

氟喹诺酮 C-3 均三唑席夫碱硫乙酸的合成及 抗肿瘤活性(X)

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摘要 为进一步发现培氟沙星 C-3 羧基等排体-均三唑的结构优化新方法, 用硫乙酸和席夫碱侧链作为其修饰基团, 设计合成了 12 个新的 C-3 均三唑硫乙酸席夫碱目标化合物(**7a~7l**), 其结构经元素分析和光谱数据确证, 评价了它们对 SMMC-7721、L1210 和 HL60 3 种肿瘤细胞株的体外抗增殖活性。初步药理筛选结果表明, 目标化合物的抗肿瘤活性显著高于母体化合物**1**和前体胺**6**, 尤其是苯环含氟原子和硝基的目标化合物(**7j, 7l**)对 SMMC-7721 的 IC₅₀ 已达到毫摩尔浓度。实验结果表明, 氟喹诺酮 C-3 羧基的等排体均三唑杂环用席夫碱和硫乙酸这两种功能基侧链修饰有利于提高氟喹诺酮的抗肿瘤活性。

关键词 氟喹诺酮; 均三唑; 席夫碱; 硫乙酸; 合成; 抗肿瘤活性

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Synthesis and antitumor activity of fluoroquinolone C-3 s-triazole Schiff-base carboxylic acid derivatives from pefloxacin (X)

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Abstract To explore a new strategy for further optimization to the C-3 bioisosteric heterocyclic ring of fluoroquinolones, twelve novel fluoroquinolone C-3 s-triazole Schiff-base carboxylic acid derivatives (**7a-7l**) were designed and synthesized with both functionalized sulfanylacetic acid and Schiff-base moieties as the modified side-chain for the C-3 bioisosteric s-triazole ring of pefloxacin (**1**). The structures were characterized by elemental analysis and spectral data, and the *in vitro* anti-tumor activity of the title compounds against SMMC-7721, L1210 and HL60 cell lines was evaluated. The preliminary pharmacological results demonstrated that the title compounds possessed more significantly anti-proliferative activity than either the parent **1** or the corresponding amine intermediates (**6**). In particular, the title compound bearing a fluorine atom (**7j**) and compound bearing a nitro group attached to benzene ring (**7l**) were comparable to the control doxorubicin against SMMC-7721 cells with an IC₅₀ value of micro-molar concentration, respectively. It suggests that s-triazole ring modified with functional side-chain moieties instead of the C-3 carboxylic group is favorable to the improvement of antitumor activity.

Key words fluoroquinolone; s-triazole; Schiff-base; sulfanylacetic acid; synthesis; antitumor activity

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基于抗菌氟喹诺酮药物的作用靶标拓——扑异构酶也是抗肿瘤药物的重要作用靶点,由此可通过结构修饰将其抗菌活性转化为抗肿瘤活性^[1-2]。前文已发现五元杂环,尤其是均三唑杂环可用作氟喹诺酮C-3羧酸基的等排体,并被功能化侧链修饰产生的C-3杂环衍生物可显著提高其抗肿瘤活性^[3-6]。这表明C-3羧基并非是抗肿瘤活性必要的。然而,含有羧基的功能基团是否可作为C-3羧基等排体的适宜修饰侧链,仍值得探索。与此同时,亚胺席夫碱结构不仅是重要的有机活性反应子,也是构建药物分子的重要药效团骨架^[7],用席夫碱作为C-3等排体唑杂环的修饰侧链也可提高其衍生物的抗肿瘤活性^[8]。但是,用羧基链和席夫碱双功能基团同时对C-3羧基等排体进行修饰将会对抗肿瘤活性产生如何的影响,目前尚未见报道。为此,基于药效团拼合药物分子构建原理,用均三唑作为抗菌氟喹诺酮培氟沙星(1)C-3羧基的等排体,席夫碱和羧基硫醚功能基作为C-3等排体的修饰侧链,进而合成了氟喹诺酮C-3均三唑席夫碱硫乙酸目标化合物(7a~7l),并对其初步的构效关系进行分析。

1 合成路线

目标化合物7a~7l的合成见路线1。培氟沙

星(1)经肼解、与二硫化碳缩合、在水合肼中经闭环反应到C-3氨基均三唑硫醇(5)。中间体5与氯乙酸钠发生亲核取代反应到C-3氨基均三唑硫乙酸(6),然后其氨基与苯甲醛类缩合形成亚胺席夫碱,进而得到相应的C-3均三唑席夫碱硫乙酸衍生物7a~7l。

2 实验部分

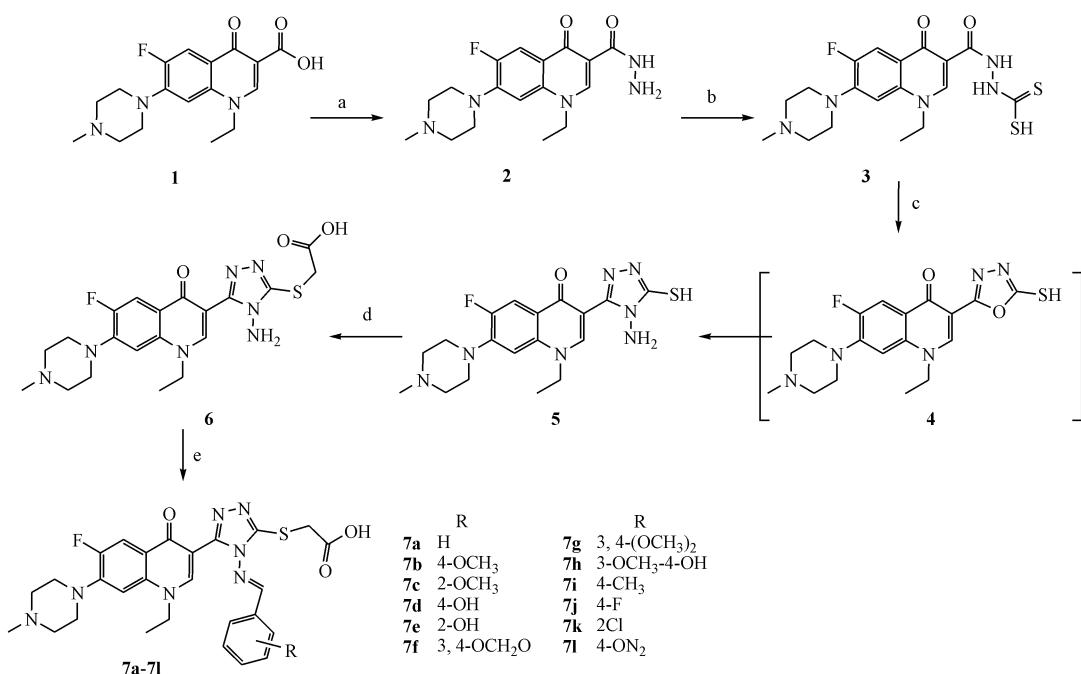
2.1 材料

WK-1B数字熔点仪(上海申光仪器仪表有限公司);Esquire LC型质谱仪,AM-400型核磁共振仪(瑞士Bruker公司,TMS为内标);PE2400-II元素分析仪(美国PE公司)。培氟沙星酰肼(3)按文献[9]的方法制备,其他试剂均为市售分析纯。

2.2 化学合成

1-乙基-6-氟-(4-甲基-哌嗪-基)-3-(4-氨基-5-巯基-4H-1,2,4-三唑-3-基)-喹啉-4(1H)-酮(5)的合成

培氟沙星酰肼(2,15.0 g,43.0 mmol)溶于无水乙醇(300 mL)中,搅拌回流下慢慢滴加二硫化碳(5.0 g,65.0 mmol)。混合物搅拌回流10 h,热过滤、干燥、得粗品培氟沙星酰肼二硫代甲酸(3)。中间体3在85%水合肼(100 mL)中回流反应12 h。



Scheme 1 Synthetic route of the title compounds 7a-7l from pefloxacin (1)

Reagents and conditions: (a) $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, reflux; (b) CS_2 , EtOH, reflux; (c) $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, reflux; (d) $\text{ClCH}_2\text{COONa}$, NaOH , EtOH, r. t.; (e) Ar-CHO , EtOH, H_2SO_4 , reflux

减压蒸除溶剂后,加水50 mL,再次减压蒸干溶剂。加水分散固体,滤饼用5%稀盐酸溶解,加适量的活性炭回流脱色1 h,过滤。滤液用浓氨水调pH 7.0。粗品悬浮于95%乙醇(100 mL)中,用浓盐酸调pH 3.0,加热溶解,常温放置析出固体。过滤,得C-3氨基均三唑硫醇盐酸盐(**5**)。将中间体**5**溶解于蒸馏水中,用浓氨水调pH 7.0。过滤,固体用无水乙醇洗涤,干燥,得淡黄色结晶物**5**。

1-乙基-6-氟-(4-甲基-哌嗪-基)-3-(4-氨基-5-羧甲硫基-4H-1,2,4-三唑-3-基)-喹啉-4(1H)-酮(6**)的合成**

中间体**5**(8.0 g,20.0 mmol)悬浮于无水乙醇(50 mL)中,用40%氢氧化钠溶液调pH 8.0。然后将含氯乙酸钠(3.5 g,30.0 mmol)的水溶液(10 mL)加入到上述醇溶液中,常温搅拌过夜。减压蒸除溶

剂,加水100 mL溶解,用适量的活性炭常温搅拌脱色1 h。滤液用浓盐酸调pH 6.5~7.0,静置析出固体。过滤,用无水乙醇重结晶,得中间体**6**。

1-乙基-6-氟-(4-甲基-哌嗪-基)-3-(4-芳甲叉氨基-5-羧甲硫基-4H-1,2,4-三唑-3-基)-喹啉-4(1H)-酮(7a~7l**)的合成通法**

中间体**6**(0.5 g,1.0 mmol)溶于无水乙醇(15 mL)中,加入苯甲醛或取代苯甲醛(1.2 mmol)和浓硫酸(1.2 mmol),混合物搅拌回流反应10 h。冷却室温,过滤。固体溶于去离子水(10 mL)中,用浓氨水调pH 7.0,充分搅拌1 h。静置,过滤,固体用去离子水洗涤,干燥。无水乙醇-DMF混合溶剂重结晶,得目标化合物**7a~7l**。

中间体**5,6**和目标化合物**7a~7l**的理化性质和MS数据见表1,¹H NMR数据见表2。

Table 1 Physical constants and spectral data of the intermediates **5,6** and the title compounds **7a~7l**

Compd.	Yield/%	mp/°C	Elemental analysis(%,Calcd.)			MS(<i>m/z</i>) [M + H] ⁺ (Calcd.)
			C	H	N	
5	62.4	235-237	53.82(53.58)	5.37(5.50)	24.53(24.30)	489(488.59)
6	83.5	204-206	52.27(52.05)	5.12(5.24)	17.38(21.24)	462(461.52)
7a	64.6	224-226	59.26(59.00)	5.30(5.13)	17.67(17.84)	450(449.63)
7b	67.2	226-228	58.26(58.02)	5.07(5.22)	17.15(16.91)	580(579.66)
7c	51.3	215-217	58.24(58.02)	5.31(5.22)	17.13(16.91)	580(579.66)
7d	76.2	>250	57.56(57.33)	4.86(4.99)	17.50(17.33)	566(565.63)
7e	68.4	232-234	57.52(57.33)	4.84(4.99)	17.55(17.33)	566(565.63)
7f	86.2	>250	56.87(56.65)	4.63(4.75)	16.74(16.52)	594(593.64)
7g	52.8	230-232	57.32(57.13)	5.42(5.29)	16.31(16.08)	610(609.68)
7h	83.5	>250	56.72(56.46)	4.85(5.08)	16.70(16.46)	596(595.66)
7i	62.6	235-237	59.82(59.67)	5.17(5.36)	17.63(17.39)	564(563.66)
7j	77.6	242-244	57.38(57.13)	4.79(4.68)	17.50(17.27)	568(567.62)
7k	72.4	226-228	55.68(55.52)	4.53(4.66)	17.03(16.79)	584(584.03)
7l	87.2	>250	54.72(54.54)	4.36(4.58)	18.61(18.84)	595(594.63)

Table 2 ¹H NMR data of the title compounds **7a~7l**

Compd.	¹ H NMR(400 MHz,DMSO-d ₆)
7a	1.43(3H,t, <i>J</i> =7.0 Hz,CH ₃),2.36(3H,s,N-CH ₃),2.67-3.36(8H,m,piperazine-H),4.27(2H,s,SCH ₂),4.64(2H,q, <i>J</i> =7.0 Hz,CH ₂),6.84-7.62(3H,m,Ph-H and 8-H),7.62-7.76(3H,m,Ph-H),7.86(1H,d, <i>J</i> =13.2 Hz,5-H),8.72(1H,s,2-H),8.87(1H,s,CH=N),13.68(1H,br.s,COOH)
7b	1.46(3H,t, <i>J</i> =7.0 Hz,CH ₃),2.40(3H,s,N-CH ₃),2.68-3.37(8H,m,piperazine-H),3.88(3H,s,OCH ₃),4.30(2H,s,SCH ₂),4.66(2H,q, <i>J</i> =7.0 Hz,CH ₂),7.18(2H,d, <i>J</i> =8.4 Hz,Ph-H),7.32(1H,d, <i>J</i> =7.0 Hz,8-H),7.85(1H,d, <i>J</i> =13.0 Hz,5-H),8.06(2H,d, <i>J</i> =8.4 Hz,Ph-H),8.76(1H,s,2-H),8.88(1H,s,CH=N),13.70(1H,br.s,COOH)
7c	1.45(3H,t, <i>J</i> =7.0 Hz,CH ₃),2.38(3H,s,N-CH ₃),2.73-3.36(8H,m,piperazine-H),3.87(3H,s,OCH ₃),4.31(2H,s,SCH ₂),4.68(2H,q, <i>J</i> =7.0 Hz,CH ₂),7.26-7.68(3H,m,Ph-H and 8-H),7.86(1H,d, <i>J</i> =13.0 Hz,5-H),7.90-8.13(2H,m,Ph-H),8.74(1H,s,2-H),8.92(1H,s,CH=N),13.72(1H,br.s,COOH)
7d	1.45(3H,t, <i>J</i> =7.0 Hz,CH ₃),2.42(3H,s,N-CH ₃),2.76-3.36(8H,m,piperazine-H),4.28(2H,s,SCH ₂),4.67(2H,q, <i>J</i> =7.0 Hz,CH ₂),7.06-7.37(3H,m,Ph-H and 8-H),7.92-8.15(3H,m,Ph-H and 5-H),8.78(1H,s,2-H),8.86(1H,s,CH=N),10.55(1H,s,OH),13.68(1H,br.s,COOH)

(Continued)

Compd.	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆)
7e	1.45 (3H, t, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₃), 2.40 (3H, s, N-CH ₃), 2.71–3.35 (8H, m, piperazine-H), 4.28 (2H, s, SCH ₂), 4.67 (2H, q, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₂), 7.15–7.56 (4H, m, Ph-H and 8-H), 7.87–7.93 (2H, m, Ph-H and 5-H), 8.76 (1H, s, 2-H), 8.90 (1H, s, CH = N), 13.68 (1H, br. s, COOH)
7f	1.43 (3H, t, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₃), 2.36 (3H, s, N-CH ₃), 2.68–3.37 (8H, m, piperazine-H), 4.32 (2H, s, SCH ₂), 4.66 (2H, q, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₂), 6.23 (2H, s, OCH ₂), 7.32–7.63 (3H, m, Ph-H and 8-H), 7.86–8.05 (2H, m, Ph-H and 5-H), 8.77 (1H, s, 2-H), 8.91 (1H, s, CH = N), 13.67 (1H, br. s, COOH)
7g	1.45 (3H, t, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₃), 2.38 (3H, s, CH ₃), 2.72–3.36 (8H, m, piperazine-H), 3.86, 3.88 (6H, 2s, 2OCH ₃), 4.32 (2H, s, SCH ₂), 4.66 (2H, q, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₂), 7.37–7.68 (3H, m, Ph-H and 8-H), 7.86 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 13.2 Hz, 5-H), 8.27 (1H, s, Ph-H), 8.68 (1H, s, 2-H), 8.87 (1H, s, CH = N), 13.73 (1H, br. s, COOH)
7h	1.43 (3H, t, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₃), 2.40 (3H, s, CH ₃), 2.76–3.38 (8H, m, piperazine-H), 3.88 (3H, s, OCH ₃), 4.31 (2H, s, SCH ₂), 4.68 (2H, q, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₂), 7.36–7.78 (3H, m, Ph-H and 8-H), 7.86 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 13.2 Hz, 5-H), 8.32 (1H, s, Ph-H), 8.76 (1H, s, 2-H), 8.90 (1H, s, CH = N), 10.57 (1H, s, OH), 13.76 (1H, br. s, COOH)
7i	1.42 (3H, t, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₃), 2.36, 2.45 (6H, 2s, 2CH ₃), 2.66–3.37 (8H, m, piperazine-H), 4.27 (2H, s, SCH ₂), 4.64 (2H, q, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₂), 6.87 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, Ph-H), 7.64 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 6.8 Hz, 8-H), 8.16 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, Ph-H), 7.91 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 13.2 Hz, 5-H), 8.76 (1H, s, 2-H), 8.87 (1H, s, CH = N), 13.68 (1H, br. s, COOH)
7j	1.46 (3H, t, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₃), 2.42 (3H, s, CH ₃), 2.76–3.42 (8H, m, piperazine-H), 4.38 (2H, s, SCH ₂), 4.74 (2H, q, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₂), 7.36 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, Ph-H), 7.68 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 6.8 Hz, 8-H), 8.15 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 13.2 Hz, 5-H), 8.42 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, Ph-H), 8.86 (1H, s, 2-H), 9.10 (1H, s, CH = N), 13.76 (1H, br. s, COOH)
7k	1.45 (3H, t, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₃), 2.38 (3H, s, CH ₃), 2.72–3.37 (8H, m, piperazine-H), 4.36 (2H, s, SCH ₂), 4.72 (2H, q, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₂), 7.32 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, Ph-H), 7.66 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 6.8 Hz, 8-H), 7.85 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 13.2 Hz, 5-H), 8.27 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, Ph-H), 8.84 (1H, s, 2-H), 8.96 (1H, s, CH = N), 13.75 (1H, br. s, COOH)
7l	1.48 (3H, t, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₃), 2.44 (3H, s, CH ₃), 2.76–3.45 (8H, m, piperazine-H), 4.44 (2H, s, SCH ₂), 4.76 (2H, q, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, CH ₂), 7.53 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, Ph-H), 7.78 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 6.8 Hz, 8-H), 8.12 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, Ph-H), 8.04 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 13.2 Hz, 5-H), 8.91 (1H, s, 2-H), 9.15 (1H, s, CH = N), 13.83 (1H, br. s, COOH)

2.3 抗肿瘤活性评价

对合成的12个新目标化合物(**7a~7l**)及其前体胺中间体(**6**)和对照蒽醌类抗肿瘤药阿霉素(DOX)及母体培氟沙星用DMSO配成浓度为 1.0×10^{-2} mol/L的储备液,按文献[3]的方法测定其对人肝癌细胞(SMMC-7721)、鼠白血病细胞(L1210)和人白血病细胞(HL60)的半数抑制浓度(IC₅₀),结果见表3。

体外抗增殖活性结果表明,12个C-3均三唑席夫碱硫乙酸目标化合物(**7a~7l**)及其前体胺(**6**)对3种试验肿瘤细胞株的半数抑制浓度均低于前体药培氟沙星,表明均三唑杂环可作为C-3羧基的等排体。初步的构效关系表明,当等排体氨基均三唑硫乙酸中的氨基进一步修饰为亚胺席夫碱侧链时其活性明显提高,同时苯环带有氟原子或硝基等吸电子基的化合物,如氟苯基化合物**7j**和硝基苯基化合物**7l**的抗肿瘤活性高于其他取代基化合物的活性,其IC₅₀ = 10 μmol/L,已达到毫摩尔级,具有进一步研究的价值。初步的药理筛选结果提示,含吸电子的苯环可活化与其相连的席夫碱亚

Table 3 Antiproliferative activities of compounds (**6** and **7a~7l**) against SMMC-7721, L1210 and HL60 tumor cells ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 3$)

Compd.	IC ₅₀ /(μmol/L)		
	SMMC-7721	L1210	HL60
6	53.6 ± 3.2	68.7 ± 4.3	82.6 ± 5.4
7a	22.6 ± 2.2	37.8 ± 3.0	47.6 ± 2.8
7b	27.8 ± 2.5	46.7 ± 2.8	57.4 ± 2.5
7c	18.6 ± 1.7	32.4 ± 2.5	38.6 ± 3.3
7d	18.7 ± 1.5	25.4 ± 1.6	35.7 ± 1.5
7e	13.8 ± 1.7	18.6 ± 1.4	26.8 ± 2.6
7f	31.6 ± 1.4	40.8 ± 3.6	46.7 ± 3.0
7g	35.0 ± 2.7	47.2 ± 3.1	58.5 ± 3.6
7h	17.6 ± 1.5	26.8 ± 1.4	37.5 ± 2.8
7i	36.7 ± 2.6	51.3 ± 2.8	60.8 ± 3.4
7j	5.8 ± 0.7	12.6 ± 1.3	20.8 ± 1.7
7k	30.7 ± 1.8	42.8 ± 3.0	63.4 ± 3.7
7l	7.2 ± 1.0	15.7 ± 1.4	26.8 ± 2.5
Doxorubicin	3.2 ± 0.4	2.6 ± 0.5	3.7 ± 0.6
1	>100	>100	>100

胺双键,可能有利于与靶点发生亲核反应而产生较强的细胞毒活性。基于此,氟喹诺酮C-3羧基并非是抗肿瘤活性所必要的药效团,而含羧基功能基的C-3杂环等排体进一步被席夫碱功能侧链优化修饰有利于提高其抗肿瘤活性。

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· 新药信息 ·

2017年最值得关注的12个药物(1)

Dupixent Regeneron/赛诺菲的重磅 IL-4R/IL-13R 单抗药物 Dupixent (dupilumab) 预计在 2017 年 3 月底获批治疗中重度过敏性皮炎。Dupilumab 被视为将改变游戏规则的药物, 哮喘和鼻息肉的适应证也已推进至Ⅲ期阶段, 预计 2022 年销售额可超过 40 亿美元。

Ocrevus 尽管因为生产问题而被 FDA 要求补充生产数据, 但考虑到这个结果与药物本身的安全性和疗效无关, Ocrevus (ocrelizumab) 不出意外还会在未来 3 个月内获批上市。Ocrevus 是给药间隔周期最长的多发性硬化症药物, 寻求获批的适应证包括复发缓解型多发性硬化症 (RRMS) 和原发进展型多发性硬化症 (PPMS), 将成为首个获批同时治疗两种类型 MS 的药物。

Praluent/Repatha PCSK9 单抗药物 Praluent/Repatha 已经在 FirstWord 的榜单上反复出现。现如今, 这两个药物最为人关注的就是医保付费者对他们的态度。如果在 2017 年下半年顺利拿到心血管获益证据, 或许会有利于提高这类高价降脂药的市场接受度。

Spinraza Spinraza 是一种反义寡核苷酸, 相比预定时间提前 4 个月获得 FDA 批准, 用于治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症, 显示出这一疾病领域的迫切的医疗需求。由于 FDA 宽松的态度, Spinraza 获准用于所有亚型的 SMA, 而且 Biogen/Ionis 为 Spinraza 制定了一个高于预期的价格, 在美国当前药价争端不止的情况下, Spinraza 的市场表现非常值得关注。

Durvalumab 在肿瘤免疫治疗领域, PD-1/PD-L1 在 2017 年仍会吸引大家的注意力, 特别是默沙东 Keytruda 率先攻克 NSCLC 一线疗法之后, 大家都迫不及待想看到这个市场格局的变化。阿斯利康的 PD-L1 单抗 durvalumab 与 CTLA-4 单抗 tremelimumab 的组合在 NSCLC 一线治疗中的表现也吸引了众多眼光。MYSTIC 研究的结果将在 2017 上半年公布, 如果成功, 阿斯利康或许还能反超其他对手, 如果失败, 阿斯利康在这个领域应该算是彻底丢掉戏份。

Keytruda/Tecentriq/Odipivo 首个 PD-1/PD-L1 单抗与化疗药物联用一线治疗 NSCLC 的Ⅲ期研究结果将在 2017 年底公布。意外落败的 BMS 也会在 2017 年底前提交 PD-1/CTLA-4 组合 Opdivo/Yervoy 一线治疗 NSCLC 的上市申请。此后, NSCLC 的治疗用药和市场格局都会更加明朗。

(来源:医药魔方)