

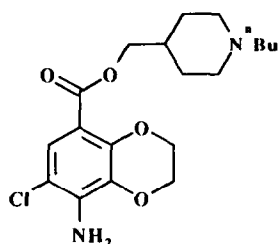
5-HT₄ RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS : OXAZOLO, OXAZINO AND OXAZEPINO[3,2-a]INDOLE DERIVATIVES

L.M.Gaster*, P.A.Wyman, E.S.Ellis, A.M. Brown and T.J. Young

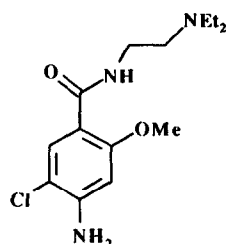
SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Coldharbour Road, The Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex, CM19 5AD, UK.

Abstract: The identification of oxazolo, oxazino and oxazepino[3,2-a]indoles as new structural classes of highly potent 5-HT₄ receptor antagonists is described. Compounds (4) (5) and (6) are among the most potent 5-HT₄ receptor antagonists reported to date.

5-HT₄ receptor mediated responses have been reported in several tissues and several species¹ but it is only recently that potent and selective antagonists for this receptor have been identified^{2,3}. Among these was the benzodioxan ester SB 204070 (1)² which was derived originally from a 4-piperidinylmethyl ester analogue of the 5-HT₄ receptor partial agonist metoclopramide (2) by incorporation of the oxygen of the 2-methoxy substituent within a 6-membered ring⁴. SB 204070 was identified using structure activity relationships determined from a functional model of the receptor in the guinea-pig isolated distal colon⁵ and was hitherto the most potent and selective 5-HT₄ receptor antagonist reported.



1 SB 204070

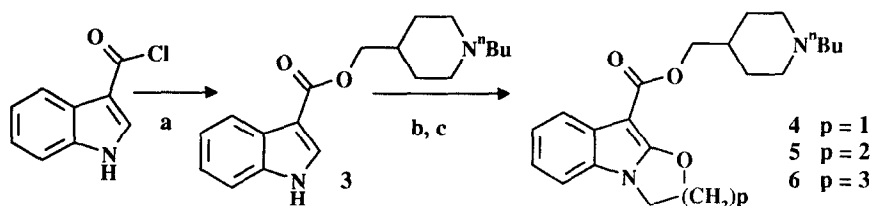


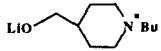
2 metoclopramide

We now report the identification of the novel oxazolo, oxazino and oxazepino[3,2-a]indole derivatives (4 - 6) as highly potent 5-HT₄ receptor antagonists. These compounds belong to a new structural class previously unreported as antagonists for this receptor. Compounds (4-6) were prepared from the indole ester (3)⁶ by the method shown in the scheme and full experimental details are described elsewhere⁷.

The ability of these compounds to block the 5-HT₄ receptor mediated effects of 5-HT was assessed in the guinea-pig distal colon longitudinal muscle myenteric plexus preparation (LMMP)⁵ and the results expressed as pIC₅₀ values (the negative logarithm of the concentration of test compound required to reduce the response evoked by the EC₅₀ concentration of 5-HT by 50%) (Table). The compounds were also evaluated for their ability to inhibit the binding of the previously reported⁸ 5-HT₄ receptor radioligand [¹²⁵I] SB 207710 to piglet hippocampal membranes and the results expressed as pK_i values (Table).

Scheme.



Reagents: (a) THF,  (b) NCS, BrCH₂(CH₂)_pOH, CHCl₃ (c) K₂CO₃, Me₂CO

Yields (b,c) 4=35%, 5=39%, 6=31%

Table.

Compound	Guinea-pig distal colon LMMP pIC ₅₀ [mean±sem] (n)	Affinity at piglet hippocampal 5HT ₄ receptors pK _i (n)
1	10.1 ± 0.7 (5)	9.9 ± 0.1 (3)
3	9.3 ± 0.2 (3)	8.6, 8.8 (2)
4	10.0 ± 0.2 (3)	10.1, 10.4 (2)
5	10.6 ± 0.2 (6)	10.2, 10.1 (2)
6	9.8 ± 0.1 (3)	9.7, 9.7 (2)

In the guinea-pig distal colon, these novel oxazolo, oxazino and oxazepino[3,2-a]indole derivatives (4-6) were highly potent 5-HT₄ receptor antagonists and this was also demonstrated by their ability to inhibit the binding of the 5-HT₄ receptor radioligand [¹²⁵I] SB 207710 to piglet hippocampal membranes. They show comparable potency to SB 204070 and as such they are useful new tools for characterising this receptor.

References and Notes

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