

<<药物化学>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<药物化学>>

13位ISBN编号：9787030354969

10位ISBN编号：7030354966

出版时间：2009-7

出版时间：科学出版社

作者：李绍顺，周虎臣 主编

页数：493

字数：758000

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

## &lt;&lt;药物化学&gt;&gt;

## 内容概要

李绍顺、周虎臣主编的《药物化学(第2版英中双语注解版)》是药物化学专业唯一一本英中双语教材。以英文编写，加以中文注释。

《药物化学(第2版英中双语注解版)》分为17章，前6章为总论部分，主要阐述药物研发的基本理论和基本方法，内容包括新药研究中先导化合物的发现和结构优化、药物与受体相互作用、酶及其抑制剂的基础理论和应用、药物代谢的基本概念、前药的设计及计算机辅助药物设计的基础知识。

第7~17章为各论，按目前新药研究的重点领域分类，主要内容包括神经系统药物、镇痛及麻醉药、代谢综合征治疗药、胃肠道系统药物、心血管系统药物、抗肿瘤、抗病毒、抗真菌、抗感染及免疫抗炎药，重点讲解各类药物治疗现状、作用机制、结构与活性关系，代表性药物的合成路线设计、临床应用及药物代谢的相关知识。

## &lt;&lt;药物化学&gt;&gt;

## 书籍目录

第二版前言

第一版前言

1 Drug Discovery , Design and Development

1.1 Drug Discovery

1.1.1 A Drug Discovery without a Lead

1.1.2 Lead Discovery

1.2 Lead Modification

1.2.1 Identification of the Active Part : The Pharmacophore

1.2.2 Structure Modification to Increase Potency and the

Therapeutic Index

1.3 New Drug Development

1.3.1 General Process of New Drug Development

1.3.2 Preclinical Development and Investigational New Drug

Application

1.4 Problems

本章重点内容

2 Recepto

3 Enzymes and Enzyme Inhibition

4 Drug Metabolism

5 Prodrugs and Drug Delivery System

6 Computer Aided Drug Design

7 Central Nervous System Drugs

8 Analgesics and Anesthetics

9 Drugs for Metabolic Syndrome Treatment

10 Agents for Gastrointestinal Diseases

11 Cardiovascular Agents

12 Anticancer Agents

13 Antiviral Agents

14 Antifungal Agents

15 Antibacterials

16 Antiparasitic

17 Inflammatory Diseases and Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory  
Drugs(NSAIDs)

## 章节摘录

版权页：插图：3.4 Irreversible Enzyme Inhibitors A competitive irreversible enzyme inhibitor, also known as an active-site directed irreversible inhibitor or an enzyme inactivator, is a compound whose structure is similar to that of the substrate or product of the target enzyme and which generally forms a covalent bond to an active site residue. In the case of irreversible inhibition it is not necessary to sustain the inhibitor concentration to retain the enzyme-inhibitor interaction. Because this is an irreversible reaction, once the target enzyme has reacted with the irreversible inhibitor, the complex cannot dissociate, and, therefore, the enzyme remains inactive, even in the absence of additional inhibitor. This effect could translate into the requirement for smaller and fewer doses of the drug. Even though the target enzyme is destroyed by the irreversible inhibitor, it does not mean that only one dose of the drug would be sufficient to destroy the enzyme permanently. Yes, it destroys that copy of the enzyme permanently, but our genes are constantly encoding more copies of proteins that diminish in concentration. As the enzyme loses activity, additional copies of the enzyme are synthesized, but this process can take hours or even days. In some cases, however, particularly where genetic translation of the target enzyme is slow, it may be safer to design reversible inhibitors whose effects can be controlled more effectively by termination of their administration. The term irreversible is a loose one; either a very stable covalent bond or a labile bond may be formed between the drug and the enzyme active site. As pointed out earlier, some tight-binding reversible inhibitors also are functionally irreversible.

## <<药物化学>>

### 编辑推荐

《药物化学(英中双语注解版)(第2版)》对第一版进行了修订,增减了相关内容,形式更紧凑,内容更精练。

介绍药物研发的基本理论与方法,以及目前新药研究重点领域的药物治疗现状、药物的作用机理、构效关系等,并以代表性药物作为案例进行讲解。

适合药物化学专业的师生和专业技术人员使用。

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>