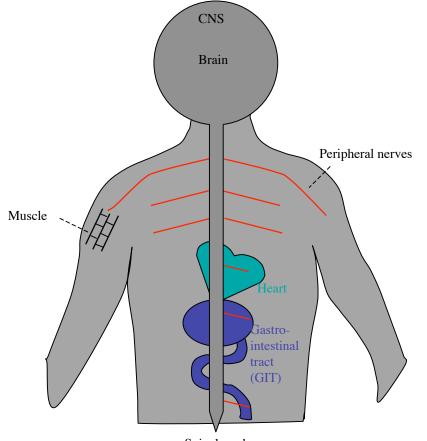
# Topic 10-2 Drugs of the Nervous System-Adrenergic

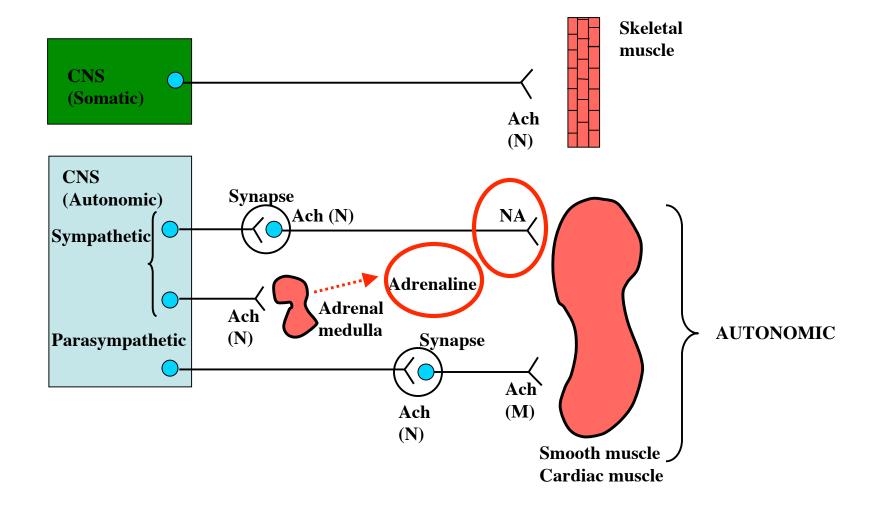
# Ch 19,20 Patrick Part VI- Nervous system -Corey

#### **Peripheral nervous system**

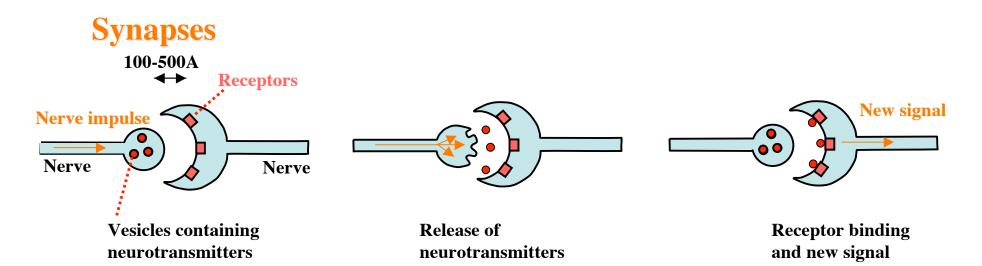


Spinal cord

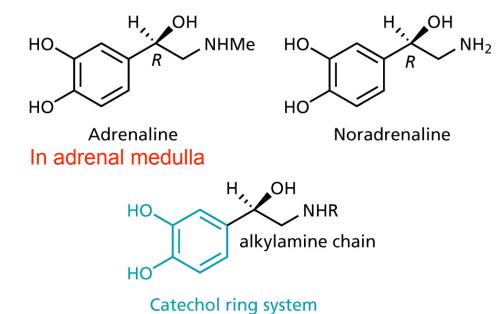
#### **Peripheral nervous system**



**1. Nerve Transmission** 



Adrenergic endogenous agonists: catechols



 $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  adrenergic G-protein receptorsmany overlapping functions

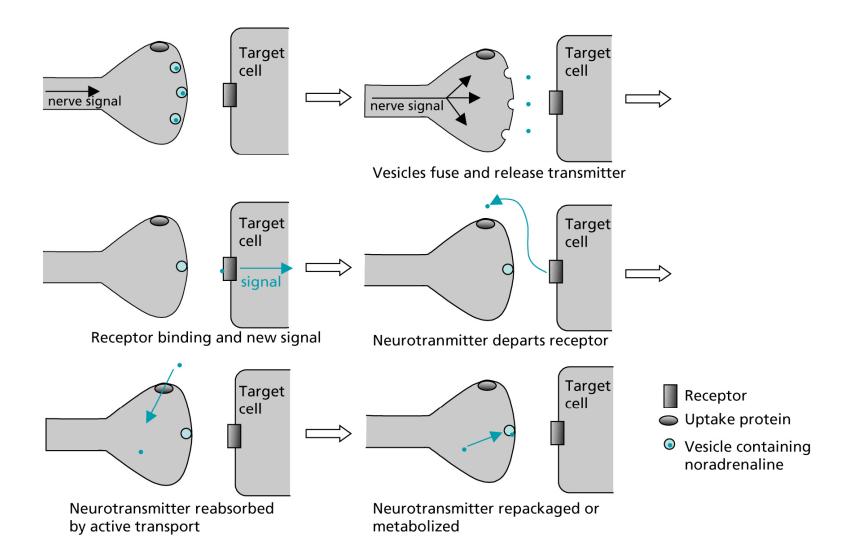
In General:

• $\beta$  adrenergic receptors

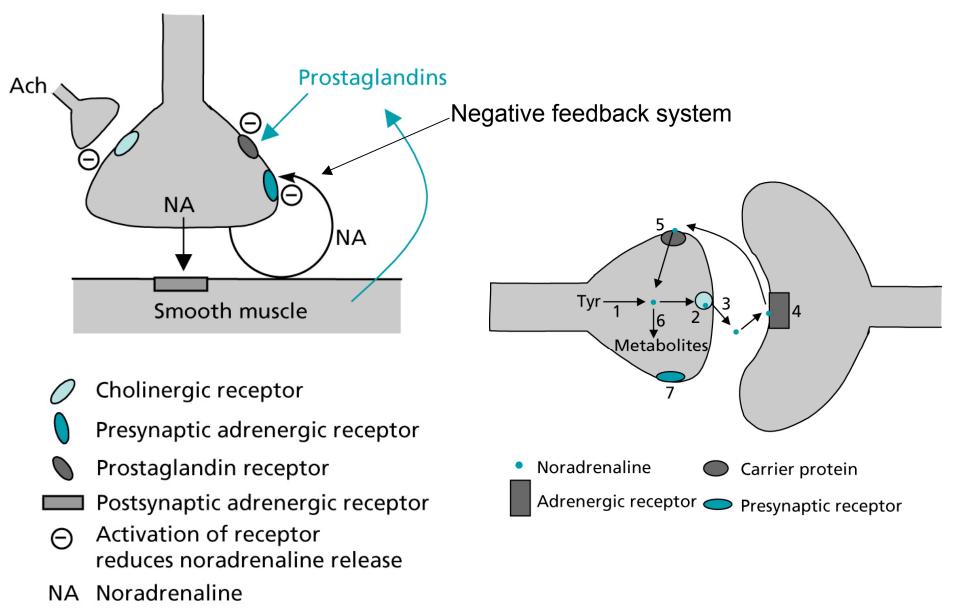
Relax smooth muscle (except heart muscle)
β1 blockers slow heart muscle contraction,
lowers BP

α adrenergic receptors
Contract smooth muscle(except gut)
α1 agonists -used for vasoconstriction in local anesthesia, α2 for glaucoma
α1 antagonists relax smooth muscle for hypertension and angina

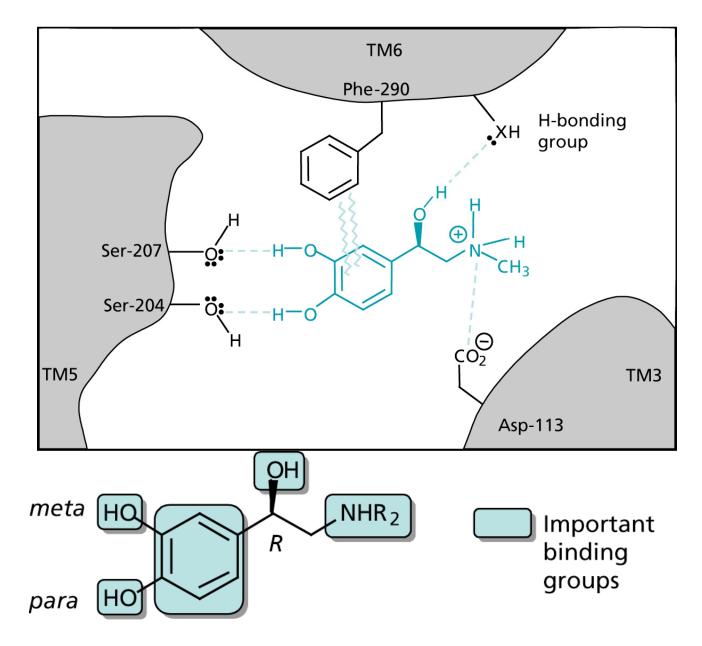
### $\alpha$ and $\beta$ adrenergic G-protein receptors-



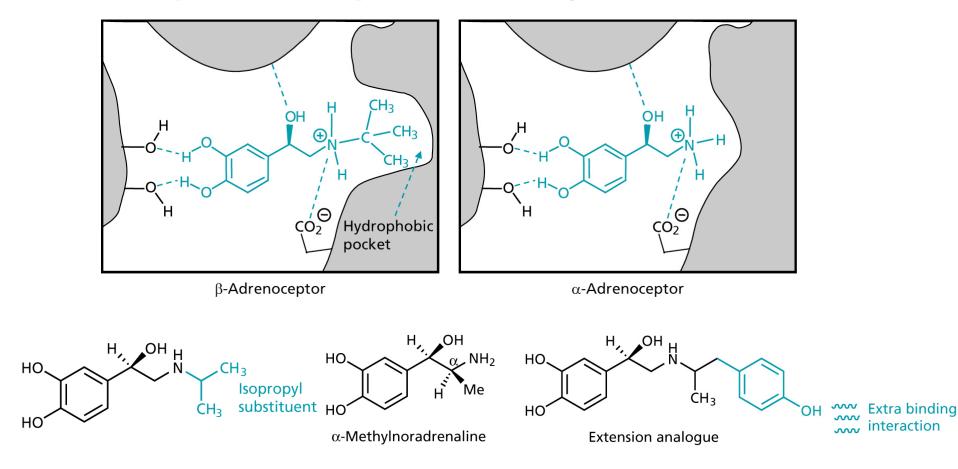
Noradrenalin (norepinephrine) system drug targets



## **Adrenergic Binding Site**

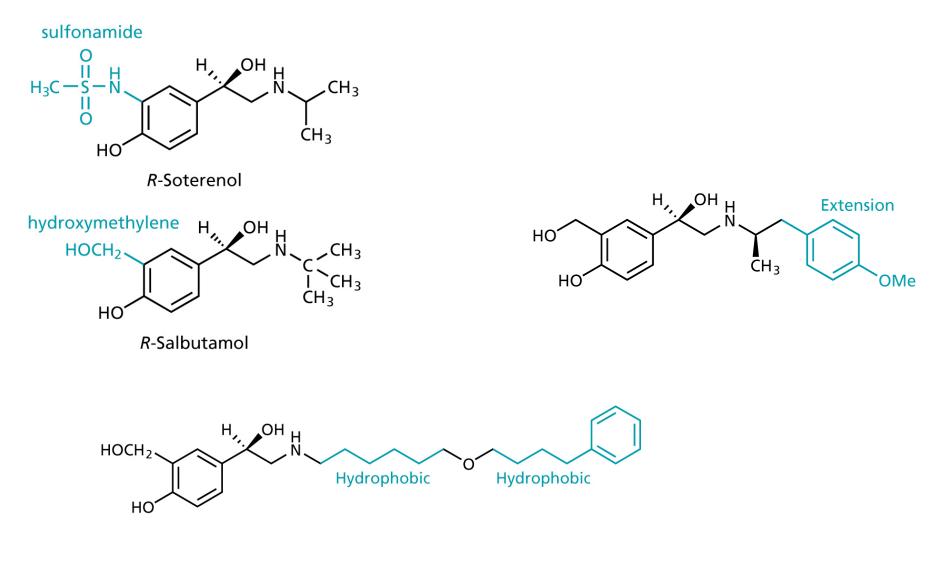


#### Adrenergic Binding Site: $\alpha$ vs. $\beta$



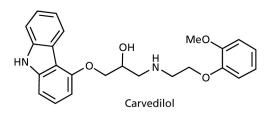
Stimulates  $\beta$ , not  $\alpha$  due to bulky groups

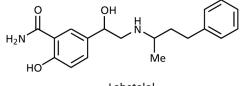
#### Adrenergic Binding Site: spec. $\beta 2$ agonists and asthma



selective  $\beta 2$  agonists, adrenalin is less specific

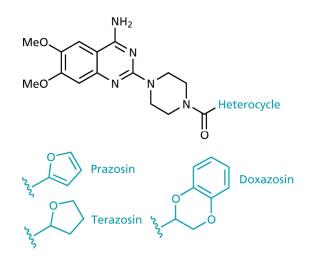
#### $\alpha$ Adrenergic antagonists:



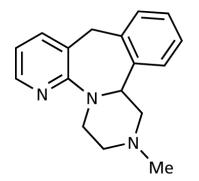


Labetalol

general  $\alpha/\beta$  for antihypertension

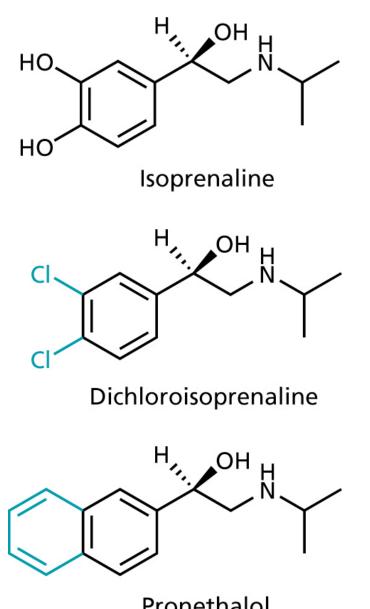


 $\alpha 1$  for urinary tract relaxation prostate enlargement treatment



Mirtazepine (Remeron)  $\alpha 2$  blocker for depression-increases serotonin and NA

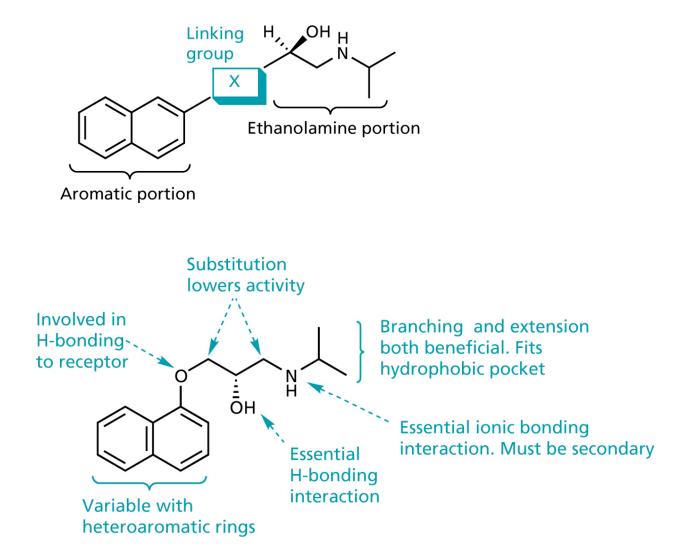
 $\beta$  adrenergic blockers:cardiovascular drugs for BP



partial  $\beta$  agonists

Pronethalol

#### specific $\beta$ adrenergic blockers:cardiovascular drugs for BP

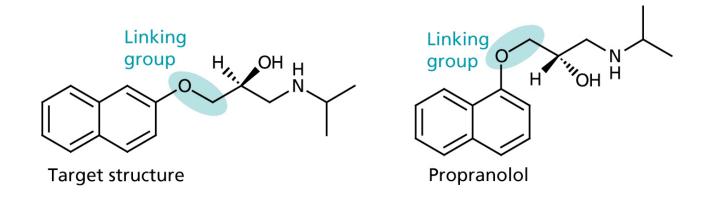


Extra ring converts agonist to antagonist

specific  $\beta$  adrenergic blockers:cardiovascular drugs for BP

# $\beta$ -blockers effects

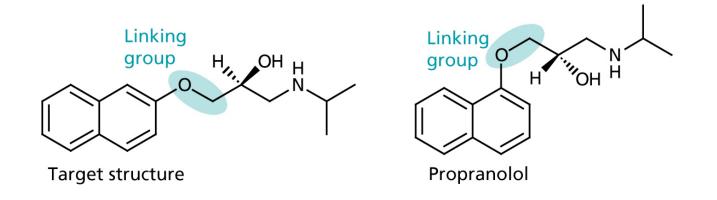
- Reduce cardiac output
- Reduce renin release from kidneys (which produces Angiotensin I and II)
- Reduces general activity of CNS



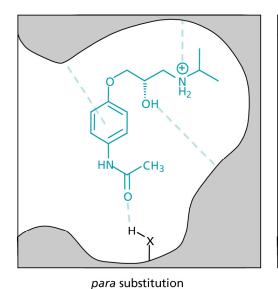
specific  $\beta$  adrenergic blockers:cardiovascular drugs for BP

 $\beta$ -blockers side effects

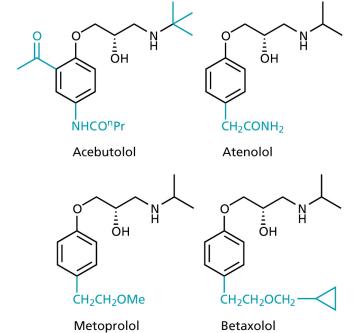
- Bronchoconstriction due to  $\beta 2$  blocking
- lethargy
- Dizziness, dreams from bbb passage of hydrophobic propanolol
- Potential heart failure



# More selective $\beta 1$ -blockers-Next generation



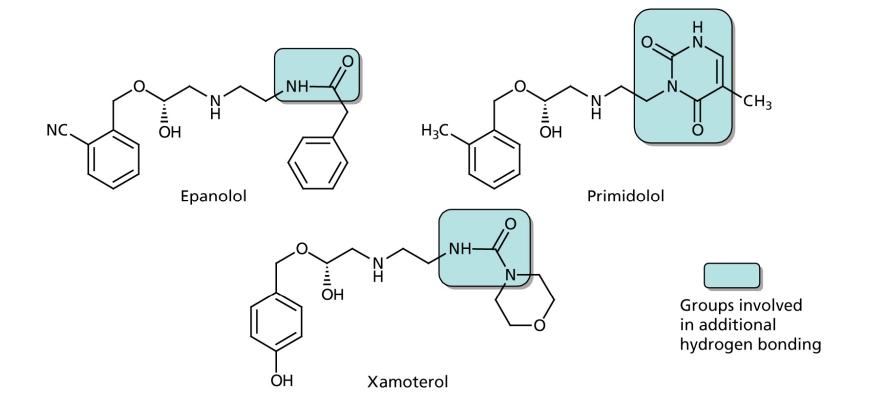
meta substitution



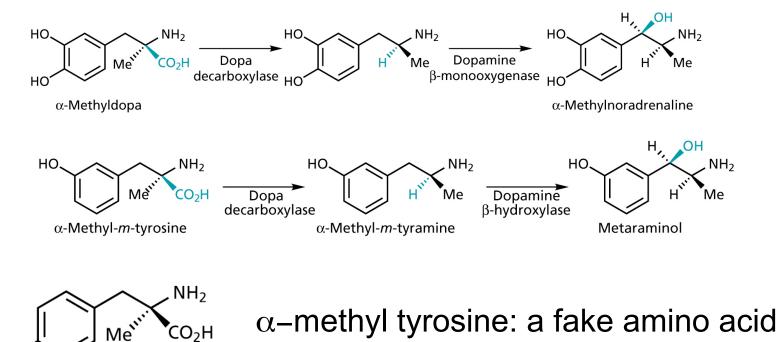
Extra H-bonding interaction

 $\beta$ 1 receptor

## More selective $\beta$ 1–blockers-3rd generation !

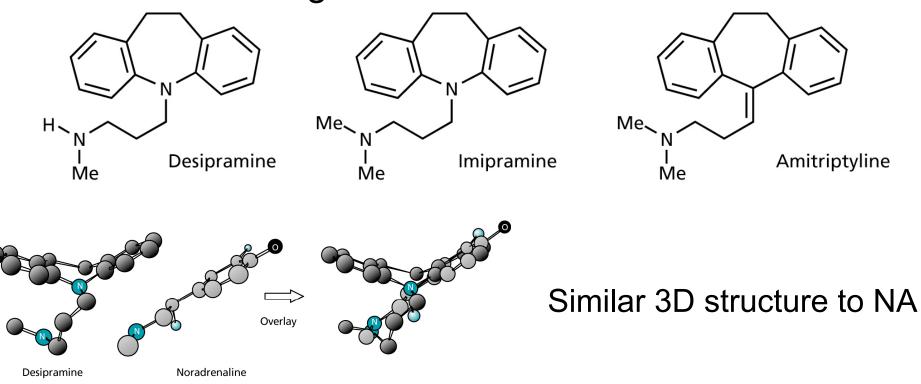


 Biosynthesis "dummies" down regulate adrenergic system

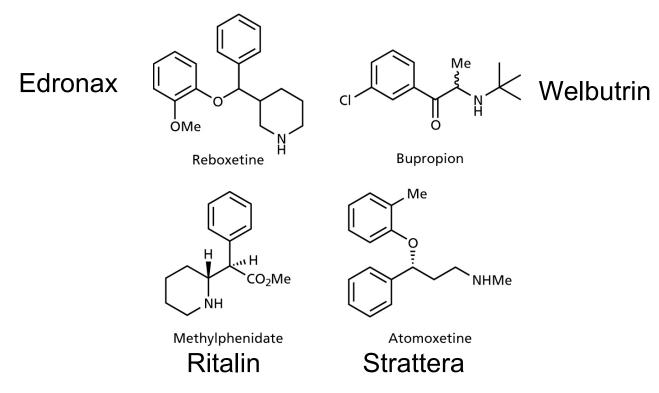


HO

- The tricyclic antidepressants
- NA reuptake inhibitors-desensitize a2 receptors leading to more serotonin and NA released to get effect.

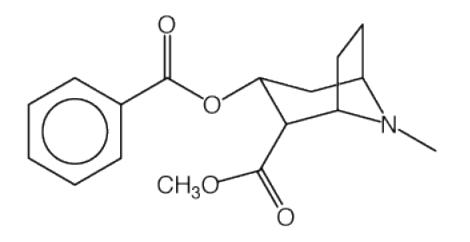


- Newer antidepressants
- Bupropion (Welbutrin) and others inhibit reuptake of both NA and dopamine in CNS.
- Reuptake inhibitors also used for ADHD (ritalin, Strattera)

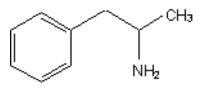


 Cocaine-inhibits NA uptake in peripheral nervous system and dopamine in CNS

cocaine



Amphetamine-inhibits NA carrier uptake in CNS



Amphetamine

• Monoamine oxidase inhibitors-increase [catecholamine] by stopping breakdown

