

Patrick *وحياتكم بيماس الشوايكه*

# An Introduction to Medicinal Chemistry 3/e

## Chapter 19

### CHOLINERGICS, ANTICHOLINERGICS & ANTICHOLINESTERASES

Part 3: Cholinergics & anticholinesterases

*هاد الشاير وهاهي*

*أوله ريكورد شرحه الشاير لصفحة 170*

*ثاني ريكورد عملت مراجعته لبرايه الشاير وعلقت الشاير*

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*الشاير من دقيقه 28*

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[30 slides]

*antagonist ← atropin \**

*atropin ليس يهسر معي لتسمم بال*

*بدي ارفع Ach حتى اعاكس عمله*

*كيف برفع Ach ؟؟*

*anti acetylcholinesterase ① يعطي inhibitor.*

*→ acetylcholinagonist*

*→ acetylcholinatagonist.*

*→ acetylcholinestrace inhibitor*

*↓ يعاكس*

*acetylcholinagonist.*

*Alzheimer) يعطوهم أدوية بترفع Ach في دماغهم*

*ال \**

©1

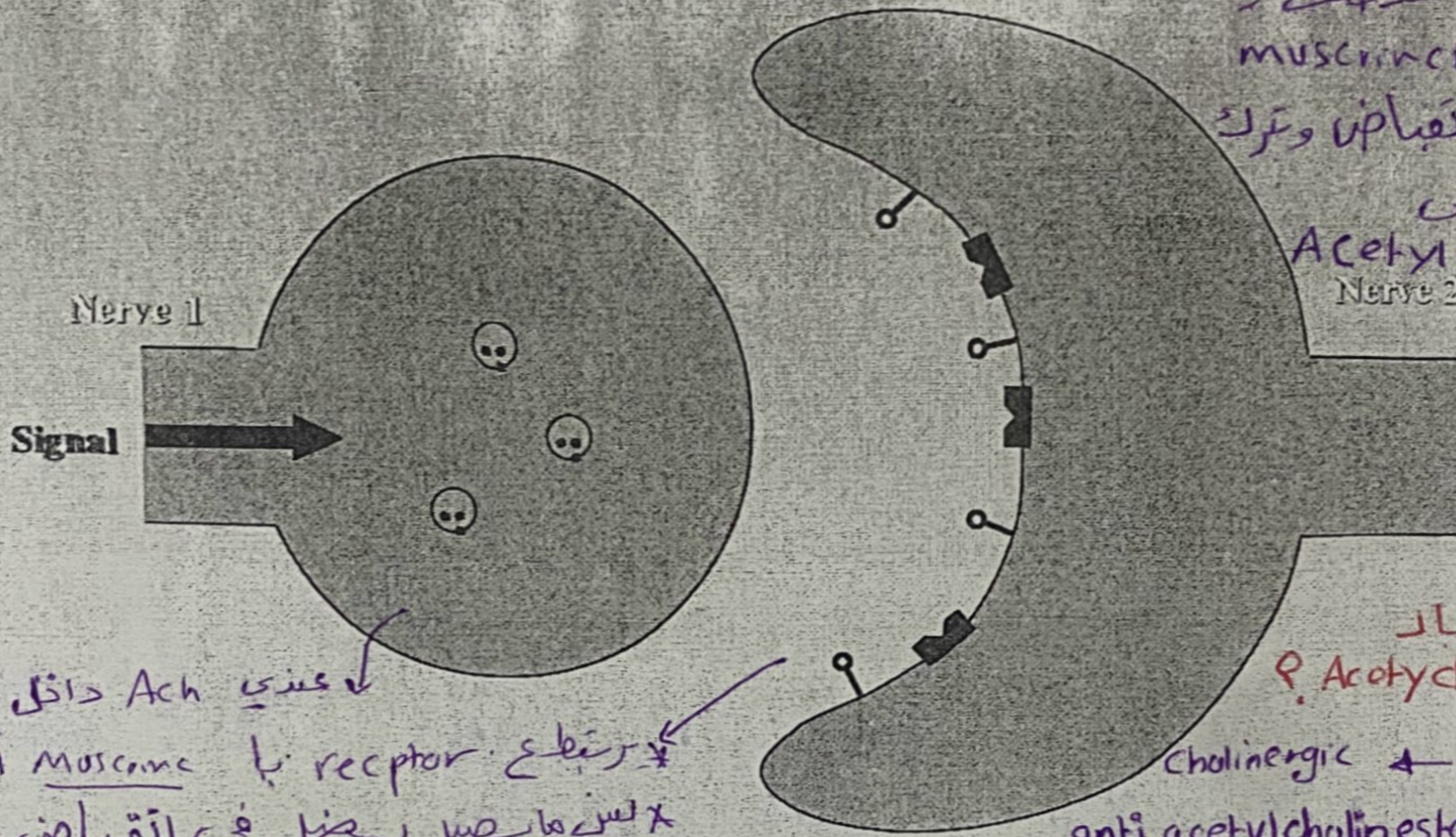
x - ليس الاربعة ester في Ach ، يعني هو يعاكس عمل Ach  
 \* افترض انه خلال عملية التنفس عضلات

# 14. Acetylcholinesterase

## 14.1 Role

- Hydrolysis and deactivation of acetylcholine
- Prevents acetylcholine reactivating receptor

القفص ليس في كلها عضلات ملساء  
 يجب ان تنقبض - ليس تنقبض (انقباض  
 وارتخاد) عابض ليصل انقباض صوت الانسان  
 كيف يصير انقباض وارتخاد؟  
 ال Ach ينقله يتفكك  
 مع muscarinic و nicotinic  
 ويصير انقباض وترك  
 ويروح على  
 Acetylcholine est.  
 يرتخي

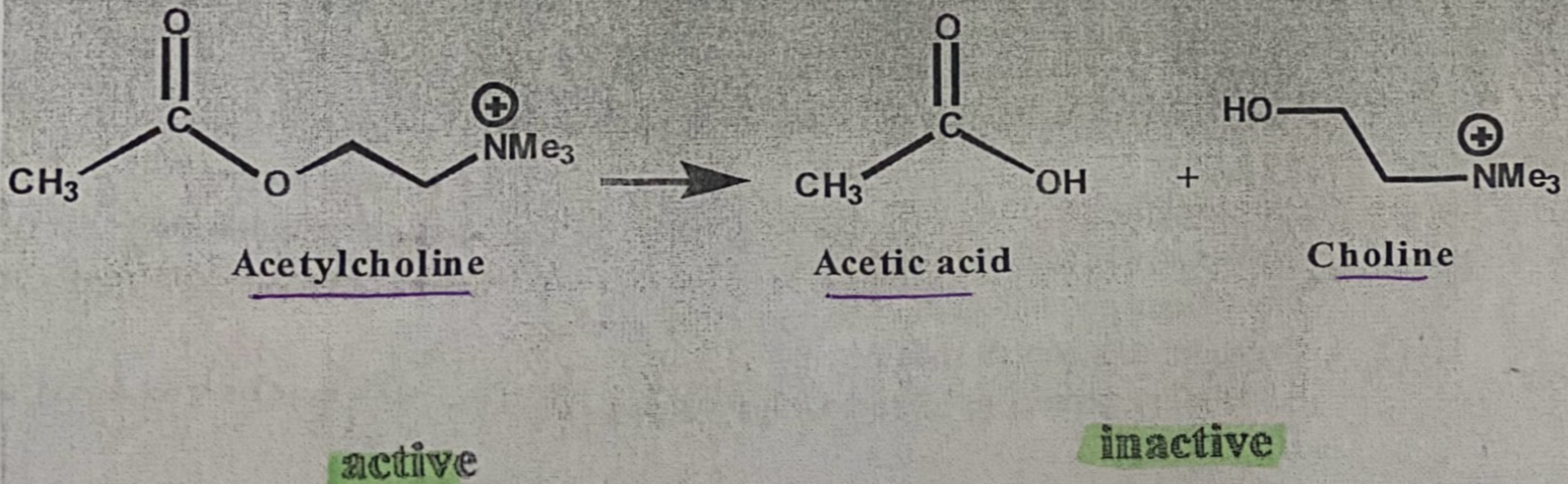


يعني Ach داخل الحويصلات  
 يرتبط مع receptor في muscle أو nerve  
 ليس ما يصير يصل في انقباض مستمر  
 تسقط Ach  
 تسقط بواسطة acetylcholinesterase  
 لا تتزال (ester bond)  
 acid alcohol

اذا كان نقص ال  
 Acetylcholinesterase  
 1) يكون cholinergic agonist  
 2) او يكون anti acetylcholinesterase  
 لانهم يرفع ال (Ach)

# 14. Acetylcholinesterase

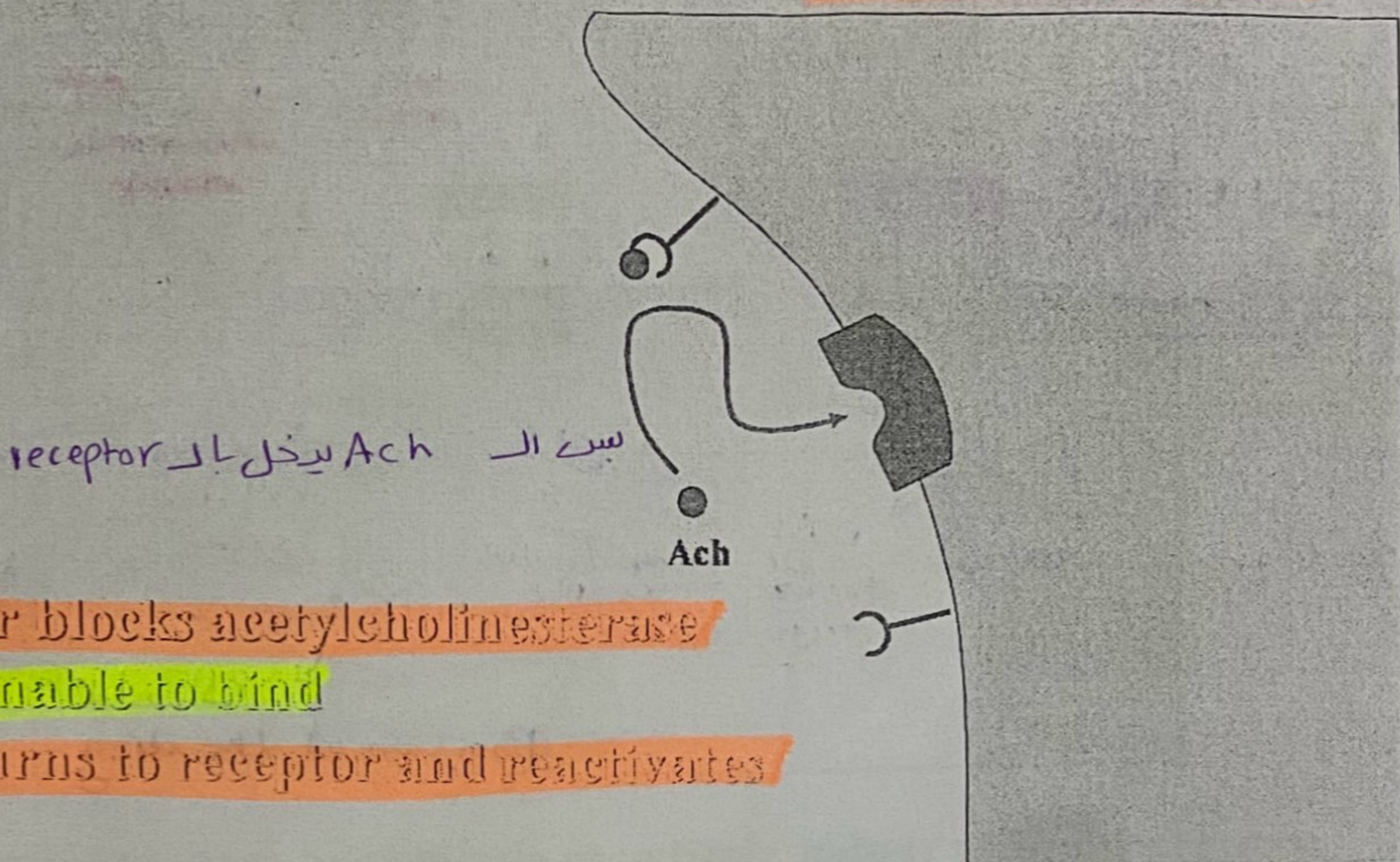
## 14.2 Hydrolysis reaction catalysed



## 14. Acetylcholinesterase

### 14.3 Effect of inhibition

Enzyme inhibitor  
(Anticholinesterase)



- (1) Inhibitor blocks acetylcholinesterase
- (2) Ach is unable to bind
- (3) Ach returns to receptor and reactivates it
- (4) Enzyme inhibitor has the (same) effect as a cholinergic agonist

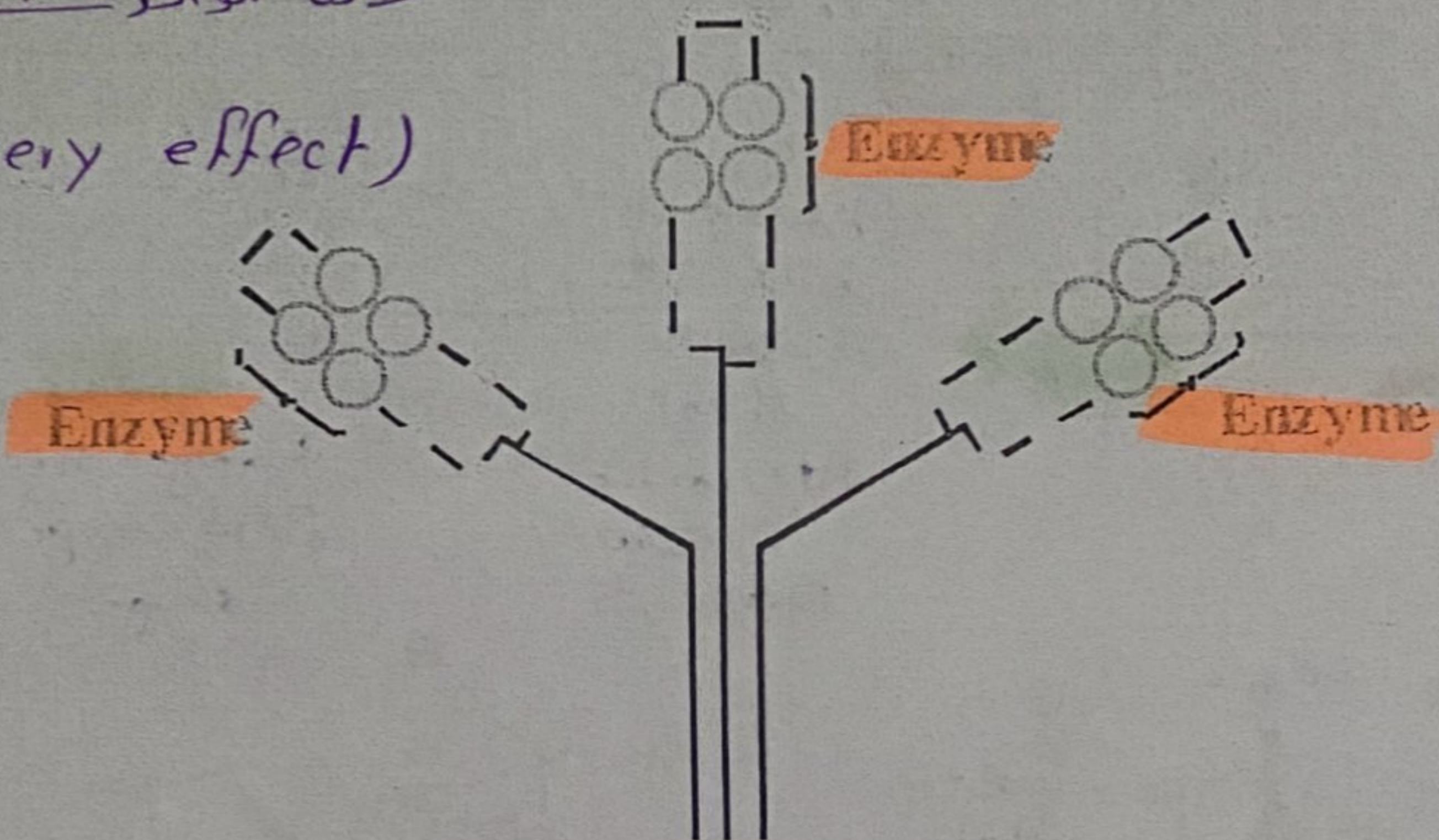
Nerve 2  
©1

## 14. Acetylcholinesterase

### 14.4 Structure of enzyme complex

لعبارة عن مركب شديد الفعالية  
لانه الواحد له ثلاثة

(its very effect)



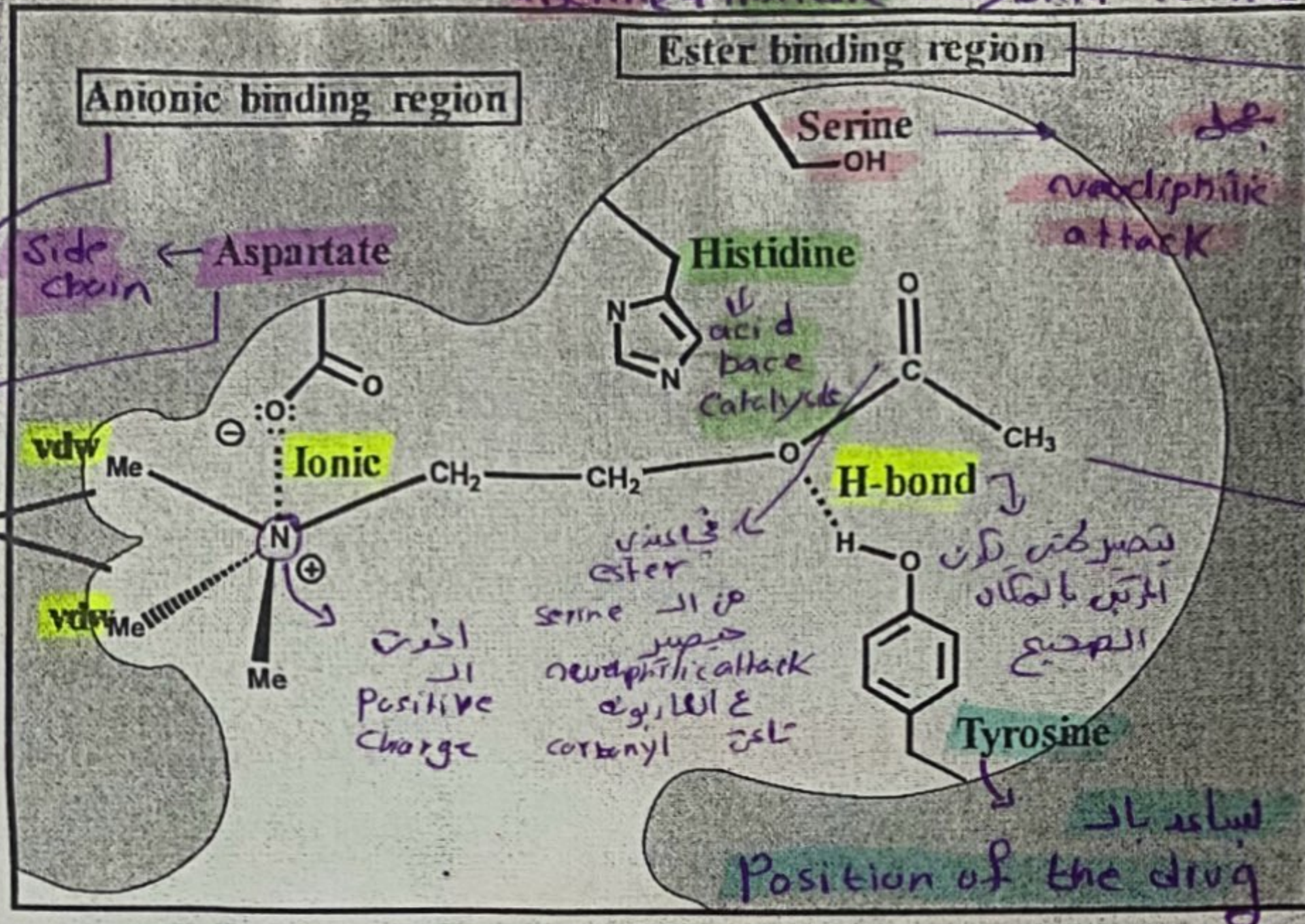
\* طبقاً وظيفته الـ acetylcholinesterase انه هو يأسس الروابطه الاستر (ester) فلا بد انه الـ binding bucket واسعة جداً ويتم المرتب وبتجهرو لتأسس.

# 14. Acetylcholinesterase

## 14.5 Active site - binding interactions

Tyrosine/Serine  
Histidine/Aspartate  
Side chain  
هم الـ Side chain الـ

\* serine + histidine → bind to the ester



aspartate  
Side chain  
Positive negative interaction  
cation  
nitrogen

المناطق التي فيها  
Serine  
Histidine  
المethyl group  
Hydrophobic Bucket  
لانه الـ methyl  
والكاربون يكون  
Hydrophobic

- Anionic binding region similar to cholinergic receptor site
- Binding and induced fit strains Ach and weakens bonds
- Molecule positioned for reaction with His and Ser

زي ما حكيت  
بدايه الـ  
binding bucket  
يقصده الـ

فوائد الـ الـ الـ الـ الـ

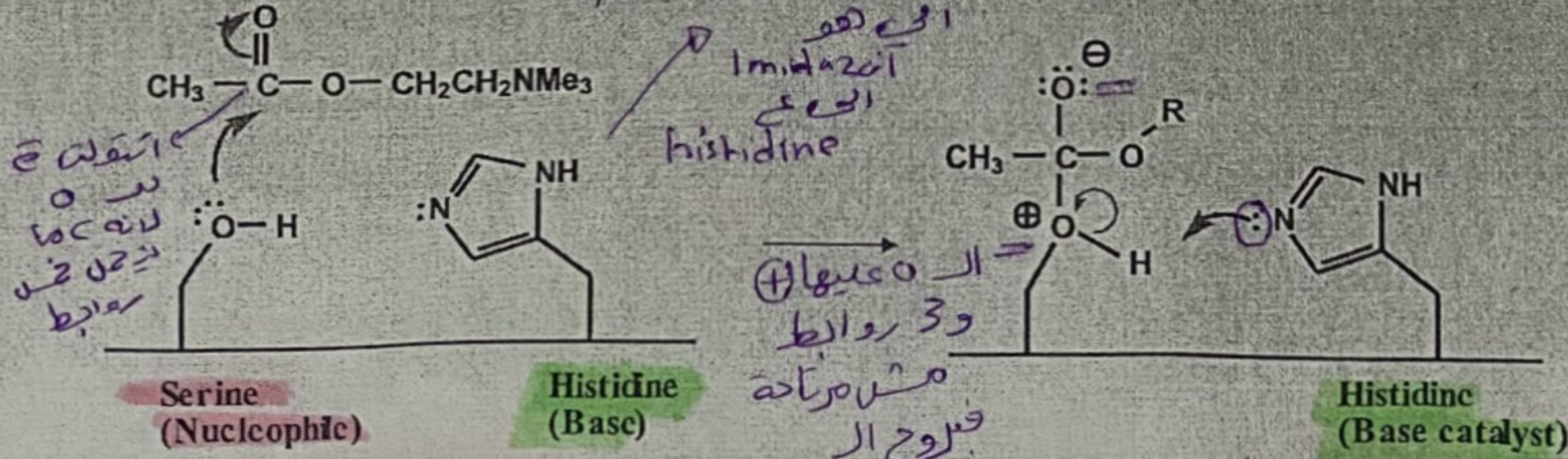
ح حكى عنه لصفحة 169

# 14. Acetylcholinesterase

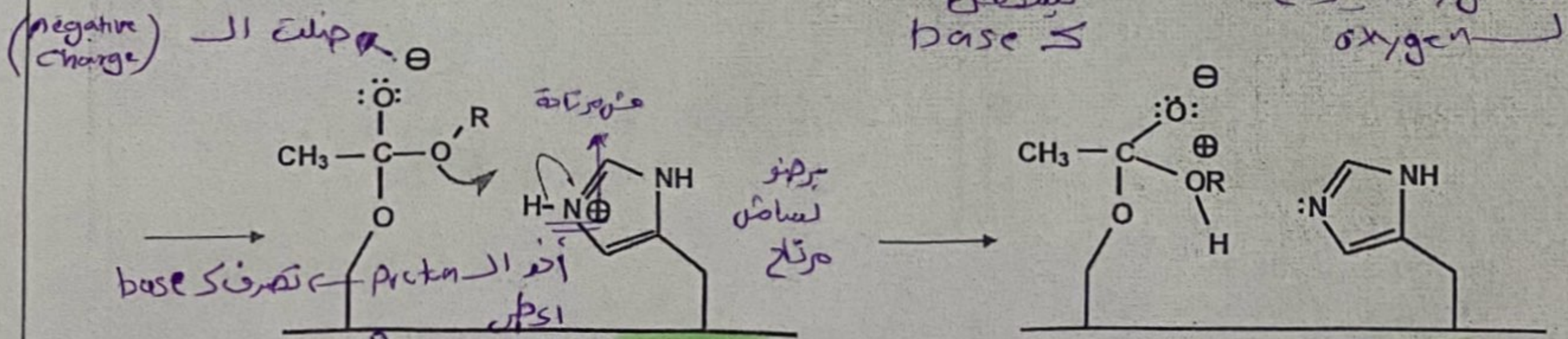
## 14.6 Active site - Mechanism of catalysis

29  
estraser  
هذه الـ موجود  
بالدم  
ماتت  
Ach  
كده

Salin هو الـ الـ الـ الـ الـ  
المخيمه دوليا  
تتعد الـ الـ الـ الـ الـ  
العلاج يعطوا  
Cholinergic drug.



الـ الـ الـ الـ الـ  
Serine → nucleophile  
Histidine → Base/acid catalyst



تكون الـ oxygen مرتاحة  
2 pairs unshared electrons  
تكون الـ nitrogen مرتاحة  
3 روابط  
1 pairs unshared elect

2 pairs unshared electron  
base

Proton → acid  
162

Note

nucleophilic attack ← Serine يعمل ال  
 الثاني  
 (binding pocket) بروح بربط ال Ach ال  
 من صفه  
 162  
 هاي لفكرة  
 بيحي ال Histidine فيه Imidazole  
 acid  
 base

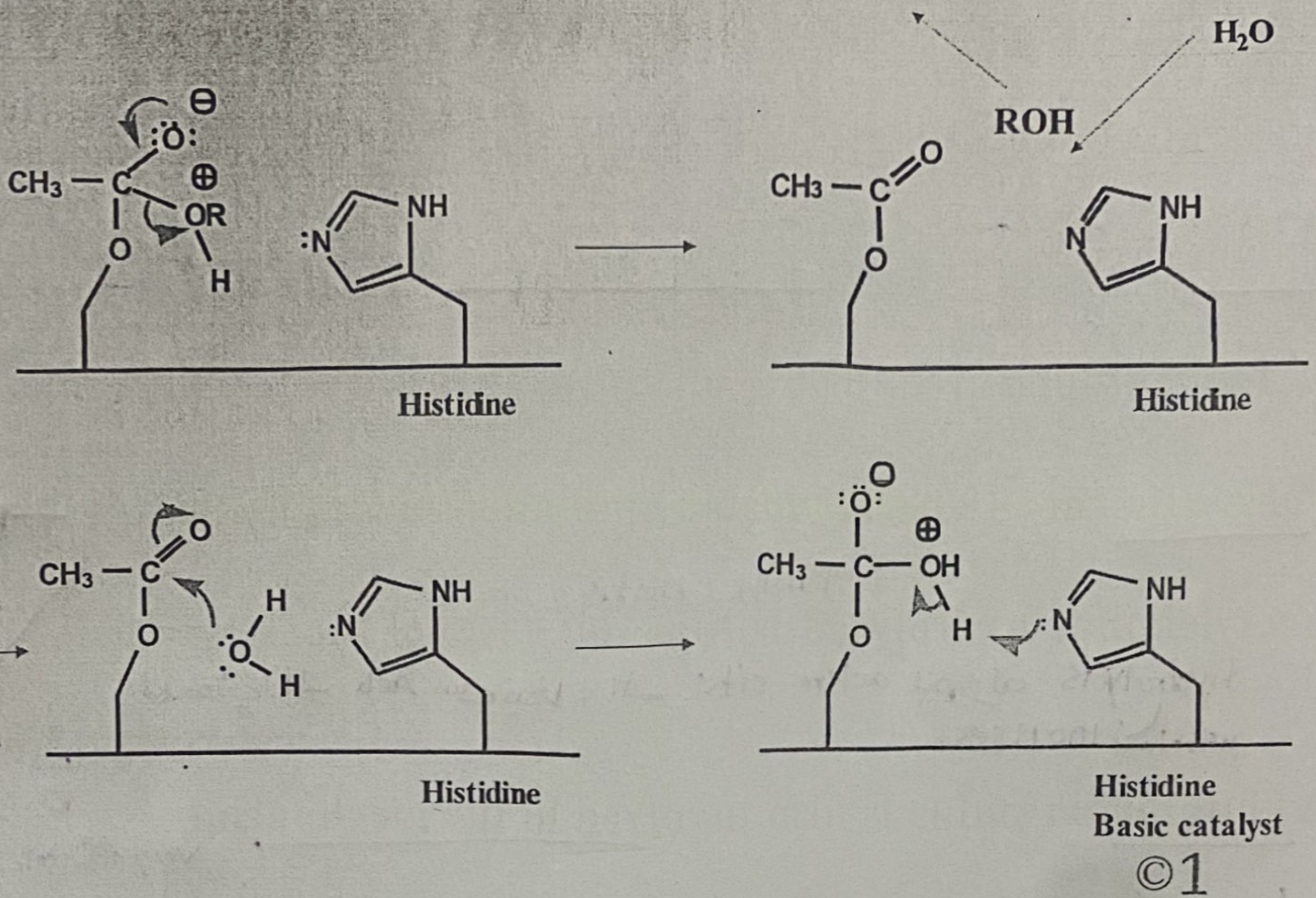
لسنا لفاية الان بترتيب مربوط بسا مشا مرتاح فرح نتجمل  
 اذا ما فهمتوا  
 ع اللاب  
 اذا معجوق  
 لا مع الله نا  
 ال Hydrolysis يتطرح اول شيا ال alcohol  
 ثاني شيا ال acid

(المهم -) ولكن في سؤال بالامتحان على همدول

- \* Aspartate → Nitrogen Cation (positive negative interaction)
- \* Serine → nucleophilic attack
- \* Tyrosine → Position of the drug يساعد ال
- \* Histidine → acid / base catalyst.
- \* Serine + Histidine → bind to the ester.

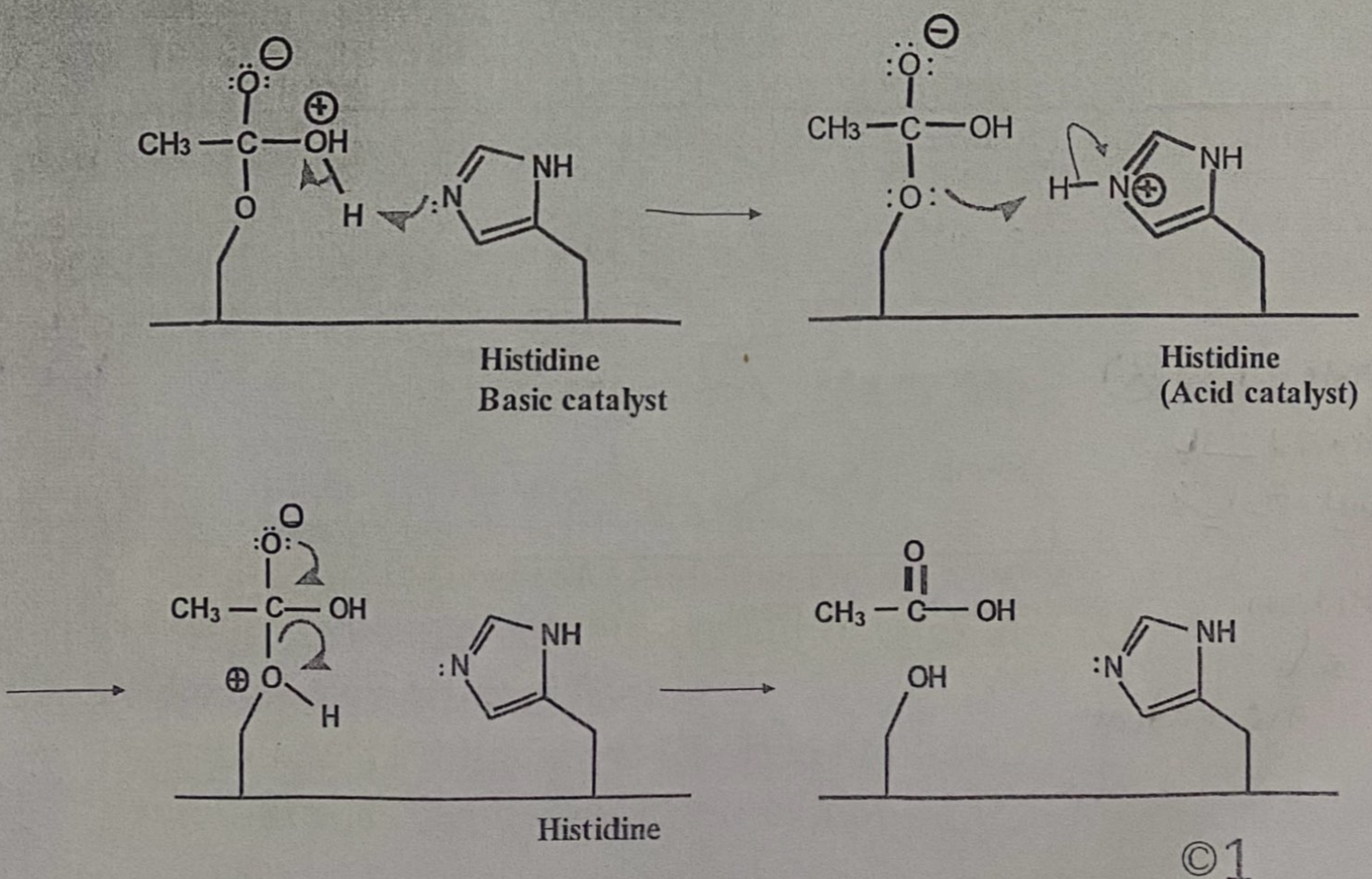
# 14. Acetylcholinesterase

## 14.6 Active site - Mechanism of catalysis



# 14. Acetylcholinesterase

## 14.6 Active site - Mechanism of catalysis



# 14. Acetylcholinesterase

- Serine and water are poor nucleophiles
- Mechanism is aided by histidine acting as a basic catalyst
- alcohol part  
Choline and serine are poor leaving groups

الكيمياء  
 الـ alcohol  
 بـ hydrolysis  
 الـ Serine  
 الـ Carbonyl  
 الـ acid catalyst  
 الـ histidine

Leaving groups are aided by histidine acting as an acid catalyst

Very efficient -  $100 \times 10^6$  faster than uncatalysed hydrolysis

Acetylcholine hydrolysed within 100  $\mu$ secs of reaching active site

A glutamate residue is also involved in the mechanism

هـ الـ  
 الـ  
 الـ

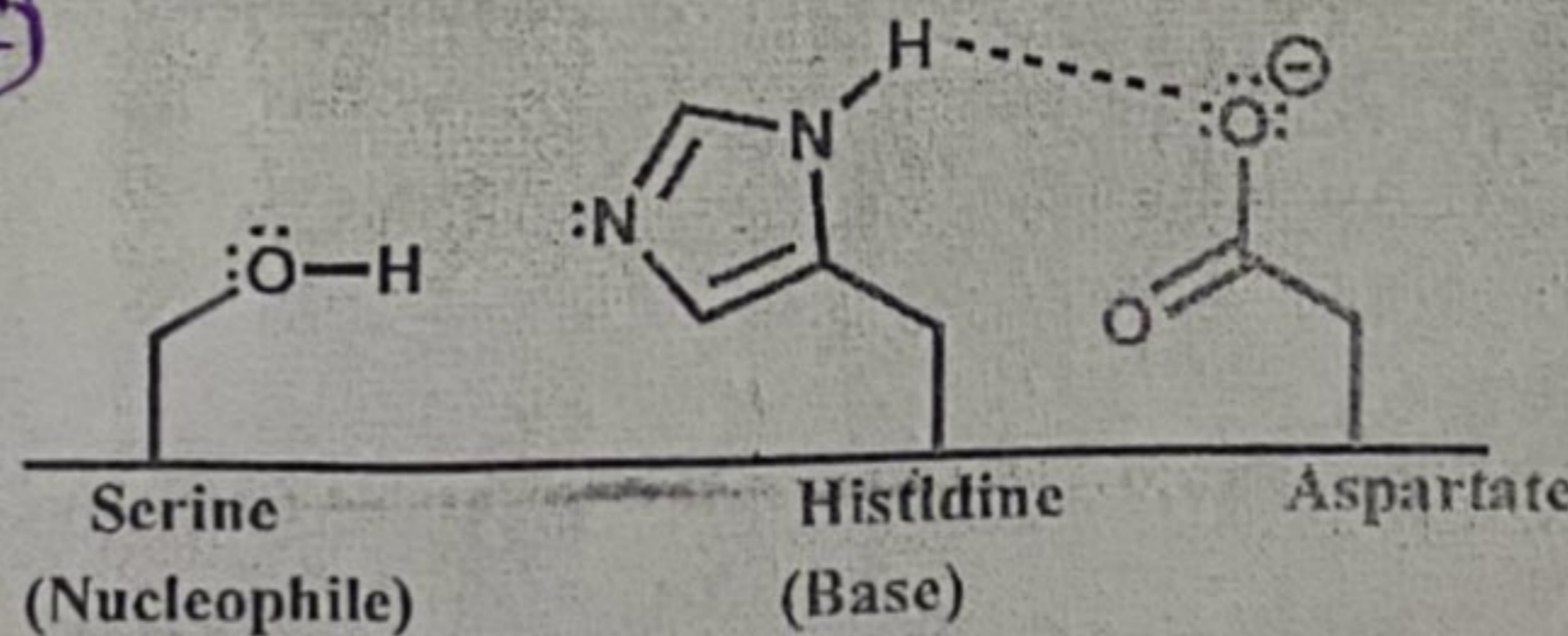
الـ histidine  
 الـ very efficient  
 الـ

# 14. Acetylcholinesterase

The catalytic triad Extra Information

- An aspartate residue interacts with the imidazole ring of histidine to orientate and activate it

الـ molecule  
 الـ aspartic acid  
 الـ position  
 الـ histidine



الـ catalyst  
 الـ histidine  
 الـ acid/base catalyst  
 الـ 100 million  
 الـ histidine

\* بعد ما فهمنا الـ acetylcholinesterases وطريقه عمله بيكون لها  
 \* خط فعال انه acetylcholinesterases لازم يتكسر عند انتهاء عمله  
 ولا يترك الفضلات المتساوية رودة واحكاما جدا صار لاشيا

# 15. Anticholinesterases

عصلات ادم / عصلات تنفس / عضلات GIT  
 عند العضلة عديقة بالقنوات الكولينية  
 - تسمى تسمى لعصلات تحطية بالعضلات الكولينية  
 بـ anticholinergic

- Inhibitors of acetylcholinesterase enzyme
- Block hydrolysis of acetylcholine
- Acetylcholine is able to reactivate cholinergic receptor
- Same effect as a (cholinergic agonist)

منه  
 وعلينا  
 من تداوم  
 المعالجة  
 على الحلومة

©1

inhibit acetyl cholinesterase

# 15. Anticholinesterases

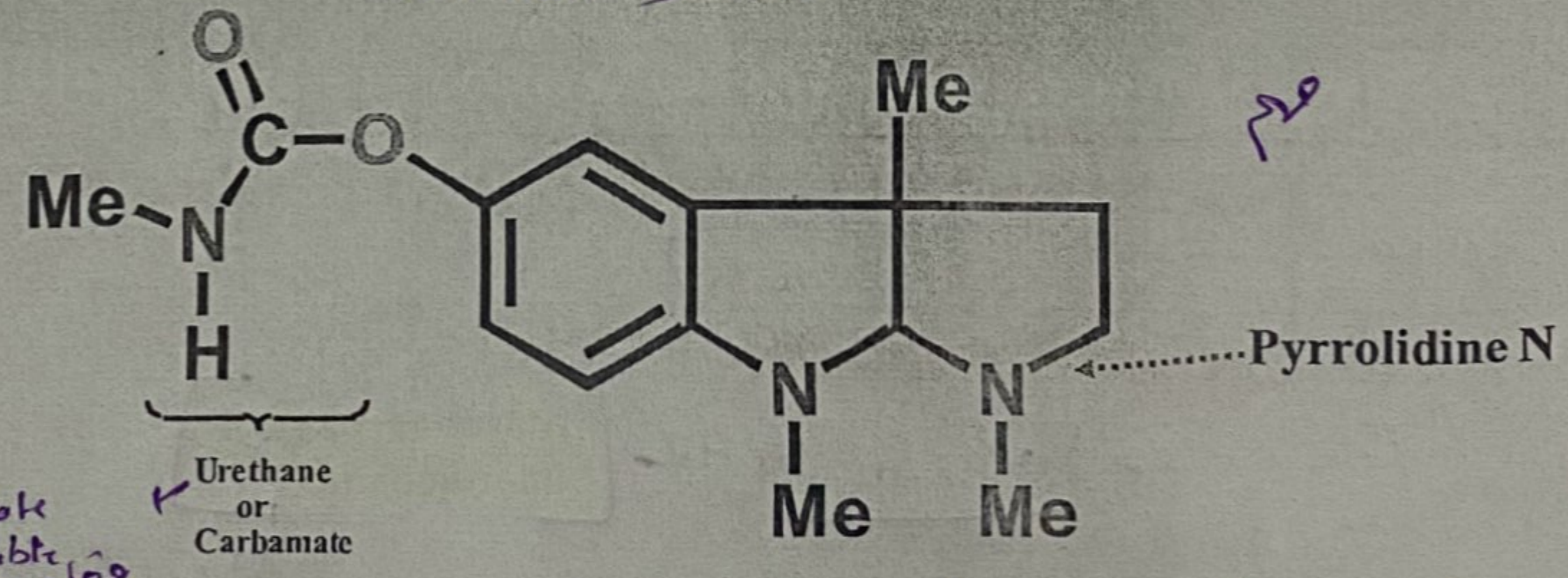
antidote → atropine

## 15.1 Physostigmine

عصبة هاد اح يدخل على acetylcholinesterases  
 binding bucket وبقعد هناك  
 لانه عيب VdW اكثر

كمامة طبيعية

\* لستيه يتكسر الـ Ach  
 ليس عند aromatic ring  
 خدانا الـ inhibitor  
 عند VdW اكثر

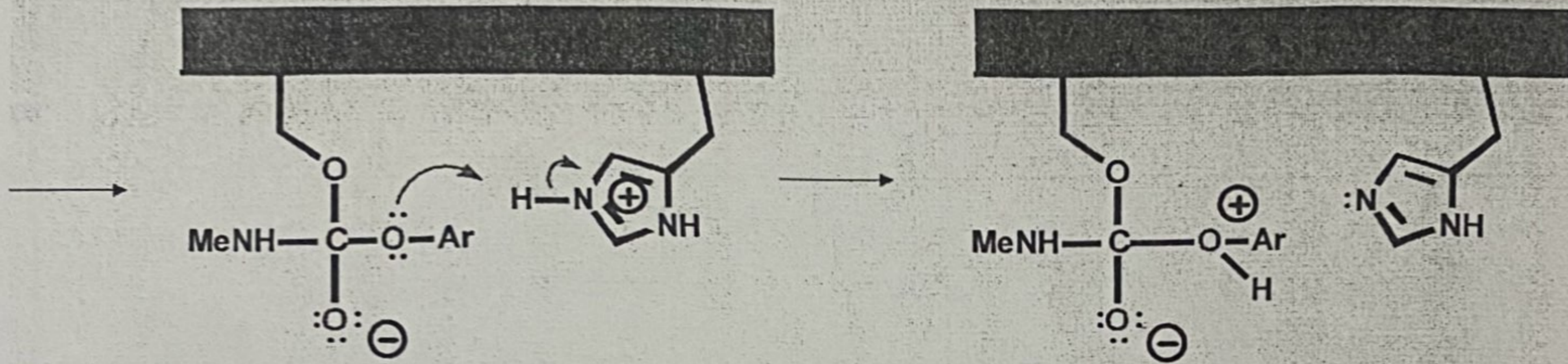
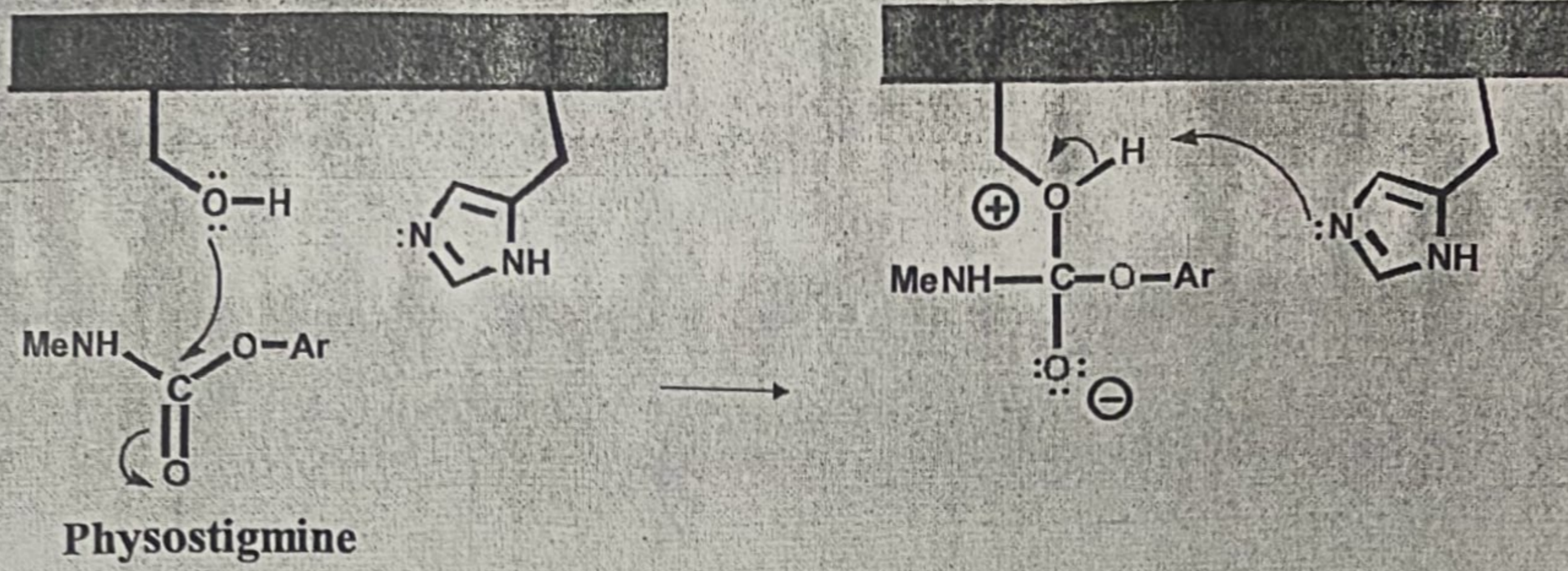


مقادير صغرى في some.  
 \* Stable carbamate intermediate.  
 \* Hydrolysis → very slow.

- Natural product from the African calabar bean
- Carbamate is essential (equivalent to ester of Ach)
- Aromatic ring is important
- Pyrrolidine N is important (ionised at blood pH)
- Pyrrolidine N is equivalent to the quaternary nitrogen of Ach

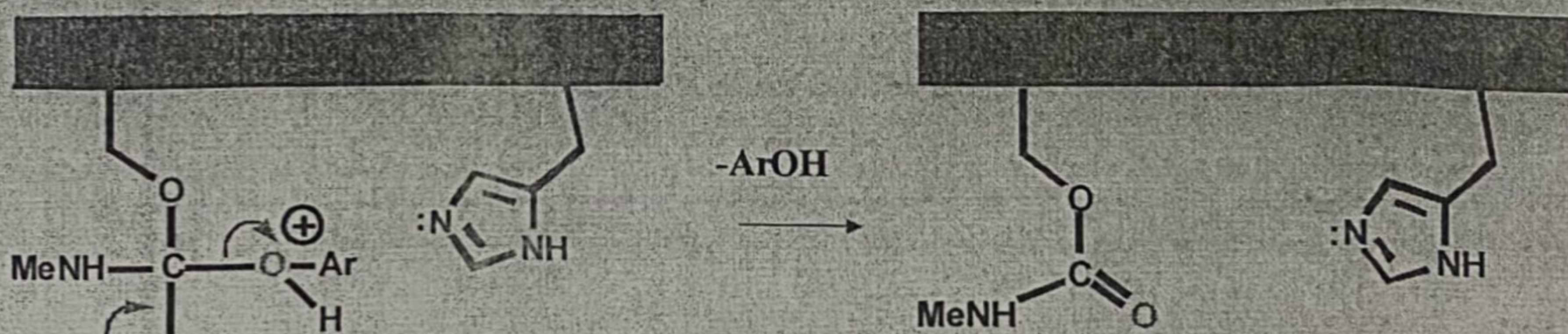
©1

## 15.2 Mechanism of action



©1

## 15.2 Mechanism of action



Stable carbamoyl intermediate

البيج من انو عرف  
البتكون

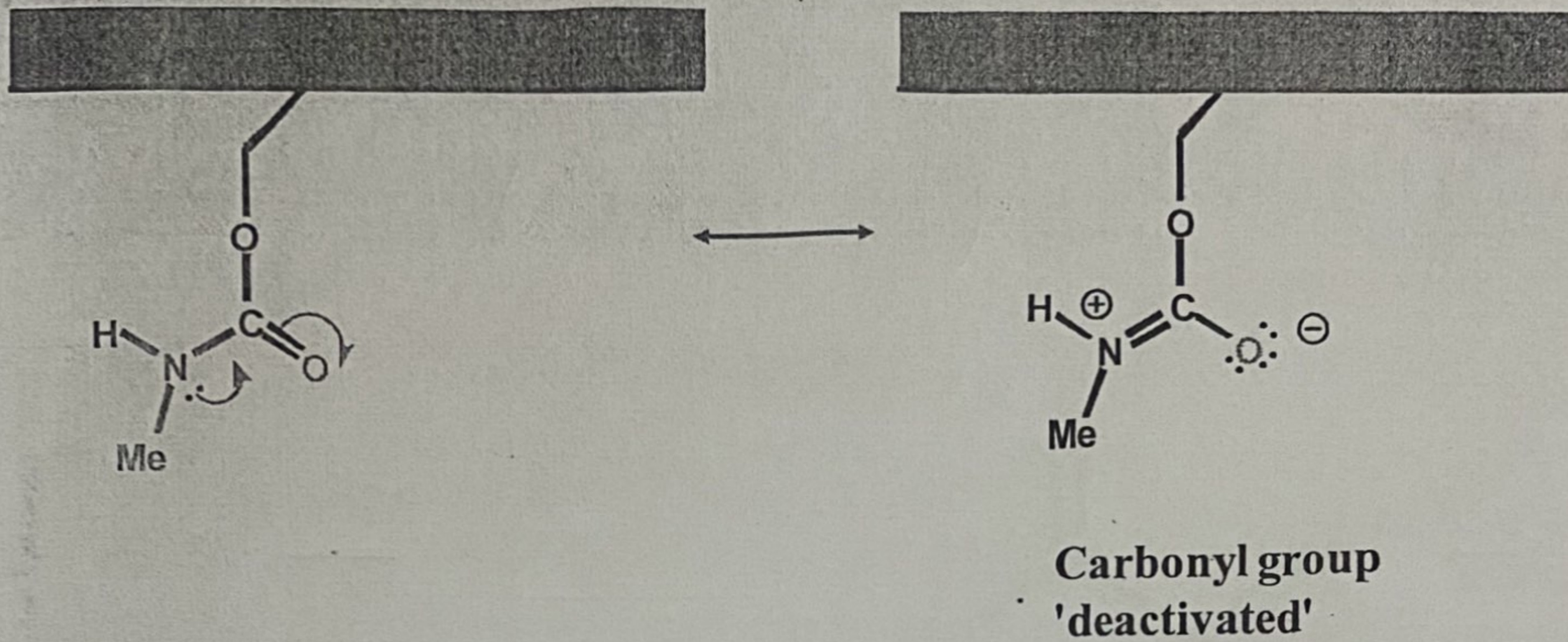
Hydrolysis very slow

(Rate of hydrolysis slower by  $40 \times 10^6$ )

©1

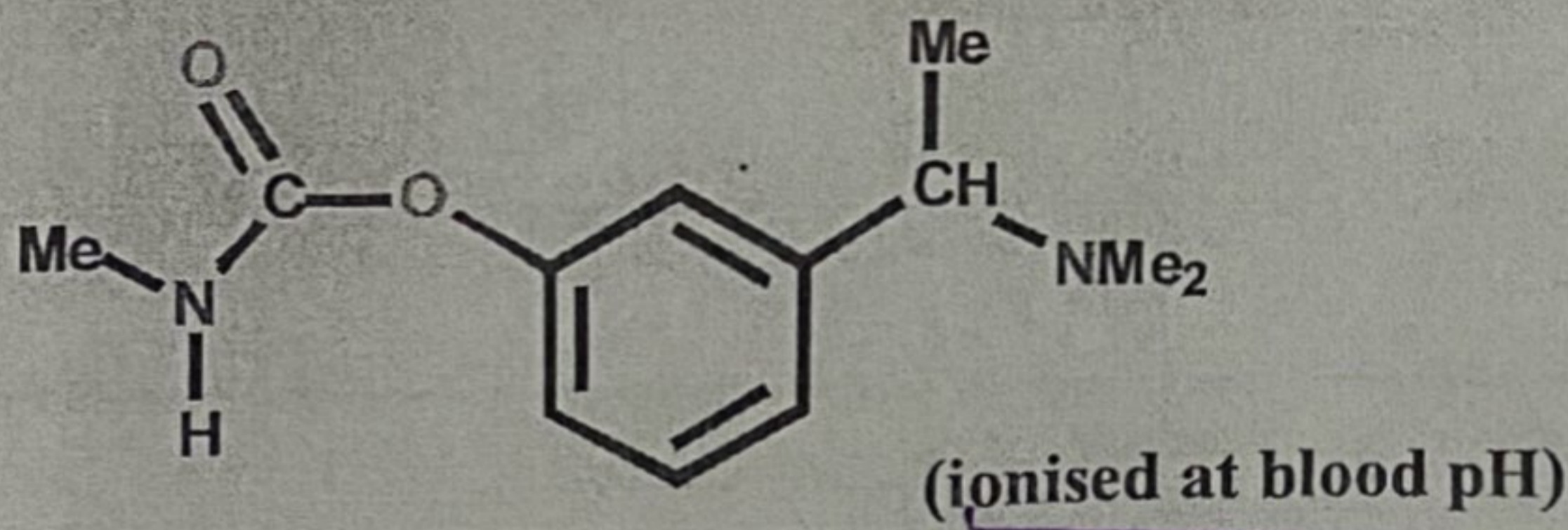
Hydrolysis of Ach.

## 15.2 Mechanism of action



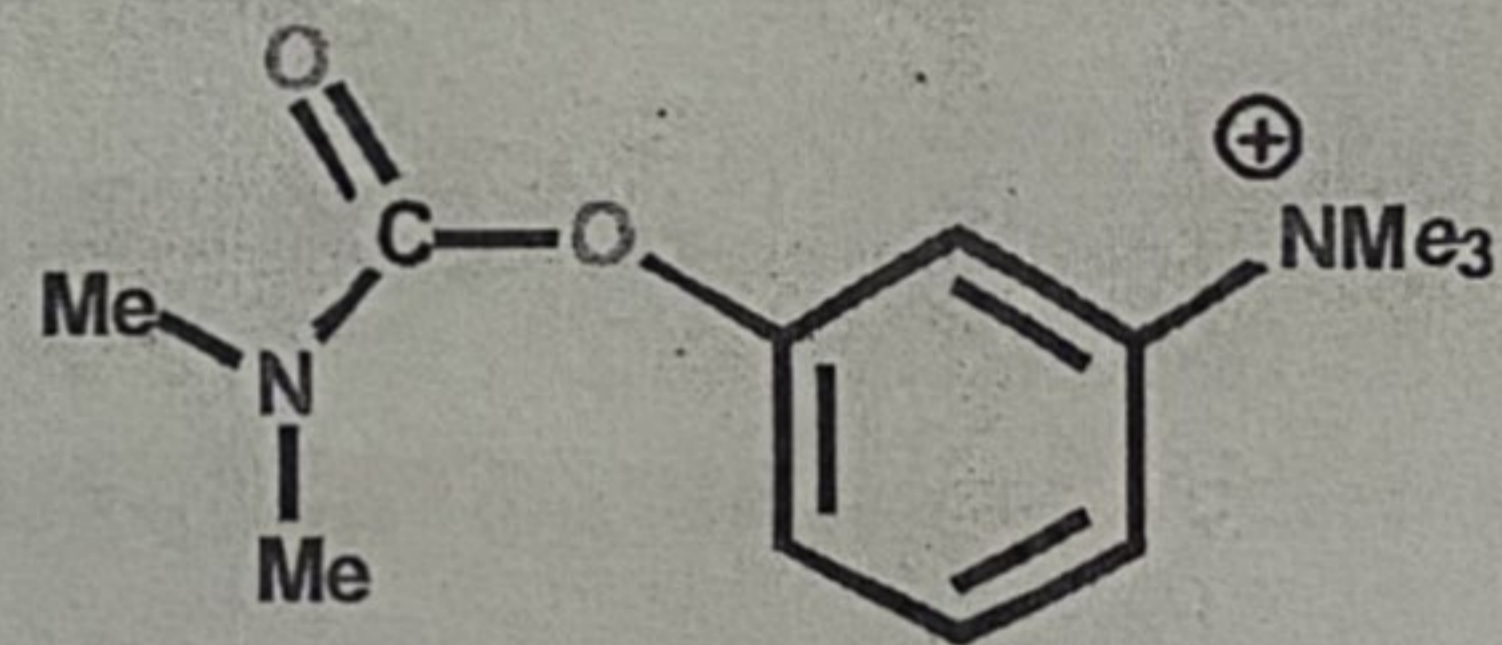
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## 15.3 Physostigmine analogues



### Miotine

- (1) Simplified analogue
- (2) Susceptible to hydrolysis
- (3) Crosses BBB as free base
- (4) CNS side effects



### Neostigmine

- (1) Fully ionised
- (2) Cannot cross BBB
- (3) No CNS side effects
- (4) More stable to hydrolysis
- (5) Extra N-methyl group increases stability

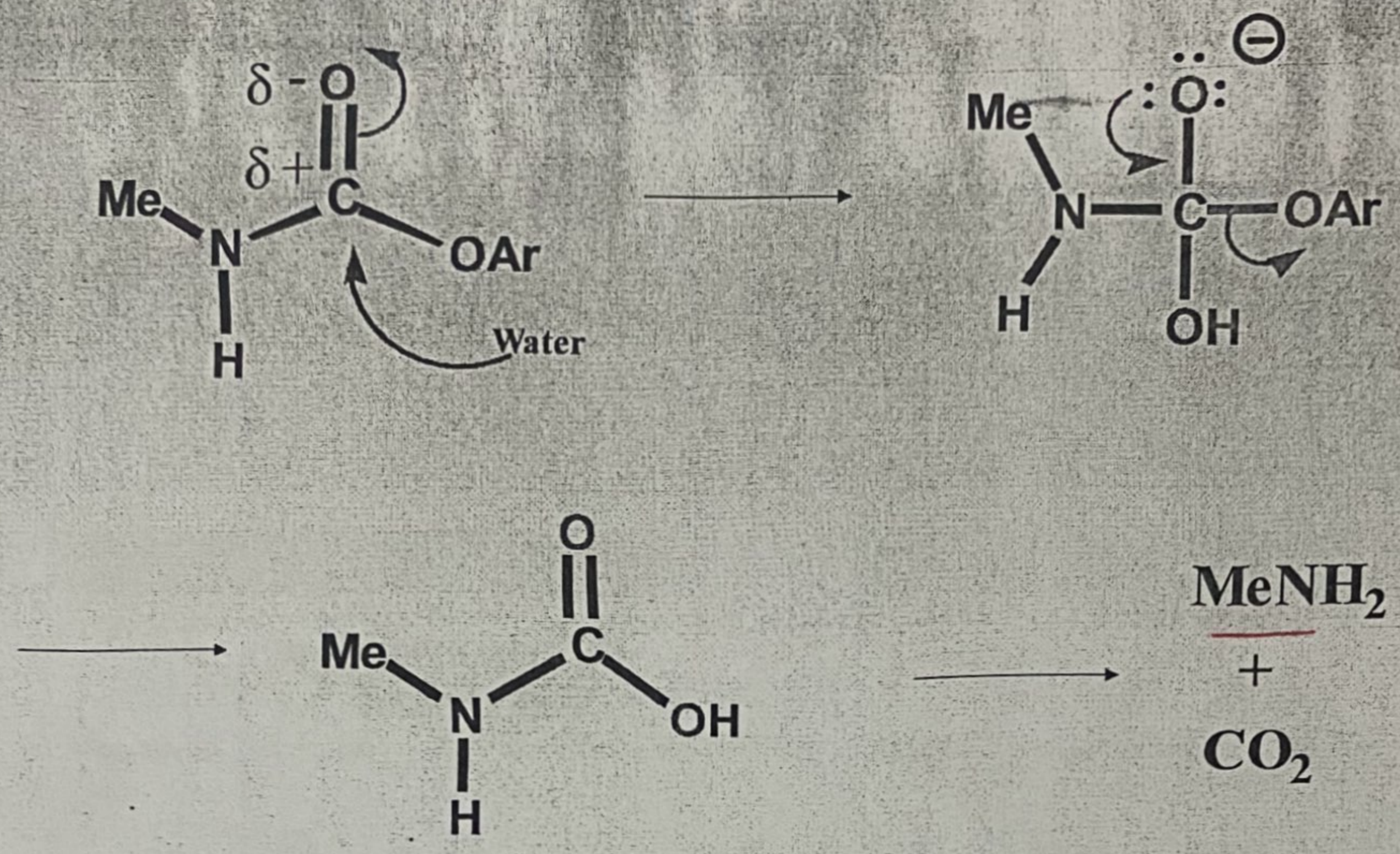
©1

① → water → nucleophilic attack  
 hydrolysis ← مع ال ←  
 methylamine + CO<sub>2</sub> ← وقبول ←

انفصال  
 انقلاص  
 انقلاص  
 انقلاص

### Hydrolysis mechanisms

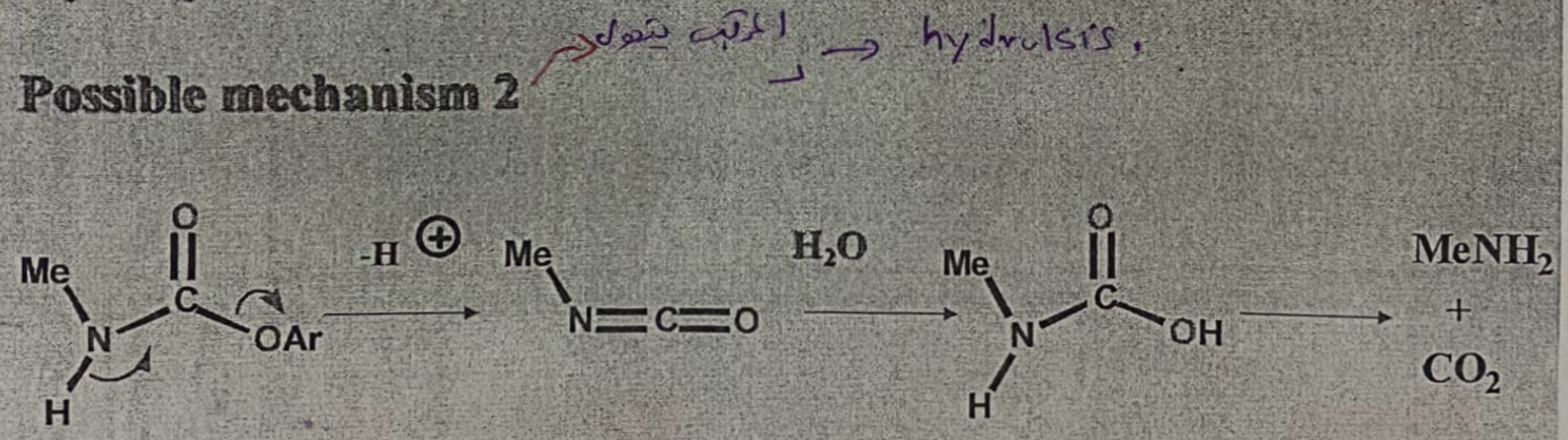
#### Possible mechanism 1



©1

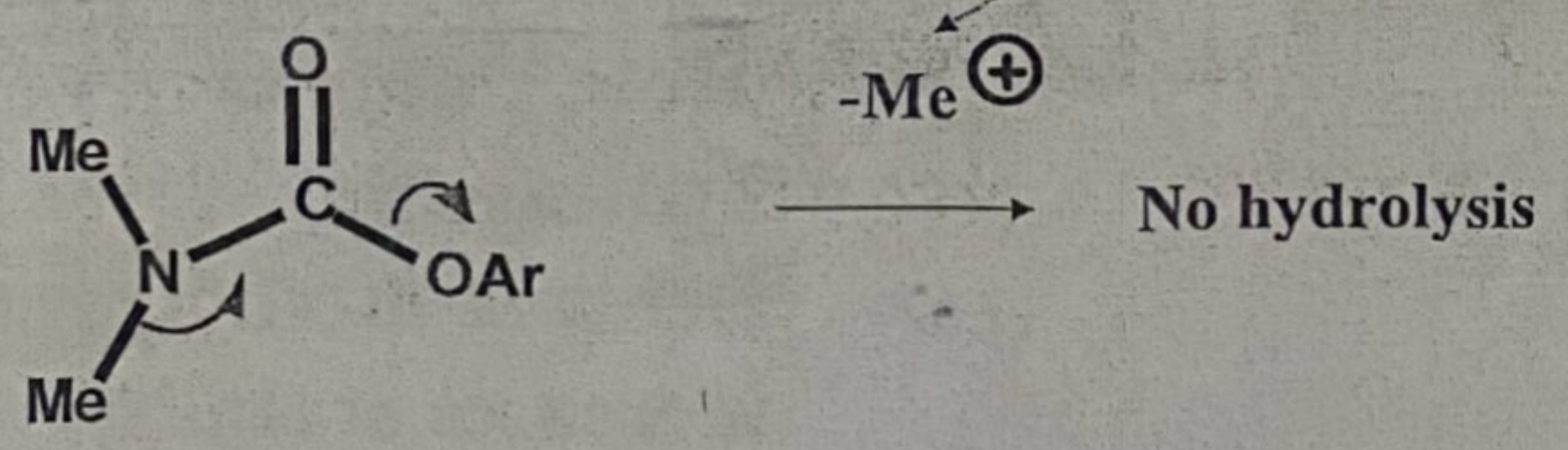
### Hydrolysis mechanisms

#### Possible mechanism 2



\* يكون عن طريق  
 catalyst hydrolysis.

Compare:



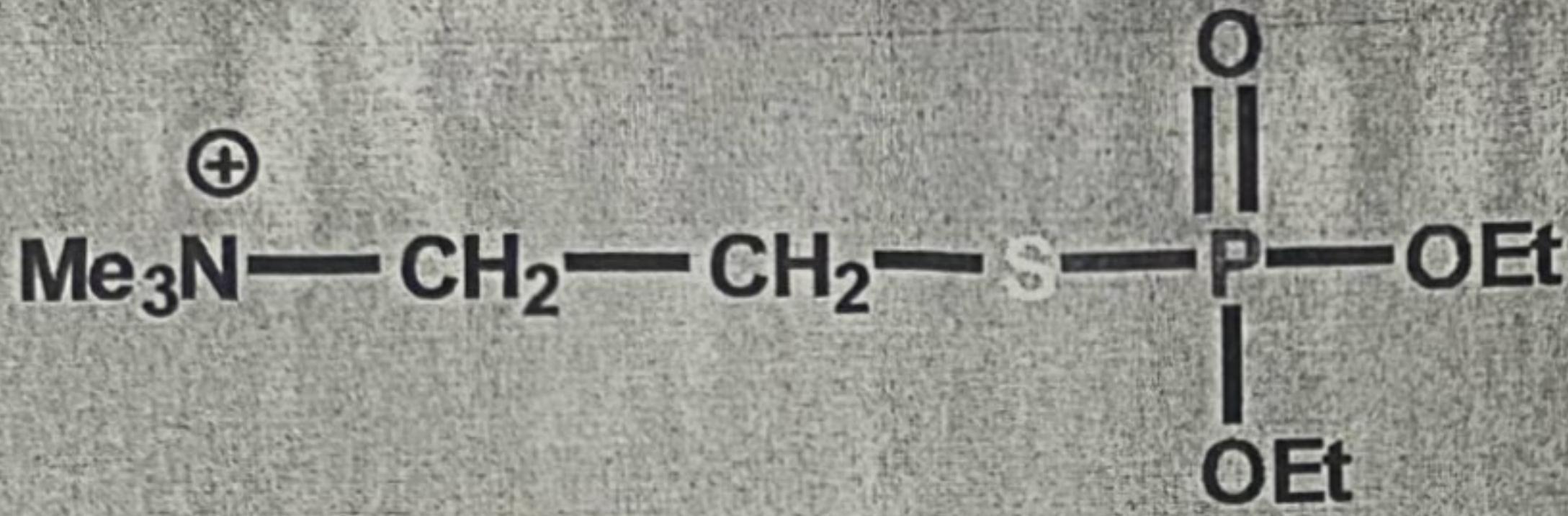
©1



## 15.4 Organophosphates

### e) Medicinal organophosphate

لا خطر من العيون



**Ecothiopate**

Used to treat glaucoma

من آثاره لكيفية

Topical application

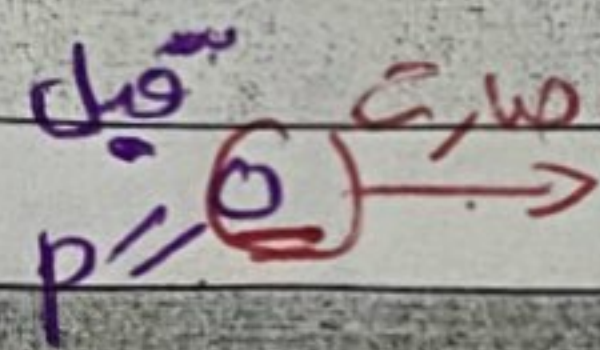
Quaternary N is added to improve binding interactions

Results in better selectivity and lower, safer doses

كأن يخطئ الجرعة كما يستخدم أقل

©1

هون غير بال structure



## 15.4 Organophosphates

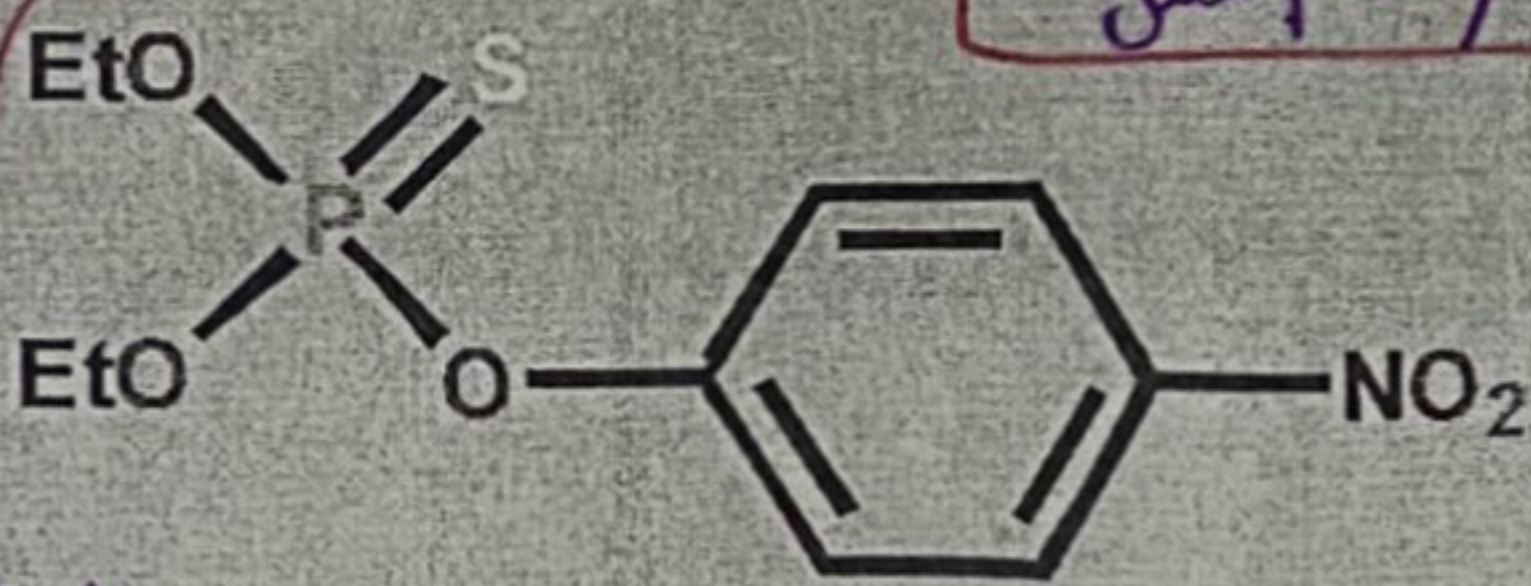
### d) Organophosphates as insecticides

برشوا

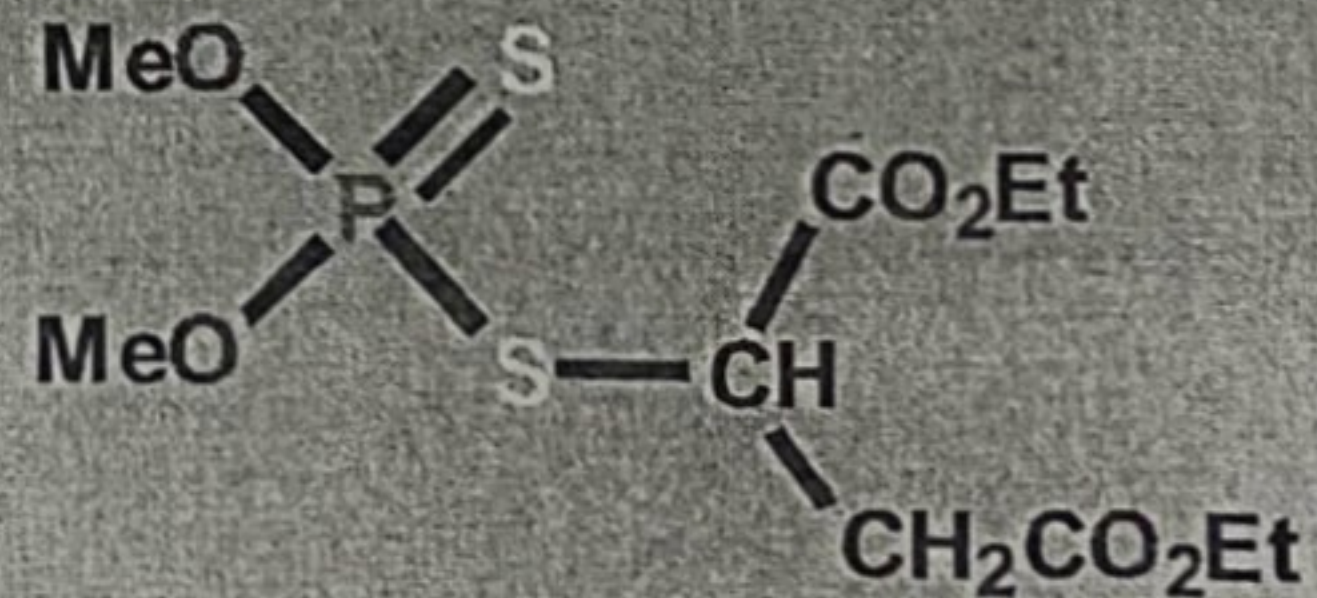
organophosphates

حتى تقاوا

insecticides



**Parathion**



**Malathion**

الجرعات بعدة

حلوا desulfurization

ويحولوا فيها

لـ

لكن الأضرار

فقد فيه

desulfurization

فبأنواع الحشرات

وما بأنواع الحشرات

(مباشر عينا)

Relatively harmless to mammals

Agents act as (prodrugs) in insects

Metabolised by insects to produce a toxic metabolite

desulfurization  $\rightarrow$  الكثرة

يتغير sulfur  $\rightarrow$  oxygen

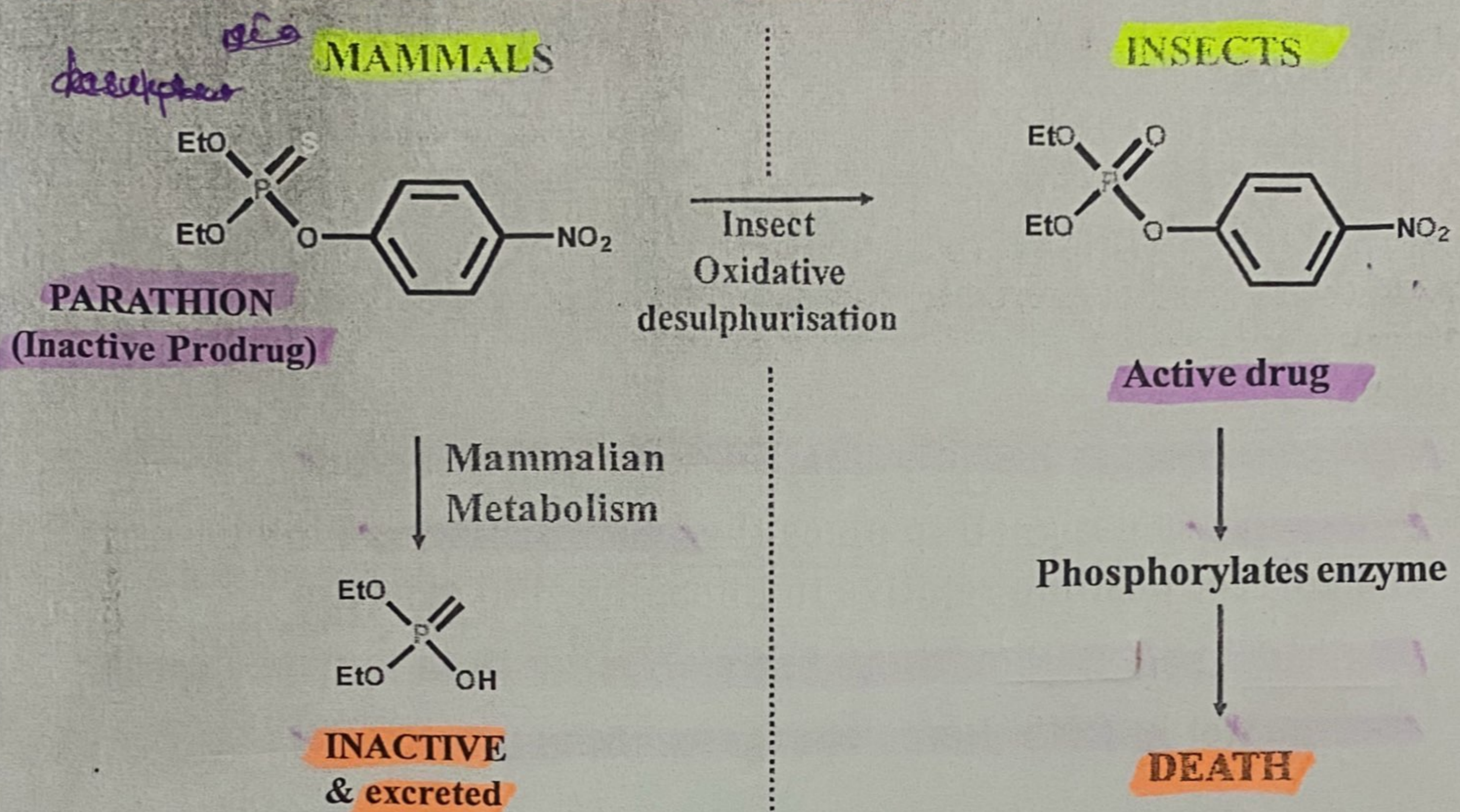
فبغير ترتيب مثلا ال organophosphates داخل

©1

الكثرة وتقوم الحشرة عن طريق افو  
عضلات الحشرة 170

## 15.4 Organophosphates

### d) Organophosphates as insecticides



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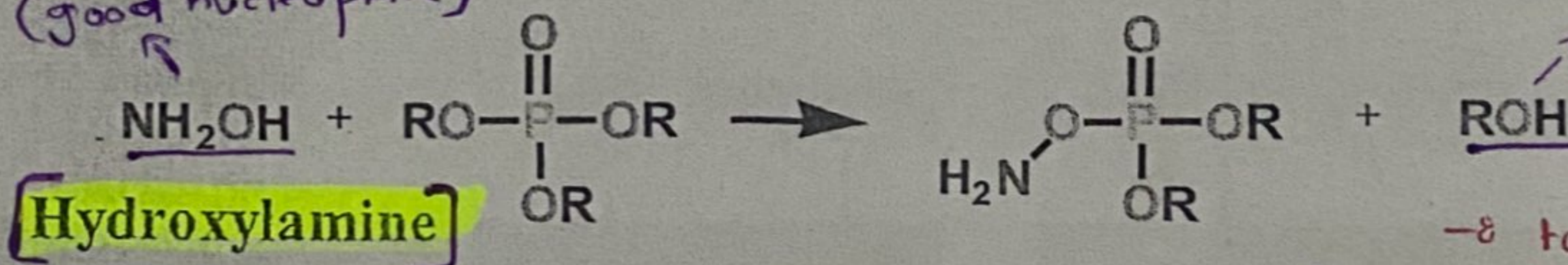
## 15.4 Organophosphates

### e) Design of Organophosphate Antidotes

#### Strategy

- Strong nucleophile required to cleave strong P-O bond
- Find suitable nucleophile capable of cleaving phosphate esters
- Water is too weak as a nucleophile
- Hydroxylamine is a (stronger nucleophile)

(good nucleophile)



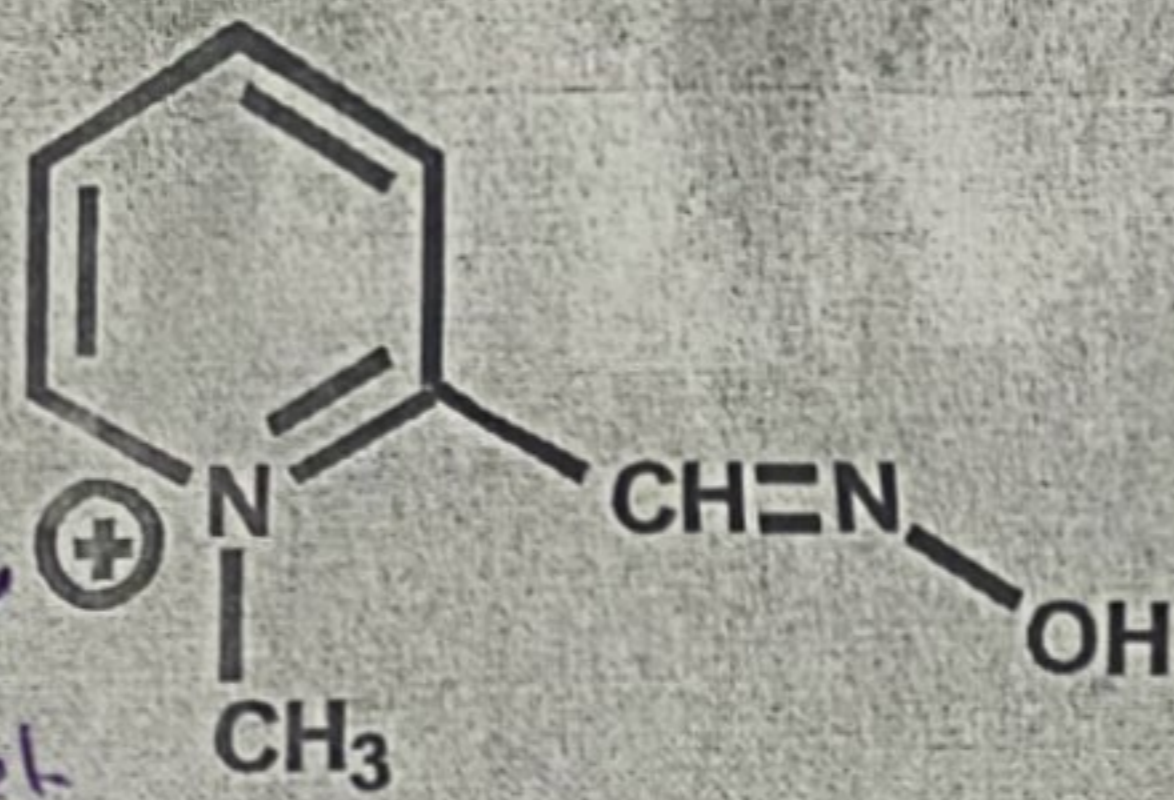
سبب ال toxicity  
برقبة يكتير (binding bucket)

- Hydroxylamine is (too) toxic for (clinical use)
- Increase selectivity (by) increasing binding interactions with active site

©1

# 15.4 Organophosphates

## e) Design of Organophosphate Antidotes



**Pralidoxime**

binding bucket  
aspartate.  $\rightarrow$   $\ominus$   $\text{CO}_2^-$

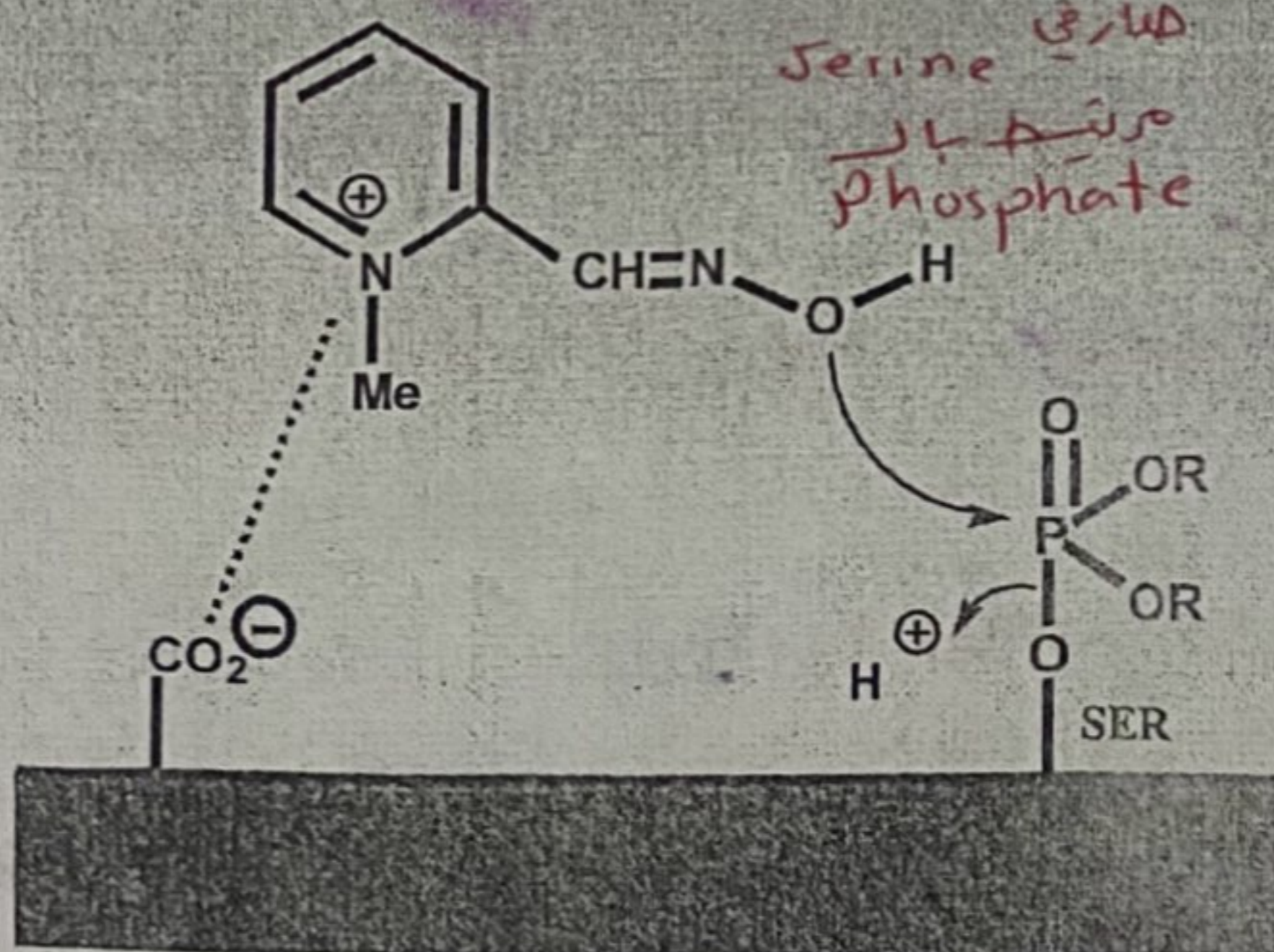
- Quaternary N is added to bind to the anionic region
- Side chain is designed to place the hydroxylamine moiety in the correct position relative to phosphorylated serine
- Pralidoxime 1 million times more effective than hydroxylamine
- Cannot act in CNS due to charge - cannot cross blood

Very good nucleophile.

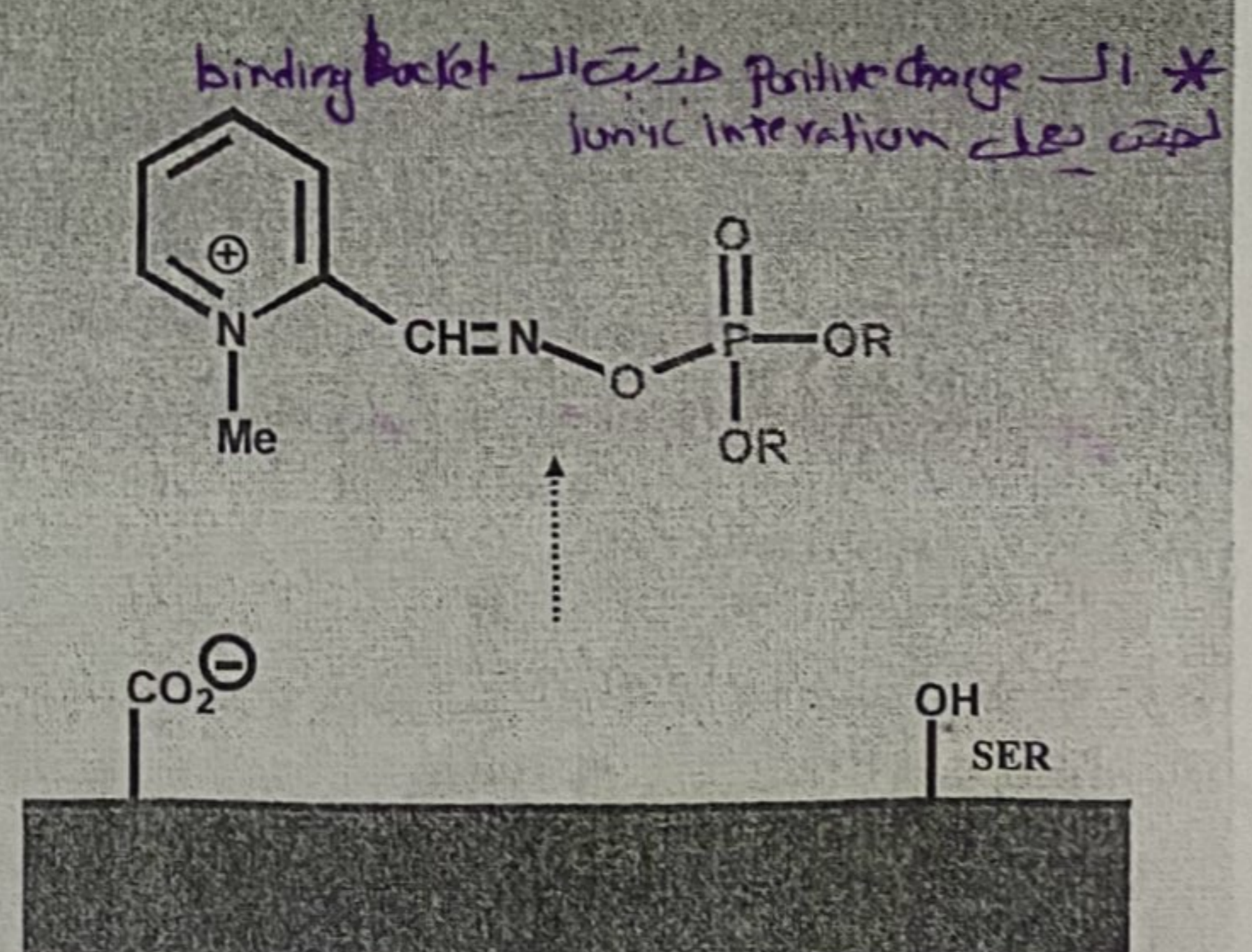
©1

# 15.4 Organophosphates

## e) Design of Organophosphate Antidotes



Active Site (Blocked)



Active Site (Free)

Organophosphate  
(Blocked)  $\rightarrow$   $\text{CO}_2^-$

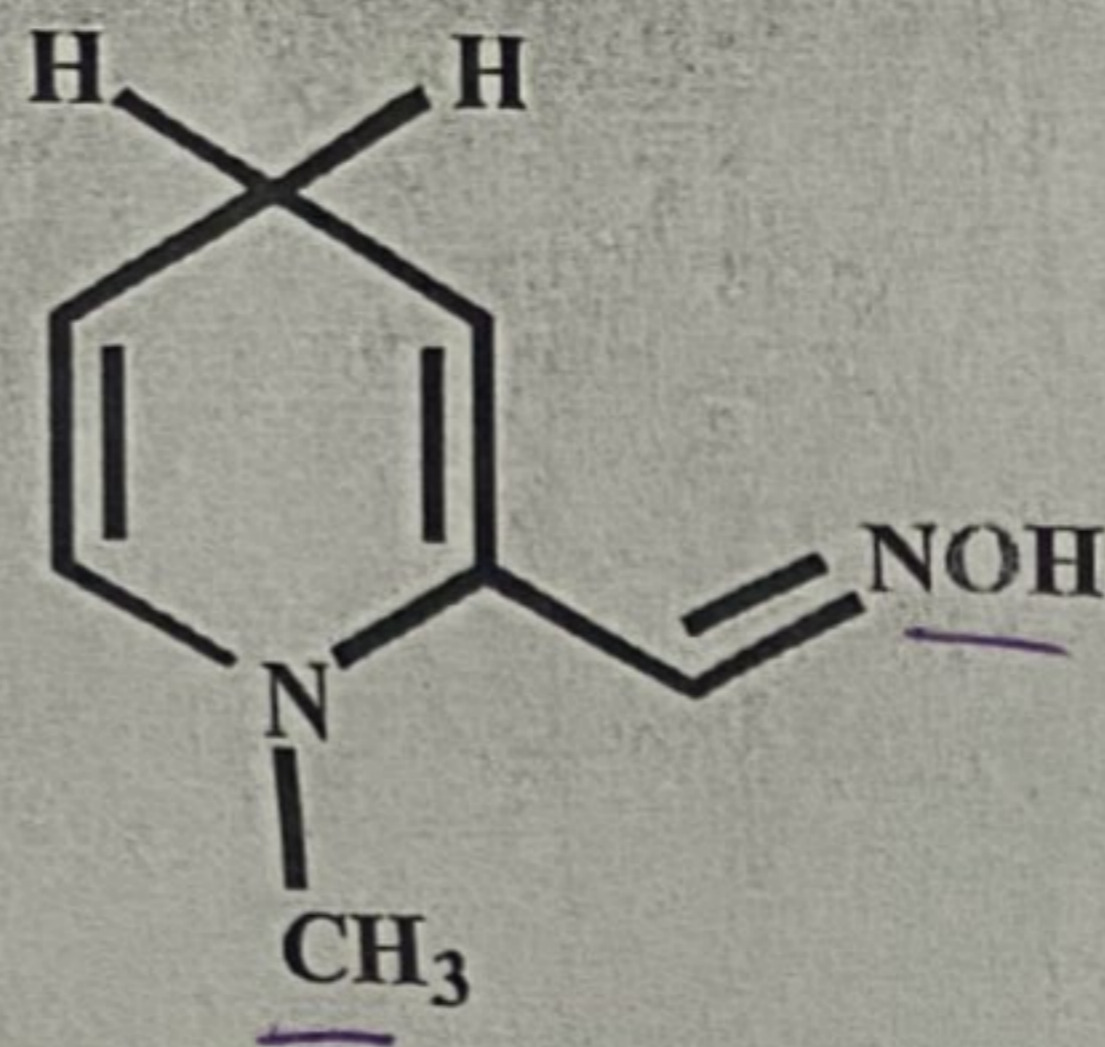
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neostigmine  $\rightarrow$   $\text{CO}_2^-$   $\rightarrow$  not leaving group  
leaving group.  $\leftarrow$  Ach  $\rightarrow$  172

toxic.  $\rightarrow$  organophosphate (Blocked)  $\rightarrow$   $\text{CO}_2^-$

## 15.4 Organophosphates

### e) Design of Organophosphate Antidotes



**ProPAM**

- Prodrug for pralidoxime
- Passes through BBB as free base
- Oxidised in CNS to pralidoxime

©1

## 15.5 Anticholinesterases as 'Smart Drugs'

Act in CNS

للنوبات  
لعلاج  
Alzheimer

Must cross blood brain barrier

Used to treat memory loss in Alzheimers disease

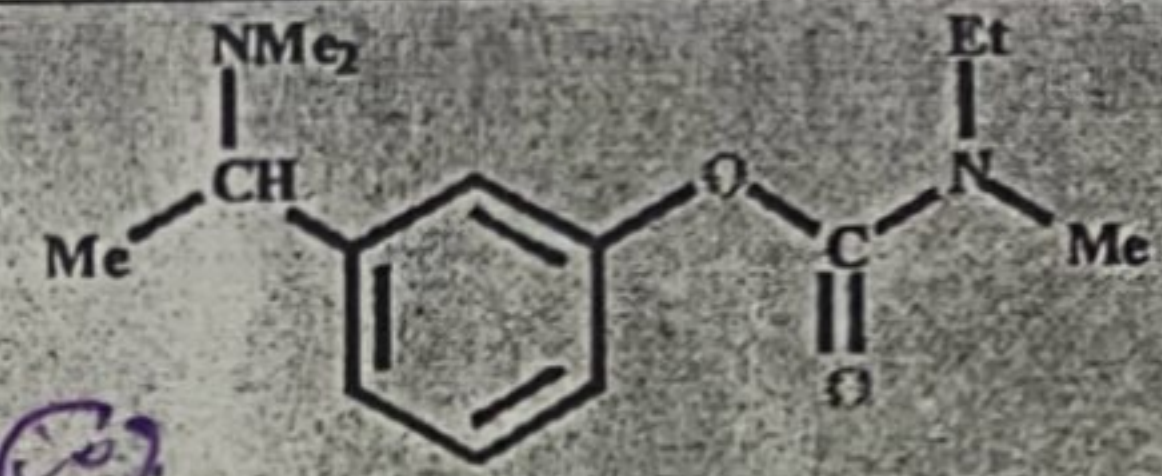
Alzheimers (causes) deterioration of cholinergic receptors in brain

Smart drugs inhibit Ach hydrolysis to increase activity at remaining receptors

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مطلوب حفظ لإسم لطبي

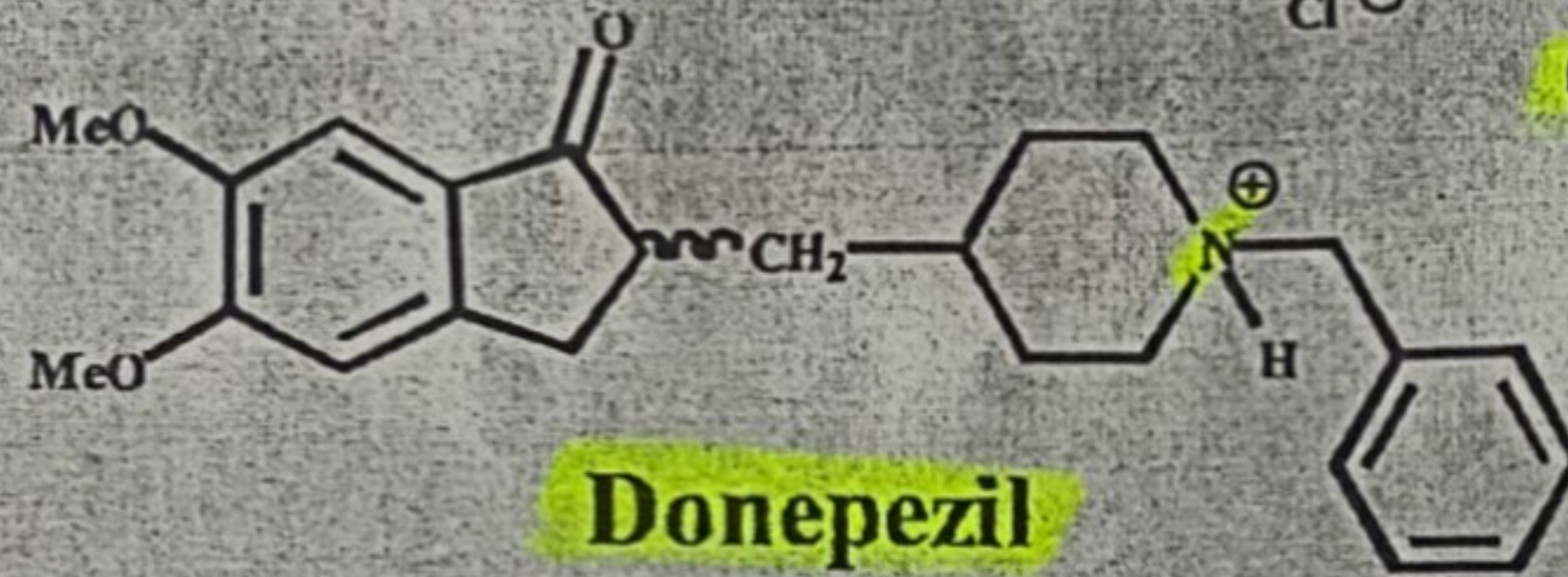
### 15.5 Anticholinesterases as 'Smart Drugs'



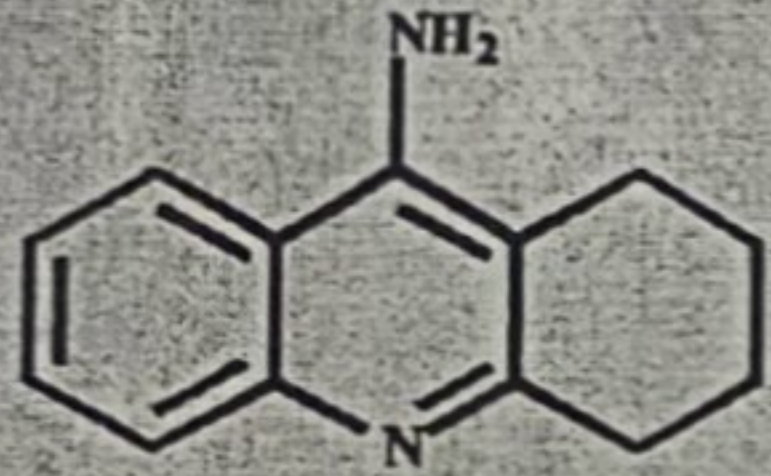
**Rivastigmine (Exelon)**  
(analogue of physostigmine)

مطلوب  
الإسم  
التجاري

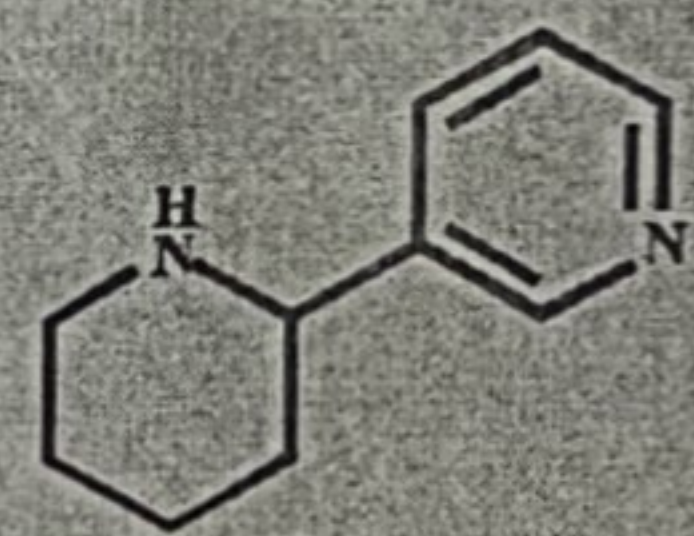
مشتق أدوية الفايبر



**Donepezil**

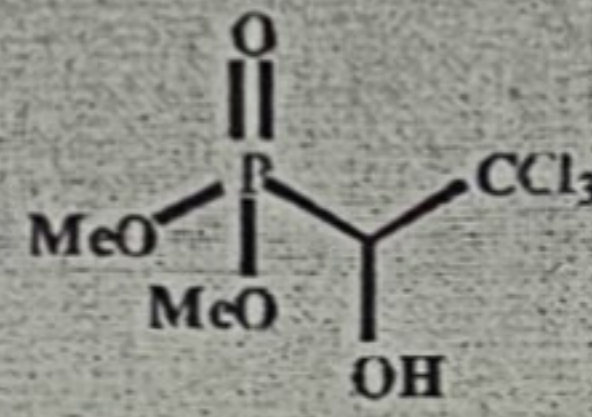


**Tacrine (Cognex)**  
Toxic side effects



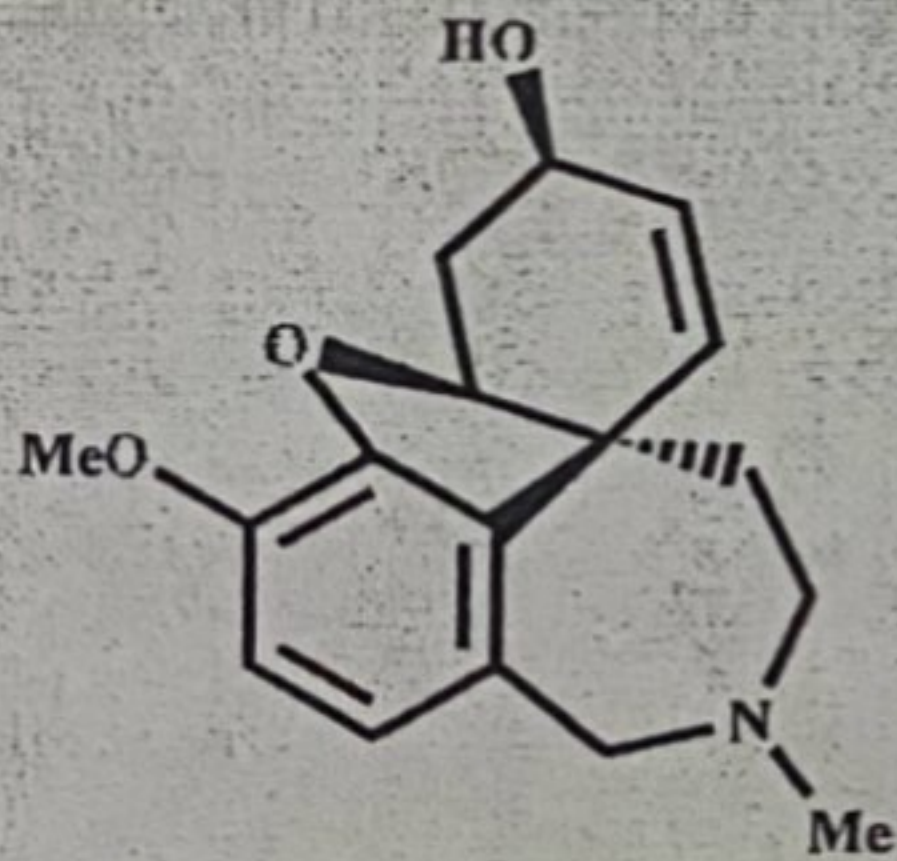
**Anabaseine**

(ants and marine worms)

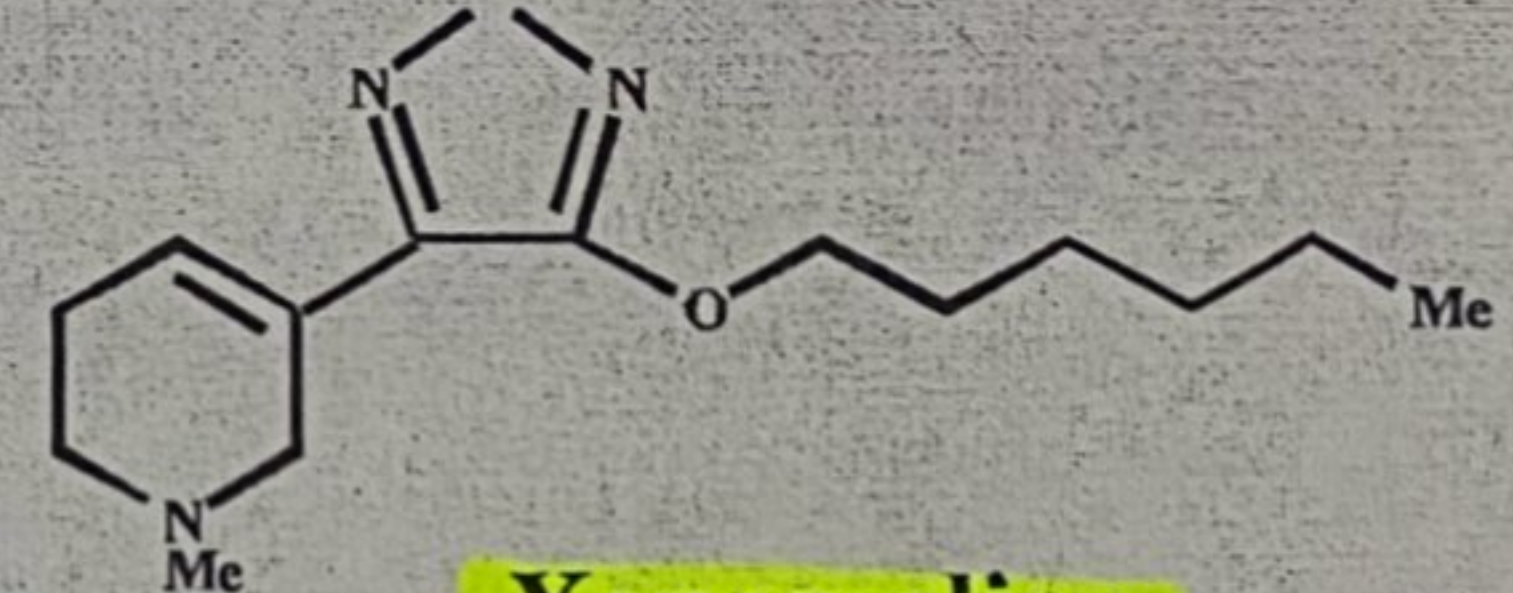


**Metrifonate**  
(organophosphate)

مشتق  
بالتوفيق



**Galanthamine**  
(daffodil and snowdrop bulbs)



**Xanomeline**

©1