

论文

抗血吸虫病化合物: β -(5-硝基-2-呋喃)-丙烯酰二胺类衍生物的合成

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摘要：

本文报道70个 β -(5-硝基-2-呋喃)-丙烯酰二胺类衍生物的合成。对感染日本血吸虫病小白鼠进行治疗和预防初筛的结果,发现有54个化合物具有不同程度的抗虫作用。其中以反式 β -(5-硝基-2-呋喃)-N-(2-哌啶乙基)丙烯酰胺盐酸盐(I₁₃,F-30385)及其盐基呋喃双胺(I₁₄,F-30642)杀虫作用最强,均已试用于临床,后者疗效较好,副作用较轻。

关键词：抗日本血吸虫病 β -(5-硝基-2-呋喃)-丙烯酰二胺 F-30385 呋喃双胺

SYNTHESIS OF SCHI STOSOMI CI DAL COMPOUNDS: DI ALKYLAMINOALKYLAMINO DERIVATIVES OF β - (5-NITRO-2-FURYL)-ACRYLAMIDES

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Abstract:

In order to prove the possibility of increasing the schistosomicidal activity, a basic side chain was introduced to nitrofurylacrylamide. The key intermediates of various dialkylaminoalkylamines were prepared by known methods and condensed with β -(5-nitro-2-furyl)-acryloyl chloride to form the corresponding basic amides. In screening with mice infected with Schistosoma japonicum, fifty four out of seventy compounds were found to possess pronounced antischistosomal action. Among these, N-(2-piperidinoethylamino)- β -(5-nitro-2-furyl)acrylamide hydrochloride I₁₃ (F-30385) and its base I₁₄ (F-30642) were shown to be the most effective and tested clinically. The latter compound was shown to have lower adverse reaction with higher therapeutic efficacy than Furapromidum.

Keywords: japonica β -(5-Nitro-2-furyl)-N-(dialkylaminoalkyl)-acrylic amide F-30385 F30642 Anti-*Schistosomiasis*

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- ¹ 同上。在代议院的演说中，顾格拉特指出“民主政治的基石”——选民的权利应当是神圣不可侵犯的。

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