



# Conteúdo

**DEFINIÇÃO**; os Pioneiros; Ernest forneau; Alfred Burger; a **EVOLUÇÃO** cronológica **DA QUÍMICA Medicinal**; os **FÁRMACOS** e o **Nobel**; Emil Fischer; Paul Ehrlich; Robert KOCH/louis Pasteur; *Alexander* Fleming; Ernest Chain; Howard FLOREY; George *Hitchings*; Gertrude Belle ELION; *Sir James W. Black*; bent *Samuelsson*; SUNE bergstron; John VANE; A. von Szent-Györgyi; W. N. Haworth; Linus C. Pauling; Arthur Kornberg; a **INTERDISCIPLINARIDADE**; as **MOLÉCULAS** dos *fármacos*; as *moléculas* PIONEIRAS; cronologia da **DESCOBERTA** de *fármacos*; os produtos **NATURAIS** e a *descoberta* de *fármacos*; a cadeia da *descoberta* dos **FÁRMACOS**; como nascem os **FÁRMACOS**; o **PARADIGMA** de Fischer; abordagem fisiológica; os **BIORRECEPTORES**; o modelo chave-fechadura;  $\alpha$ betos *bioquímicos*; bioinformática & **QUÍMICA COMPUTACIONAL**; Topografia 3D dos **BIORRECEPTORES**; as **CHAVES**; **TIPOS** de interações **FÁRMACOS**-biorreceptores; **SIMILARIDADE** e dissimilaridade **MOLECULAR**; *reconhecimento* **MOLECULAR**; as *fases* DA ação dos **FÁRMACOS**; FASE farmacocinética; *metabolismo* dos *fármacos*; CYP450; **RATO** transgênico *humanizado*; *conceito* de grupamento **FARMACOFÓRICOS**, *auxofóricos*; *conceito* de **COMPOSTO**-protótipo; *moléculas* **INTELIGENTES**; *fármacos* sintéticos; *planejamento* **RACIONAL**; *Cimetidina*; **SILDENAFILA**; *lodenafila*; **estatinas**; **ORLISTAT**; novos *fármacos*; *rimonabanto*; *ziconotídeo*; *considerações* finais; *mercado* **FARMACÊUTICO**; **MOLÉCULAS** bilionárias; **LASSBio**; exemplos DE *casa*; **COXIBES**; *LASSBio-294 & 596*; **BIBLIOGRAFIA**; convite; agradecimentos.

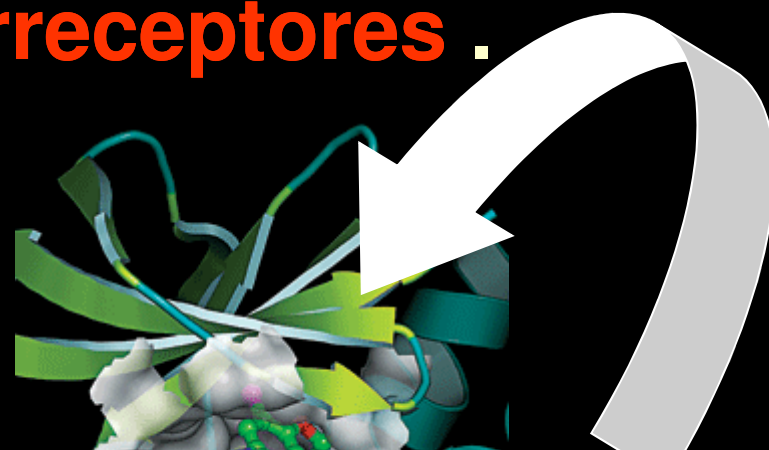
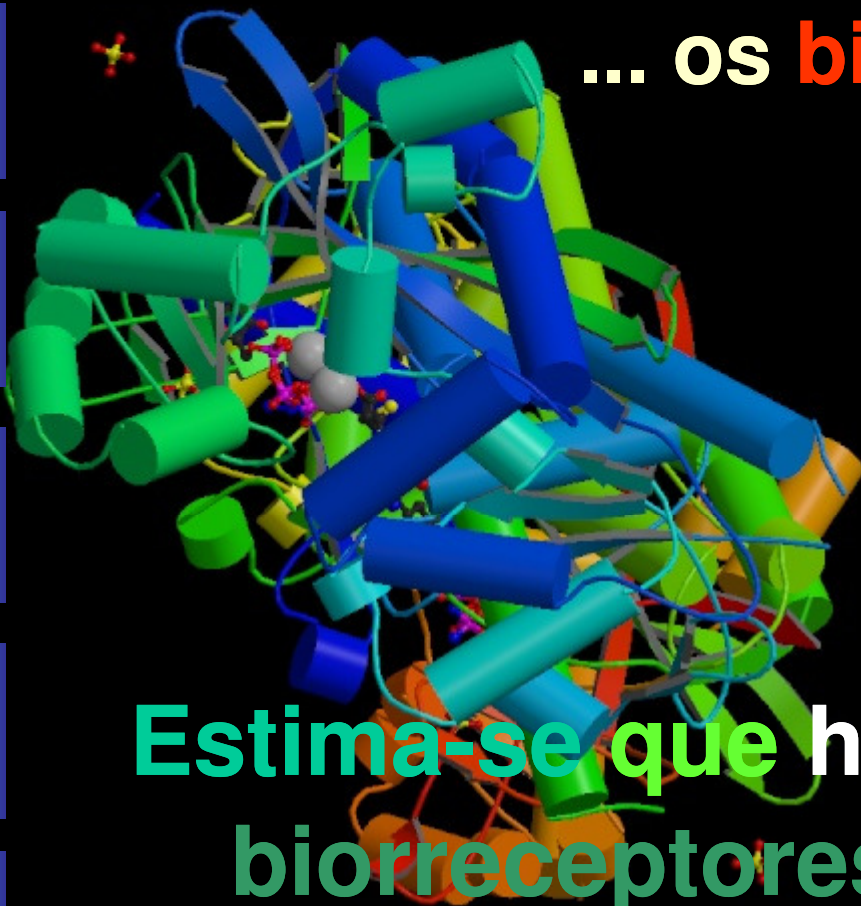


# Os biorreceptores



Os fármacos atuam em alvos terapêuticos...

... os biorreceptores .

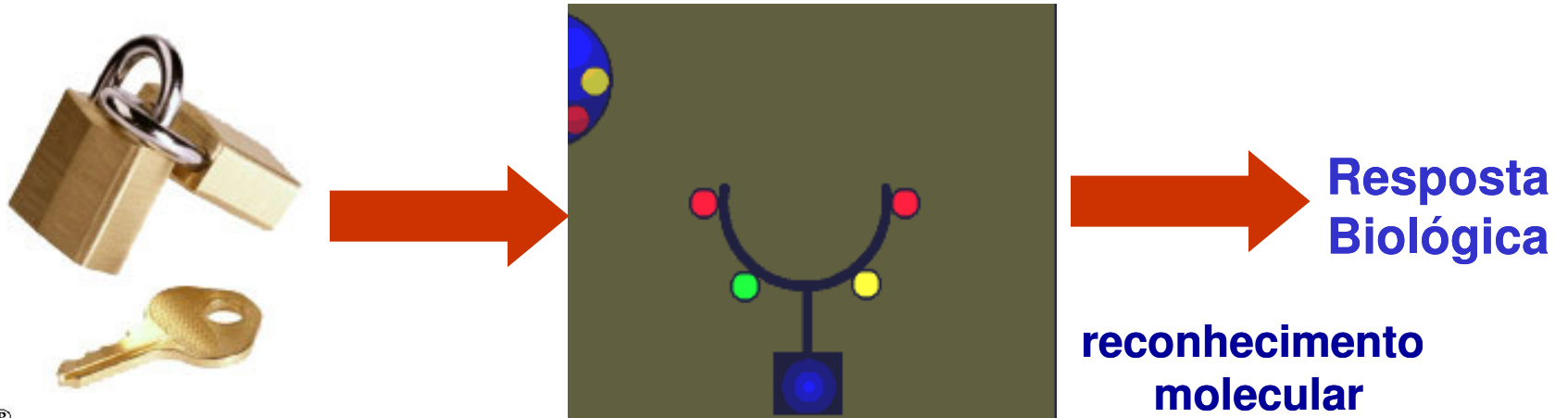
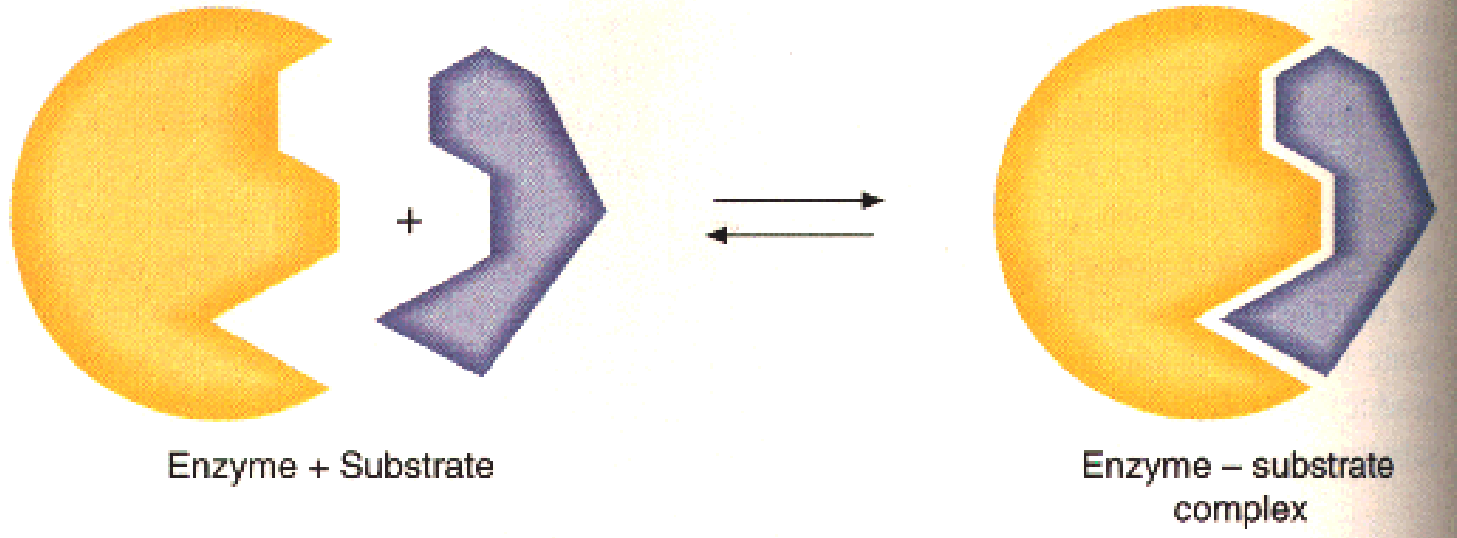


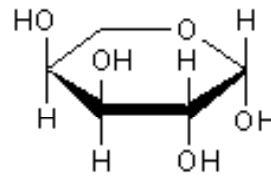
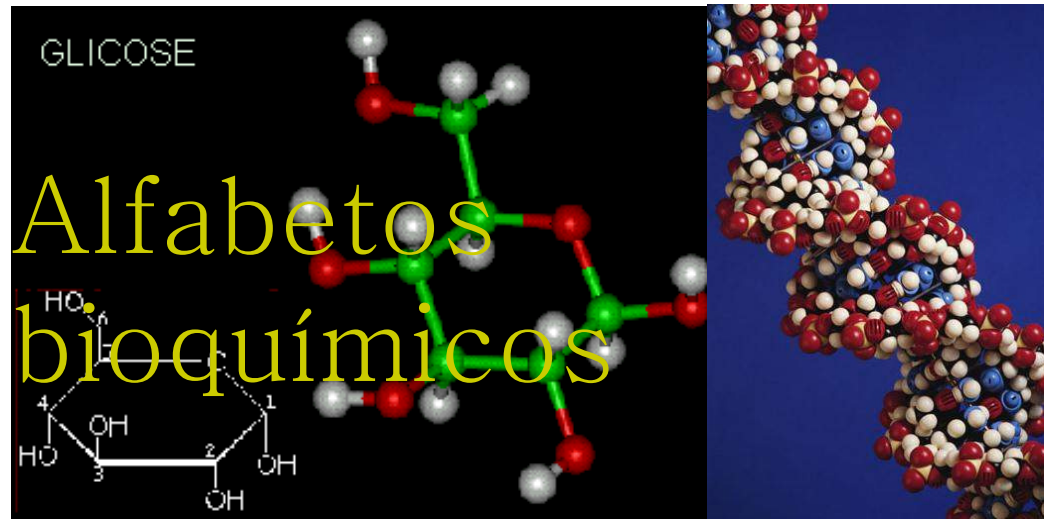
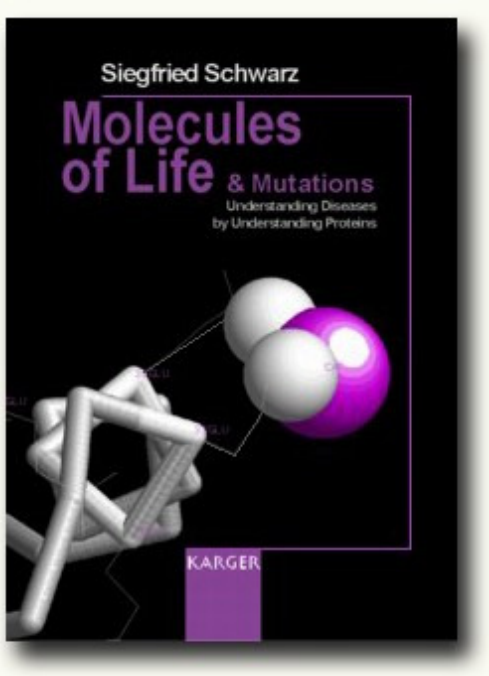
Estima-se que hoje sejam **483** os biorreceptores envolvidos na resposta terapêutica de todos os fármacos contemporâneos.



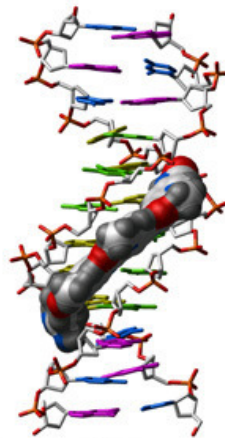
# Modelo Chave-Fechadura

Enzyme Catalysis





$\beta$ -L-Arabinose

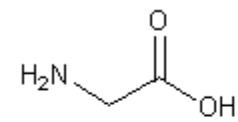


Model Compound Bound to the Minor Groove of a DNA Molecule

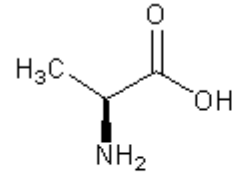
*Carboïdratos*  
*Lipídeos*  
*ácidos nucleïcos*  
*proteínas*



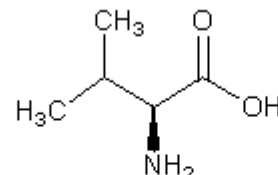
# Amino-ácidos essenciais



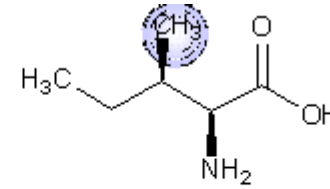
glicina (**gly**)



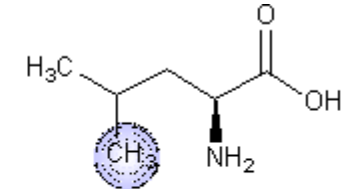
**alanina**



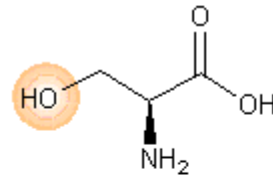
**valina**



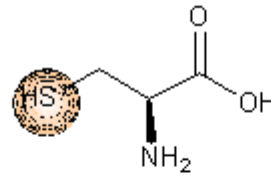
isoleucina (**Ile**)



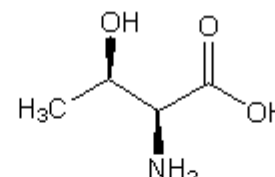
**leucina**



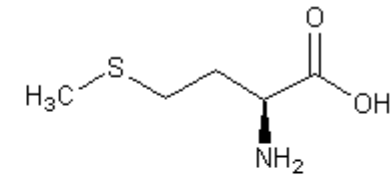
**serina**



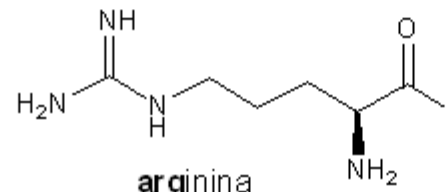
cisteína (**Cys**)



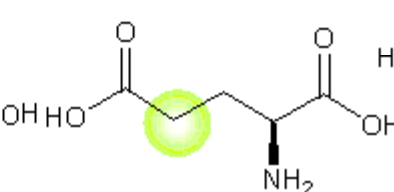
treonina (**Thr**)



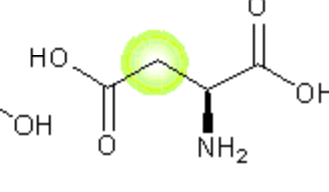
**metionina**



**arginina**

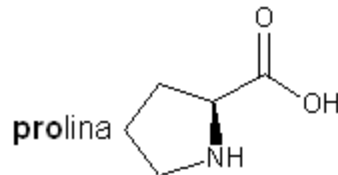


ácido **glutâmico**

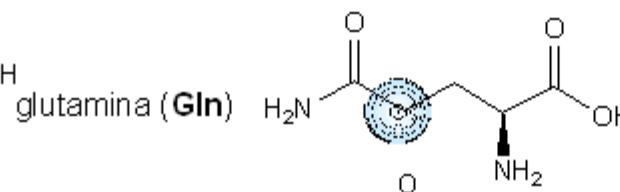


ácido **aspártico**

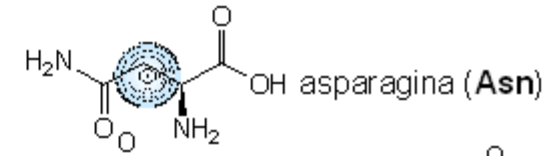
lisina (**Lys**)



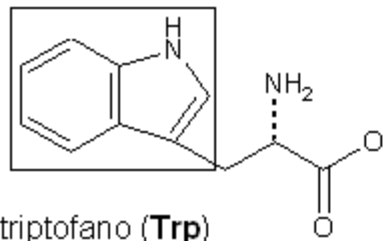
**prolina**



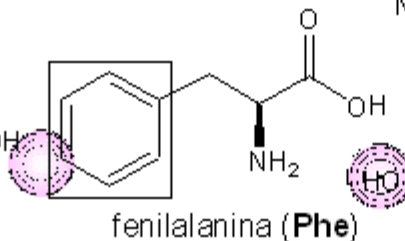
glutamina (**Gln**)



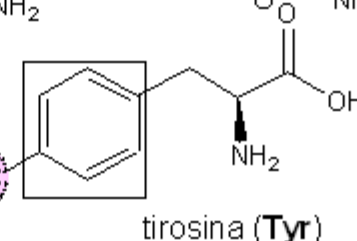
asparagina (**Asn**)



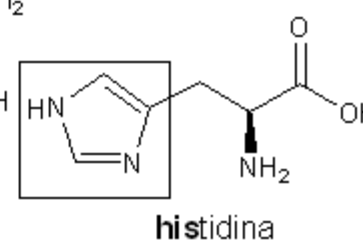
triptofano (**Trp**)



fenilalanina (**Phe**)



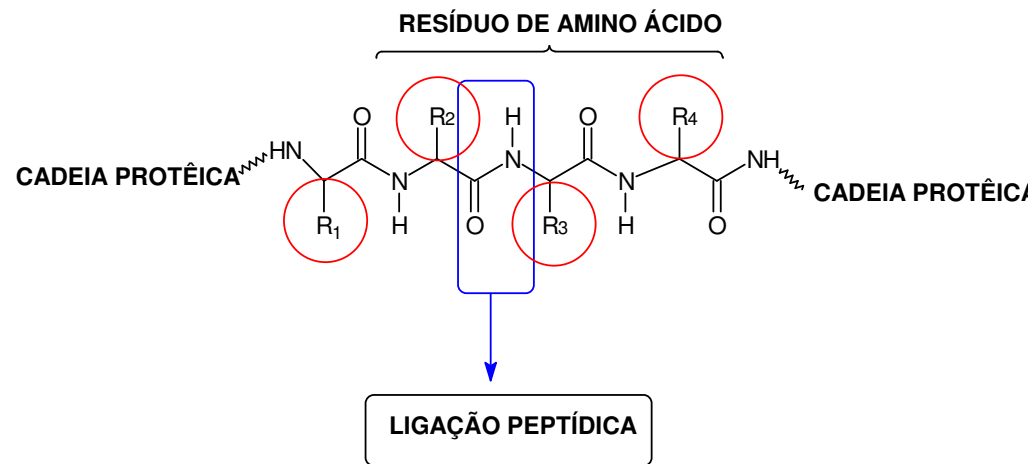
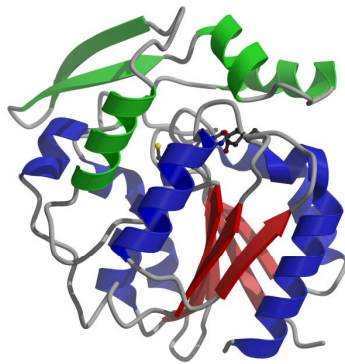
tirosina (**Tyr**)



**histidina**



# Estrutura Primária das Proteínas



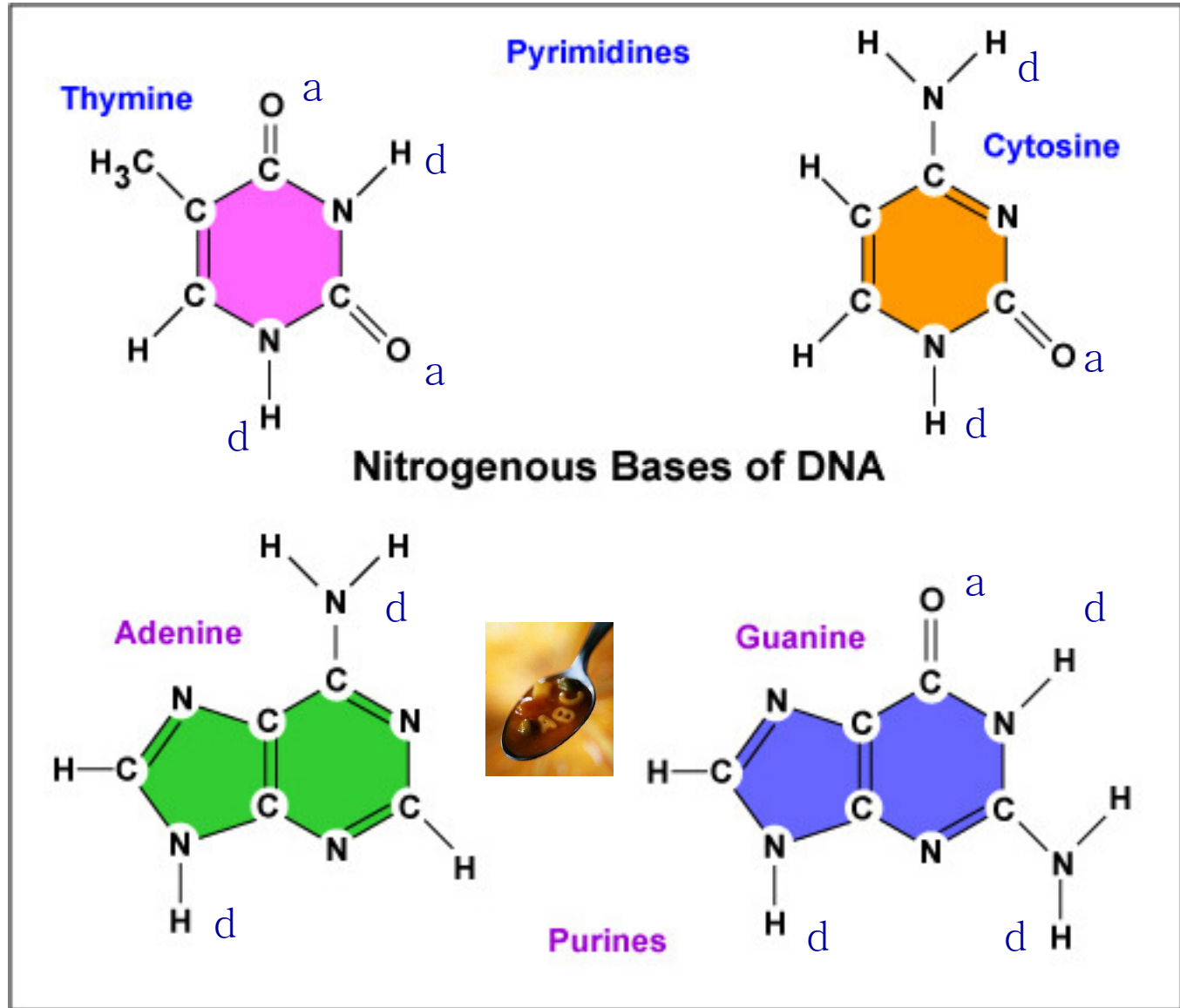
AMINO ÁCIDOS: {  
 Essenciais: His, Ile, Leu, Lys, Met, Phe, Thr, Trp, Val  
 Não-essenciais: Ala, Arg, Asn, Asp, Cys, Glu, Gln, Gly, Pro, Ser, Tyr

# "Fechadura"





# “ácidos nucleicos...”





Biorreceptor

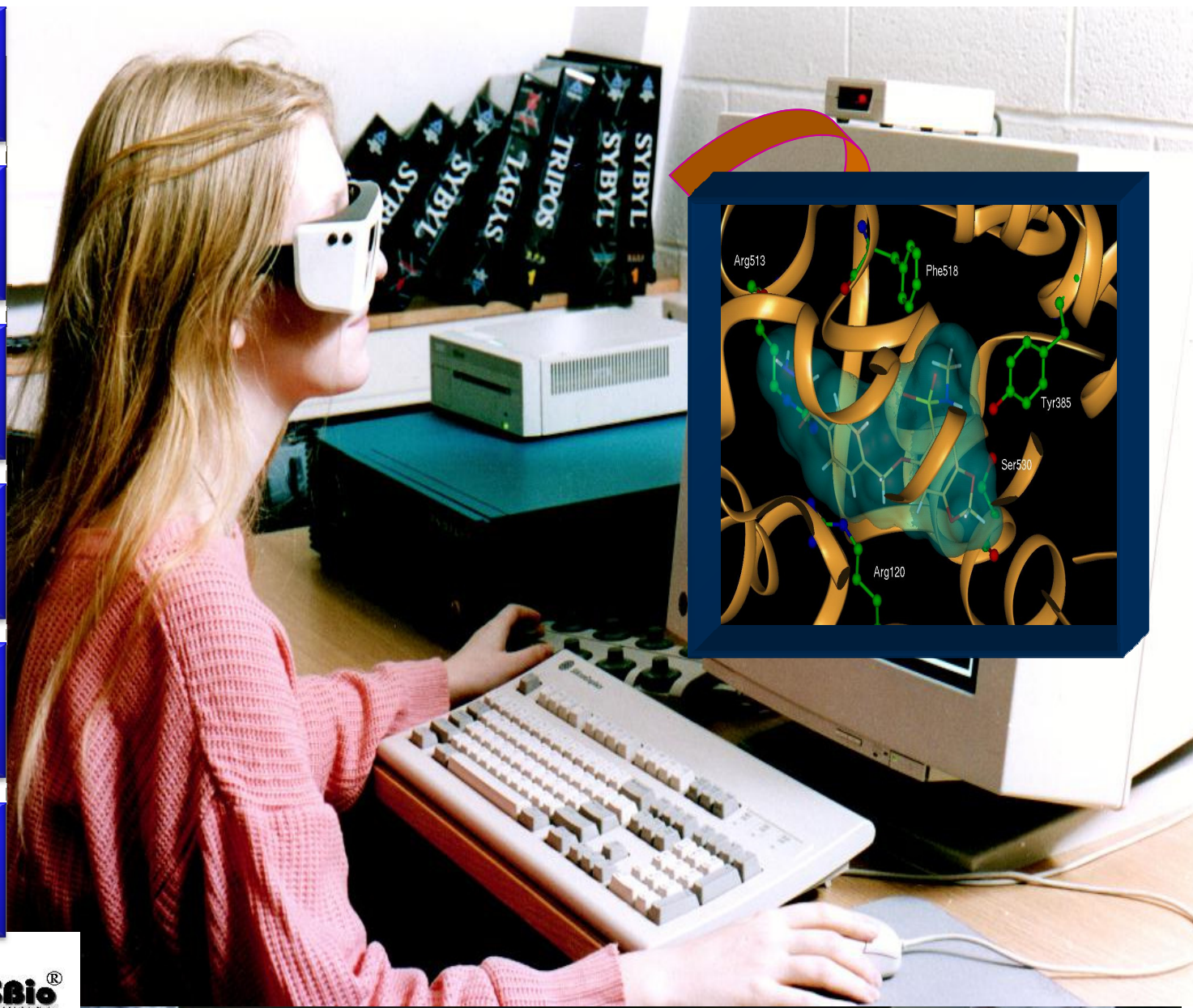
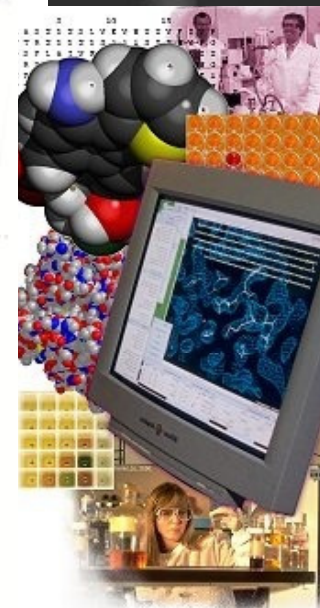
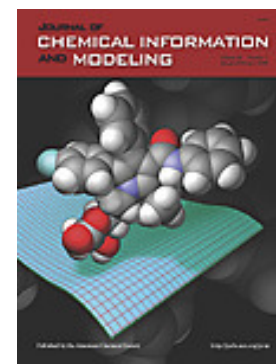
Estrutura 3D do alvo terapêutico

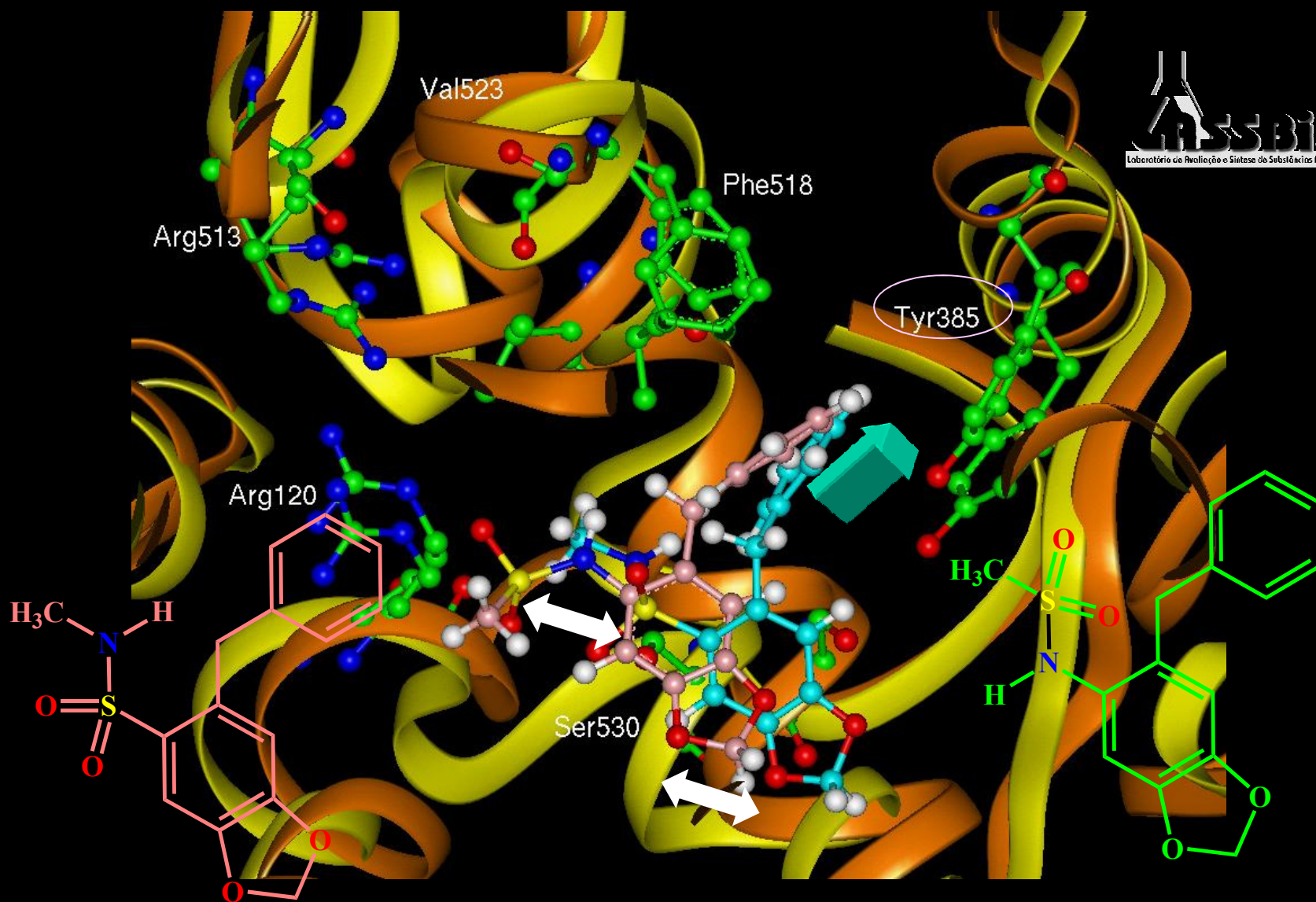
Sítio de reconhecimento molecular

Fármaco



# Bioformática





Complexo formado entre LASSBio-257 (verde) e o LASSBio-258 (rosa) com o sítio de reconhecimento molecular da PGHS-2.



# A maioria dos biorreceptores dos fármacos contemporâneos são enzimas ...

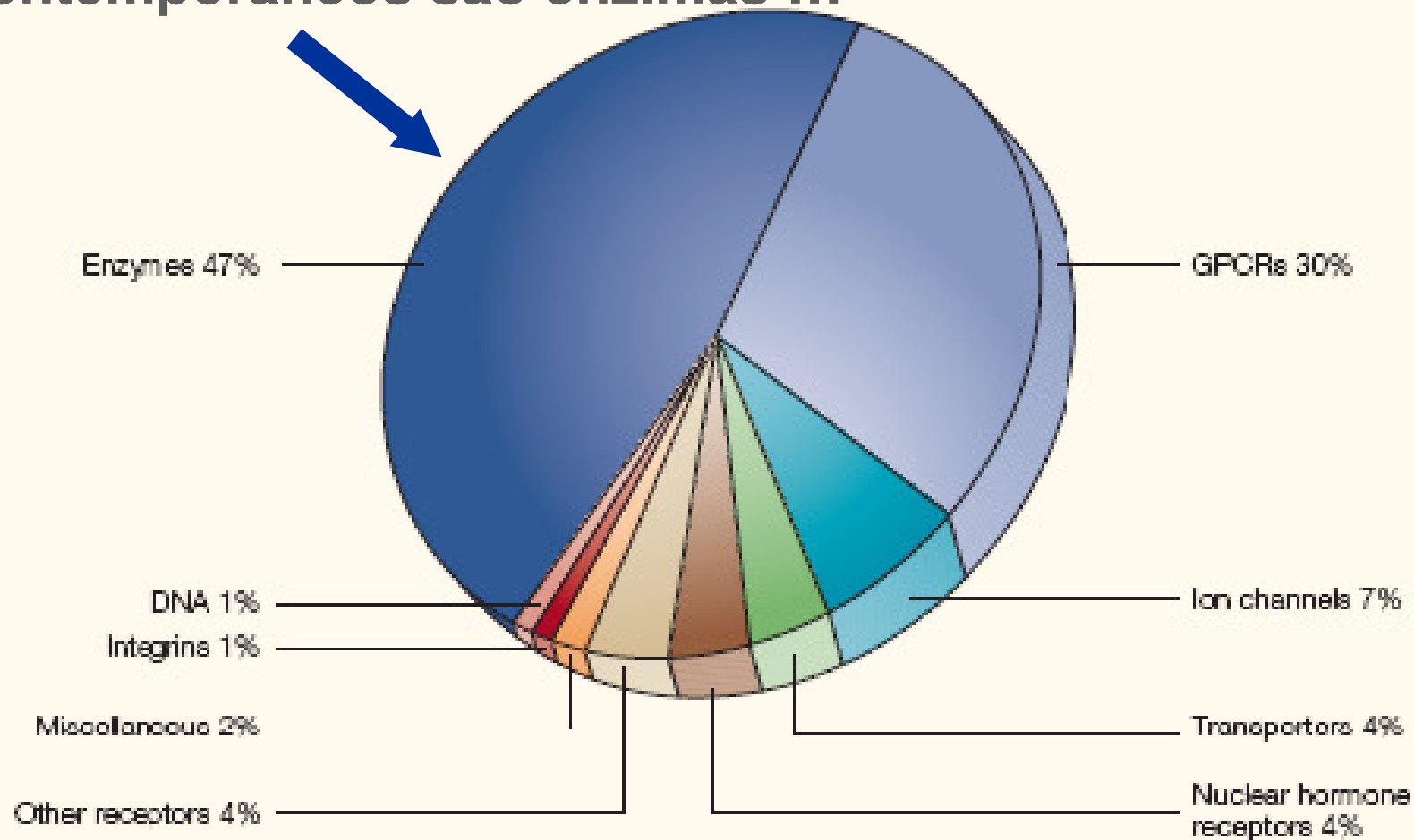


Figure 4 | Marketed small-molecule drug targets by biochemical class. GPCR, G-protein-coupled receptor.



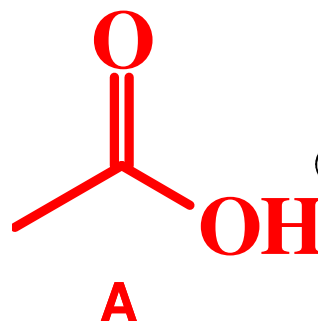
[www.nature.com/reviews/drugdisc](http://www.nature.com/reviews/drugdisc)  
Hopkins, A. L. & Groom, C. R. The druggable genome. *Nature Rev. Drug Discov.* 1, 727-30 (2002).



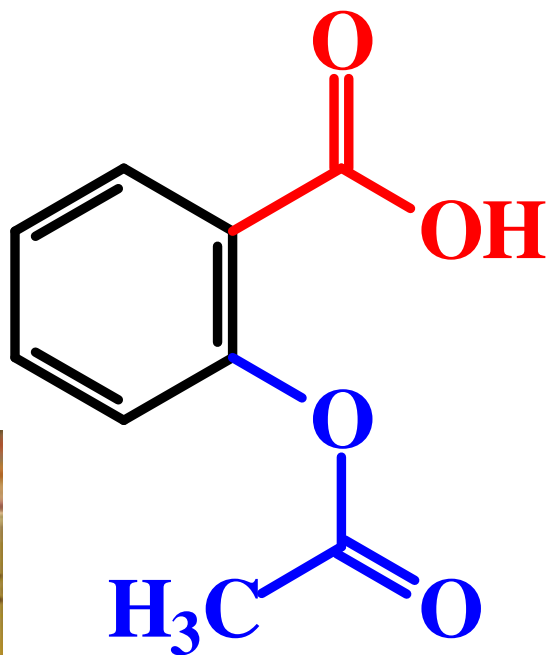
*As chaves*



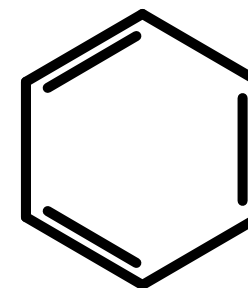
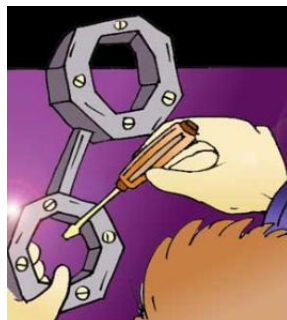
# Dissecação Molecular



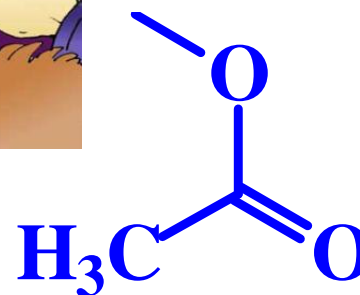
ácido carboxílico



Ácido acetilsalicílico



fenila



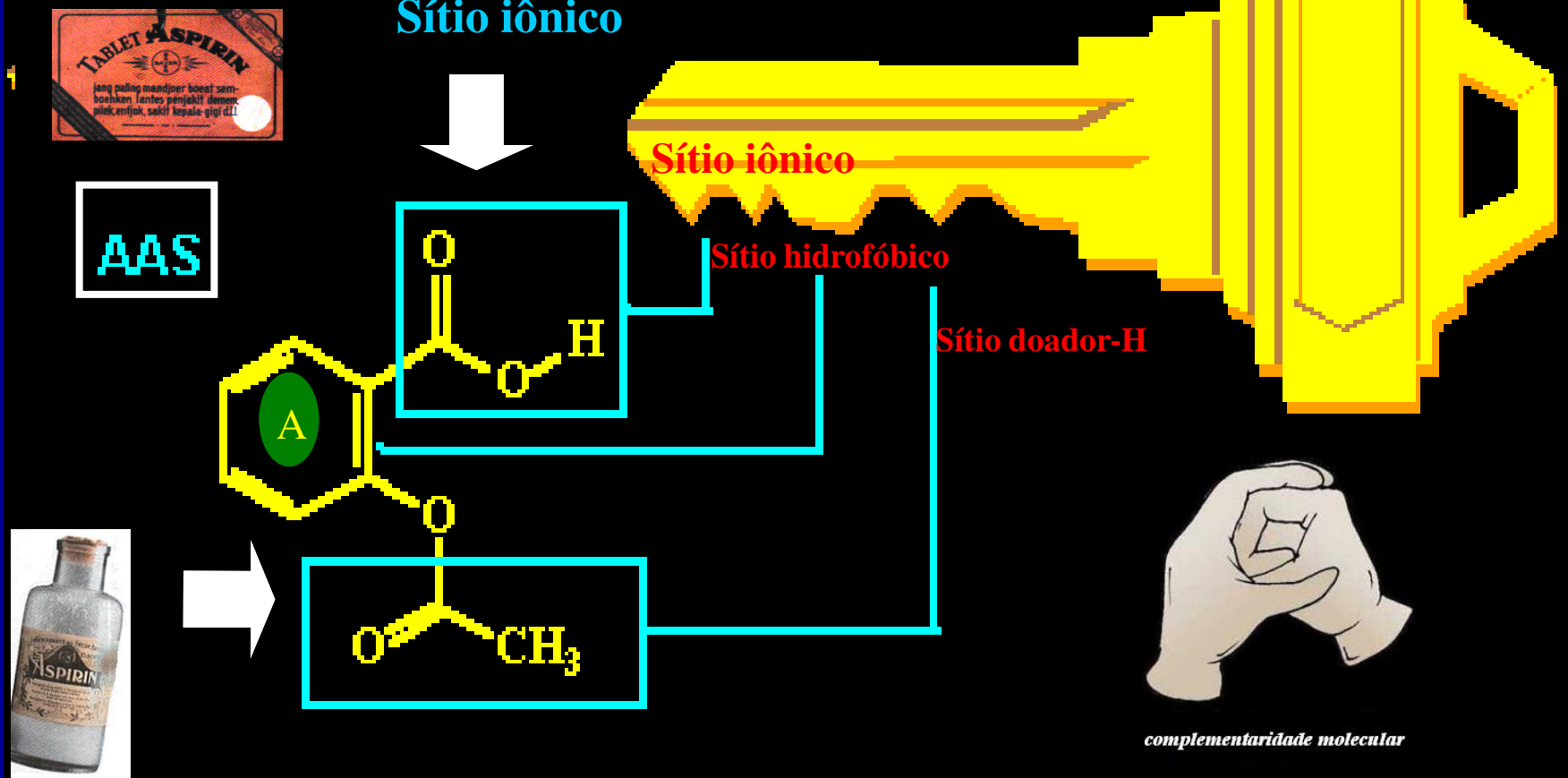
éster

C



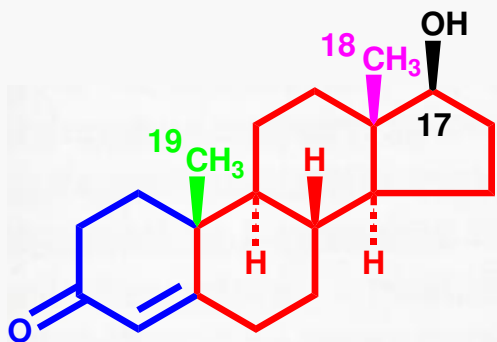
# O Centenário Modelo "Chave-Fechadura"

## Complementaridade do modelo Chave-fechadura





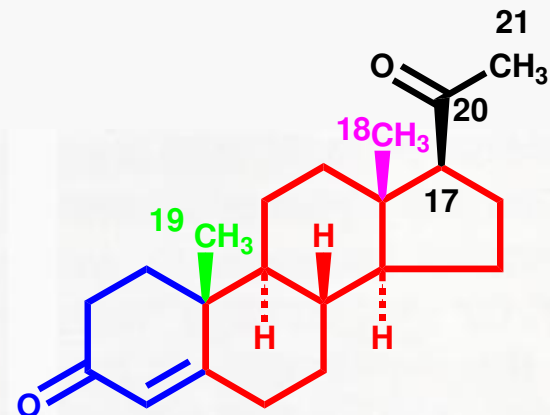
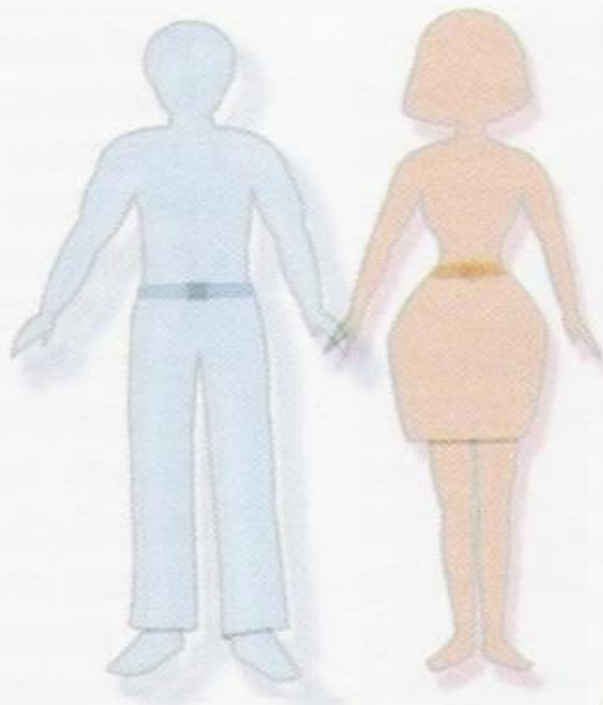
# A similaridade e a dissimilaridade molecular



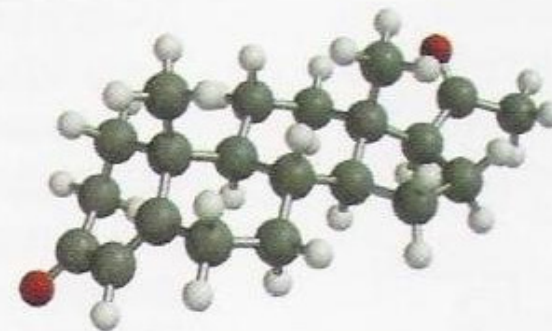
Testosterone  
 $C_{19}H_{28}O_2$



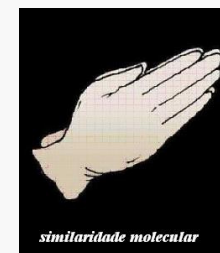
Testosterone



Progesterone  
 $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$



Progesterone



similaridade molecular

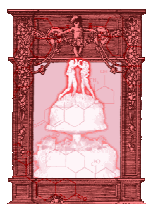
no reconhecimento molecular do biorreceptor



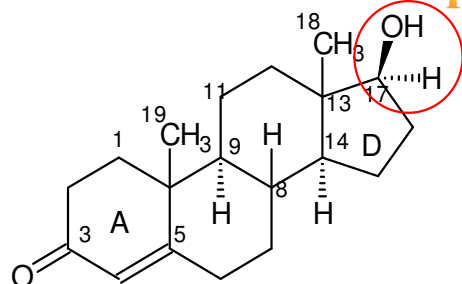


# Similaridade & Dissimilaridade Molecular

## Biorreceptor



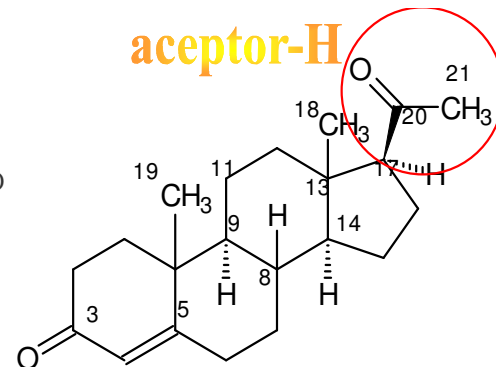
aceptor/doador-H



C<sub>19</sub>

Testosterona

aceptor-H

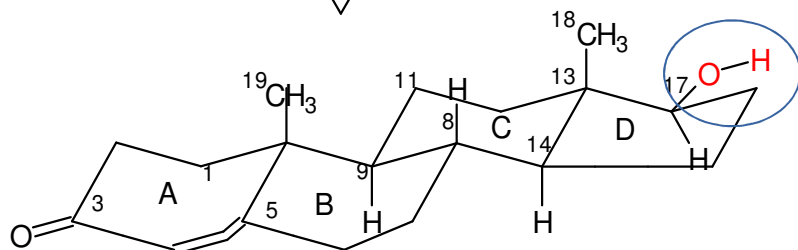


C<sub>21</sub>

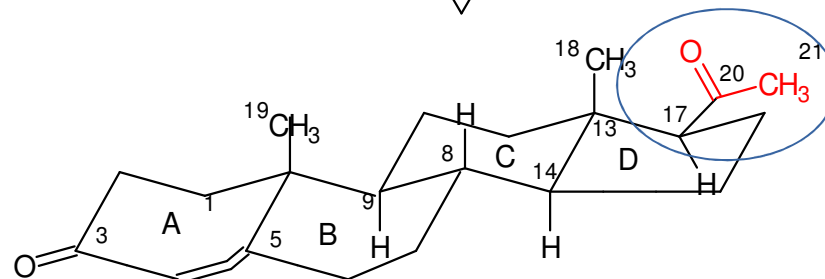
Progesterona

Esqueleto ciclopentano peridrofenantreno

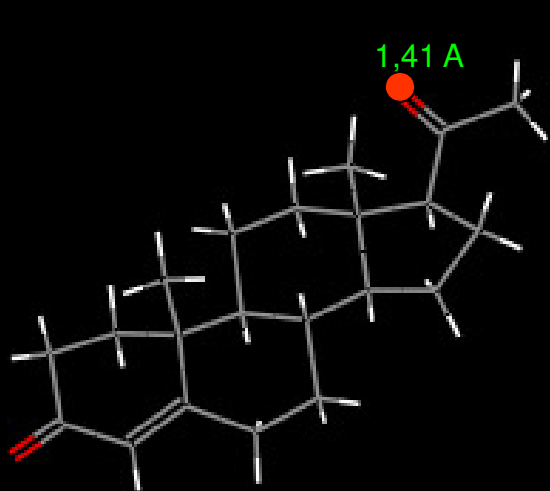
similaridade molecular



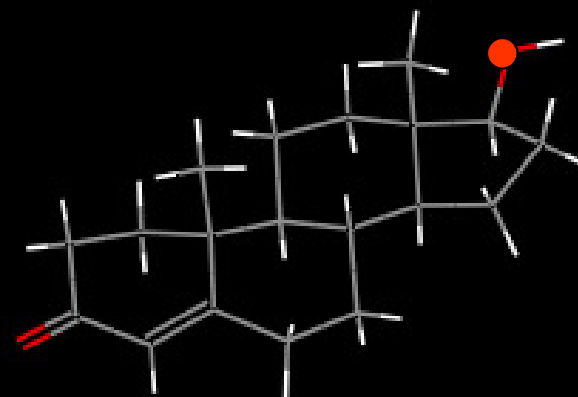
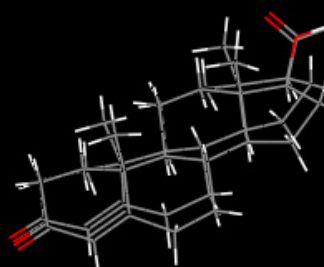
B/C C/D trans



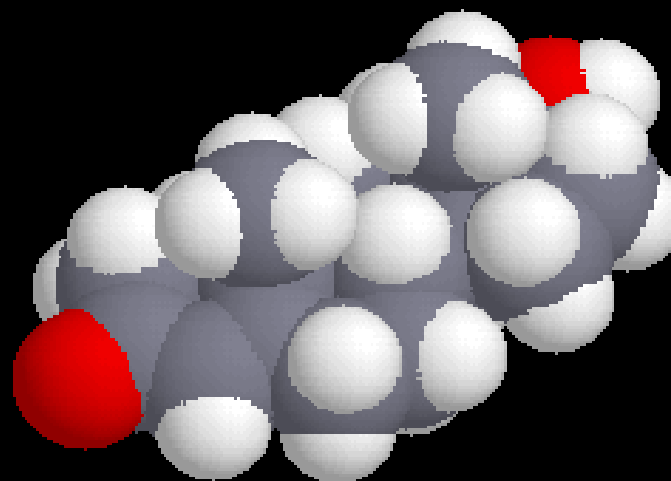
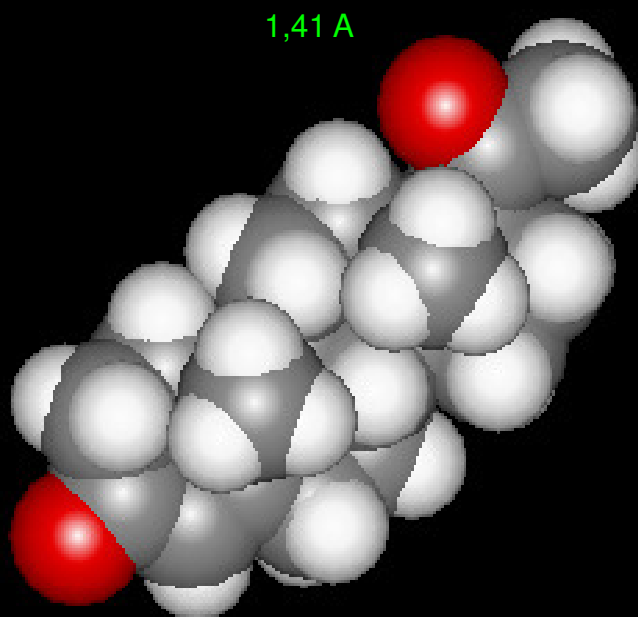
B/C C/D trans



progesterona



testosterona





*Fase farmacocinética*

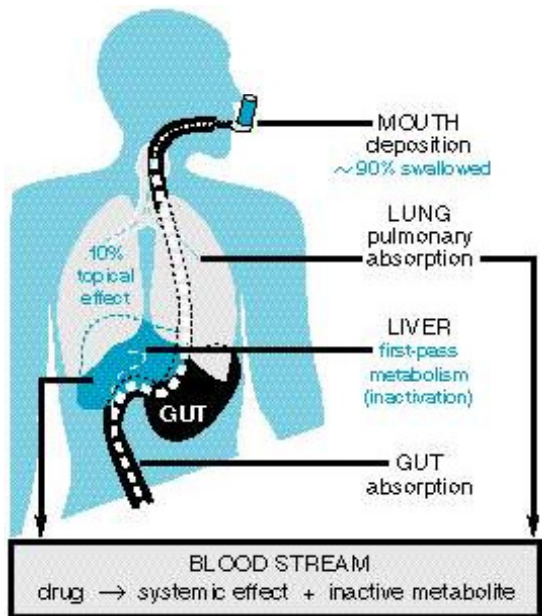


# As fases da ação dos fármacos....

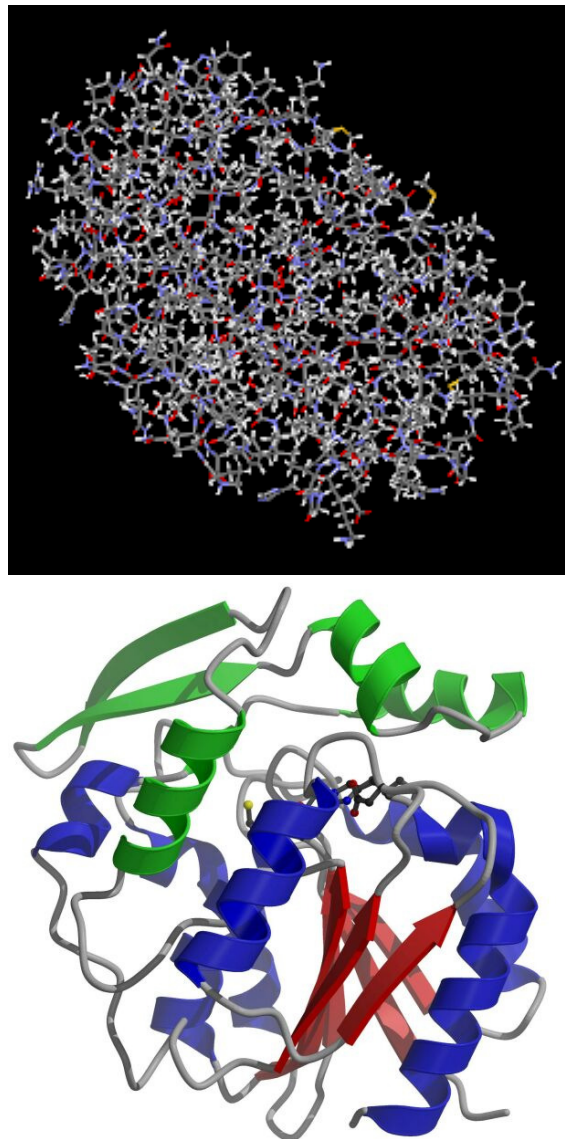
## Fase farmacocinética

(PK)

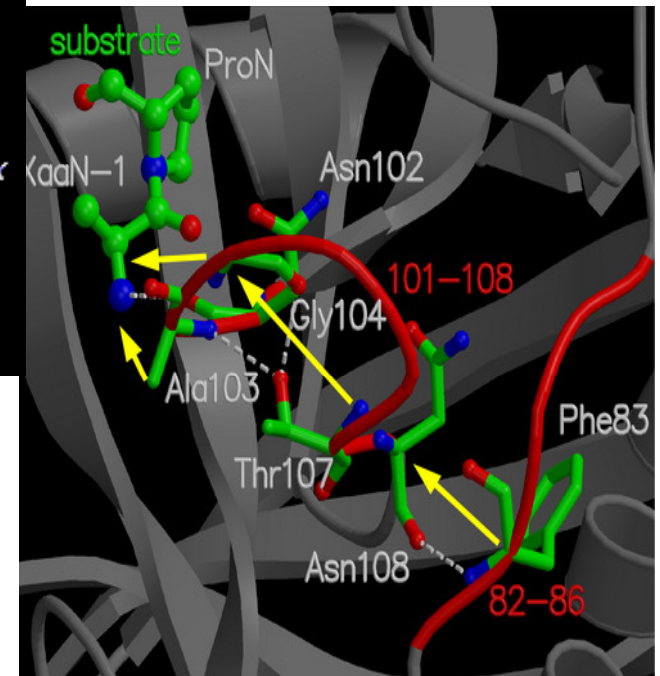
Posologia



## Biofase



## Biorreceptor

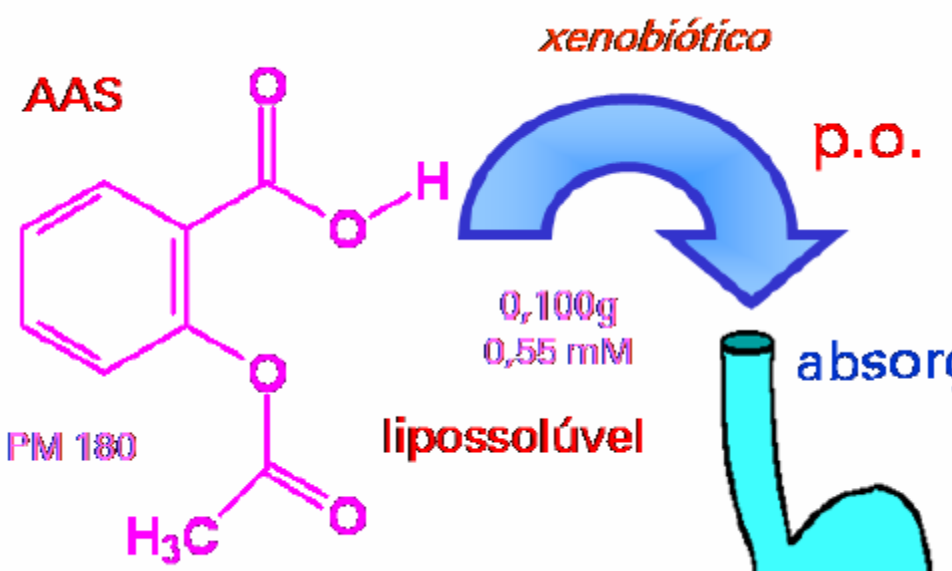


Efeito terapêutico



Fase farmacodinâmica

(PD)



**Posologia:** concentração  
tempo de meia-vida  
metabólito ativo (?)  
metabólito tóxico (?)  
outras atividades (?)

**Fatores Farmacocinéticos**

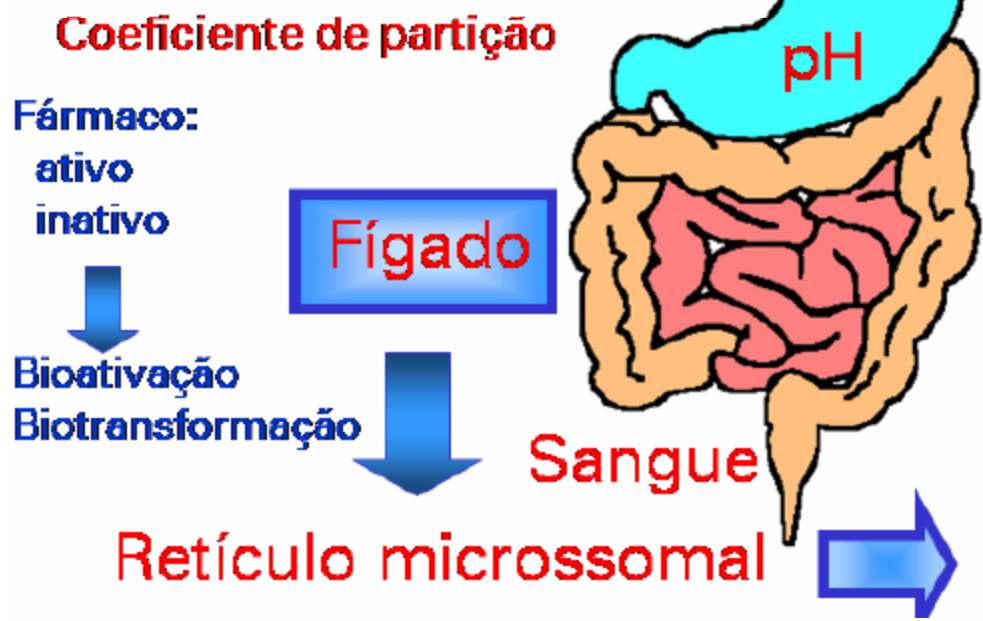


**ADME**



**eliminação**      **hidrossolúvel**

**Enzimas oxidativas**  
**Citocromo P-450**



**Fármaco:**  
**ativo**  
**inativo**

**Bioativação**  
**Biotransformação**



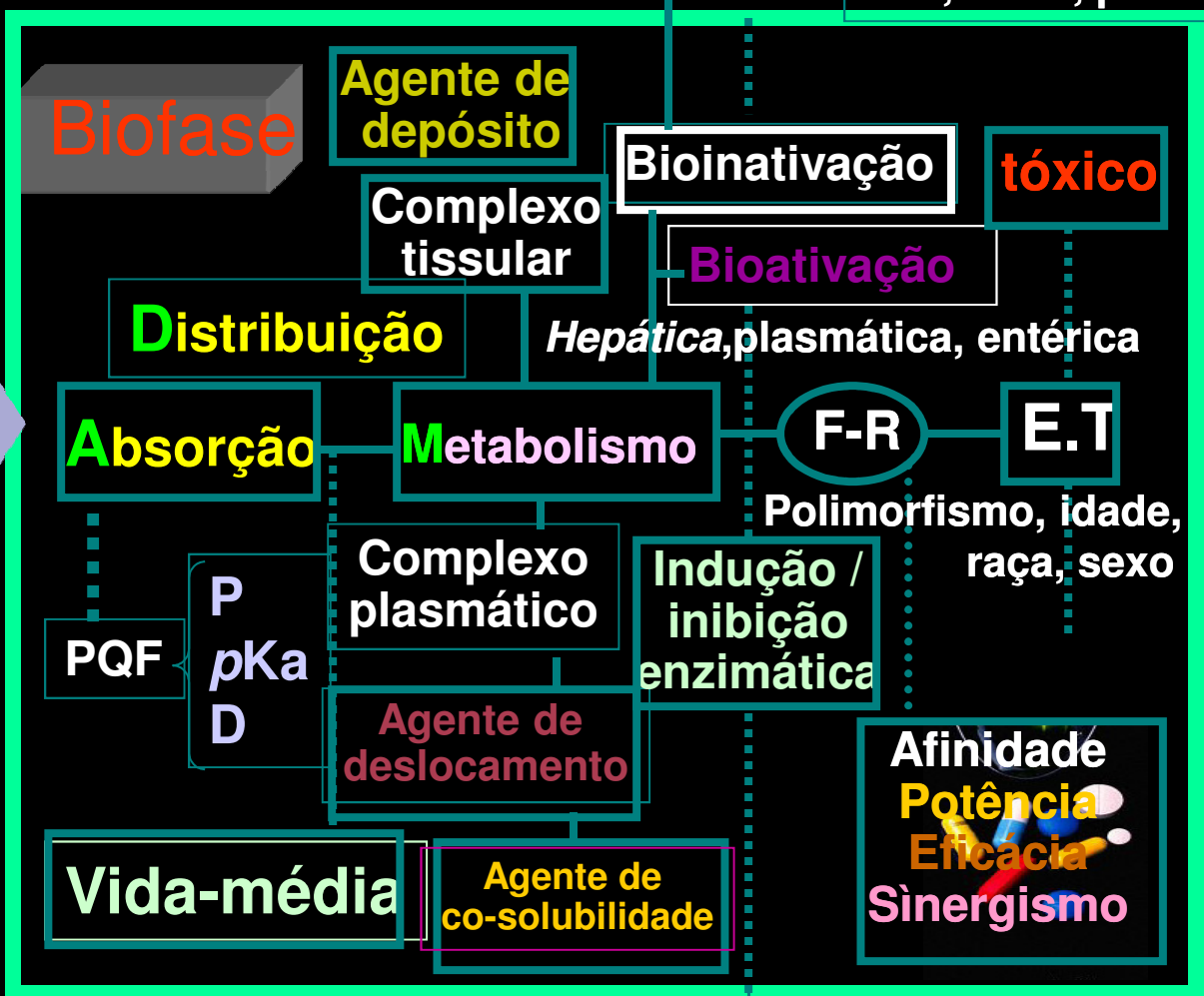
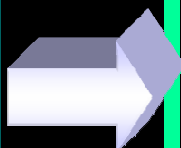
# Medicamento

# Química Medicinal

F  
Á  
R  
M  
A  
C  
O  
P  
A  
+  
V  
+  
C

Fase farmacêutica

F  
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R  
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ÃO



Fármaco

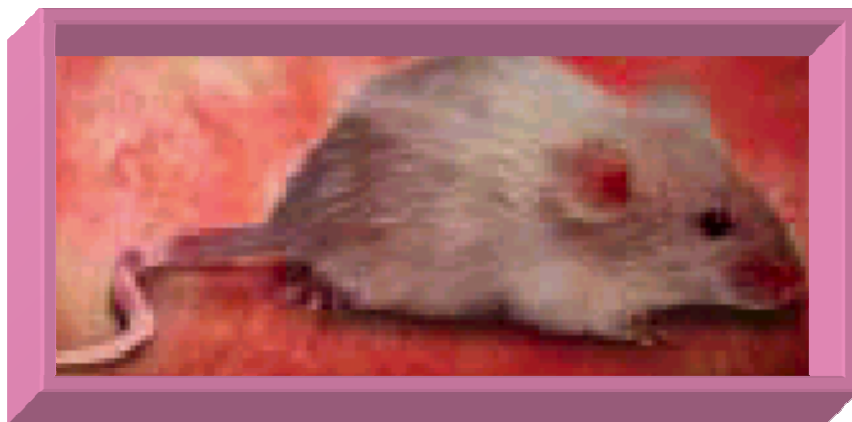
Fase farmacocinética (ADME)

Fase farmacodinâmica





# Rato Transgênico Humanizado



Homology modeling of rat and human CYP 2D isoforms and computational rationalization of experimental ligand-binding specificities, NPE Vermeulen *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 2003, 46, 74

W. Xie & R. M. Evans, *Drug Discovery Today* 2002, 7, 509-515

**Animal transgênico com mPXR-, hPXR+ que possui mesmo perfil de resposta à ação de fármacos que humanos. Possui CYP 3A isoenzimas (xeno-sensor) que permite o estudo de interações de fármacos simulando o estudo em humanos.**



# Conceito de Grupamento Farmacofórico

Química  
Medicinal

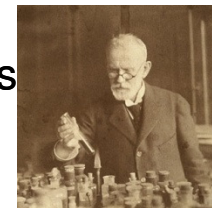






# Conceito de Grupo Farmacofórico

**Paul Ehrlich** (1909) – Um **farmacóforo** "carries (*phoros*) the essential features responsible for a drug's (= pharmacon's) biological activity" (Ehrlich. *Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* 1909, 42: p.17).



Em 1977, **Peter Gund** atualizou a definição: "a set of structural features in a molecule that is recognized at a receptor site and is responsible for that molecule's biological activity" (Gund. *Prog. Mol. Subcell. Biol.* 1977, 5: pp 117–143).

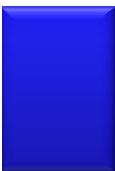


**IUPAC**: "an ensemble of steric and electronic features that is necessary to ensure the optimal supramolecular interactions with a specific biological target and to trigger (or block) its biological response".



**Barreiro & Fraga**: É o conjunto de características eletrônicas e estéricas que caracterizam um ou mais grupos funcionais ou subunidades estruturais, necessários ao melhor reconhecimento molecular pelo receptor e, portanto, para o efeito farmacológico desejado. Farmacóforo não é uma molécula real, nem associações de grupos funcionais; ao contrário, é um conceito abstrato que representa as diferentes capacidades de interações moleculares de um grupo de compostos com o sítio receptor.

~ farmacóforo pode ser considerado como a "parte" molecular do fármaco essencial à atividade desejada.



*Conceito de  
Composto  
protótipo*





# Composto-protótipo

“ O composto-protótipo é o primeiro derivado puro, identificado em uma série congênere de novas substâncias, bioensaiadas em modelos animais padronizados, relacionados à patologia a ser tratada ”



Otimização do composto-protótipo



