

Antimicrobianos – mecanismo de ação

Prof. Marcio Dias

Características gerais

- São substâncias com peso molecular entre 150 a 5000 Kda;
- Quase todos os grupos orgânicos funcionais são representados
- Eles não são homogêneos como proteínas e hormônios esteróides
- Todos são sólidos orgânicos

Peptídeos/policetídeos/aminoaçúcares

Definições Importantes:

Antibiótico: antimicrobiano de origem microbiana ;

Antimicrobiano: qualquer substância com atividade suficientemente antimicrobiana que pode ser usado no tratamento de infecções

Bactericida : um antimicrobiano que é letal para bactérias ;

Bacteriostático: um antimicrobiano que inibe o crescimento mas não mata bactérias;

Bacteriolítico: um antimicrobiano que causa a lise de bactérias

Quimioterapia: um termo geral que engloba antibióticos, antimicrobianos e fármacos para o tratamento de câncer ;

MIC (CIM): concentração mínima ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) capaz de inibir o crescimento de microorganismos;

Antibióticos são moléculas que impede o crescimento de microorganismos (bactérias ou fungos)

4 Introduction to Antibiotics

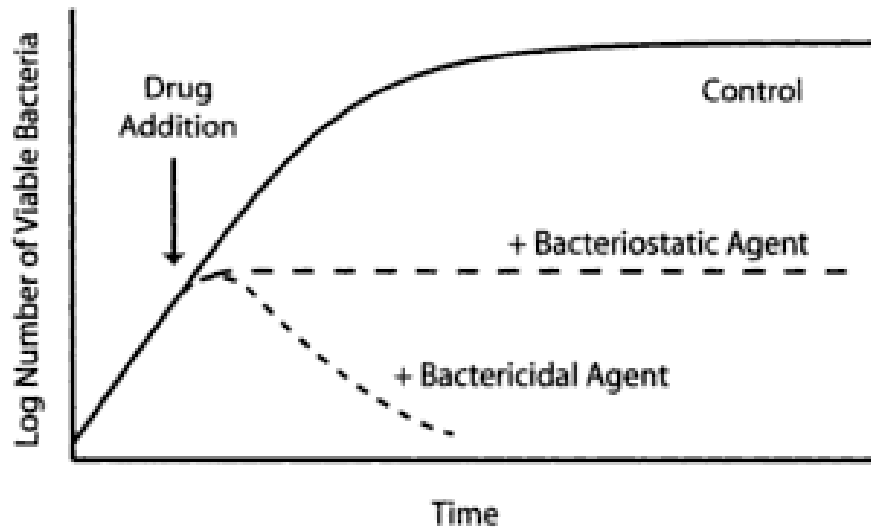


Figure 1.1 Effects of bacteriostatic versus bactericidal antibiotics on a logarithmically growing bacterial culture. (From Scholar and Pratt [2000], with permission.)

Fontes de agentes antimicrobianos

- Microorganismos

- Bactérias/fungos

- Actinomycetes – Streptomyces*

- Burkholderia*

- Bacillus*

- Aspergillum*

- Plantas

- Artemisia

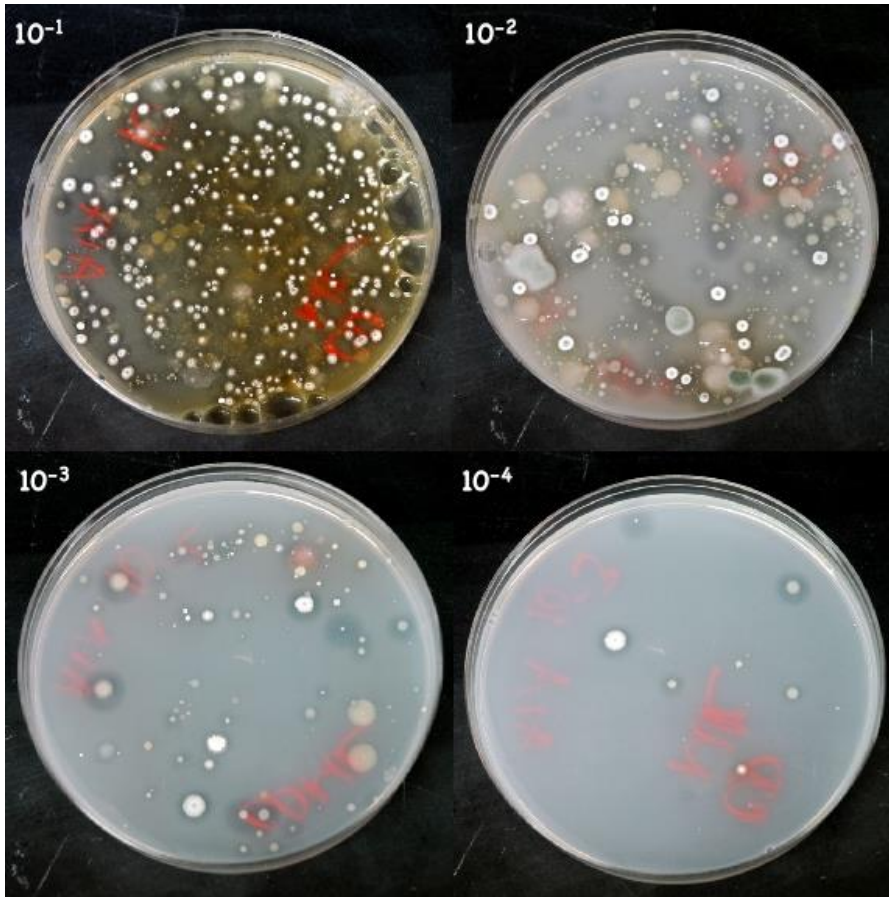
- Moléculas sintéticas

- Sulfas/fluoroquinolonas/oxazolidinonas

- Manipulação sintética de antibióticos já descobertos (beta-lactâmicos)

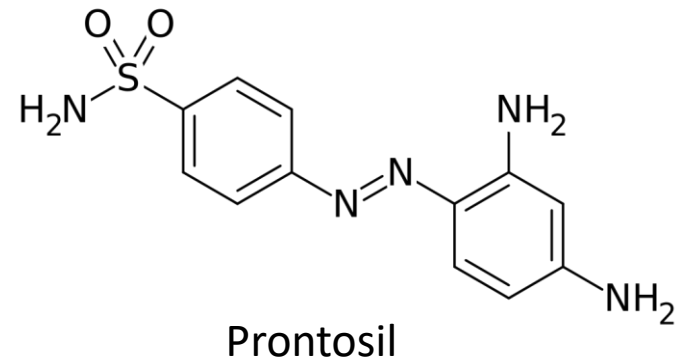
Como descobrir um novo antimicrobiano e por que?

Bactérias do solo



Gerhard Domagk

- Descobriu um corante vermelho, Prontosil que era efetivo no tratamento de infecções estreptocócicas em animais
- Não era efetivas em testes em tubo
- Enzimas em mamíferos quebravam o prontossil em sulfanilamida – que era ativo
- Sulfas



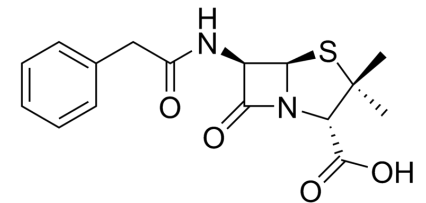
Alexander Fleming

- Trabalhou com culturas de **Staphylococcus**
- Contaminação com bolor
- Cêlonias próximo ao bolor tinham forma estranhas
- Bolor secreta substâncias que matavam as bactérias

Penicillium colony

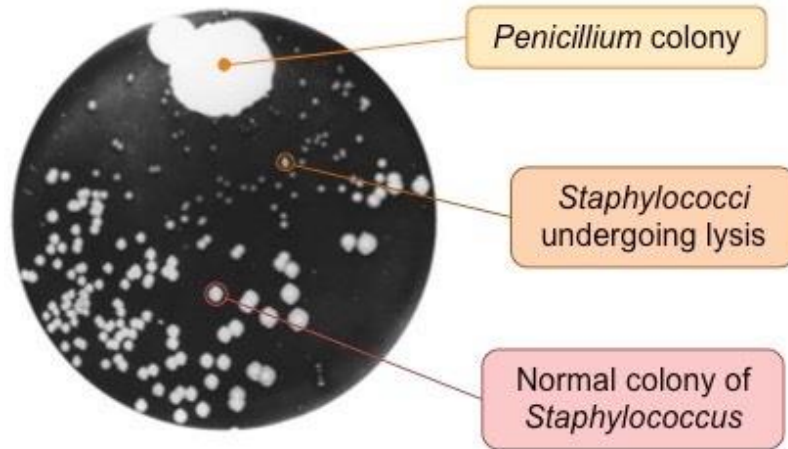
Area of inhibition of bacterial growth

antibiose

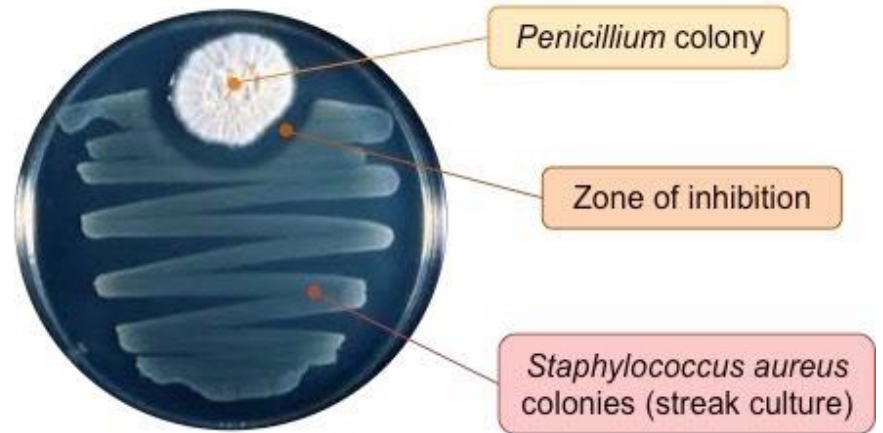


Normal bacterial colony

Original Experiment (Fleming, 1928)

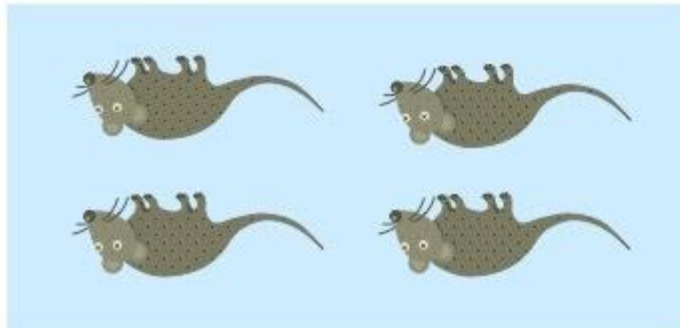


Modern Experiment (Streak Culture)



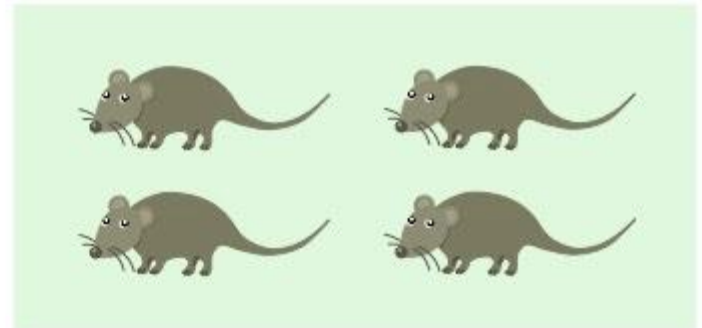
Experiment: Eight mice were infected with a pathogenic bacteria (hemolytic *Streptococcus*)

Control: No further treatment



Result: All four mice died

Experimental: Penicillin injections



Result: All four mice survived

Conclusion: Penicillin has antibiotic properties (kills bacteria but not host cells)

Howard Florey, 1940

Espectro de atividade

- Antibióticos podem variar com respeito a faixa de microrganismos que eles matam ou inibem:
- Alguns matam somente uma faixa limitada:
espectro estreito de atividade
- Outros matam uma larga faixa de microrganismos:
amplo espectro de atividade

Por que essa diferença????

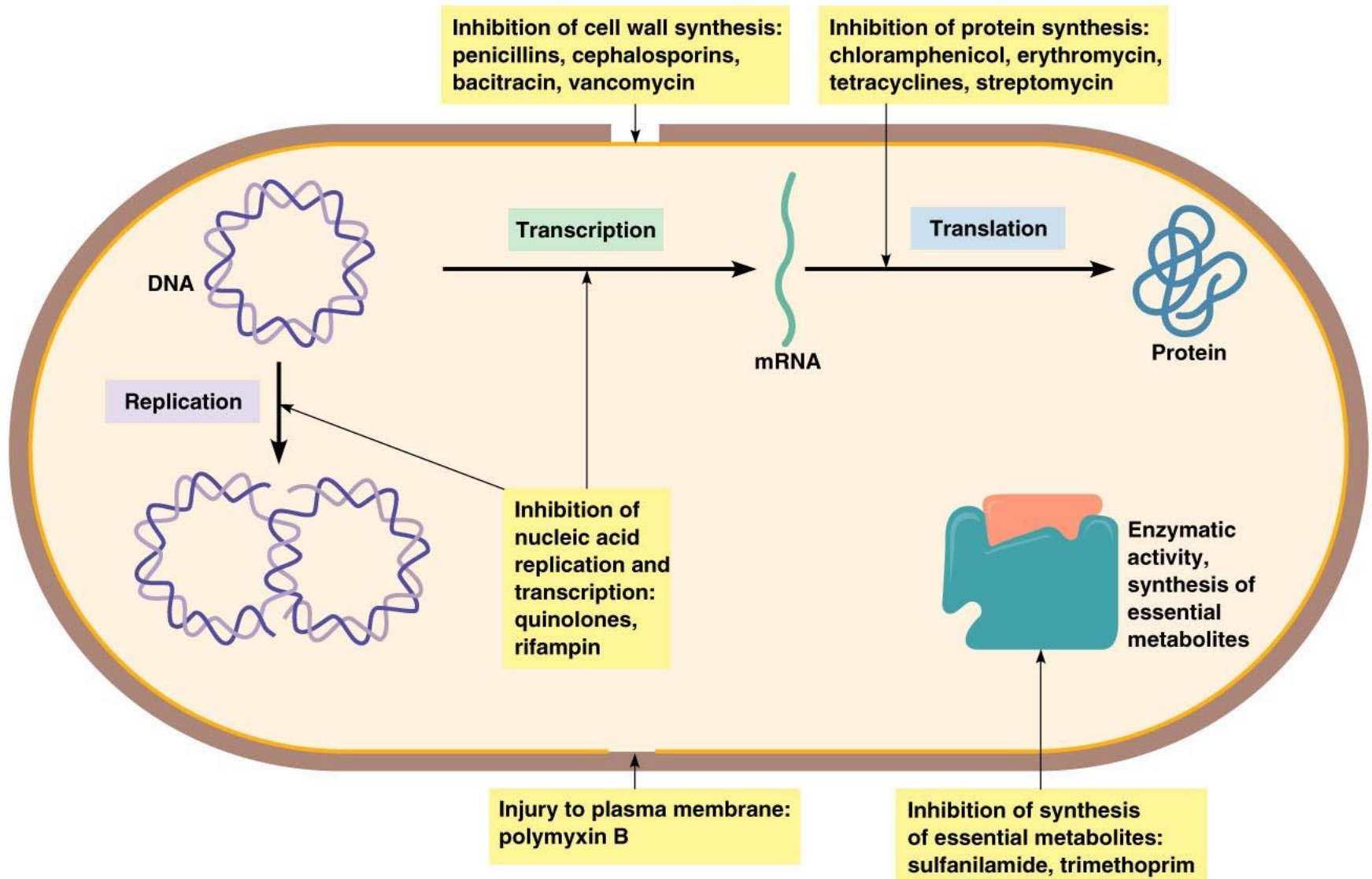
Faixa de atividade de diferentes antimicrobianos

	Mycobacteria	Gram-negative bacteria	Gram-positive bacteria	Chlamydiae	Rickettsiae
Penicillins		↔	↔	↔	
Sulfonamides, Cephalosporins, Quinolones, Carbapenems		↔	↔		
Streptomycin	↔	↔			
Tetracyclines		↔	↔	↔	↔
Isoniazid	↔				
Polymyxin		↔			
Vancomycin			↔		

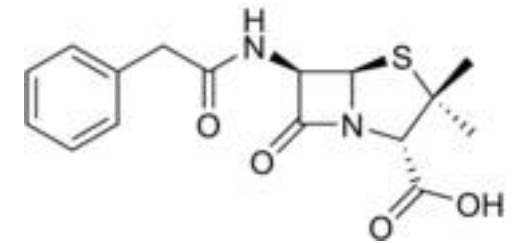
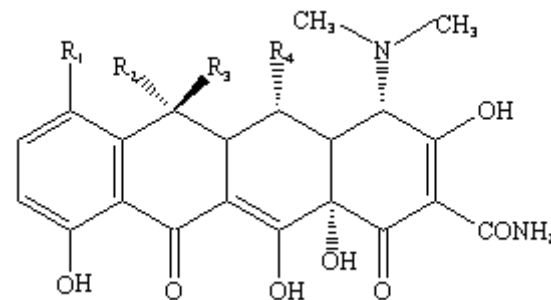
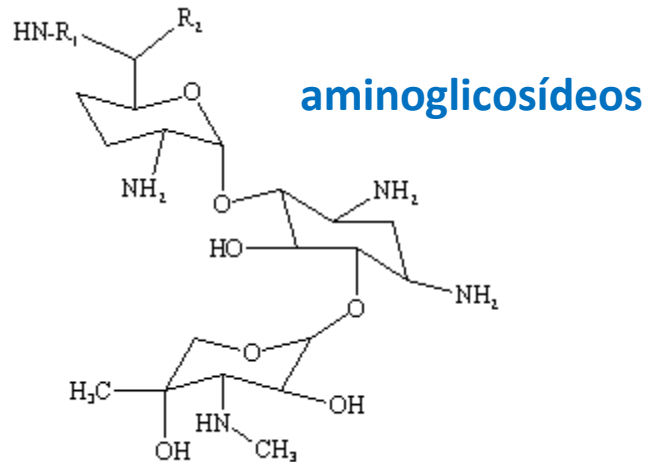
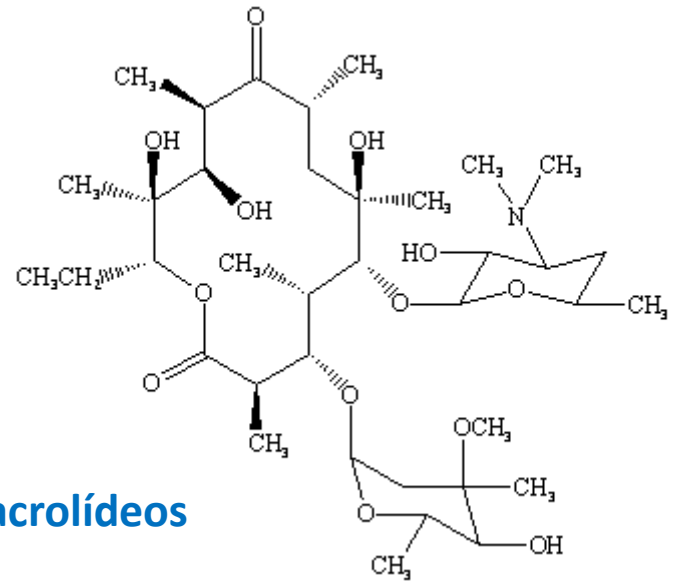
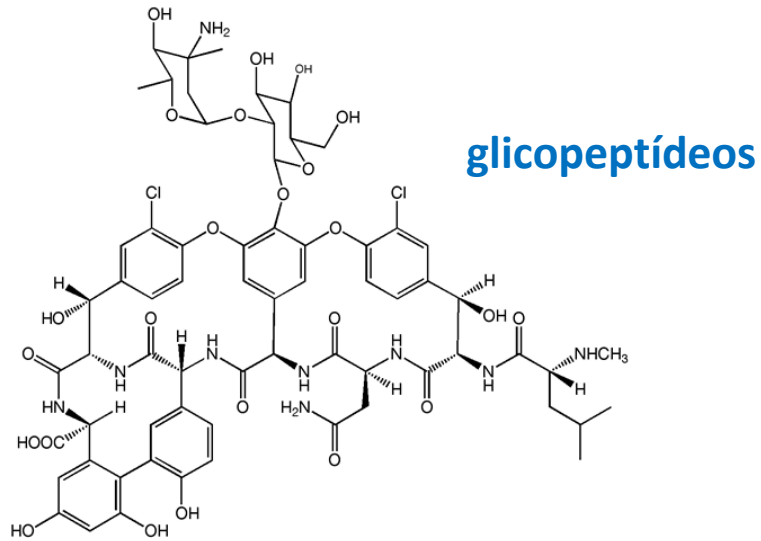
Principais mecanismos de ação de agentes antibacterianos

1. Inibição da síntese da parede celular
2. Inibição da síntese proteica
3. Inibição da síntese de ácidos nucleicos
4. Destruição da membrana plasmática
5. Inibição da síntese de metabólitos essenciais

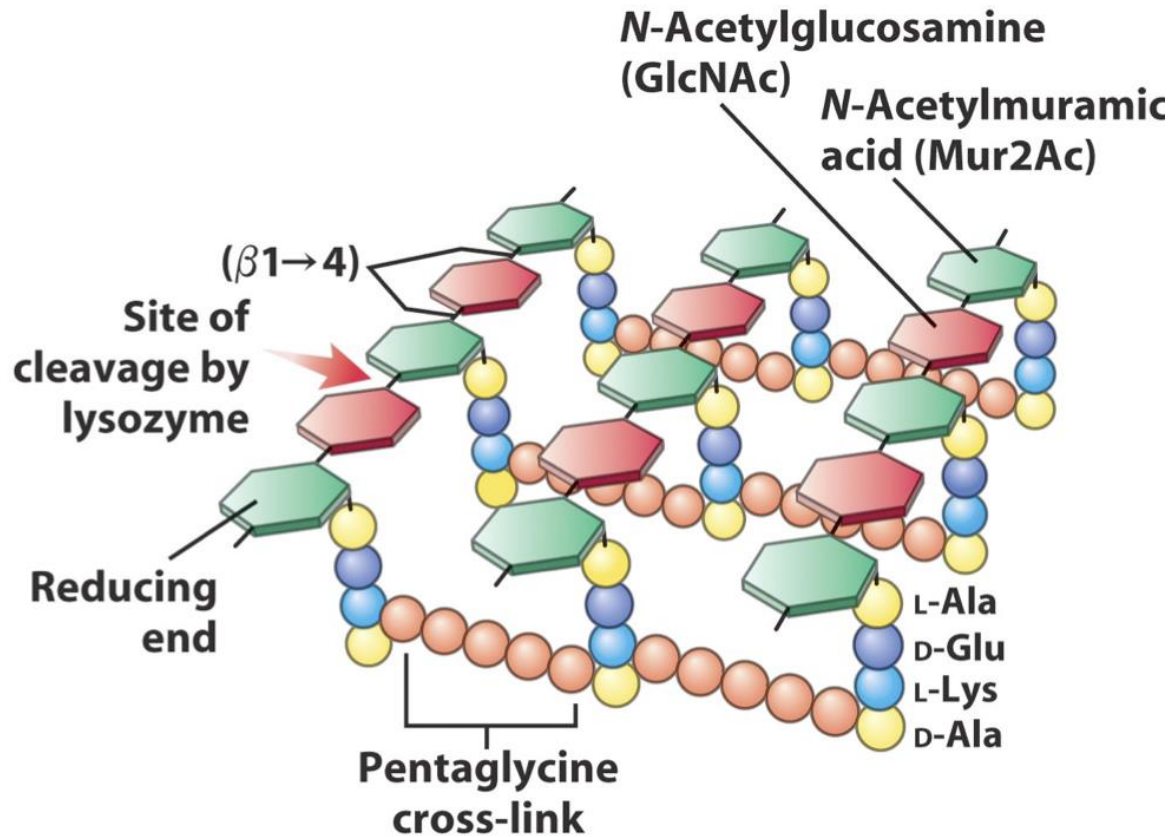
Alvos dos antimicrobianos



Classificação de alguns antibióticos com relação a estrutura química



1. Antibióticos que inibem a síntese da parede bacteriana



Antimicrobianos inibidores da biossíntese da parede celular

Cell wall biosynthetic stages	Antibiotics	Target
Stage I: the cytoplasmic stage	D-Cycloserine	D-Ala-D-Ala ligase, alanine racemase
	Fosfomicin	MurA
Stage II: the membrane-associated stage	Uridyl peptides (tunicamycin)	MraY
	Ramoplanin	MurG, lipid II
Stage III: the extracytoplasmic stage	β -Lactams	PBPs
	Glycopeptides	Lipid II (D-Ala-D-Ala terminal)
	Moenomycin	Transglycosylase
	Mannopectimycins	Lipid II
	Lantibiotics (nisin)	Lipid II
	Defensin (plectasin)	Lipid II
	Bacitracin	Undecaisoprenyl pyrophosphate

Antibióticos β -Lactâmicos

História

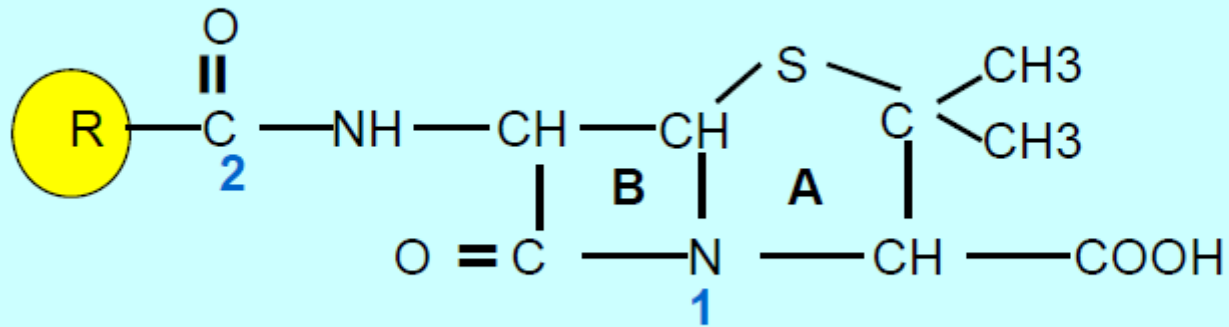
Sua descoberta ocorreu em 1928 por Alexander Fleming

Um dos antibióticos mais utilizados

Efeito não esperado: um aumento crescente do número de isolados clínicos de *Staphylococcus aureus* resistentes a penicilina em hospitais de Londres e que se espalhou progressivamente no mundo. Assim ocorreu a descoberta da β -lactamase!!!

Como resolver esse problema:

- desenvolvimento de agentes mais estáveis à hidrólise
- desenvolvimento de inibidores de β -lactamase



R decides:

Penicillin subtype

Antibacterial activity

resistance to β -lactamase

stability for stomach acids

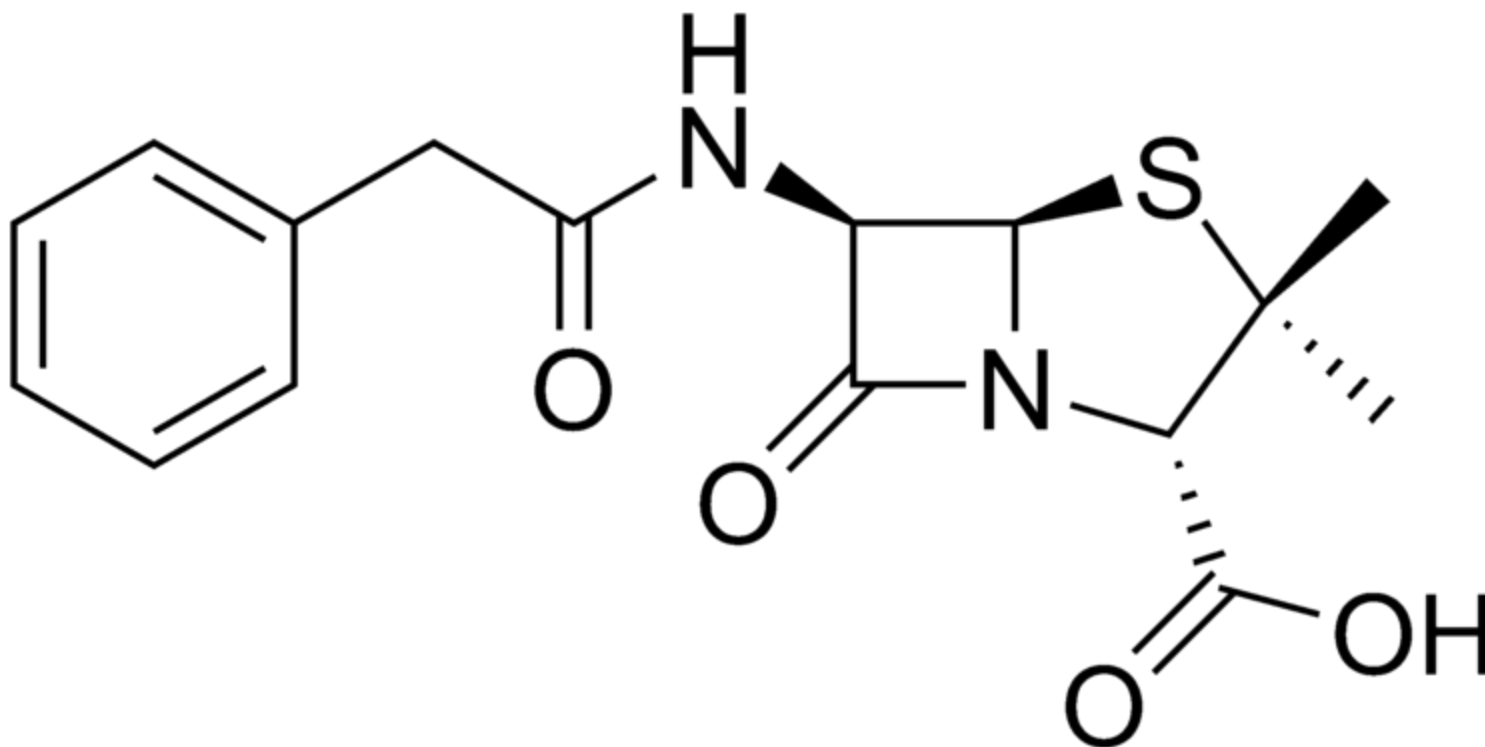
A Thiazolidine ring

B β -lactum ring

1 penicillinase

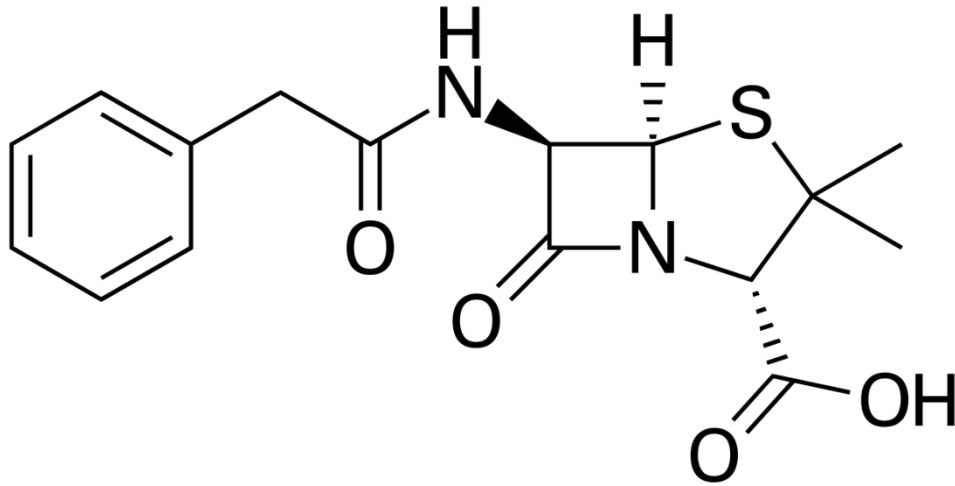
2 amidase

Penicilina natural - Penicilina G



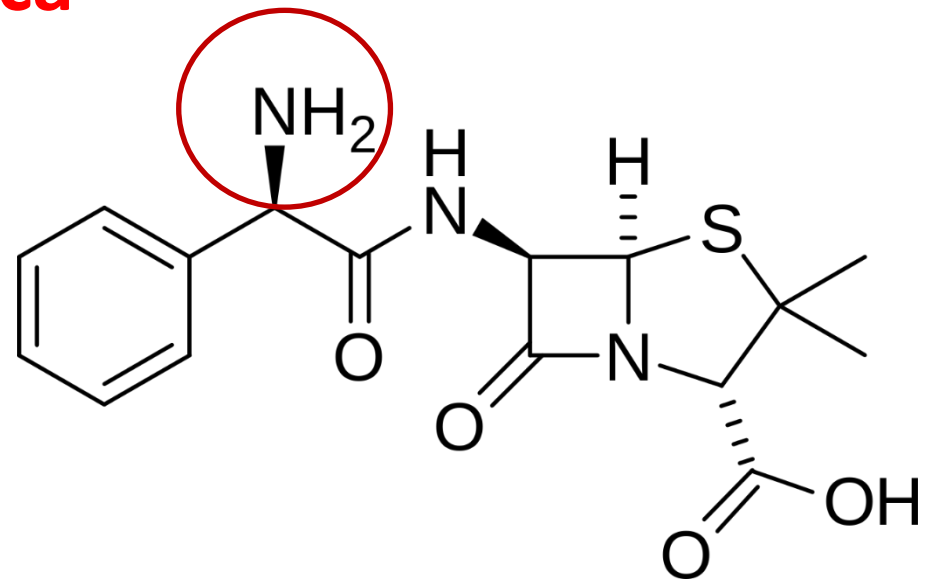
Utilizada para tratamento de infecções estreptococas,
estafilococas e espiroquetas

Penicilina G



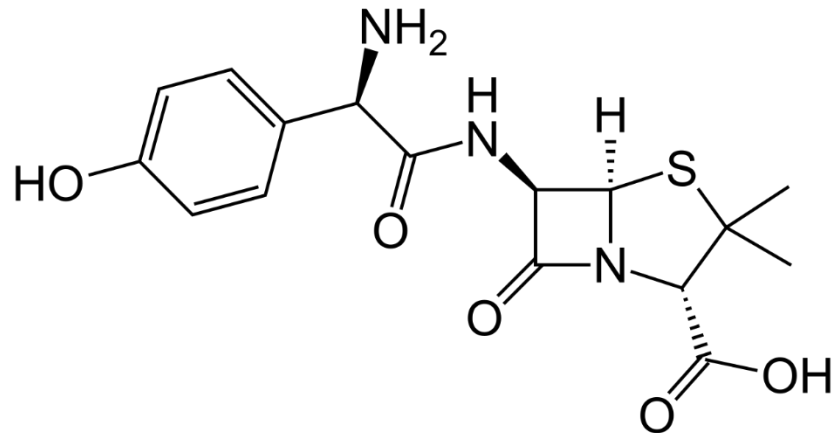
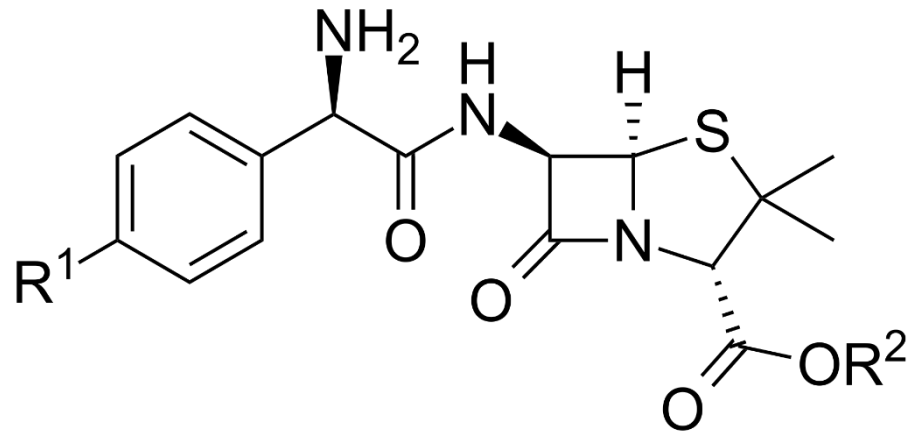
Penicilina semi-sintética

Ampicilina



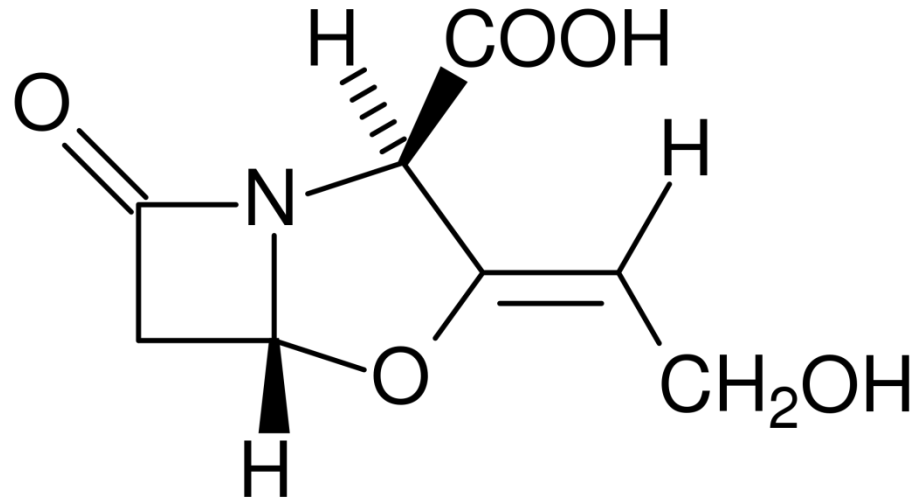
Aumento da carga positiva – pode ser transportado por porinas

Aminopenicilinas – amplo espectro



amoxicilina

Inibidores de Beta-lactamases



clavulanato



Classificação dos antibióticos beta-lactâmicos

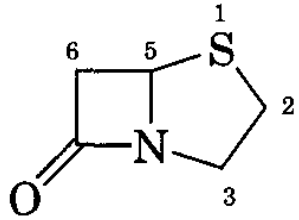
Geralmente os compostos que eram descobertos e desenvolvidos eram descritos pelos seus nomes triviais:

-Penicilina

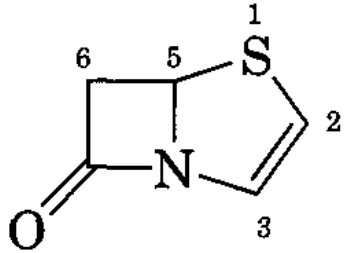
-cefalosporinas

-ácido clavulânico

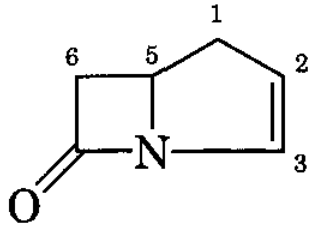
Hoje esses compostos são classificados de acordo com suas estruturas químicas :



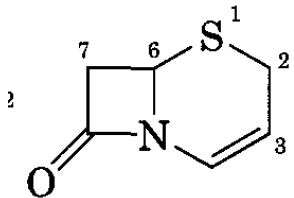
Penam – tem um anel β -lactâmico fusionado com um anel tiazolidina (ampicilina)



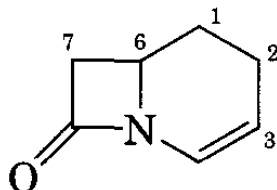
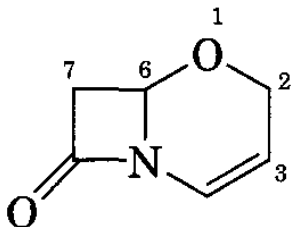
Penem – semelhante ao penamos, mas apresenta uma dupla ligação entre o C2 e C3 (anel insaturado) (todos sintéticos) (Faropenem)

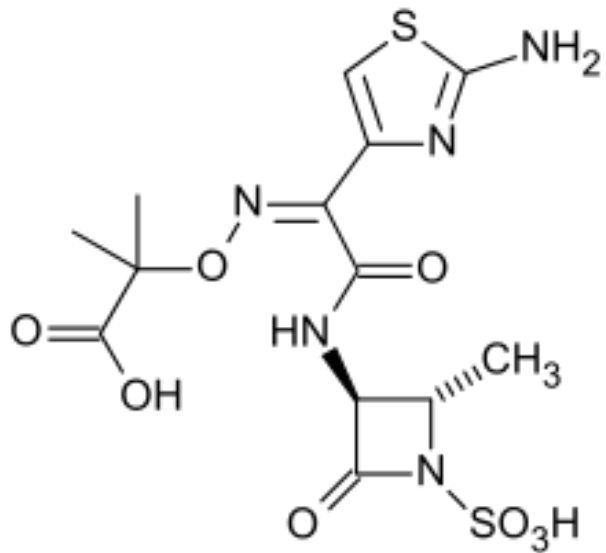


Carbapenamos e carbapenemos. O enxofre do penemo é substituído por um átomo de carbono (todos sintéticos) (Meropenem)



Cefem, oxacefem e and carbacefem . Anel β -lactâmico fusionado com um anel de 6 átomos insaturados. Exemplo de Cefem: cefalosporinas – cefacetril



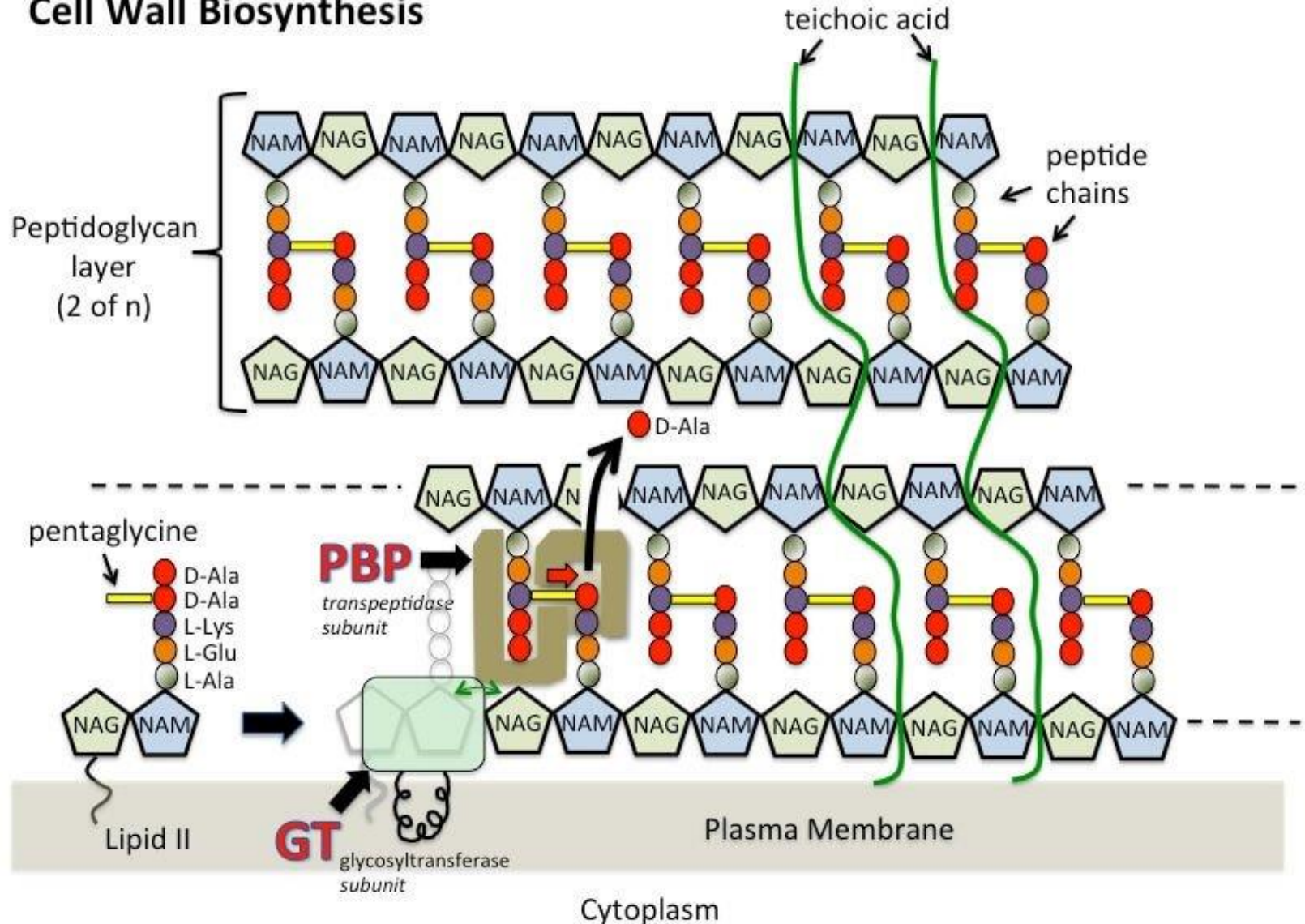


Monobactam – Aztreonam - Azabactam

Efetivo contra *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* e outras bactérias gram-negativas

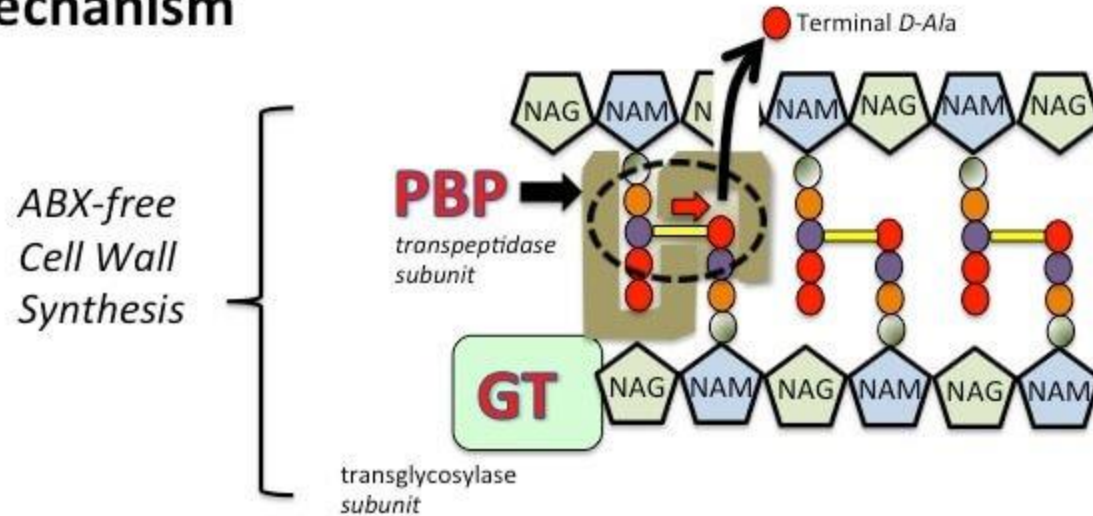
Beta-Lactâmicos – mecanismo de ação

Cell Wall Biosynthesis

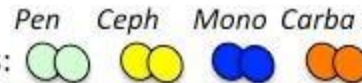


Beta-Lactâmicos – mecanismo de ação

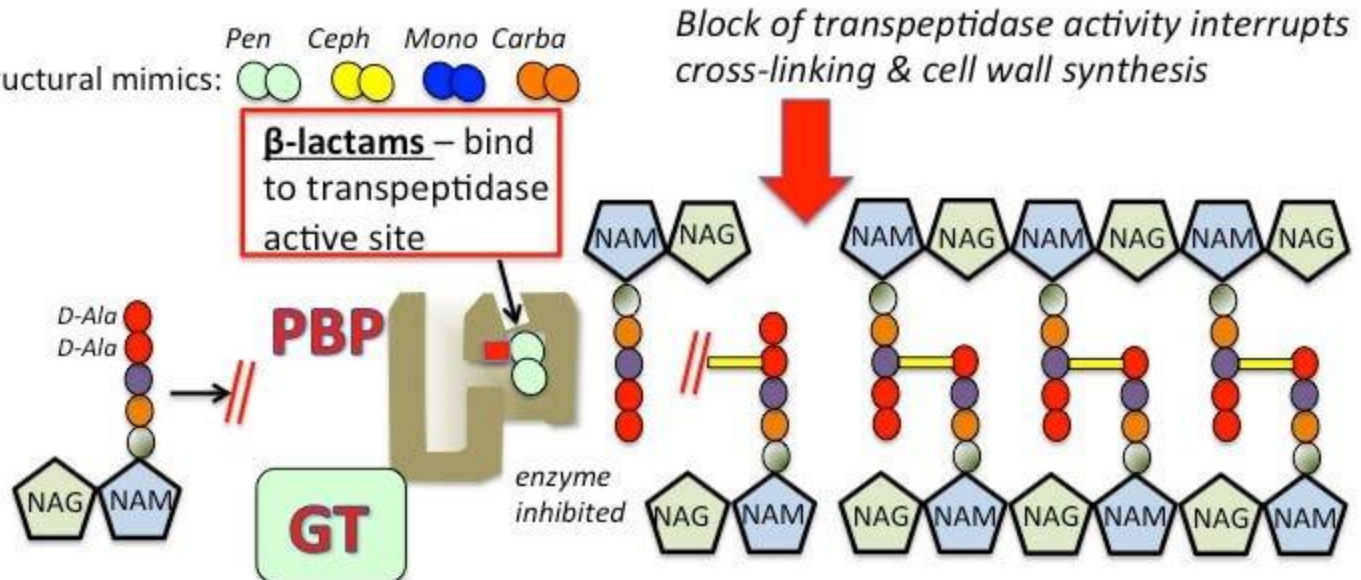
β -lactam mechanism of action



D-Ala-D-Ala structural mimics: Pen Ceph Mono Carba

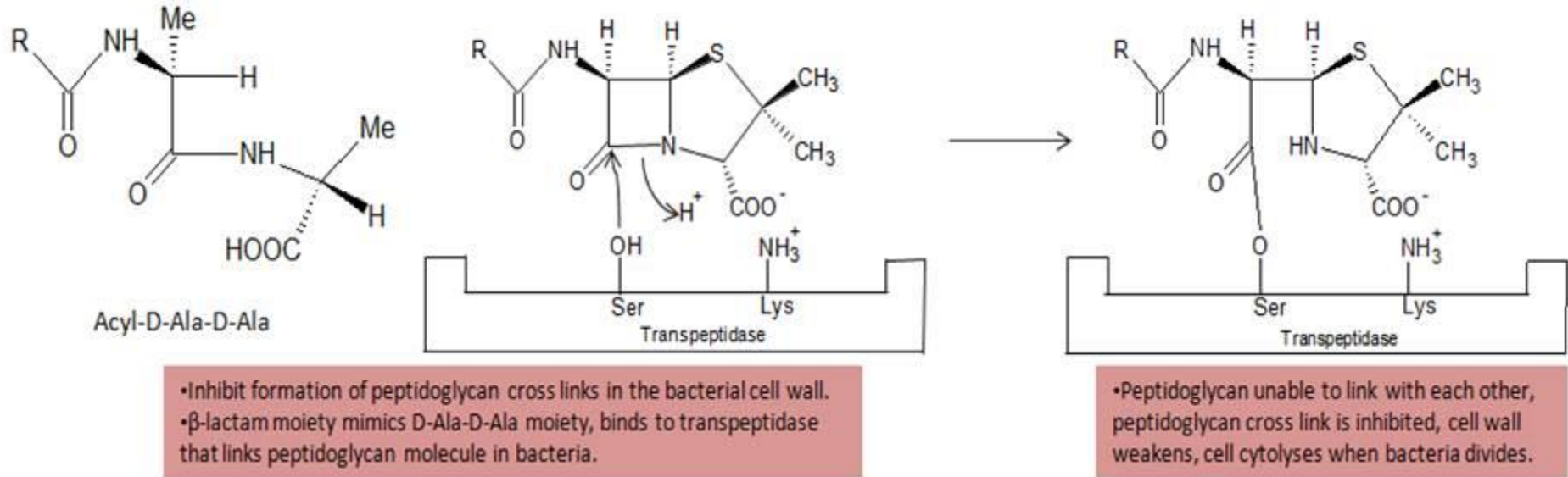


β -lactams – bind to transpeptidase active site



Mecanismo de ação dos β -lactâmicos – inibição das transpeptidases

Mechanism of Action of Penicillin



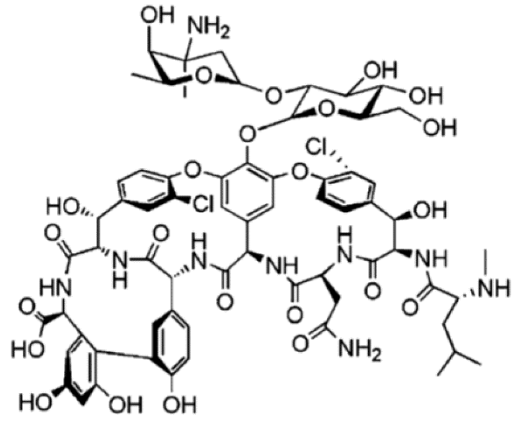
-Inibição da síntese do peptidoglicano

β -lactâmicos inibem a atividade da D-alanil-D-alanina transpeptidase por acilação, formando um éster estável com o anel lactâmico aberto ligado ao grupo hidroxil do sítio ativo da enzima (chamada de Proteína ligadora de penicilina – PBP)

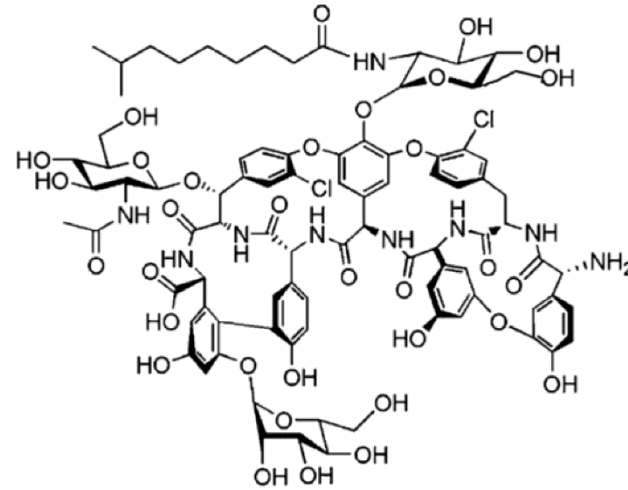
Antibiotics

Penicillin kills by interfering with the production of cell wall - as these E. coli grow in size, the weakened cell wall ruptures

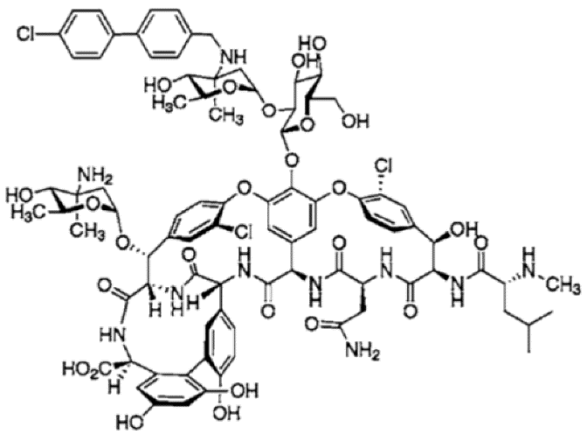
Glicopeptídeos



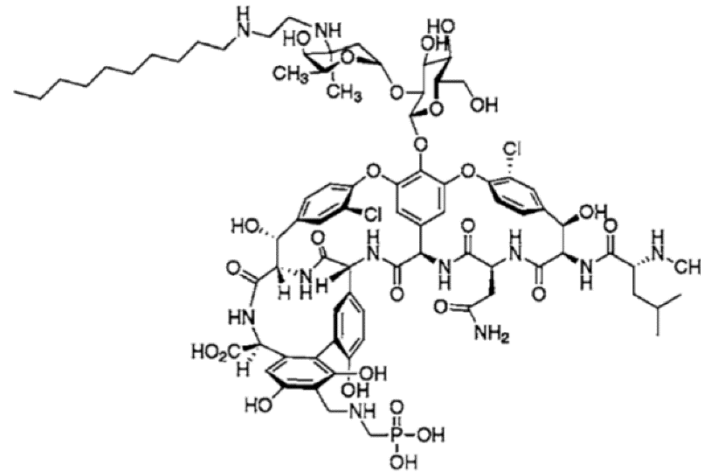
Vancomycin



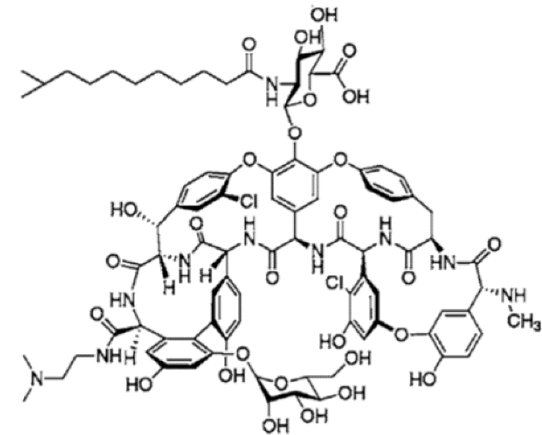
Teicoplanin (T-A2-2)



Oritavancin



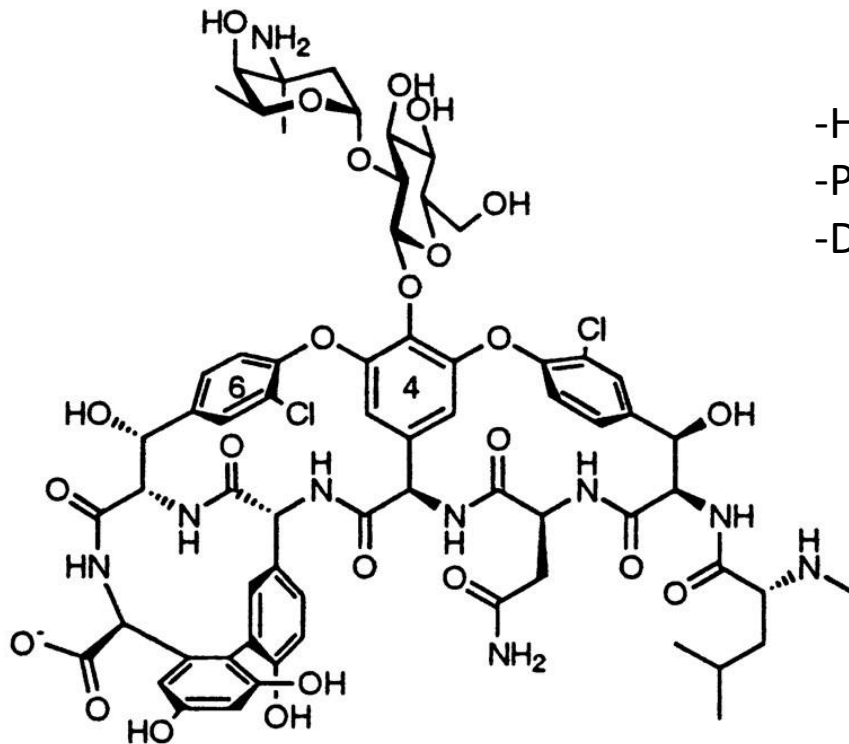
Telavancin



Dalbavancin

Antibióticos glicopeptídicos

- A vancomicina foi o primeiro dessa classe a ser descoberto (Eli Lilly and Cia.).
- Ele foi identificado em bactérias de solo da Indonésia (*Amycolatopsis orientalis*) em 1950.
- Ativos contra bactérias Gram-positivas.



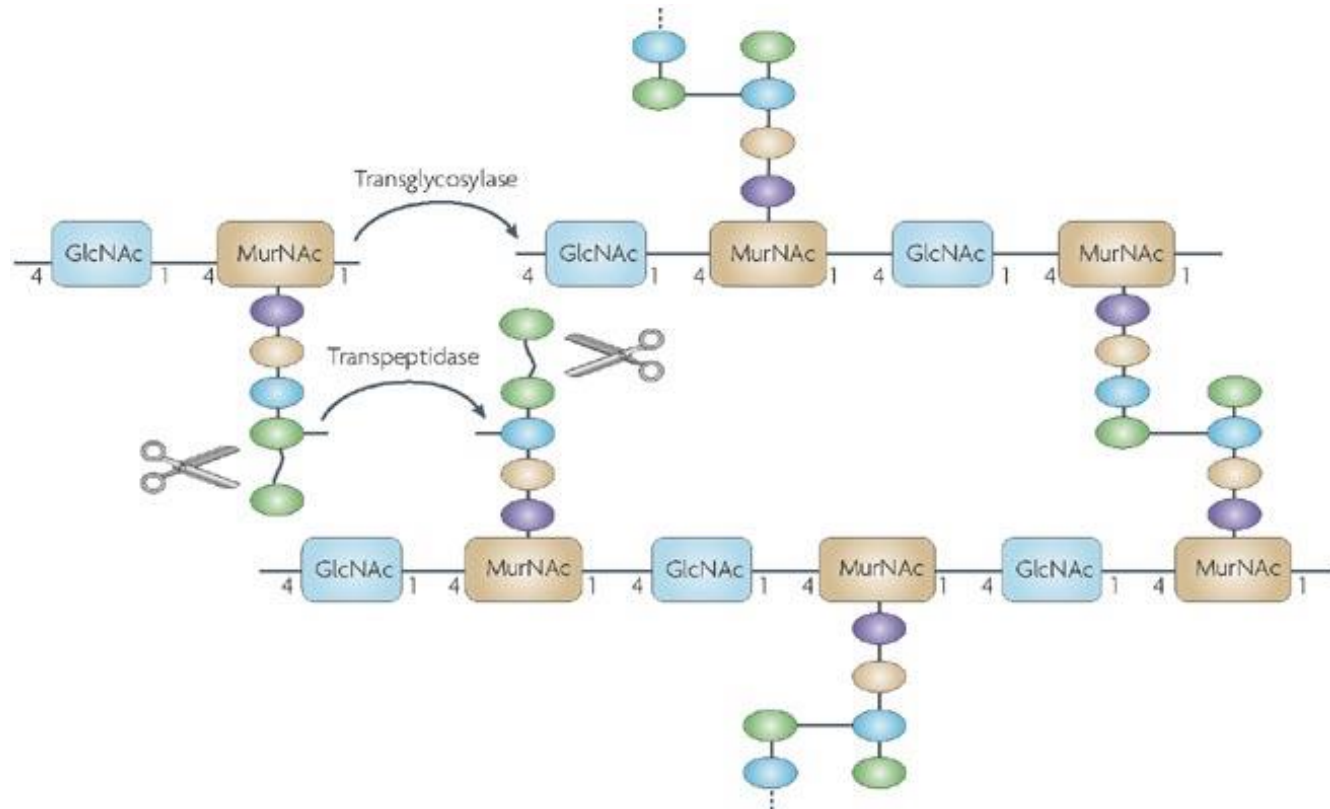
Vancomycin (1)

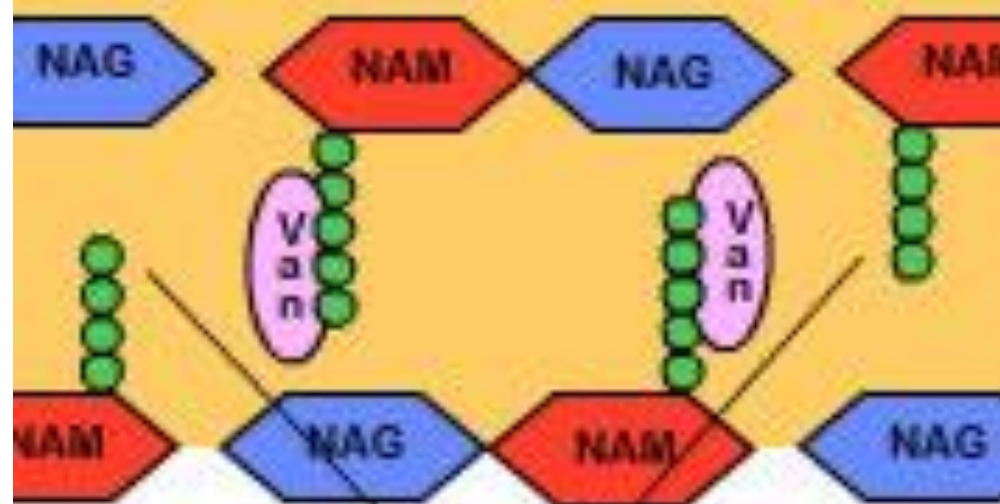
- Heptapeptídeo
- Presença de três tirosinas modificadas
- Decorações com glicosídeos e halogêneos

Mecanismo de ação

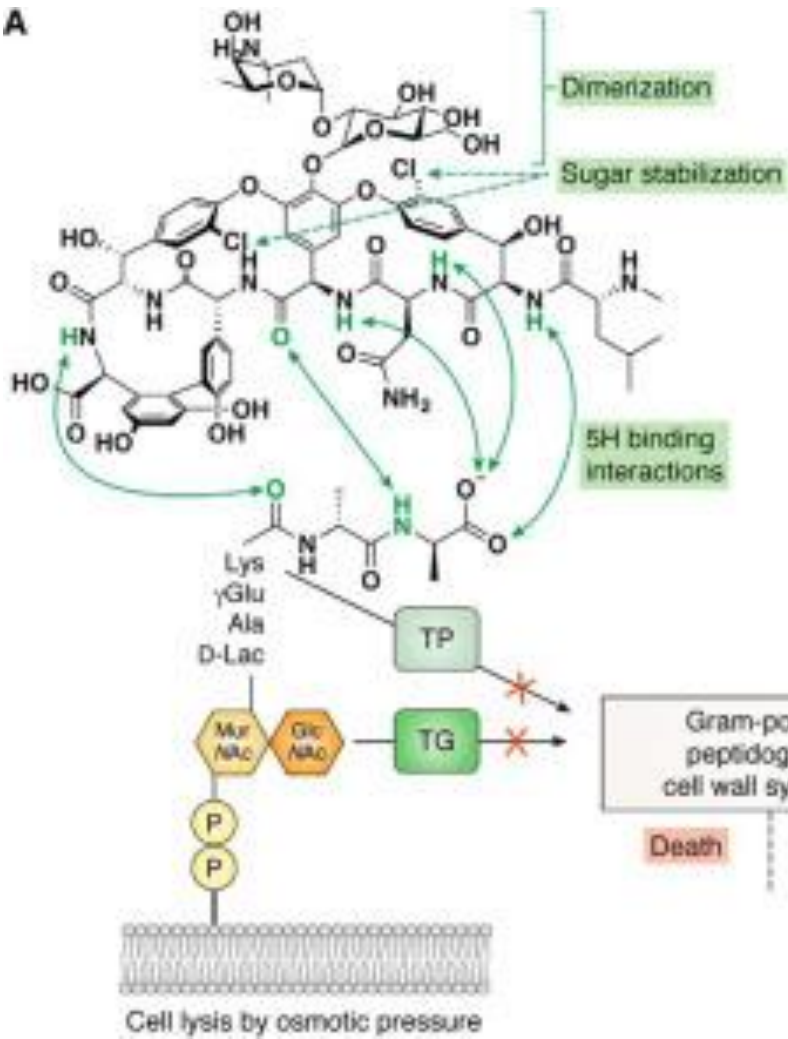
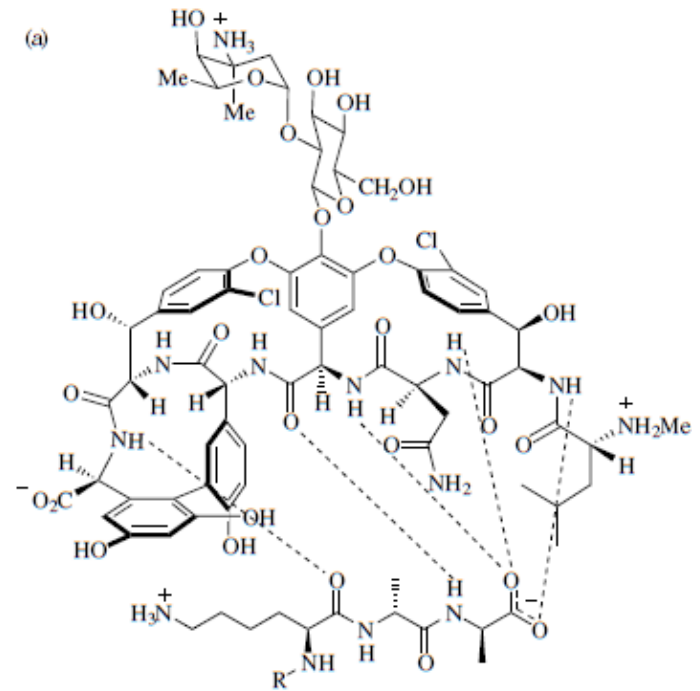
Os glicopeptídeos ligam especificamente ao precursor da parede celular , o UDP-N-Acilmuramilpentapeptídeo

Eles formam complexos covalentes com peptídeos naturais e sintéticos que terminam em Acil-D-alanil-D-alanina



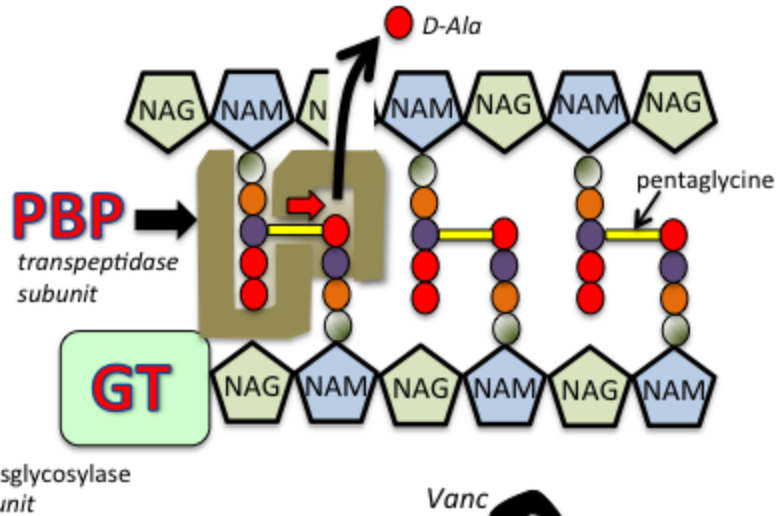


no peptide
cross-bridge

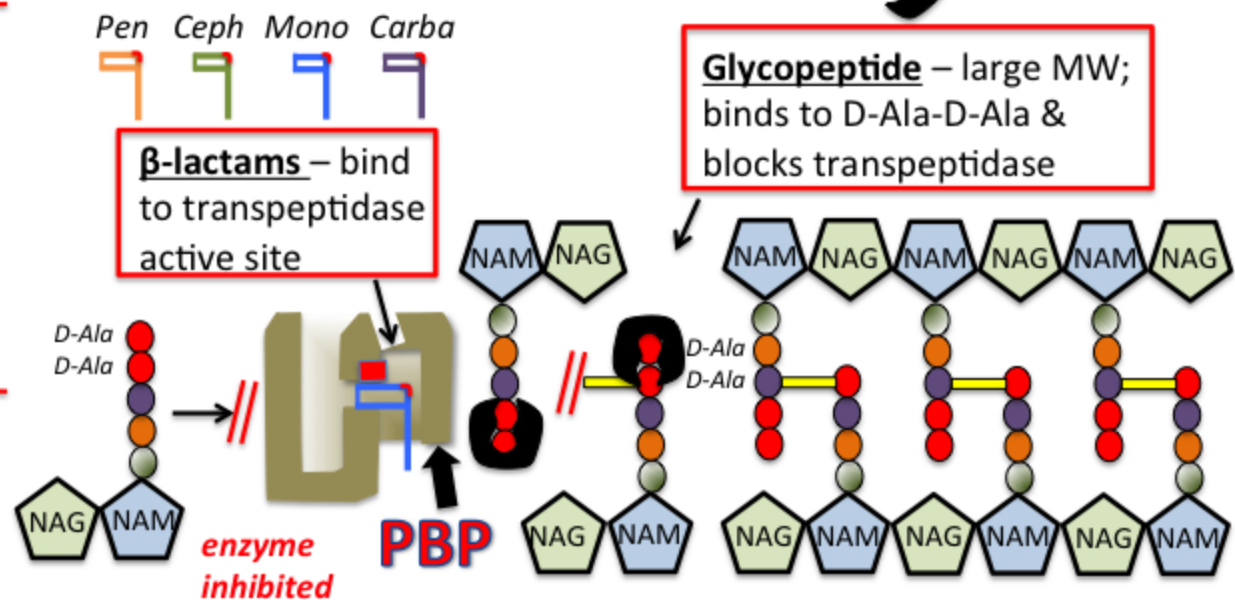
A**(a)**

β-lactam & glycopeptide ABX mechanisms

*ABX-free
Cell Wall
Synthesis*

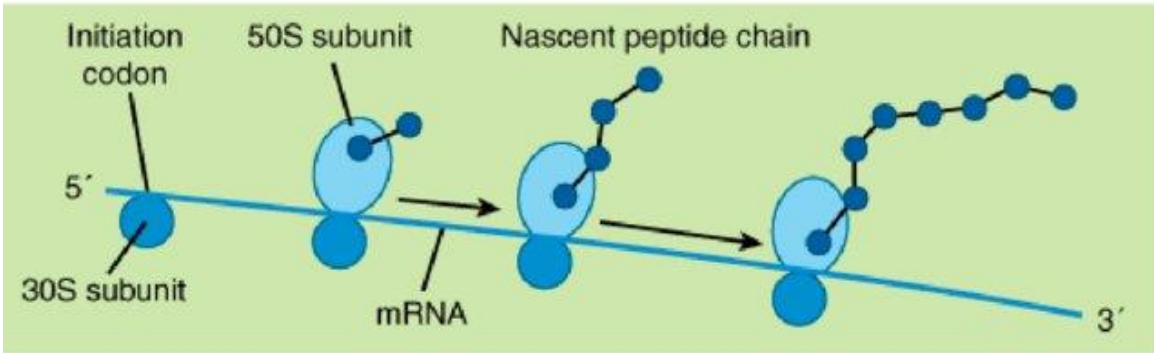
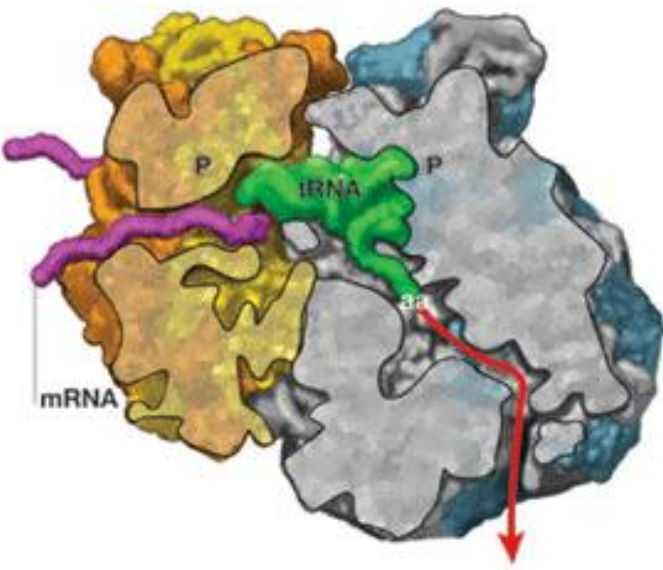
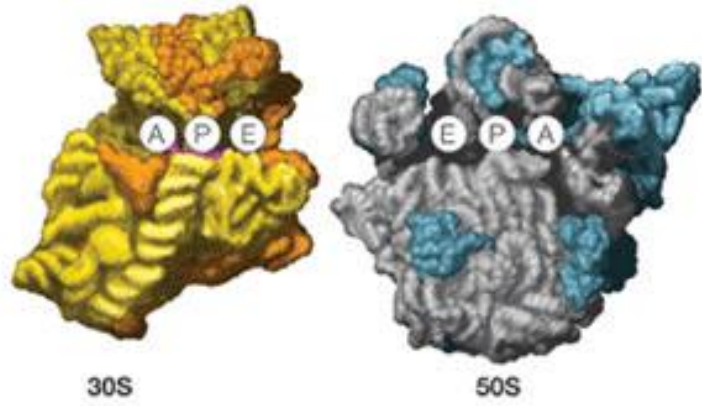


*In presence of
Cell Wall
Inhibitor*



2. Antibióticos que inibem a síntese proteica

Ribossomo bacteriano



Tetraciclina

Características químicas :

Como o próprio nome diz, tetraciclina possui 4 anéis que mimetizam o tetraciclo naftaceno mínimo.

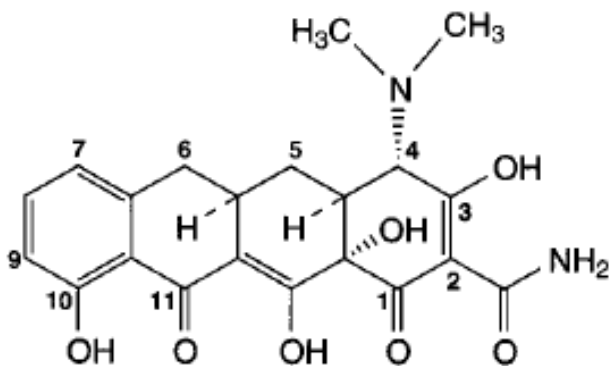
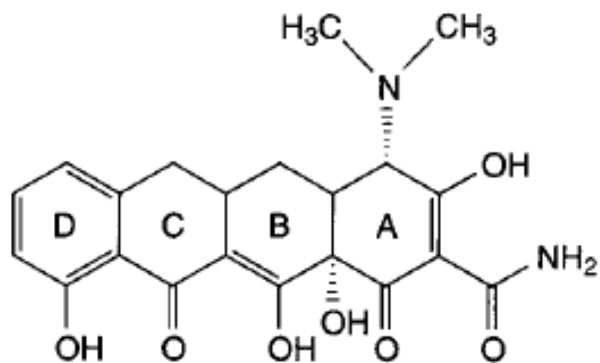


Figure 15.2. Tetracycline pharmacophore and numbering.

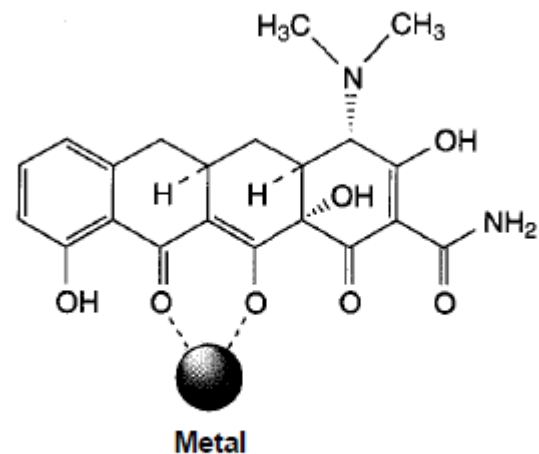
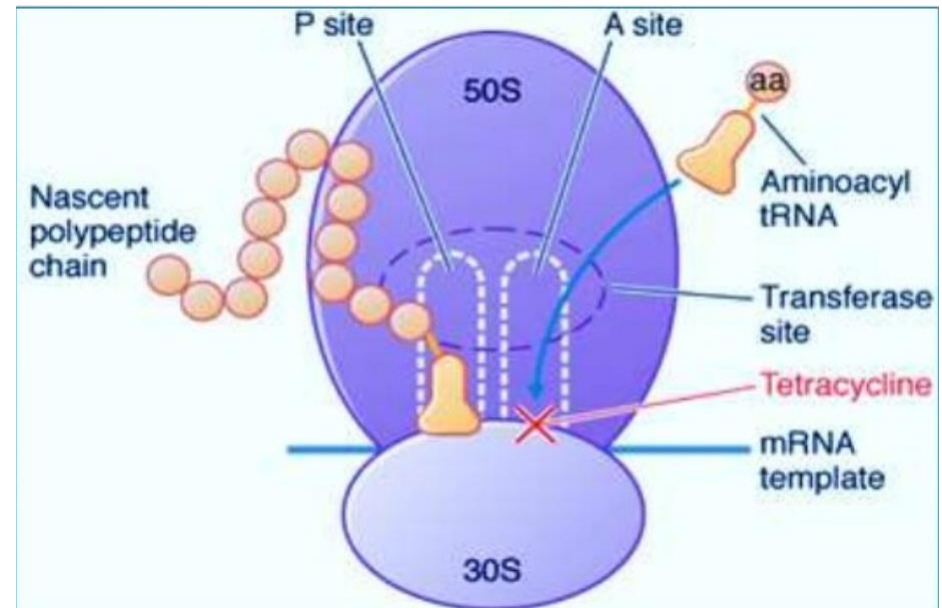
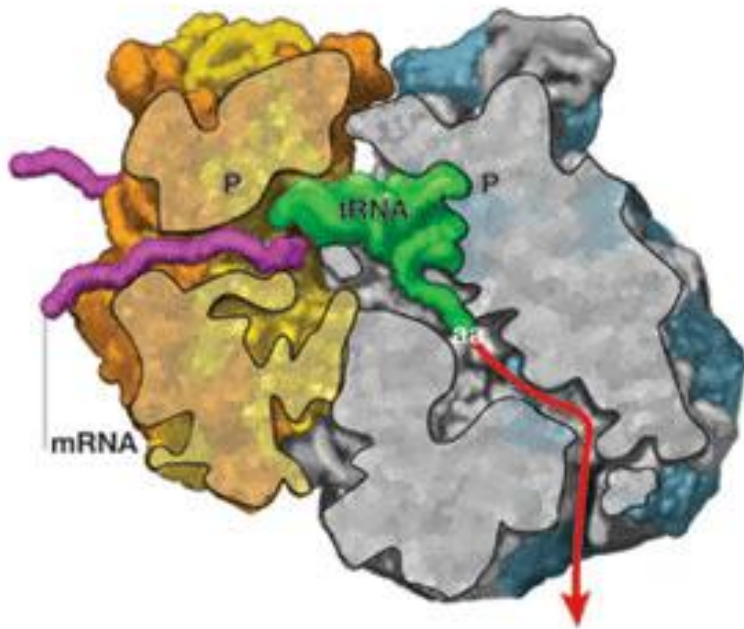
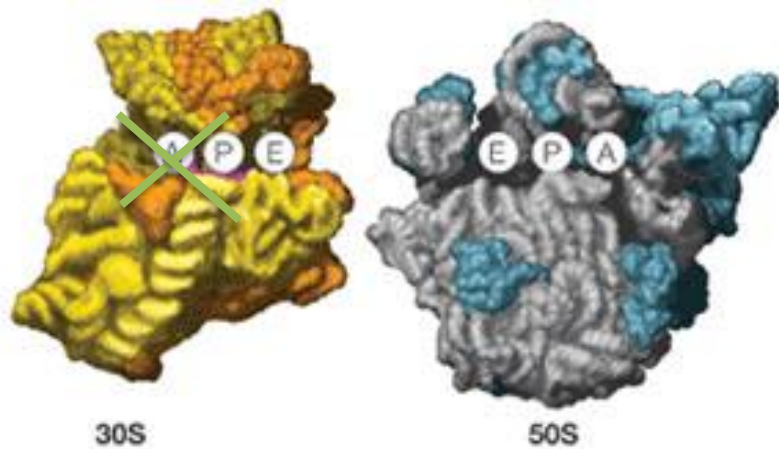


Figure 15.3. Binding of metals by tetracycline antibiotics.



Usado para tratamento de infecções por bactérias aeróbicas

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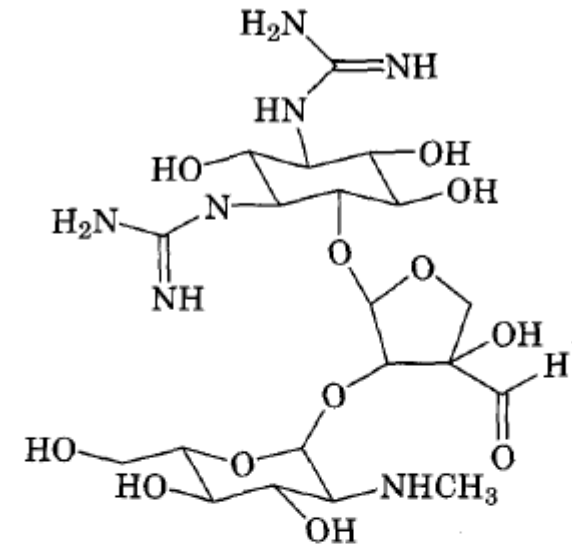
As tetraciclina previnem a ocupância do sítio A pelo aminoacil-tRNA
Além disso, causa a baixa de GTP devido a disparar a hidrólise de GTP por que permite a apresentação do aminoacil-tRNA pelo EF-Tu.

Aminoglicosídeos

Os aminoglicosídeos são agentes de amplo espectro para o tratamento de infecções causadas por bactérias Gram- negativas Gram-positivas

Estreptomicina foi o primeiro aminoglicosídeo isolado e foi o primeiro antibiótico com potente atividade contra *M. tuberculosis*

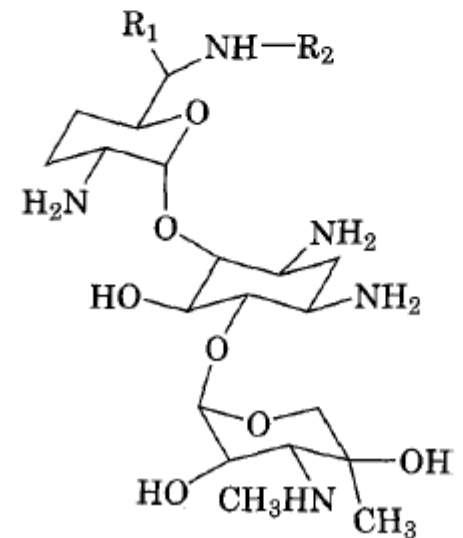
São altamente solúveis, mas são pobremente absorvidos oralmente



Estreptomicina

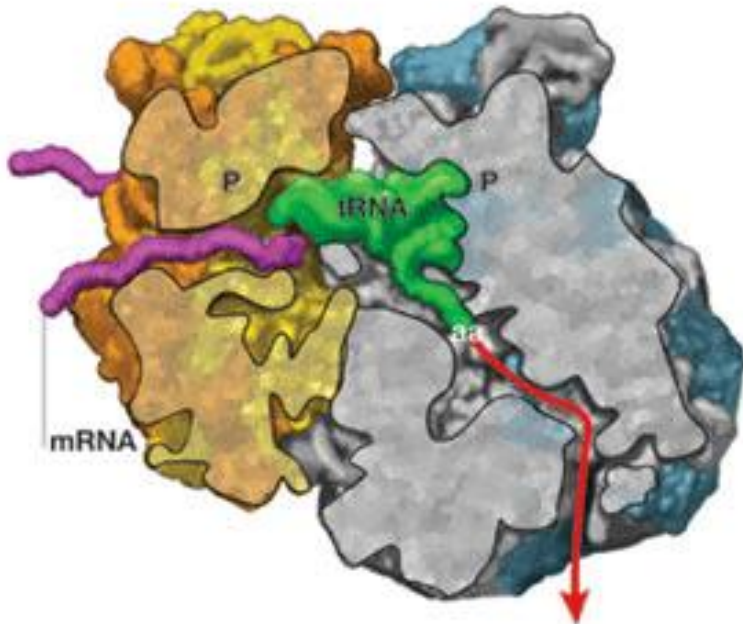
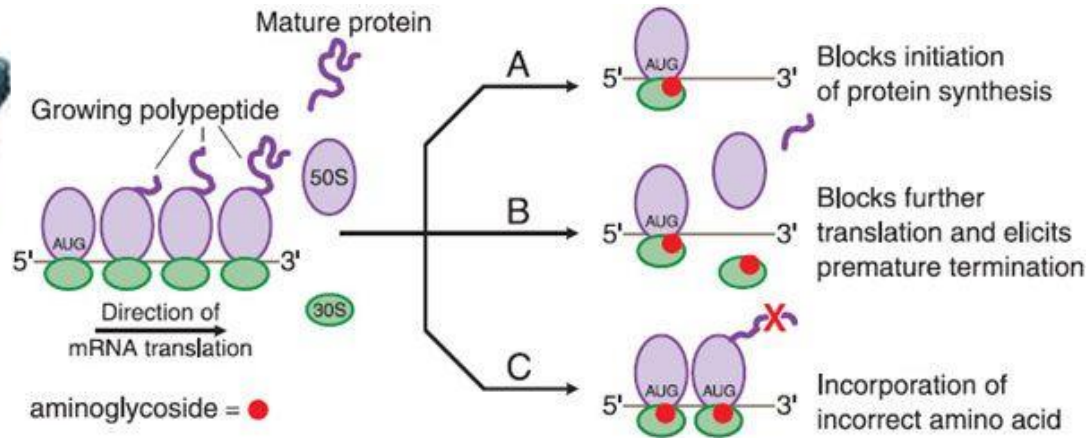
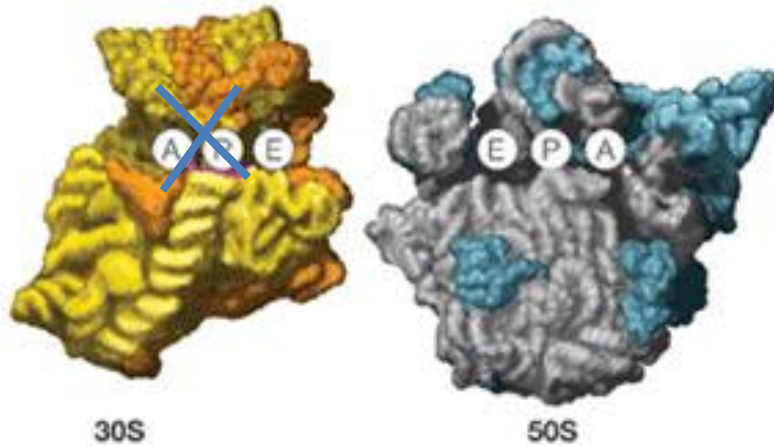
Table 1. List of aminoglycosides, their origin and discovery

Name	Genero	Year discovered
Streptomycin	<i>Streptomyces griseus</i>	1944
Neomycin	<i>Streptomyces fradiae</i>	1949
Kanamycin	<i>Streptomyces kanamyceticus</i>	1957
Paromomycin	<i>Streptomyces fradiae</i>	1959
Gentamicin	<i>Micromonospora purpurea</i>	1963
Tobramycin	<i>Streptomyces tenebrarius</i>	1968
Amikacin	<i>Streptomyces kanamyceticus</i>	1972
Netilmicin	<i>Micromonospora inyoensis</i>	1975
Spectinomycin	<i>Streptomyces spectabilis</i>	1962
Sisomicin	<i>Micromonospora inyoensis</i>	1970
Dibekacin	<i>Streptomyces kanamyceticus</i>	1971
Isepamicin	<i>Micromonospora purpurea</i>	1978



Gentamicina

Aminoglicosídeos



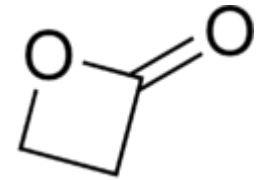
Os aminoglicosídeos causam erro de leitura do código genético levando a formação de proteínas erradas

Eles interagem com o rRNA 16S

Ocorre uma mudança conformacional no rRNA ou o bloqueio da translocação do tRNA do sítio A para o Sítio P depois da transferência do peptidil mantendo o ribossomo em uma conformação inativa

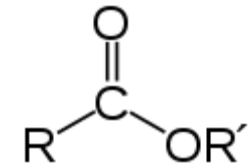
Macrolídeos

Macrolídeos = largas lactonas macrocíclicas



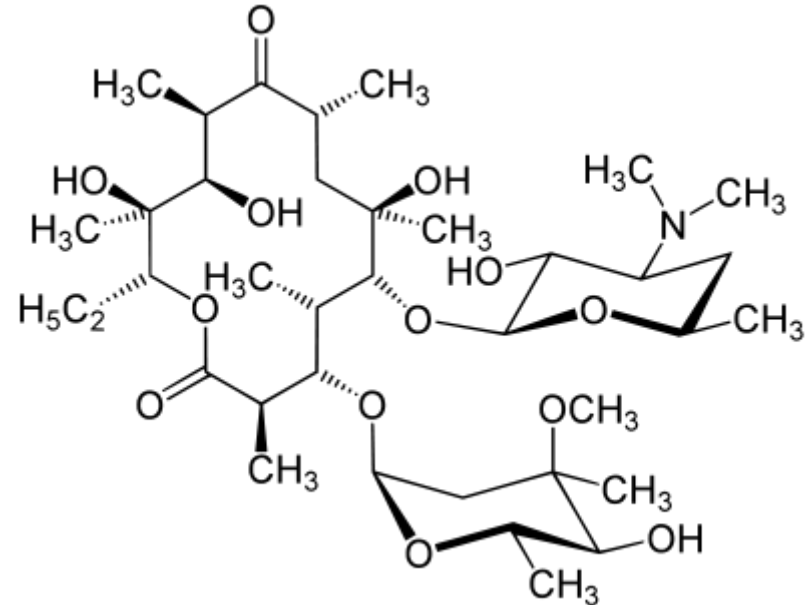
Os macrolídeos geralmente são lipofílicos

Os anéis lactônicos são chamados de agliconas e este é funcionalizado por carboidratos

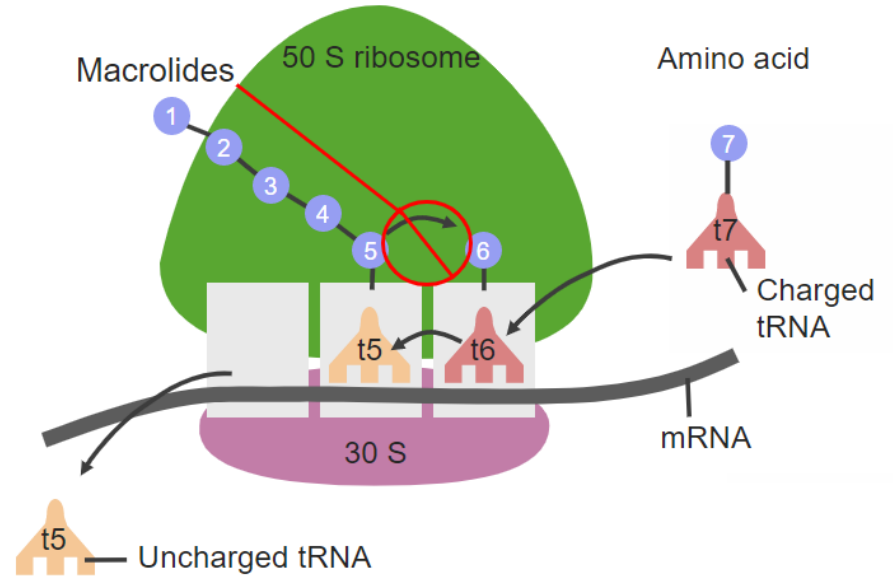
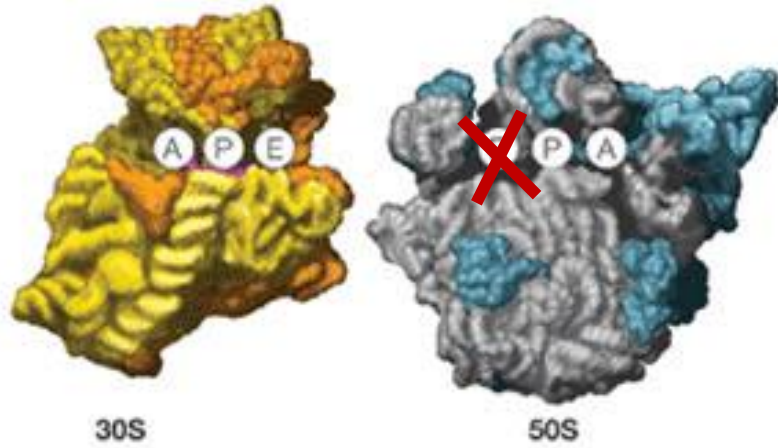


Os macrolídeos de importância clínica têm agliconas de 12-16 átomos com um ou mais açúcares ou aminoaçúcares ligados

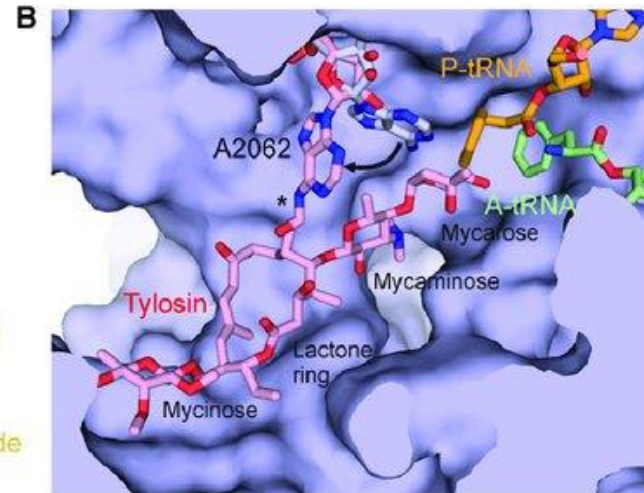
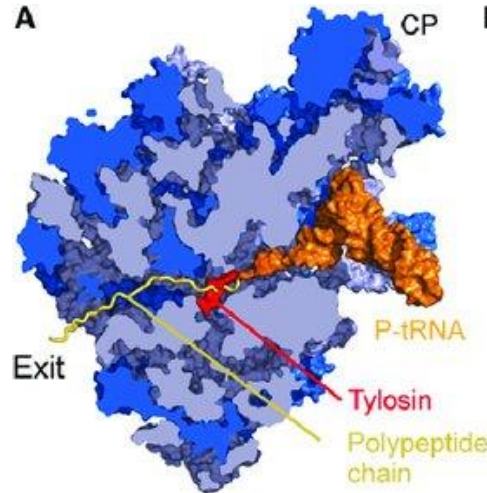
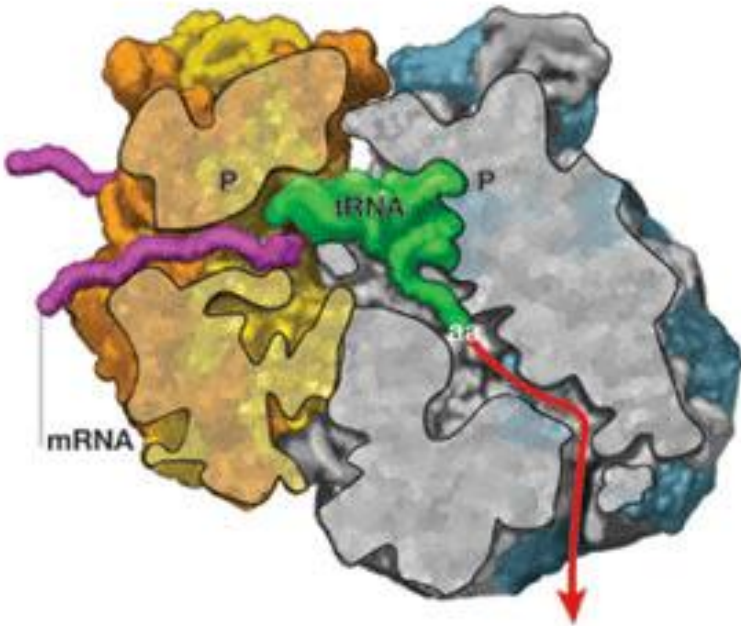
Ex: Eritromicina/azitromicina



Macrolídeos

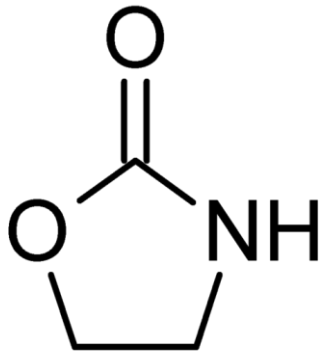


Macrolídeos podem inibir a translocação da cadeia polipeptídica em formação

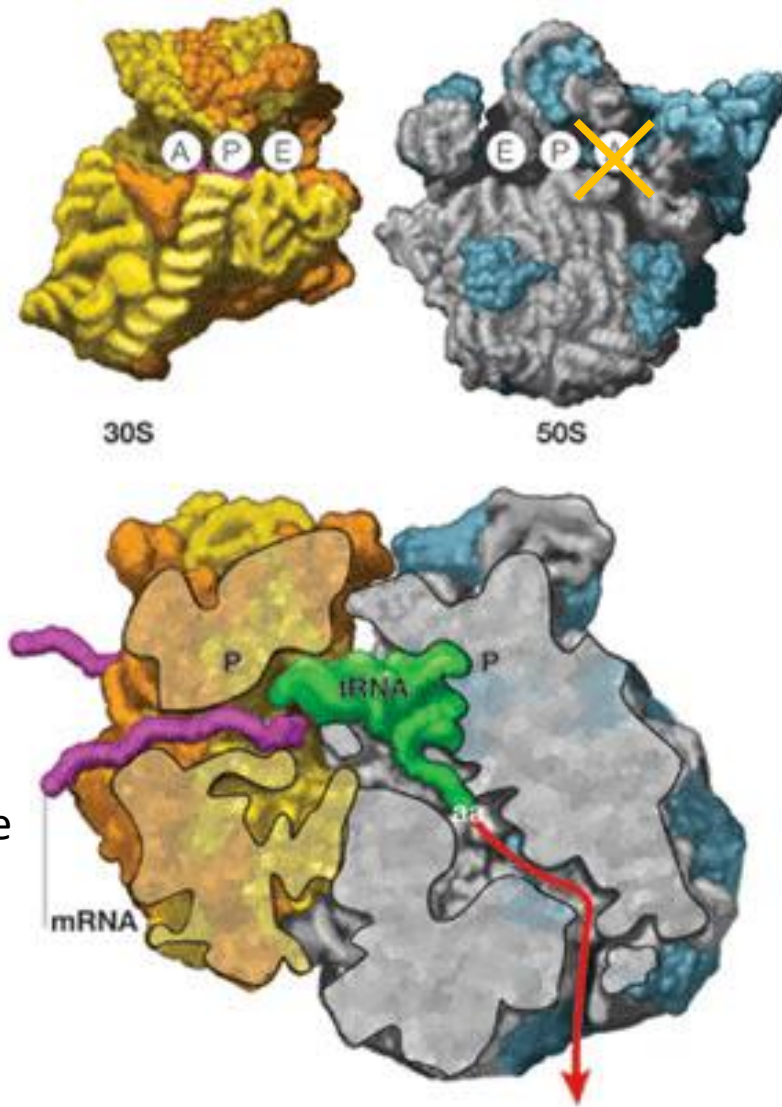


Macrolídeos ligam-se ao sítio P ribossomal e bloqueiam a elongação do peptídeo no túnel

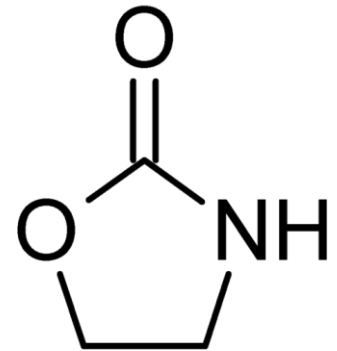
Oxazolidinonas



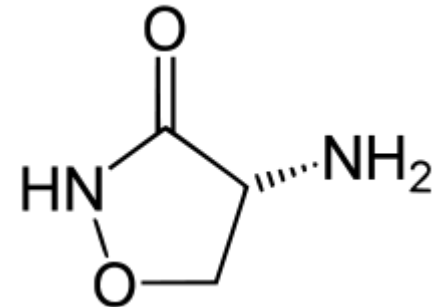
2-Oxazolidonas são compostos orgânicos heterocíclicos contendo ambos nitrogênio e oxigênio em um anel de 5 átomos .



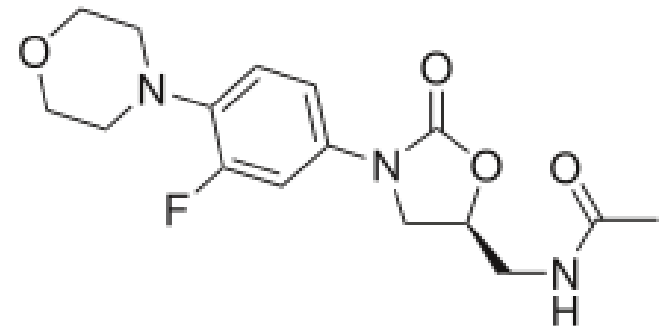
Oxazolidinonas



A cicloserina é um exemplo de oxazolidinonas e foi descoberto em 1956.



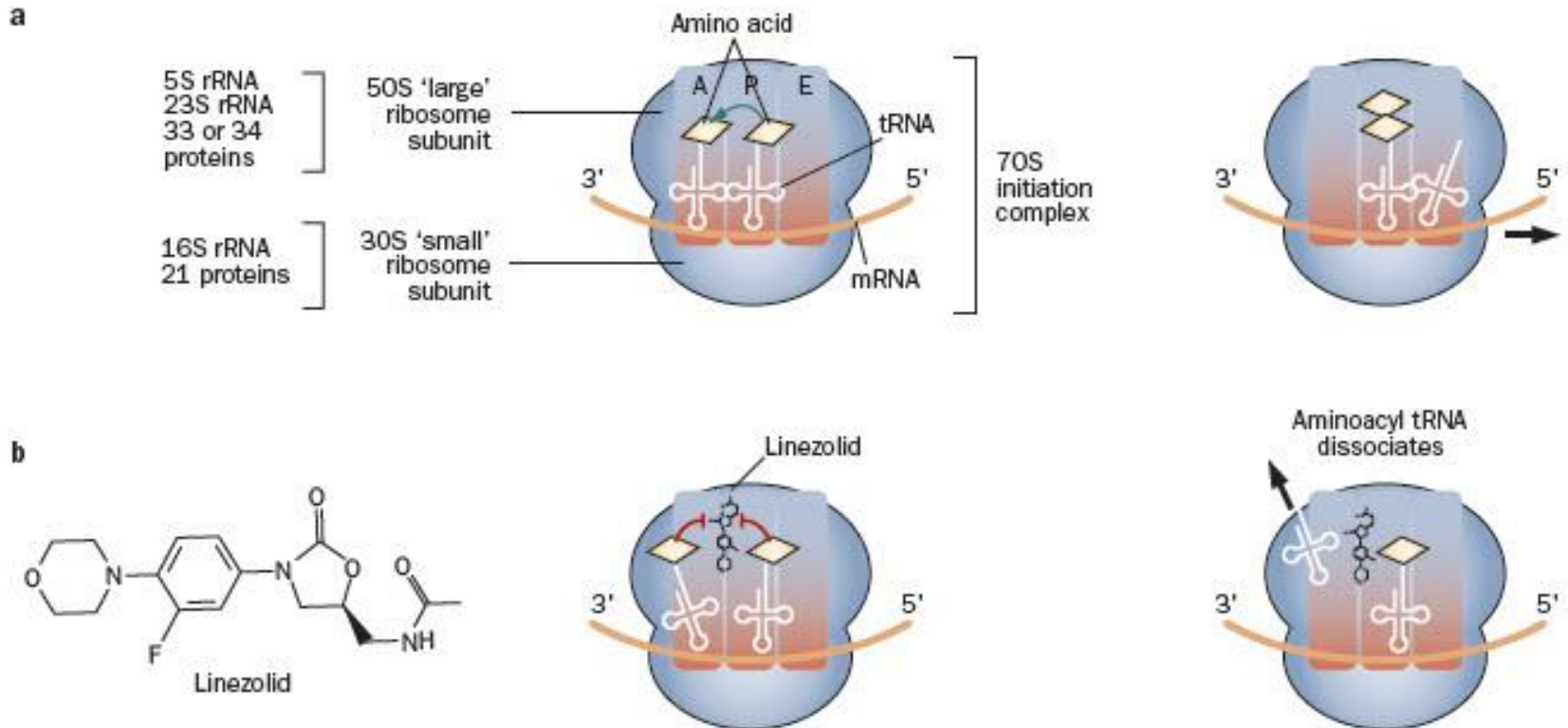
Linezolida (Zyvox) foi o primeiro agente desta classe aprovado e é avaliado para administração intravenosa



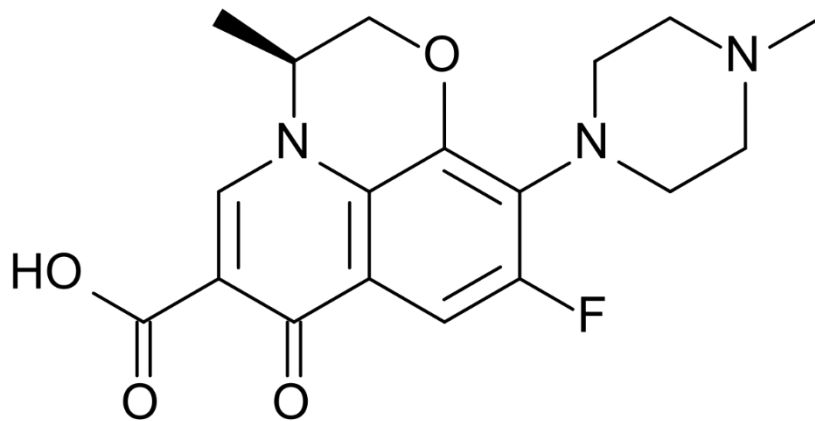
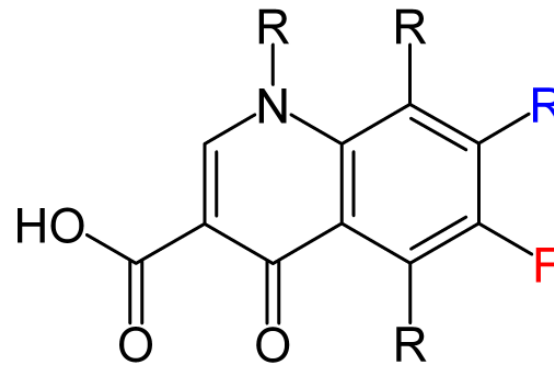
Mecanismo de ação

Linezolida bloqueia o primeiro passo da síntese proteica, a iniciação, diferentemente dos outros antibióticos inibidores da síntese proteica

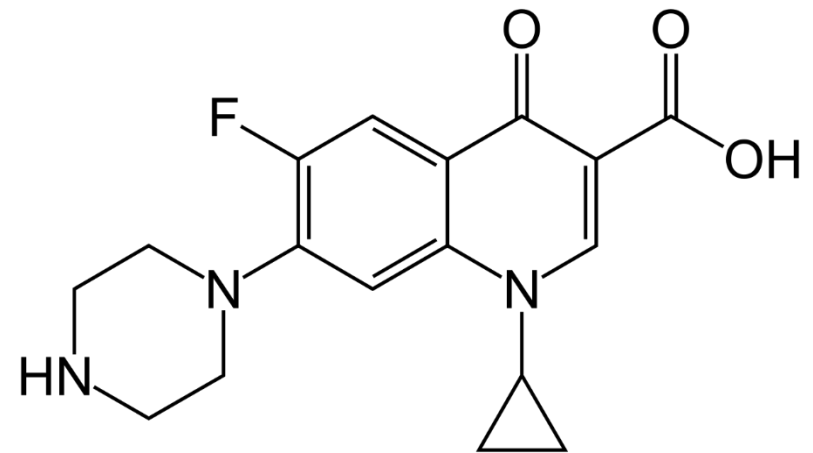
Linezolida liga-se na porção subunidade 50S do ribossomo e inibe a atividade da peptidil transferase



3. Antibióticos que inibem a replicação do DNA: Fluoro/quinolonas



Levofloxacin



ciprofloxacin

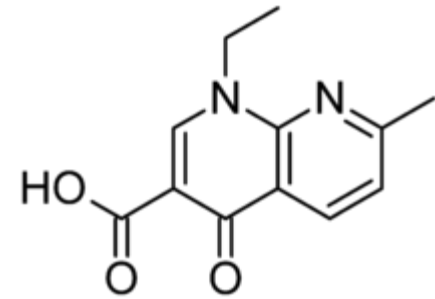
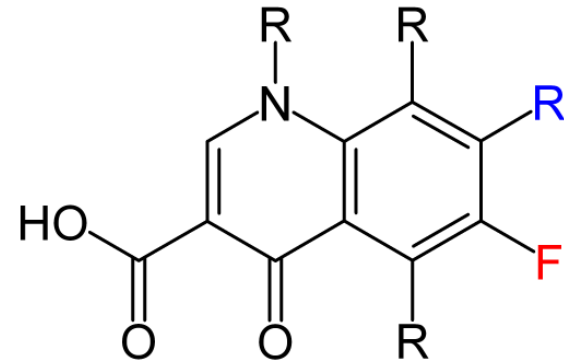
Fluoro/Quinolonas

São antimicrobianos de amplo espectro e são bactericidas.

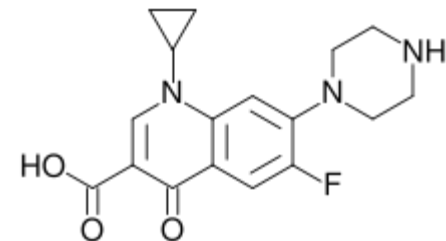
A primeira geração de quinolonas foi iniciada pela introdução do ácido nalidíxico em 1962 para o tratamento de doenças infecciosas do trato urinário

Eles atuam sob a DNA girase e impedem a duplicação do DNA

A maioria das quinolonas apresentam átomos de flúor ligado ao anel central e são chamadas de fluoroquinolonas



Ácido Nalidíxico

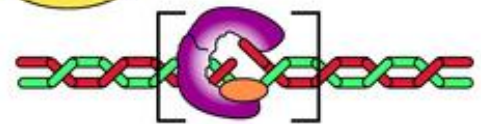
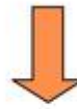
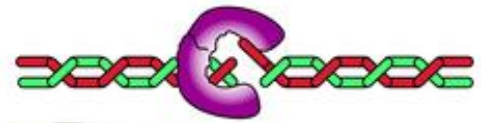
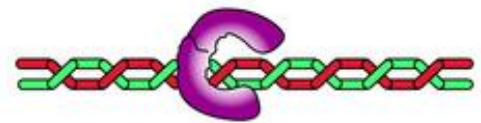


Ciprofloxacina

Topoisomerase II

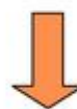
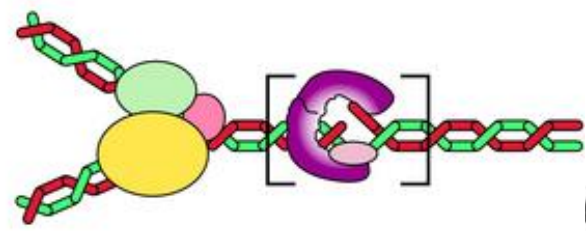
Medscape

DNA + DNA

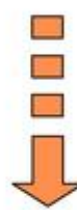
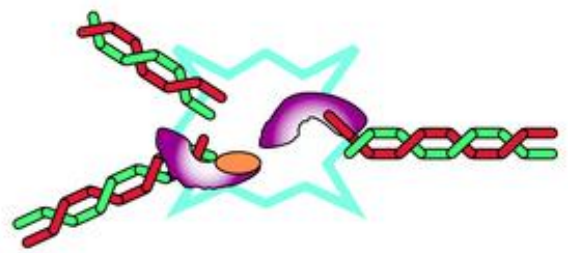


DNA-DNA complex for DNA strand held by DNA

DNA replication



Quinolone DNA-DNA broken strand be released replication



Broken strand released; cell

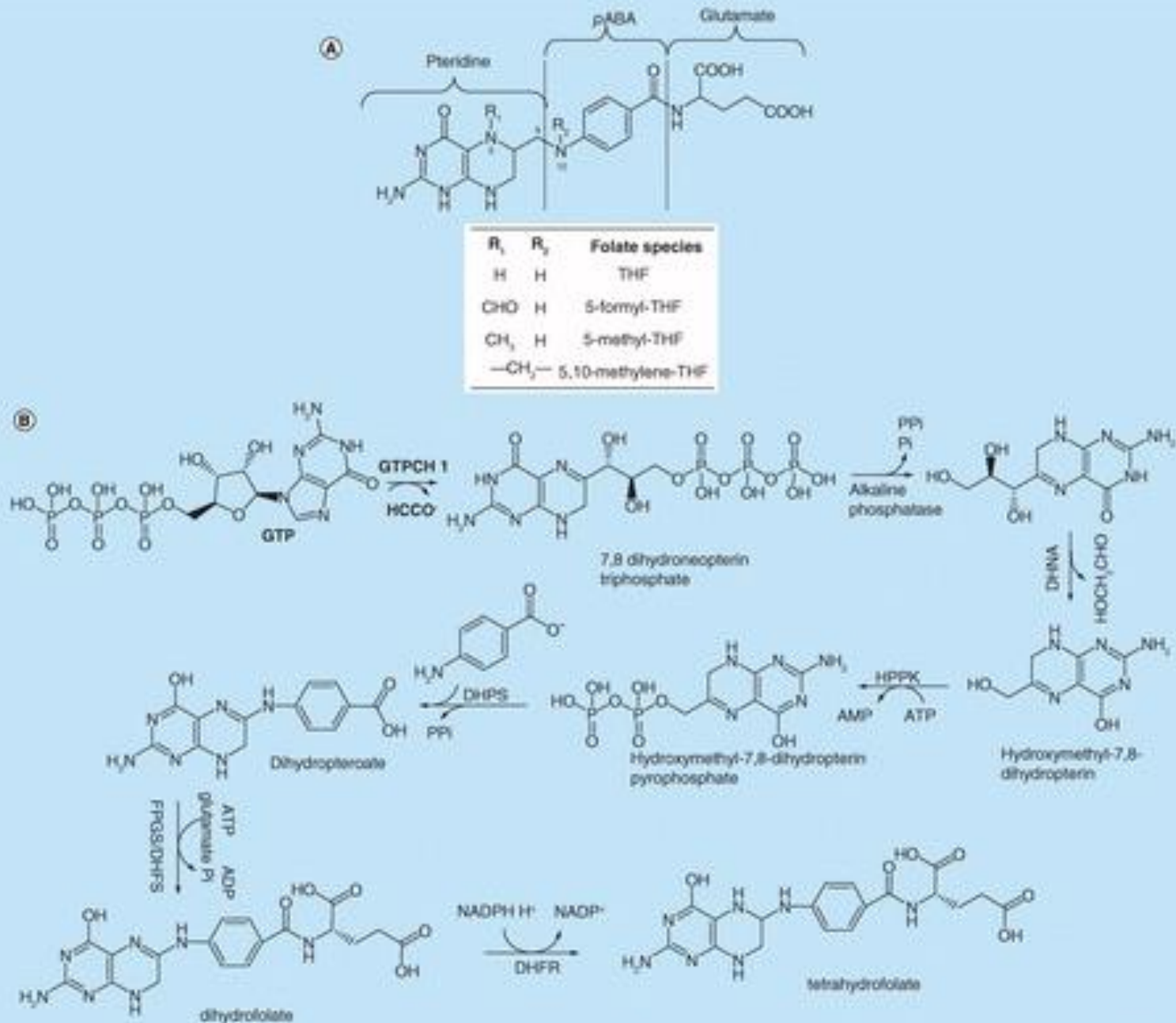


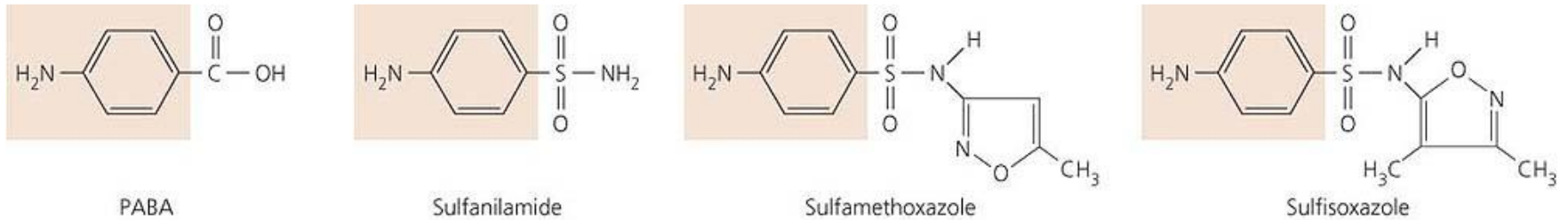
4. Inibidores metabólicos

Sulfonamidas e trimetoprina

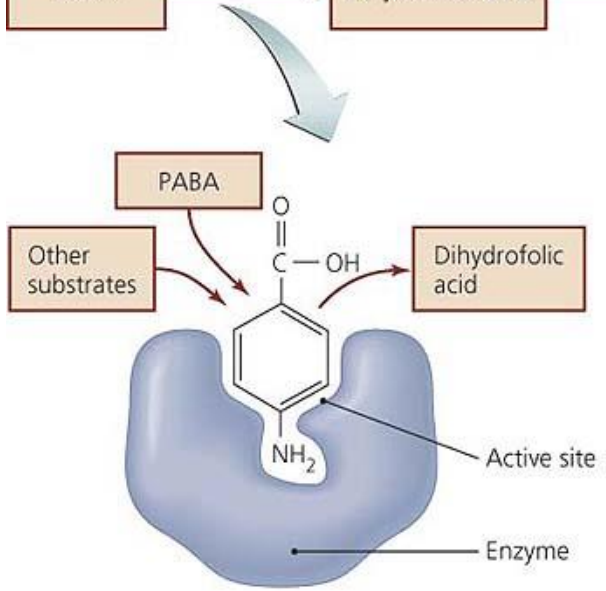
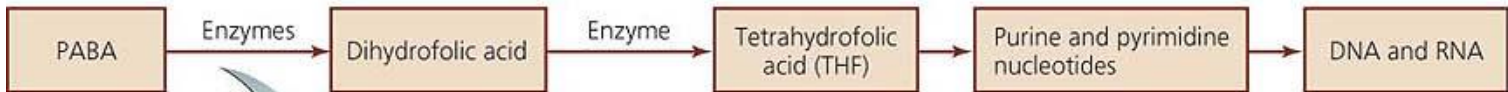
- Sulfas são similares em estrutura ao **PABA**, um intermediário crítico na síntese de nucleotídeos para síntese de DNA e RNA.
- Sulfas bloqueiam a síntese de DNA/RNA e assim, a **síntese proteica**.
- Inibem a enzima dihidropteroato sintase

Biossíntese de folato em bactérias

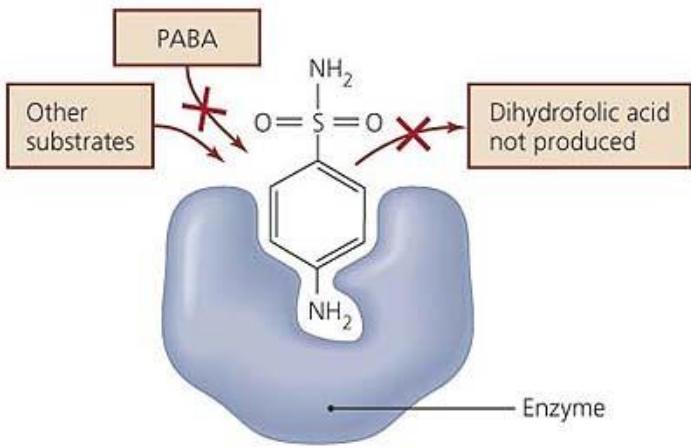




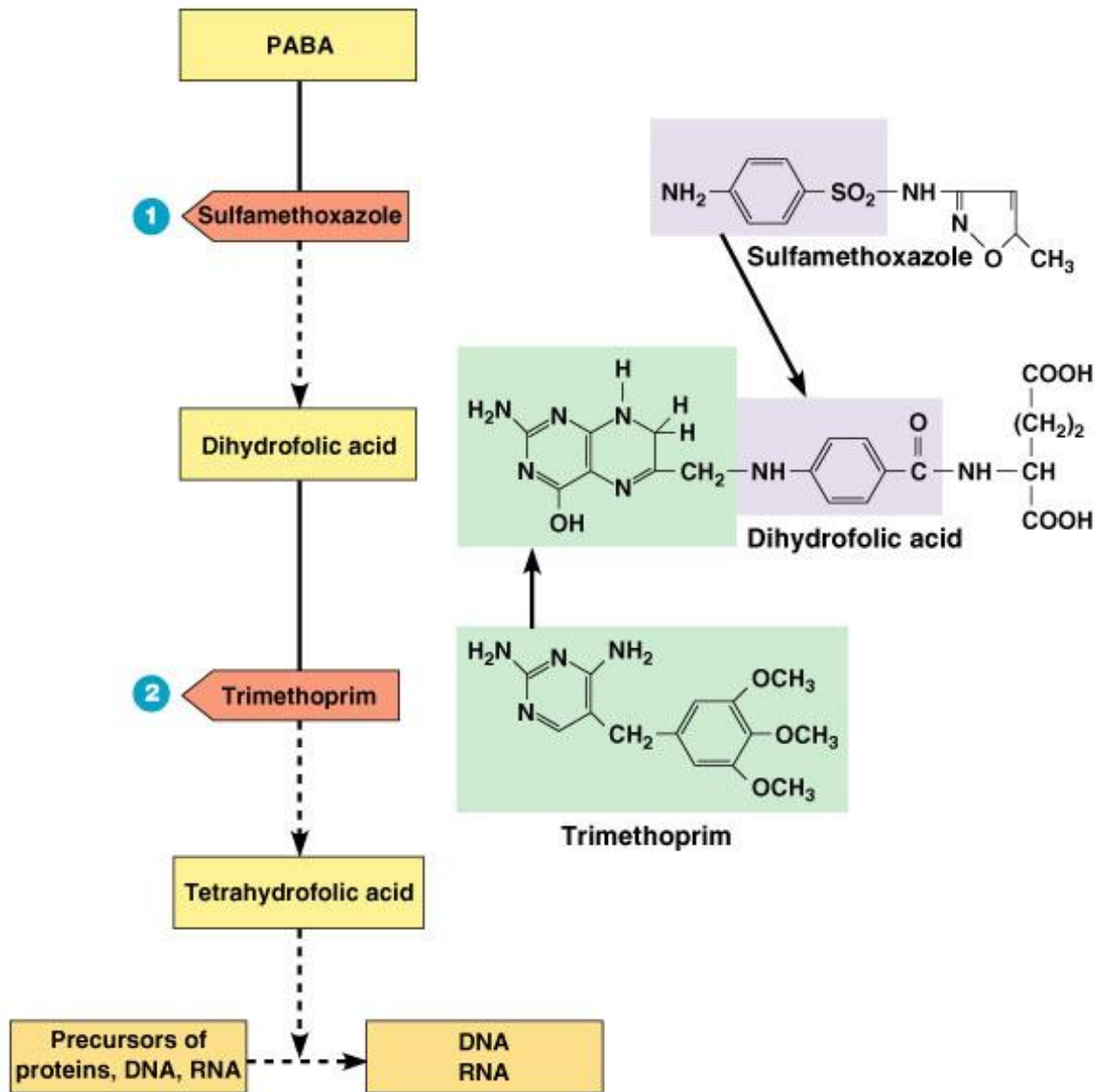
(a) Para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) and its structural analogs, the sulfonamides



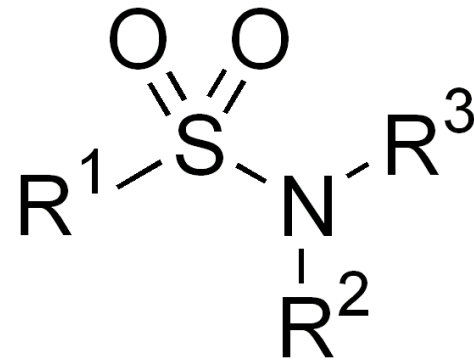
(b) Role of PABA in folic acid synthesis in bacteria and protozoa



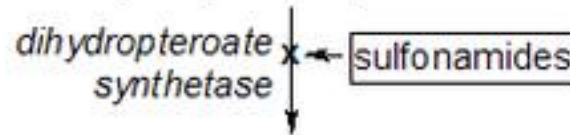
(c) Inhibition of folic acid synthesis by sulfonamide



Sulfas



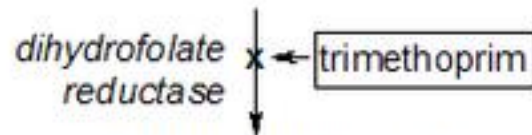
dihydropteroate diphosphate + p-aminobenzoic acid (PABA)



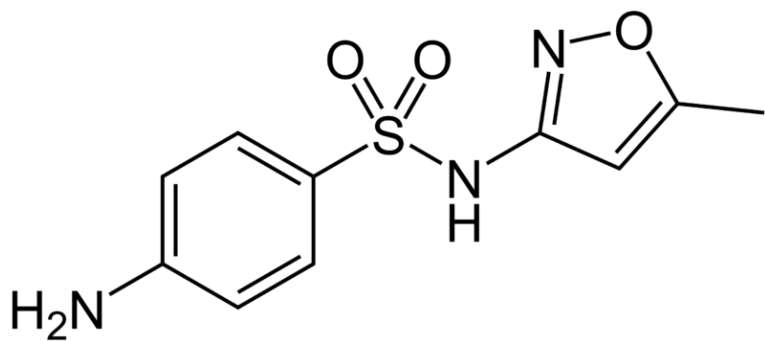
dihydropteroic acid



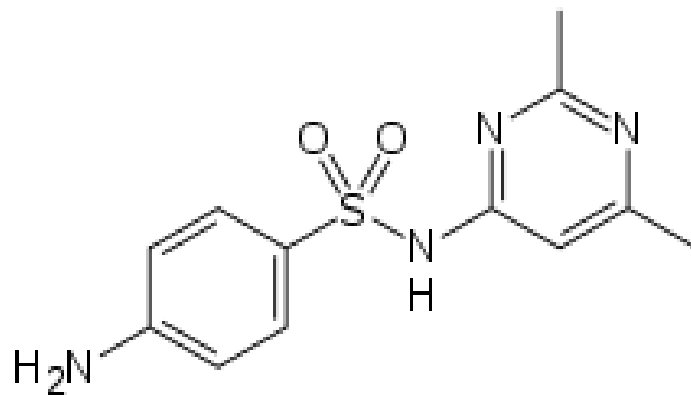
dihydrofolic acid



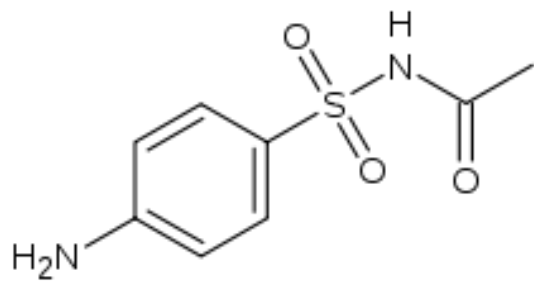
tetrahydrofolic acid



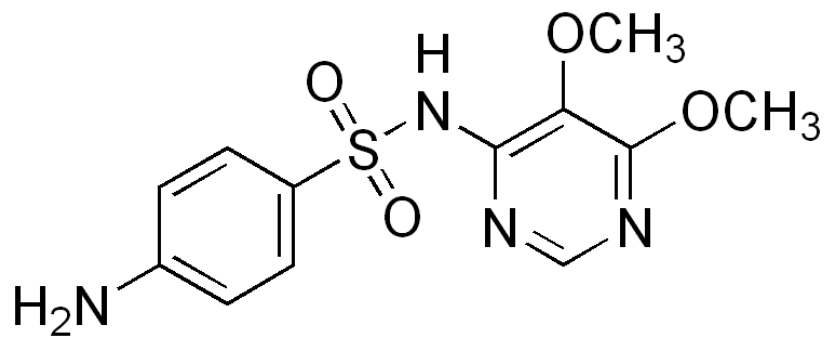
Sulfametazole



Sulfisomidine

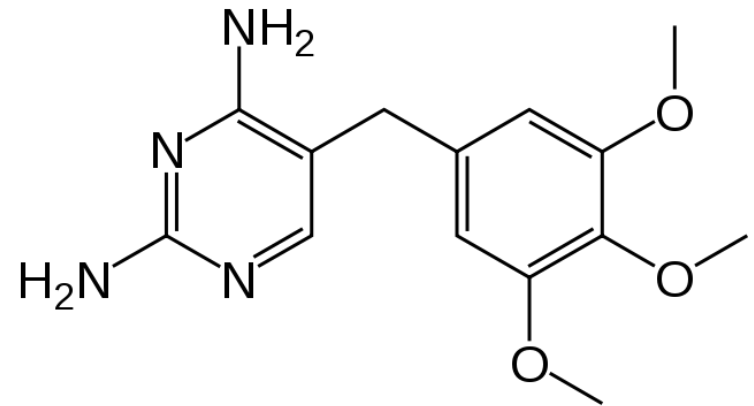
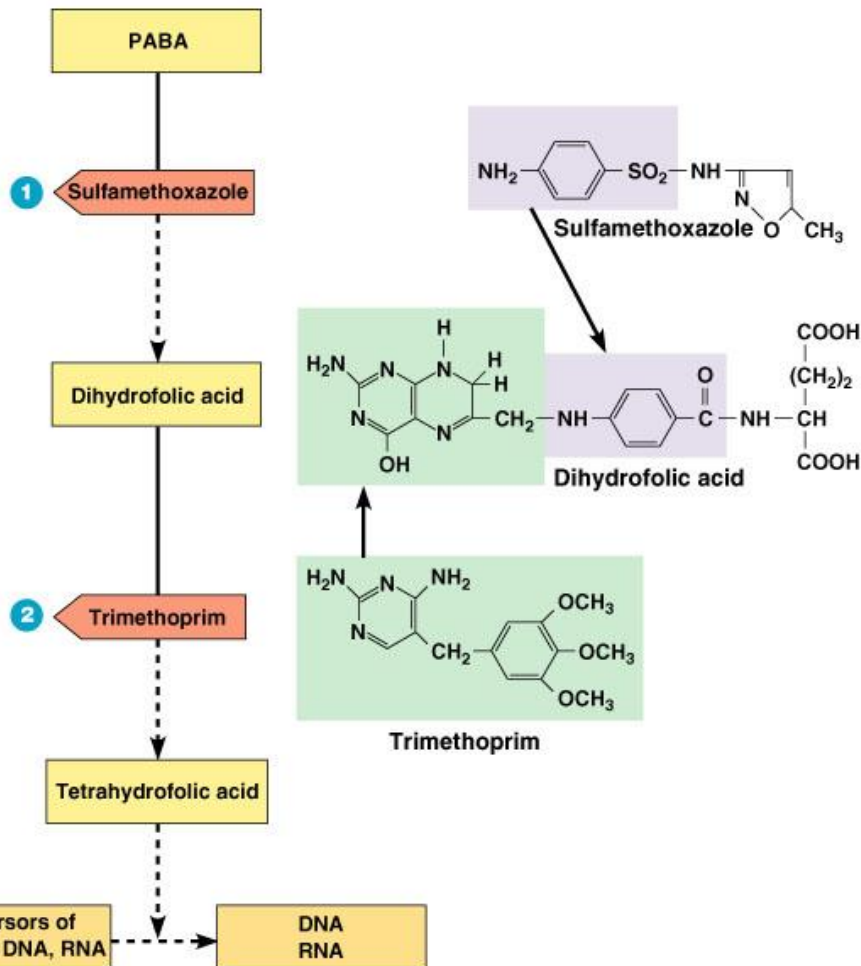


Sulfacetamide



Sulfadoxine

Trimetoprina – inibe a enzima dihidrofolato redutase

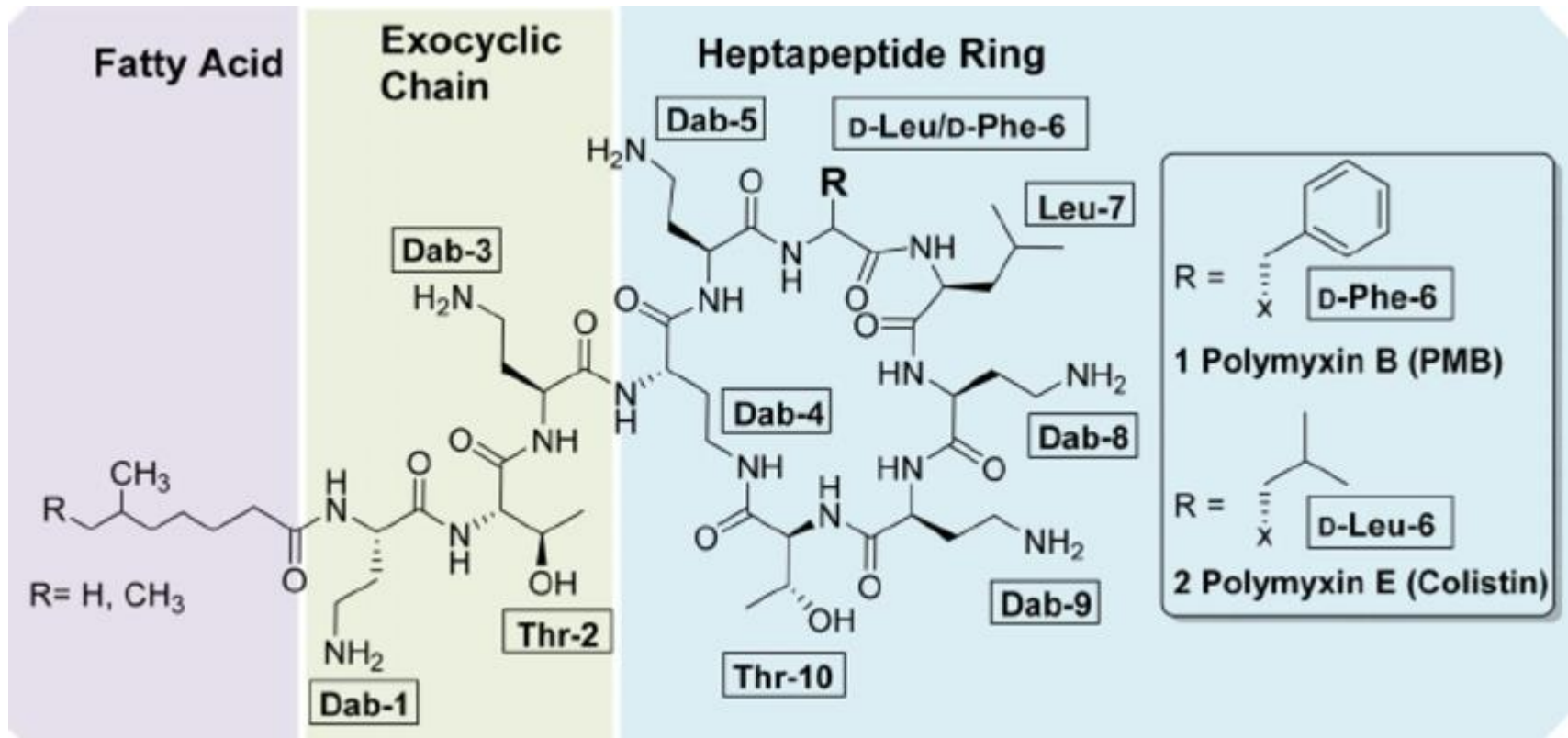


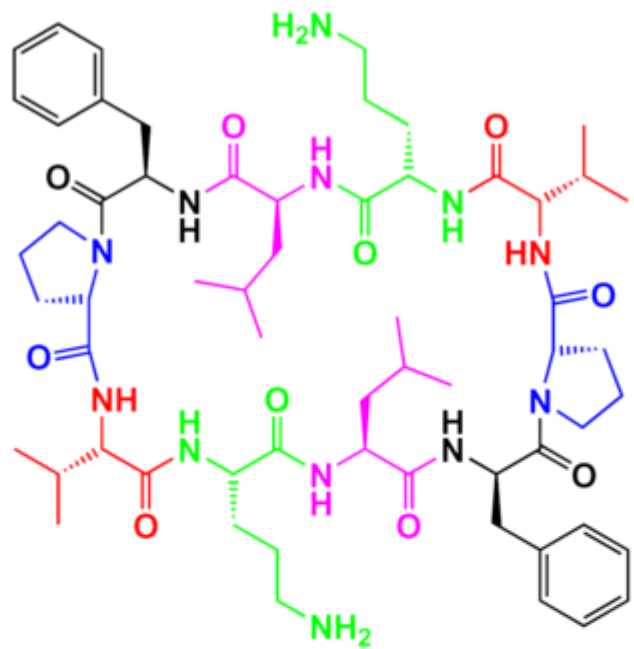
5-(3,4,5- trimethoxybenzyl) pyrimidine- 2,4- diamine



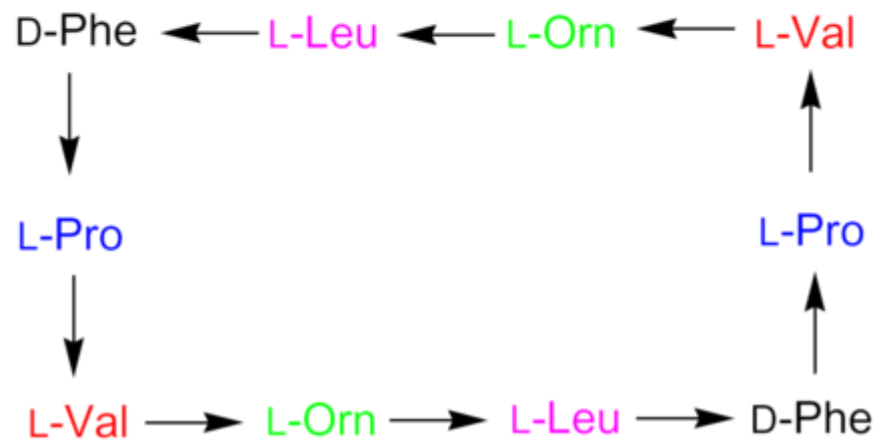
5. Destruição da membrana plasmática

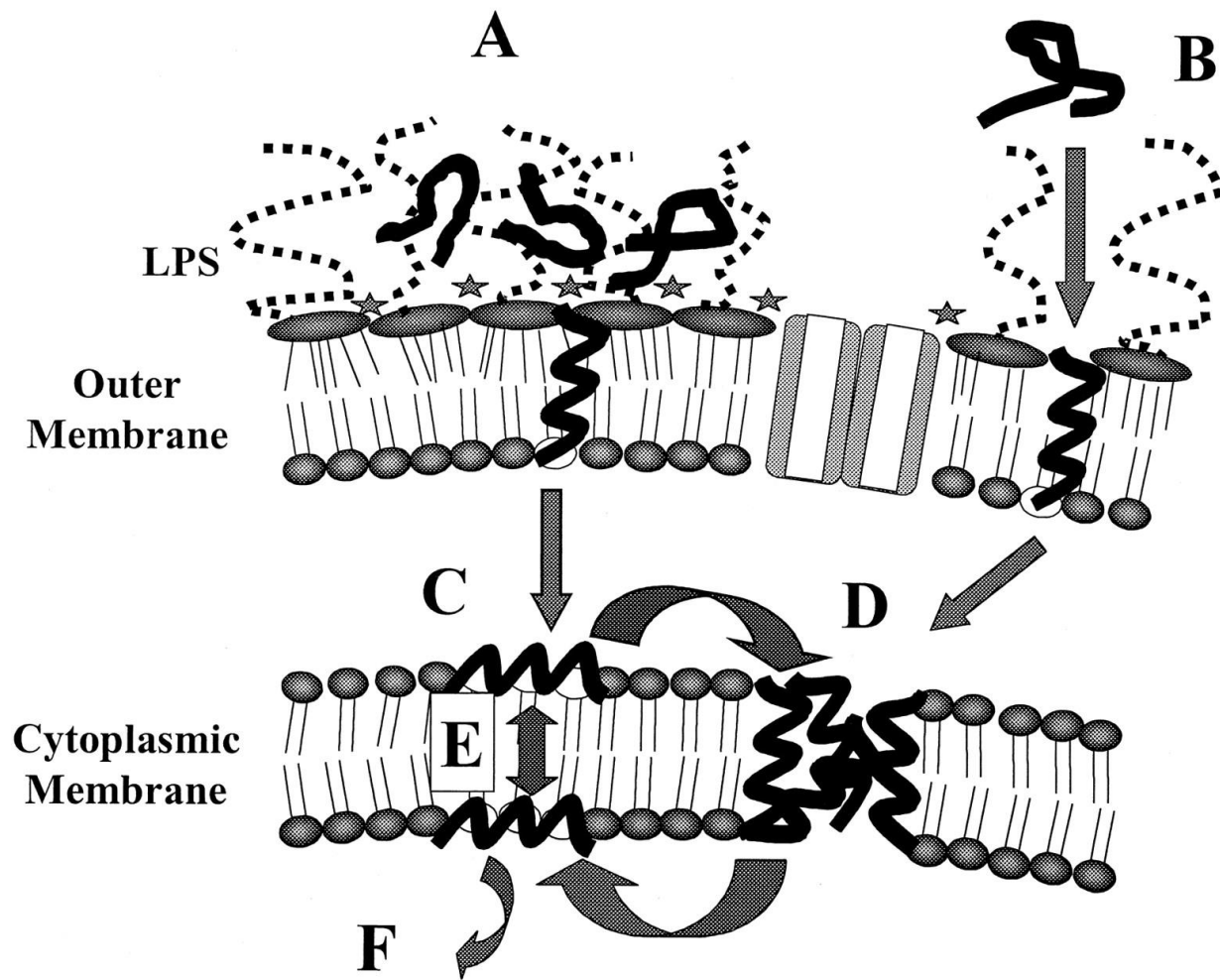
- Antibióticos peptídicos – polimixina B





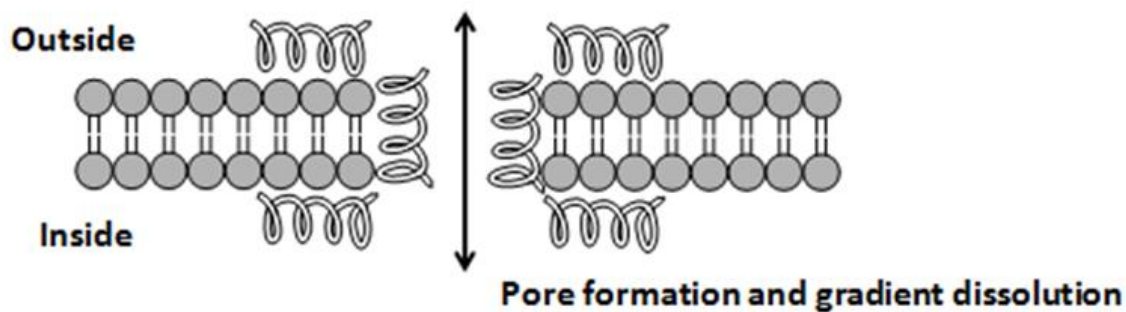
Gramicidina





Aumentam a permeabilidade da membrana e permite o extravasamento do conteúdo celular devido a suas característica anfótero

Transmembrane pore-forming



Modes of intracellular killing

