

Aula 13 – 19/08

Tópicos Especiais em Química Medicinal

**Tópicos Especiais
em Química Medicinal**

Código: BMF-777

Carga Horária: 45 horas

Créditos: 3 créditos

Bioisosterismo

L.M. Lima & E. J. Barreiro

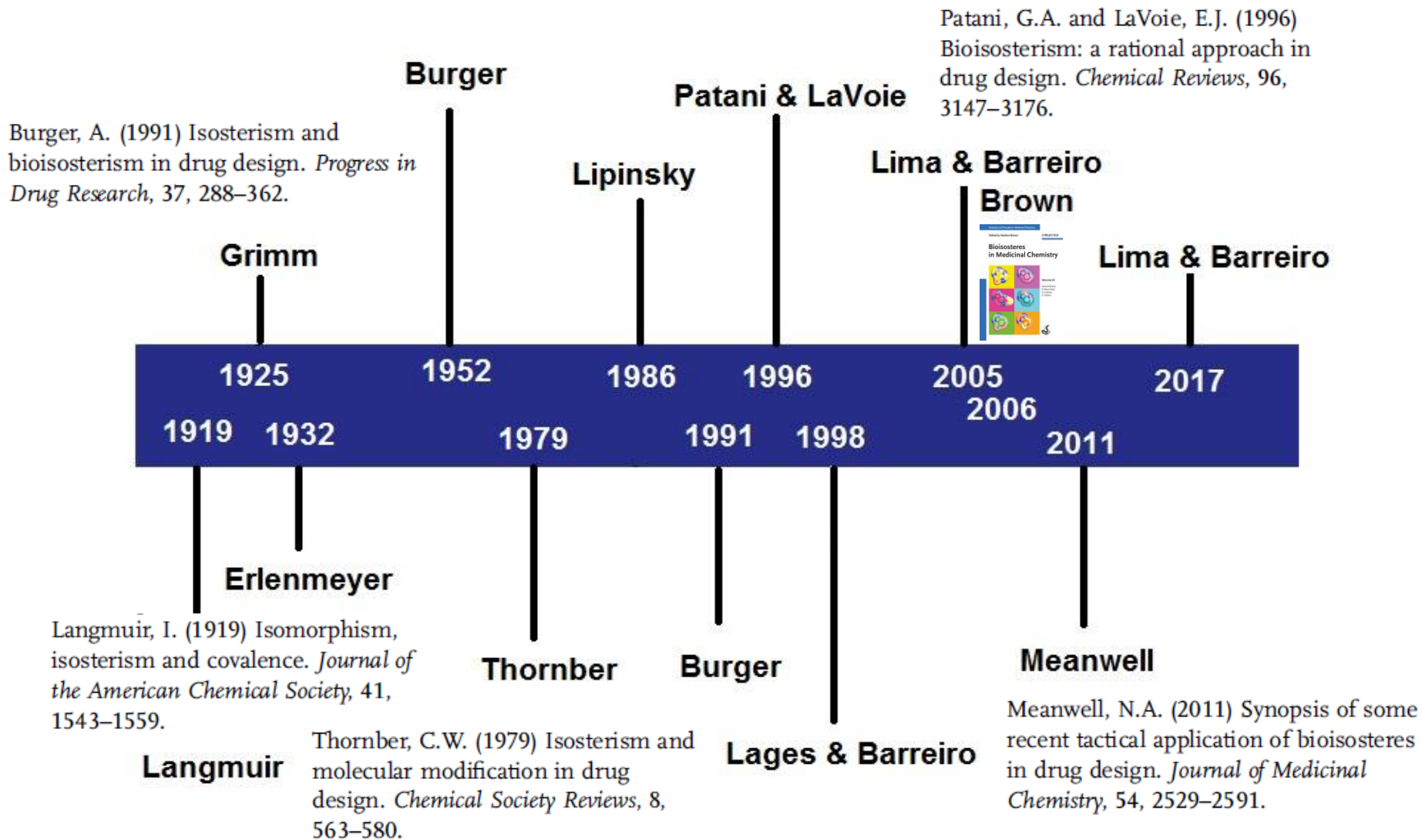
“Bioisosterism: A Useful Strategy for Molecular Modification and Drug Design”

***Current Medicinal Chemistry* 2005, 12, 23-49**



**775 citações
(18.08.21)**

Bioisosterism



Os elementos da Tabela Periódica

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1A	2A	3B	4B	5B	6B	7B	8B			1B	2B	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A
H	Li	Be	Elementos de transição										B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
Cs	Ba	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn		
Fr	Ra	Dh	Ji	Rf	Bh	Hn	Mt											

Si C → S O*

Número atômico: 6
 Distribuição eletrônica: 2, 4
 Símbolo: C
 Nome do elemento: CARBÔNIO
 Número de prótons: 6
 Massa atômica: 12,01115

Lantanídeos

La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Actinídeos

Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

bioisosterismo

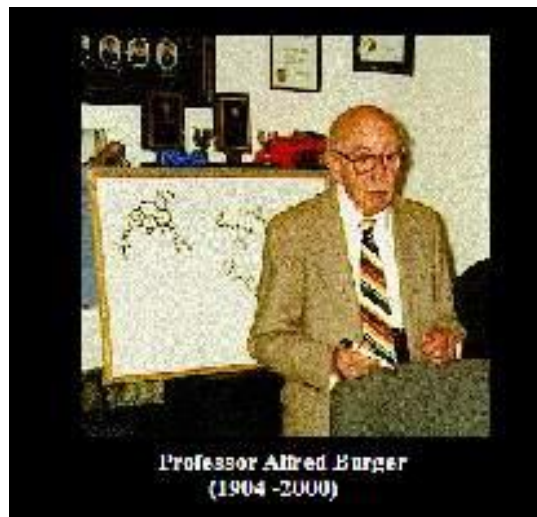
Regra do *hidreto* de Grimm

	Grupo 4A	Grupo 5A	Grupo 6A	Grupo 7A	Gases Nobres	
n° de e ⁻	6	7	8	9	10	11
	C	N	O	F	Ne	Na ⁺
	H → CH	NH	OH	FH		
		H → CH ₂	NH ₂	OH ₂	FH ₂ ⁺	
			H → CH ₃	NH ₃	OH ₃ ⁺	
				H → CH ₄	NH ₄ ⁺	

Bioisosterismo

Alfred Burger em 1970, classificou:

- 1 Classic Bioisosteres
 - 1.1 Monovalent atoms or groups
 - 1.2 Divalent atoms or groups
 - 1.3 Trivalent atoms or groups
 - 1.4 Tetrasubstituted atoms
 - 1.5 Ring equivalents



Non-Classic Bioisosteres

- 2.1 Cyclic vs Noncyclic
- 2.2 Functional groups
- 2.3 Retroisosterismz



A
Guide to the
Chemical Basis
of Drug Design

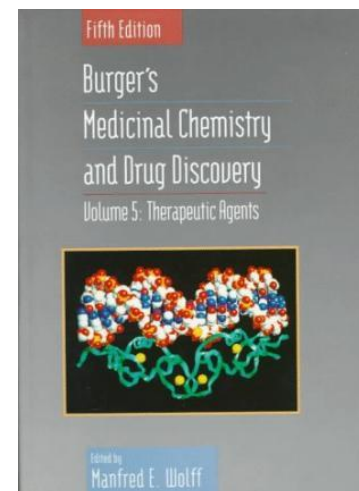
Alfred Burger



Alfred Burger
1904-2000

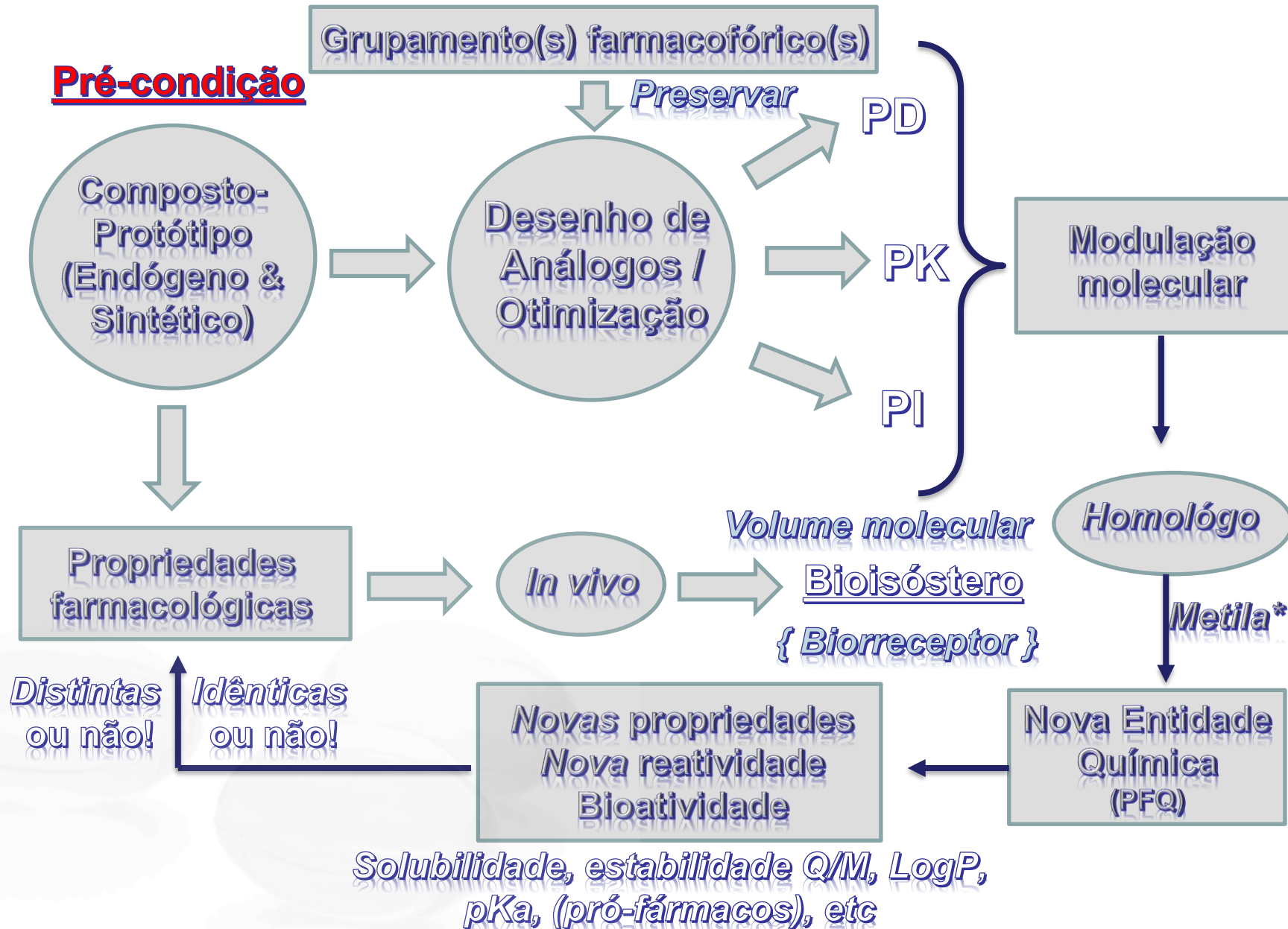
*Medicinal
Chemistry*

Wiley, 1983



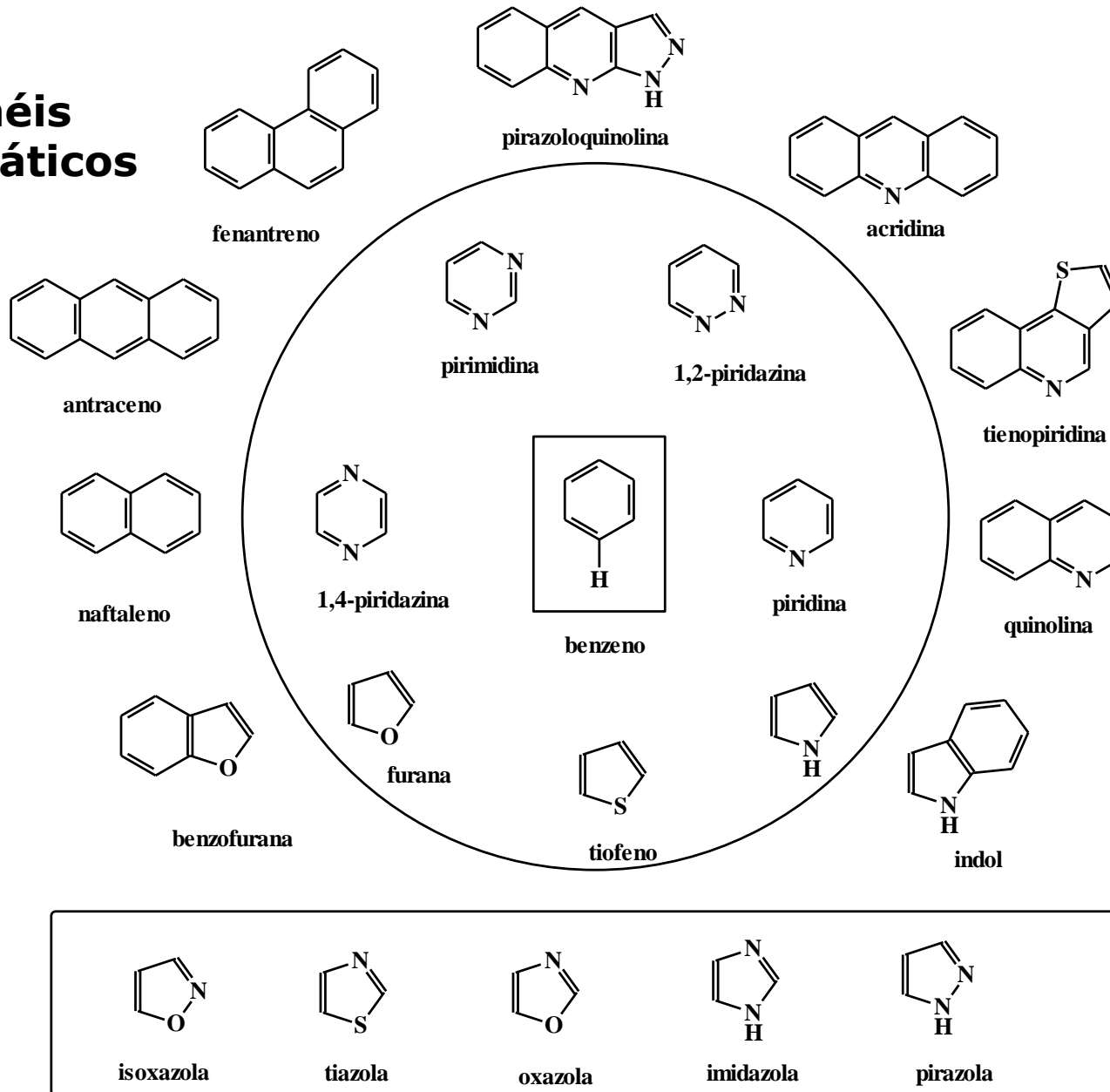


Bioisosterismo



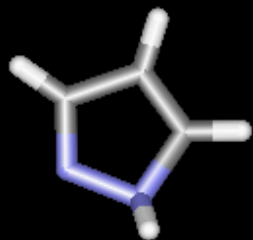
Bioisosterismo clássico de anéis

Anéis aromáticos

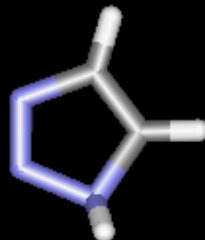




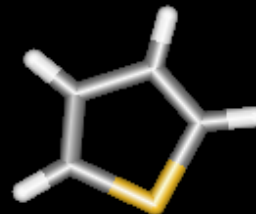
Bioisosterismo Clássico de Anel



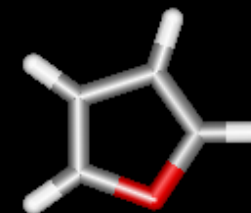
pirazola



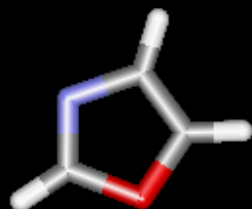
1,2,3-triazola



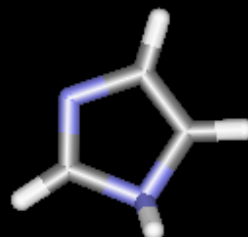
tiofeno



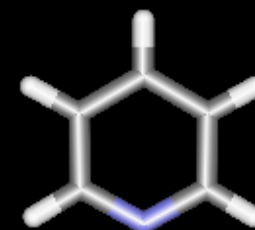
furana



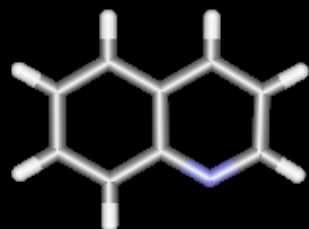
1,3-oxazola



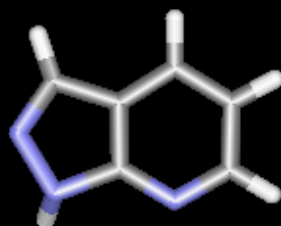
imidazola



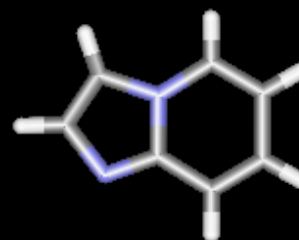
piridina



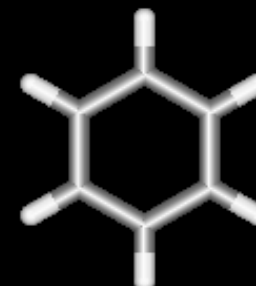
quinolina



pirazolo-piridina

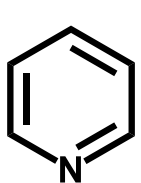


Imidazo-piridina

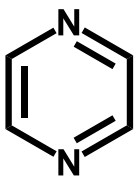


benzeno

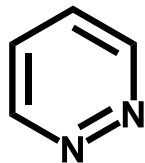
Isósteros N-heterocíclicos



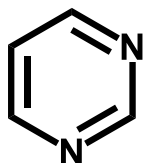
Piridina



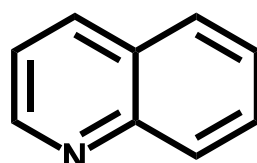
Pirazina



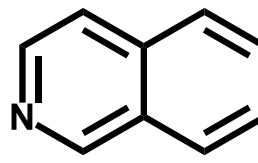
Piridazina



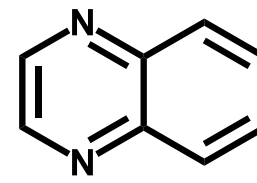
Pirimidina



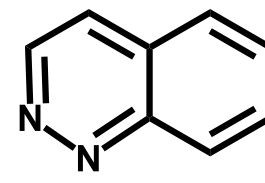
Quinolina



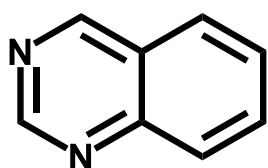
Isoquinolina



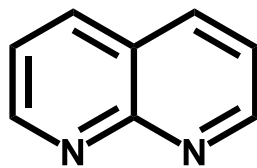
Quinoxalina



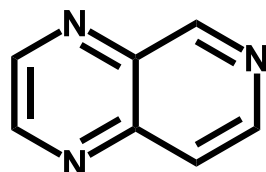
Cinolina



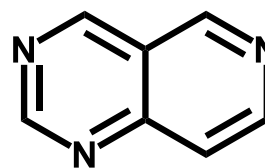
Quinazolina



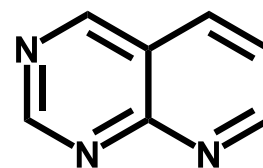
1,8-Diazanaftaleno



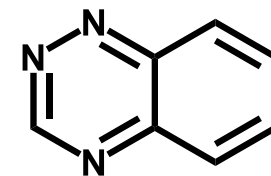
Pirido[4,3-*b*]pirazina



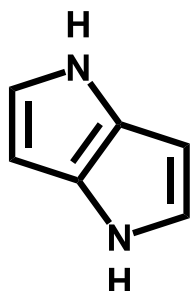
Pirido[4,3-*d*]pirimidina



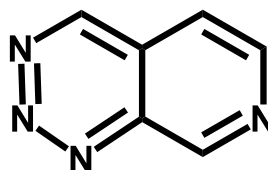
Pirido[2,3-*d*]pirimidina



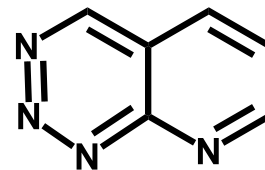
1,2,4-Benzotriazina



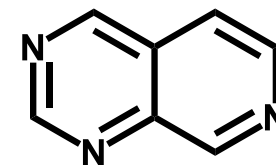
1,4-Diidropirrolo[3,2-*b*]pirrolo



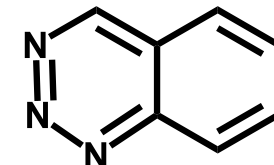
Pirido[3,4-*d*]-[1,2,3]-triazina



Pirido[2,3-*d*]-[1,2,3]-triazina



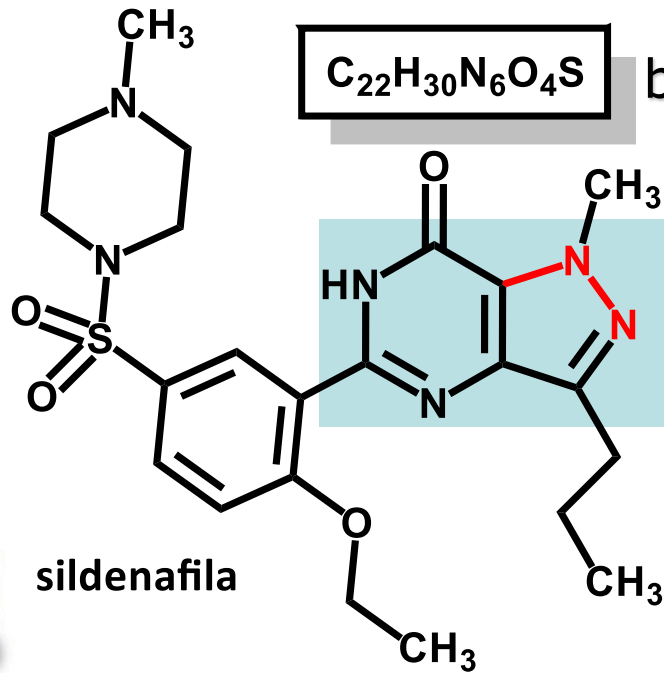
Pirido[3,4-*d*]pirimidina



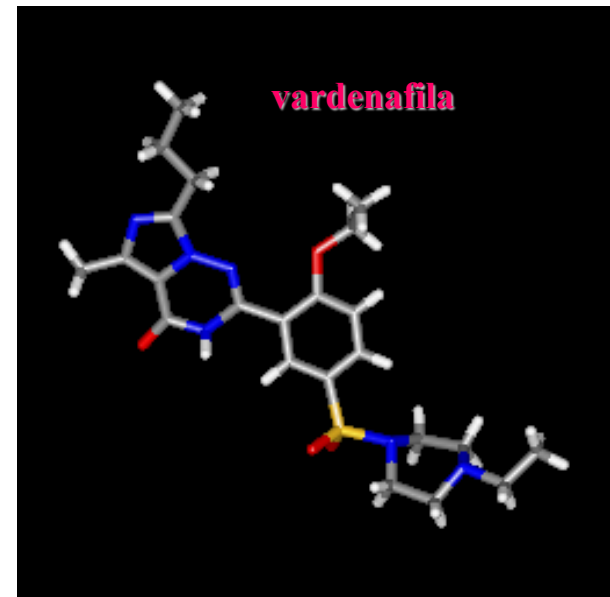
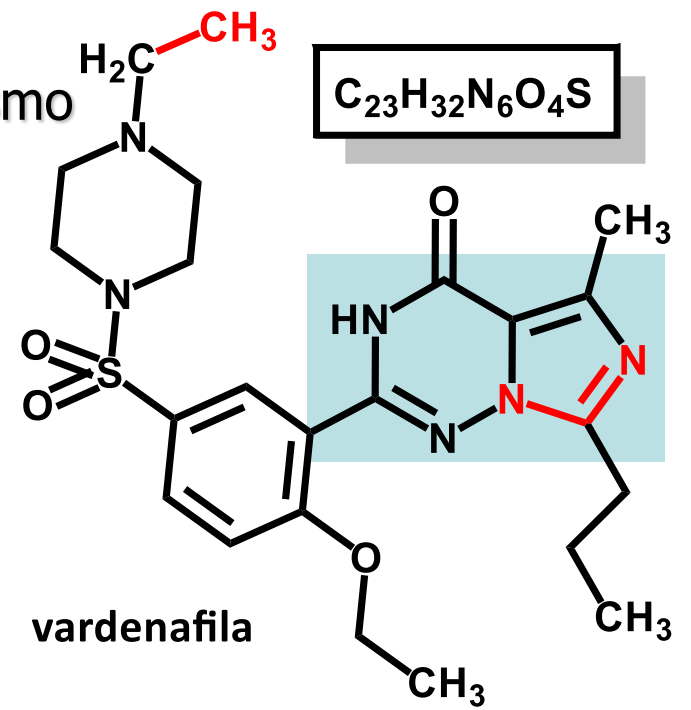
1,2,3-Benzotriazina

1197 estruturas de fármacos no mercado (FDA) até 2013 → **351** sistemas cíclico

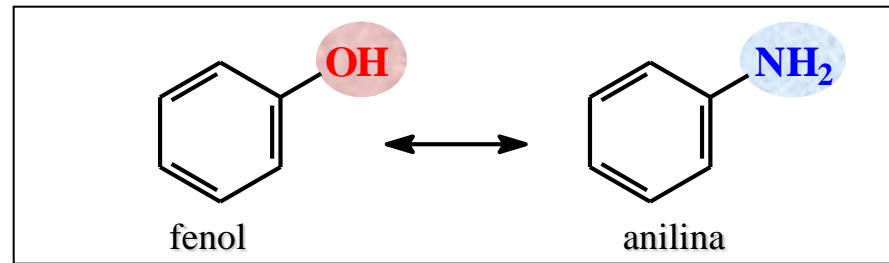
7-1*H*-pirazolo[4,3-*d*]pirimidinona



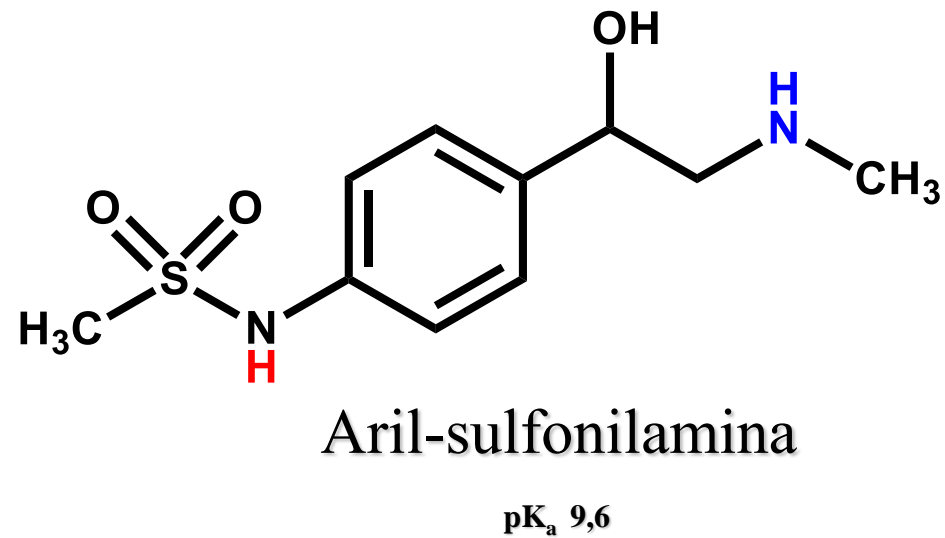
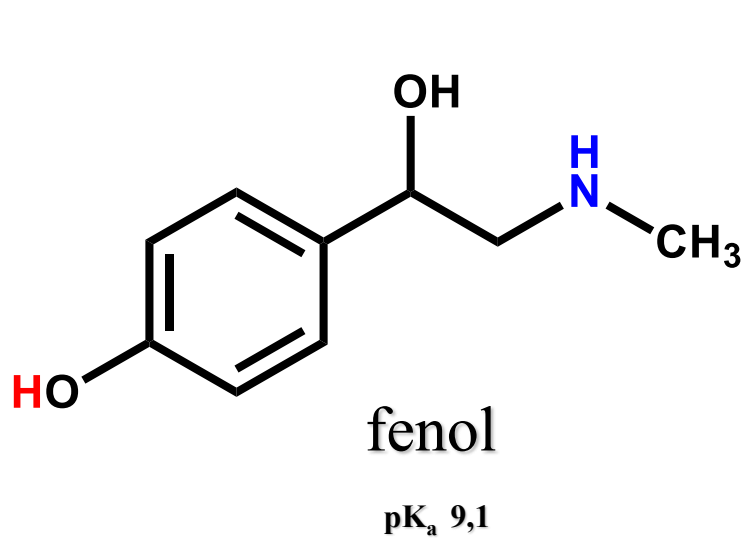
4-imidazo[5,1-*f*][1,2,4]triazinona



Bioisosterismo funcional

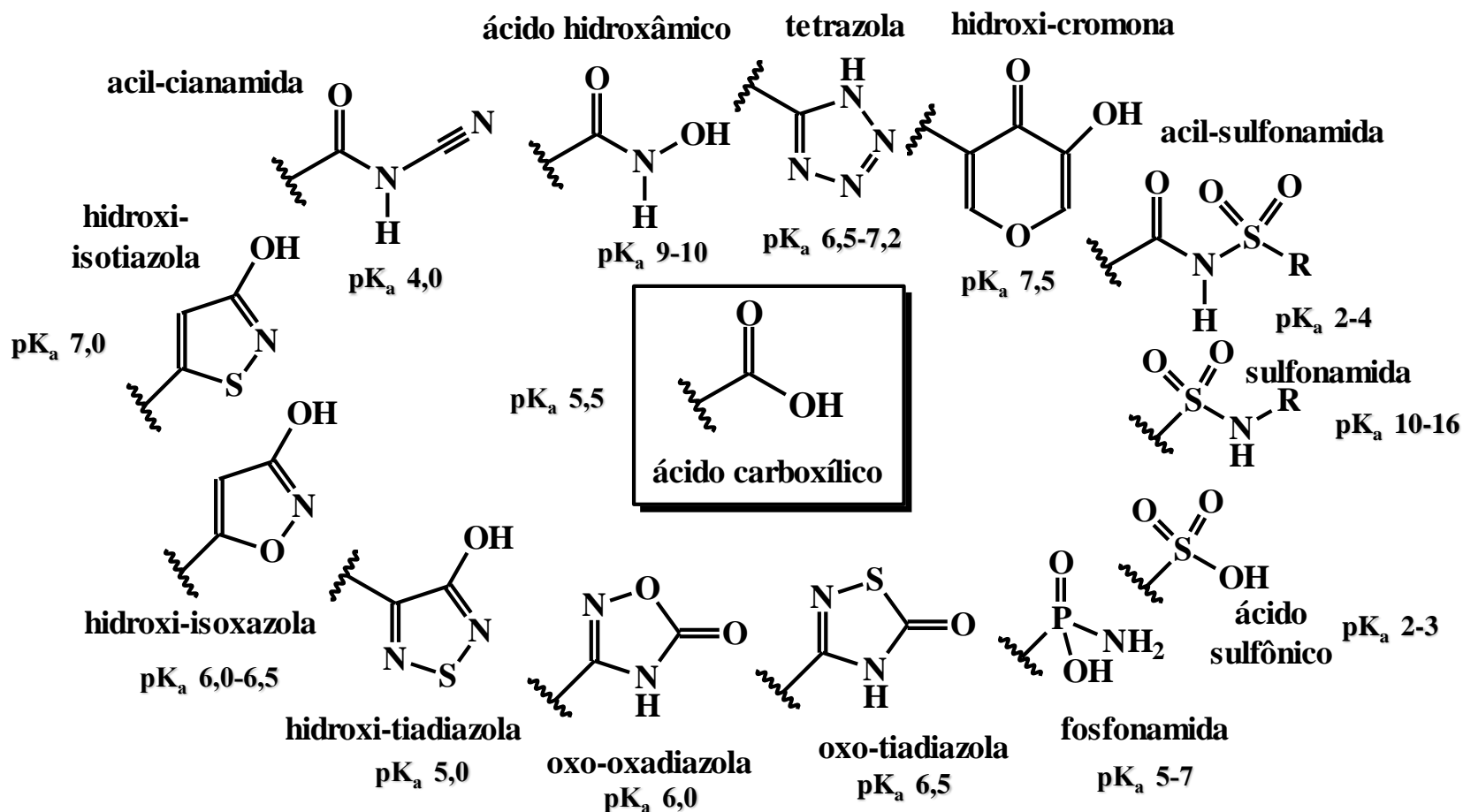


**Pontos
farmacofóricos
monovalentes**



Bioisosterismo funcional

Isósteros do ácido carboxílico



evans.harvard.edu/pdf/evans_pka_table.pdf

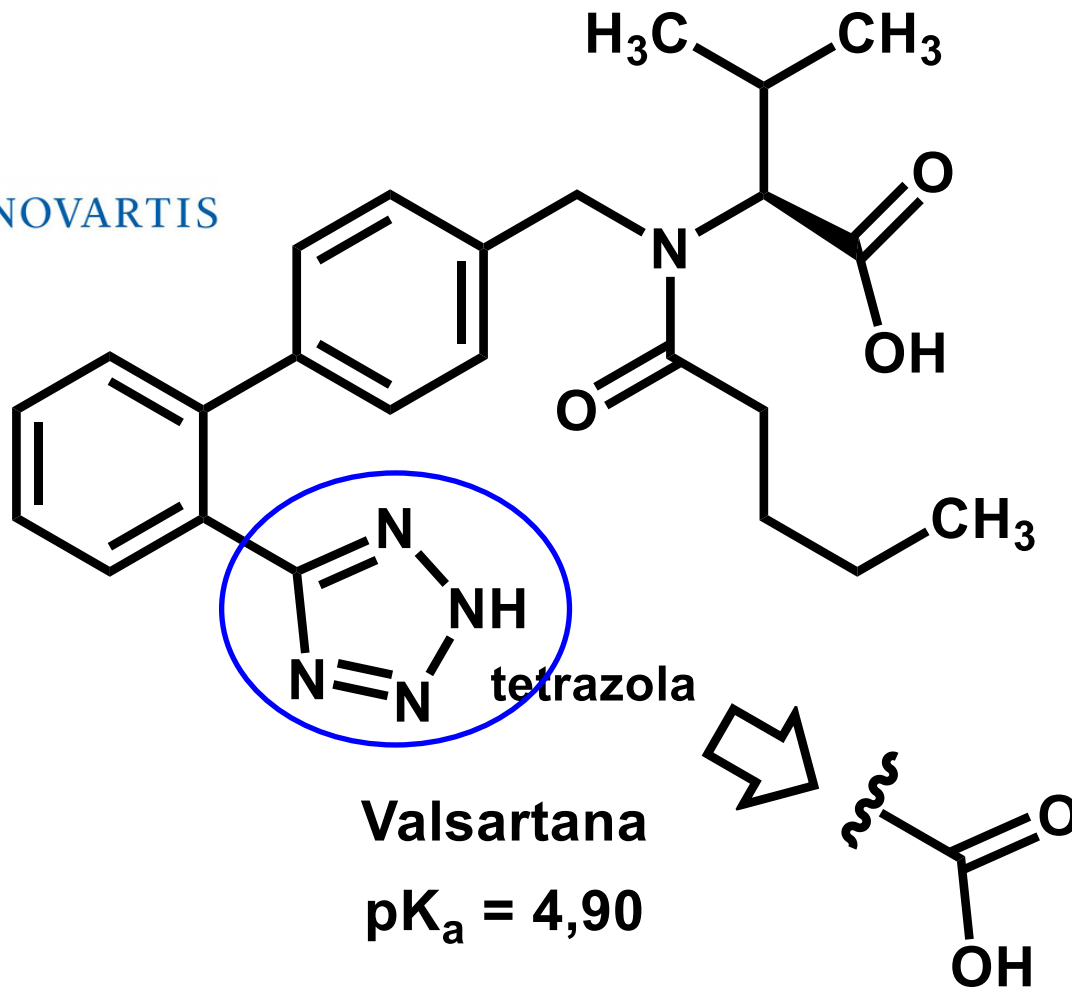
Todas as funções orgânicas têm a mesma diversidade de isósteros ?



Fármaco tetrazólico

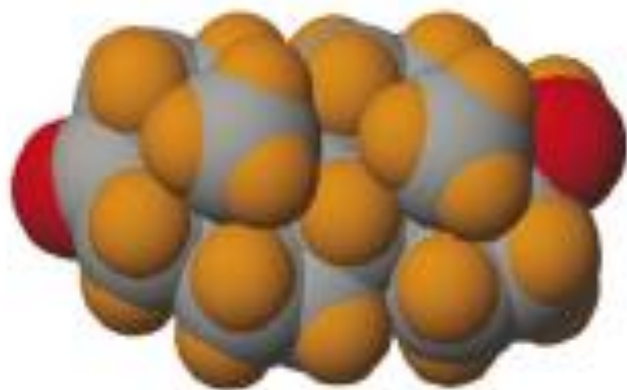
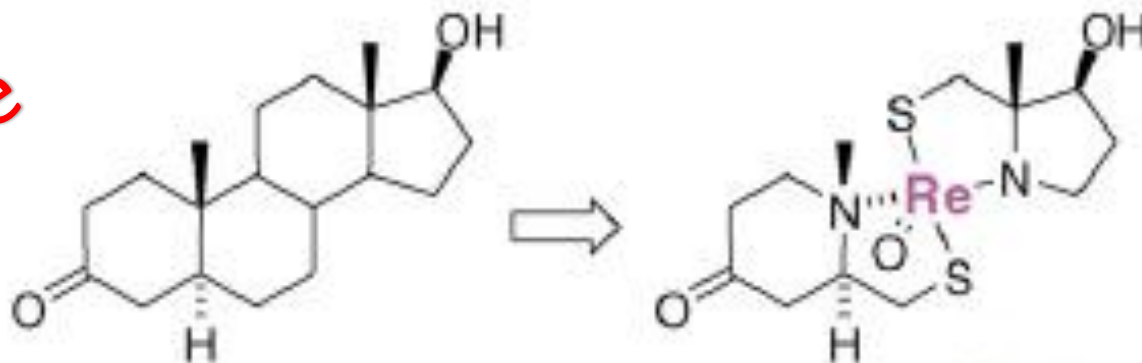
Fármaco tetrazólico: bioisótero de ácido

 NOVARTIS

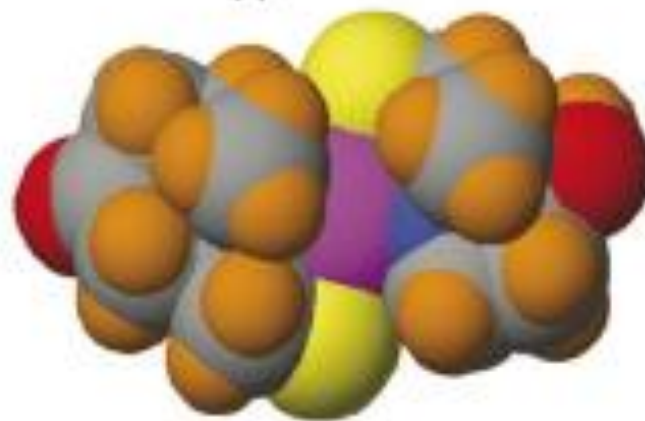


Exploring biologically relevant chemical space (metal complexes)

Curiosidade



5- α Dihydrotestosterone (DHT)



DHT-mimic



E. Meggers, *Curr Op Chem Biol* 2007, 11, 287

Chaveiro molecular





J. L. Neumeyer, A Tribute to Joseph G. Cannon,
J. Med. Chem. **2012**, *55*, 1423



John L. Neumeyer
(1935-)



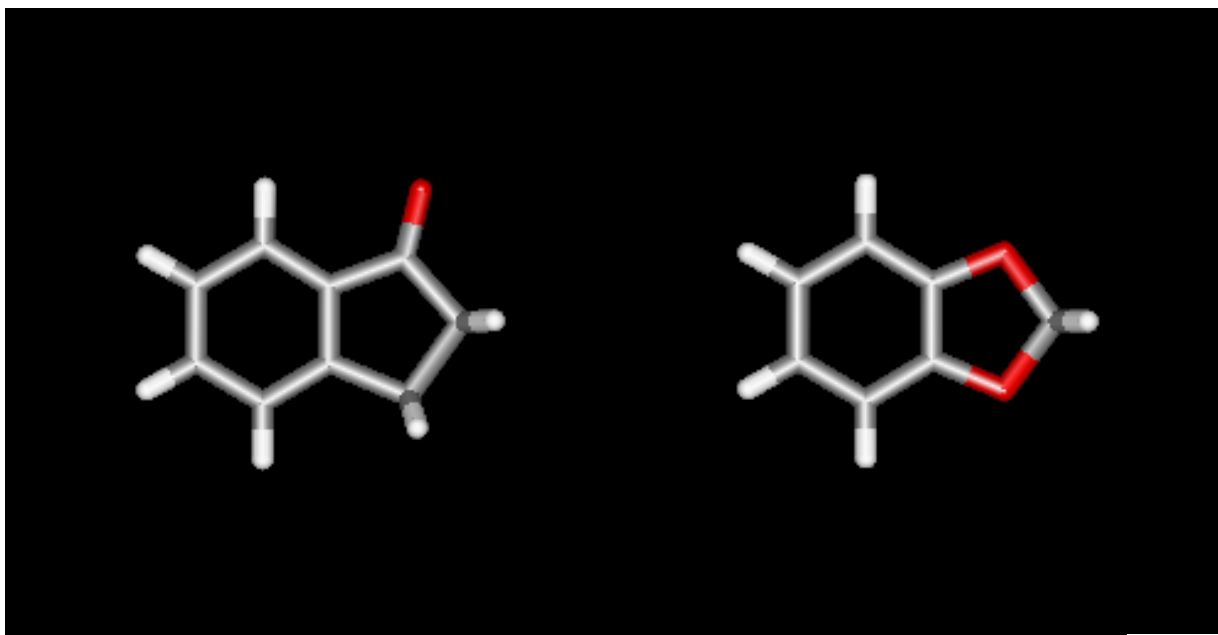
Joseph G. Cannon
(1926-2011)

“...there no absolute rules for designing new drugs...
the knowledge, imagination, and intuition of the
Medicinal Chemist are the most important factor of
success...”

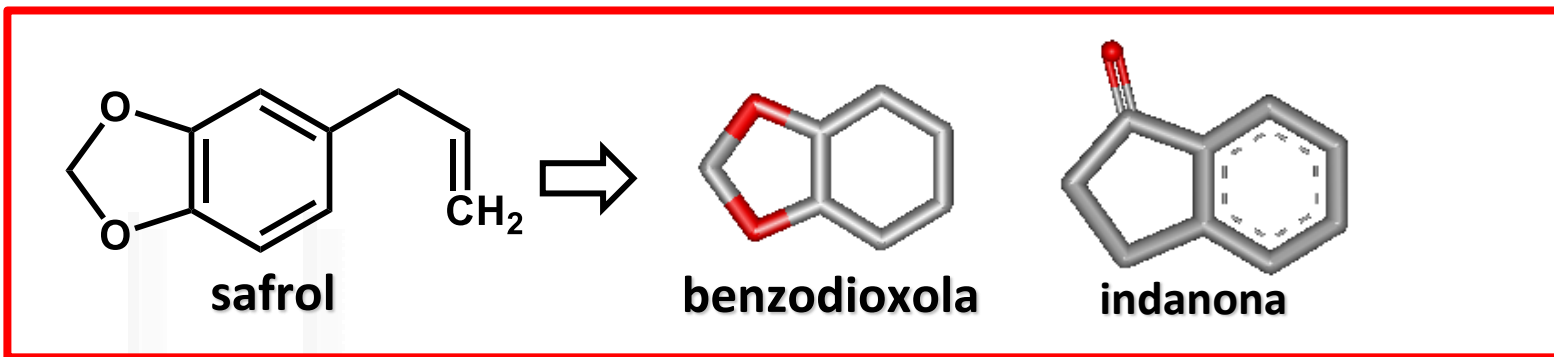
J. G. Cannon*

* em *Analog Design*, Chapter 19, Burger's Medicinal Chemistry and Drug
Discovery, 5th Ed., Vol 1: Principles and Practice, ME Wolf Editor, Wiley,
1995, pp. 783-802.

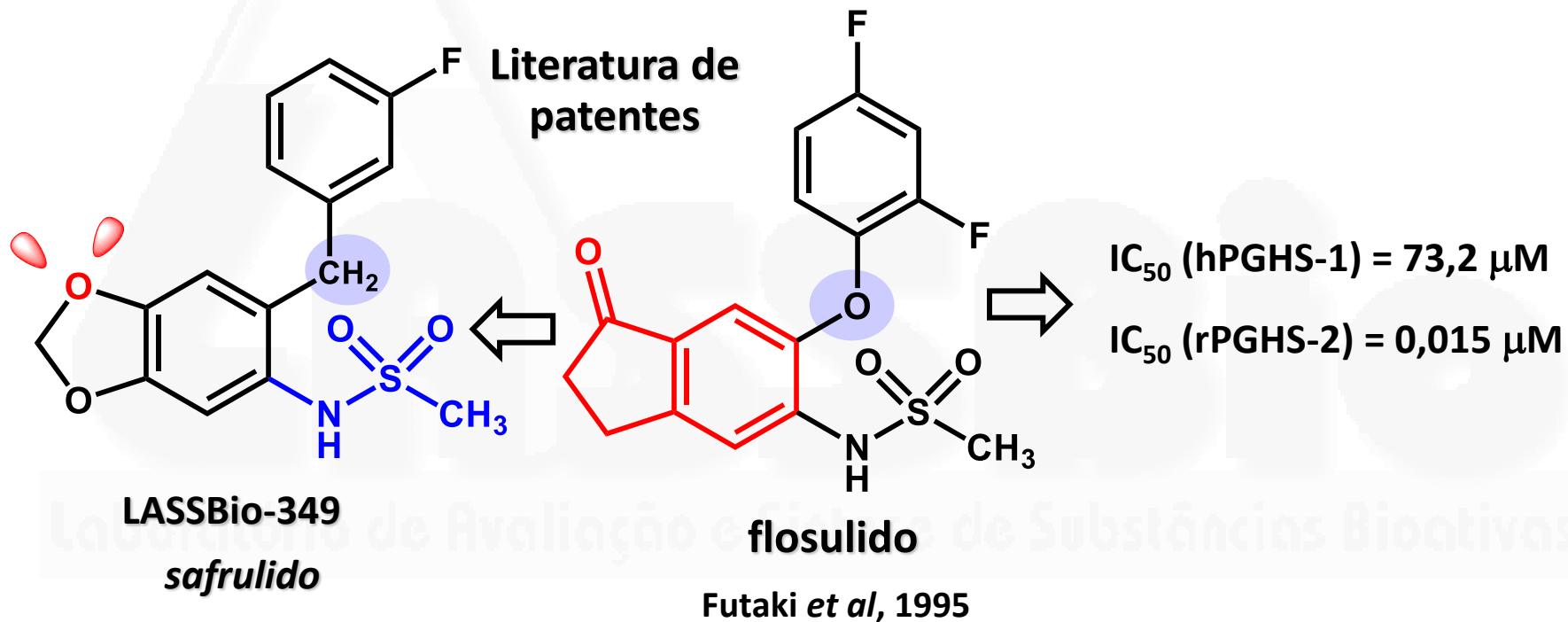
Indanona - Benzodioxola



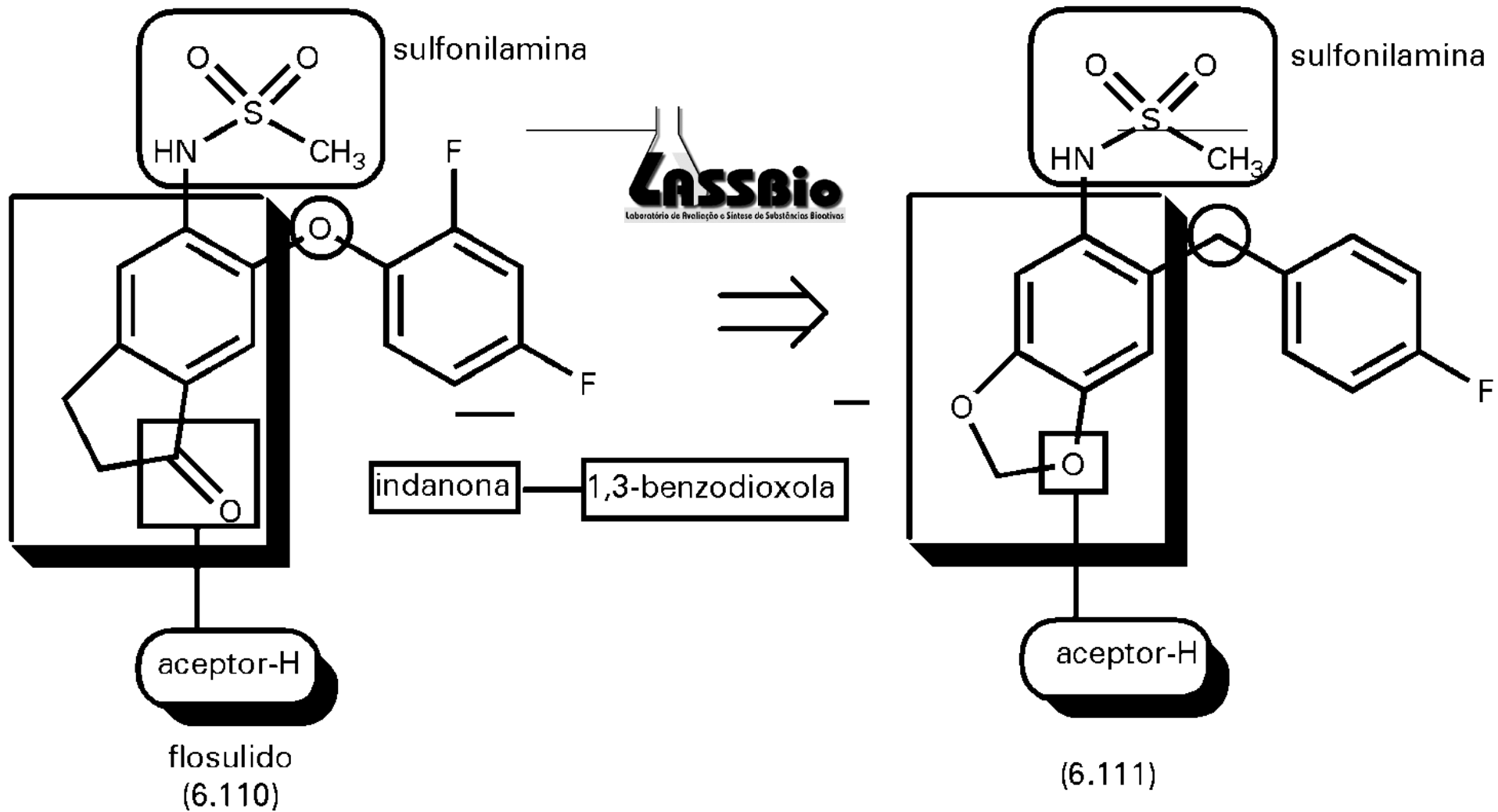
Bioisosterismo no LASSBio



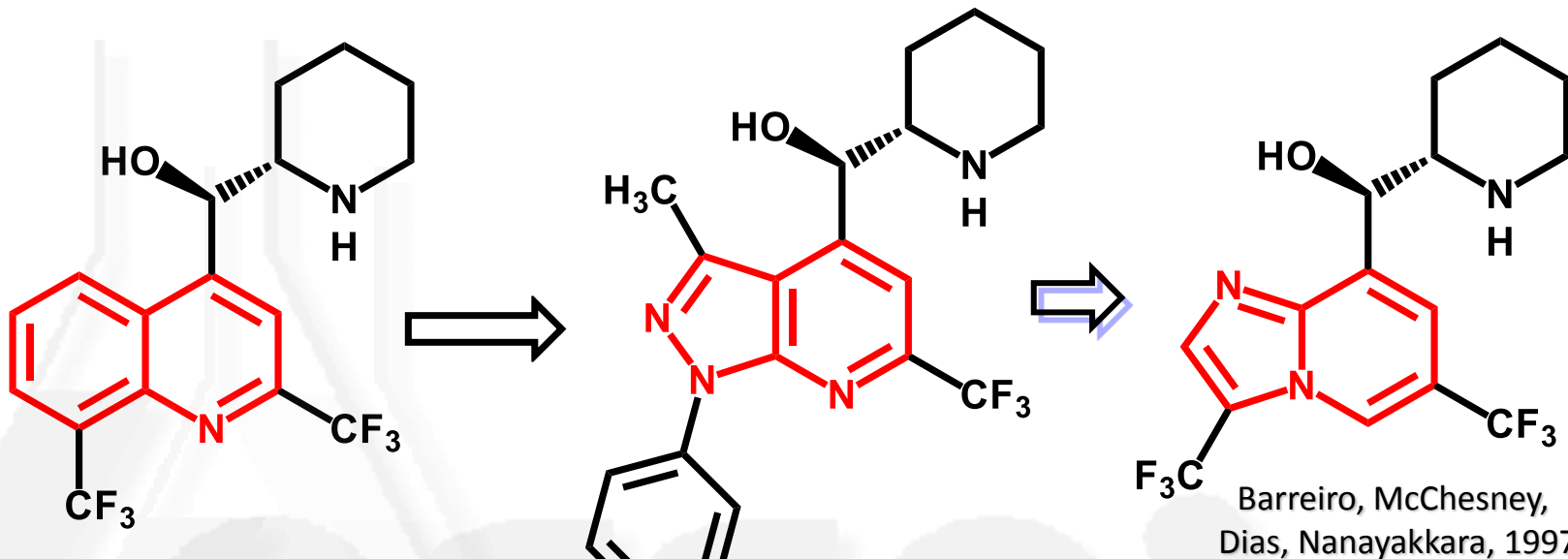
Nova relação bioisostérica



LASSBio-349: novo tipo de bioisosterismo



Bioisosterismo no LASSBio

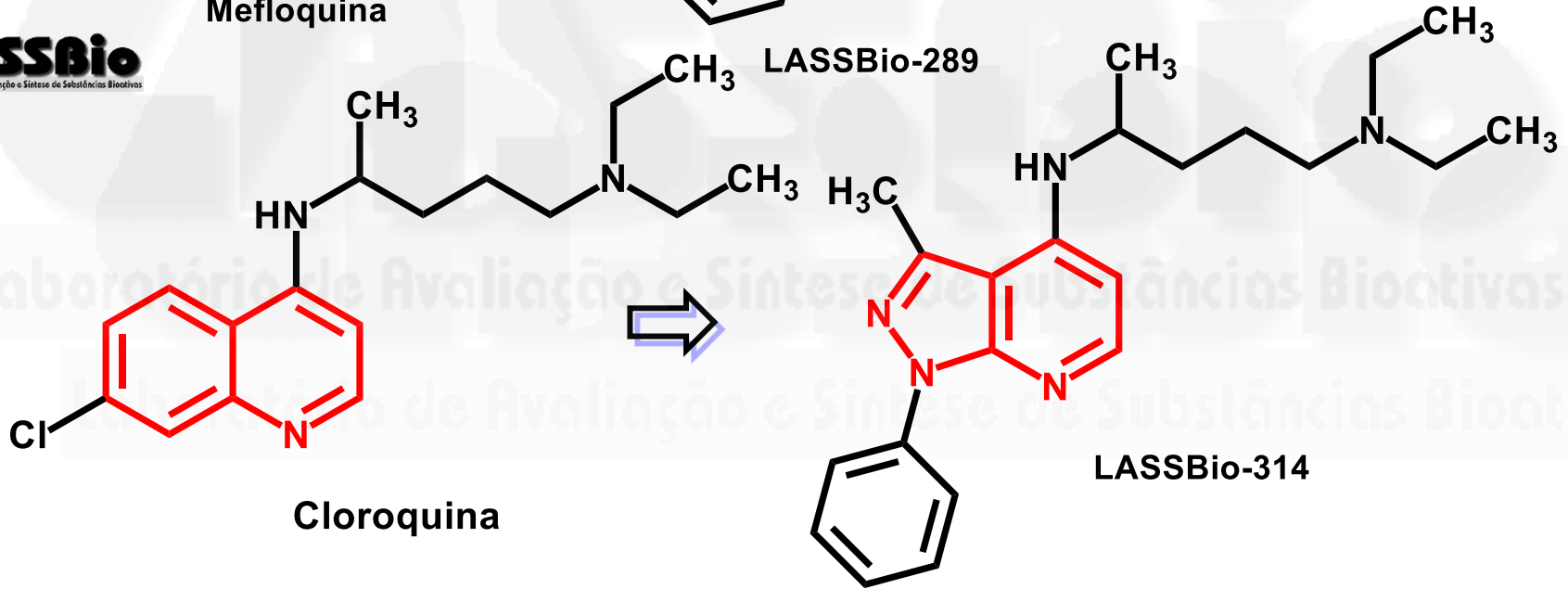


Barreiro, McChesney, Dias, Nanayakkara, 1997



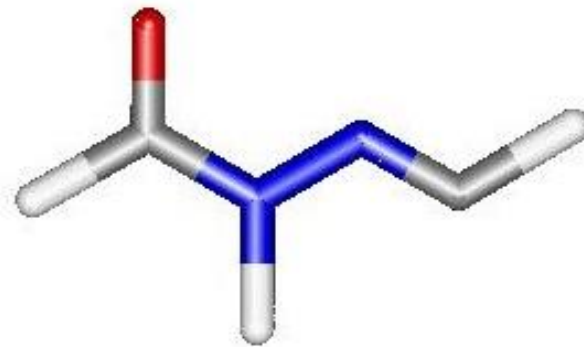
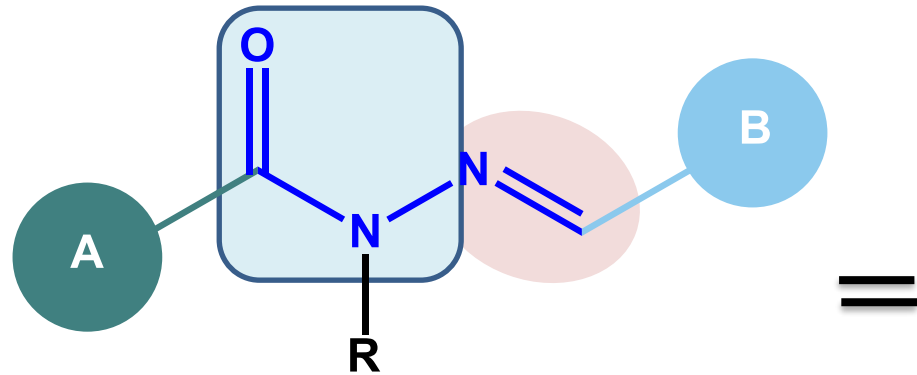
Mefloquina

LASSBio-289



Cloroquina

LASSBio-314



N-acylhidrazona

NAH

Peptide-like scaffold

NAH = amida + imina



CAPÍTULO 10



SIMPLIFICAÇÃO MOLECULAR COMO ESTRATÉGIA DE MODIFICAÇÃO MOLECULAR E O PROCESSO DE OTIMIZAÇÃO DE COMPOSTOS-PROTÓTIPOS 447

As propriedades farmacológicas de derivados NAH foram descobertas no



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Digest

N-Acyhydrazones as drugs

Sreekanth Thota^{a,b,*}, Daniel A. Rodrigues^b, Pedro de Sena Murteira Pinheiro^b, Lídia M. Lima^{b,*},
Carlos A.M. Fraga^{b,*}, Eliezer J. Barreiro^{b,*}

^aNational Institute for Science and Technology on Innovation on Neglected Diseases (INCT/IDN), Center for Technological Development in Health (CDTS), Fundação Oswaldo Cruz – Ministério da Saúde, Av. Brasil 4036 – Prédio da Expansão, 8º Andar – Sala 814, Mangáinhos, 21040-361 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

^bLaboratório de Avaliação e Síntese de Substâncias Bioativas (LASSBio), Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), PO Box 68023, 21941-902 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil





Bioisosteric Replacement of Arylamide-Linked Spine Residues with *N*-Acyldhydrazones and Selenophenes as a Design Strategy to Novel Dibenzosuberone Derivatives as Type I 1/2 p38 α MAP Kinase Inhibitors

Júlia G. B. Pedreira, Philipp Nahidino, Mark Kudolo, Tatu Pantsar, Benedict-Tilman Berger, Michael Forster, Stefan Knapp, Stefan Laufer,* and Eliezer J. Barreiro*



Cite This: *J. Med. Chem.* 2020, 63, 7347–7354



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Metrics & More

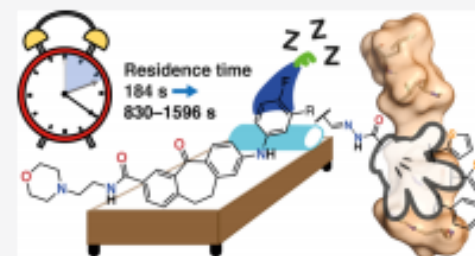


Article Recommendations



Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The recent disclosure of type I 1/2 inhibitors for p38 α MAPK demonstrated how the stabilization of the R-spine can be used as a strategy to greatly increase the target residence time (TRT) of inhibitors. Herein, for the first time, we describe *N*-acyldhydrazone and selenophene residues as spine motifs, yielding metabolically stable inhibitors with high potency on enzymatic, NanoBRET, and whole blood assays, improved metabolic stability, and prolonged TRT.





“...**discovery *consists*** of seeing
what everybody else **has seen**
and thinking what
nobody else
has not thought...”



1937



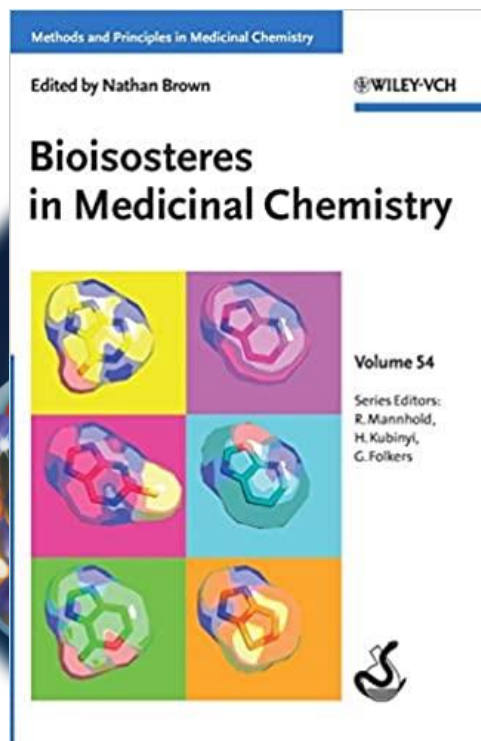
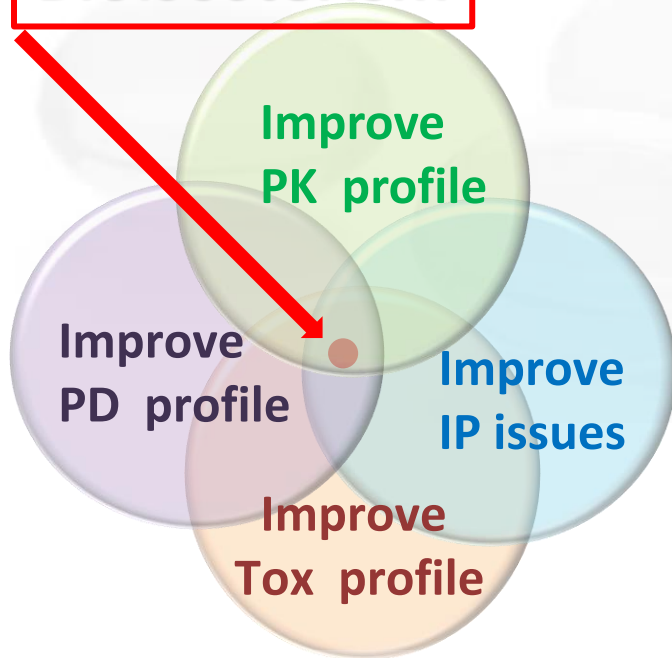
Albert Szent-Györgi (1893-1986)



**D
R
U
G

D
I
S
C
O
V
E
R
Y**

Bioisosterism



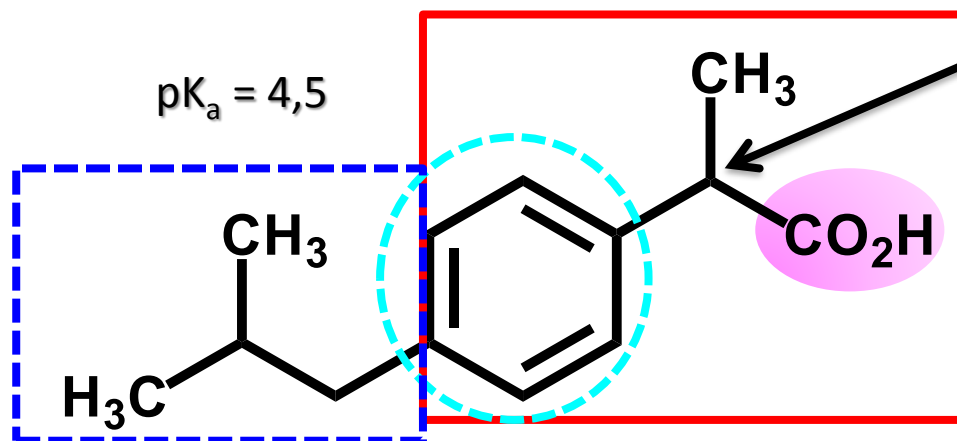
New Drug Candidate

Drug design
SBDD/LBDD

Lead optimization

- To remove side effects & toxicity
- To improve ADME (PK)
- To improve selectivity/potency/activity (PD)
- To synthesize easier compounds
- To avoid patent constraints
- To enhance the chemical space

Anelação molecular



ibuprofeno

$T_{1/2}$ 6h

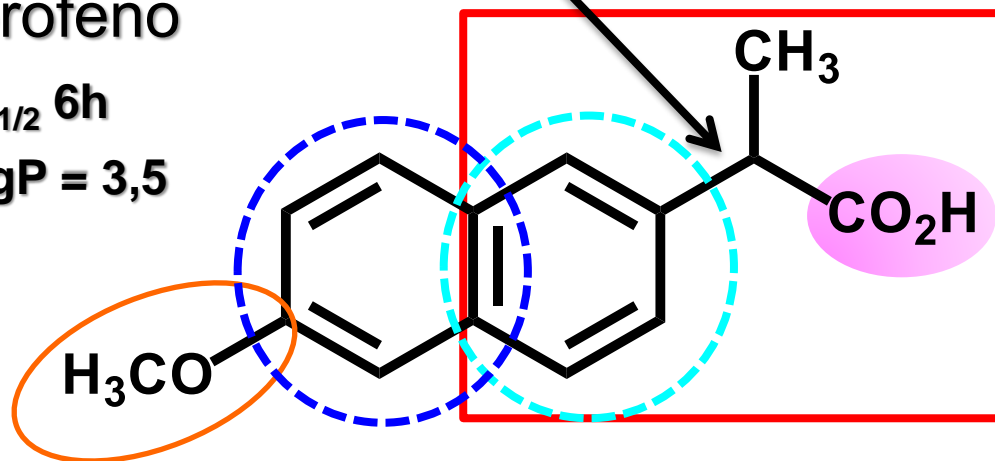
LogP = 3,5

C-assimétrico

NSAI's

Ácido carboxílico α -metilado

C-assimétrico



naproxeno

$T_{1/2}$ 12h

LogP = 2,9

Similaridade
molecular