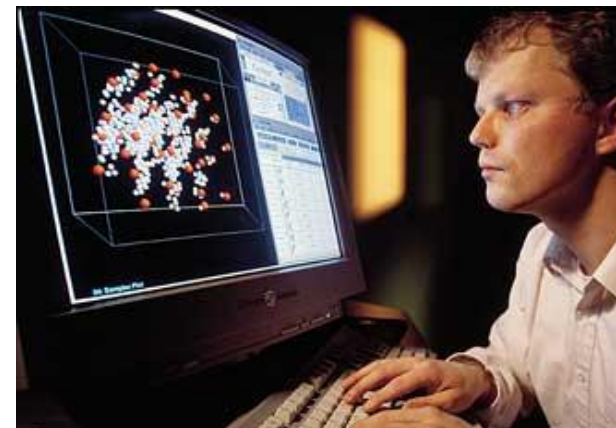


DRUG RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT METHODS

Prof. Dr. Esin AKI-YALÇIN

**Department of Pharmaceutical
Chemistry**





KANTİTATİF YAPI-ETKİ İLİŞKİLERİ ANALİZLERİ (QSAR)

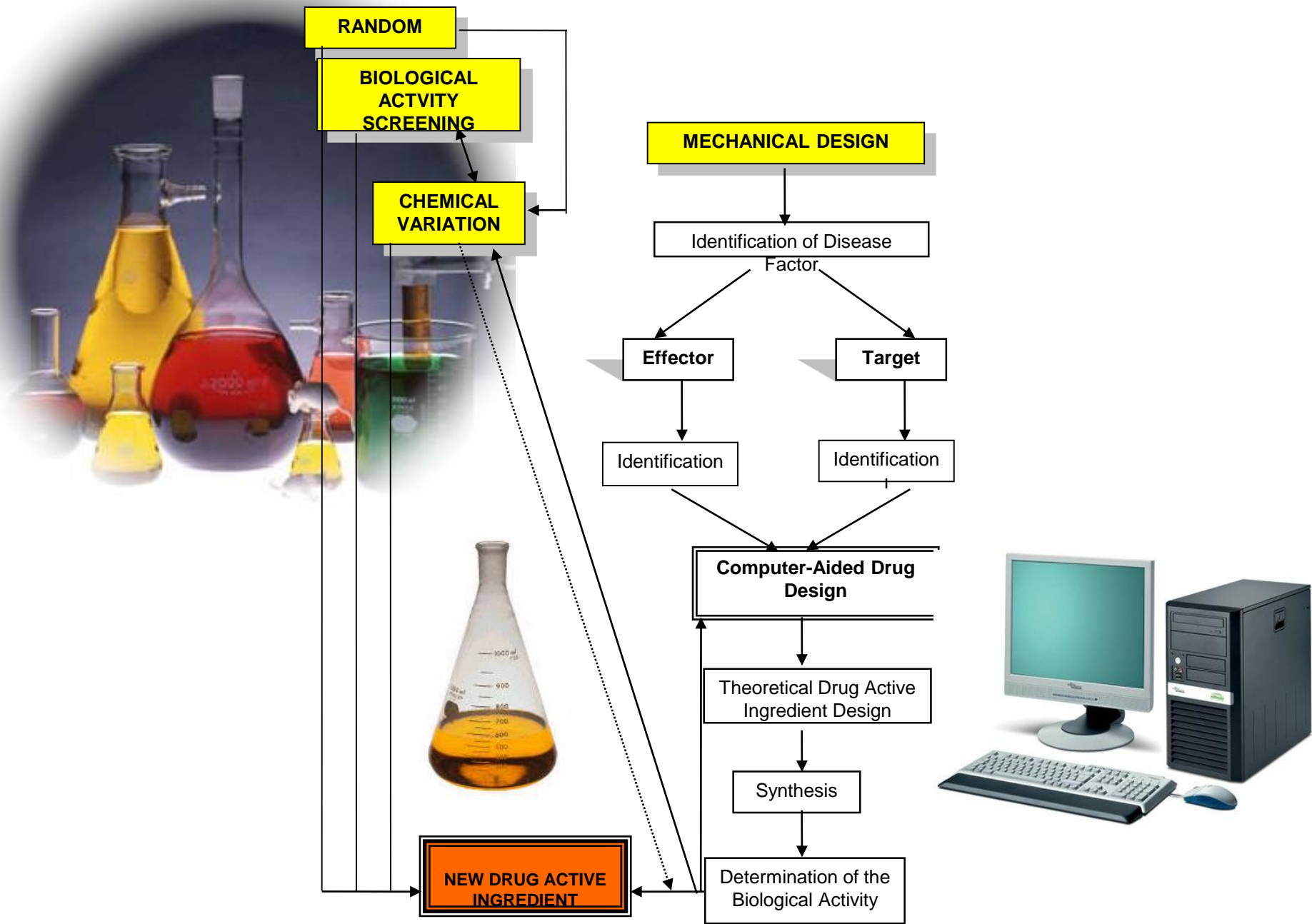
Prof. Dr. Esin Akı Şener

Ankara Üniversitesi Eczacılık Fakültesi
Farmasötik Kimya Anabilim Dalı

Prof. Dr. Esin AKI-YALÇIN

Prof. Dr. İsmail Yalçın

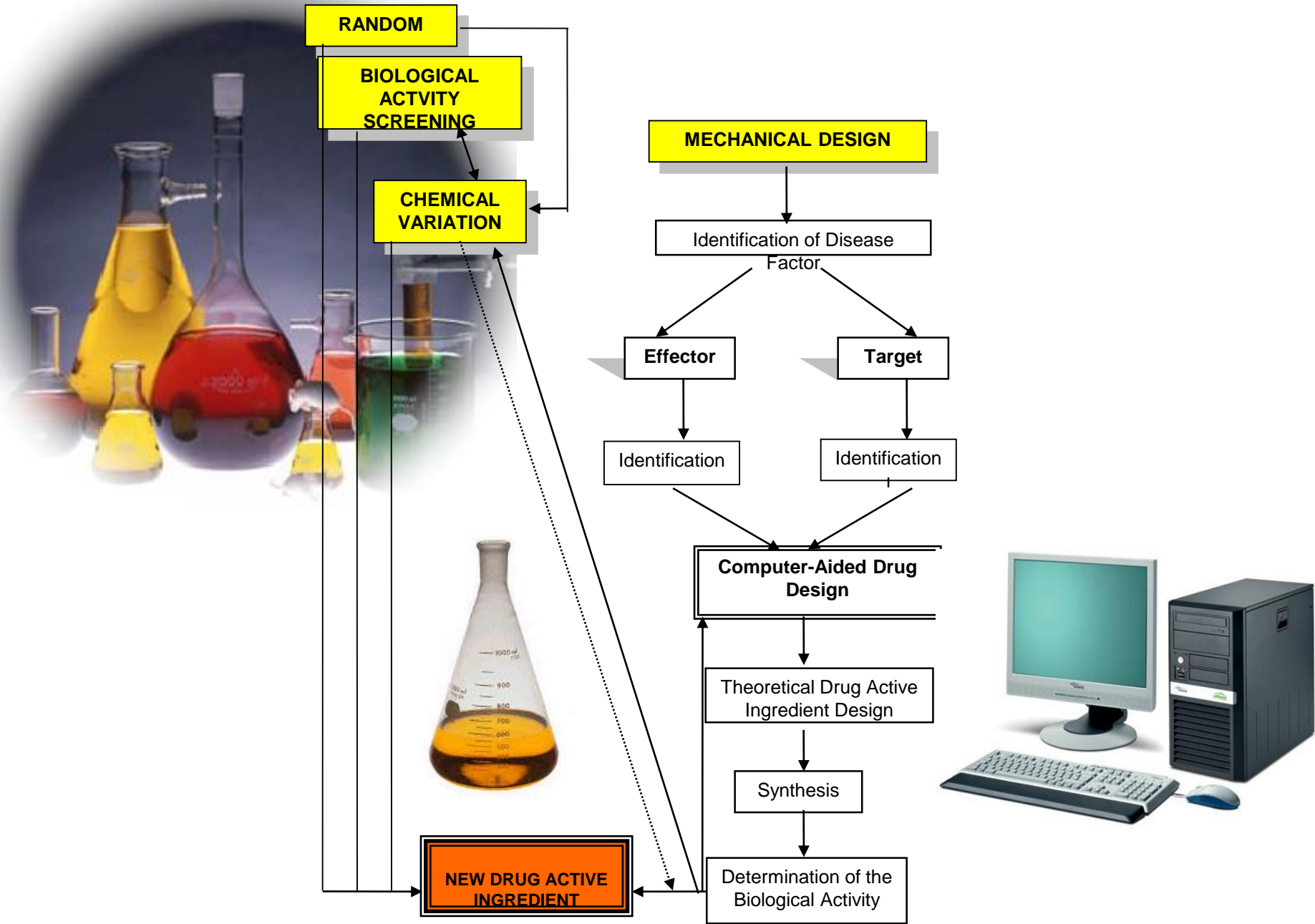
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RANDOM DRUG DISCOVERY

- **Drugs sometimes can be discovered by chance or intuition.**
- **Drugs are more often discovered as a result of organized research.**
- **As computer technology develops, drug design methods develop in parallel.**





BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY SCREENING METHOD FOR NEW DRUGS

- **In this method, which has been applied mostly in the past, many compounds are screened for the desired activity.**
- **The known screening method is to test a large number of compounds for the desired activity.**
- **Today, it is not seen as the ideal drug design method.**

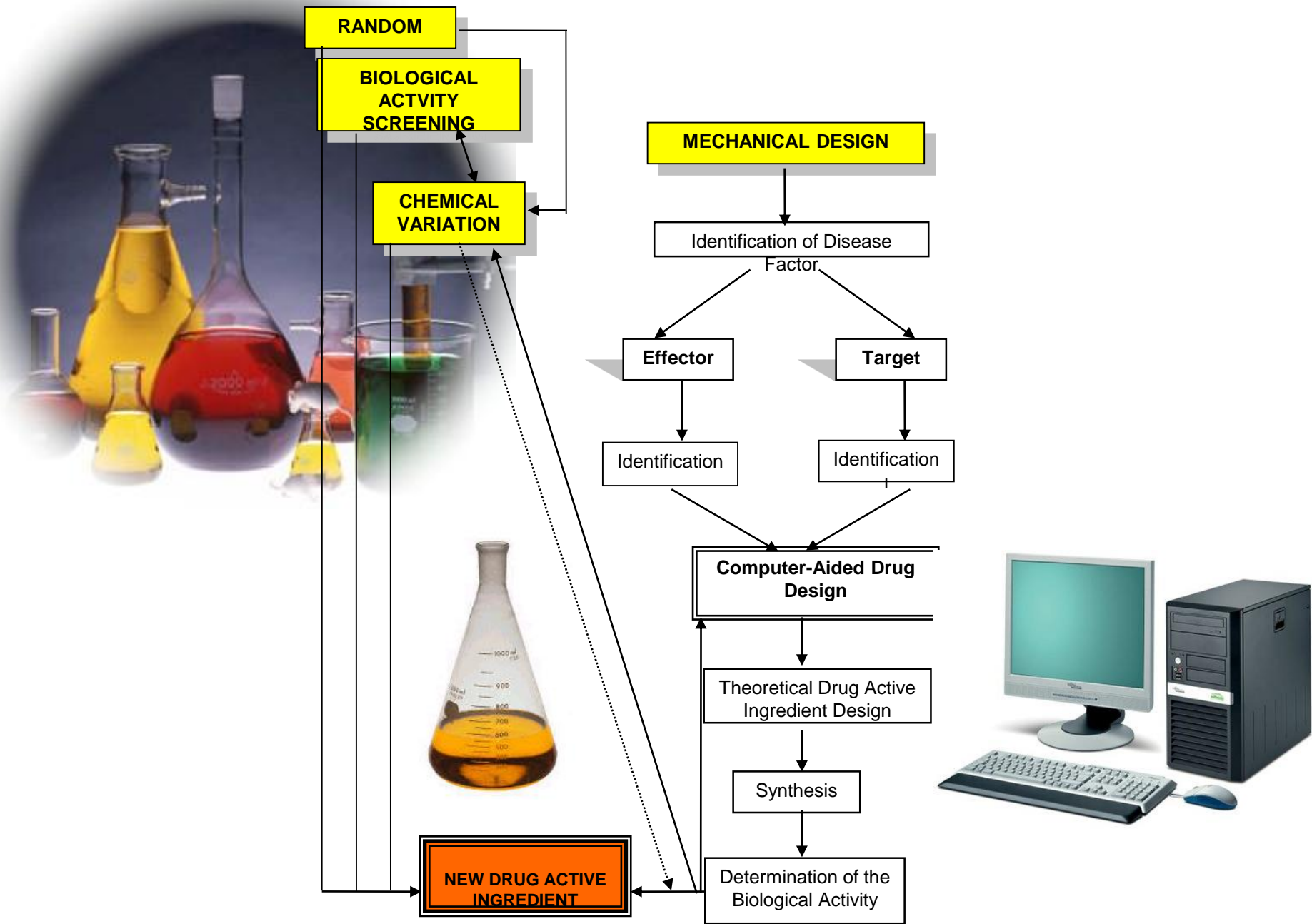
HTS High Throughput Screening





Result:

- **While the compound may be active, it can be eliminated before its activity is detected.**
- **The structure of the target and mechanism of the disease cannot be elucidated in this method.**
- **Costs a lot of time, effort and expense.**

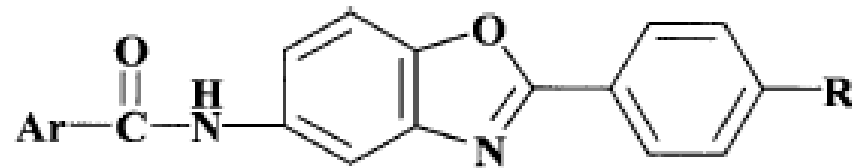




CHEMICAL VARIATION (MODIFICATION)

Making modifications on groups or atoms in order to observe changes in the activity of active drug ingredients.

CHEMICAL VARIATION (MODIFICATION)



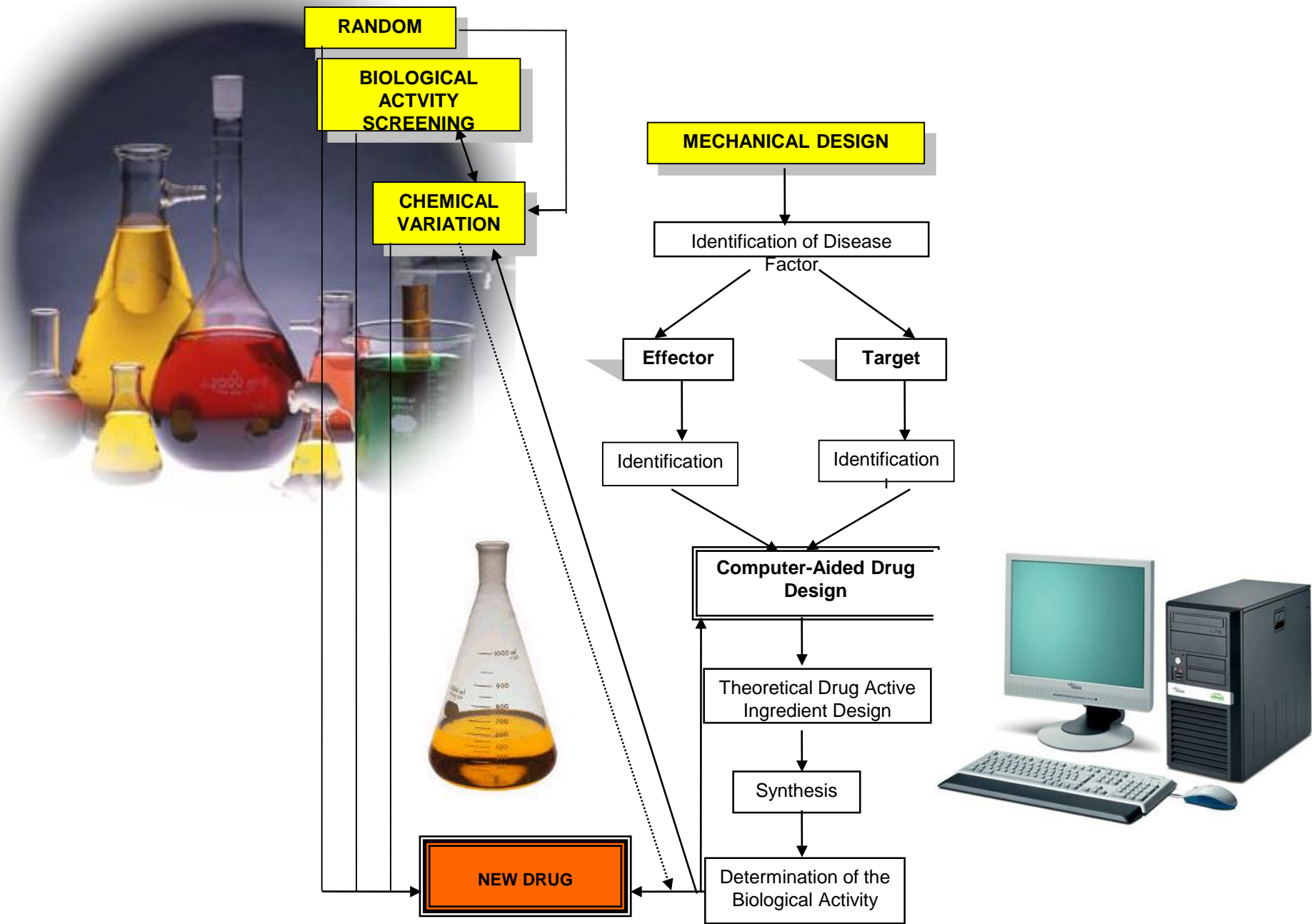
R = H, C₂H₅, F, N(CH₃)₂

Ar = 2-furyl, 2-thienyl, substituted phenyl



CHEMICAL MODIFICATION

- A trial and error method
- Not much information is required about the structure of the target.
- Some data that can describe the relationships between structure and activity can be revealed.





DRUG DESIGN BASED ON MECHANISM

- **Biological pathway must be known**
- **All studies are carried out at the molecular level**
- **It is the ideal drug design method today.**

TARGET:
RECEPTORS
ENZYMES
NUCLEIC ACIDS
HORMONES

TARGET STRUCTURE ELUCIDATION

- **Elucidation of the structure of targets:**
- **With X-ray crystallography studies, receptors**
- **With NMR data, enzyme-substrate interactions**
- **With recombinant DNA technology and cloning studies, elucidation of primary structures of receptors and enzymes**

EFFECTOR:

**NATURAL ENDOGENIC SUBSTANCES
OR DRUGS THAT OCCUPY THE
ACTIVE SURFACE OF THE TARGET
AND AFFECT THE TARGET
POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY**



Effectors

- **Substrates**
- **Ligands**
- **Endogen substances that affect the target positively or negatively**
- **Drugs**



Effector-Target Interactions

- **Effector will interact with the active surface of the target as a key-lock model**
- **Groups that carry charges between the effector and target will fit each other**
- **Favorable chemical bonds will be formed between the effector and target**

Key-Lock Model

