





قبل ما نبلش المحاضرة... عشان أنا كتير منيحة الله يرضى عنى ﴿ وَكُنُو وَكُنُ المتواضعة؟ ﴿ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ المتواضعة؟ ﴿ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ المتواضعة؟ ﴿ وَكُنُ اللّهِ وَكُنُ اللّهِ وَكُنُ اللّهُ وَكُنُ اللّهُ وَكُنُ اللّهُ وَكُنُ اللّهُ وَكُنُ اللّهُ وَكُنُ وَمُنُ عَلَى وَكُنُ وَالّمُ وَكُنُ وَعُولًا مَنُ وَكُنُ واللّهُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ واللّهُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ واللّهُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ واللّهُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ واللّهُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ واللّهُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُمُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ واللّهُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُمُ وَكُنُ وَكُمُ وَكُنُ وَكُمُ وَكُنُ واللّهُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُنُ وَكُمُ وَكُو وَكُمُ وَكُو مُنُ عُنُ وَكُمُ وَكُمُ وَكُمُ وَكُمُ وَكُمُ وَكُمُ وَكُمُ وَكُ







أنصح فيه و بشدة الله المضروه و راجعوا المحاضرة الاولى مع فهم المحاضرة الثانية ثم اقرأوا التفريغ عبدالمتعال مرتب الافكار بطريقة أفضل حسيت

2. Antagonist effect:

site of the receptor.



- Antagonist has: 1. Affinity 2. No Efficacy 3. Slow Rate of ass. & diss.
 - Types of receptor (pharmacological) antagonists:

حور هاد ل

1- Competitive Antagonist

Antagonist competes with the agonist for the same recognition



2- Noncompetitive Antagonist

- Antagonist binds irreversibly with recognition site of the receptor or to an allosteric site (a site away from recognition site) to prevent binding of agonist with receptor or prevent activation of receptor by agonist
- on the relative plasma

 concentrations of agonist and
 antagonist.

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- Antagonist can be Displaced by excess agonist (surmountable)
- Duration of antagonism depends on synthesis of new receptors
- Antagonist can Not be Displaced by agonist (non-surmountable)
- * Surmountable : Displacement و عادله ازامه أو Surmountable : Displacement
- Examples: **Atropine** (muscarinic blocker)
- Example: **Phenoxybenzamine** (α blocker)
- *Atropine is a competitive antagonist of the actions of acetylcholine and other muscarinic agonists. Atropine competes for a common binding site on all muscarinic receptor. Cardiac muscle muscarinic receptors are blocked.
- *Phenoxybenzamine is an irreversible, noncompetitive blocker of **a**-adrenergic receptors. It forms a covalent link with the **a** receptor.

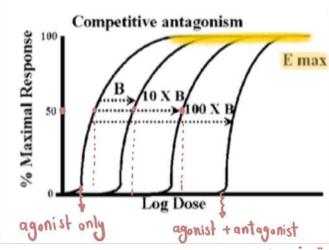


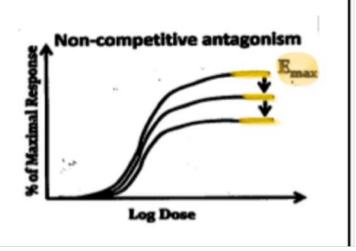
reso

potency ($\uparrow\uparrow$ in ED₅₀)

• Causes parallel shift to the right in the log dose-response curve i.e. No change in E_{max} but $\downarrow \downarrow$ in

 Causes <u>downward shift</u> in the log dose-response curve with <u>↓↓ in E_{max}</u>, but No change in potency (ED₅₀)





توضيح:

ا. ضفت دواء س الي يعتبر Agonist و ضليت
 ازيد من الجرعة لحتى وصلت للEmax
 ٢. ضفت دواء ص الى يعتبر antagonist مع دواء

۲. ضفت دواء ص الي يعتبر antagonist مع دواء
 س الي يعتبر agonist ، فلاحظت ضليت ازيد
 كمية من الجرعة اكبر من التجربة الاولى لحتى
 اوصل Emax

باختصار:

الcompetitive antagonist بقلل ال competitive antagonist تبعت الagonist ، بدليل انه وصلنا للEmax بجرعات اكبر + الEC50 تبعته بتكون أكبر

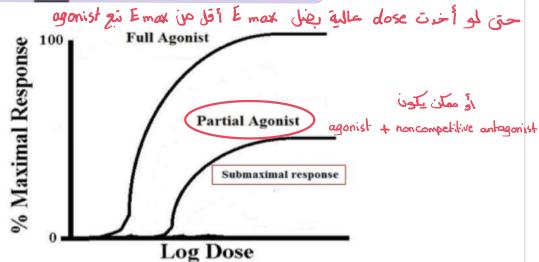
*The Emax, maximum efficacy of the agonist which in the presence of a competitive antagonist remains unchanged

*The EC50, concentration required to achieve 50% of the maximal effect, which in the presence of a competitive antagonist will increase.

ال non competetive بخلي الreceptors غير صالحة للأبد فحتى لما ازورد الجرعات حتضل الرود الجرعات حتضل الرود potency ثابته ولكن الي يختلف انه كل ما ازود جرعة دواء السيدة لله كل ما الرود علاما السيدة ال

3. Partial Agonist (Agonist-Antagonist)

- في حال عدم وجود agonist هو بكون شفال In absence of the agonist: it has: agonist هو بكون شفال
 - 1. Affinity
 - 2. Moderate efficacy (submaximal effect) whatever its concentration.
 - 3. Moderate or slow rate of association & dissociation.



- In the presence of the agonist, it acts as an antagonist i.e blocks effect of agonist.

 antagonist شخال agonist.
 - e.g. Buprenorphine: In the absence of a pure agonist e.g. morphine, it exhibits analgesic effects. In the presence of morphine it acts as an antagonist reducing its analgesic effect.
- Full agonist is the drug that gives maximal response at full concentration (at full occupancy).
- Partial agonist is that agonist gives submaximal response even at full concentration. (never gives Emax).

Buprenorphine is a <u>partial agonist</u> at the mu opioid receptor and an <u>antagonist</u> at the kappa receptor. It has very high affinity and low intrinsic activity at the mu receptor and will <u>displace morphine</u>, and other opioid full agonists from the receptor.

* الآن ال Antagonist ما بتعمل Peseptors هي التحديد الد response و بتمنع حديث الد reseptor ، لهيك

antagonist



بيانياً بتكوين على X access والماني كلايون على ك Agonist والعاني المعاومة على المعاومة المعا

Receptor Cycling or Turnover

- The number of receptors is not constant but the receptors are cycling (old receptors are internalized inside the cell and the new ones are externalized to the outside) and their number is continuously changing depending on the rate of recycling
- Binding of the antagonist → ↑ the number of receptors [up regulation].

ے اله agonist بعمل تحفیل فالجسم بقلل عدد الد reseptors للتقليل من تأش الدولد لمنع حدوث المضاعفات.

اي مار العم Block.

A mechanism for the increased or decreased sensitivity to agonists and antagonist drugs suggests that decreased exposure to an agonist results in an increase in the number of receptors (upregulation), while increased exposure to an agonist can result in a decrease in the number of receptors (downregulation).

2) Drugs acting on ion channels: drugs can modulate ion channels

Sensation بدخل للخلية و بقفل Nat Channel بدخل للخلية و بقفل through:

- X action potential x depolarization حنر موضعي هارج يطلح برا الخلية له Voltage-gated ion channels: Local anesthetics (Na+ channels).
 - ATPase-sensitive ion channels: Oral hypoglycemics (ATPase-sensitive K⁺ channels in pancreatic β cells)
 - Ion channels modulated by G protein-linked receptors (2^{ry} messenger)
 - Ligand-gated ion channels (ion channel-linked receptors)

ion receptor نعد الدواء بيشتخل على receptor لما ما ما الدواء بيشتخل على الدواء الدواء الدواء الما الدواء الدواء

response de Gai par Lail metabolism circosa par la como la 15

3) Drugs Acting on Enzymes: drugs can modulate enzyme through:

Activation of enzyme systems.

المراكة المرا

* ایجا یا المحالی ال

 Aspirin inhibits cyclooxygenase enzyme → decreases PGs synthesis

<u>Cholinesterase</u> is a family of enzymes that catalyzes the hydrolysis of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine (ACh) into choline and acetic acid, a reaction necessary to allow a cholinergic neuron to return to its resting state after activation.

The prostaglandins are a group of lipids made at sites of tissue damage or infection that are involved in dealing with injury and illness. They control processes such as inflammation, blood flow, the formation of blood clots, fever, pain, redness and the induction of labour. Glossary All Hormones Resources for Hormones.

4) Drugs Acting on carrier systems

- Drugs may affect carrier systems or transport processes in the plasmatic membrane. Examples:
 - Digitalis inhibit Na+/K+ ATPase pump in cardiac cell. [partial inhibition]
 - Diuretics affect ions transporters in renal tubules

Taccumulation of & Catt

1 Heart Contraction

By closing these renal transporters we are preventing reabsortion-> we will get of Extra salts and water easily to the Urine

5) Drugs Acting on Subcellular Structures

Microtubules: Colchicine disrupts microtubules inhibiting mitosis.

The microtubule is recognized for its role in regulating <u>cell growth</u> and movement as well as key signaling events, which modulate fundamental cellular processes.

+ this way (inhibiting mitosis) is useful to Gout, it is anti-inflammatory to gout because we are decreasing the number of WBCs so will decrease the inflamation

6) Drugs Acting on the Genetic Apparatus

nucleic acid + ribosomes

Aminoglycosides inhibit bacterial protein synthesis.

protein J. zinen

** Anticancer drugs affect DNA synthesis or function.

7) Drugs Acting Physically:

• Demulcents (soothing): bismuth salts coat intestinal mucosa.

• Lubricants: liquid paraffin is used in constipation.

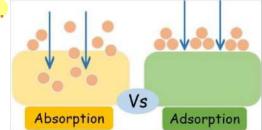
• Adsorbent: Kaolin in treatment of diarrhea

Activated charcoal in treatment of drug toxicity

*bismuth salts :Bismuth salts seem to help eliminate bacteria that cause stomach problems such as diarrhea and stomach ulcers

*Absorption is where a liquid is soaked up into something like a sponge, cloth or filter paper. The liquid is completely absorbed into the absorbent material. Adsorption refers to

individual molecules, atoms or ions gathering on surfaces.



8) Drugs Acting Chemically:

a. Neutralization: - Antacids neutralize HCL in peptic ulcer. - Protamin sulfate (basic, +ve) for toxcicty of heparin (acidic, -ve) المالية - Protamin sulfate (basic, +ve) for toxcicty of heparin (acidic, -ve) . Chelation; is the capacity of organic compounds to form complexes with metals (chelates). The chelate may become more water-soluble and easily excreted. It is useful in treatment of heavy metal poisoning e.g.

EDTA for lead & calcium) - Deferrioxamine for iron

*Deferoxamine (Desferal) is a drug that binds to iron and allows it to be excreted from the body. It is the only effective way to remove iron from patients who have been overloaded with iron because of multiple transfusions.

هسا الlead او الرصاص يعتبر toxic لما يرتبط مع EDTA حيكون complex مو toxic و بهالطريقة بكون حميت المريض