



Chemotherapeutic Agents

=

Drugs to Treat Neoplastic Agents- Section 3- DNA Topoisomerase Poisons & DNA Intercalating Agents

SRAmni Mar2024

Foye's 2019

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide features several red, semi-transparent molecular models. These models consist of spheres of varying sizes connected by thin, curved lines, representing chemical structures. The models are arranged in a cluster, with some appearing larger and more prominent than others, creating a sense of depth and scientific focus.

CHAPTER **33**

Drugs Used to Treat Neoplastic Diseases

Victoria F. Roche

PART III ● Pharmacodynamic Agents

SECTION 7 DRUGS IMPACTING INFECTIOUS AND NEOPLASTIC DISEASE PROCESSES

- CHAPTER **29** **Drugs Used to Treat Bacterial Infections** 1142
Elmer J. Gentry, E. Jeffrey North and Robin M. Zavod
- CHAPTER **30** **Drugs Used to Treat Viral Infections** 1213
Patrick M. Woster
- CHAPTER **31** **Drugs Used to Treat Fungal Infections** 1260
Robert K. Griffith
- CHAPTER **32** **Drugs Used to Treat Parasitic Infections** 1276
Thomas L. Lemke
- CHAPTER **33** **Drugs Used to Treat Neoplastic Diseases** 1309
Victoria F. Roche

TOPOISOMERASE POISONS CAMPTOTHECINS

- Irinotecan
- Topotecan

EIPODOPHYLLOTOXINS

- Etoposide
- Teniposide

ANTHRACYCLINES AND ANTHRACENEDIONES

- Aldoxorubicin
- Daunorubicin
- Doxorubicin
- Epirubicin
- Idarubicin
- Mitoxantrone
- Valrubicin

MISCELLANEOUS ANTICANCER AGENTS

- Arsenic trioxide
- Bexarotene
- Bleomycin
- Dactinomycin
- Gemtuzumab ozogamicin conjugate
- Inotuzumab ozogamicin conjugate
- Mitomycin
- Mitotane
- Trabectedin
- Tretinoin

Drugs Used to Treat Neoplastic Diseases

Victoria F. Roche

Pharmacologic Classification of Chemotherapeutic Agents

I. DNA (cross) linking agents; DNA alkylating agents

II. Antimetabolites

III. DNA topoisomerase poisons & DNA intercalating agents:

III.1. Camptothecins; III.2. Epipodophyllotoxins;

Antibiotics: III.3. Anthracyclines; III.4. Anthracenediones

IV. DNA interacting antibiotics: miscellaneous antibiotics:

IV.1. Phenoxazine; IV.2. Glycopeptide; IV.3. Mitomycin

III. DNA Topoisomerase Poisons & DNA Intercalating Agents

- Natural compounds:
 - ✓ III.1. Camptothecins: alkaloid
 - ✓ III.2. Epipodophyllotoxins

- Antibiotics:
 - ✓ III.3. Anthracyclines
 - ✓ III.4. Anthracenediones

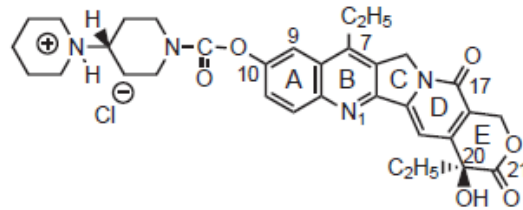
Topoisomerase

- Topoisomerase II α (TopII):
 - ✓ cleaves double stranded DNA during replication phase via a transesterification reaction,
 - ✓ involving a topoisomerase tyrosine residue & a terminal 5'-phosphate,
 - ✓ but through a reverse transesterification,
 - ✓ repairs its own damage after replication is complete.
- Topoisomerase I (TopI):
 - ✓ functions in essentially the same way, but cuts and religates a single DNA strand.
- Topoisomerase Poison:
 - ✓ stimulate DNA cleavage reaction,
 - ✓ but inhibit the DNA resealing activity of the enzymes,
 - ✓ leaving the DNA irreversibly damaged and unable to replicate.

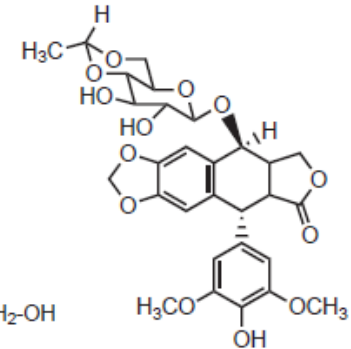
Chemical Classification for III. Topoisomerase Poisons & DNA Intercalating Agents & DNA Interacting Antibiotics

III.1. Camptothecins

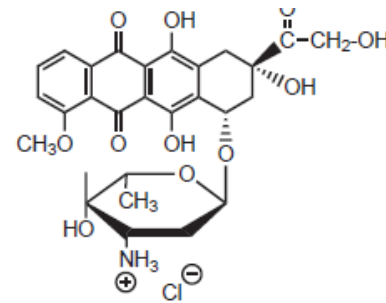
Camptothecins



Epipodophyllotoxins



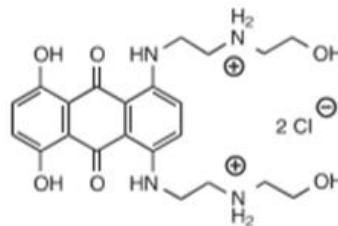
III.2. Epipodophyllotoxins



Doxorubicin hydrochloride
(Adriamycin)

III.3. Antibiotics: anthracyclines

III.4. Anthracenediones



Mitoxantrone hydrochloride
(Novantrone)

Chemical Classification for Topoisomerase Poisons & DNA Intercalating Agents

- Natural compounds:

III.1. Camptothecines: Topotecan; Irinotecan

III.2. Epipodophyllotoxins: Etoposide; Teniposide

- Antibiotics:

III.3. Anthracyclines:

✓ Doxorubicin (Adriamycin); Daunorubicin;

✓ Epirubicin; Idarubicin; Valrubicin

III.4. Anthracendiones:

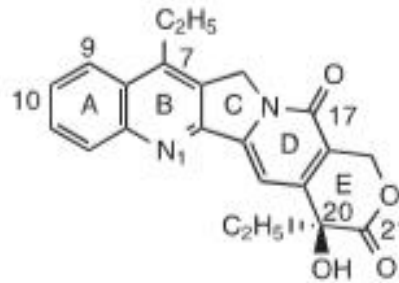
✓ Mitoxantrone;

III. Topoisomerase Poisons:

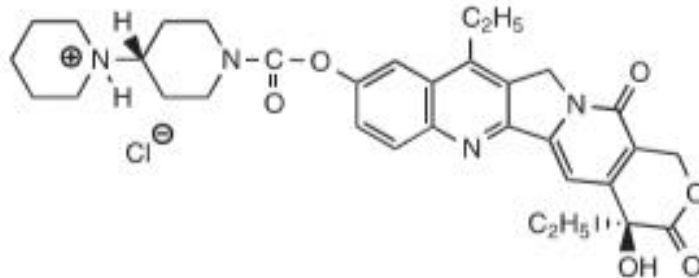
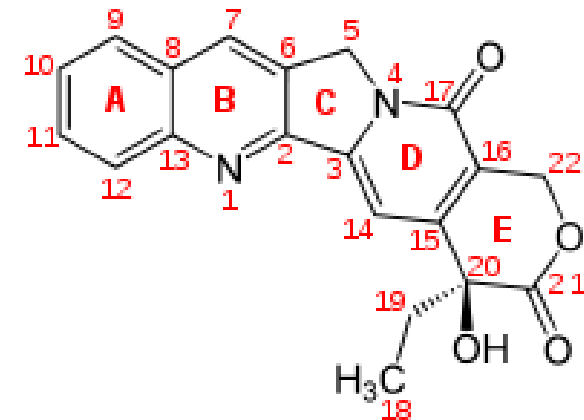
III.1. Camptothecins

- Camptothecins: Irinotecan

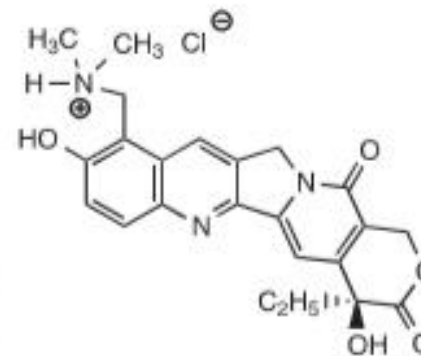
Topotecan



Camptothecin
(water-insoluble natural product)



Irinotecan hydrochloride
(Camptosar, Oinvyde)



Topotecan hydrochloride
(Hycamtin)

Figure 33.25 Camptothecin topoisomerase I (TopI) poisons.

III.1. Camptothecins: Topo I Interactions Sites

- Functional groups: N1, O at C10, C17(CO), C20(OH), C21(CO)-O
- Bulky substituents at C7, C9 & C10:
 - ✓ project the structure into major groove of DNA, do not hinder binding.

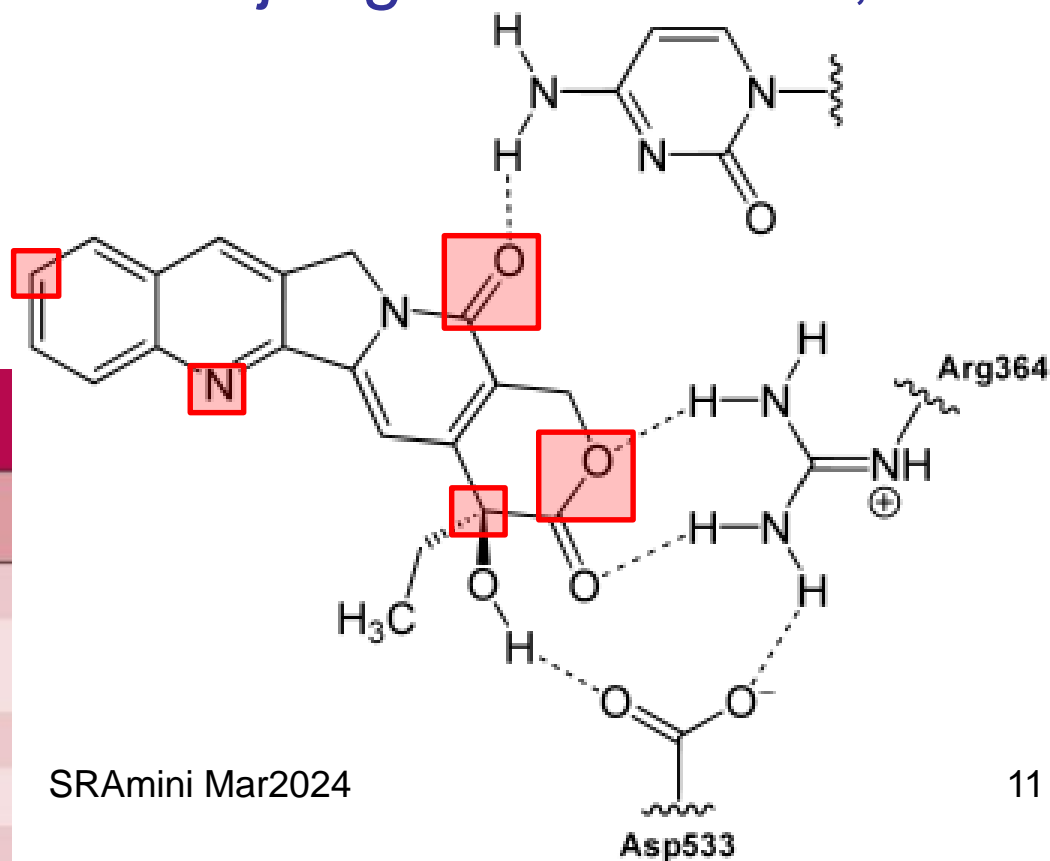
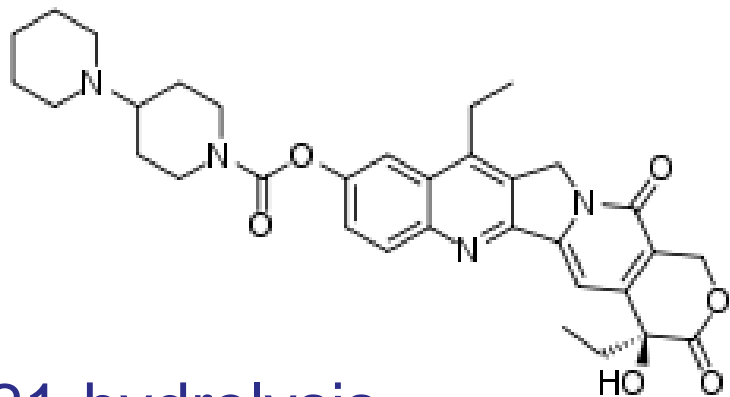


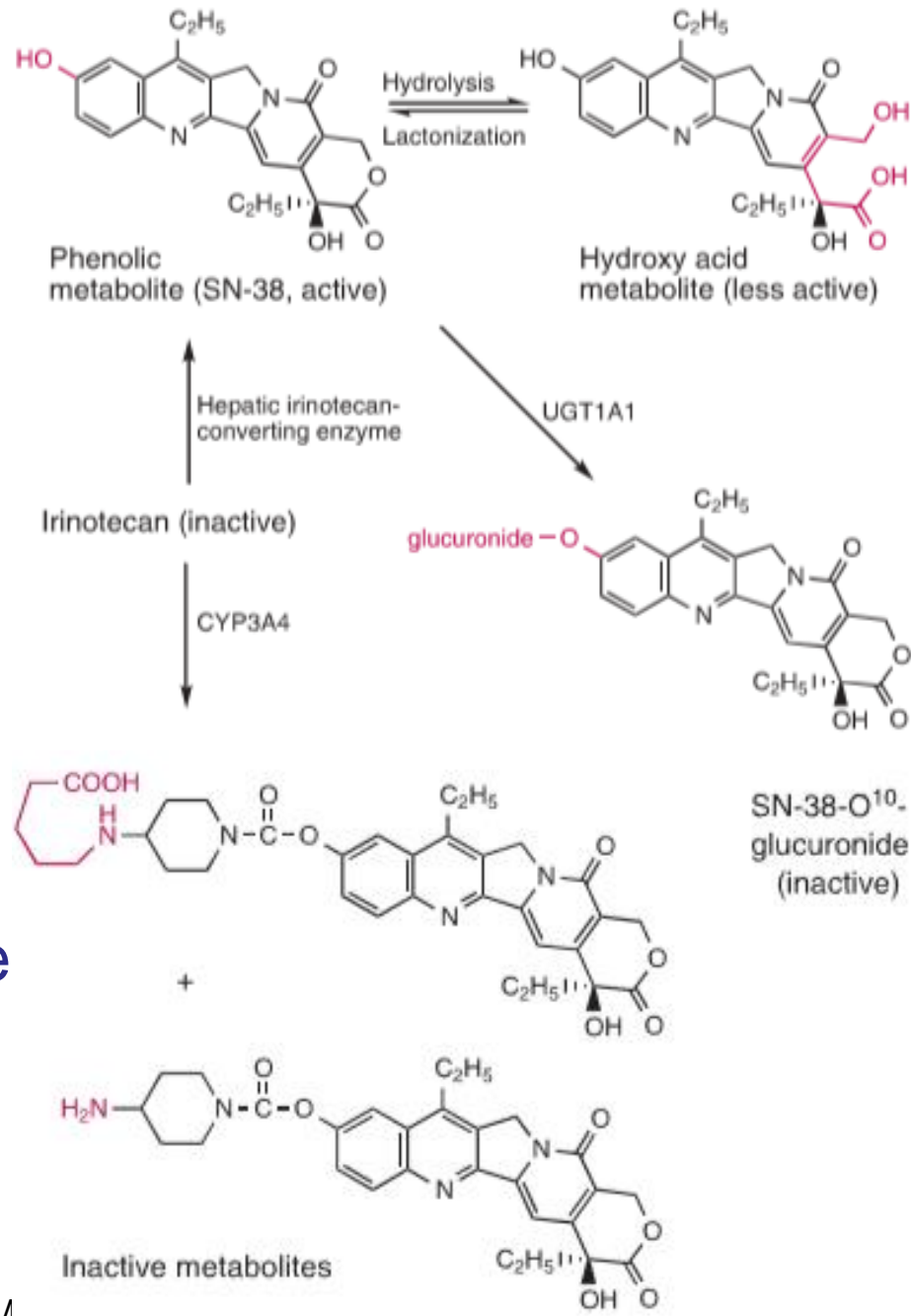
Table 33.11 Topotecan Topoisomerase I Interactions

| Topotecan Functional Group | Topoisomerase I Residue |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Pyridine N ₁ | Arg364 |
| C ₁₀ -OH | Enzyme-associated water (H-bond) |
| C ₁₇ -pyridone carbonyl | Asn722 |
| C ₂₀ -OH | Asp533 (H-bond) |
| C ₂₁ -lactone carbonyl | Tyr723-phosphate, Lys532 |

Metabolism of Irinotecan



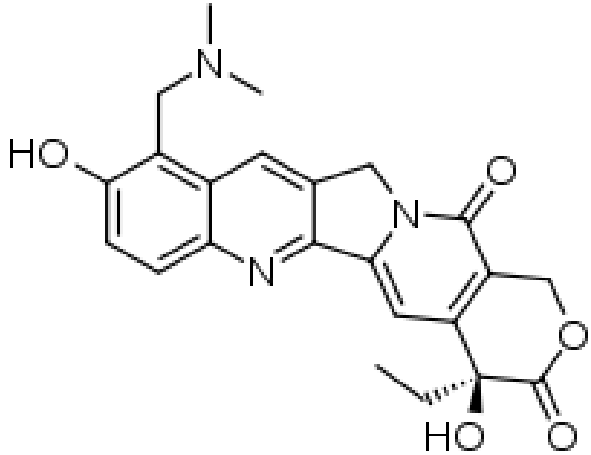
- C21-hydrolysis
- C10:
 - ✓ oxidation;
 - ✓ O-dealkylation:
- phenolic SN38: active metabolite
- ✓ conjugation



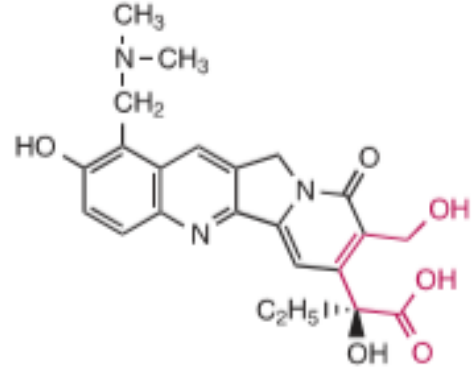
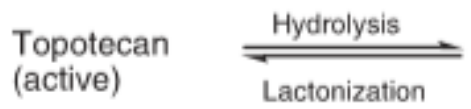
SRAmni M

Figure 33.26 Irinotecan metabolism.

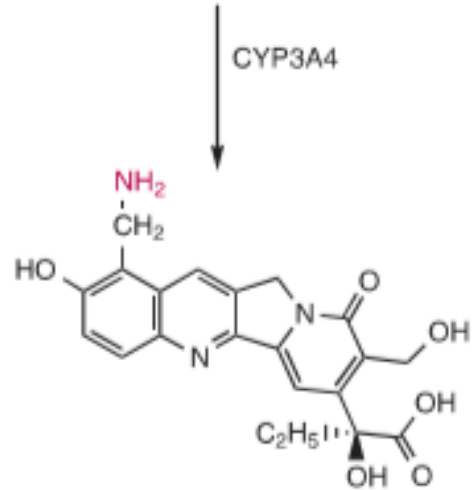
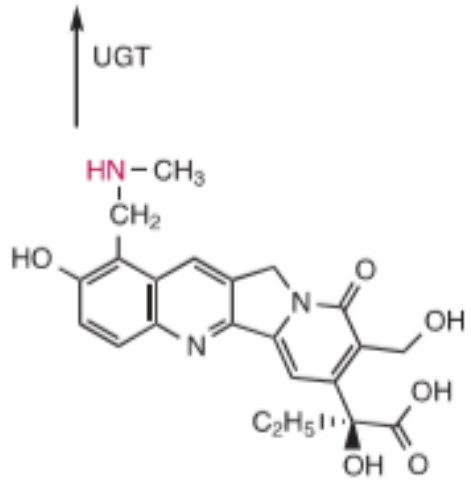
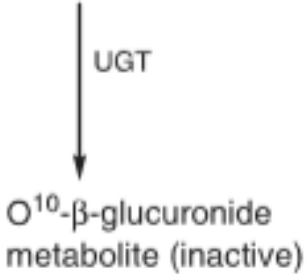
Metabolism of Topotecan



- C21-hydrolysis
- C9-N-dealkylation
- C10: conjugation

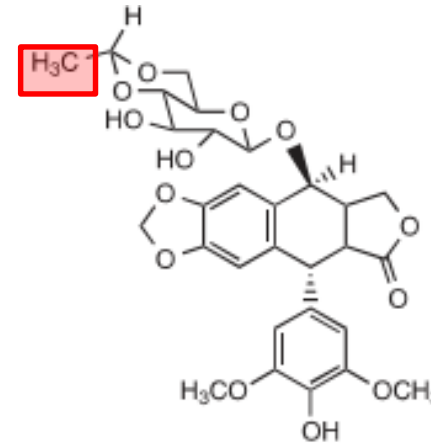


Dihydroxy acid metabolite (less active)

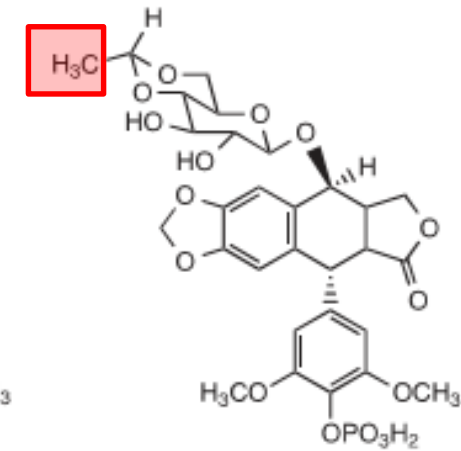


III. Topoisomerase Poisons: 2- Epipodophyllotoxins

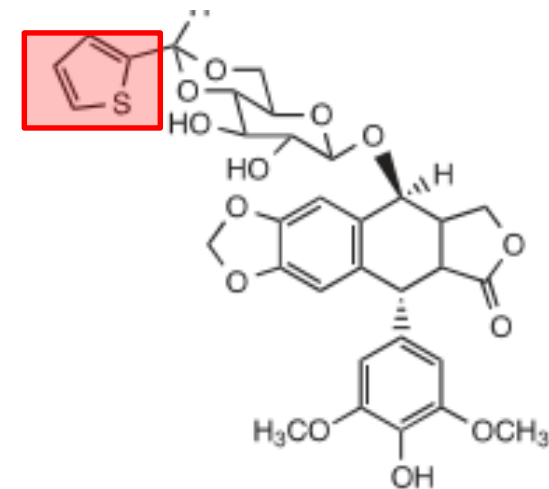
- Epipodophyllotoxin: Etoposide
Teniposide



Etoposide
(VePesid)



Etoposide phosphate
(Etopophos)



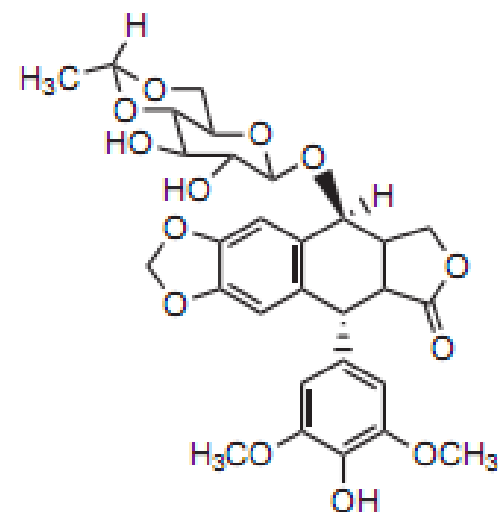
Teniposide hydrochloride
(Vumon)

SRAmni Mar2024

14

III.2. Epipodophyllotoxins: Chemistry & SAR

- Chemistry: glycosidic derivative of podophyllotoxin:
 - ✓ major component of resinous podophyllin isolated from root of mayapple
 - ✓ semisynthetic glycosidic derivative of podophyllotoxin
 - ✓ difference in β -D-glucopyranosyl substituent (methyl/thienyl)
 - ✓ solubility enhancers: polysorbate 80 (Tween) or polyoxymethylated castor oil (cremophore)
- Possess various functional groups
- Critical SAR: ... phenol & ...
- Binding site study in recent studies: to develop rational more potent agents



Etoposide (VePesid)

Proposed Interaction Sites for Etoposide

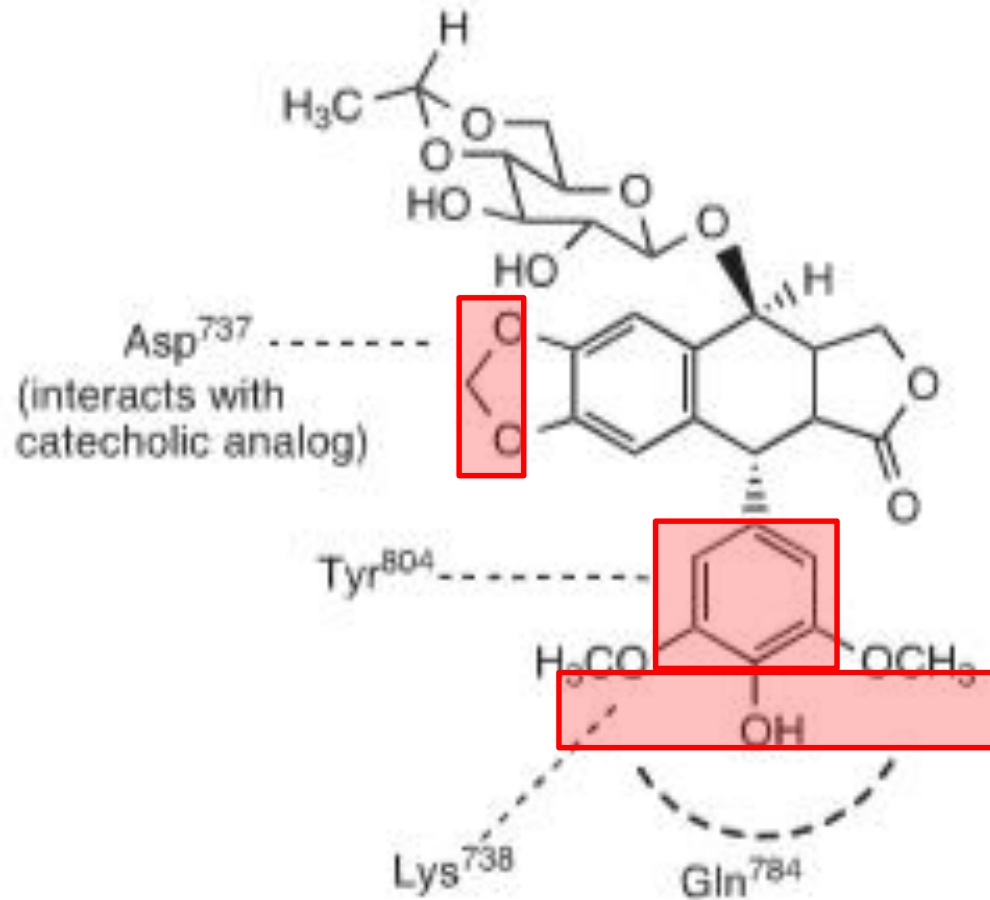


Figure 33.29 Proposed etoposide-TopII α binding interactions.

Metabolism of Epipodophyllotoxin

- Lactone hydrolysis
- Phenolic OH conjugation
- O-de-alkylation: ortho-quinone

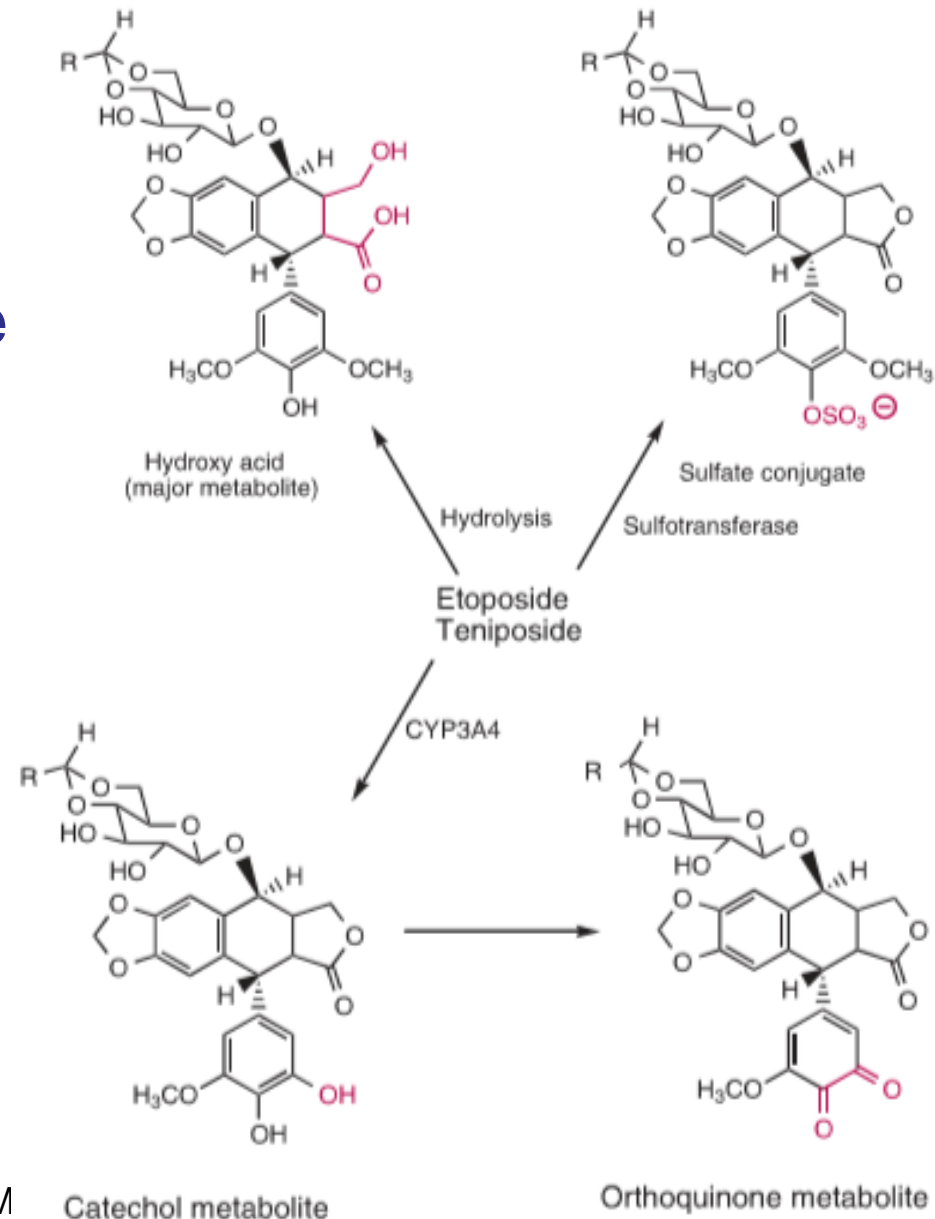
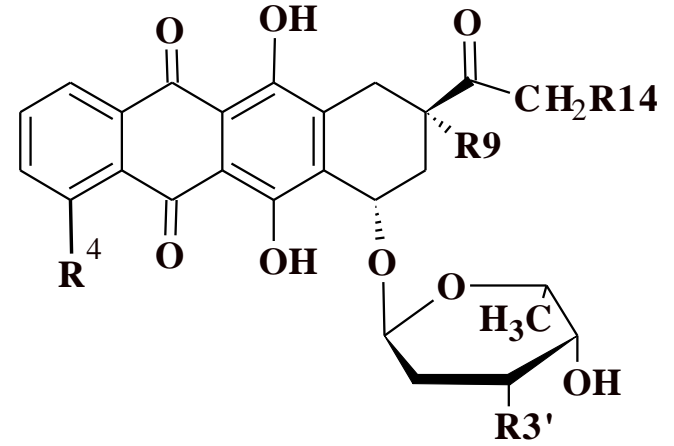


Figure 33.30 Epipodophyllotoxin metabolism.

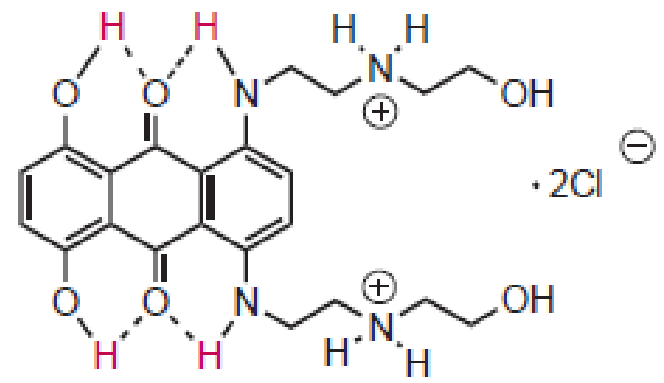
III. DNA Topoisomerase Poisons & DNA Intercalating Agents:

III. 3. Anthracyclines; III. 4. Anthracenediones

III. 3. Anthracyclines:

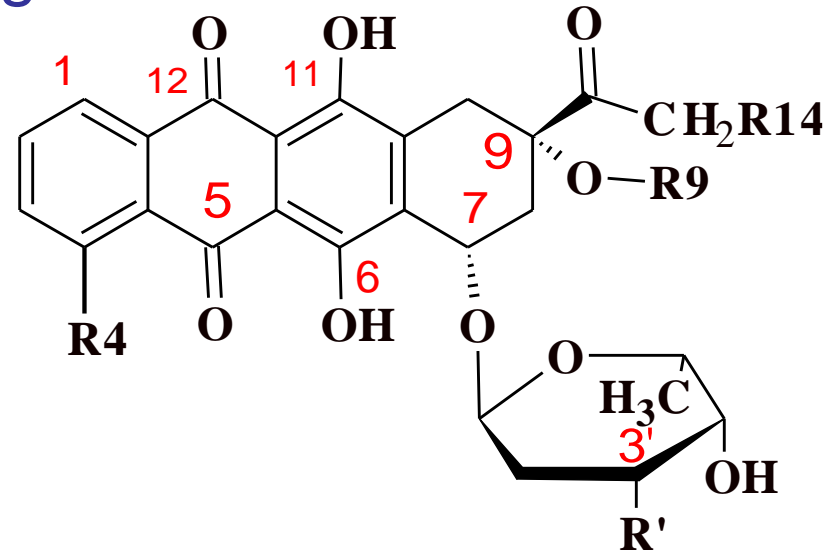


III. 4. Anthracenediones:



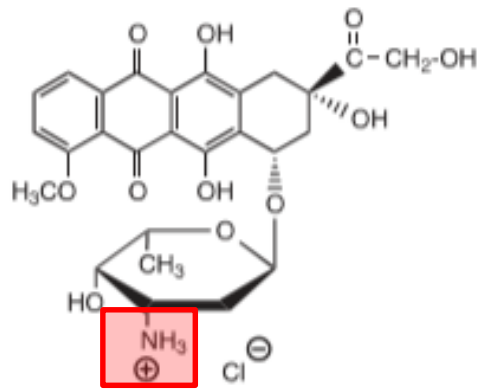
III. 3. Anthracyclines: Source & Structure

- From Streptomyces --- semi-synthetic derivatives
- Chemistry:
 - ✓ aglycon region: tetracyclic quinone: anthraquinone
 - ✓ glycon region: C7: glycosidic bond: daunosamine: amino(3'-NHR)-sugar

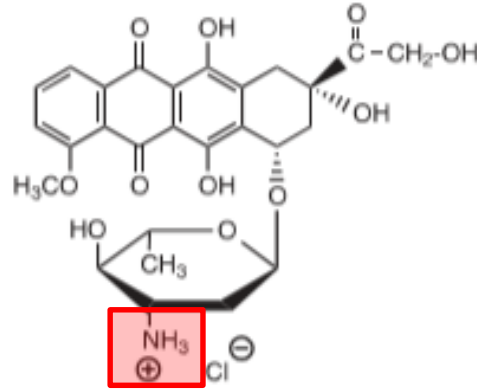


III. DNA Topoisomerase Poisons & DNA Intercalating Agents:

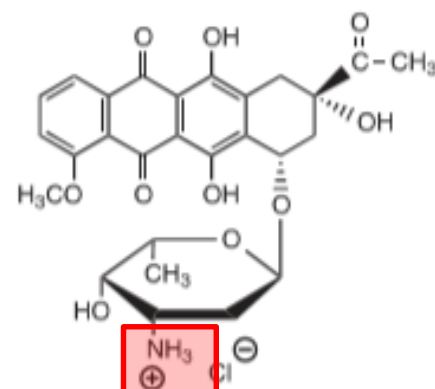
III. 3. Anthracyclines: 1st, 2nd & 3rd Generations



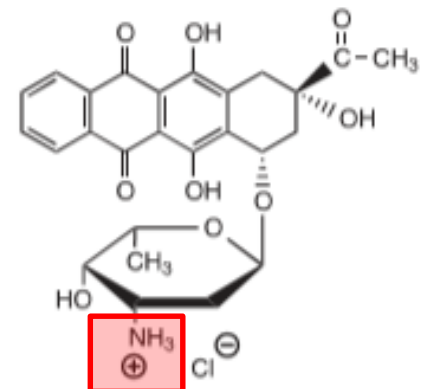
Doxorubicin hydrochloride
(Adriamycin)



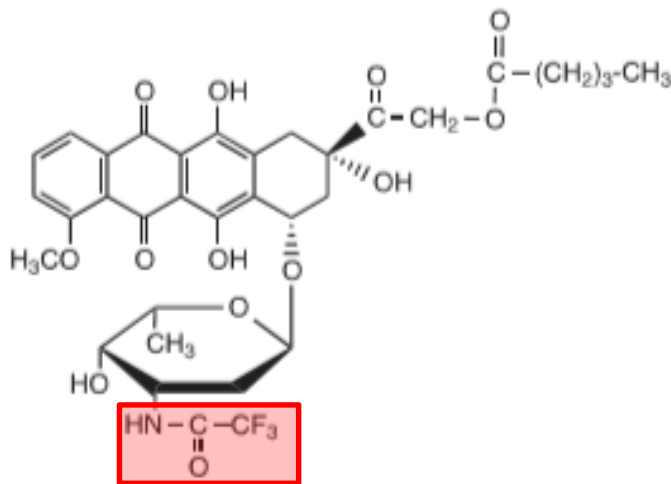
Epirubicin hydrochloride
(Ellence)



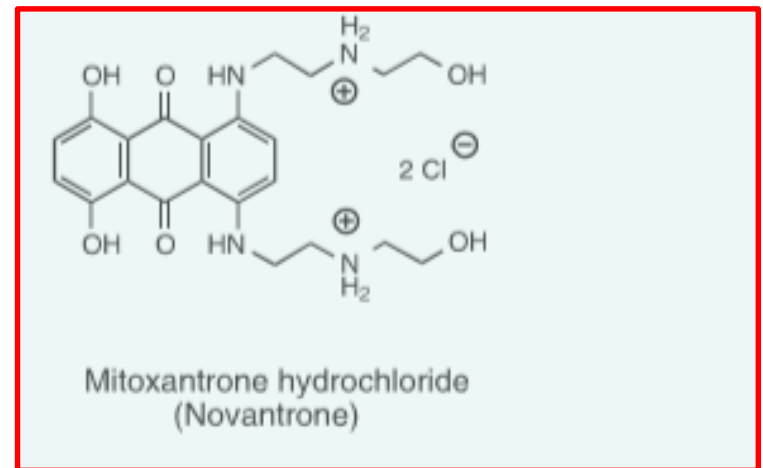
Daunorubicin hydrochloride
(Cerubidine)



Idarubicin hydrochloride
(Idamycin PFS)



Valrubicin
(Valstar)

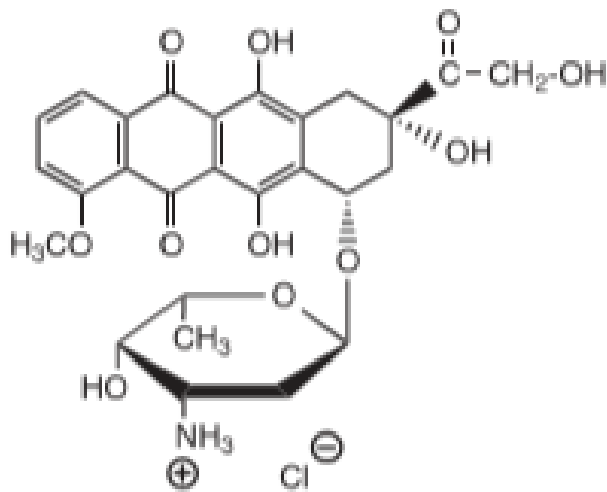


Mitoxantrone hydrochloride
(Novantrone)

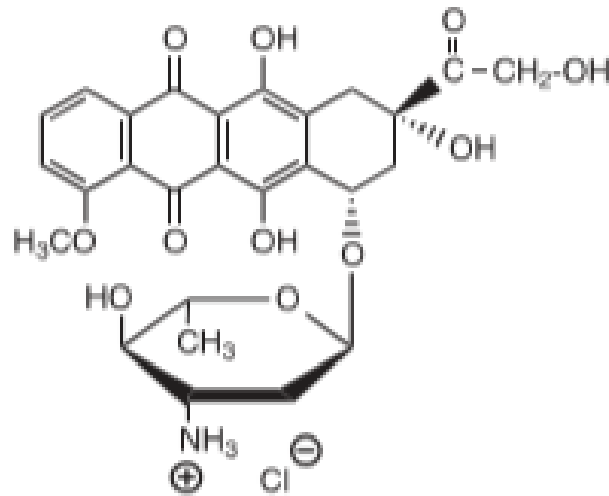
III. DNA Topoisomerase Poisons & DNA Intercalating Agents:

III. 3. Anthracyclines

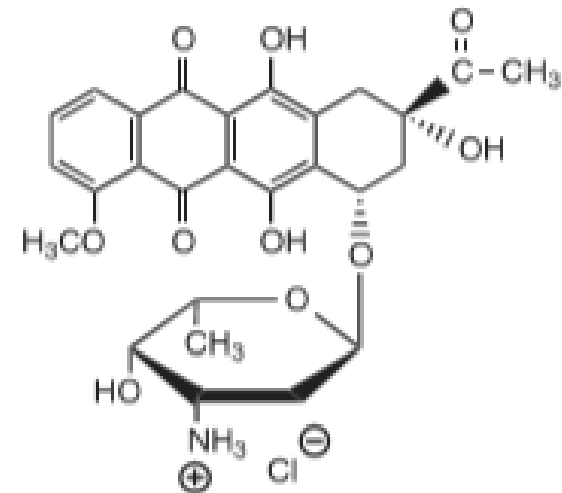
- Follow SAR in each of the following structures:
- ✓ Doxorubicin (Adriamycin); Epirubicin; Daunorubicin



Doxorubicin hydrochloride
(Adriamycin)



Epirubicin hydrochloride
(Ellence)

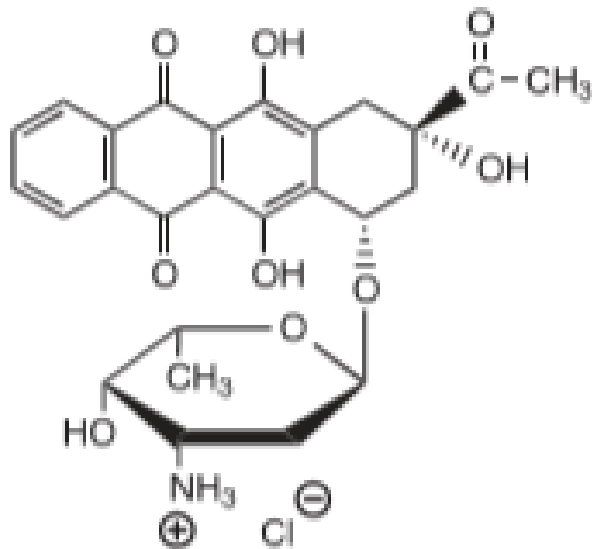


Daunorubicin hydrochloride
(Cerubidine)

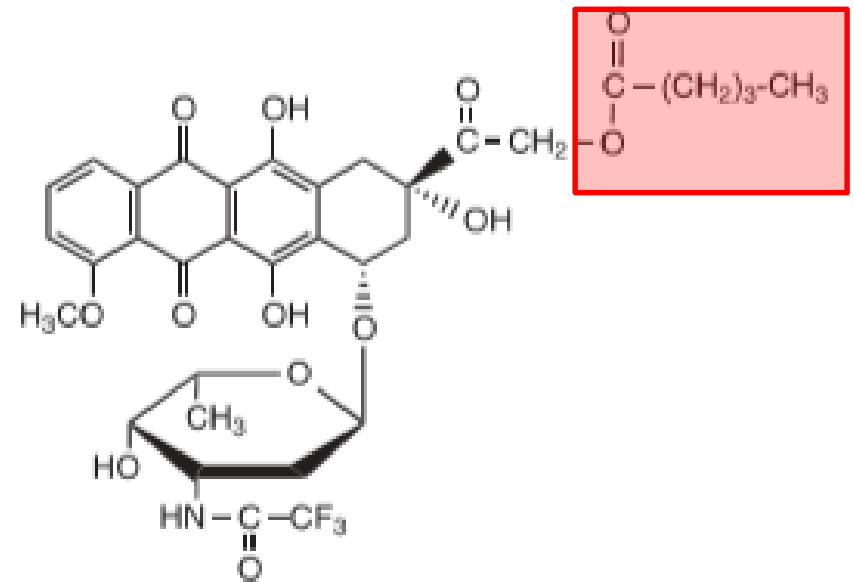
III. DNA Topoisomerase Poisons & DNA Intercalating Agents:

III. 3. Anthracyclines-Contd.

- ✓ Follow SAR in each of the following structures:
- ✓ Idarubicin; Valrubicin



Idarubicin hydrochloride
(Idamycin PFS)



Valrubicin
(Valstar)

Free Radical Formation & Ferrous Chelation in Anthracyclines

- Superoxide radical anion: $\cdot\text{O}=\text{O}\cdot^-$
- Hydroxyl radical: $\cdot\text{OH}$
- ✓ ferrous affects in $[\cdot\text{OH}]$
- ✓ fenton reaction

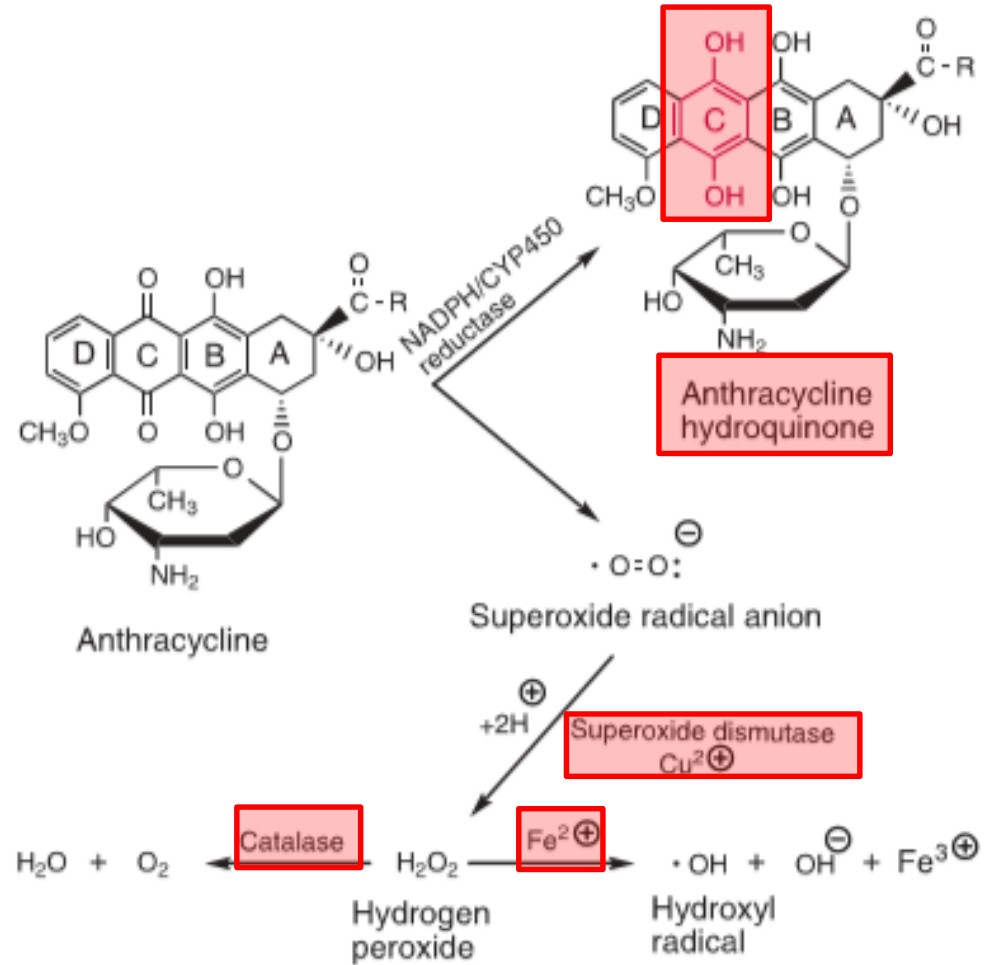
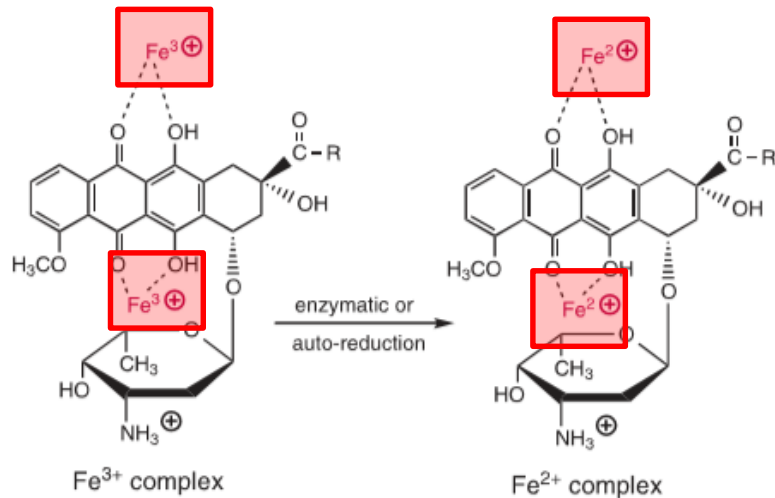
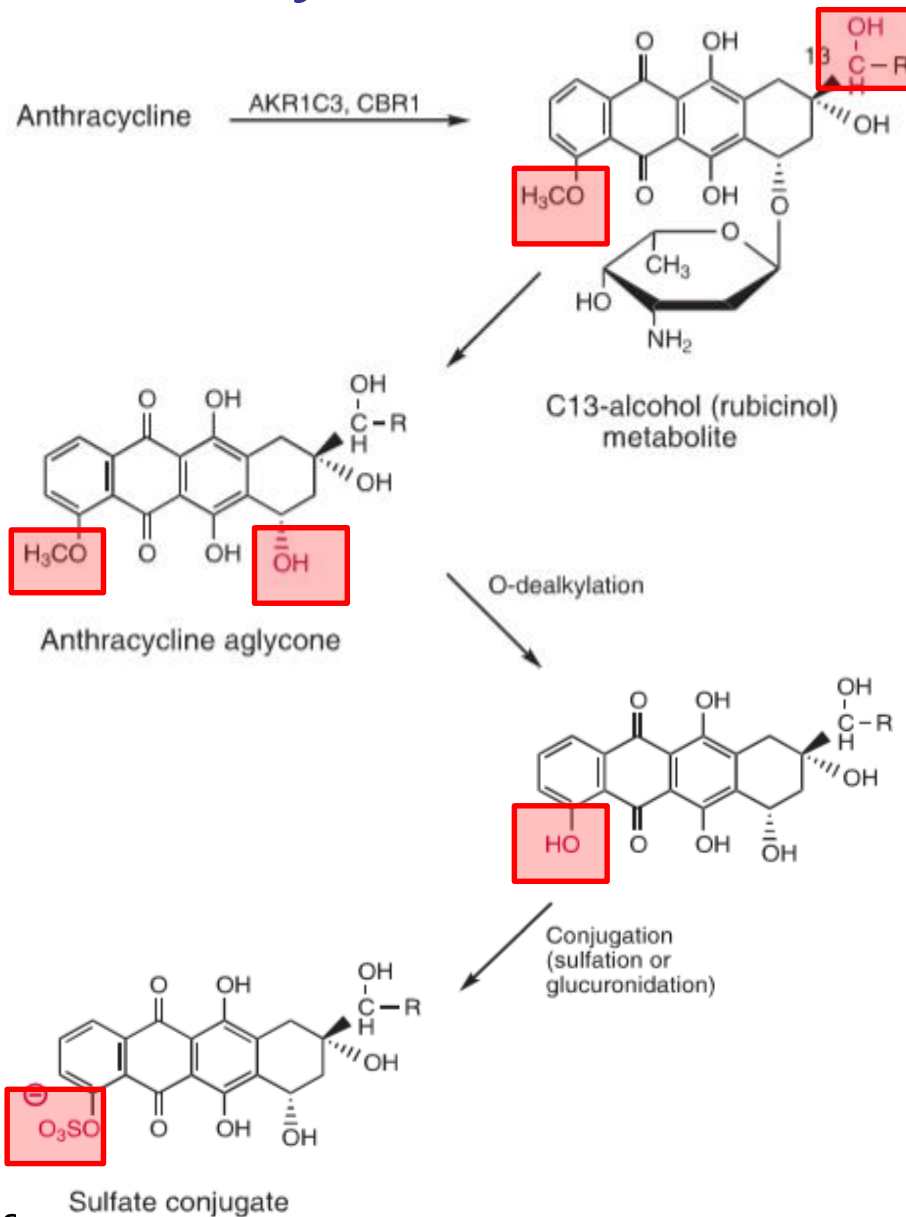


Figure 33.32 Anthracycline-mediated free radical formation.

Metabolism of Anthracyclines

- Rubicinols by:
 - ✓ Aldo Keto Reductase (AKR)
 - ✓ CarBonyl Reductase (CBR)
 - ✓ affected by C14: CH₃ / CH₂OH
- 7-hydroxy / deoxy derivative:
 - ✓ aglycone derivative



SRAmni Mæ

Figure 33.33 Anthracycline metabolism (AKR, aldo-keto reductase; CBR, carbonyl reductase).