

TETRACYCLINES

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Tetracyclines

Are isolated from Streptomyces cultures

They have a partially saturated naphthacene core (octahydronaphthacene)



Naftasen



Oktahidronaftasen





Tetracycline

4- (dimethylamino) -1,4,4a, 5,5a, 6,11,12a-octahydro-3,6,10,12,12apentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxo-2- naphthacene carboxamide





Adı	R1	R2	R3	R4	2.konum
Tetrasiklin	Н	OH	CH ₃	Н	Н
7-Klorotetrasiklin	Н	OH	CH ₃	Cl	Н
5-Oksitetrasiklin	OH	OH	CH ₃	Н	Н
6-Demetil-7-klorotetrasiklin (Demeklosiklin)	Н	ОН	Н	Cl	Н
6-Demetil-6-deoksi-5-hidroksi-6-metilen tetrasiklin (Metasiklin)	ОН	Н	=CH ₂	Н	Н
6-Deoksi-5-hidroksi tetrasiklin 6-Deoksi-oksitetrasiklin (Doksisiklin)	ОН	Η	CH ₃	Н	Н
Rolitetrasiklin	Н	ОН	CH ₃	Н	N-CH ₂ -
Minosiklin	Н	Η	Н	N(CH ₃) ₃	
Glomosiklin	Н	OH	CH ₃	CH ₃	-CH ₂ OH
Limesiklin	Н	OH	CH ₃	Н	-CH ₂ NH-CH(COOH)-(CH ₂) ₄ -NH ₂



Tetracycline, Clortetracycline, Oxytetracycline, Demethylcytortracycline \Rightarrow natural tetracycline derivatives

Metacycline, Doxycycline, Rolitetracycline, Minocycline, Glomocycline, Limesiklin \Rightarrow Semi-synthetic tetracycline derivatives

General Properties

- Amphoteric compounds. They form salts with acids and bases.



-Enolic hydroxyls in positions 3 and 12 \Rightarrow acid, dimethylamine \Rightarrow basic

- Amine group \Rightarrow HCl salt \Rightarrow water soluble

- Enolic hydroxyl \Rightarrow NaOH and KOH salts \Rightarrow water soluble, not stable

- They can not be stored in solution for long periods. A solution prepared in neutral will quickly lose 90% activity.



-Chelate complexes with two or three valent metals.

-The resulting chelates can not be absorbed from the GIT.

-Therefore, tetracyclines should not be taken with medicines (antacids) and foods (calciumrich foods such as milk and products) that carry these metals.

Due to the chelate with calcium, it accumulates in the teeth and forms colored spots.

It should not be used in children until 8 years old and pregnant.





Structure-Activity Relations



- Dimethylamine group at the 4th position is below the plane.
- -The epimerization occurs at pH = $4-8 \rightarrow$ epitetracyclins
- -Epimerization can not be completely prevented.
- -The best possible crystallized pure compound is 25% epimer derivative.



In the acid medium, 1 molecule H2O is separated from the -OH at position 6 and H at

position 5a \rightarrow (=) occurs between position 5a and position 6.

(=) between 11a-12 \rightarrow shifts 11-11a \rightarrow C ring aromatized \rightarrow activity is lost .



Anhidrotetrasiklin



The C ring is opened in strong basic medium

 the -COOH group which is released is esterified with the -OH group at the 6position → the inactive isotetracycline occurs



-OH at the 6th position interacts with acids and bases \rightarrow to increase stability; semi-

synthetic derivatives (Doxycycline, Minocycline) are prepared which carry no -OH

moiety at this position.





-Demethylation at 6th position does not change activity

-CONH2 at the 2nd position is replaced by -CN, -COCH3 \rightarrow activity is decreased.

-"H" in [-CONH2 replaced with various groups to increase water solubility (Rolitetracycline, Limesiklin)]

-If Ring A is aromatized (12a-OH is removed), the activity is reduced.

-Octahidronaphthacene ring is absolutely necessary. Splitting or breaking any of the rings leads to loss of the activity.



- Bacteriostatic effect by inhibiting protein synthesis in bacterial ribosomes.
- Antibacterial spectra are identical (Gr (-) meningococcus and gonococci, Gr (+) Streptomyces pneumoniae, S. pyogenes, S. viridans)
- Absorption ratios, elimination routes, biological half-lives are different.
- Average absorbtions are 60-70%.
- The most lipophilic tetracycline derivatives Doxycycline and Minocycline (used in acne treatment) are absorbed 90-95% of the gastrointestinal tract.
- Due to the formation of calcium chelates in the teeth, discolorations are brought to the spots.

- More frequent in blond people, causing photosensitization (absorbance at 360-370 nm due to strong chromophore groups) causes photodermatosis.