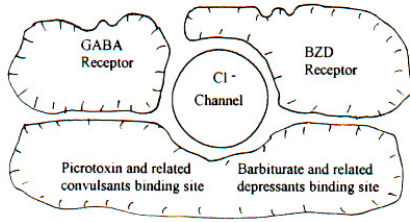
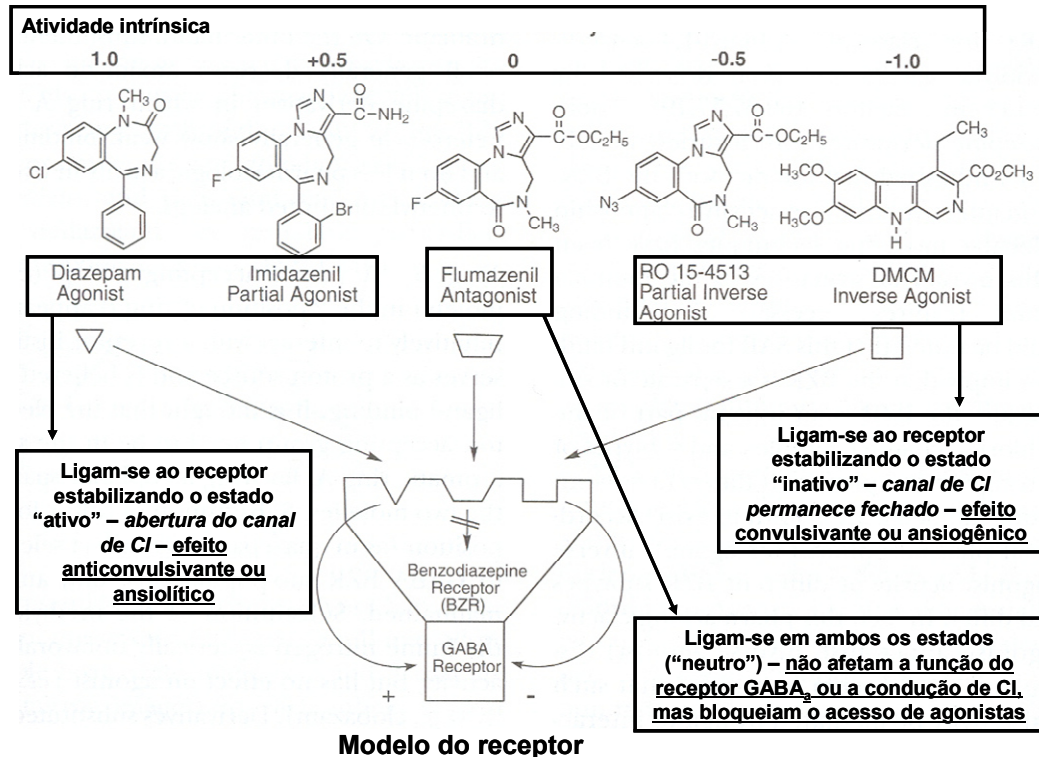
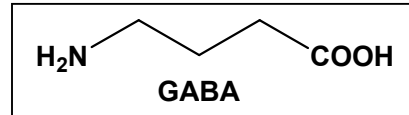
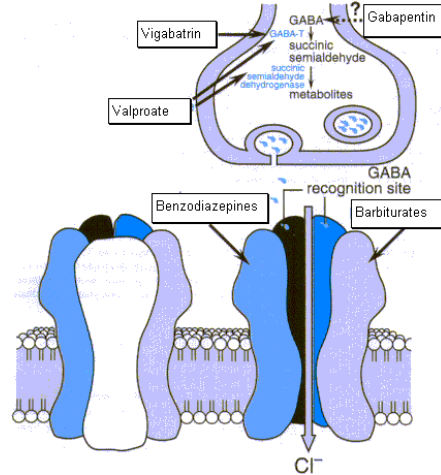


Fármacos Ansiolíticos – BENZODIAZEPÍNICOS (BZD) (Profa. Mônica, QF I)



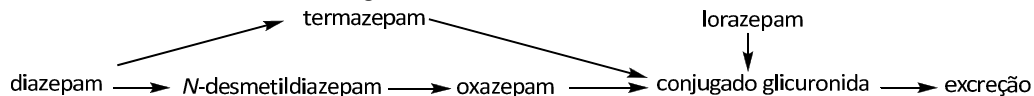
Receptor BZD é parte integral do complexo receptor GABA_A - canal-Cl.

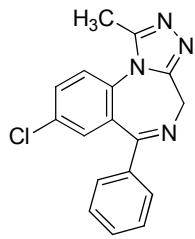
- BZD são moduladores alostéricos do receptor GABA_A
- Na presença dos agonistas BZD a afinidade do GABA no receptor GABA_A é aumentada, portanto os agonistas BZD facilitam a transmissão inibitória GABAérgica no SNC
- GABA (ácido γ-amino butírico): neurotransmissor inibidor
- Abertura dos canais de Cl como resposta a ativação GABA
- Efeitos: sedativo, hipnótico, anticonvulsante, relaxante muscular
- Efeitos colaterais: sedação, ataxia, potencialização do álcool, perda de concentração, dependência.



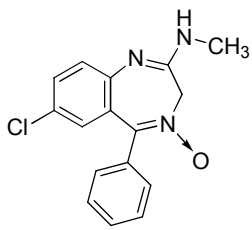
Observar as estruturas químicas dos ligantes e fármacos benzodiazepínicos apresentados e responder:

1. Quais conclusões podem ser obtidas a respeito da relação estrutura-atividade do ANEL A?
2. Quais conclusões podem ser obtidas a respeito da relação estrutura-atividade do ANEL B?
3. O ANEL C é importante para o reconhecimento molecular no receptor GABA_A? Qual deve ser sua função?
4. Observe a via metabólica de alguns BZD abaixo e mostre os mecanismos envolvidos (exceto oxidação).

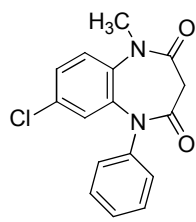




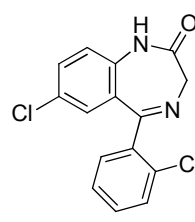
ALPRAZOLAM



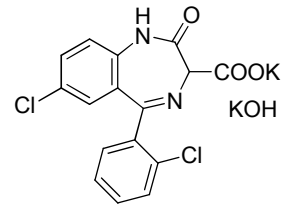
CLORDIAZEPÓXIDO



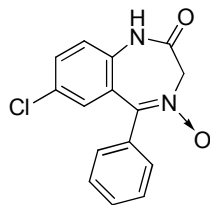
CLOBAZAM



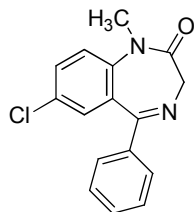
CLONAZEPAM



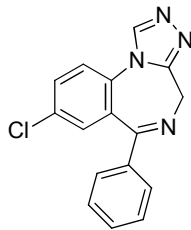
CLORAZEPATO



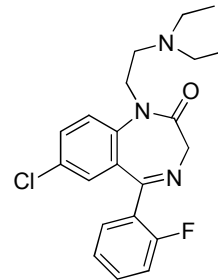
DEMOXEPAM



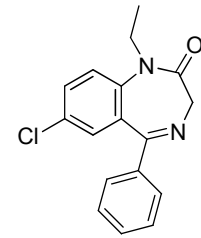
DIAZEPAM



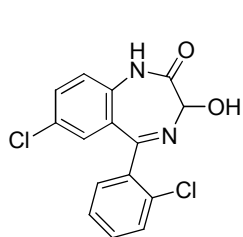
ESTAZOLAM



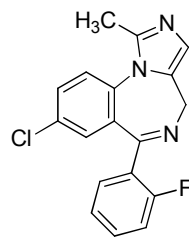
FLURAZEPAM



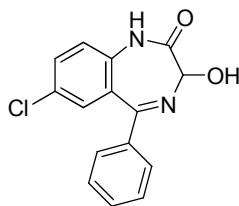
HALAZEPAM



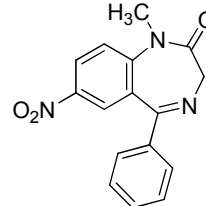
LORAZEPAM



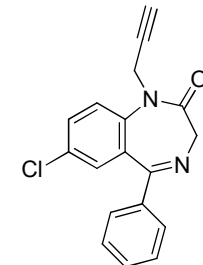
MIDAZOLAM



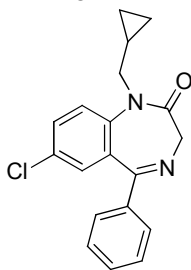
OXAZEPAM



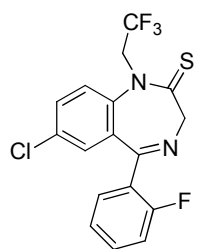
NIMETAZEPAM



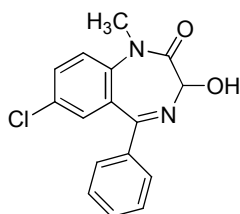
PINAZEPAM



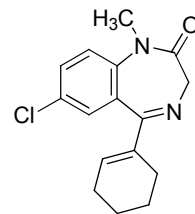
PRAZEPAM



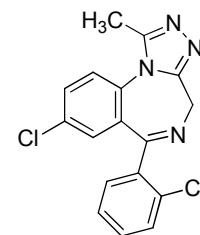
QUAZEPAM



TEMAZEPAM

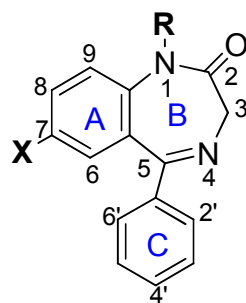


TETRAZEPAM



TRIAZOLAM

Alguns fármacos BZD disponíveis comercialmente



Estrutura geral dos BZD