

***Pre-stems*:
Suffixes used in the selection of INN
December 2020***

Programme on International Nonproprietary Names (INN)

Health Products Policy and Standards (HPS)

Access to Medicines and Health Products (MHP)

***World Health Organization,
Geneva***

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*The prestems given have been flagged because they may be selected as official stems ("The use of stems in the selection of International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances", 2018, WHO/EMP /RHT/TSN/2018.1). At present, they are made available for information and potential guidance to the applicants.

stem

-*suffix*
-*infix*-

definition

In bold: new pre-stems selected during the last Consultation.

In bold and underlined: pre-stems newly promoted as stems.

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|---------------------------|--|
| - <i>adenant</i> | antagonists of adenosine receptors |
| - <i>algron</i> | α_1 -adrenoreceptor agonists |
| - <i>alkib</i> | ALK (anaplastic lymphoma kinase) inhibitors |
| - <i>ampator</i> | α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA) receptor modulators |
| - <i>atovir</i> | see <i>vir</i> |
| - <i>batinib</i> | see <i>tinib</i> |
| - <i>bactam</i> | β -lactamase inhibitors |
| - <i>borbactam</i> | β-lactamase inhibitors, boronic acid derivatives |
| - <i>bep</i> | engineered or synthetic protein scaffolds, non-immunoglobulin variable domain derived |
| - <i>berel</i> | beta estrogen receptor agonists |
| - <i>borbactam</i> | see <i>-bactam</i> |
| - <i>bresib</i> | inhibitors of the bromodomain and extra-terminal motif (BET) family of bromodomain (BRD) proteins, antineoplastics |
| - <i>camra</i> | intracellular adhesion molecule (ICAM-1) derivatives |
| - <i>camtiv</i> | cardiac myosin activators |
| - <i>capavir</i> | see <i>vir</i> |
| - <i>casan</i> | caspase inhibitors |
| - <i>caserin</i> | serotonin receptor agonists (mostly 5-HT ₂) |
| - <i>cianine</i> | indocyanine fluorescence dye group |
| - <i>closporin</i> | ciclosporin derivatives |

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| <i>-codar</i> | see <i>dar</i> |
| <i>-corat</i> | glucocorticoid receptor agonists |
| <i>-cridar</i> | see <i>dar</i> |
| <i>-dacin</i> | antibiotics, DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV inhibitors |
| <i>-dar</i> | <i>drugs used in multidrug resistance</i> |
| <i>-cridar</i> | acridinecarboxamide derivatives |
| <i>-codar</i> | pipecolinate derivatives |
| <i>-spodar</i> | ciclosporin D derivatives |
| <i>-demstat</i> | see <i>stat</i> |
| <i>-depsin</i> | depsipeptide derivatives |
| <i>-dil</i> | <i>vasodilators</i> |
| <i>-sudil</i> | Rho protein kinase inhibitors |
| <i>-ectedin</i> | ecteinascladin derivatives |
| <u>-espib</u> | <u>heat shock protein (HSP) 90 inhibitors (other than <i>-mycin</i>)</u> |
| <i>-estrant</i> | estrogen antagonists, including estrogen receptor down-regulators |
| <i>-fadine</i> | monoamine transport inhibitors |
| <i>-farnib</i> | farnesyl transferase inhibitors |
| <i>-fenicol</i> | antibacterial antibiotics, chloramphenicol analogues |
| <i>-fibatide</i> | see <i>tide</i> |
| <i>-folastat</i> | see <i>-stat</i> |
| <i>-fulven</i> | antineoplastic, acylfulvene derivatives |
| <i>-ganan</i> | antimicrobial, bactericidal permeability increasing polypeptides |
| <i>-gapil</i> | neuronal apoptosis inhibitors, GAPDH |
| <i>-gratinib</i> | see <i>-tinib</i> |
| <i>-imepodib</i> | inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase inhibitors |

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|--------------------------|--|
| <i>-inapant</i> | inhibitors of inhibition-of-apoptosis proteins (IAPs) |
| <i>-inurad</i> | urate transporter inhibitors |
| <u>-irine</u> | <u>cytotoxic pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimers and analogues</u> |
| <i>-ixafor</i> | chemokine CXCR4 antagonists |
| <i>-kalner</i> | openers of calcium-activated (maxi-K) K ⁺ -channels |
| <i>-leptin(e)</i> | leptin derivatives |
| <i>-lintide</i> | See <i>-tide</i> |
| <i>mab</i> | <i>monoclonal antibodies</i> |
| under targets | |
| <i>-ami-</i> | serum amyloid protein (SAP)/amyloidosis |
| <i>-madlin</i> | E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Mdm2 (Hdm2) inhibitors |
| <i>-melanotide</i> | <i>see tide</i> |
| <i>-meran</i> | messenger RNA (mRNA) |
| <i>-metkib</i> | MET (mesenchymal epithelial transition factor) kinases inhibitors |
| <i>-metostat</i> | <i>see stat</i> |
| <i>-moren</i> | non-peptidic growth hormone secretagogues |
| <i>-nersen</i> | <i>see -rsen</i> |
| <i>-nesib</i> | kinesin inhibitors |
| <i>-neurin</i> | neurotrophins |
| <i>-nexor</i> | nuclear export inhibitors |
| <i>nil</i> | <i>benzodiazepine receptor antagonists/agonists</i> |
| <i>-punil</i> | mitochondrial benzodiazepine receptor (MBR)-selective agonists, also partial or inverse (purine derivatives) |
| <i>-(o)pterin</i> | pteridine derivatives |
| <i>-opran</i> | μ-opioid receptors antagonists |

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| -osuran | urotensin receptor antagonists |
| -otilate | hepatoprotectants, di(propan-2-yl) 2-(2 <i>H</i> -1,3-dithiol-2-ylidene)propanedioate and analogues |
| -parantag | antagonists of heparin and/or low-molecular weight heparins (LMWH) |
| -paxar | protease activated receptor type 1 (PAR1) antagonists |
| -pertin | glycine transporter inhibitors |
| -pirdine | serotonin receptor antagonists |
| -pixant | purinoreceptor (P2X) antagonists |
| -plasinin | inhibitors of plasminogen activator inhibitors-type 1 (PAI-1) |
| -plenib | Spleen tyrosine kinase (Syk) inhibitors |
| -prinin | nootropic agents, purine derivatives |
| -protafib | protein tyrosine phosphatase (HPTP) inhibitors |
| -pultide | see -tide |
| -punil | see <i>nil</i> |
| -rasib | Ras protein inhibitors |
| -rsen | <i>antisense oligonucleotides</i> |
| -nersen | targeting neurological functions |
| -saicin | analgesics, capsaicin analogues |
| -setrag | serotonin (5-HT _{3/4}) receptor agonists, prokinetics |

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_24215

