



UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO  
FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS FARMACÊUTICAS  
Departamento de Farmácia

# *Antineoplásicos I*

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# 1 Dificuldades na terapia do câncer

## 2 Antineoplásicos

### 2.1 Agentes DNA *cross-linking*

### 2.2 Antimetabólitos

### 2.3 Agentes intercalantes

### 2.4 Inibidores da mitose

## Referências bibliográficas



- Roche, V.F. Cancer and chemotherapy. Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A. Roche, V.F.; Zito, S.W. **Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry**. Filadelfia: Lippincott and Wilkins, 2013, cap.37, p.1199.
- Patrick, G.L. Anticancer agents. In: \_\_\_\_\_. **An introduction to medicinal chemistry**. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013, cap.21, p.514.
- Cunha, M.R.; Parise Filho, R. Antineoplásicos. In: \_\_\_\_\_. Ferreira, E.I; Barreiro, E.J; Giarolla, J.; Parise Filho, R. **Fundamentos de Química Farmacêutica Medicinal**. 2022, cap.35, p.611.

# 1 Dificuldades na terapia do câncer

**Antineoplásicos**



Fármacos anticrescimento



Células cancerosas  
multiplicam-se (sofrem mitose) sempre mais rapidamente do que todas as células normais



Atingem também células normais, tais como células do sistema hematopoiético, mucosa interna, mucosa oral, folículos capilares e pele

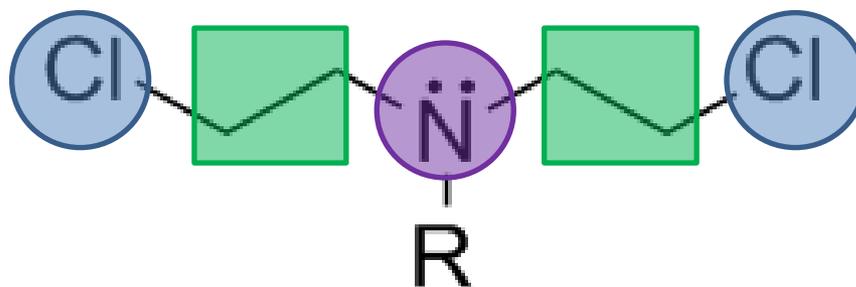


Leucopenia, trombocitopenia, anorexia, náusea, vômito, alopecia, cistite - podendo ser letais para o paciente

## 2 Antineoplásicos

### 2.1 AGENTES DNA *cross-linking*

#### Bis- $\beta$ -haloalquilaminas

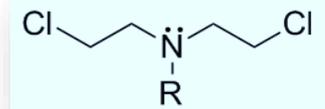


pH fisiológico?

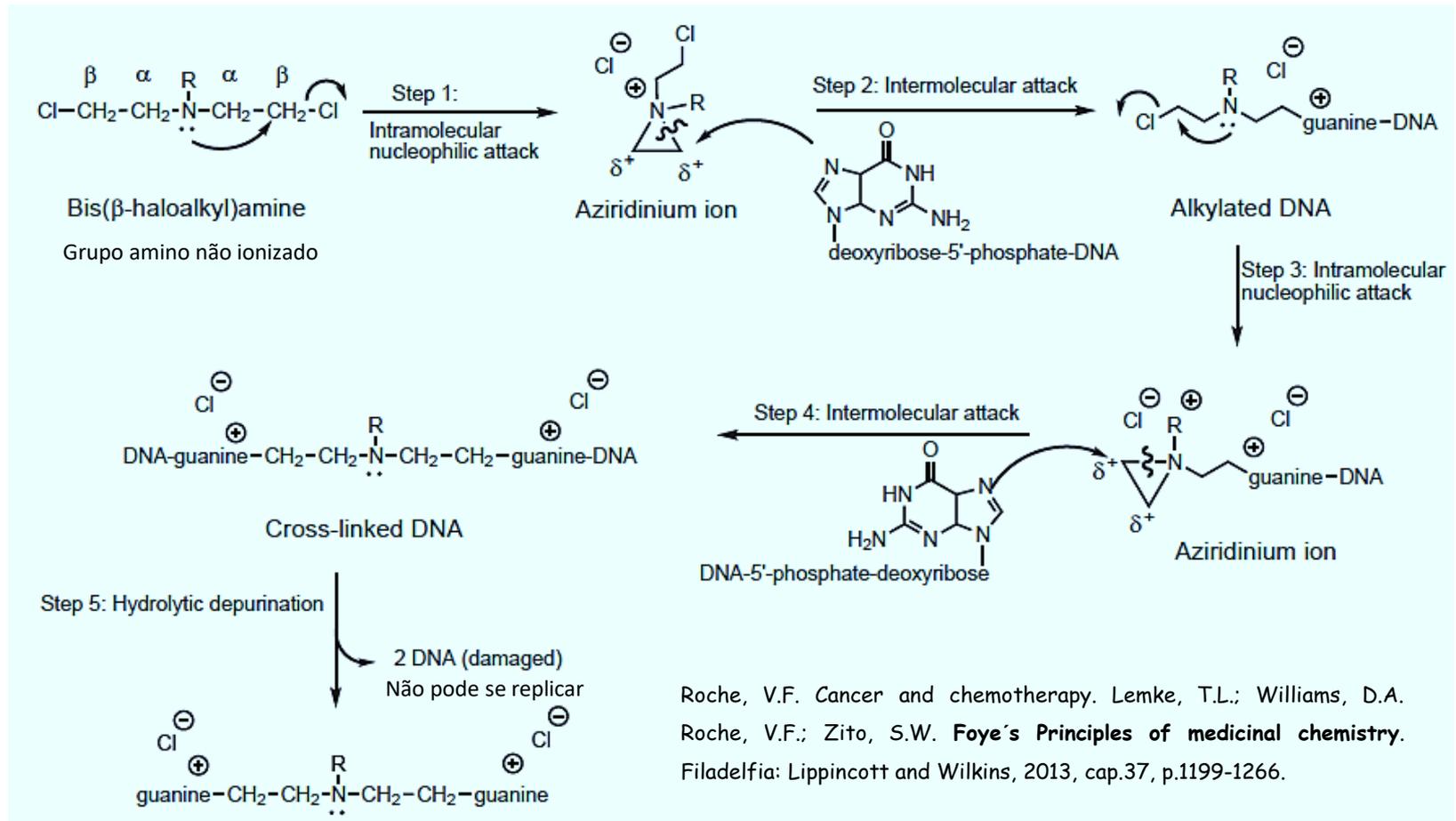
Efeito indutivo negativo  $\rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  basicidade da amina

## 2 Antineoplásicos

### 2.1 AGENTES DNA *cross-linking*



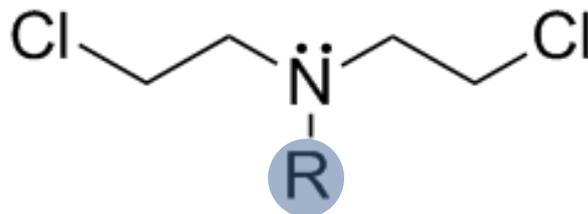
São compostos extremamente **eletrofílicos** que reagem com grupos **nucleofílicos** do DNA → ligação IRREVERSÍVEL



## 2 Antineoplásicos

### 2.1 Agentes DNA *cross-linking*

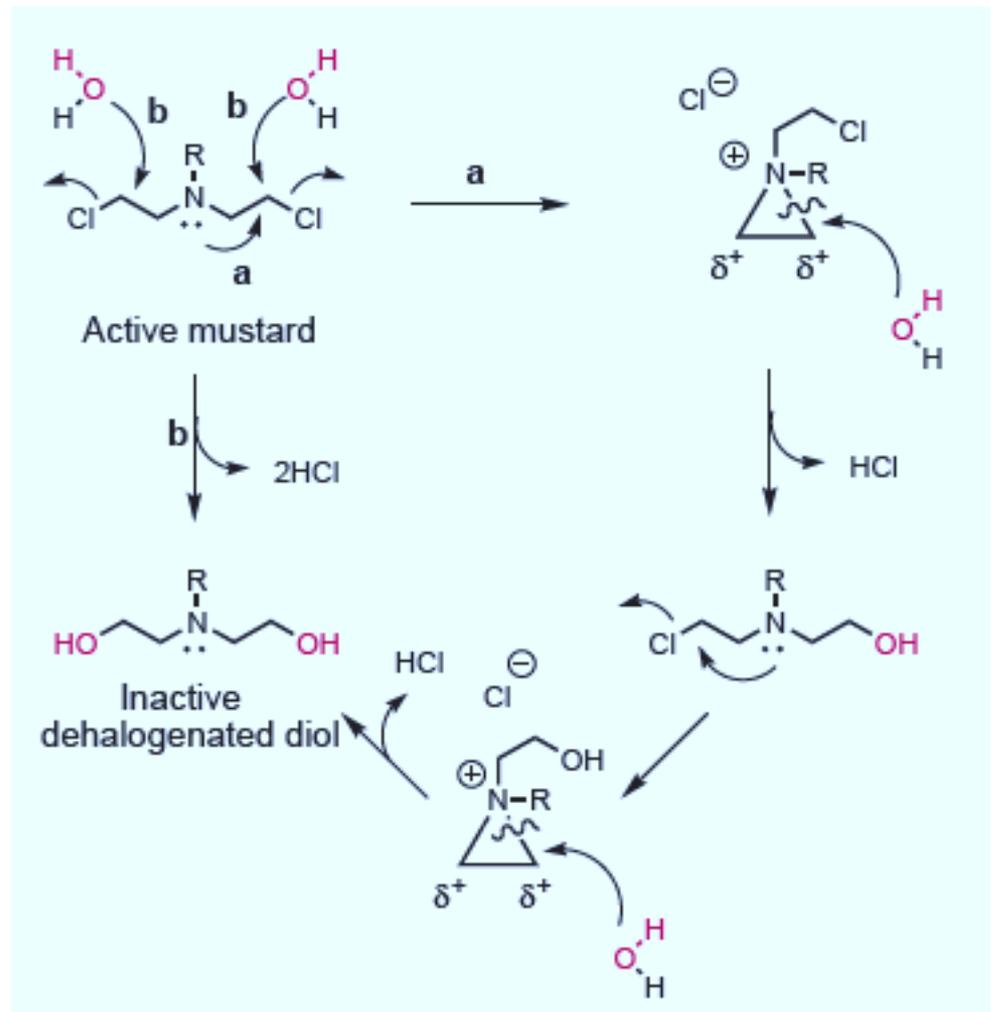
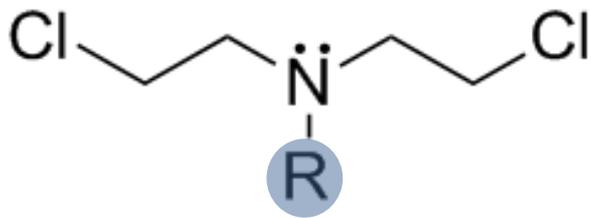
#### 2.1.1 MOSTARDAS NITROGENADAS



Aminoácidos de enzimas ou receptores de membrana

- ✓ **R** ligado ao **NITROGÊNIO** → reatividade, toxicidade e biodisponibilidade
- ✓ **R alifático** → rapidez da formação do íon aziridínio. **Toxicidade?**
- ✓ **R aromático** → formação do íon aziridínio mais lentamente. **Toxicidade?**

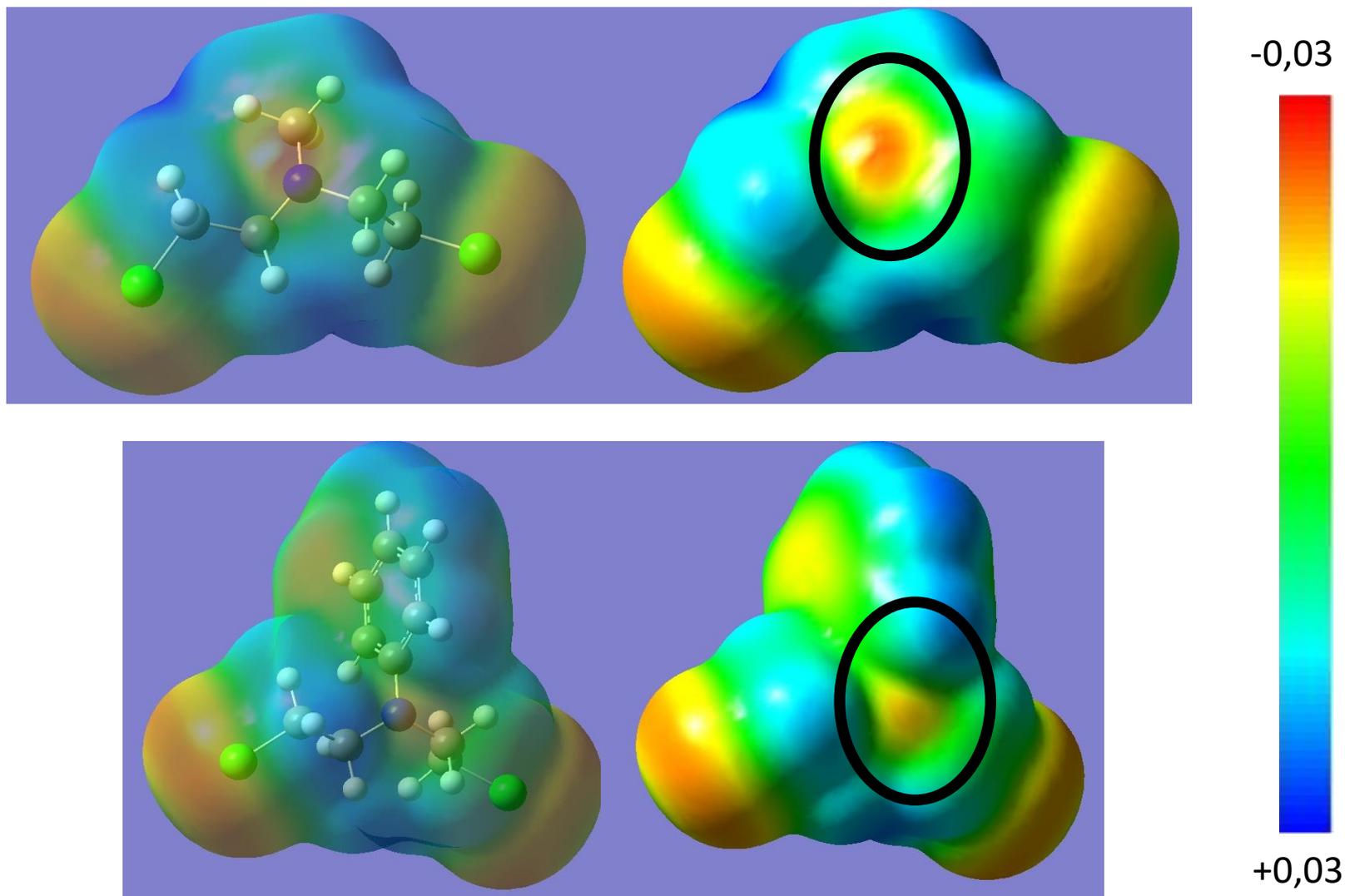
Estabilizar par de elétrons por ressonância



Roche, V.F. *Cancer and chemotherapy*. Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A. Roche, V.F.; Zito, S.W. **Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry**. Filadelfia: Lippincott and Wilkins, 2013, cap.37, p.1199-1266.

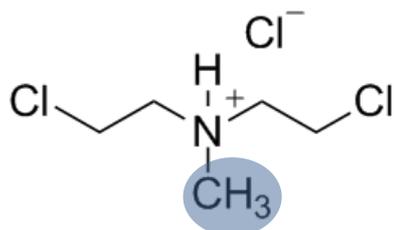
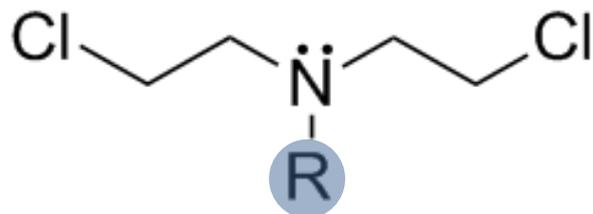
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## 2.1.1 MOSTARDAS NITROGENADAS

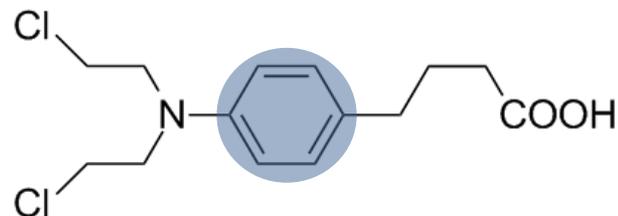


Mapas de potencial eletrostático comparativos entre moléculas com grupo N-CH<sub>3</sub> e N-Ph

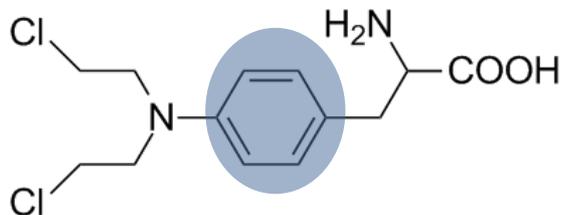
## 2.1.1 MOSTARDAS NITROGENADAS



**cloridrato de mecloretamina** (Mustargen) - Alta reatividade, **muito tóxico**, uso limitado em cânceres hematológicos (IV).

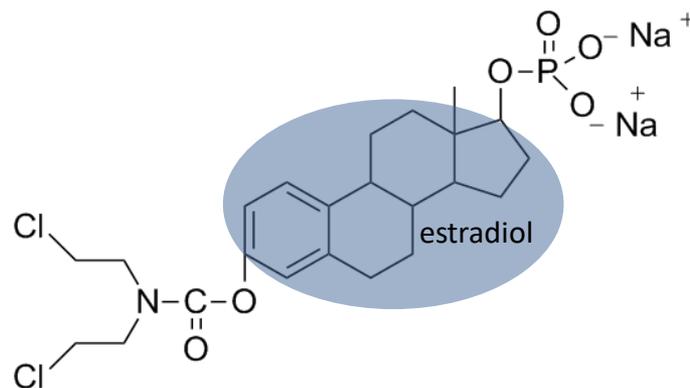


**clorambucila** (Leukeran) - **Menos reativo**. Administração por **VO**. Usado em leucemia linfocítica crônica, linfoma maligno e de Hodgkin.



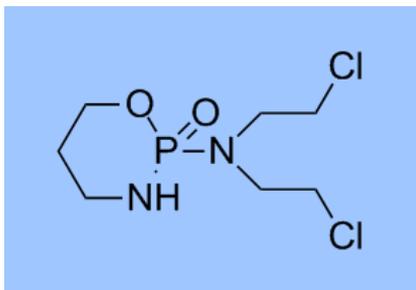
**melfalano** (Alkeran) - **Menos reativo**. Presença do **aminoácido L-Phe**. Administração por **VO** ou IV.

Transporte para a célula tumoral



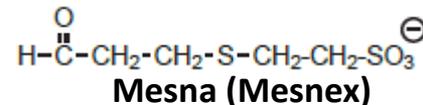
**fosfato sódico de estramustina** (Emcyt) - **PRÓ-FÁRMACO**, administração por **VO**.

## 2.1.1 MOSTARDAS NITROGENADAS

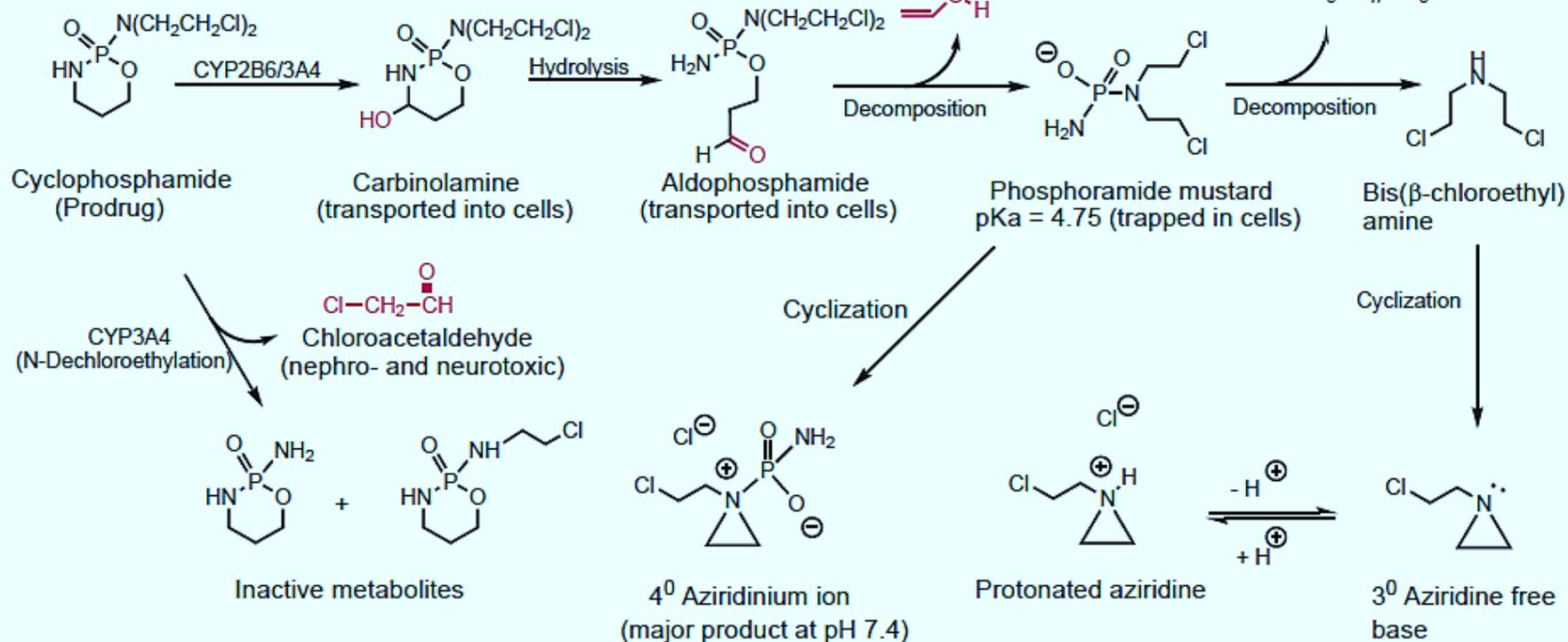


**ciclofosfamida** (Cytoxan) - **Pró-fármaco**. Uso em cânceres hematológicos e outros

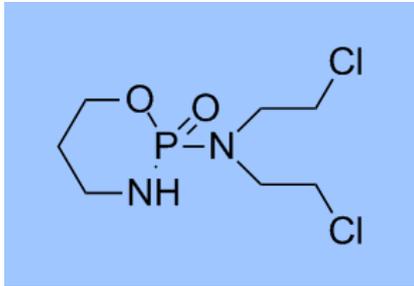
Roche, V.F. Cancer and chemotherapy. Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A.  
Roche, V.F.; Zito, S.W. **Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry**.  
Filadelfia: Lippincott and Wilkins, 2013, cap.37, p.1199-1266.



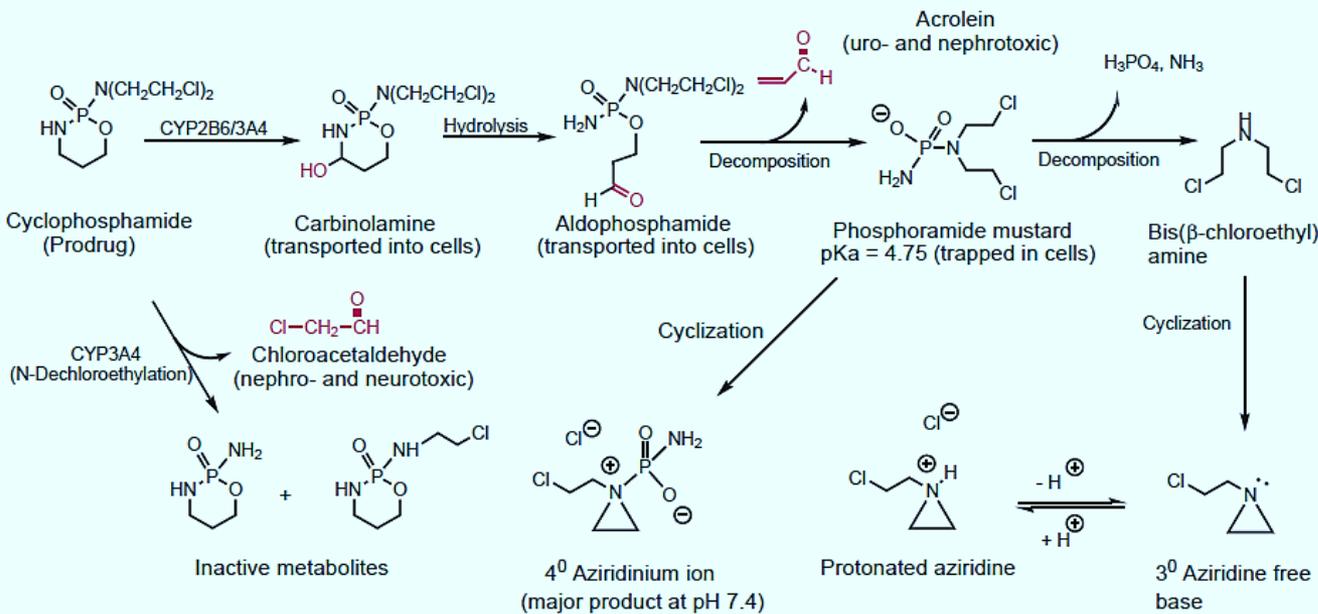
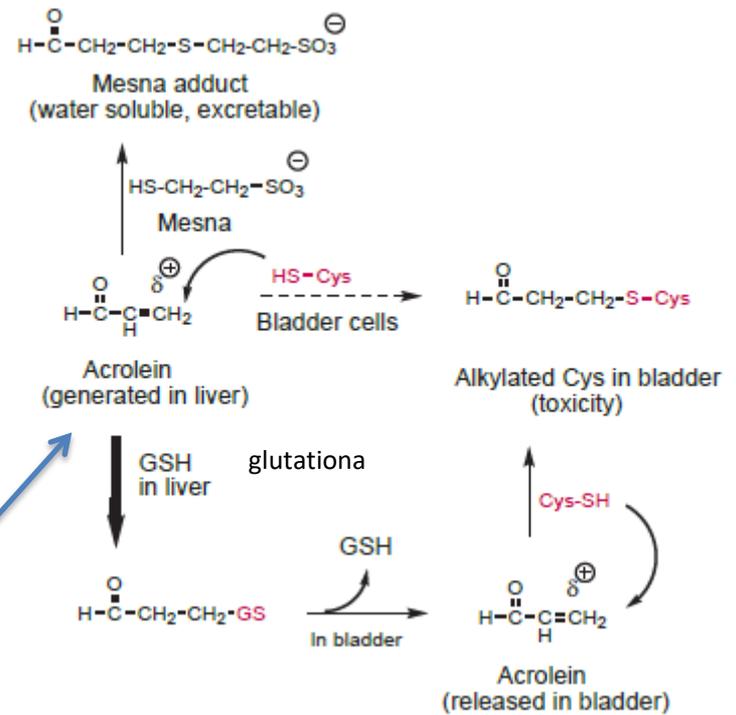
Ativação hepática → toxicidade?



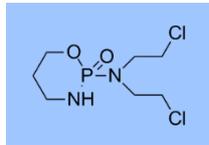
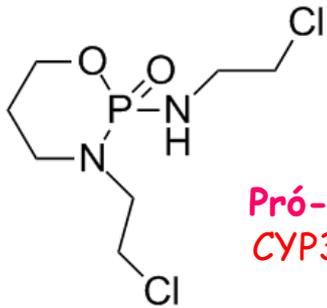
# 2.1.1 MOSTARDAS NITROGENADAS



**ciclofosfamida** (Cytoxan) - **Pró-fármaco**. Uso em cânceres hematológicos e outros



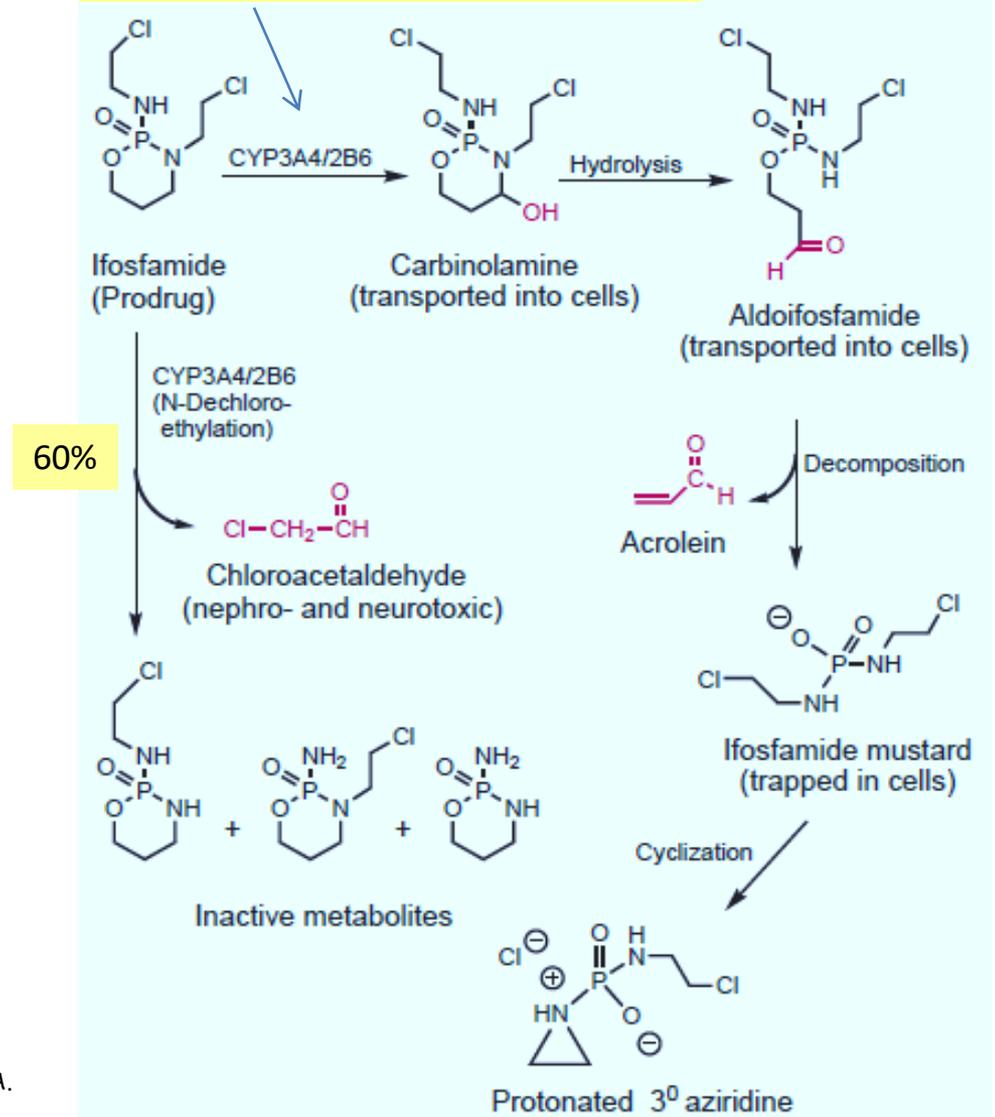
Roche, V.F. Cancer and chemotherapy. Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A. Roche, V.F.; Zito, S.W. **Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry**. Filadelfia: Lippincott and Wilkins, 2013, cap.37, p.1199-1266.



**ifosfamida (Ifex)**

**Pró-farmac**, com ativação via **CYP3A4** e **CYP2B6**. Uso em **CA testicular**

Ativação mais lenta → doses maiores



Roche, V.F. Cancer and chemotherapy. Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A. Roche, V.F.; Zito, S.W. **Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry**. Filadelfia: Lippincott and Wilkins, 2013, cap.37, p.1199-1266.

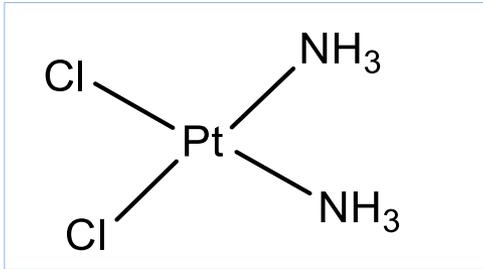
## 2 Antineoplásicos

### 2.1 Agentes DNA cross-linking

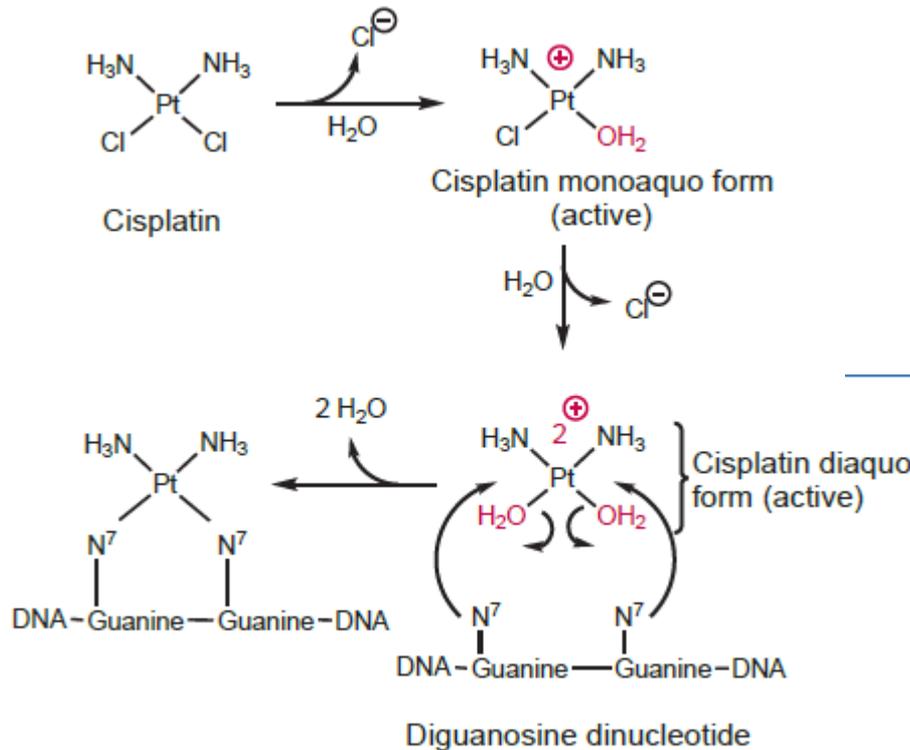
#### 2.1.3 COMPOSTOS DE PLATINA (CISPLATINA)

íman

Metal elétron deficiente → nucleófilos



- ✓ Amplamente utilizado
- ✓ Pt(II) → "square planar geometry"
- ✓ Somatória de cargas = zero



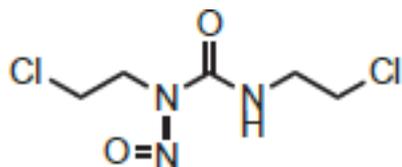
Mudança de conformação DNA

~~Ligação hidrogênio com pares de bases~~

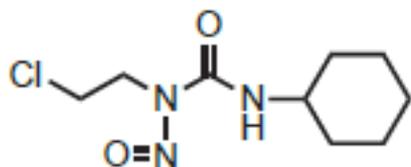
## 2 Antineoplásicos

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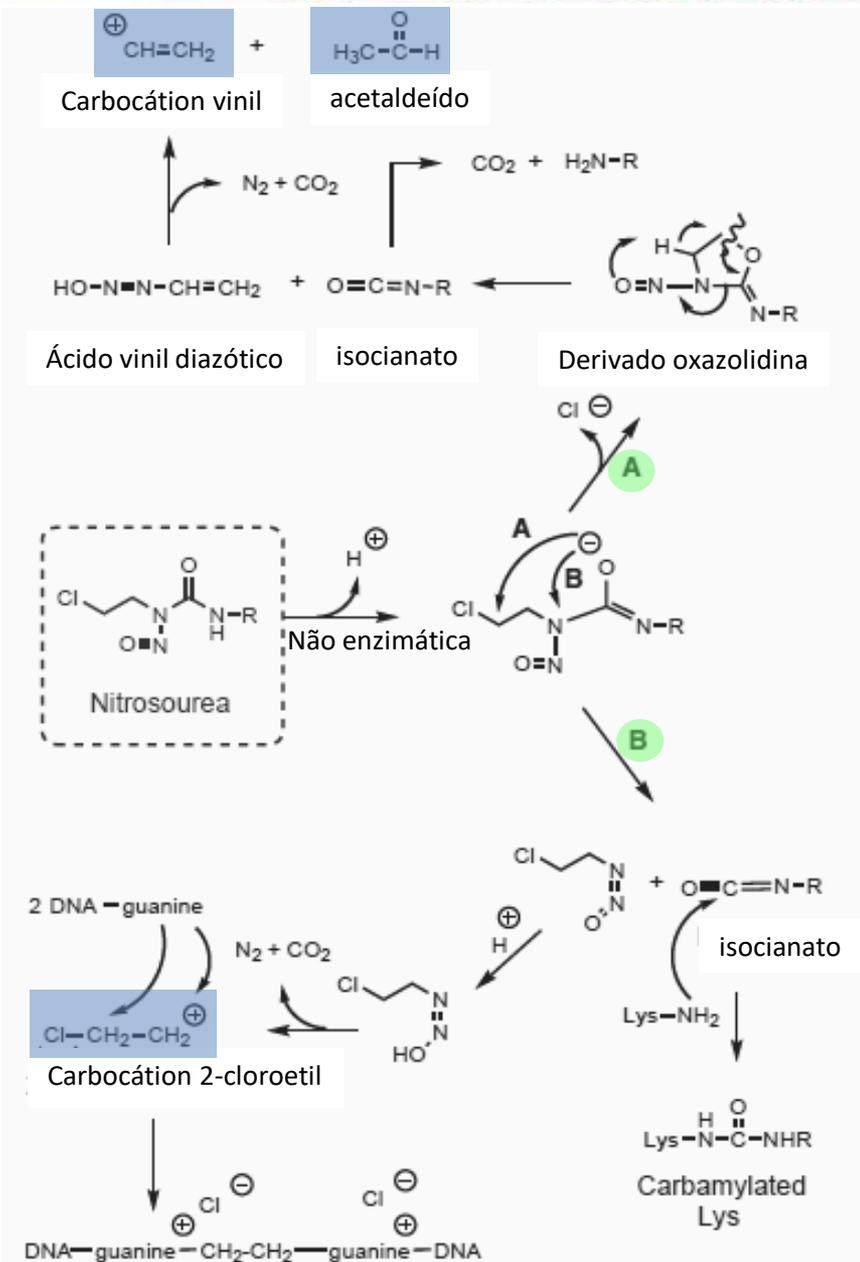
#### 2.1.4 Nitrosureia



**carmustina**



**lomustina**

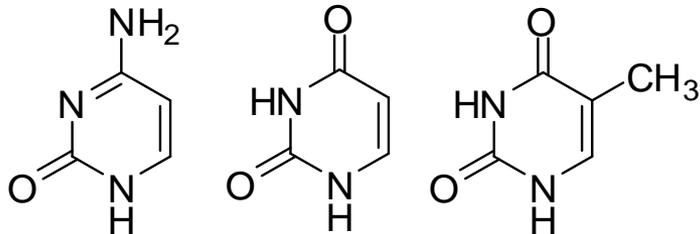


Roche, V.F. *Cancer and chemotherapy*. Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A.  
 Roche, V.F.; Zito, S.W. *Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry*.  
 Filadelfia: Lippincott and Wilkins, 2013, cap.37, p.1199-1266.

## 2 Antineoplásicos

### 2.2 ANTIMETABÓLITOS

- ✓ Fármacos tem **semelhanças** estruturais com **substratos** endógenos
- ✓ Atuam em **enzimas** envolvidas na síntese de nucleotídeos → inibição do DNA ou síntese defeituosa
- ✓ Classificações:
  1. Antimetabólitos de pirimidinas
  2. Antimetabólitos de purinas

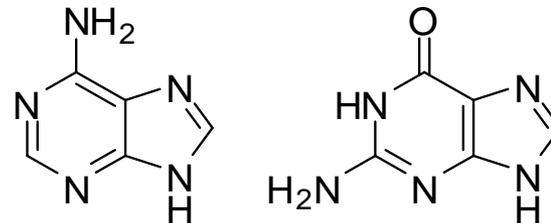


citosina

uracila

timina

**Antimetabólito de pirimidina**



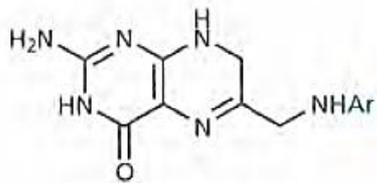
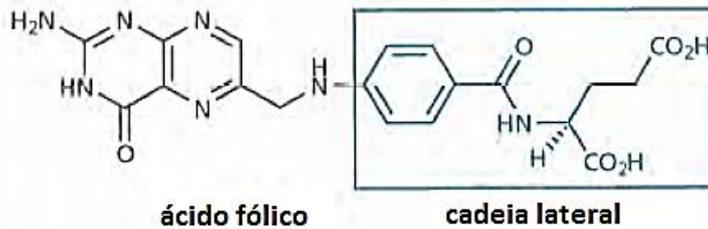
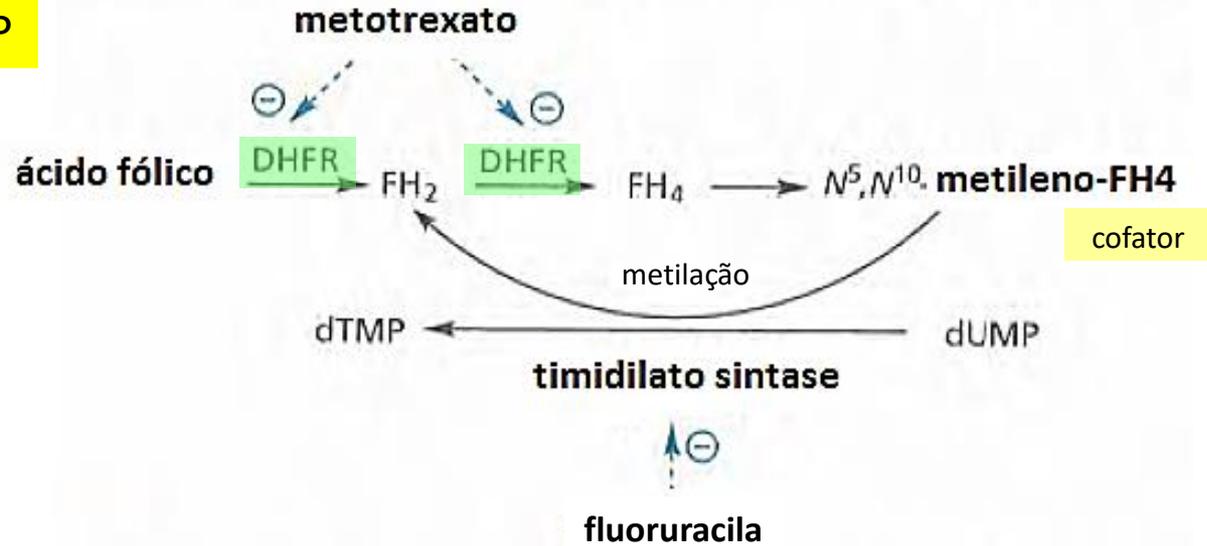
adenina

guanina

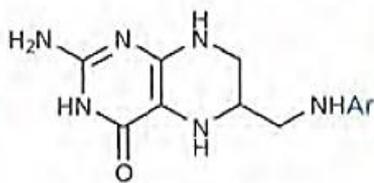
**Antimetabólito de purina**

## 2.2.1 INIBIDORES DA DIIDROFOLATO REDUTASE: antagonista de pirimidina

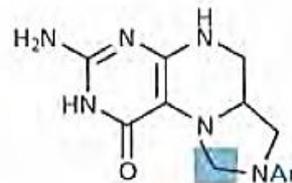
DHFR crucial  $\rightarrow$  FH<sub>4</sub>  $\rightarrow$  dTMP



diidrofolato (FH<sub>2</sub>)



tetraidrofolato (FH<sub>4</sub>)



N<sup>5</sup>,N<sup>10</sup>-metileno-FH<sub>4</sub>

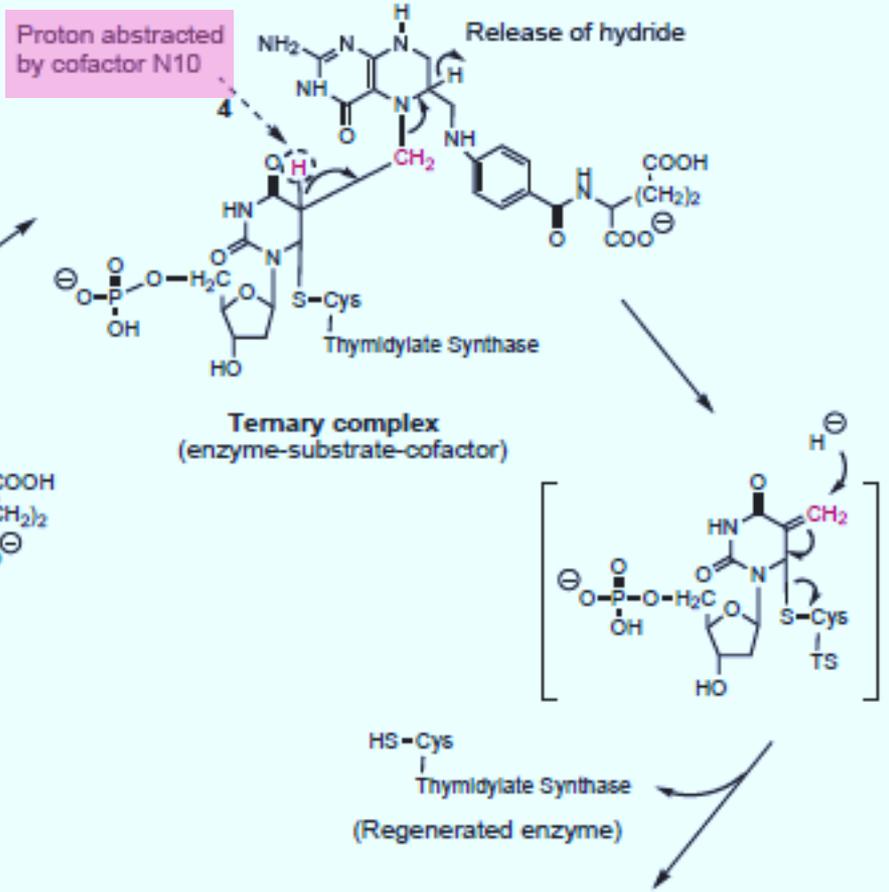
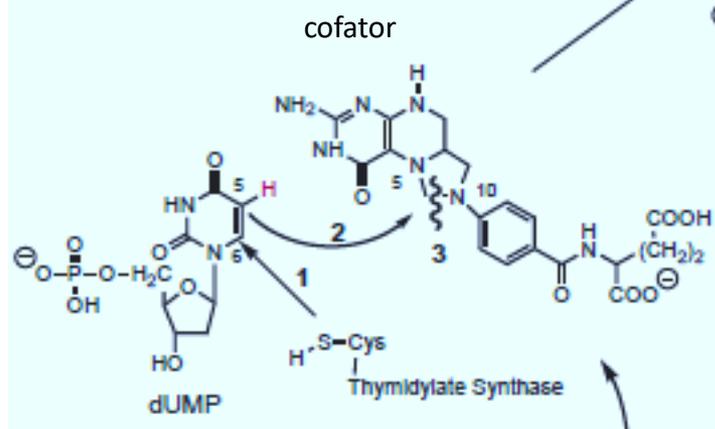
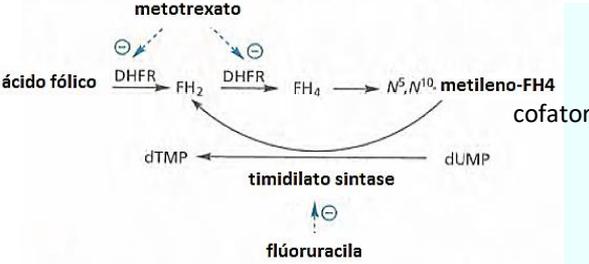
**DHFR: diidrofolato redutase**

**FH<sub>2</sub>: diidrofolato**

**FH<sub>4</sub>: tetraidrofolato**

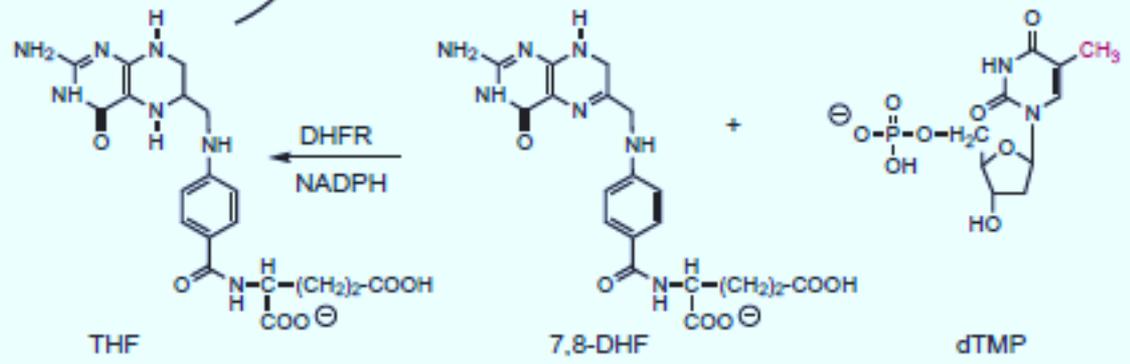
**dUMP: desoxiuridina monofosfato**

**dTMP: desoxitimidina monofosfato**



Serina hidroximetiltransferase (SHMT)

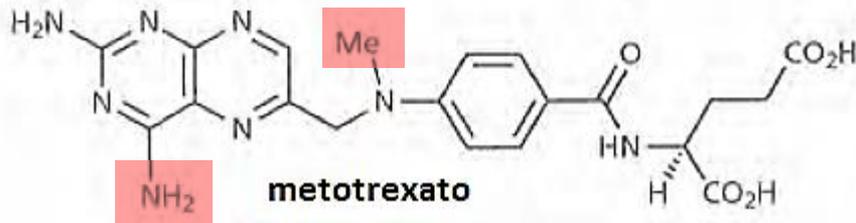
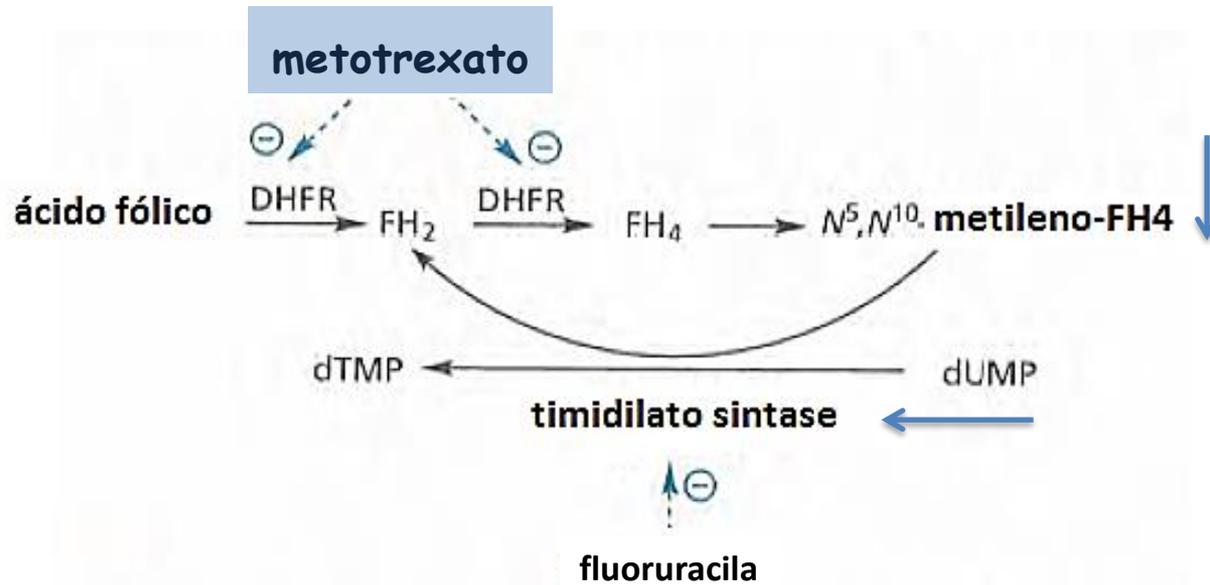
SHMT  
pyridoxyl  
phosphate



Roche, V.F. Cancer and chemotherapy.  
Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A. Roche, V.F.; Zito,  
S.W. **Foye's Principles of medicinal  
chemistry.** Filadelfia: Lippincott and  
Wilkins, 2013, cap.37, p.1199-1266.

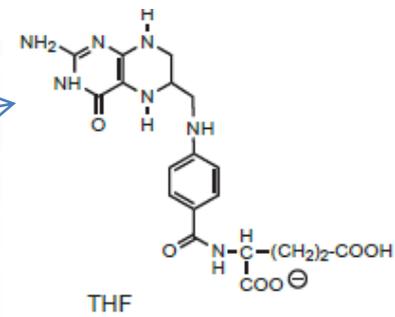
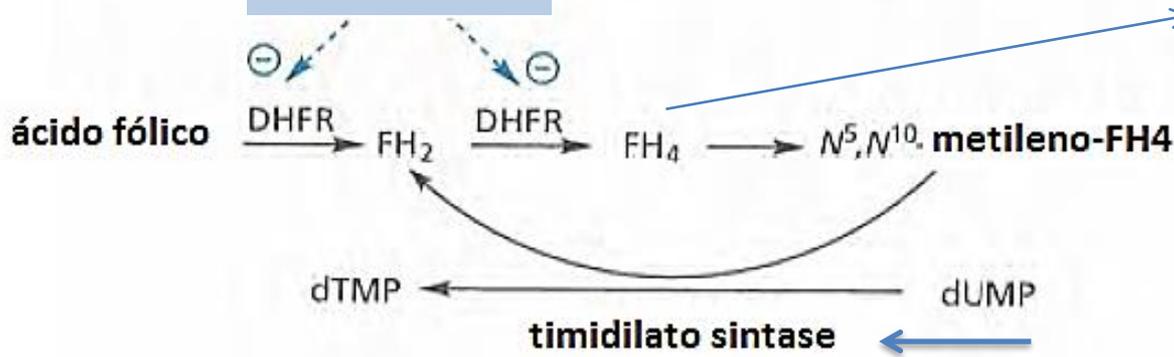
DHFR: **diidrofolato redutase**  
FH<sub>2</sub> ou 7,8-DHF: diidrofolato  
FH<sub>4</sub>: **tetraidrofolato**  
dUMP: desoxiuridina monofosfato  
dTMP: desoxitimidina monofosfato

## 2.2.1 INIBIDORES DA DIIDROFOLATO REDUTASE

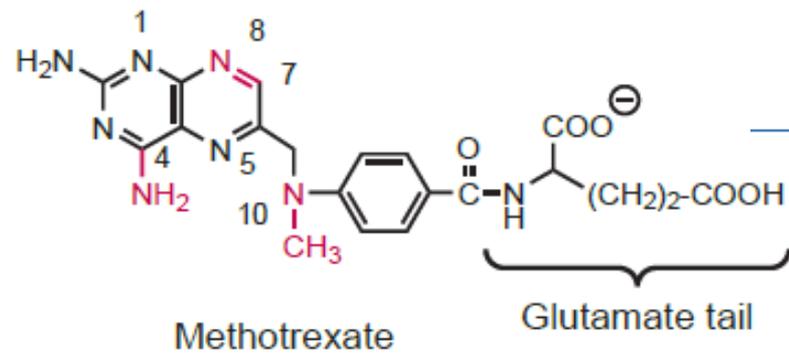
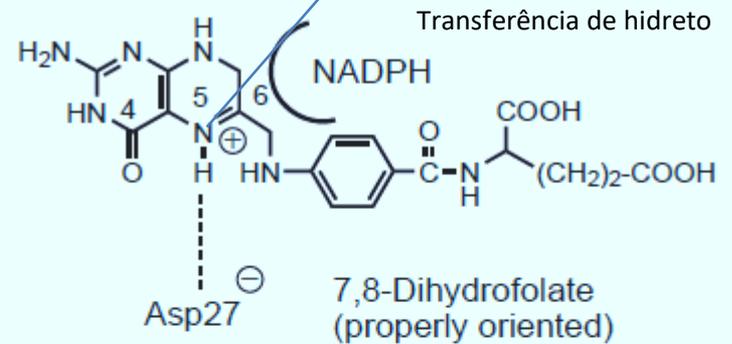
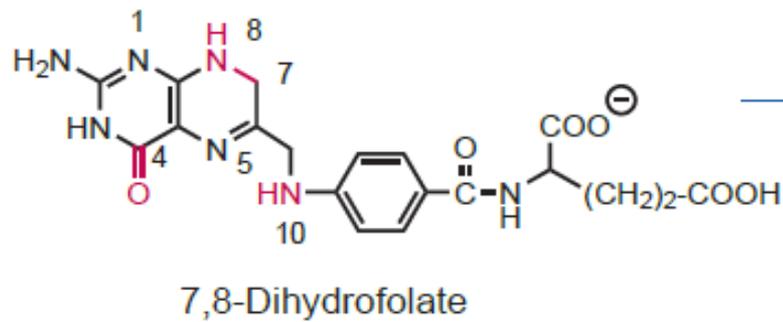


- ✓ Antimetabólito mais utilizado na quimioterapia
- ✓ Inibidor da diidrofolato redutase
- ✓ Redução da síntese desoxitimidina monofosfato (dTMP)

# metotrexato



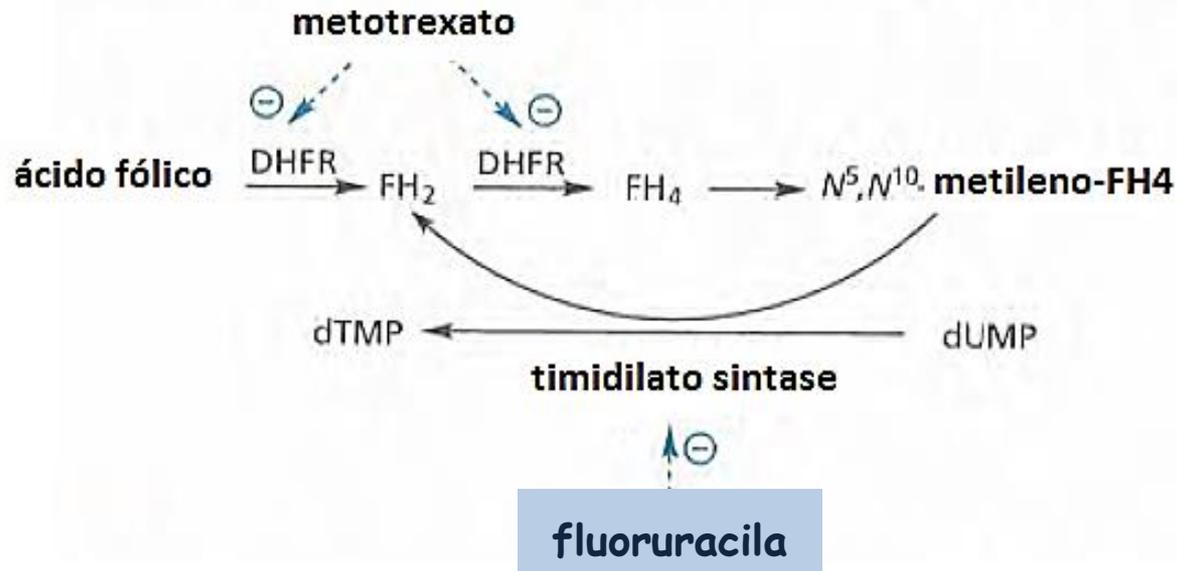
Protonação Glu30 DHFR



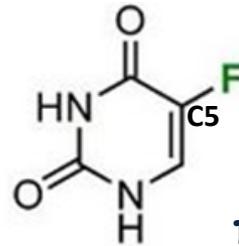
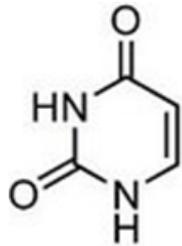
Protonação Glu30 DHFR



## 2.2.2 INIBIDORES DA TIMIDALATO SINTASE



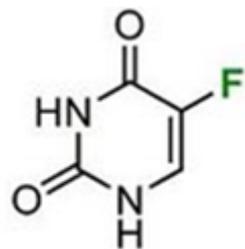
uracila



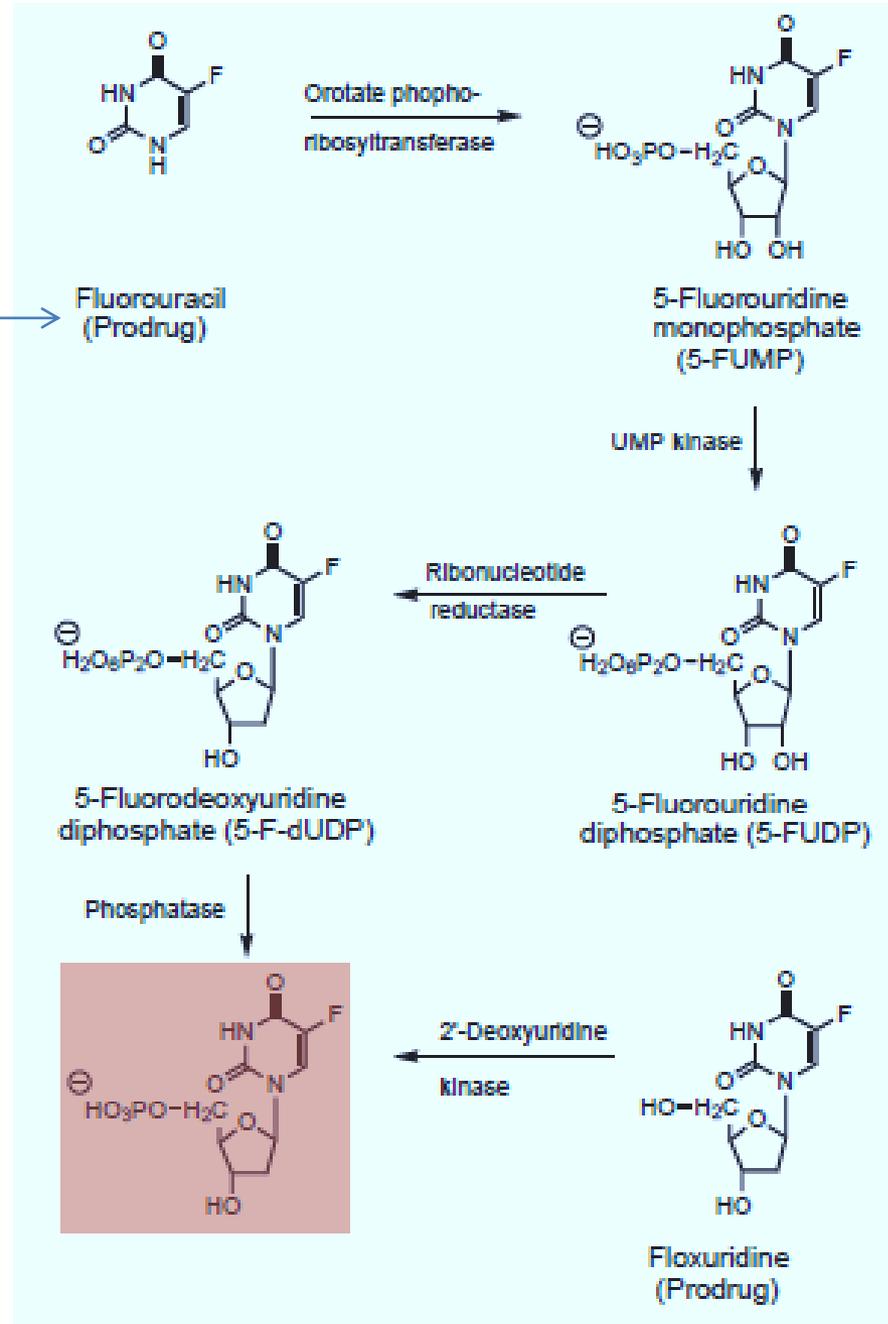
fluoruracila

- ✓ Antimetabólito direto
- ✓ A presença de **F** em **C5** impede que o complexo **fármaco-cofator-enzima** se desfaça
- ✓ Administrado IV: câncer de mama e TGI

## 2.2.2 INIBIDORES DA TIMIDALATO SINTASE

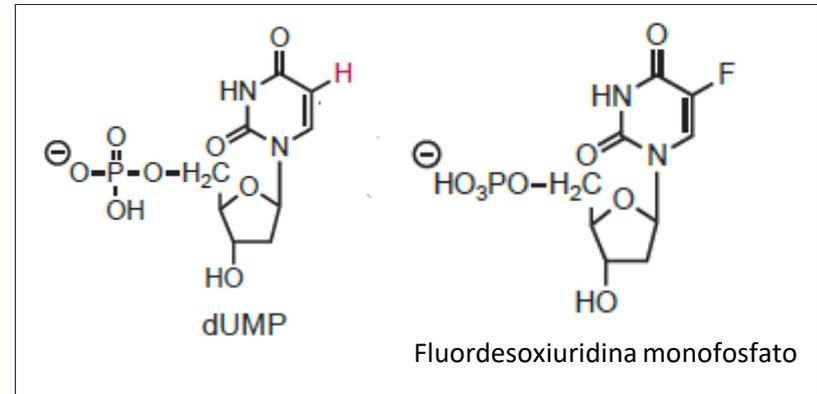
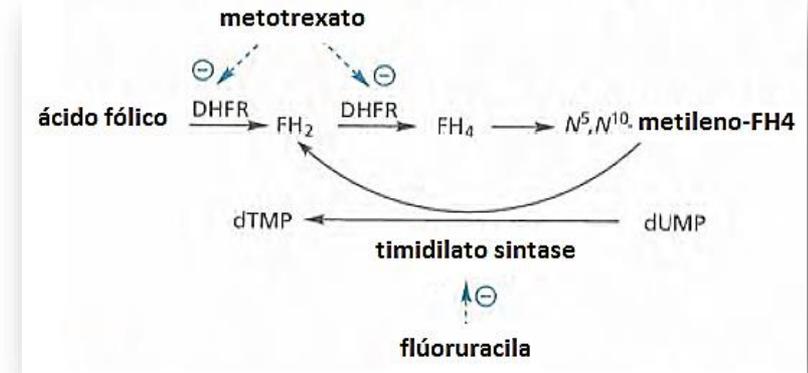
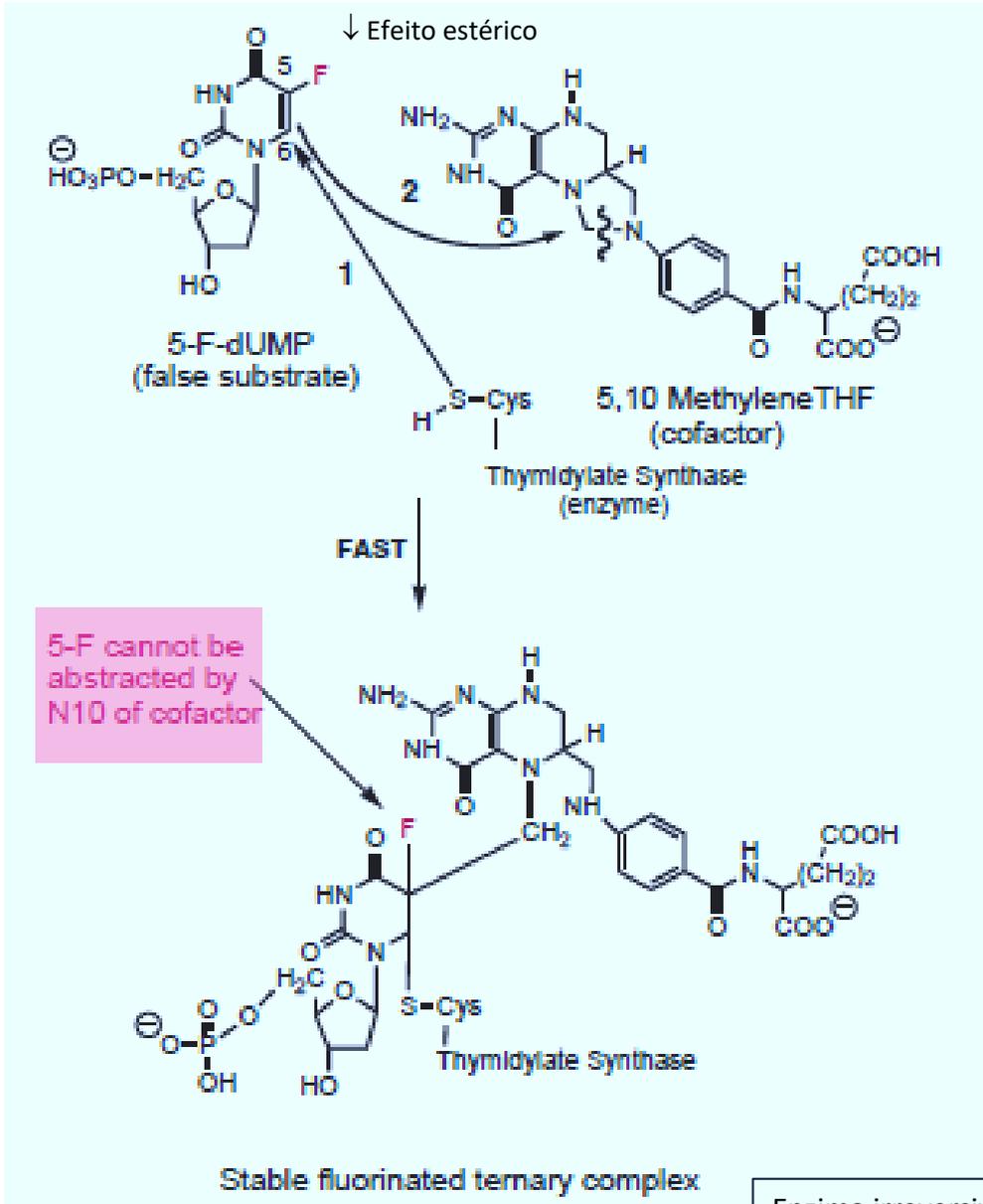


fluoruracila  
Pró-fármaco



Roche, V.F. Cancer and chemotherapy. Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A.  
Roche, V.F.; Zito, S.W. *Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry*.  
Filadelfia: Lippincott and Wilkins, 2013, cap.37, p.1199-1266.

## 2.2.2 INIBIDORES DA TIMIDALATO SINTASE

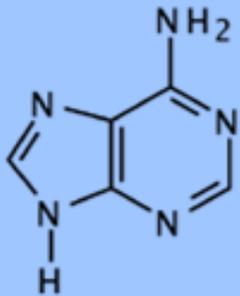


Roche, V.F. Cancer and chemotherapy. Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A. Roche, V.F.; Zito, S.W. **Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry**. Filadelfia: Lippincott and Wilkins, 2013, cap.37, p.1199-1266; Patrick, G.L. Anticancer agents. In:\_\_\_\_\_. **An introduction to medicinal chemistry**. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013, cap.21, p.514-576

Enzima irreversivelmente inibida → não há formação de dTMP → morte celular

## 2.2 Antimetabólitos

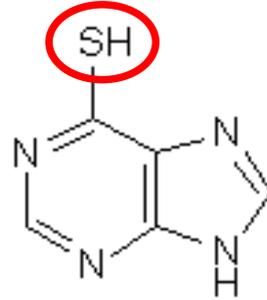
### 2.2.3 ANTIMETABÓLITO DE PURINAS



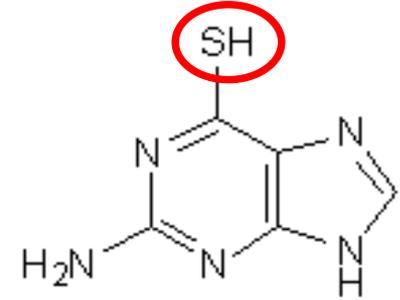
Adenina



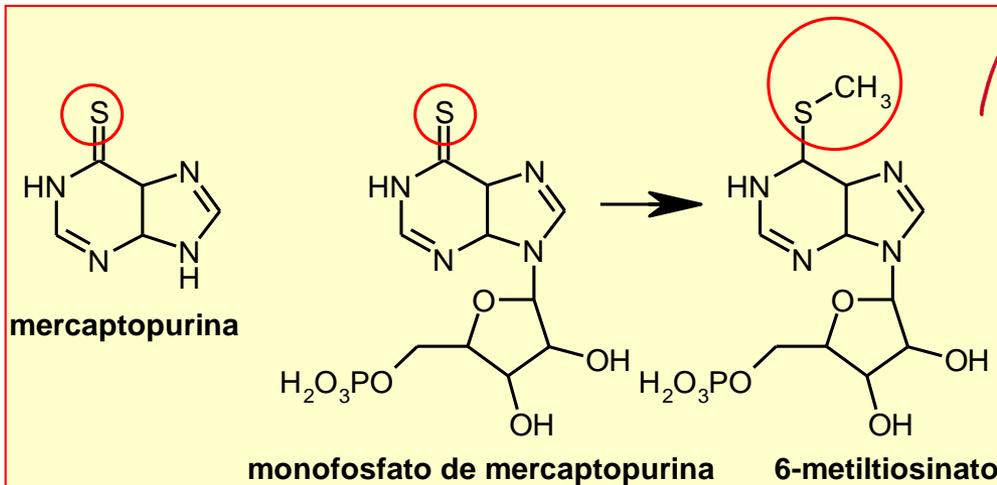
Guanina



6-mercaptopurina



6-tioguanina



mercaptopurina

monofosfato de mercaptopurina

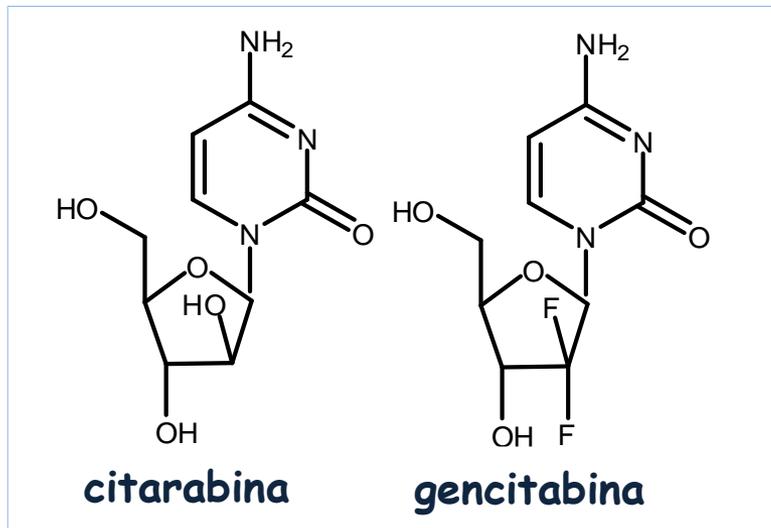
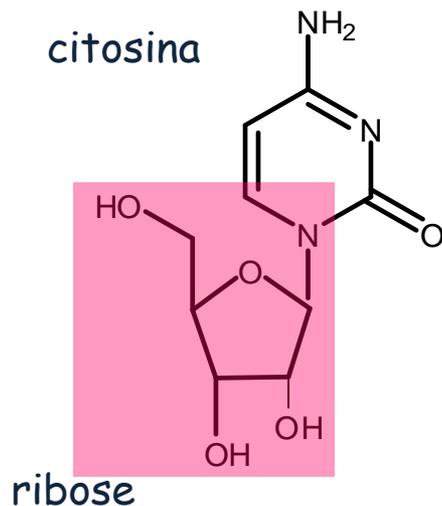
6-metiltiosinato

Inibição da  
amidofosforibosil -  
transferase

Efeito citotóxico

## 2.2 Antimetabólitos

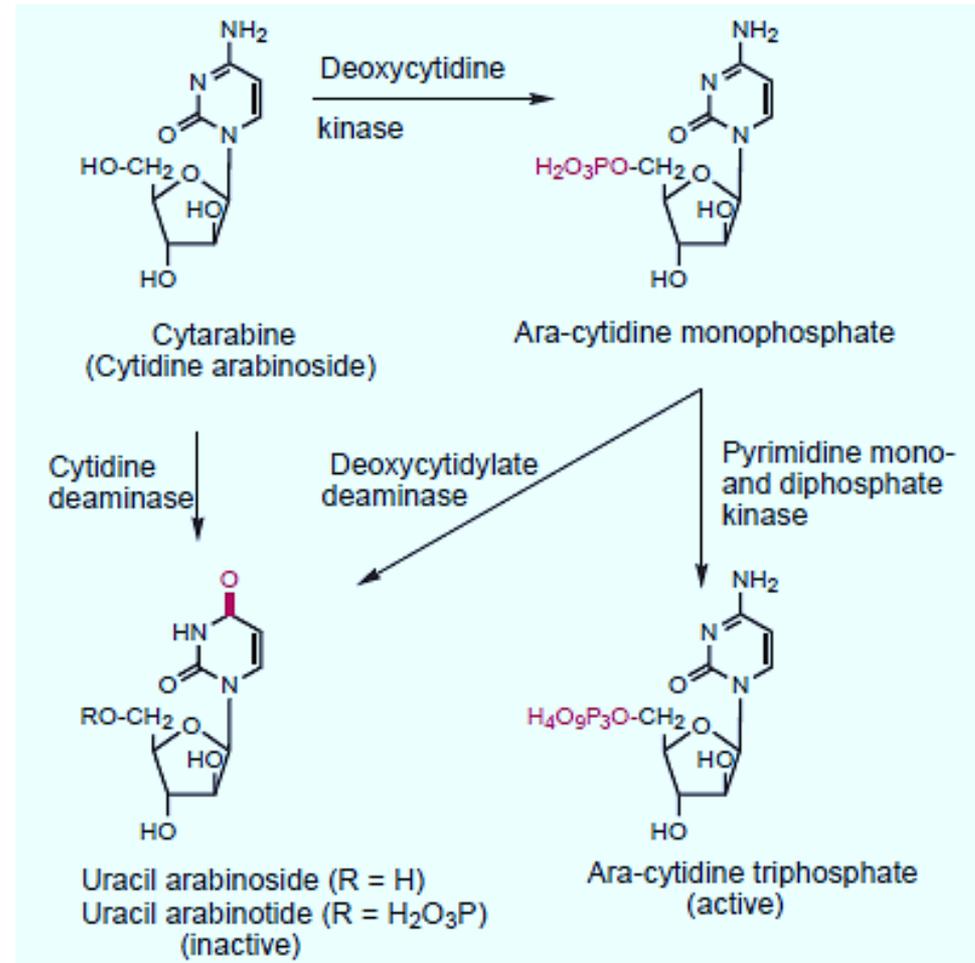
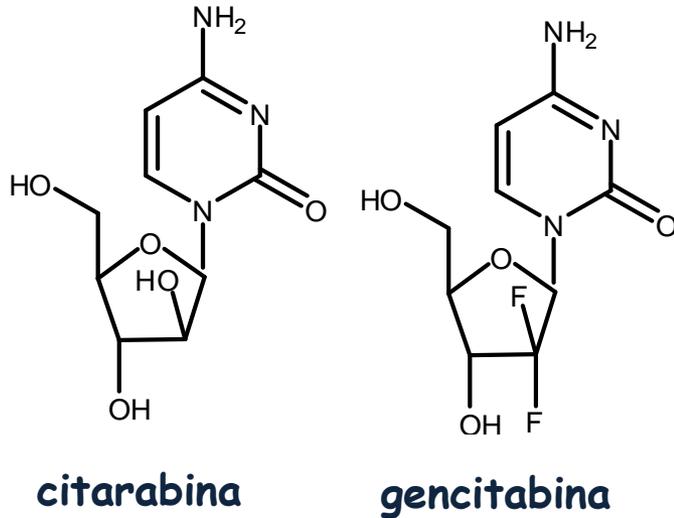
### 2.2.3 ANTIMETABÓLITO – Inibidores da elongação do DNA



- ✓ Inibem a **DNA polimerase**
- ✓ Trifosfatos → ativos
- ✓ Na forma de trifosfatos, são incorporados ao DNA e interrompem sua elongação e/ou inibem enzimas necessárias à sua síntese

## 2.2 Antimetabólitos

### 2.2.3 ANTIMETABÓLITO – Inibidores da elongação do DNA

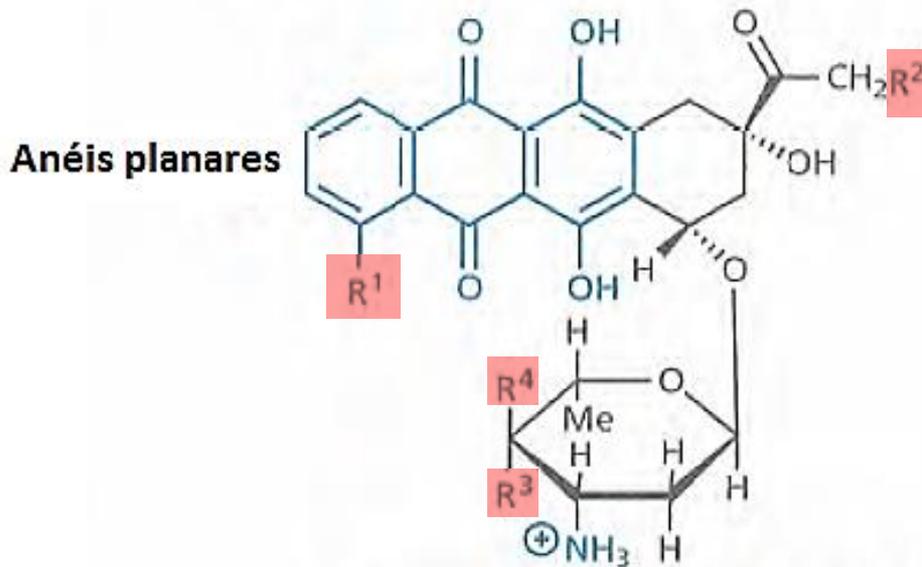


Roche, V.F. Cancer and chemotherapy. Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A.  
 Roche, V.F.; Zito, S.W. **Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry**.  
 Filadelfia: Lippincott and Wilkins, 2013, cap.37, p.1199-1266.

## 2 Antineoplásicos

### 2.3 Agentes intercalantes

#### 2.3.1 ANTRACICLINAS



antraciclina	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>
doxorubicina	OMe	OH	OH	H
epirubicina	OMe	OH	H	OH
daunorrubicina	OMe	H	H	OH
idarrubicina	H	H	H	OH

#### Agentes intercalantes

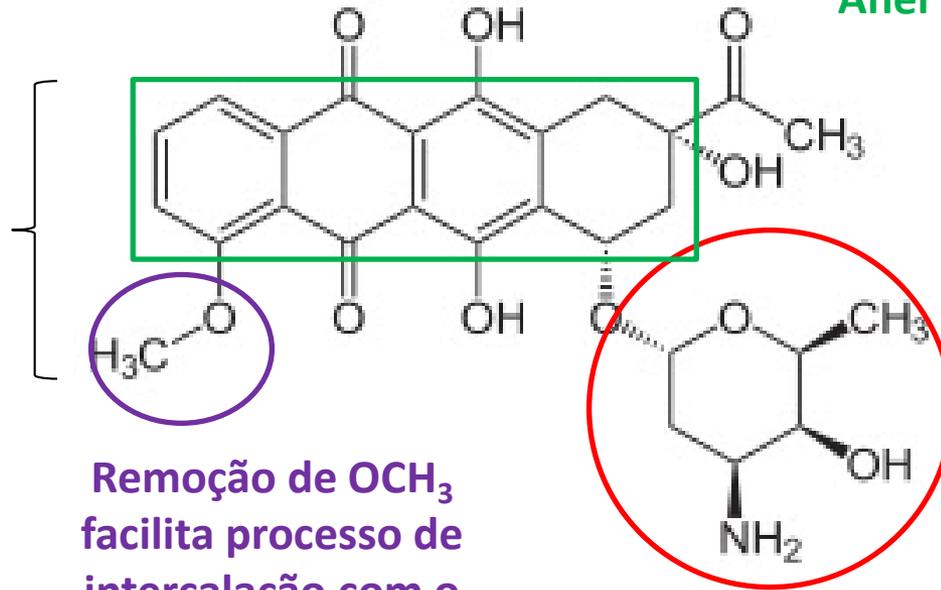
- ✓ Anéis planares **intercalam** na dupla hélice do DNA
- ✓ Inibição **topoisomerase II** (processos de replicação)
- ✓ Seletividade para células que se dividem rapidamente

## 2.3 Agentes intercalantes

### 2.3.1 ANTRACICLINAS

Anel tetracíclico

Porção aglicona da antraciclina



Remoção de OCH<sub>3</sub>  
facilita processo de  
intercalação com o  
DNA (planar)

**L-daunosamina (açúcar)**  
**Participação importante**  
**na especificidade do**  
**processo de intercalação**  
**com DNA**

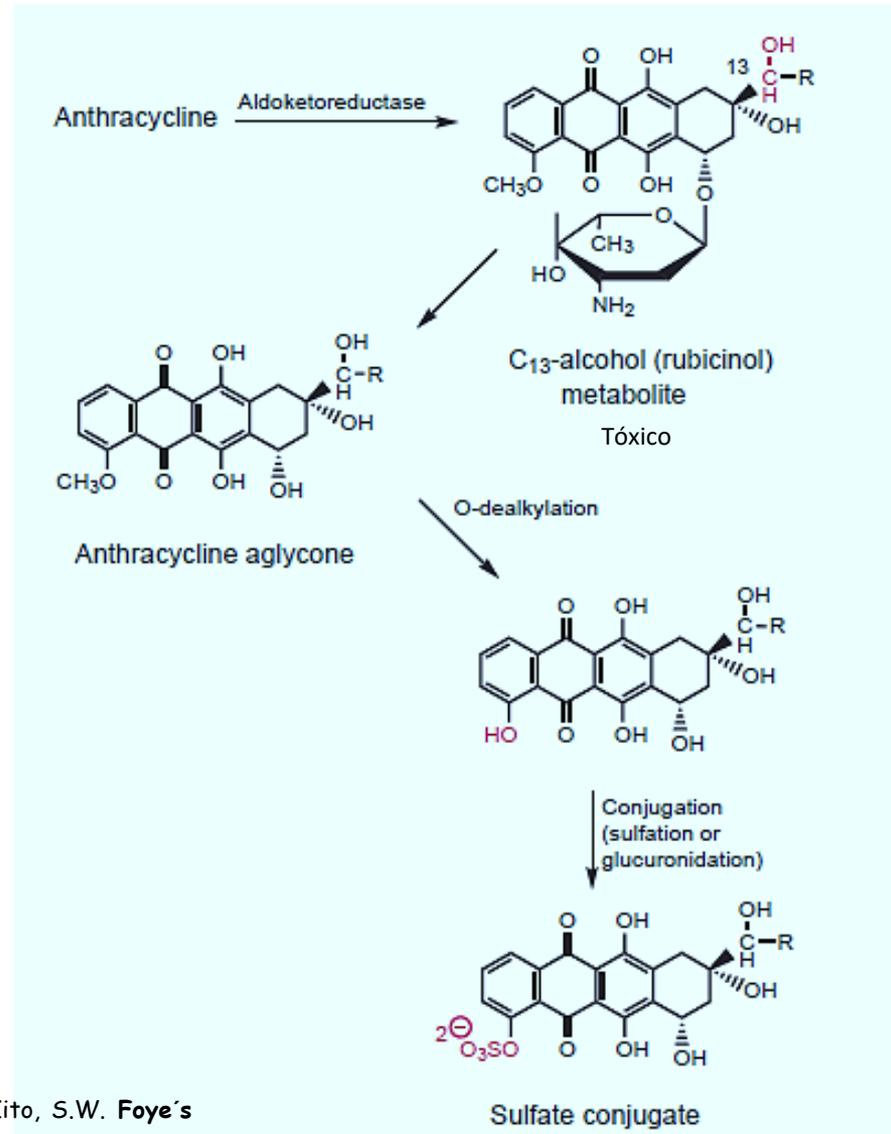
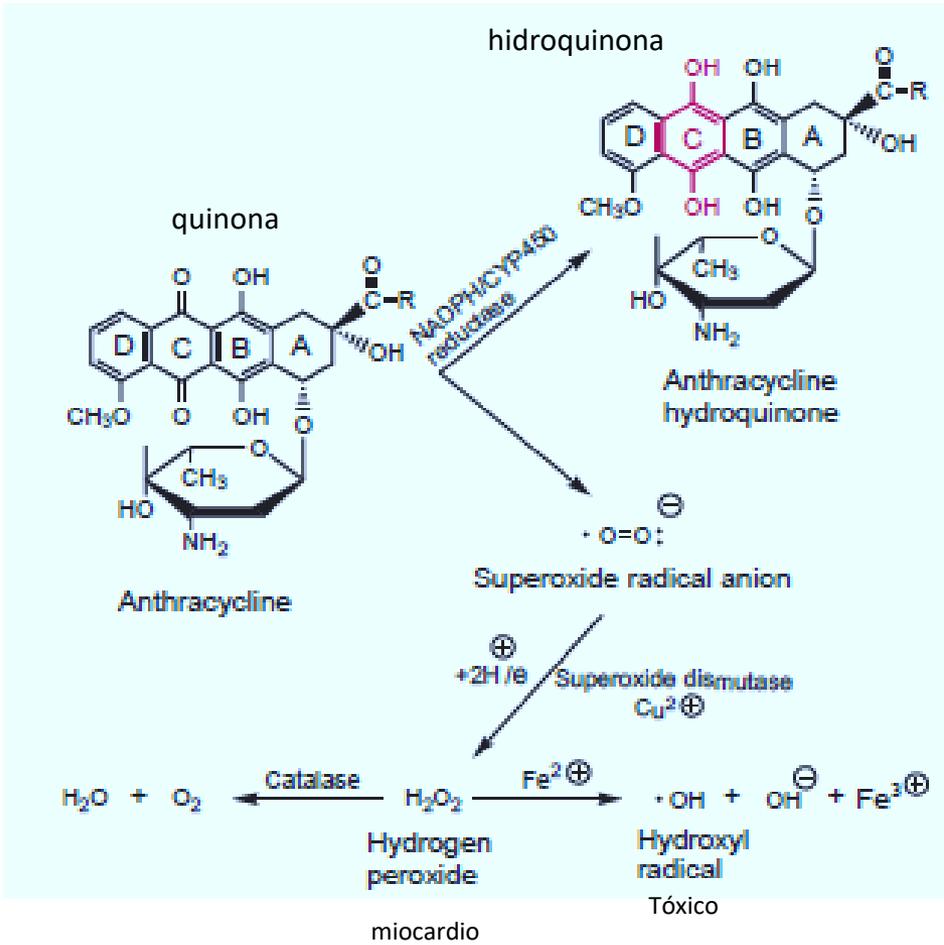
-Resíduo fosfato aniônico do  
DNA

Complexo ternário fármaco-enzima-DNA

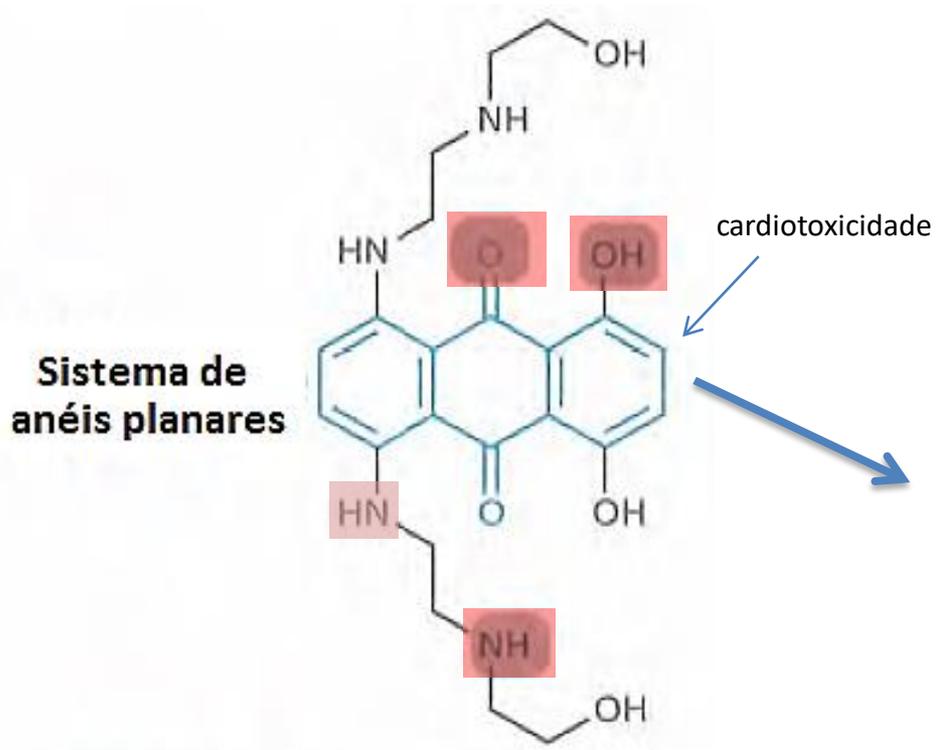
## 2.3.1 ANTRACICLINAS

### Mecanismos propostos para a cardiotoxicidade

### Cardiotoxicidade crônica



2.3 Agentes intercalantes  
2.3.1 ANTRACICLINAS



mitoxantrona

- ✓ Análogo **sintético** mais simples
- ✓ Molécula simétrica
- ✓ Relação estrutura-atividade: O, OH e NH → importantes para atividade

Estabilidade do anel quinona

ligação hidrogênio intramolecular

Resistência NADPH/CYP450 redutase

## 2 Antineoplásicos

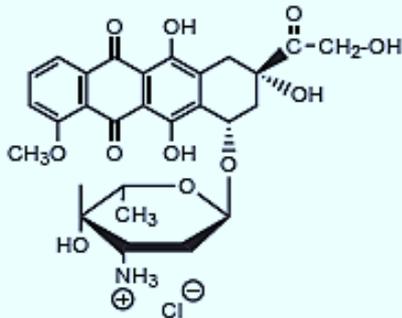
### 2.3 Agentes intercalantes

#### 2.3.1 ANTRACICLINAS

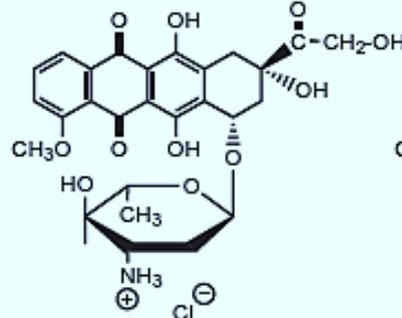
Roche, V.F. Cancer and chemotherapy. Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A.

Roche, V.F.; Zito, S.W. **Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry.**

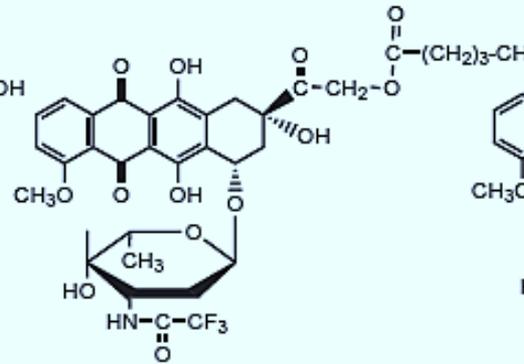
Filadelfia: Lippincott and Wilkins, 2013, cap.37, p.1199-1266.



Doxorubicin hydrochloride  
(Adriamycin)

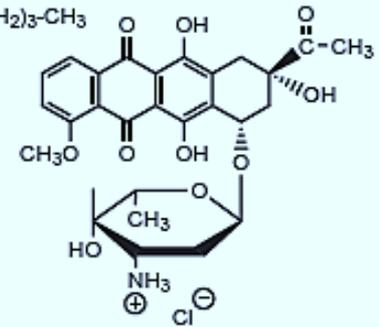


Epirubicin hydrochloride  
(Ellence)

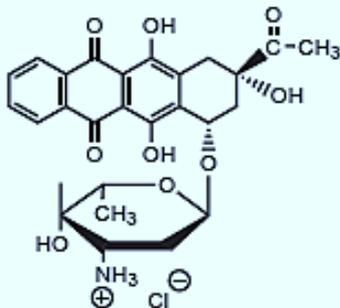


Valrubicin  
(Valstar)

Entrada na célula



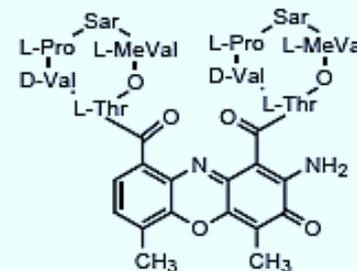
Daunorubicin hydrochloride  
(Cerubidine)



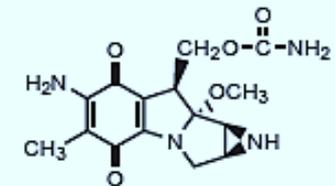
Idarubicin hydrochloride  
(Idamycin PFS)



Mitoxantrone hydrochloride  
(Novantrone)



Dactinomycin  
(Cosmegen)

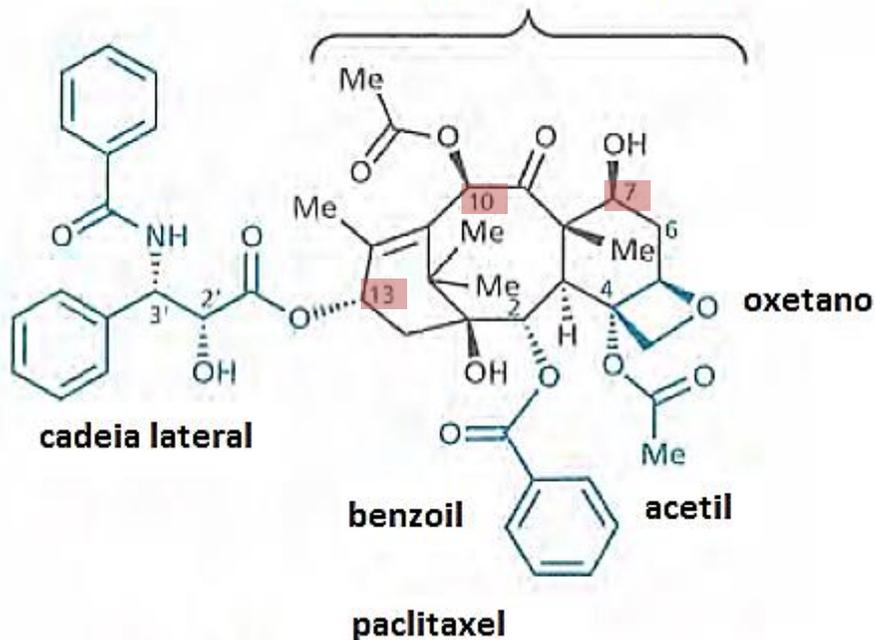


Mitomycin  
(Mutamycin)

## 2 Antineoplásicos

### 2.4 Inibidores da mitose

sistema tricíclico de 15 membros



### paclitaxel (taxol)

- ✓ Inibe despolimerização de tubulina
- ✓ Isolado de *Taxus ssp*
- ✓ Síntese completa em 1994, porém inviável
- ✓ Análogos: dodetaxel, ortataxel (administração por **via oral**)

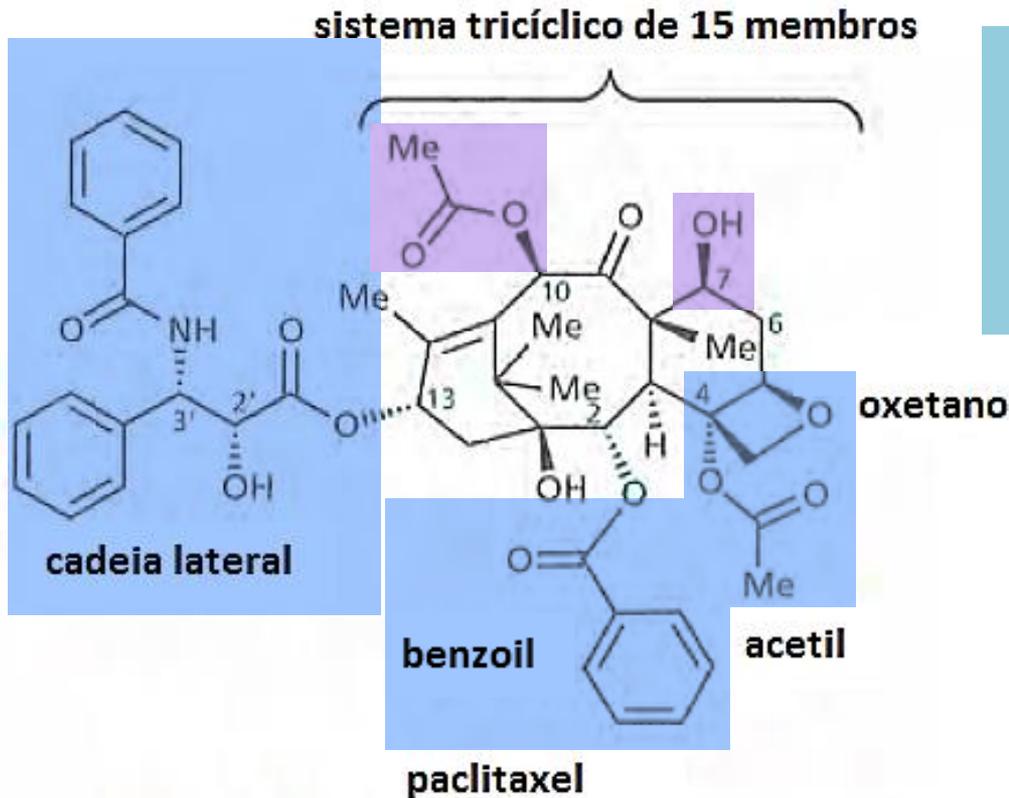
### 3 Antineoplásicos

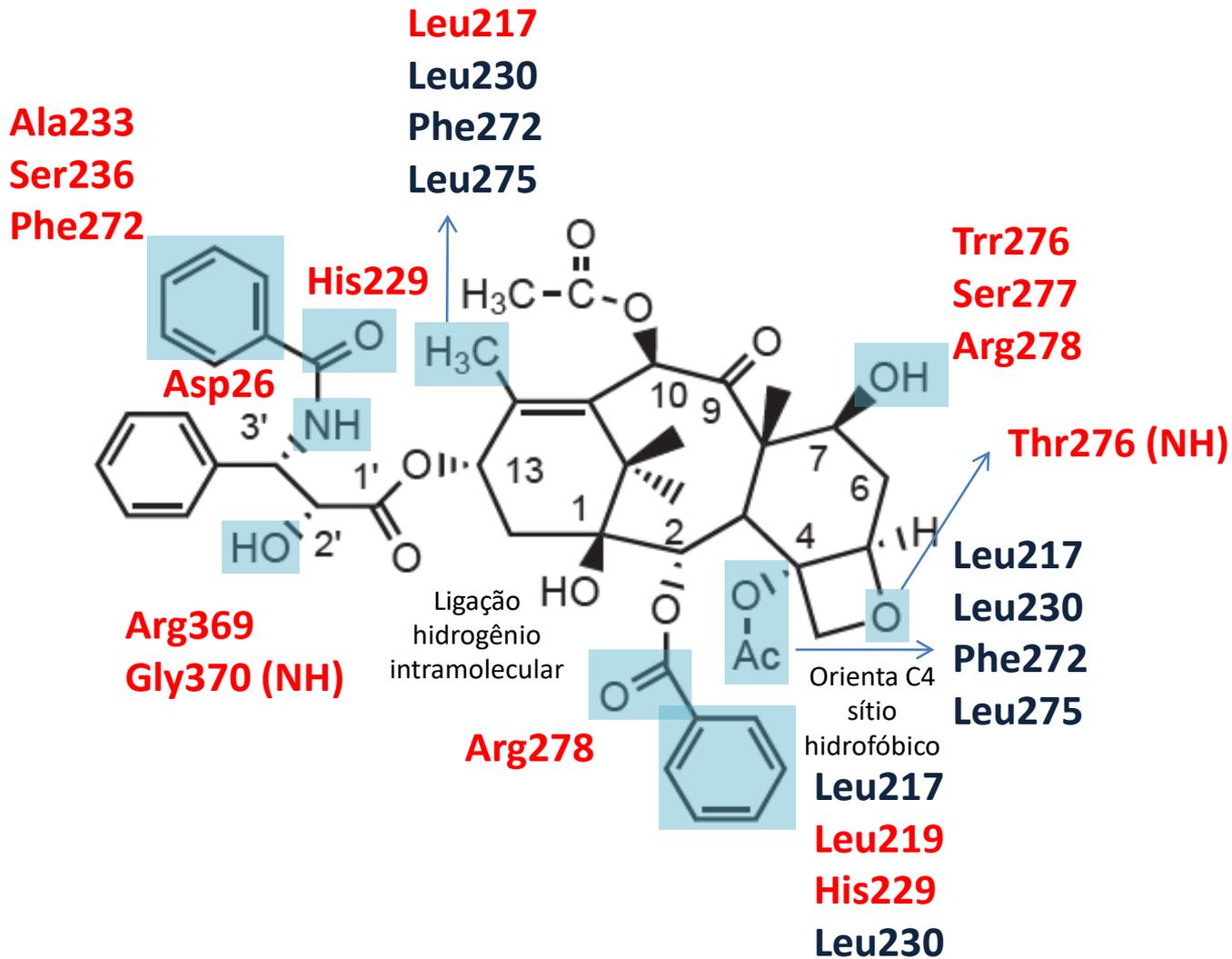
#### 3.4 Inibidores da mitose

## Relação estrutura-atividade

Ação em cepas resistentes

Importantes para adequada conformação de grupos funcionais essenciais

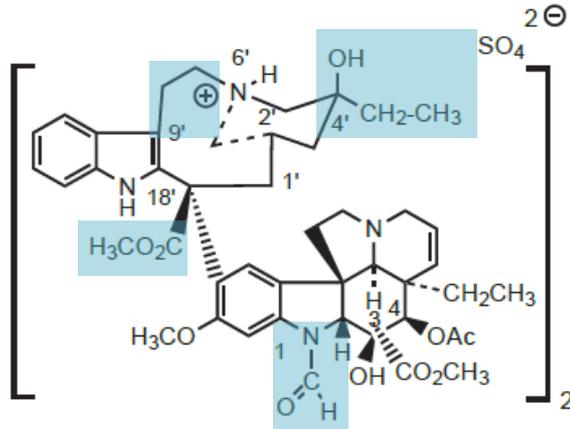




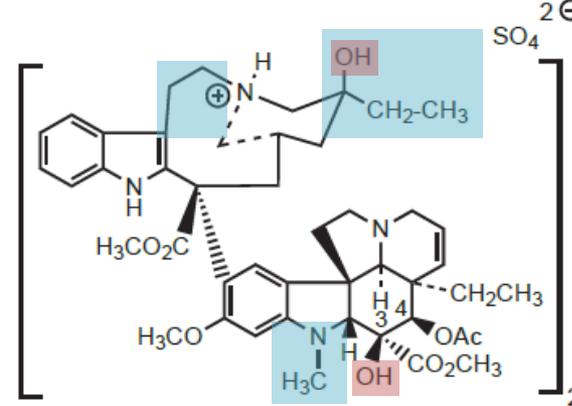
### 3 Antineoplásicos

#### 3.4 Inibidores da mitose

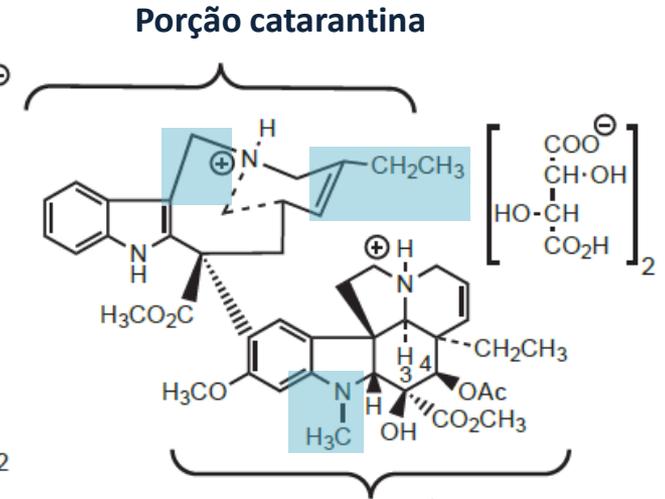
##### - Alcalóides da VINCA



**vincristina**



**vimblastina**



**Porção vindolina**

**vinorelbina**

- ✓ Ligam-se à tubulina e previnem a polimerização de microtúbulos
- ✓ Diferença: ação, potência e toxicidade
- ✓ Porções (**cataramina e vindolina**) são essenciais para ação

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Obrigada por sua atenção