

The USP logo is rendered in a bold, black, stylized font. The letters are interconnected, with the 'U' and 'S' sharing a vertical stroke, and the 'P' having a distinctive shape. The background of the slide features a molecular structure with yellow and blue hexagonal rings, a hand holding a green leaf, and a blue circular pattern resembling a ripple in water.The logo of the Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas is a red shield-shaped emblem. It features a central figure of a snake coiled around a staff with a leafy branch. The text 'FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS FARMACÊUTICAS' is written in a semi-circle above the shield. Below the shield, a banner contains the motto 'ANNO DOMINI 1926' and 'SUA SAUDADE'.

FBF0604 - Planejamento de Fármacos (2024)

**IDENTIFICAÇÃO DO ALVO, DO
HIT E DO *LEAD* E OTIMIZAÇÃO**

Prof. Dr. Rodrigo Vieira Gonzaga

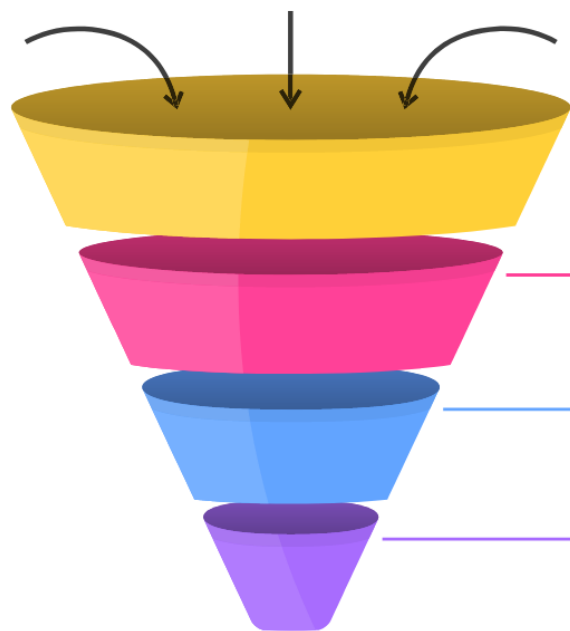
2024

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

LBDD

SBDD

QSAR



◦ **Triagem virtual**

◦ **FBDD**

◦ **HTS**

◦ **Estruturas privilegiadas**

**Estratégias na busca
por compostos
líderes**

HIT

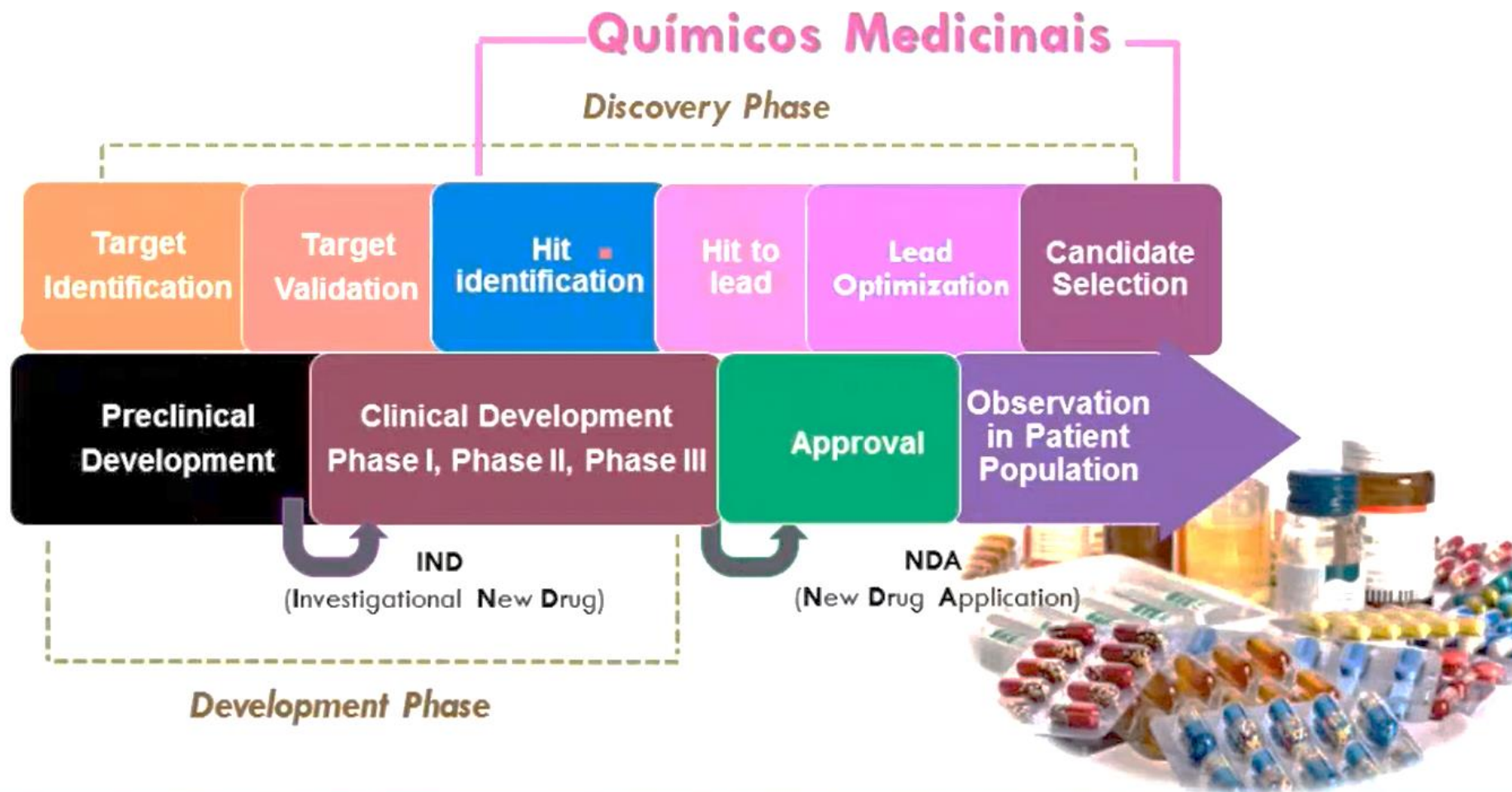
LEAD

OTIMIZAÇÃO

**Modificações
Moleculares**

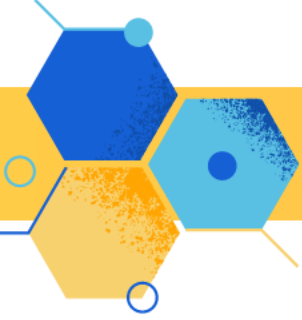


Estratégias na busca por compostos líderes



Bowes J et al., *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery* 2012, 11, 909-922

Lima, L.M.[®]
Lima, L.M.©



O que é um HIT?

O que é um Lead?

Quando um Lead torna-se candidato a fármaco?

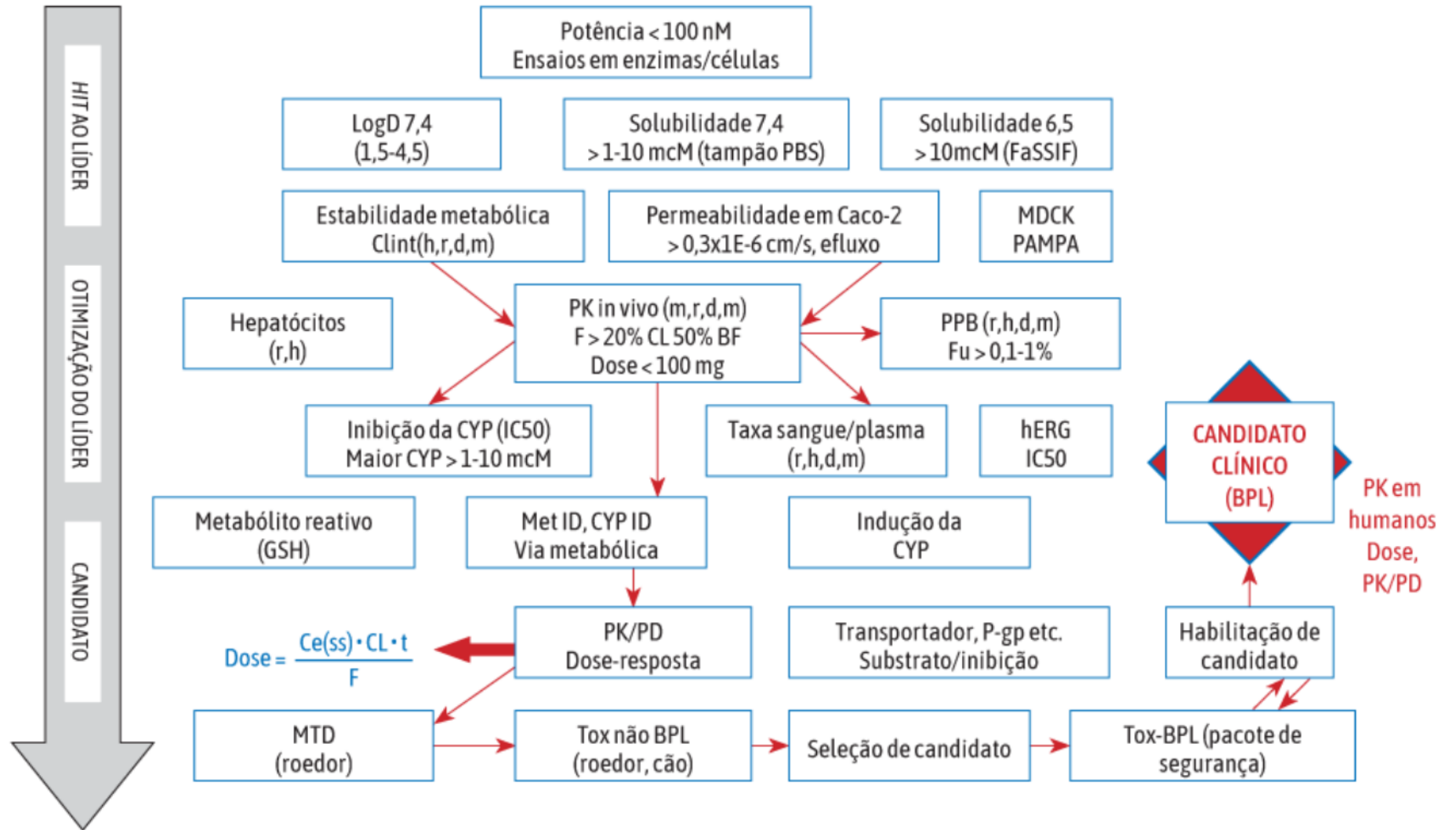
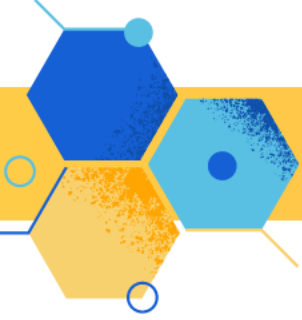
HIT - composto com nível de atividade suficiente para ir em frente

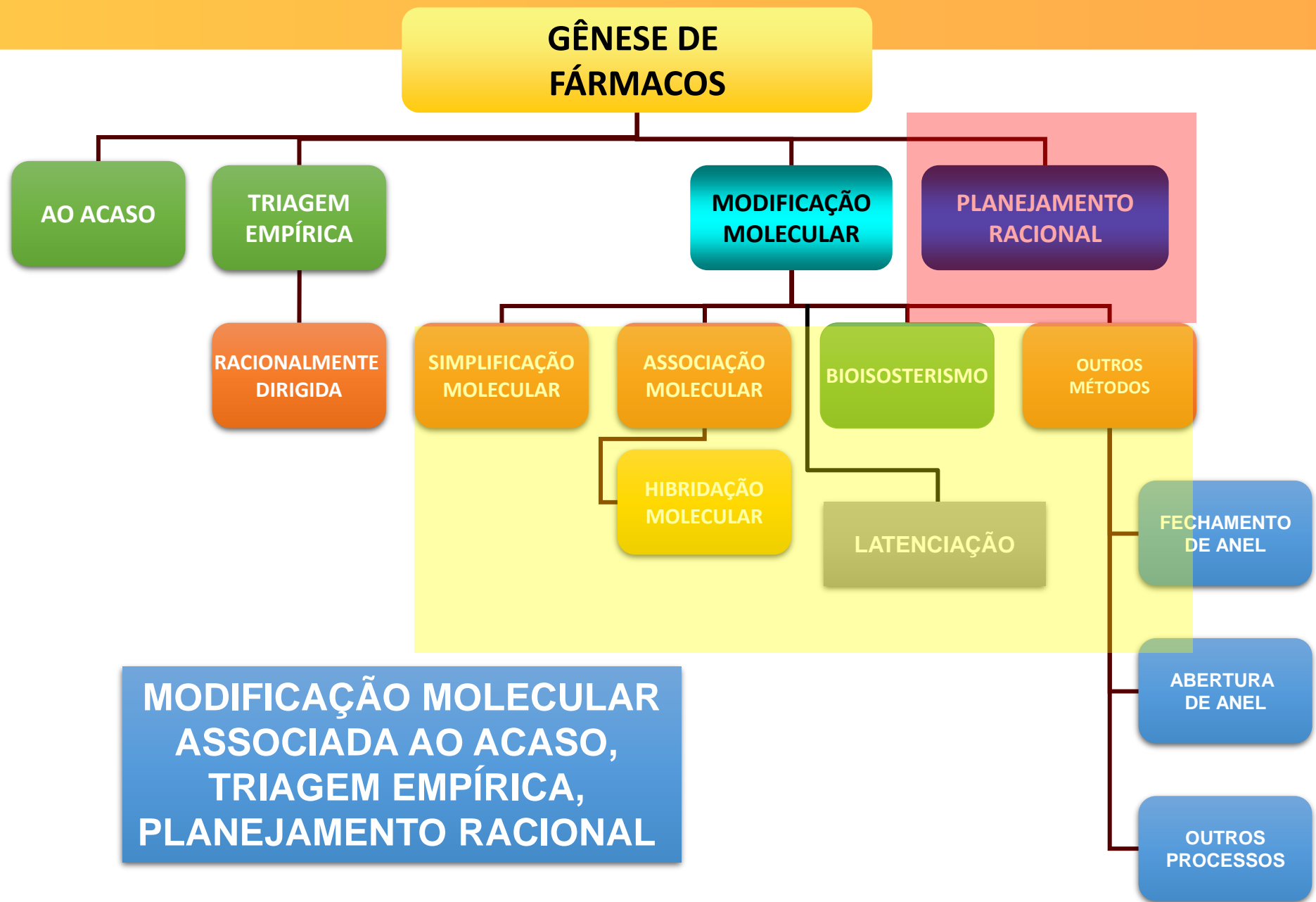
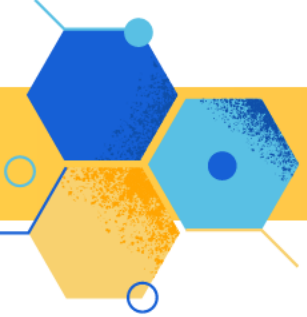


LEAD - LÍDER, PROTÓTIPO - composto com número de características atrativas, como atividade biológica/farmacológica desejável, mesmo tendo características indesejáveis



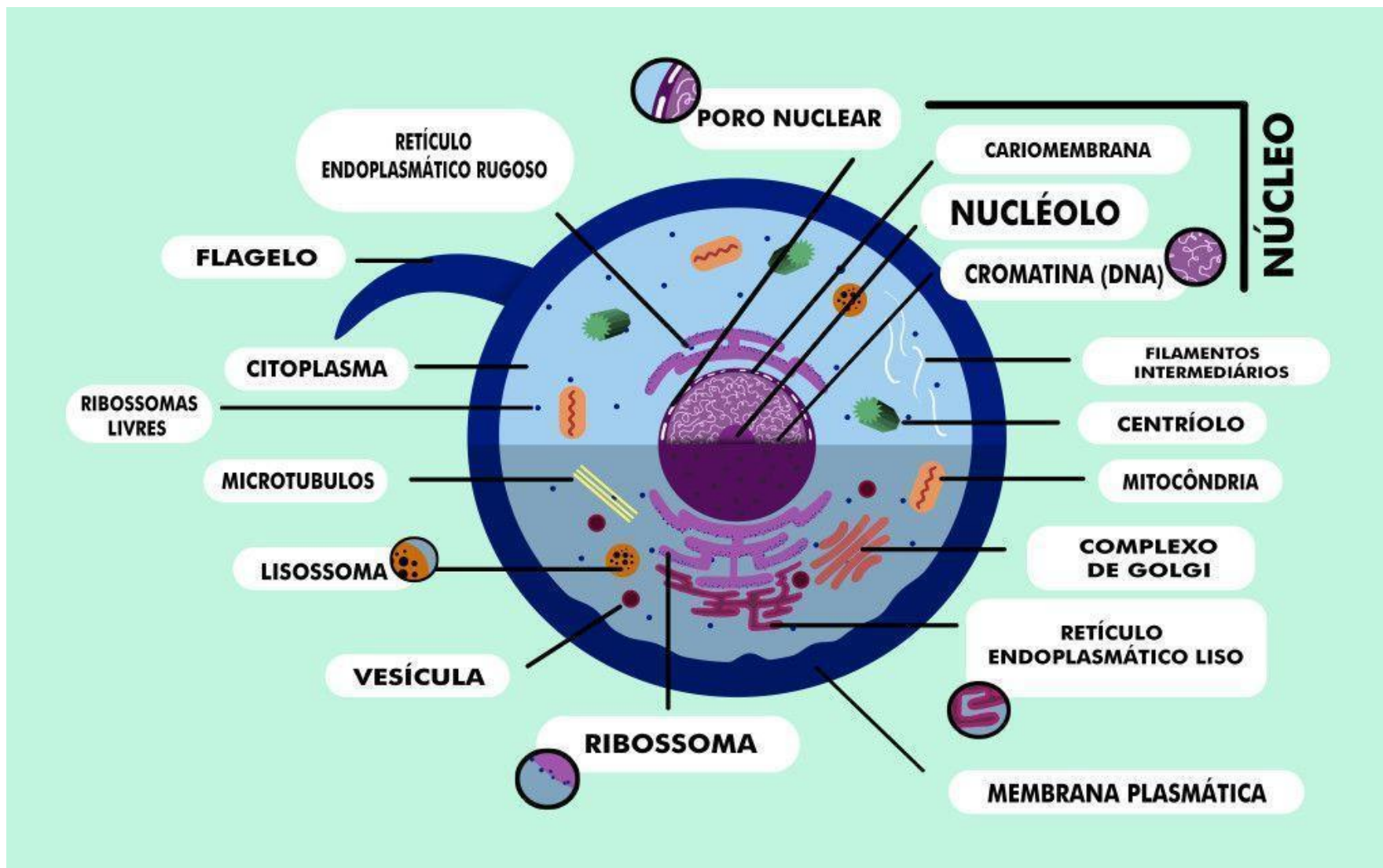
CANDIDATO A FÁRMACO - composto que passou por estudos biológicos/farmacológicos extensos



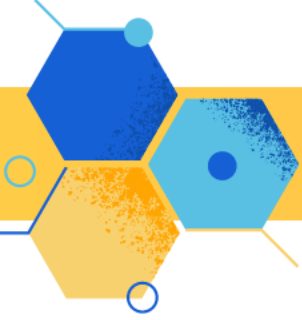


MODIFICAÇÃO MOLECULAR ASSOCIADA AO ACASO, TRIAGEM EMPÍRICA, PLANEJAMENTO RACIONAL

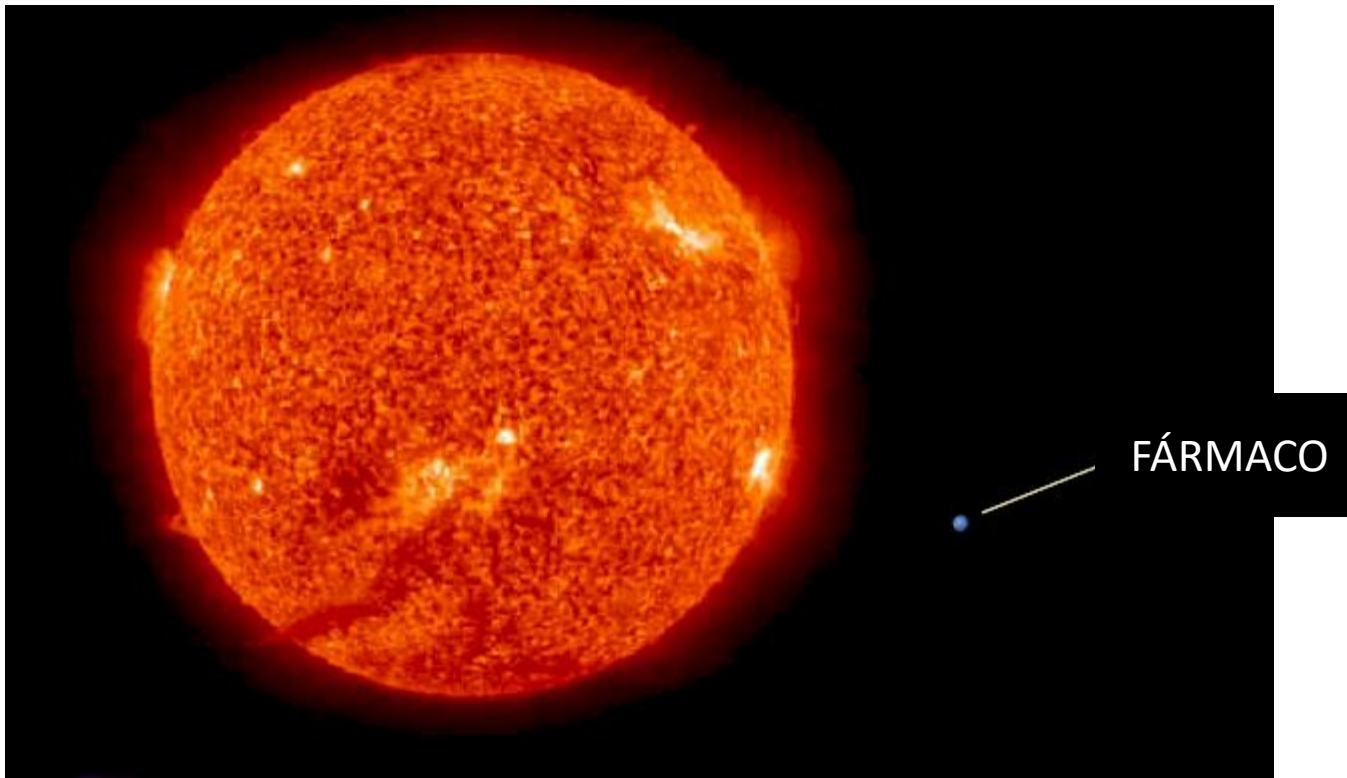
ESTRUTURA CELULAR



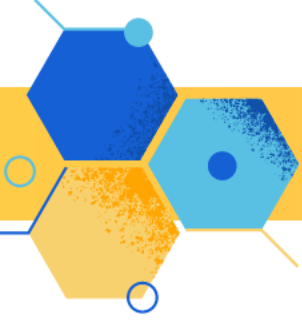
cerca de 37
trilhões de células



FÁRMACO *VERSUS* CÉLULA



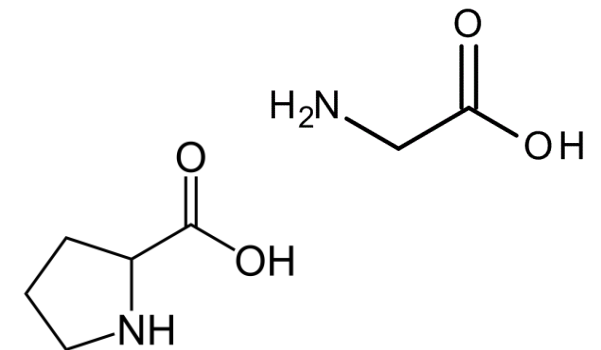
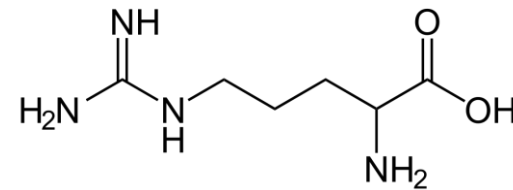
- Estruturas a nível molecular;
- Alvos: receptores, enzimas, proteínas, ácidos nucleicos;
- Grupos químicos.



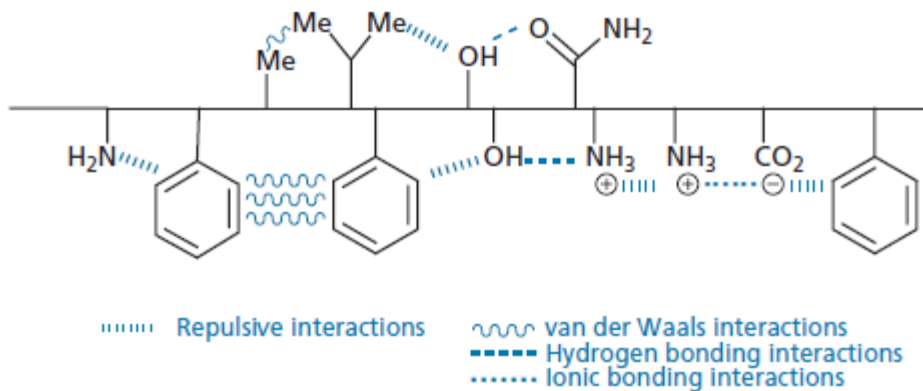
PROTEÍNAS

- Estruturais
- Transporte
- Enzimas e receptores

Synthesized in the human body			Essential to the diet		
Amino acid	Codes Three-letter	One-letter	Amino acid	Codes Three-letter	One-letter
Alanine	Ala	A	Histidine	His	H
Arginine	Arg	R	Isoleucine	Ile	I
Asparagine	Asn	N	Leucine	Leu	L
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	Lysine	Lys	K
Cysteine	Cys	C	Methionine	Met	M
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	Phenylalanine	Phe	F
Glutamine	Gln	Q	Threonine	Thr	T
Glycine	Gly	G	Tryptophan	Trp	W
Proline	Pro	P	Valine	Val	V
Serine	Ser	S			
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y			

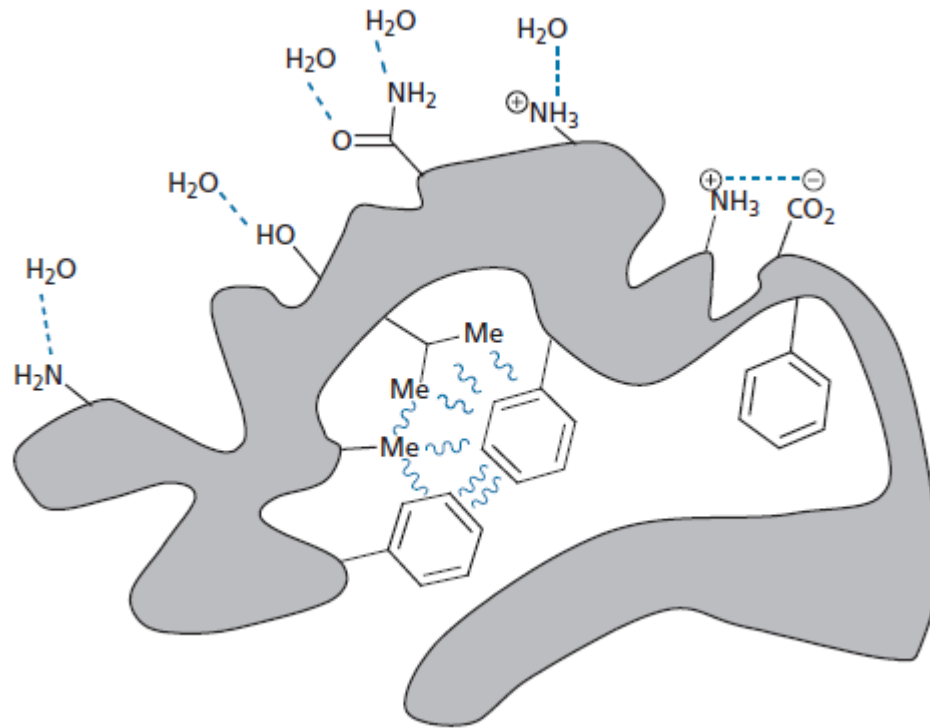


PROTEÍNAS



Formação de sítios de ação

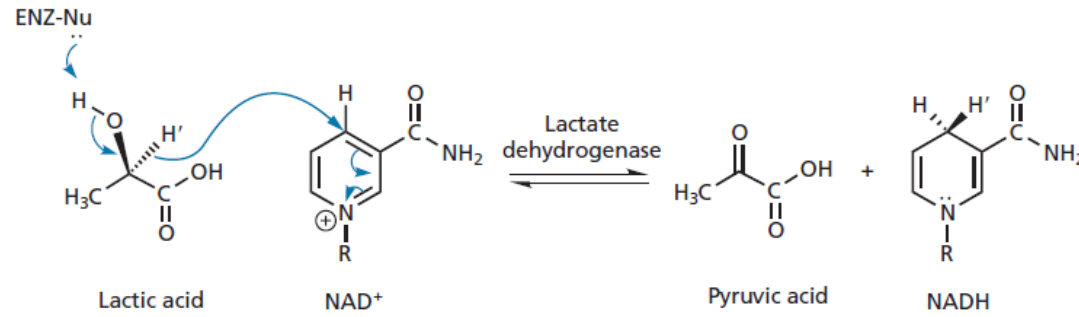
Estrutura terciária



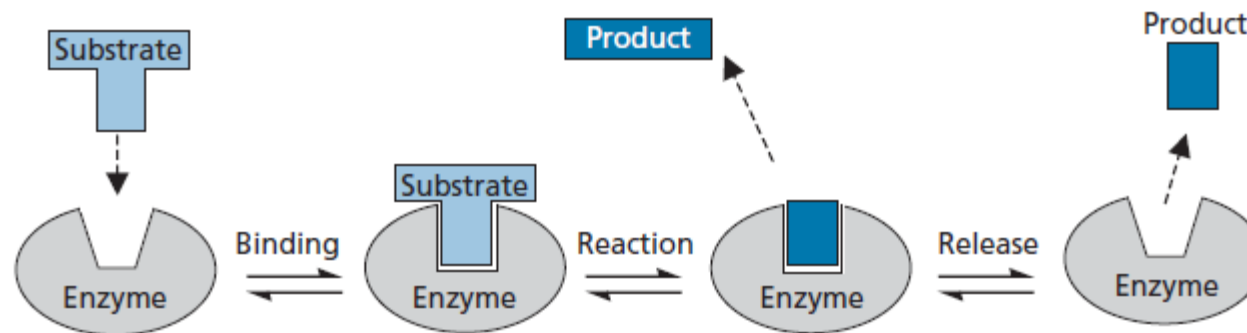
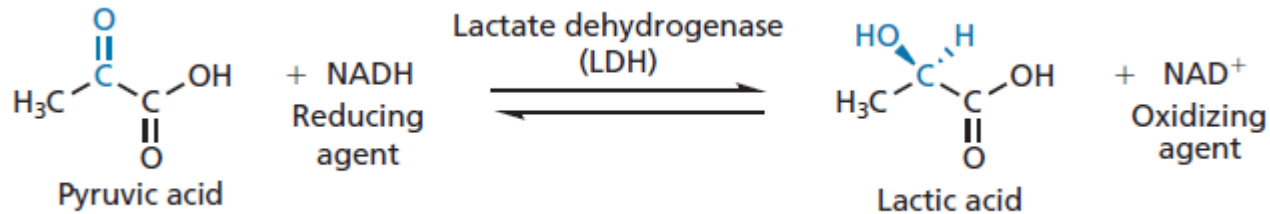


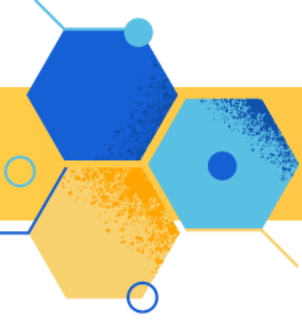
ENZIMAS

- Catalisam reações

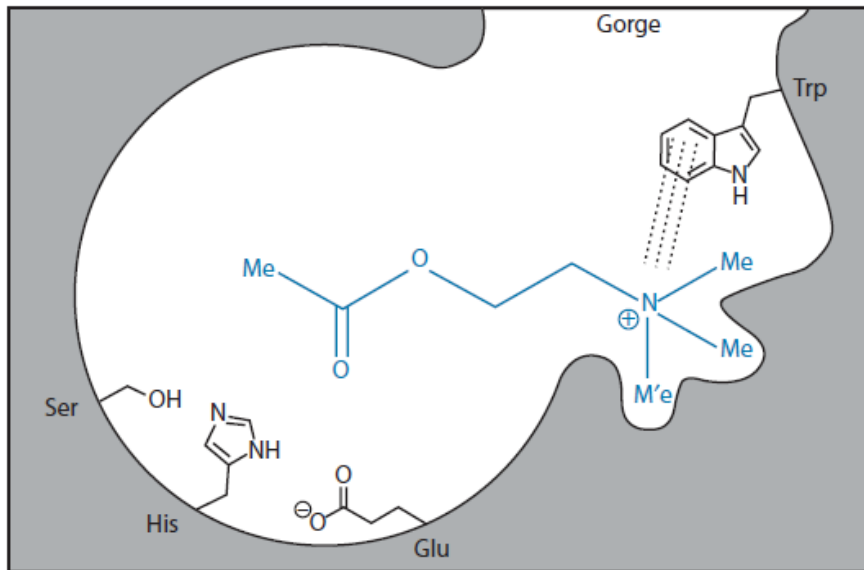
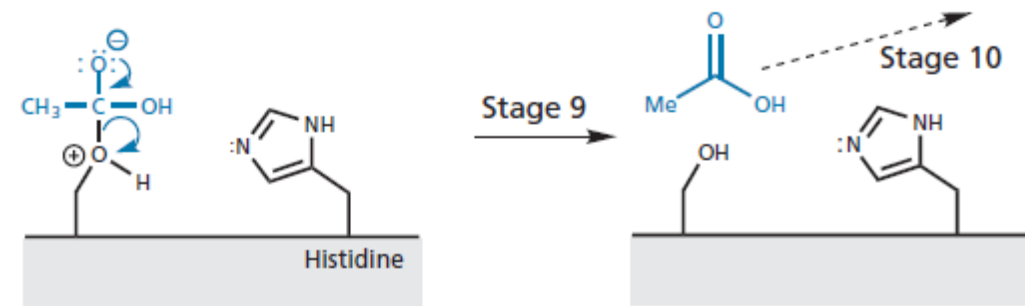
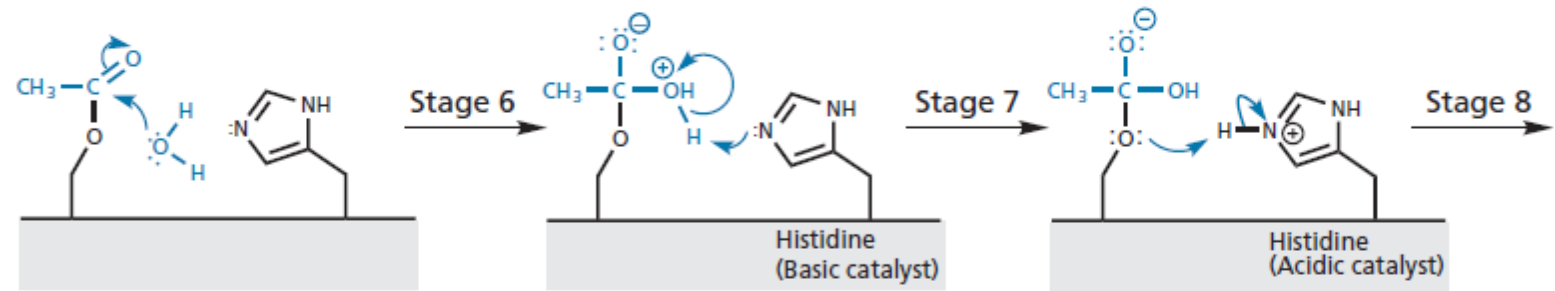
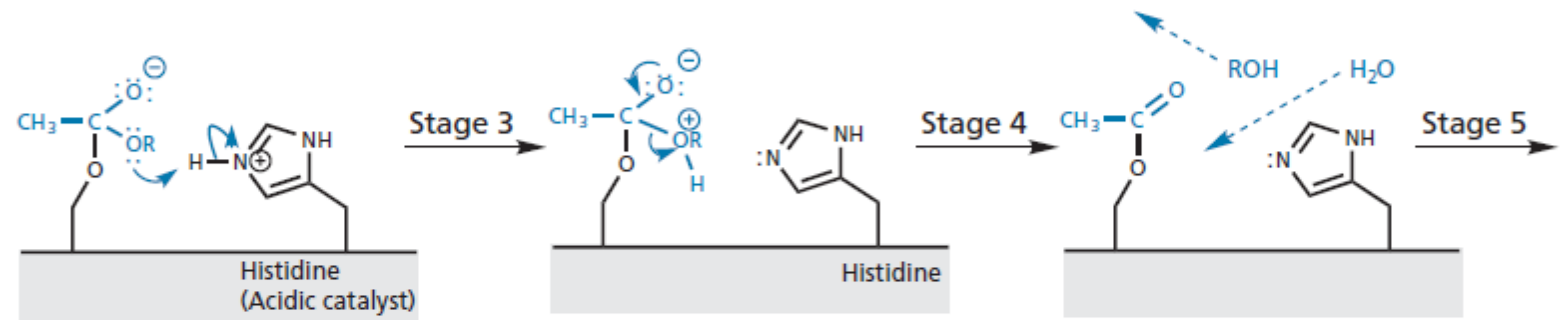
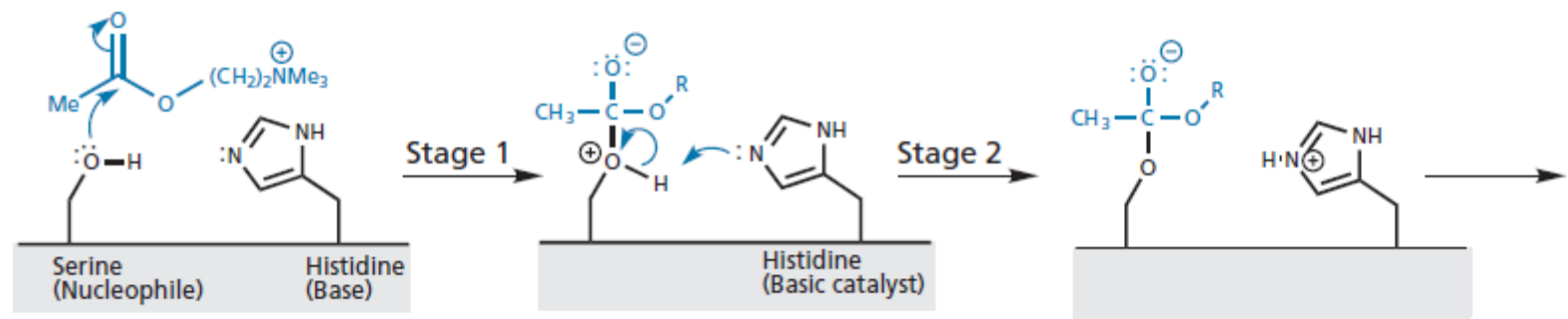


Em geral, as enzimas catalisam reações, por proporcionarem interações de ligação, catálise ácido/base, grupos nucleofílicos e cofatores.





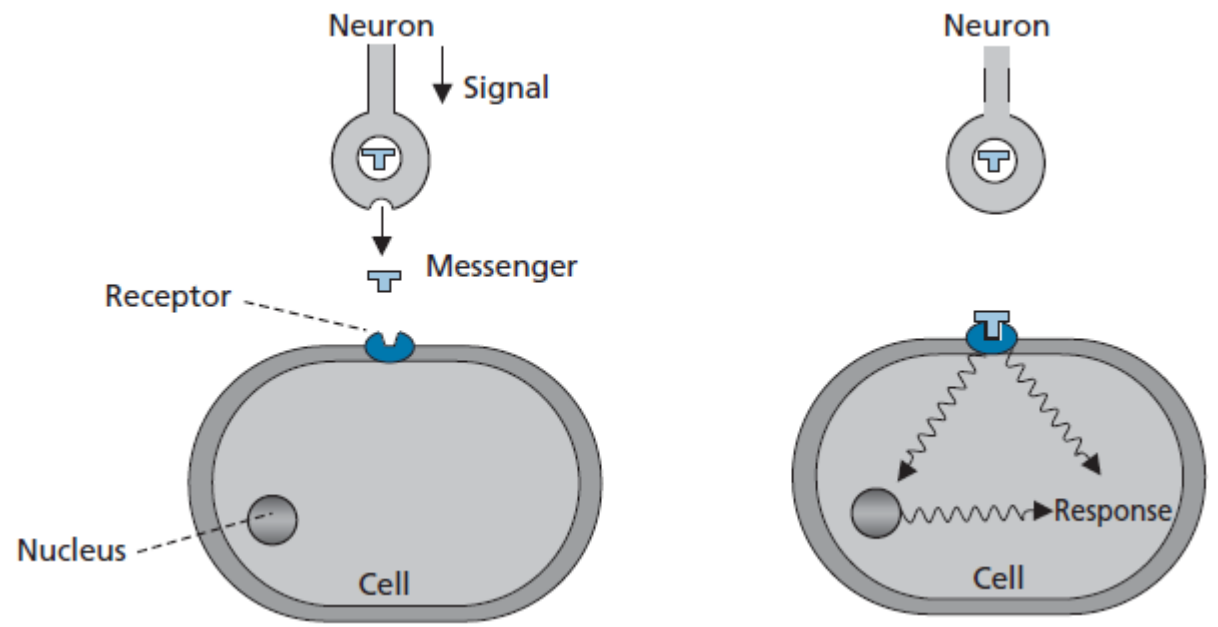
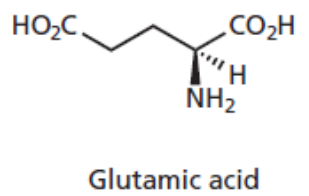
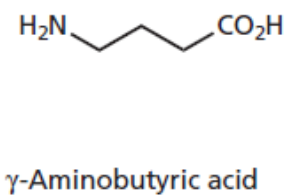
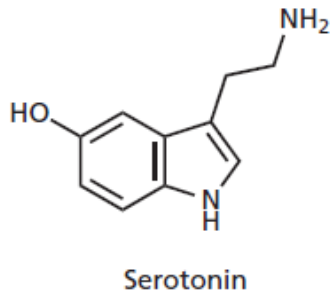
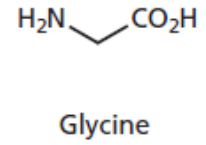
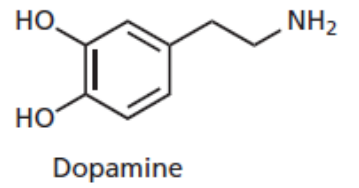
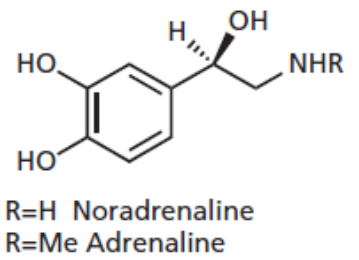
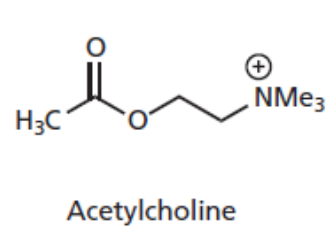
ENZIMAS EXEMPLO

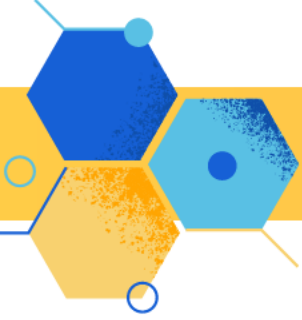




RECEPTORES

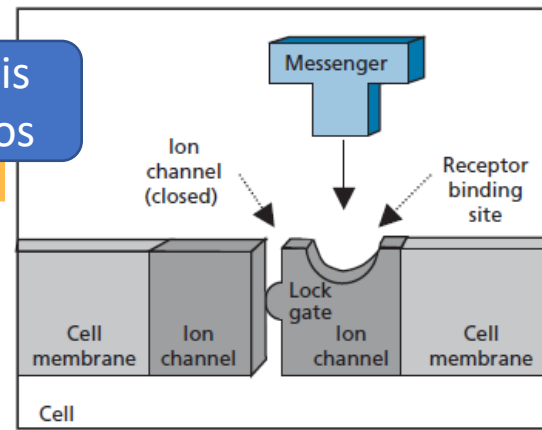
- Ligantes ativam respostas



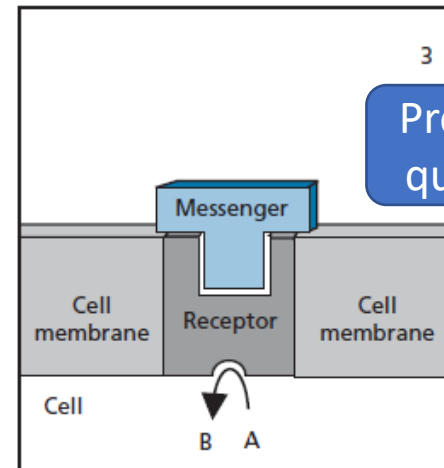
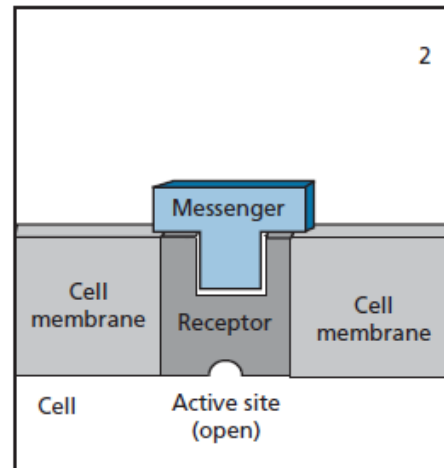
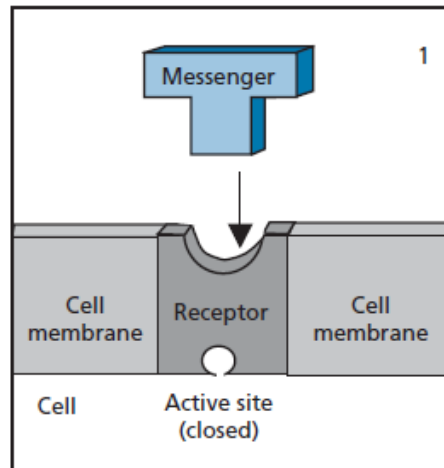
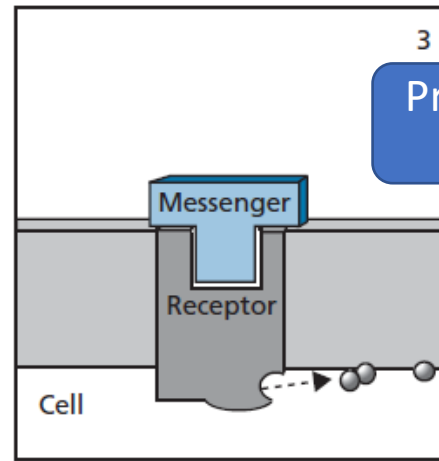
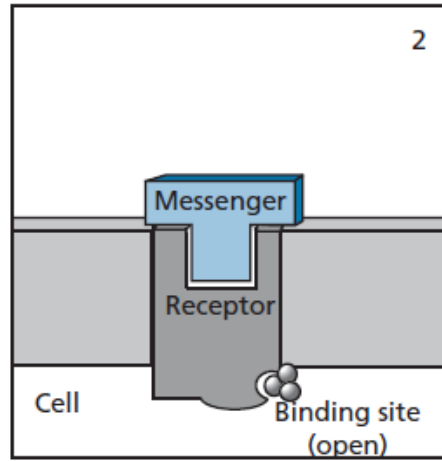
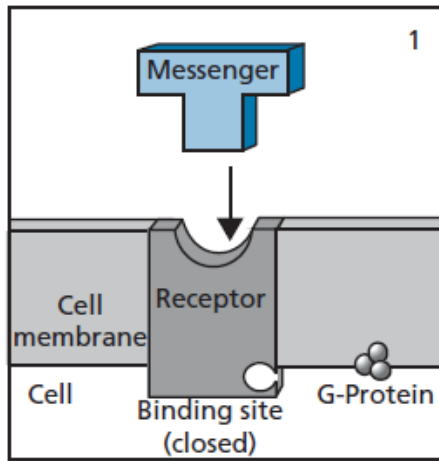
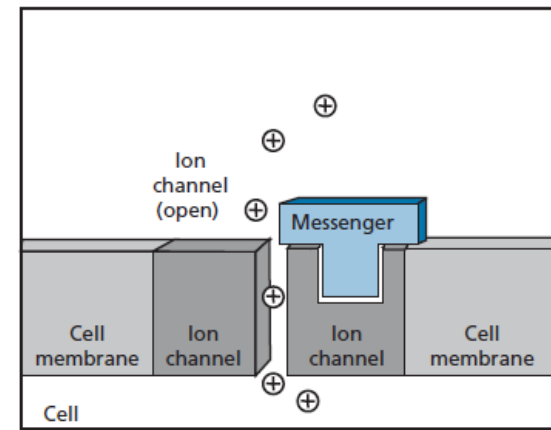


RECEPTORES

Canais iônicos

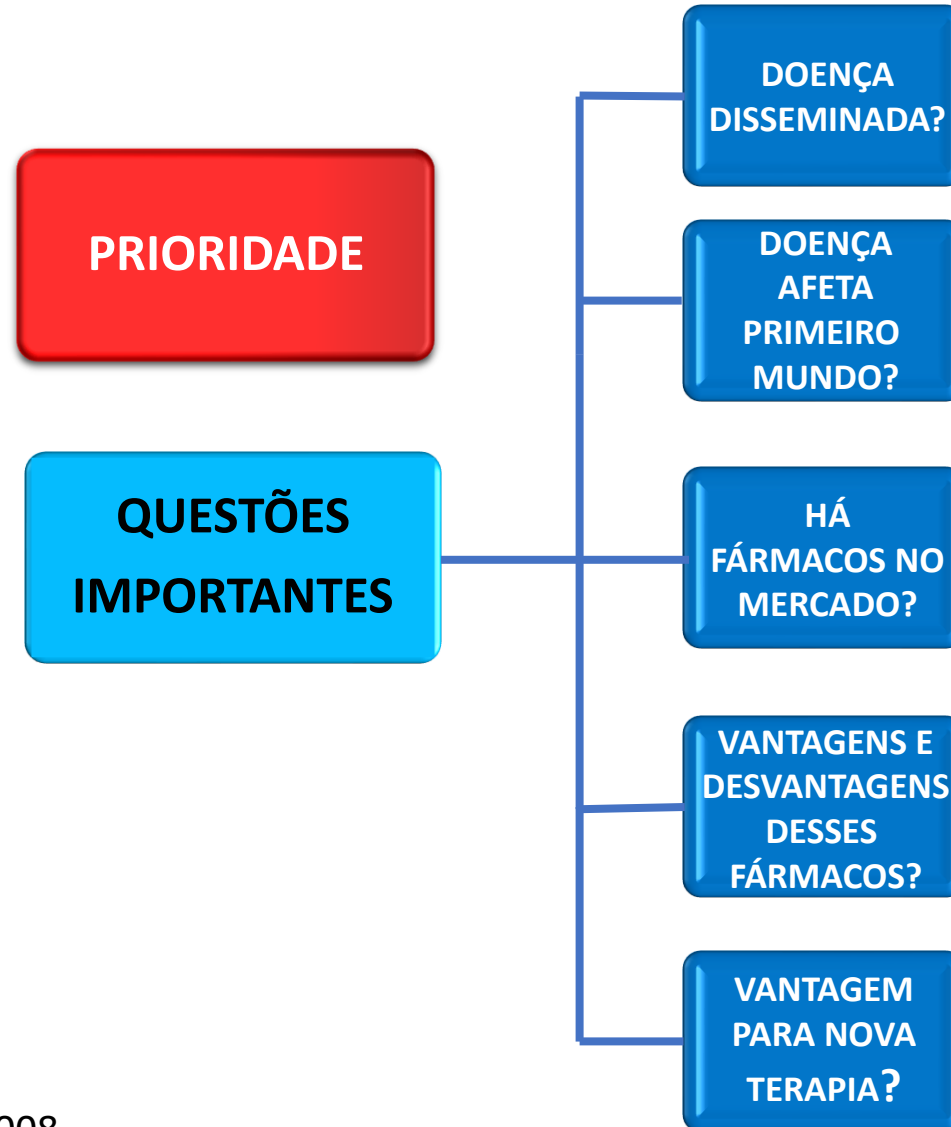


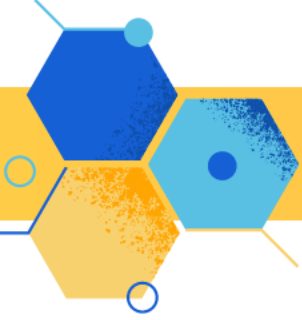
Induced fit and opening of ion channel





1. ESCOLHA DA DOENÇA





2. ESCOLHA DO ALVO

1. Tipo do alvo

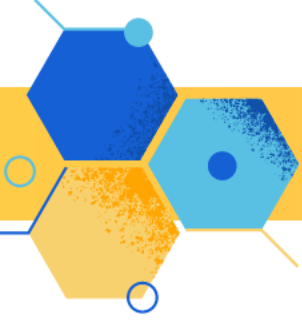
- Receptor
- Enzima
- Ácidos nucleicos

- Lipídeos
- Carboidratos

Muitos alvos ainda não identificados

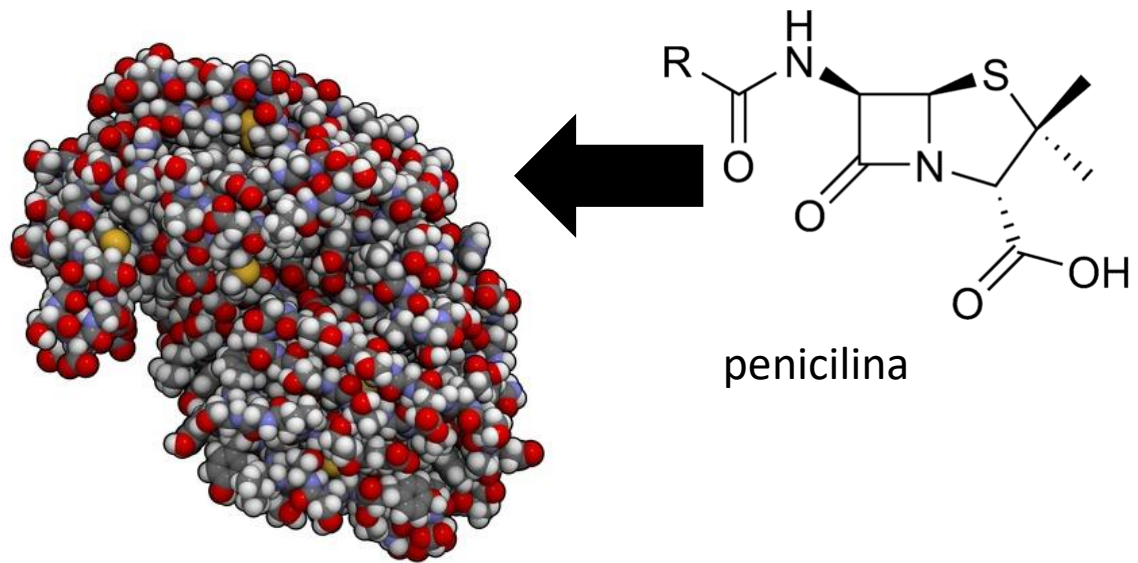
Avanços na genômica e proteômica auxiliam na identificação de novos alvos promissores

Novos alvos, sem ligantes



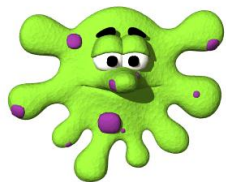
2. ESCOLHA DO ALVO

2. Especificidade e seletividade entre espécies



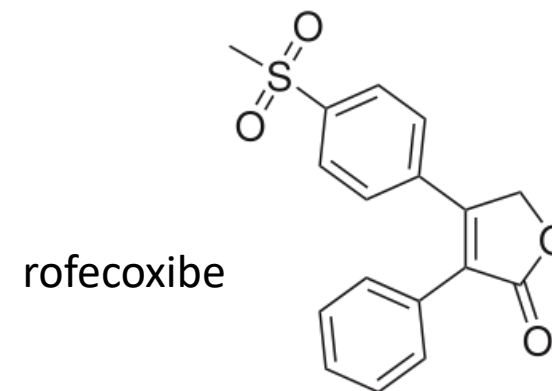
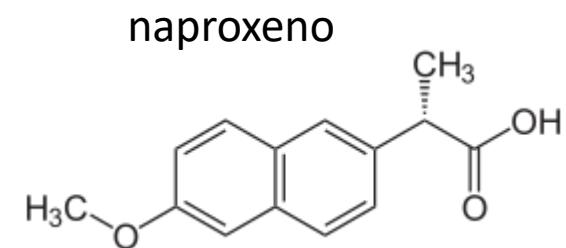
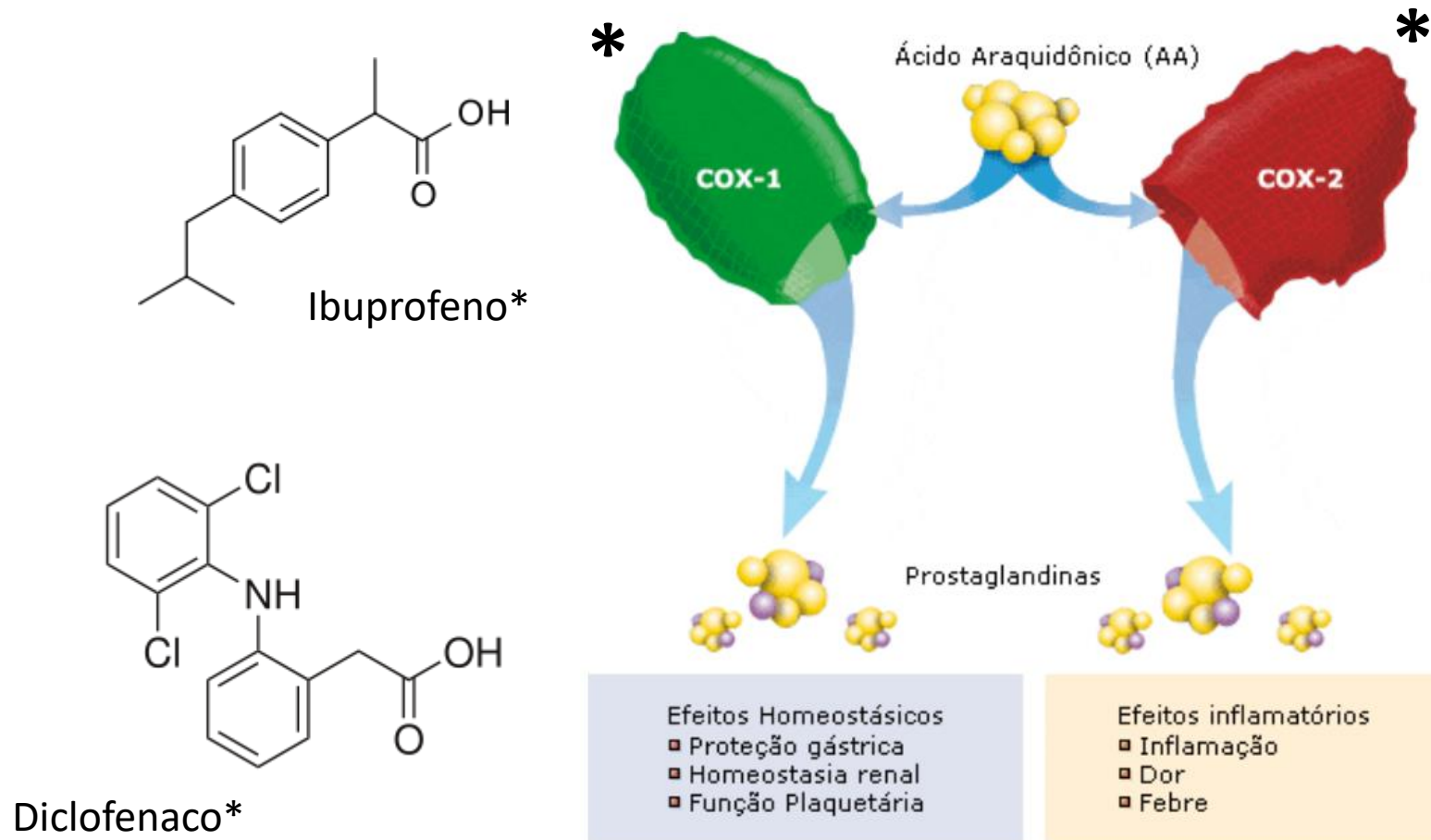
penicilina

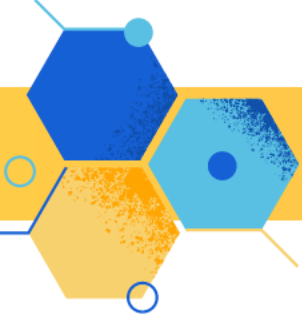
Proteínas de ligação à penicilina



2. ESCOLHA DO ALVO

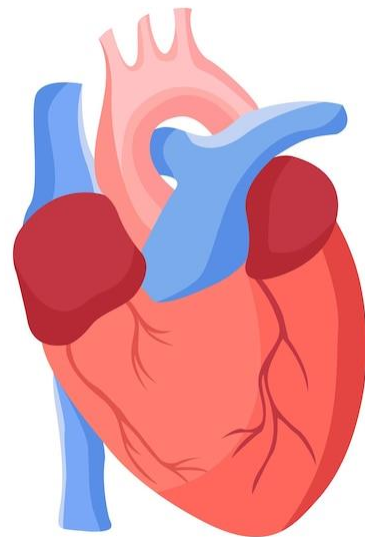
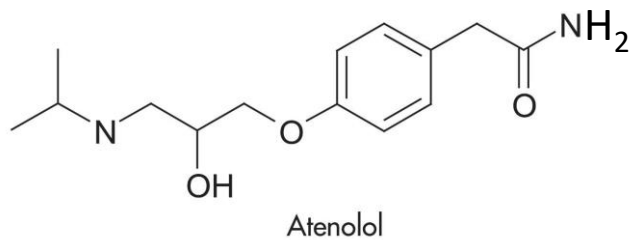
3. Especificidade e seletividade no organismo



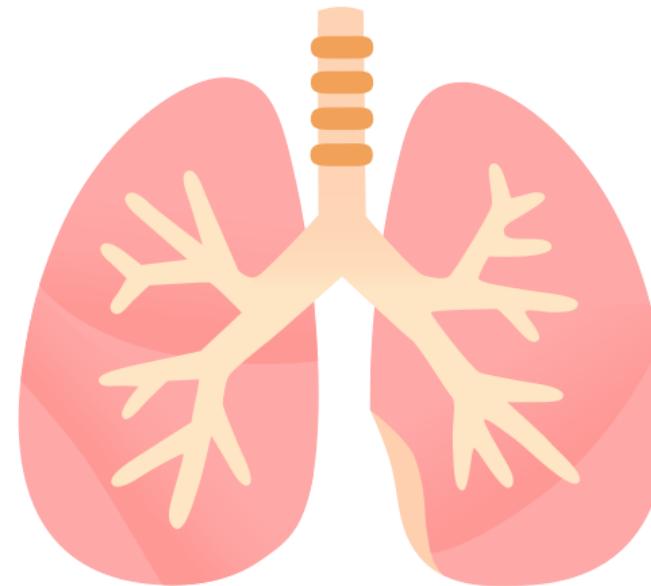


2. ESCOLHA DO ALVO

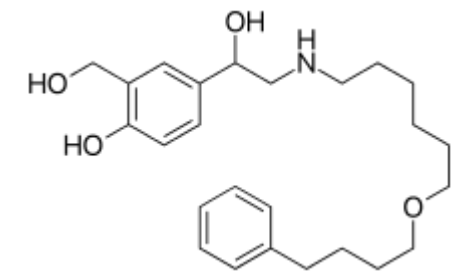
4. Especificidade e seletividade em órgão e tecidos



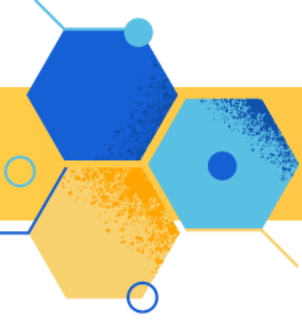
β_1



β_2



salmeterol



2. ESCOLHA DO ALVO

5. CUIDADO

Ex.: Hipertensão - Variedade de receptores e enzimas que podem ser alvo no seu tratamento: β_1 - adrenoreceptores, canais iônicos de cálcio, enzima conversora de angiotensina (ECA), canais iônicos de potássio e receptores de angiotensina II.

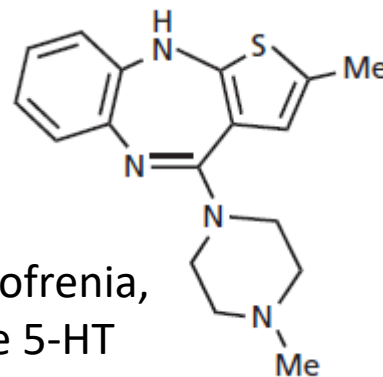
MULTIALVOS

Combinação de fármacos

- Cancer
- HIV

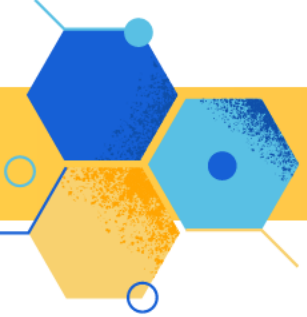
Fármacos promíscuos

Usada esquizofrenia,
ação em DA e 5-HT

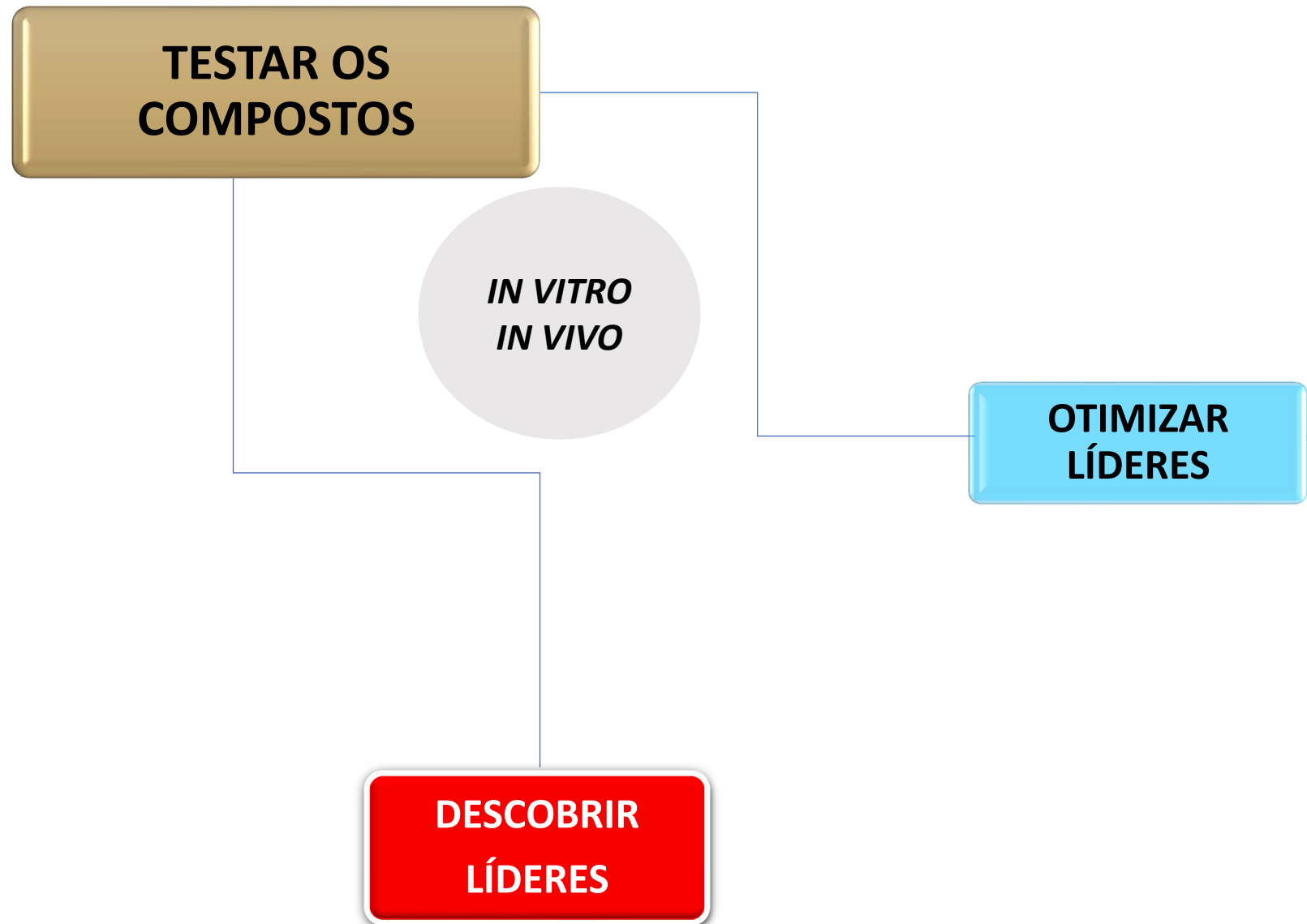


olanzapina

Serotonina, dopamina,
muscarina, noradrenalina e
histamina

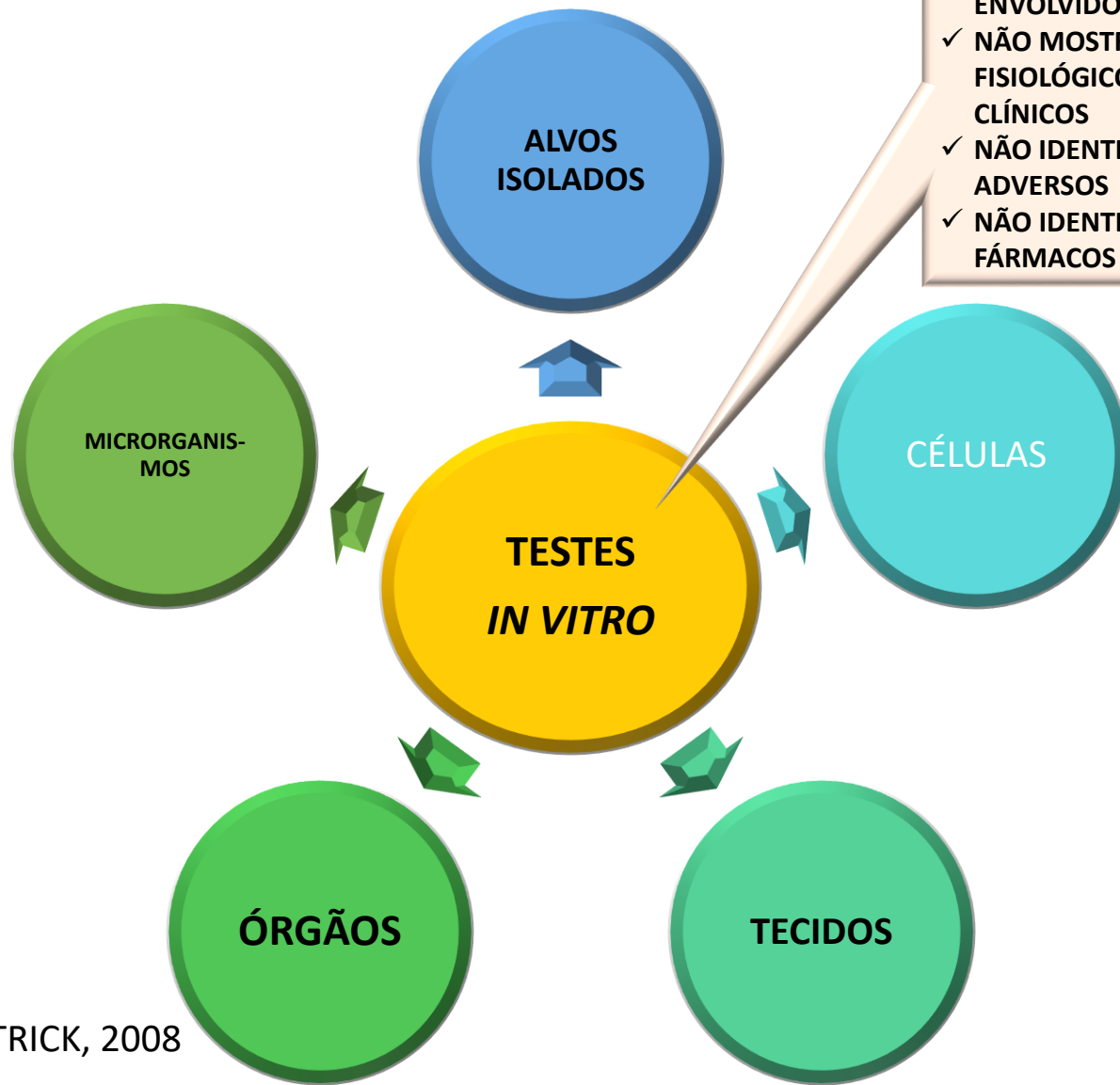


3. TESTES DOS COMPOSTOS



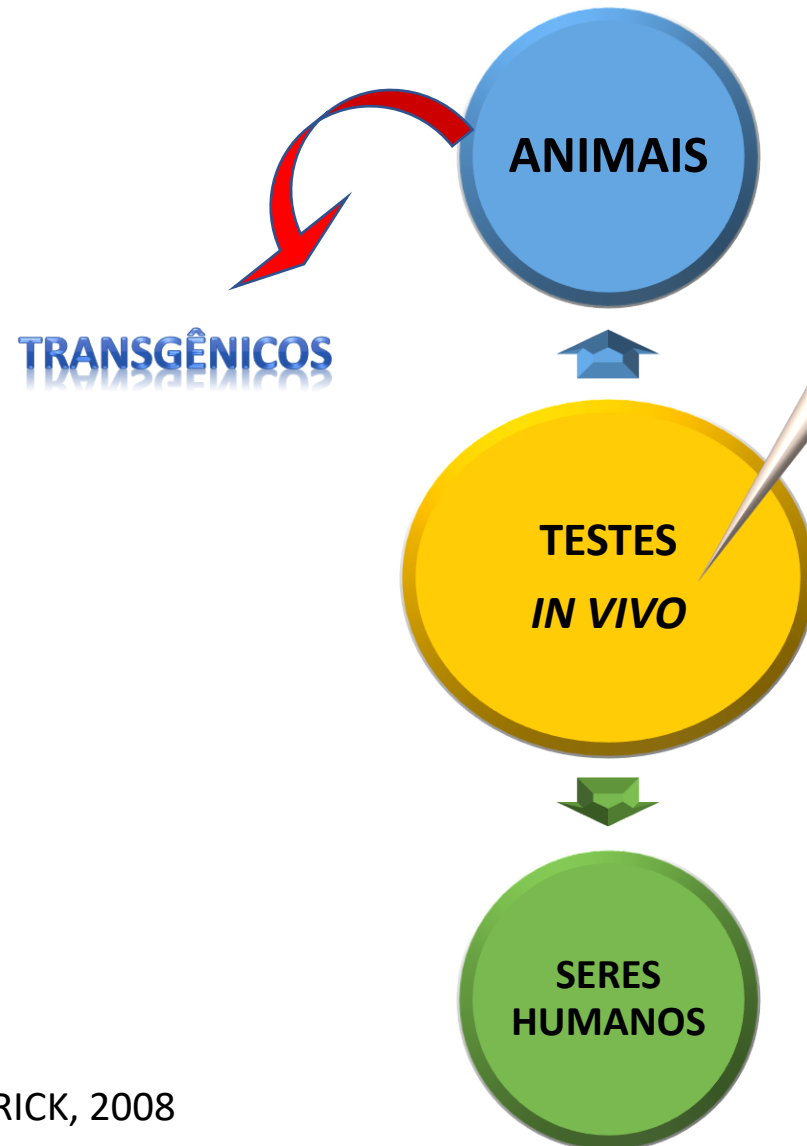
3. TESTES DOS COMPOSTOS

- ✓ TESTES DE ROTINA
- ✓ HTS
- ✓ INTERAÇÃO ALVO-COMPOSTO
- ✓ MENOS FATORES ENVOLVIDOS
- ✓ NÃO MOSTRA EFEITOS FISIOLÓGICOS OU CLÍNICOS
- ✓ NÃO IDENTIFICA EFEITOS ADVERSOS
- ✓ NÃO IDENTIFICA PRÓ-FÁRMACOS

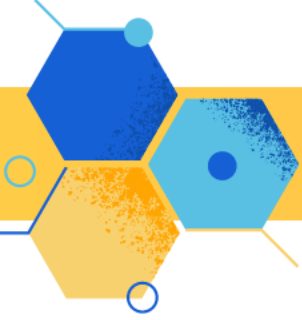


FONTE: PATRICK, 2008

3. TESTES DOS COMPOSTOS

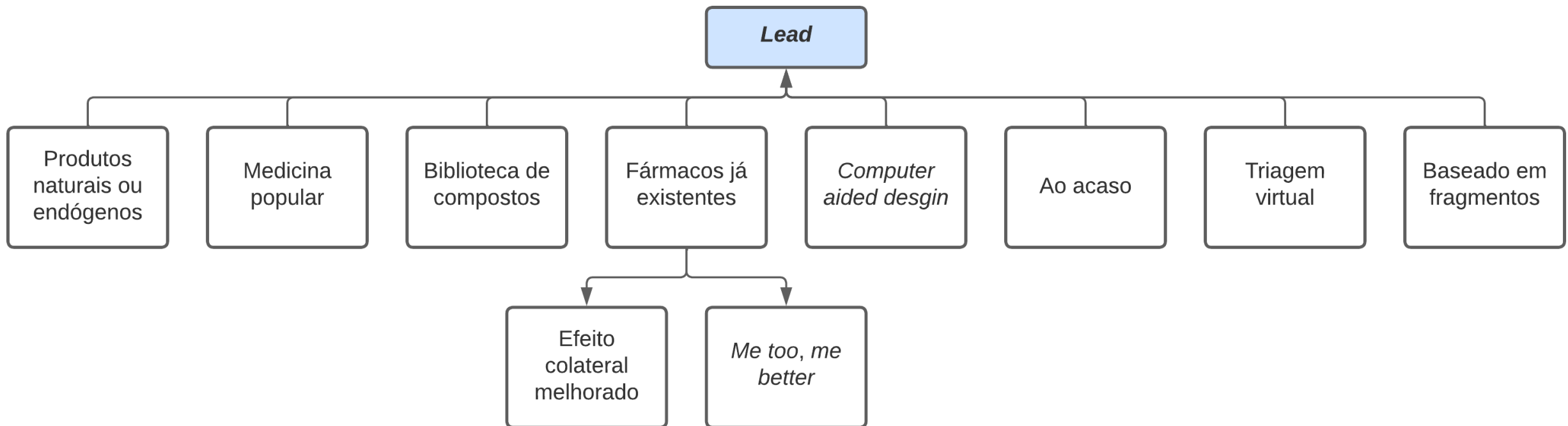


- ✓ COMPOSTO ATINGE ALVO
- ✓ MUITOS FATORES ENVOLVIDOS
- ✓ MEDIDA DE EFEITOS FISIOLÓGICOS OU CLÍNICOS
- ✓ IDENTIFICA EFEITOS ADVERSOS
- ✓ IDENTIFICA PRÓ-FÁRMACOS
- ✓ MEDE POTÊNCIA
- ✓ MEDE ÍNDICE TERAPÊUTICO



4. IDENTIFICAÇÃO DO *LEAD*

O nível de atividade pode não ser muito grande e pode haver efeitos colaterais indesejáveis, mas o *lead* fornece um começo para o processo de planejamento e desenvolvimento de fármacos.

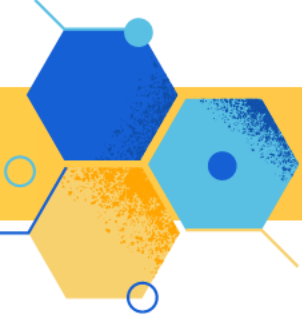




PROPRIEDADES DO *LEAD*

- ✓ MM < 500
- ✓ < 5 grupos doadores de H
- ✓ Não mais do que 10 aceptores H
- ✓ logP < 5

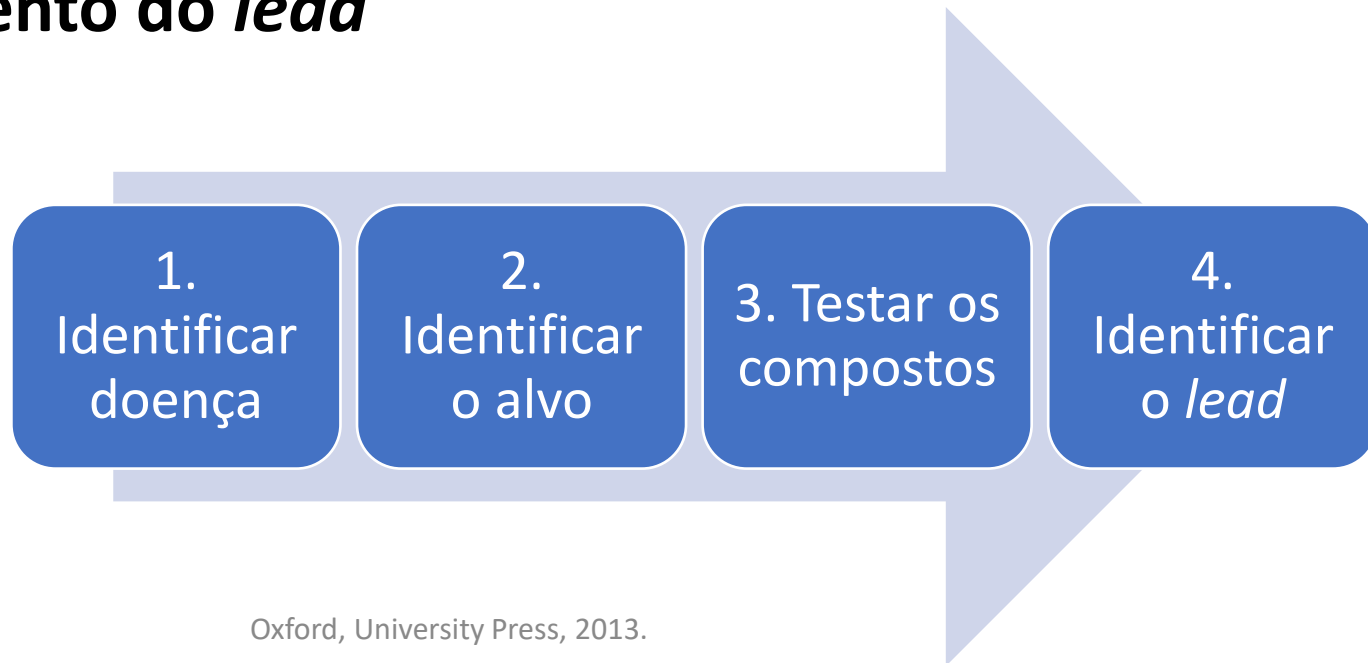
- Regras para compostos ativos via oral: Lipinski (regra dos 5) e parâmetros de Veber
 - Peso molecular de 100–350 amu e um valor de Clog P de 1–3
- Regra dos 3 → planejamento baseado em fragmento
 - Um peso molecular inferior a 300 amu
 - Não mais de três doadores de ligações de hidrogênio
 - Não mais do que três aceptores de ligações de hidrogênio
 - cLog P = 3
 - Não mais do que três ligações rotativas
 - Uma área de superfície polar = 60 Å²

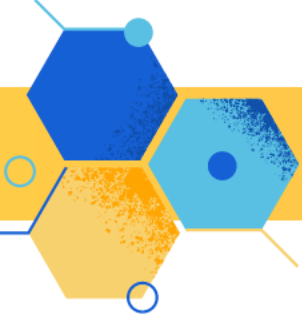


PROPRIEDADES DO *LEAD*

- Isolado e puro
- Determinar estrutura (RMN, espectroscopia de massas, etc)

Etapas desenvolvimento do *lead*

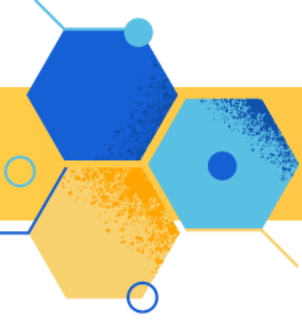




PRATICANDO

1. O que se entende por especificidade e seletividade do alvo? Por que é importante?

2. Você está empregado como químico medicinal e foi solicitado para iniciar um programa de pesquisa destinado a encontrar um fármaco que impedirá o funcionamento de um novo receptor de tirosina quinase. Não existem compostos líderes conhecidos que tenham essa propriedade. Que abordagens você pode fazer para estabelecer um composto líder?



PROCESSO DE OTIMIZAÇÃO LEAD

Lead

REA (relação entre estrutura química e atividade biológica)

Empiricamente

Cristalografia de raio X

Modelagem molecular

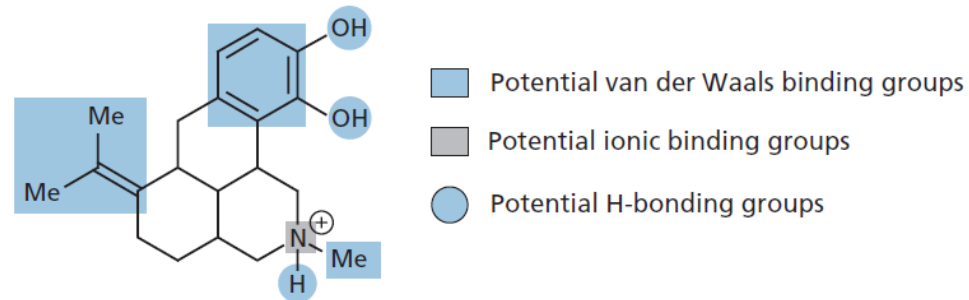
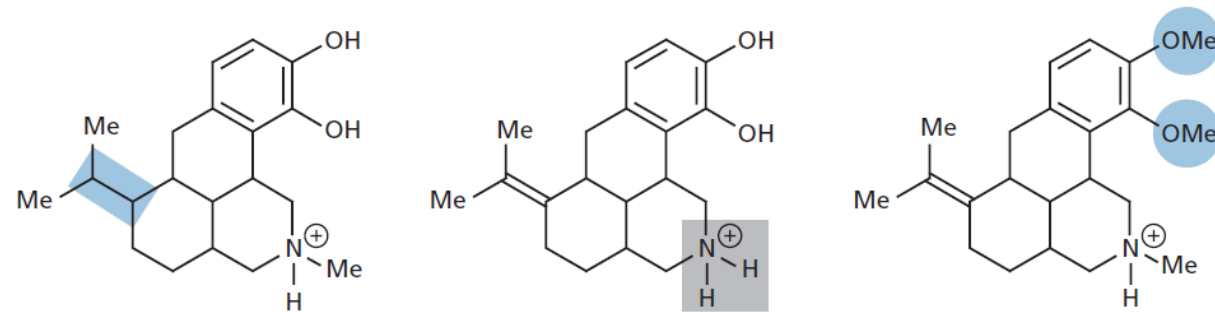


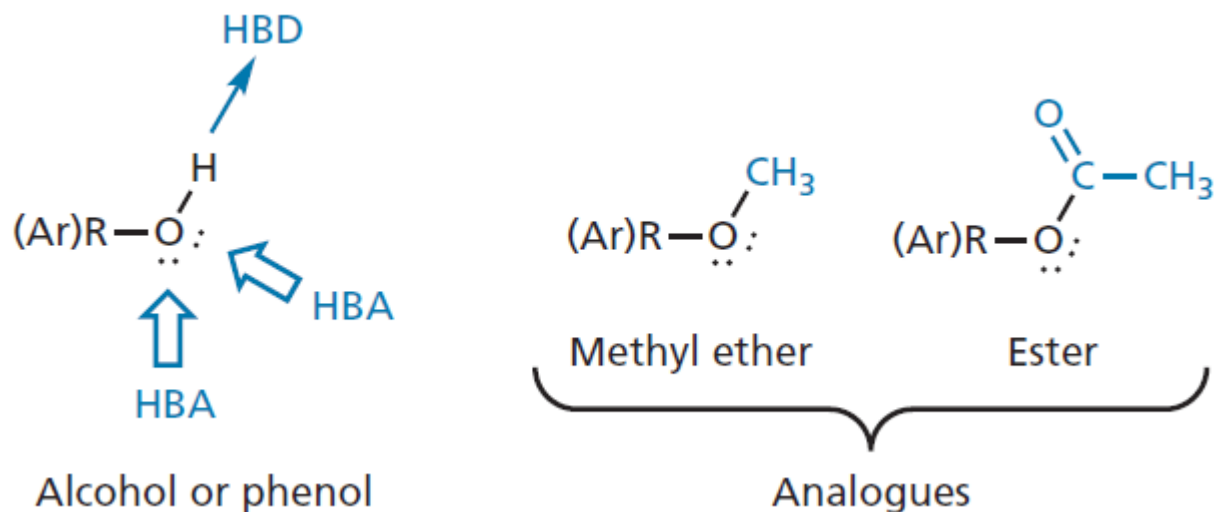
FIGURE 13.1 Glipine.



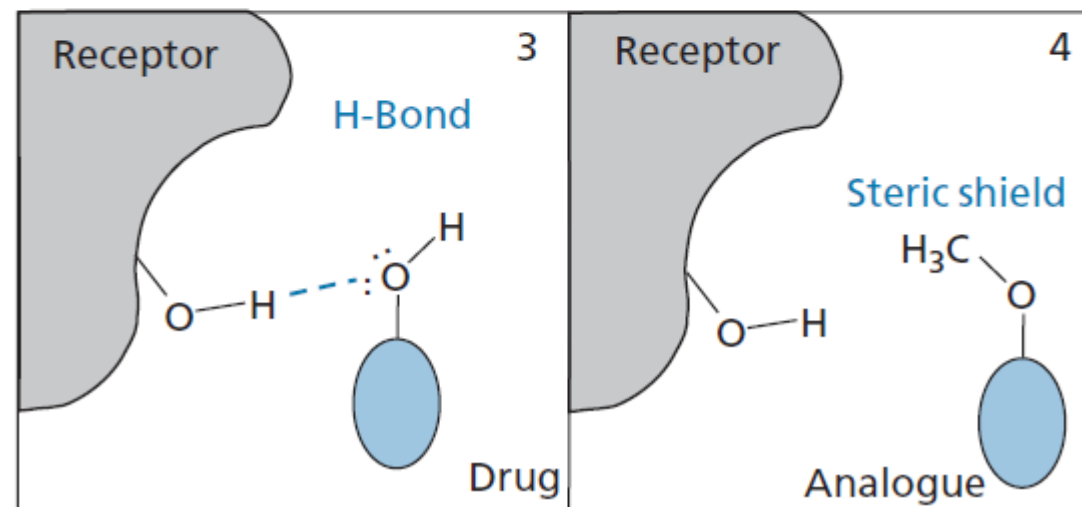
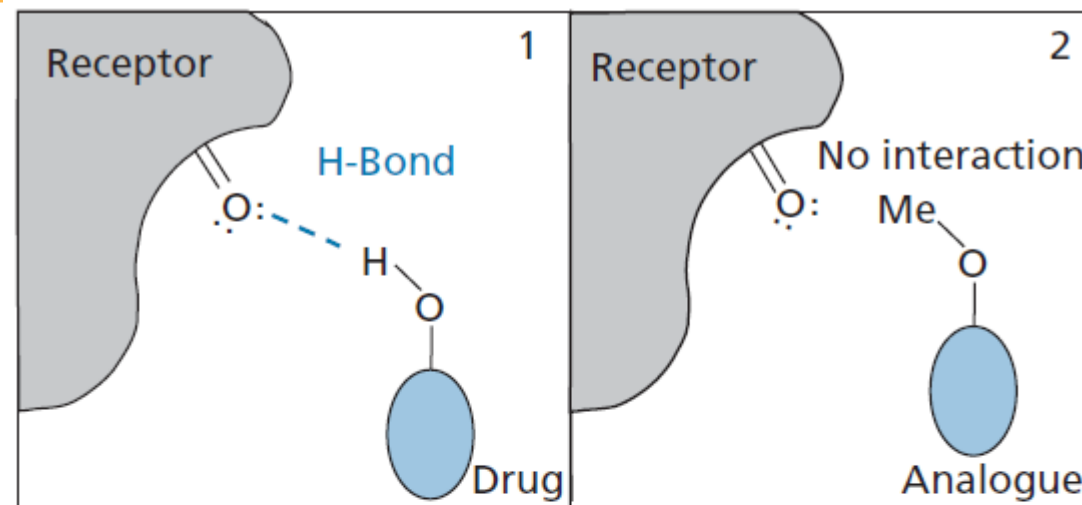


ESTUDO DA REA

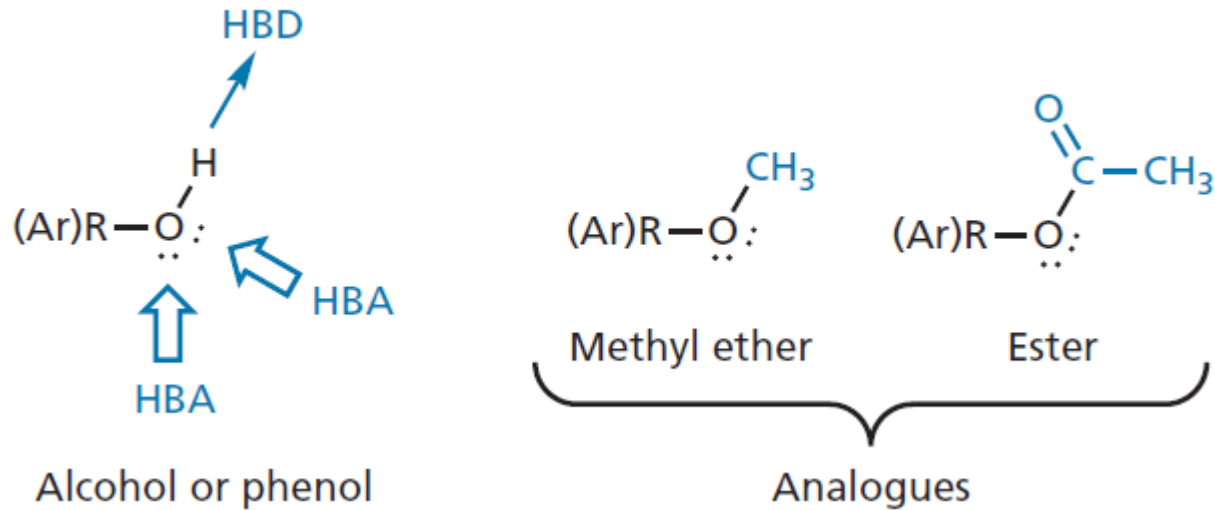
PAPEL DOS ÁLCOOIS E FENÓIS COMO LIGANTES



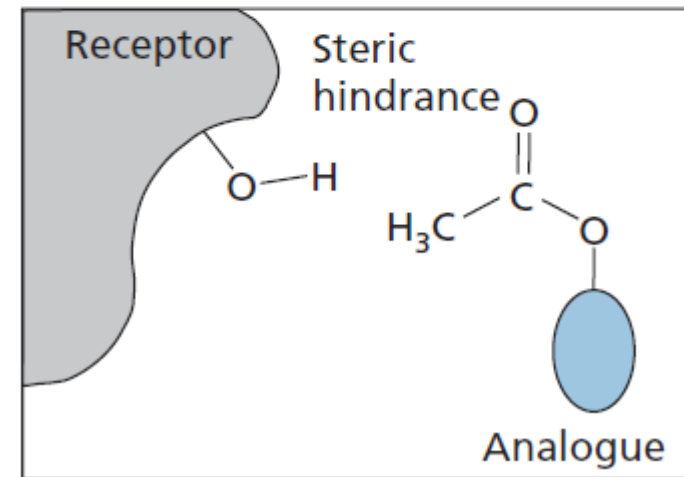
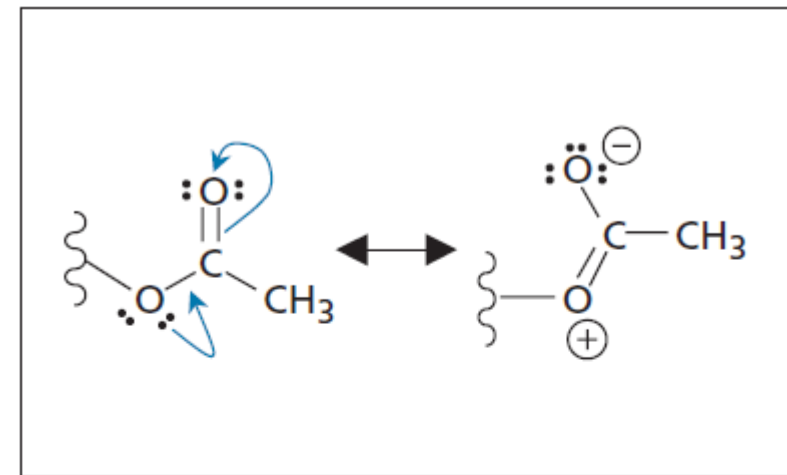
Modificar por éter e éster é uma opção para checar a importância → diminuição ou perda de LigH

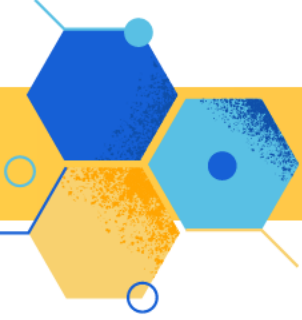


PAPEL DOS ÁLCOOIS E FENÓIS COMO LIGANTES



Modificar por éter e éster é uma opção para checar a importância → diminuição ou perda de LigH





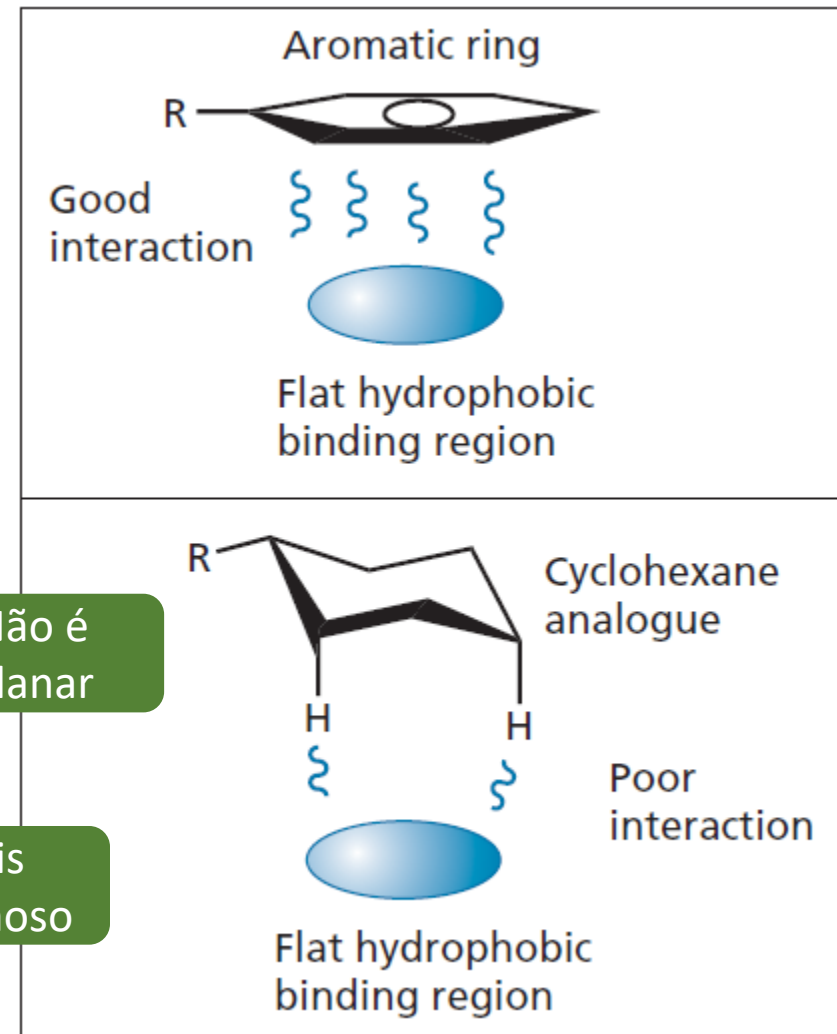
PAPEL DOS AROMÁTICOS COMO LIGANTES

Aromáticos podem interagir com um cátions através de dipolo induzido e fazer ligH

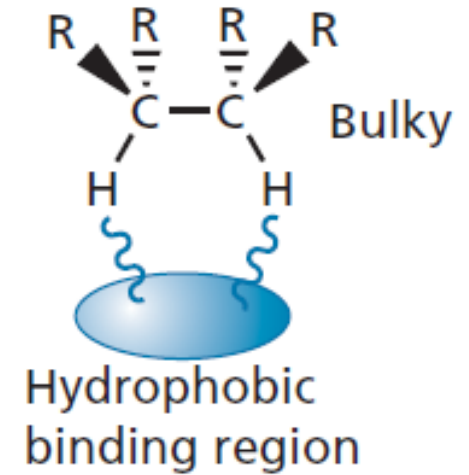
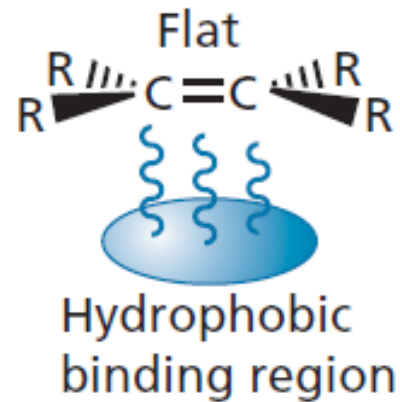
Os anéis aromáticos são estruturas planas e hidrofóbicas, comumente envolvidas nas interações de Van der Waal

Não é planar

Mais volumoso

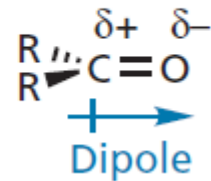
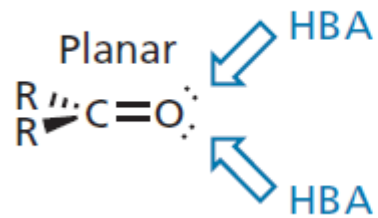


PAPEL DOS ALCENOS COMO LIGANTES

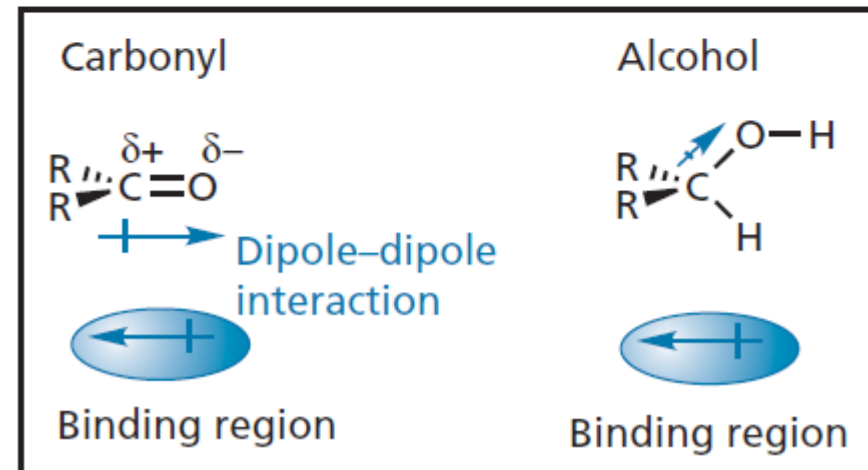
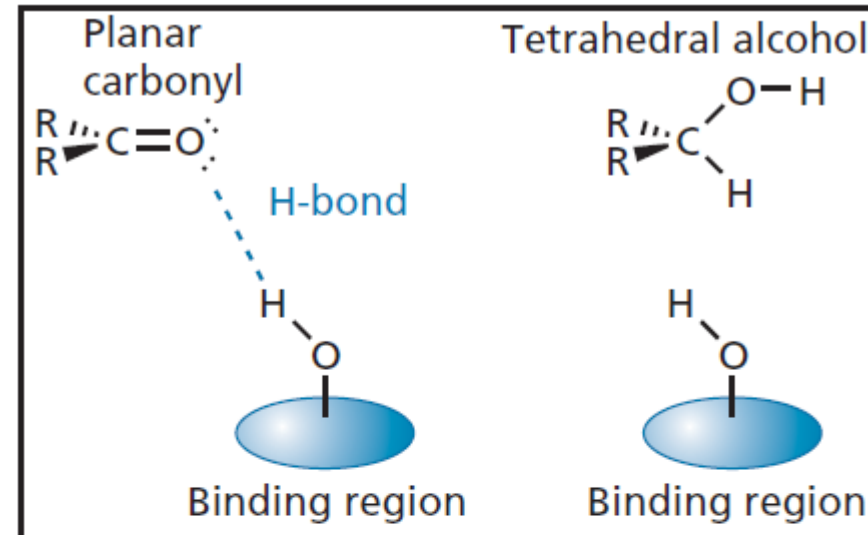


São estruturas planas e hidrofóbicas,
comumente envolvidas nas interações de Van
der Waal

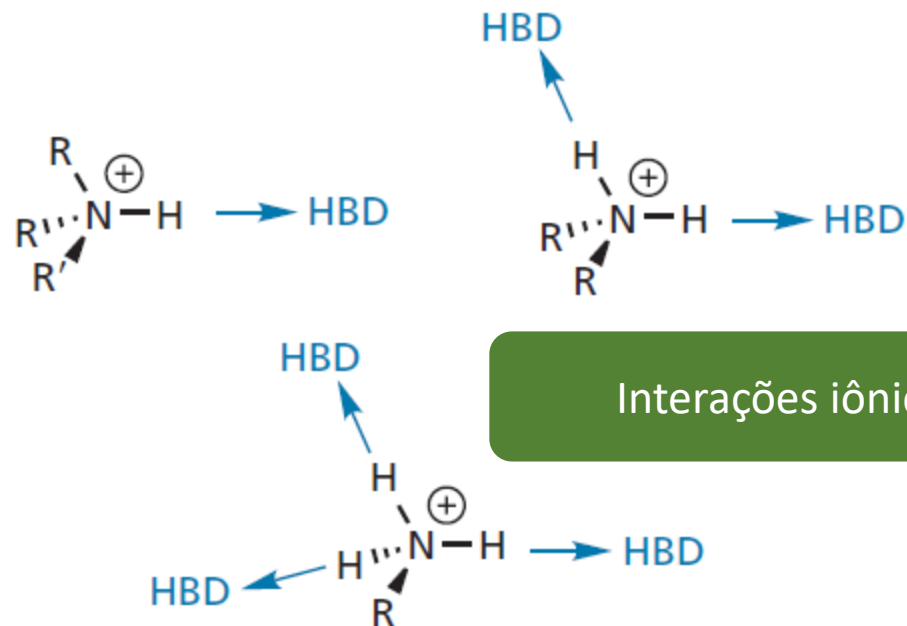
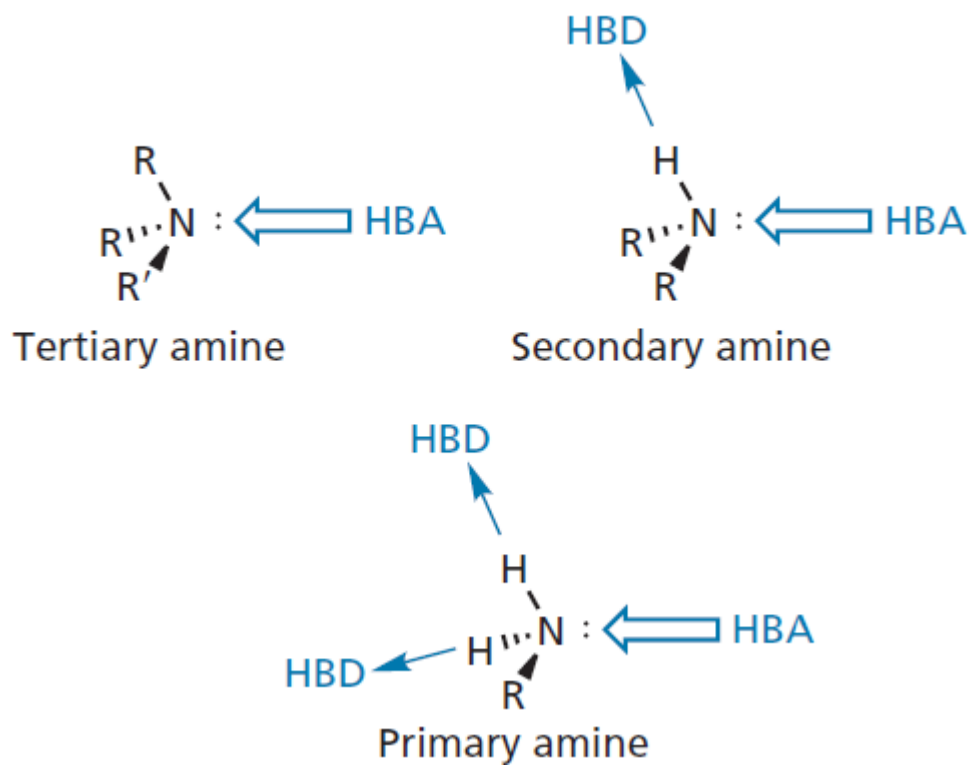
PAPEL DAS CETONAS E ALDEÍDOS COMO LIGANTES



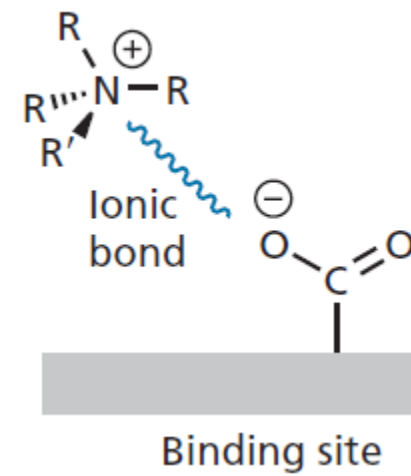
Aldeídos são menos presentes em fármacos
→ reatividade. Semelhantes a cetonas usa-se
mesma estratégia



PAPEL DAS AMINAS COMO LIGANTES



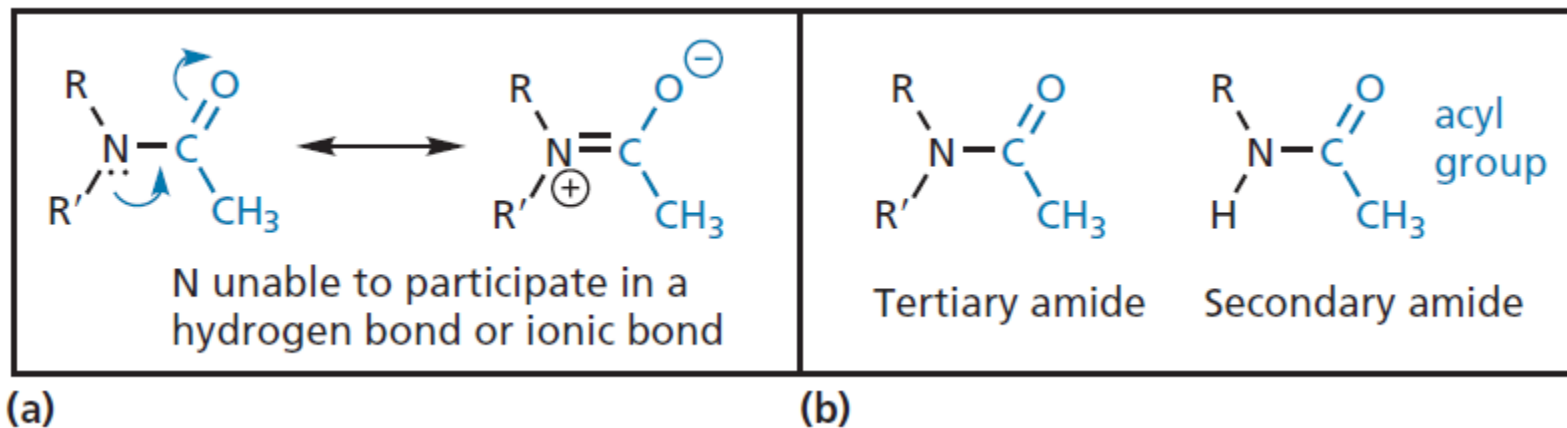
Interações iônicas

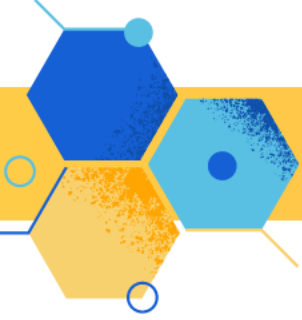


Aminas aromáticas e heteroaromáticas → HBD

PAPEL DAS AMINAS COMO LIGANTES

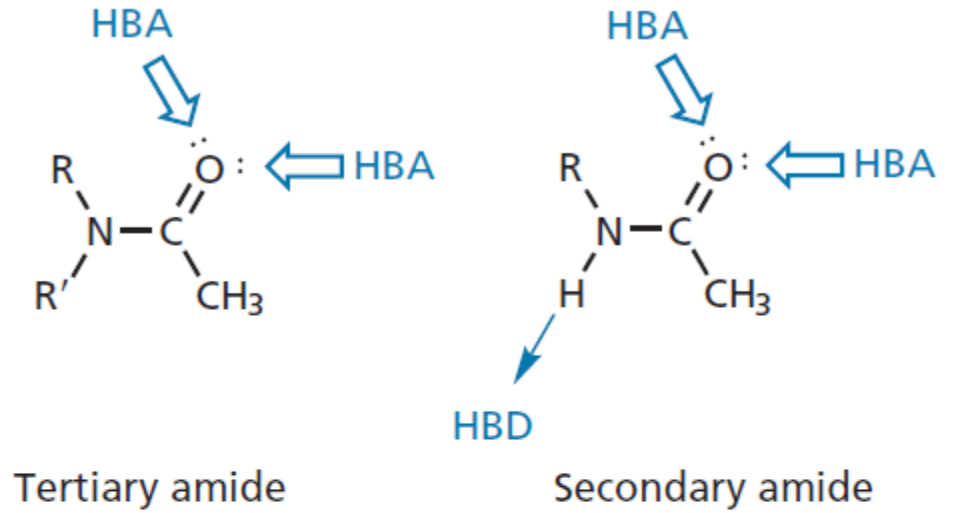
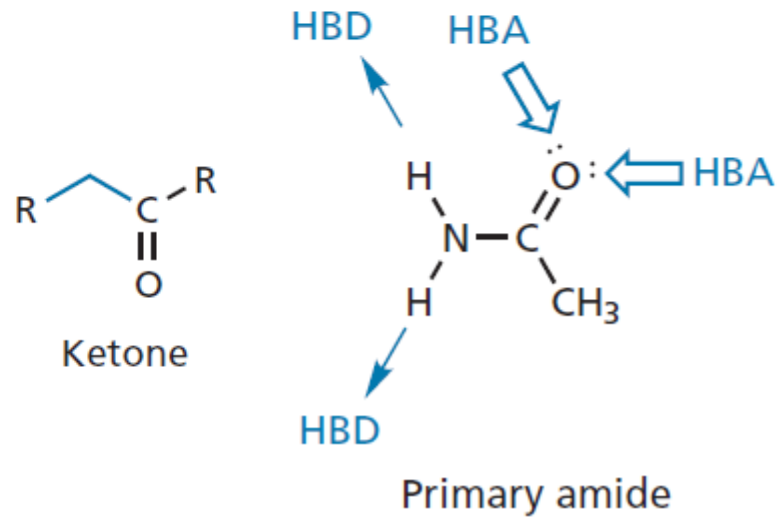
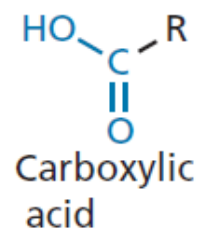
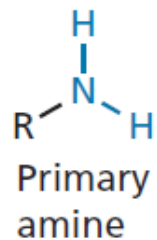
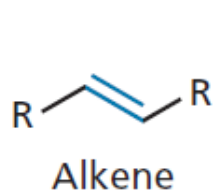
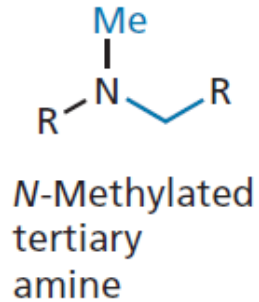
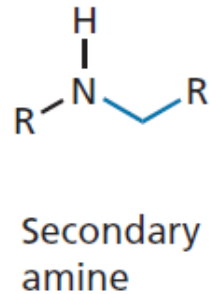
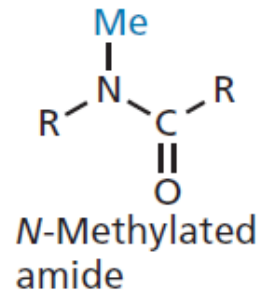
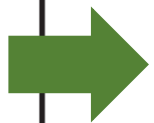
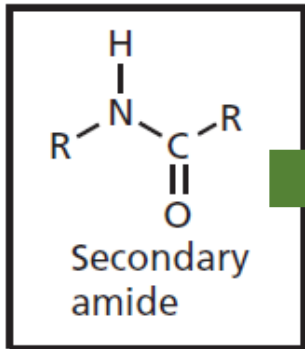
Amina

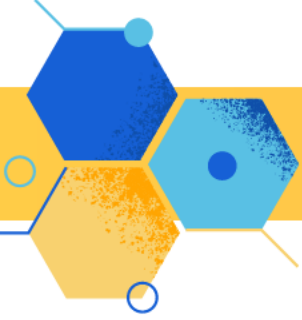




PAPEL DAS AMIDAS COMO LIGANTES

Quando amida está na periferia

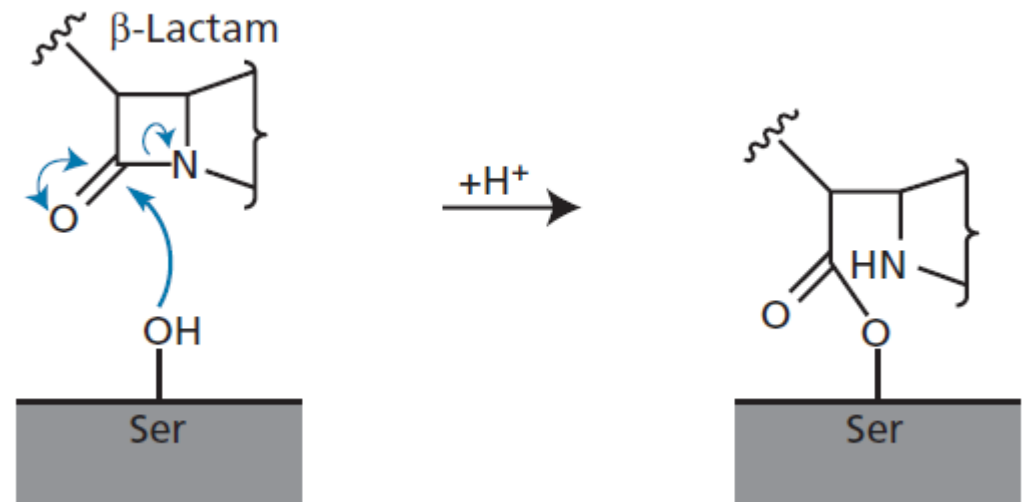




PAPEL DAS AMIDAS COMO LIGANTES

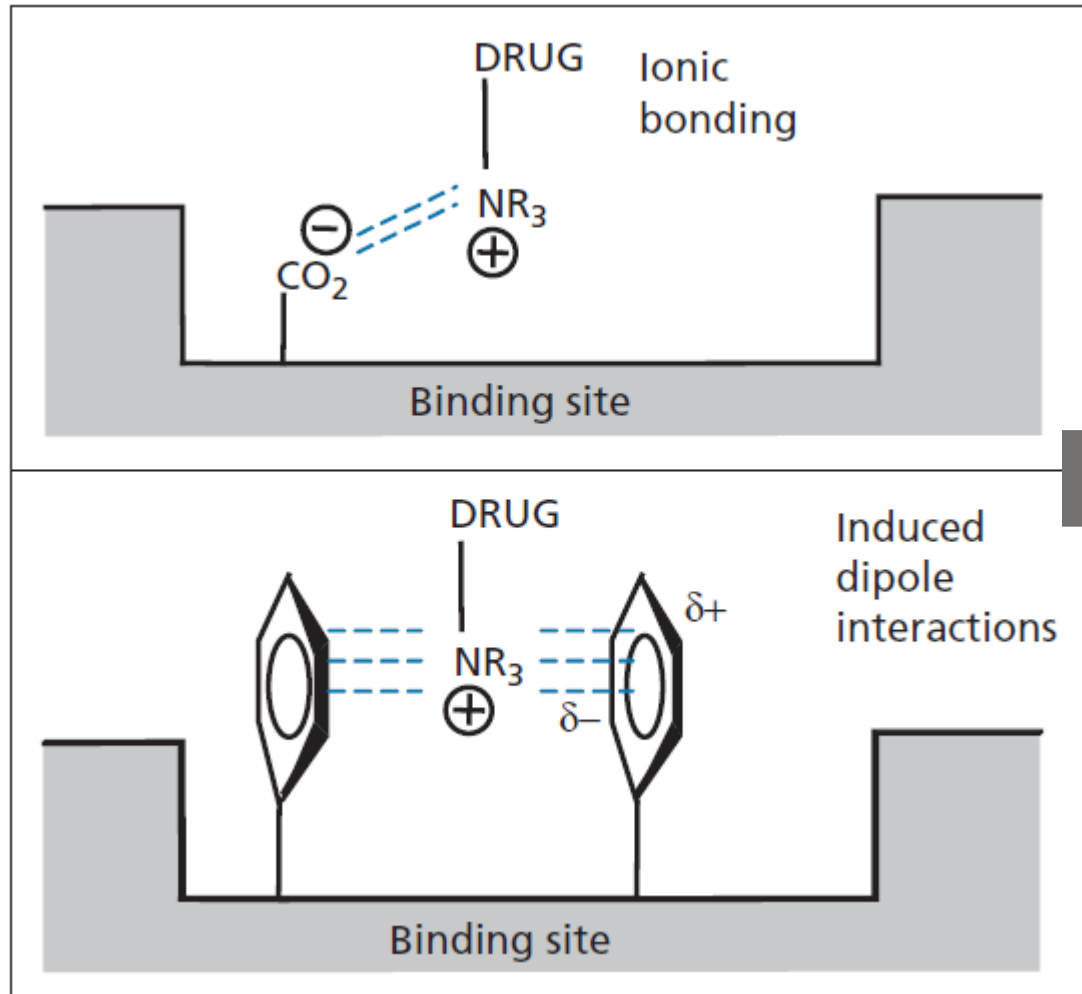
Amidas cíclicas

Lactama





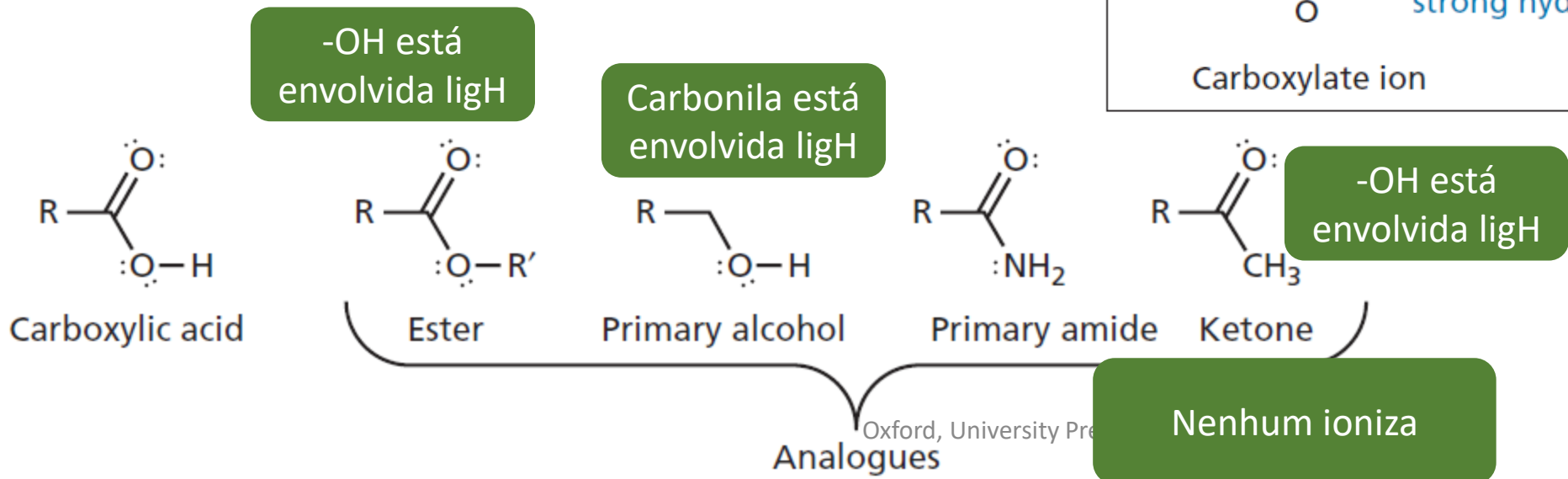
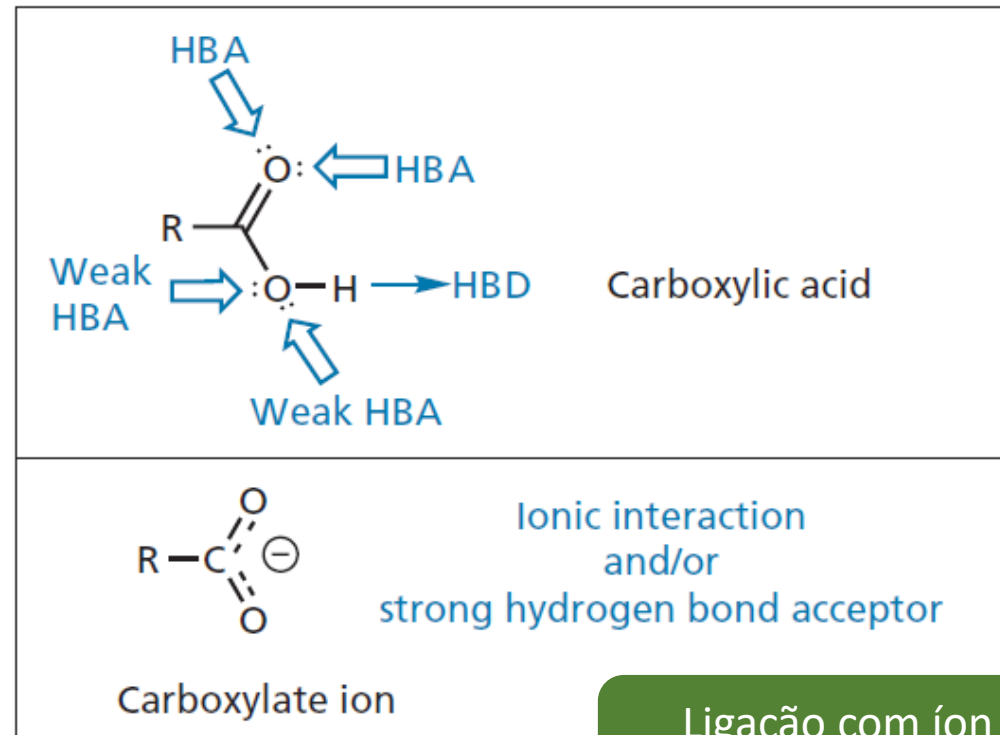
PAPEL DO SAL DE AMÔNIO QUATERNÁRIO COMO LIGANTE



Conversão para amina terciária

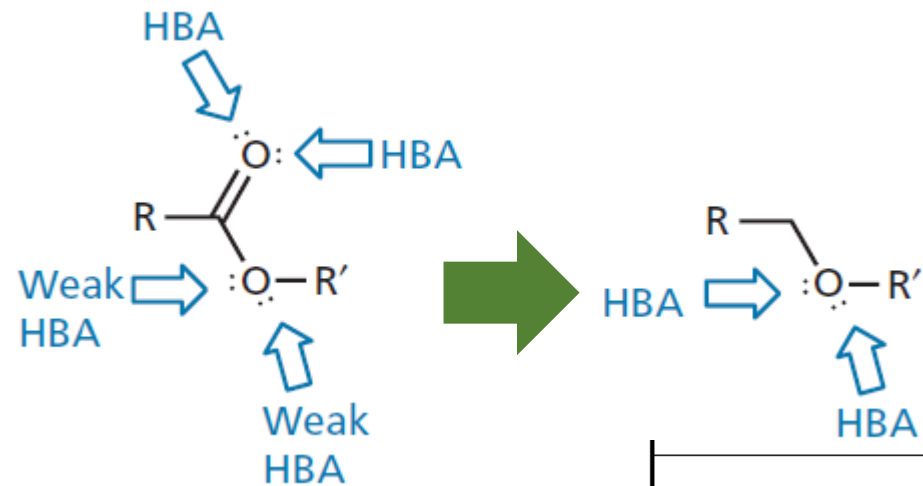
Conversão amida

PAPEL DOS ÁCIDOS CARBOXÍLICOS COM LIGANTES



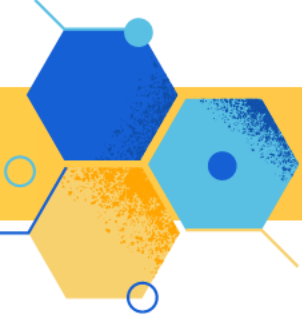
Ligação com íon metálico de cofatores

PAPEL DOS ÉSTERES COMO LIGANTES

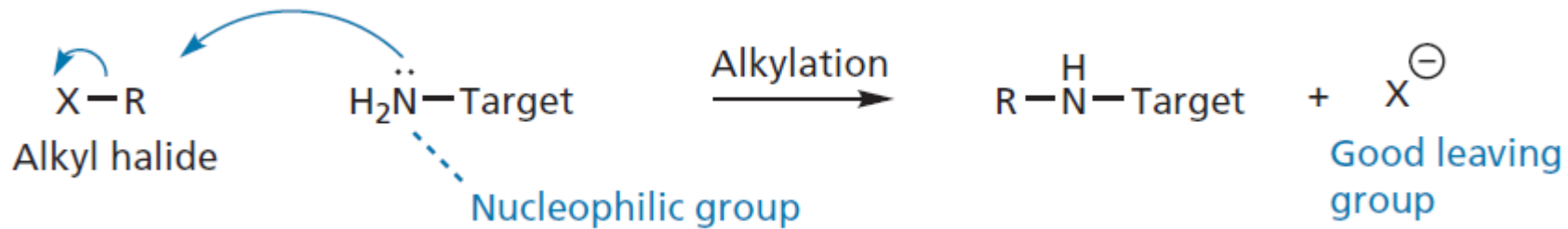


São extensamente metabolizados

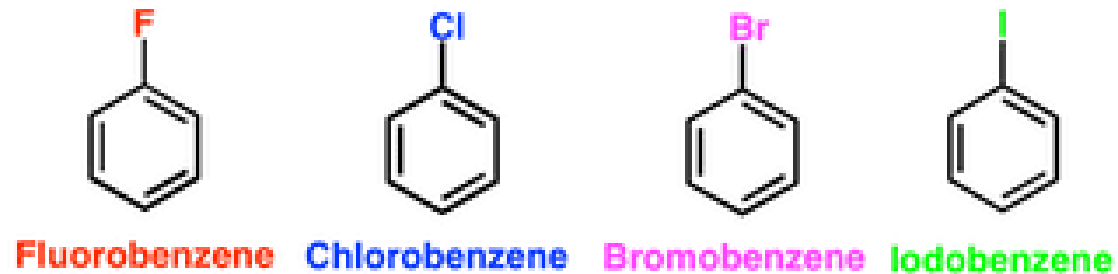
		depois	antes
Bacampicillin [43,117,118]		83-89	32-55
Pivampicillin [43,117]		87-94	32-55



PAPEL DOS HALETOS DE ALQUILA E ARILA COMO LIGANTES



Reação de alquilação



Não promovem alquilação

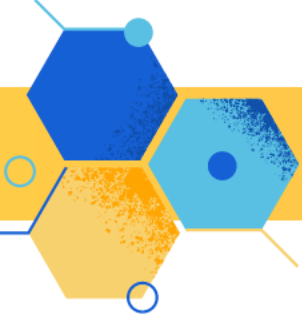
Aryl Halides

Oxford, University Press, 2013.

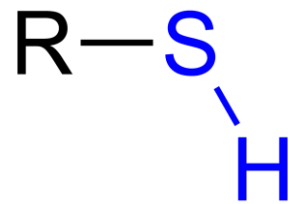
Qual o problema desses agentes?

Qual doença podem ser usados?

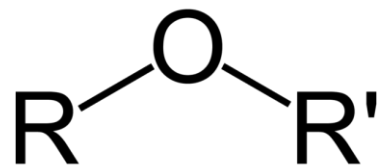
Flúor → não promove alquilação. Bioisostero do H em ligações C-H → diminui metabolismo



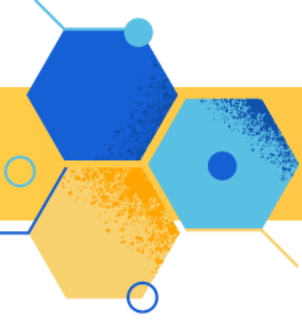
PAPEL DO TIOL E ÉTER COMO LIGANTES



Boa interação com íons metálicos
Conversão para álcool



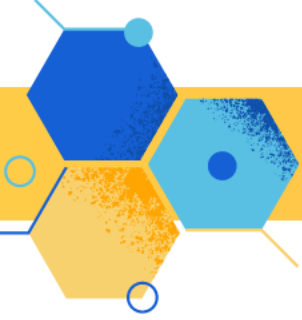
Aceptor de LigH
Conversão com grupos volumosos
Substituição $-\text{O}$ por CH_2
Éter aromático são péssimos aceptores



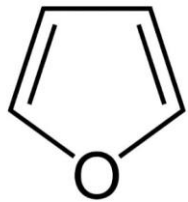
PAPEL DO ALQUIL COMO LIGANTES

C-H

Interação de Van der Waals
Diminuição característica hidrofóbica



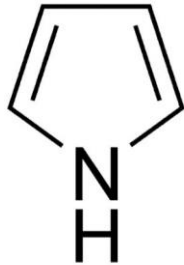
PAPEL DOS HETEROCÍCLICOS COMO LIGANTES



furan



thiophene

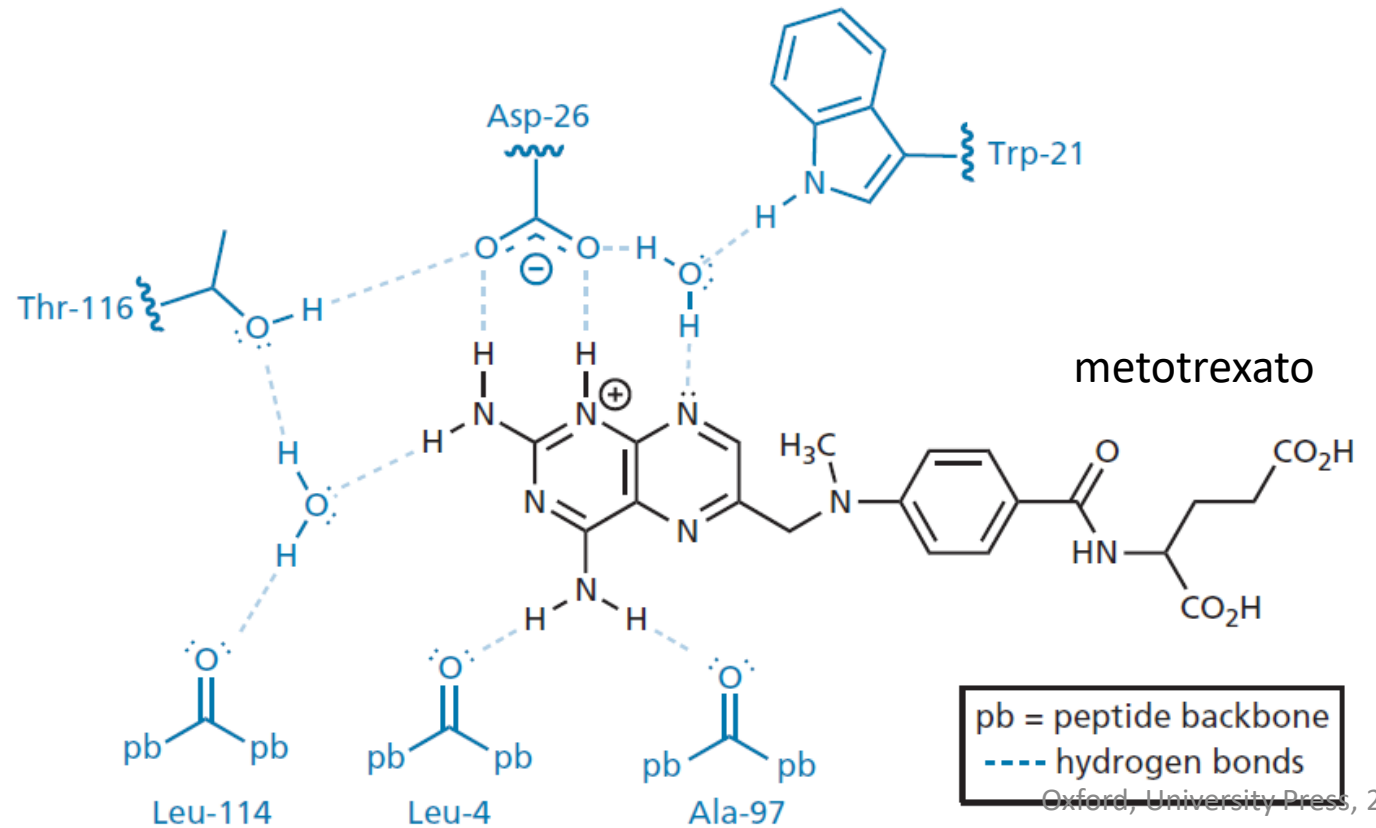
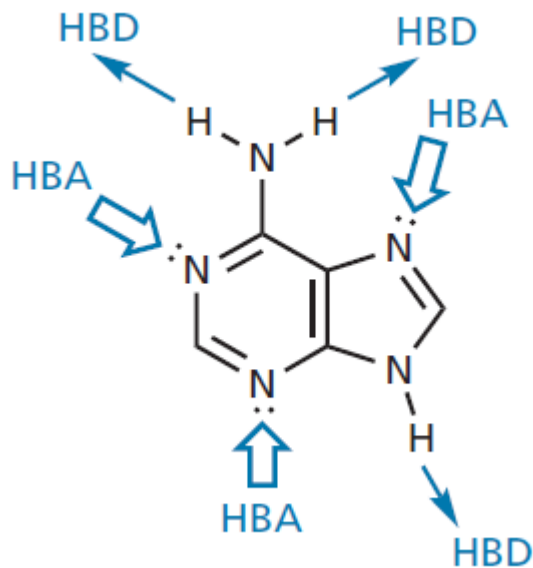


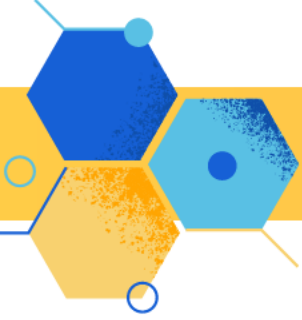
pyrrole

Interação de Van der Waals
Átomos individuais interagem ligH e iônica

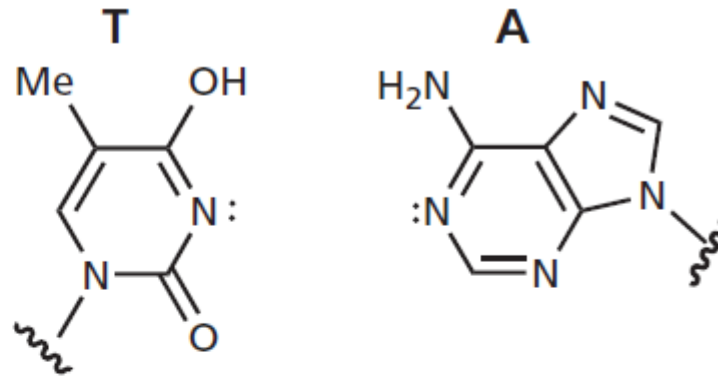
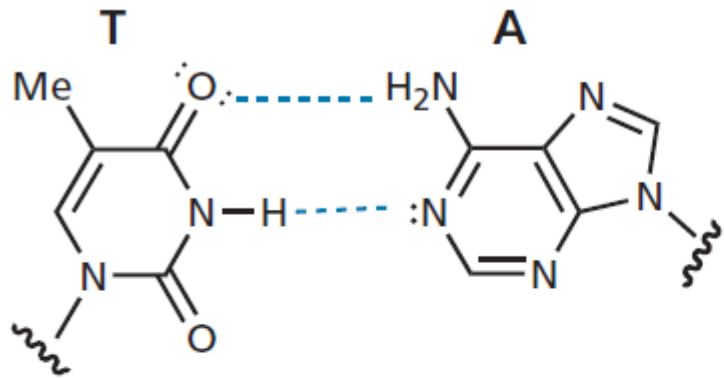


Benzeno →
heterocíclicos
diferentes

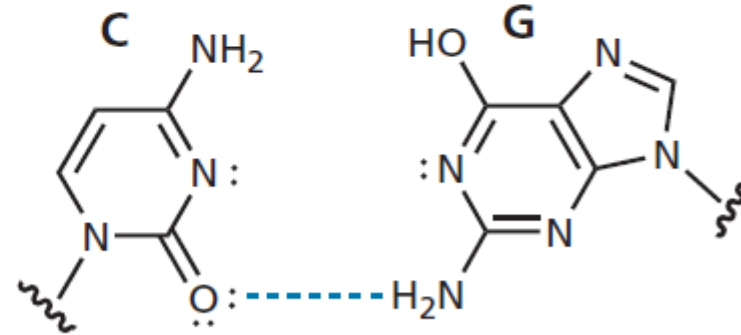
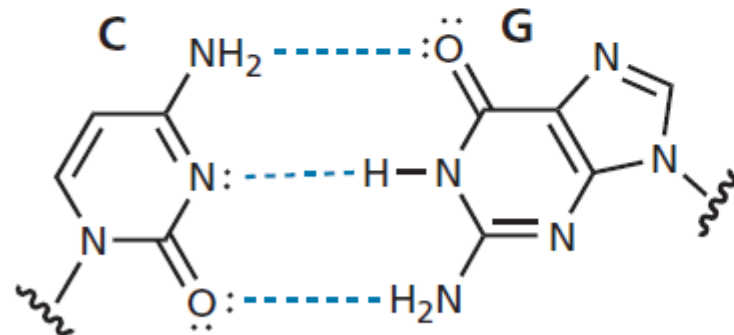




PAPEL DOS HETEROCÍCLICOS COMO LIGANTES



Problema na avaliação



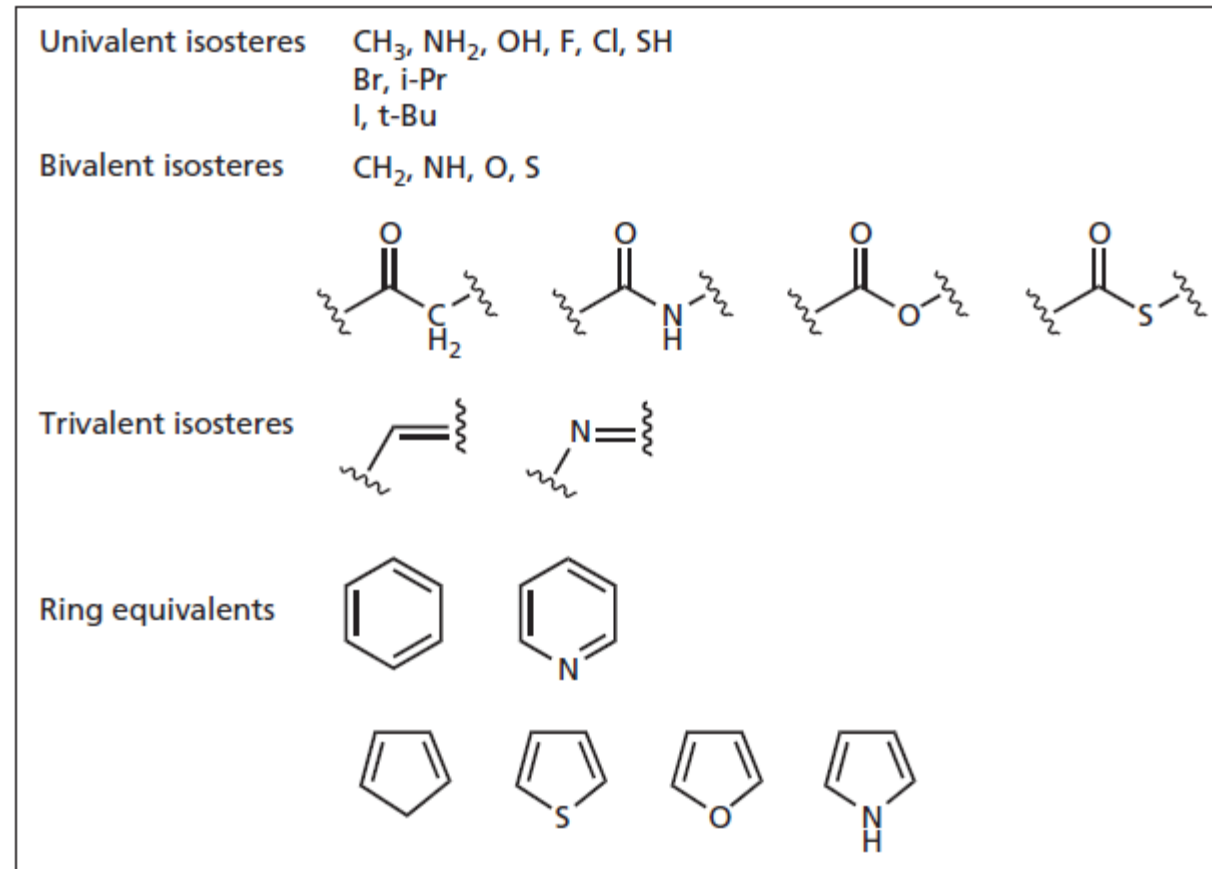
Correct tautomers for base-pairing

Tautomers resulting in weak base-pairing



ISOSTEROS

- Átomos ou grupo de átomos → mesma valência ou propriedades FQ semelhantes



Alterar polaridade

Alterar fatores estéricos

Alterar interações intermoleculares

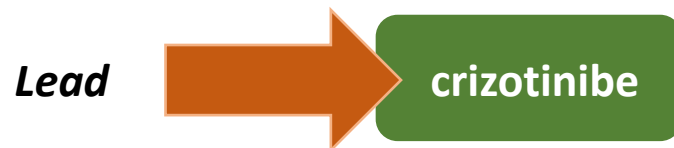


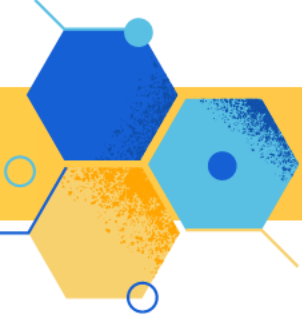
OUTRAS ABORDAGENS E DEFINIÇÕES



PLANEJAMENTO DE FÁRMACOS BASEADO EM PROPRIEDADES

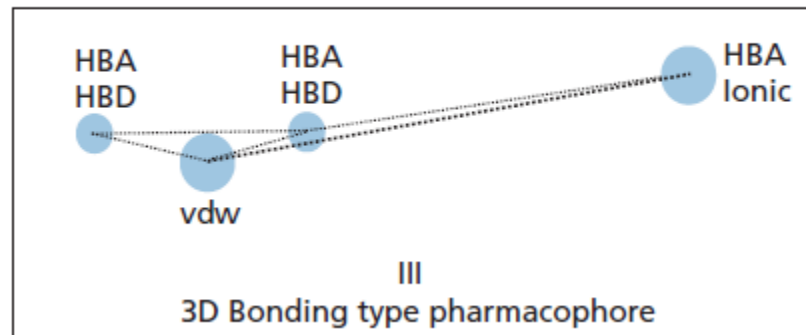
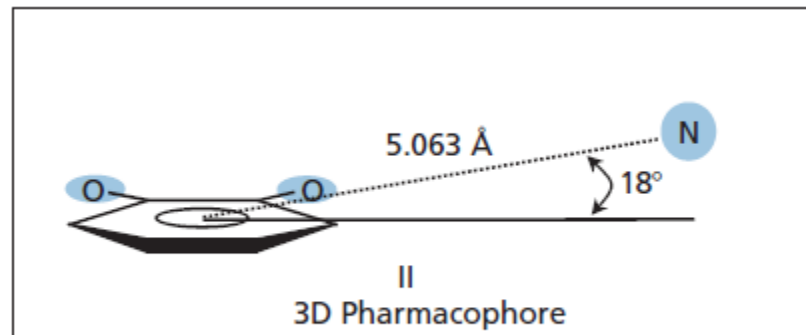
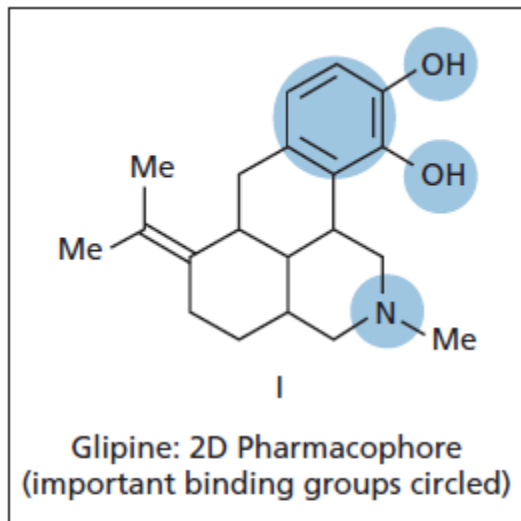
- Calcular hidrofobicidade → saber problemas farmacocinéticos
 - Interação com outros alvos
 - São geralmente menos solúveis
 - São mais propensos a produzir metabolitos tóxicos
- Eficiência lipofílica: **LipE** = $pIC_{50} (pK_i) - CLogD$
- Fármacos com boa LipE → alta atividade





GRUPOS FARMACOFÓRICOS

- Grupos importantes para atividade



Oxford, University Press, 2015.

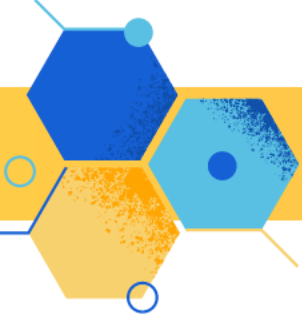
Estruturas rígidas → GF facilmente identificados

Estruturas flexíveis → diversas conformações

- ✓ Promover rigidez
- ✓ Cristalizar
- ✓ RMN

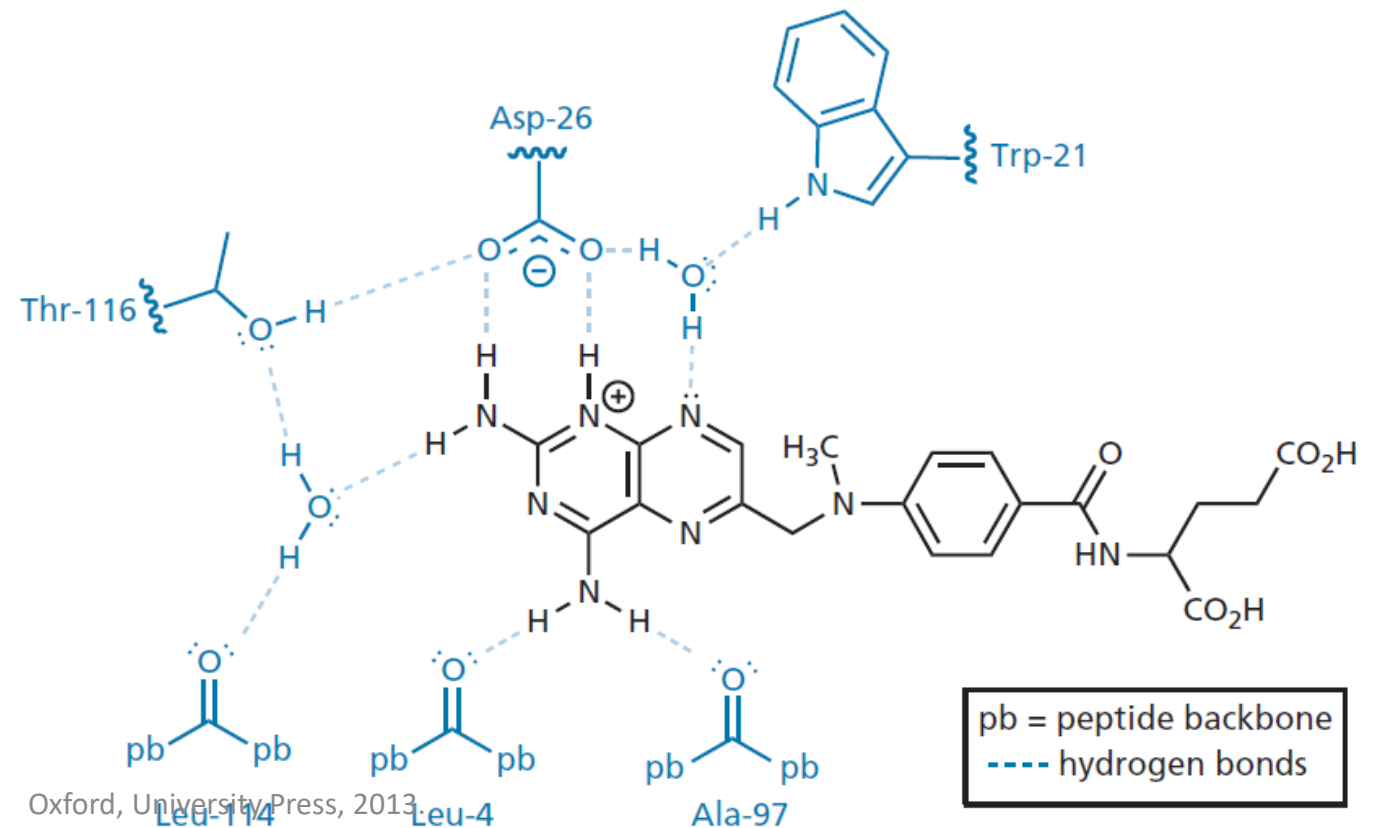
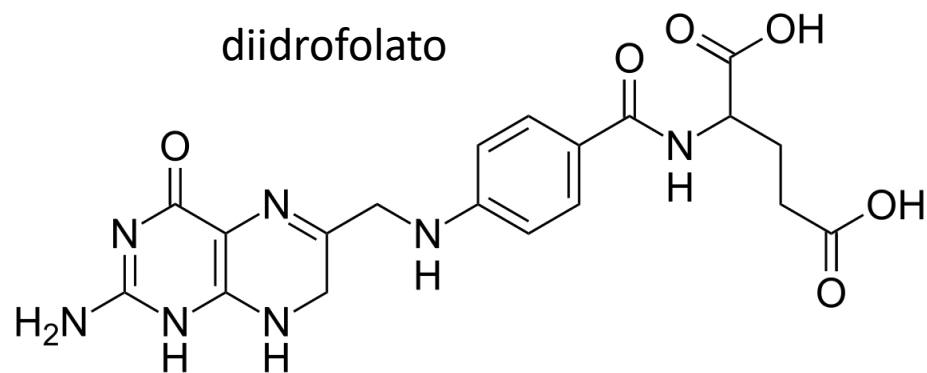
CUIDADO

Esqueleto da molécula e tamanho da molécula devem ser considerados



PRATICANDO

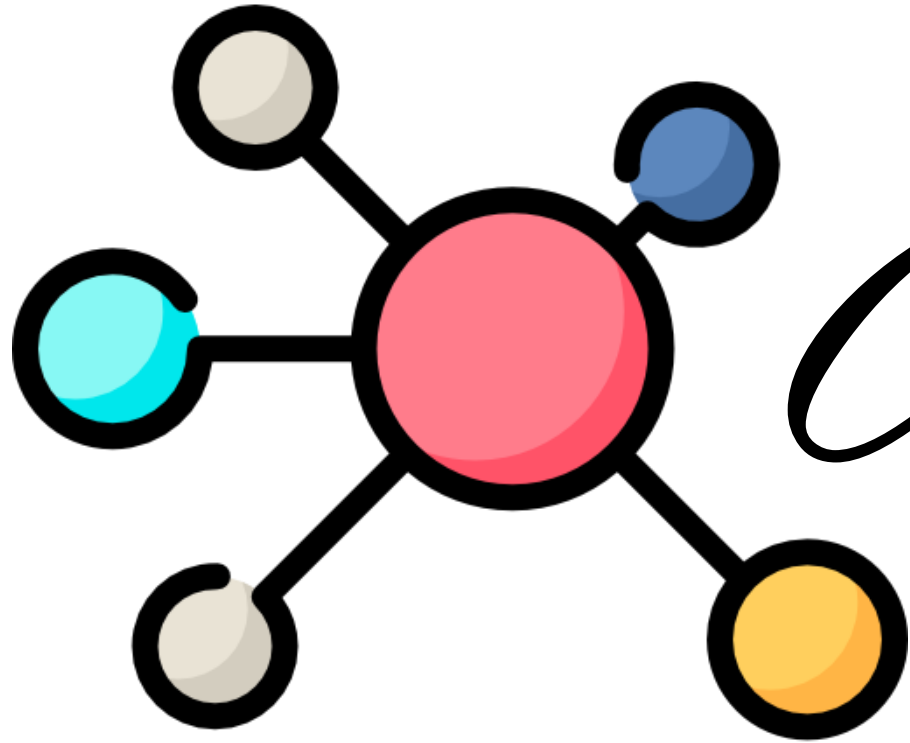
- O metotrexato inibe a enzima diidrofolato redutase. O sistema de anel de pteridina do metotrexato liga-se ao local de ligação, como mostrado na Fig. abaixo . Sugira como o diidrofolato (o substrato natural para a enzima) pode se ligar.





*“Não basta conhecer.
É preciso aplicar.
Não basta querer.
É preciso fazer”.*

Goeth



Grigado!