

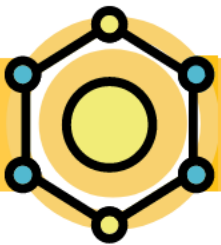
The USP logo is displayed in a large, black, stylized font. The background of the slide features a hand holding a green leaf, surrounded by a network of yellow and blue hexagonal molecular structures. The top right corner contains the crest of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of the University of São Paulo, which includes a shield with a snake and a banner, surrounded by the text 'FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS FARMACÉUTICAS' and '1827-1934'.

## **FBF0604 - Planejamento de Fármacos (2024)**

Fase Farmacodinâmica –  
Mecanismo de ação de fármacos –  
Interação Fármaco ou Composto  
Bioativo e Receptores  
**Prof. Dr. Rodrigo Vieira Gonzaga**

**2024**

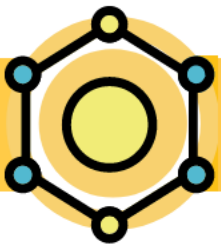
**Faculdade de Ciências  
Farmacêuticas  
Universidade de São Paulo**



# FASES DA AÇÃO DE UM FÁRMACO

1. Farmacêutica
2. Farmacocinética
3. Farmacodinâmica

- Fernandes, T.B.; Parise Filho, R. Ferreira, E.I; Barreiro, E.J; Giarolla, J.; Parise Filho, R. **Fundamentos de Química Farmacêutica Medicinal**. 2022.
- PATRICK, G. L. **An introduction to medicinal chemistry**, 6 ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017. 875p
- Lemke, T.L.; Williams, D.A. In: Fifer, K.E. **Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry**. Filadelfia: Lippincott and Wilkins, 2013.



# FASES DA AÇÃO DE UM FÁRMACO

## FASE FARMACÊUTICA

HIDROSSOLUBILIDADE

DESINTEGRAÇÃO

DISSOLUÇÃO

## FASE FARMACOCINÉTICA

LIPOSSOLUBILIDADE

RELAÇÃO pH/pKa

ABSORÇÃO

DISTRIBUIÇÃO

METABOLISMO

EXCREÇÃO

## FASE FARMACODINÂMICA

EFEITOS ESTÉRICOS

INTERAÇÃO FÁRMACO-RECEPTOR

**EFEITO BIOLÓGICO**





# Ação dos fármacos

AÇÃO

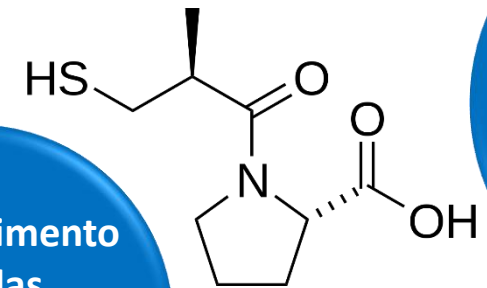
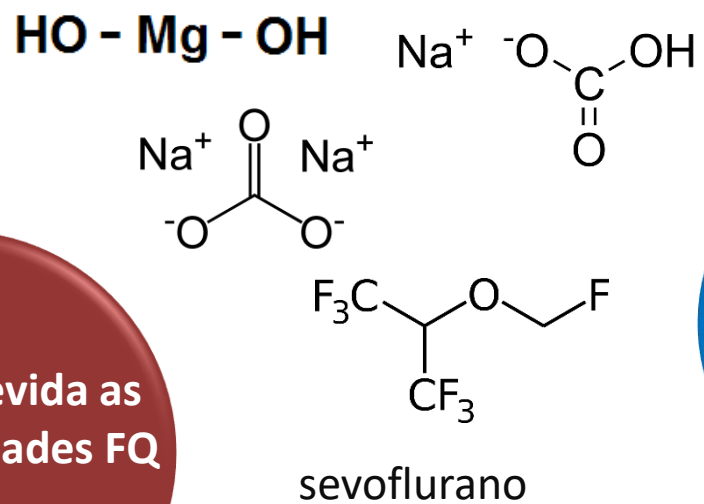


INESPECÍFICOS

ESPECÍFICOS

Reconhecimento do fármaco é devido ao seu arranjo espacial

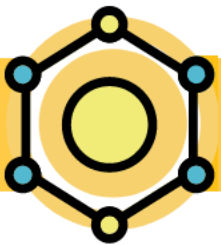
Ação seletiva a um alvo específico



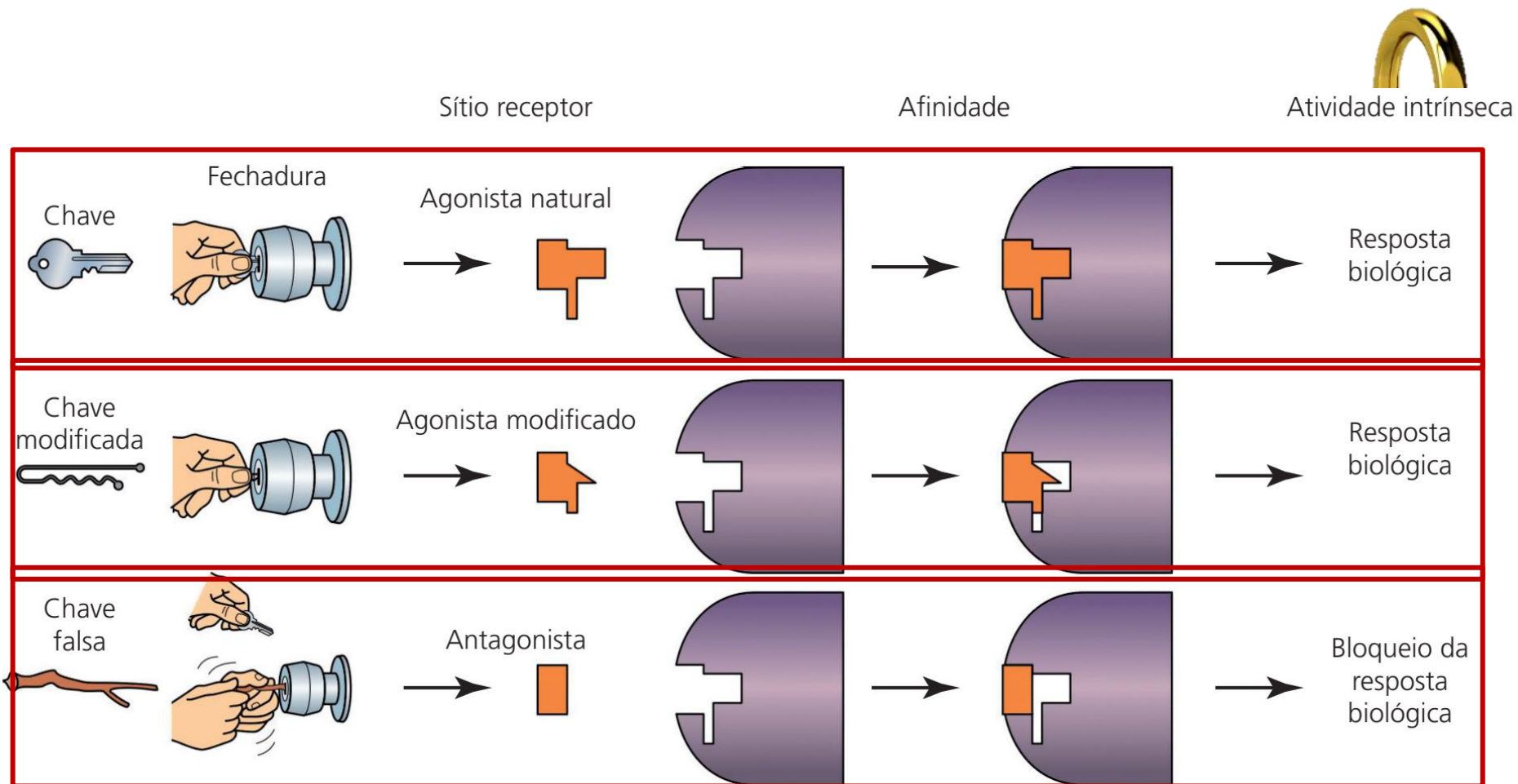
Reconhecimento tbm das propriedades estruturais da molécula

complementaridade

Ação devida as propriedades FQ

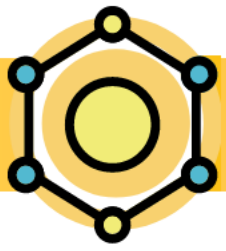


# Interação fármaco-ALVO

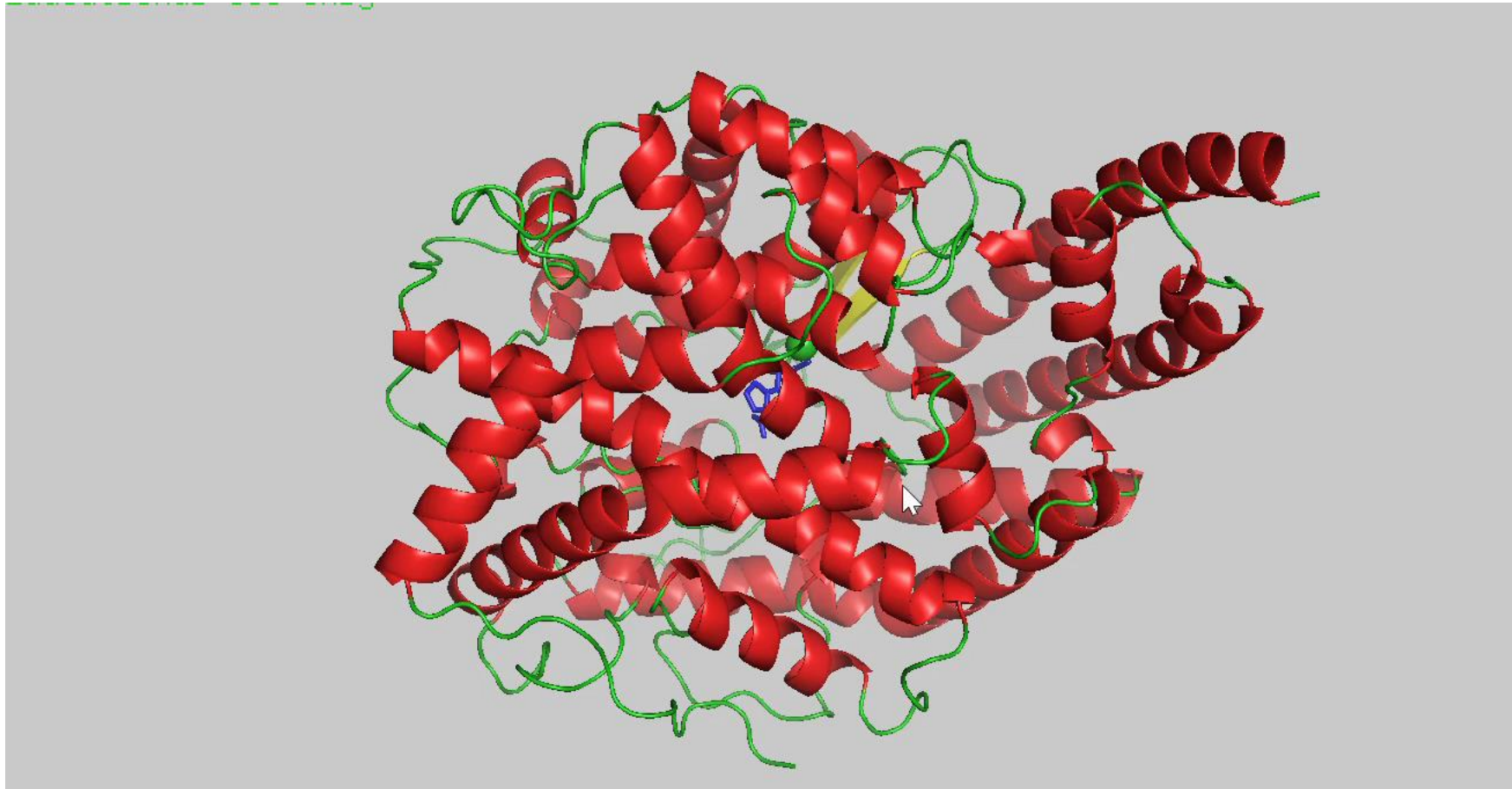


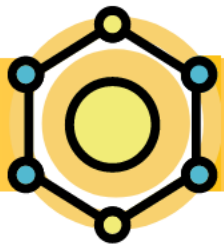
● SUBSTRATE





# Interação fármaco-ALVO

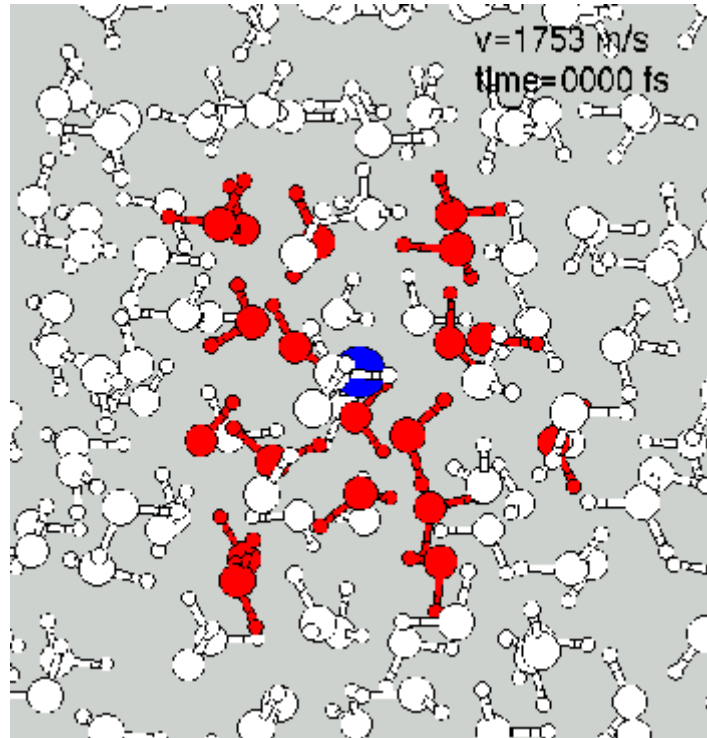




# Plasticidade do ALVO

Acomodação do sítio receptor e do efetor até menor energia do complexo

Estudos termodinâmicos

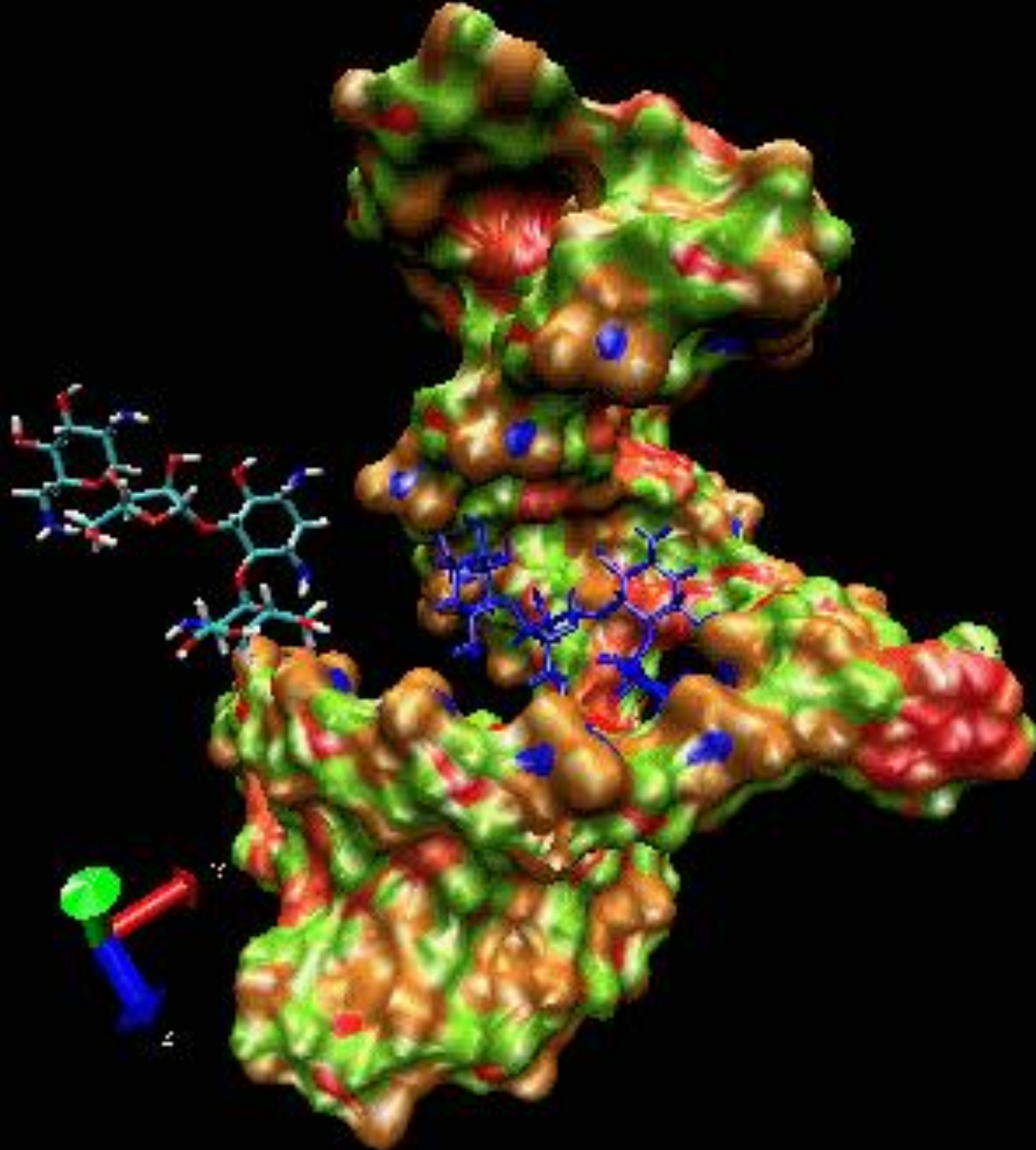
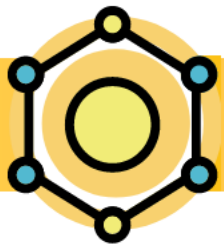


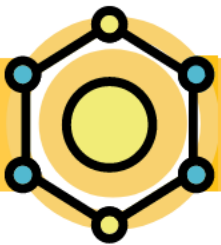
Rigidez o receptor limita o planejamento

Koshland introduziu aspectos dinâmicos

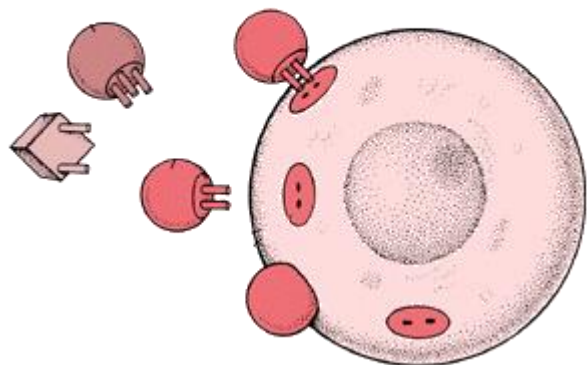
ENCAIXE INDUZIDO



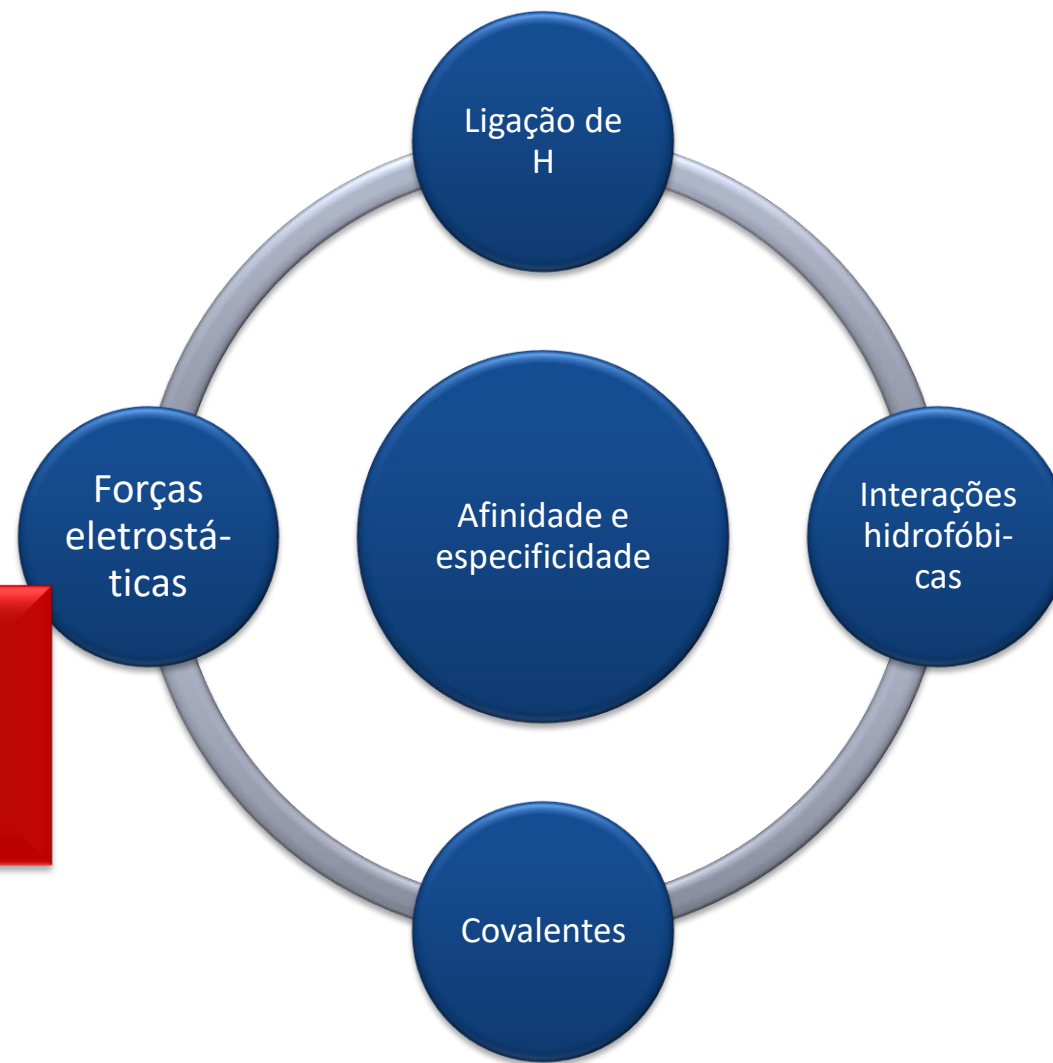


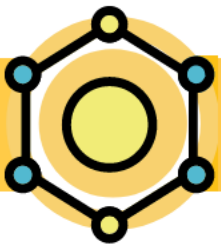


# INTERAÇÃO FÁRMACO-ALVO



- Dipolo-dipolo
- Íon-dipolo



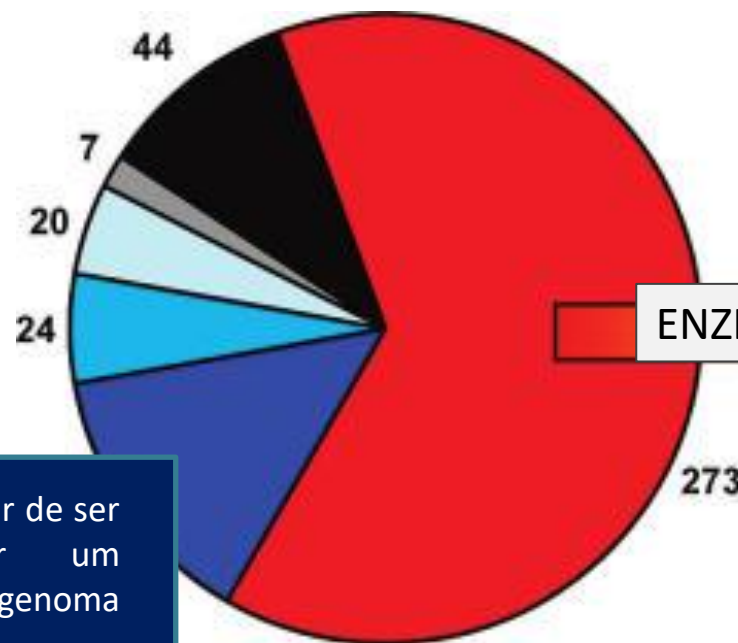


# ALVOS MOLECULARES

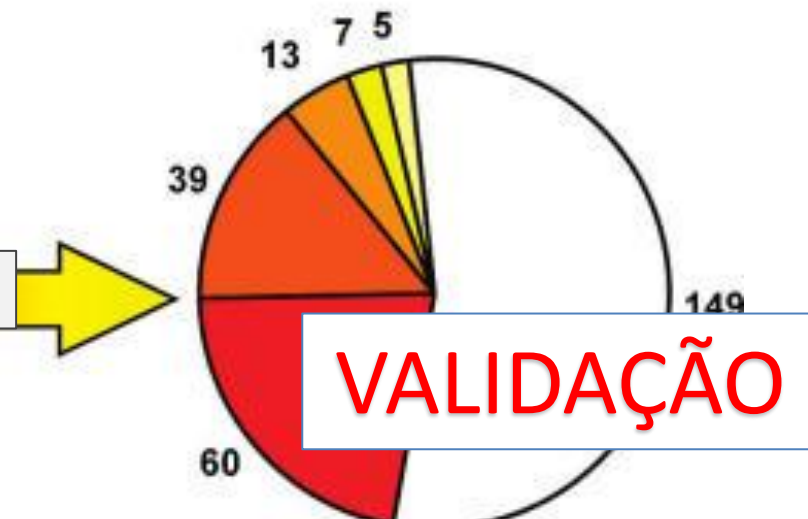
## ALVOS MOLECULARES

*Druggability* – capacidade de um alvo molecular de ser modulado de forma favorável por um fármaco/composto bioativo – somente 10% do genoma humano oferece alvos *druggable*.

Estratégias de validação de alvos  
Genéticas  
Químicas  
Terapêuticas



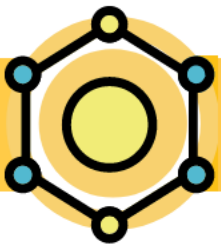
- Enzimas
- Receptores de membrana
- Fatores de transcrição
- Canais iônicos
- Transportadores
- Outros alvos



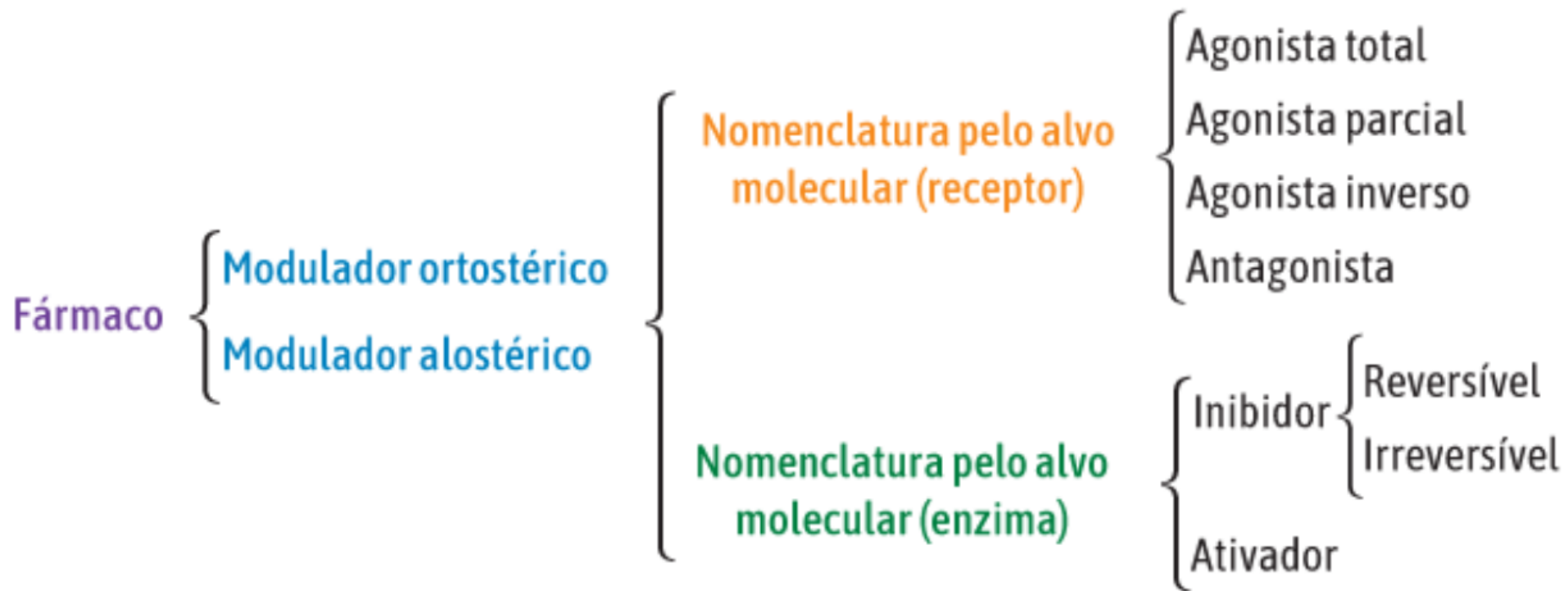
Quinoma humano - 518 proteína-quinases –  
1,7% do genoma humano, e em torno de  
20 lipídio-quinases

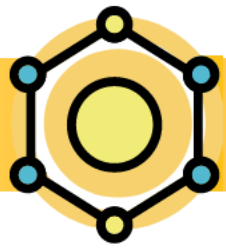
Duong-Li, Peterson. *Current Protocol Pharmacology*, 2014

- quinases
- proteases
- fosfatases
- citocromo P450
- fosfodiesterases
- outras enzimas



CLASSIFICAÇÃO  
DOS FÁRMACOS  
QUANTO AO  
LOCAL  
DE AÇÃO E  
MECANISMO  
DE MODULAÇÃO





# INIBIDORES ENZIMÁTICOS

INIBIDORES  
ENZIMÁTICOS

**REVERSÍVEIS**

**COMPETITIVOS**

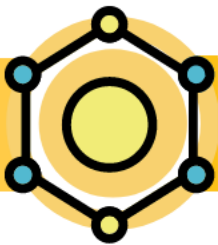
**NÃO COMPETITIVOS**

**IRREVERSÍVEIS**

**ESTADO DE TRANSIÇÃO**

**SUICIDAS**

**ANTAGONISTAS METABÓLICOS**



# ESQUEMA DE PLANEJAMENTO RACIONAL DOS SISTEMAS RENINA-ANGIOTENSINA E CALICREÍNA-CININA

**PLANEJAMENTO RACIONAL**

**INIBIDORES ENZIMÁTICOS COMPETITIVOS REVERSÍVEIS**

**Angiotensinogênio**



**cininogênio**

**RENINA**

**CALICREÍNA**

**Angiotensina I**



**bradicinina**

**ECA**

**Angiotensina II**



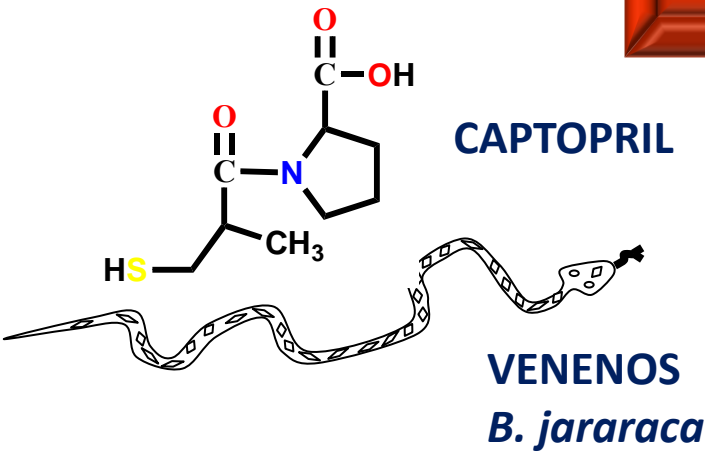
**hexapeptídeo inativo**

**RECEPTOR DE ANGIOTENSINA II**

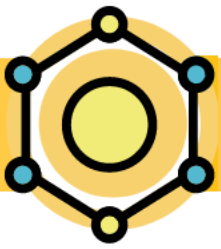
**VASOCONSTRIÇÃO DIRETA**

**VASOCONSTRIÇÃO INDIRETA**

**AUMENTO DA PRESSÃO SANGUÍNEA**

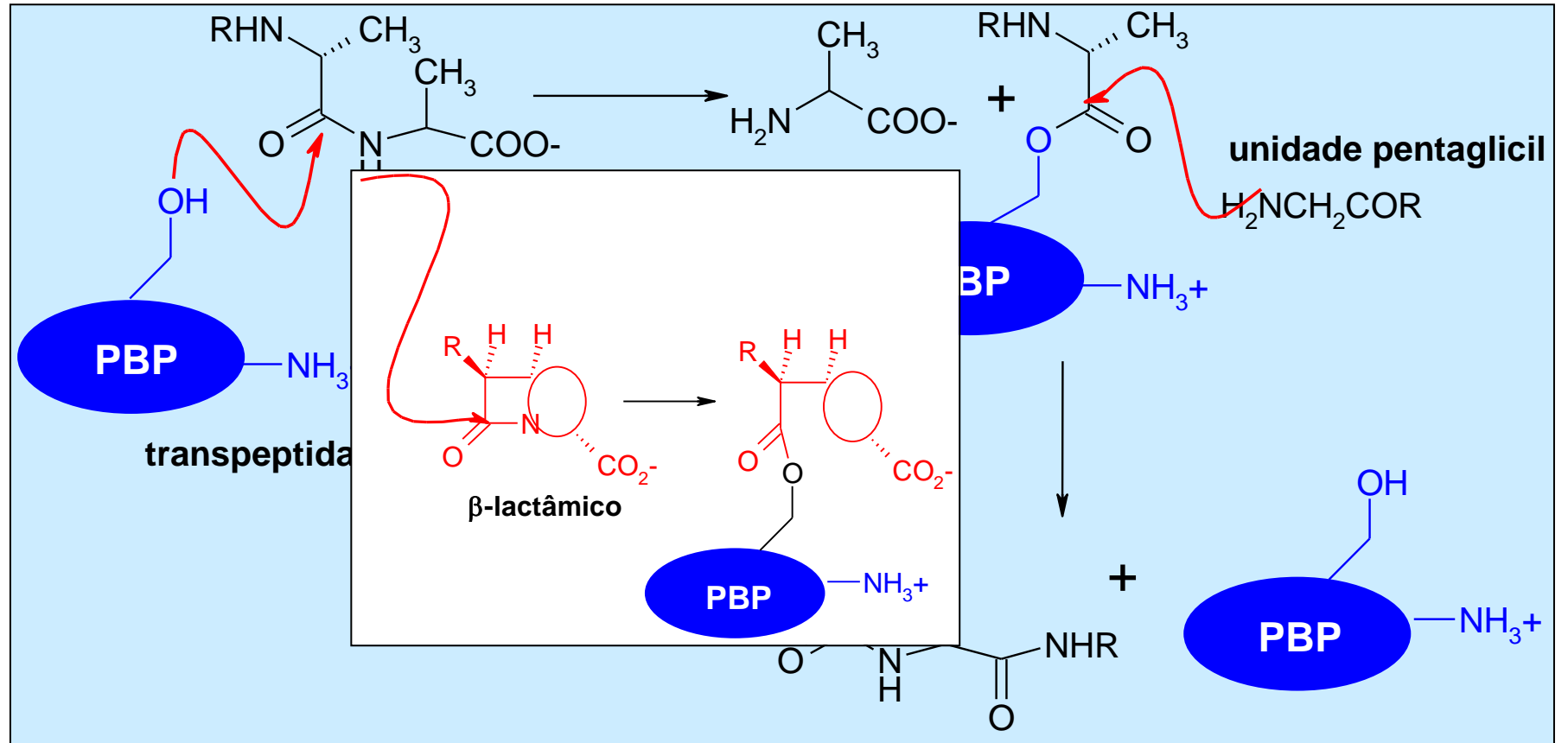


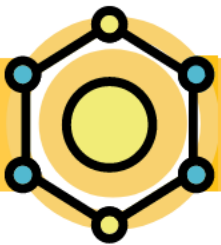




# ANTIBIÓTICOS $\beta$ -LACTÂMICOS

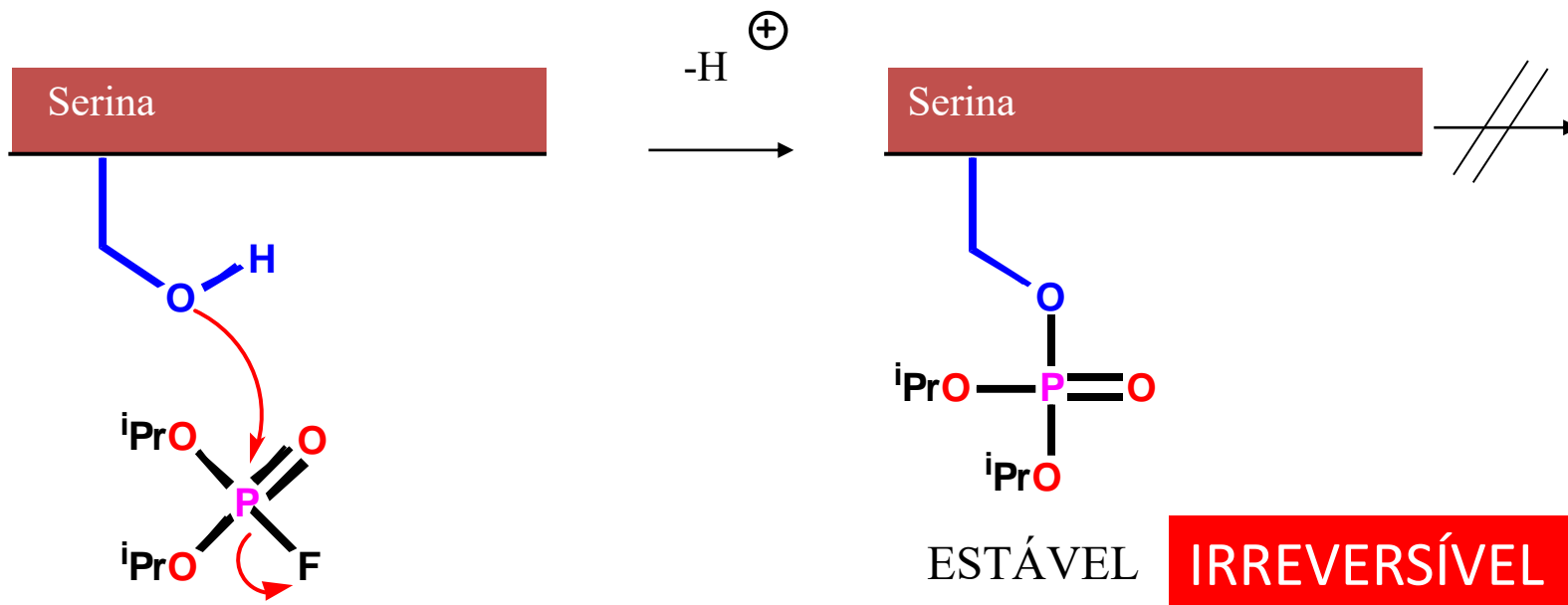
INIBIDORES  
ENZIMÁTICOS  
COMPETITIVOS  
IRREVERSÍVEIS

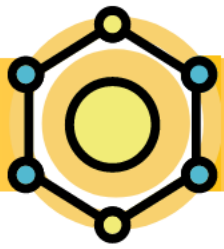




# ORGANOFOSFORADOS

INIBIDORES  
ENZIMÁTICOS  
COMPETITIVOS  
IRREVERSÍVEIS

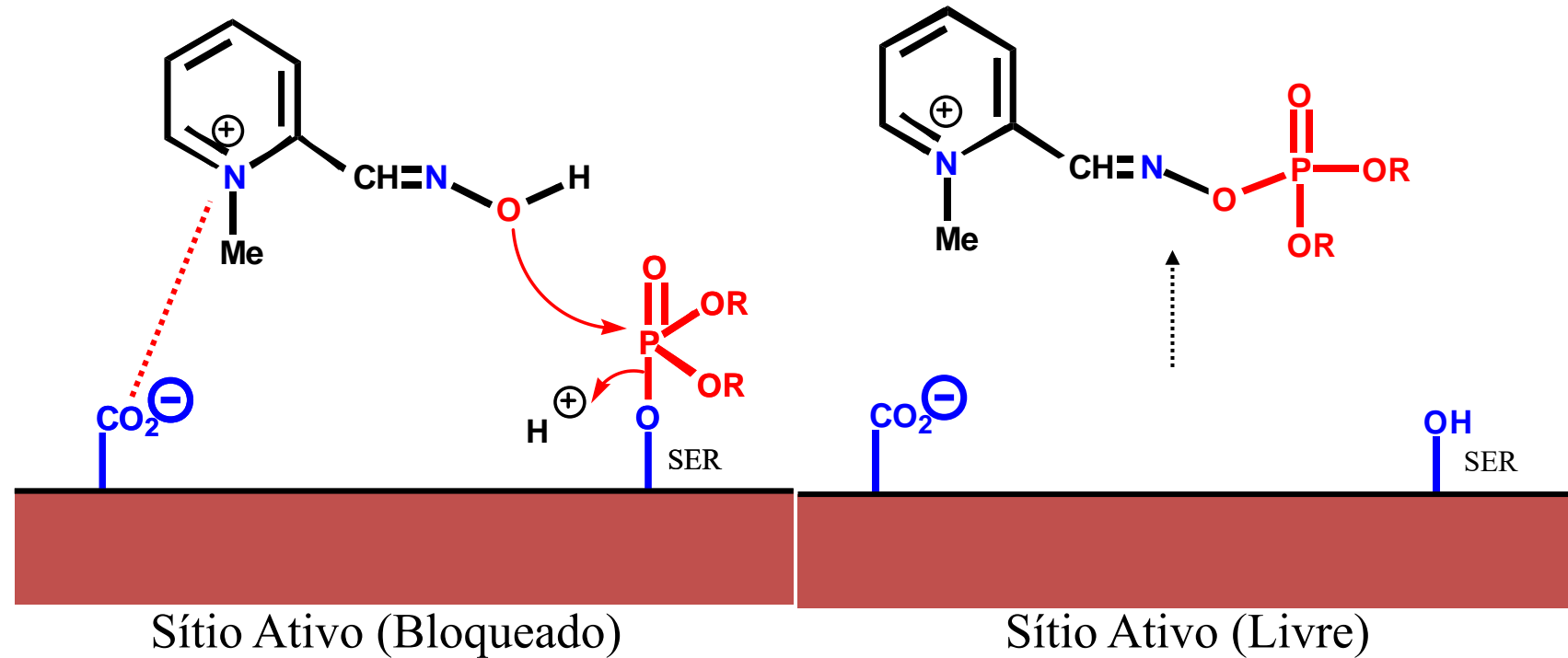


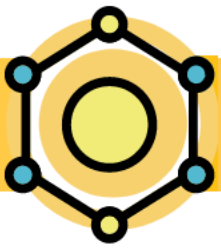


# MECANISMO DE AÇÃO AO NÍVEL MOLECULAR DA PRALIDOXIMA

## ANTÍDOTO PARA INIBIÇÃO DE ORGANOFOSFORADOS

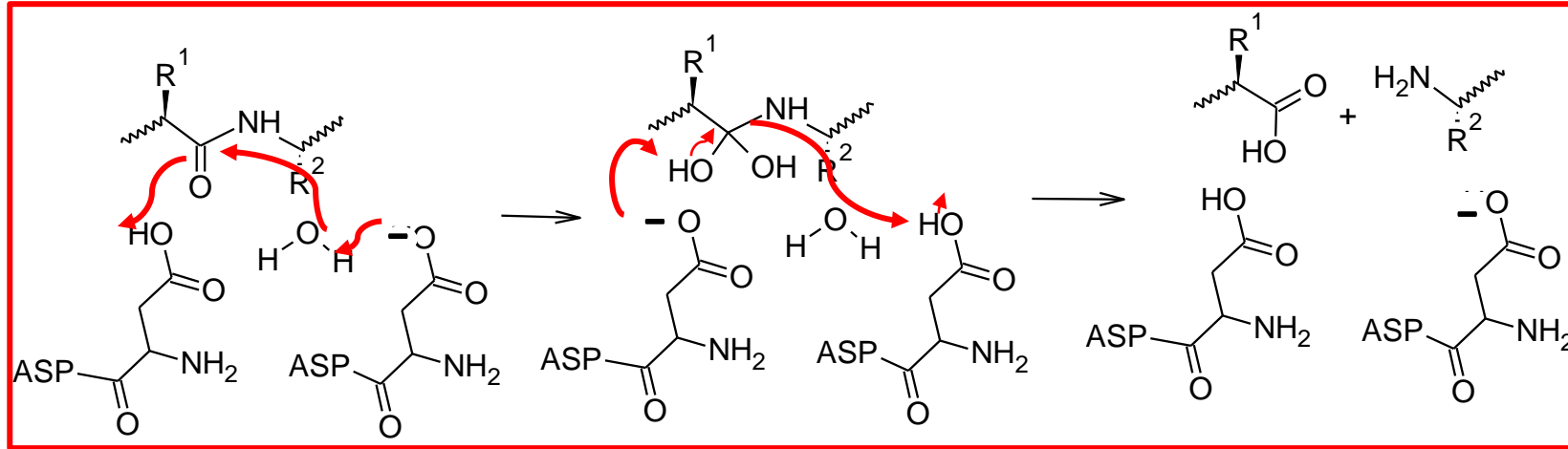
REATIVADOR  
ENZIMÁTICO





SUBSTRATO

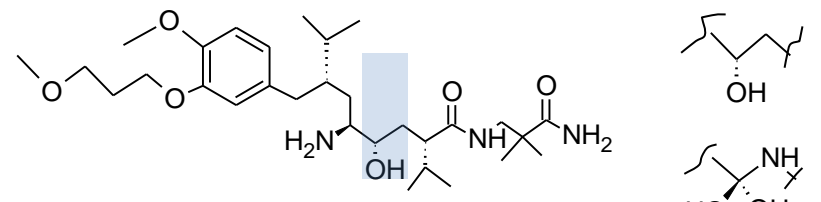
SUBSTRATO



INIBIDORES ENZIMÁTICOS DO ESTADO DE TRANSIÇÃO



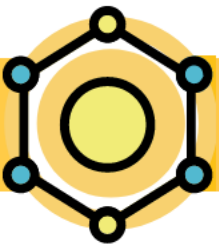
INIBIDOR



alisquirem

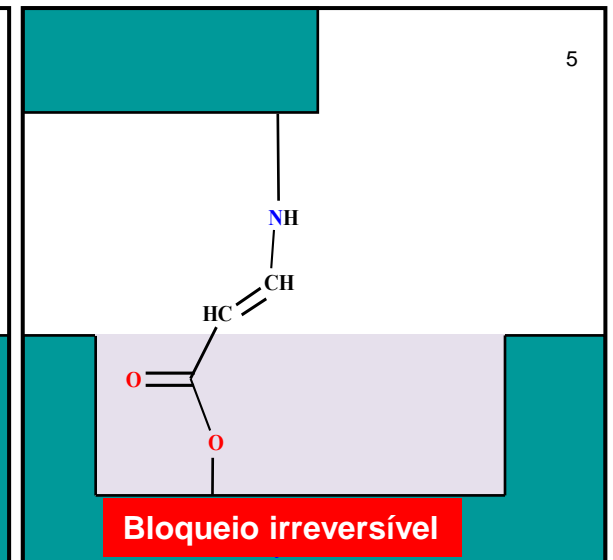
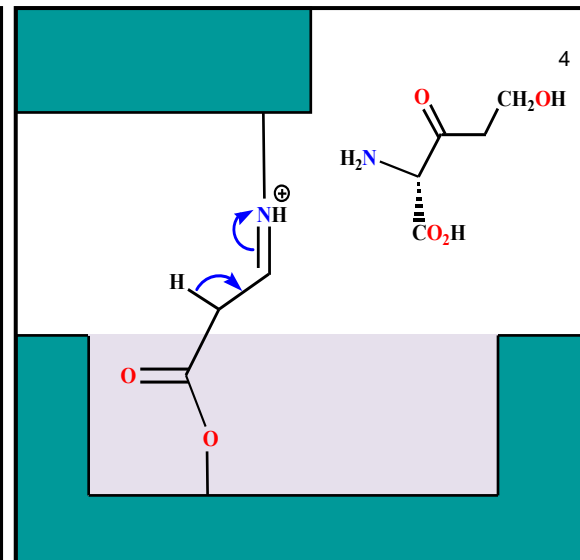
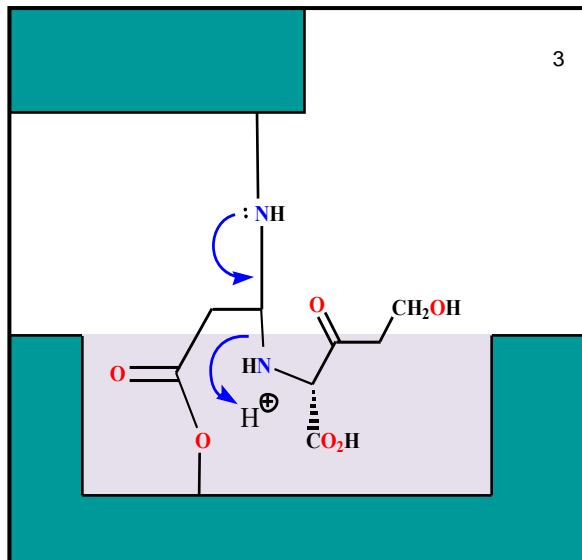
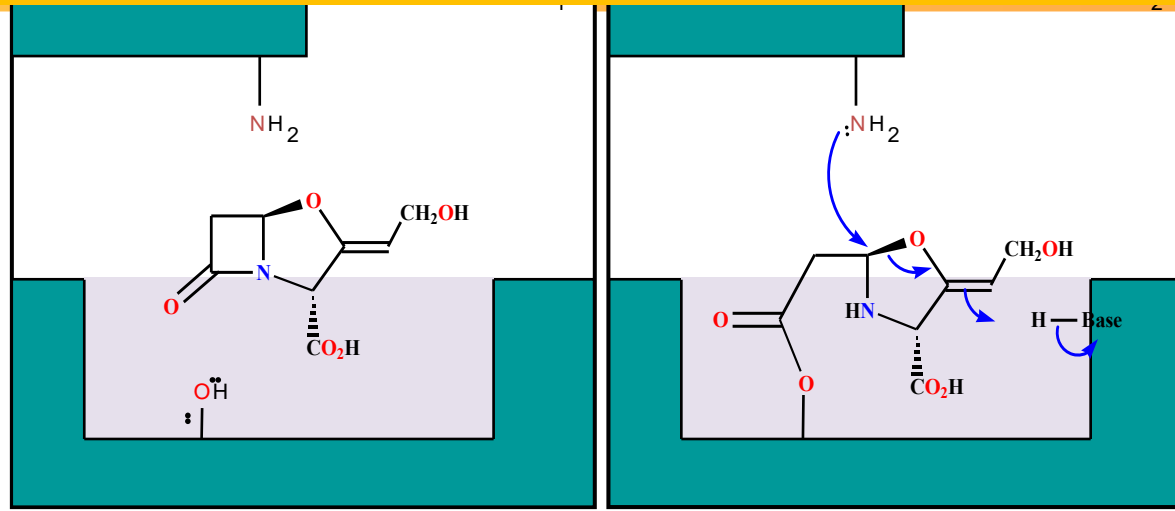
mimetiza hidroxietileno do estado de transição

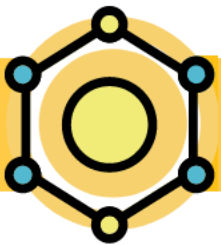
intermediário de reação



# MECANISMO DE INIBIÇÃO DA $\beta$ -LACTAMASE

INIBIDORES  
ENZIMÁTICOS  
SUICIDAS



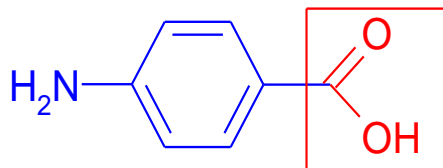


# ANTAGONISMO METABÓLICO

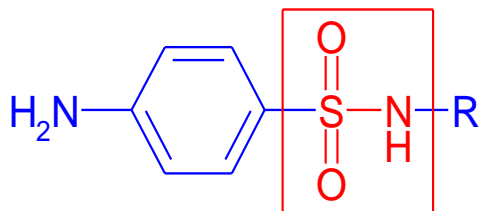
CLÁSSICO

NÃO-CLÁSSICO

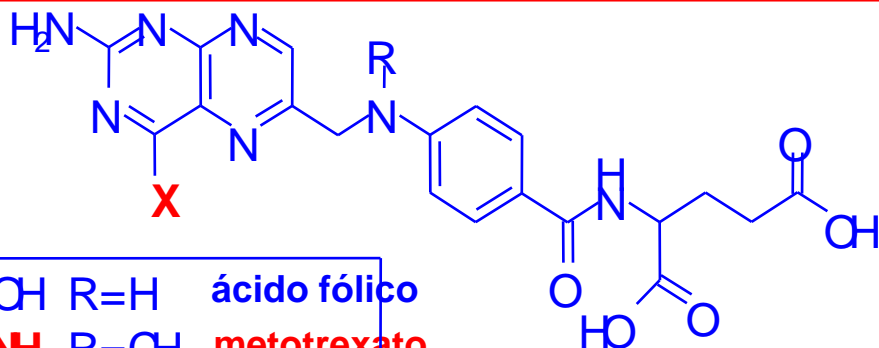
INIBIDORES  
ENZIMÁTICOS  
ANTAGONISTAS  
METABÓLICOS



PABA

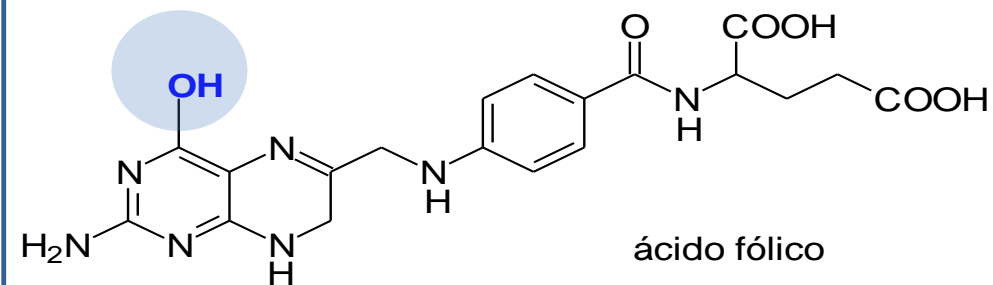


ESTRUTURA GERAL  
DAS SULFAS

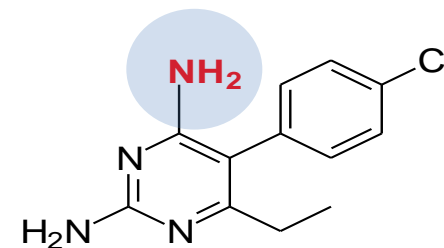


$X=CH$   $R=H$  ácido fólico  
 $X=NH_2$   $R=CH_3$  metotrexato

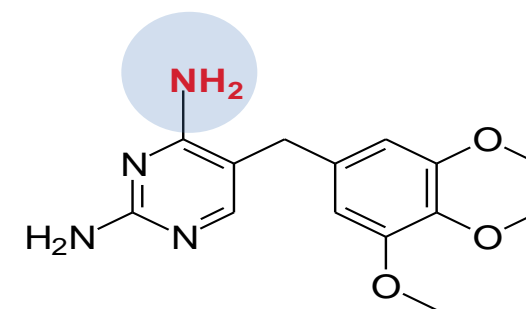
ANTINEOPLÁSICO ANTIFOLATO (ANTAGONISTA METABÓLICO)



ácido fólico

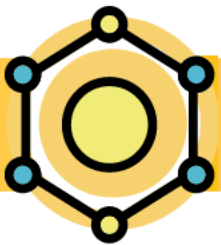


pirimetamina



trimetoprima

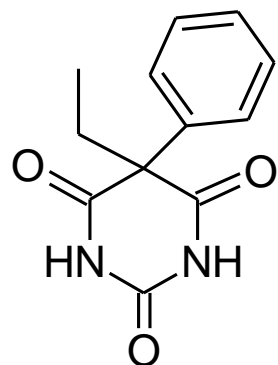




# ATIVADORES ENZIMÁTICOS

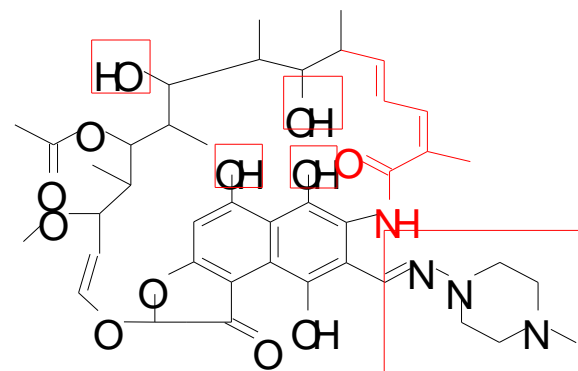
ATIVADORES  
ENZIMÁTICOS

## CYP-450 (ISOFORMAS) METABOLISMO



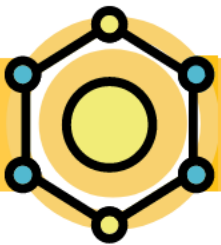
fenobarbital

anticonvulsivante



rifampicina

antibiótico tuberculostático



# TIPOS DE AÇÃO EM RECEPTORES

## AÇÃO EM RECEPTORES

**AGONISTAS** - mimetizam mensageiros naturais e ativam os receptores

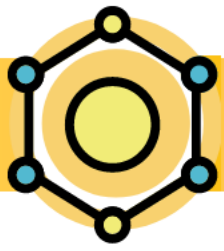
**ANTAGONISTAS** - bloqueiam os receptores

**MODULADORES ALOSTÉRICOS** - mimetizam moduladores endógenos e aumentam a ação de mensageiros químicos naturais

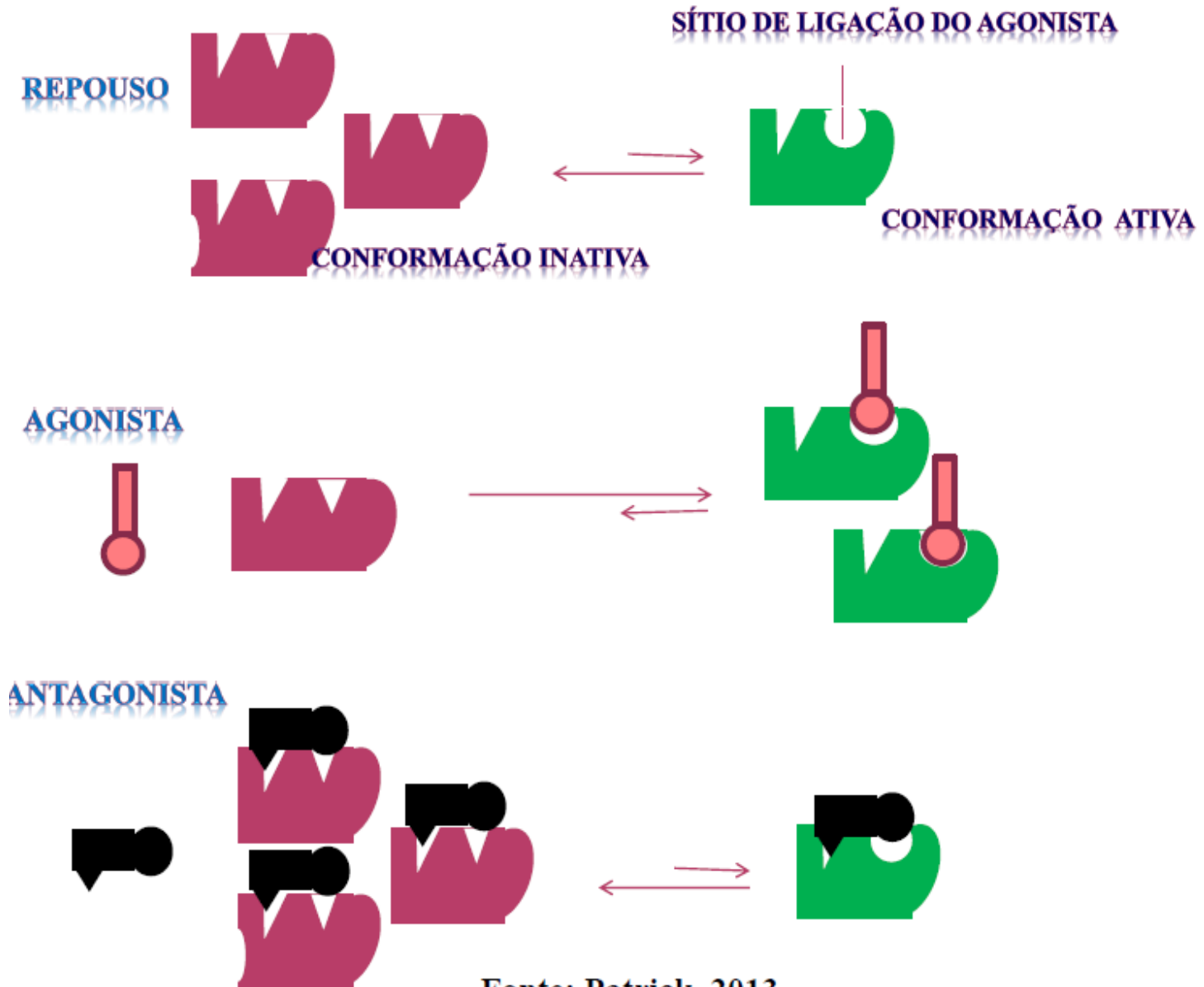
**AGONISTAS PARCIAIS** - mudanças conformacionais induzidas não são as ideais → ↓ atividade agonista

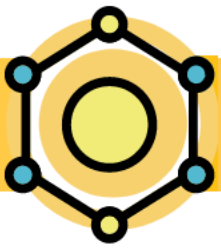
**AGONISTAS INVERSOS** - ligam-se, preferencialmente, na conformação inativa do receptor - induz ação farmacológica oposta - receptor tem atividade intrínseca ou basal

Fonte: Vargas, JG



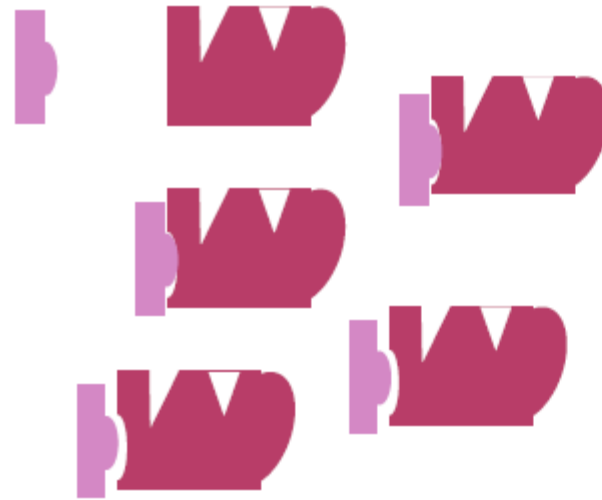
# AÇÃO EM RECEPTORES





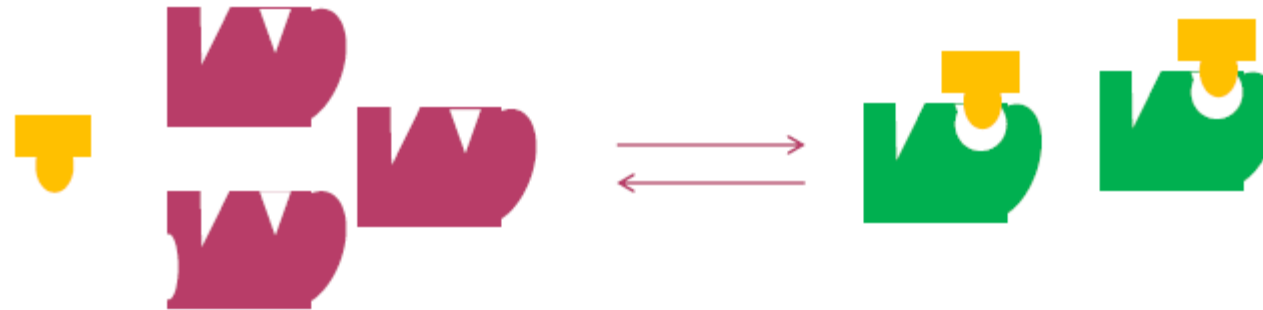
# AÇÃO EM RECEPTORES

## AGONISTA INVERSO



- ◆ ESTRUTURA NÃO SEMELHANTE AO AGONISTA
- ◆ LIGAÇÃO PREFERENCIAL NA CONFORMAÇÃO INATIVA
- ◆ Efeito oposto
- ◆ IMPEDE AÇÃO CONSTITUCIONAL – AÇÃO MESMO NA AUSÊNCIA DE MENSAGEIRO QUÍMICO

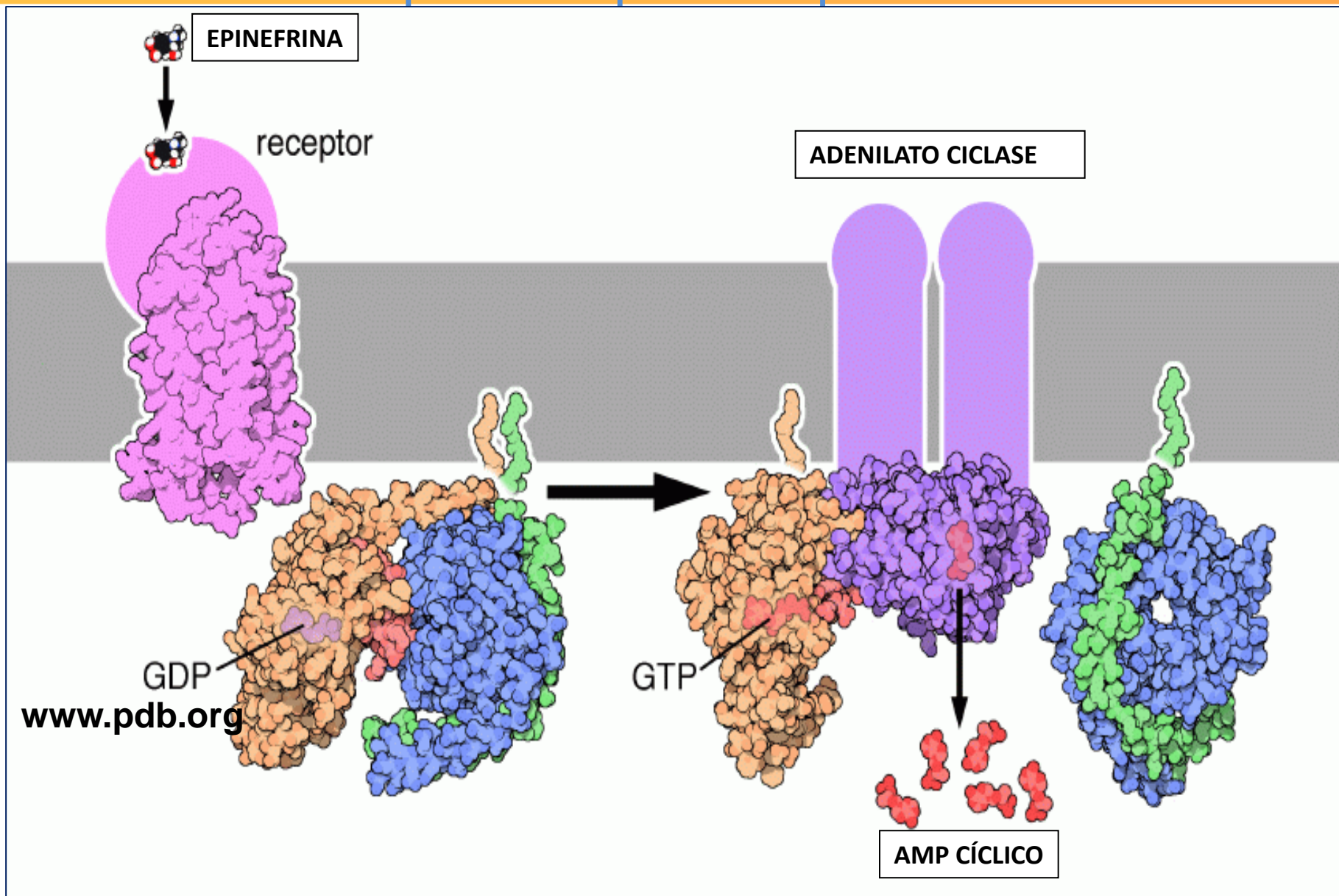
## AGONISTA PARCIAL

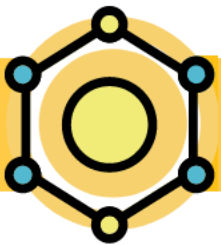




# Receptor acoplado à proteína G

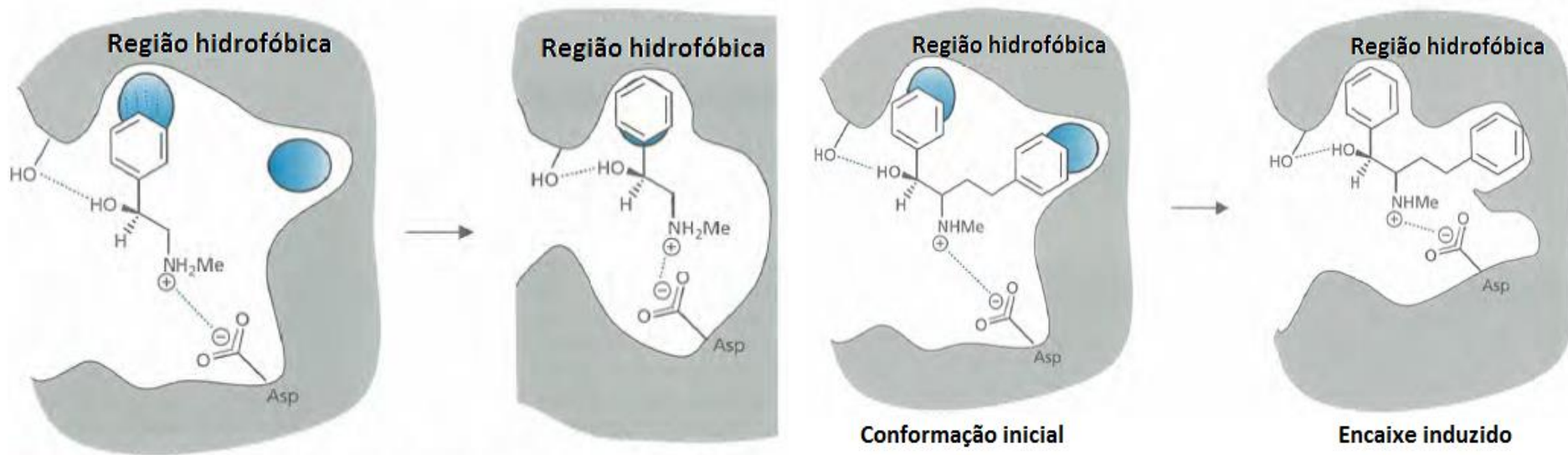
AÇÃO EM  
RECEPTORES  
- Transdução





## ANTAGONISTA

AÇÃO EM  
RECEPTORES



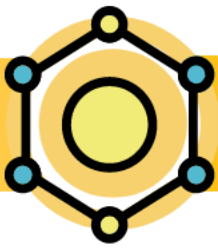
Mensageiro químico natural

Antagonista

- ✓ Podem apresentar grupos volumosos
- ✓ Mais interações com o receptor

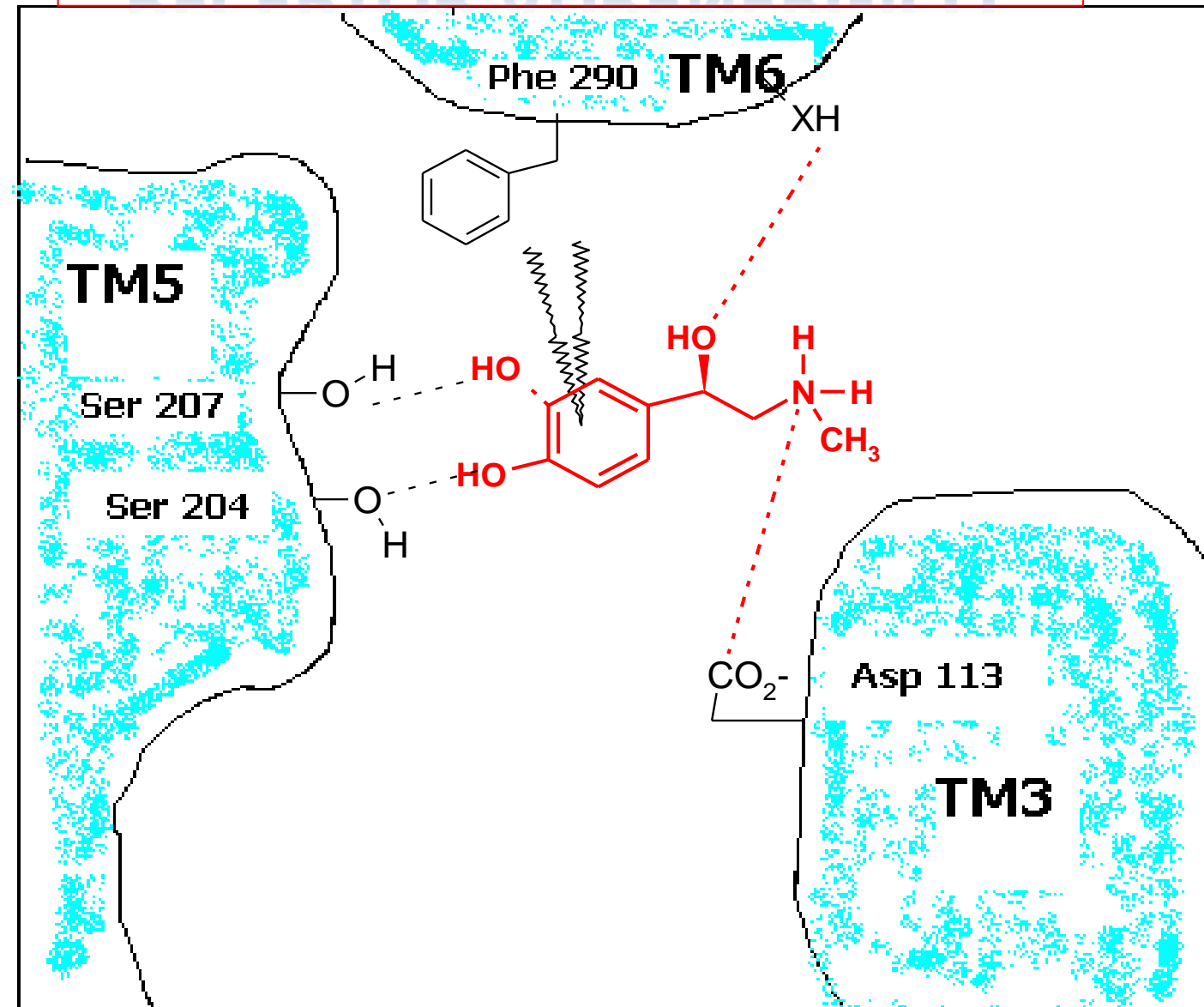
Fonte: Vargas, JG

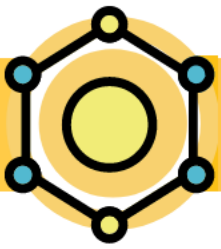




# RECEPTOR ADRENÉRGICO

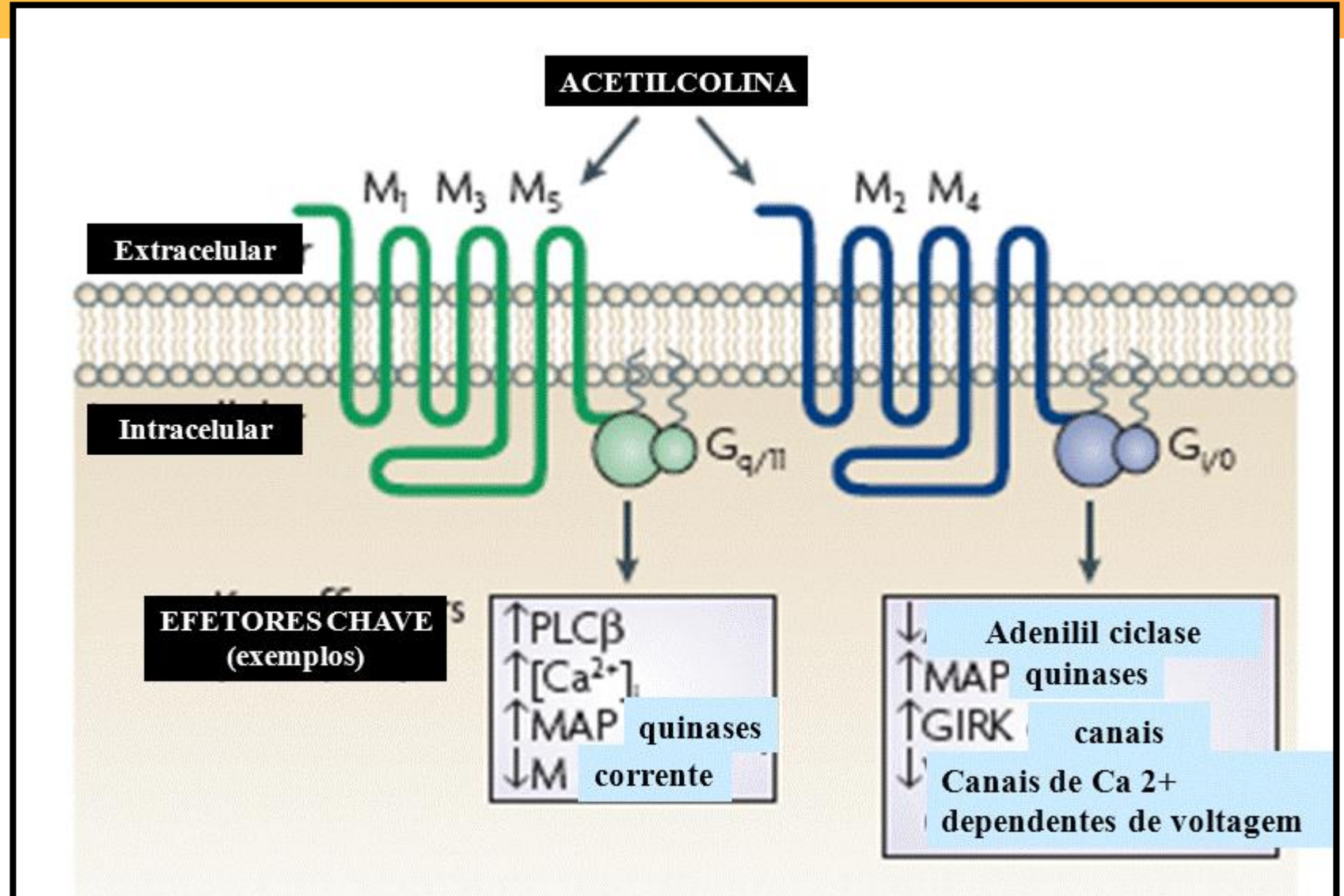
AÇÃO EM  
RECEPTORES



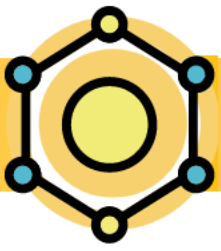


# SUBTIPOS DE RECEPTORES MUSCARÍNICOS

AÇÃO EM RECEPTORES

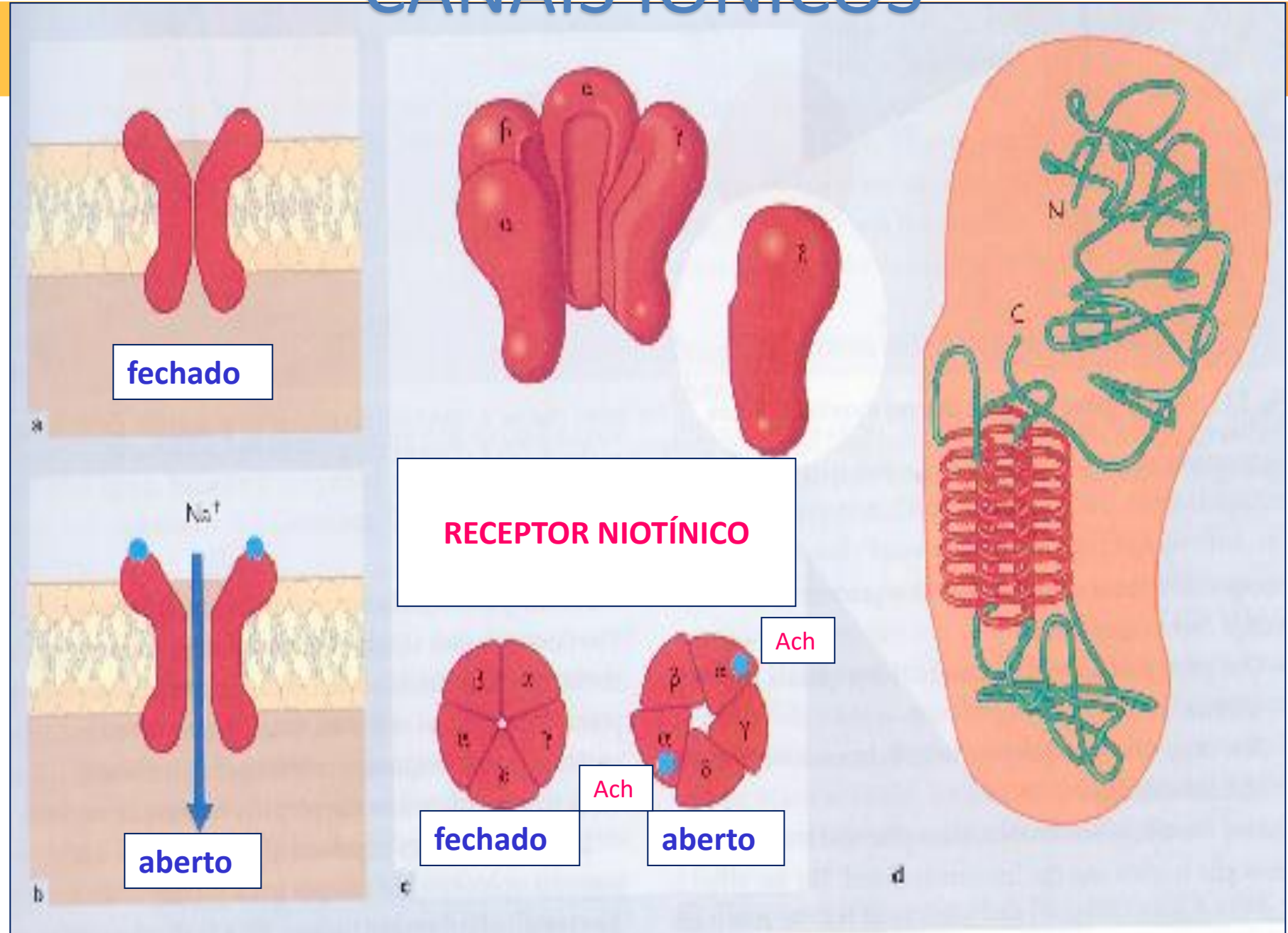


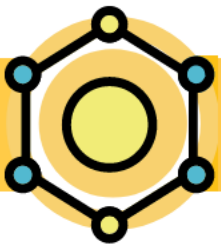
FONTE: NATURE REVIEWS, v.6, p.723-733, 2007



# CANAIS IÔNICOS

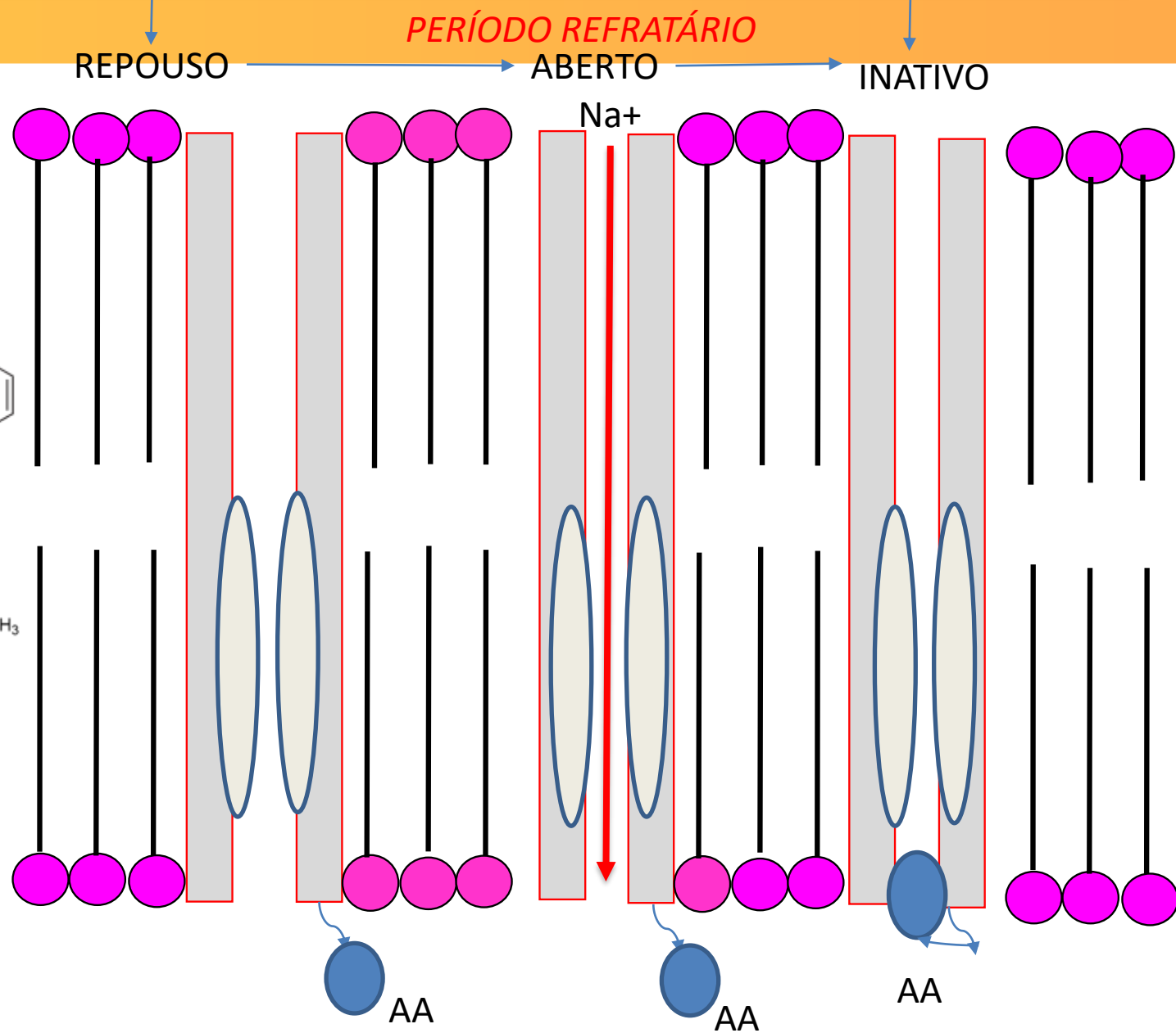
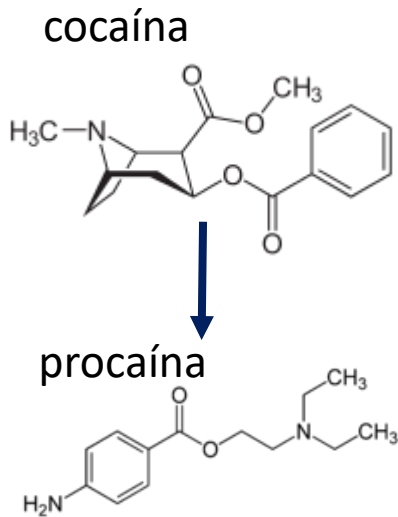
AÇÃO EM  
RECEPTORES



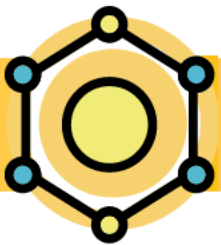


# ANESTÉSICOS LOCAIS

**AÇÃO EM RECEPTORES DE MEMBRANA**  
Anestésicos locais

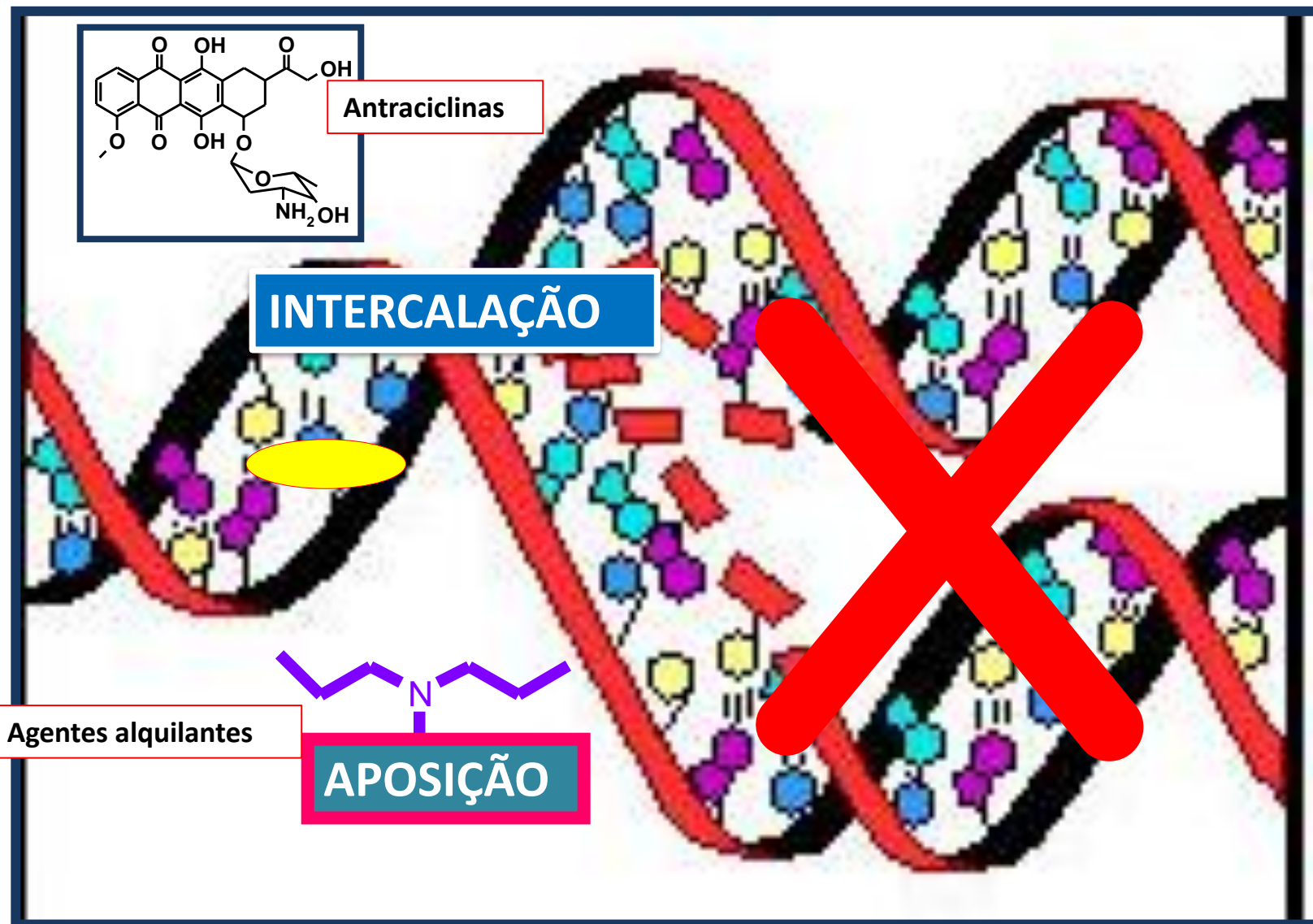




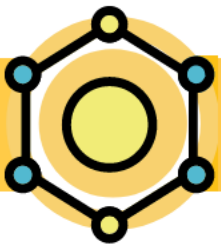


# ÁCIDOS NUCLÉICOS

AÇÃO EM  
RECEPTORES  
ÁCIDOS NUCLÉICOS





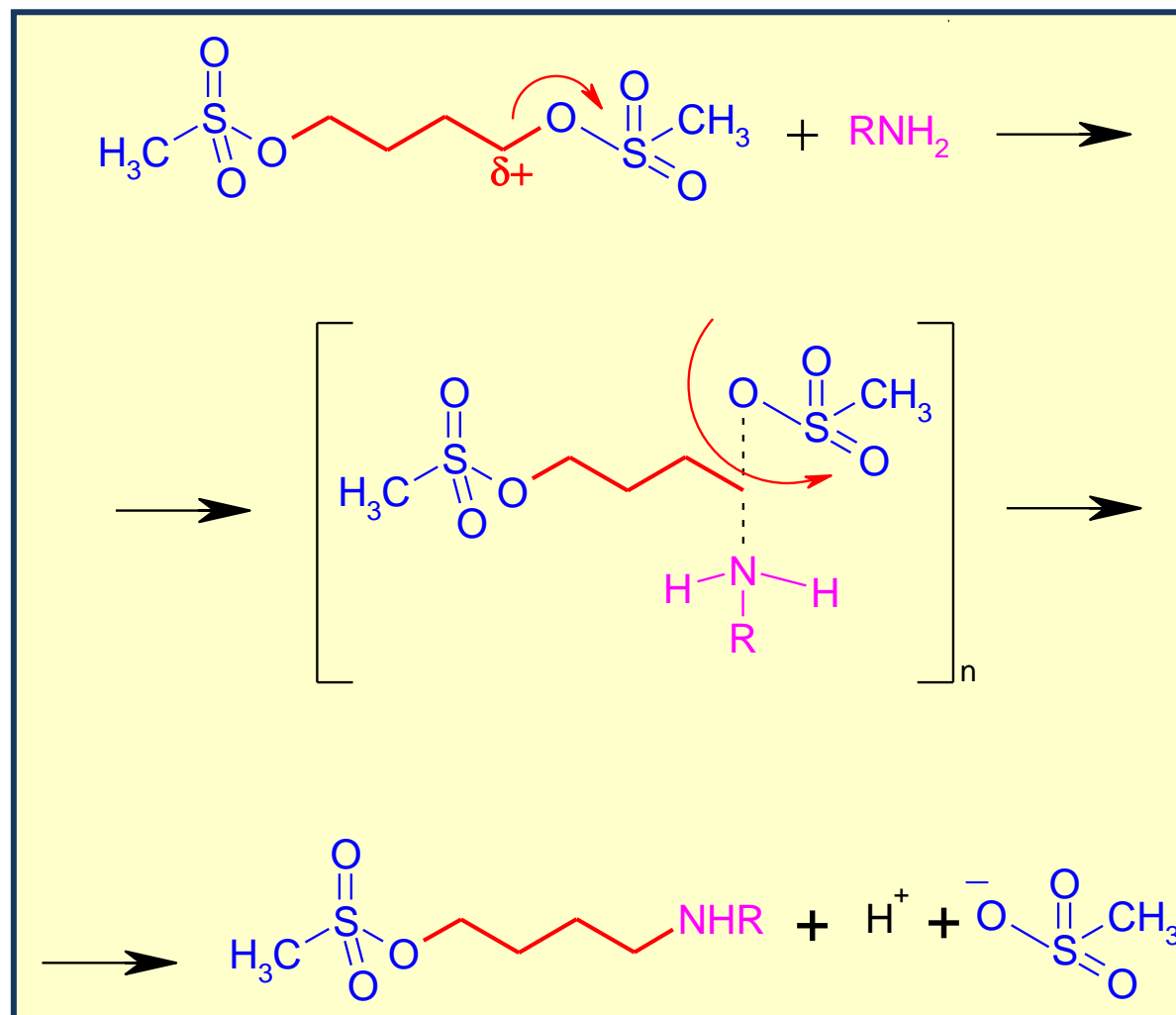


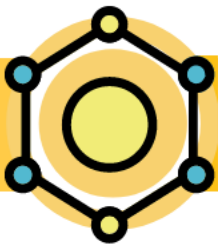
# ANTINEOPLÁSICOS

$SN_2$

## Metanossulfonatos

AÇÃO EM  
RECEPTORES  
ÁCIDOS NUCLÉICOS





# ANTIBIÓTICOS POLIÊNICOS

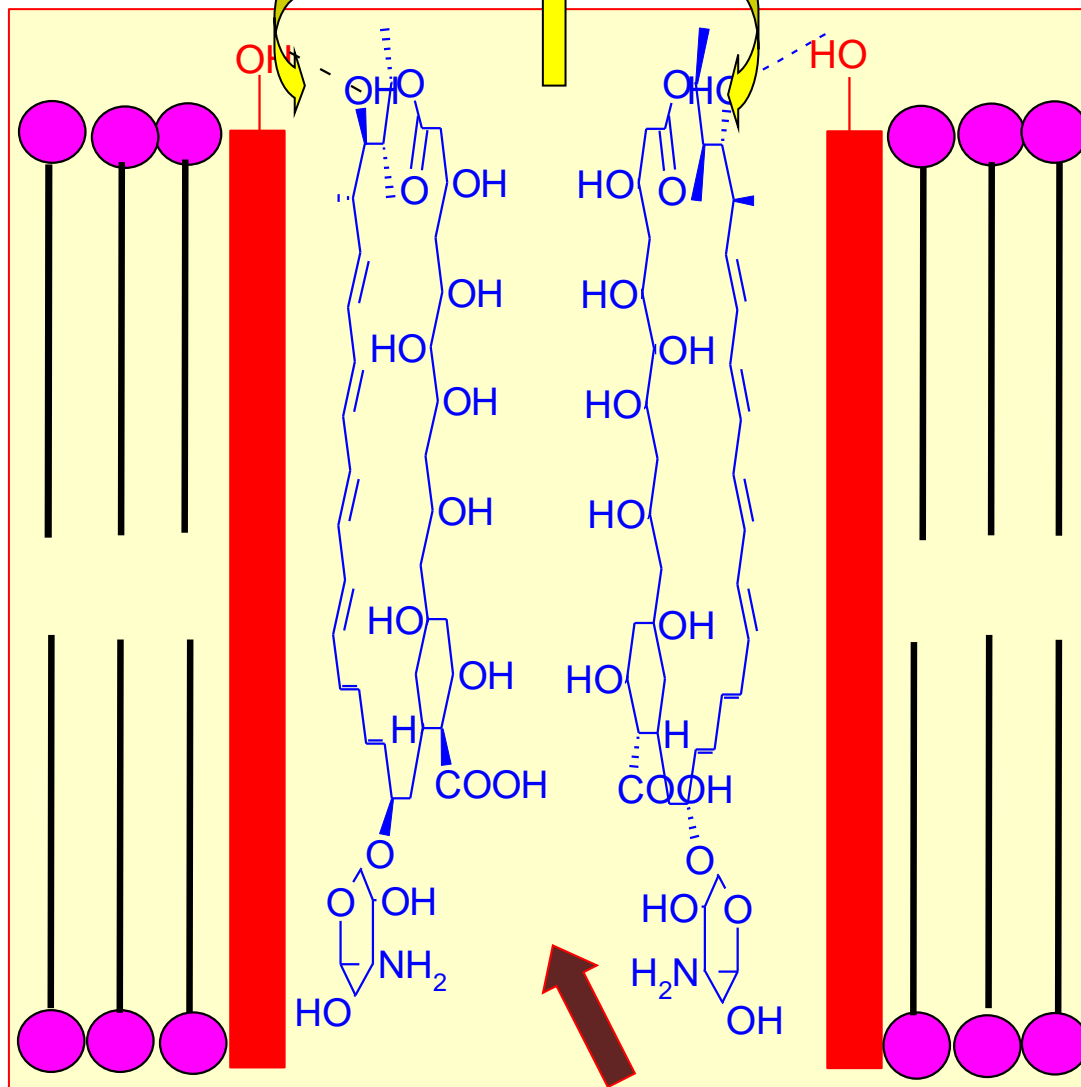
ERGOSTEROL

ÍONS

ANFOTERICINA B

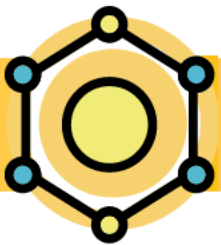
AÇÃO EM  
MEMBRANAS  
Antibióticos

MEMBRANA FÚNGICA



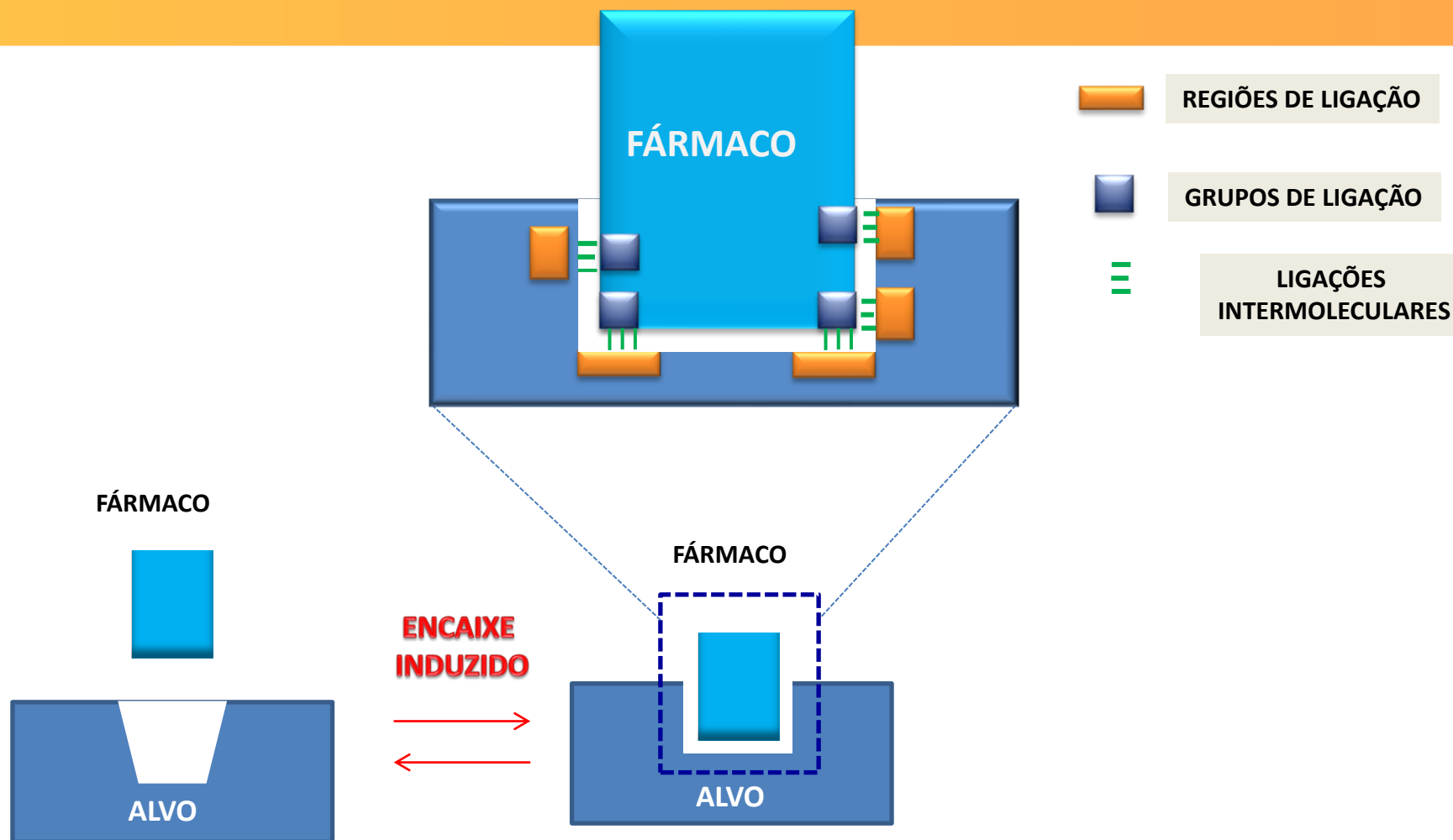
PORO FORMADO PELO ANTIBIÓTICO

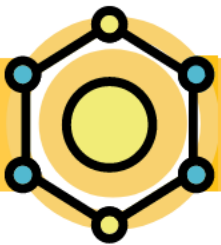




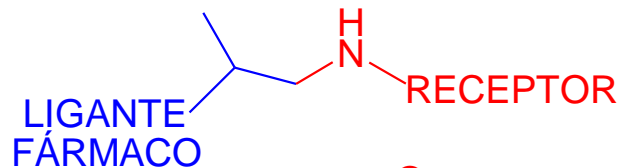
# EQUILÍBRIO DO FÁRMACO /COMPOSTO BIOATIVO SENDO LIGADO E NÃO-LIGADO NO ALVO

INTERACAO  
ENTRE  
FÁRMACOS E  
ALVOS  
MOLECULARES

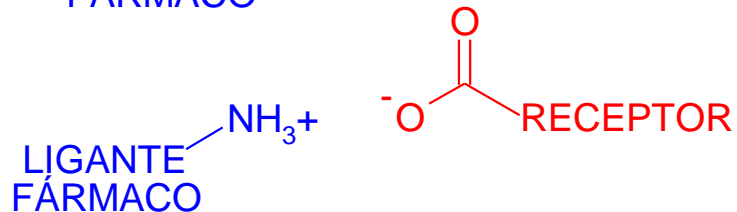




# PRINCIPAIS LIGAÇÕES ENTRE FÁRMACO/LIGANTE E RECEPTOR/ALVO



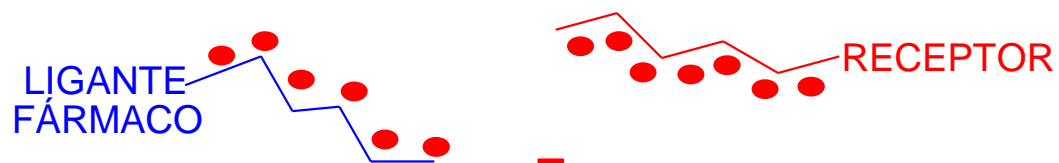
COVALENTE 50-150 kcal/mol



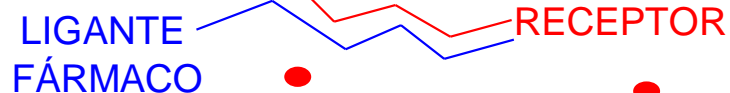
IÔNICA 5-10 kcal/mol



LIGAÇÕES DE HIDROGÊNIO  
2-5 kcal/mol

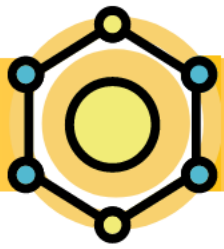


INTERAÇÃO HIDROFÓBICA  
0,5-1 kcal/mol

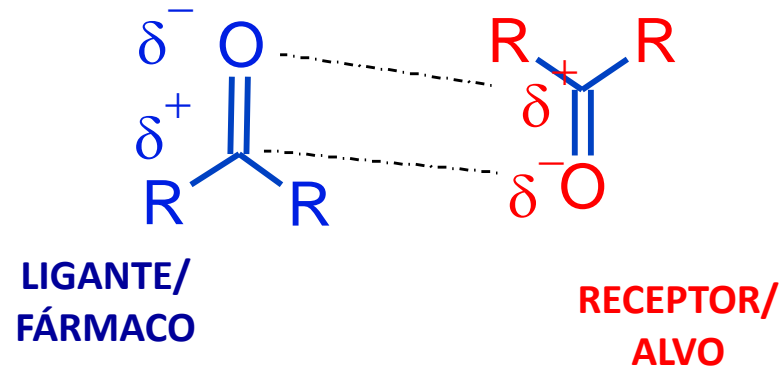


INTERAÇÃO  
ENTRE FÁRMACOS E  
ALVOS  
MOLECULARES

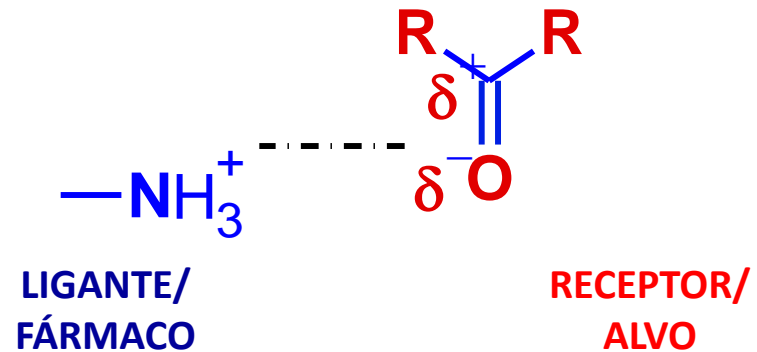
PRINCIPAIS LIGAÇÕES



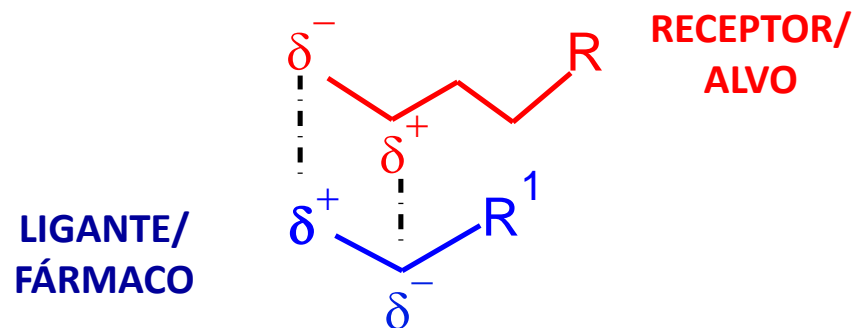
# PRINCIPAIS LIGAÇÕES ENTRE FÁRMACO/LIGANTE E RECEPTOR/ALVO



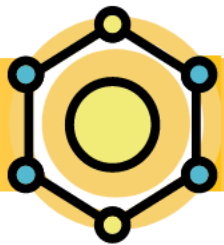
DIPOLO-DIPOLO média 0,5 kcal/mol



DIPOLO -ÍON média 3,7 kcal/mol

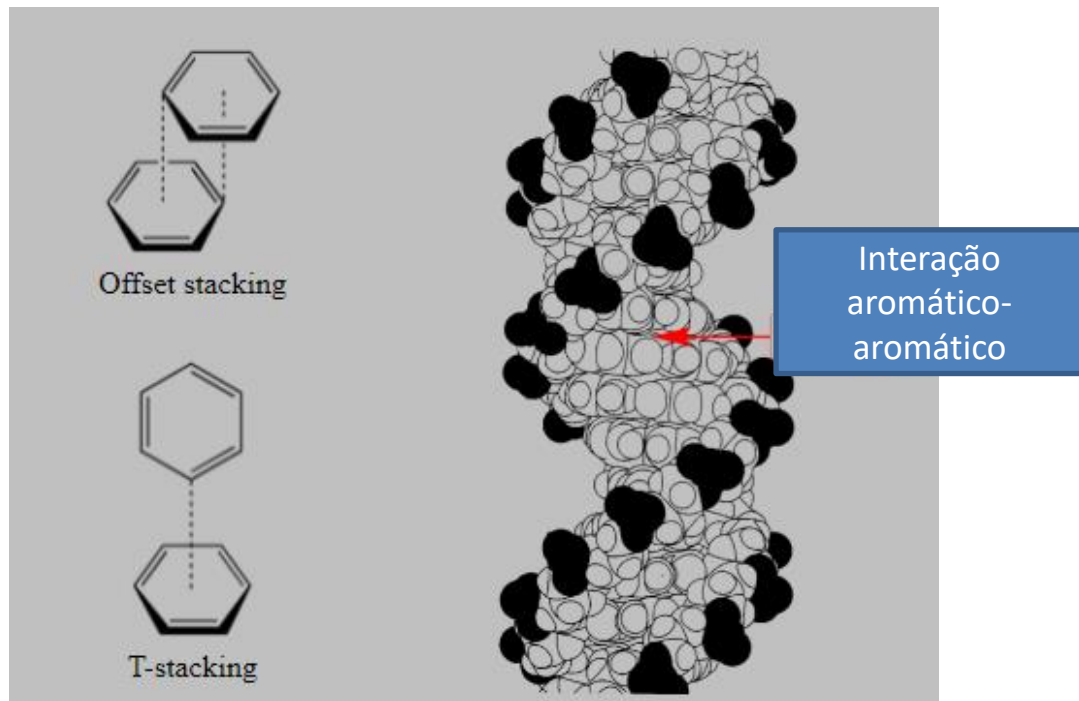


LIGAÇÕES DE VAN DER WAALS  
2-4 kcal/mol



# PRINCIPAIS LIGAÇÕES ENTRE FÁRMACO/LIGANTE E RECEPTOR/ALVO

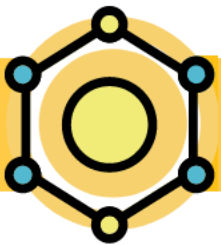
## *Pi-stacking – Empilhamento-Pi*



Interação não-covalente entre anéis aromáticos

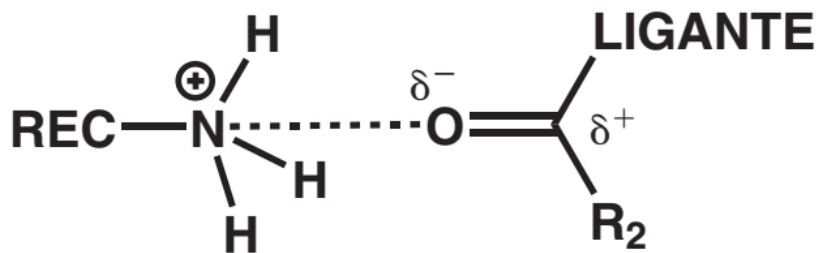


# FORÇAS ELETROSTÁTICAS



# Forças eletrostáticas

íon

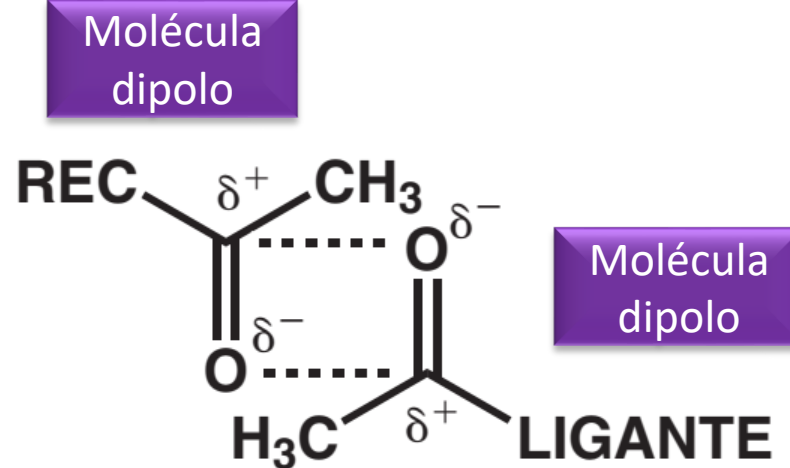


Molécula  
dipolo

**Íon-dipolo**  
Força energética = 1 a 7  
kcal/mol

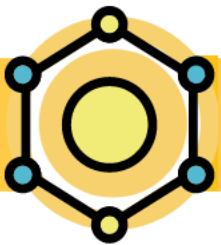
**Dipolo-dipolo**

Força energética = 1 a 7  
kcal/mol

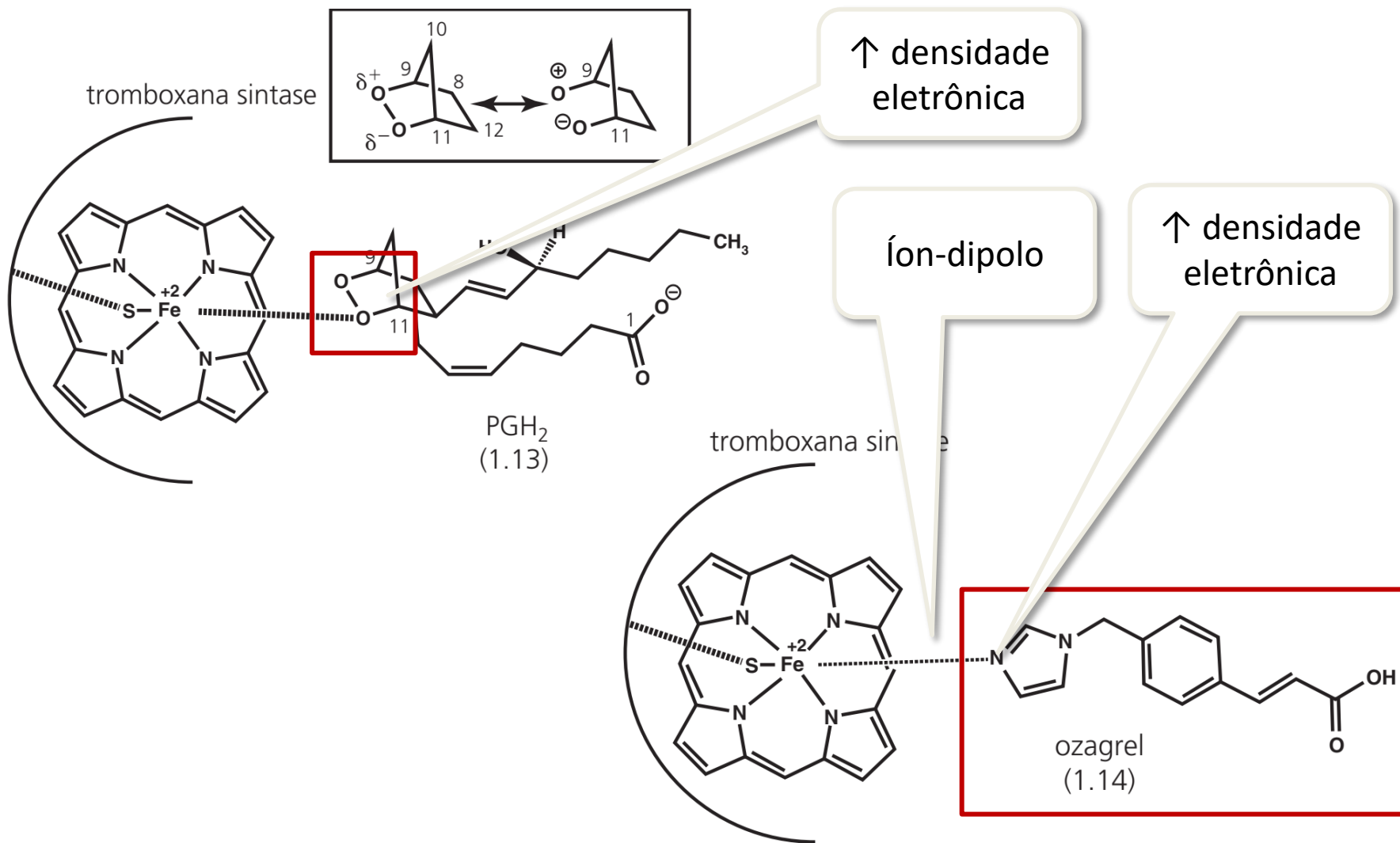


Molécula  
dipolo

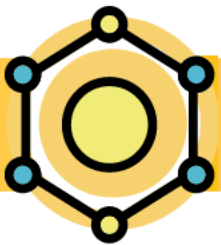
Molécula  
dipolo



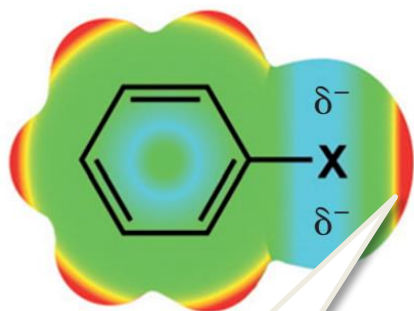
# forças eletrostáticas



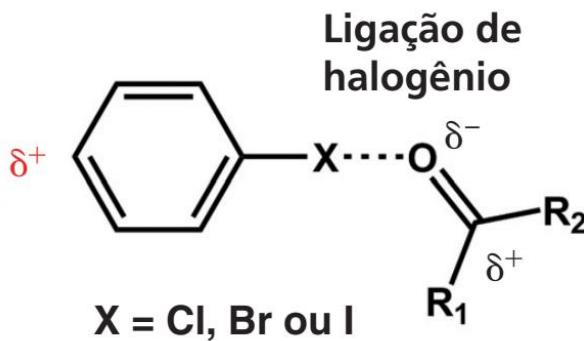




# Forças eletrostáticas



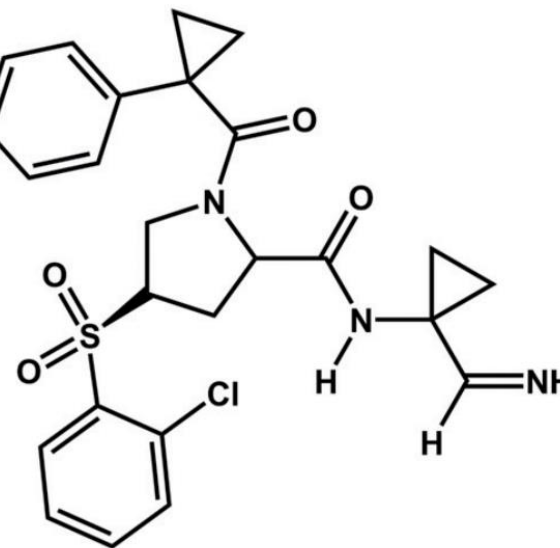
Deficiência de elétrons



Iodo, apresentou 20x afinidade

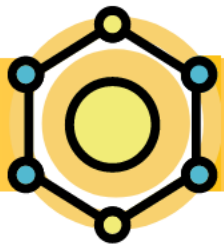
Metila - precursor

Inibidor de catepsina L



R = CH<sub>3</sub> (1.21)  
R = I (1.22)

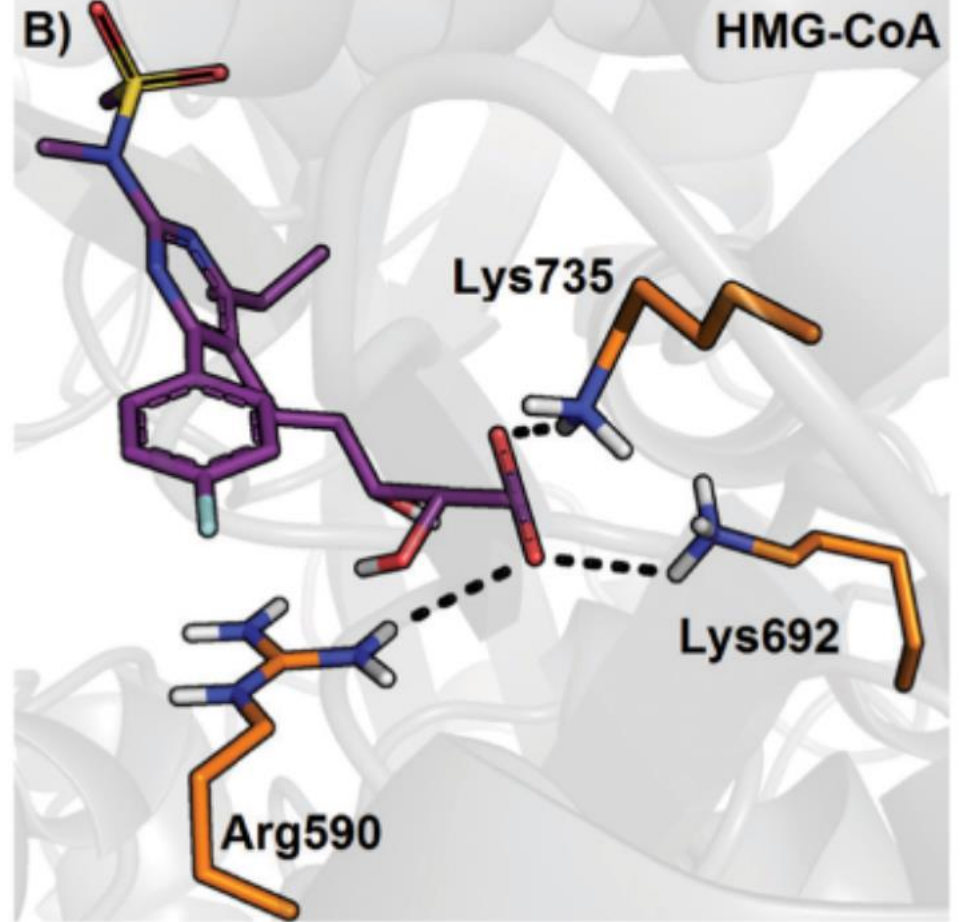
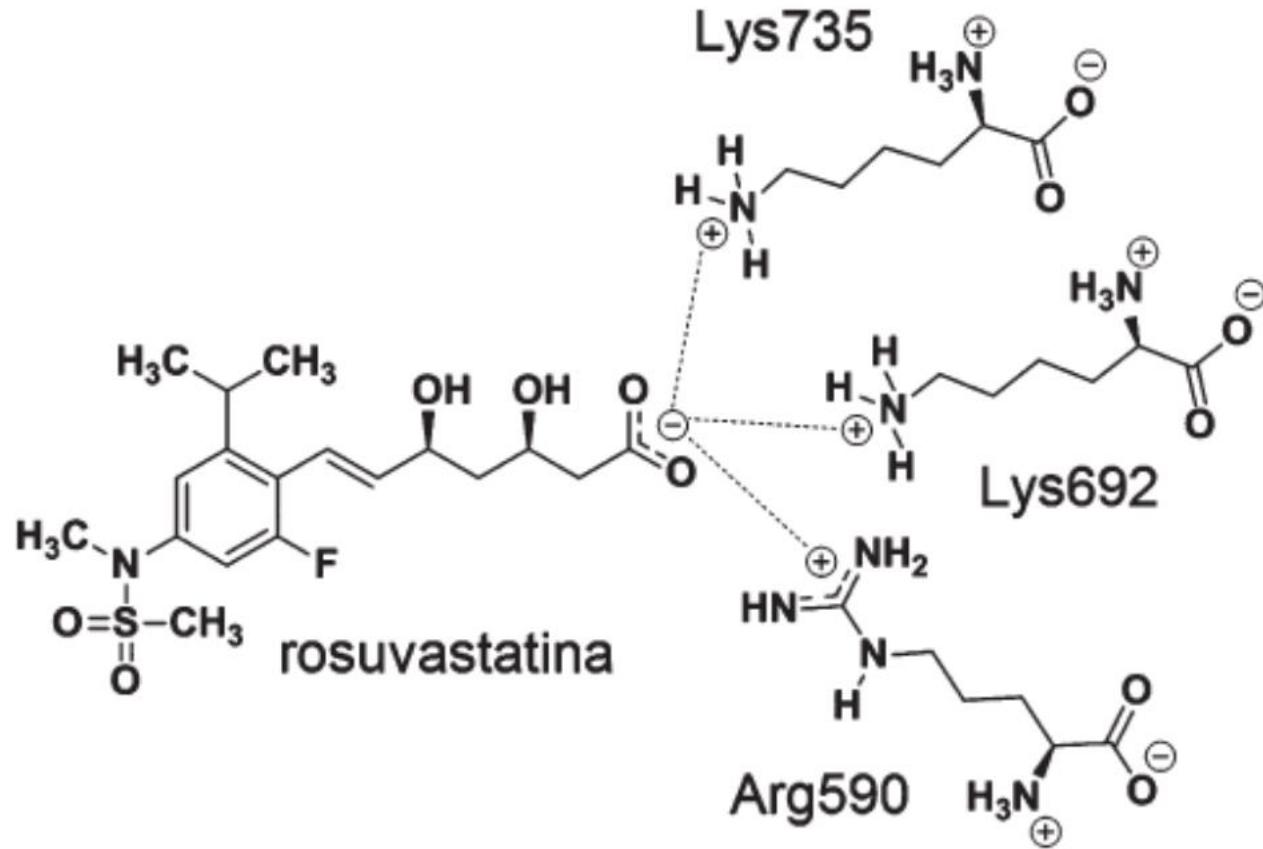


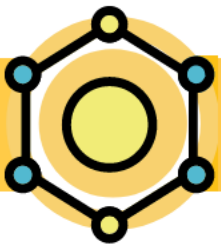


# Forças eletrostáticas

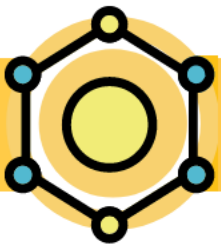
A)

Biofase



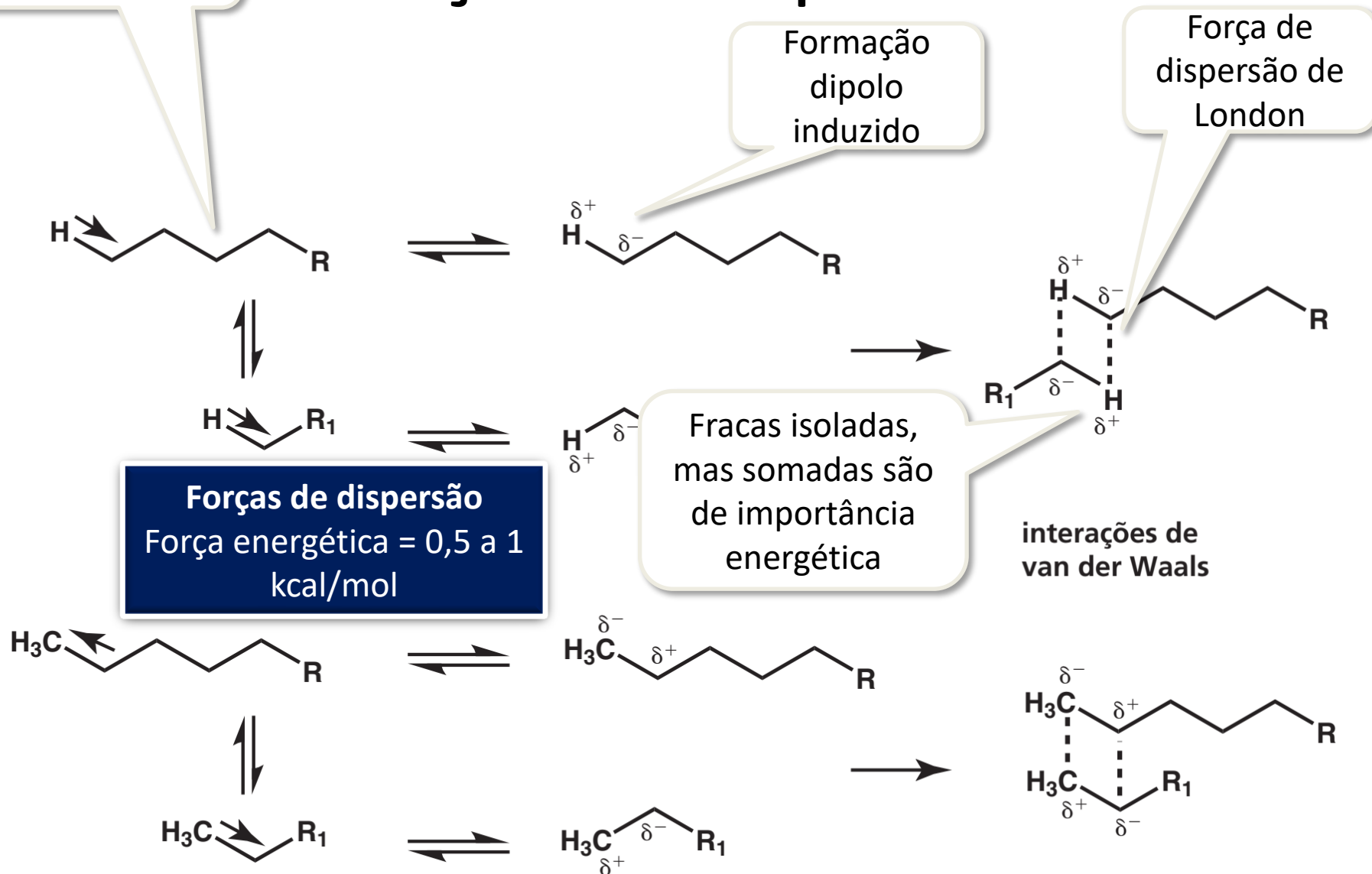


# FORÇAS DE DISPERSÃO DE LONDON



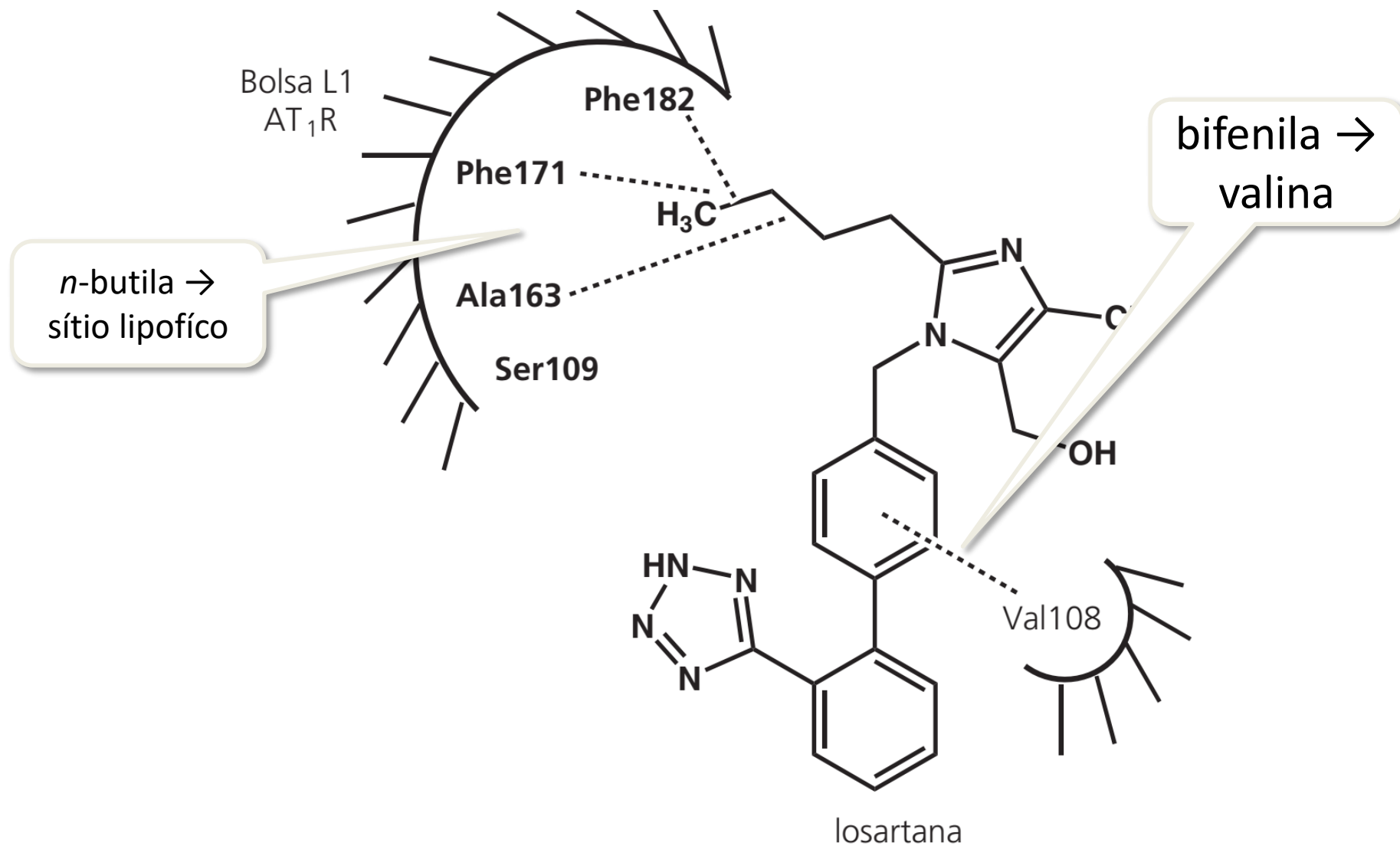
Deslocamento  
elétrons

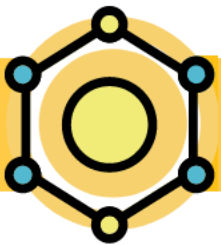
# Forças de dispersão



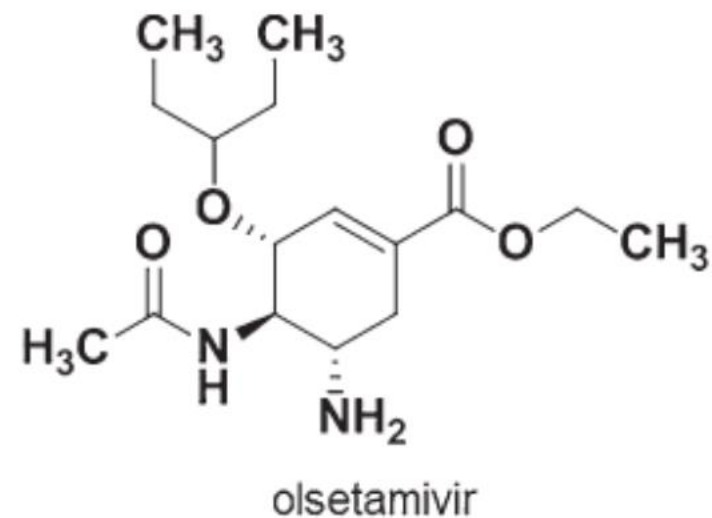
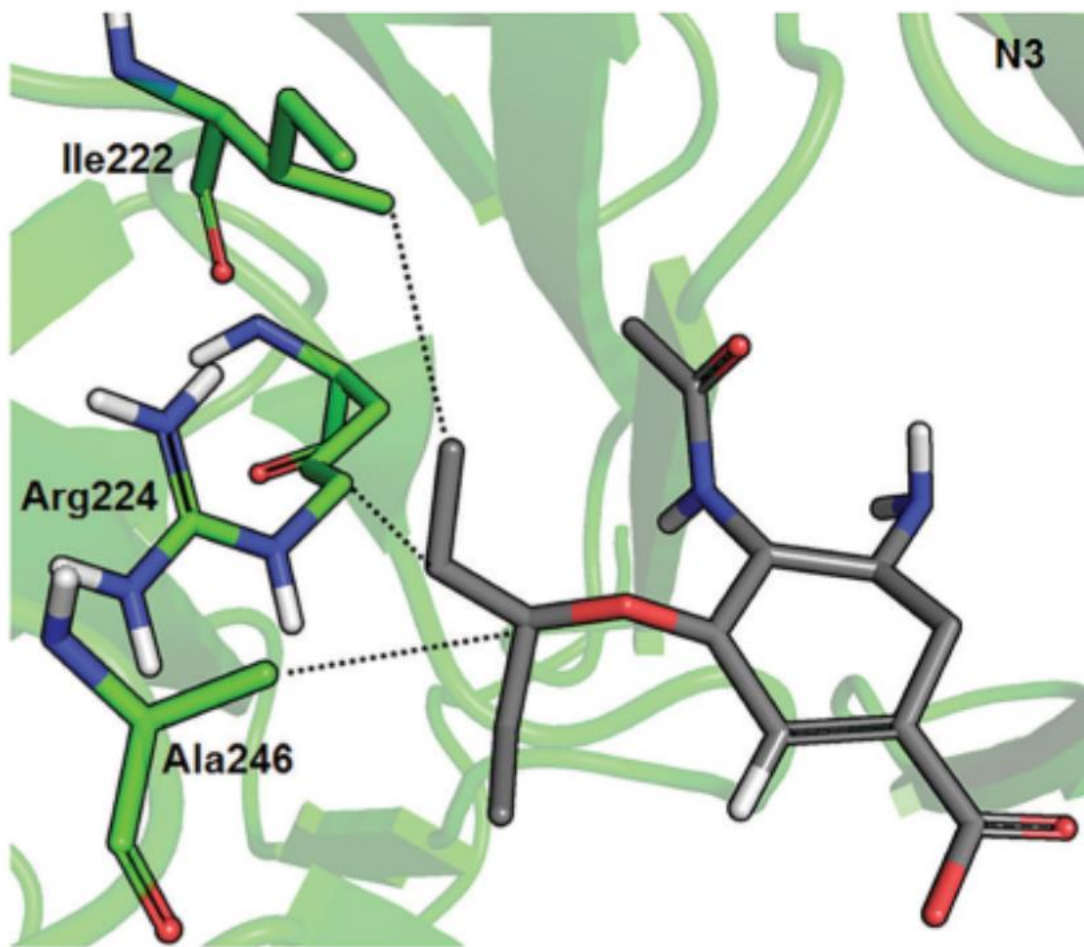


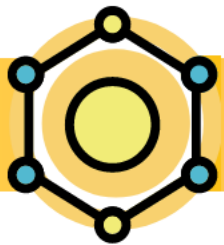
# Forças de dispersão





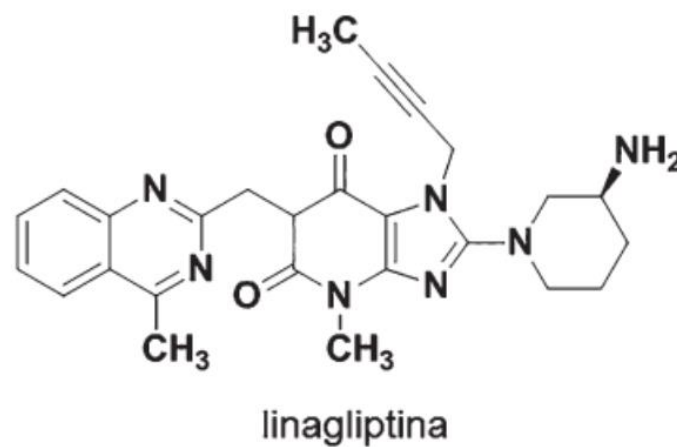
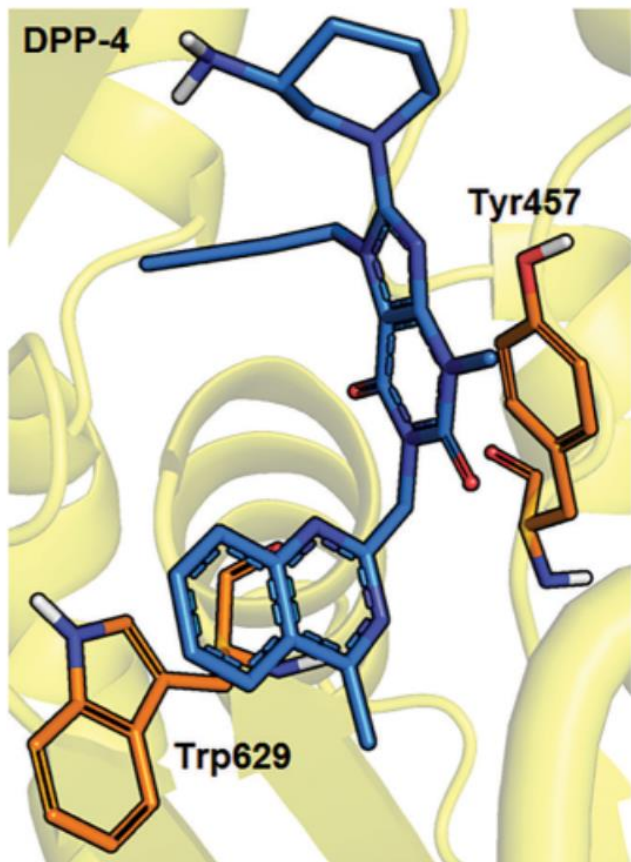
# Forças de dispersão





# PRINCIPAIS LIGAÇÕES ENTRE FÁRMACO/LIGANTE E RECEPTOR/ALVO

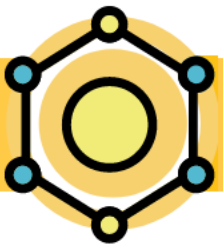
## *Pi-stacking – Empilhamento-Pi*



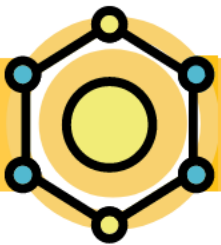
Interação  
aromático-  
aromático

Interação não-covalente entre anéis aromáticos

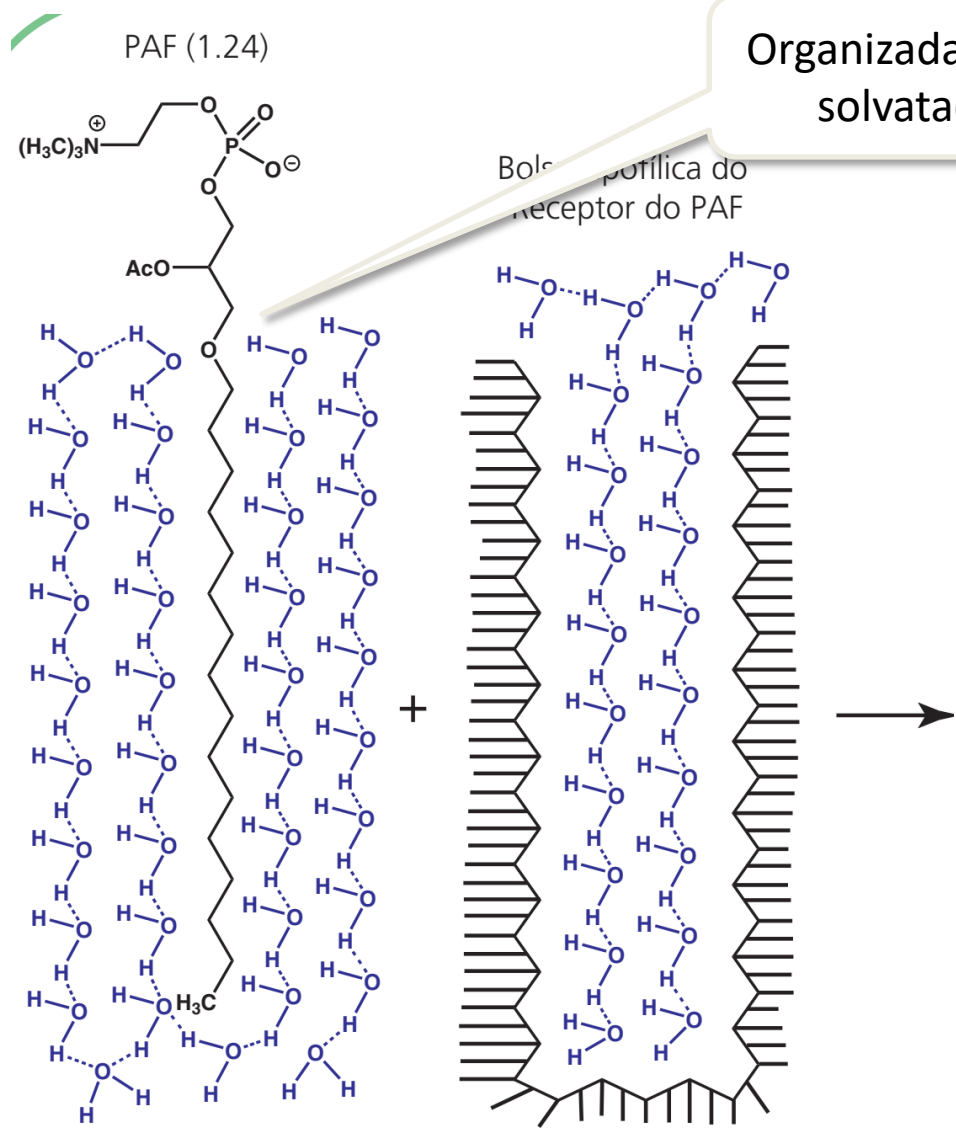




# INTERAÇÕES HIDROFÓBICAS



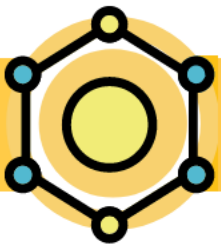
# Interações hidrofóbicas



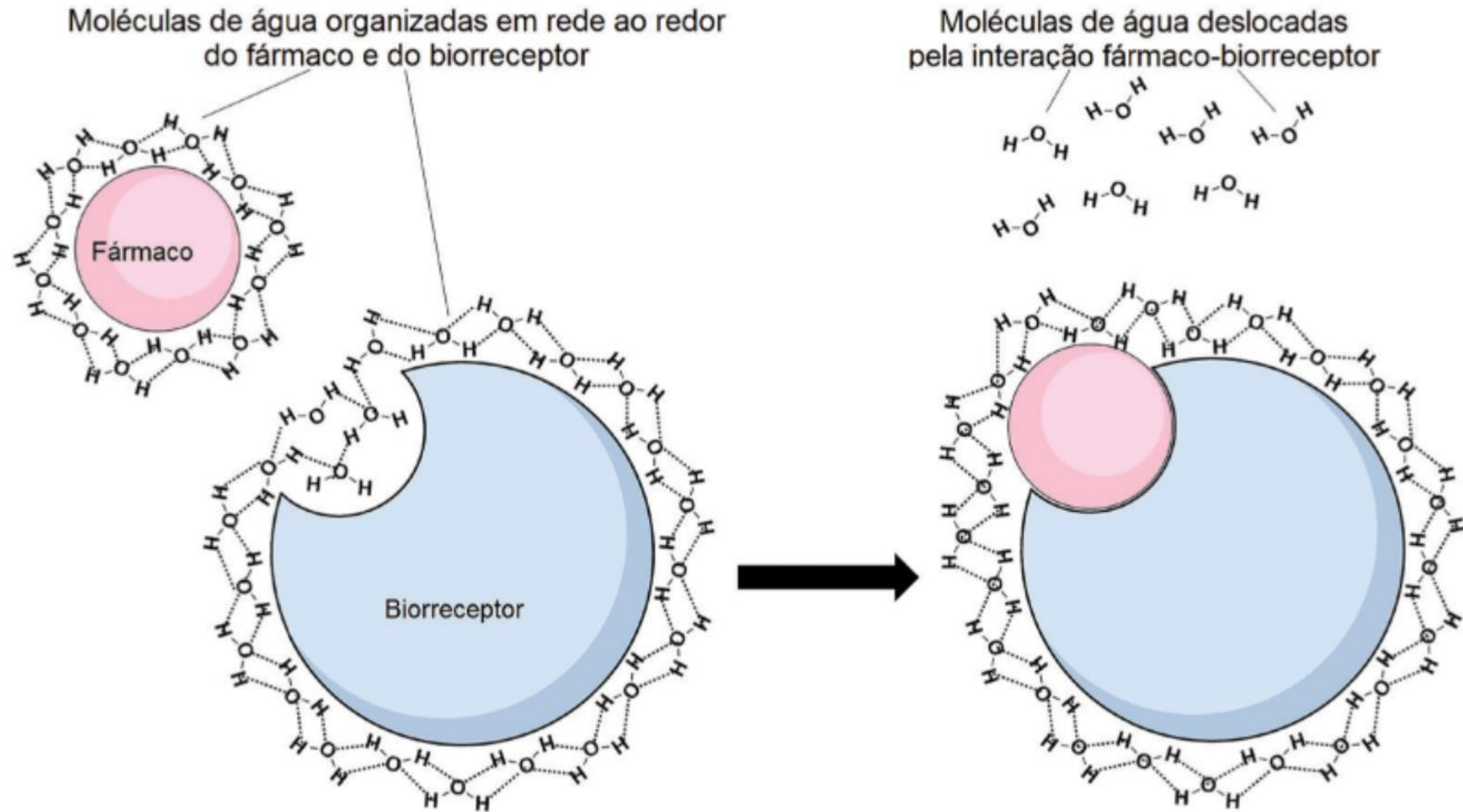
Organizadamente solvatadas

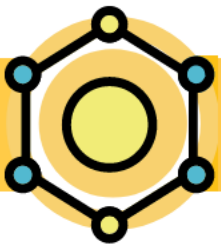
Ao se aproximarem ocorre colapso do arranjo

A custo de ganho entrópico, ocorre a interação



# Interações hidrofóbicas

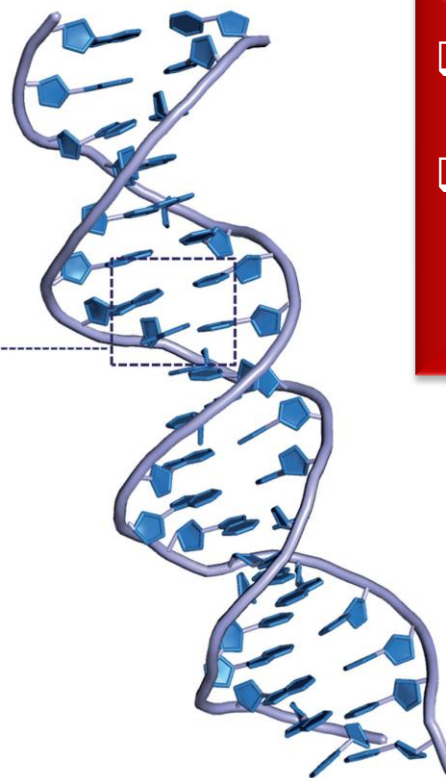
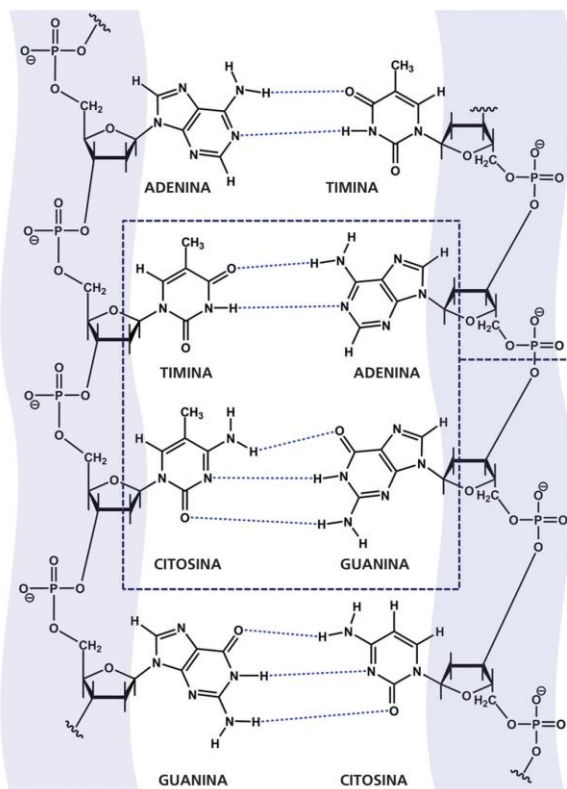




# LIGAÇÃO DE HIDROGÊNIO

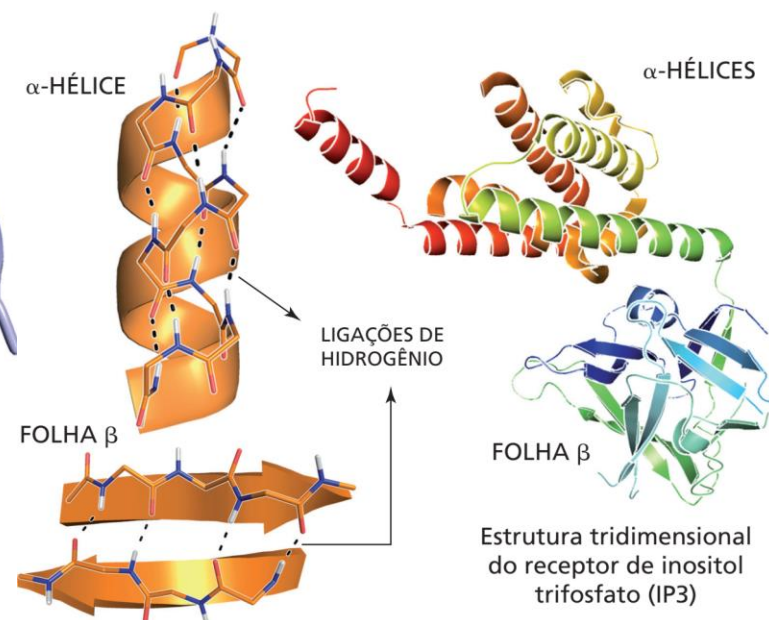


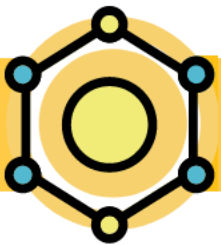
# Ligações de hidrogênio



- São as mais importantes ligações não covalentes;
- Responsáveis, por exemplo, pelas conformações ativas essenciais.

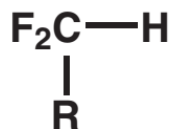
**Ligação de hidrogênio**  
Força energética = 2 a 5 kcal/mol



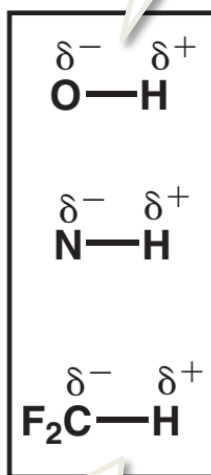


# Ligações de hidrogênio

doadores de  
LIGAÇÕES DE HIDROGÊNIO

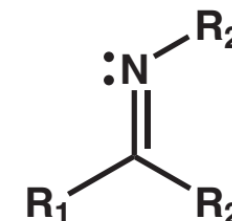
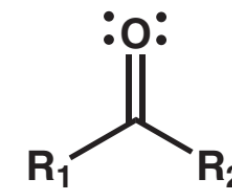
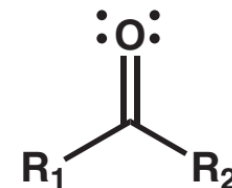
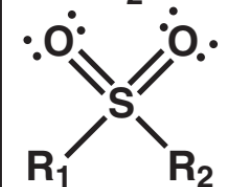
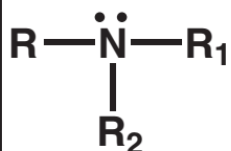
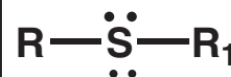


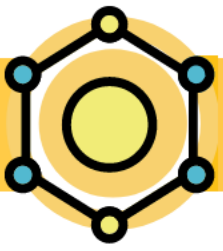
Formadas por  
momento dipolar  
entre halogênios  
e hidrogênio



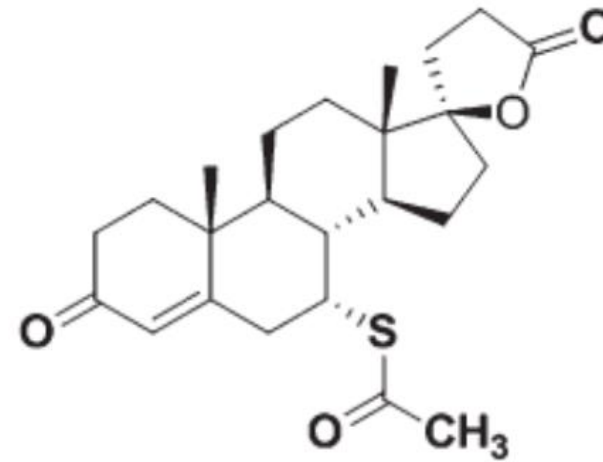
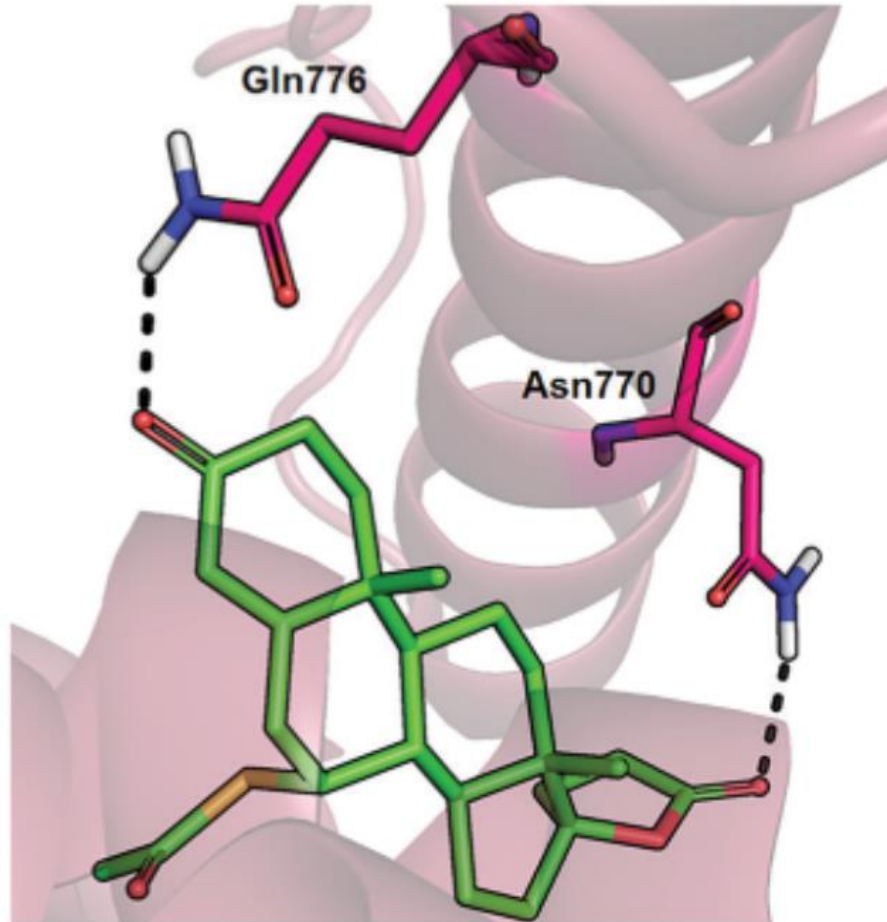
Flúor, oxigênio e  
nitrogênio

aceptores de  
LIGAÇÃO DE HIDROGÊNIO



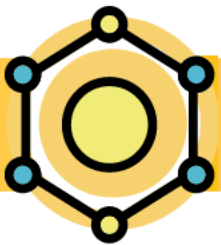


# Ligações de hidrogênio

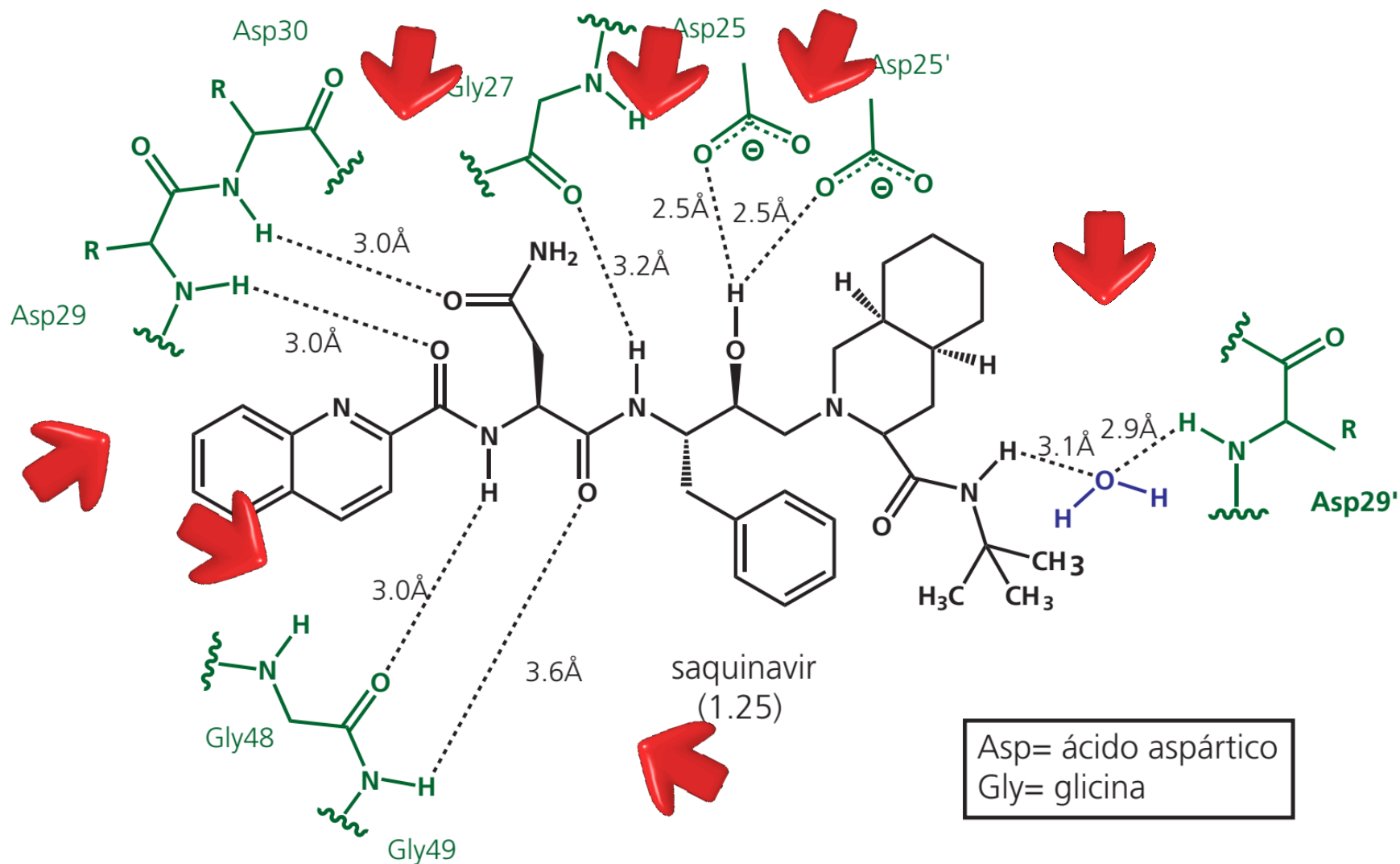


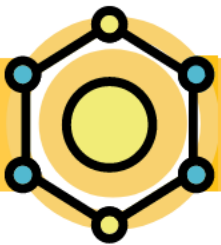
espironolactona



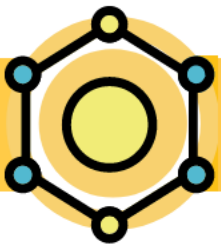


# Ligações de hidrogênio



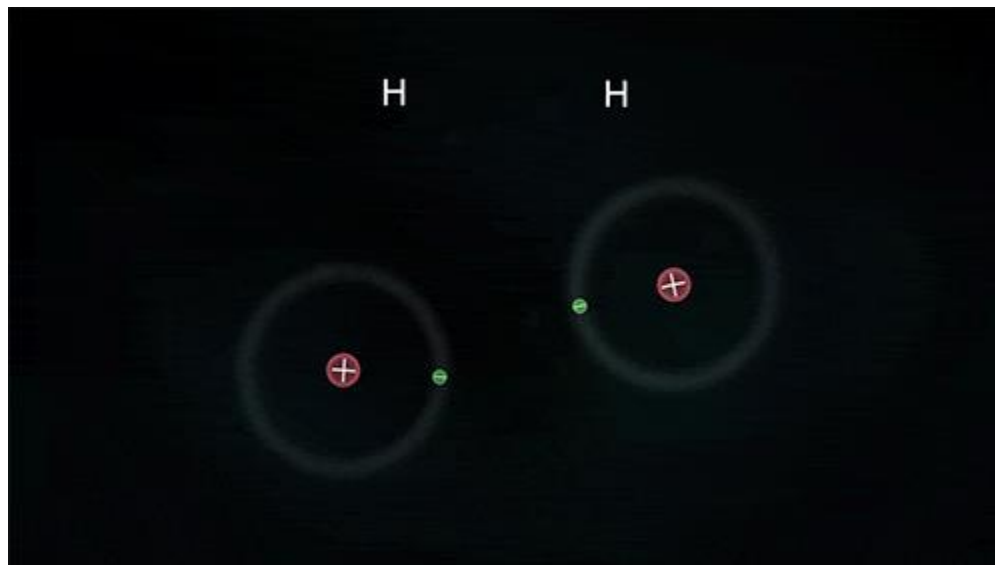


# LIGAÇÃO COVALENTE



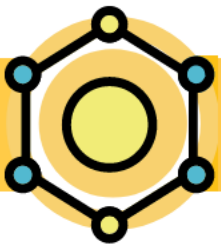
# Ligações covalentes

Inibição  
enzimática  
irreversível ou  
inativação

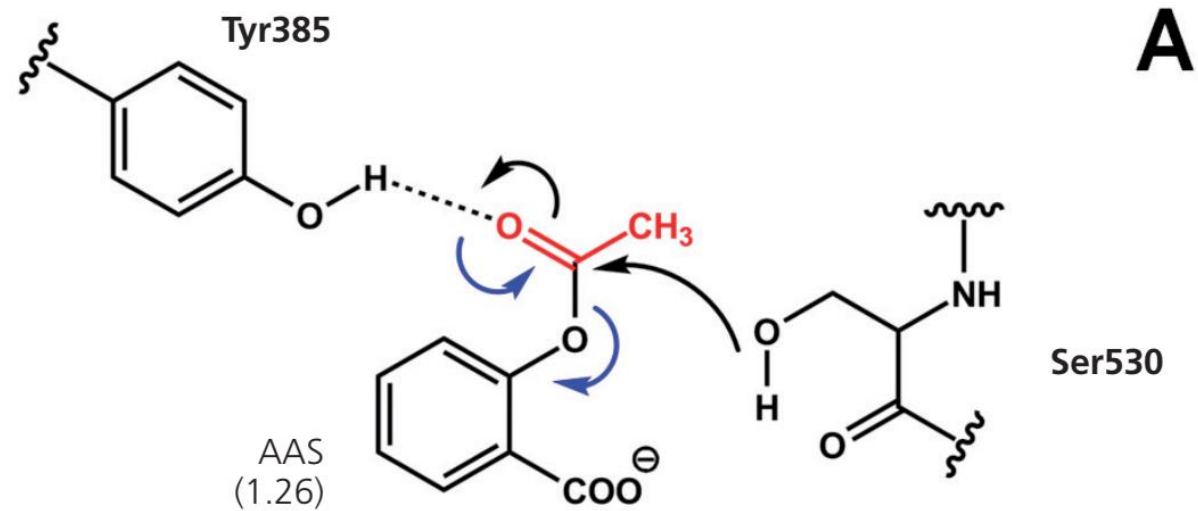


Interação  
intermolecular  
energética – 77 a  
88 kcal/mol

Difícil rompimento

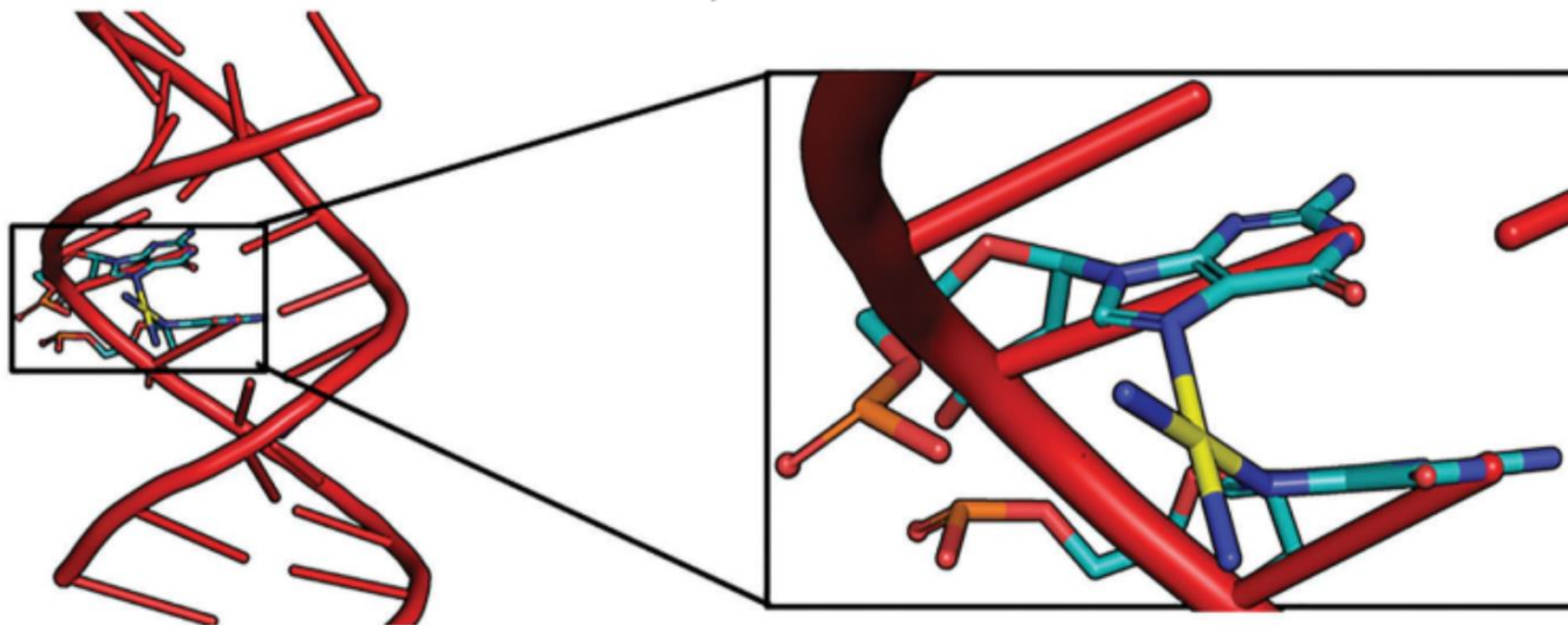
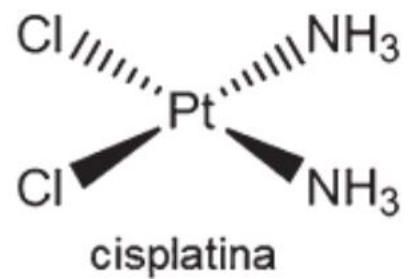


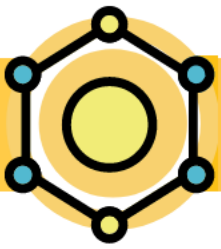
# Ligações covalentes





# Ligações covalentes

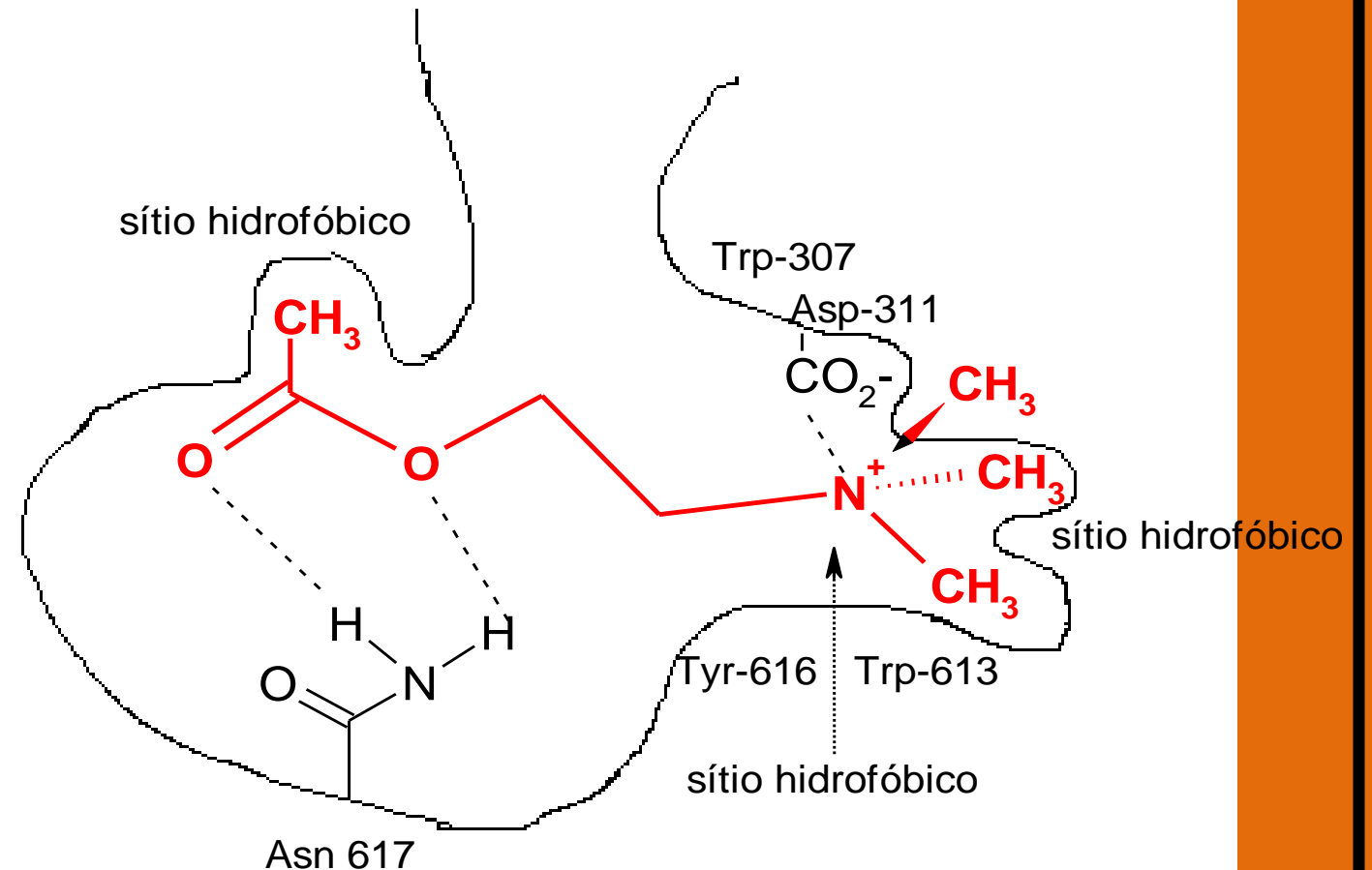


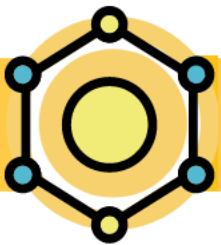


# Receptor muscarínico

INTERAÇÃO  
ENTRE FÁRMACOS E  
ALVOS  
MOLECULARES

EXEMPLOS





# ESTEREOQUÍMICA

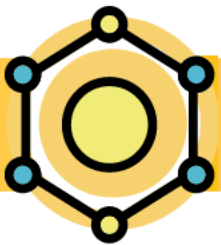
# CONFORMAÇÃO

# DISTÂNCIAS INTERATÔMICAS

# DISTRIBUIÇÃO ELETRÔNICA

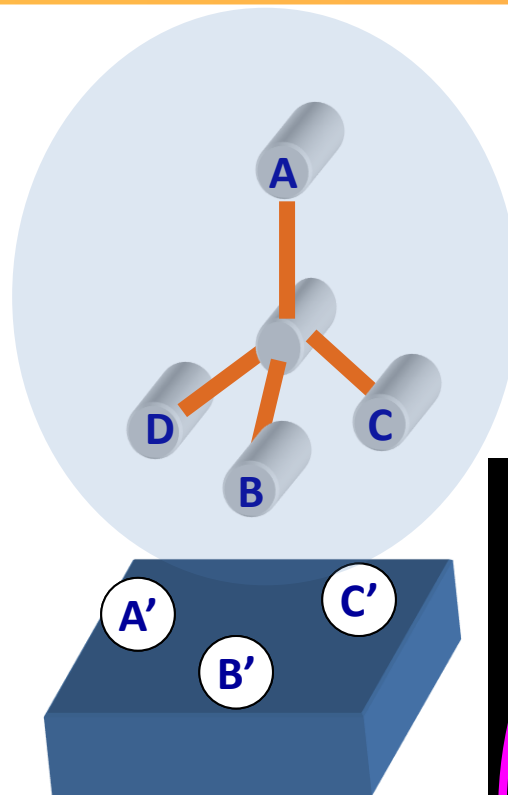
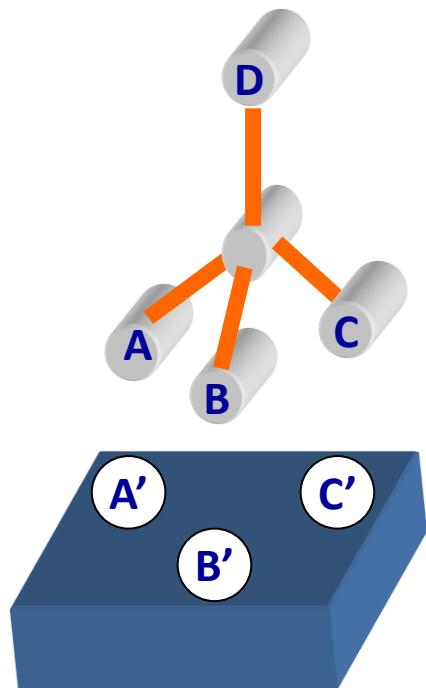
FATORES QUE  
INTERFEREM NA  
INTERAÇÃO  
ENTRE FÁRMACOS E  
ALVOS  
MOLECULARES



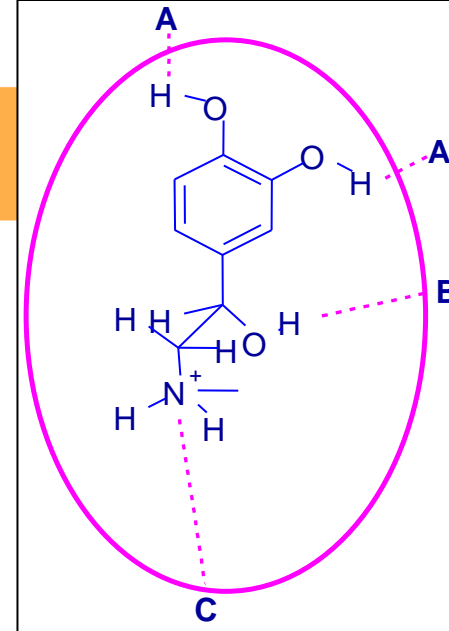


# TRÊS PONTOS DE LIGAÇÃO

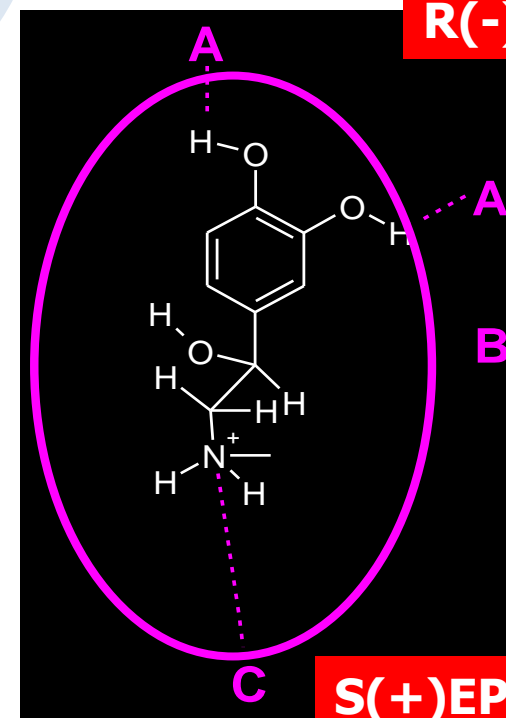
ESTEREOQUÍMICA



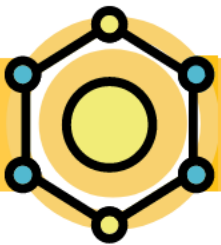
ISÔMEROS ÓPTICOS



R(-)EPINEFRINA



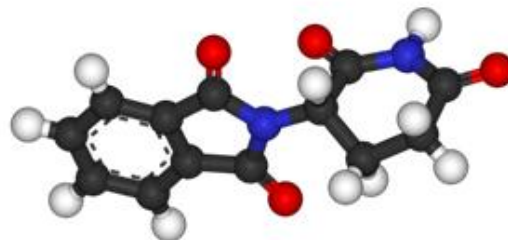
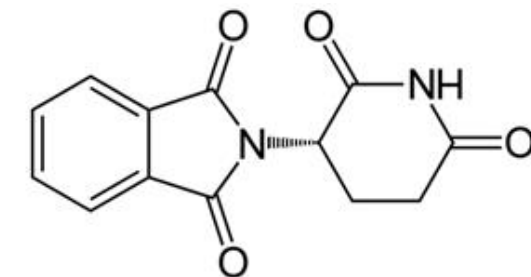
S(+)-EPINEFRINA



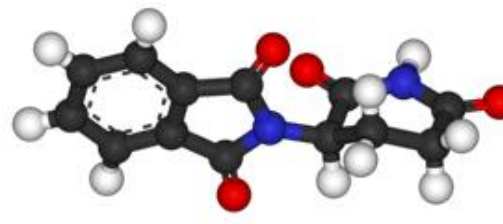
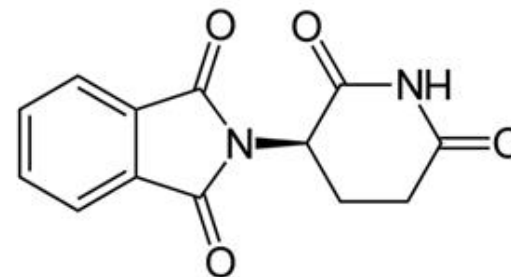
# EXEMPLO IMPORTANTE

ESTEREOQUÍMICA

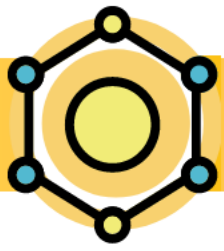
Oxidado a espécies  
eletrofílicas reativas  
→ 12.000 crianças com  
malformações congênitas



(*S*)-talidomida

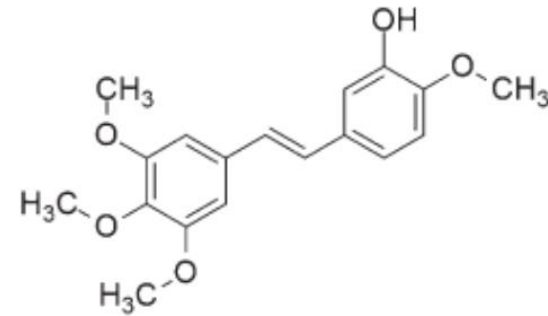
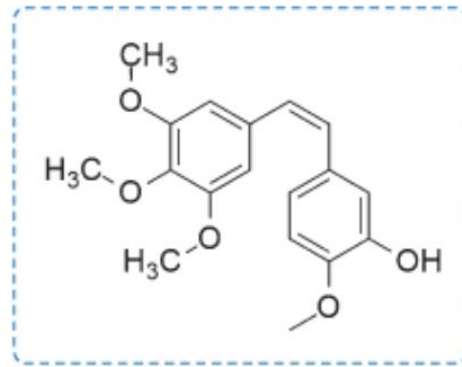
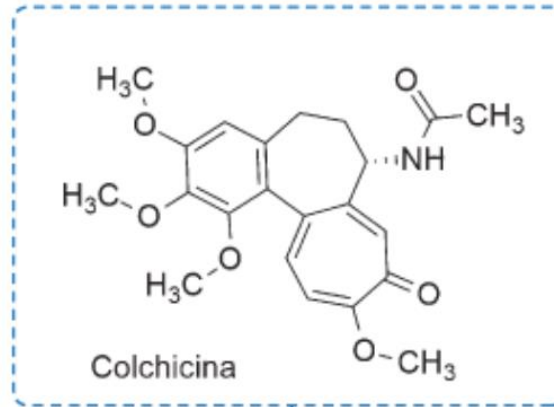


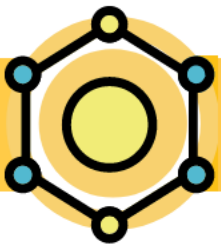
(*R*)-talidomida



# EXEMPLO IMPORTANTE

ESTEREOQUÍMICA

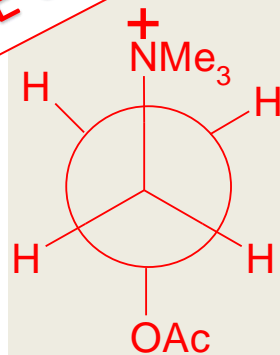
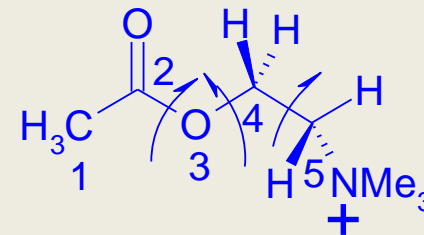
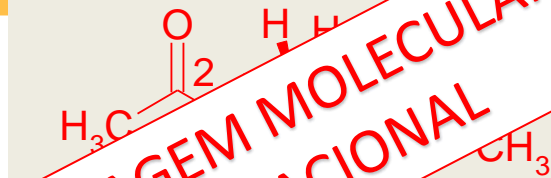




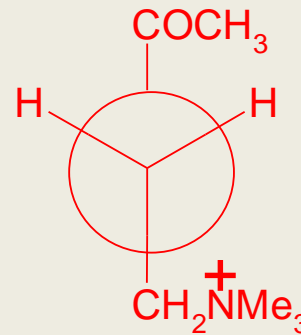
# CONFORMAÇÕES DA ACETILCOLINA

CONFORMAÇÃO

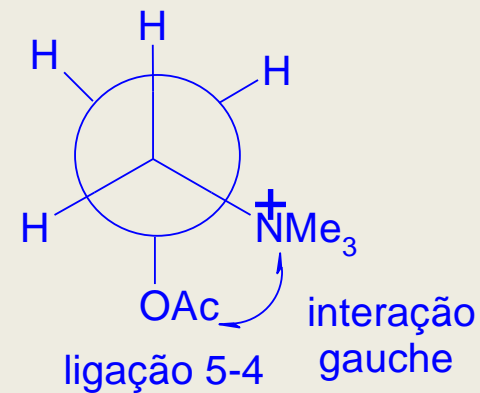
ESTUDOS DE MODELAGEM MOLECULAR –  
ANÁLISE CONFORMACIONAL



ligação 5-4

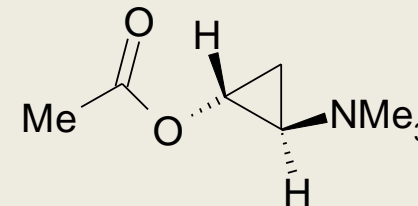
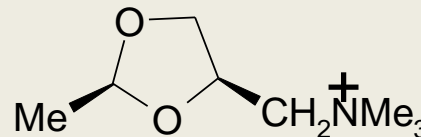
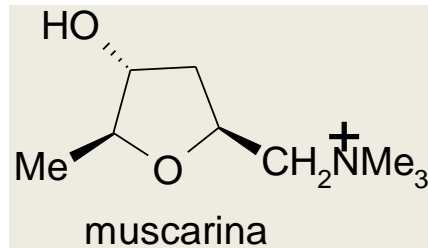


ligação 4-3



interação  
gauche

## MOLÉCULAS RÍGIDAS

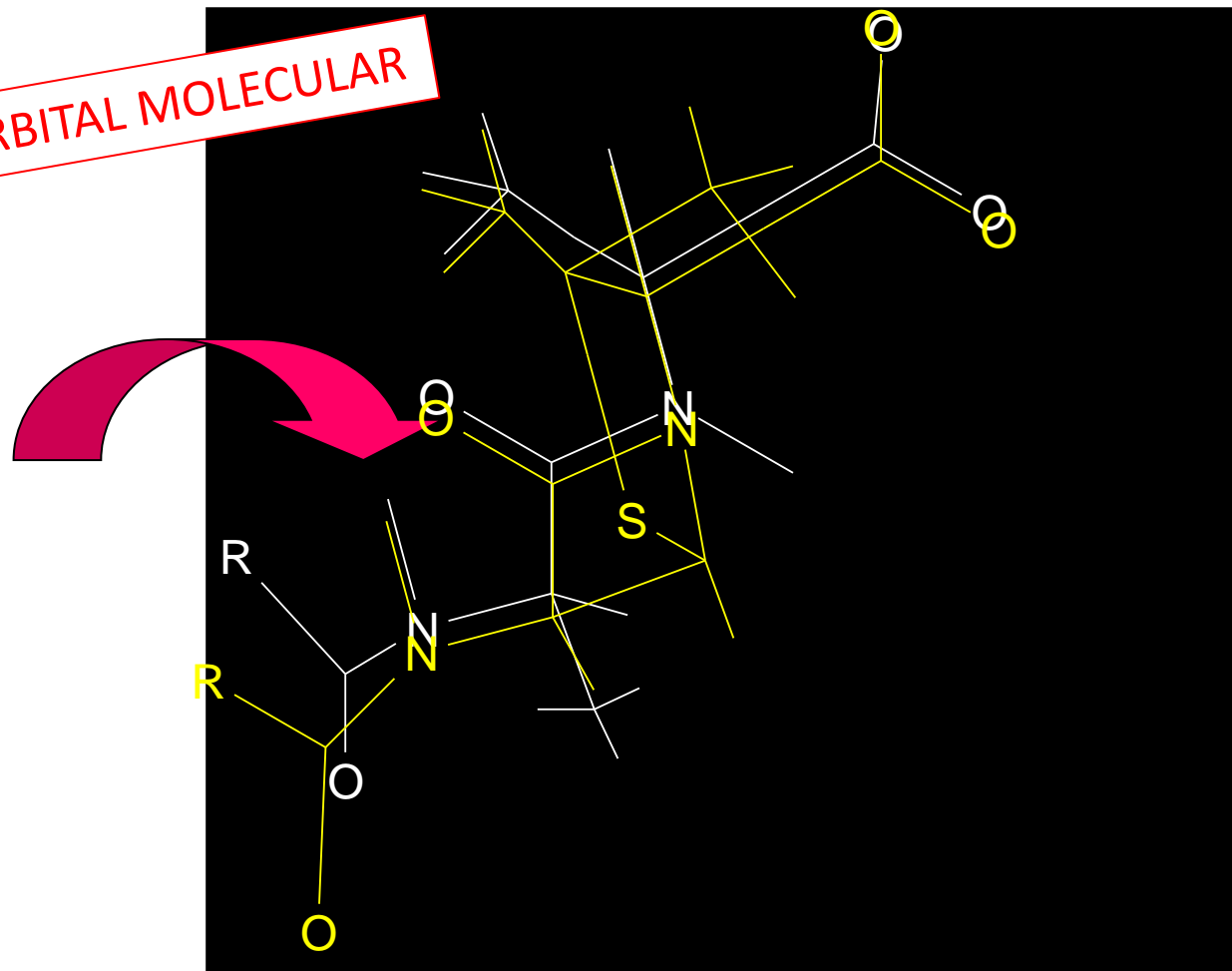


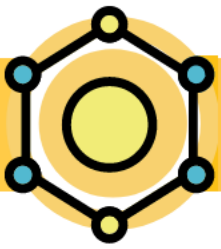


# SEMELHANÇA ESTRUTURAL ENTRE E D-ALA-D-ALA E PENICILINAS

DISTÂNCIAS  
INTERATÔMICAS

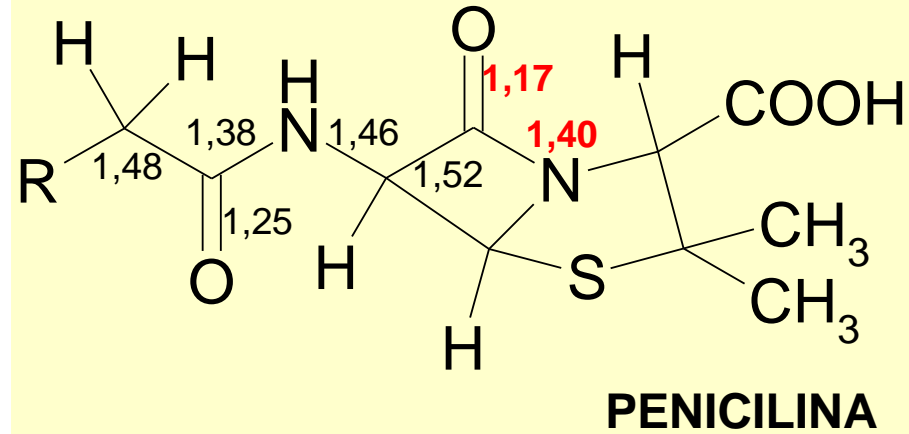
CÁLCULOS DE ORBITAL MOLECULAR



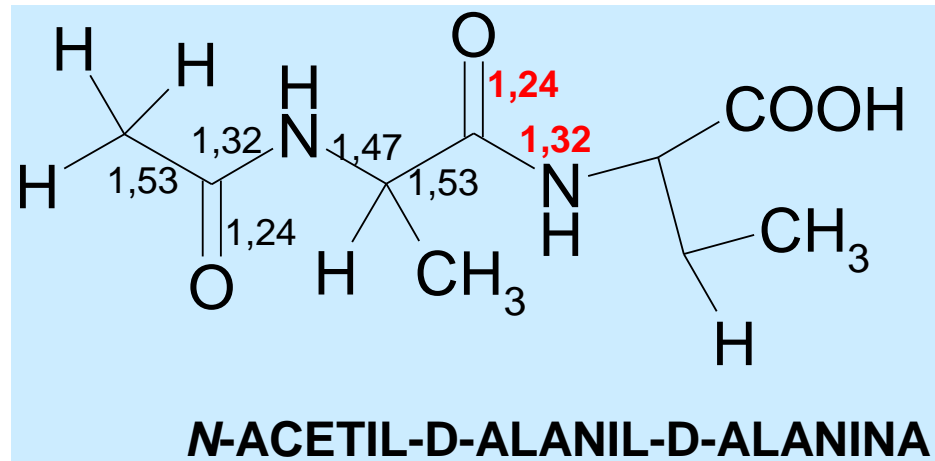


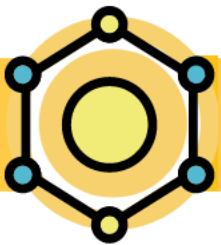
# COMPARAÇÃO DE DISTÂNCIAS INTERATÔMICAS

DISTÂNCIAS INTERATÔMICAS



TÉCNICA ÔMEGA

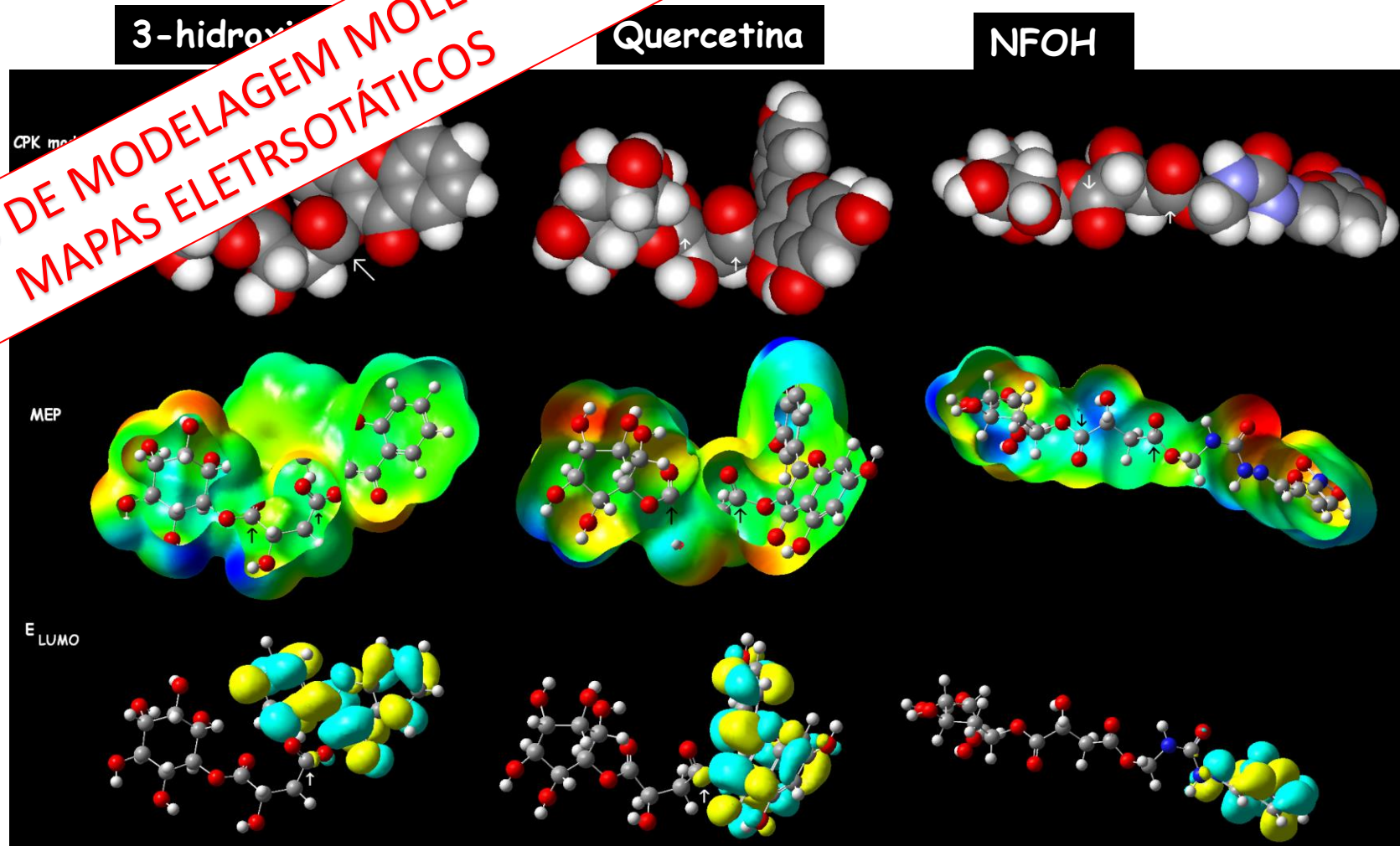




GIAROLLA, 2012

ESTUDOS DE MODELAGEM MOLECULAR –  
MAPAS ELETRISOTÁTICOS

DISTRIBUIÇÃO  
ELETRÔNICA





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[DOCK](#) *(UCS)*

[AutoD](#)

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***Integração de  
métodos computacionais e  
experimentais avançados***

[GLIDE](#) *Schrödinger GmbH*

[SITUS](#) *Scripps Research Institute*

[DockVision](#) *University of Alberta*

[HADDOCK](#) *Utrecht University Netherlands*

[GOLD](#) *CCDC*

[FlexiDock](#) *(Tripos)*

[ICM-Dock](#) *MolSoft LLC*

[HINT!](#) *Commonwealth University*

[LIGPLOT](#) *(University College of London)*

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