

Rational design of carbonic anhydrase VII inhibitors. Synthesis of new candidates with the sulfamide scaffold



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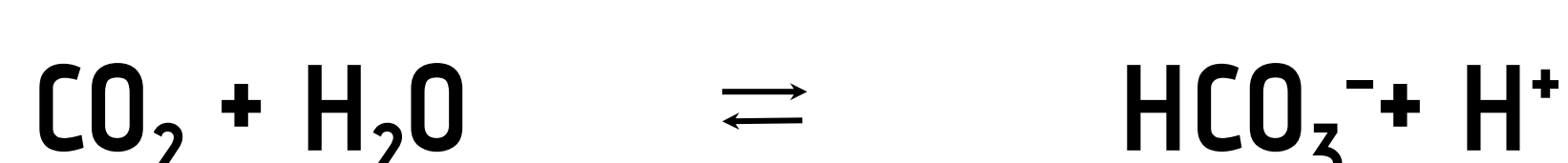
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Introduction

Human carbonic anhydrase VII (hCA VII) constitutes a promising molecular target for the treatment of epileptic seizures and other central nervous system disorders (such as neuropathic pain) due to its almost exclusive expression in neurons.¹

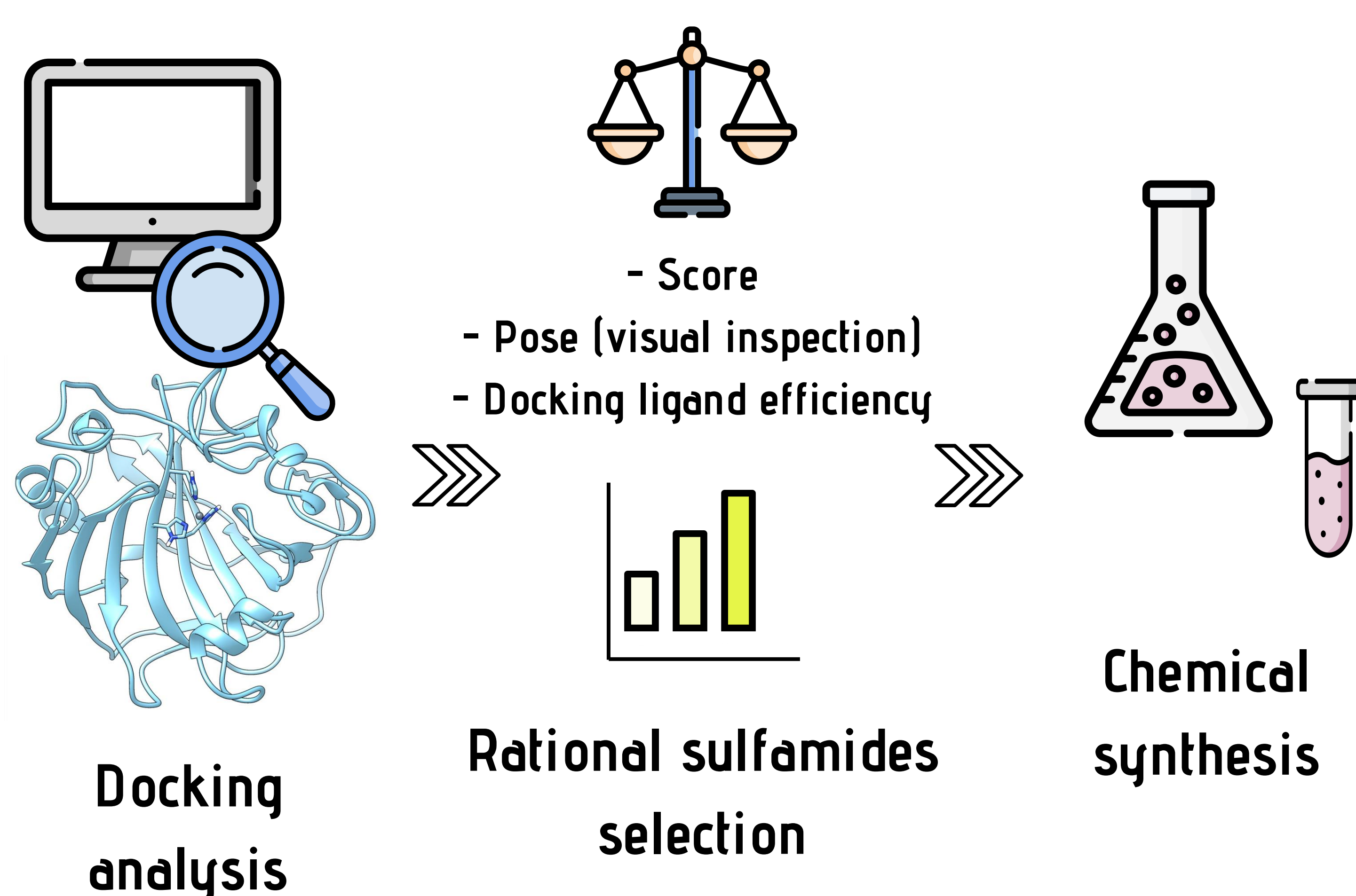
hCA VII, like all catalytically active anhydrases, is a metalloenzyme characterized by a zinc ion in the active site.¹ These enzymes catalyze the carbon dioxide to bicarbonate reversible hydration reaction¹:



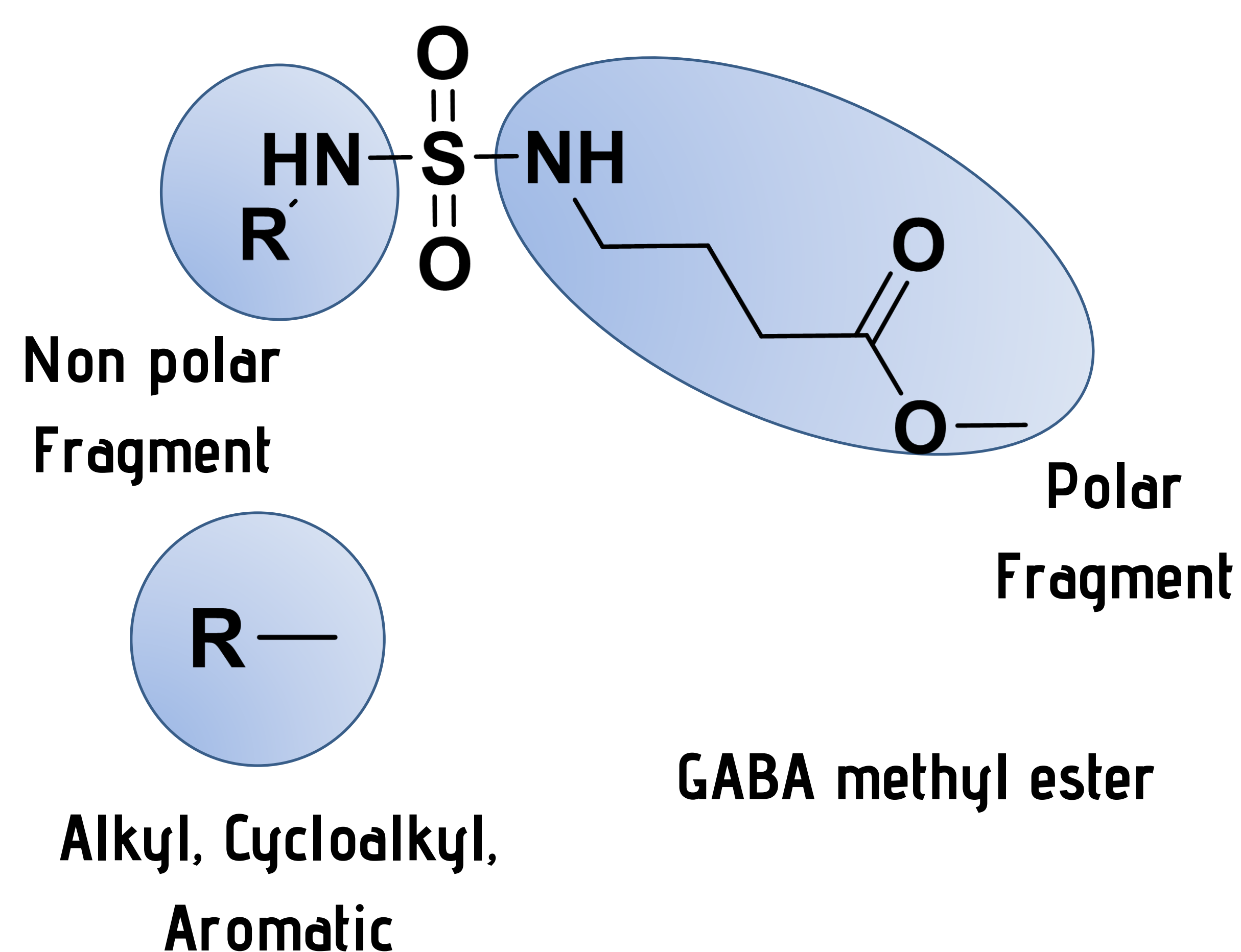
Aim

Here we present the application of a fully validated molecular docking protocol¹ for the rational selection of the most promising N,N'-disubstituted sulfamides derivatives to be synthesized as potential new hCAVII inhibitors.

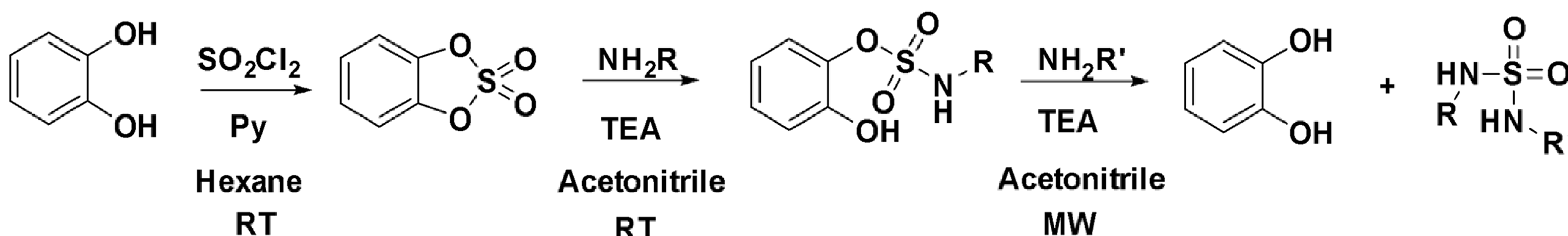
Inhibitor design



General features of the candidates



Organic Synthesis²



Biological Assays

In vitro
Inhibition assay against hCAVII



In vivo
Acute models of epilepsy in mice



References

- 1) Gantner, M. E et al. Identification of New Carbonic Anhydrase VII Inhibitors by Structure-Based Virtual Screening. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* 2022, 62 (19), 4760–4770. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jcim.2c00910>.
- 2) Villalba, M. L et al *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* 2016, 24 (4), 894–901 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bmc.2016.01.012>.

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ECMC
2022

The 8th International Electronic
Conference on Medicinal Chemistry
01–30 NOVEMBER 2022 | ONLINE