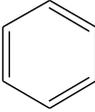
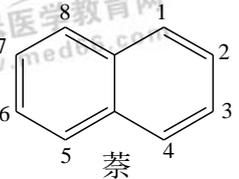
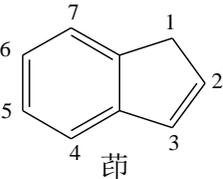
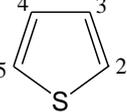
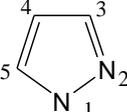
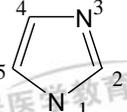
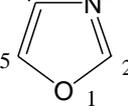
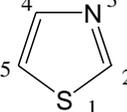
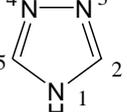
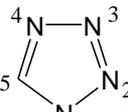
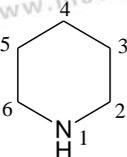
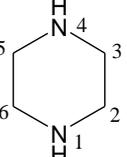
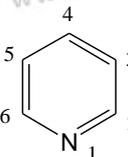
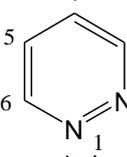
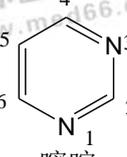
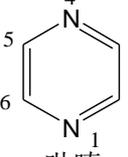
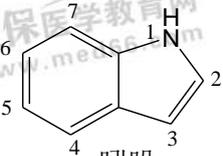
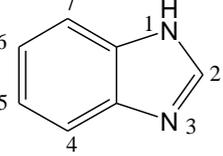
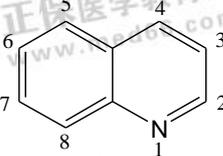
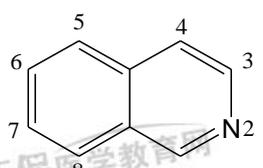
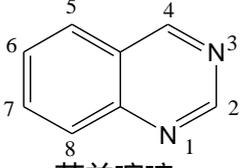
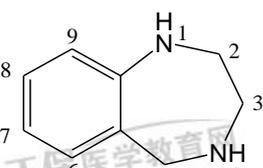
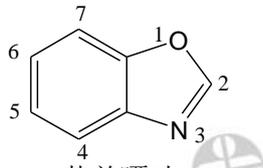
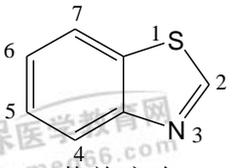
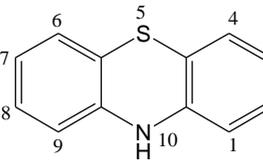
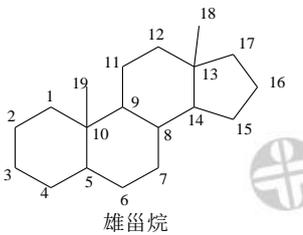


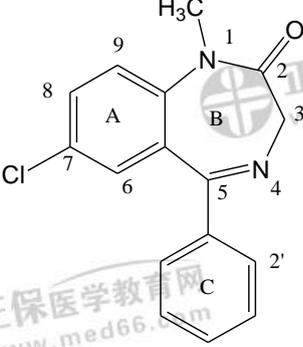
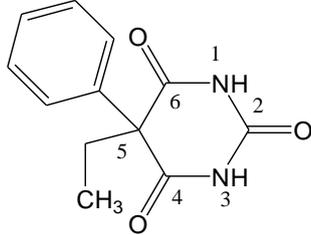
必看药物化学结构

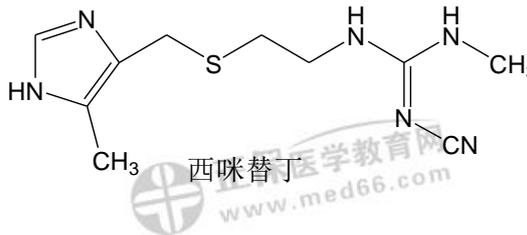
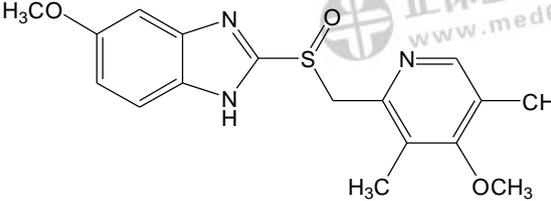
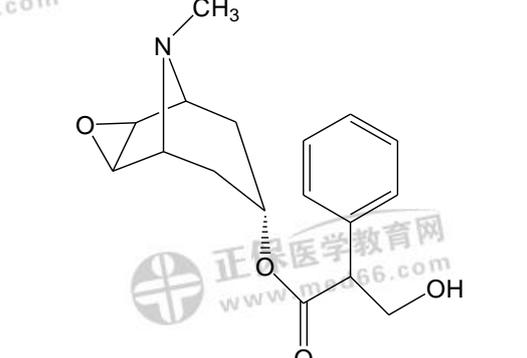
1. 药物结构中常见的化学骨架及名称

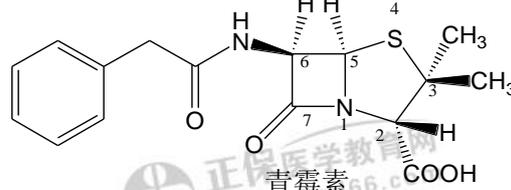
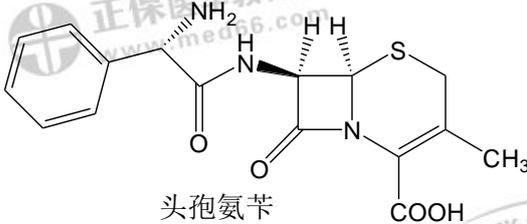
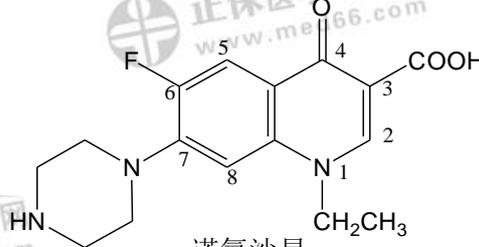
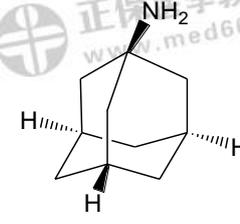
分类	化学结构及编号		
脂肪烃	 环戊烷	 环己烷	
芳香烃	 苯	 萘	 茛
五元杂环	 呋喃	 噻吩	 吡咯
	 吡唑	 咪唑	 噁唑
	 噻唑	 三氮唑	 四氮唑
六元杂环	 哌啶	 哌嗪	 吡啶
	 哒嗪	 嘧啶	 吡嗪
稠杂环	 吲哚	 苯并咪唑	 喹啉

	 <p>异喹啉</p>	 <p>苯并咪唑</p>	 <p>苯二氮 (廿卓)</p>
	 <p>苯并噁唑</p>	 <p>苯并噻唑</p>	 <p>吩噻嗪</p>
碱基	 <p>尿嘧啶</p>	 <p>胸腺嘧啶</p>	 <p>胞嘧啶</p>
	 <p>腺嘌呤</p>	 <p>鸟嘌呤</p>	—
甾体母核	 <p>雌甾烷</p>	 <p>雄甾烷</p>	 <p>孕甾烷</p>

2. 常考药物结构

 <p>地西洋</p> <p>1,4 苯二氮卓类</p>	 <p>苯巴比妥</p> <p>5,5-二取代的环丙二酰脲类</p>
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 <p>氯丙嗪</p> <p>吩噻嗪类</p>	 <p>西咪替丁</p> <p>碱性芳核药效团+柔性链+氢键键合 极性药效团</p>
 <p>奥美拉唑</p> <p>吡啶环，亚磺酰基，苯并咪唑环三个部分组成</p>	 <p>东莨菪碱</p> <p>在 6, 7 位间比阿托品多一个 β 取向的氧桥基团，脂溶性增强，易进入中枢神经系统，是莨菪生物碱中中枢作用最强的药物</p>
 <p>硝苯地平</p> <p>1, 4-二氢吡啶环是必需药效团，具对称性</p>	 <p>卡托普利</p> <p>唯一含巯基的 ACE 抑制剂，非前药</p>

 <p>洛伐他汀</p> <p>3, 5-二羟基羧酸药效团, 5 位羟基有时会和羧基形成内酯, 须经水解后才起效, 可视为前药</p>	 <p>青霉素</p> <p>含有四元的 β-内酰胺环与四氢噻唑环联合的结构</p>
 <p>头孢氨苄</p> <p>基本母核为 β-内酰胺环与氢化噻嗪环联合得到</p>	 <p>诺氟沙星</p> <p>此类药物母核是 1, 4-二氢-4-氧代喹啉 (或氮杂喹啉)-3-羧酸, 最关键的药效团是 3 位羧基和 4 位羰基</p>
 <p>磺胺甲噁唑</p> <p>磺胺类药物的基本结构是对氨基苯磺酰胺, 作用的靶点是细菌的二氢叶酸合成酶</p>	 <p>金刚烷胺</p> <p>对称的三环状胺, 仅对 A 型流感病毒有效</p>