

Rational design of carbonic anhydrase V11 inhibitors. Synthesis of new candidates with the sulfamide scaffold



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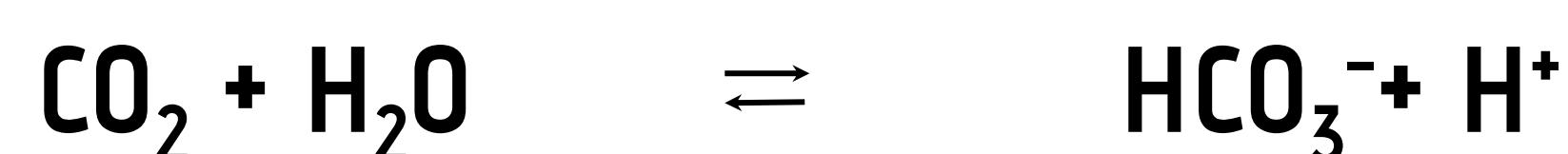
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Introduction

Human carbonic anhydrase V11 (hCA V11) 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 V11, 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:

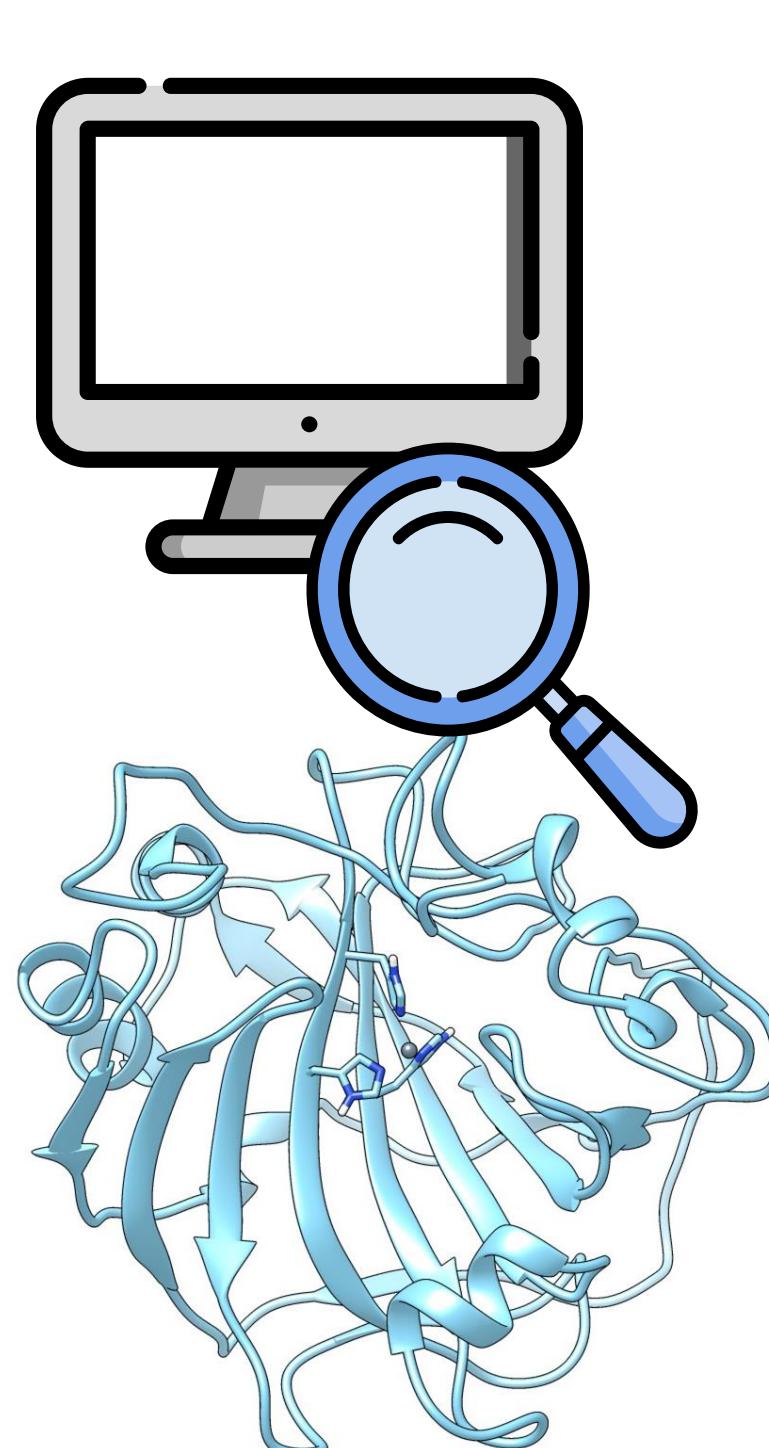


Aim

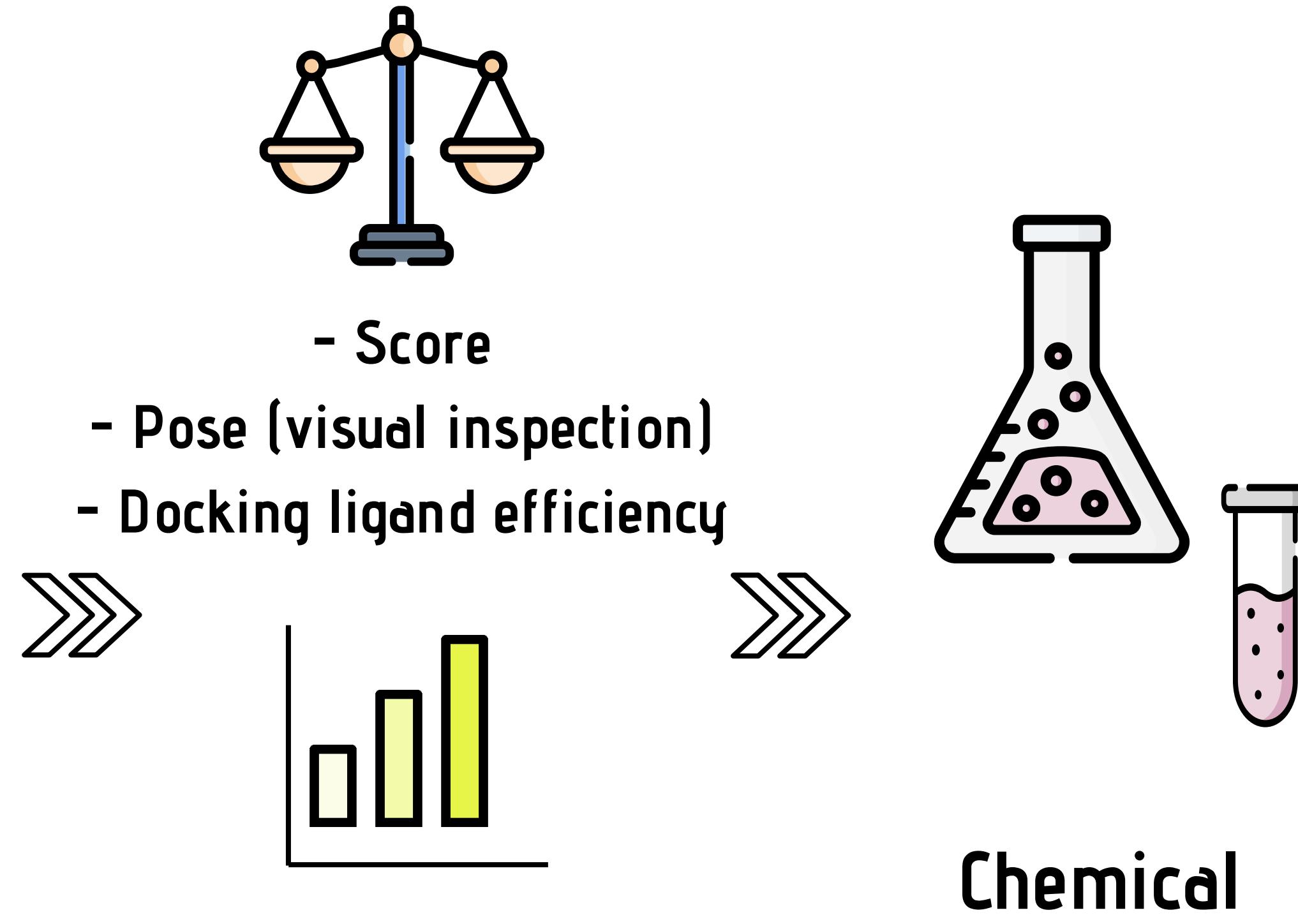
Here we present the application of a fully validated molecular docking protocol¹ for the rational selection of the most promising N,N'-disubstituted sulfamides derivatives to be synthesized as potential new hCAV11 inhibitors.

Inhibitor design

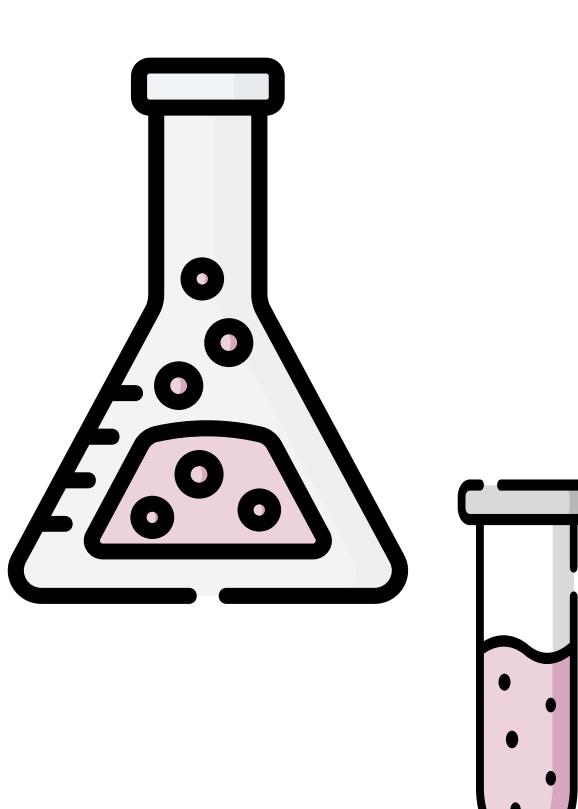
General features of the candidates



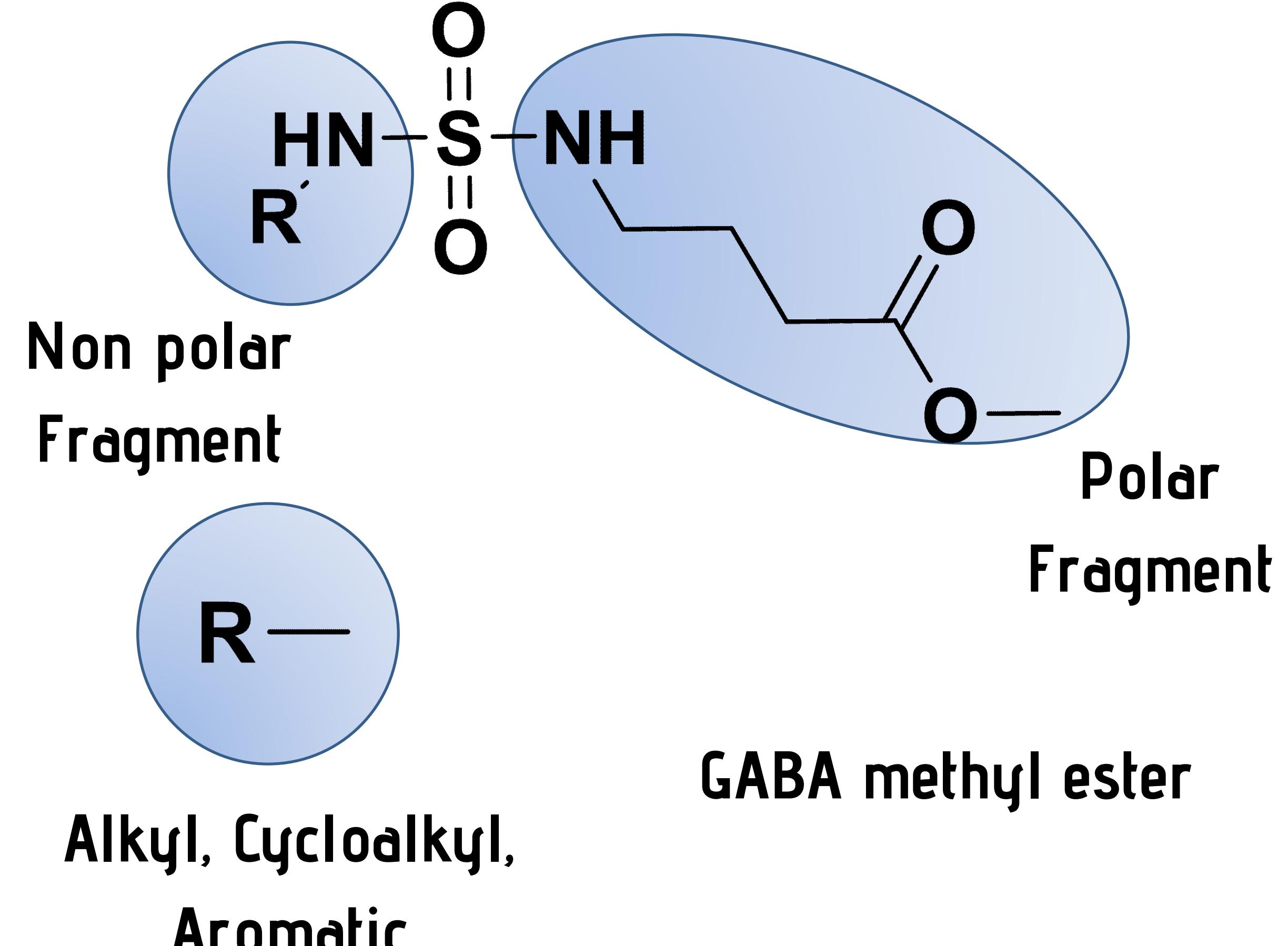
Docking analysis



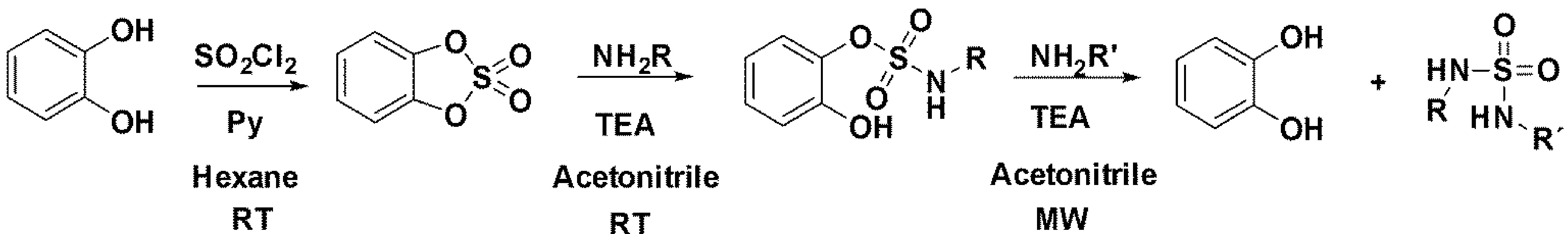
Rational sulfamides selection



Chemical synthesis



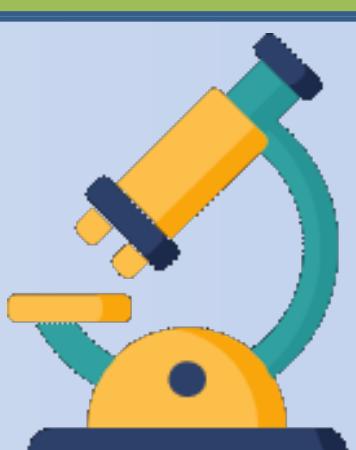
Organic Synthesis²



Biological Assays

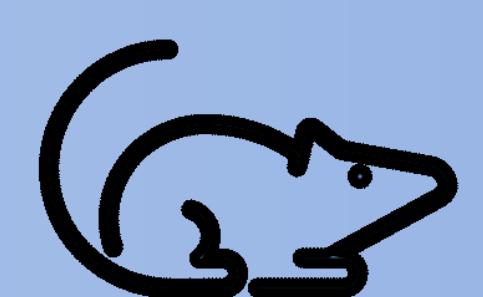
In vitro

Inhibition assay against hCAV11



In vivo

Acute models of epilepsy in mice



References

- 1) Gantner, M. E et al. Identification of New Carbonic Anhydrase V11 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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