

# Organismos marinhos como fonte de novas moléculas para a indústria de fármacos e cosméticos



Roberto G. S. Berlinck  
Instituto de Química  
de São Carlos  
Universidade de São Paulo

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Ambientes Marinhos e Costeiros

NP BioMar  
Núcleo de Pesquisa em Biodiversidade Marinha -USP

FAPESP



Biota  
FAPESP  
O Instituto Virtual da Biodiversidade

# Brevíssimo Histórico

**Utilização de Fontes de Produtos Naturais → desde Antigüidade**

- **Púrpura do Tiro**
- **Papoula**
- **Chinchona**
- **Baiacú**

**Plantas Medicinais → Idade Média**

**Início da química de produtos naturais: séculos XVIII e XIX**

**Química dos venenos e aromatizantes**

**Primeira metade do século XIX: morfina, estriçnina, quinina, cafeína, nicotina, cânfora, cocaína**

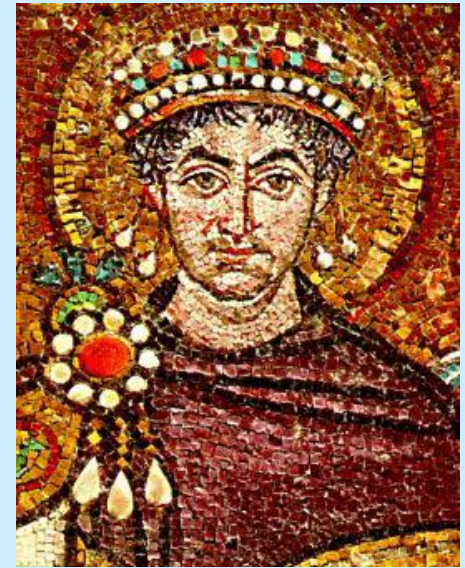
# Púrpura do Tiro



*Murex recurvirostris*



*Murex groschi*

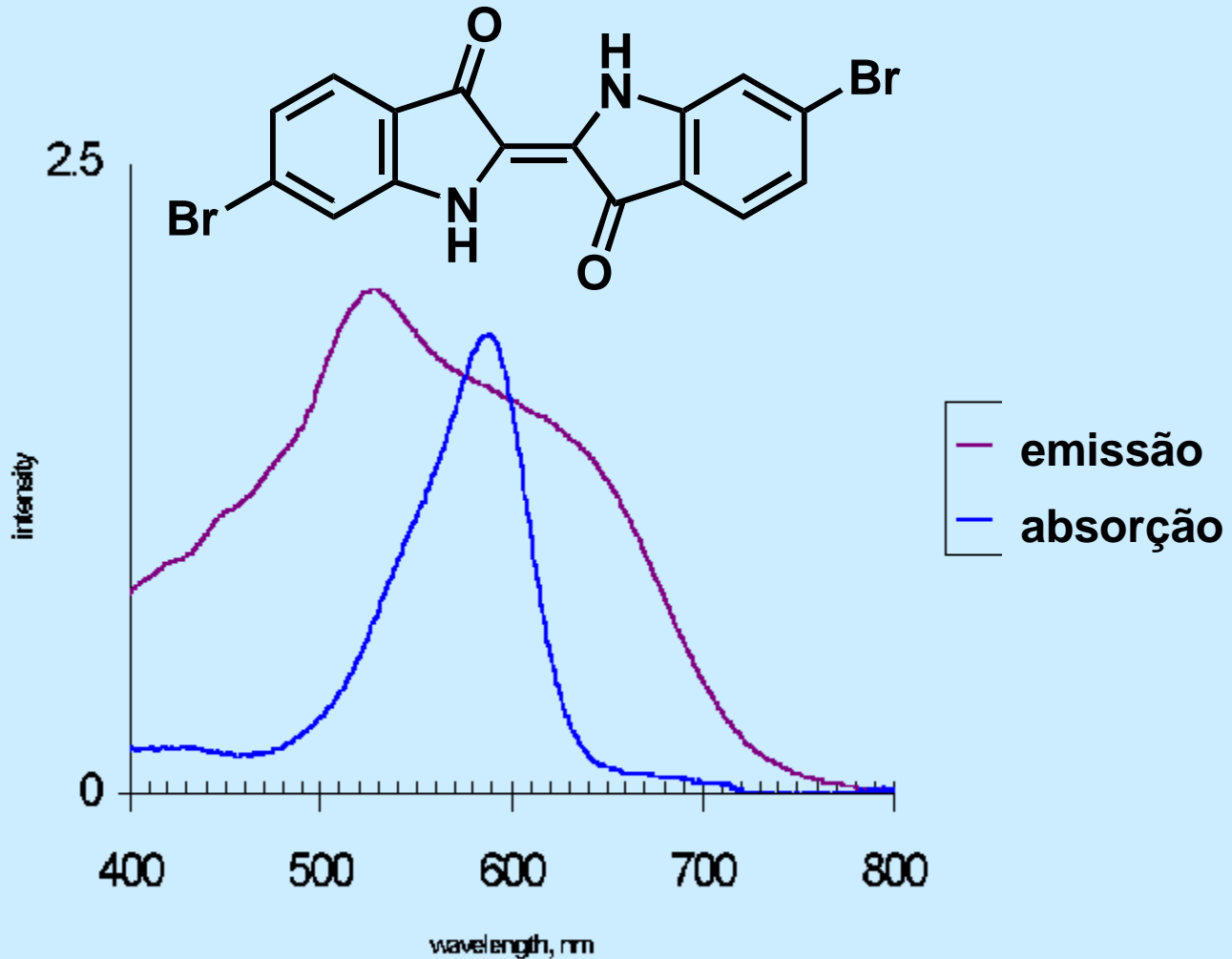


- Púrpura Real → tingimento do manto de sacerdotes
- Mencionada em documentos históricos desde 1600 a.C.
- Obtida a partir do muco de moluscos *Murex*
- Primeira grande indústria química.
- Produção terminada em 1453
- Substituída por produtos vegetais, até fim século XIX.

1 g de púrpura do Tiro tingem  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg de tecido de algodão  
12,000 moluscos fazem 1 g de púrpura do Tiro  
Custo: R\$ 900,00/kg de tecido tingido com o pigmento

# Púrpura do Tiro

- **Estrutura: 1909** (Friedländer, Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft, 1909, 42, 765-770).



# Mauveína – 1º pigmento sintético



**Sir William Perkin**

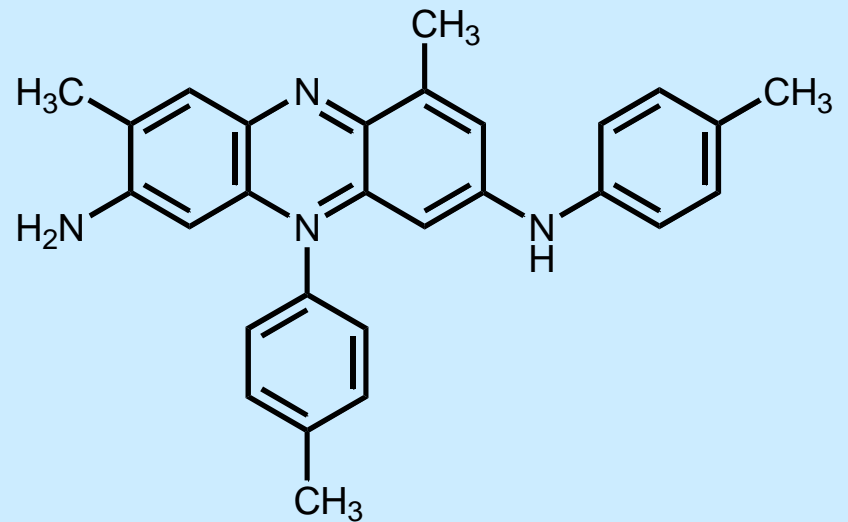
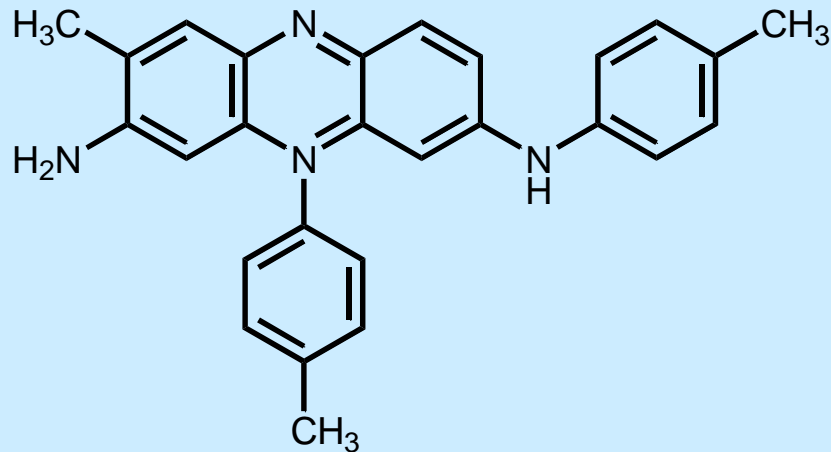
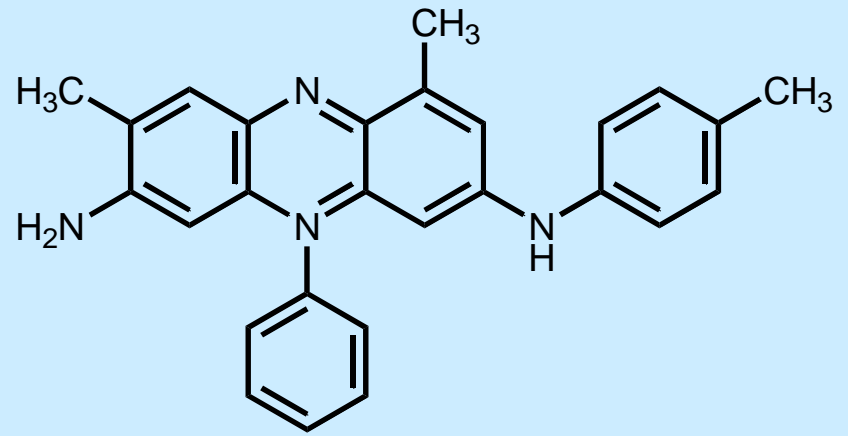
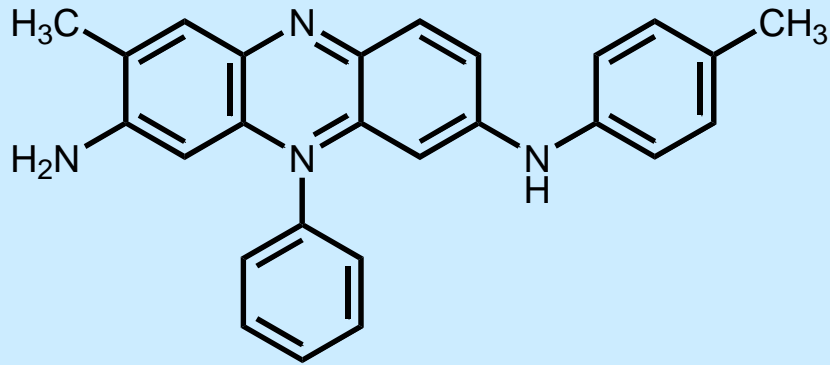


mauveína

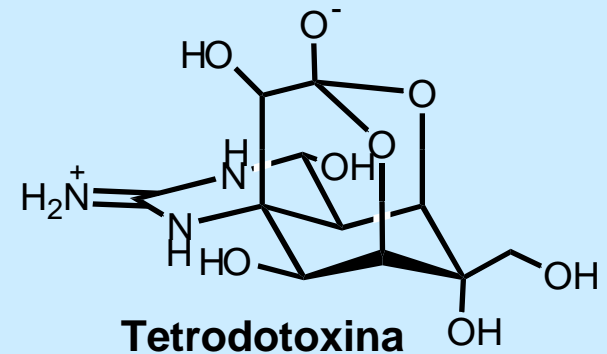


**Primeiro pigmento sintético preparado**

# Mauveína – 1º pigmento sintético



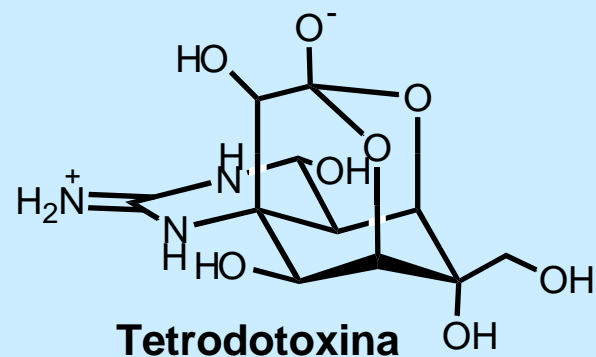
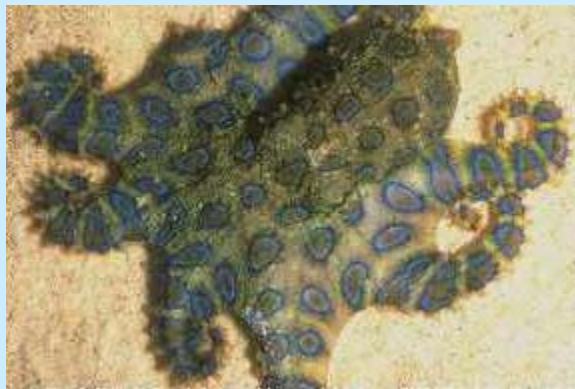
# Tetrodotoxina



- Baiaçú → toxidez conhecida desde a antigüidade
- Extremamente tóxico
- Carne de peixe das mais apreciadas
- Casos de morte relatados principalmente no Japão
- Isolamento da toxina: Tahara, em 1909.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tahara, Y. *Biochemische Zeitschrift*, 1909, 30, 255-275.

# Tetrodotoxina



- **Determinação Estrutural → 4 grupos simultaneamente (1964).<sup>2-5</sup>**
- **Características estruturais únicas: densamente funcionalizada,  $\alpha$ -hidroxiguanidina e grupo ortoéster**
- **$C_9H_{14}N_3O_8$  → um dos compostos naturais com maior proporção de heteroátomos**
- **Isolada também de caranguejos, polvos, salamandras, sapos, algas e bactérias**

2. Tsuda, Naturwissenschaften, 1966, 53, 171

3. Goto et al., Tetrahedron, 1965, 21, 2059

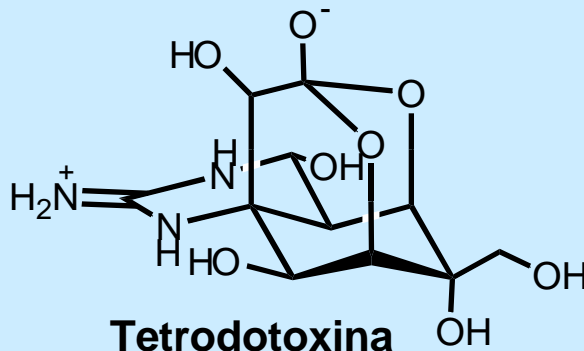
4. Woodward, Pure Appl. Chem., 1964, 9, 49

5. Mosher et al., Science, 1964, 144, 1100.





# Tetrodotoxina



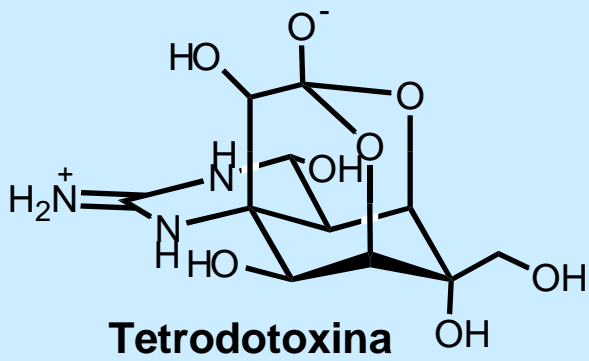
Preço catálogo Sigma:  
US\$ 220.00/1 mg

- Mais de 20 derivados naturais conhecidos
- Síntese total racêmica: uma única → 18 etapas, 28 reações<sup>6</sup>
- Síntese total estereosseletiva: 2003!!<sup>7,8</sup>
- Mecanismo de ação → bloqueador do canal de sódio.
- Canal de sódio → transmissão do impulso nervoso
- Morte por parada respiratória

6. Kishi, Y. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1972, 94

7. Hinman A, Du Bois J, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, 125, 11510.

8. Ohyabu et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, 125, 8798.



**Tetrodotoxina**

**bloqueadora de canais de Na<sup>+</sup>**

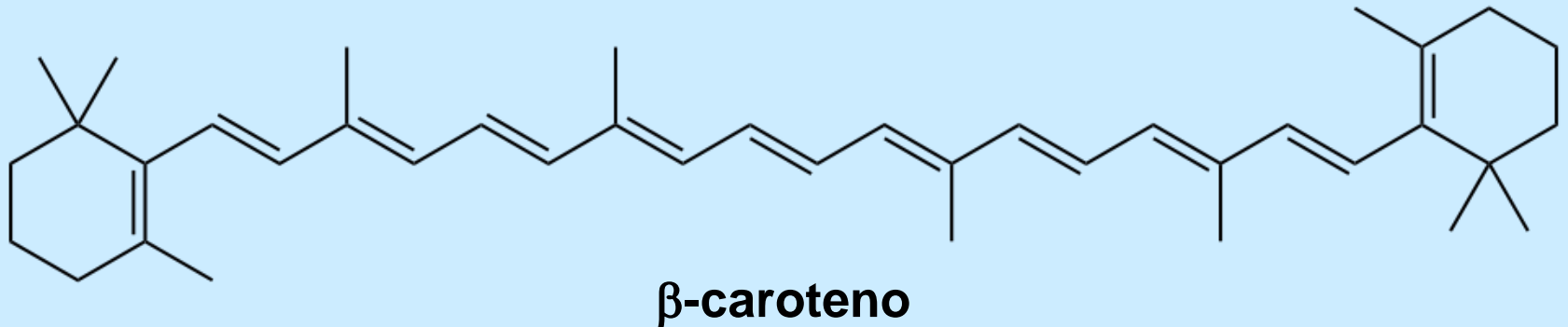
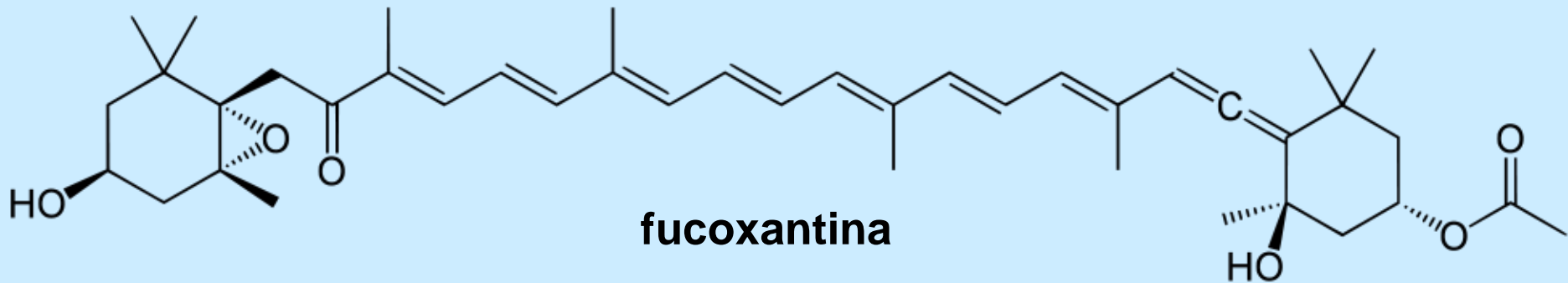
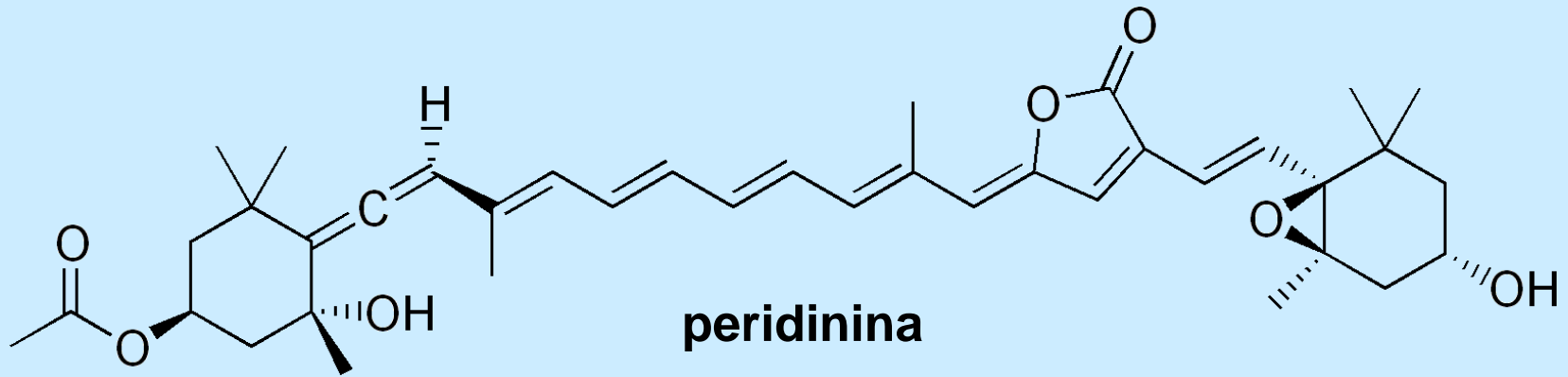
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mKalkv9c2iU>

An aerial photograph of the Red Sea, showing a large, irregularly shaped area of deep red water in the center, surrounded by darker blue and purple water. The horizon is visible at the top of the frame.

# Maré Vermelha

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e44Q0MjjXuY>

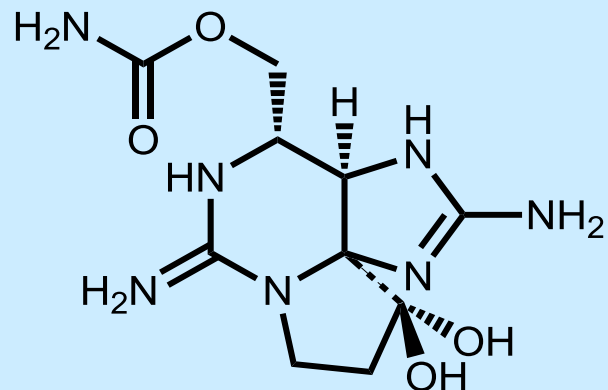
# Pigmentos das Marés Vermelhas



# Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning



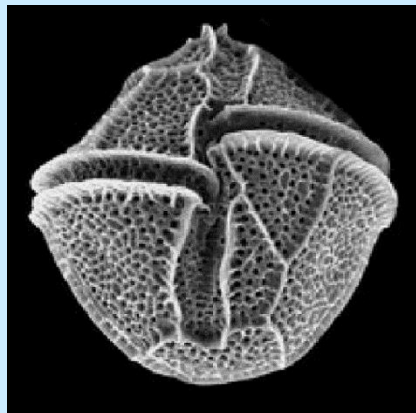
*Saxidomus giganteus*



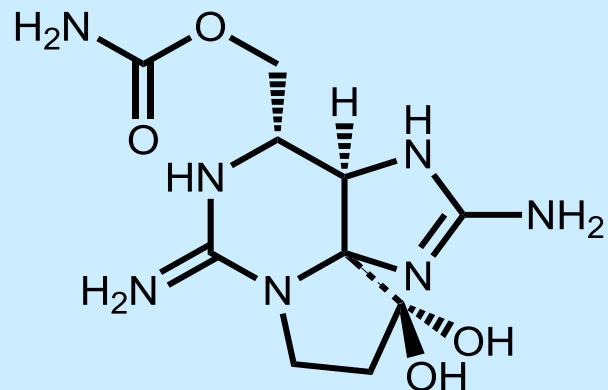
saxitoxina

- Estruturas: E.J. Schantz, J. Clardy et al., JACS, 1975, 97, 1238;
- J. Bordner, H. Rapoport et al., JACS, 1975, 97, 6008.
- Derivados: Shimizu, Nakanishi, Coehn, Schantz, Hall.
- Biossíntese: Shimizu.
- Síntese: Saxitoxina: Kishi, Jacobi.
- Decarbamoilsaxitoxina: Hong e Kishi, JACS, 1992, 114, 7001.

# Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning



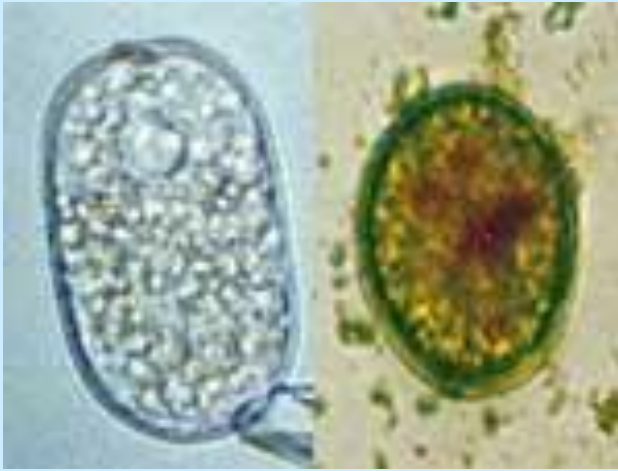
*Gonyaulax* spp.



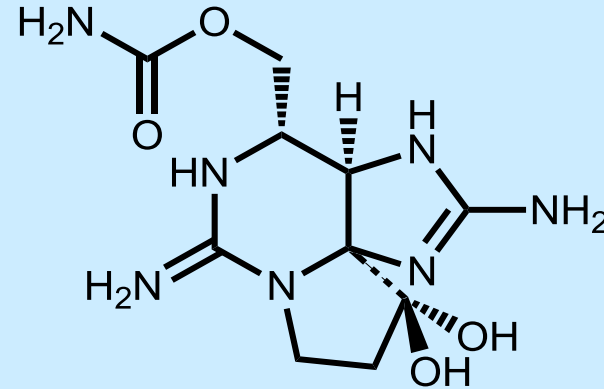
saxitoxina

- **Atividade farmacológica: Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP): Envenenamento Paralisante de Ostras**
- **Bloqueadora do fluxo de Na<sup>+</sup>. Neurotóxica.**
- **Sintomas: adormecimento dos lábios e pontas dos dedos, seguido de paralisia e morte em 1-12 horas**
- **LD<sub>50</sub>: 2 mg/kG**

# Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning



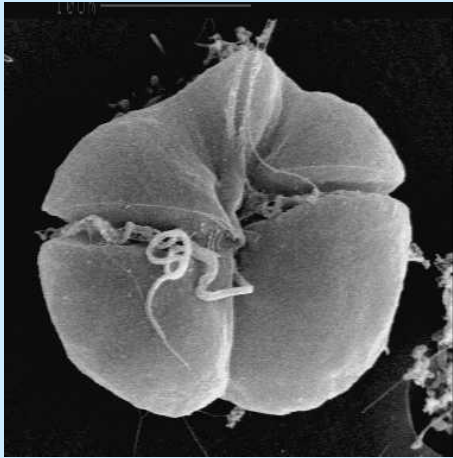
*Alexandrium* spp.



saxitoxina

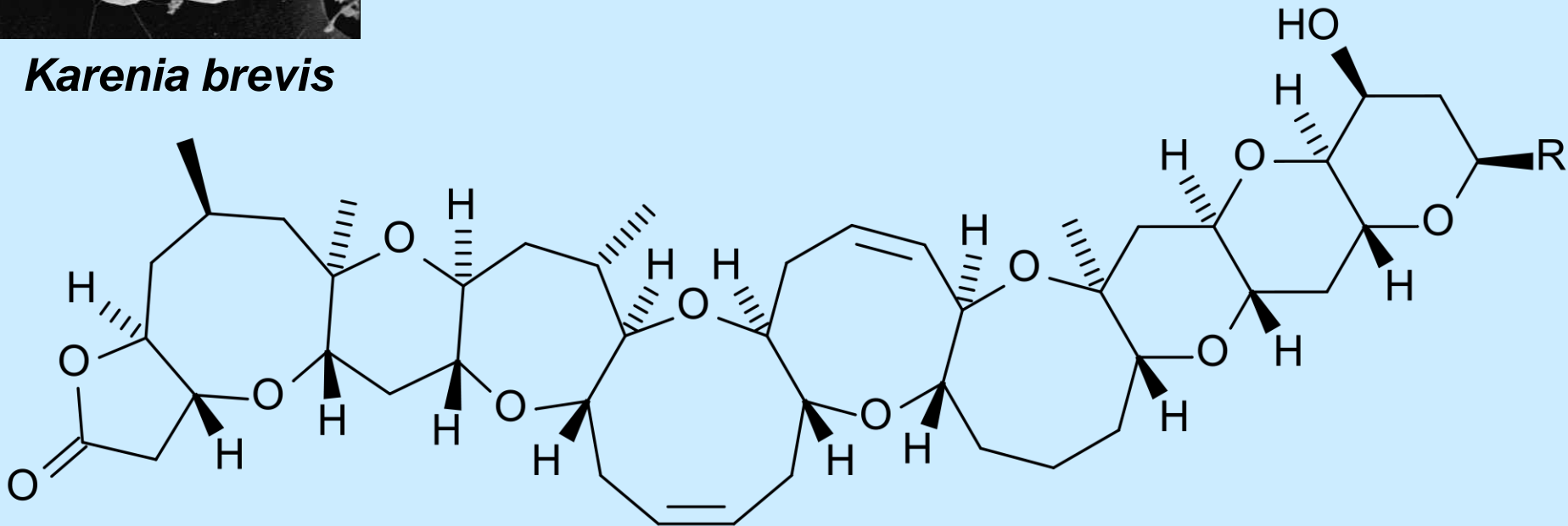
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jy3qobpnfEo>

# Neurotoxic Shellfish Poisoning



*Karenia brevis*

- Brevetoxinas
- Bloqueadores do canal de Na<sup>+</sup> sensível



Brevetoxina-1 (PbTx-1) R =  $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(=\text{CH}_2)\text{CHO}$

Brevetoxina-7 (PbTx-7) R =  $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(=\text{CH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

Brevetoxina-10 (PbTx-10) R =  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(-\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$







*Palithoa toxica*

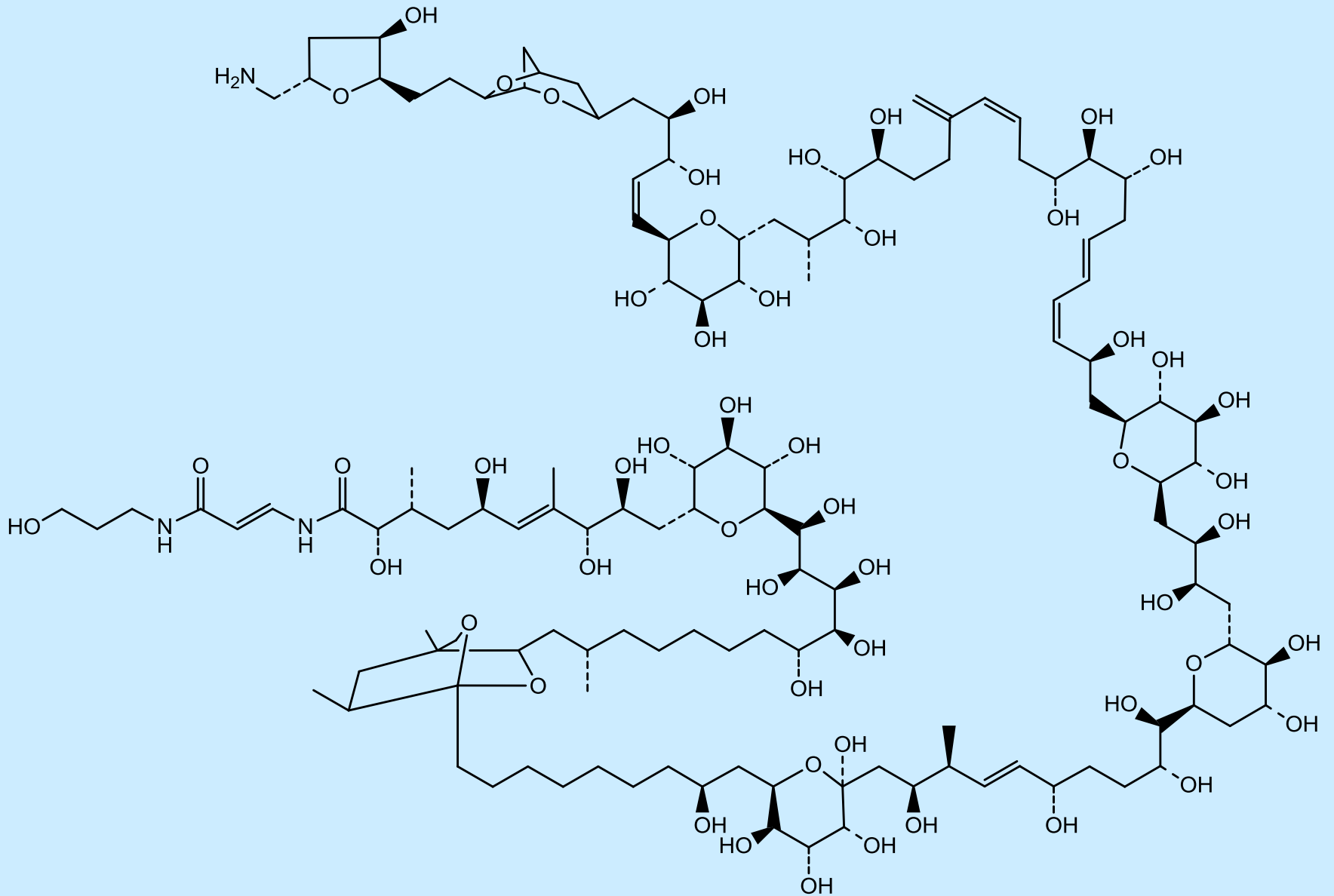
# Palitoxina



- Primeiros relatos: início da década de 60.<sup>1</sup>
- Descoberta → etnofarmacologia do Hawaii
- Inicialmente isolada de um zoantídeo (tipo de coral), *Palythoa toxica*.<sup>2</sup>
- Substância muito solúvel em H<sub>2</sub>O → difícil de purificar
- Dose letal em camundongos: 0,15 µg/mL
- Sintomas: paralisia crescente, constrição ventral, extensão e paralisia dos membros, diarreia, convulsões, dispnéia e morte por colapso respiratório

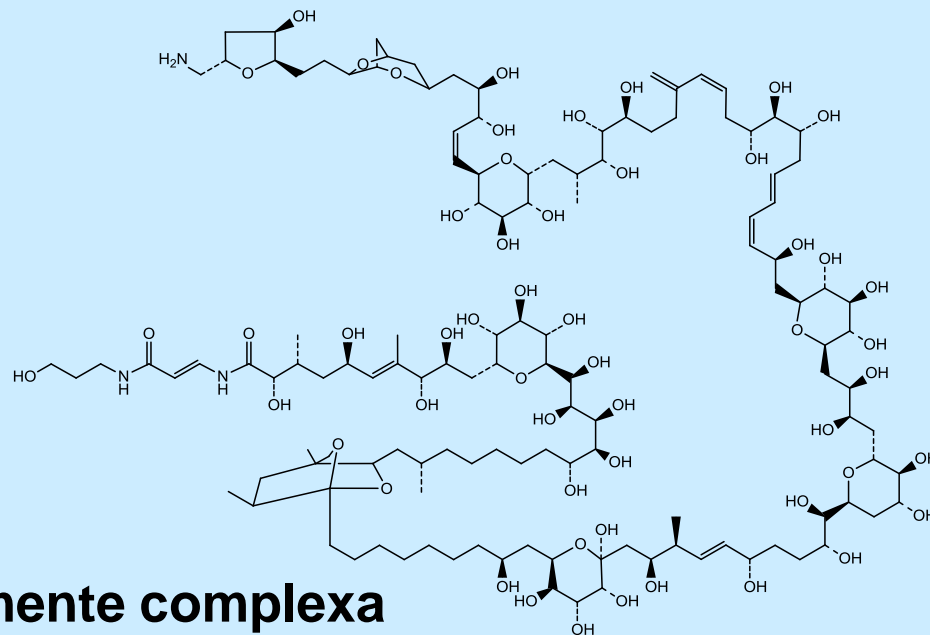
1. Scheuer, *Prog. Chem. Org. Nat. Prod.*, 1964, 22, 263 e 1969, 27, 322
2. Scheuer e Moore, *Science*, 1971, 172, 495

# Palitoxina



# Palitoxina

**Mecanismo de ação:  
Permeabilizante de íons  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$   
em membranas celulares**



- **Estrutura molecular extremamente complexa**
- **64 átomos de carbonos quirais + 6 duplas ligações**
- **$2^{70} = 1,2 \times 10^{21}$  isômeros possíveis**
- **número de avogadro:  $6,02 \times 10^{23}$**
- **Estrutura definitiva → 20 anos depois de sua descoberta,<sup>3</sup> apesar das técnicas de espectroscopia modernas**
- **Síntese total enantiosseletiva: Kishi, 1989.**

3. Moore, *Prog. Chem. .Org. Nat. Prod.*, 1985, 48, 81.

4. Kishi et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1989, 111, 7530.

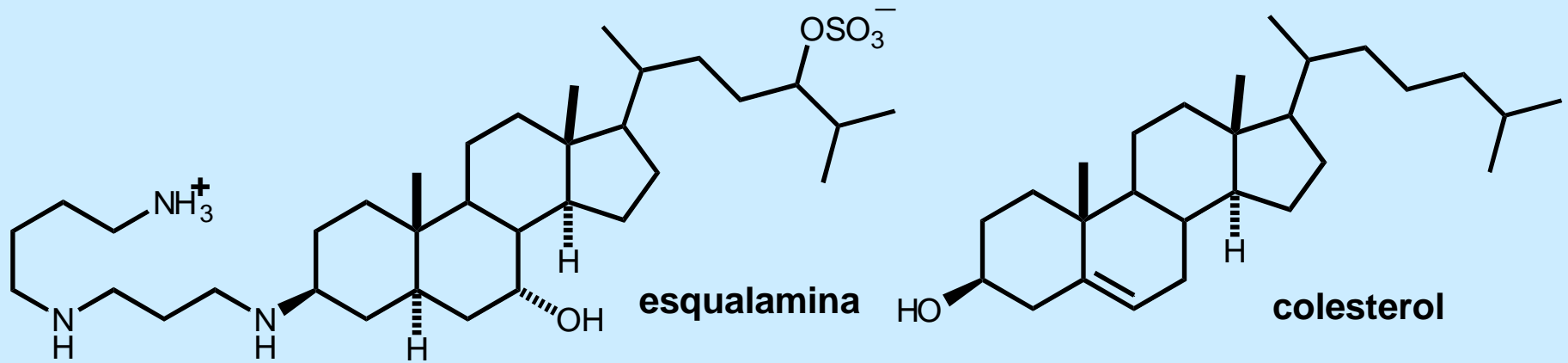
# Esqualamina



- Isolada de *Squalus acanthus* (“dogfish”) em 1993.<sup>1,2</sup>
- Inicialmente como anti-fúngico
- Melhor atividade → antitumoral, inibidora da angiogênese
- Derivado esteroidal muito pouco usual
- Excelente solubilidade em água

1. Moore KS, Wehrli S, et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA, 1993, 90, 1354.
2. Wehrli et al., Steroids, 1993, 58, 370.

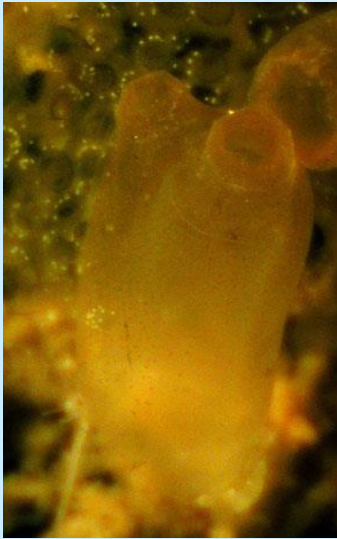
# Esqualamina



- 1a síntese: 1994.<sup>3</sup>
- Inibe a angiogênese e o crescimento de tumores
- Não é citotóxico
- Não afeta células sãs.
- Desenvolvimento → Fases I → II de testes clínicos

1. Moriarty RM, Tuladhar SM, Guo L, et al., *Tet. Lett.*, 1994, 35, 8103.

# Ecteinascidina-743



*Ecteinascidia turbinata*

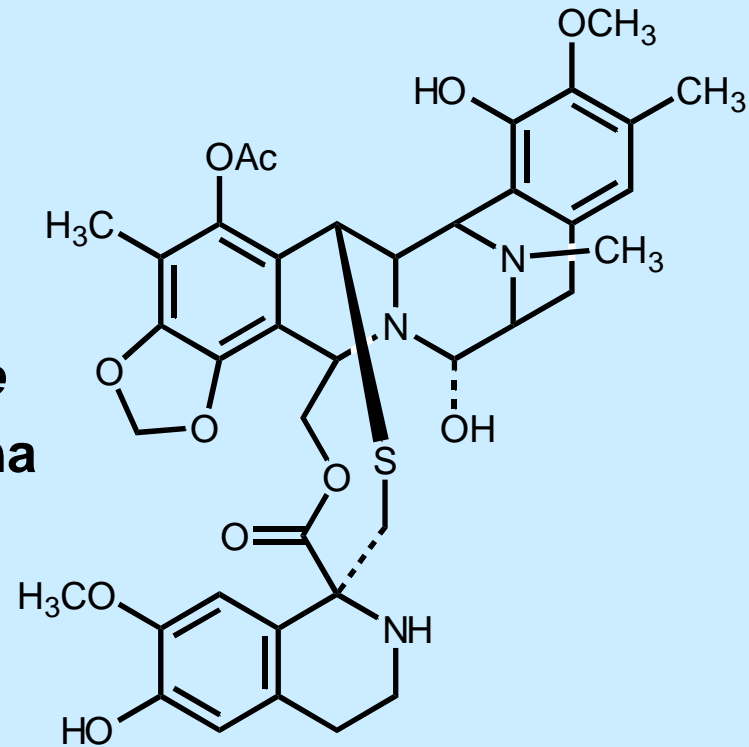
- Atividade biológica do extrato observada em 1982.<sup>1</sup>
- Isolamento e determinação da estrutura em 1990.<sup>2,3</sup>
- Agentes alquilantes de DNA
- 1ª síntese total → Corey (Nobel, 1990), em 1996.<sup>4</sup>

1. Dunn, Carrier, Regan, *Toxicon*, 1982, 20, 703
2. Rinehart et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 1990, 55, 4512.
3. Wright et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 1990, 55, 4508.
4. Corey, Gin, Kania, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1996, 118, 9202



# Ecteinascidina-743

- Estruturalmente muito parecida com saframocinas.<sup>5</sup>
- Saframocinas → *Streptomyces lavandulae*
- Desenvolvimento ET-743 → PharmaMar, na Espanha
- Produção ET-743 → semi-síntese a partir da cianosafrocina B (natural)
- Também por aquacultura de *E. turbinata*
- Atualmente na Fase II de testes clínicos em humanos
- Produto Natural Marinho com melhor potencial de inserção no mercado

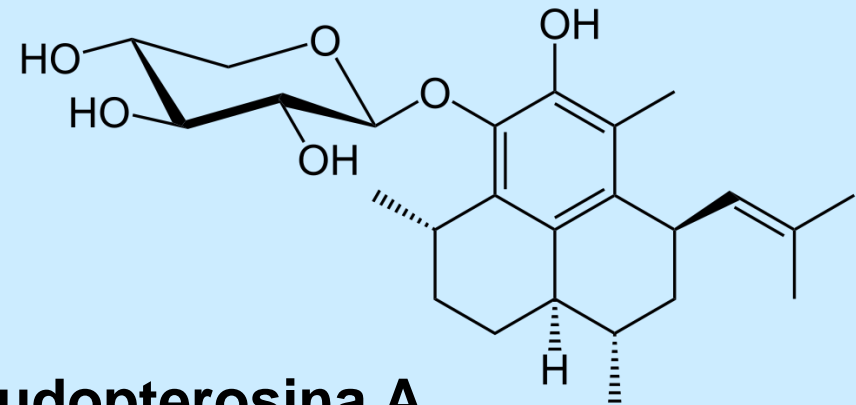


5. Arai, T.; Takahashi, K.; Kubo, A. *J. Antibiot.* 1977, 30, 1015.

# Pseudopterosinas



*Pseudopterothamnion elisabethae*



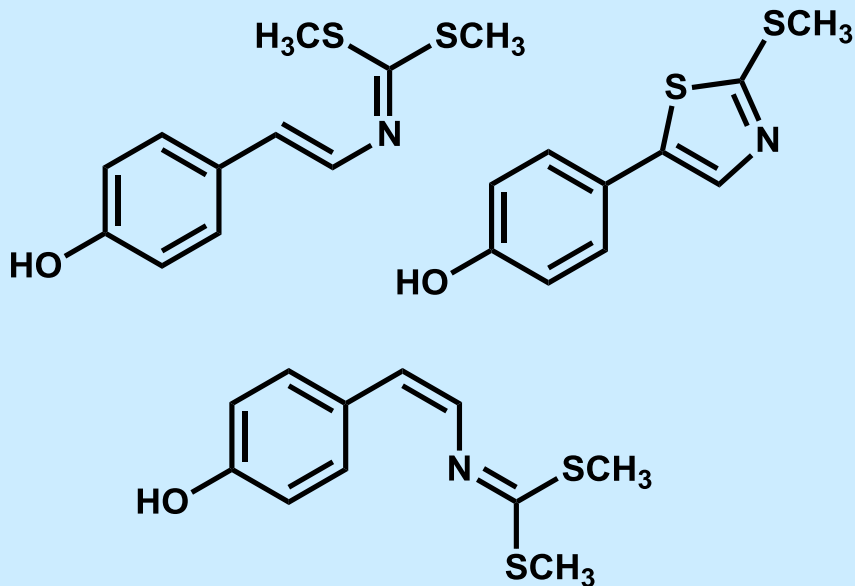
**Pseudopterosina A**  
**Potente anti-inflamatório**



# Tridentatóis



*Tridentata marginata*



Pontentes anti-oxidantes

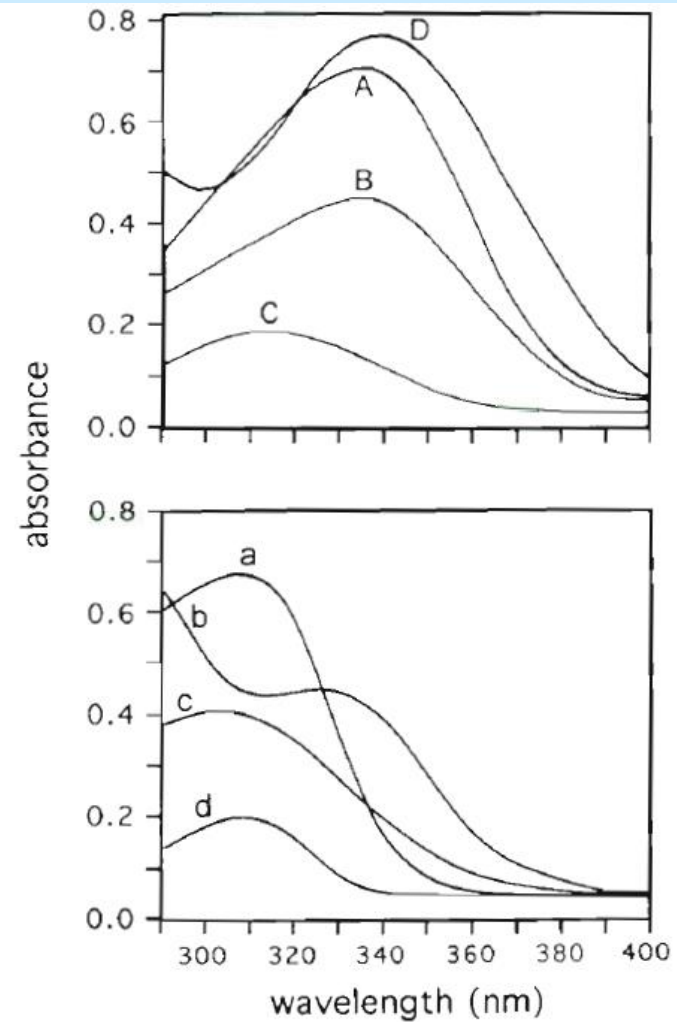


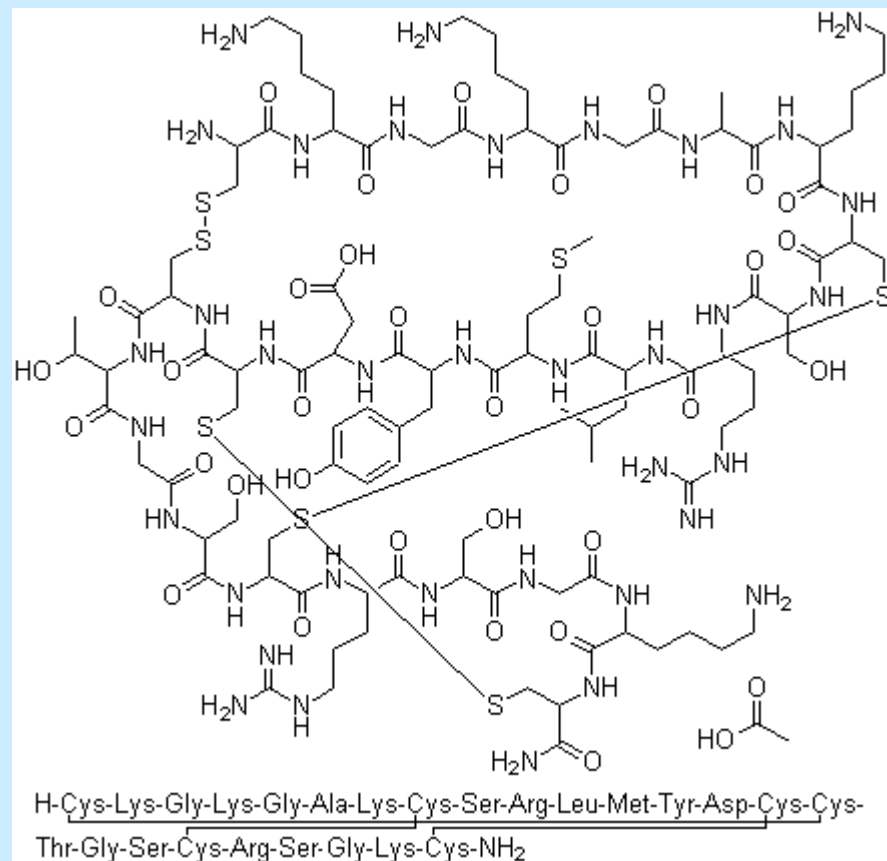
Fig. 8. UV spectra (290 to 400 nm) of tridentatols A to D (top panel), and of the 4 'active ingredients' from Coppertone<sup>®</sup> SPF 45 sunscreen lotion (bottom panel): octyl methoxy-cinnamate (a), benzophenone (b), octocrylene (c), and octyl salicylate (d). All spectra were recorded at a concentration of 0.01 mg ml<sup>-1</sup> in methanol

Stachowicz, Lindquist, MEPS, 1997



# $\omega$ -Conotoxina

- Peptídeos 10 – 30 aminoácidos
- $\omega$ -Conotoxina  $\rightarrow$  analgésico
- Mais potente que a morfina
- Não causa dependência química
- Comercialmente disponível
- Prialt (Ziconotide)



# Conotoxina

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JjHMGSI\\_h0Q](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JjHMGSI_h0Q)

# Nudibranchia

Três tipos de defesa: comportamental, morfológica e química

Comportamental: evitar exposição

Morfológica: homocromismo, “countershading”, coloração disruptiva



*Rostranga muscula*



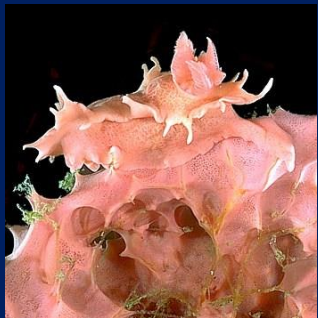
*Rostranga muscula*  
em  
*Microciona coccinea*



Eolídeo pelágico  
*Glaucus atlanticus*



*Peltodoris atromaculata*  
em  
*Petrosia ficiformis*



*Verconia verconis* em  
*Dendrilla rosea*



*Melibe* sp. em algas



*Phyllidia varicosa*  
coloração aposemática

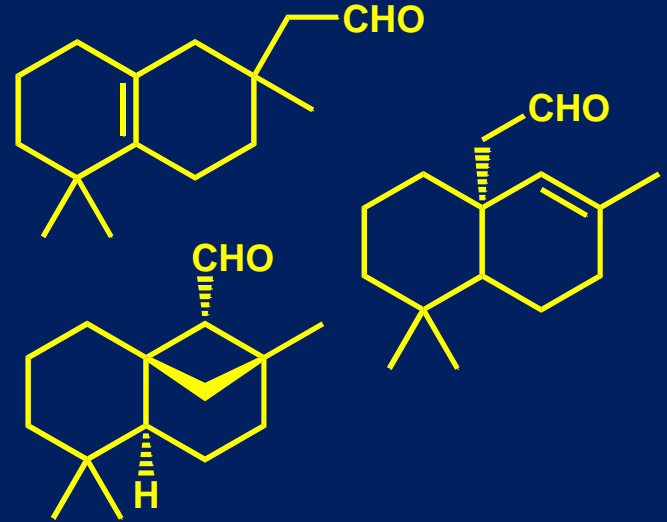
# Nudibranchia – aquisição de defesa química



*Membranipora membranacea*



*Acanthodoris nanaimoensis*



Andersen et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1984, 25, 141.



*Crisia* sp.



*Triopha catalinae*



Gustafson e Andersen, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1982, 47, 2167.

## Nudibranchia – defesas químicas



*Navanax inermis*



Sleeper et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1977, 99, 2367.



# Investigação da química de Nudibranchia da costa do Brasil

## *Doris aff. verrucosa*



*Doris aff. verrucosa*

Praia do Cabelo Gordo, São Sebastião, SP (1998)  
3 indivíduos → extração direta em acetona, ultrassom



1. Extração 3 X 50 mL
2. Evaporação

0,34 g extrato



1. Separação coluna C<sub>18</sub>  
MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O



*Doris verrucosa* Mediterrâneo

9-[5'-desoxi-5'-(metiltio)-β-D-xilanosil]adenina  
xilossil-MTA



Cimino et al., *Experientia*, 1986, 42, 1301.

Granato et al., *Quim. Nova*, 2000, 23, 594-599. Fotografias: sea slug forum (<http://www.seaslugforum.net>)

# Investigação da química de Nudibranchia da costa do Brasil *Tambja* sp.



Laje da Serraria, São Sebastião, SP (2002)  
9 indivíduos



1. Extração  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{AcOEt}$  1:1 (extrato A)
2. Extração  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  (extrato B)
3. Extração MeOH (extrato C)

Extratos A + B (0,55 g)

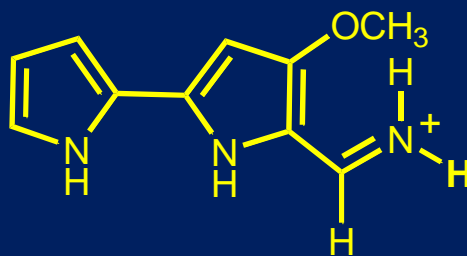
Extrato C (0,45 g)



1. Separação coluna ciano  
 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{acetona}$   
 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$



2. Separação coluna sílica  
 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$   
acetona/MeOH  
MeOH



tambjamina A



tambjamina D



*Tambja* sp.

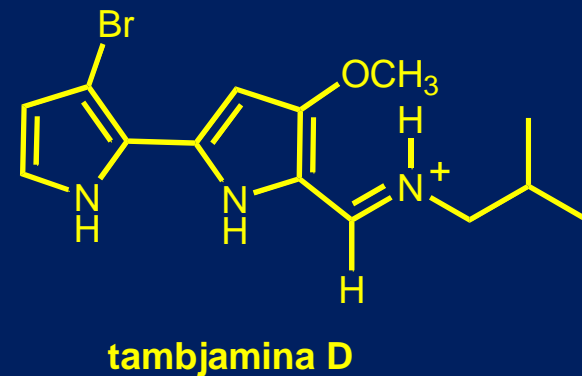
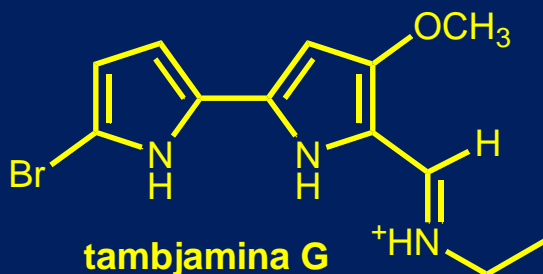
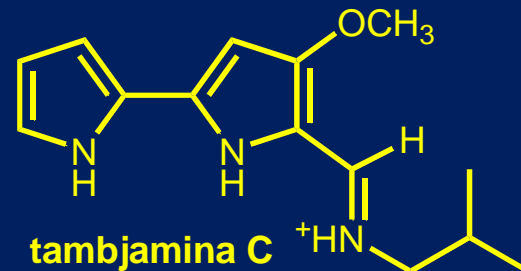
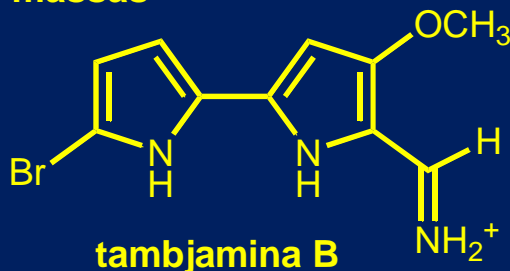
# Investigação da química de Nudibranchia da costa do Brasil

## *Tambja stegosauriformis*

Análise por cromatografia líquida –  
Ultravioleta- espectrometria de massas

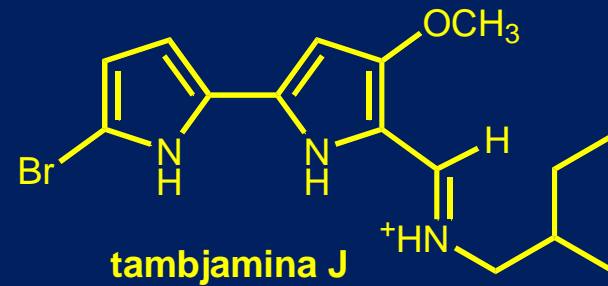
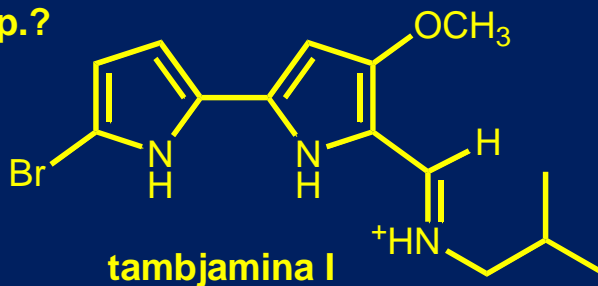


*Tambja stegosauriformis*



### Tambjamins

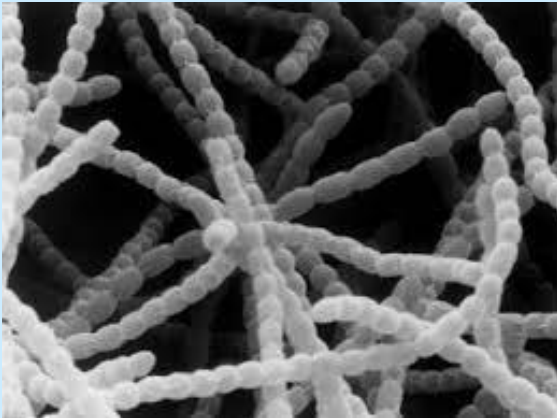
- Indicadores taxonômicos?
- prêsa comum às *Tambja* spp.?



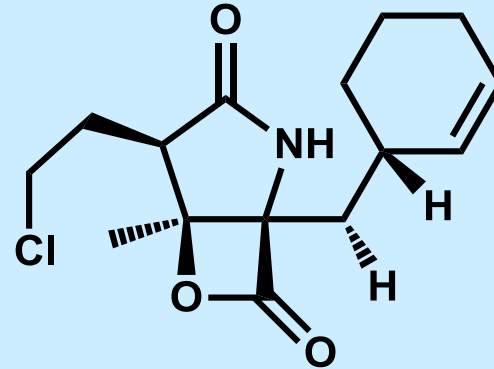
# Bactérias marinhas



*Salinospira tropica*

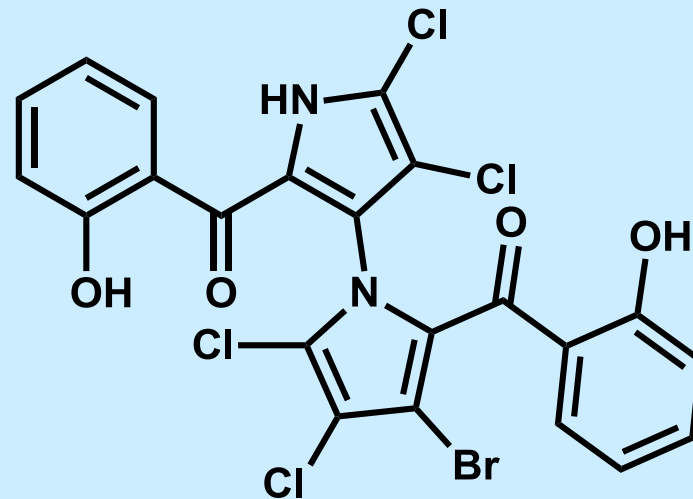


*Streptomyces sp.*



Salinosporamida A

Inibidor do proteassoma → antitumoral



Marinopirrol A

Potente antibiótico

# “Amazônia Azul”???



8,000 km

# **Desenvolvimento de fármacos no Brasil: um sonho?**

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- **Custo elevadíssimo**
- **Indústria farmacêutica ainda modesta**
- **Falta de mão de obra especializada**
- **Falta de infra-estrutura**
- **Atraso tecnológico**
- **Abordagens integradas → uma NECESSIDADE**

Descoberta de inibidores do ponto de checagem G2 do ciclo celular a partir da ascídia *Didemnum granulatum*

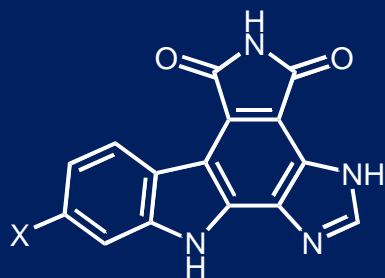
Um caso único?



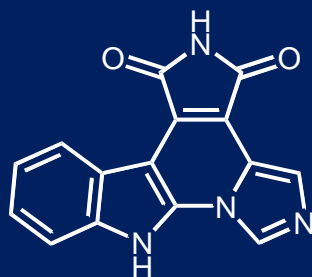
*Didemnum granulatum*  
(Rosana M. Rocha)

# Identificação dos inibidores do PC-G2 ciclo celular de *D. granulatum*

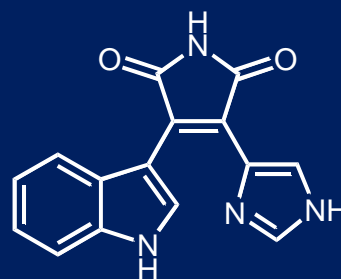
## Alcalóides indolo-melímido-carbazólicos



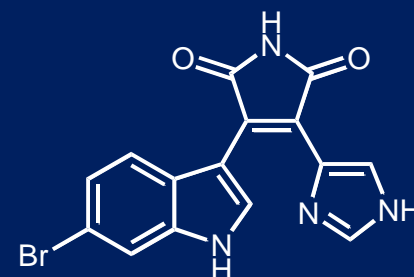
granulatinimida X = H  
6-bromogranulatinimida X = Br



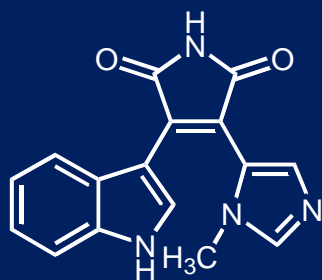
isogranulatinimida



didemnimida A



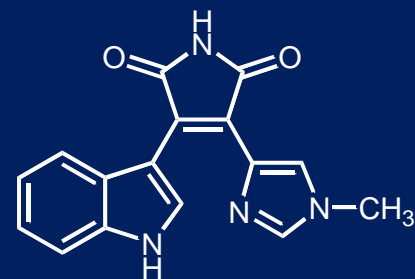
didemnimida B



didemnimida C



didemnimida D



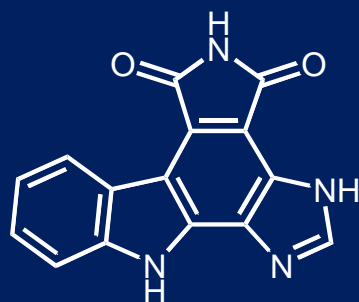
didemnimida E

Berlinck et al., *Journal of Organic Chemistry*, 63, 9850-9856 (1998);  
Britton et al., *Journal of Natural Products*, 2001, 64, 254-255.

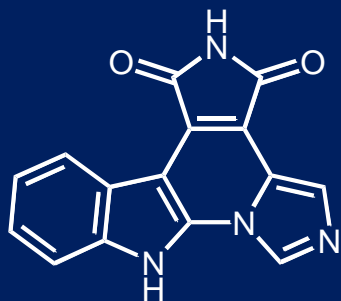


# Atividade dos inibidores do PC-G2 ciclo celular de *D. granulatum*

## Alcalóides indolo-melímido-carbazólicos



granulatimida



isogranulatimida

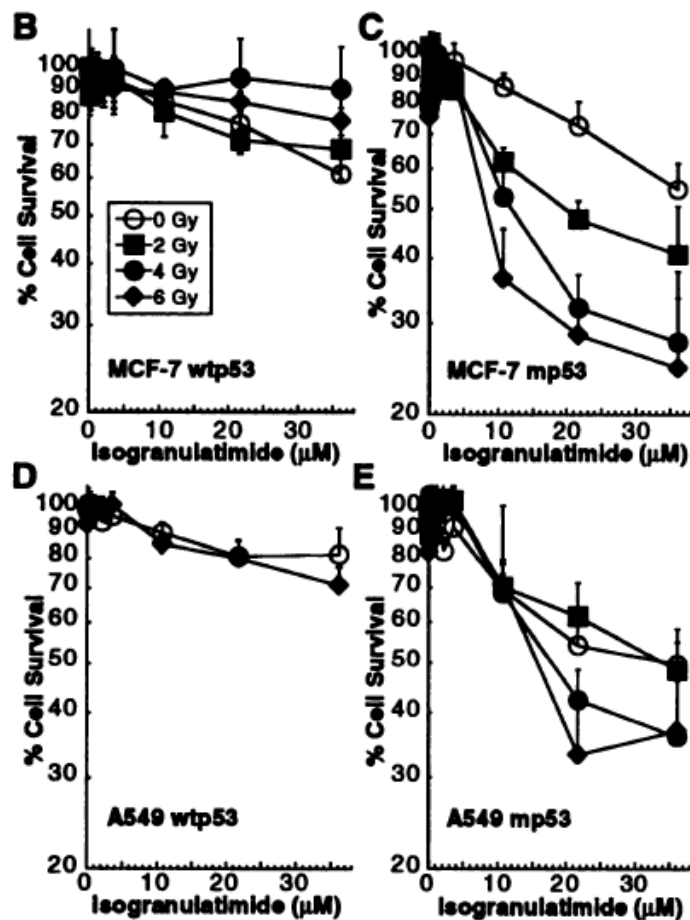
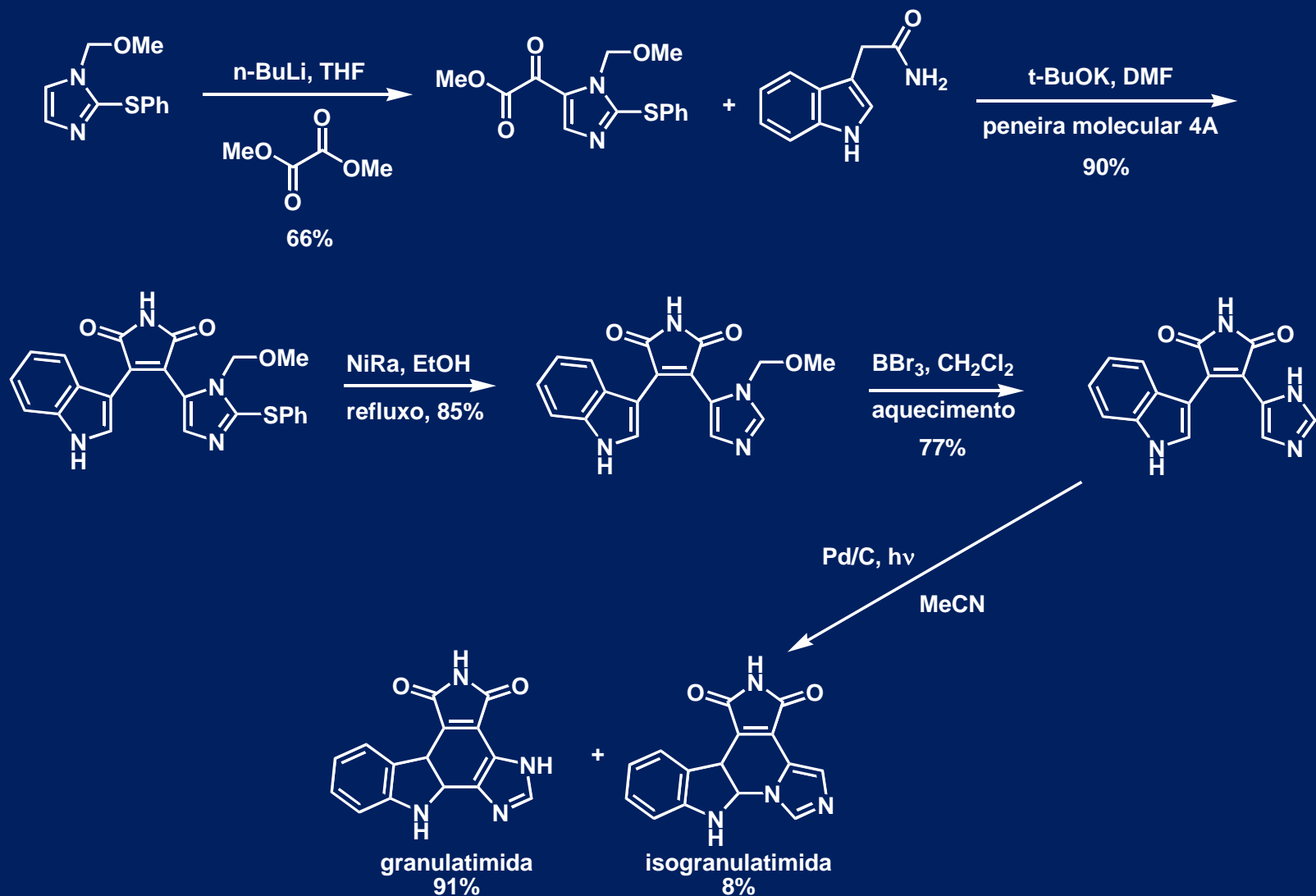


Fig. 4. Activity of isogranulatimide. A. G<sub>2</sub> checkpoint inhibition. B–E, cytotoxicity of isogranulatimide in combination with  $\gamma$ -irradiation to MCF-7 cells (B and C) and A549 cells (D and E) with wild-type p53 (p53+) or loss of p53 function (p53-). Data points, means of triplicate measurements; bars, SD.

Berlinck et al., *Journal of Organic Chemistry*, 63, 9850-9856 (1998);  
Roberge et al., *Cancer Research*, 58, 5701-5706 (1998).

# Síntese dos inibidores do PC-G2 ciclo celular de *D. granulatum*

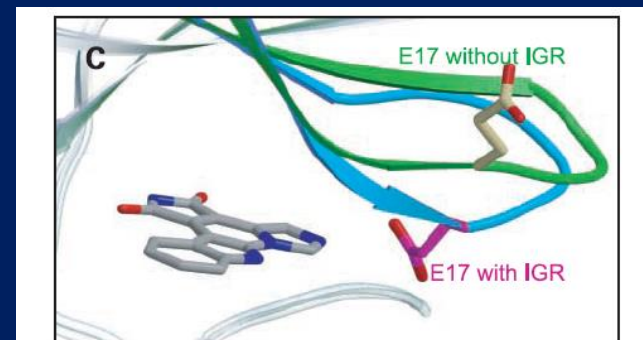
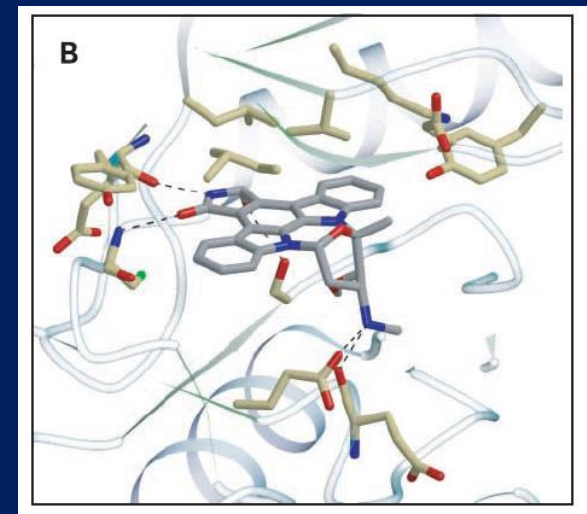
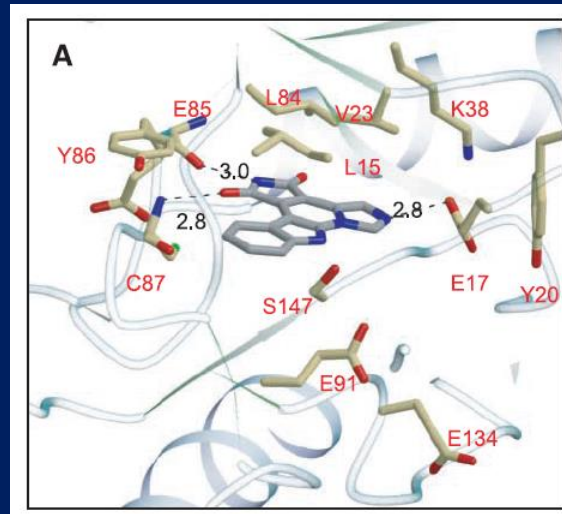
## Alcalóides indolo-melímido-carbazólicos



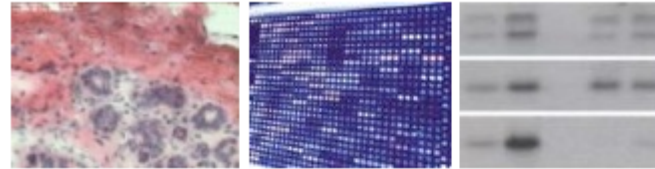
Berlinck et al., Journal of Organic Chemistry, 63, 9850-9856 (1998)

# Mecanismo de ação dos inibidores do PC-G2 ciclo celular

## Alcalóides indolo-melímido-carbazólicos



**Figure 4.** Structural basis for Chk1 inhibition by isogranulatimide. **A**, binding of isogranulatimide in the active site of Chk1: Chk1 atoms involved in binding to isogranulatimide or to UCN-01 binding. *Dashed lines*, hydrogen bonds between isogranulatimide and Chk1 (in Å); *gray*, inhibitor carbons; *beige*, enzyme carbons; *red*, oxygens; *blue*, nitrogens. **B**, binding of UCN-01 in the active site of Chk1. **C**, conformation change in the Chk1 glycine-rich loop induced by isogranulatimide binding. *Green*, glycine-rich loop in the absence of isogranulatimide (*IGR*); *blue*, glycine-rich loop in the presence of isogranulatimide. Only the side chain of Glu<sup>17</sup> is displayed.



### Isogranulatimide - a CHK1 inhibitor

- Product pipeline
- Cancer-associated EMT
- Ovarian cancer
- Bone degradation
- G2 checkpoint inhibitor
  - Background
  - Product development

One of the most frequently mutated genes in human cancer is p53 where approximately 50% of all tumors show mutations in this gene. Clearly p53 is important and one of its major functions is in DNA damage-induced cell cycle checkpoints which are paramount for proper functioning of cellular DNA repair mechanisms. Chemotherapeutic agents such as topotecan hydrochloride (Hycamptin®) and doxorubicin (Doxil®) as well as radiotherapy work by damaging DNA and those cancer cells containing non-functional p53 are unable to arrest at the G1 checkpoint thus allowing mutations in the damaged DNA to be propagated by completing their cell cycle through the G2 checkpoint. This appears to be one of the explanations why cancer cells develop resistance to chemotherapeutic agents. Very recent studies have begun to explore ways of bypassing this desensitization by forcing the cancer cells into mitotic cell death through inhibition of the G2 checkpoint. Therefore, it has been hypothesized that treatment with DNA-damaging chemotherapy or radiotherapy in combination with drugs that inhibit the G2 checkpoint could promote the selective killing of cancer cells bearing p53 mutations thus providing therapeutic benefit.

Alethia is developing a G2 checkpoint inhibitor that has been integrated into our current ovarian cancer program. Isogranulatimide (AB-IsoG) is the first G2 checkpoint inhibitors that was discovered in a rational cell-based assay designed specifically to identify these types of small molecules. Much of the preliminary studies have been conducted including drug optimization, target identification, structure determination of the molecule bound to its target, and synthesis.

#### References:

Inhibition of Chk1 by the G2 DNA damage checkpoint inhibitor isogranulatimide. Mol Cancer Ther. 3:1221-1227

High-throughput assay for G2 checkpoint inhibitors and identification of the structurally novel compound isogranulatimide. Cancer Res. 58: 5701-5706

# Desenvolvimento de fármacos no Brasil: um sonho



- Fomento à Inovação → OK!
- Estímulo às indústrias farmacêuticas
- Melhor preparo das agências institucionais
- Maior agilidade dos órgãos governamentais
- Marco regulatório → estimular
- Diminuição da burocracia
- Trabalhar de maneira integrada, organizada, estruturada, com estratégias definidas.

# Apoio financeiro



**Grants and Contracts Operations Branch  
(GCOB)**

**NIH/NCI's  
Prof. Andersen's program**



**NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DRUG DISCOVERY GROUPS**