

# **Farmaci Attivi sul Sistema Nervoso Simpatico**

# SISTEMA NERVOSO

## CENTRALE

encefalo + midollo spinale

## PERIFERICO

nervi cranici + nervi spinali

**SISTEMA NERVOSO  
AUTONOMO O VEGETATIVO**  
risposte involontarie

**SISTEMA NERVOSO  
SOMATICO**  
risposte volontarie

## SIMPATICO

Risposte di attacco e fuga

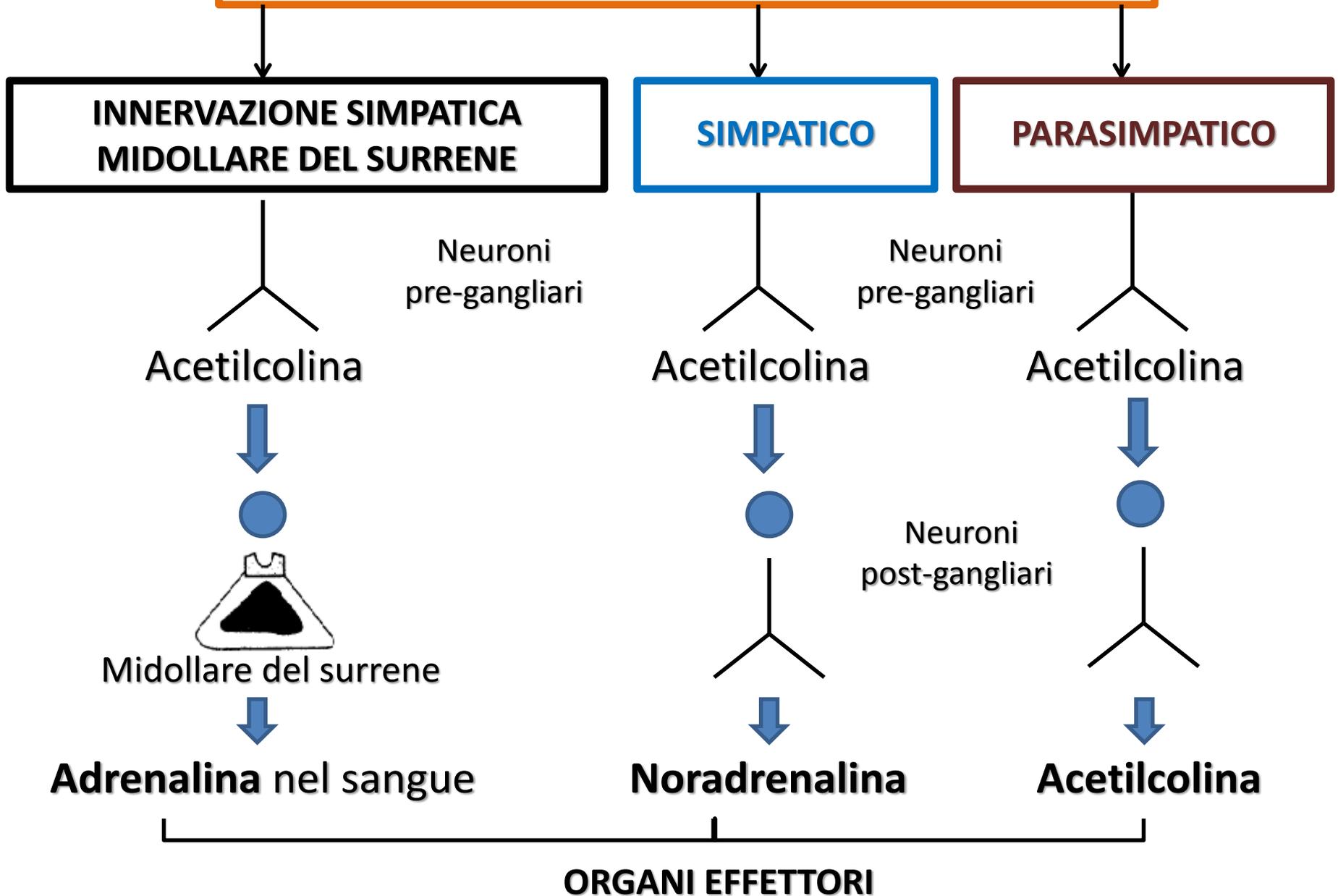


## PARASIMPATICO

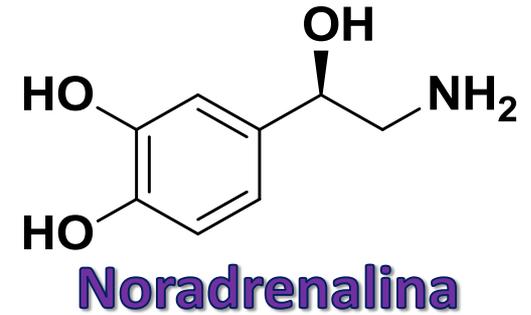
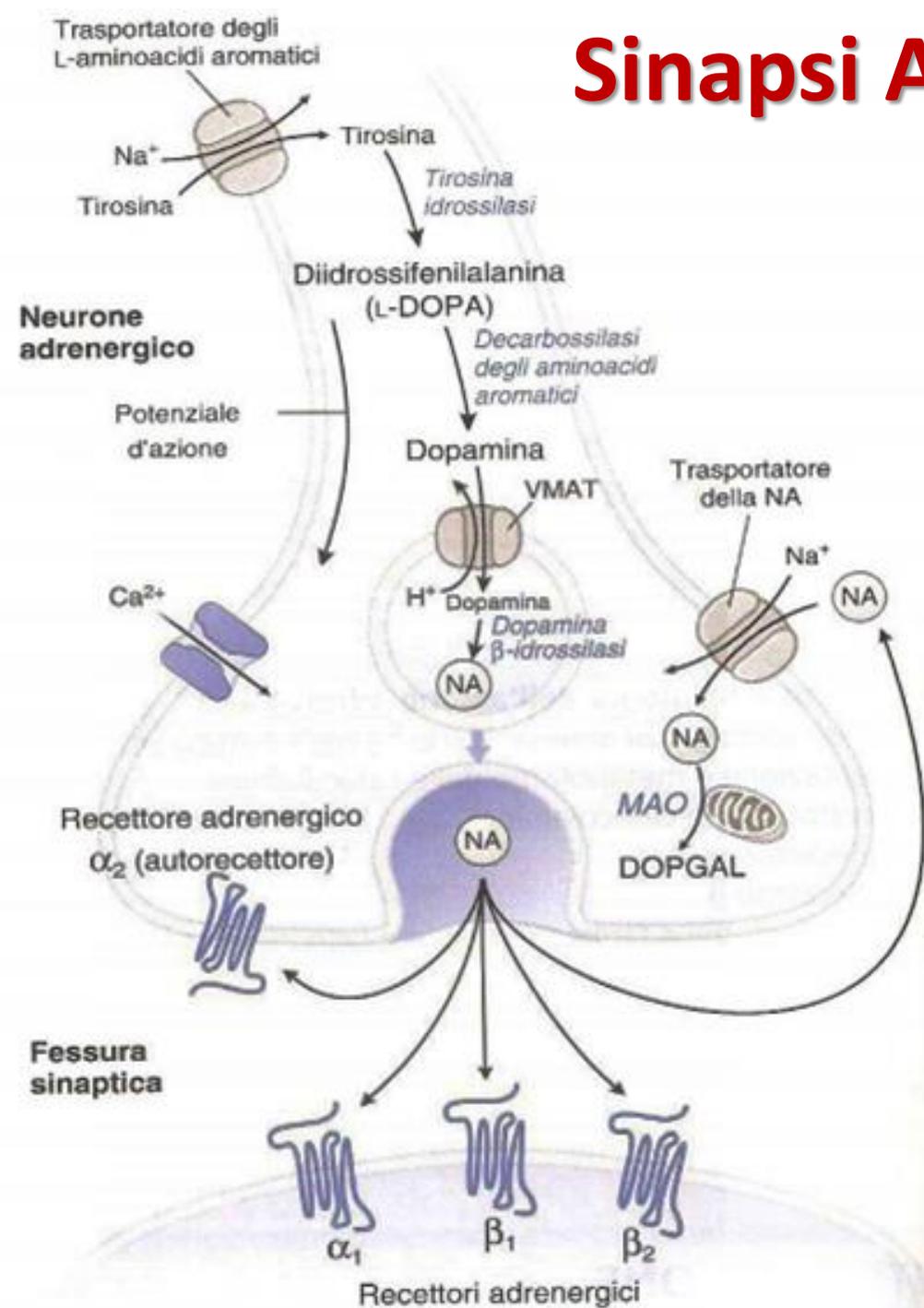
Riposo, recupero e digestione



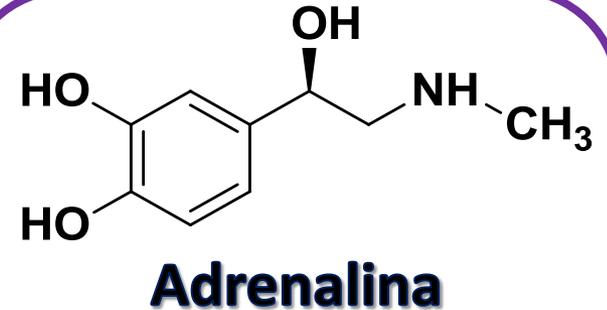
# Sistema Nervoso Autonomo



# Sinapsi Adrenergica

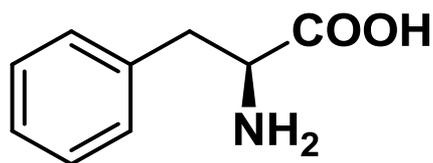


**Mediatore Sinaptico**



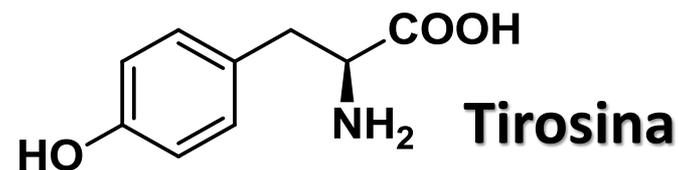
**Ormone rilasciato dalle Ghiandole Surrenali**

# Biosintesi delle Catecolammine



**Fenilalanina**

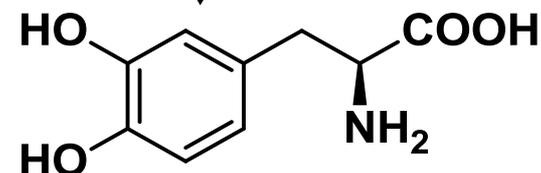
*Fenilalanina idrossilasi*



**Tirosina**

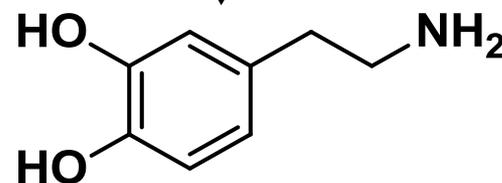
*Tirosina idrossilasi*

**DOPA**

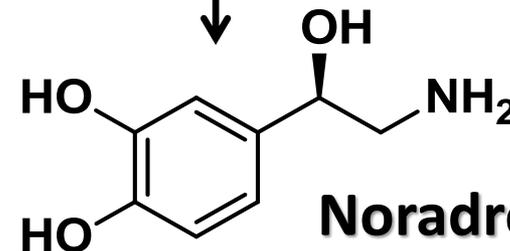


*DOPA decarbossilasi*

**Dopamina**

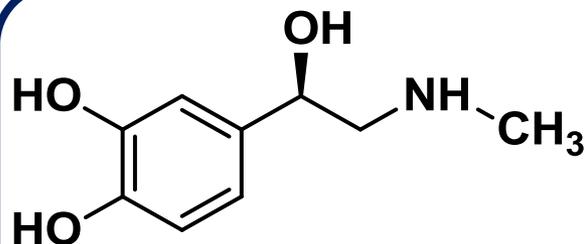


*Dopamina β-idrossilasi*



**Noradrenalina**

## Ghiandole Surrenali

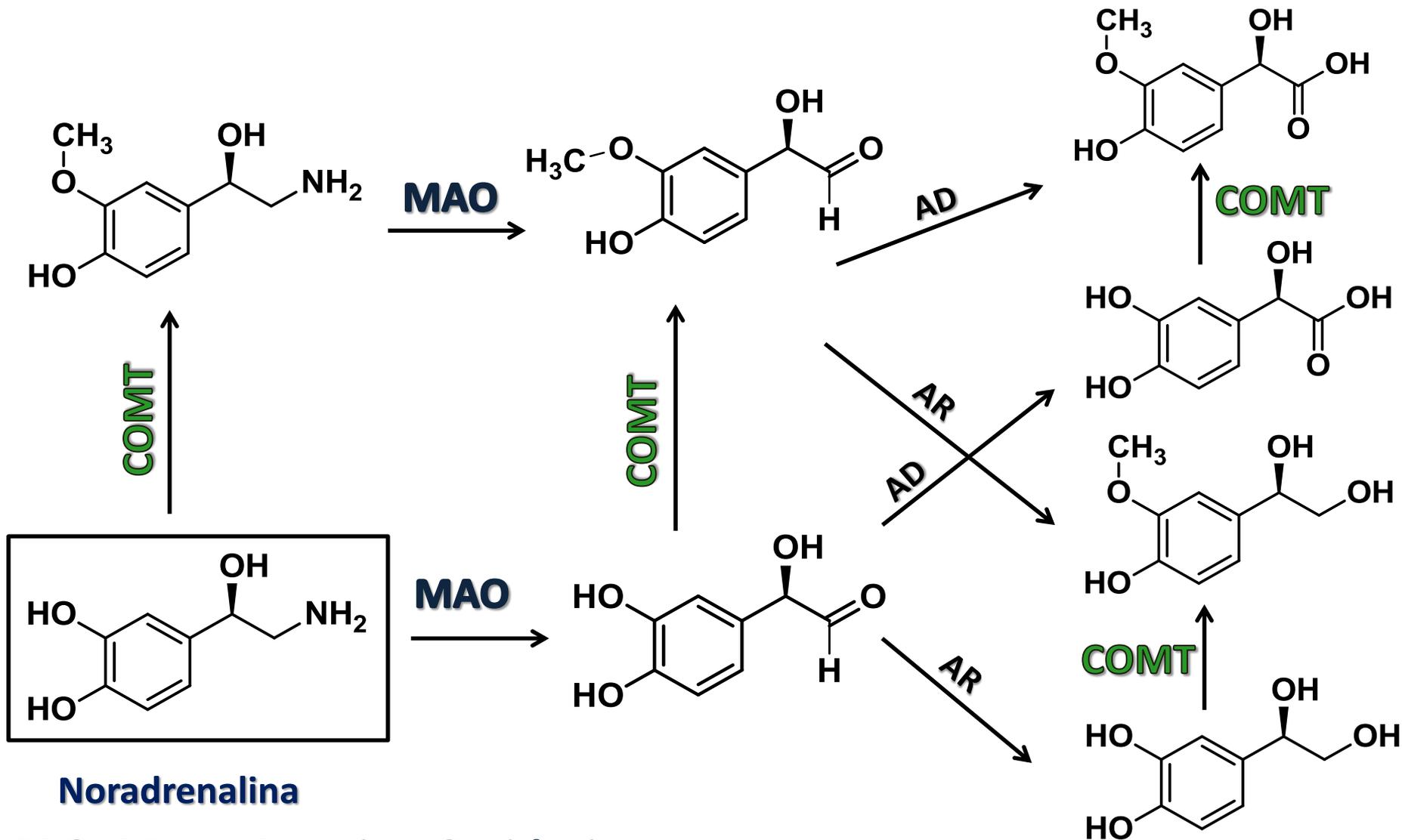


**Adrenalina**

*Feniletanolamina N-metiltransferasi*



# Metabolismo Noradrenalina



Noradrenalina

**MAO: Mono Ammino Ossidasi**

**COMT: Catecolo O-MetilTransferasi**

**AR: Aldeide Reduttasi**

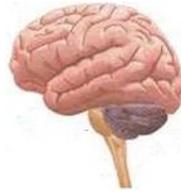
**AD: Aldeide Deidrogenasi**

# Attivazione Simpatica



## Salivazione

Poca, viscosa

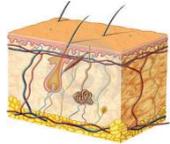
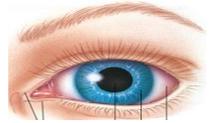


## SNC

↑ Reazione  
↑ Vigilanza

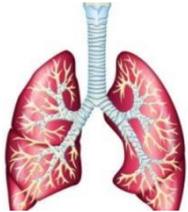
## Occhi

Dilatazione pupille



## Pelle

Sudorazione



## Bronchi

Dilatazione



## Fegato

Glicogenolisi  
Rilascio di glucosio



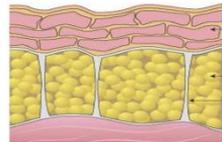
## Cuore

↑ Velocità  
↑ Forza  
↑ Pressione Sanguigna



## Tessuto Adiposo

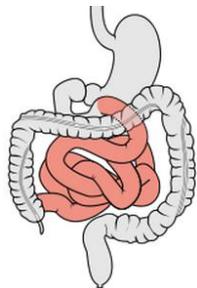
Lipolisi,  
Liberazione acidi grassi



## Tratto

## Gastrointestinale

↓ Peristalsi  
↑ Tono sfinteri  
↓ Flusso sanguigno



## Muscolo scheletrico

↑ Flusso sanguigno  
↑ Glicogenolisi

## Vescica

↑ Tono sfintere  
↓ Tono muscolo detrusore



# Recettori Adrenergici: Sistemi Effettori

Recettore Adrenergico	Proteina G	Effettori
$\beta_1$	$G_s$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↑ adenilato ciclasi</li> <li>↑ canali del <math>Ca^{2+}</math> (di tipo L)</li> </ul>
$\beta_2$	$G_s$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↑ adenilato ciclasi</li> </ul>
$\beta_3$	$G_s$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↑ adenilato ciclasi</li> </ul>
$\alpha_1$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>G_q</math></li> <li><math>G_q</math></li> <li><math>G_q, G_i/G_o</math></li> <li><math>G_q</math></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↑ fosfolipasi C</li> <li>↑ fosfolipasi D</li> <li>↑ fosfolipasi <math>A_2</math></li> <li>? ↑ canali del <math>Ca^{2+}</math></li> </ul>
$\alpha_2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>G_{i,1,2 \text{ o } 3}</math></li> <li><math>G_i(\text{subunità } \beta\gamma)</math></li> <li><math>G_o</math></li> <li>?<math>G_{i/o}</math></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↓ adenilato ciclasi</li> <li>↑ canali del <math>K^+</math></li> <li>↓ canali del <math>Ca^{2+}</math> (di tipo L ed N)</li> <li>↑ fosfolipasi C e fosfolipasi <math>A_2</math></li> </ul>

# Recettori Adrenergici: Localizzazione e Risposta

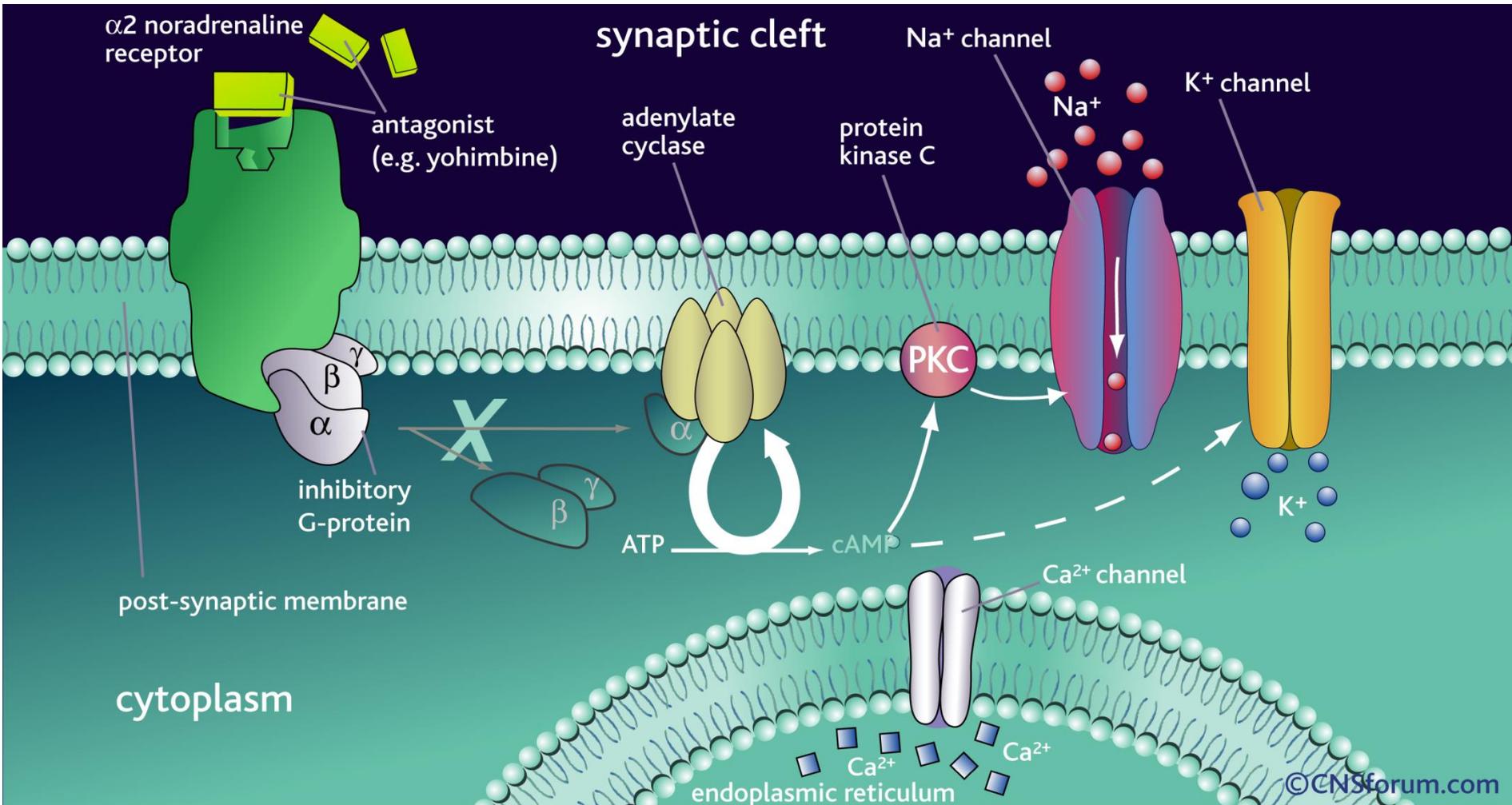
Recettore	Tessuto	Risposta
<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; color: purple;"><math>\alpha_1</math></p>	<p><b><i>Muscolo radiale dell'iride</i></b></p>	<p>Contrazione (midriasi)</p>
	<p><b><i>Muscolatura liscia vasale</i></b>                      Arteriole:                      coronarie, cerebrali, polmonari, apparato digerente, renali, cute e mucose                      Vene</p>	<p>Contrazione</p> <p>Contrazione</p>
	<p><b><i>Muscolatura liscia organi</i></b>                      Stomaco                      Intestino: pareti                                        sfinteri                      Tratto genitourinario</p>	<p>Rilassamento</p> <p>Rilassamento</p> <p>Contrazione</p> <p>Contrazione</p>
	<p><b><i>Fegato</i></b></p>	<p>Glicogenolisi</p> <p>Gluconeogenesi</p>
	<p><b><i>SNC</i></b></p>	<p>Stato di veglia</p> <p>Secrezione ACTH, LH</p>

# Recettori Adrenergici: Localizzazione e Risposta

Recettore	Tessuto	Risposta
$\alpha_2$	<b>Terminali nervosi:</b> Catecolaminergici Gangli intramurali dello stomaco	Inibizione liberazione NA Inibizione liberazione Ach
	<b><i>Muscolatura liscia vasale</i></b> Arteriole: coronarie, pelle e mucose renali	Contrazione
	<b><i>Muscolatura liscia organi</i></b> Stomaco Intestino	Rilassamento Rilassamento
	<b><i>Rene</i></b> Tubuli prossimali	Diminuzione escrezione di Na <sup>+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , Cl <sup>-</sup>
	<b><i>Pancreas cellule <math>\beta</math></i></b>	Diminuzione secrezione insulina
	<b><i>Piastrine</i></b>	Aggregazione
	<b><i>SNC</i></b>	Aumento ingestione cibo Aumento secrezione GH

# Trasmissione Adrenergica

## Recettore $\alpha_2$



# Recettori adrenergici: Localizzazione e Risposta

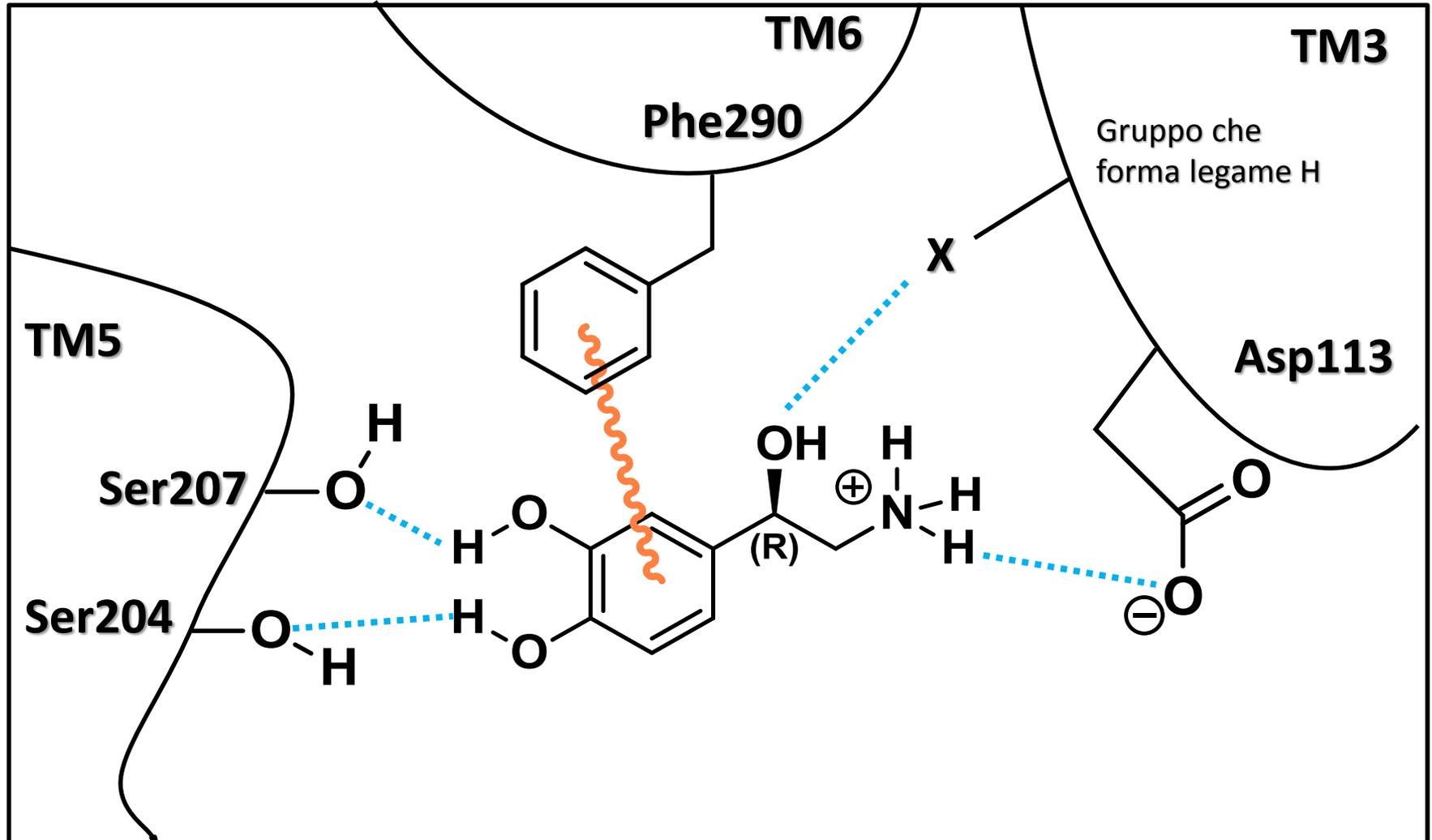
Recettore	Tessuto	Risposta
$\beta_1$	<b>Cuore</b> nodo SA atrio nodo AV	Aumento frequenza Aumento contrattilità Aumento velocità di conduzione Aumento automatismo
	Hiss-Purkinje	Aumento velocità di conduzione Aumento automatismo
	Ventricolo	Aumento contrattilità, aumento velocità di conduzione Aumento automatismo
	<b>Rene</b> Apparato juxtaglomerulare	Aumento secrezione renina

# Recettori Adrenergici: Localizzazione e Risposta

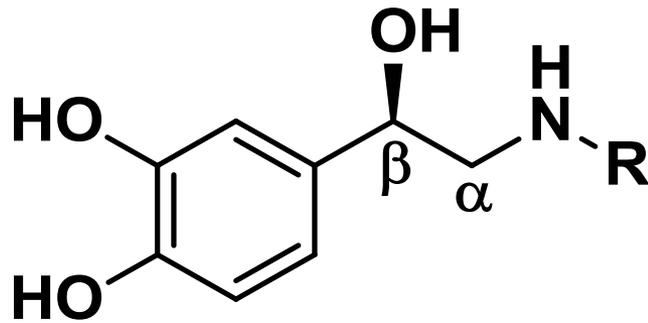
Recettore	Tessuto	Risposta
$\beta_2$	<p><b><i>Muscolatura liscia vasale</i></b> Arteriole: coronarie, muscoli scheletrici, polmonari, gastrointestinali, renali</p> <p><b><i>Muscolatura liscia organi</i></b> Stomaco Intestino Tratto genitourinario Bronchi</p> <p><b><i>Muscolatura scheletrica</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Fegato</i></b></p>	<p>Rilassamento</p> <p>Rilassamento Rilassamento Rilassamento Rilassamento</p> <p>Glicogenolisi</p> <p>Glicogenolisi Gluconeogenesi</p>
$\beta_3$	<p><b><i>Tessuto adiposo</i></b></p>	<p>Lipolisi</p>

# Noradrenalina & Recettori Adrenergici

## Modello di Interazione



# Selettività Recettoriale: Requisiti minimi



R = H    Noradrenalina

R = CH<sub>3</sub>    Adrenalina

Recettore	Anello Aromatico	Catena Laterale	Sostituenti sull'azoto
$\alpha_1$		$\beta$ -OH (+)	H, CH <sub>3</sub>
$\alpha_2$	Catecolo (++)	$\alpha$ -CH <sub>3</sub> (+) $\beta$ -OH (+)	H, CH <sub>3</sub>
$\beta_1$	Catecolo (+)	$\beta$ -OH (++)	H, CH <sub>3</sub> , fino ad un <b>isopropile</b>
$\beta_2$		$\beta$ -OH (++)	CH <sub>3</sub> , fino ad un <b>t-butile</b>
$\beta_3$		$\beta$ -OH (++)	Sono tollerati sostituenti grandi

(++) indica sostituenti necessari per un' attività agonista farmacologicamente significativa

(+) indica sostituenti che, sebbene non sempre presenti, esaltano l'attività agonista

# Agonisti Adrenergici

## DIRETTI

- Induzione rilascio di NA da parte delle vescicole trasportatrici

## INDIRETTI

- Inibizione della ricaptazione di NA
- Inibizione biodegradazione NA

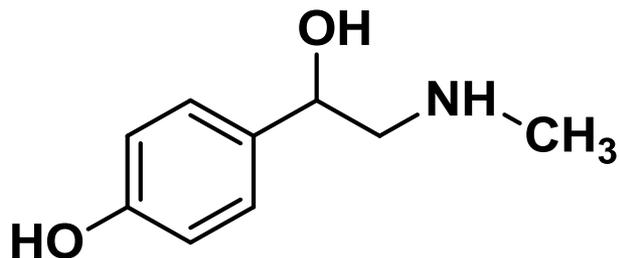
## MISTI

# Agonisti Adrenergici Diretti

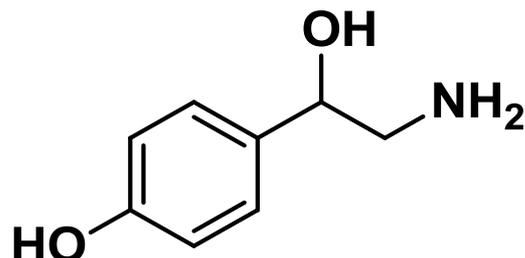
## $\alpha$ -Agonisti

- $\beta$ - Feniletilammine
- Imidazoline
- Guanidine

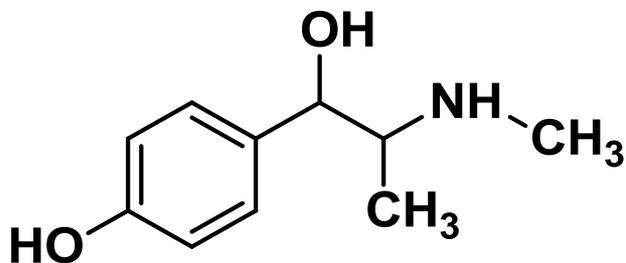
# $\alpha$ -Agonisti Diretti: $\beta$ -Feniletilammine



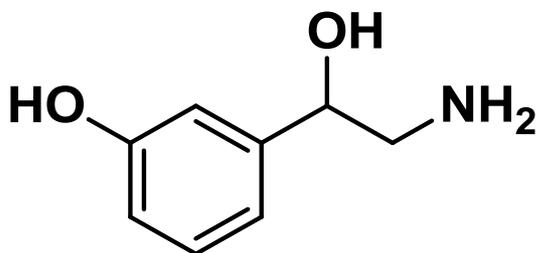
**Sinefrina**



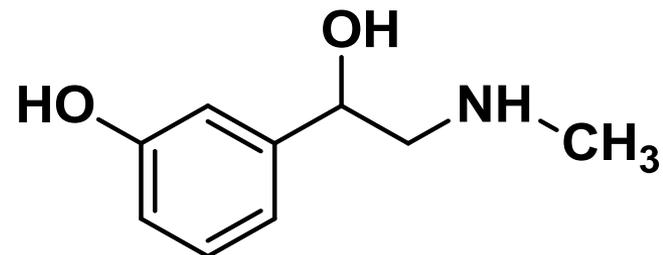
**Octopamina**



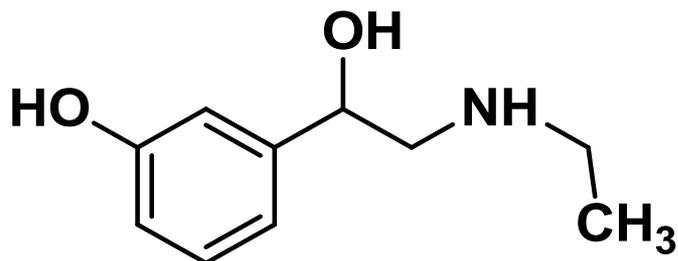
**Oxilofrina**



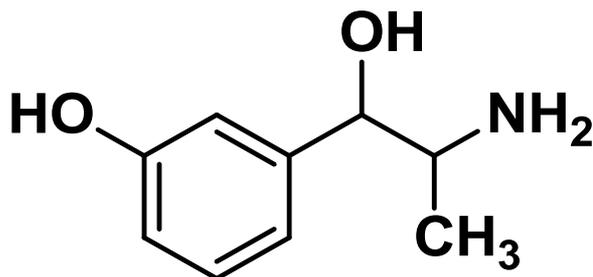
**Norfenefrina**



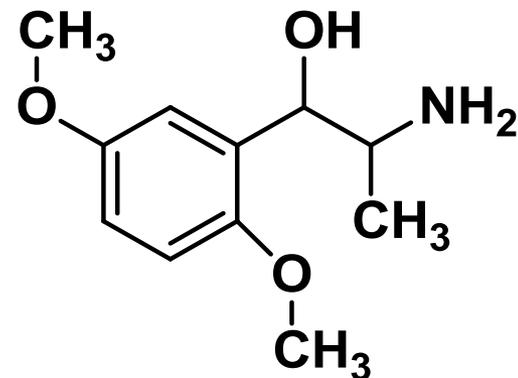
**Fenilefrina**



**Etilefrina**

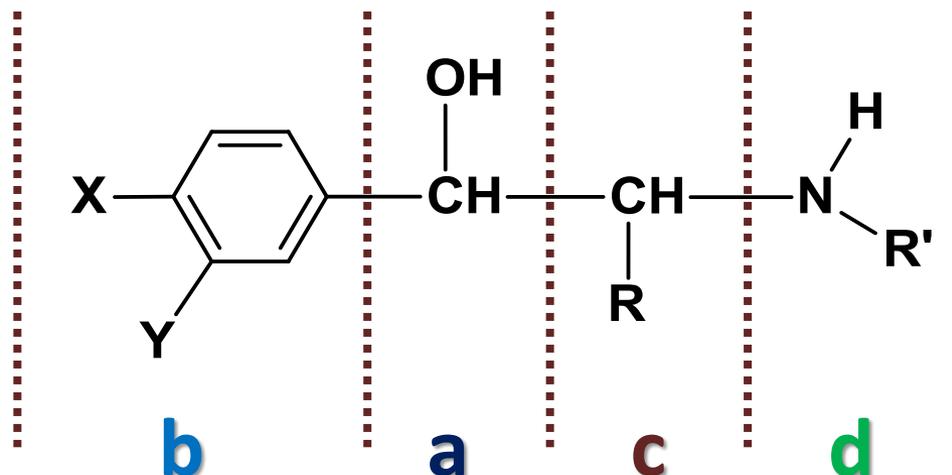


**Metaraminolo**



**Metoxamina**

# $\beta$ -Feniletilammine: SAR



**a** - attività derivato (*R*)-OH  $\gt$  attività derivato (*S*)-OH  $\approx$  derivato desossi

**b** - **Catecolo** importante per l'attività, particolarmente  $\alpha_2$   
- tra i monofenolici il derivato con -OH in meta è il più potente  
- **X = Y = H** il composto è un agonista molto blando  
- **Y = SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>** l'attività  $\alpha_1$  è mantenuta

**c** - **R = CH<sub>3</sub>** si ha  $\downarrow$  attività  $\alpha_1$  e  $\uparrow$  attività  $\alpha_2$

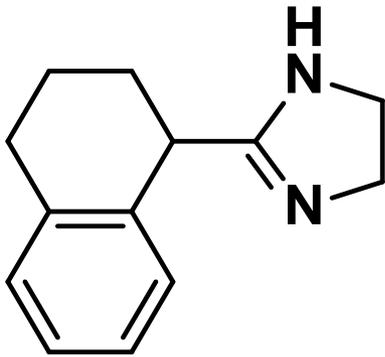
**$\uparrow$ selettività  $\alpha$**

**d** - **R' = -NH<sub>2</sub>; -NH-CH<sub>3</sub>; -NH-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>; -NH-CH-(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; -NH-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>**

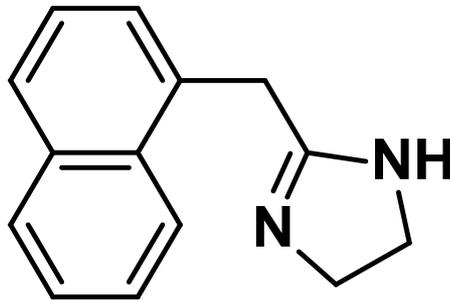
**$\uparrow$ selettività  $\beta$**

# $\alpha_1$ -Agonisti Diretti: Imidazoline

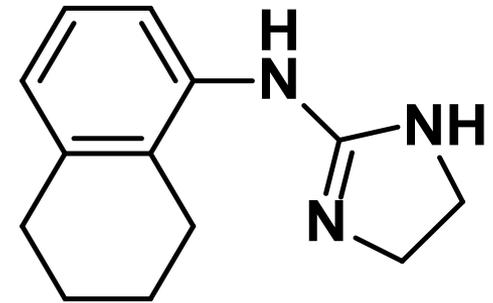
Imidazoline ad azione *periferica* (decongestionanti nasali)



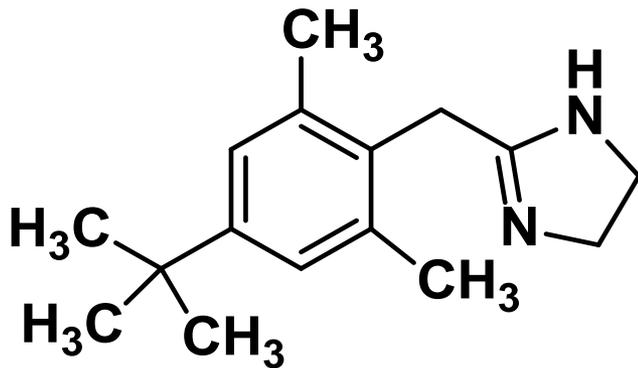
**Tetraidrozolina**



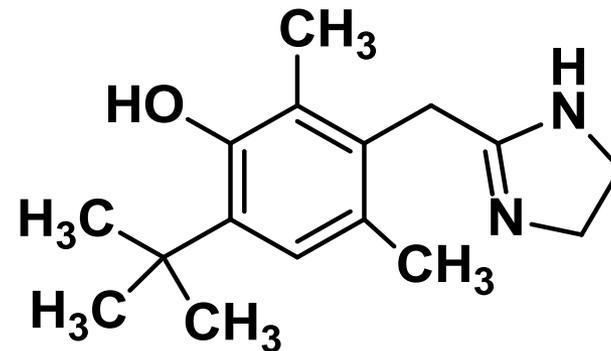
**Nafazolina**



**Tramazolina**



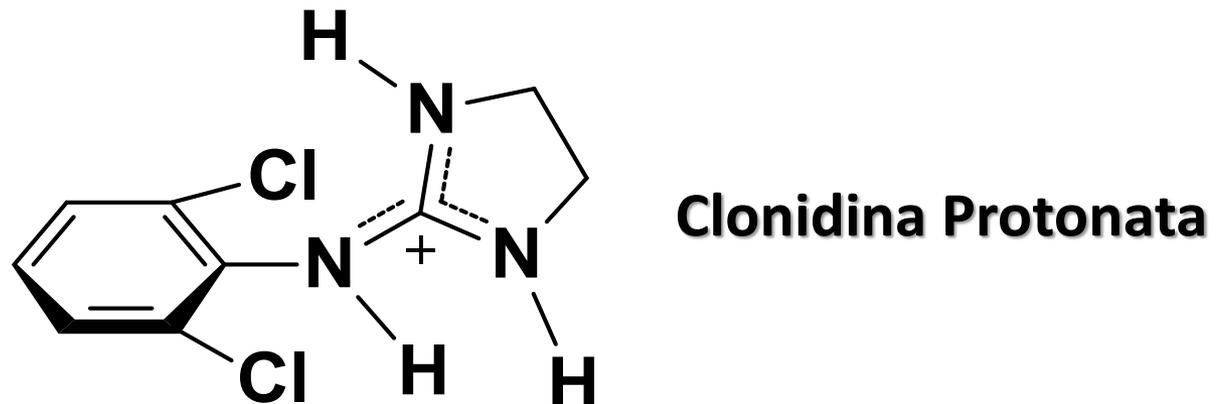
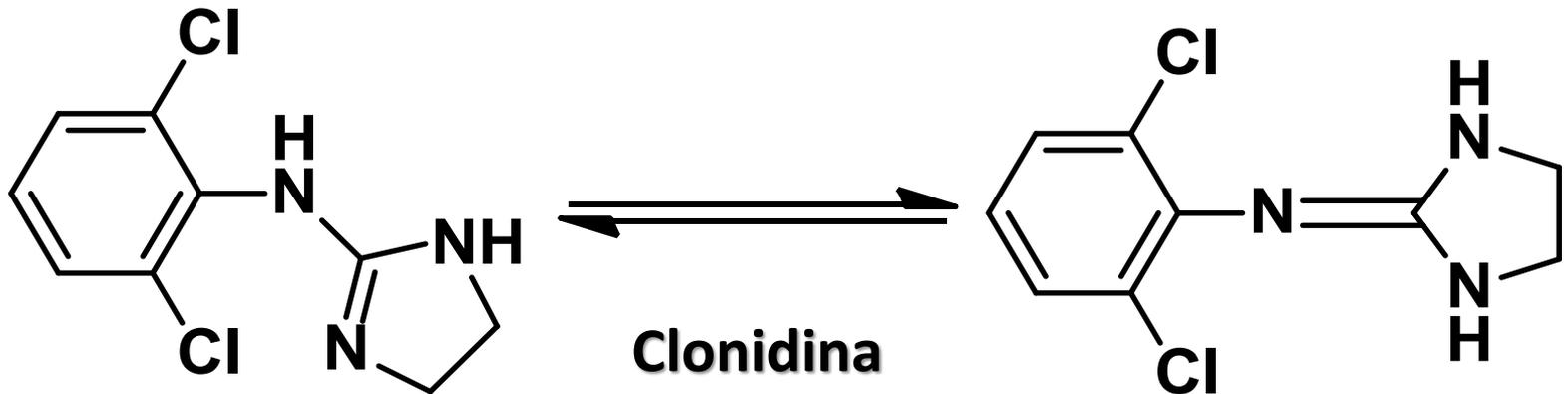
**Xilometazolina**



**Ossimetazolina**

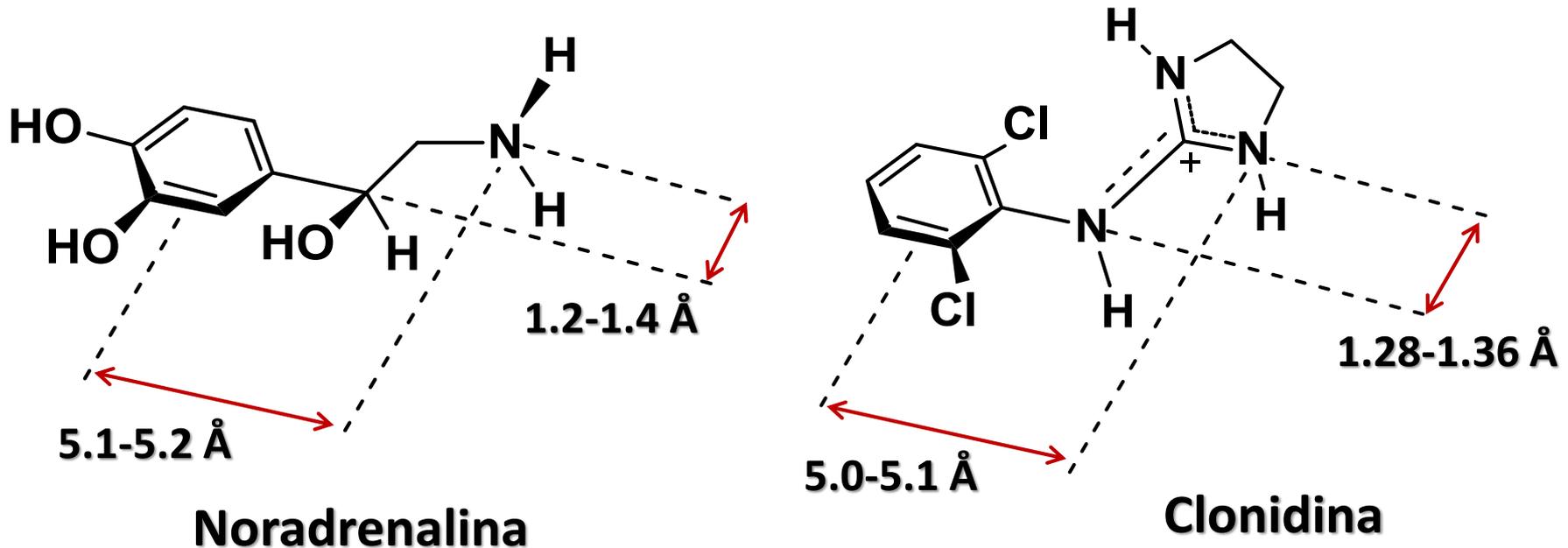
# $\alpha_2$ -Agonisti Diretti: Imidazoline

Imidazoline ad azione *centrale* (antipertensivi)



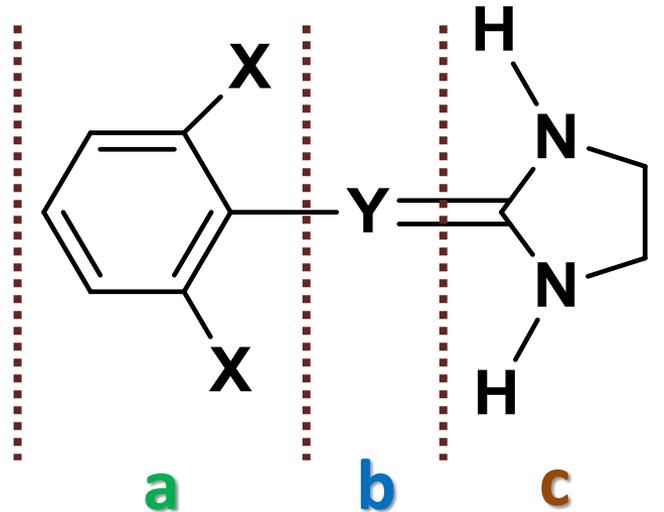
# $\alpha_2$ -Agonisti Diretti: Imidazoline

Distanze critiche ai fini dell'attività  $\alpha$ -agonista



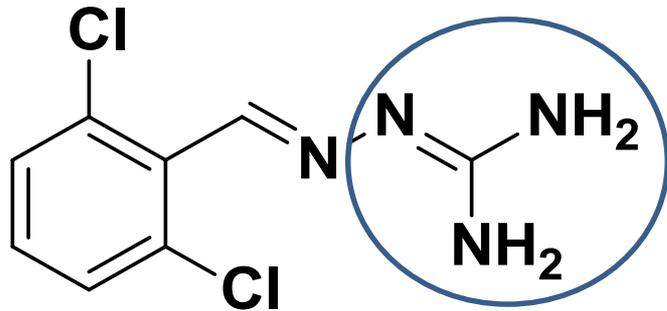
Nella clonidina la presenza di due sostituenti in *orto* sul fenile ne impedisce la libera rotazione «costringendolo» ad assumere la conformazione bioattiva

# Imidazoline: SAR

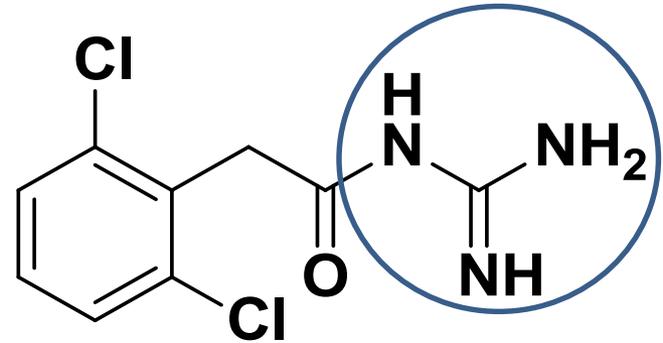


- a** - anello aromatico deve portare almeno un **sostituente in orto**: i composti più attivi sono i 2,6-dialogenati,  $\text{Cl} > \text{Br} > \text{CF}_3 \gg \text{F}$ 
  - eventuali sostituzioni in *meta* o *para* danno selettività per il recettore  $\alpha_1$
- b** -  $\text{Y} = \text{CH}_2, \text{S}, \text{O}, \text{CH}_2\text{-NH}, \text{NH-NH}$  o ulteriore allungamento porta a una diminuzione dell'attività ipotensiva centrale ( $\alpha_2$ )
  - $\text{Y} = \text{CH}_2$  è mantenuta l'attività  $\alpha_1$
- c** - **allargamento anello imidazolico** ad un anello a 6 o 7 termini produce una marcata diminuzione dell'attività  $\alpha_2$  e  $\alpha_1$ 
  - sono tollerati altri anelli a cinque termini

# $\alpha_2$ -Agonisti Diretti: Guanidine



**Guanabenz**

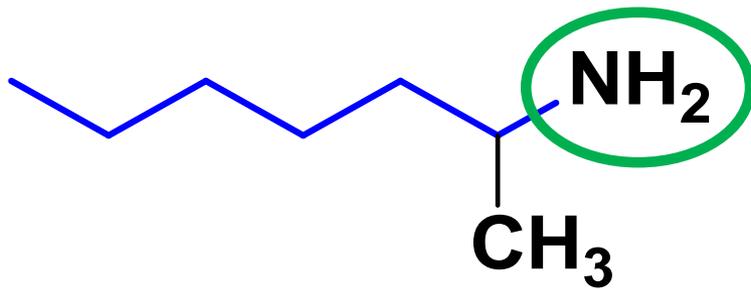


**Guanfacina**

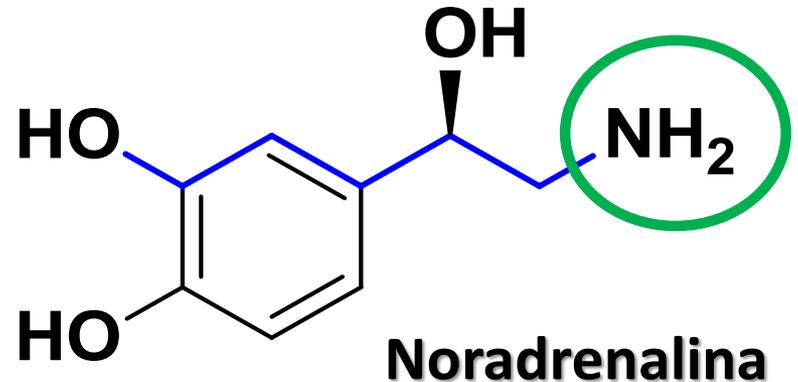
**Sono composti analoghi alla Clonidina,  
ma privi del ciclo imidazolinico**

**Azione centrale  $\alpha_2$ -agonista**

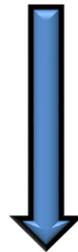
# $\alpha_1$ -Agonisti Diretti: altri derivati



Tuaminoeptano

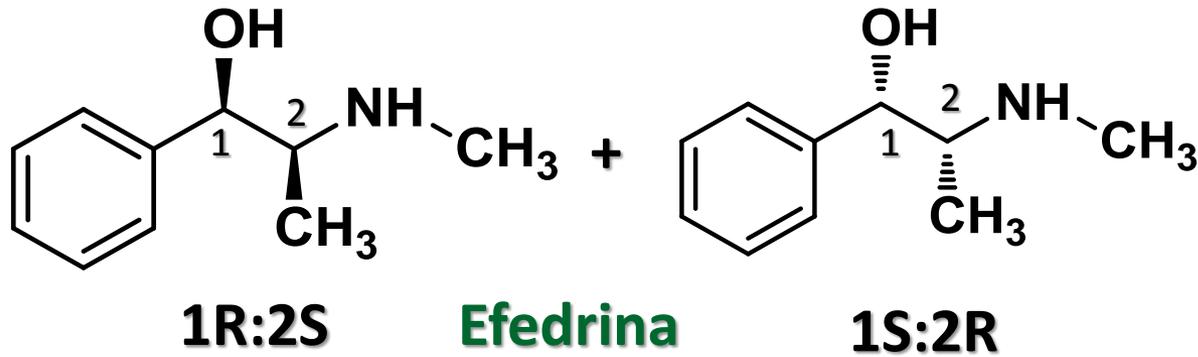


Noradrenalina

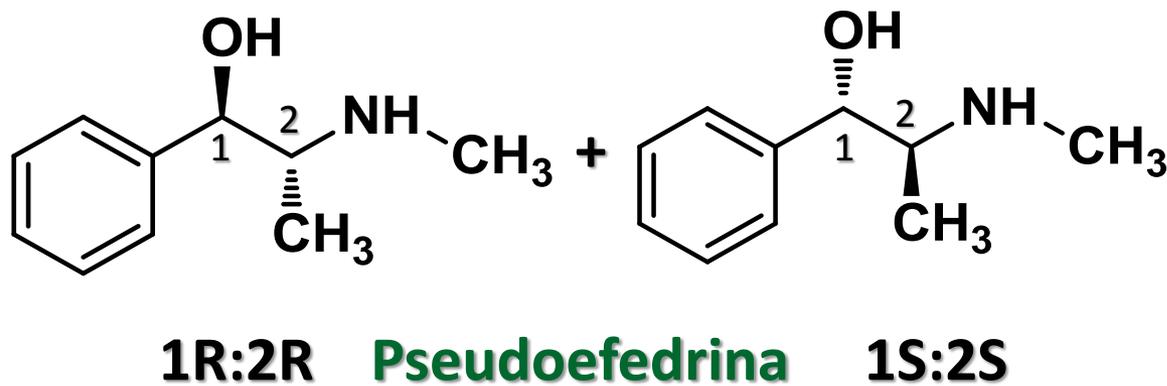


- Del farmacoforo della Noradrenalina è presente solo il gruppo amminico primario, protonato a pH fisiologico
- La selettività  $\alpha_1$  è di tipo farmacocinetico (somministrazione locale)
- Utilizzato come decongestionante nasale

# $\alpha$ -Agonisti ad azione Mista



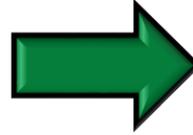
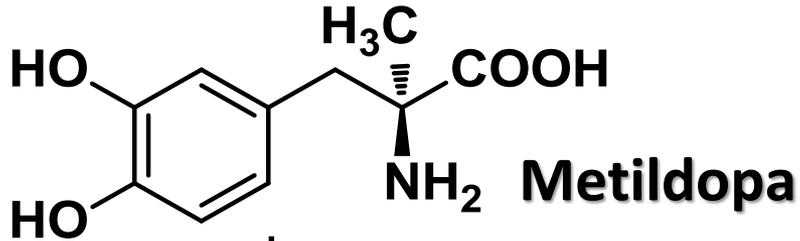
*Ephedra*



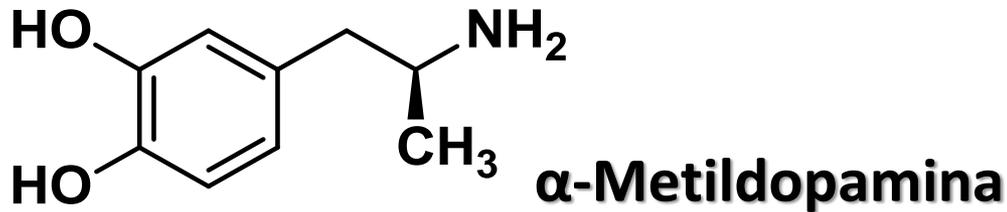
- (R)-OH  $\rightarrow$  agonista pieno adrenergico
- (S)-OH  $\rightarrow$  agonista parziale adrenergico  
agonista pieno dopaminergico

**La Selettività  $\alpha_1$  di questi derivati è di tipo Farmacocinetico**

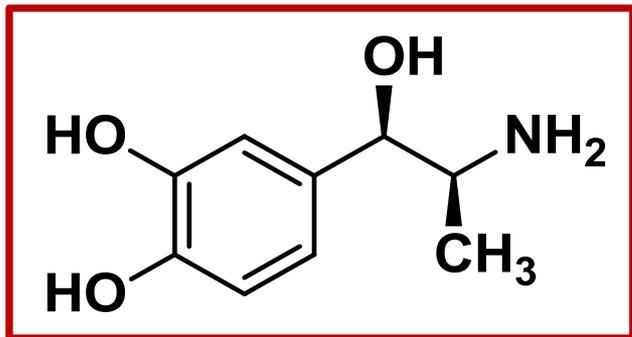
# $\alpha_2$ -Agonisti ad azione Mista



*Decarbossilasi  
L-a.a. aromatici*



*Dopamina  
 $\beta$ -Idrossilasi*



$\alpha$ -Metilnoradrenalina

- Riduce il tono adrenergico nel SNP inibendo la DOPA decarbossilasi
- Attraversa la BBB

- Azione agonista sul recettore  $\alpha_2$  presinaptico
- Effetto ipotensivo

# Indicazioni Terapeutiche

## $\alpha_1$ -Agonisti



Decongestionanti della mucosa nasofaringea



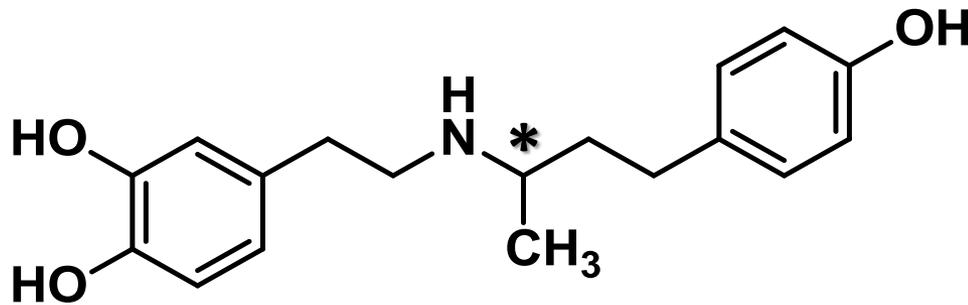
Contrastare crisi ipotensive durante procedure chirurgiche o a seguito di shock

## $\alpha_2$ -Agonisti

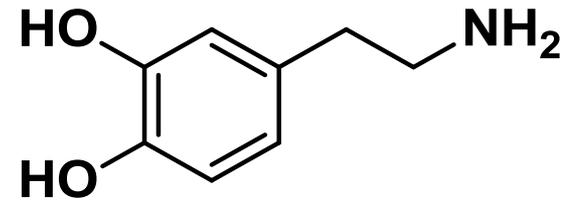


Antipertensivi Centrali

# Adrenergici Diretti: $\beta_1$ -Agonisti



**Dobutamina**



**Dopamina**



- Enantiomero Levogiro (*S*)-(-): agonista  $\alpha_1$
- Enantiomero Destrogiro (*R*)-(+): potente agonista  $\beta_1$  e debole  $\beta_2$ ; antagonista  $\alpha_1$
- Utilizzato come farmaco d'emergenza in caso di crisi cardiaca
- Somministrato come **racemo**: effetto inotropo positivo dato dalla combinazione delle proprietà dei due enantiomeri

# Adrenergici Diretti: $\beta_2$ -Agonisti

- **A breve durata d'azione**

**Derivati Catecolici**

- **A media durata d'azione**

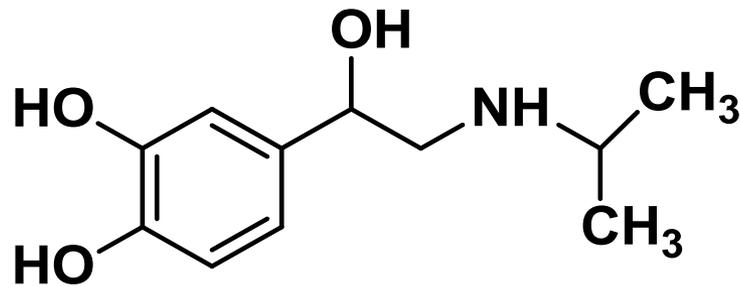
**Derivati Resorcinolici**

**Derivati Saligeninici**

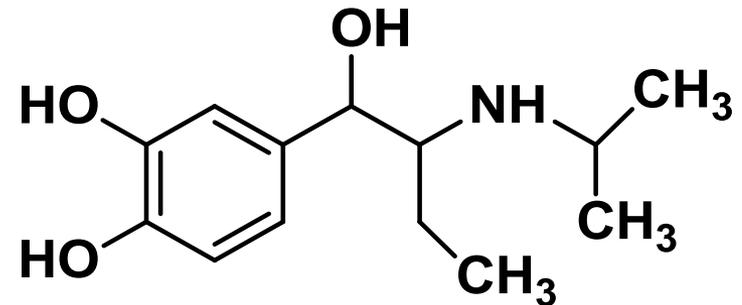
- **A lunga durata d'azione**

# $\beta_2$ -Agonisti a breve durata d'azione

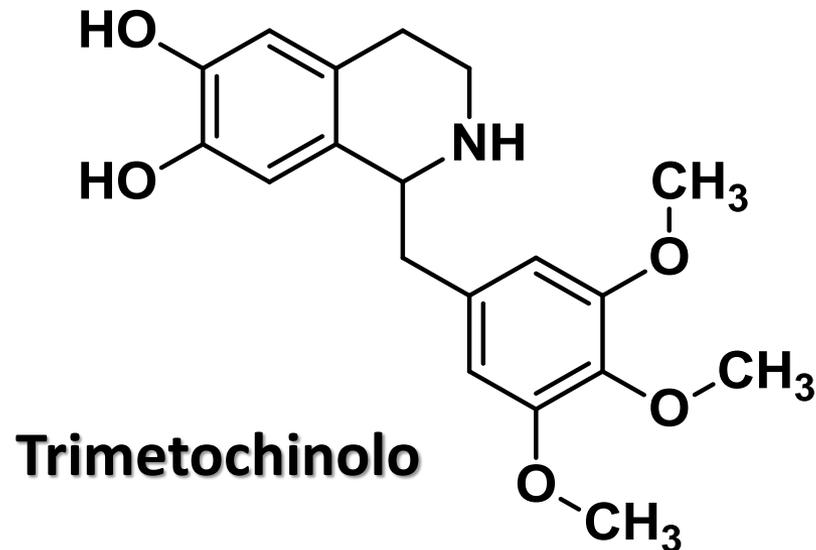
## Derivati Catecolici



Isoprenalina



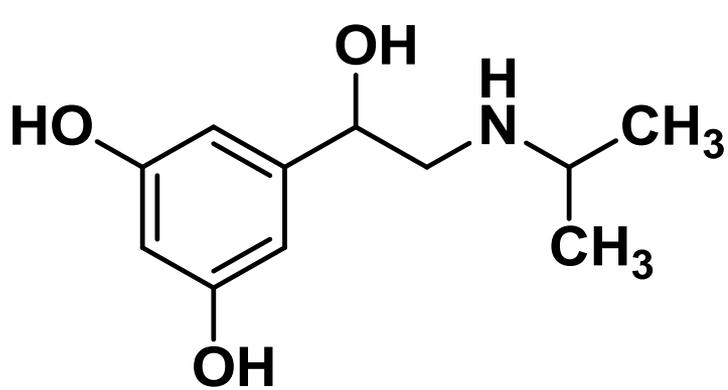
Isoetarina



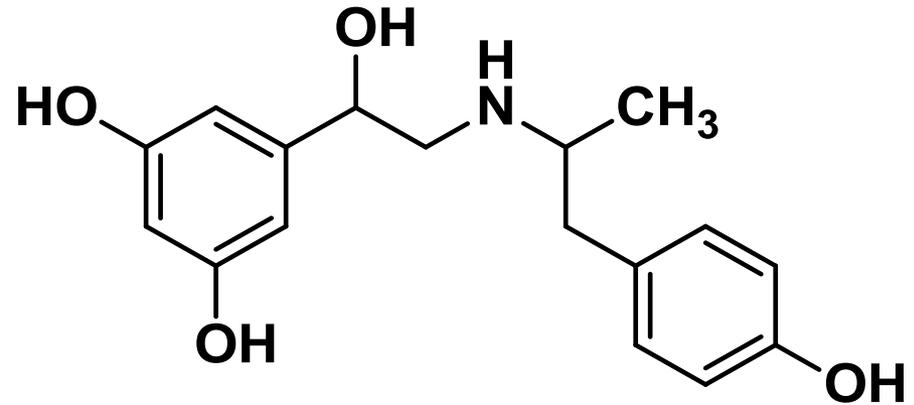
Trimetochinolo

# $\beta_2$ -Agonisti a media durata d'azione

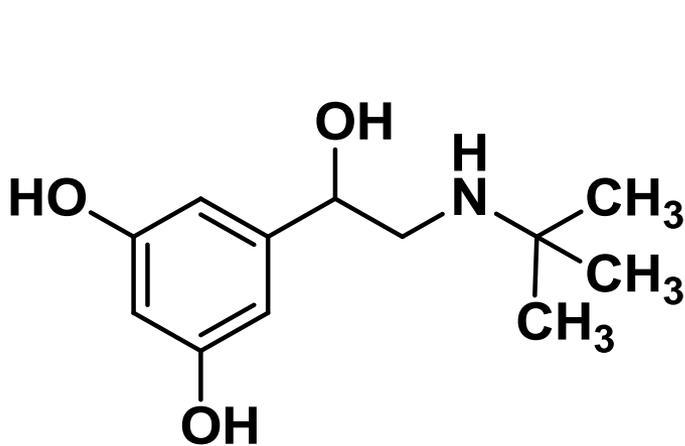
## Derivati Resorcinolici



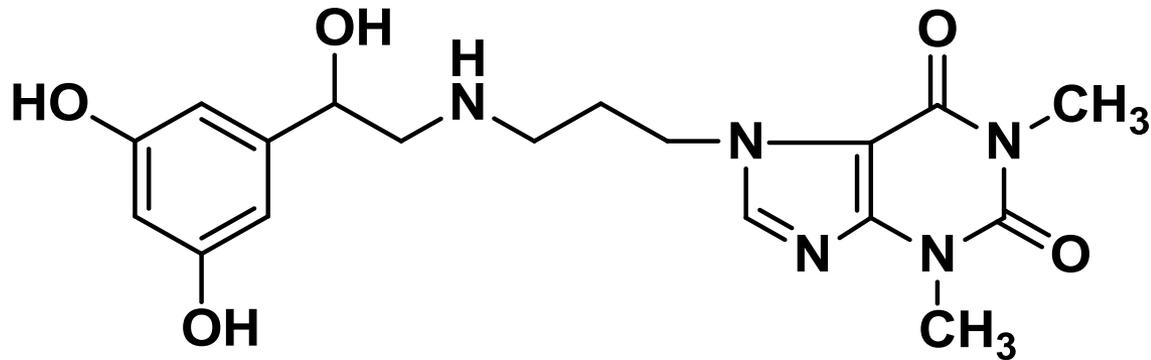
Orciprenalina



Fenoterolo



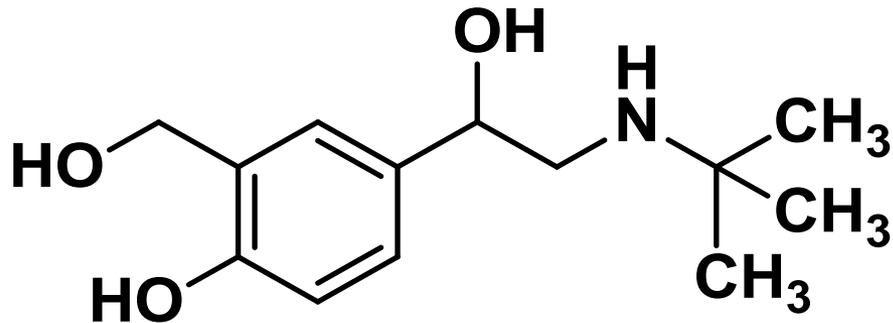
Terbutalina



Reproterolo

# $\beta_2$ -Agonisti a media durata d'azione

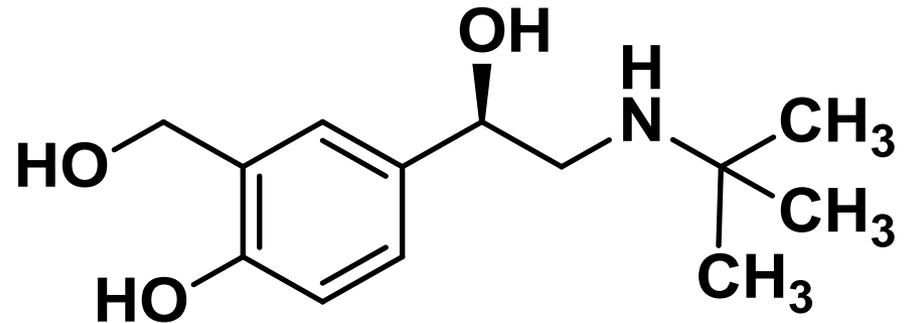
## Derivati Saligeninici



Salbutamolo

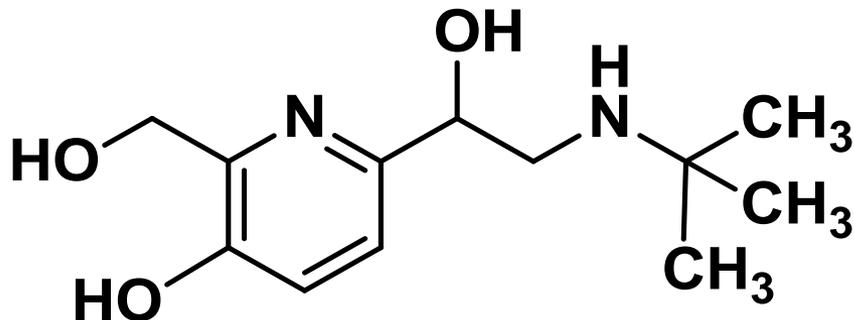
o

Abuterolo

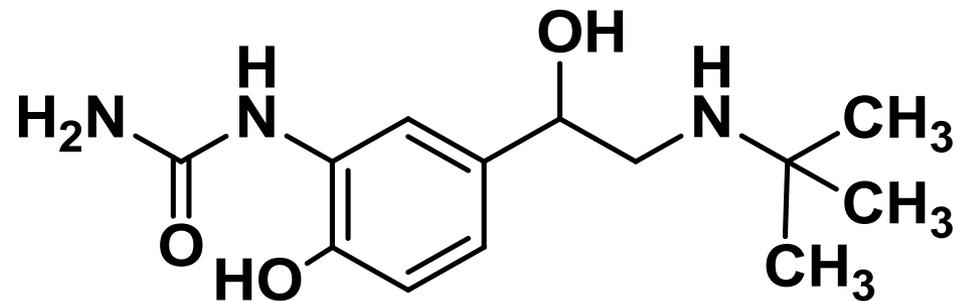


Levalbuterolo (*R*-Salbutamolo)

Più attivo e con minor effetti collaterali del racemo

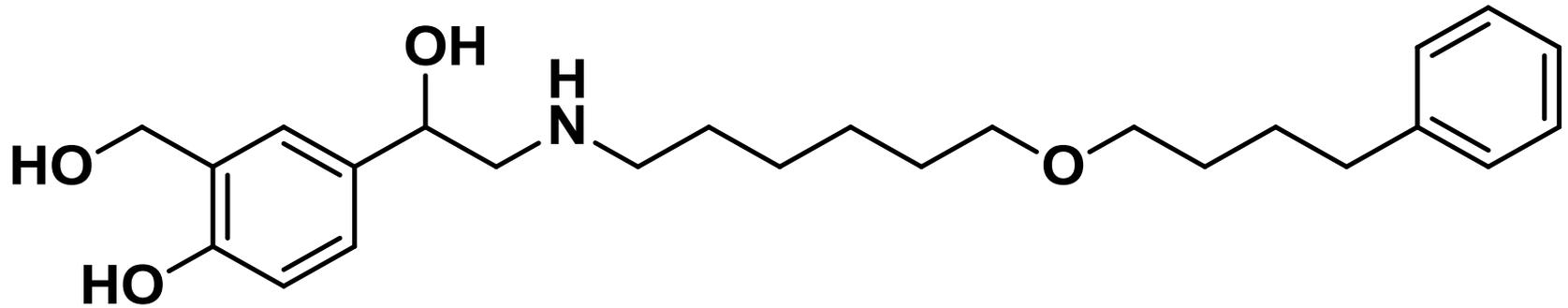


Pirbuterolo

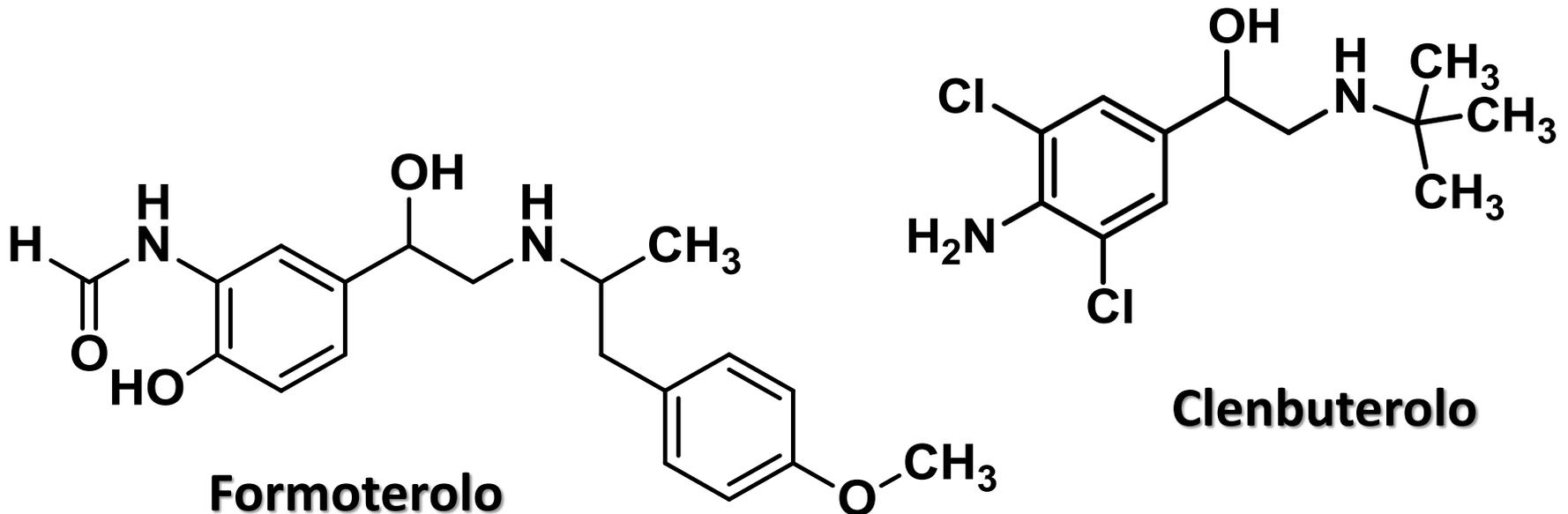


Carbuterolo

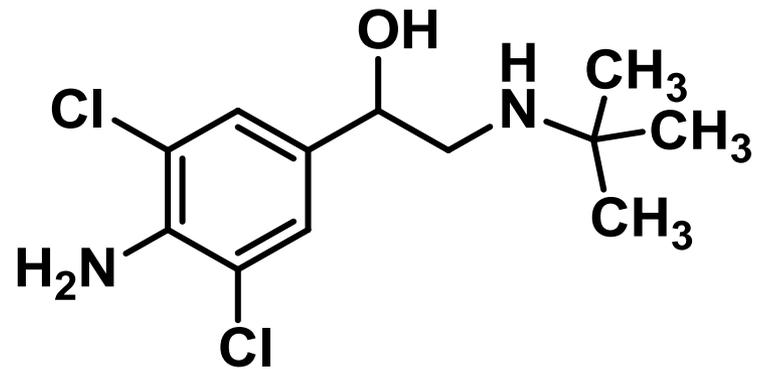
# $\beta_2$ -Agonisti a lunga durata d'azione



**Salmeterolo** (composto più selettivo per  $\beta_2$ )

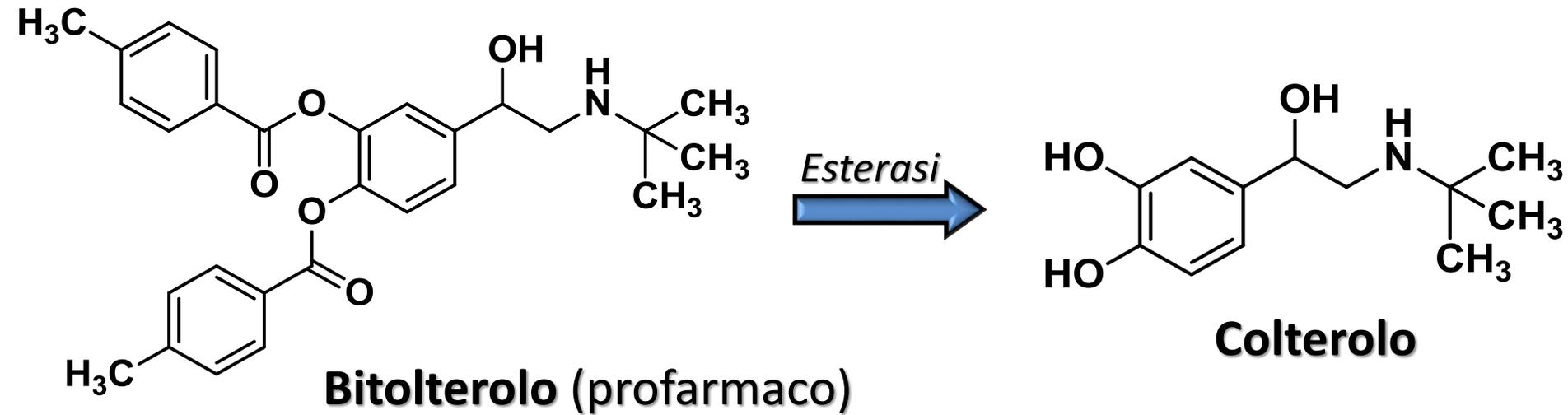


**Formoterolo**

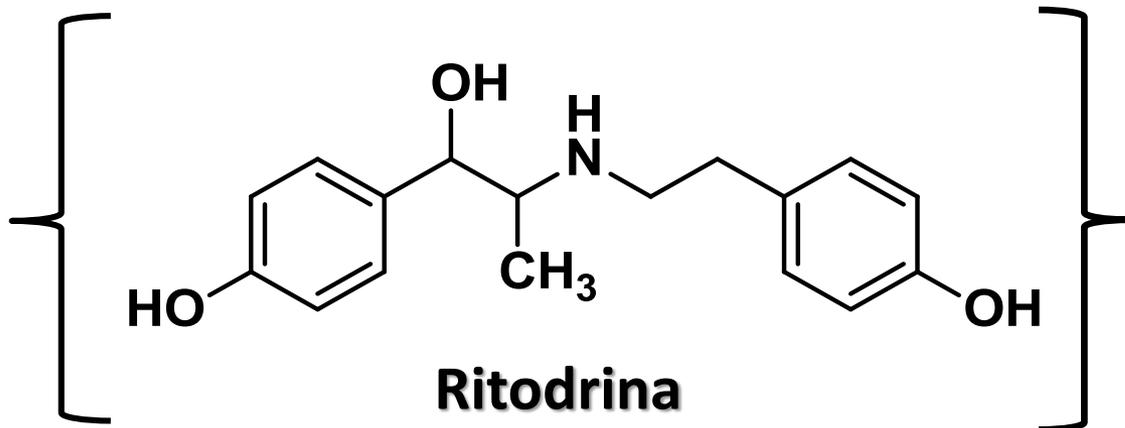


**Clenbuterolo**

# $\beta_2$ -Agonisti a lunga durata d'azione



## Altri $\beta_2$ -Agonisti

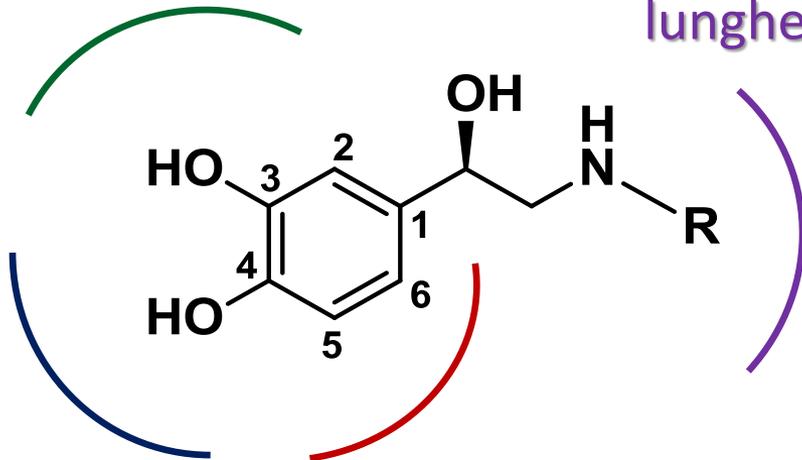
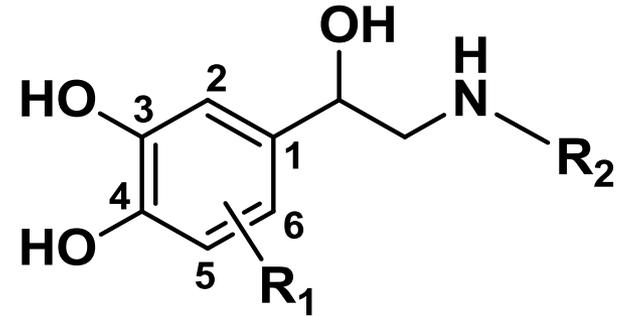


Veniva utilizzato per rilassare la muscolatura uterina e inibire le contrazioni del parto prematuro.

# Agonisti $\beta_2$ Adrenergici: SAR

Tollerate catene fino a 4  
unità in posizione 2 o 3  
(idrofobiche all'estremità)

Ammesse catene  
lunghe e flessibili



Restrizioni  
steriche

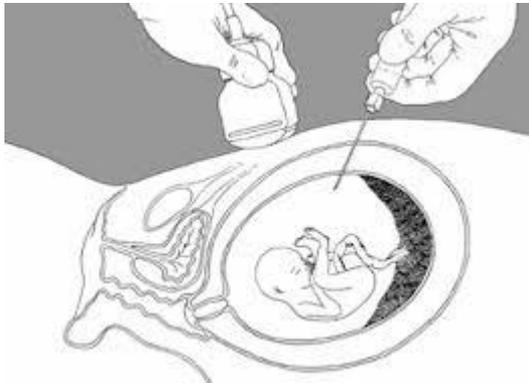
Restrizioni  
steriche  
severe

$R_1$	$R_2$	Attività $\beta_2$ -Agonista (dosi equipotenti)
H	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1
2-Cl	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	0.28
5-Cl	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	24.5
6-Cl	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	43.3
2-Cl	Ciclopentil	0.82
5-Cl	Ciclopentil	38
6-Cl	Ciclopentil	98.3

# $\beta_2$ -Agonisti: Indicazioni terapeutiche

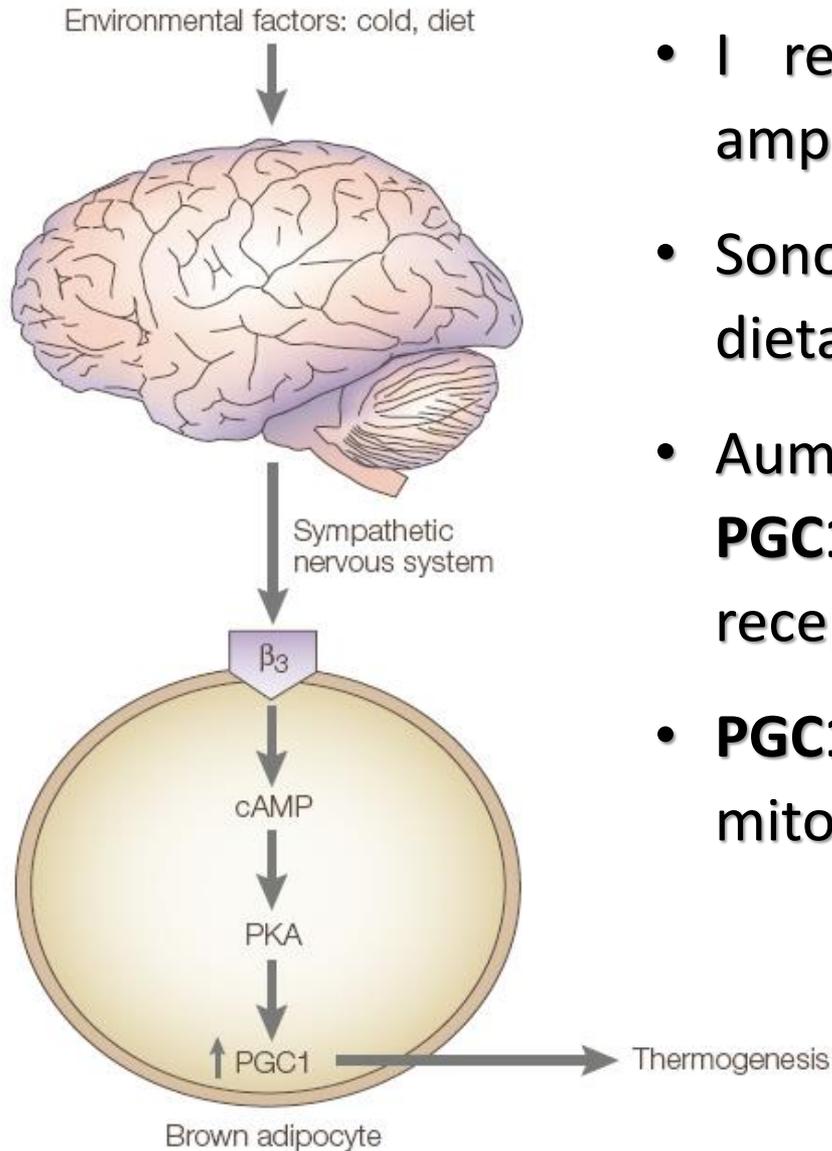


- **Asma Bronchiale**



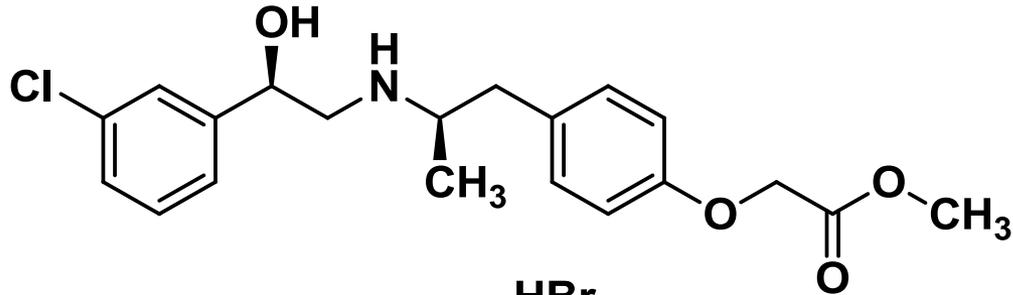
- **Tocolitici**  
(inibitori muscolatura uterina)

# Agonisti $\beta_3$ Adrenergici



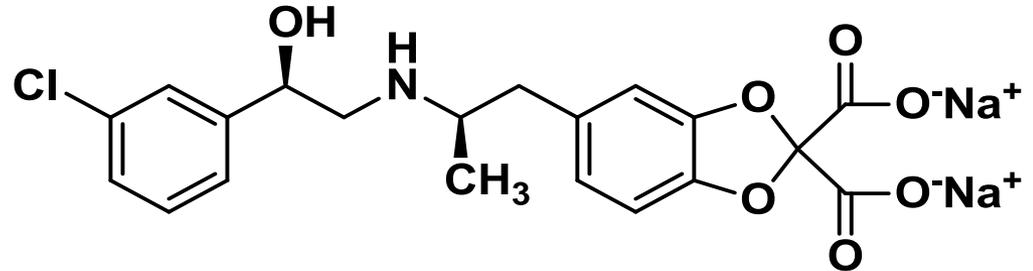
- I recettori  $\beta_3$ -Adrenergici sono diffusi ampiamente nel tessuto adiposo
- Sono attivati in risposta al freddo e alla dieta
- Aumentano l'espressione della proteina **PGC1** (peroxisome proliferator activated receptor- $\gamma$  co-activator 1 **PPAR- $\gamma$** )
- **PGC1** incrementa la termogenesi mitocondriale

# Agonisti $\beta_3$ Adrenergici

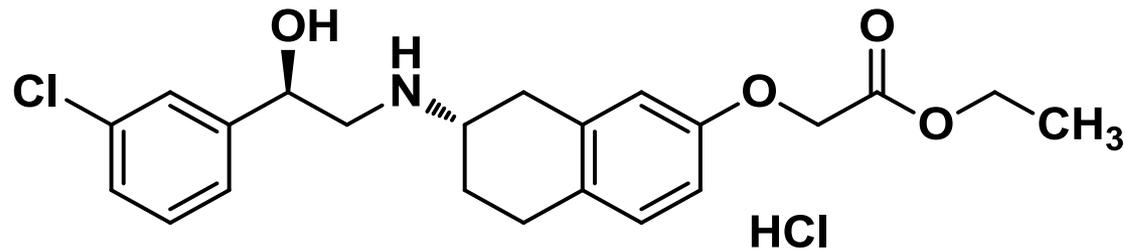


**BRL-35135A**

HBr

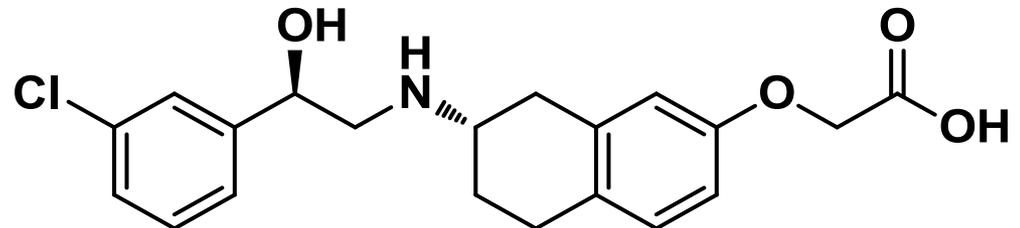


**CL-316243**



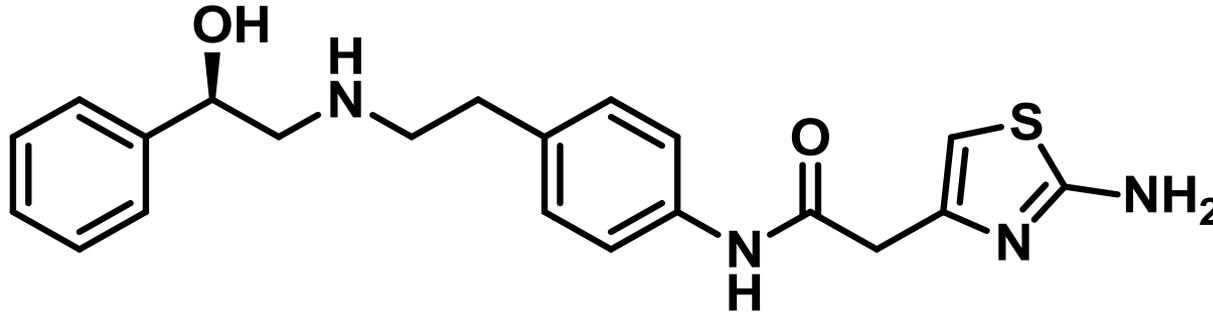
**SR-58611A**

HCl



**SR-58878**

# Agonisti $\beta_3$ Adrenergici



**Mirabegron**

- Inizialmente utilizzato per il trattamento della vescica iperattiva, per il sollievo dei sintomi associati alla minzione
- Studi recenti hanno evidenziato la sua efficacia nel trattamento dell'obesità, per aumento della termogenesi nel tessuto adiposo bruno

# $\beta_3$ -Agonisti: Potenziali Usi Terapeutici



- **Contro il diabete di tipo II**
- **Antiobesità**
- **Disordini di ipermotilità intestinale**

- Alcuni composti sono in sperimentazione clinica (Fase I, II).
- Soltanto parzialmente selettivi per recettori  $\beta_3$  quindi presentano effetti collaterali:
  - Tachicardia (azione  $\beta_1$ -agonista)
  - Tremori muscolari (azione  $\beta_2$ -agonista)

# Antagonisti Adrenergici

## DIRETTI

- Blocco dei recettori adrenergici

## INDIRETTI

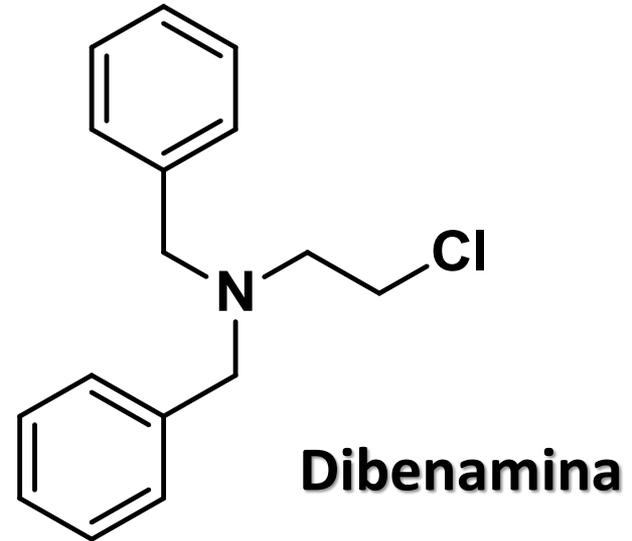
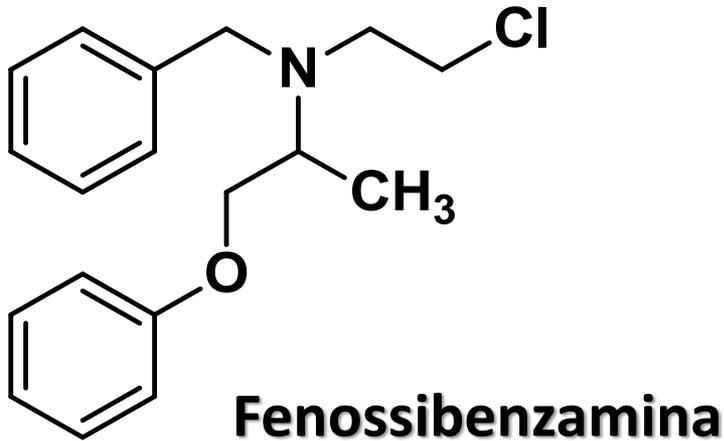
- Prevenzione del rilascio di NT dai depositi e interferenza con l'accumulo
- Inibizione enzimi predisposti alla sintesi del mediatore o utilizzo di falsi substrati

## MISTI

# $\alpha$ -Antagonisti Adrenergici Diretti

- $\beta$ -Alcochilammine
  - Tetrammine disolfuro
  - Imidazoline
  - Chinossazoline
  - Yohimbina
  - Triciclici
- Non Selettivi ( $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ )
- Selettivi ( $\alpha_1$ )
- Selettivi ( $\alpha_2$ )
- 
- The diagram consists of three vertical brackets on the right side of the slide. The top bracket groups the first three items: beta-Alcochilammine, Tetrammine disolfuro, and Imidazoline. The middle bracket groups the next two items: Chinossazoline and Yohimbina. The bottom bracket groups the final item: Triciclici. The text labels for each group are positioned to the right of their respective brackets.

# $\alpha$ -Antagonisti Diretti: $\beta$ -Alcoilammine

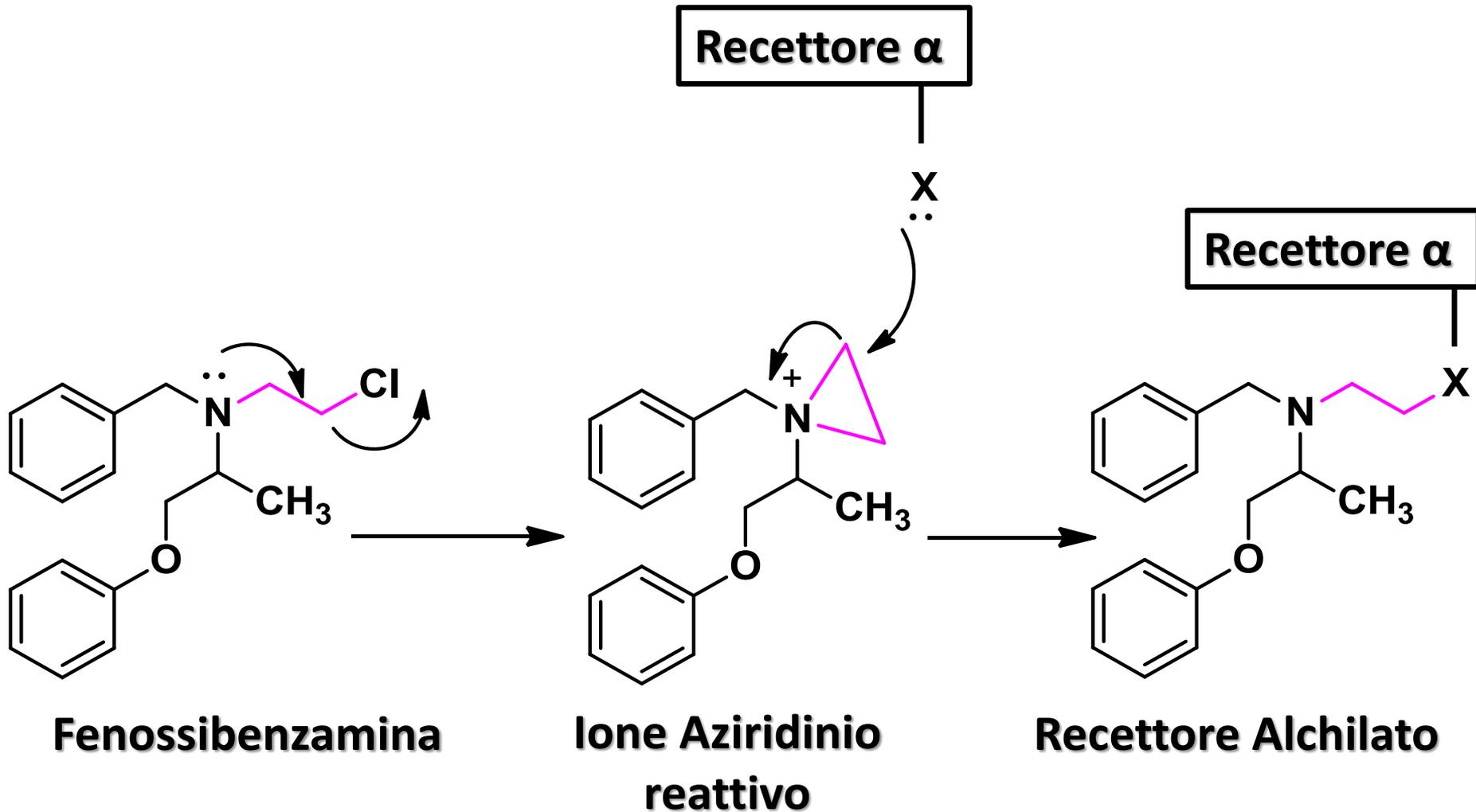


Sono composti ad attività  $\alpha$ -Bloccante **IRREVERSIBILE**

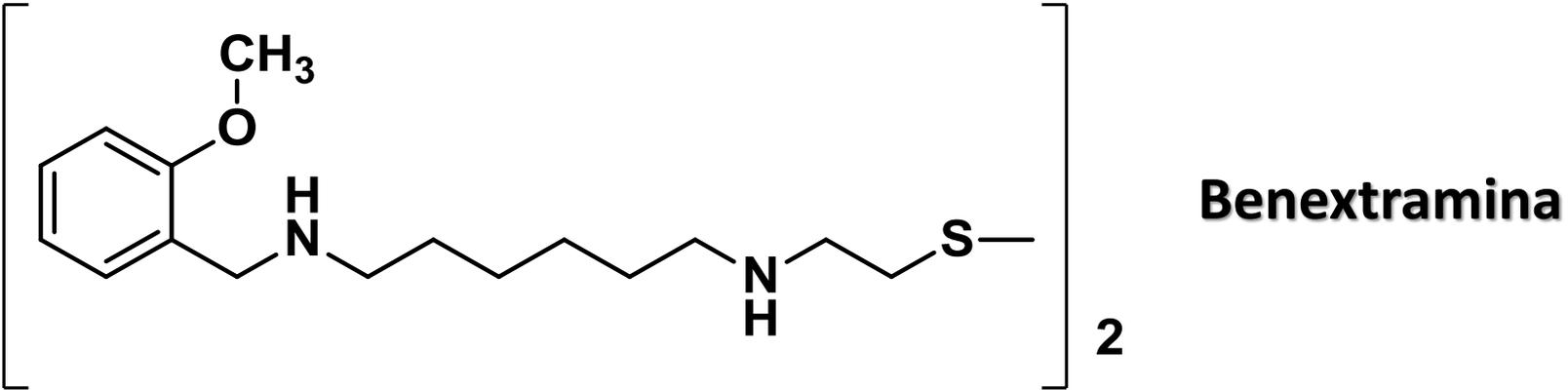
**→ Farmaci Alchilanti ←**

# $\alpha$ -Antagonisti Diretti: $\beta$ -Alcoilchilamine

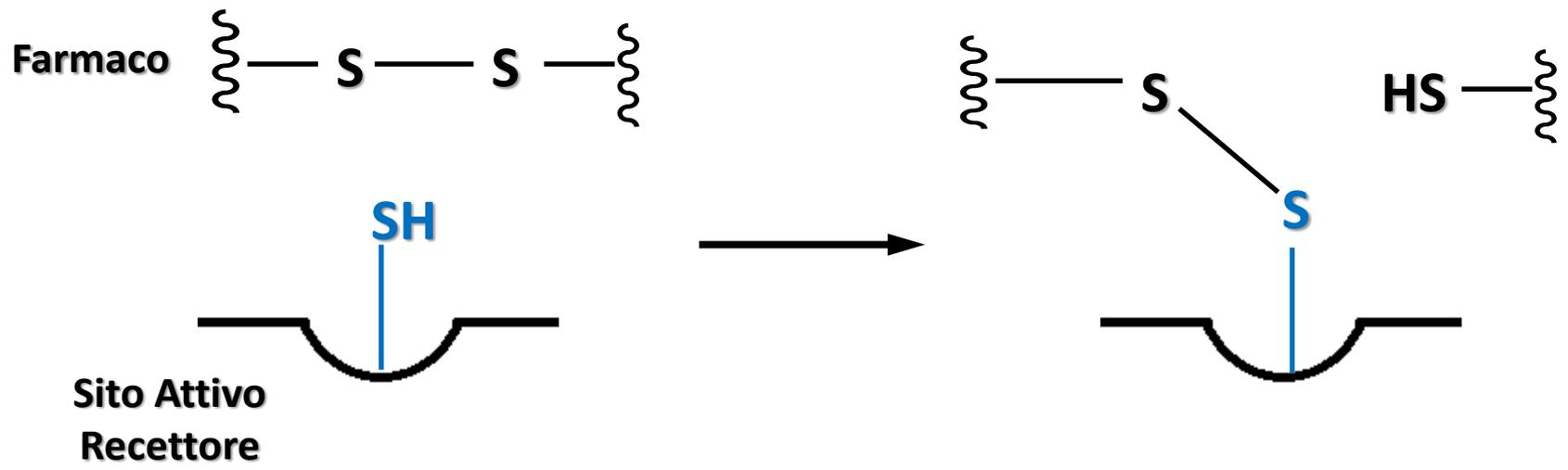
## *Meccanismo Alchilazione Adrenocettore*



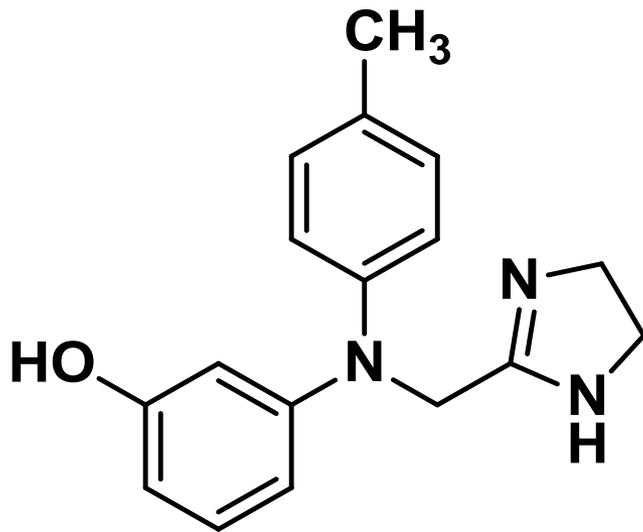
# **$\alpha$ -Antagonisti Diretti: Tetrammine disolfuro**



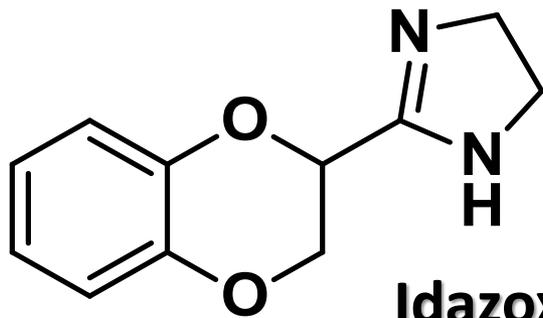
**Sono composti ad attività  $\alpha$ -Bloccante  
IRREVERSIBILE**



# $\alpha$ -Antagonisti Diretti: Imidazoline

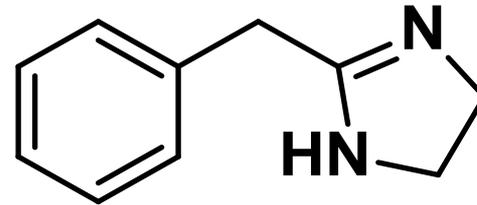


**Fentolamina**

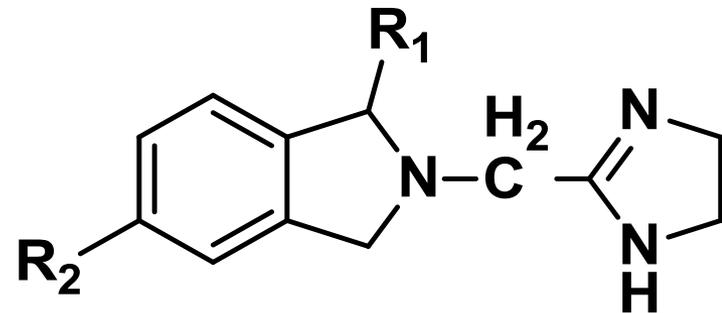


**Idazoxan**

potente e selettivo antagonista  $\alpha_2$   
potenziale antidepressivo



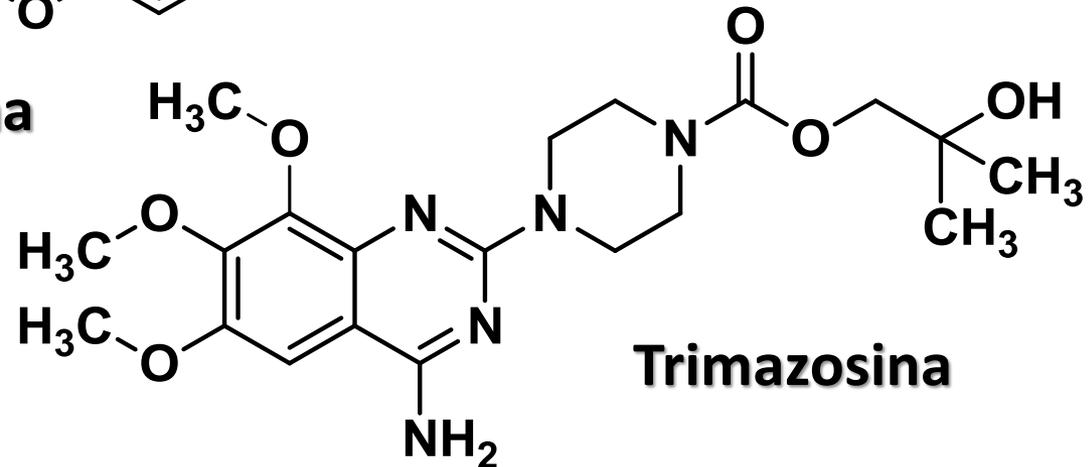
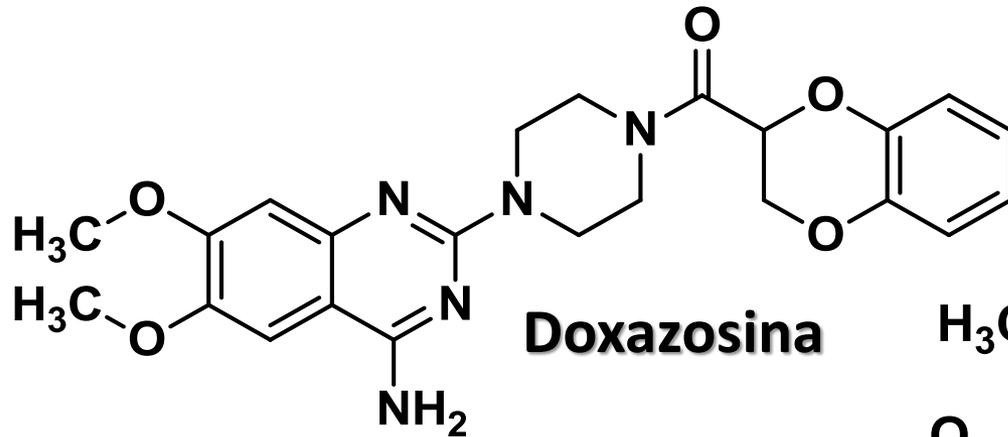
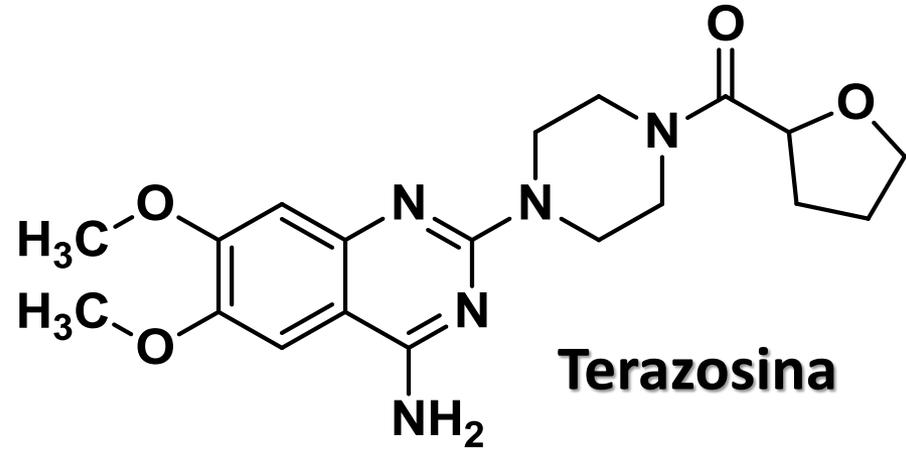
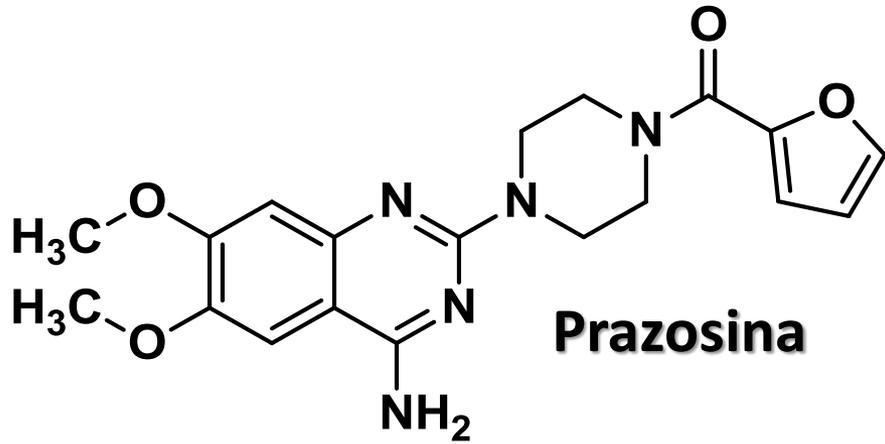
**Tolazolina**



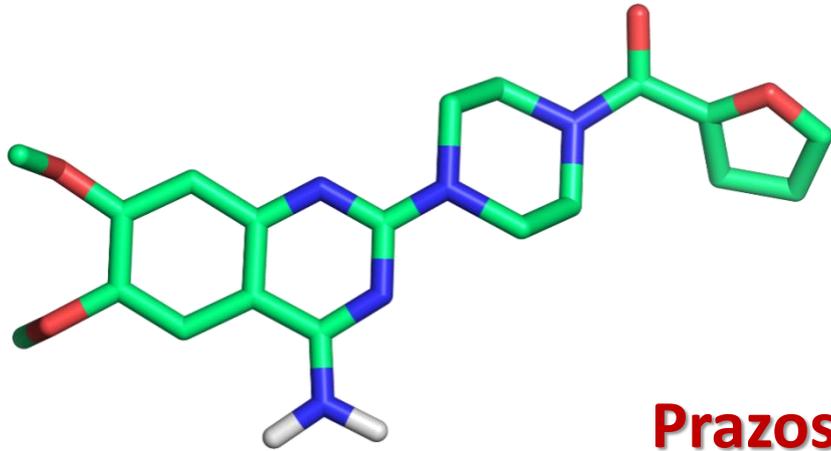
**BRL 44408 ( $R_1=CH_3$ ,  $R_2=H$ )**

**BRL 44409 ( $R_1=H$ ,  $R_2=Cl$ )**

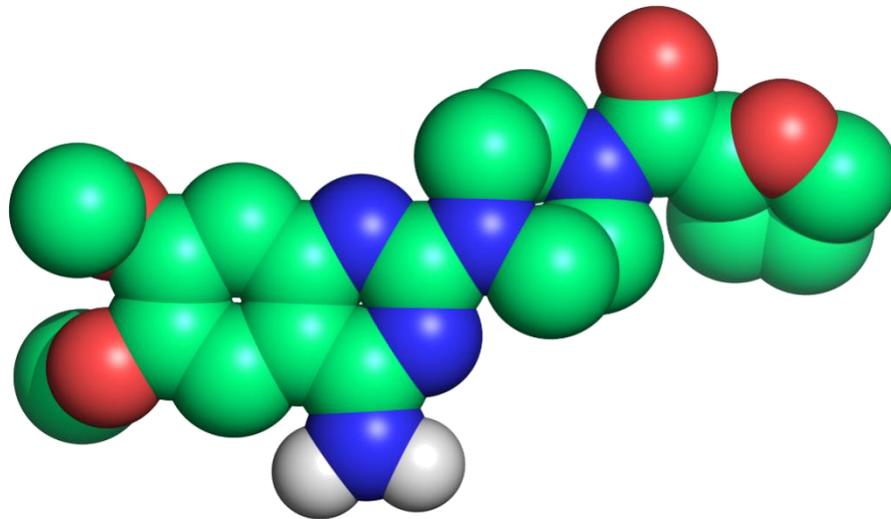
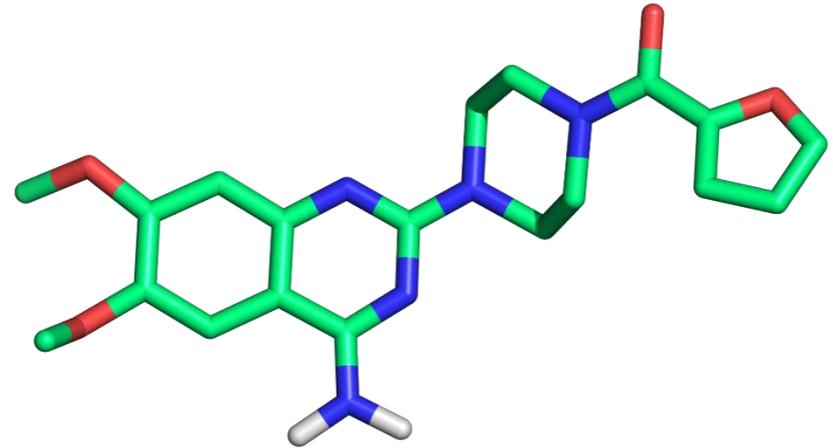
# $\alpha_1$ -Antagonisti Selettivi: Chinossazoline



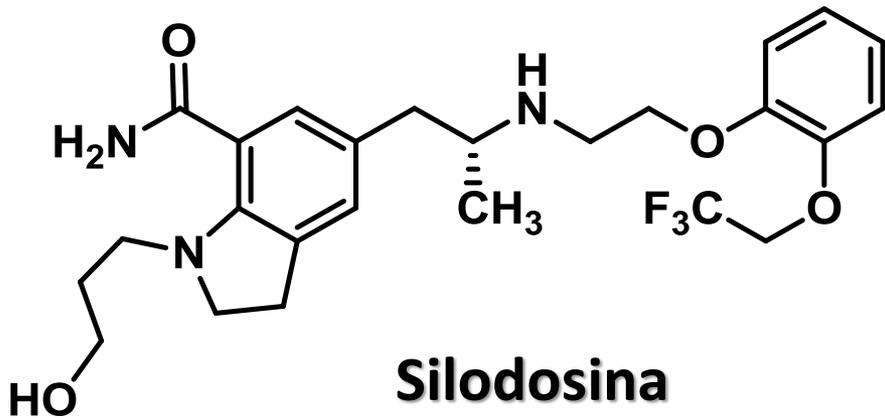
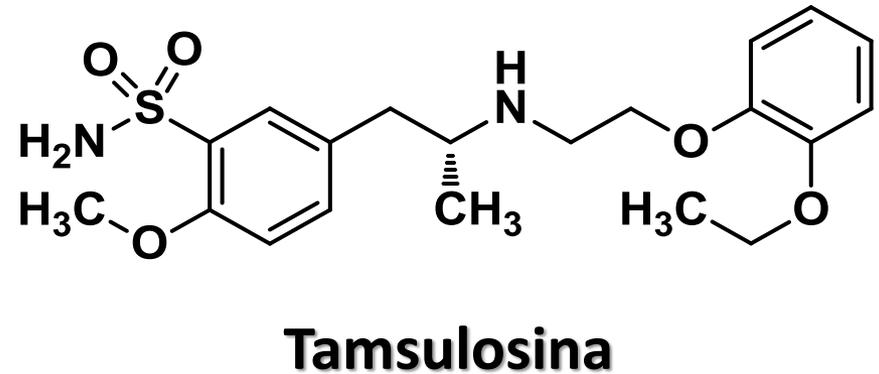
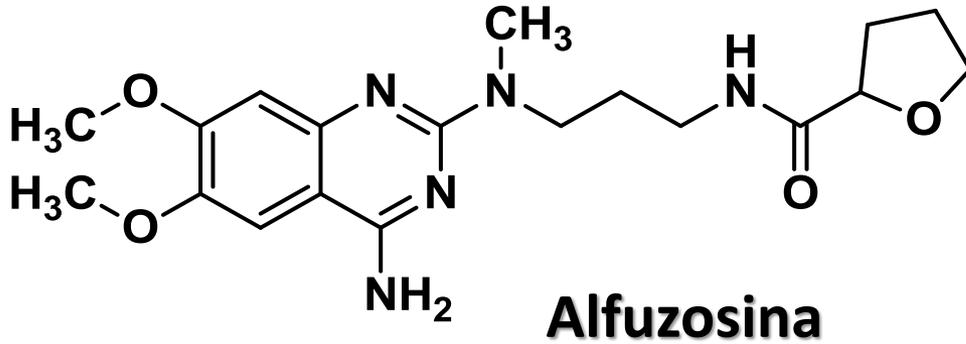
# $\alpha_1$ -Antagonisti Selettivi: Chinossazoline



Prazosina



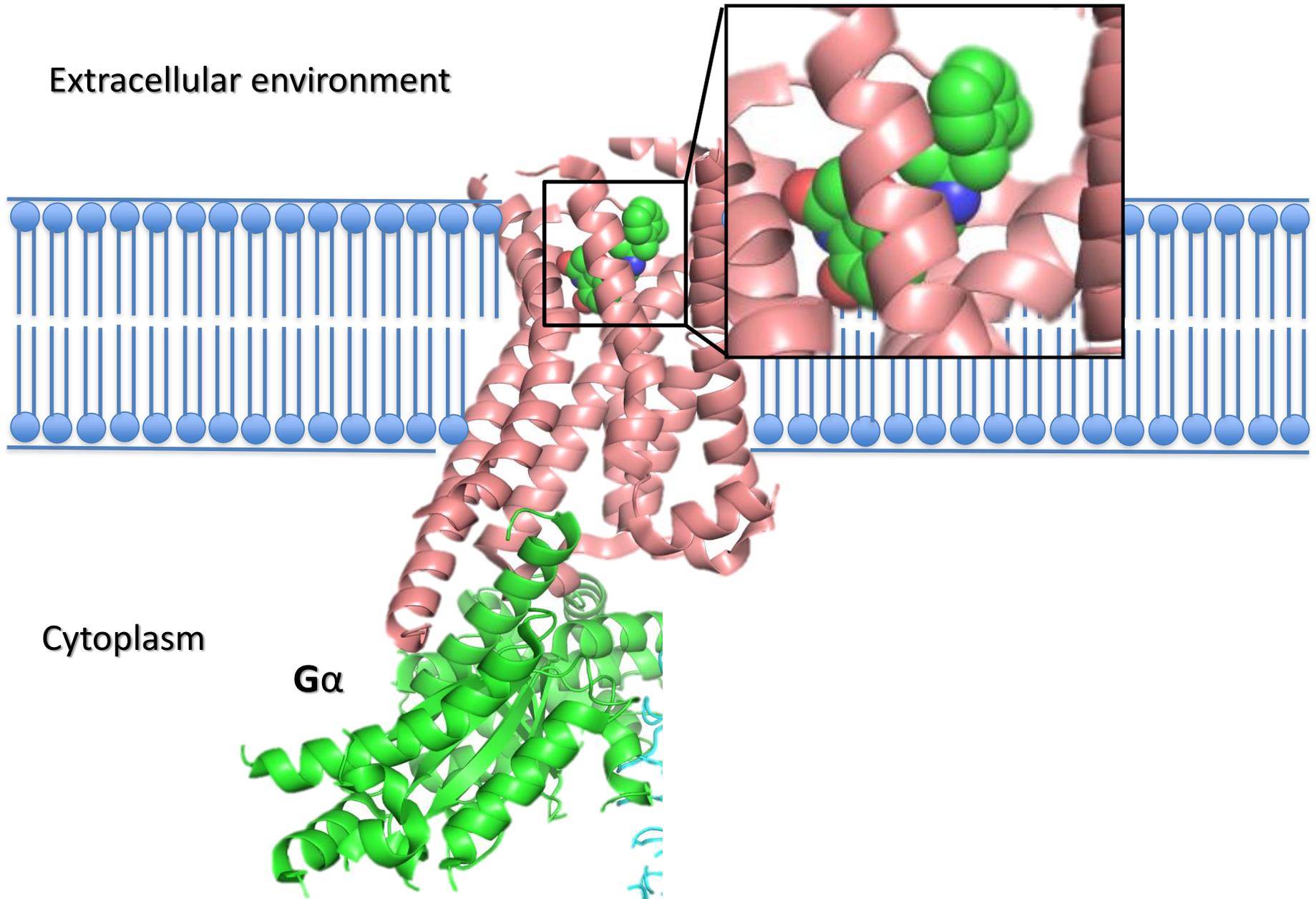
# $\alpha_1$ -Antagonisti Selettivi



selettivi per il sottotipo  $\alpha_{1A}$

Utilizzati nel trattamento dell'ipertrofia prostatica benigna

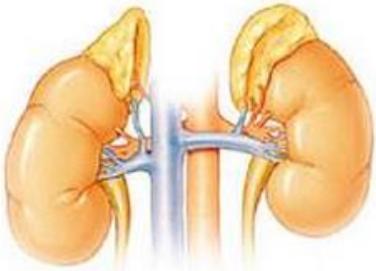
# Recettore Adrenergico



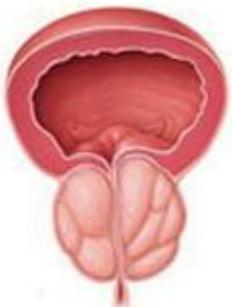
# **$\alpha$ -Antagonisti: Indicazioni terapeutiche**



- **Iperensione**  
(Derivati Chinossazolinici)



- **Feocromocitoma**  
(Derivati  $\beta$ -Alcoalamminici  
e Derivati Imidazolinici)

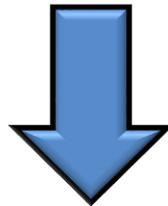
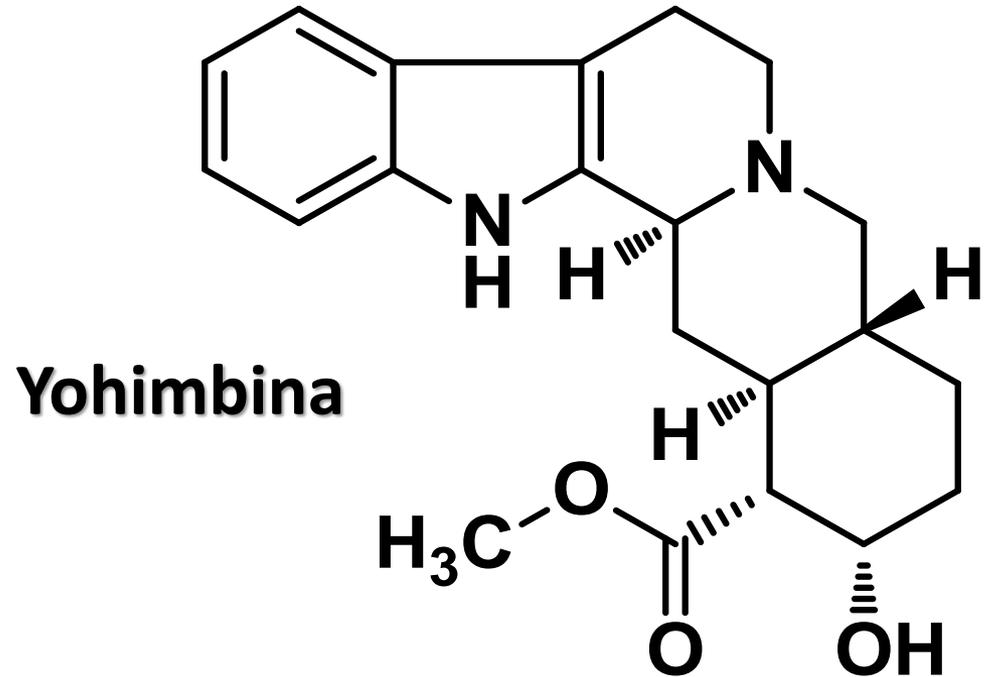


- **Iperplasia prostatica benigna**  
(Derivati Chinossazolinici)

# $\alpha_2$ -Antagonisti: Yohimbina

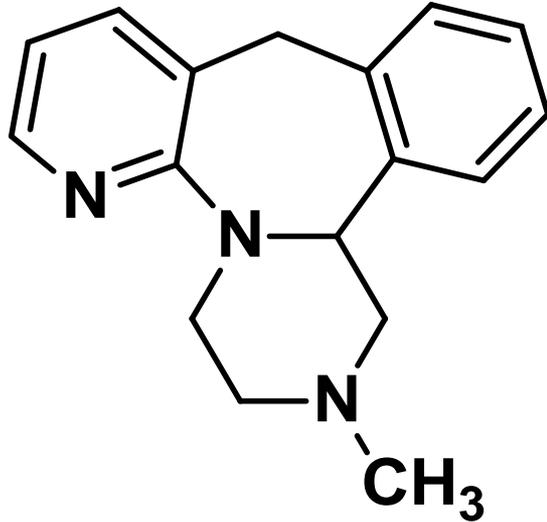


*Pausinystalia Yohimbe*



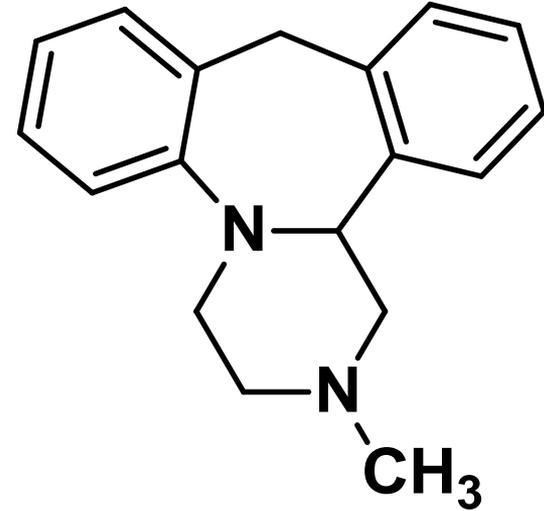
**Usata per trattare l'impotenza maschile e l'ipotensione posturale**

# $\alpha_2$ -Antagonisti: Derivati Triciclici



Mirtazapina

Antagonista  $\alpha_2$



Mianserina

Antagonista  $\alpha_2$ , H<sub>1</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2</sub>

Usati in terapia come Antidepressivi

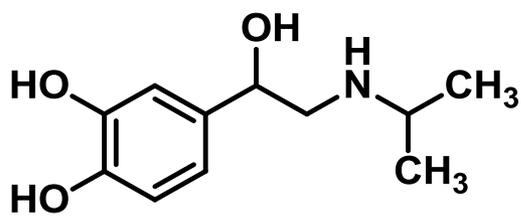
# **$\beta$ -Antagonisti**

- **Derivati Ariletanolamminici**
- **Derivati Arilossipropanolamminici**

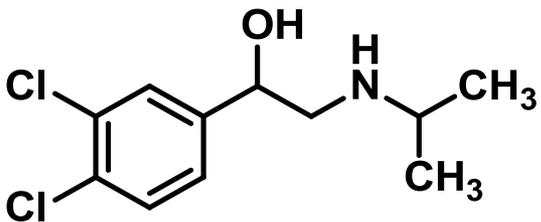
# $\beta$ -Antagonisti: Derivati Ariletanolamminici

Eliminato OH responsabile dell'attività agonista

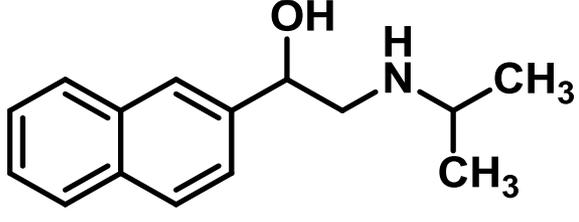
Potenzialmente genotossico: ritirato nel 1963



**Isoprotenerolo**  
 $\beta$ -Agonista

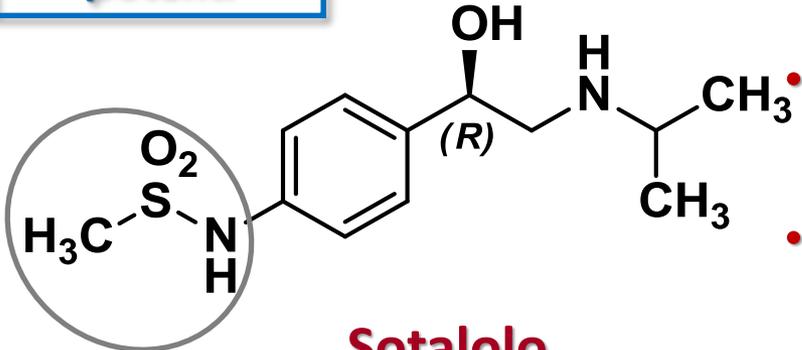


**Dicloroisoprotenerolo**  
 $\beta$ -Agonista Parziale



**Pronetalolo (1962)**  
Antagonista

Derivati più potenti

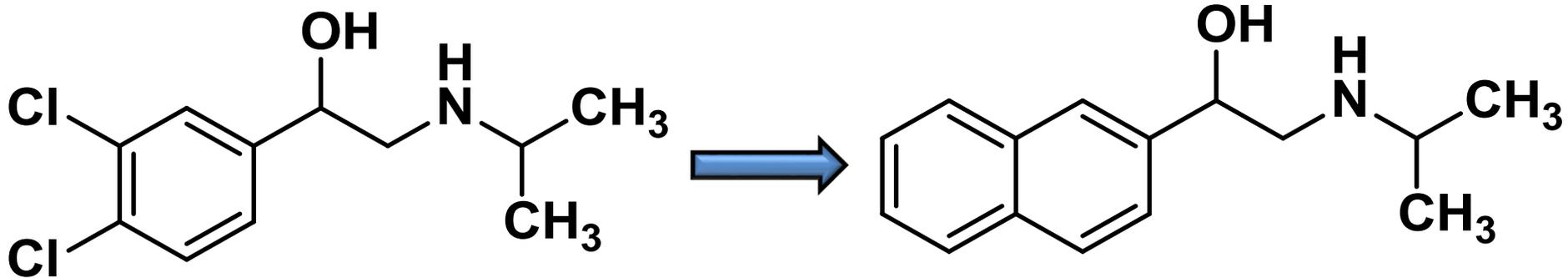


**Sotalololo**

- Gruppo metansulfonammidico
- Classificato come antiaritmico di classe III

# $\beta$ -Antagonisti Arilossipropanolamminici:

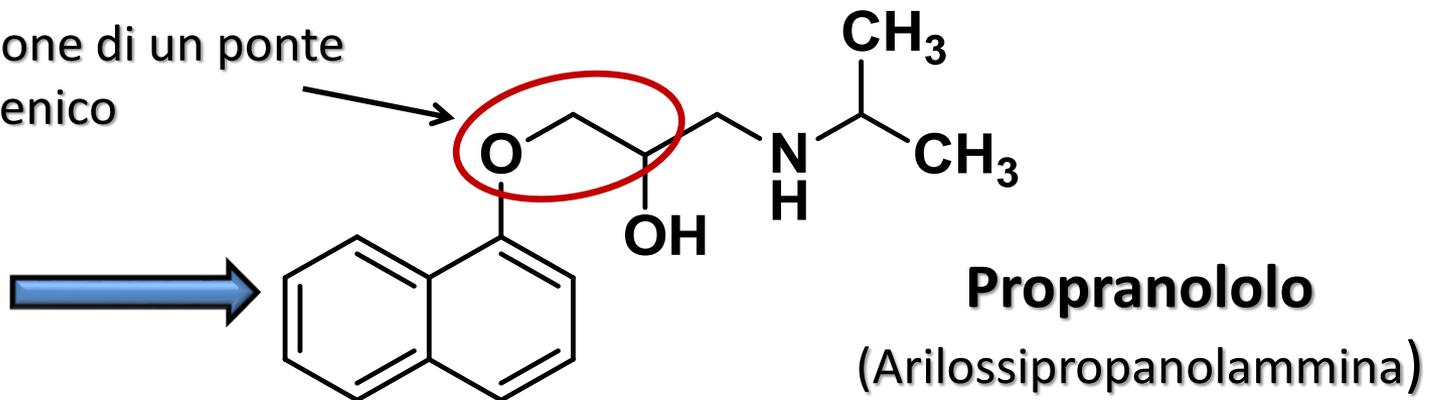
## Sviluppo del Propranololo



**Dicloroisoproterenolo**  
(Arietanolamina)

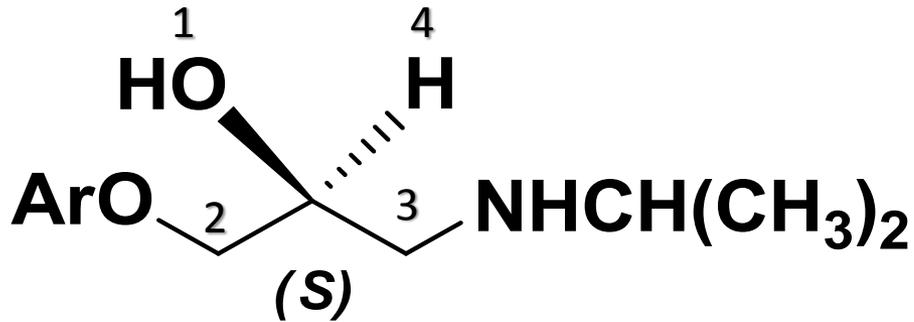
**Pronetalolo**  
(Arietanolamina)

Introduzione di un ponte  
ossimetilenico

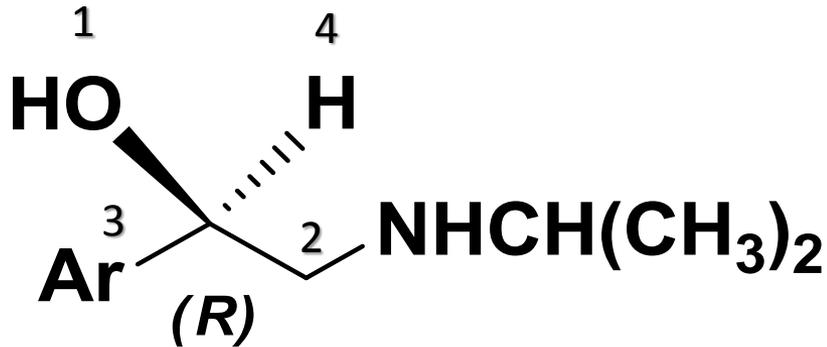


# Arilossipropanolammine & Arietanolammine

## Configurazione assoluta



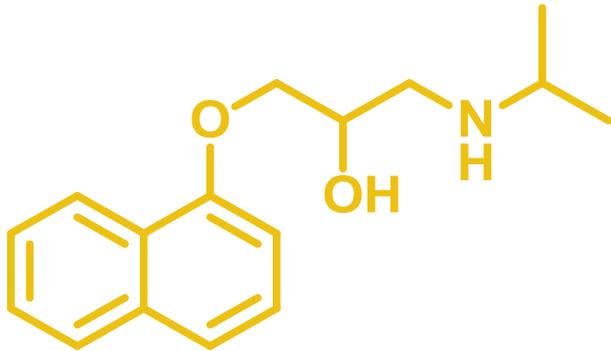
**Derivati**  
**Arilossipropranolamminici**  
Configurazione assoluta (*S*)



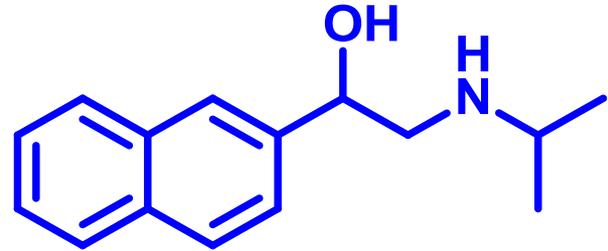
**Derivati**  
**Arietanolamminici**  
Configurazione assoluta (*R*)

# Arilossipropanolammine & Arietanolammine

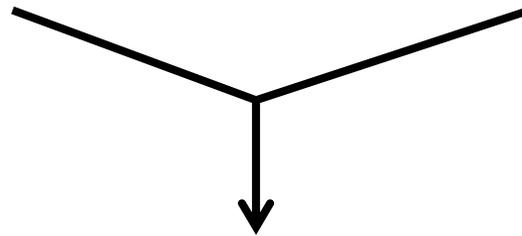
## Sovrapposizione



Arilossipropanolammina



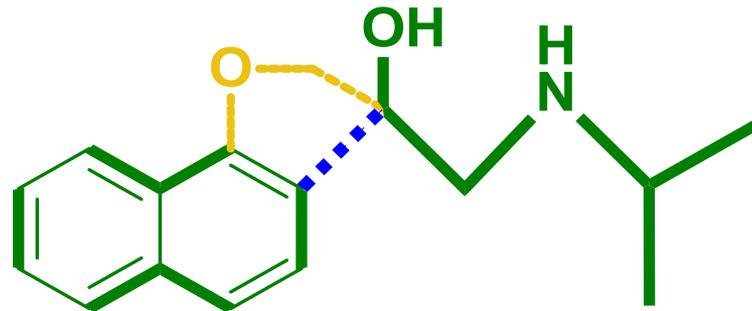
Arietanolammina



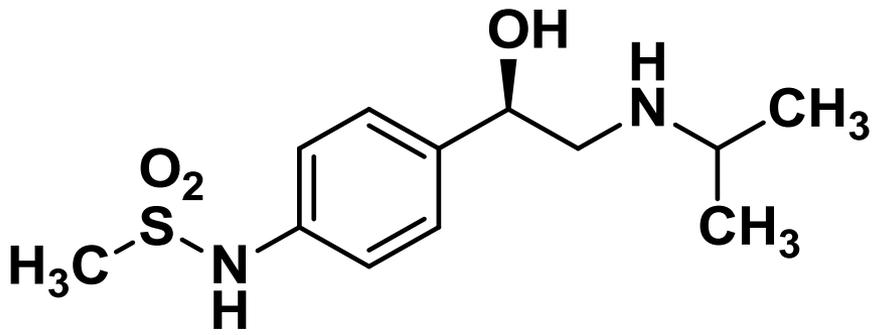
Parti che non si sovrappongono



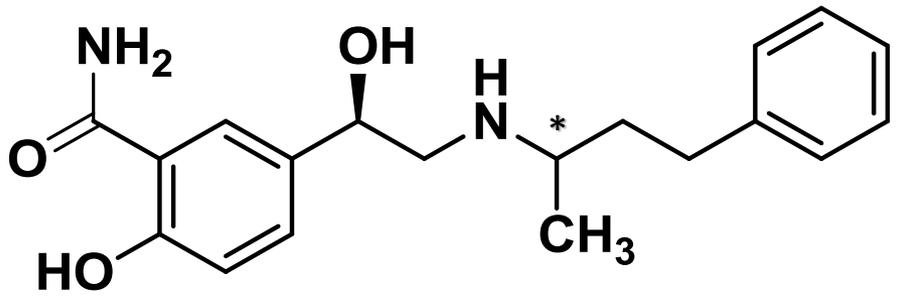
Parti che si sovrappongono



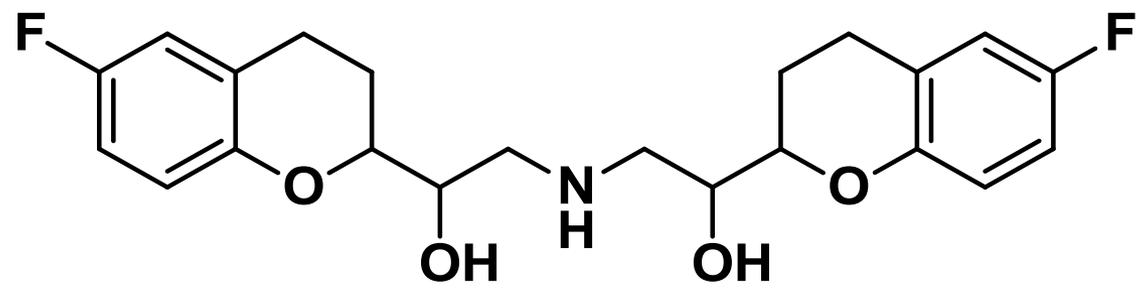
# $\beta$ -Antagonisti: Derivati Ariletanolamminici



**Sotalolo**  
(non selettivo)



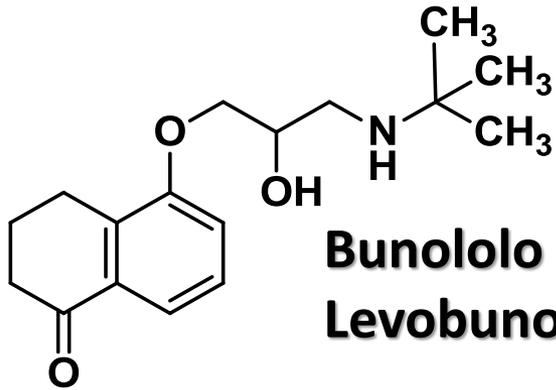
**Labetalolo**  
isomero *R,R*: antagonista  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$   
isomero *R,S*:  $\alpha_1$ -bloccante selettivo



**Nebivololo**  
( $\beta_1$  bloccante)

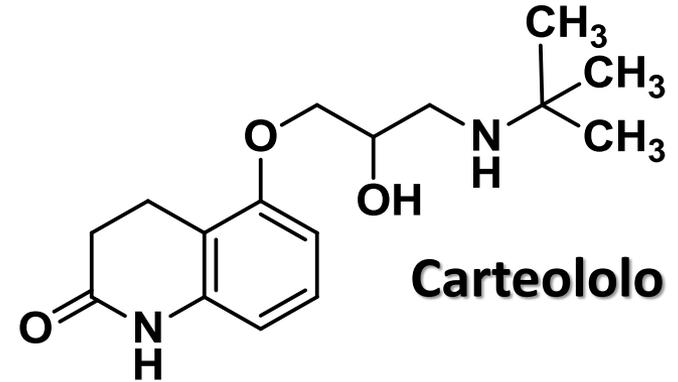
# $\beta$ -Antagonisti

## Derivati Arilossipropanolamminici non selettivi

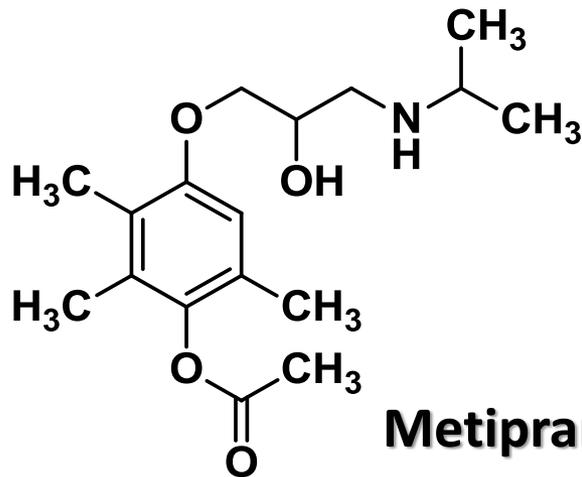


**Bunololo** (racemo)

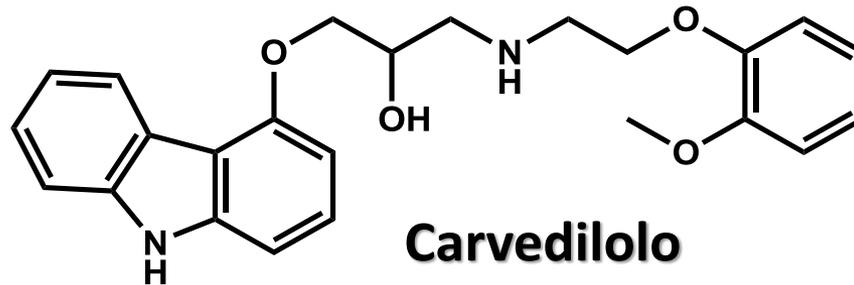
**Levobunololo** (isomero *S*)



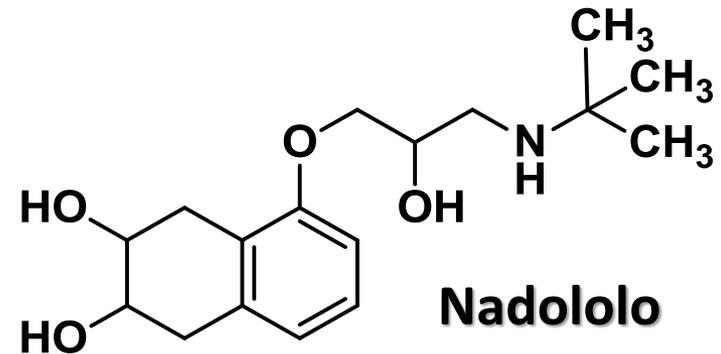
**Carteololo**



**Metipranololo**



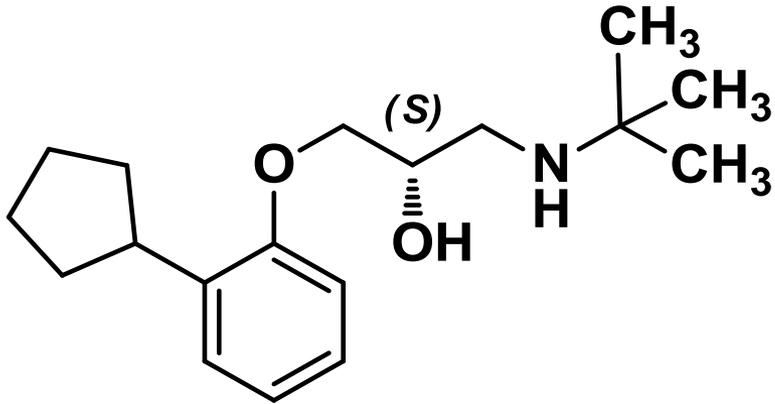
**Carvedilolo**



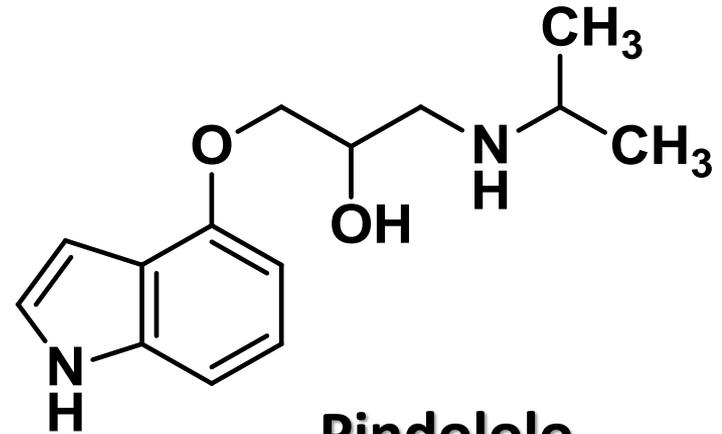
**Nadololo**

# $\beta$ -Antagonisti

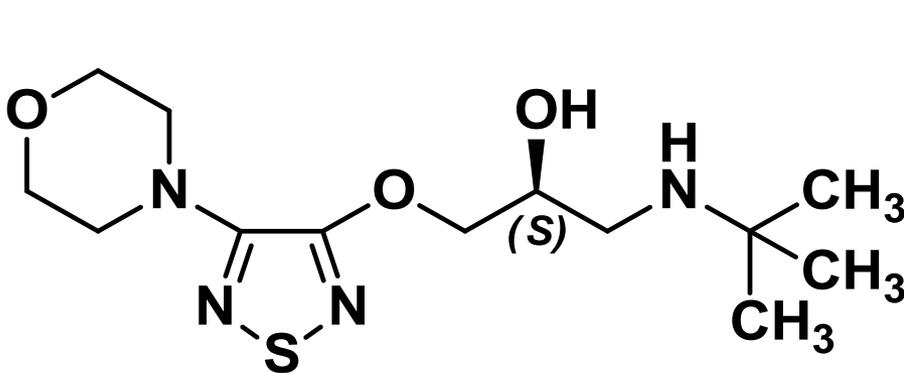
## Derivati Arilossipropanolamminici non selettivi



**S-(-)-Penbutololo**

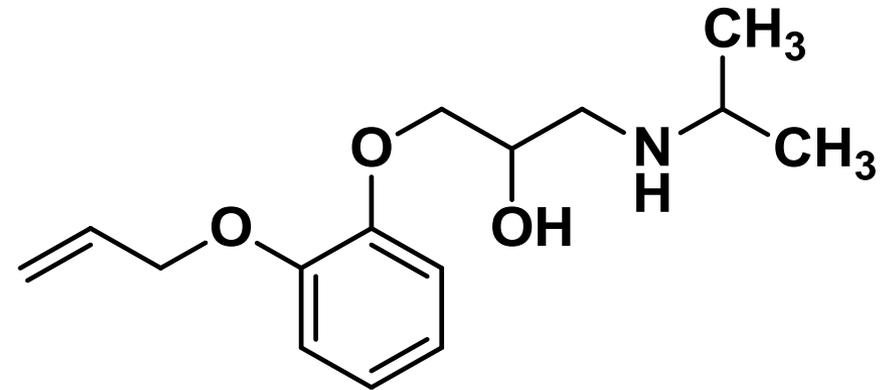


**Pindololo**

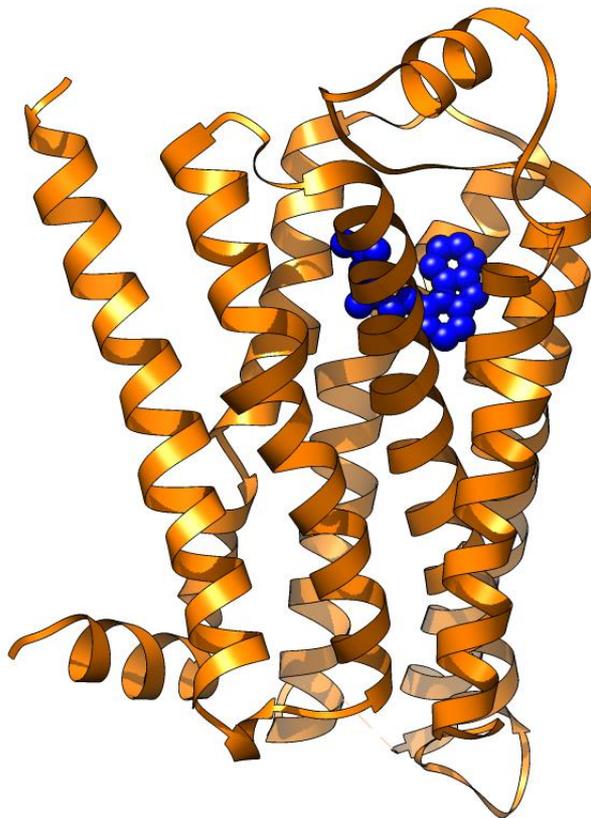
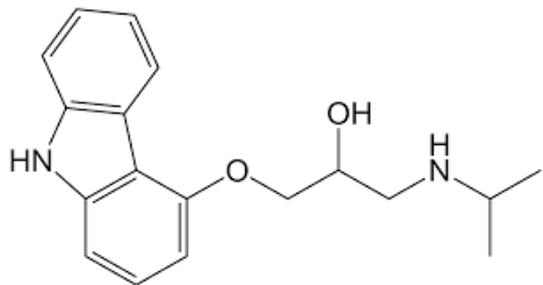


**S-(-)-Timololo**

Agonista inverso parziale



**Oxprenololo**

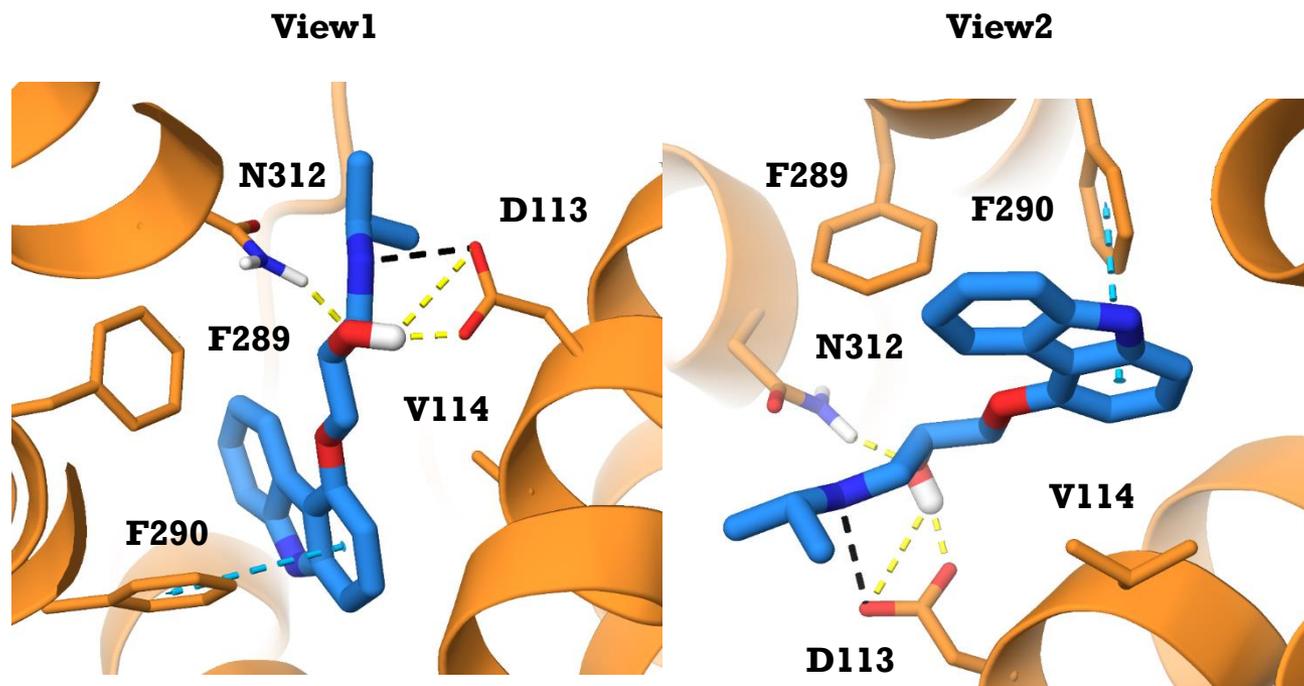


**Extracellular environment**

**Trans-membrane**

**Intracellular cytoplasm**

**$\beta$ 2-AR (PDB 2RH1) + (S)-Carazolol**



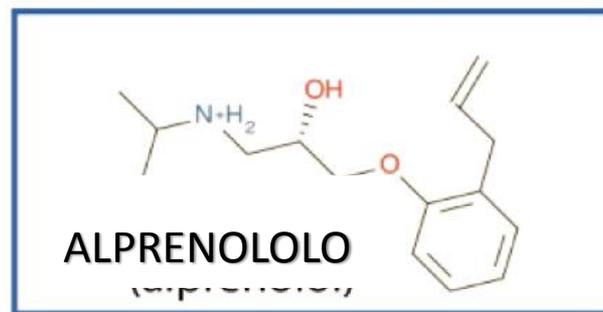
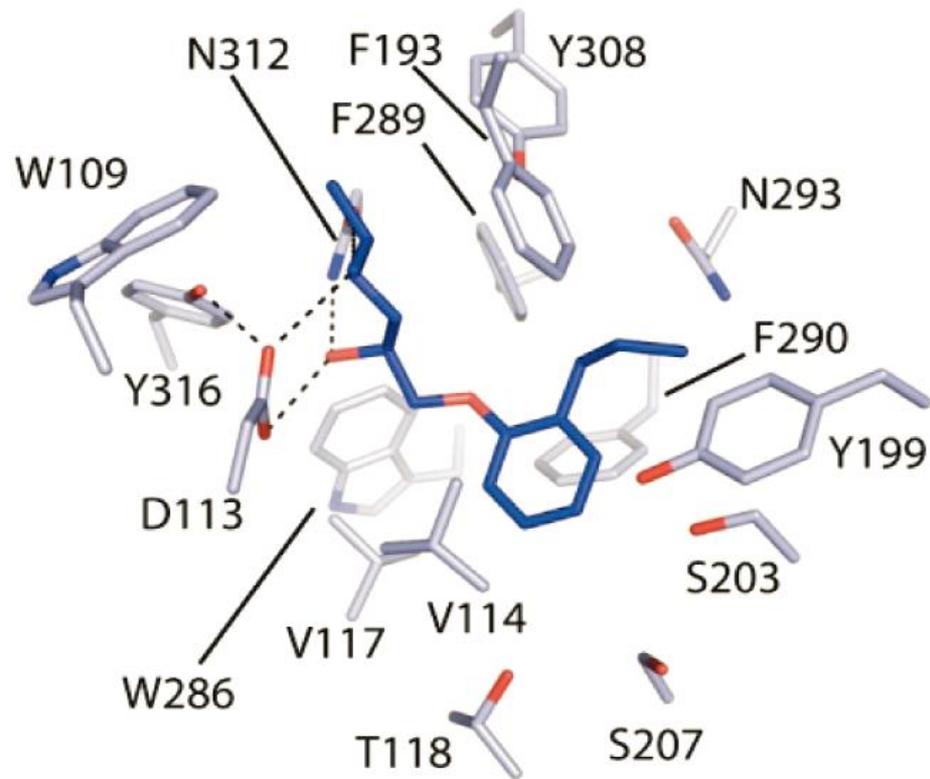
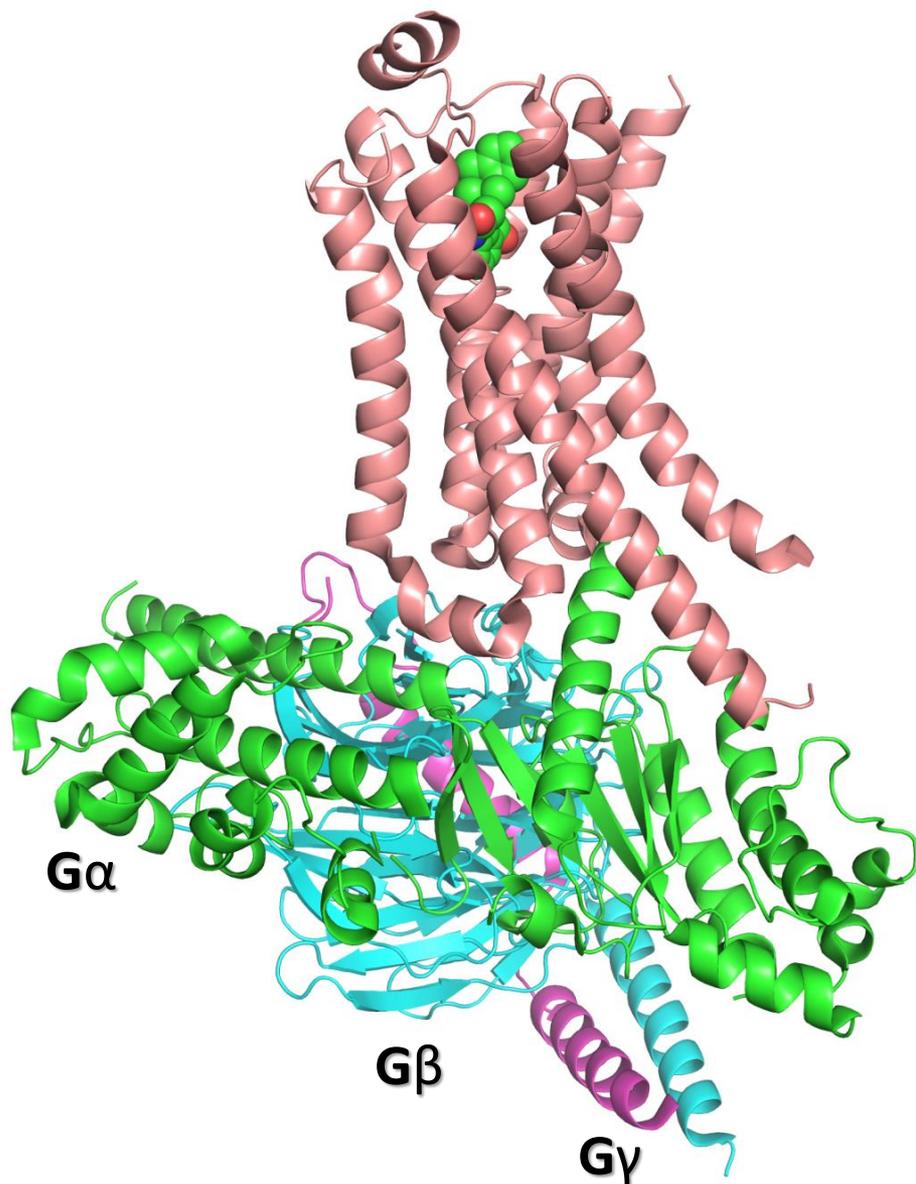
**Binding mode of antagonist (S)-Carazolol to  $\beta$ 2-AR (PDB 2RH1)**

Yellow dashed lines: hydrogen bonds

Black dashed lines: salt bridges

Blue dashed lines:  $\pi$  interactions

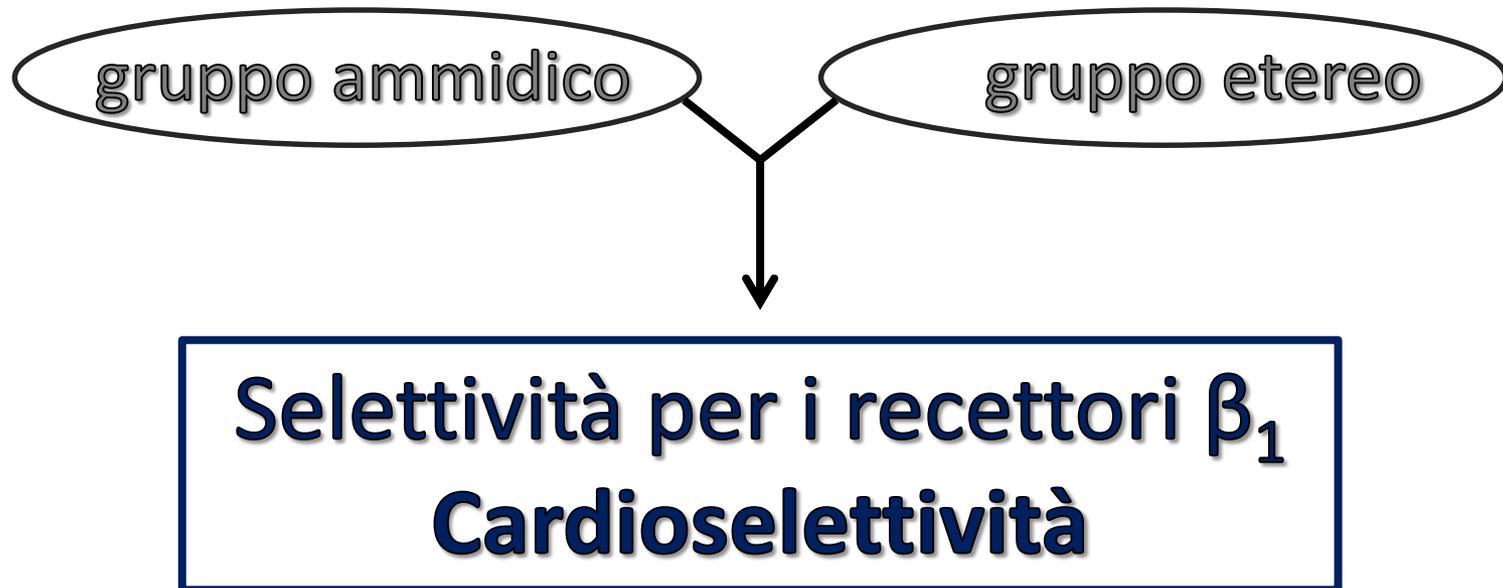
# $\beta$ -Antagonisti



# $\beta$ -Antagonisti

## Derivati Arilossipropanolamminici $\beta_1$ Selettivi

Arilossipropanolammine  
para-sostituite

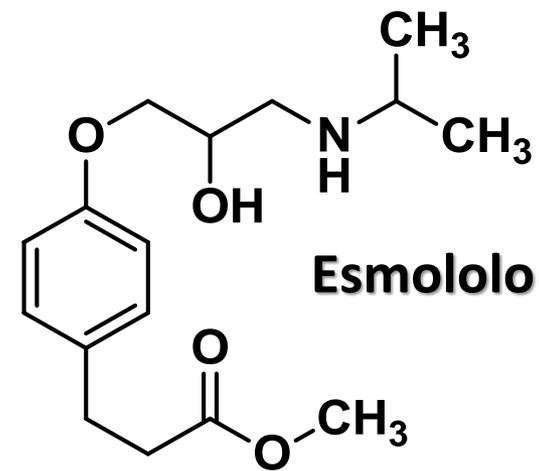
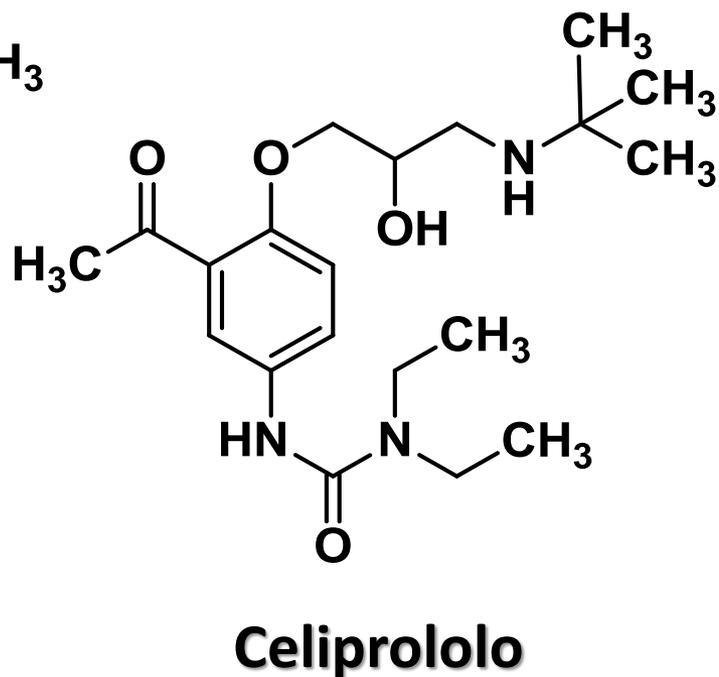
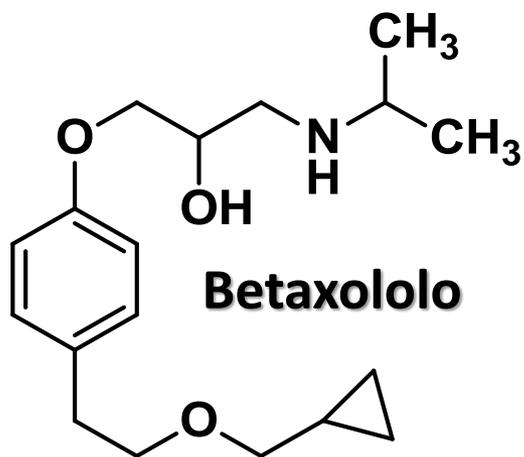
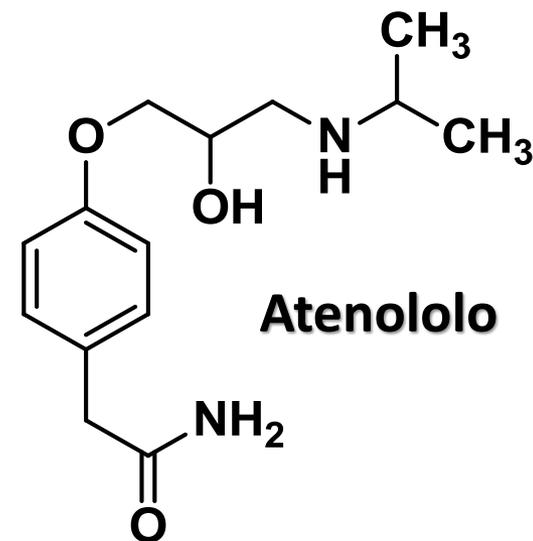
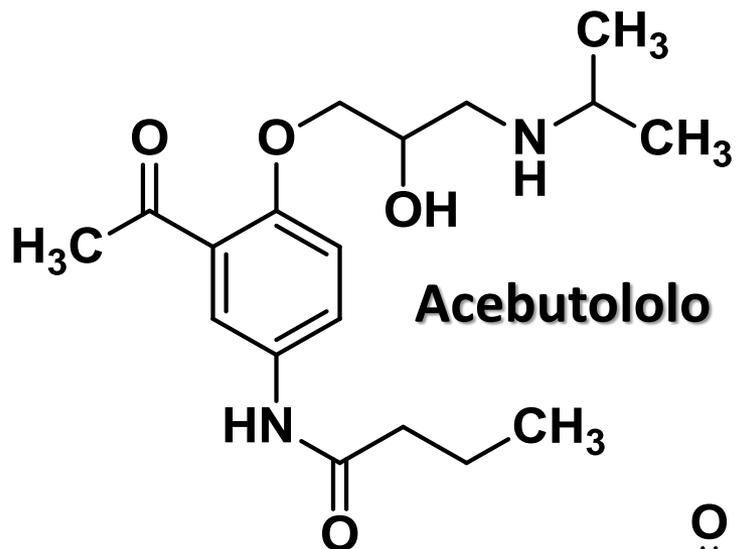


Gruppo direttamente legato  
all'anello  $\rightarrow$  **Agonisti Parziali**

Gruppo non direttamente legato  
all'anello  $\rightarrow$  **Antagonisti Puri**

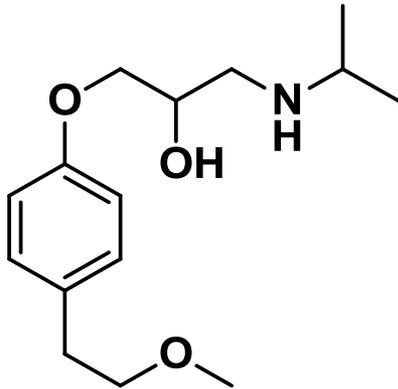
# $\beta$ -Antagonisti

## Derivati Arossipropanolamminici $\beta_1$ Selettivi



# $\beta$ -Antagonisti

## Derivati Arilossipropanolamminici $\beta_1$ Selettivi

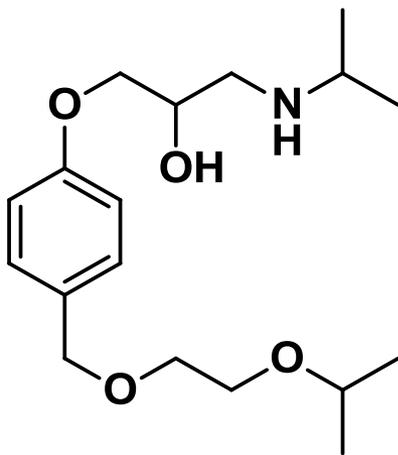


**Metoprololo (Lopresor®)**

*S*-(-) : attività  $\beta_1$ -bloccante (33:1)

*R*-(+) : attività  $\beta_2$ -bloccante (10:1)

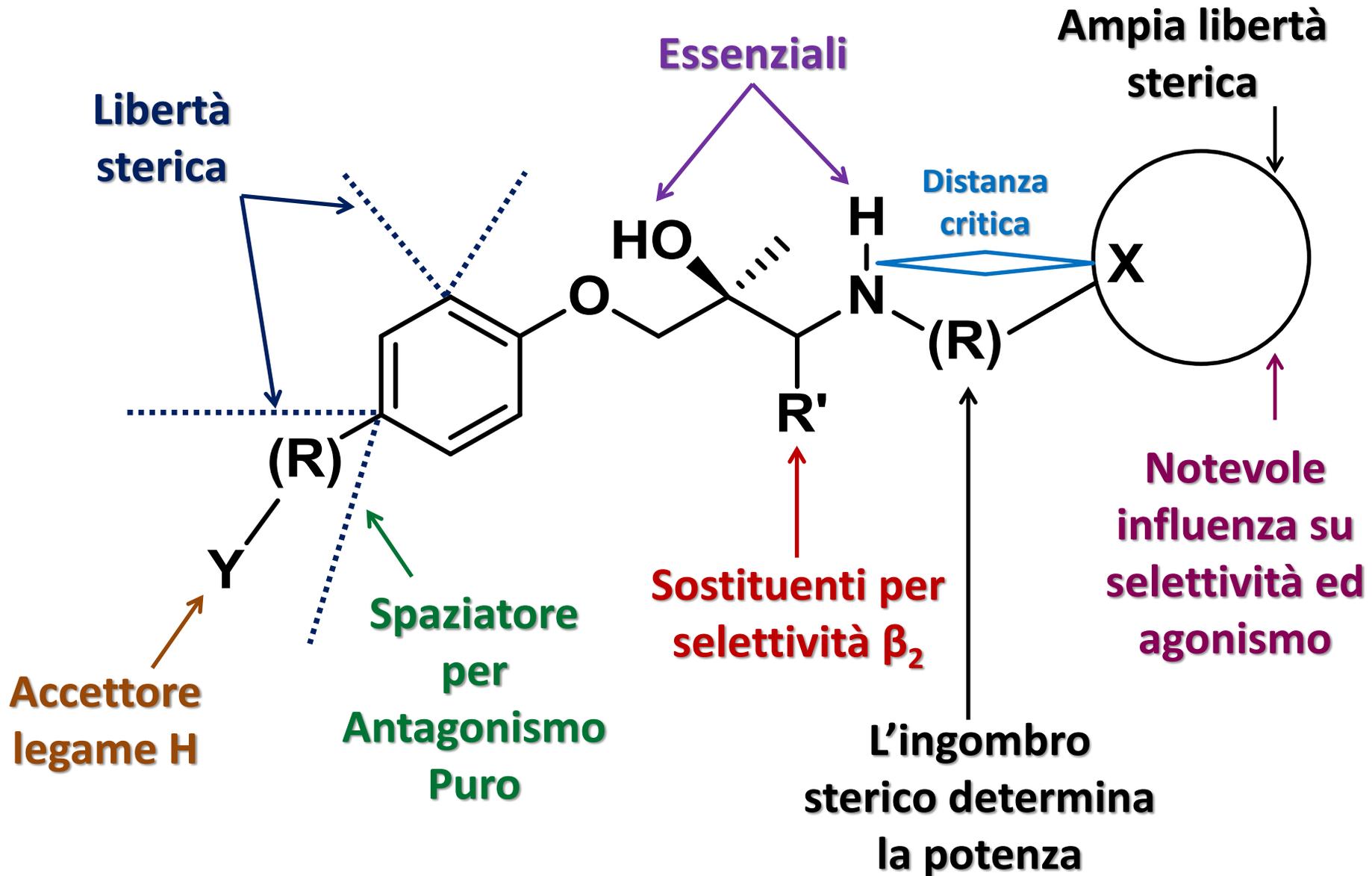
- Idrofilo: minimi effetti centrali
- Privo di attività simpatomimetica intrinseca



**Bisoprololo (Cardicor®)**

Altamente selettivo per il recettore  $\beta_1$

# $\beta$ -Adrenergici: Requisiti strutturali



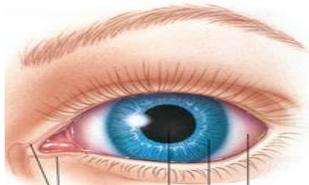
# $\beta$ -Antagonisti: Indicazioni terapeutiche



- **Ipertensione**



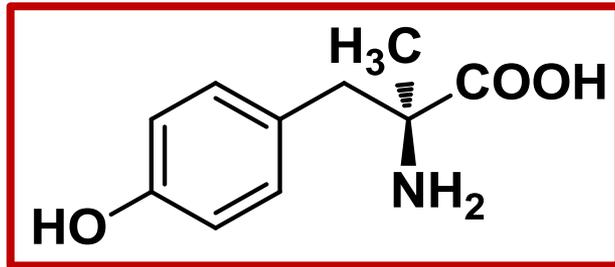
- **Angina Pectoris**
- **Aritmie Cardiache**
- **Infarto Miocardio**



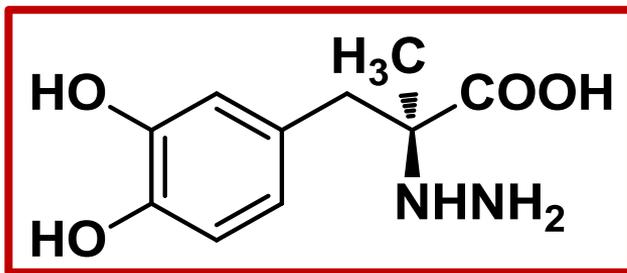
- **Glaucoma**

# Antagonisti Adrenergici Indiretti

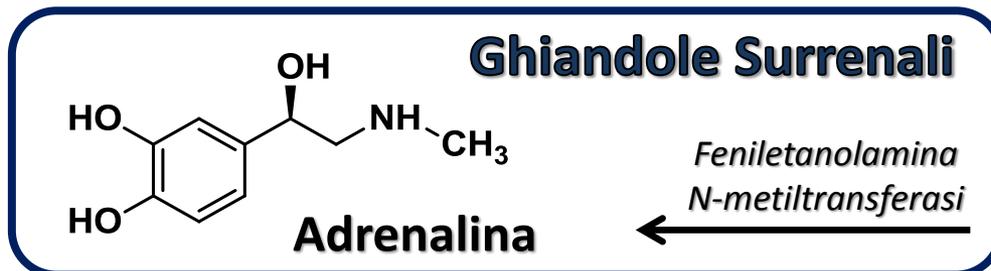
## Inibitori Biosintesi Catecolamine



**$\alpha$ -Metiltirosina**



**Carbidopa**



**Ghiandole Surrenali**

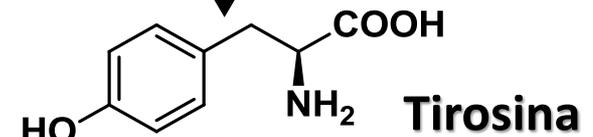
**Adrenalina**

*Feniletanolamina  
N-metiltransferasi*



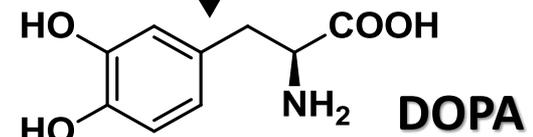
**Fenilalanina**

*Fenilalanina idrossilasi*



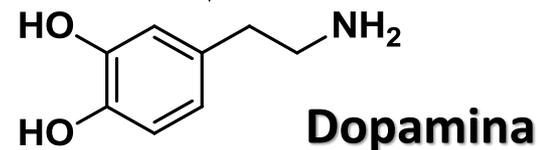
**Tirosina**

*Tirosina idrossilasi*



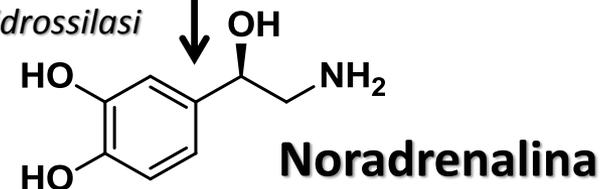
**DOPA**

*DOPA decarbossilasi*



**Dopamina**

*Dopamina  
 $\beta$ -idrossilasi*



**Noradrenalina**

**Inibizione**

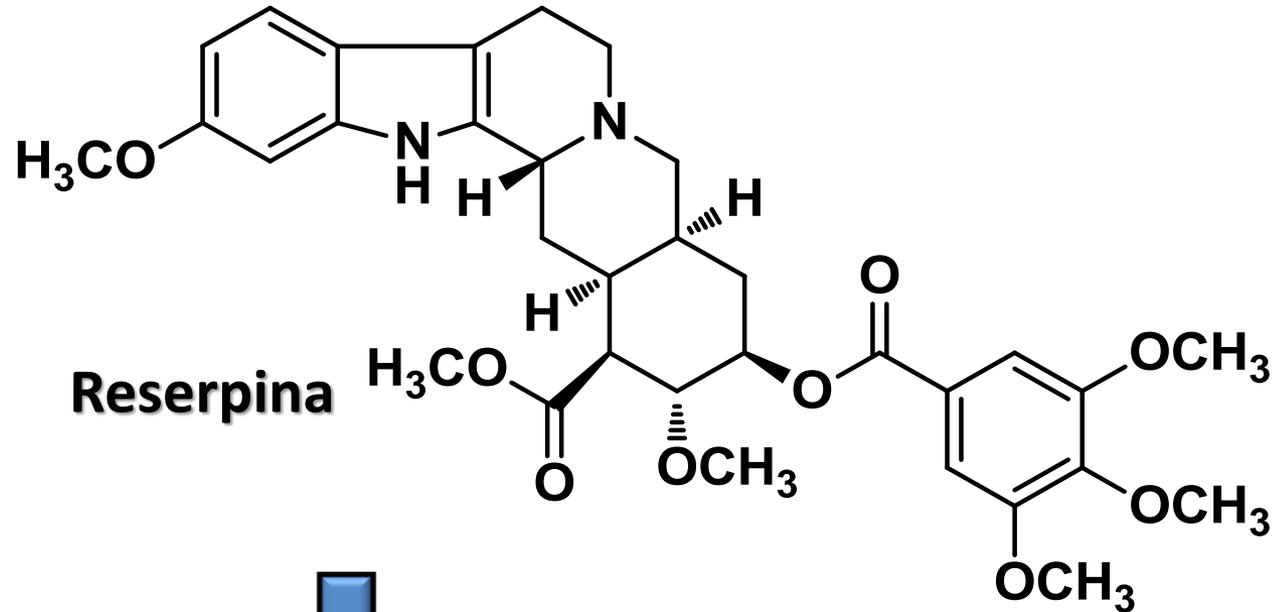
**Inibizione**

# Antagonisti Adrenergici Indiretti

## Inibitori deposito di Catecolamine



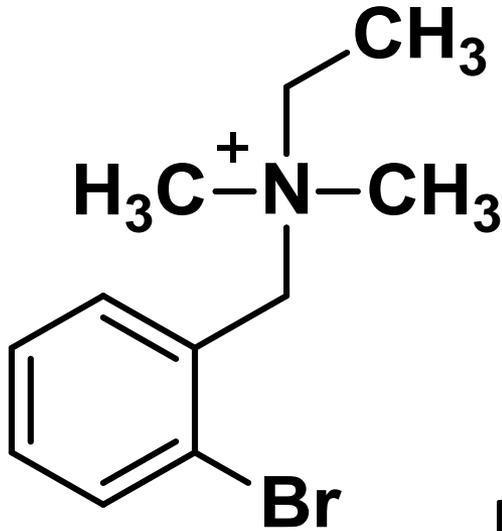
*Rauwolfia Serpentina*



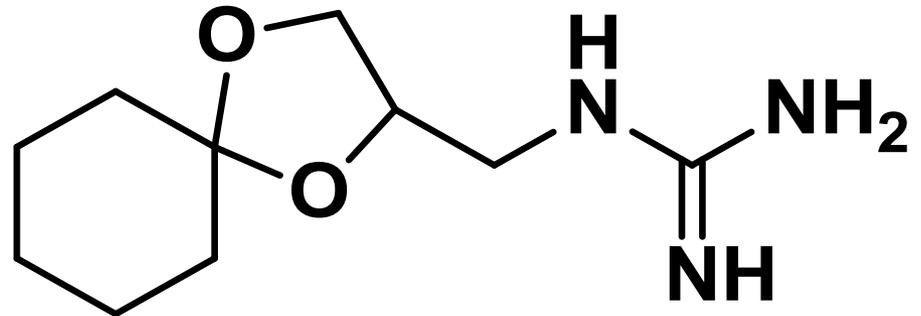
- Farmaco utilizzato come antipertensivo e antipsicotico fino agli anni '50
- Ritirato dal commercio perché pro-depressivo

# Antagonisti Adrenergici Indiretti

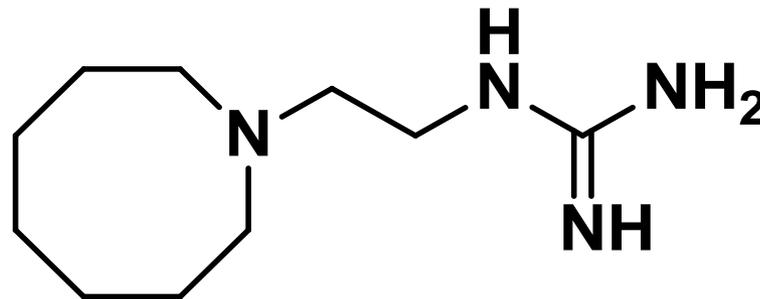
## Inibitori deposito di Catecolamine



Bretilio



Guanadrel



Guanetidina

# Antagonisti Adrenergici Indiretti

## Meccanismo d'Azione

La **Reserpina** inibisce l'accumulo di NA bloccando il trasportatore vescicolare di monoamine *VMAT*

La **Guanetidina**, il **Bretilio** e il **Guanadrel** rimpiazzano la NA nelle vescicole presinaptiche

