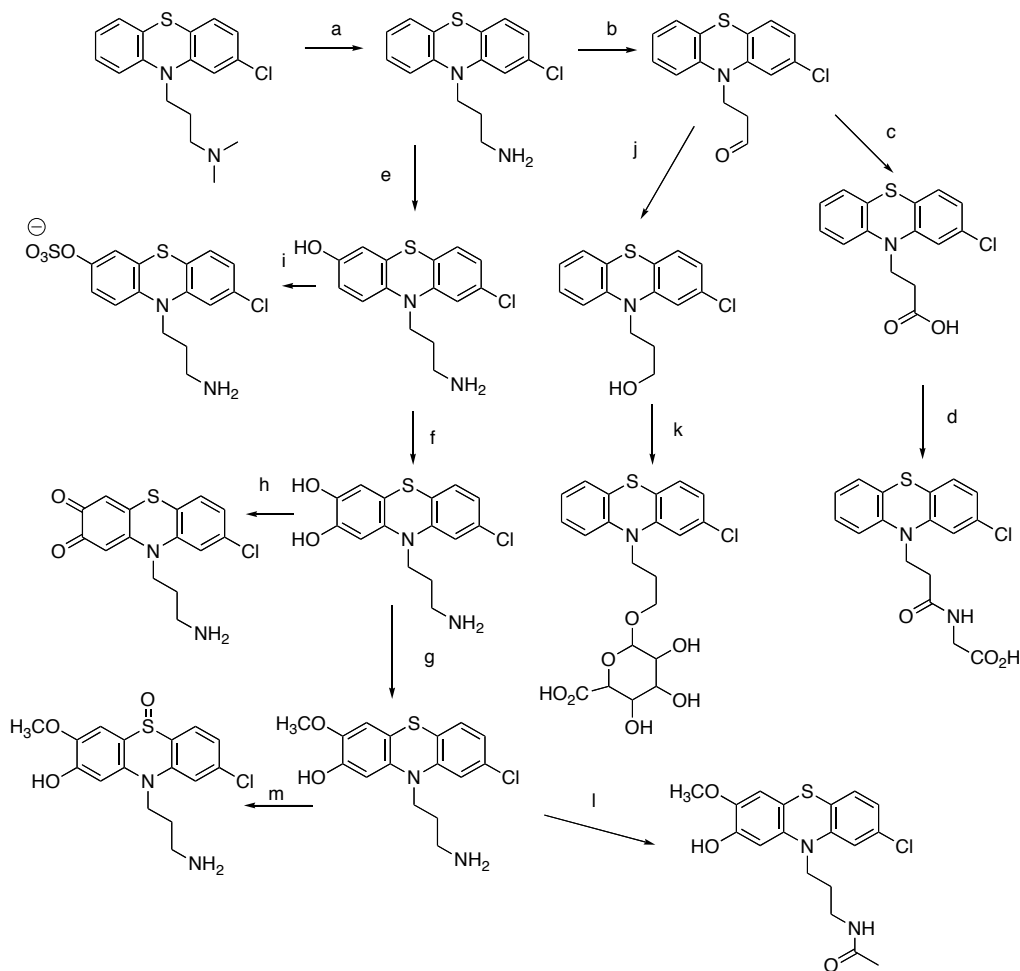


Exercises KJ 5230: Nov. 23th – 2004

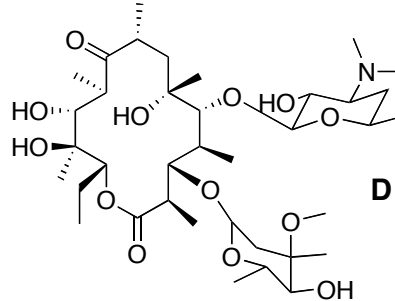
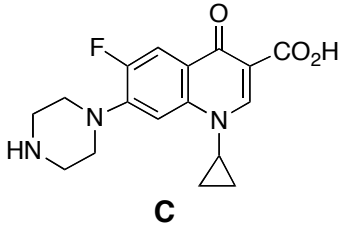
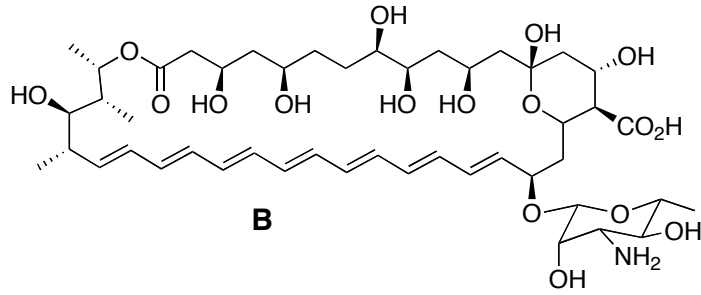
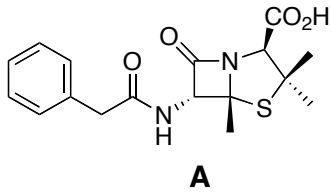
1. Explain how you may determine if a compound is a competitive or non-competitive inhibitor of an enzyme.

2. Which of the hypothetic metabolites are phase I and phase II?. Name reactions and co-actors required. (no mechanisms)

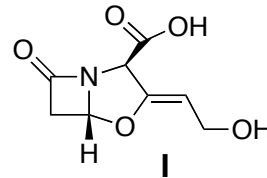
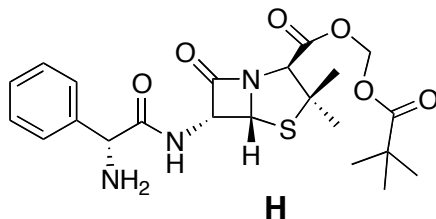
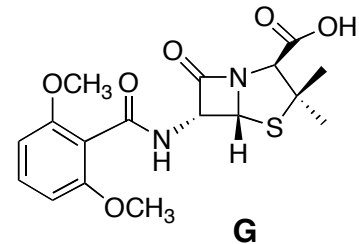
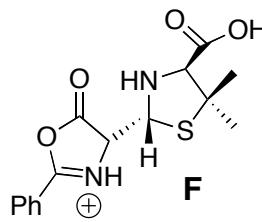
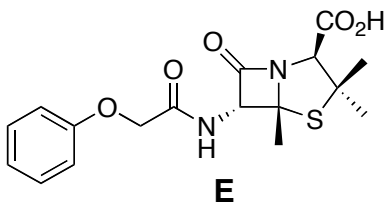


3.

a) Compounds **A-D** are used to treat infections. What classes of drugs do they belong to. Explain how you can distinguish between the drug classes of **B** and **D**.



b) **E** is more stable in acidic media than **A**. Show (incl mechanisms) how **A** can be transformed to the intermediate **F** in acidic media and use this mechanism to explain why **E** is more stable



c) **A** is naturally occurring, but **G** and **H** are semisynthetic analogs. Explain why these modifications have been done.

d) **I** is used in combination with drugs like **A**. Explain why and show mechanism of action for **I**.

e) **D** has low stability in acidic media. Explain why, and discuss synthetic modifications that would increase stability.

f) Discuss stability (hydrolytic and enzymatic) of cephalosporins and compare with penicillins

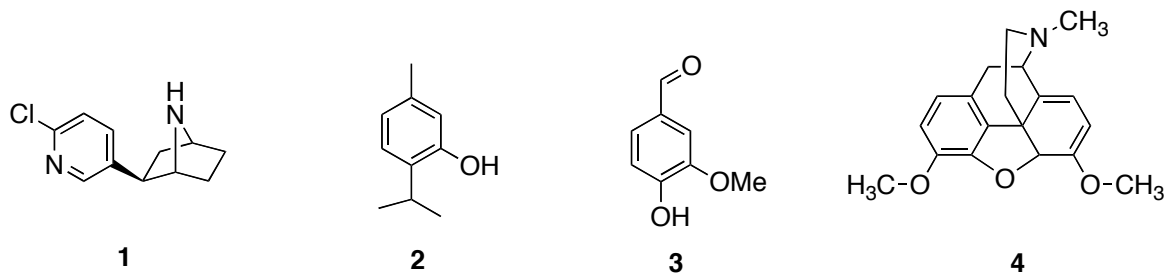
4.

a) Why should not tetracyclines be taken with milk?

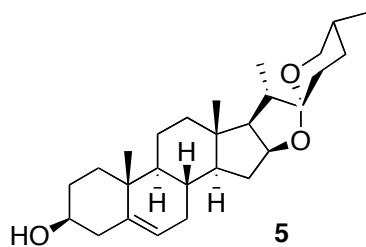
b) Compare stability of doxycyclin and oxytetracyclin. (include mechanisms for reactions that may occur in aqueous media at various pH).

5

a) Which classes of natural products do the following compounds belong to



b) Diosgenine **5** is present in ca 6% in Yams root and is a useful starting material for the synthesis of steroid hormones. Suggest a synthetic route from diosgenine to Cortisol (Hydrokortison).



c) Show how squalene biosynthetically can be transformed into steroids. Which drugs do you know that interfere with normal steroid biosynthesis? List compounds, drug class and mechanism of action.