

中图分类号: R978.1 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1006-4931(2023)23-0152-07
doi:10.3969/j.issn.1006-4931.2023.23.034



氟喹诺酮类杂化物的抗菌应用前景

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摘要:目的 探讨氟喹诺酮类杂化物的抗菌及抗耐药的研究进展。方法 检索 PubMed(检索时限为 2010 年 1 月至 2023 年 4 月)、中国知网及万方数据库(检索时限为 2019 年 1 月至 2023 年 4 月)有关氟喹诺酮类杂化物抗菌及抗耐药的相关研究, 汇总并分析氟喹诺酮类化合物的关键成药性信息, 以及氟喹诺酮类杂化物杂化设计和抗菌活性。结果 采用标准化合成新型抗菌药的杂化策略, 基于氟喹诺酮类独特的构效关系, 以氟喹诺酮母核为基础, 对各位点进行化学结构修饰而成的杂化物可发挥抗菌效果, 特别是对多重耐药细菌菌株的抑制作用明显。杂化策略往往通过增加膜的通透性、减少细菌细胞外排、抑制蛋白合成等来提高抗菌活性, 并延缓耐药性形成。氟喹诺酮类可与喹诺酮类、噁唑烷酮类、四环素类、氨基苄类、阿奇霉素、磺胺类、噁二唑、甲氧苄啶、利福霉素、异烟肼等抗菌药物发生杂化, 也可与腺嘌呤核苷三磷酸竞争性抑制剂、苯并咪唑、黄酮类、1,2,4-苯三唑、糖、靛红等非抗菌药物进行杂化。结论 大多数氟喹诺酮类杂化物仍处于临床试验阶段, 为对抗细菌耐药性和开发新型抗菌药物提供了选择, 成药潜力可观。

关键词: 抗菌药物; 氟喹诺酮类; 杂化物; 细菌耐药性; 成药性

Antibacterial Application Prospect of Fluoroquinolone Hybrid Compounds

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the research progress of antibacterial and anti-drug resistance of fluoroquinolone hybrid compounds. **Methods** The relevant studies on the antibacterial and anti-drug resistance of fluoroquinolone hybrid compounds in the PubMed (from January 2010 to April 2023), CNKI, and WanFang database (from January 2019 to April 2023) were searched, and the key pharmaceutical information, hybrid design, and antibacterial activity of fluoroquinolone hybrid compounds were summarized and analyzed. **Results** The hybrid strategy of standardized synthesis of new antibacterial drugs was adopted. Based on

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(收稿日期: 2023-02-02; 修回日期: 2023-07-15)

the unique structure - activity relationship of fluoroquinolones, the hybrid compound formed by chemical structural modification of each point based on the fluoroquinolone parent nuclei can exert antibacterial effects, especially on multi - drug resistant bacterial strains. Hybrid strategy can enhance antibacterial activity and delay the formation of drug resistance by increasing membrane permeability, reducing bacterial cell efflux, and inhibiting protein synthesis. Fluoroquinolones can be hybridized with quinolones, oxazolidinones, tetracyclines, aminoglycosides, azithromycin, sulfonamides, oxadiazoles, trimethoprim, rifamycin, isoniazid, and other antibiotics. They can also be hybridized with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) competition inhibitors, benzimidazole, flavonoids, 1, 2, 4 - benzotriazole, saccharides, indirubin and other non - antibiotics. **Conclusion** Most fluoroquinolone hybrid compounds are still in the clinical trial stage, which can provide an optional strategy for fighting against bacterial resistance and developing new antibiotics, and they have considerable drug potential.

Key words: antibiotics; fluoroquinolones; hybrid compounds; bacterial resistance; druggability

氟喹诺酮类抗菌药物具有显著的抗菌活性、优良的药代动力学特性及较小的副作用^[1],但在人类、动物中均表现出明显的耐药性,故迫切需要新的、更有效的药物来对抗敏感和耐药病原体。抗菌药物杂化物为将多个分子或药效团进行化学连接,形成全新的化合物,其抗菌效果可观。目前,绝大多数具有应用潜力的新化合物均依赖于对现有药物的化学修饰。氟喹诺酮类杂化物具有良好的应用前景,通过合成抗菌药物分子类似物这一标准化途径,可有效抑制或灭杀具有耐药性的致病细菌^[2]。考虑到临床用药中联合治疗比单药治疗能更好地抑制抗菌药物耐药性的形成^[3-4],通过杂化往往可能获得前体化合物所不具备的益处。基于此,采用计算机检索PubMed(检索时限为2010年1月至2023年4月)、中国知网及万方数据库(检索时限为2019年1月至2023年4月)氟喹诺酮类化合物的关键成药性信息,对氟喹诺酮类抗菌药物与其他抗菌药物或非抗菌药物的杂化设计和抗菌性能进行综述,以期为其成药性提供参考。现报道如下。

1 氟喹诺酮类药物的研发历程

1962年,LESHER在尝试合成氯喹宁时,偶然发现副产物萘啶酸可用于治疗尿路感染,由此衍生出了近千种喹诺酮类抗菌药物^[5-7]。喹诺酮类化合物通常指4-喹诺酮、1H-1,8-萘啶-4-酮及8H-吡啶[2,3-d]嘧啶-5-酮的结构衍生物^[8]。自1980年以来,其6-氟类似物的发现进一步催生氟喹诺酮类药物^[6],结构来源见图1。

随着母核碳6位上氟原子的引入,有效改变了小分子的酸度系数,抗菌效价、生物利用度均显著提升,诺氟沙星、环丙沙星、氧氟沙星、左氧氟沙星等经典药物迅速崭露头角,对DNA促旋酶和拓扑异构酶IV发挥有效抑制作用,延缓细菌耐药性的发生、发展;另外,对革兰阴性菌株、革兰阳性菌株和厌氧菌均有效^[8]。贝西沙星、非那沙星、德拉沙星、扎泊氧氟沙星等新兴代表药物先后被批准用于临床治疗,但因抗菌药物的滥用和细菌自身的适应特性等,已对多数细菌产生耐药,其耐药机

制包括细菌内DNA促旋酶、拓扑异构酶IV的特定基因突变,质粒干扰,外排泵表达上调,摄取能力下降等^[9]。

化学结构修饰是提高活性、改良抗菌谱和抑制耐药的有效手段。构效关系研究表明,氟喹诺酮类衍生物属于两性化合物,其3-氧-4-羧酸核心是DNA促旋酶的活性结合位点,同时N-1和C-8位点的取代基,以及C-7位点可能存在的杂环均与作用机制密切相关^[10],而母核的其余位点均可进行化学结构修饰。将氟喹诺酮类化合物与其他分子进行杂化,可产生具有协同抗菌作用、对耐药细菌起效、毒性降低或其他生物效应的潜在药物^[6,11]。已有杂化物主要分为两类,一类为氟喹诺酮类与其他抗菌药物(喹诺酮类^[12]、噁唑烷酮类^[13]、四环素类^[14]、氨基苷类^[15-18]、阿奇霉素^[19]、磺胺类^[20]、噁二唑^[21]、甲氧苄啶^[22]、利福霉素^[23]和异烟肼)杂化;另一类为氟喹诺酮类与非抗菌药物[腺嘌呤核苷三磷酸(ATP)竞争性抑制剂^[24]、苯并咪唑^[25]、黄酮类^[26]、1,2,4-苯三唑^[27]、糖和靛红]杂化。各位点涉及的构效关系变化见表1。

2 氟喹诺酮类杂化物

2.1 抗菌药物-氟喹诺酮类杂化物

2.1.1 喹诺酮-氟喹诺酮杂化物

研究表明,2个母分子间的杂化普遍需要连接子,因具体环境而异^[34]。抗菌药物-氟喹诺酮类杂化物最有利的结合方式是在C-7位点的基团上进行结合,既可显著提升抗菌潜力和药代动力学特性,也不会影响其他主要负责与细菌靶酶结合的基团。另外,抗菌药物杂化物如含有可裂解的连接子,相关不良反应可能由氟喹诺酮类等母核引发^[35]。当连接子不可裂解时,可能有助于降低给药后的副作用。

与单体相比,喹诺酮-氟喹诺酮等二聚化合物往往展现出全新的生物活性,如改变抗菌谱、增强抗耐药性等^[18,36]。据报道,已筛选具有相同氟喹诺酮核心的氟喹诺酮二聚体或通过C-7位点的不同连接子连接的2种不同氟喹诺酮类抗菌药物,并确定对系列临床相关病原体(包括耐药菌株)的体外抗菌活性^[37-38]。所有二

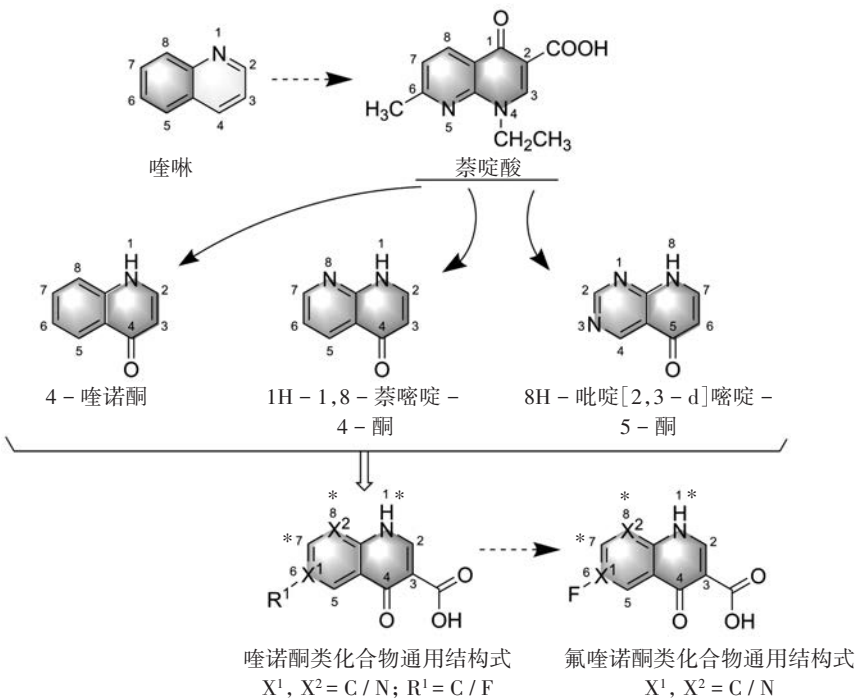


图 1 氟喹诺酮类化合物结构来源

Note:* indicates that there may be corresponding substituent modifications at position points C - 1,C - 7,and C - 8.

Fig. 1 Structural sources of fluoroquinolones

表 1 氟喹诺酮类化合物母核各位点的构效关系分析^[28-33]

Tab. 1 Structure - activity relationship analysis of the parent nuclei of fluoroquinolones^[28-33]

结构位点	潜在抗菌活性影响	毒性影响	其他影响
N-1	环丙基引入后效果最佳;氟原子引入后亦可增效减毒;稠环引入后抗革兰阳性菌活性突出;氟苯基引入后抗化脓性链球菌活性突出,且光毒性减弱;取代基对活性影响顺序为环丙基>乙基>氟乙基~叔丁基>甲基>2,4-氟苯基>三氟甲基	环丙基或氟苯基引入后,其毒副作用可能增加	
C-2	氢原子引入效果最佳		取代基较大影响C-3和C-4位置的空间效力
C-3	杂化常用位点,抗菌活性良好;羧基可与DNA促旋酶相互作用	脱羧产物可能增强胚胎毒性和神经毒性	羧基团的替代可致抗菌活性下降,但可能提高抗真菌效力
C-4	羧基可与DNA促旋酶相互作用		
C-5	特定自由基取代可增加抗革兰阳性菌活性	氨基衍生物的取代可能增强胚胎毒性和神经毒性;取代基与遗传毒性可能相关	
C-6	氟原子的引入优于其他所有卤素原子		
C-7	杂化常用位点,抗菌活性、抗耐药活性良好;可能影响与DNA促旋酶相互作用的稳定性	引入乙二胺可能增强胚胎毒性和神经毒性;取代基与遗传毒性可能相关	
C-8	部分取代基影响抗厌氧菌活性;可能影响与DNA促旋酶相互作用的稳定性	引入卤素原子和甲基可能致光敏性、基因毒性等;引入甲氧基可能增强胚胎毒性和神经毒性	

聚体均显示对相应细菌的活性,且大分子量的C-7位点侧链使化合物对外排突变体均具有活性。据报道,较小分子量的二聚体及其类似物对DNA促旋酶产生更强的生化抑制作用^[39],这可能和配体-靶点相互作用的空间因素有关。

2.1.2 噁唑烷酮-氟喹诺酮杂化物

噁唑烷酮类化合物通过抑制蛋白质合成而发挥抗

菌活性,其作用机制与氟喹诺酮类不同,两者的杂化可通过相关药效团的桥接来实现^[13]。现正处于Ⅲ期临床试验阶段的杂化品种Cadazolid属此类,其氟喹诺酮母核部分对厌氧菌艰难梭菌具有显著活性^[40-42]。近年来,LIU等^[43]合成一系列包含两类化合物药效团结构的杂化物,其中大部分均表现出较阳性药更强的抗革兰阳性菌和抗耐药菌活性,编号为OBP-4的杂化物对肺

炎链球菌(*S. pneumoniae*)、耐左氧氟沙星肺炎链球菌(*S. agalactiae*^R)、粪肠球菌(*E. faecalis*)、抗万古霉素肠球菌(VRE)、耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(MRSA)、金黄色葡萄球菌(*S. aureus*)、流感嗜血杆菌(*H. influenzae*)、铜绿假单胞菌(*P. Aeruginosa*)、大肠杆菌(*E. coli*)的抑制作用分别为利奈唑胺的32, 32, 16, 8, 8, 250, 32, 2, 32倍。此外,编号为OBP-4的杂化物对艰难梭菌也具有优良的抑制活性,最低抑菌浓度(MIC)为0.25~1 μg/mL,且药代动力学特性较好^[44],其相关作用机制更偏向于蛋白质合成抑制,而非DNA合成抑制,且安全性良好。

2.1.3 四环素-氟喹诺酮杂化物

SRIRAM等^[14]将四环素类代表性药物(包括四环素、土霉素和米诺环素)与诺氟沙星、洛美沙星、环丙沙星及加替沙星的二级氨基(哌嗪)进行结合,结果具有抗结核活性和抗人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)活性,其中米诺环素-洛美沙星衍生物效价最高,抑制结核分枝杆菌的MIC为0.2 μg/mL,或可用于治疗人类免疫缺陷病毒1型(HIV-1)合并结核分枝杆菌感染。

2.1.4 氨基苷类-氟喹诺酮杂化物

POKROVSKAYA等^[17]合成了系列环丙沙星-新霉素(氨基苷类)杂化物,大部分化合物的抗菌活性明显高于新霉素,其中在革兰阴性菌和MRSA活性方面尤为突出。此外,上述杂化物克服了氨基苷类药物的常见耐药类型,且可显著延缓对革兰阴性菌(大肠杆菌)和革兰阳性菌(枯草芽孢杆菌)的耐药性形成。上述杂化物抑制蛋白质翻译的作用机制往往同新霉素类似或更优,同时对DNA促旋酶和拓扑异构酶IV的抑制作用比环丙沙星高出32倍。GORITYALA等^[16]通过长碳链作为连接子,合成了环丙沙星、莫西沙星等与妥布霉素(氨基苷类)的偶联物发现,部分杂化物对多重耐药的铜绿假单胞菌表现出较好的抗菌作用,较单体更能破坏膜的稳定性,抑制DNA促旋酶A和拓扑异构酶IV,并抑制外排表达。

2.1.5 噁二唑-氟喹诺酮杂化物

噁二唑母环中的—N=C—O—基团可与氟喹诺酮的相应靶点形成氢键相互作用。MERMER等^[45]和GUO等^[46]的研究均表明,两类药物的杂合对革兰阴性菌和MRSA的抑制效果显著增强。罗家宝^[21]基于药效团杂化理念,设计了新型的1,3,4-噁二唑-2(3H)-诺氟沙星杂合体,抗菌试验证实大部分化合物可对革兰阴性菌、革兰阳性菌产生活性,且明显优于母核结构(MIC为0.125~1 μg/mL)。其中,个别小分子甚至能在2 h内有效杀伤金黄色葡萄球菌和大肠杆菌,应用前景较好。

2.1.6 甲氧苄啶-氟喹诺酮杂化物

甲氧苄啶不单独用于临床抗菌,但其可采用与氟

喹诺酮类化合物杂交策略实现抗菌靶向。甲氧苄啶通过哌嗪环与环丙沙星连接,可对金黄色葡萄球菌(MIC为0.5 μg/mL)和大肠埃希菌(MIC为1 μg/mL)产生良好的抗菌活性,其对环丙沙星耐药的金黄色葡萄球菌NRS19的MIC为1 μg/mL^[22]。研究证实,杂化物或能彻底逆转母本化合物对某一菌株的耐药。同时,与环丙沙星、甲氧苄啶或两者等摩尔混合物的MIC相比,该化合物对金黄色葡萄球菌NRS19的MIC显著降低,表明杂化策略的自身优越性。

2.1.7 其他

利福平和异烟肼杀菌性强、副作用小,是抗结核药的一线用药。通过连接剂将前者 and 喹诺酮类分别结合后,形成的化合物CBR-2092可增加对金黄色葡萄球菌的抗菌活性,且优于利福平、莫西沙星或利福平与莫西沙星的联用效果^[23]。研究表明,CBR-2092作为RNA聚合酶抑制剂,表现出与利福平相似的效力,可抑制DNA促旋酶和DNA拓扑异构酶IV,并可对已形成喹诺酮类耐药的变异体保持抑制活性。何晶晶等^[47]以异烟肼、靛红、诺氟沙星为原料,合成的杂化物也表现出较好的抗菌活性(MIC为1.0 μg/mL,优于诺氟沙星的3.9 μg/mL)。靛红等吡啶衍生物可抑制假单胞菌的膜囊泡生成^[48],在一定程度上增强诺氟沙星对相关酶的结合活性。

2.2 非抗菌药物-氟喹诺酮类杂化物

2.2.1 ATP竞争性抑制剂-氟喹诺酮杂化物

DURCIK等^[24]设计并合成了环丙沙星与ATP竞争性抑制剂连接的新型杂化物,可与DNA旋转酶的GyrA-和GyrB-结合位点相互作用,且对大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌的抗菌活性良好。在无大量外排的情况下,部分杂化物甚至可延迟或阻止细菌耐药性形成。

2.2.2 黄酮-氟喹诺酮杂化物

黄酮类化合物柚皮素可与氟喹诺酮类形成杂化。研究表明,环丙沙星和柚皮素的杂合对MRSA(MIC为-0.29 μg/mL)、大肠埃希菌(MIC为-0.71 μg/mL)和两性霉素B耐药的白色念珠菌(MIC为-0.14 μg/mL)的抗菌活性最强^[26],表明抑制DNA促旋酶(环丙沙星特有机制)和外排泵(柚皮素特有机制)的双向作用可通过杂化来实现^[24]。

2.2.3 1,2,4-苯三唑-氟喹诺酮杂化物

1,2,4-苯三唑是许多小分子药物中常见的药效基团,其衍生物抗菌活性显著。近年来,研究人员通过将两类化合物结合,获得比母体化合物更好的抑菌/杀菌活性^[21]。系列新型克林沙星-1,2,4-苯三唑杂化物显示出抗菌活性,与氯霉素、克林沙星和氟康唑相比,大多数化合物对试验菌株(革兰阳性菌、革兰阴性菌和

真菌)显示出相似或更好的活性^[49]。此外,克林沙星-1,2,4-苯三唑类药物对MRSA的疗效优于克林沙星。ABURAHAMA等^[27]报道,环丙沙星-1,2,4-苯三唑杂化物的抗真菌活性显著,*MIC*为10.23 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$,与伊曲康唑(*MIC*为11.22 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)相当。

2.2.4 糖-氟喹诺酮杂化物

糖与环丙沙星的杂交可能提供更有效的候选物质^[50]。JUNG等^[51]合成了8种新型糖-氟喹诺酮杂化物,其中6种为环丙沙星杂化物,对所有杂化物进行抗菌药物敏感性评估发现,在糖和氟喹诺酮间无连接子的杂化物比有连接子的相应杂化物活性更高;葡萄糖和半乳糖的环丙沙星缀合物表现出与母体环丙沙星相当的活性,且葡萄糖杂化物的活性略高于相应的半乳糖类似物,与丙基连接的缀合物一致^[51-52]。

2.2.5 靛红-氟喹诺酮杂化物

靛红(1H-吡啶-2,3-二酮)是重要的染料和众多医药中间体,其衍生物也具有多种药理学性质^[53-54]。临床治疗中,靛红-氟喹诺酮杂化物抑制或根除多种细菌感染疾病的潜力突出,成药性可能较大。PANDEYA等^[55]评估了4个靛红-环丙沙星/洛美沙星杂化物对9种常见菌的影响,发现均表现出良好的抗菌活性(*MIC*为0.10~2.50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$),与环丙沙星、洛美沙星的抗菌效价相当。此外,连接剂对活性的影响同样显著,对抗菌活性的贡献顺序为1,2,3-三唑基>亚甲基>乙烯基>二甘醇基>乙酰基^[56]。

3 结语

氟喹诺酮类杂化物具有高效价及延缓抗菌药物耐药性发展速度的抗菌活性。且其杂化物合成相对容易,大量的潜在衍生物具有开发可能。

以氟喹诺酮类化合物为母核设计杂化小分子时,必须充分考虑潜在副作用或不良反应。氟喹诺酮类最常见的副作用与肌肉骨骼和周围神经系统(如肌腱炎、肌腱断裂、肌无力、肌肉疼痛、关节疼痛、关节肿胀)、中枢神经系统(如焦虑、抑郁、幻觉、意识错乱),以及其他身体系统(如重症肌无力恶化、皮疹、晒伤、心跳异常、腹泻)相关^[57-59]。此外,上述杂化策略延缓了耐药性的形成,临床应用中可能遭遇耐药瓶颈。

多年来,因缺乏有效对抗抗菌药物耐药细菌的药物,导致全球公共卫生问题持续恶化^[60-61]。2019年,通过对全球204个国家和地区的抗菌药物耐药相关病例分析发现,约有127万人直接死于抗菌药物耐药,另有495万人死因与抗菌药物耐药相关^[62-63]。

临床常用喹诺酮类化合物治疗各种细菌感染,包括上、下呼吸道感染,部分皮肤、骨骼、软组织感染,社区获得性肺炎等,与其他抗菌药物或活性化合物杂化

时,可能展现出优异的抗菌效果,特别是对多重耐药细菌菌株的作用。大量试验证实,杂化策略可通过增加膜的通透性、减少细菌细胞外排、抑制蛋白合成来扩大抗菌活性,并延缓耐药性形成。目前,多数氟喹诺酮类杂化物正处于临床试验阶段,少数进入Ⅲ期临床试验阶段。标准化合成新型抗菌药的策略可为对抗细菌耐药性带来巨大的潜在价值,但以氟喹诺酮类化合物为核心的杂化研究仍未充分开展,仍有待后续深入研究。

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(收稿日期: 2023 – 04 – 25; 修回日期: 2023 – 07 – 07)