

**BMM 5787 COMPOSTOS BIOATIVOS E
ESTRATEGIAS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO
DE DROGAS**

2ª e 4ª 17 de setembro à 7 de novembro

Horário 9-11

Sala Fava Neto

Professores Responsáveis: Gabriel

Padilla e Márcio B. Dias

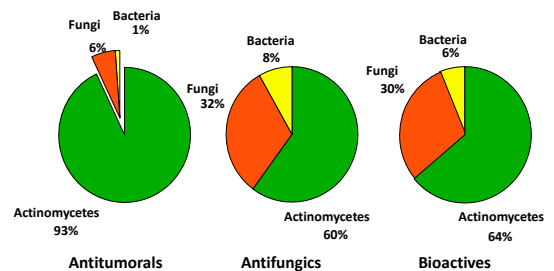
Data	Tema	Professor
2ª, 17/9	Compostos bioativos	Gabriel
4ª, 19/9	Antibióticos	Gabriel
2ª, 24/9	Biossíntese de antibióticos	Márcio
4ª, 26/9	Estratégias de desenho de fármacos	Márcio
2ª, 1/10	Moléculas de reserva	Gregório
4ª, 3/10	Biomoléculas de origem marinha	Paul Long
2ª, 8/10	Técnicas de screening	Carolina
4ª, 10/10	Interação plantas-microorganismos	Wellington
2ª, 15/10	Compostos bioativos de origem marinha	Leticia
4ª, 17/10	Antifúngicos	Kelly
2ª, 22/10	Peptídeos	Ricardo
4ª, 24/10	Explorando nichos inéditos	Suki
2ª, 29/10	Tratamento de câncer	Patrícia
4ª, 31/10	Reposicionamento de drogas	Lúcio
2ª, 5/11	Seminários*	Márcio-Gabriel
4ª, 7/11	Seminários*/Prova	Márcio-Gabriel

Todos os alunos tem a obrigação de preparar todos temas/artigos de referências que serão indicadas. Na hora será feito um sorteio para escolher o aluno que apresentará o artigo

Bioproducts Laboratory

Gabriel Padilla
Biomedical Sciences Institute
University of São Paulo

MICROORGANISMS and BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS



Natural products: molecules synthesized by an organism (uni/pluricellular) with biological activity in the producer and/or in a target cell.
Bioactive products, compounds, natural products.

Bioactive compounds are defined as components of food that influence physiological or cellular activities in the animals or humans that consume them.

From: Molecular Nutrition and Diabetes, 2016

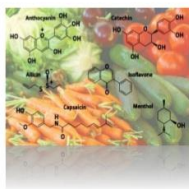
Bioactive compounds are phytochemicals found in foods that are capable of modulating metabolic processes and resulting in the promotion of better health.

Biotechnological applications:

Bioactive compounds are molecules with proven activities in various biological screenings and pharmacological models with a special emphasis on stereoselective synthesis. R&D aim is to provide a valuable information source of bioactive compounds synthesized or isolated, which can be used for further development of pharmaceuticals by industry and academia.

NATURAL PRODUCTS

N.P.'s are chemical compounds or substance produced by a living organism—that are found in nature.



<http://www.plant-science-factbook.com/primary-and-secondary-metabolites.html>

N.P.'s sometimes have pharmacological or biological activity that can be of therapeutic benefit in treating diseases

P. M. Dewick, Medicinal Natural Products, A Bioprocess Approach, Second Edition (2002), John Wiley & Sons, England

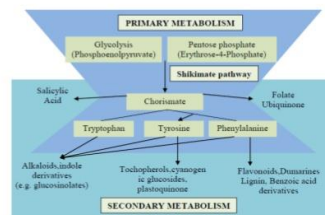


NATURAL PRODUCTS

Within the field of O.C., the *N.P.'s* are usually restricted to mean purified organic compounds isolated from natural sources that are produced by the pathways:

✓ Primary metabolism

✓ Secondary metabolism



Edit by: Giovanni Rincon-Silva

O.C. : Organic Chemistry

P. M. Dewick, Medicinal Natural Products, A Bioprocess Approach, Second Edition (2002), John Wiley & Sons, England

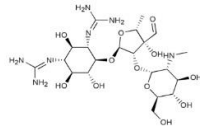


CLASSES & FUNCTIONS

N.P.'s are often divided into two major classes:

- **Primary metabolites:** have an intrinsic function that is essential to the survival of the organism that produces them.
- **Secondary metabolites:** have an extrinsic function that mainly affects other organisms.

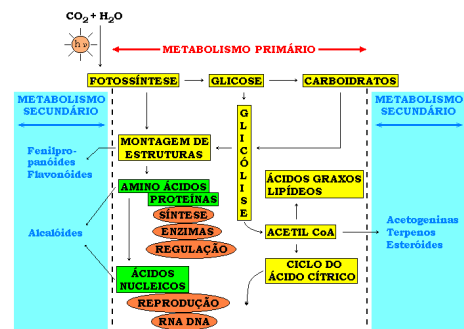
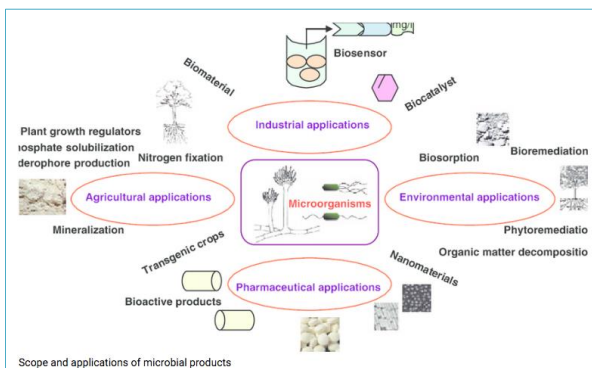
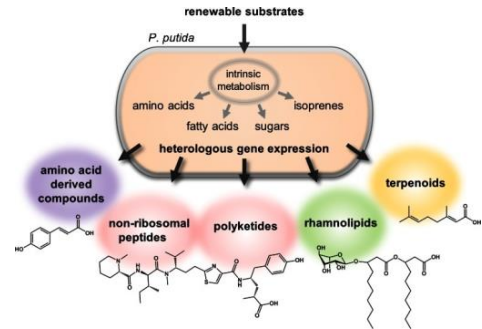
Some secondary metabolites have useful medicinal properties.



Streptomycin, an important antibiotic drug produced by Streptomyces bacteria

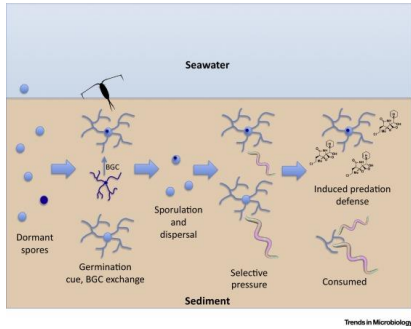
P. M. Dewick, Medicinal Natural Products. A Bioprospective Approach. Second Edition (2002). John Wiley & Sons, England

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Metabolismo primário e secundário

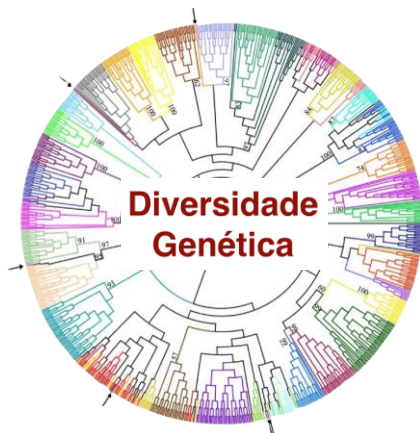
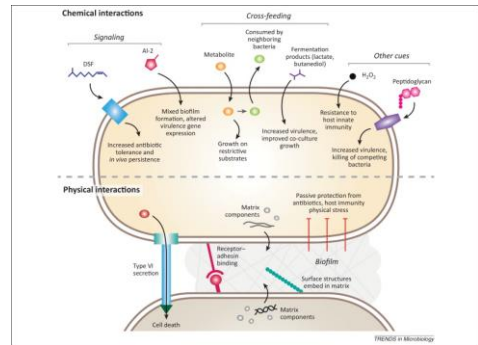
Ecological and evolutionary implications of secondary metabolism

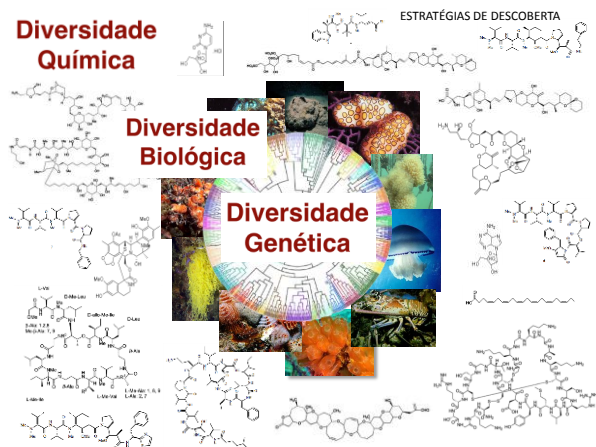


BCGs biosynthetic gene clusters



[Terms and Conditions](#)





Primary metabolites

Proteins, peptides, enzymes, aminoacids, nucleic acids, vitamins, fatty acids, lipids

Secondary metabolites are conveniently classified based on their biosynthetic origin as **terpenoids, polyketides, alkaloids, non-ribosomal peptides, cytochalasins**

APPROACHES FOR SEARCHING NEW BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS

➤ COMBINATORIAL CHEMISTRY

➤ Libraries of compounds from chemical synthesis

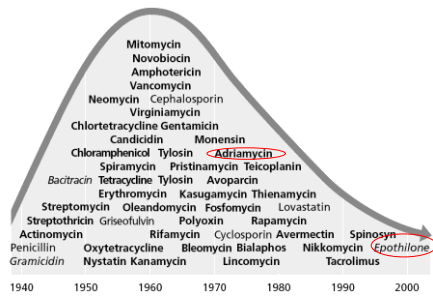
➤ NEW UNEXPLORED ECOLOGICAL NICHES

➤ Marine organisms
Amazonas biodiversity
Endophytic organisms
Microbiome

➤ COMBINATORIAL BIOSYNTHESIS

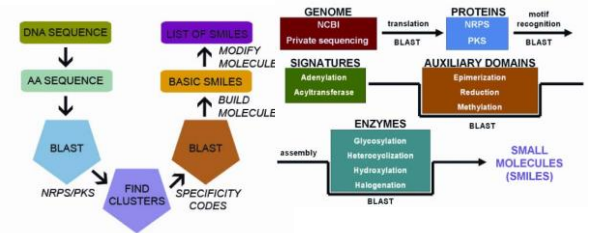
➤ Combination of genes from biosynthetic pathways of bioactive compounds

Diminishing returns in finding natural products: Genetics to the rescue?



GENOME MINING

Previsão dos metabólitos produzidos pelo microorganismo a partir de suas sequências genômicas, independentemente de seu cultivo



Strategies used in combinatorial biosynthesis

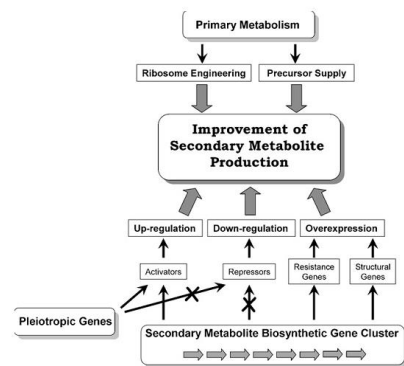
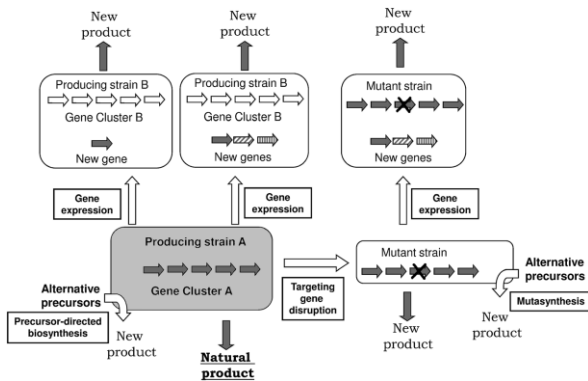
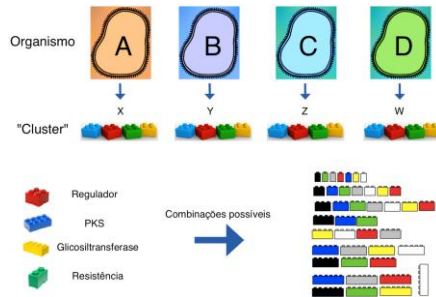
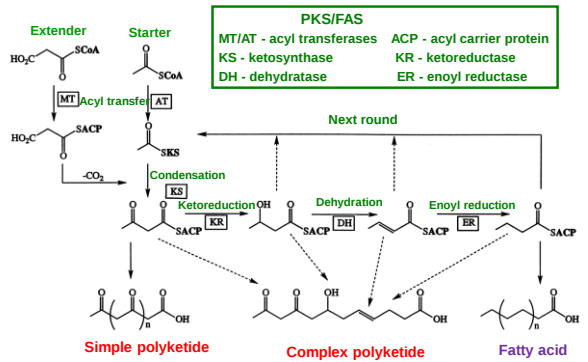


Fig. 1. Scheme representing the different approaches used for improvement of secondary metabolite production.

Combinatorial Biosynthesis



Fatty Acid and Polyketide Biosynthesis



Variables in Polyketides ('Combinatorial Biosynthesis')

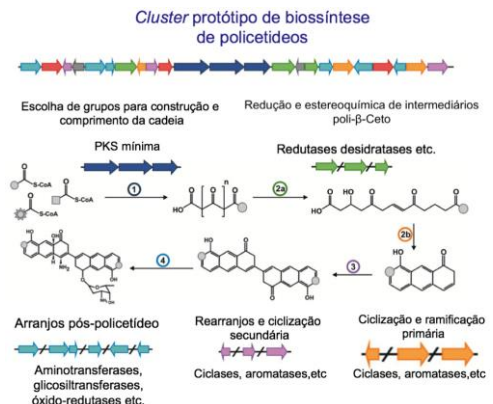
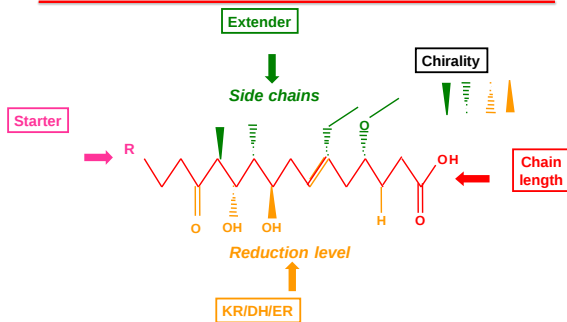
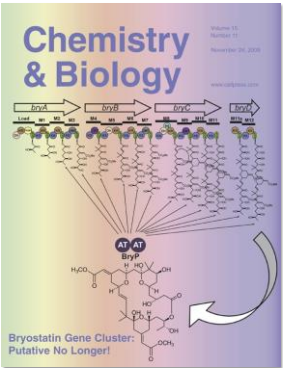
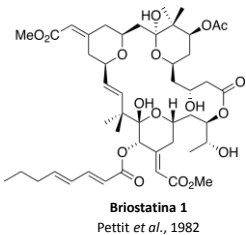


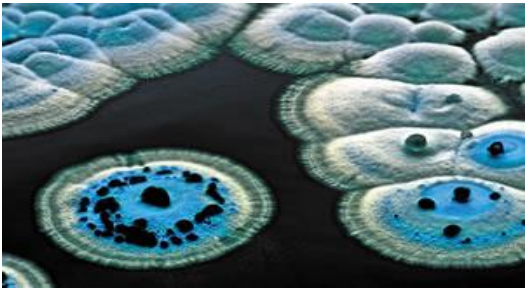
Figura 2. Ilustração esquemática das quatro etapas da biossíntese de policetídeos (Modificado de Cummings et al, 2014).

GENOME MINING

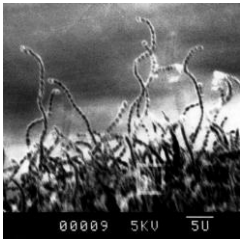


4 November, 2008
Volume 15, Issue 11, pp. 1139-1240

Streptomyces: A singular bacteria and a remarkable bio-factory



Generalised Morphology



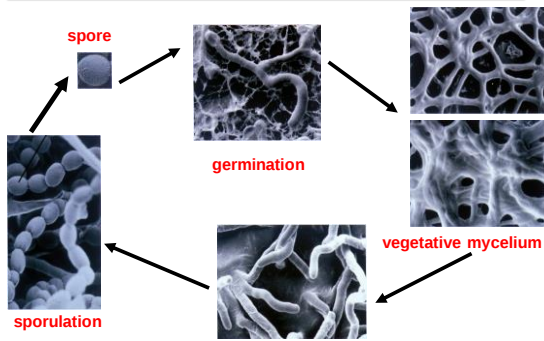
antiSMASH: antibiotics & Secondary Metabolite Analysis Shell

Select Gene Cluster

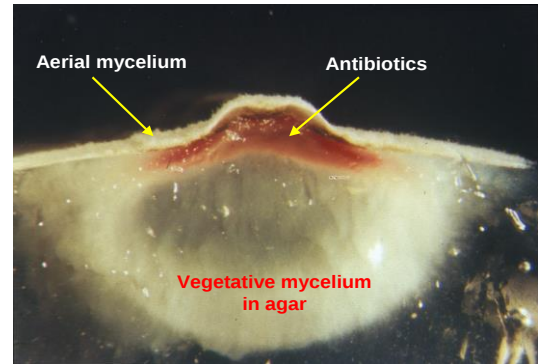
Overview

Cluster	Type	From	To
Cluster 1	Bacteriocin	547197	557372
Cluster 2	Peptide	78108	131160
Cluster 3	Peptide	122322	160619
Cluster 4	Peptide	142855	190312
Cluster 5	Bacteriocin	319673	329088
Cluster 6	Peptide	412171	455404
Cluster 7	Peptide	29424	30622
Cluster 8	Peptide	78252	100036
Cluster 9	Bacteriocin	88902	100302
Cluster 10	Peptide	162005	184811
Cluster 11	Oligosaccharide-Tyrosine	18092	70202
Cluster 12	Antigen	134601	181996
Cluster 13	Malonin	70483	81097
Cluster 14	Butyrolactone	159912	171195
Cluster 15	Siderophore	228611	241746
Cluster 16	Peptide	17024	85128
Cluster 17	Siderophore	184480	196669
Cluster 18	Peptide	1	51104
Cluster 19	Other	25471	78181
Cluster 20	Other	89148	133330
Cluster 21	Phosphonate	94970	136664
Cluster 22	Bacteriocin	182780	197963
Cluster 23	Butyrolactone	150122	165863
Cluster 24	Peptide-Tyrosine	92386	143178
Cluster 25	Tyrosine-Tyrosine	55733	156326
Cluster 26	Peptide	7384	34023
Cluster 27	Tyrosine	1	50896
Cluster 28	Siderophore	72913	84685
Cluster 29	Malonin nucleoside	34684	67334
Cluster 30	Peptide	1	49412
Cluster 31	Peptide	1	49008
Cluster 32	Peptide	19592	40677
Cluster 33	Tyrosine	11455	73991
Cluster 34	Butyrolactone	29278	42838
Cluster 35	Peptide	1	822

Life cycle of *Streptomyces coelicolor*

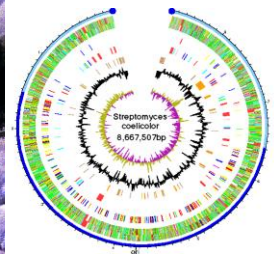


Cross-section through a *S. coelicolor* colony



Escherichia coli K12

Genome
4 639 221
genes
4377
4290 proteins
87 RNAs



7825 Genes

