

Famous pharmaceuticals: Curious stories of their origin

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Overview

- **Penicillin**
- **Insulin**
- **Morphine**
- **Aspirin**
- **Viagra**
- **Birth Control Pills**
- **Heparin**
- **Warfarin**

The story of Penicillin

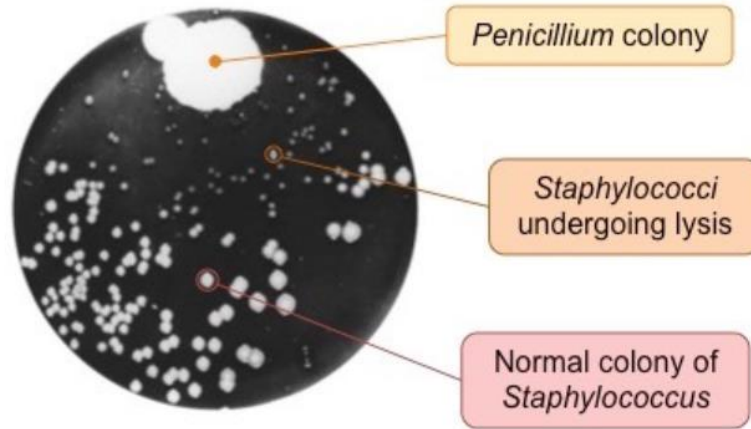
Discovered by Alexander Fleming
(1928)



Alexander Fleming

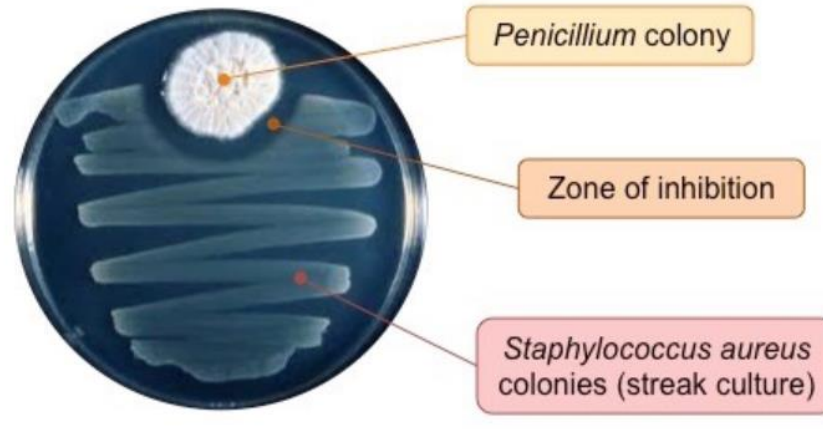
<https://www.nobelprize.org/>

Original Experiment (Fleming, 1928)



<https://ib.bioninja.com.au/>

Modern Experiment (Streak Culture)



<https://www.adc.sk/>

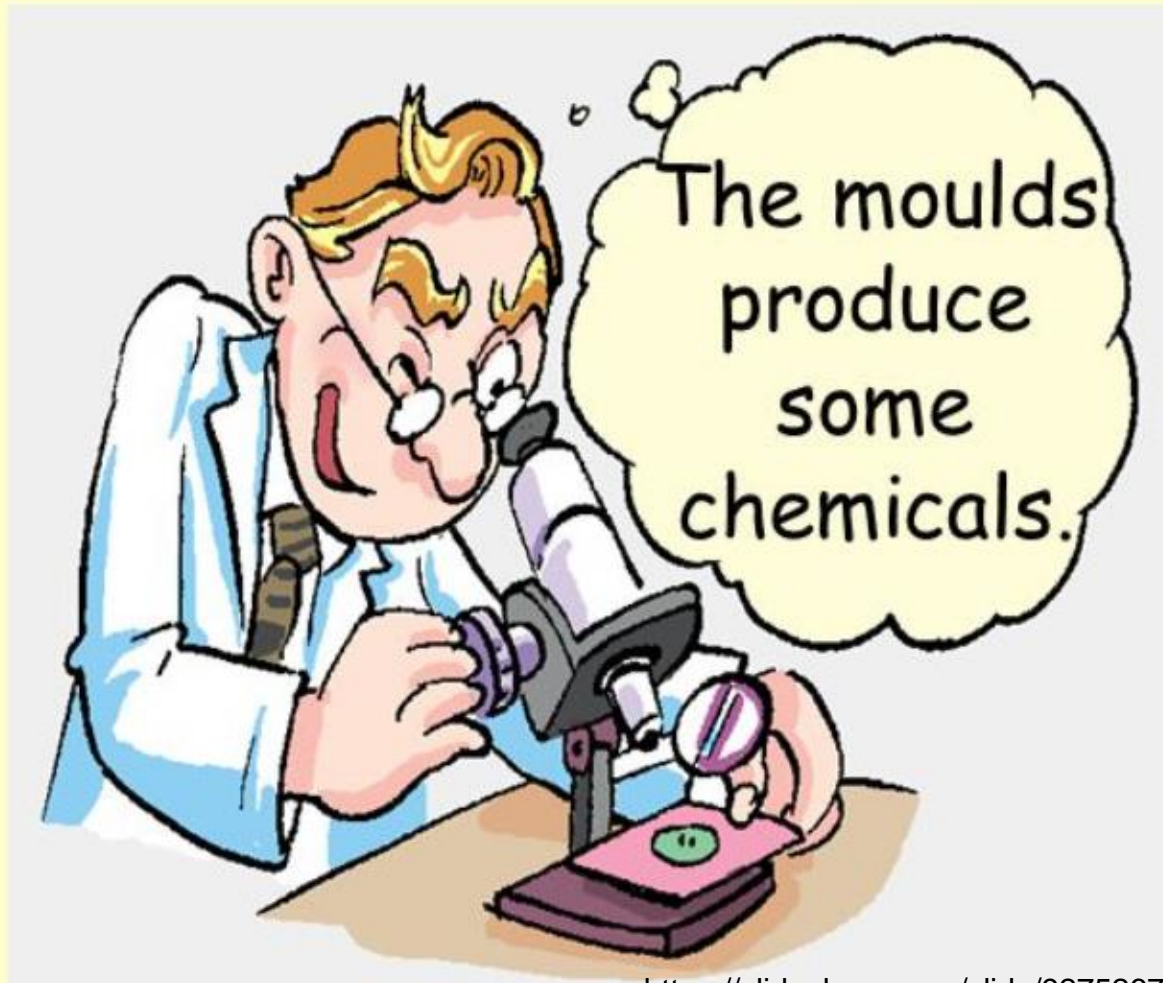
Penicillin (PNC)

- Ancient Egyptians applied a poultice of moldy bread to infected wounds (bacteria/fungi in moldy bread product substances which killing bacteria caused infection)
- Past without antibiotics meant – no effective treatment for infections such as pneumonia, gonorrhoea or rheumatic fever
- Topical iodine, bromine and mercury-containing compounds were used to treat infected wounds and gangrene

Dr. Fleming
found that the
mould produced
a bacteria-
killing chemical



penicillin


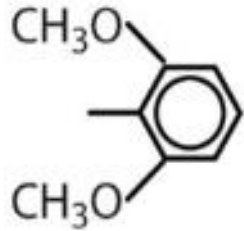


<https://slideplayer.com/slide/9275267/>

Penicillin (PNC)

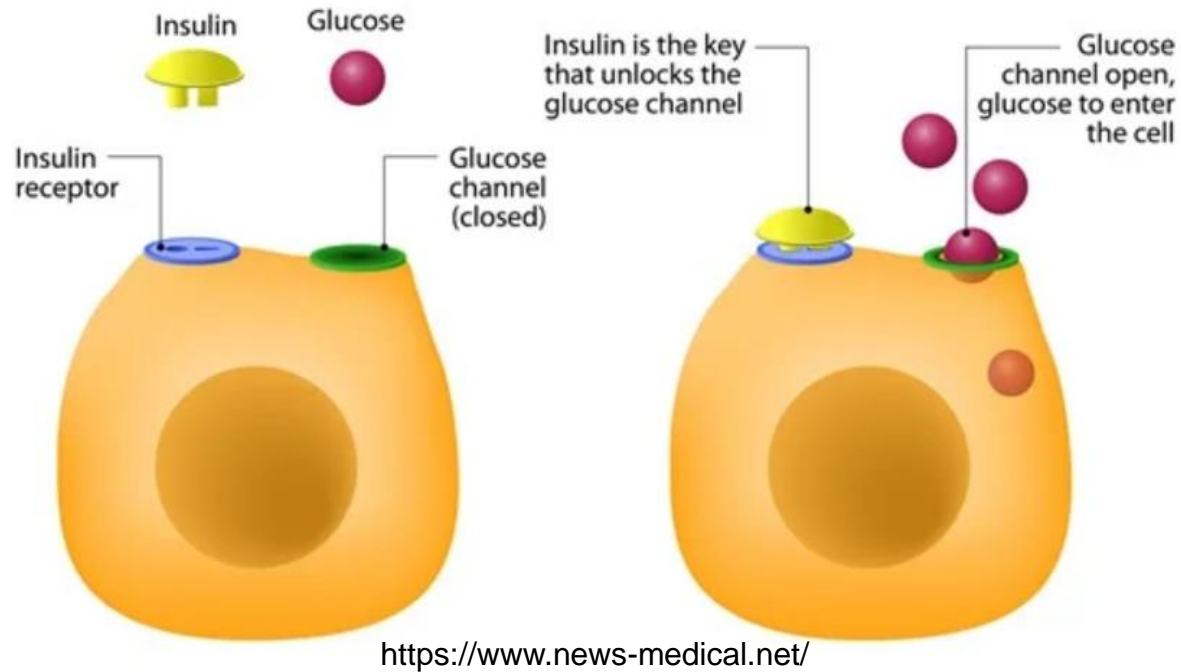
- **1928:** the first true antibiotic, was discovered by Fleming, Professor of Bacteriology at St. Mary's Hospital in London
- The discovery of PNC established the Era of Antibiotics (ATB)
- **1941:** the first patient was treated with penicillin (Albert Alexander - 43-year-old policeman)
- **1945 Fleming, Florey and Chain received a Nobel Price**
- **Nowadays:** PNC is still used to manage and treat wide range of infections

Penicillin Today

| Penicillin structure | R group | Drug name |
|--|---|--------------|
|  <p>Lactam ring</p> | $-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ | penicillin G |
| | $\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ | penicillin V |
| | $-\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ | ampicillin |
| | $-\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{OH}$ | amoxicillin |
| |  | methicillin |

The story of Insulin

Discovered by Frederick G. Banting
(1922/1923)



<https://www.adc.sk/>



Frederick G Banting

<https://www.diabetes.org.uk/>



Insulin

- Individuals with advanced diabetes are unable to produce sufficient amounts of insulin (the hormone involved in the conversion of sugar to energy)
- Before the advent of insulin, patients were given a near-starvation diet to ward off symptoms
- Insulin established the way for future hormone replacement therapies and has saved the lives of countless patients diagnosed with diabetes

Insulin

- **1920:** dr. Banting woke up in the middle of the night with the idea for a novel experiment to isolate the internal secretion of the pancreas to treat diabetes
- **1921:** started experiments with dogs - successfully treated a dog with diabetes with pure insulin extract for 70 days
- **1922:** insulin was first used to treat a person - Leonard Thompson (14-year-old boy dying from type 1 diabetes) his blood sugar levels became near-normal, with no obvious side effects

Insulin

- **1923:** Banting, Collip and Best sold the patents on insuline to University of Toronto for \$3 (each get \$1)
- **Banting and Macleod awarded the Nobel Prize for the discovery of insulin**



Insulin

- **1923:** company Eli Lilly became the first manufacturer to mass produce insulin and began shipping the first commercial supply of insulin
- **1978:** first genetically engineered, synthetic “human” insulin was produced by using *E. coli* bacteria
- **1982:** company Eli Lilly began marketing the first commercially available biosynthetic human insulin under the brand name Humulin

The story of Morphine

Isolated by Friedrich Sertürner (1803/1804)



Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Sertürner

<https://www.nobelprize.org/>



Papaver somniferum



<https://www.adc.sk/>

Morphine

- **6000 B.C.:** opium was well known and used as an analgesic medicine and recreational drug
Mesopotamians called opium “the plant of joy.”
- Opium was obtained from the unripe seedpods of poppy plant (*Papaver somniferum*), milky latex coagulates and changes colour, turning into a gumlike brown mass upon exposure to air –
!!! extremely poisonous !!!
- Opium contains alkaloids (12% morphine), the drugs obtained from the mixture are called **OPIATES**



Morphine

- **The 1500s:** Opium becomes widely available in Europe
Paracelsus, a Swiss physician was reintroducing opium to Europe and popularized opium tinctures and alcoholic solutions

The recommended dosages for Stickney & Poor's opium tincture



Morphine

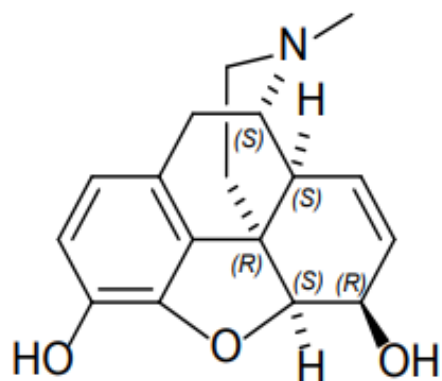
- **1803:** Morphine was discovered - physicians and scientists were aware of opium's addictive qualities and started looking for a safer way to use opioids for pain relief and cough suppression
- name of the drug has mythological reference: the Greek God of dreams Morpheus

Ad for morphine addiction treatment (MIKE CLINE / WIKIMEDIA COMMONS)

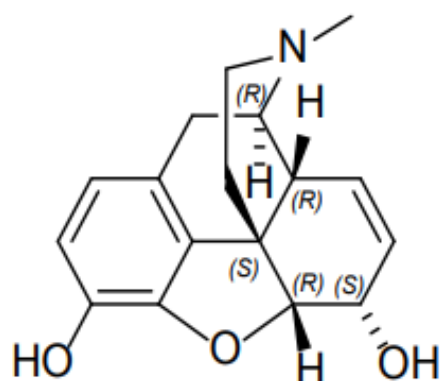


Morphine

Structures of the bioactive (-)-Morphine and of the inactive (+)-Morphine



(+)-Morphine



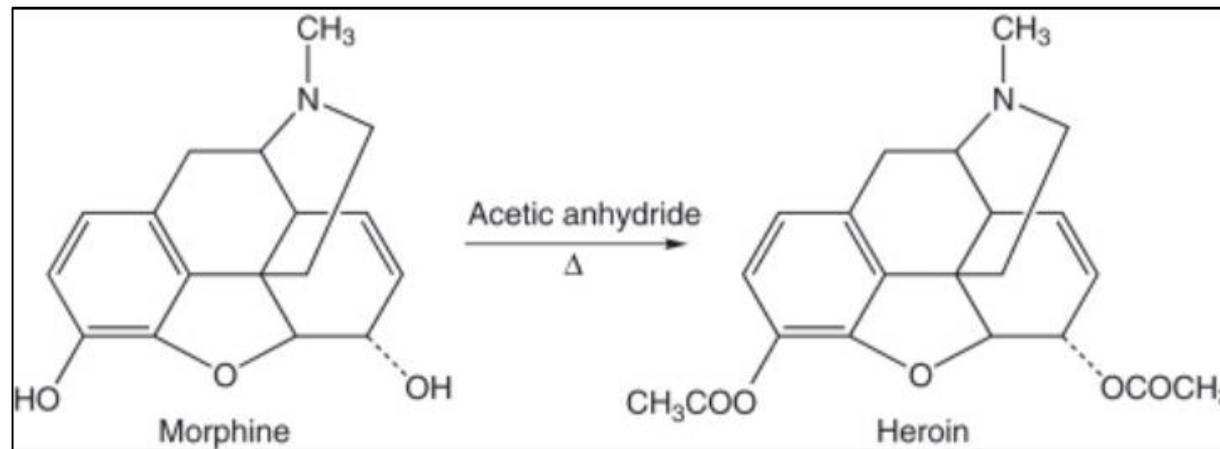
(-)-Morphine

Advertisement for Bayer Heroin:
the sedative for coughs

The advertisement features a central 3D cube with various Bayer products on its faces. The top face is labeled 'ASPIRIN' with the tagline 'The substitute for the salicylates'. The front-left face is 'HEROIN' with 'The sedative for coughs'. The front-right face is 'LYCETOL' with 'The uric acid solvent'. The bottom face is 'SALOPHEN' with 'The antirheumatic and antineuralgic'. Other faces include 'PROTARGOL', 'QUINALGEN', 'EUROPHEN', 'HEROIN HYDROCHL', 'SOMATOSE', 'SYCOSE', 'PHENACETIN', 'TRIONAL', 'HEMICRANIN', 'SULFONAL', and 'IODOTHYRONE'. The text 'BAYER PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.' is on the left, and 'Send for samples and Literature to' is on the right. At the bottom, it says 'FARBENFABRIKEN OF ELBERFELD CO.' and '40 STONE ST NEW YORK.'

Morphine

- **The 1850s:** morphine becomes a blessing and a curse – drug was commercially produced and became easier to administer after invention of the hypodermic needle
- **1874:** heroin is introduced as a cure for morphine addiction – Alder Wright, a chemist, created heroin as a less addictive painkiller (heroin is more potent and addictive than morphine)



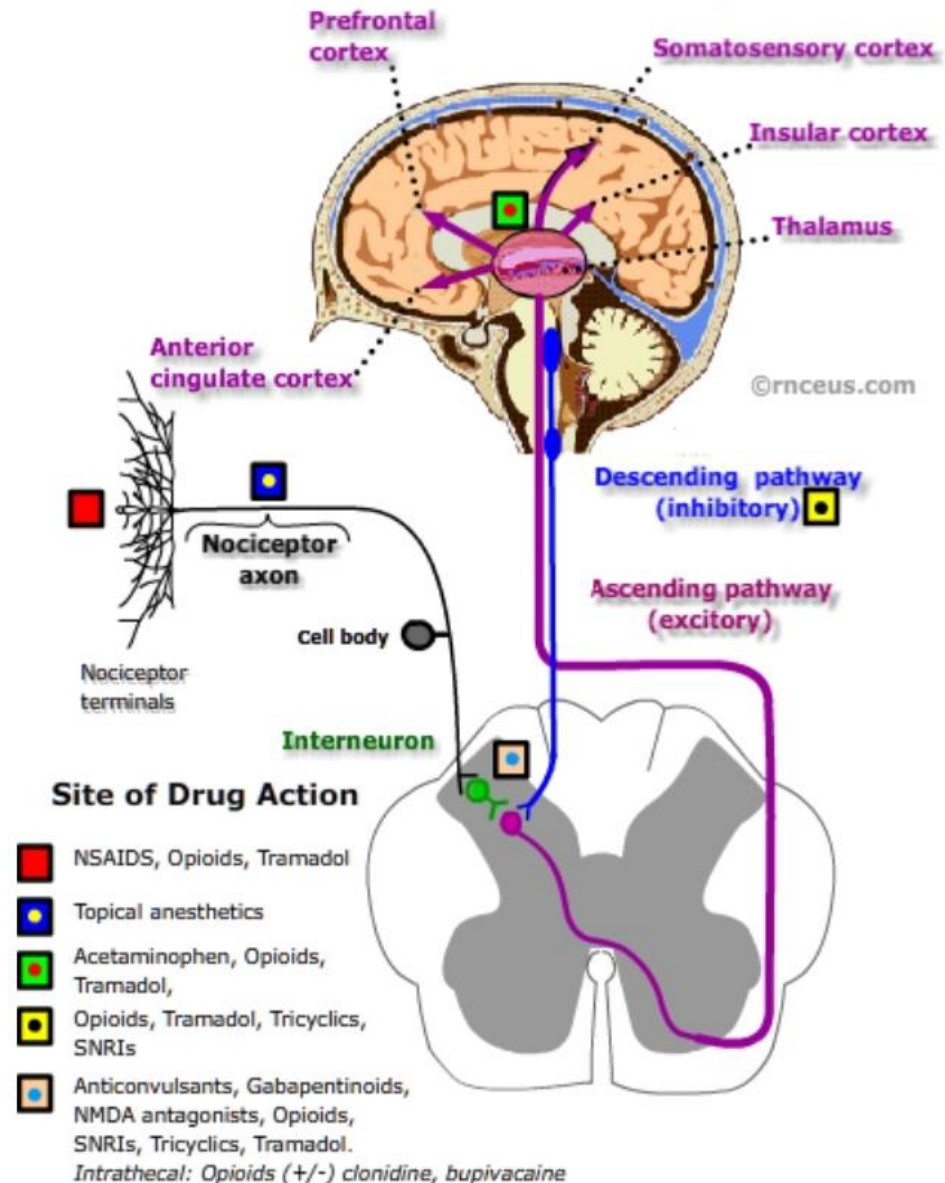
Morphine

- **The 1900s:** morphine becomes regulated – opioids and opium poppy could be used legally without a medical prescription, governments worldwide began to consider regulations to restrict morphine abuse
- **The 1940s:** synthetic and semi-synthetic opioids developed – hydromorphone is 4 times stronger than morphine
- **Today:** morphine is generally safe when is used in clinics

Morphine

Mechanism of action

- binding to opioid receptors embedded in the neuron membrane (primarily in the CNS and gut)
- reduces pain by interrupting signals between the brain and the body (used for clinical pain management/recovering from surgeries or trauma)



The story of Aspirin

Synthesized by Felix Hoffmann
(1897)



Felix Hoffmann

<https://www.bayer.com/>



<https://www.bayer.com/>



<https://www.adc.sk/>

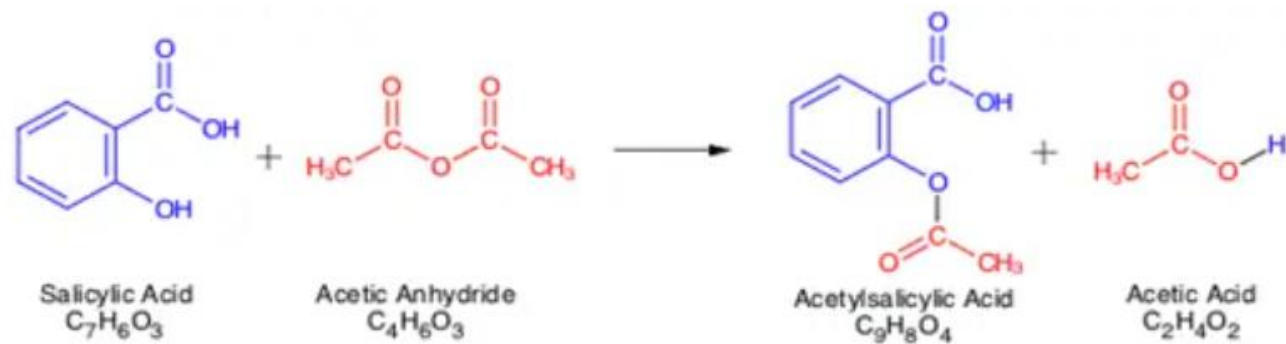
Aspirine

- **3000 – 1500 BC:** Egyptian medical text, refers to willow as an anti-inflammatory or pain reliever for non-specific aches and pains
- **400 BC:** In Greece, Hippocrates administers willow leaf tea, which contains the natural compound from which aspirin is derived, to women to ease the pain of childbirth
- **1828:** Joseph Buchner, professor of pharmacy at Munich University succeeds in extracting the active ingredient from willow, producing bitter tasting yellow crystals that he named: Salicilin

Aspirine

- **1897:** German chemist Felix Hoffmann, finds that adding an acetyl group to salicylic acid reduces its irritant properties and Bayer patents the process - acetylating salicylic acid with acetic anhydride made acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) in a chemically pure and stable form

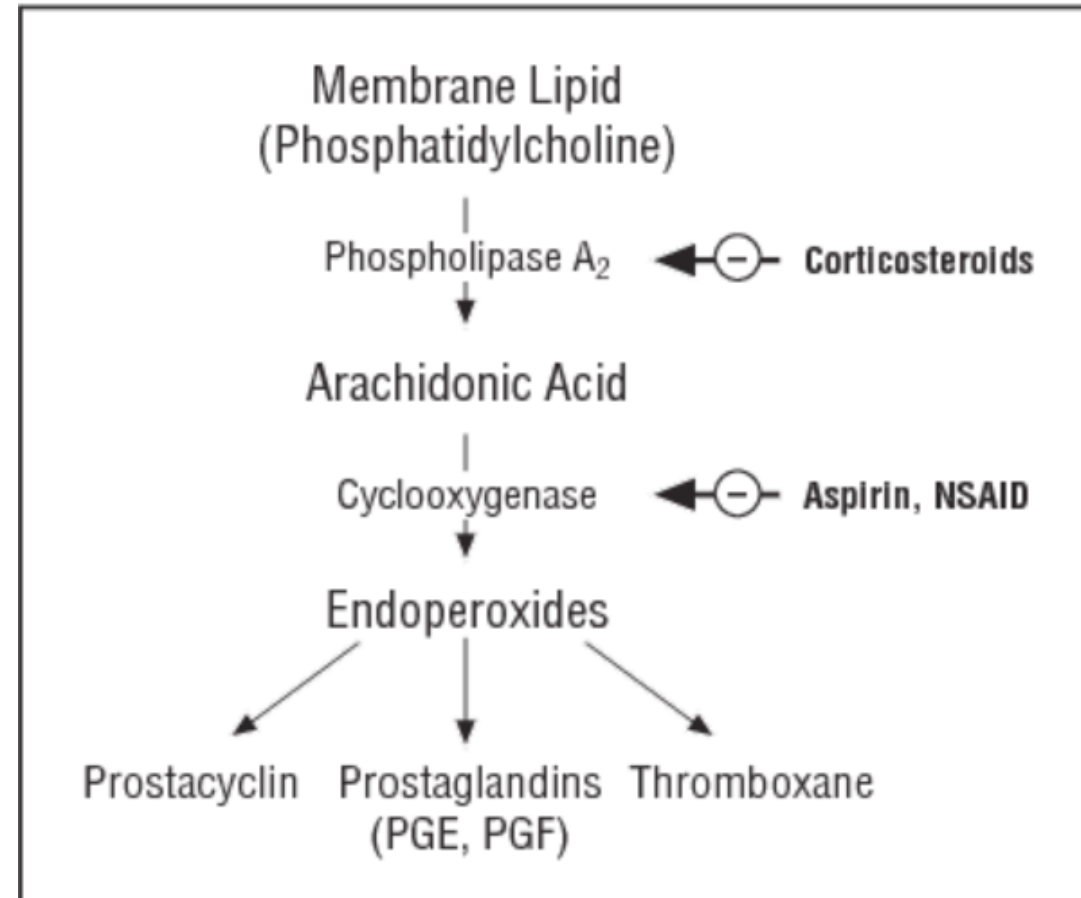
Synthesis of aspirin from salicylic acid



Aspirine

- **1899:** Bayer registered the new compound under the name “Aspirin”
- **1950:** Aspirin entered the Guinness World Records for being the most frequently sold painkiller
- **1971:** John Vane, professor of pharmacology at the University of London published research describing aspirin’s mechanism of action

Mechanism of action



The story of Viagra

Discovered by P. Dunn and A. Wood
(1989)



Peter J. Dunn

<https://www.adc.sk/> <https://www.washingtonpost.com/>

Viagra

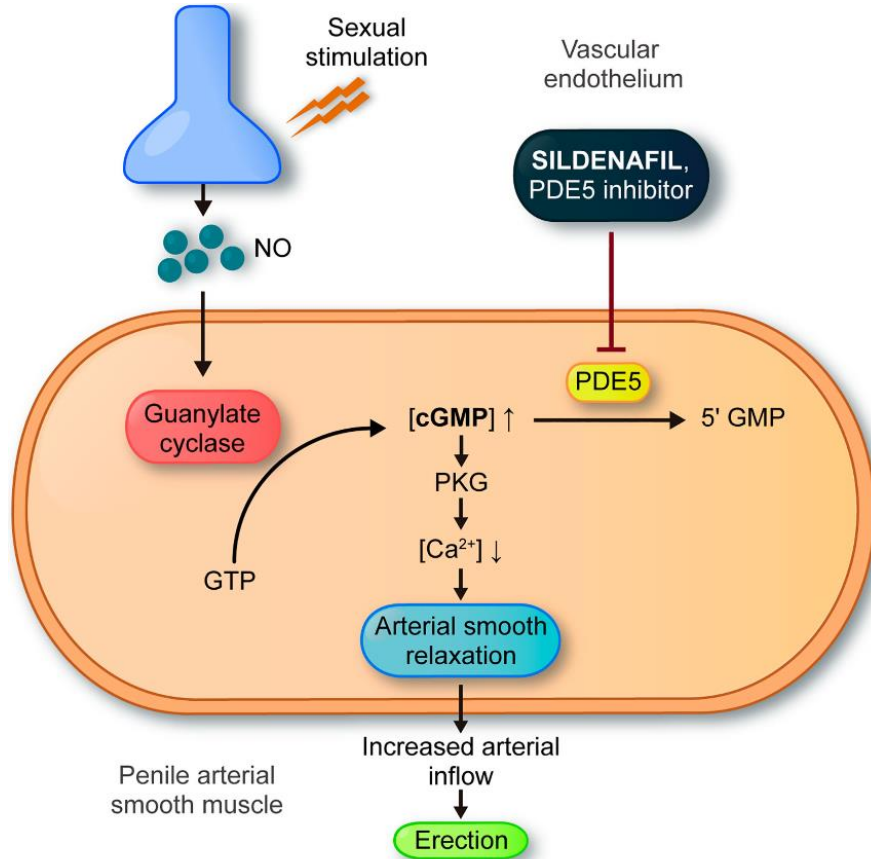
- **1989:** British Pfizer scientists Peter J. Dunn and Albert Wood created a drug called **sildenafil citrate**, they believed will be useful in treating high blood pressure and angina pectoris – a chest pain associated with coronary heart
- **The 1990s:** Pfizer completed several early trials of sildenafil citrate that provided little hope for its use as a heart disease treatment - volunteers in the clinical trials were reporting increased erections several days after taking a dose of the drug

Viagra

- **1996:** Pfizer patented sildenafil citrate in the United States
- **1998:** Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved use of the drug Viagra, an oral medication that treats impotence and in the following weeks U.S. pharmacists dispensed more than 40,000 prescriptions for Viagra
- **2011:** Pfizer's U.S. patent for Viagra was extended, so generic brands cannot come to market until 2019

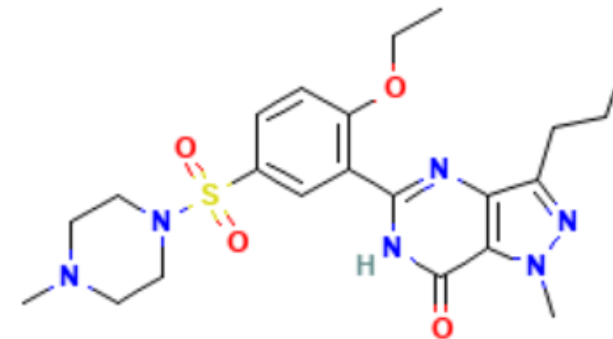
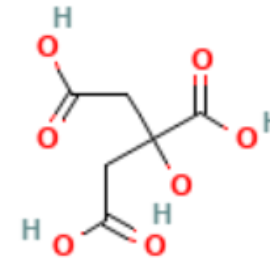
Viagra

Mechanism of action



<https://doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2021.627229>

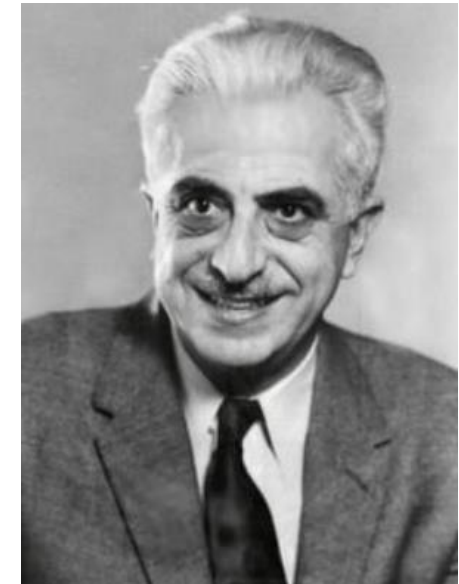
Structure of sildenafil citrate



<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

The story of Birth control pills

Discovered by J. Rock and G. Pincus (1950)



Gregory Pincus

<https://www.britannica.com/>



Women waiting outside the first birth control clinic in the U.S., in Brooklyn, NY, October 1916

<https://www.ourbodiesourselves.org/>



<https://www.scientificamerican.com/>

Birth control pills

- **Genesis:** One of the oldest references to birth control comes from the Bible. In the book of Genesis men are called upon to practice coitus interruptus, commonly known as the "withdrawal" method
- **3000 B.C.:** Ancient societies used condom made from animal and fish bladders or intestines and linen sheaths (the first rubber condom was produced in **1855**)
- **384-322 B.C.** The Greek philosopher Aristotle is thought to be the first person to propose using natural substances such as cedar oil, lead ointment or frankincense oil as spermicides

Birth control pills

- **1725-1798** Casanova described details of experimental forms of birth control in his memoirs, he used empty rind of half a lemon as a primitive cervical cap
- **1953:** biologists John Rock and Gregory Pincus teamed up to develop the birth control pill (financially supported by philanthropist Katharine Dexter McCormick)
- **1955:** the results from the first human trials were conclusive – no one of the 50 women in the trial ovulated during the treatment

Birth control pills

- **1960:** The Food and Drug Administration approved the first oral contraceptive Enovid 10 (pill contained 100 to 175 μg of estrogen and 10 mg of progesterone)
- **Today:** Modern pill contains only 30 to 50 μg of estrogen and 0.3 to 1 mg of progesterone, the lower dose decreases side effects
- The pills were first prescribed exclusively for cycle control, and only to married women

The story of Heparin

Discovered by William H. Howell
and Jay McLean (1916-1918)



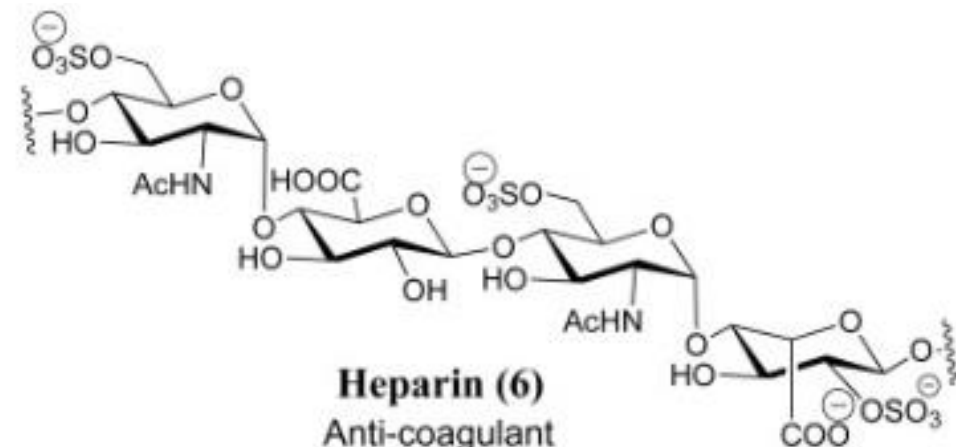
William H. Howell



Jay McLean



<https://swiss-tablets.com/>



Heparin (6)
Anti-coagulant
(derived from porcine intestinal mucosa)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com>

Heparin

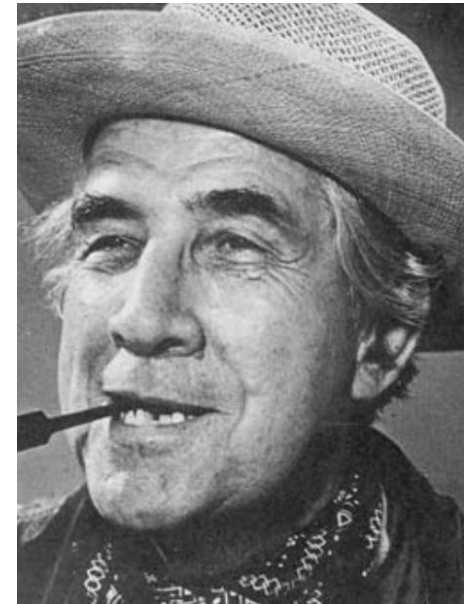
- **1916:** was discovered during the investigation of pro-coagulant substance cephaline by Jay McLean (second-year medical student) who was assisting the physiologist William Henry Howell at Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, USA
- **1918:** Howell called the anticoagulant heparin, based on the Greek word for liver, “hepar.”
- **1926:** heparin contained impurities that caused adverse effects such as headache, fever, and nausea, which limited its medicinal use

Heparin

- **1933:** Arthur Charles and David Scott published protocol for isolating a crude preparation and a protocol for purifying heparin
- **1937:** the purified form of heparin was used in a human for the first time (increased clotting time, with no toxic adverse effects)
- **1939:** the first heparin marketed as a pharmaceutical was “Liquaemin” made by Roche Organon, Swiss (from beef lung tissues) the product under the same name was marketed by Organon for at least another 60 years

The story of Warfarin

Discovered by Karl P. Link
(1948)



Karl Link

<https://www.nobelprize.org/>

Rats and Mice are Expensive Boarders!

KILL 'EM
WITH
warfarin

Warfarin baits kill off whole colonies of rats and mice in 5 to 14 days. No bait shyness, pre-baiting is never necessary. For proven results, look for *warfarin* on the label of the next baits you buy.

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

BUY BAITS MADE WITH **warfarin**—
WORLD'S GREATEST RAT AND MOUSE KILLER

Advertisement for warfarin rodenticide, 1957

<https://www.sciencehistory.org/>



<https://www.adc.sk/>

Warfarin

- **1933:** biochemist Karl P. Link isolated a chemical anticoagulant known as dicumarol, from the rancid hay (a farmer showed up at the University of Wisconsin with cattle bleeding to death, samples of moldy hay and a container of uncoagulated cow blood)
- **1948:** University of Wisconsin patented Link's research as warfarin (name inspired by the **W**isconsin **A**lumni **R**esearch **F**oundation). It was marketed as a commercial rat poison - if rodents ate it, they bled to death

Warfarin

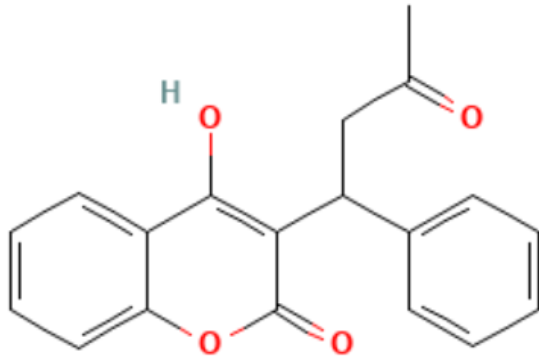
- **1954:** warfarin was approved as a medicine to prevent blood clots – the compound was marketed as Coumadin® and became the most widely prescribed blood thinner in the world
- **1955:** Eisenhower was a famous early patient – U.S. president suffered a heart attack and was given Coumadin® to help him recover
- **1982:** the University of Wisconsin's patent on warfarin expired

Warfarin

- **1954:** warfarin was approved as a medicine to prevent blood clots – the compound, coumarin, was marketed as Coumadin® and became the most widely prescribed blood thinner in the world
- **1955:** Eisenhower was a famous early patient – U.S. president suffered a heart attack and was given Coumadin® to help him recover
- **1982:** the University of Wisconsin's patent on warfarin expired and Warfarin is now the most widely used anticoagulant in the world

Warfarin

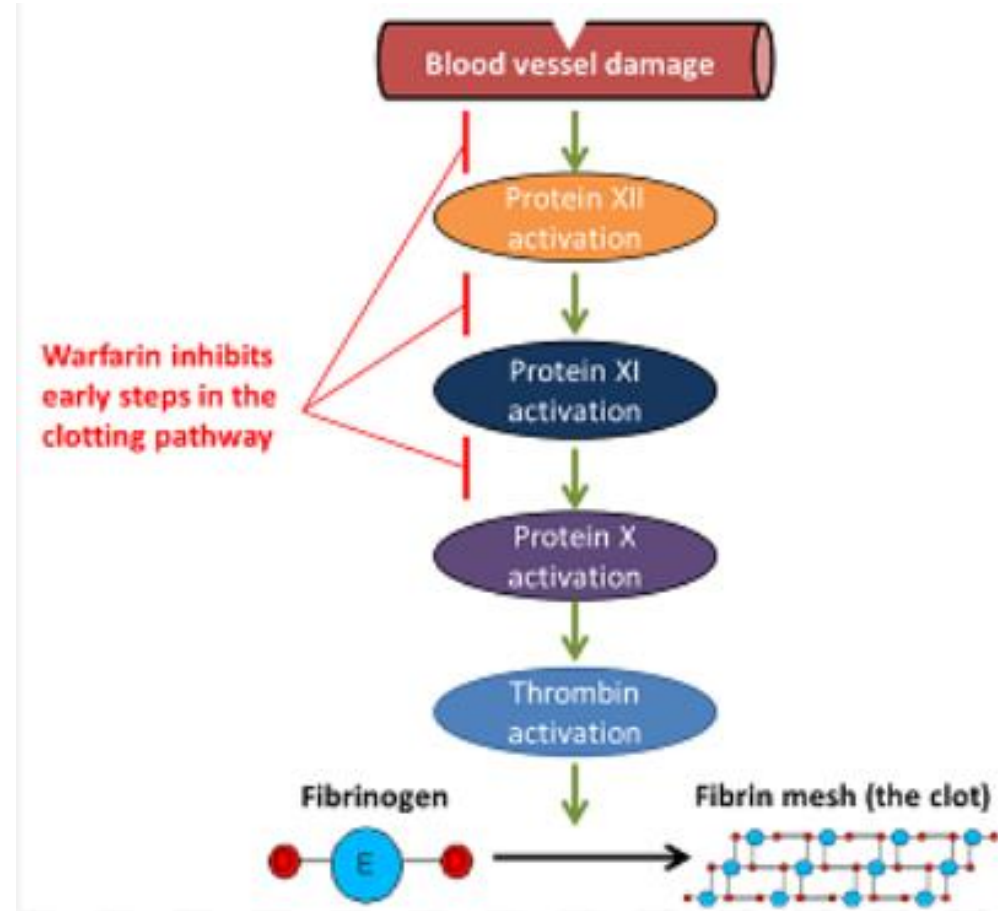
Structure of Warfarin



<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>

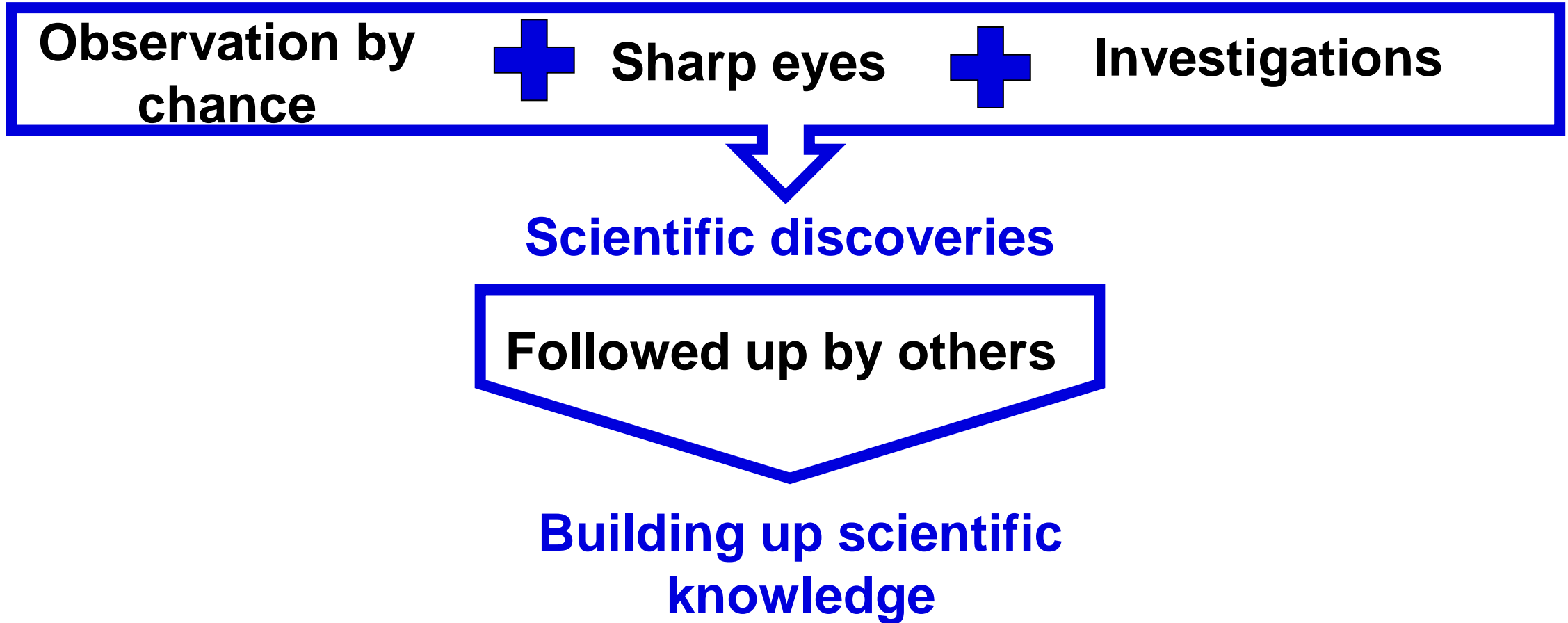
Warfarin has a readily available antidote – in cases of severe bleeding, its effect can be reversed by administering intravenous vitamin K.

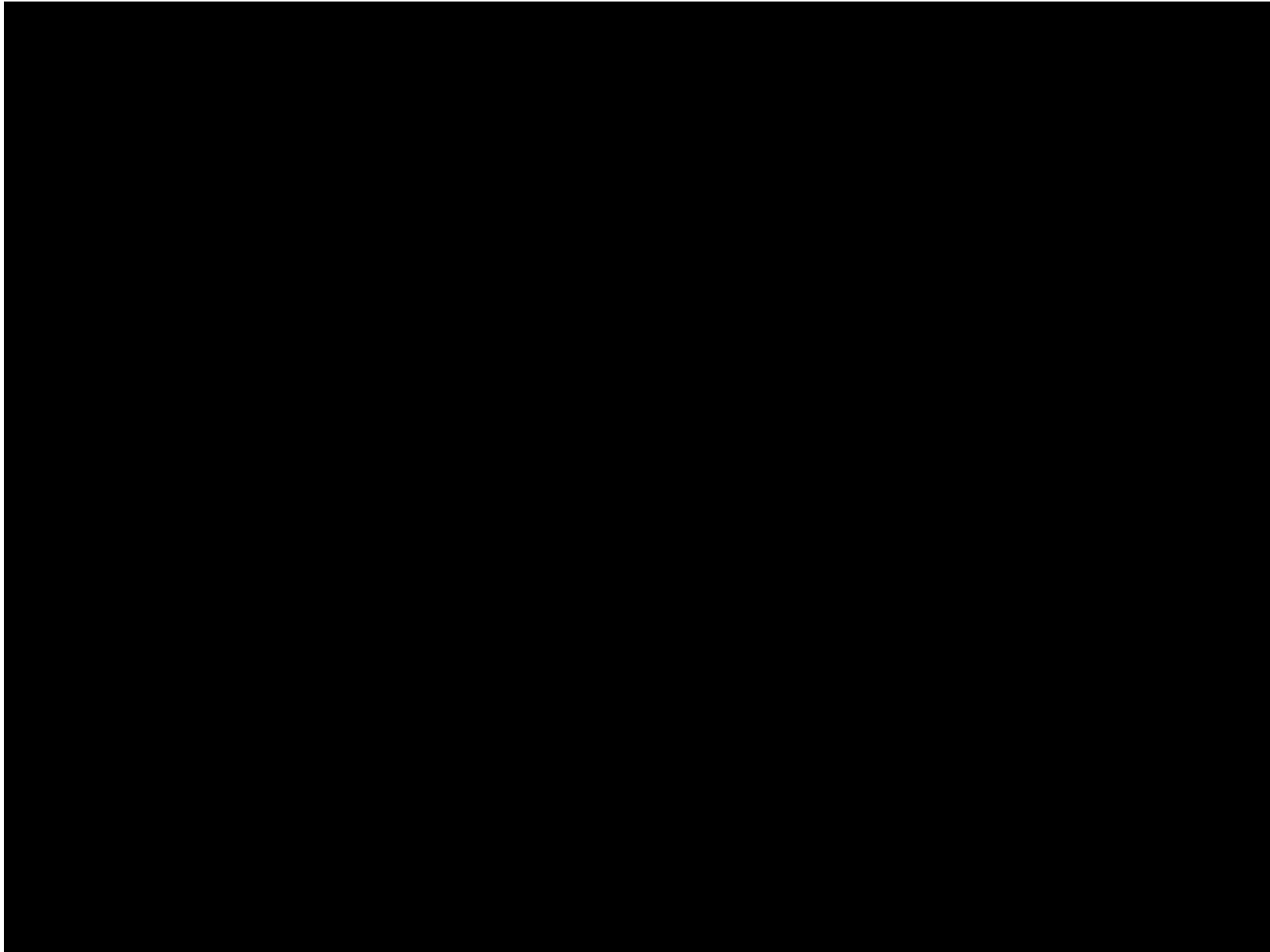
Mechanism of action



<https://study.com/>

To sum up





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hPZLWmjDD8>

MUNI
PHARM

Sources

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- <https://www.diabetes.org.uk/>
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- [DOI: 10.1007/978-3-0348-7945-3_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-0348-7945-3_1)
- <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/fda-approves-viagra>
- [DOI: 10.1016/j.sxmr.2018.06.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sxmr.2018.06.005)
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