

# Aspectos do Planejamento de Fármacos

UNIGRAN, Centro Universitário da Grande Dourados, MS  
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UFRJ



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Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia  
de Fármacos e Medicamentos  
INCT-INO FAR

# Química Farmacêutica

*estuda os fatores moleculares relacionados ao modo de ação dos fármacos, incluindo a compreensão da relação entre a estrutura química e a atividade (SAR), além das propriedades que governam sua absorção, distribuição, metabolismo, eliminação (ADME) e toxicidade.*

# A Química Medicinal

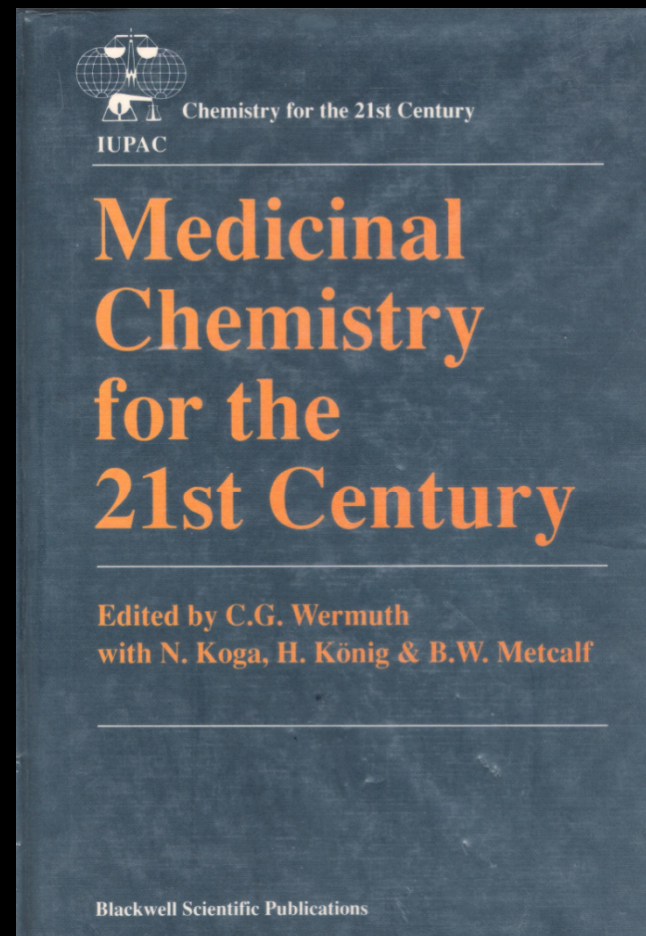
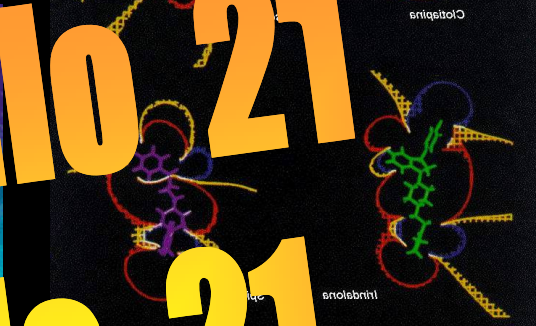
Século 21

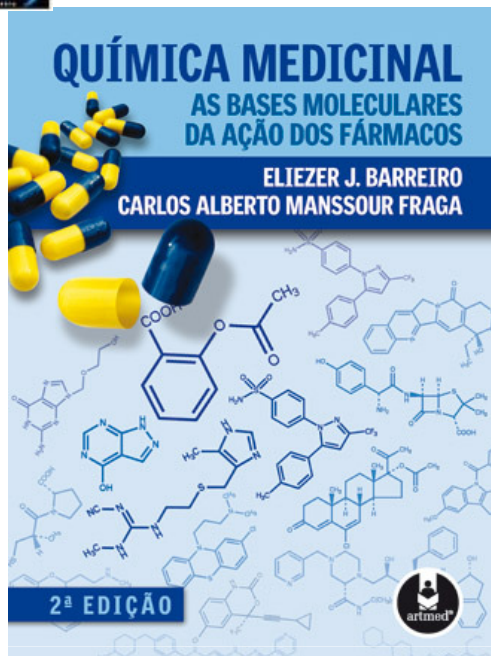
Siglo 21

21<sup>st</sup> Century

Siècle 21

Segundo paradigma da *QuimMed*





R. S. Bastos, B. V. Silva, A. C. Pinto,  
*Rev. Virtual Quim.*, 2009, 1, 67-86.

**A QUÍMICA MEDICINAL BRASILEIRA DE 1998 A 2008  
NOS PERIÓDICOS JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY,  
BIOORGANIC AND MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY,  
BIOORGANIC AND MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY LETTERS  
E EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY.**

# Química med Medicinal chem

Carlos M R Sant'Anna

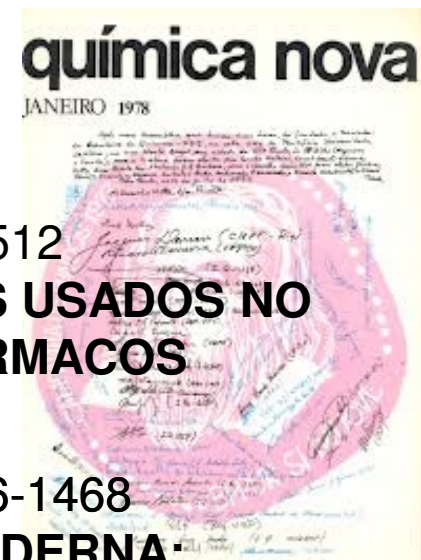
*Quim Nova* 2002, 26, 505-512

**GLOSSÁRIO DE TERMOS USADOS NO  
PLANEJAMENTO DE FÁRMACOS**

Lídia M. Lima

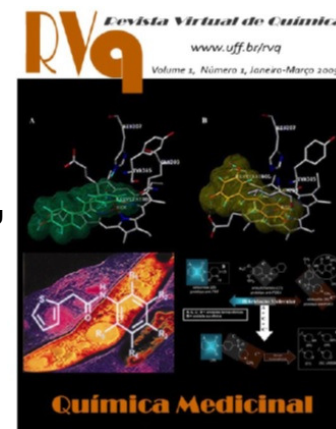
*Quim. Nova* 2007, 30, 1456-1468

**QUÍMICA MEDICINAL MODERNA:  
DESAFIOS E CONTRIBUIÇÃO BRASILEIRA.**



# Base teórica

[www.scielo.br](http://www.scielo.br)



# Saúde

recuperar



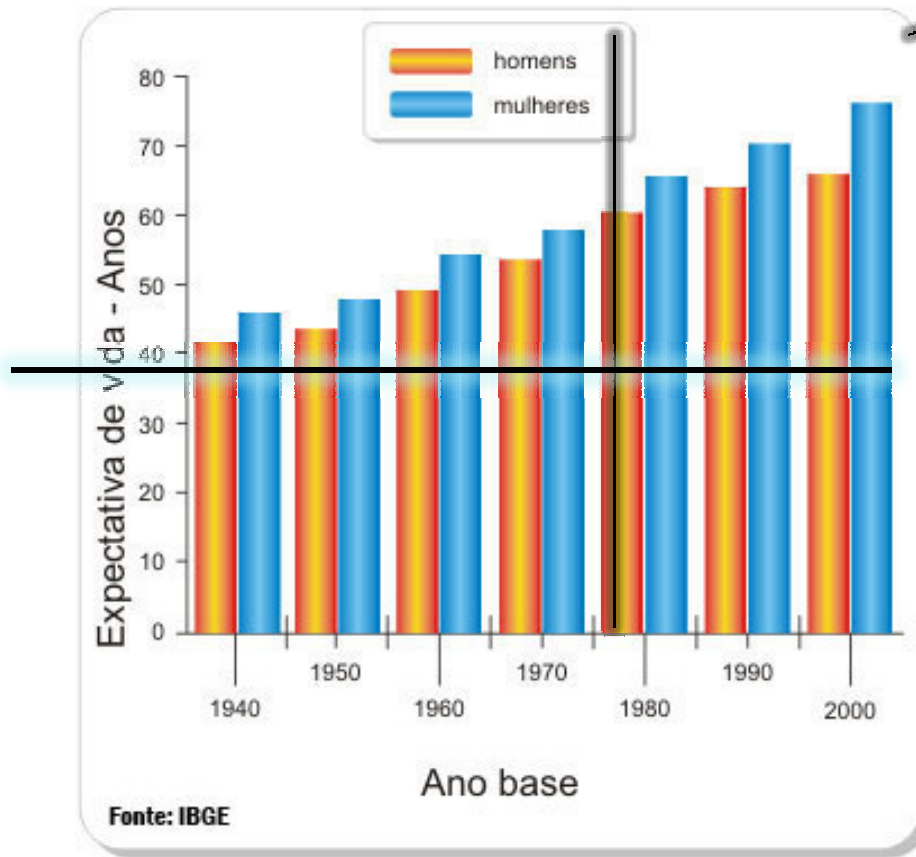
preservar

promover

manter

# Expectativa de vida

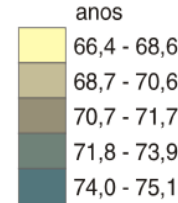
2010 – 73,5 anos (IBGE)



Fonte: IBGE

(<http://ibge.gov.br/>)

Expectativa de vida nos estados brasileiros 2007



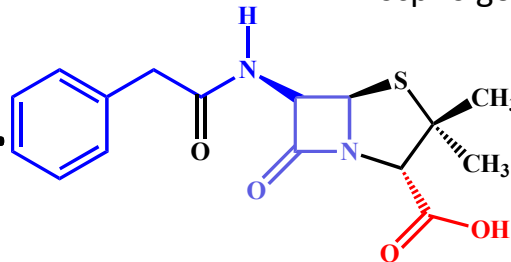
Fonte: IBGE - Síntese de Indicadores Sociais  
Elaboração: SEPLAG/DEPLAN - 11/2008

0 750 1.500 km

[www.scp.rs.gov.br/uploads/Expect\\_Brasil\\_07p.gif](http://www.scp.rs.gov.br/uploads/Expect_Brasil_07p.gif)



Os fármacos...



... salvam vidas !

penicillin G



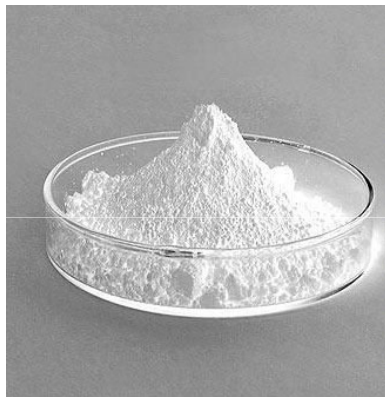
# Fármaco...

Formas  
Farmacêuticas



Farmoquímico

IFA



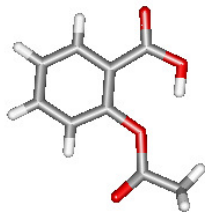
Pureza farmacopêica



Tecnologia  
Farmacêutica

Princípio ativo

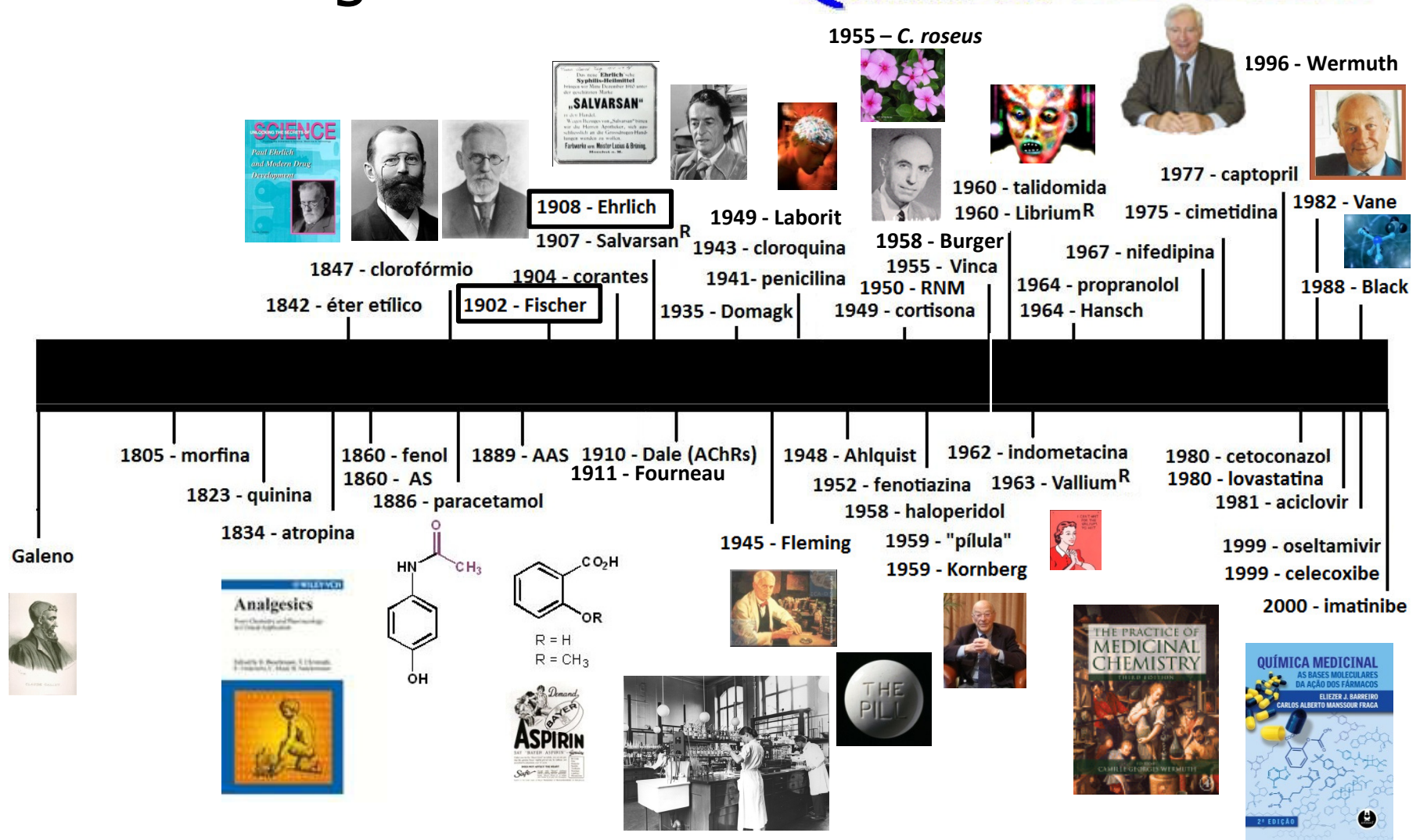
IFA= insumo  
farmacêutico ativo



ácido acetilsalicílico

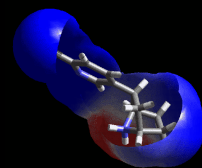
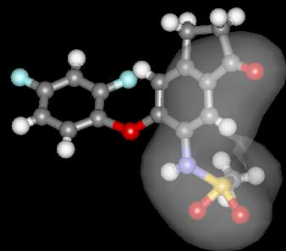
.... & medicamento.

# Cronologia histórica da **Química Medicinal**





Atualmente, os novos fármacos, capazes de atuarem em **qualquer alvo-terapêutico**, são *descobertos/inventados* por planejamento racional.



Química Medicinal

# O início ...



Antoine Laurent de Jussieu  
1748-1832

Os vegetais e sua  
"ordem admirável"

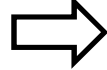
1811



**Farmacognosia**

é uma ciência multidisciplinar que contempla o estudo das propriedades físicas, químicas, bioquímicas e biológicas dos fármacos ou dos fármacos potenciais de origem natural assim como busca novos fármacos a partir de fontes naturais (Soc. Bras. Farmacognosia)

1789



François Magendie

1783-1855



*Formulaire*  
1827

Fisiologia experimental



**Farmacologia**



Joseph B. Caventou

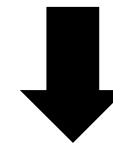
1795-1877

Pierre-Jean Robiquet  
1780-1840



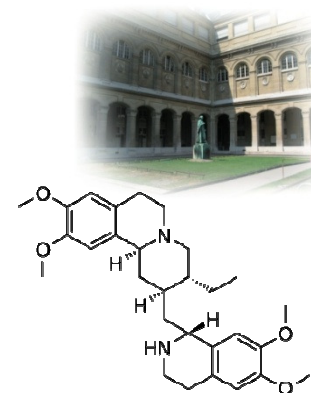
Pierre Joseph Pelletier

1788-1842

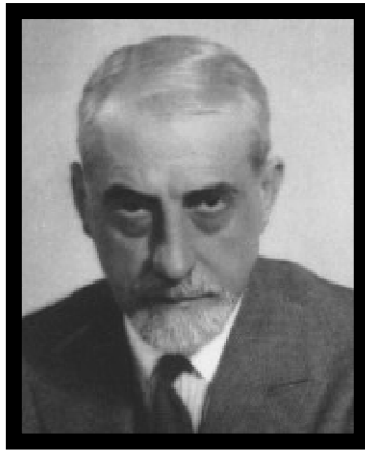


Substâncias  
puras

**Fitoquímica**



# O berço da Química Medicinal

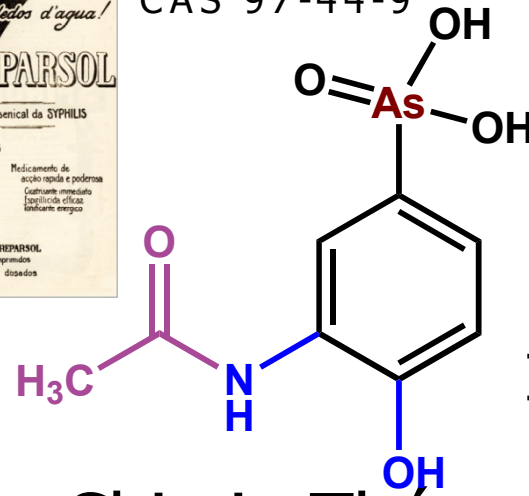


Ernest Fourneau  
1872-1949



## Stovarsol

CAS 97-44-9

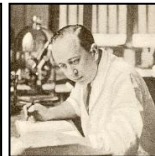


Institut Pasteur (1887)

## 1911- Laboratoire de Chimie Thérapeutique

Diretor: Emile Roux

- 1911-1944 – Jacques Tréfouël (1897-1977)
- Thérese Tréfouël (1892-1978)
- Germaine Benoit (1901-1983)
- Federico Nitti (1903-1947)



Daniel Bovet  
1907-1992 \*

\* Farmacêutico suíço  
Doutor *h.c.* UFRJ

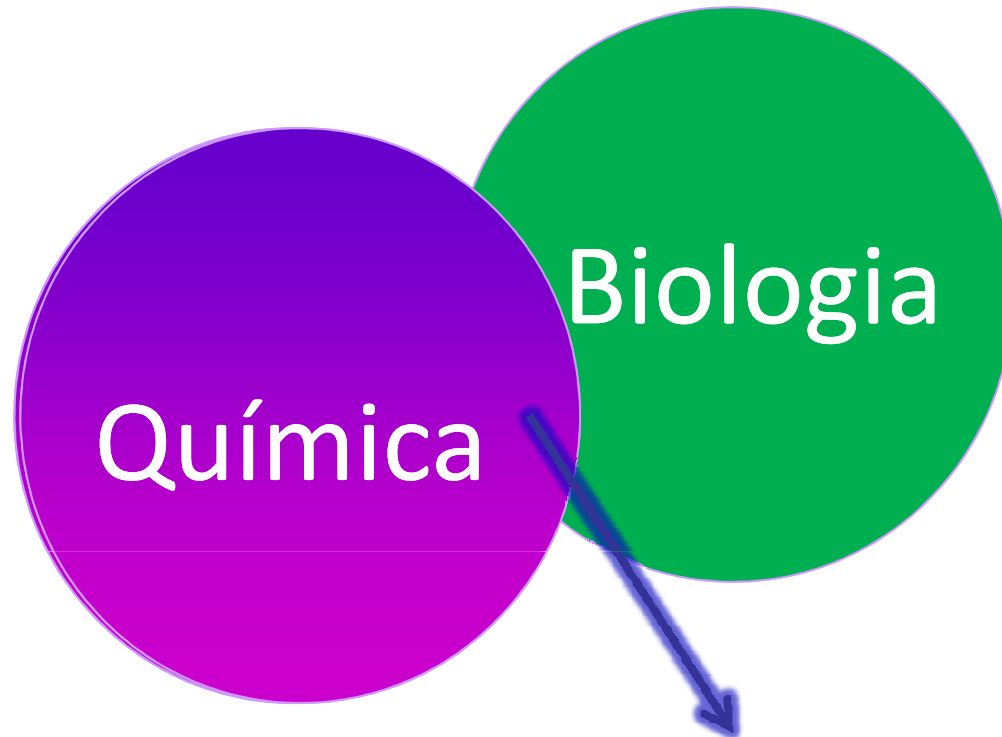


Prêmio Nobel de  
Fisiologia/Medicina  
1957

*Sulfonamidas,*  
anti-histamínicos.

Curare: SAR

J-P Fourneau, « Ernest Fourneau fondateur de la Chimie Pharmaceutique française », *Revue de l'Histoire de la Pharmacie*, t.XXXIV, n° 275, 335-355



**Medicamentos**

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**Fármaco**

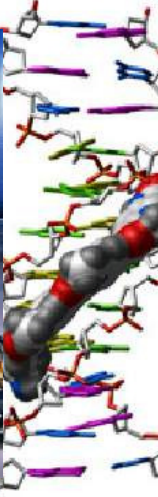
O processo da invenção de fármacos ...

**Interdisciplinar**  
**Complexo**

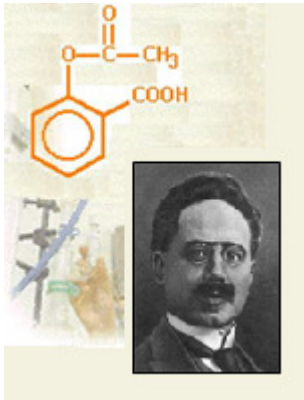
Ficamos assim...



Como *se* descobrem  
os fármacos ?



# Cronologia da descoberta de fármacos

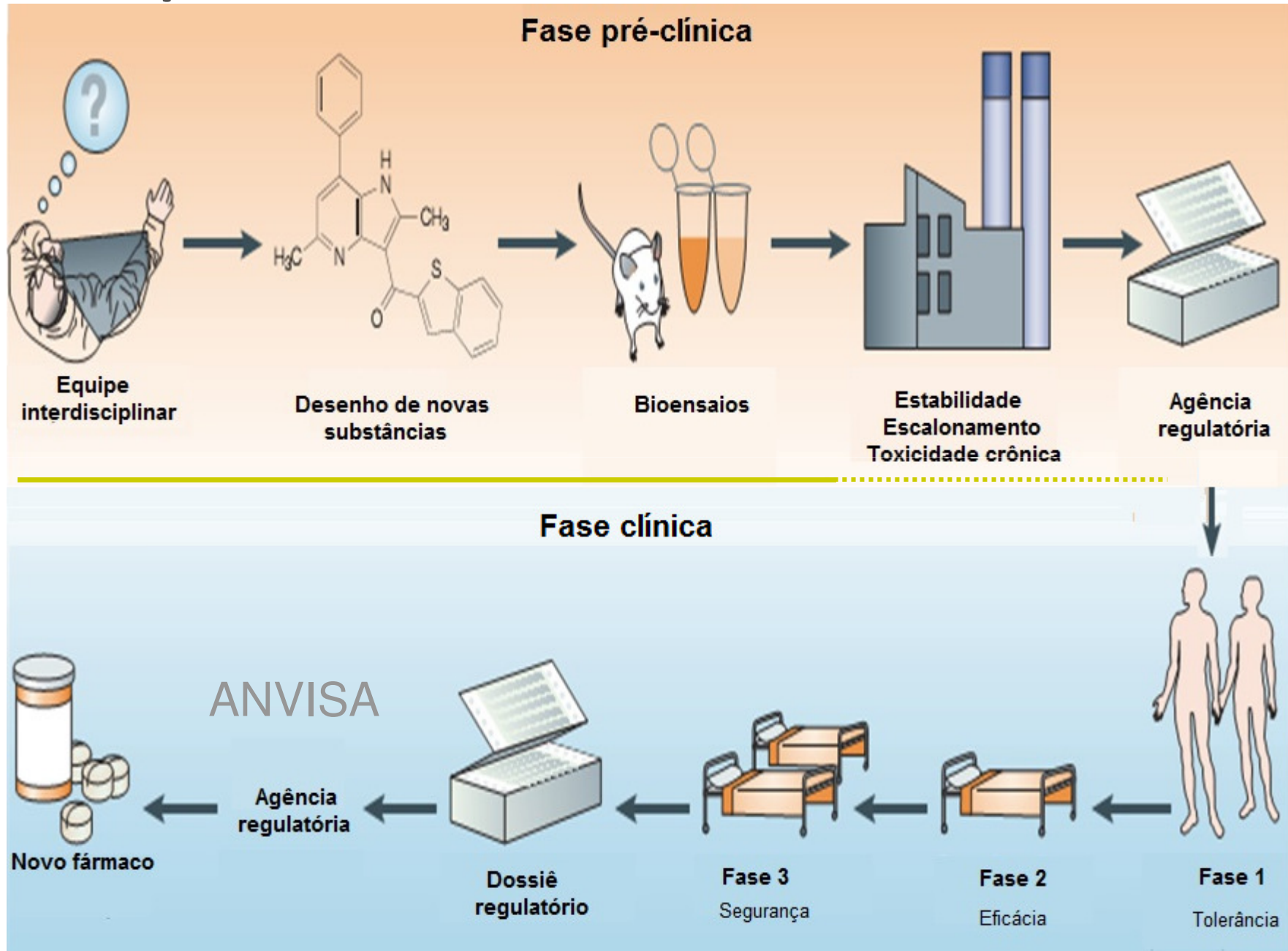


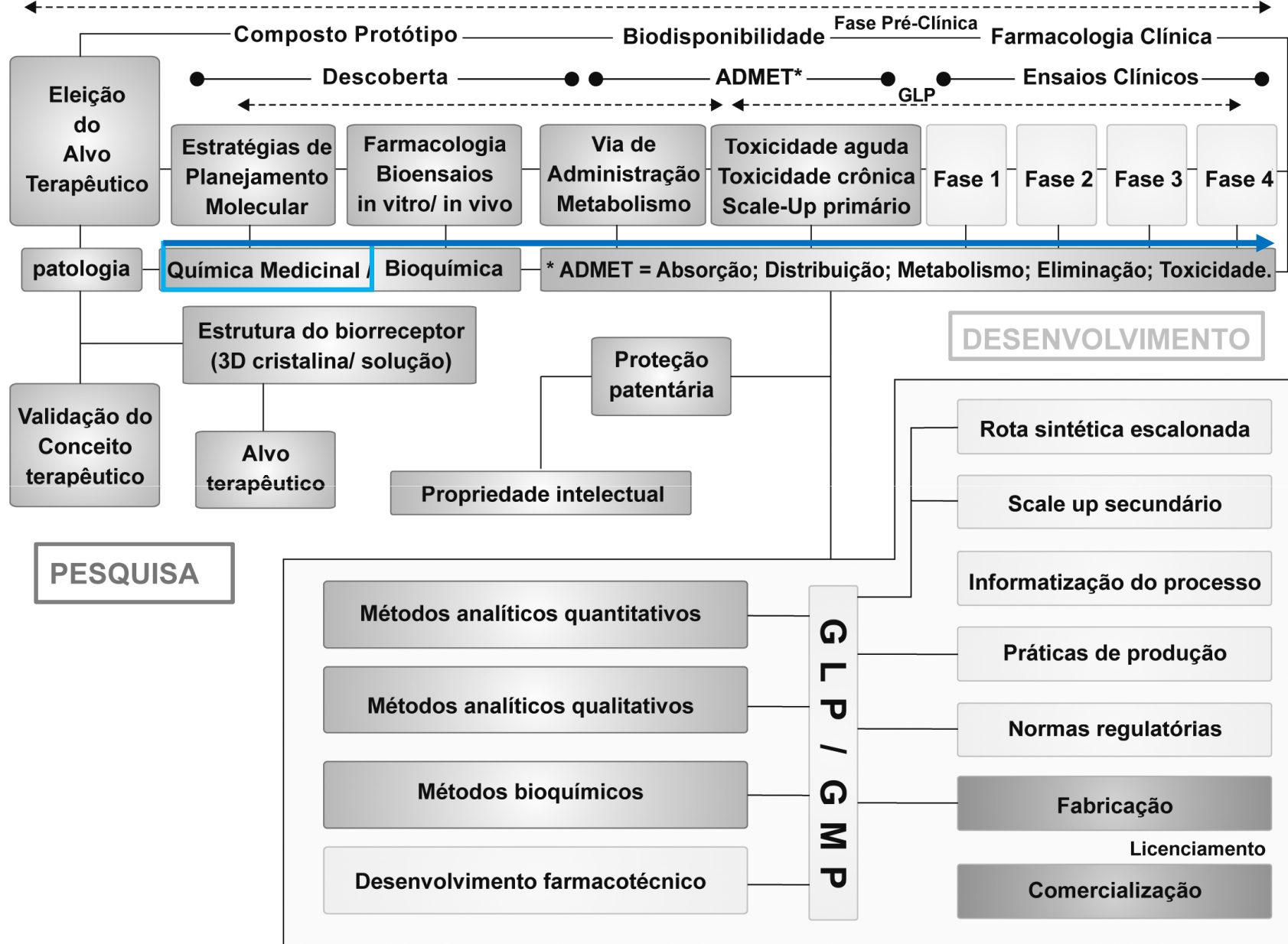
Year	Drug(s)
1889	ozagrel mifepristona
1889	AAS *
1923	salmeterol, amlodipina
1923	barbitúricos
1934	alpidem, paroxetina
1934	cloroquina
1935	paclitaxel
1935	sulfonamidas
1942	tacrina, fanciclovir
1942	penicilina
1952	irinotecan, pimobendano
1952	nitrofurano
1953	indinavir, losartano
1953	progesterona
1954	docetaxel, atorvastatina
1954	talidomida
1958	zileuton, olanzapina
1958	haloperidol
1962	zafirlukast, montelukast
1962	verapamil
1963	infiximabe sildenafil efavirenz
1963	indometacina
1964	celecoxibe orlistate
1964	propranolol
1968	galantamina rofecoxibe
1968	salbutamol
1970	imatinibe rosiglitazona
1970	prostaglandinas
1970	oxamniquina
1975	voriconazola, etoricoxibe
1975	cimetidina nifedipina
1976	gefitinibe, aripiprazola
1976	atenolol
1977	rosuvastatina,
1977	captopril
1978	pregabalina, Caduet <sup>R</sup>
1978	tamoxifeno
1979	risperidona, erlotinibe
1979	praziquantel
1980	maraviroc, ambrisentan
1980	oxicams
1981	etravirina
1981	ranitidina aciclovir
1985	pivastatina
1985	mefloquina misoprostol
1986	fingolimod
1986	fluoxetina ciprofloxacina
1987	boceprevir, crizotinibe
1987	lovastatina zidovudina
1988	apixaban, tofacitinibe
1988	cetirizina, enalapril





# O processo da descoberta de novo fármaco

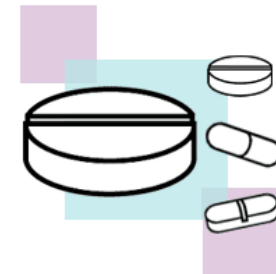




Physiologic approach  
**A abordagem fisiológica**

**Química Medicinal** → **Planejamento de Fármacos**

**Químico Medicinal**



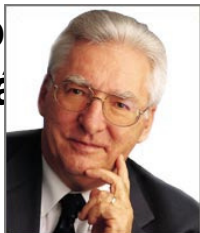
- \* desenhar nova molécula reconhecida pelo alvo eleito;
- \* comprovar o reconhecimento molecular pelo alvo em bioensaios;
- \* assegurar este reconhecimento in vivo;
- \* validar o alvo eleito em termos terapêuticos;
- \* comprovar a atividade terapêutica da nova substância em posologia adequada;
- \* avaliar a seletividade pelo alvo eleito viz-à-viz outros similares;

# A Química Medicinal tem três etapas críticas:

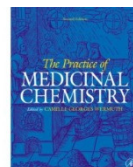
**1 – Descoberta** → esta etapa compreende a eleição do alvo terapêutico e a identificação de compostos-protótipos de novos fármacos, capazes de interagirem com o alvo eleito (AF / SBDD). Estas substâncias podem ser de origem natural, sintética e biotecnológica.

**2-Otimização** → consiste na melhoria das propriedades estruturais do composto-protótipo descoberto, visando maximizar potência e eficácia e minimizar a toxicidade. Nesta etapa a compreensão da relação existente entre a estrutura química e suas propriedades & atividades (SAR/SPR/STR) são necessárias à identificação das distintas contribuições farmacofóricas essenciais ao conhecimento do mecanismo de ação a nível molecular (PD). Inclui a melhoria das propriedades farmacocinéticas (PK), *i.e.* ADME, determinantes da biodisponibilidade oral.

**3-Desenvolvimento** → Nesta etapa, as PK do protótipo otimizado influenciam e determinam os estudos farmacotécnicos necessários à o  
do medicamento a partir do protótipo otimizado, *i.e.* o

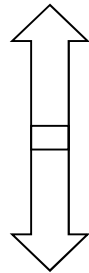


Wermuth, C G, *The Practice of Medicinal Chemistry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.  
(2003), Academic Press



# (Descobrir)

ato ou efeito de descobrir (algo), retirando-lhe a proteção, a cobertura, a capa ou invólucro que cobre, esconde; descobrimento;



# (Inventar)

criação de algo através do conhecimento científico, técnico; coisa inventada; invento;

# Invenção

# Descoberta



# Uma descoberta marcante...



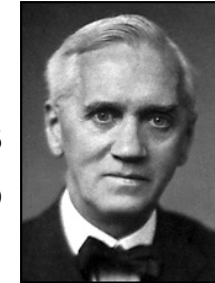
1896 - Médico na *Ecole du Service de Santé Militaire de Lyon*, com tese intitulada "*Contribution à l'étude de la concurrence vitale chez les micro-organismes: antagonisme entre les moisissures et les microbes*", 1897

*Penicillium glaucum*

**Ernest Duchesne**

(1874 – 1912)

1928 - St. Mary's Hospital em King Cross, Londres  
Prêmio Nobel de Medicina em 1945



**Alexander Fleming**

(1881 – 1955)



**Howard Florey Ernst B Chain**

(1898 – 1968) (1906 – 1979)

**Norman G Heatley**

(1911 – 2004)



1939 – Un Oxford equipe envolvida nos estudos de substâncias anti-bacterianas de fungos

Prêmio Nobel de Medicina em 1945

1942 – Un Oxford elucidada a estrutura por difração de raios-X

Prêmio Nobel de Química em 1964



**Dorothy C Hodgkin**

(1910 – 1995)

**Andrew J Moyer**

(1899 – 1959)

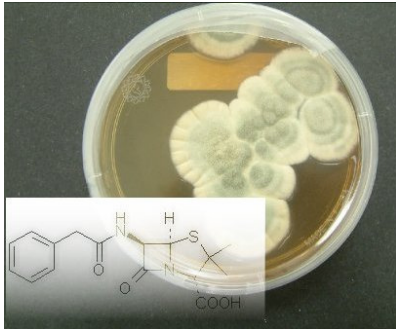
1941 – Microbiologista norte-americano escalonou o crescimento de fungos.

Produção industrial da penicilina (1944)

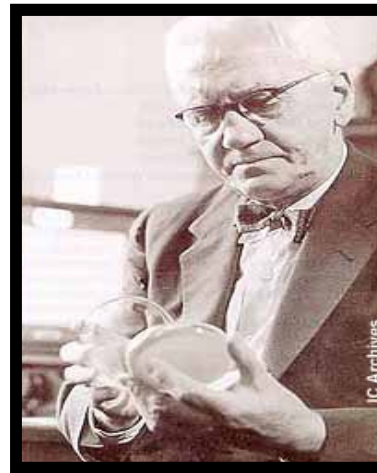


**John C Sheehan** (1915 – 1992) – Síntese total da penicilina (MIT, 1957)

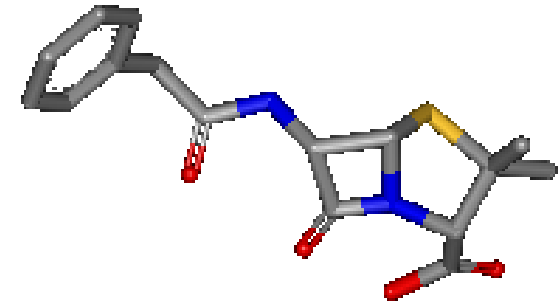
# Os fármacos e o Nobel !



■ 196 pesquisadores  
ganharam o Prêmio  
Nobel de Medicina  
(1901-2010)



**Alexander Fleming**  
1881-1955



**Penicilina**



**Howard W. Florey**  
1898-1968



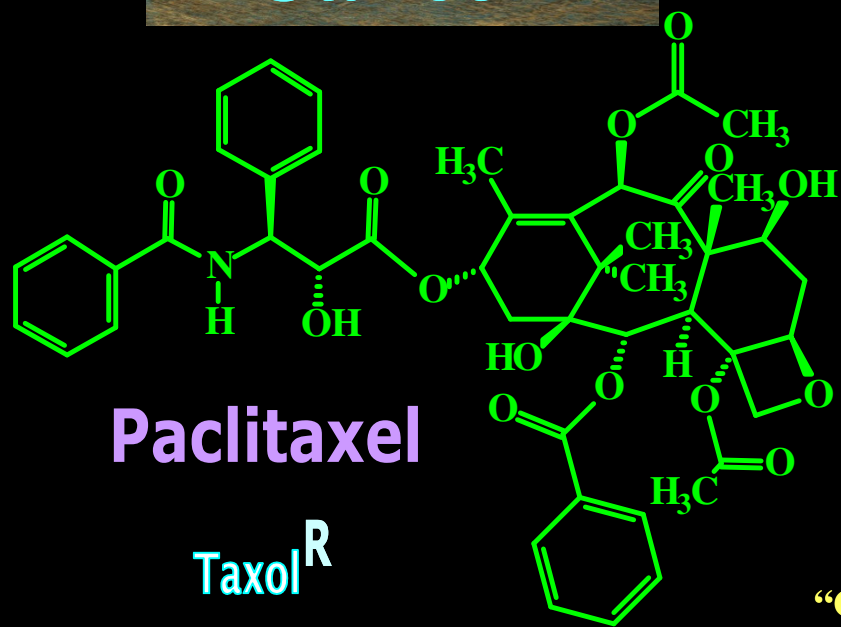
<http://nobelprize.org>

**1945**

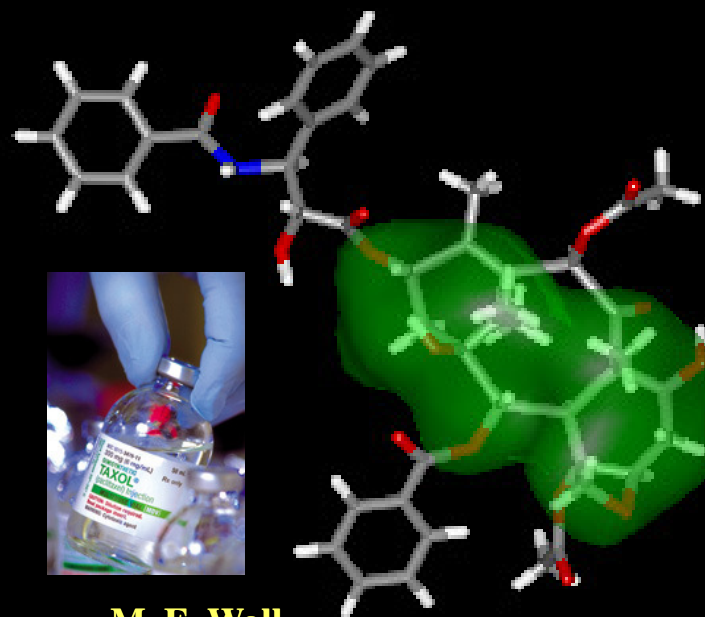


**Ernest B. Chain**  
1906-1979

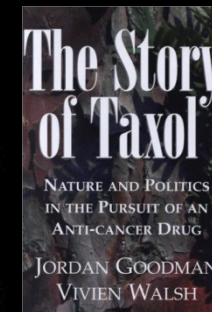
# Câncer



M. C. Wani *et al.*, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1971, 93, 2325  
Res. Triangle Park, 1967



M. E. Wall,,  
“Chronicles of Drug Discovery”,  
D. Lednicer, vol.3, ACS, 1993,  
pp. 327-348

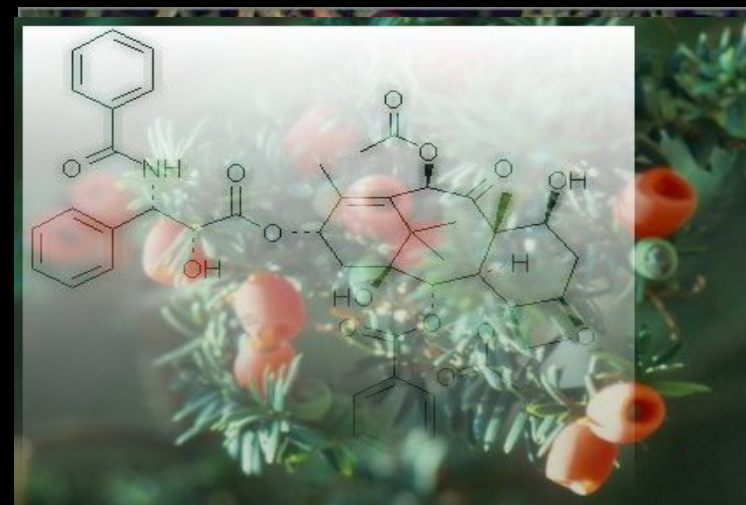
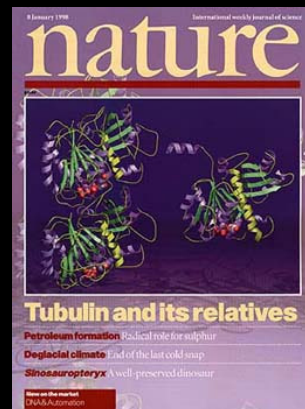


**TAXOL<sup>®</sup>**  
Science and  
Applications

Edited by  
Matthew Saffness



**M. E. Wall & M. C. Wani**  
1996 - National Cancer Institute  
Award of Recognition



*Taxus bacatta*





Raymond Ahlquist (1914)

## A STUDY OF THE ADRENOTROPIC RECEPTORS

RAYMOND P. AHLQUIST

*From the Department of Pharmacology, University of Georgia School of Medicine*

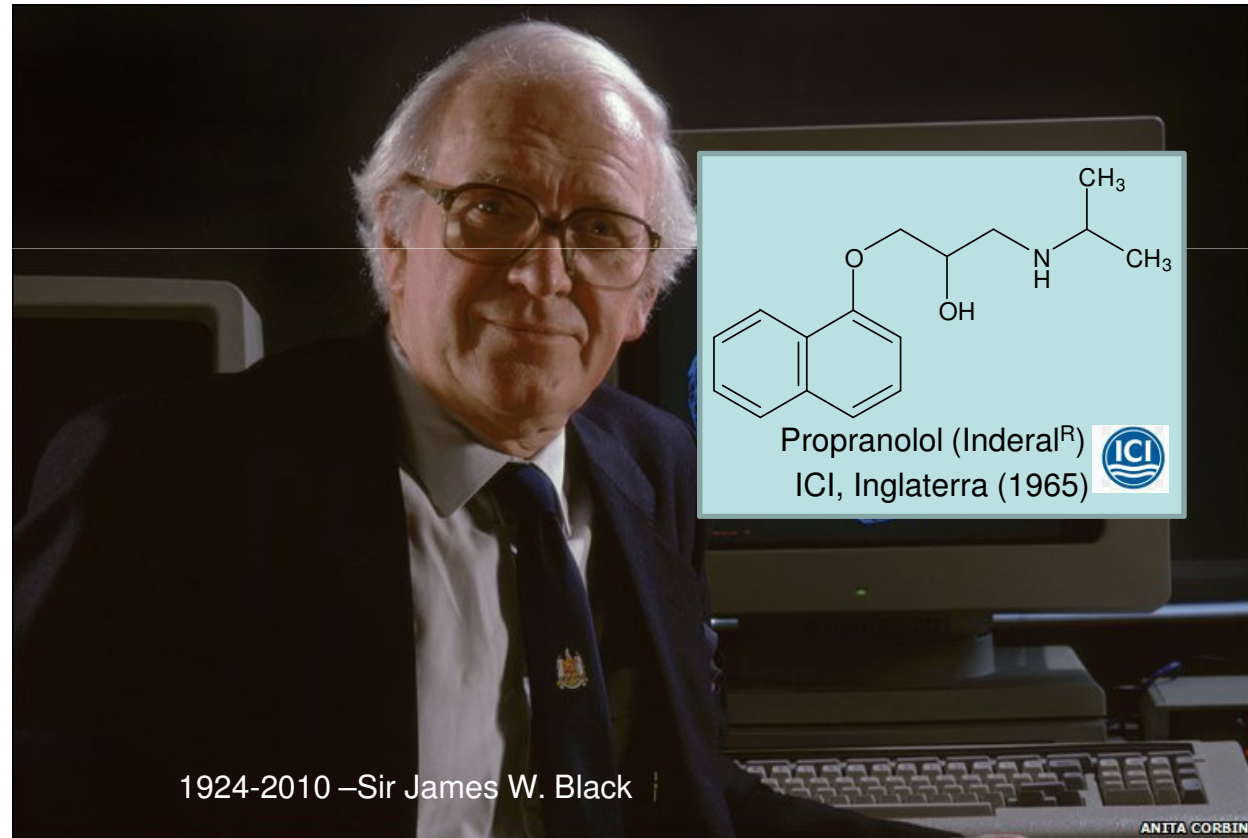
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA



1905 – Henry Dale



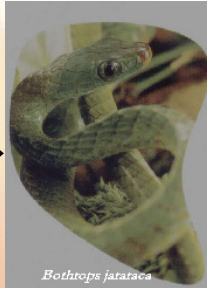
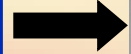
**Premio Nobel  
1988**



# Inovação terapêutica



**M. O. Rocha e Silva**  
1910-1983



**jararacá**

## Fármacos Inteligentes

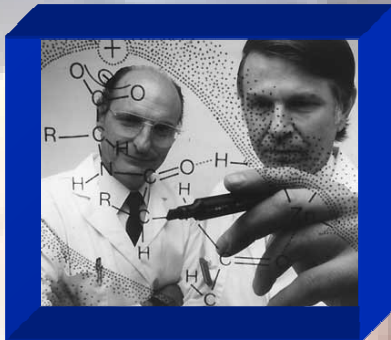


**S. H. Ferreira**  
1934-

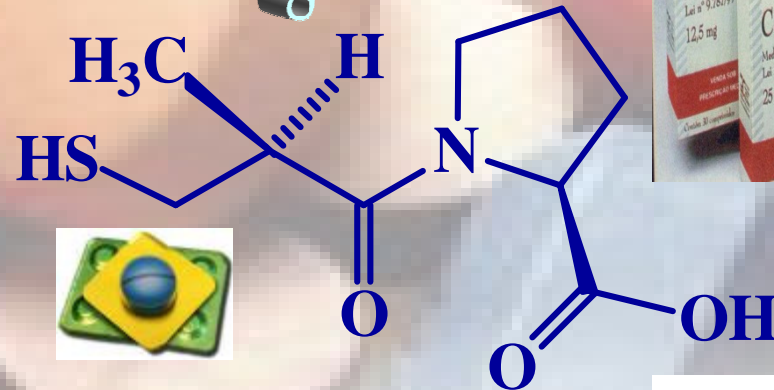
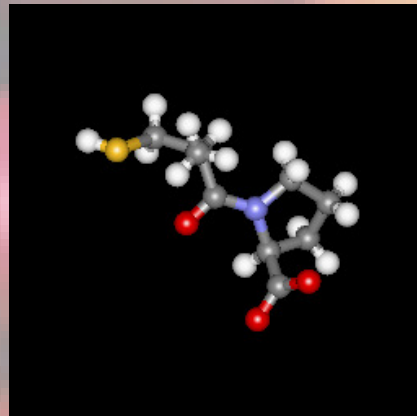
**Bradicinina**  
(W. Beraldo, 1949)

S.H. Ferreira, A Bradykinin-potentiating factor (BFP) present in the venom of *Bothrops jararaca*, *Brit. J. Pharmacol.* 1965, 24, 163.

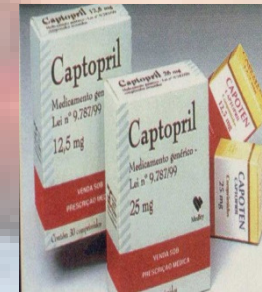
# Inibidores da Enzima Conversora de Angiotensina



**D. W. Cushman & M. A. Ondetti**



**Captopril**



M. A. Ondetti, D. W. Cushman & B. Rubin, *Chronicles of Drug Discovery*, vol. 2, J.S. Bindra & D. Lednicer, Eds., Wiley, Nova Iorque, 1983, p. 1-32

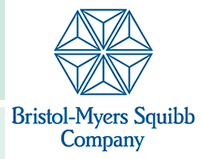














UFRJ

# Anti-hipertensivos inibidores da enzima conversora

## Nova classe de fármacos anti-hipertensivos

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Compound	Company		Target	Protease class
Captopril	Bristol-Myers Squibb		ACE	Metallo
Enalapril	Merck			
Lisinopril	AstraZeneca			
Trandolapril	Abbott			
Zofenopril	Menarini group			
Ramipril	Aventis			
Moexipril	Boehringer Mannheim			
Imidapril	Trinity Pharmaceuticals			
Perindopril	Daiichi Pharmaceutical, Servier/Solvay			
Qinapril	Pfizer			
Fosinopril	Bristol-Myers Squibb			
Benazepril	Novartis			
Cilazapril	Roche			

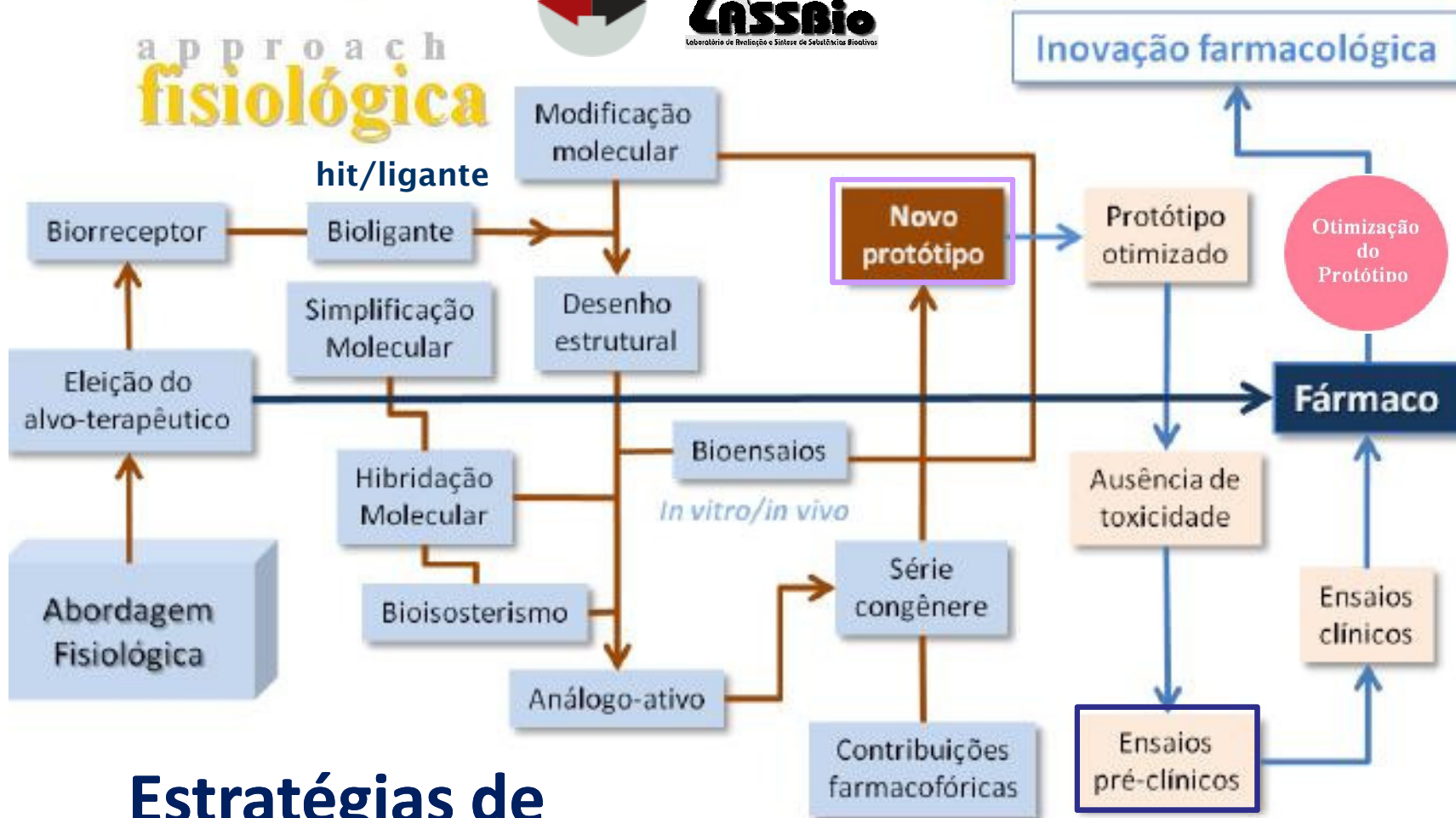


# Planejamento Racional de Fármacos

Physiologic  
**A abordagem**

approach  
**fisiológica**

Química  
Medicinal



**Estratégias de  
*desenho* molecular**

**validação precoce do  
alvo-terapêutico**

# LOCK & KEY

## CONCEPT

(Emil Fischer, 1894)

“Um ein Bild zu gebrauchen, will ich sagen, dass Enzym und Glucosid wie **Schloss und Schlüssel** zueinander passen müssen, um eine chemische Wirkung aufeinander ausüben zu können”.



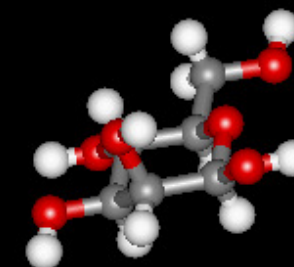
1902



medicinal chemistry

fentidrazina

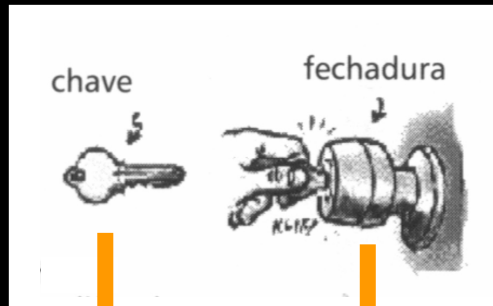
“Em termos figurados, eu gostaria de dizer que enzima e glicosídeo tem que encaixar como uma chave-fechadura, de maneira a interagir quimicamente uma com a outra”.



glucose

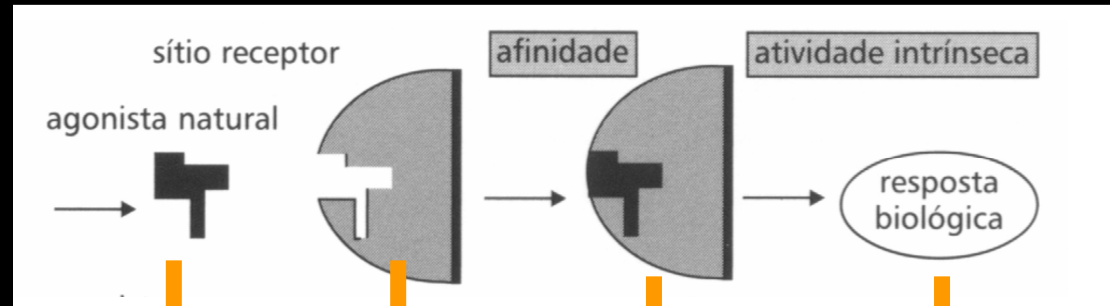
# O Modelo Chave-Fechadura

# O Centenário Modelo "Chave-Fechadura"



**Fármaco**  
Substrato natural

**Enzima**  
= Alvo terapêutico

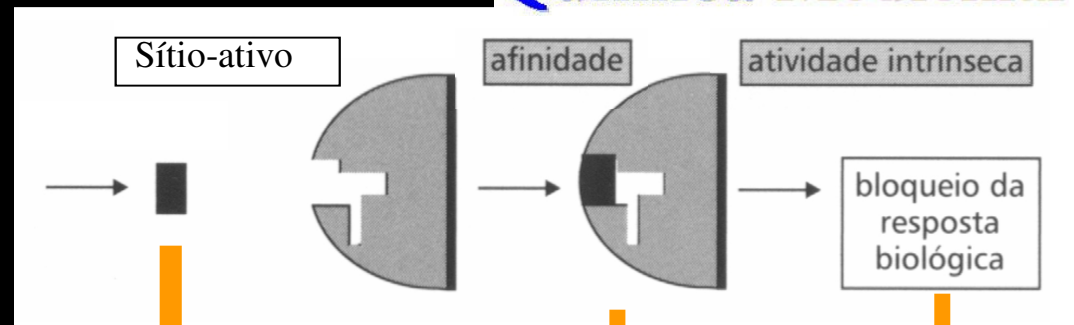


Ácido araquidônico

PGHS-1  
PGHS-2

PGE<sub>2</sub> icosanóide

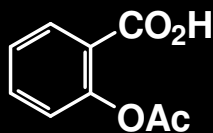
**inflamação**



Inibidor: AAS

PGHS-2  
PGHS-1

**NSAI**



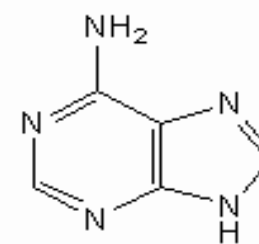
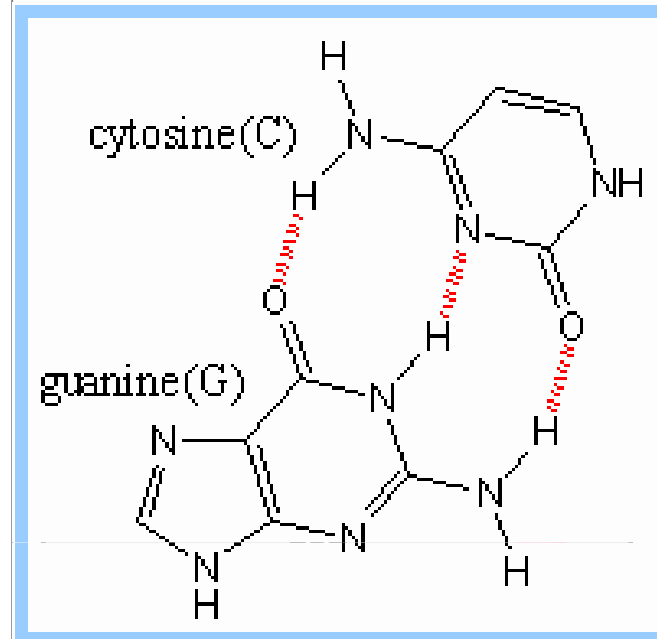
Química Medicinal

**NSAI = antiinflamatórios não-esteróides**

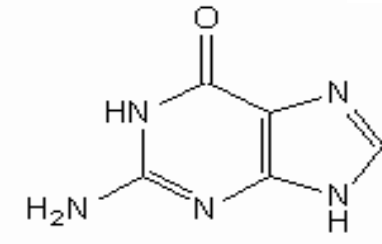
# Proteínas, carboidratos, DNA, lipídeos, canais iônicos



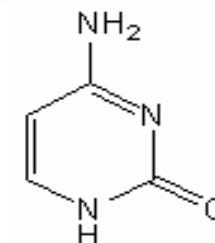
L  
i  
g  
a  
ç  
ã  
o  
  
H



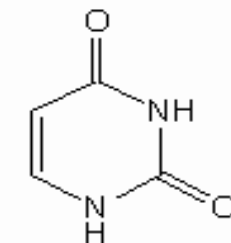
adenine (A)



guanine (G)



cytosine (C)



uracil (U)

*Agora...*

Biorreceptor

Estrutura 3D do alvo terapêutico

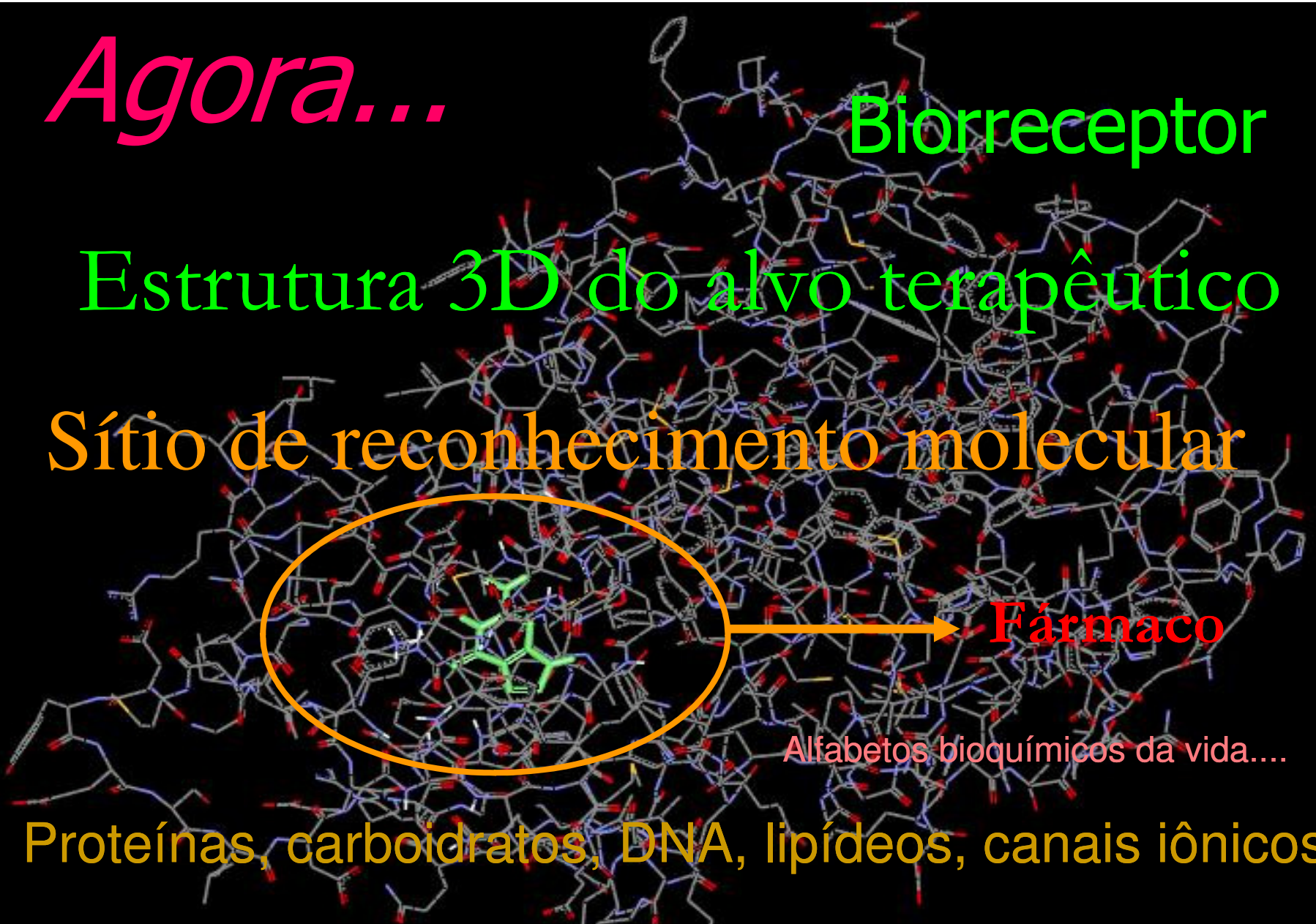
Sítio de reconhecimento molecular

Fármaco

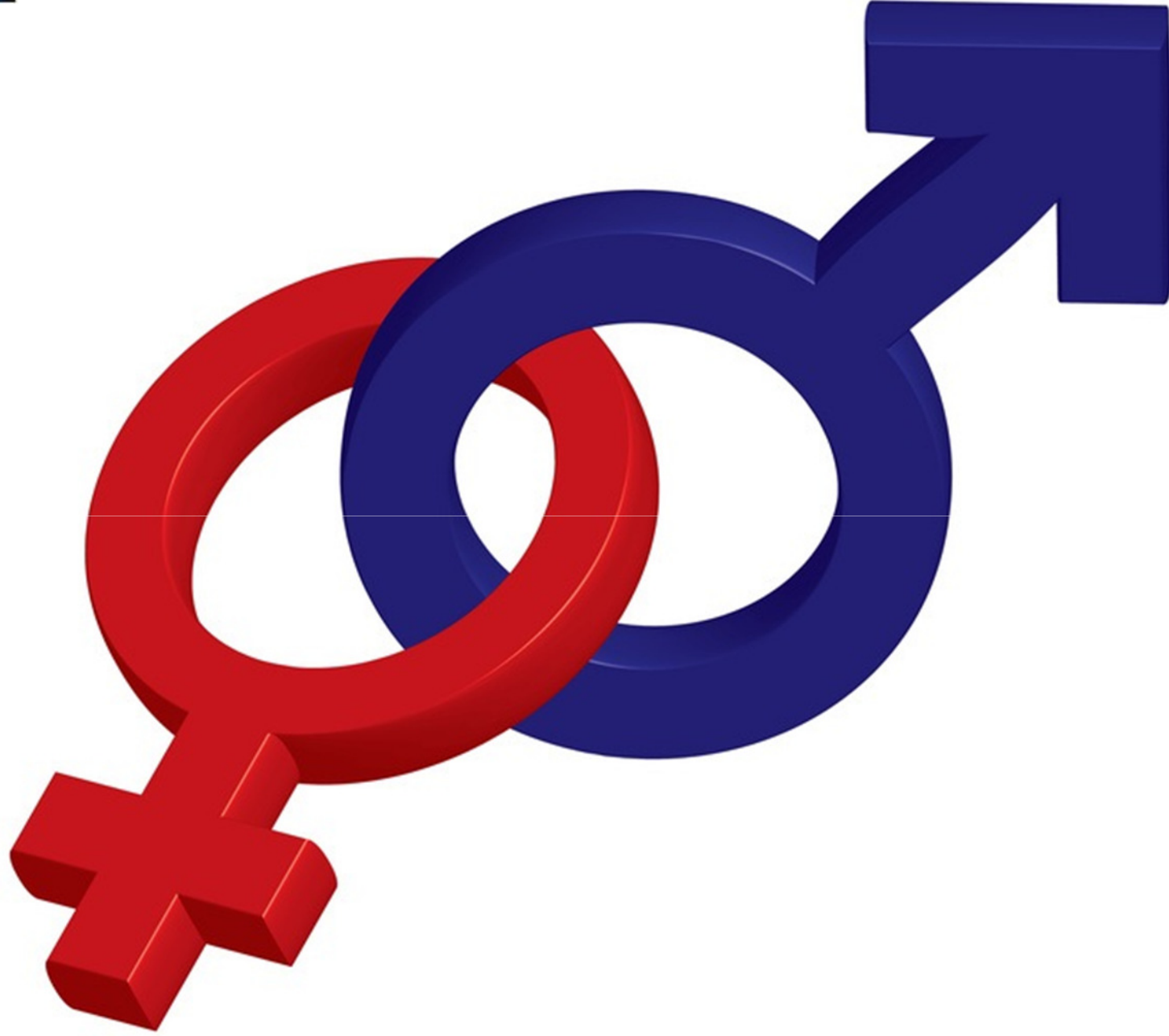
Alfabetos bioquímicos da vida....

Proteínas, carboidratos, DNA, lipídeos, canais iônicos

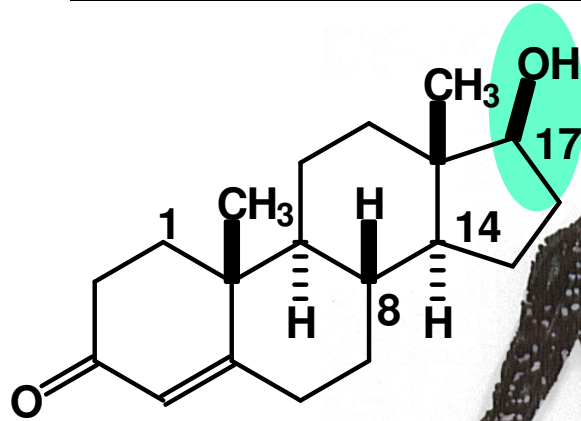
ca. 483 são os alvos-terapêuticos  
dos fármacos contemporâneos





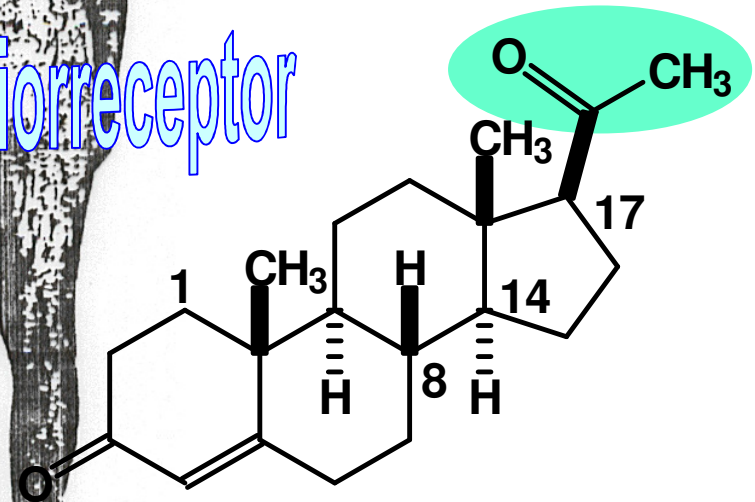


# Similaridade Molecular



testosterona

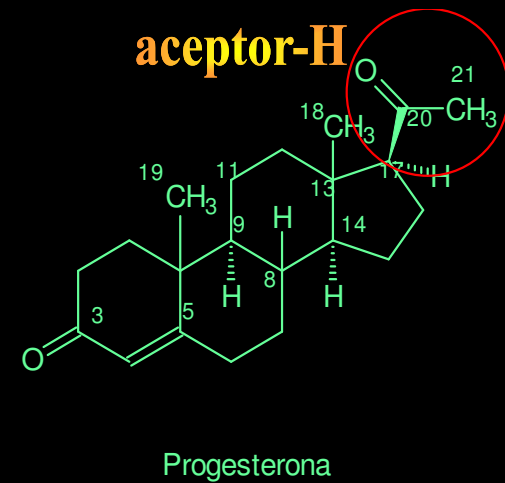
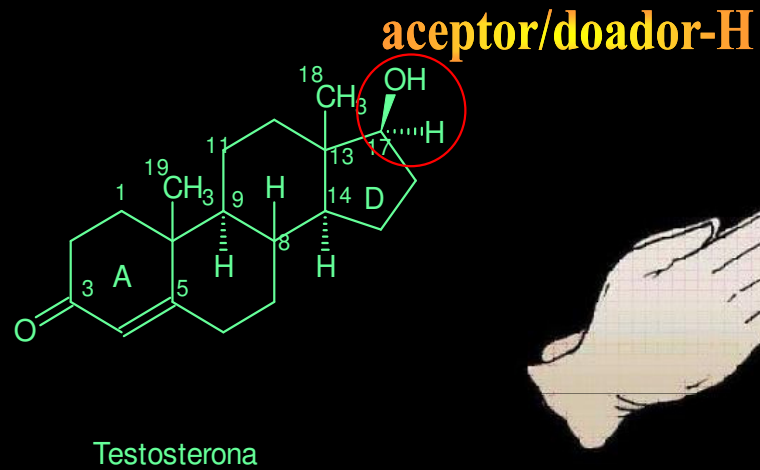
no reconhecimento molecular pelo biorreceptor



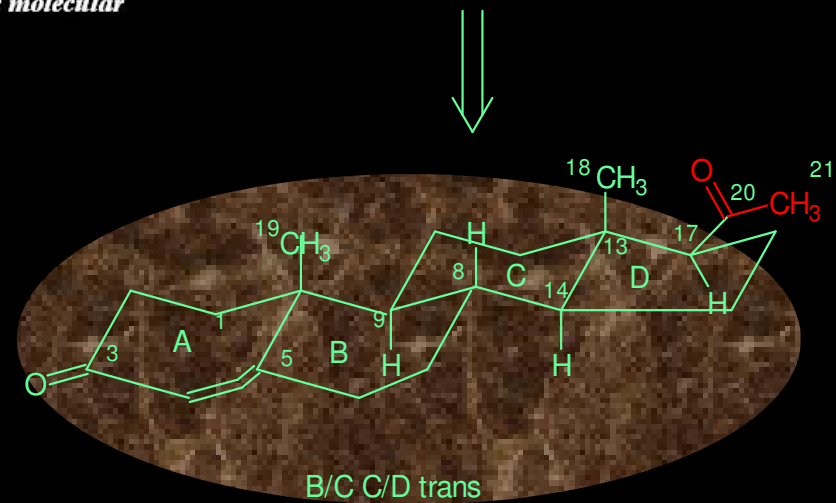
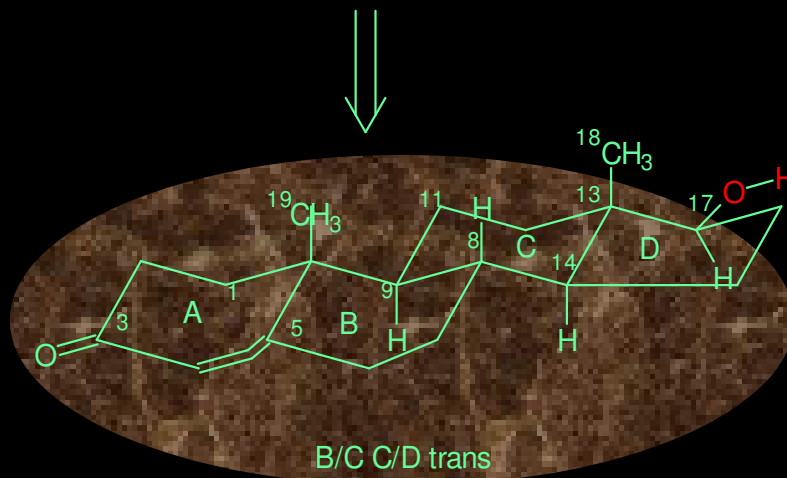
progesterona

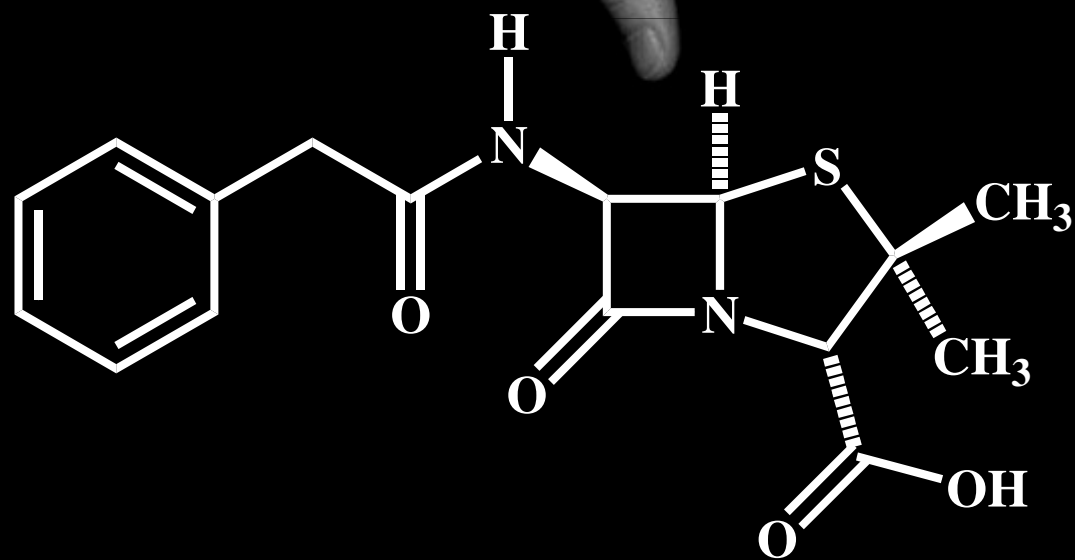
# Similaridade Molecular

Biorreceptor

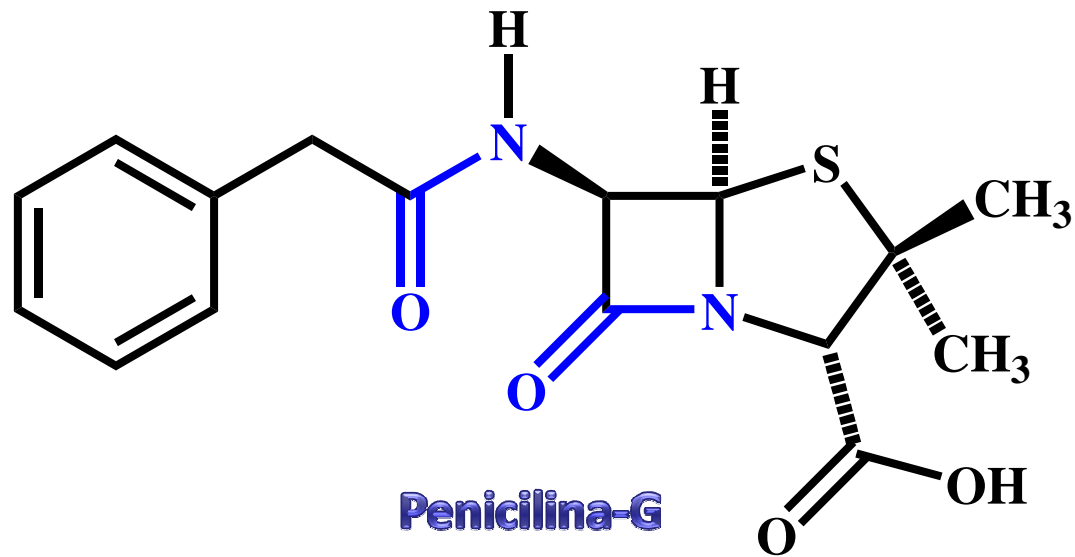


*similaridade molecular*





Molécula inteligente

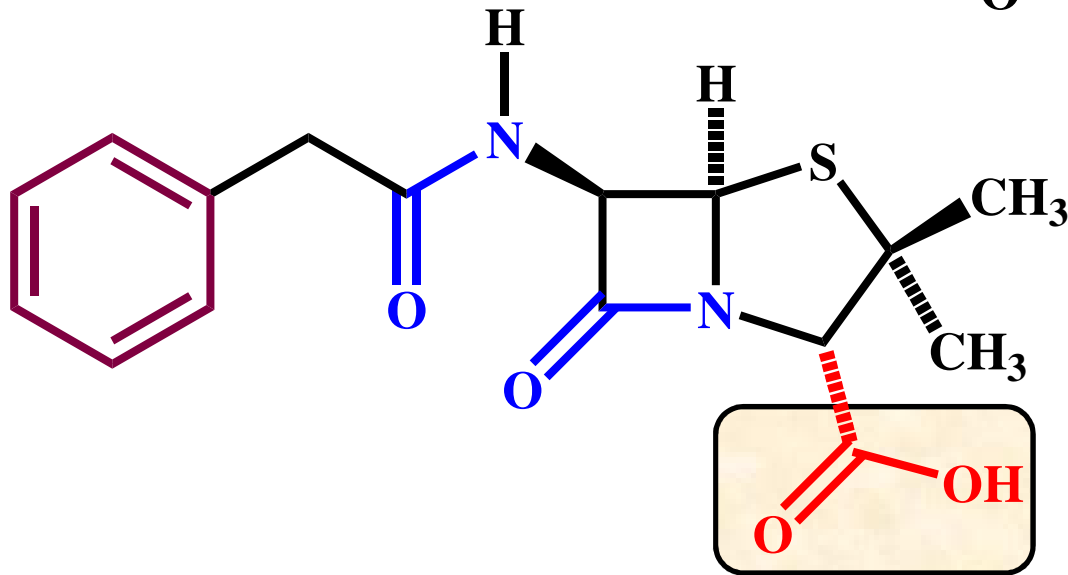
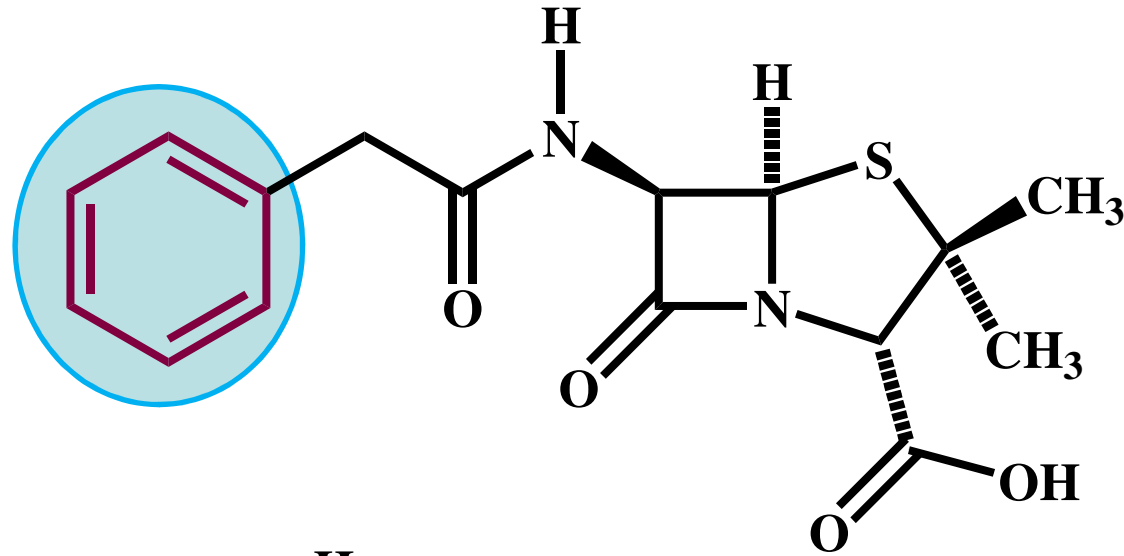


Qual função química?

São equivalentes?

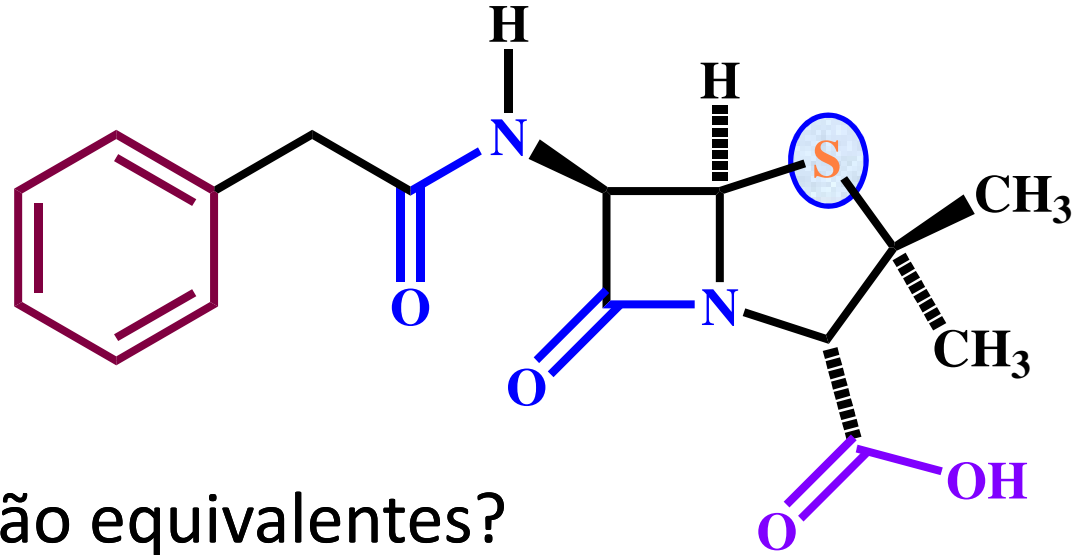
Quantos grupos funcionais tem?

Todos grupos funcionais tem a mesma importância?



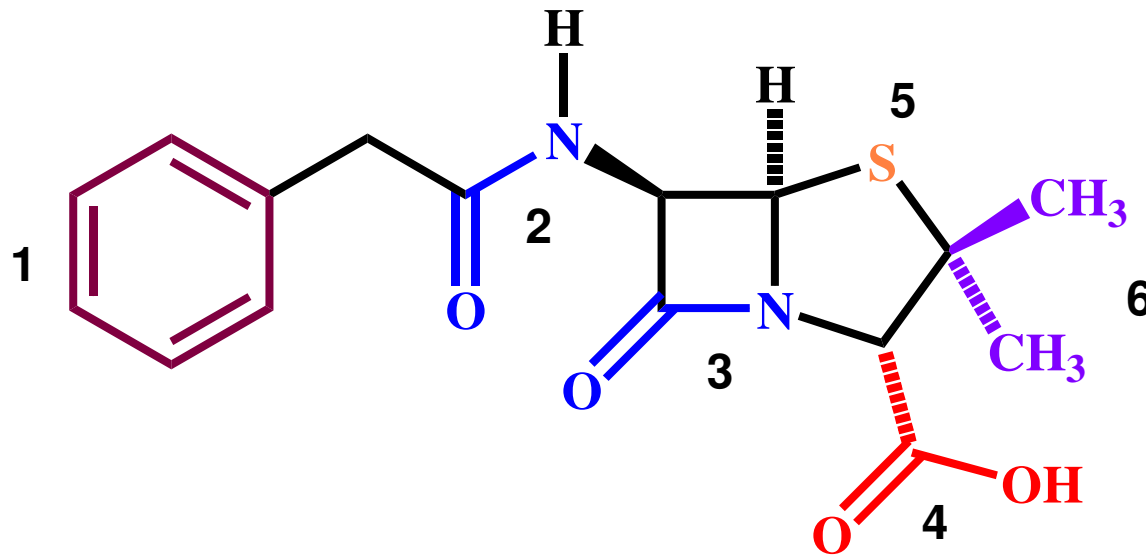
São equivalentes?

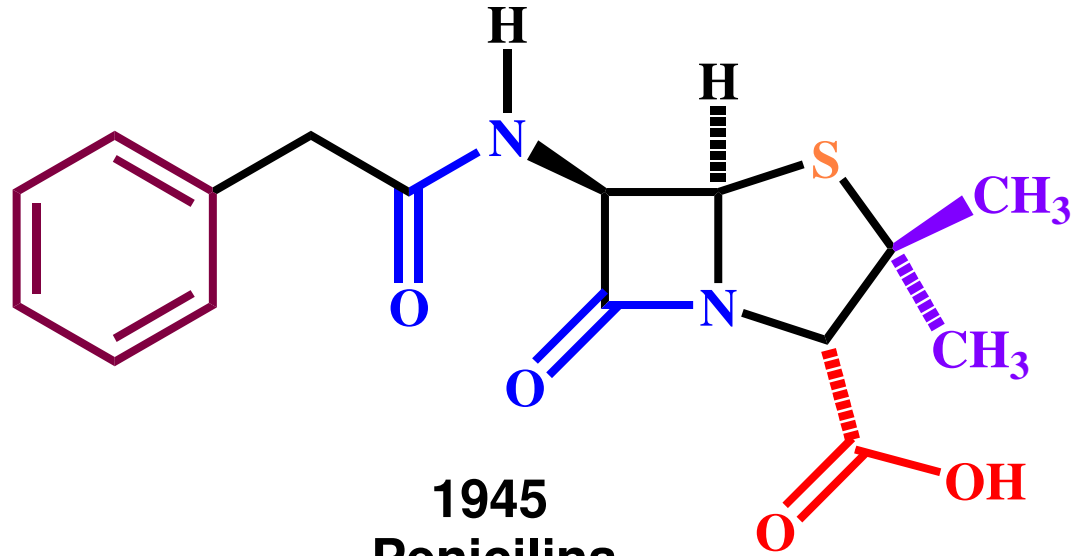
Mais algum?



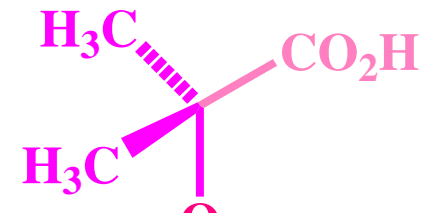
São equivalentes?

Tem +?

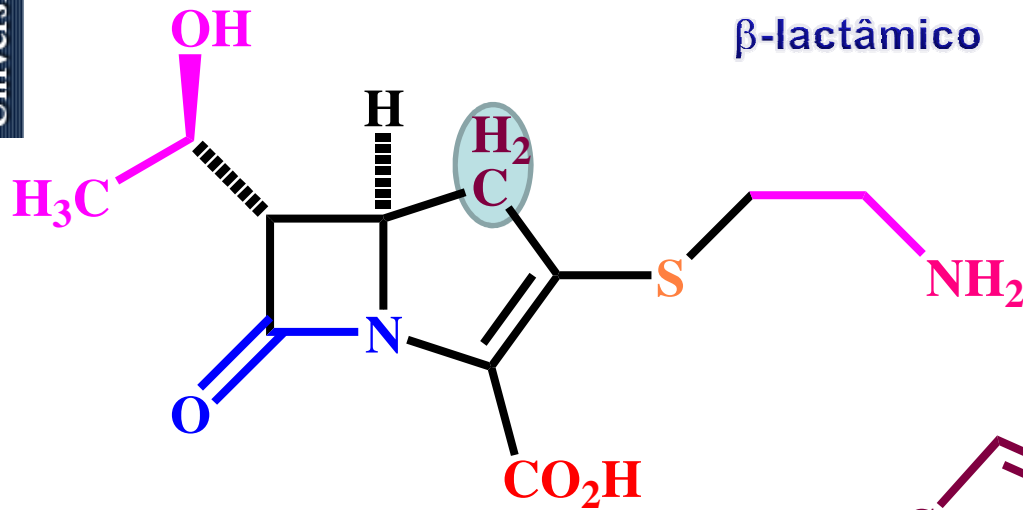




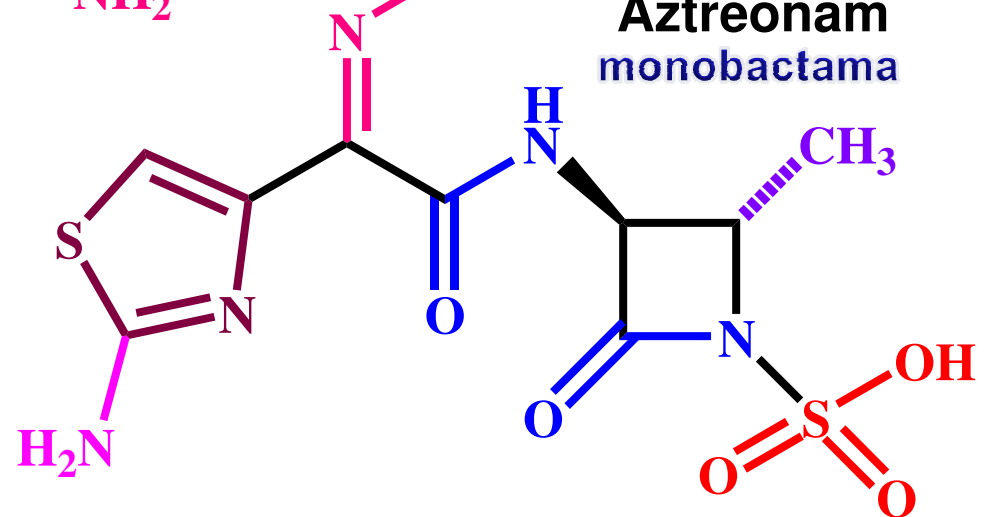
1945  
Penicilina  
 $\beta$ -lactâmico



1988  
Aztreonam  
monobactama



1976  
Tienamicina  
carbapeneno





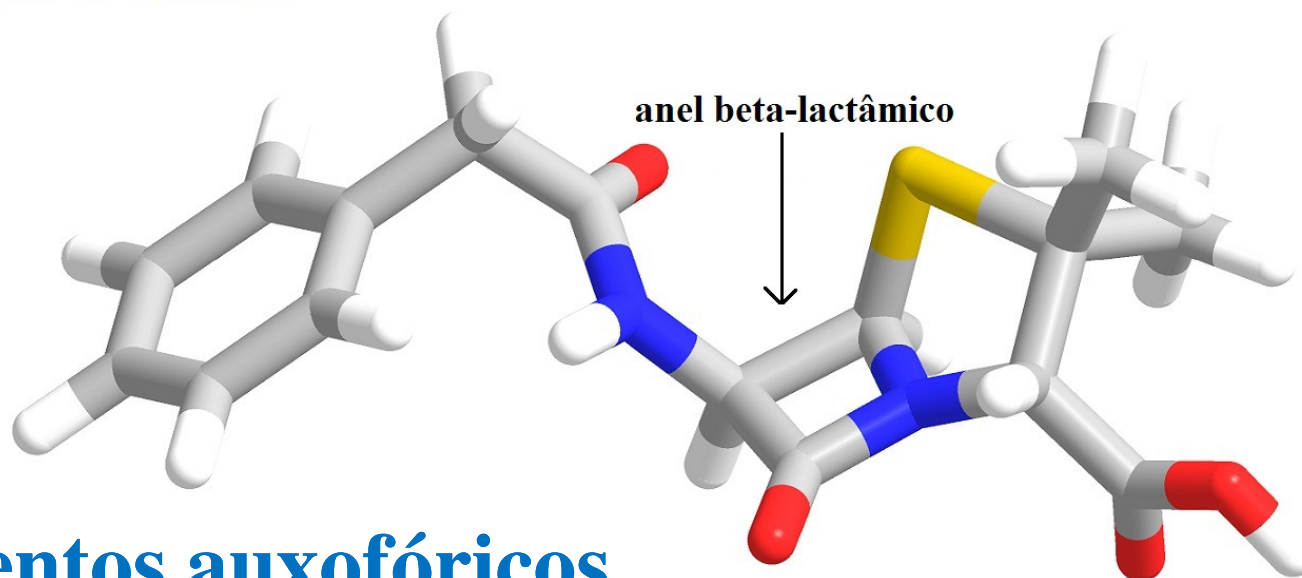


# O sistema $\beta$ -lactâmico



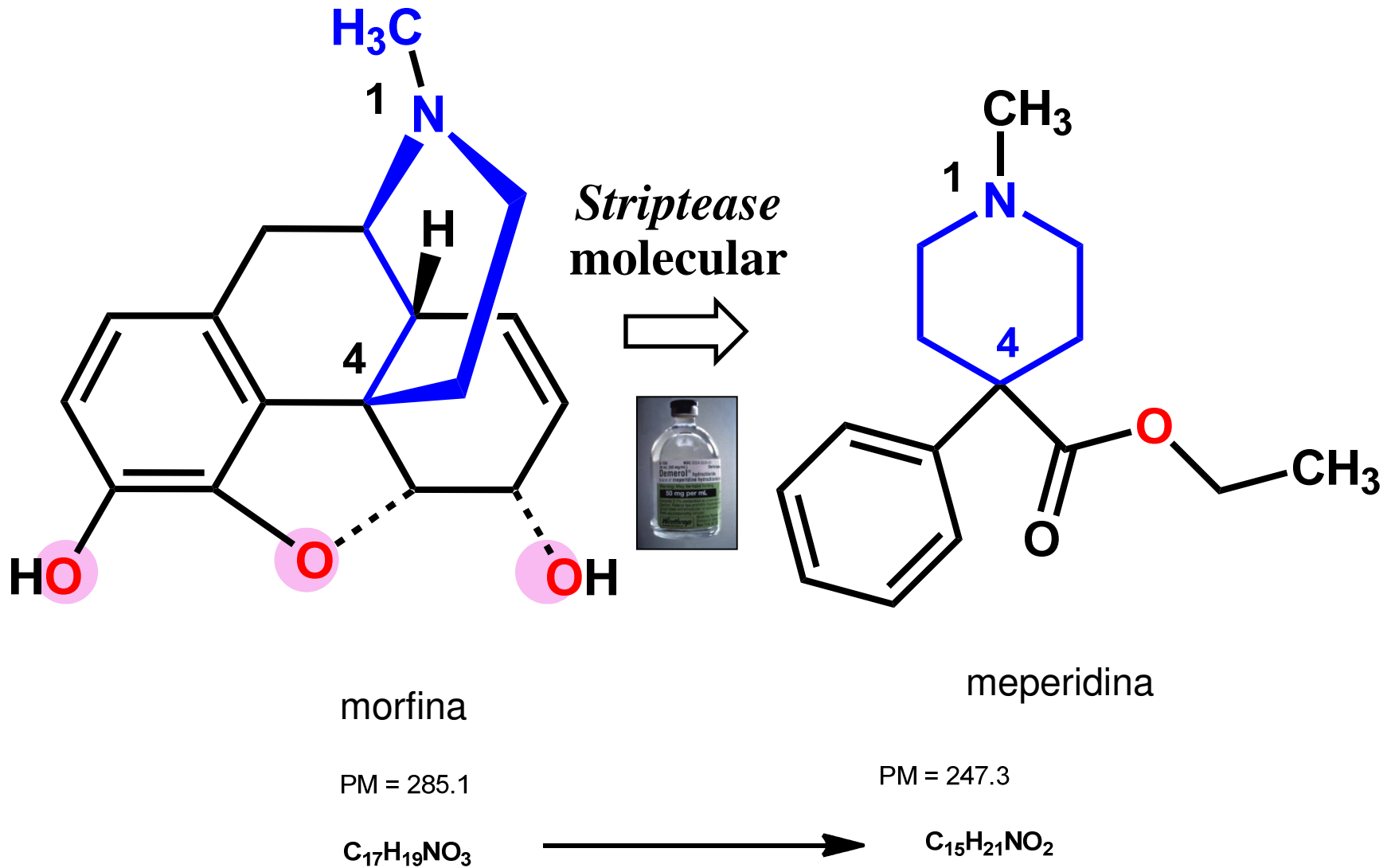
anel beta-lactâmico  
de conformação  
piramidal definida

## Grupo farmacofórico

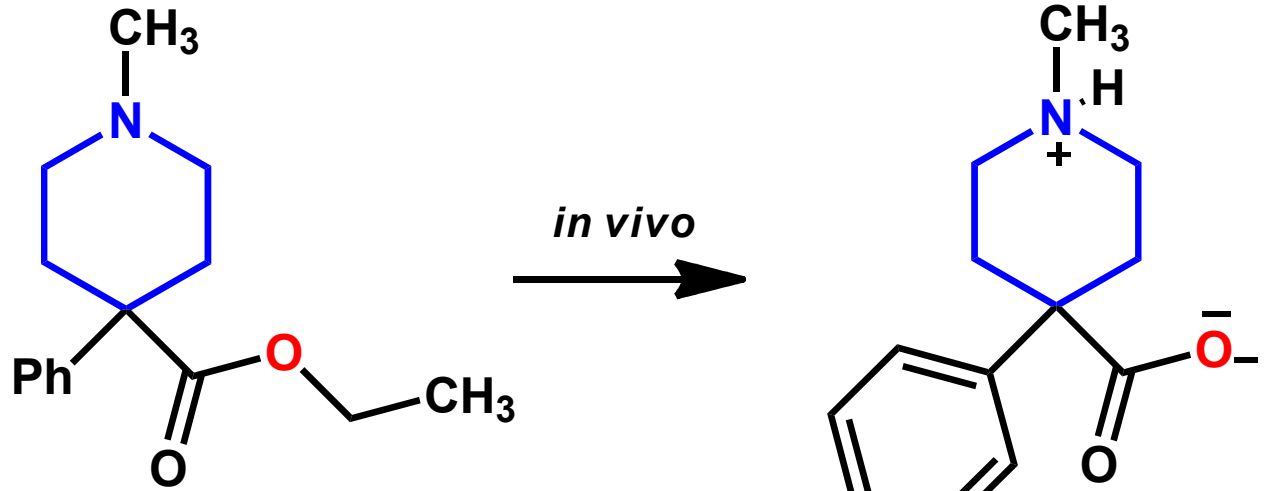


## Grupos auxofóricos

# Domesticando produtos naturais

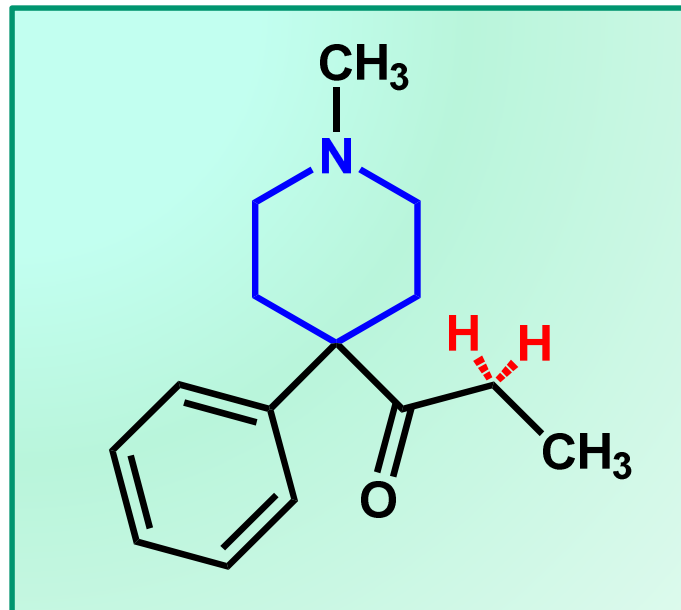


Produto natural como protótipo



CNS

<< ClogP = 2,03 (calc.)





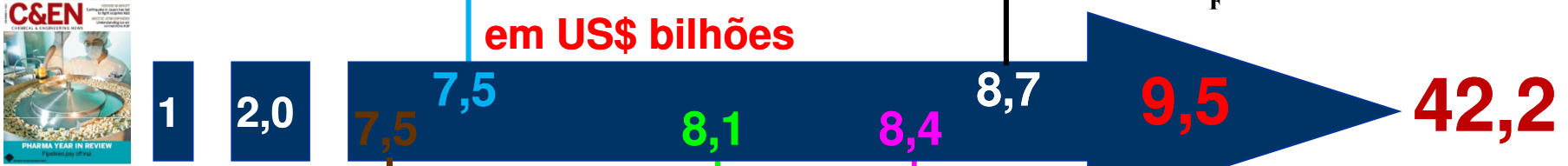
S  
F  
N  
O  
C  
I

C  
H

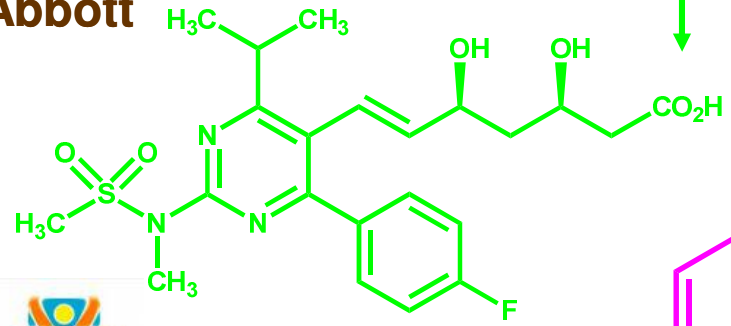


# Os fármacos *best-seller* em 2012\*

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

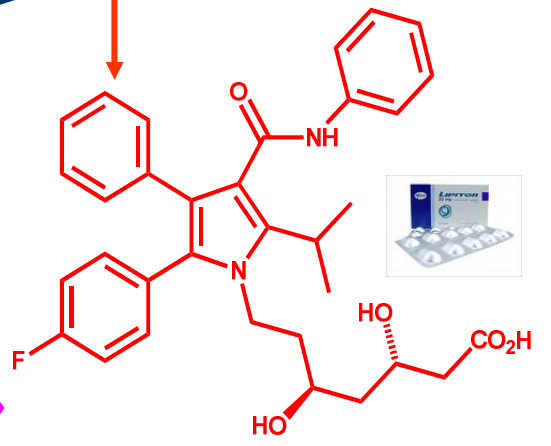
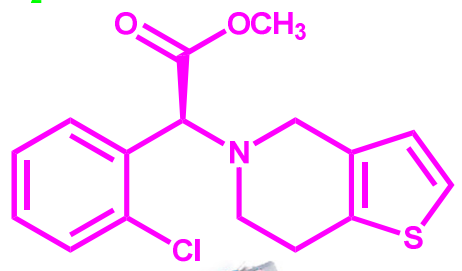


**Adalimumab Humira<sup>R</sup>, Abbott**



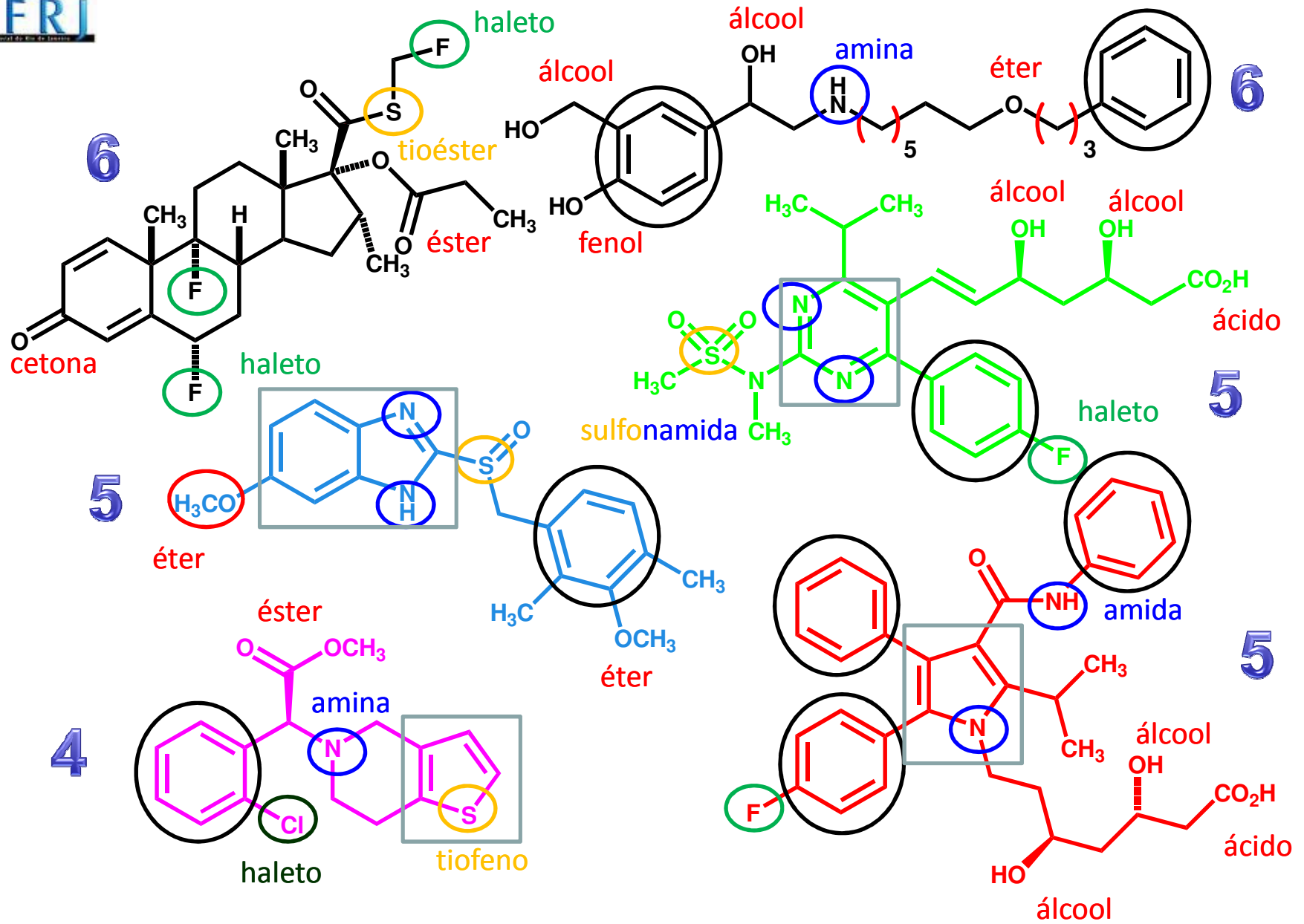
**Rosuvastatina (AZ)**

**Clopidogrel (BMS, 05/2012)**



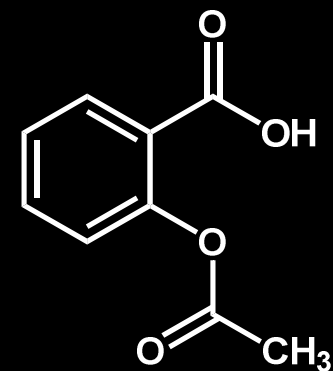
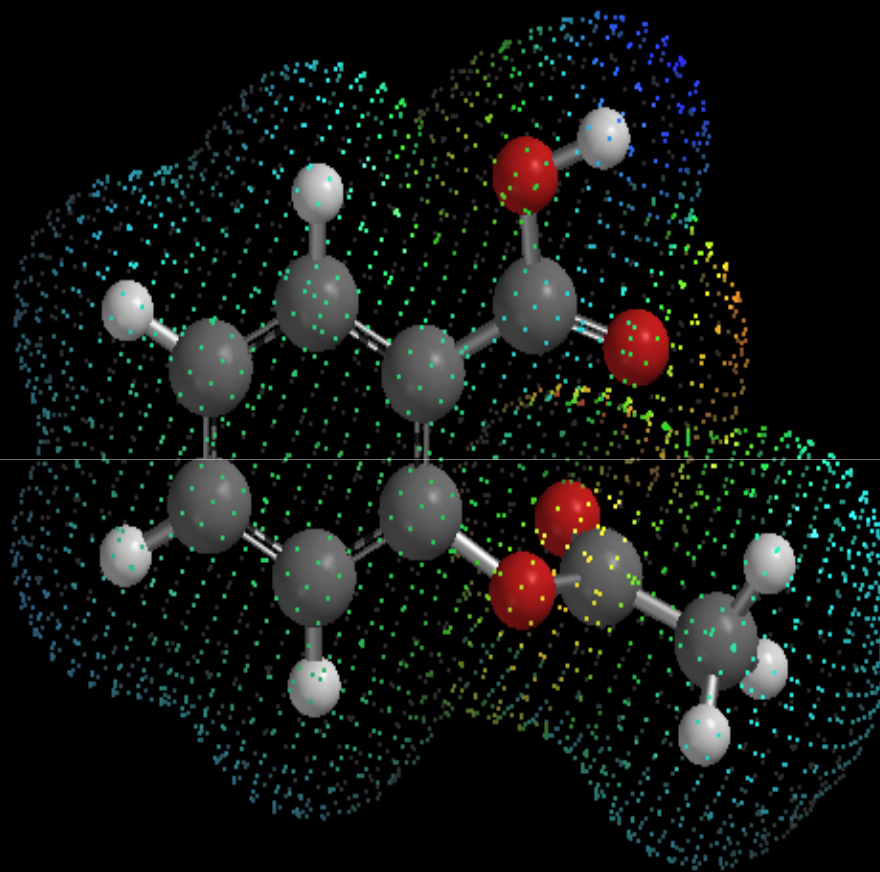
**Atorvastatina (Pfizer; 11/2011)**

\* R Mullin, *C&EN* 2012 (10/12) 15-20

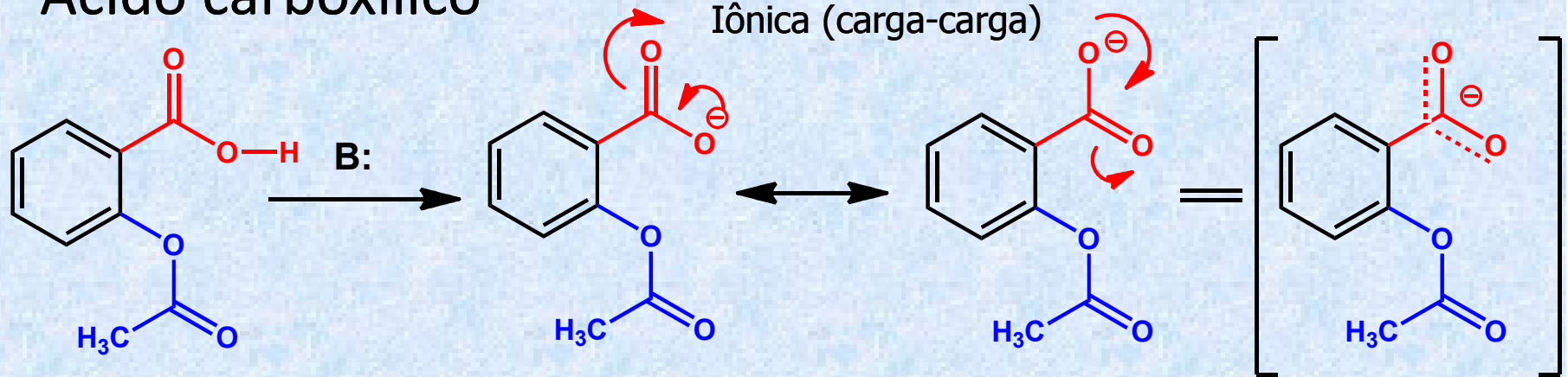


Fórmula molecular geral:  $C_{139}H_{167}F_5ClN_9O_{24}S_4$

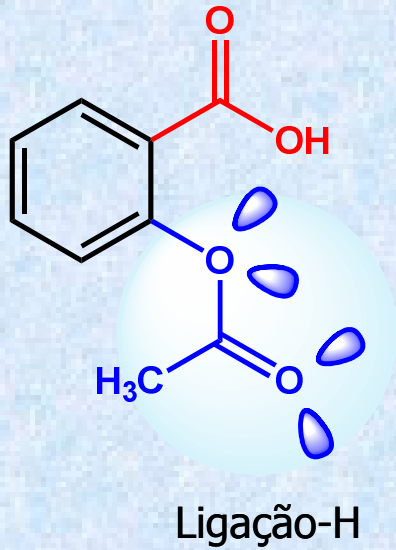
# Ácido acetil salicílico



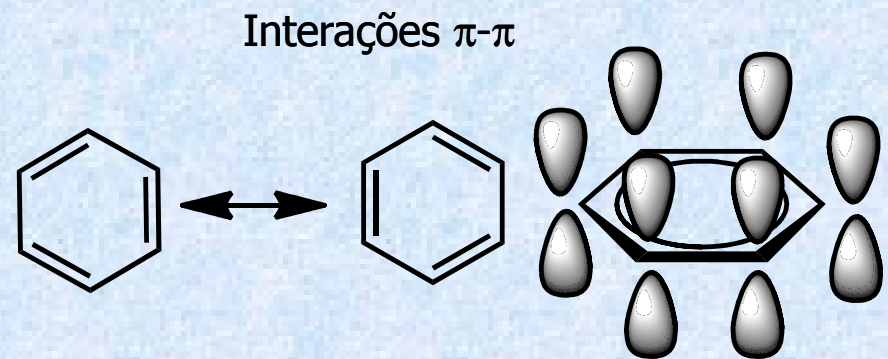
## Ácido carboxílico



## Éster

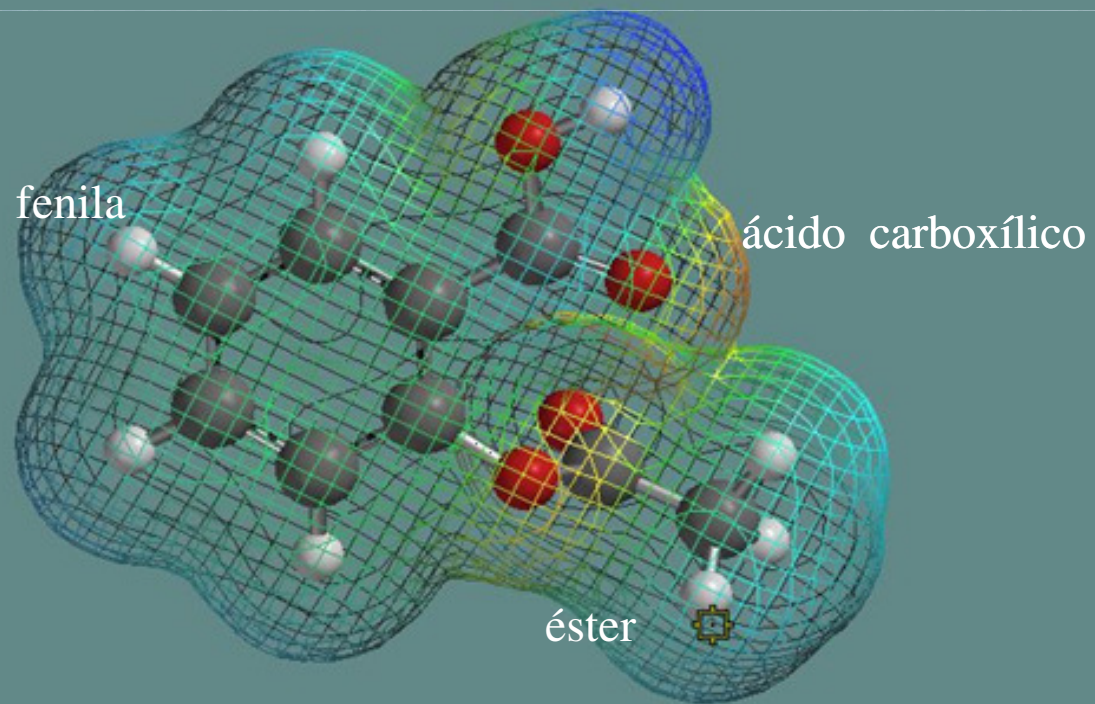
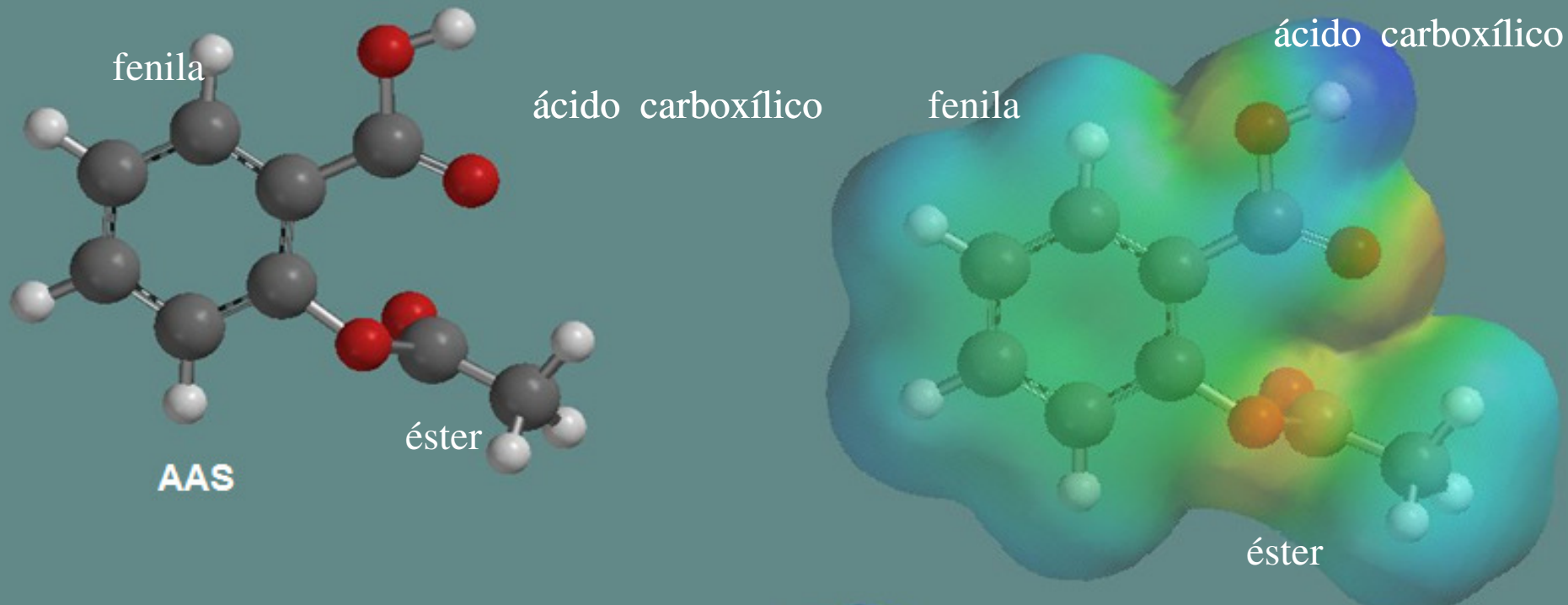


## Fenila



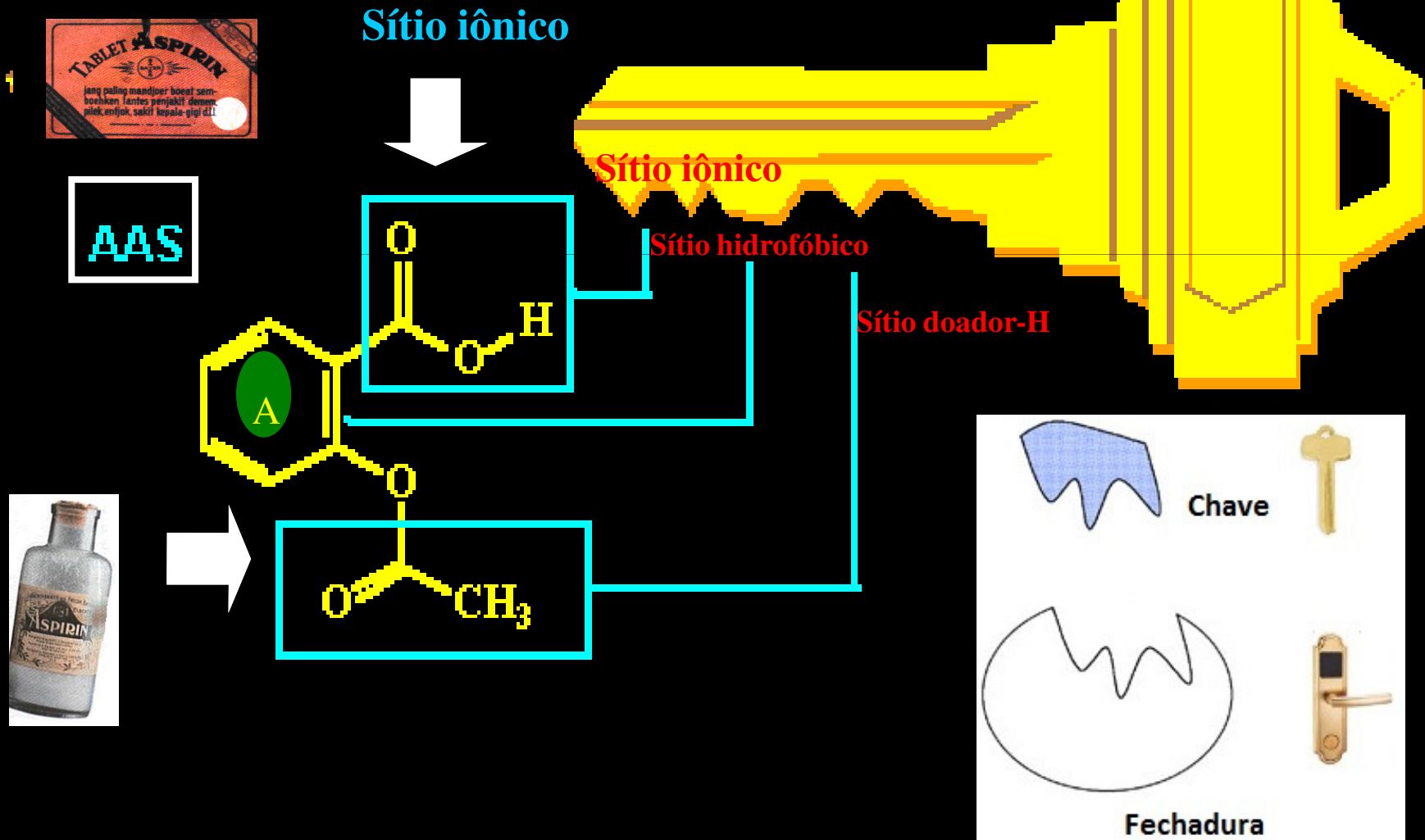
## Pontos farmacofóricos

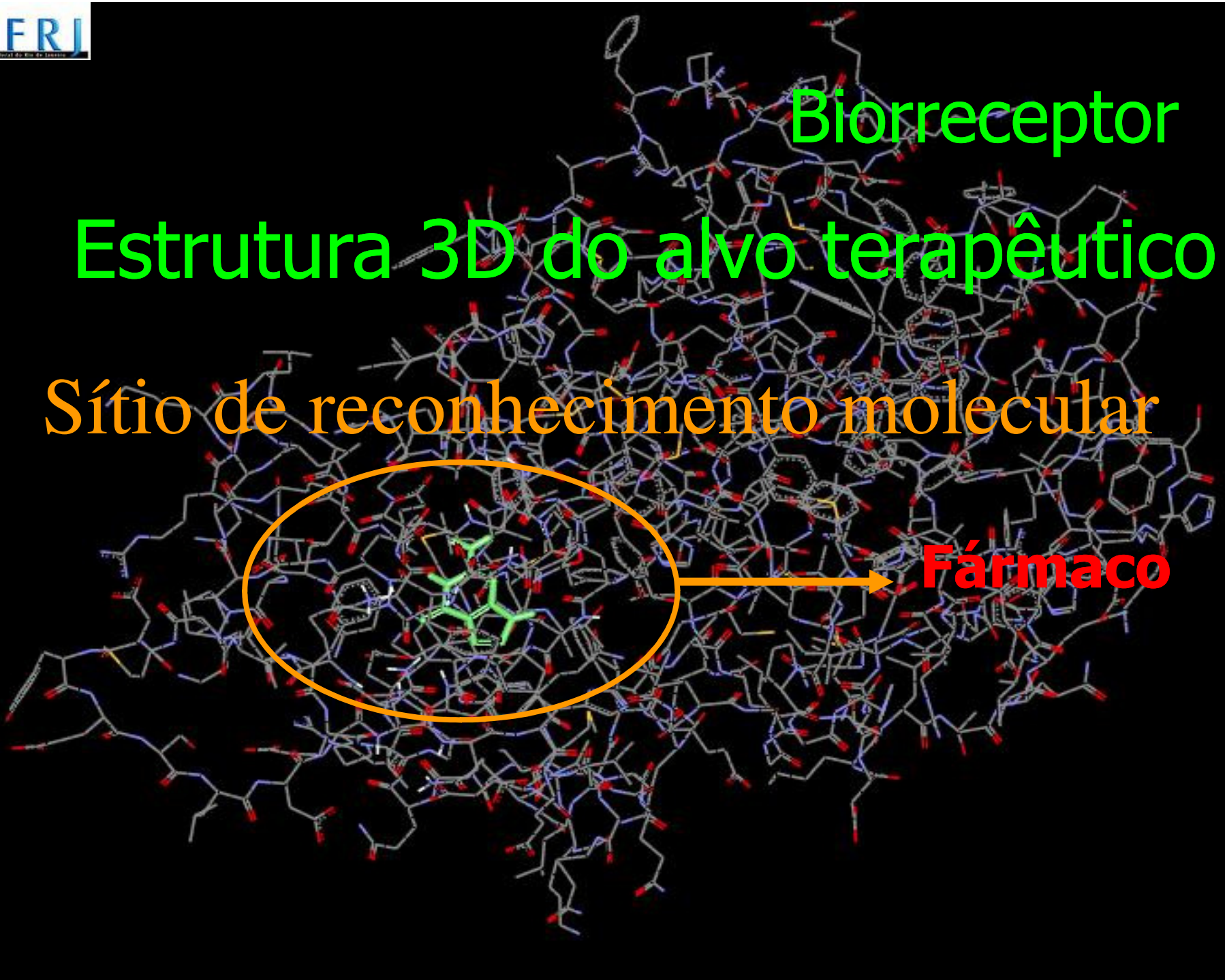




# O Centenário Modelo "Chave-Fechadura"

## Complementaridade do modelo Chave-fechadura





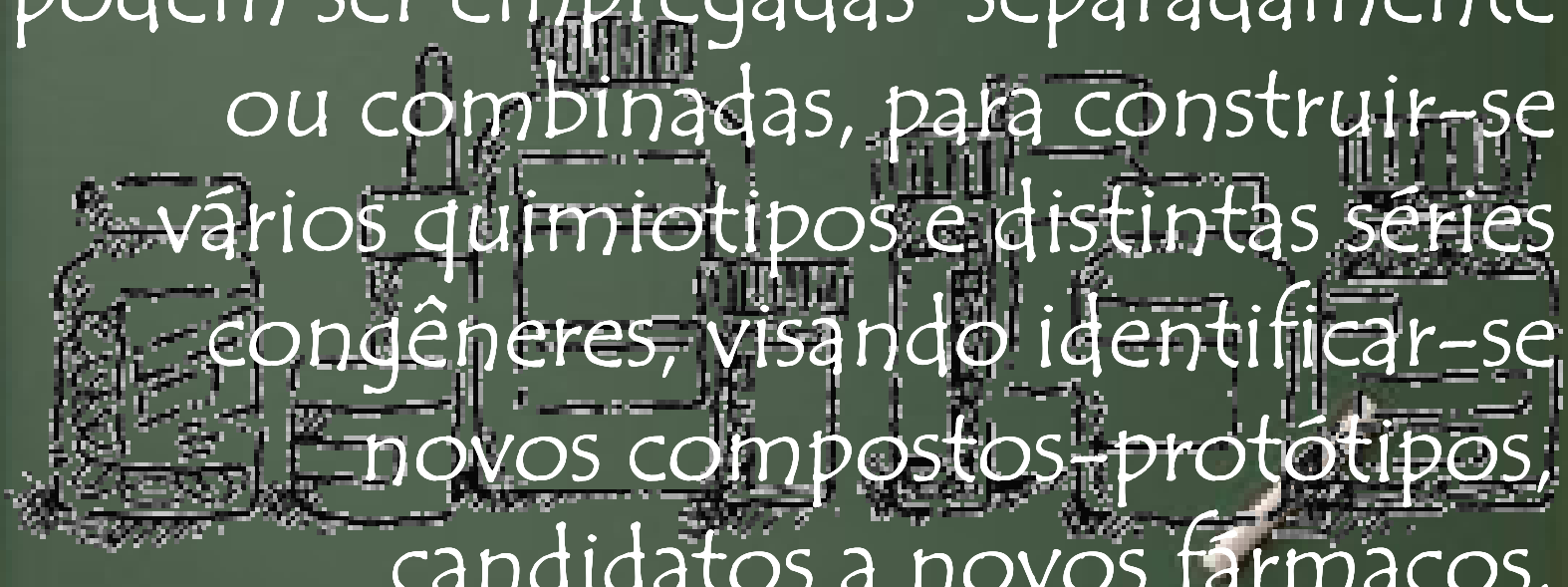
Biorreceptor

Estrutura 3D do alvo terapêutico

Sítio de reconhecimento molecular

Fármaco

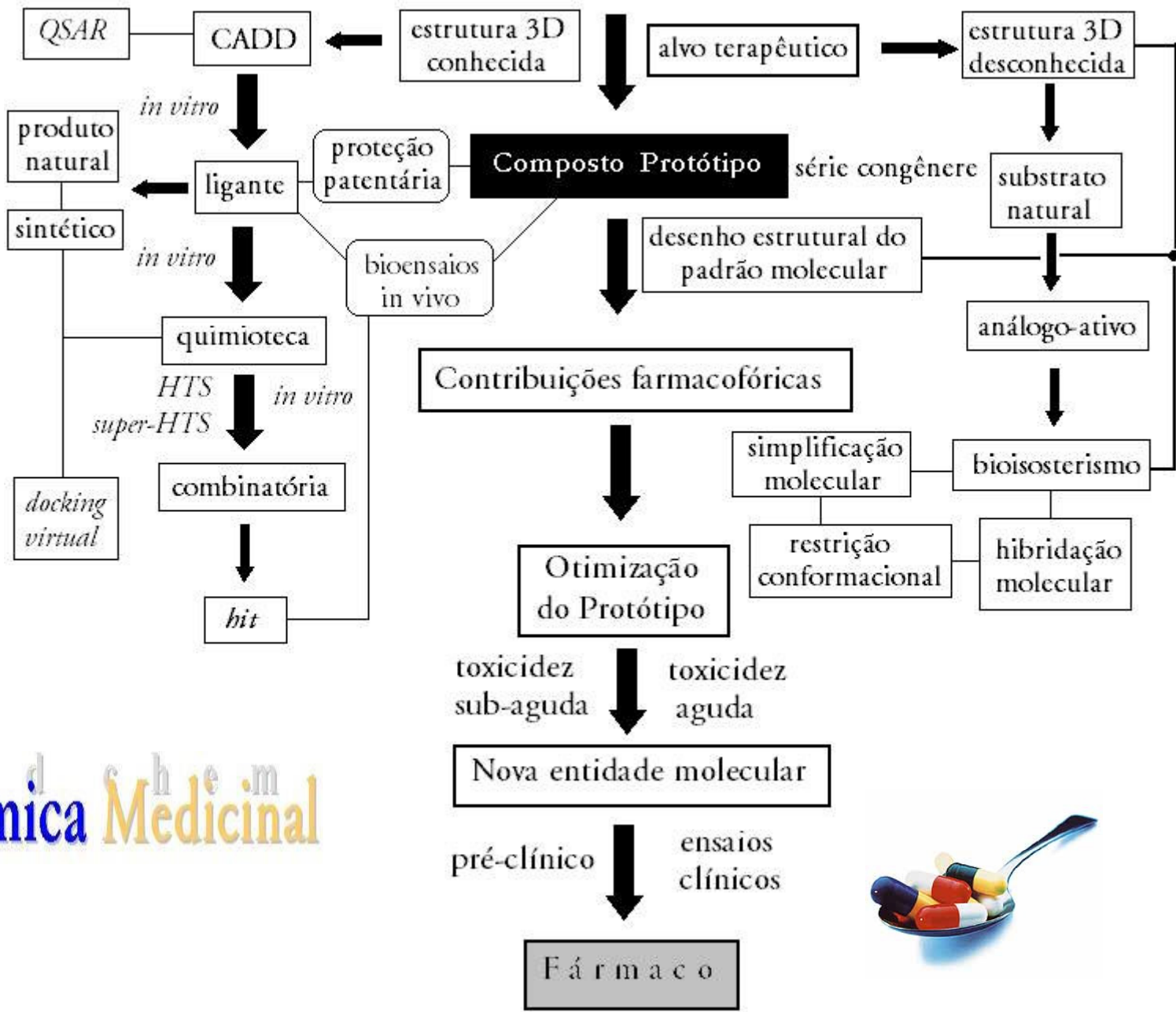
♦ São inúmeras as técnicas de desenho molecular da Química Medicinal que podem ser empregadas separadamente ou combinadas, para construir-se vários quimiotipos e distintas séries congêneres, visando identificar-se novos compostos-protótipos, candidatos a novos fármacos.





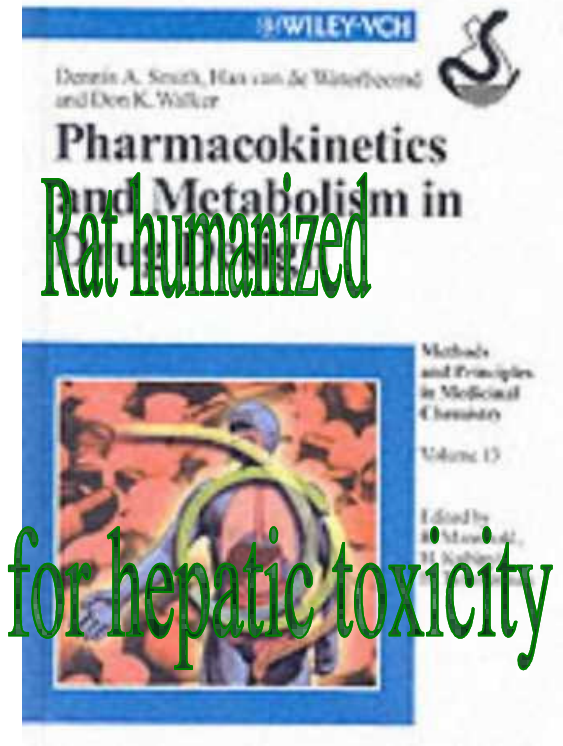
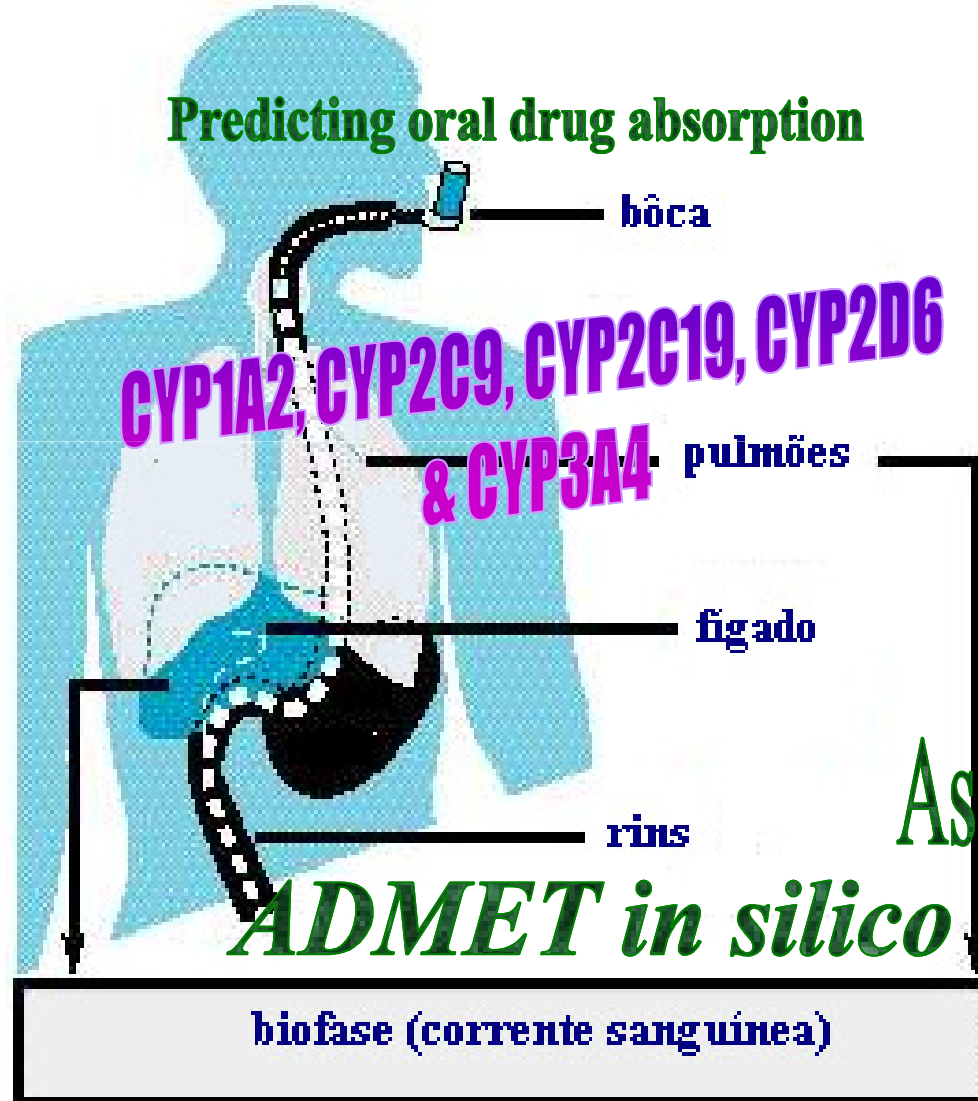
Abordagem Fisiológica

**PLANEJAMENTO RACIONAL**



# Fase Farmacocinética

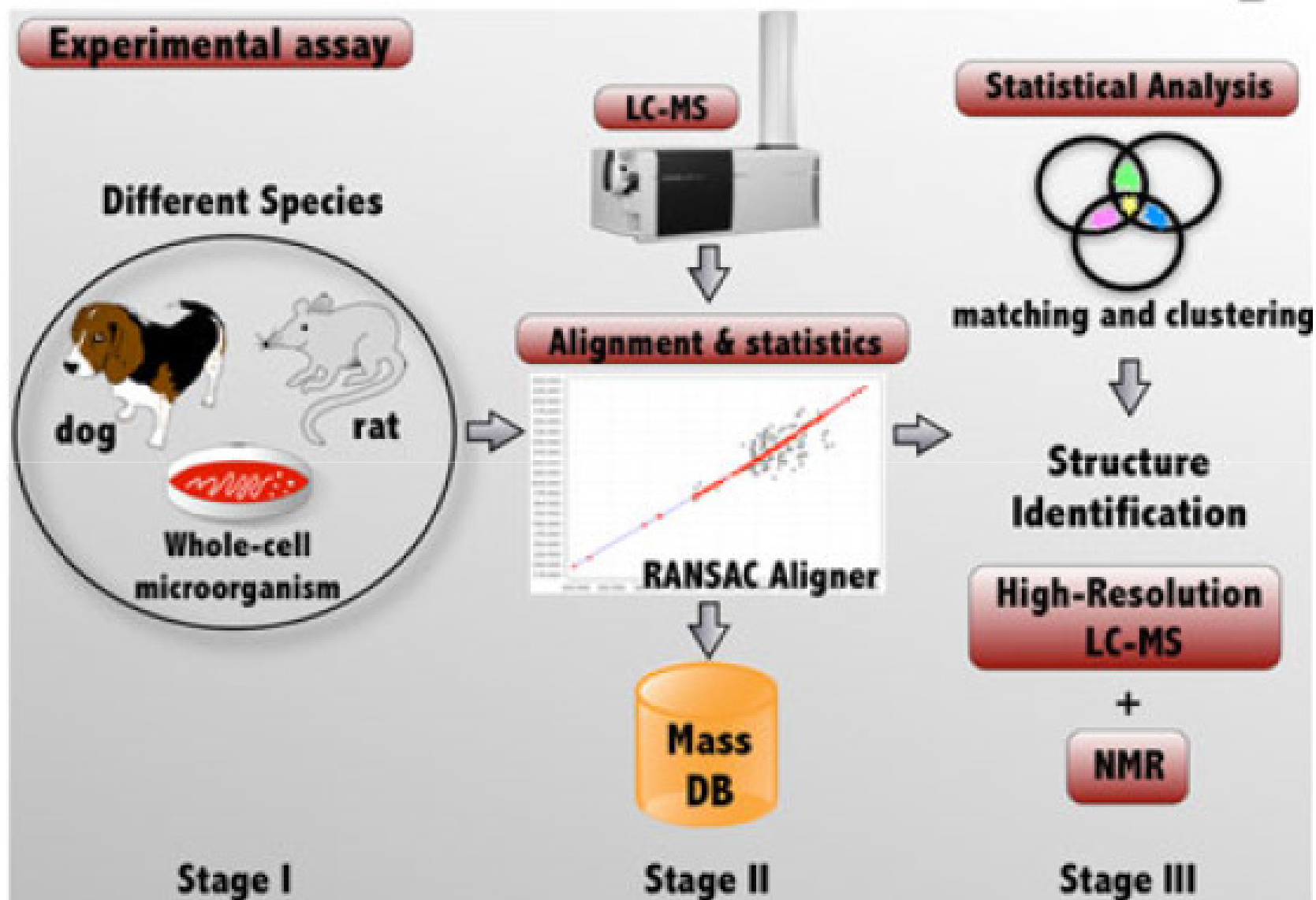
ADME\*



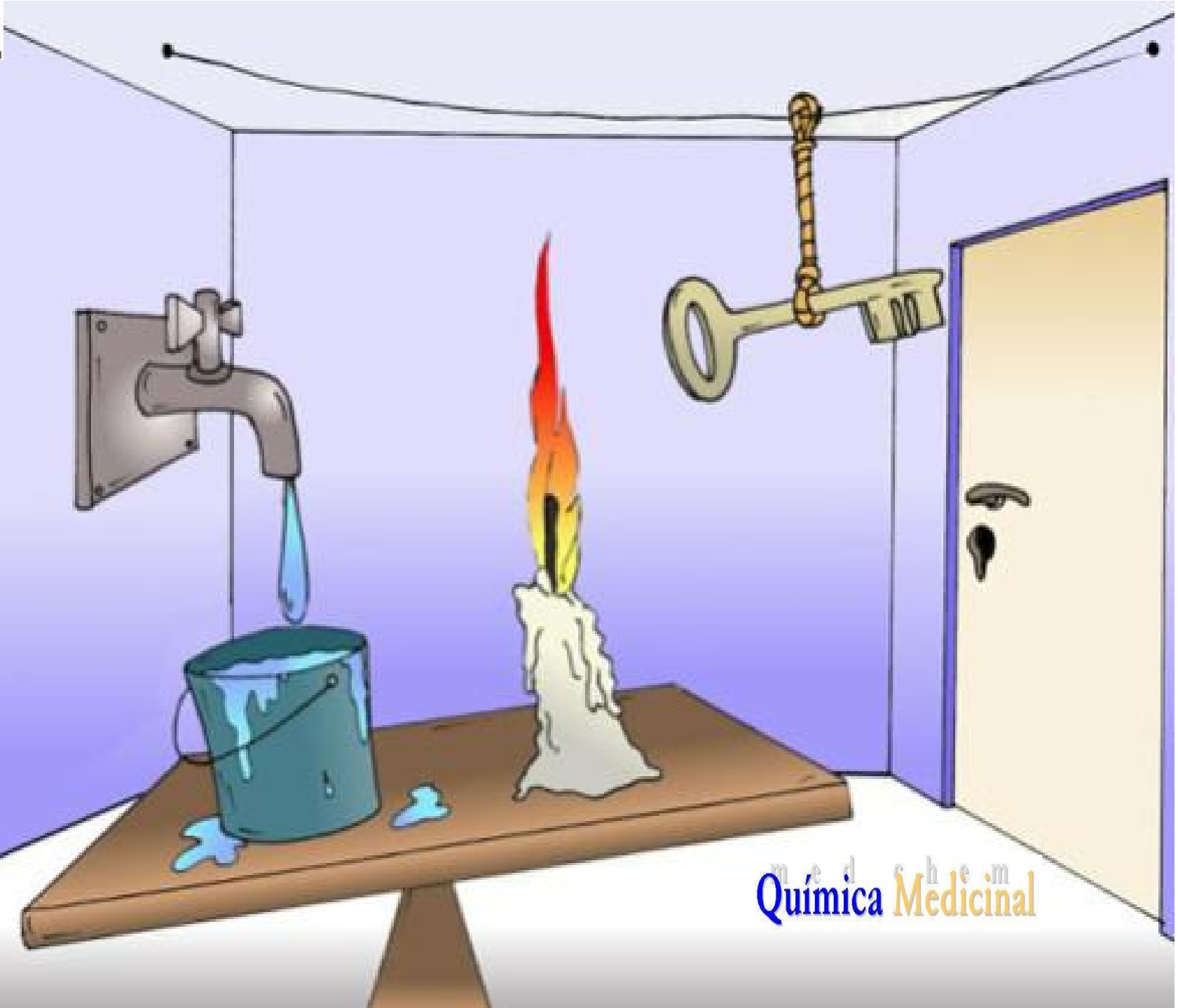
Assays for hepatic toxicity

\* absorção, distribuição, metabolismo & eliminação





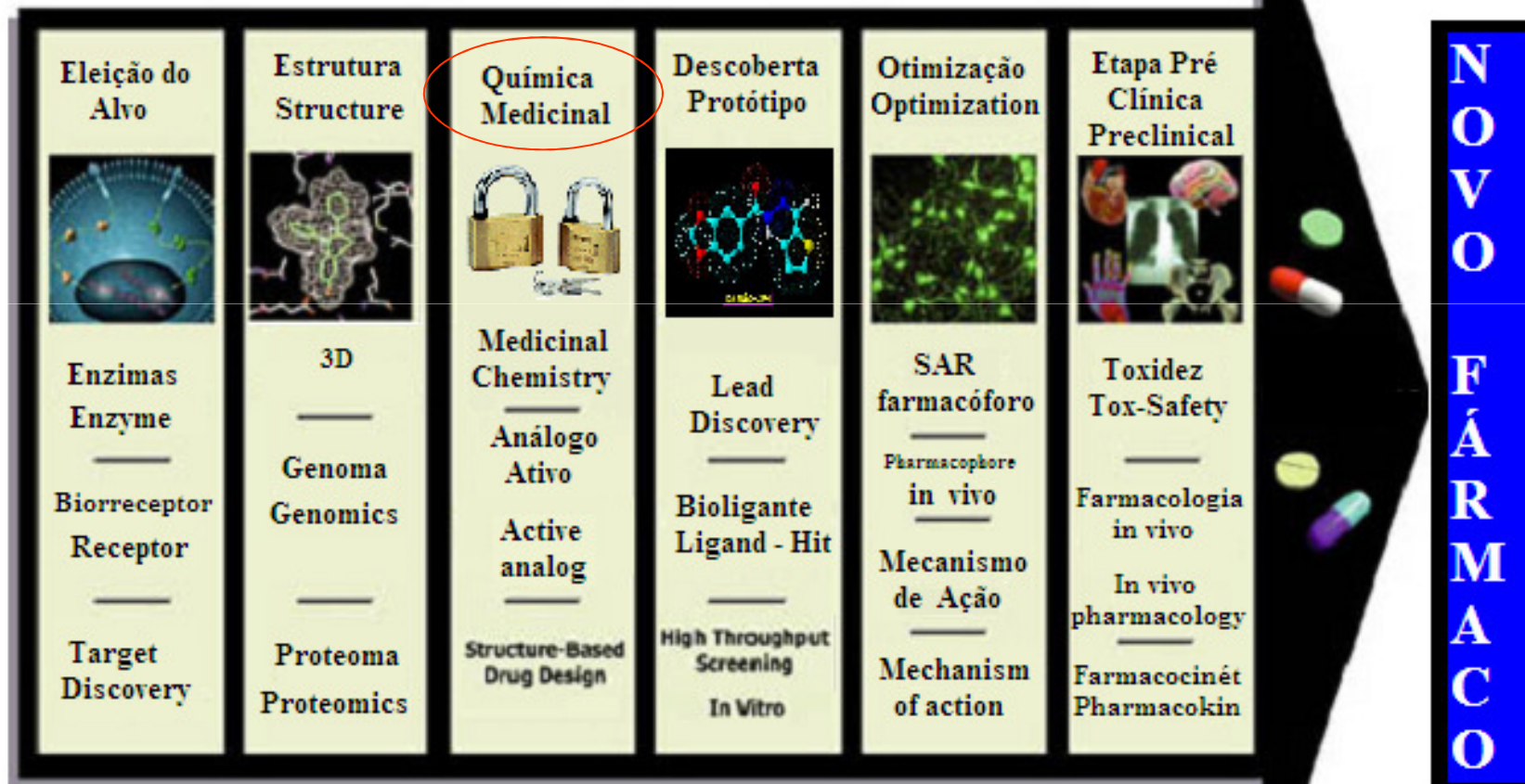






Physiologic approach  
**A abordagem fisiológica**

med chem  
**Química Medicinal**



**NOVO FÁRMACO**

*O paradigma do composto-protótipo*

# Paradigma antigo

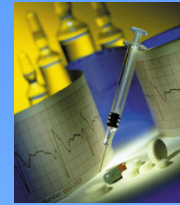
**Nova substância**  
(natural ou sintética)

*In vitro*



**Atividade Biológica**

*Química Medicinal*

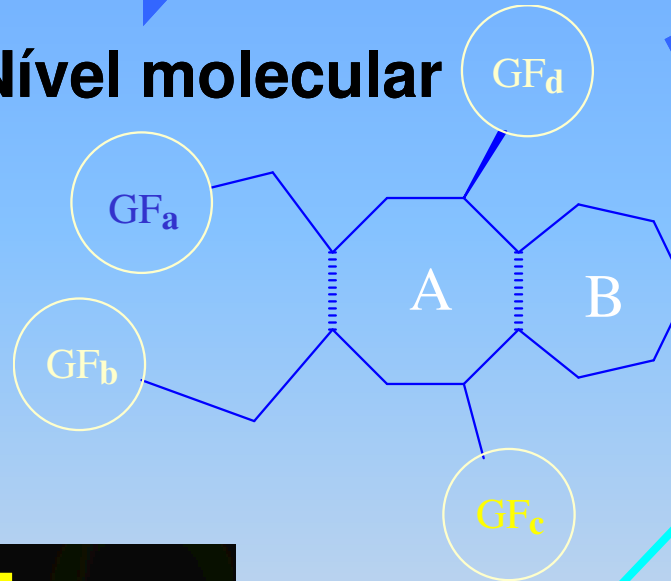


**Nível molecular**

*"domesticar moléculas"*

**C, H, O, N, S, Cl, F**

Apenas sete elementos químicos predominam na estrutura dos fármacos



**Composto Protótipo**

*In vivo*



# Paradigma moderno

**Atividade Farmacológica**



**Novo Composto (Sintético)**



**Novo Fármaco**

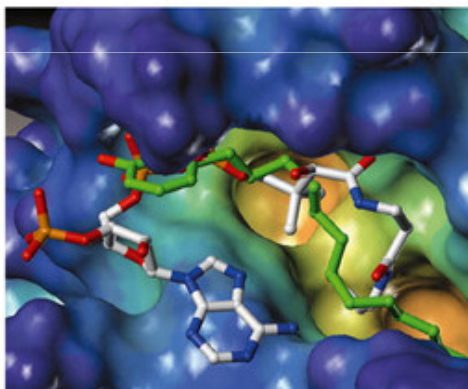
H.-D. Höltje, W. Sippl, D. Rognan,  
C. Folkers

WILEY-VCH

# Molecular Modeling

Basic Principles and Applications

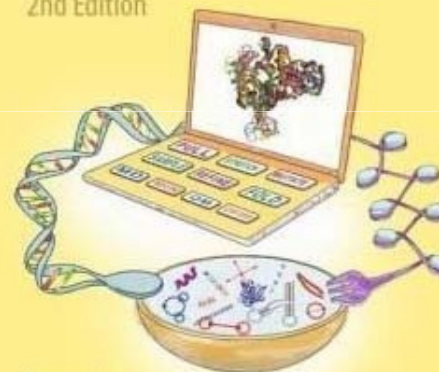
Third, Revised and Expanded Edition



INTERDISCIPLINARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Tamar Schlick  
**Molecular Modeling  
and Simulation:**  
An Interdisciplinary Guide

2nd Edition



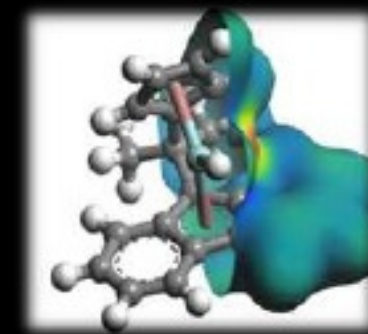
Springer



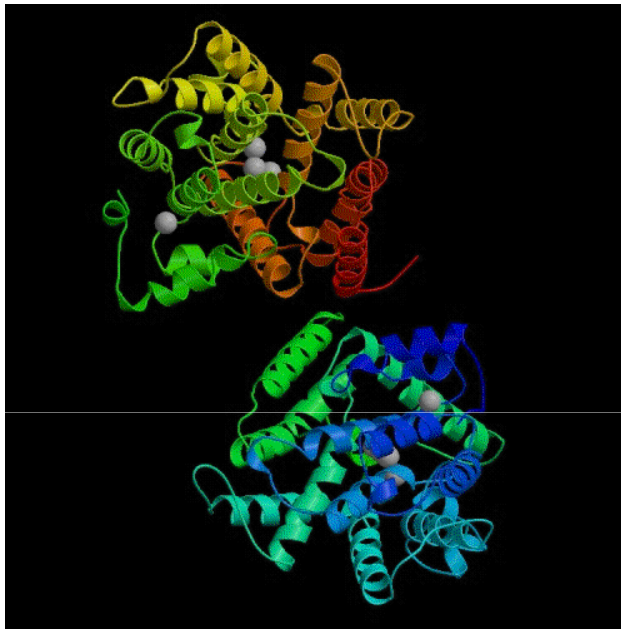
# Computer aided molecular modeling:

From protein-ligand interaction to *in-silico* drug design

# CADD



## Estruturas cristalográficas disponíveis no PDB

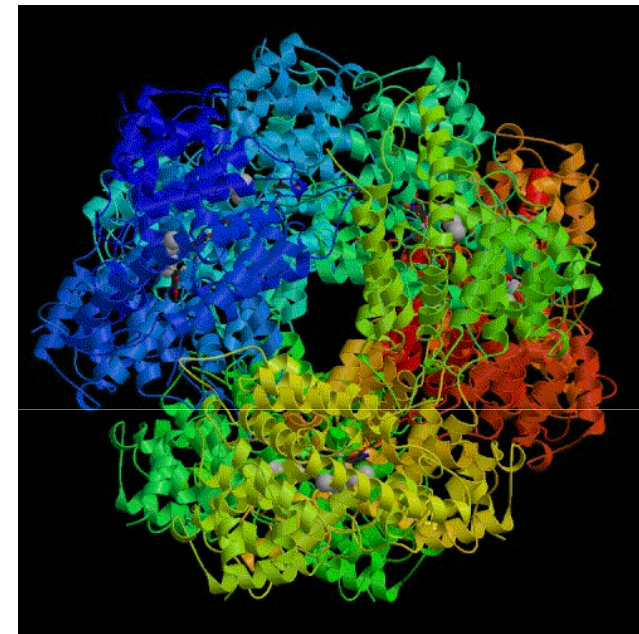


PDE4B - 1F0J

351 resíduos

*Metodo:* Difração de Raio-X

*Resolução:* **1.77 Å**



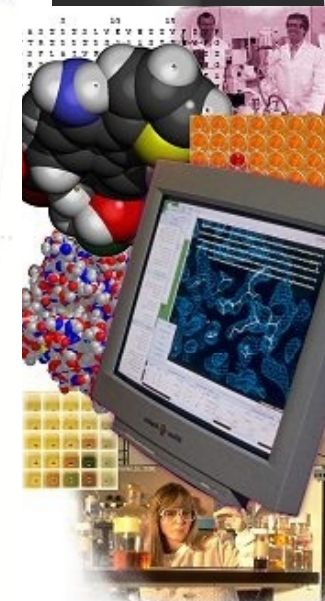
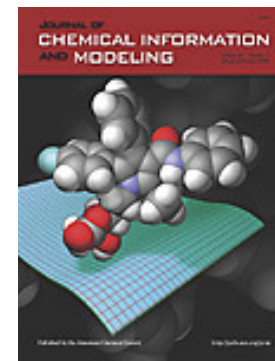
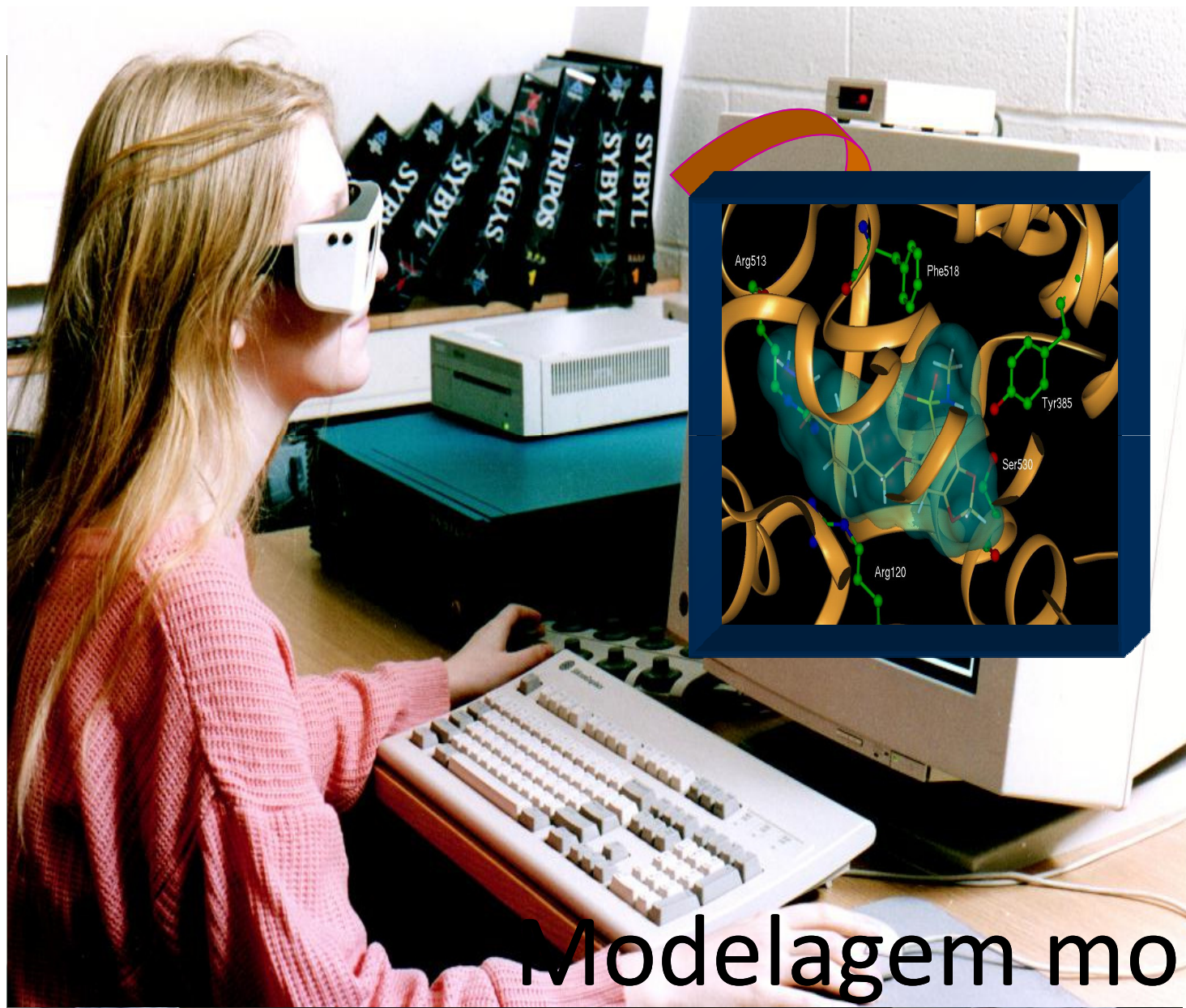
PDE4D - 1MKD

328 resíduos

*Metodo:* **Difração de Raio-X**

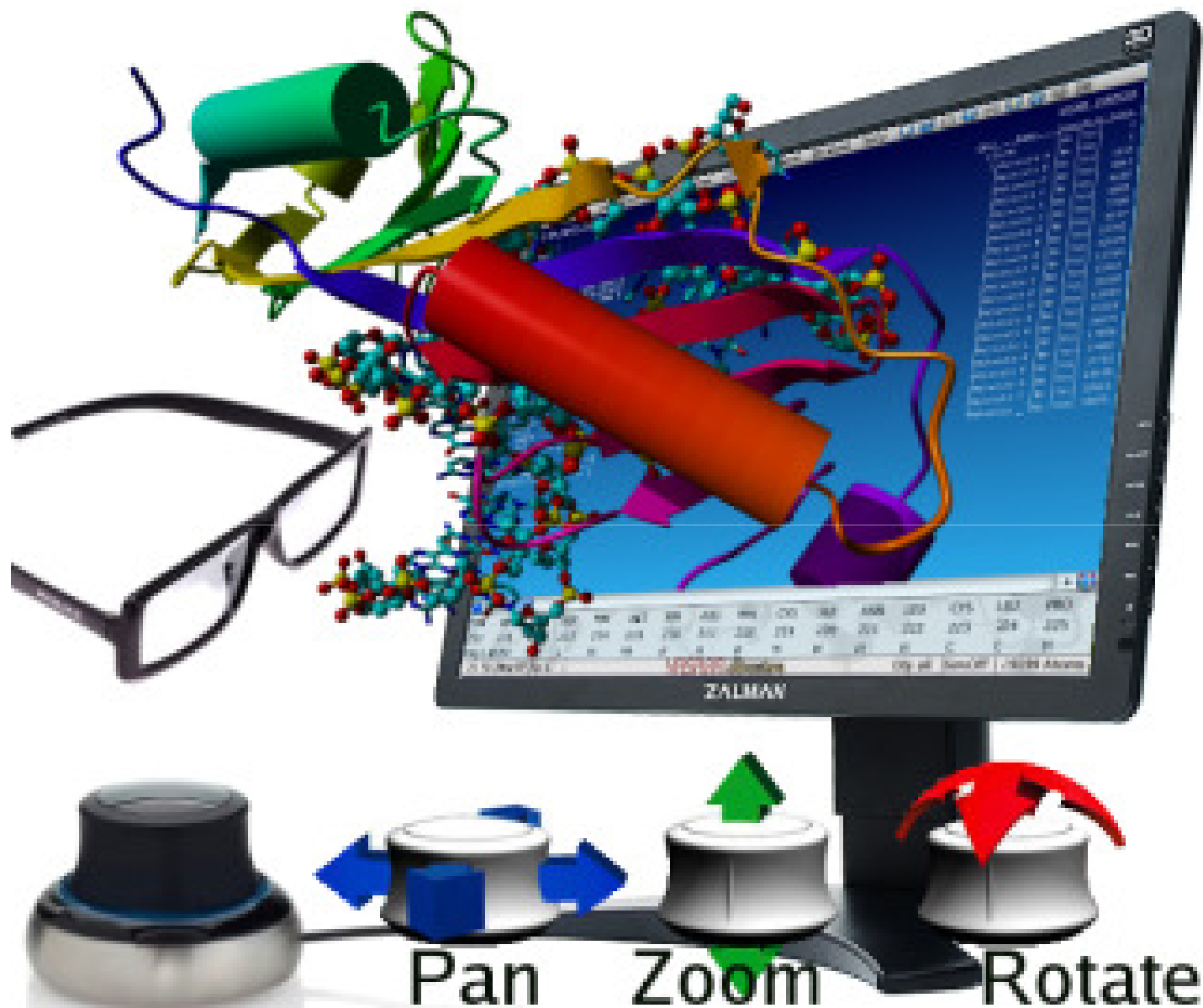
*Resolução:* **2.90 Å**

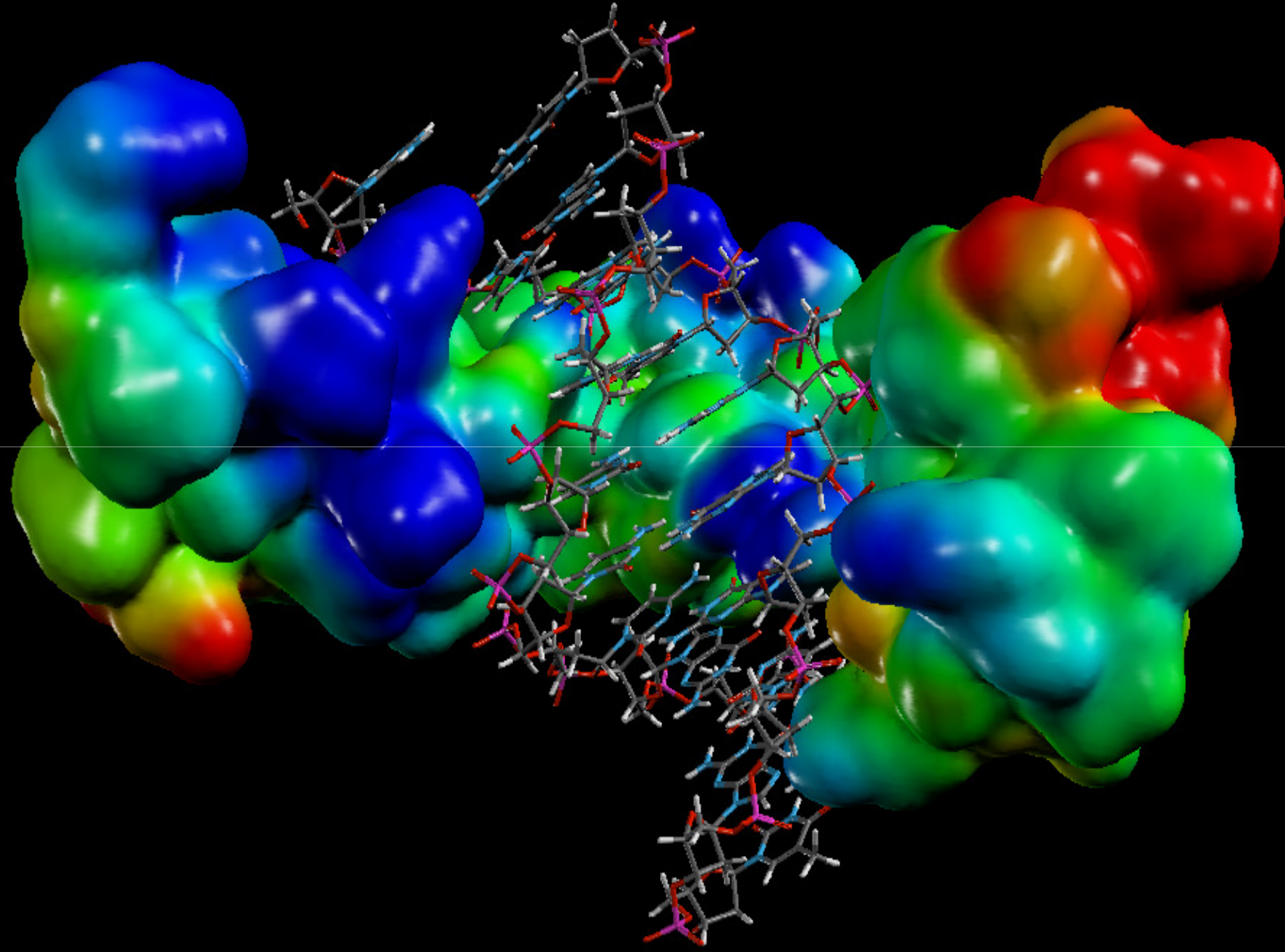
# Química Computacional

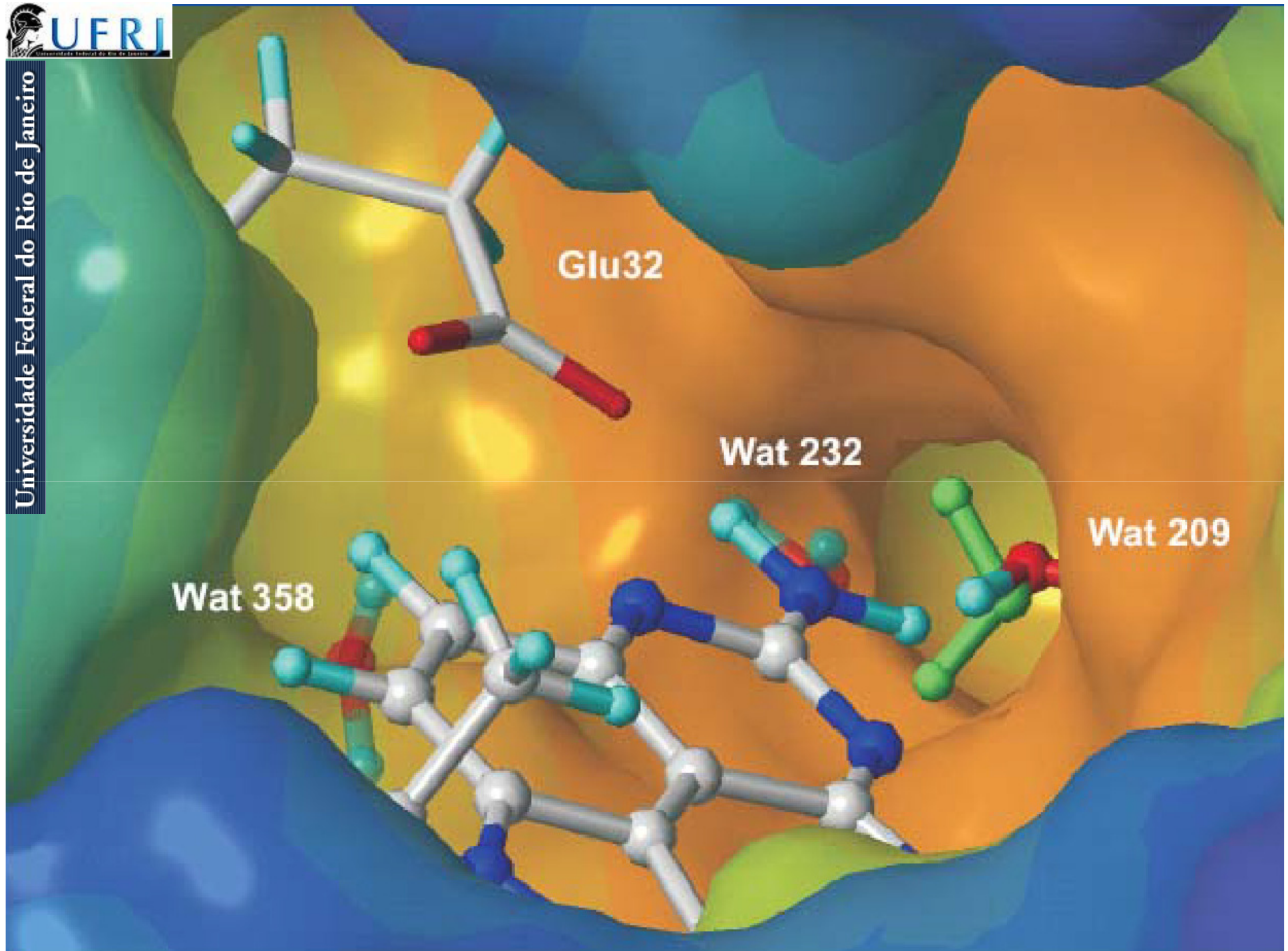


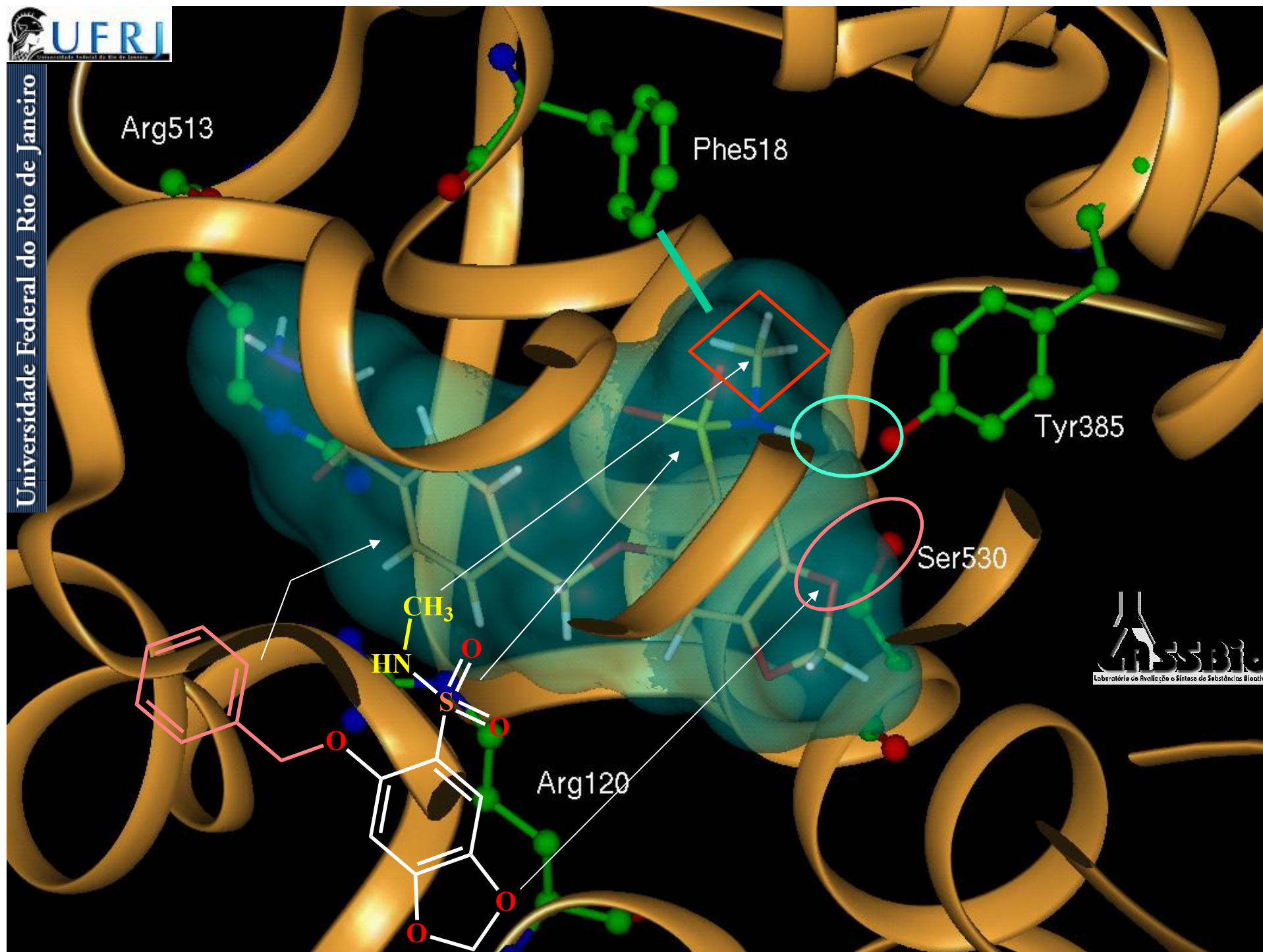
## Modelagem molecular

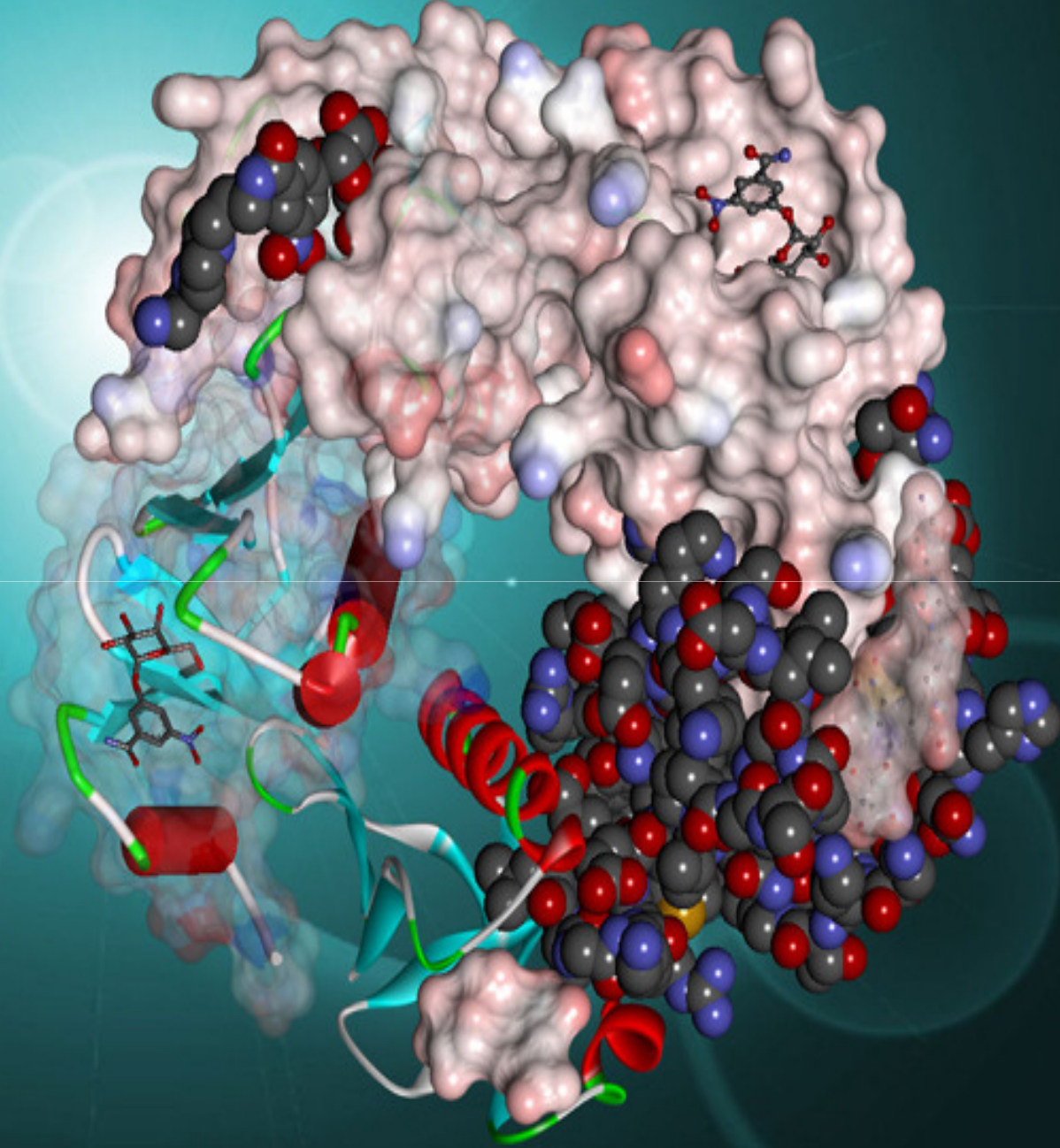


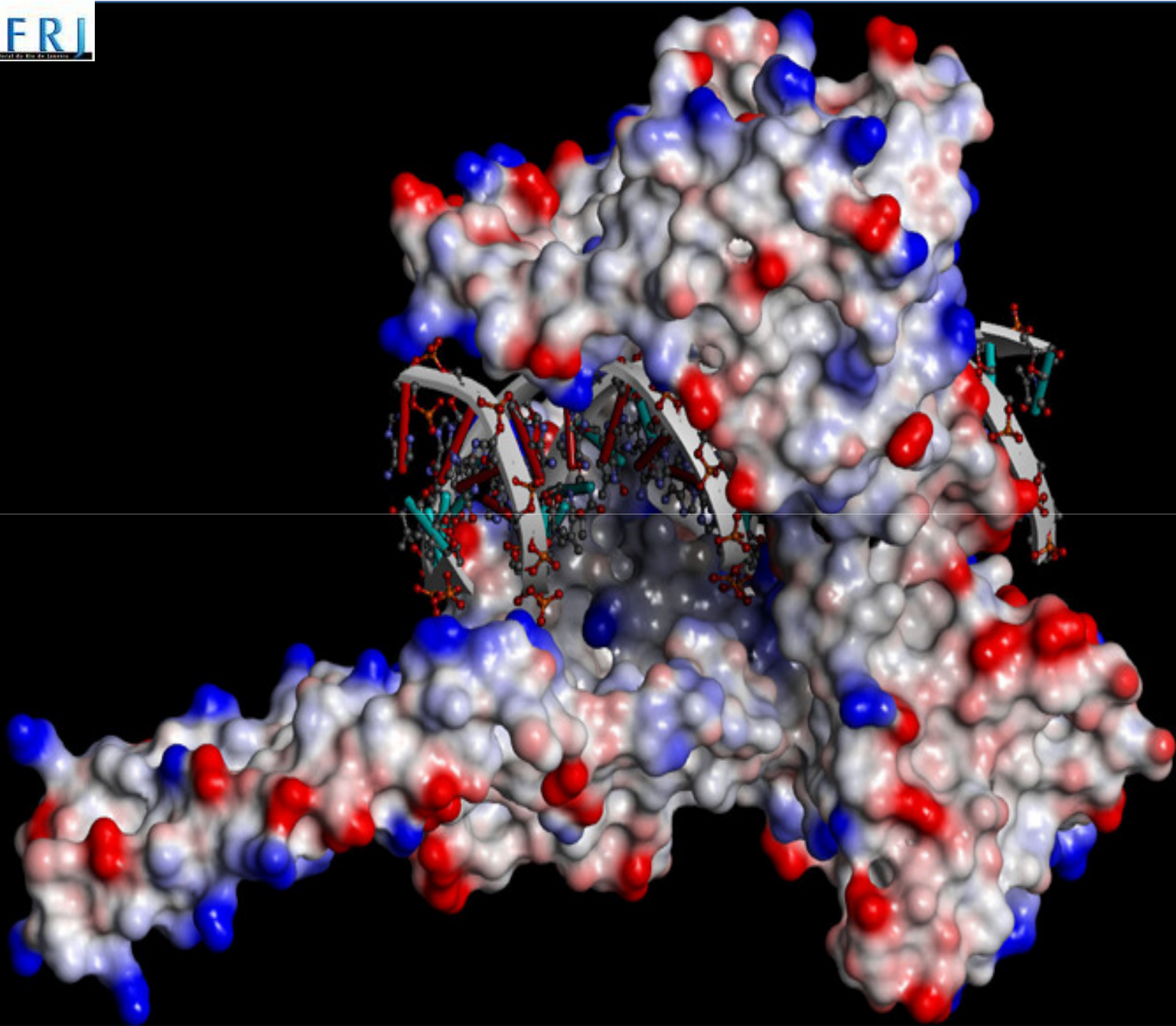




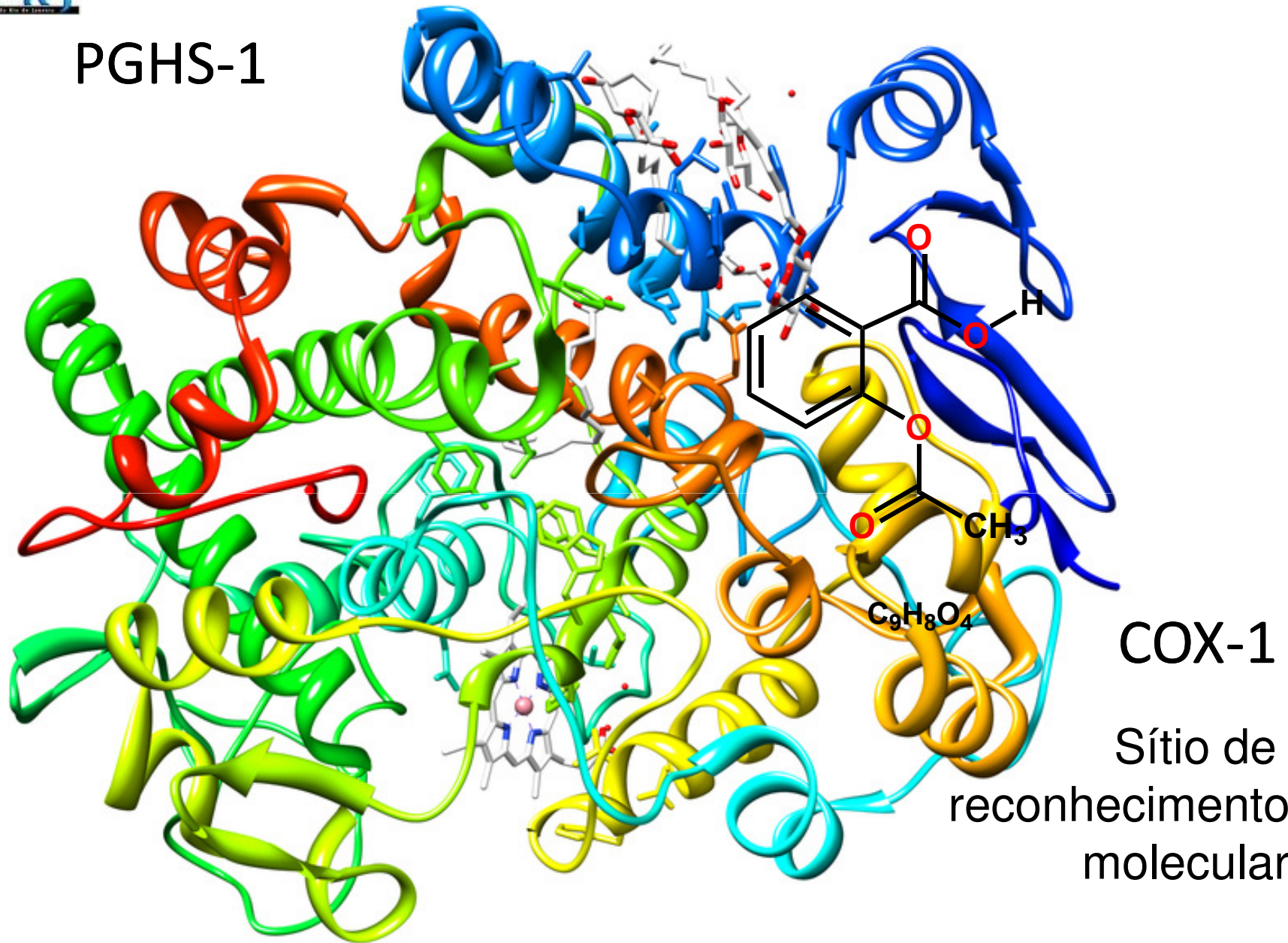








PGHS-1



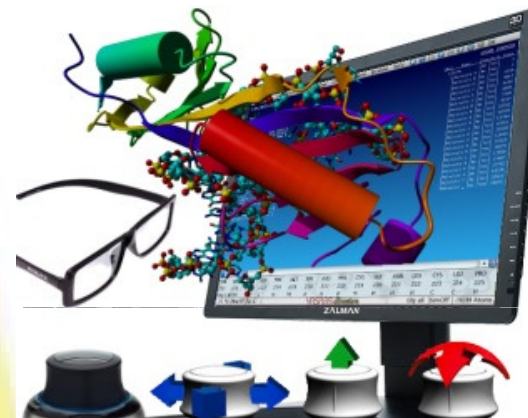
COX-1

Sítio de  
reconhecimento  
molecular



*In silico*

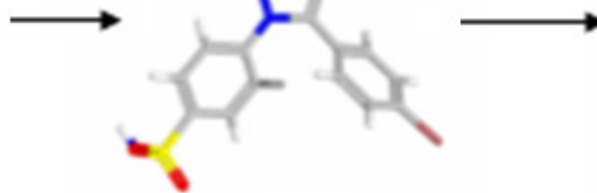
Química  
Medicinal



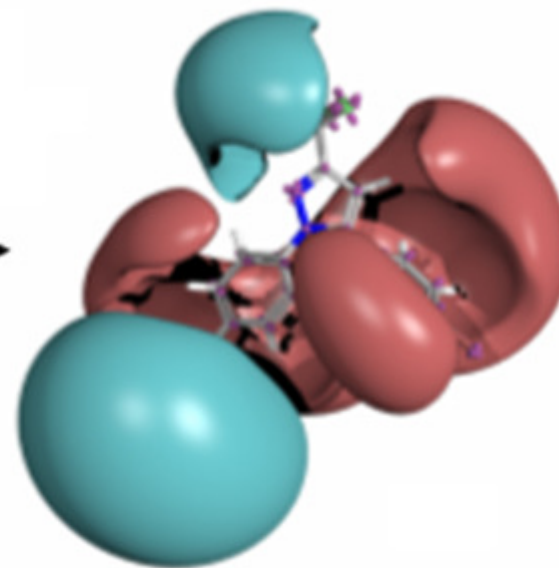




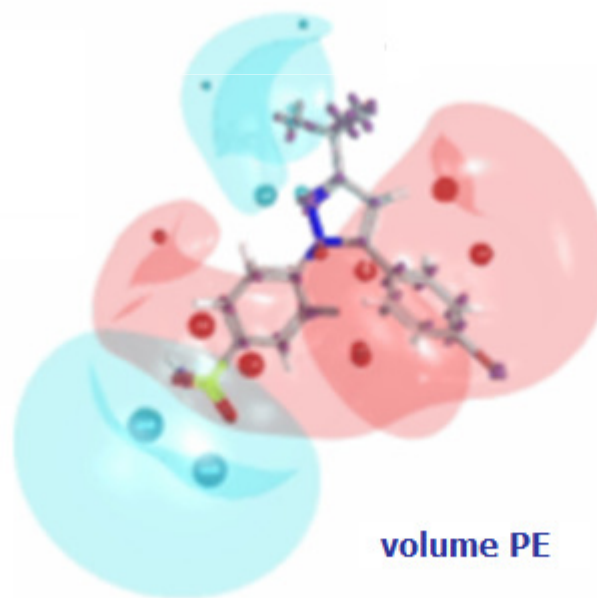
2D



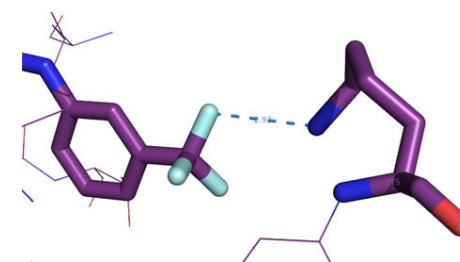
3D



MPE

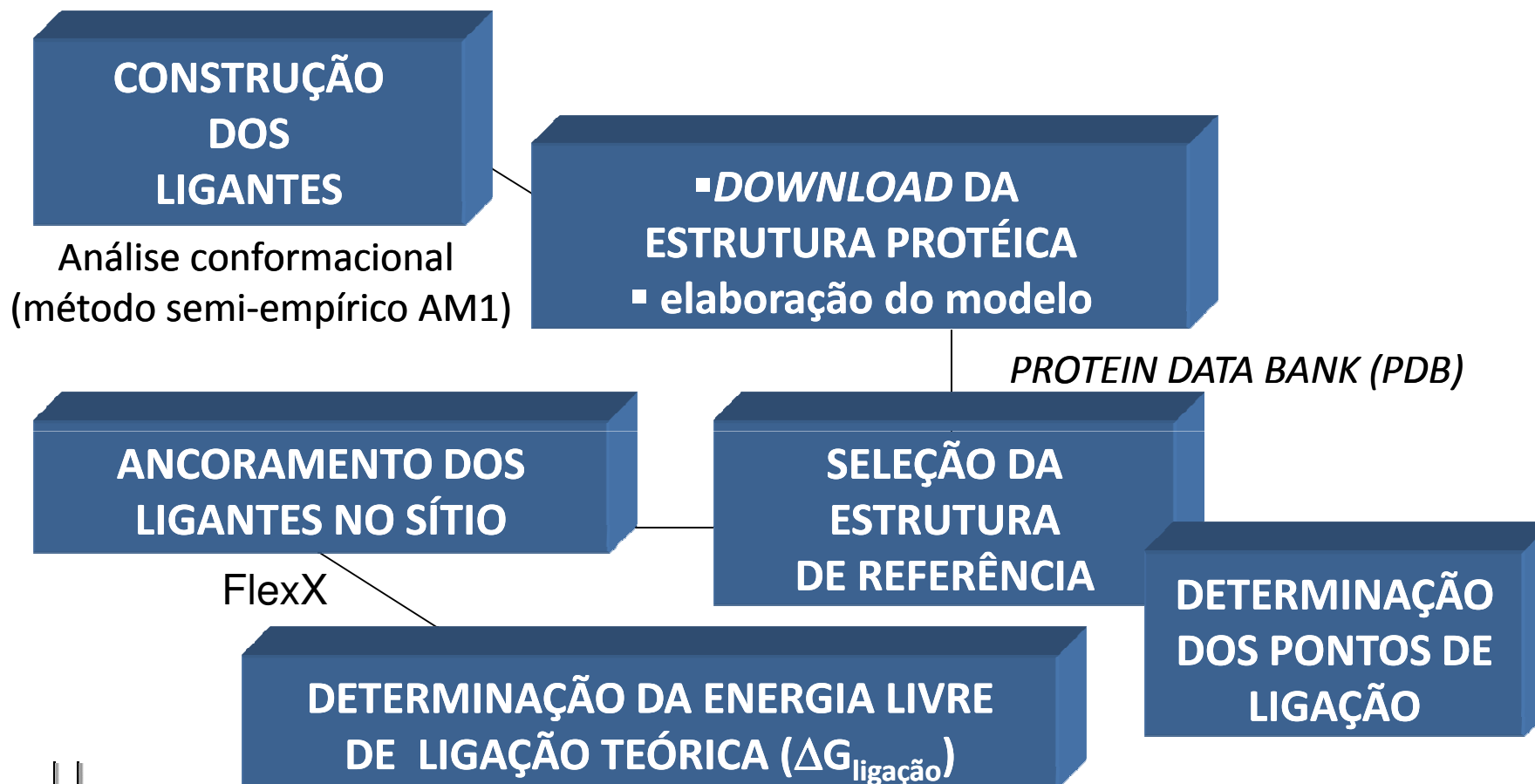


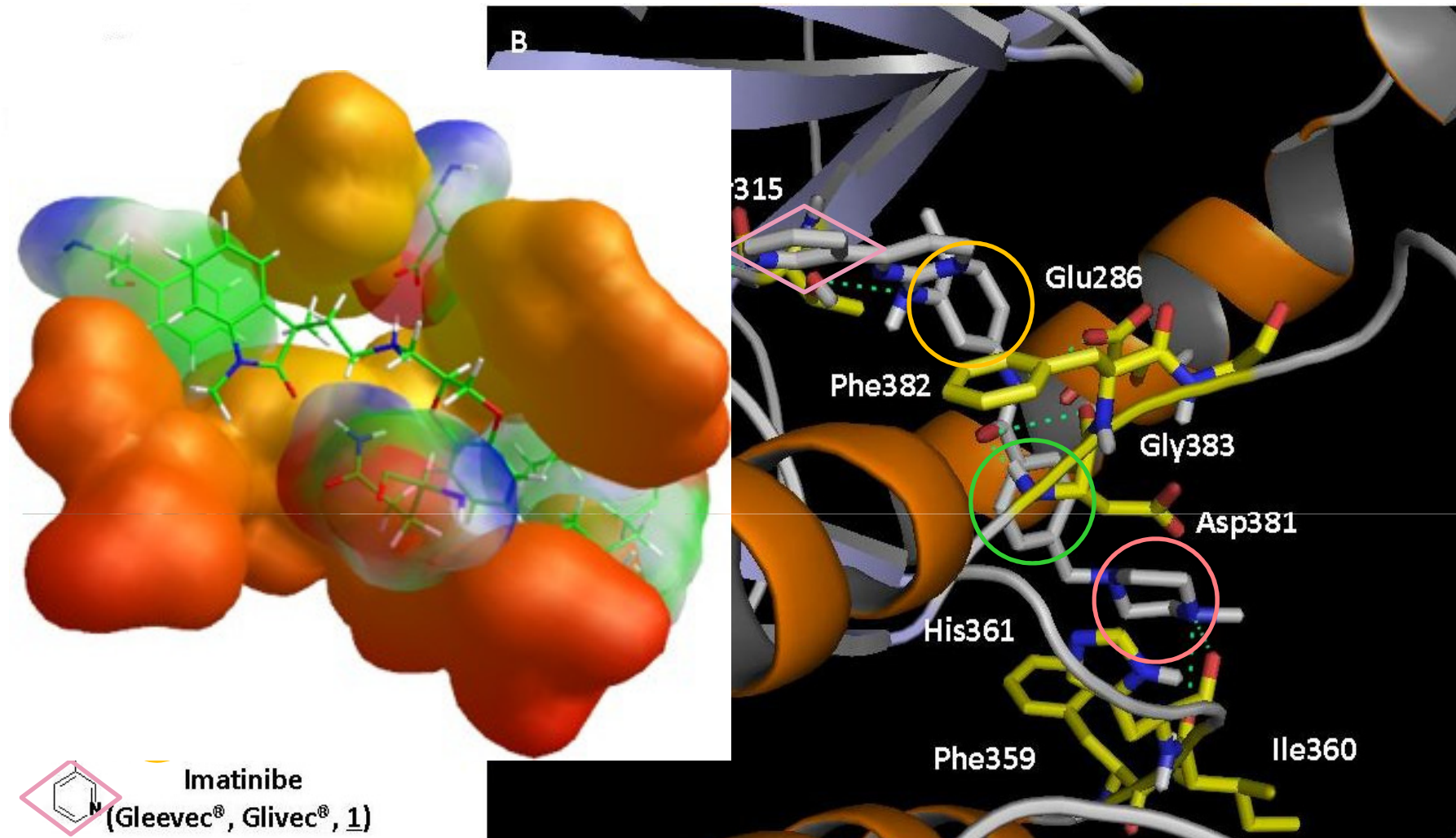
volume PE



<http://www.wavefun.com/products/spartan.html>

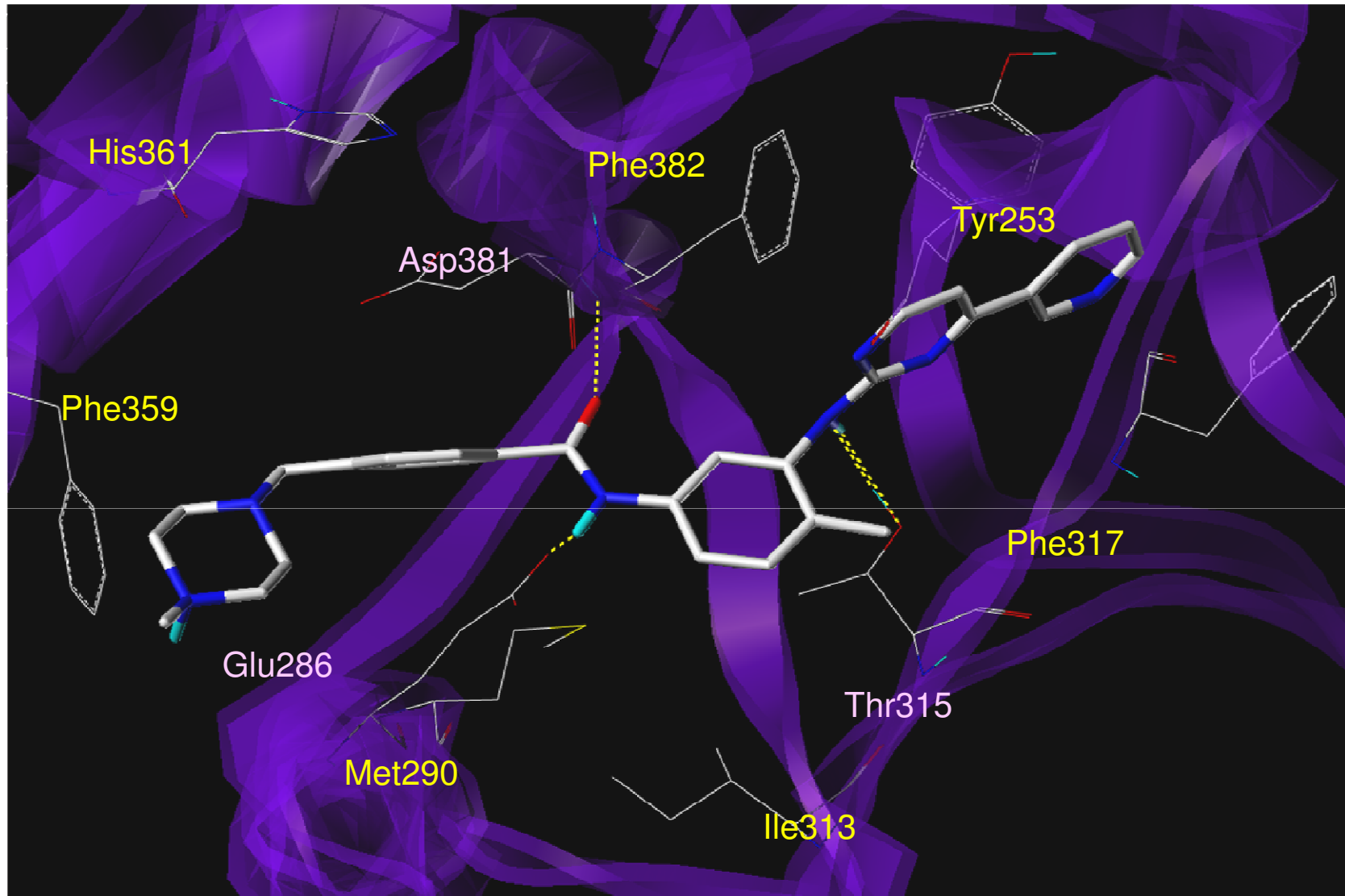
# Metodologia: Estudos de *docking*





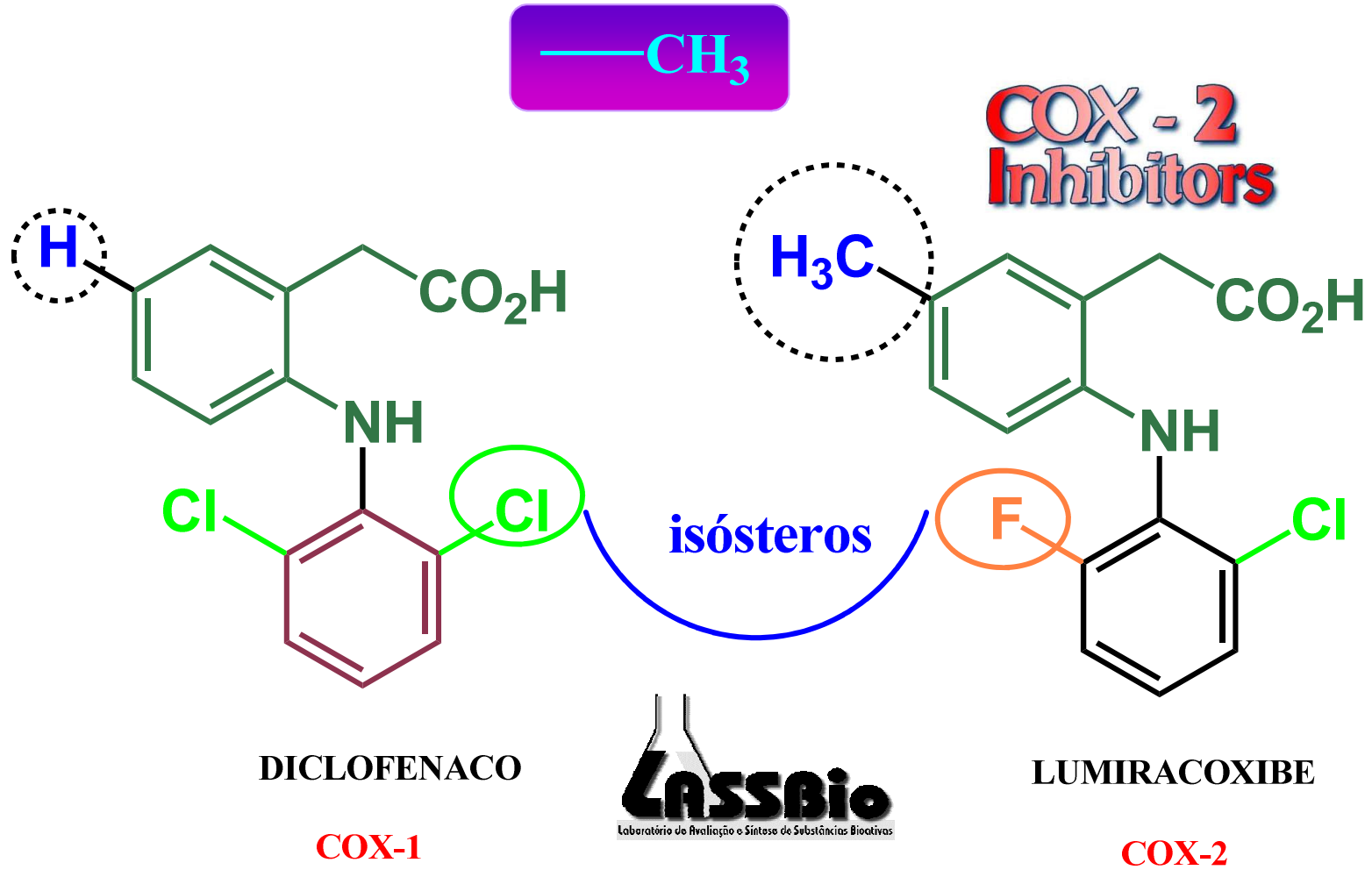
Modos de ligação do imatinibe com a ABL. Os átomos de hidrogênio foram eliminados para facilitar a visualização. Ligações-H estão representadas por linhas pontilhadas verdes.

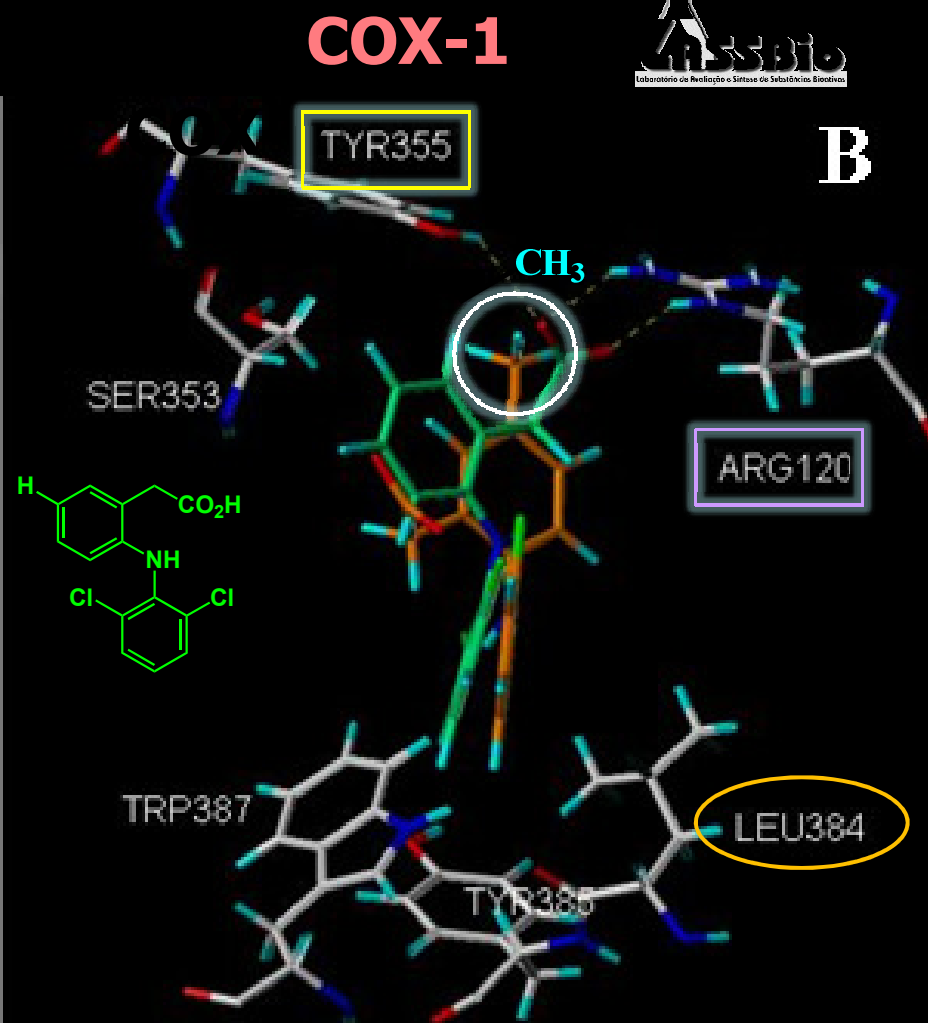
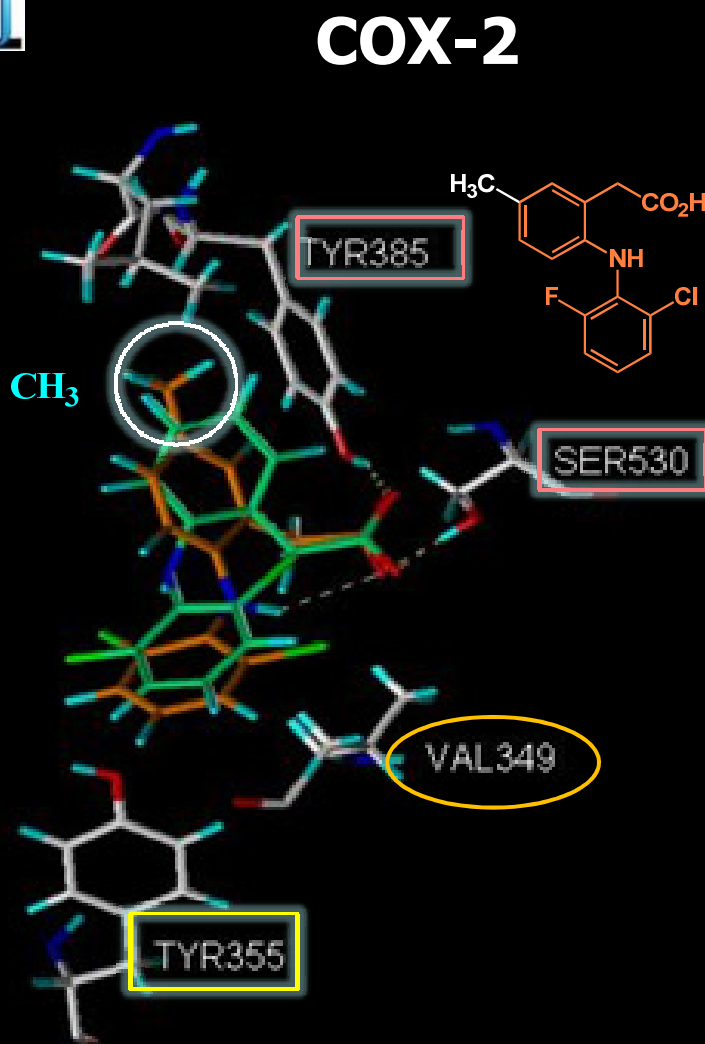
Avila, C.M.; Romeiro, N.C. *Revista Virtual de Química* 2010, 2, 000



Estrutura do imatinibe complexado no domínio da *h*-ABL-K (código no PDB: 2HYY;  
 Resolução= 2,4 Å) obtida por ancoramento molecular com o programa FlexX (licença # 7512)..  
 Valor de energia livre de ligação teórica ( $\Delta G_{lig}$ ) de -35,751 kJ/mol.

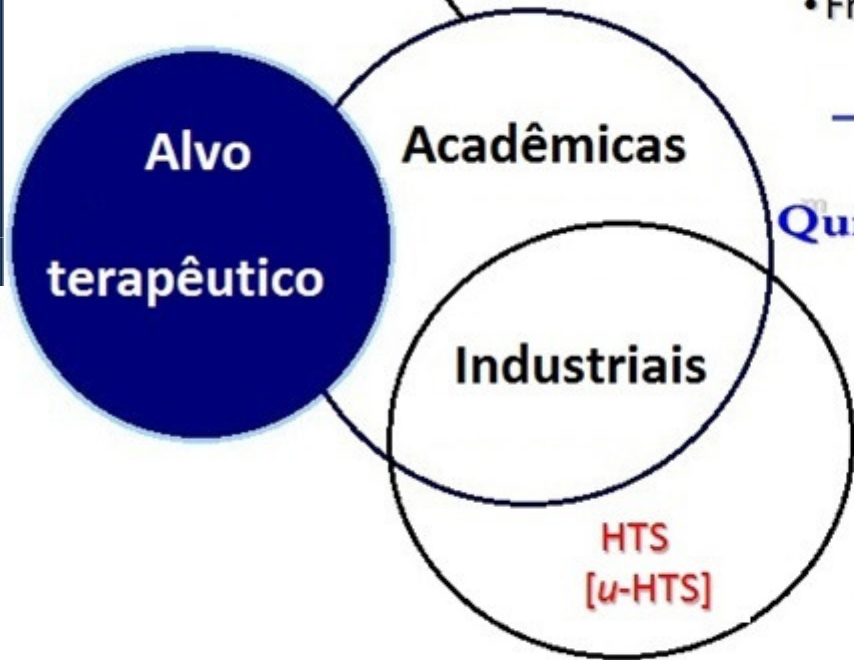
# Os sutis efeitos do grupamento metila...





Em verde o diclofenaco e em laranja o lumiracoxibe; Em B observa-se as fortes interações do carboxilato com Arg-120 e ligação-H com Tyr-355 na COX-1; a presença da isoleucina-384, nesta isoforma, induz orientação distinta dos pontos farmacofóricos dos inibidores, permitindo que a metila do lumiracoxibe previna estas interações, possíveis na COX-2. Nesta isoforma, ambos inibidores tem interações-H com Tyr-385 enquanto que o lumiracoxibe interage também com a Ser-530. Em suma temos, neste caso, um duplo efeito-Me do ligante e do biorreceptor.

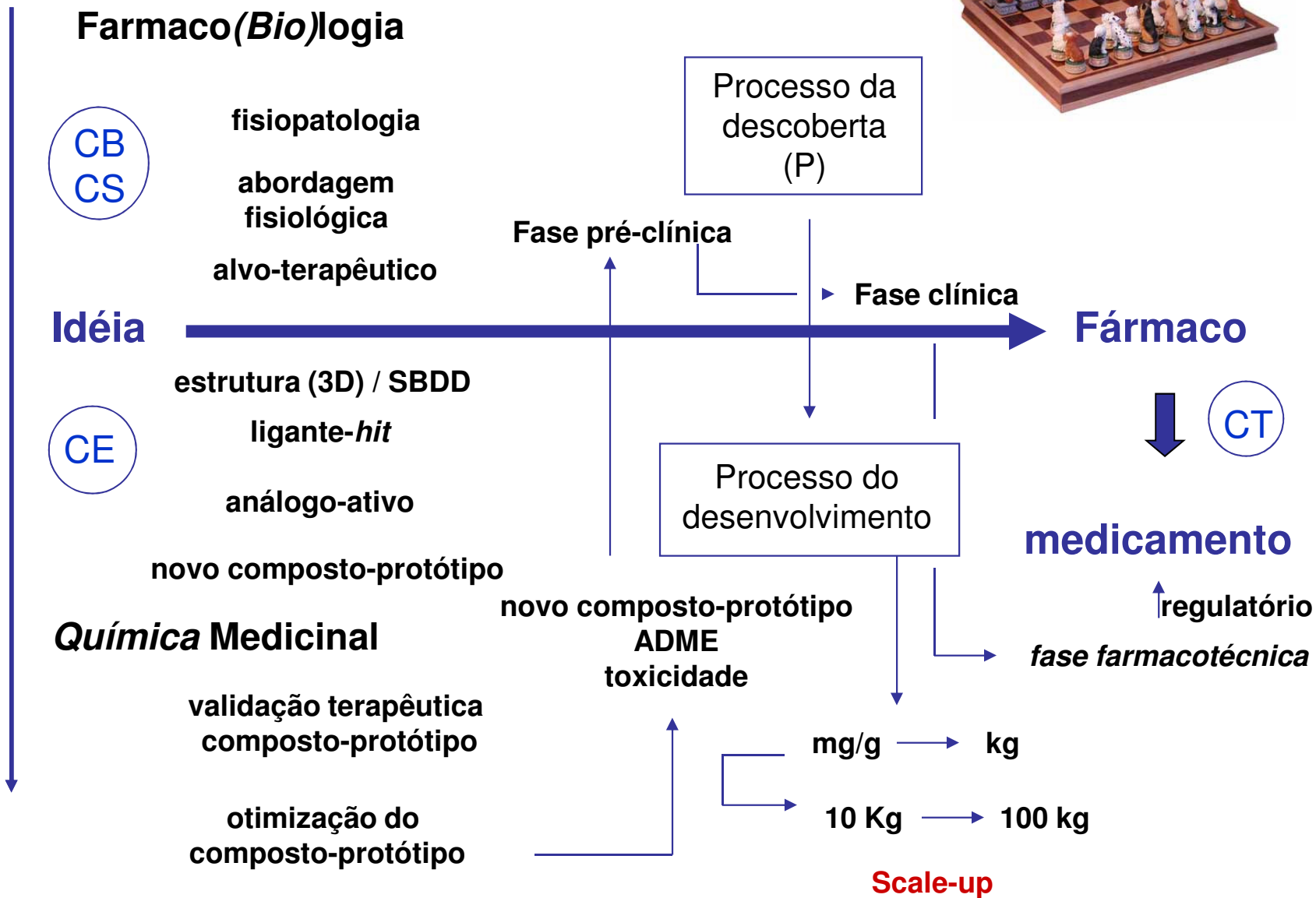
**Estratégias**



- Análogo ativo
- Planejamento racional
  - *Docking* molecular
- Bióforos selecionados
- Fragmentos moleculares



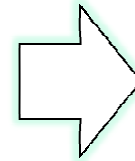
- Quimiotecas (comerciais)
- Química combinatória
  - *Docking* molecular
- Fragmentos moleculares
- Técnicas hifenadas





# Era do conhecimento

## Indústria farmacêutica



medicamento

Capacidade  
tecnológica



Capacidade  
industrial

Mercado

Postos de trabalho qualificados

Universidade  
Formação científica  
=  
Capacidade científica

Inovação



Propriedade intelectual



Cidade Universitária, ilha do Fundão,  
Rio de Janeiro, RJ



# LASSBio

Laboratório de Avaliação e Síntese de Substâncias Bioativas

Creado em 19/04/1994 Laboratório de Avaliação e Síntese de Substâncias Bioativas



Pharmacology  
**Farmacologia**

2008



Molecular  
**Modelagem**  
Modeling  
**Molecular**




© 2010

“ ... Alguém sentado  
no fundo de um poço,  
que contemple o céu,  
o achará pequeno...”

Han-Yu (768-824)

# Blog com histórias & fofocas sobre fármacos

## De fármacos e suas descobertas



Pretende-se tratar de temas, opiniões, comentários sobre a Ciência dos Fármacos, seu uso seguro e benefícios. Aspectos da formação qualificada de universitários e pós-graduandos nas Ciências dos Fármacos também são de interesse.

<http://ejb-eliezer.blogspot.com>



27 a 31 de janeiro de 2014





*Corcovado uma das sete maravilhas do mundo moderno*



*Pão de Açúcar*



*Ponte Rio-Niterói*



*Praia de Copacabana*



*Praia de Copacabana vista do Pão de açúcar*



*Praia de Ipanema*



*Praia da Barra da Tijuca*



*Cidade Universitária UFRJ*



*LASSBio UFRJ*

# Obrigado

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Uma das sete maravilhas do mundo moderno