insolubile in acqua
- ✓ LP ca. 70%

La scarsa solubilità è responsabile dell'irritazione GI, dal quale tuttavia è ben assorbito

## METABOLISMO







Sviluppati per migliorare la solubilità e la tolleranza gastrica

*Nome*

*R*

*Note*

**Acedapsona**

**-CO-CH<sub>3</sub>**

**Poco sol. (az. ritardo), meno attivo e meno tossico di DDS, antimalarico**

**Acediasolfone**

**H, -CH<sub>2</sub>-COOH**

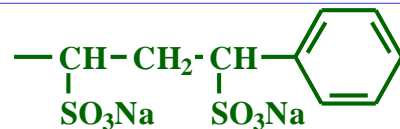
**Sale Na solubile in H<sub>2</sub>O**

**Solfossone sodico**

**-CH<sub>2</sub>-SO<sub>2</sub>Na**

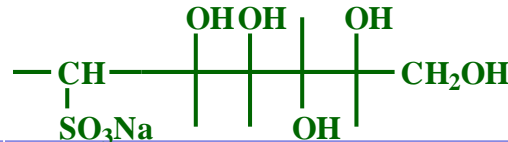
**Solubile in H<sub>2</sub>O**

**Solasolfone sodico**

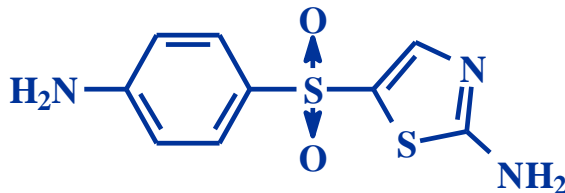


**Molto solubile in H<sub>2</sub>O**

**Glucosolfone sodico**



**Molto solubile in H<sub>2</sub>O (uso i. v.)**



**Tiazolsolfone**  
(isostere)

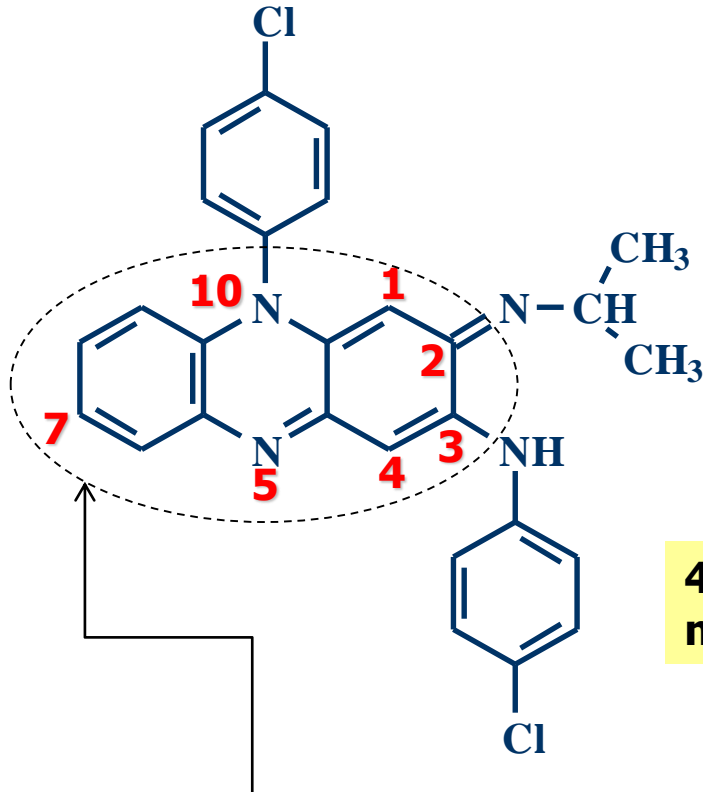
Diverse modificazioni, ma nessuna ha dato risultati migliori del DDS

# CLOFAZIMINA

Sostanza di colore rosso intenso, estremamente lipofila, basica, cationica a pH fisiologico.  
Presente nella lista dei farmaci essenziali WHO.

**Gruppo imminico in pos. 2 essenziale; l'attività aumenta se N reca un alchile o un cicloalchile**

**4-Cl sui fenili in C-3 e N-10 aumentano l'attività, ma non appaiono essenziali/indispensabili**



2,10-diidrofenazina

( pKa ~ 8.35 )



# Metabolismo

Lenta eliminazione. Data l'elevata lipofilia, si accumula nei tessuti adiposi, dove permane a lungo (EV = 9-69 gg). Identificati numerosi metaboliti (nel complesso, però, non più dell'1% della dose somministrata):

- 1) Deamminazione idrolitica
- 2) Idratazione
- 3) Dealogenazione idrolitica

