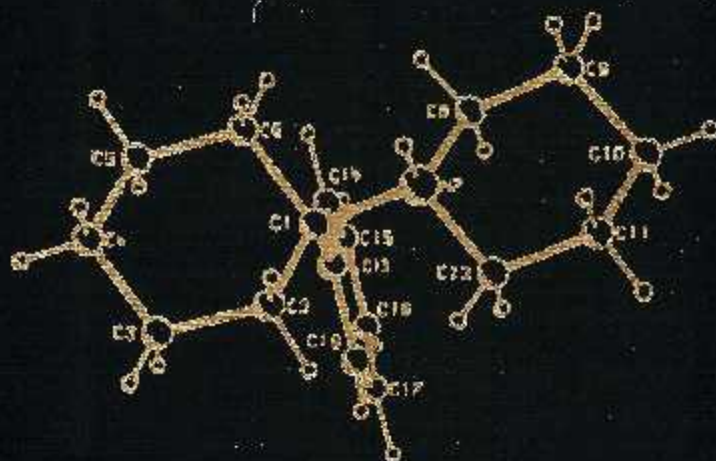
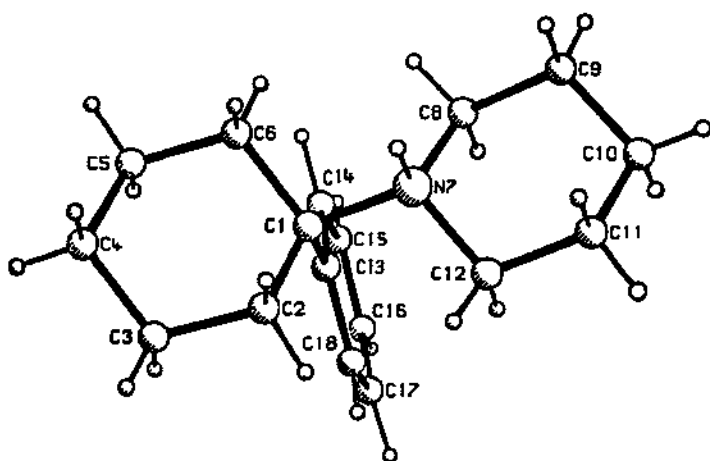


PHENCYCLIDINE AND RELATED ARYLCYCLOHEXYLAMINES



JEAN-MARC KAMENKA
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Phencyclidine and Related Arylcyclohexylamines: Present and Future Applications



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Other Related Books

PCP (Phencyclidine): Historical and Current
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PHENCYCLIDINE AND RELATED ARYLCYCLOHEXYLAMINES:
PRESENT AND FUTURE APPLICATIONS

Proceedings of the Joint French-US Seminar on the Chemistry,
Pharmacology, Present and Future of the Therapeutic Applica-
tions and Drug Abuse Aspects of Arylcyclohexylamines held in
La Grande Motte (Montpellier), France, September 20-24, 1982.

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Preface

This book presents the Proceedings of the French-US seminar held in La Grande Motte (France) September 20-24, 1982 under the patronage of the Société Française de Chimie Thérapeutique. The seminar was attended by scientists concerned with the chemistry, biochemistry, pharmacology, therapeutic applications and drug abuse aspects of arylcyclohexylamines. Their presentations and subsequent discussions constitute the substance of this book. We thank them for their significant contributions which have advanced our knowledge of this intriguing class of biologically active compounds.

The seminar was sponsored by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (C.N.R.S), the National Science Foundation (N.S.F.), and the Direction de Recherches et Etudes Techniques (D.R.E.T.). In addition, the pharmaceutical companies Beecham/Sobio, Expansia, Merrell Dow, Merck, Sharp and Dohme, Pfizer, Rhône-Poulenc, Sanofi, Sobio and Upjohn contributed to the success of the seminar. Special thanks are due to Burroughs Wellcome, DuPont, Merrell Dow, Pfizer, A.H. Robins, Stuart Pharmaceuticals, and the Upjohn Company for providing additional support for assisting in the editing and publication of this book. The Editors would like to acknowledge Mrs. Ellen Howard for typing the majority of the manuscripts.

October 1, 1983
Jean-Marc Kamenka
Edward F. Domino
Patrick Geneste
Montpellier and Ann Arbor

Participants and Guests to the French-US Seminar on
Arylcyclohexylamines



It was appropriate that the Seminar, whose purpose was present and future application of arylcyclohexylamines, was held in the kindergarten area of VVF Le Ponant "off" season. The American participants were warned of the "spartan" accommodations of VVF, which are designed for families. It turned out that the Local Committee selected a superb setting and arranged a hospitality and cuisine which only the French could achieve. The participants and their guests would like to thank especially Dr. A. Finiels, Mme Michaud, Mr. Parlongue, Mr. Depierre and Mme Follana from the VVF.

Préface

Ce livre présente les travaux exposés au cours d'un séminaire Franco-Américain tenu à la Grande-Motte (Hérault) du 20 au 24 Septembre 1982 sous le patronage de la Société Française de Chimie Thérapeutique. Les chercheurs concernés par la chimie, la biochimie, la pharmacologie, les applications thérapeutiques et les usages illicites des arylcyclohexylamines constituaient la majorité des participants. Leurs présentations de travaux et les discussions qui s'en suivirent sont la substance même de ce livre. Nous les remercions de l'importante contribution qu'ils ont apportée à la connaissance d'une série très intrigante de composés biologiquement actifs.

Le séminaire était soutenu par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (C.N.R.S.), La National Science Foundation (N.S.F.), et la Direction des Recherches et Etudes Techniques (D.R.E.T.). De plus, les Sociétés Pharmaceutiques Beecham/Sobio, Expansia, Merrell Dow, Merck Sharp and Dohme, Pfizer, Rhône-Poulenc, Sanofi, Sobio et Upjohn ont également contribué à sa réussite. Les sociétés Burroughs Wellcome, DuPont, Merrell Dow, Pfizer, A.H. Robins, Stuart Pharmaceuticals et Upjohn doivent être particulièrement remerciées de l'aide supplémentaire apportée pour la préparation et l'édition de ce livre. Les Editeurs voudraient remercier Mme Ellen Howard pour son travail de dactylographie.

October 1, 1983
Jean-Marc Kamenka
Edward F. Domino
Patrick Geneste
Montpellier and Ann Arbor

C.N.R.S.

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Seminaire Conjoint France - Etats-Unis

CHIMIE, PHARMACOLOGIE, APPLICATIONS THERAPEUTIQUES
presentes et potentielles et problemes poses par l'USAGE
ILLICITE des ARYLCYCLOHEXYLAMINES

Joint France - U.S.A. Seminar

CHEMISTRY, PHARMACOLOGY, present and future of the
THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS and DRUG ABUSE ASPECTS
of ARYLCYCLOHEXYLAMINES

20 - 24 Septembre 1982

LA GRANDE MOTTE (Montpellier)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page
Section I - Chemistry	
The Biologically Active Conformation of PCP and Its Consequences: A Hypothesis J.-M. Kamenka and P. Geneste.....	1
Synthesis and Carbon-13 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Analysis of Arylcyclohexylamines Related to Phencyclidine G.A. Brine, K.G. Boldt, M.L. Coleman, E.E. Williams, T.M. Krcevic, and F.I. Carroll.....	13
4-Amino-4-Arylcyclohexanols: Chemistry and SAR D. Lednicer and P.F. VonVoigtlander.....	35
Discovery and Characterization of the Phencyclidine-Like Actions of a New Series of Benz(f)isoquinoline Derivatives D.M. Zimmerman, J.H. Woods, M.D. Hynes, B.E. Cantrell, M. Reamer, and J.D. Leander.....	59
Partition Coefficient and pKa Values of PCP and Analogs S. Maayani, M.R. Rosenfeld, and B. Pazhenchevsky.....	71
Section II - Biochemistry and Receptors	
The Different Sites of Action of Phencyclidine and its Analogues in Nervous Tissues M. Lazdunski, J.-N. Bigard, G. Romey, Y. Tourneur, J. Vignon, and J.-P. Vincent.....	83
A Common Receptor for Phencyclidine and the <u>Sigma</u> Opiates R.S. Zukin and S.R. Zukin.....	107
Sensitivity of [³ H]Phencyclidine Binding Proteins to Calcium Antagonists M.E. Eldefrawi, E.E. El-Fakahany, and A.T. Eldefrawi.....	125
Studies of Brain Opiate Receptors Using Highly Selective Ligands J.-M. Zajac, G. Gacel, P. Dodey, M.-C. Fournie-Zaluski, and B.P. Roques.....	143
Interaction of Phencyclidines with Opiate Receptors: Behavior of the 3-Amino Derivative A. Kalir and Y. Itzhak.....	153

Section III - Biotransformation

Overview of Phencyclidine Biotransformation E.J. Holsztyńska and E.F. Domino.....	157
The Chemistry and Identification of Metabolites of Phencyclidine R.C. Kammerer, G. Hallström, and A.K. Cho.....	195
The Metabolism of the Piperidine Ring of Phencyclidine A.K. Cho, G. Hallström, R.M. Matsumoto, and R.C. Kammerer.....	205
New Metabolites of Phencyclidine (PCP): Evidence for Involvement of Multiple Forms of Cytochrome P-450 in PCP Biotransformation E.J. Holsztyńska and E.F. Domino.....	215
Deficiency in Microsomal Hydroxylation of Phencyclidine and Perhexiline in the Rabbit E.J. Holsztyńska and E.F. Domino.....	239
Electroencephalographic and Overt Behavioral Effects of Phencyclidine and Two of Its Metabolites in Macaca Mulatta E.F. Domino, R.C. Pohland, and A. Simonić.....	249
Behavioral Effects of Phencyclidine and Some of Its Metabolites in Developing Cats M.S. Levine.....	257
Reactive Metabolites of Phencyclidine and Covalent Binding to Microsomal Proteins A. Kalir, A.J. Trevor, D.P. Ward, J.D. Adams, T.A. Baillie, and N. Castagnoli.....	267
Stereoselective Metabolism of Ketamine Enantiomers A.J. Trevor, T.F. Woolf, T.A. Baillie, J.D. Adams, and N. Castagnoli.....	279

Section IV - Pharmacology

Central Nervous System Depressant Effects of Phencyclidine R.L. Balster and W.D. Wessinger.....	291
---	-----

Discriminative Stimulus Effects of Phencyclidine: Structure-Activity Relationships H.E. Shannon.....	311
Alteration by Other Drugs of Phencyclidine's Discriminative Performance in the Rhesus Monkey J.H. Woods.....	337
Phencyclidine Studies in the Dog: Pharmacology of PCP, Profiles of Eight Analogues Abused by Man and the Similarity of PCP to the Opioid NANM (N-Allylnormeta- zocine or SKF 10,047) D.B. Vaupel.....	347
Comparative Electroencephalographic and Gross Behavioral Effects of Phencyclidine, Related Substances and Various Centrally Acting Drugs in Macaca Mulatta E.F. Domino, N. Fukuda, and A. Simonić.....	369
Structure-Activity Relationships of Phencyclidine Derivatives and Related Substances on Mouse Motor Performance E.F. Domino, W. Rocki, E.J. Holsztyńska, and S. Lee.....	397
Phencyclidine Disposition Kinetics in Dogs: Preliminary Findings J.R. Woodworth, S.M. Owens, and M. Mayersohn.....	411
Sex Differences in the Pharmacological Actions of Phencyclidine in Rats T. Nabeshima, K. Yamaguchi, K. Yamada, M. Hiramatsu, Y. Kuwabara, H. Furukawa, and T. Kameyama.....	431
Electrophysiological Evidence for Presynaptic Actions of Phencyclidine on Noradrenergic Transmission in Rat Cerebellum and Hippocampus M.R. Palmer, P.C. Bickford, B.J. Hoffer, and R. Freedman.....	443
The Effect of Phencyclidine on Dopamine Release Using <u>In Vivo</u> Voltammetry S. Howard-Butcher, R.F. Lane, and C.D. Blaha.....	471
The Effect of Ketamine on the Dopamine System, Induction of Tolerance and Cross Tolerance With Morphine M.G. De Simoni, G. Dal Toso, R. Giglio, S. Fidecka, and S. Algeri.....	485

Effects of Dopaminergic, Cholinergic and Opiate Agents on Phencyclidine-Induced Behaviors in the Rat S. Castellani and P.M. Adams.....	495
---	-----

Phencyclidine: Effects on Striatal Dopaminergic and Cholinergic Systems K.M. Johnson, T.W. Vickroy, S.M. Leventer, and L.S. Mok...	505
---	-----

Specific Binding of ³ H-N-Allylnormetazocine (SKF 10047) to Multiple Sites in Rat Brain K.M. Johnson.....	531
---	-----

A Comparison of Phencyclidine with Other Psychoactive Drugs on Cholinergic Dynamics in the Rat Brain T.F. Murray.....	547
--	-----

Section V - Drug Abuse

Overview of the Human Behavioral Psychopharmacology of the Cyclohexylamines D.M. Gallant and D.B. Mallott.....	563
---	-----

PCP and Substance Dependency F.R. Ingold.....	573
--	-----

Section VI - New Directions

Phencyclidine: Differentiation of Behaviorally Active From Inactive Analogs Based on Interactions with Channels of Electrically Excitable Membranes and of Cholinergic Receptors E.X. Albuquerque, J.E. Warnick, L.G. Aguayo, R.K. Ickowicz, M.P. Blaustein, S. Maayani, and H. Weinstein.....	579
---	-----

Arylcyclohexylamines Selectively Reduce Excitation of Mammalian Neurones by Aspartate-Like Amino Acids D. Lodge, N.A. Anis, S.C. Berry, and N.R. Burton.....	595
---	-----

Effects of Acute and Chronic Administration of Phencyclidine on Methionine-Enkephalin Content in Mouse Brain T. Nabeshima, M. Hiramatsu, M. Amano, H. Furukawa, I.K. Ho, and T. Kameyama.....	617
--	-----

A Search for Phencyclidine Antagonists P.F. VonVoigtlander, A.H. Tang, M.C. Ochoa, S.R. Franklin, and H.J. Triezenberg.....	627
--	-----

Antagonism of PCP Discrimination by Adenosine Analogs
R.G. Browne, W.M. Welch, M.R. Kozlowski, and G. Duthu..... 639

Phencyclidine Receptors and Possible Existence
of An Endogenous Ligand
R. Quirion, T.L. O'Donohue, H. Everist,
A. Pert, and C.B. Pert..... 667

Index..... 685

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THE BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMATION OF PCP
 AND ITS CONSEQUENCES: A HYPOTHESIS

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The different possible conformations in equilibrium of the phencyclidine (PCP) molecule in solution (4,6) represent an important physicochemical factor playing a role in both the kinetics of displacement of the molecule and its binding to receptor sites. In aqueous biological medium, however, conformational equilibrium is not the only type of equilibrium to be considered because there is also a protonic equilibrium (Fig. 1).

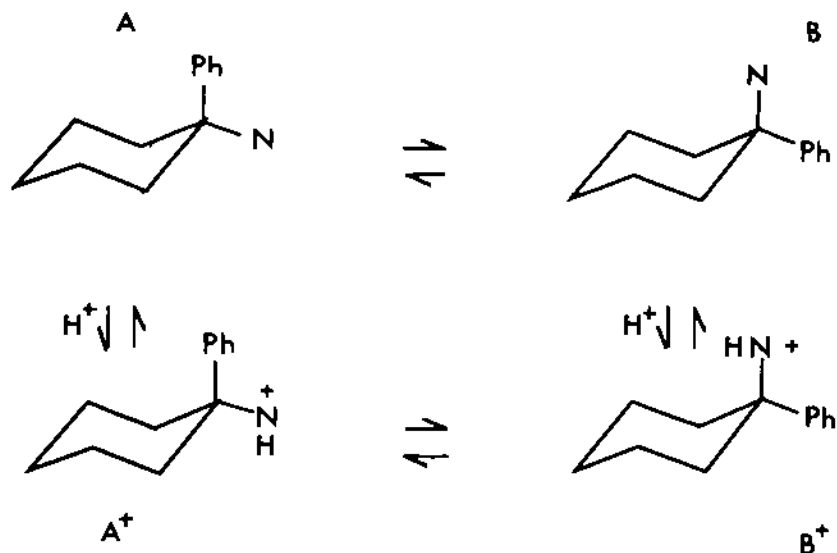


Fig. 1. Conformational and protonic equilibria of the PCP molecule

The positions of the conformational equilibria in the base form and in the protonated form depend on the conformational free energies ΔG° and $\Delta G^{\circ+}$, whereas the protonic equilibria depend on the pH of the medium and the pK of the molecule.

When the molecule interacts with a given receptor, what is the "active" conformation involved in the ligand-receptor complex? Should the interaction be considered one between a protonated form and a basic site, or the contrary? We will present some arguments allowing hypotheses to be made concerning the interactions of derivatives of PCP with the ³H-PCP receptor (8,10,12). The structures of the derivatives studied are shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Influence of conformation on biological activity
in vivo and in vitro

A. Rotarod Test

In considering the relative conformational displacements for a pair of stereoisomers, we find in Table 4 that compounds 13-32 and 35-38 illustrate the fact that, practically systematically, the isomer having the greatest percentage of its aromatic group in the axial position (even numbered compounds) gives the best results (i.e., the lowest ED₅₀ values). It is remarkable that out of ten pairs of stereoisomers, with very different structures, there is only one real exception: 23 and 24. This leads us to believe that, in spite of the different physicochemical characteristics of the substituents, activity in the rotarod test is associated with a common characteristic, the axial aromatic ring conformation.

B. Binding to the ³H-PCP receptor

Comparison of the pairs of stereoisomers 13-32 and 35-38 in Table 4 shows the following results. Out of twelve pairs, the compounds with the aromatic ring in the axial position (even numbers) have the best affinity, but four pairs show the opposite result (23-30). It must be emphasized that the four exceptions concern molecules bearing -OCH₃ or -OH substituents, and that the same result was found in the in vivo test: 23 and 24.

The exceptions observed concern hydrophilic substituents. This leads us to believe that in these cases interactions of the hydrophilic-hydrophobic type are more important than the conformational parameter. This observation does not, however, cast any doubt on the general conclusion drawn from the results of the in vivo and in vitro studies.

Conformational stability in solution and in the solid state

A. Stability in solution

Table 1. Cyclohexyl-substituted molecules in their preferred conformation in the base form (Ph=phenyl, N=piperidine)



No.	No. GK	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	GK1	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	t-but	H	H
13	GK2	H	H	t-but	H	H	H	H	CH3	H	H
14	GK3	H	H	CH3	H	H	H	CH3	H	H	H
15	GK4	H	H	CH3	H	H	H	CH3	H	H	H
16	GK5	H	CH3	H	H	H	CH3	H	H	H	H
17	GK7	H	CH3	H	H	H	CH3	H	H	H	H
18	GK6	H	CH3	H	H	H	CH3	H	H	H	H
19	GK9	CH3	H	H	H	H	CH3	H	H	H	H
20	GK8	CH3	H	H	H	H	CH3	H	H	H	H
21	GK14	OCH3	H	H	H	H	OCH3	H	H	H	H
22	GK15	OCH3	H	H	H	H	OCH3	H	H	H	H
23	GK41	H	OCH3	H	H	H	H	OCH3	H	H	H
24	GK40	H	OCH3	H	H	H	H	OCH3	H	H	H
25	GK43	H	H	OCH3	H	H	H	H	OCH3	H	H
26	GK42	H	H	OCH3	H	H	H	H	OH	H	H
27	GK45	H	H	OH	H	H	H	H	OH	H	H
28	GK44	H	H	OH	H	H	H	H	OH	H	H
29	GK47	H	OH	H	H	H	H	OH	H	H	H
30	GK46	H	OH	H	H	H	H	OH	H	H	H
31	GK26	H	CH3	H	CH3	CH3	H	CH3	H	CH3	CH3
32	GK25	H	H	di-CH3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
33	GK18	H	H	di-CH3	H	H	H	H	H	CH3	CH3

Table 2

Phenyl- and piperidine-substituted molecules

No.	No. GK	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅
<u>1</u>	GK ₁	H	H	H	H	H
<u>2</u>	GK ₂₀	H	NO ₂	H	H	H
<u>3</u>	GK ₂₁	H	H	NO ₂	H	H
<u>4</u>	GK ₂₇	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H
<u>5</u>	GK ₂₈	H	OCH ₃	H	H	H
<u>6</u>	GK ₂₉	OCH ₃	H	H	H	H
<u>7</u>	GK ₃₀	H	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	H	H
<u>8</u>	GK ₃₁	H	H	H	OH	H
<u>9</u>	GK ₃₂	H	H	H	CH ₃	H
<u>10</u>	GK ₃₃	H	H	H	H ³	CH ₃
<u>11</u>	GK ₃₅	H	H	H	H	H
<u>12</u>	GK ₃₇	H	OH	H	H	H

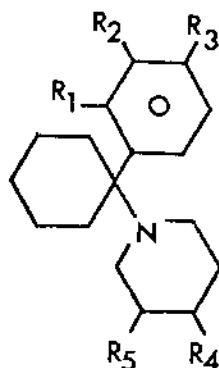
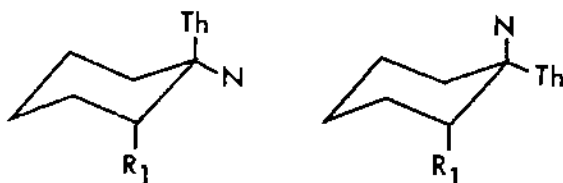


Table 3

2-Thienyl derivatives in their preferred conformation in the base form (Th=thienyl, N=piperidine)



No.	No. GK	R ₁	R ₁
<u>34</u>	GK ₀	H	
<u>35</u>	GK ₁₂		CH ₃
<u>36</u>	GK ₁₁	CH ₃	
<u>37</u>	GK ₁₆		OCH ₃
<u>38</u>	GK ₁₇	OCH ₃	

Table 4

Physical and biological parameters of the molecules studied

No.	pK	Δ	ED ₅₀ (mg/kg, s.c.)	K _d (μ M) (³ H-PCP)
<u>1</u>	8.29	1.03	4	0.25
<u>2</u>	7.18	1.33	110	11.5
<u>3</u>	7.25	1.37	>150	25
<u>4</u>	8.45	0.80	20	1.2
<u>5</u>	8.09	0.90	4.8	0.09
<u>6</u>	8.67	0.74	26	0.5
<u>7</u>	8.59	0.49	115	9.5
<u>8</u>	7.98	-	42	2.2
<u>9</u>	8.22	0.88	20	0.4
<u>10</u>	8.16	1.01	7.14	0.16
<u>11</u>	7.56	-	2.1	0.08
<u>12</u>	7.42	-	2.2	0.03
<u>13</u>	5.84	4.06	150	100
<u>14</u>	8.14	0	150	30
<u>15</u>	7.68	2.22	>150	0.5
<u>16</u>	8.30	0.55	5.5	0.13
<u>17</u>	7.03	3.54	>150	0.6
<u>18</u>	8.29	0.75	22	0.6
<u>19</u>	6.50	3.46	125	1.6
<u>20</u>	7.75	1.64	7.4	0.12
<u>21</u>	7.50	2.41	150	5
<u>22</u>	8.72	0.62	20	0.83
<u>23</u>	6.80	2.65	10	1.1
<u>24</u>	7.91	1.06	39	3
<u>25</u>	8.01	0.66	112	4.2
<u>26</u>	8.01	0.46	49	4
<u>27</u>	8.24	1.16	-	8.3
<u>28</u>	8.23	0.47	-	17
<u>29</u>	7.02	0.63	-	0.89
<u>30</u>	8.03	-	49.9	2.2
<u>31</u>	5.80	3.74	>150	16
<u>32</u>	8.24	0.21	94	6.3
<u>33</u>	8.27	0.66	93	5
<u>34</u>	7.81	1.61	2.3	0.026
<u>35</u>	6.59	3.63	>150	1
<u>36</u>	7.31	2.47	3.5	0.04
<u>37</u>	7.37	3.15	24	10
<u>38</u>	8.36	1.09	3.6	0.4

Studies described previously (4,6) showed that the preferred conformation of PCP in solution is the conformation with the phenyl group axial, in the base form ($\Delta G^{\text{O}^+} = -1.1$ kcal/mol) and particularly in the protonated form ($\Delta G^{\text{O}^+} = -4.4$ kcal/mol). In the latter case, we can consider the system conformationally homogeneous. For the thiophenyl analog of PCP, 34, the effects are similar, although less intense ($\Delta G = -0.6$ kcal/mol, $\Delta G^{\text{O}^+} = -3.3$ kcal/mol). It follows that in solution the protonated form is highly stabilized with an axial aromatic ring.

B. Stability in the solid state

The study of the X-ray diagrams of PCP hydrochloride crystals indicates that the molecule also takes on a conformation with the phenyl group in the axial position. The error in the interpretation of Argos *et al.* (1) has been corrected, because we have verified that their experimental results agree perfectly with ours (2,3).

Discussion and working hypothesis

In solution as well as in the solid state, the thermodynamic stability point of protonated PCP is the same conformation. We can reasonably imagine that in the PCP receptor complex, an environment intermediate between order in the solid and disorder in solution, the protonated form having the aromatic ring in the axial position is the most stable. In other words, the complex formed most easily because, it corresponds to a conformational energy minimum, and is stabilized by protonation, is the one where PCP is protonated with its phenyl group in an axial position. From the biochemical studies (8) showing the presence of acid functions in the receptor site, on the one hand, and given the in vivo and in vitro results above, on the other hand, we arrive at the following working hypothesis: the base form with the axial phenyl group is recognized by the ^3H -PCP receptor, where it is protonated and stabilized in its lowest energy conformation. This hypothesis leads to at least two consequences:

1. In the affinity studies, the total concentration of PCP or its derivatives is not the important factor, but rather the concentration of the base form present at the pH of the medium.

2. There must be a relationship between the conformational displacements of the compounds with an axial phenyl group and the affinity for the receptor.

To a certain extent, it is possible to verify the hypothesis by studying its consequences.

Relationship between the affinity for the receptor site and the rotarod test

If our hypothesis is correct, the linear relationship which appears to exist between the ED_{50} values (rotarod test) and the K_d (11) values takes on a much greater importance if the concentrations of the base form are taken into account instead of those of the hydrochloride salts. Using the pK values (4) of the analogs of PCP, measured in MCS and extrapolated to water, we can express the ED_{50} values in moles of base per kg and the K_d values in moles of base per liter. Fig. 2 shows that a linear relationship with a good statistical significance is obtained

$$\log ED_{50} = 0.68 (\pm 0.04) \log K_d - 0.92 (\pm 0.31)$$

$$n=28 \quad s=0.239 \quad r=0.959 \quad F=295$$

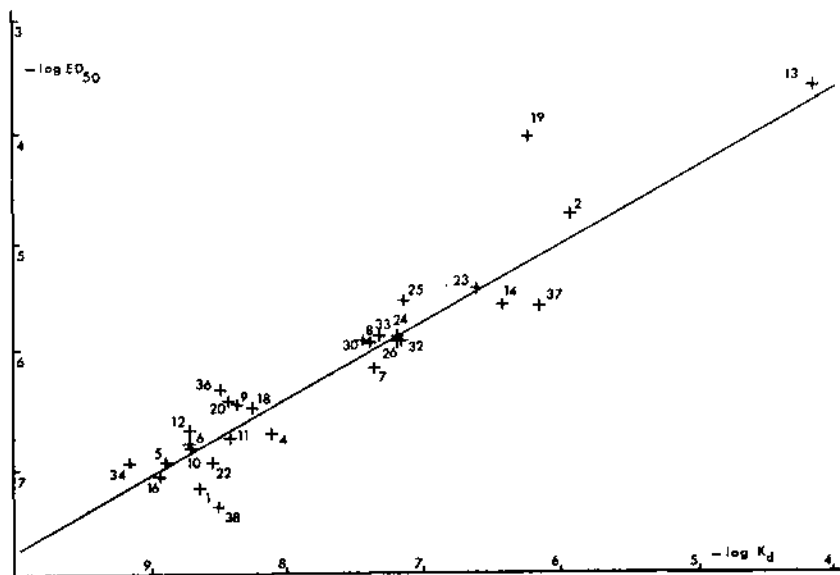


Fig. 2. Relationship between ED_{50} (rotarod test) and K_d (PCP receptor). Both parameters are expressed in terms of the base concentration with respect to the pK and pH values (7.4 in vivo, 7.7 in vitro).

The fact that 28 out of 29 molecules tested fit the correlation (19 does not) seems to validate our hypothesis and to establish the fact that interaction with the H -PCP receptor has a direct consequence on the rotarod test.

After correction for ionization, the rank order of efficacy at the receptor site is: 34 > 16 > 5 > 6 > 12 > 10 > PCP, the least effective being: 13 > 2 > 37 > 14 > 23 > 25.

Possible relationship between conformation and affinity for the H-PCP receptor site

To investigate the possible relationship between conformation and affinity, it is necessary to have a parameter which expresses the conformational displacement in one direction or another. In fact, it would be desirable to use ΔG° , but determination of this parameter for a large number of diversely substituted compounds poses many problems, especially the need to prepare the conformationally homogeneous reference compounds, having the same substitutions as each of the molecules studied.

Consequently, we preferred to use the parameter $\Delta = \log P - \log P_A$, where P is the partition coefficient (octanol-water), and P_A is the calculated partition coefficient of the molecule in the A conformation (5) (Fig. 1). The smaller the value of Δ , the closer the molecule is to the conformation supposed to be active. The reference molecules 14 and 13 have Δ values of 0 and ≈ 4 (5,6), respectively.

Plotting $\log K_A$ (expressed in terms of the concentration of the base) as a function of Δ , we see that a general relationship does not exist for the entire series, but we can generate parabolic curves from the reference compounds which group all of the derivatives (Fig. 3). This is not unexpected:

1. Given the fact that Δ is an expression of lipophilicity, one would expect to find parabolic relationships, which are typical of quantitative structure-activity relationship studies (7).

2. The fact that the conformational modifications are a result of the changes in the substituents leads to steric, hydrophobic and other interactions which are all different. Fig. 3 shows that, according to the type of interaction created by replacing the t-butyl group of 13 or 14 by other groups in different positions of the molecule, the role of conformation is more or less important with respect to af-

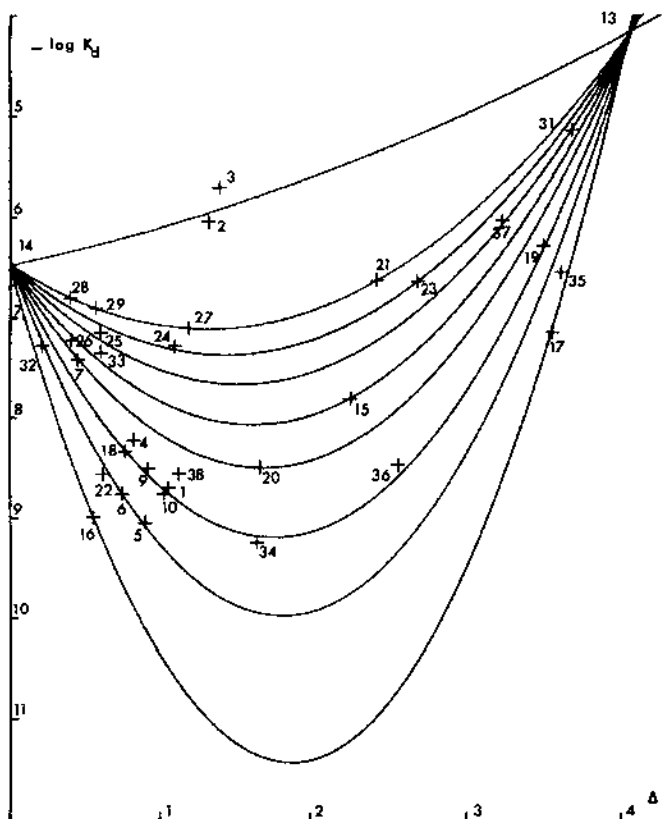


Fig. 3. Relationship between the K_d (PCP receptor) expressed in terms of the base concentration with respect to pK, pH and conformation (Δ parameter, see text)

finitly. It also seems possible, by correctly quantifying the parameters expressing the different interactions at the receptor site, to find a quantitative structure-activity relationship for the series.

It should be noted that if the most axial position of the aromatic ring corresponds to the best affinity for a given pair of stereoisomers, Fig. 3 indicates that in general the best affinities are obtained (minima of the curves) for mobile systems in which conformation A is in majority but not exclusive. For example, 1 (PCP) and 34 (thienyl PCP) are sit-

uated on the same curve, but 34 has a better affinity than 1, with a conformation that is less displaced towards the axial aromatic ring conformer (-0.6 kcal/mol as compared to -1.1 kcal/mol).

Conclusion.

The results show the role played by the concentration of the base form, and that of the conformation of the molecules in the expression of the biological activity of PCP and its derivatives.

It is interesting to note that mathematically there is a relationship between the rotarod test and the affinity for the ³H-PCP receptor site. This relationship seems indeed to be specific, since attempts to show a relationship between the rotarod test and affinity for the opiate μ and cerebral muscarinic receptors (9) were negative.

There are coherent factors which lead us to believe that at the receptor site the derivatives of PCP take on a conformation in which the aromatic ring in the axial position is stabilized by ionic bonds with acid residues. To conceive new molecules, we are confronted with the following imperatives:

1. At the site of activity there must be as high a concentration of the base form as possible, therefore, molecules with the lowest pK values.

2. The molecules must be mobile, with their conformational equilibria at a minima in the curves in Fig. 3.

Such molecules can only be obtained by chemical modifications, which themselves have an effect on the interaction at the level of the receptor, because of the inherent physicochemical characteristics of the substituents introduced. Only a very precise study of the changes in affinity constants caused by substituents at different locations on the PCP ring can lead to a logical formulation of molecules with strong affinity and probably high specificity. One important factor must also be taken into consideration: the chirality factor for molecules having an asymmetric carbon atom. Indeed, the studies described herein were carried out on racemic mixtures, whereas the receptor most certainly has an asymmetric structure.

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SUBJECT INDEX

A

Acetylcholine (ACh), 507,
548, 549, 550, 601,
602
Acetylcholinesterase (AChE)
548
Acetylcholine receptor, 125,
126, 582, 584, 589
Acetyltransferase, 548
Action potential, 579, 584
586
Adenosine, 650
Adenosine receptor, 653
Adenylate cyclase, 471
N-Allylnorcyclazocine (see
SKF 10,047)
γ-Aminobutyric acid
(GABA), 301, 459
Amfonelic acid, 472, 477-
479, 553
α-Aminonitriles, 271, 272,
273
Amino-pentanoic acid
(PCAPA), 414, 415, 420
m-Aminophencyclidine, 580,
588, 590, 591
Amphetamine, 298, 318, 348,
477, 478, 479, 548, 554,
632
Aniline hydroxylase, 438
4-Aryl-4-aminocyclohex-
anones, 35
Arylcyclohexylamine struc-
ture-activity relationship
25, 292, 311, 312, 316,
328, 348
Atropine, 547

B

Benz(f)isoquinolines, 59,
62, pharmacology, 63
Benzomorphans, 302, 322
4-Benzoyloxy-1-piperidinocy-
clohexanecarbonitrile, 14

Benzylphenylcyclohexylamine,
19
Bestatin, 148, 488
Biotransformation of PCP de-
gradation products formed
during smoking, 175
Biotransformation of the
cyclohexyl ring of PCP, 158
Biotransformation of the
phenyl ring of PCP, 173
Biotransformation of the
piperidine ring of PCP,
166
Bridged benz(f)isoquinolines,
59, 62, pharmacology, 63
N-(n-butyl)-1-phenylcyclo-
hexylamine (NNBPCA), 135,
316
N-(s-butyl)-1-phenylcyclo-
hexylamine (NSBPCA), 136,
316

C

4-Carbomethoxycyclohexanone,
42
Catecholamines, 443, 471,
454, 547
Caudate nucleus, 471-477
Channels (ionic), 579, 582,
Ca²⁺, K⁺, 96-98
Chloral hydrate, 473
2-(o-chlorophenyl)-2-(methyl-
amino)-cyclo-hexanone: see
ketamine
5-(o-chlorophenyl)-4-methyl-
-2-oxa-azabicyclo (3.3.1)
nonan-3,9-dione, 282
Cholinergic (system), 471,
547, 579
Clonidine, 628, 631
Conjugated PCP metabolites,
174
Crayfish, 125

Cyclazocine, 312, 328,
606, 628
Cytochrome P-450, 215, 267,
273, 433, 439
Cytochrome P-450-multiple
forms, 227
Cytochrome P-450-new metabo-
lites, 225

D

DAGO, 145, 146, 147
³H-2-Deoxyglucose, 632
Dexoadrol, 312, 327, 632
Diazepam, 293, 300
Diazepam and phencyclidine
discrimination, 339
Dioxadrol, 327
N,N-Diethyl-1-phenylcyclo-
hexylamine (PCDEA)
316
Diencephalon, 550
3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetic
acid (DOPAC), 485, 486
(4-Dimethylamino-4-p-tolyl)
cyclohexanone (U-46,253),
321, 322
N,N-Dimethyl-1-phenylcyclo-
hexylamine (CI-459)
(PCDMA), 25, 316
Discrimination training, 338
Dopamine, 148, 291
DTLET, δ -agonist, 144, 146;
analgesic activity, 146,
147; antinociceptive
properties, 147
Dynorphin, 149

E

EEG electrodes, 249
EEG - cocaine effects, 389
EEG - dexoadrol effects, 382
EEG - effects of dextrorphan,
385
EEG - ethanol effects, 389
EEG - ketamine effects, 379

Electroencephalographic
electrode implantation
techniques, 369
EEG - levorphanol effects,
385
EEG - levoadrol effects,
382
EEG - PCP effects, 376
EEG recording, 373
EEG - NaCl effects, 376
EEG with drug treatment
methods, 375
Endogenous ligand: PCP
receptor, 673
Endplate currents, 580
Enkephalin, 144
Enzymatic systems for PCP
biotransformation, 177
Ethylketocyclazocine, 322,
556
N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexyl-
amine (PCE) (CI-400), 316,
356

F

1-[1-(3-Fluorophenyl)cyclo-
hexyl]piperidine (3FPCP),
319
Fluphenazine, 444

G

Gas chromatography, 158
Gas chromatography-mass
spectrometry, 158
Glucose metabolism, 629
Glutamate receptor, 595

H

Half-life, 433, 436
Haloperidol, 444, 633
Heroin, 573
Hexobarbital, 431
High pressure liquid chroma-
tography, 157, 270, 272

Hippocampus, 552, 632
 Homovanillic acid (HVA), 485
 486
 4-OH cyclo PCP - EEG effects,
 251
 4-OH cyclo pip PCP, 222
 6-Hydroxydopamine (6-OH DA),
 450, 452
 Hydroxyketamine, 282
 Hydroxynorketamine, 282
 N-(5-Hydroxypentyl)-1-phenyl-
 cyclohexylamine, 19
 4-(4'-Hydroxypiperidino)-4-
 phenylcyclohexanol, 16,
 269

I

Imines, 19
 Iminium ions, 267, 273, 274
 Imipramine, 548

K

Ketamine, 279-289, 292-294,
 355, 580, 596, 669
 Ketamine and DA metabolism
 485
 Ketocyclazocine, 556

L

Levorphanol, 556, 608
 Levoadrol, 327, 606
 L-PIA and phencyclidine
 discrimination, 342
 Lysergic acid diethylamide
 (LSD), 348, 555, 573

M

Membranes, synaptic, 579
 Methaqualone, 573
 Methohexitane, 596
 N-Methylaspartate (NMA), 601
 3-Methylcholanthrene, 225, 439
 1-[1-(p-Methoxyphenyl)cyclo-
 hexyl]piperidine, 584
 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphet-
 amine (MDA), 326

Methylphenidate, 553
 N-Methyl-1-phenylcyclohexyl-
 amine (NMPCA), 317
 Morphine, 149, 322, 431, 487,
 602, 629
 Mouse platform test, 397
 Mouse platform test and
 structure-activity rela-
 tionship, 398, 399-407
 Muscarinic receptor, 547,
 555, 579

N

NADPH, 282
 Nalorphine, 326
 Naloxone, 486, 602
 Naltrexone, 355-357, 629
 1-[1-(1-Naphthyl)cyclohexyl]
 piperidine (1-NCP), 319
 1-[1-(2-Naphthyl)cyclohexyl]
 piperidine (2-NCP), 319
 Neostriatum, 471
 Neuromuscular transmission,
 579-592
 1-[1-(3-Nitrophenyl)cyclo-
 hexyl]piperidine, 579-591
 1-[1-(4-Nitrophenyl)cyclo-
 hexyl]piperidine, 579
 Nomifensine, 554
 Norepinephrine (NE), 443,
 452, 554
 Norketamine, 282
 Normetazocine, 326
 Nuclear magnetic resonance
 (NMR) spectroscopy, 21

O

Opiate receptors, 89, 108,
 144-149, 322, 347, 540,
 555, 674
 Oxilorphan, 326

P

Pentafluoropropionyl anhy-
 dride (PPFA), 283
 Pentazocine, 326, 556

Pentobarbital, 294-298, 439, 473
 Pentylenetetrazole, 293
 Perhexiline, 239
 hydroxylation, 240
 species differences, 244
 Phencyclidine
 abuse, 347, 627
 abuse and violence, 568
 abuse and psychiatric aspects, 568, 639
 abuse and antagonists, 627, 637
 acidification, 411
 amnesia effects, 574, 567
 analgesic effects, 347
 analogs, 257, 258, 259, 264
 analytical methods:
 chronamperometry, 474;
 gas chromatography (glc), 195, 412;
 HPLC, 412, 618;
 mass spectrometry, 412;
 radioimmunoassay, 412;
 thin layer chromatography, 412;
 voltammetry, 474
 antagonist, 355, 357
 anticholinergic effects, 459, 500
 anticonvulsant effects, 292
 antimuscarinic effects, 579
 anticolinergic effects, 591
 ataxia, 257, 291, 549
 behavioral effects, 257-260, 354, 411, 434, 495, 505, 565, 620
 biochemical effects, 512
 biotransformation, 157, 432, 440;
 effects of drug pre-treatment, 225
 cataleptic effects, 264, 292
 central nervous system effects, 291, 552
 cholinergic system effects, 301, 329, 524
 conformation, 1,6
 convulsive effects, 299, 347
 dependence (chronic), 573, 620
 depressive effects, 291
 discrimination, 337
 direct binding experiments, 125, 669
 discriminative stimulus test effects, 312, 628
 disposition kinetics, 412, 419, 433
 distortion of body image, 311
 distribution in the body, 432, 436
 diuresis, 411
 dog spinal (chronic effects), 347
 dopamine system effects, 471-484, 495-504, 522
 EEG effects, 249, 251
 euphoric effects, 579
 flexor reflex effects, 349
 frontal cortex effects, 438
 γ -aminobutyric (GABA) effects, 301
 hallucinatory effects, 347
 hepatic clearance, 420
 hydroxylation, 239, 240
 "-species differences, 244
 hyperpnea, 353
 hypersecretion effects, 353
 hyperthermic effects, 359
 lacrimation effects, 349
 lethal dose, 294
 locomotor activity effects, 432, 495, 627
 medulla oblongata effects, 438
 metabolism and metabolites, 195, 206, 215-237, 239, 249, 257-260, 263, 265-266
 midbrain effects, 438
 muscle strength effects, 125
 mydriasis effects, 353
 nystagmus effects, 347
 occipital cortex effects, 438

Phencyclidine

- opiate receptors in rat
 - brain, 146, 497, 556, 629
- pupil effects, 313
- sleep effects, 294
- striatum effects, 438, 518
- synaptic regulation
 - effects, 552
- opisthotonic posturing, 349, 431
- overdose effects, 411
- oxidation, 224
- paranoid delusions, 125
- pH-urine serum, 420
- pharmacokinetics, 412-417, 563, 564
- pharmacology, 260, 431,
- physical properties, 1
 - pK, 1
 - pKa ¹H-PCP, 74
 - pKa ³H-m-amino-PCP, 78
 - pKa ³H-m-nitro-PCP, 78
- psychotomimetic effects, 125-133, 580, 620
- rearing, 432
- receptor, 7-10, 83, 107, 125, 143
- "-in rat brain 669
- renal clearance, 411, 412, 417, 418
- rotarod test, 2, 312
- salivation effects, 432, 436
- seizures, 432
- sex differences, 434
- skin twitch reflex
 - effects, 349
- sniffing effects, 349
- stereoselectivity, 420
- stereotypes, 349
- struggling effects, 354
- street-drug use, 411
- structure-activity
 - relationship, 348
- systemic clearance, 416, 419
- tachycardia, 353
- tolerance to (chronic), 621
- tremor effects, 432
- visual disturbances, 579

³H-Phencyclidine binding

- compared to other radio-ligands, 127, 146
- competition experiments, 144, 669
- effects of other drugs, 129
- in dog blood and urine, 411, 414-419
- in rat brain, 433
- in rat liver, 196
- in rat plasma, 433
- in rat striatum, 477
- regional distribution in rat brain, 433, 672

Phenobarbital, 230, 439

Phentolamine, 454

1-(1-Phenylcyclobutyl) piperidine (4 PCP), 321

1-(1-Phenylcycloheptyl) piperidine (7 PCP), 321

1-Phenylcyclohexane, 205

1-Phenylcyclohexylamine (PCA) 20, 205, 209, 259, 260, 316

1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-2-cyanopiperidine, 270

1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-4-hydroxypiperidine (4-OH pip PCP) (PCHP), 195, 269

1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-3-methylpiperidine (3-MEPCP), 269, 316

1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-n-methylpiperidine (4 MEPCP), 316, 353

1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl) morpholine (PCM), 137, 316, 356

1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl) pyrrolidine (PCPY), 316

1-(1-Phenylcyclooctyl) piperidine (8 PCP), 321

1-(1-Phenylcyclopentyl) piperidine (5 PCP), 321

1-Phenylcyclopentylamine (5-PCA), 321

1-(1-Phenylcyclopropyl)
piperidine (3 PCP), 321
1-[1-(1-Phenylethyl)cyclo-
hexyl]piperidine (PECP),
319
cis-1-(1-Phenyl-4-hydroxy-
cyclohexyl)piperidine,
269
1-[1-(1-Phenylmethyl)cyclo-
hexyl]piperidine (PMCP),
319
4-Phenyl-4-piperidinocyclo-
hexanol (4-OH cyclo PCP)
(PPC), 195, 321, 414
1-[1-(1-Phenylpropyl)cyclo-
hexyl]piperidine (PPCP),
319
Physostigmine, 326
1-Piperidinocyclohexane-
carbonitrile (PCC), 319,
580
pKa measurement, 71, 72, 73
Prazosin, 633
N-(n-Propyl)-1-phenylcyclo-
hexylamine (NPPCA), 316,
351
1-Pyrrolidinocyclohexane-
carbonitrile (PYCC), 319

Q

Quantal release of trans-
mitter, 580, 586
Quinuclidinyl benzylate
(NB), 581

R

Reactive intermediates of
PCP, 178
RB⁺ efflux, 580, 586

S

Schizophrenia, 471, 579,
639
Scopolamine, 326, 548
Serotonin, 471, 547
Sigma receptor, 109, 110

Sigma PCP receptor -
molecular properties, 114-
116
stereochemical require-
ments, 118
Sigma PCP receptor location,
neuroanatomical, 116-118
SKF 10,047 (N-allylnormeta-
zocine), 110-114, 312, 347,
525, 531, 555, 580, 642
Synaptosomes, 579

T

Δ^9 -Tetrahydrocannabinol, 326
1-(2-Thienyl)cyclohexylamine,
13
1-[1-(2-Thienyl)cyclohexyl]
morpholine (TCM), 319
1-[1-(2-Thienyl)cyclohexyl]
piperidine (CI-421) (TCP),
319, 356, 583
1-[1-(2-Thienyl)cyclohexyl]
pyrrolidine (THP, TCPY),
319
Thin layer chromatography,
157
Thiorphan, 488
Tiletamine, 599, 656
Trypsine denaturation, 537
Tyrosine, 471