

Acetylcholine (muscarinic)

Overview: Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors (nomenclature as agreed by NC-IUPHAR Subcommittee on Muscarinic Acetylcholine Receptors, Caulfield and Birdsall, 1998) are 7TM receptors of the rhodopsin-like family where the endogenous agonist is acetylcholine. In addition to the agents listed in the table, AC-42, its structural analogues AC-260584 and 77-LH-28-1, desmethylclozapine and TBPB have been described as selective agonists of the M₁ receptor subtype via binding in a mode distinct from that utilized by non-selective agonists (Spalding *et al.*, 2002; 2006; Sur *et al.*, 2003; Langmead *et al.*, 2006; 2008; May *et al.*, 2007; Jones *et al.*, 2008). There are two allosteric sites on muscarinic receptors, one defined by it binding gallamine, strychnine and brucine, and the other binds KT5720, WIN62,577, WIN51,708 and staurosporine (Lazareno *et al.*, 2000; 2002). There are selective enhancers of acetylcholine binding and action: brucine, KT5720, VU0090157 and VU0029767 at M₁ receptors, PG135 at M₂ receptors, N-chloromethylbrucine and WIN62,577 at M₃ receptors, thiochrome, LY2033298, VU0152099 and VU0152100 at M₄ receptors and VU0238429 at M₅ receptors (Birdsall and Lazareno, 2005; Brady *et al.*, 2008; Chan *et al.*, 2008; Shirey *et al.*, 2008; Bridges *et al.*, 2009; Marlo *et al.*, 2009). LY2033298 has also been suggested to activate the M₄ receptor directly via an allosteric site (Nawaratne *et al.*, 2008). The allosteric site for gallamine and strychnine on M₂ receptors can be labelled by [³H]dimethyl-W84 (Tränkle *et al.*, 2003). McN-A-343 is a functionally selective partial agonist that appears to interact in a bitopic mode with both the orthosteric and an allosteric site on the M₂ muscarinic receptor (Valant *et al.*, 2008). THR160209, hybrid 1 and hybrid 2, are multivalent ligands that also achieve selectivity for M₂ receptors by binding both to the orthosteric and a nearby allosteric site (Steinfeld *et al.*, 2007; Antony *et al.*, 2009). VU0255035 is a recently described competitive antagonist with selectivity for the M₁ receptor (Sheffler *et al.*, 2009).

Nomenclature	M ₁	M ₂	M ₃
Ensembl ID	ENSG00000168539	ENSG00000181072	ENSG00000133019
Principal transduction	G _{q/11}	G _{i/o}	G _{q/11}
Antagonists (pK _i)	MT7 (10.9–11.0), 4-DAMP (9.2), tripitramine (8.8), darifenacin (8.3), pirenzepine (6.3–8.3), VU0255035 (7.8), guanylpirenzepine (7.7), AFDX384 (7.3–7.5), MT3 (6.5–7.1), himbacine (6.7–7.1), AFDX116 (6.2)	tripitramine (9.6), AFDX384 (8.0–9.0), 4-DAMP (8.3), himbacine (7.9–8.4), darifenacin (7.3–7.6), AFDX116 (6.7–7.3), VU0255035 (6.2), pirenzepine (4.9–6.4), MT3 (<6), guanylpirenzepine (5.6), MT7 (<5)	4-DAMP (9.3), darifenacin (9.1), AFDX384 (7.2–7.8), tripitramine (7.1–7.4), himbacine (6.9–7.2), pirenzepine (5.6–6.7), guanylpirenzepine (6.5), VU0255035 (6.1), AFDX116 (6.1), MT3 (<6), MT7 (<5)
Probes (K _D)	[³ H]NMS (80–150 pM), [³ H]QNB (15–60 pM), [³ H]pirenzepine (3–15 nM), (<i>R,R</i>)-quinuclidinyl-4-[¹⁸ F]-fluoromethyl-benzilate (PET ligand), [¹¹ C]xanomeline (PET ligand), [¹¹ C]butylthio-TZTP (PET ligand)	[³ H]NMS (200–400 pM), [³ H]QNB (20–50 pM), [¹⁸ F]FP-TZTP (PET ligand)	[³ H]NMS (150–250 pM), [³ H]QNB (30–90 pM), [³ H]darifenacin (300 pM)

Nomenclature	M ₄	M ₅
Ensembl ID	ENSG00000180720	ENSG00000184984
Principal transduction	G _{i/o}	G _{q/11}
Antagonists (pK _i)	4-DAMP (8.9), MT3 (8.7), AFDX384 (8.0–8.7), AFDX116 (7–8.7), himbacine (7.9–8.2), tripitramine (7.8–8.2), darifenacin (8.1), pirenzepine (5.9–7.6), guanylpirenzepine (6.5), VU0255035 (5.9), MT7 (<5)	4-DAMP (9.0), darifenacin (8.6), tripitramine (7.3–7.5), guanylpirenzepine (6.8), pirenzepine (6.2–6.9), himbacine (5.4–6.5), AFDX384 (6.3), AFDX116 (5.3–5.6), VU0255035 (5.6), MT3 (<6), MT7 (<5)
Probes (K _D)	[³ H]NMS (50–100 pM), [³ H]QNB (20–80 pM)	[³ H]NMS (500–700 pM), [³ H]QNB (20–60 pM)

Antagonist data tabulated are pK_i values determined for human recombinant receptors. MT3 (m4-toxin) and MT7 (m1-toxin1) are toxins contained with the venom of the Eastern green mamba (*Dendroaspis augusticeps*) (see Potter *et al.*, 2004; Servent and Fruchart-Gaillard, 2009).

Abbreviations: 77-LH-28-1, 1-[3-(4-butyl-1-piperidinyl)propyl]-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinolinone; 4-DAMP, 4-diphenylacetoxy-N-methylpiperidine methiodide; AC-42, 4-*n*-butyl-1-[4-(2-methylphenyl)-4-oxo-1-butyl]-piperidine hydrogen chloride; AC-260584, 4-[3-(4-butylpiperidin-1-yl)-propyl]-7-fluoro-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one; AFDX116 (otenzepad), 1-[2-[2-(diethylaminomethyl)piperidin-1-yl]acetyl]-5H-pyrido[2,3-*b*][1,4]benzodiazepine-6-one; AFDX384, (±)-5,11-dihydro-11-[(2-[2-(dipropylamino)methyl]-1-piperidinyl)ethyl]amino carbonyl)-6H-pyrido[2,3-*b*][1,4]benzodiazepine-6-one; Butylthio-TZTP, butylthio-thiadiazolyltetrahydro-1-methyl-pyridine; Dimethyl-W84, N,N'-bis[3-(1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-4-methyl-2H-isoindol-2-yl)propyl]-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-1,6-hexanediaminium diiodide; FP-TZTP, [3-(3-Fluoropropyl)thio]-1,2,5-thiadiazol-4-yl]-1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-1-methylpyridine; Hybrid 1M, 2-[3-[1-(6-[1,1-dimethyl-1-[4-(isoxazol-3-yloxy)but-2-ynyl]-ammonium}hexyl)-1,1-dimethylammonio]propyl]isoindoline-1,3-dione dibromide; Hybrid 2, 2-[3-[1-(6-[1,1-dimethyl-1-[4-(isoxazol-3-yloxy)but-2-ynyl]-ammonium}hexyl)-1,1-dimethylammonio]-2,2-dimethylpropyl]-benzo[*de*]isoquinoline-1,3-dione dibromide; KT5720, (9*S*,10*S*,12*R*)-2,3,9,10,11,12-hexahydro-10-hydroxy-9-methyl-1-oxo-9,12-epoxy-1*H*-diindolo[1,2,3-*fg*:3',2',1'-*kl*]pyrrolo[3,4-*ij*][1,6]benzodiazocine-10-carboxylic acid hexyl ester; LY2033298, 3-amino-5-chloro-6-methoxy-4-methyl-thieno(2,3-*b*)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid cyclopropylamide; McN-A-343, 4-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamoyloxy)-2-butynyltrimethyl ammonium chloride; NMS, N-methylscopolamine; PG135, (3*aS*,12*R*,12*aS*,12*bR*)-2-amino-2,3,3*a*,4,11,12*a*,12*b*-octahydro-10-hydroxyisoquino[2,1,8-*lma*]carbazol-5(1*H*)-one hydrochloride; QNB,

3-quinuclidinylbenzilate; **TBPB**, 1-(1'-2-methylbenzyl)-1,4'-bipiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-benzo[d]imidazol-2(3*H*)-one; **THR160209**, 4-[*N*-[7-(3-(*S*)-(1-carbamoyl-1,1-diphenylmethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)hept-1-yl]-*N*-(*n*-propyl)amino]-1-(2,6-dimethoxy-benzyl)piperidine; **VU0029767**, (*E*)-2-(4-ethoxyphenylamino)-*N'*-((2-hydroxynaphthalen-1-yl)methylene)acetohydrazide; **VU0090157**, cyclopentyl 1,6-dimethyl-4-(6-nitrobenzo[d][1,3]-dioxol-5-yl)-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate; **VU0152099**, 3-amino-*N*-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-ylmethyl)-4,6-dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]pyridine carboxamide; **VU0152100**, 3-amino-*N*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-4,6-dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]pyridine carboxamide; **VU0238429**, structure not available; **VU0255035**, *N*-(3-oxo-3-(4-(pyridine-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl)propyl)-benzo[c][1,2,5]thiadiazole-4 sulfonamide; **WIN51,708**, 17- β -hydroxy-17- α -ethynyl-5- α -androstano[3,2-*b*]pyrimido[1,2-*a*]benzimidazole; **WIN62,577**, 17- β -hydroxy-17- α -ethynyl- Δ^4 -androstano[3,2-*b*]pyrimido[1,2-*a*]benzimidazole

Further Reading

- Abrams P, Andersson KE, Buccafusco JI, Chapple C, De Groat WC, Fryer AD *et al.* (2006). Muscarinic receptors: their distribution and function in body systems, and the implications for treating overactive bladder. *Br J Pharmacol* **148**: 565–578.
- Birdsall NJM, Lazareno S. (2005). Allosterism at muscarinic receptors: ligands and mechanisms. *Mini Rev Med Chem* **5**: 523–543.
- Caulfield MP, Birdsall NJM (1998). International Union of Pharmacology. XVII Classification of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. *Pharmacol. Rev* **50**: 279–290.
- Conn PJ, Christopoulos A, Lindsley CW (2009). Allosteric modulators of GPCRs: a novel approach for the treatment of CNS disorders. *Nat Rev Drug Discov* **8**: 41–54.
- Conn PJ, Jones CK, Lindsley CW (2009). Subtype-selective allosteric modulators of muscarinic receptors for the treatment of CNS disorders. *Trends Pharmacol Sci* **30**: 148–155.
- De Amici M, Dallanoce C, Holzgrave U, Tränkle C, Mohr K (2009). Allosteric ligands for G protein-coupled receptors: A novel strategy with attractive therapeutic opportunities. *Med Res Rev* Jun 25. [Epub ahead of print].
- Eckelman WC (2006). Imaging of muscarinic receptors in the central nervous system. *Curr Pharm Des* **12**: 3901–3913.
- Eglen RM (2005). Muscarinic receptor subtype pharmacology and physiology. *Prog Med Chem* **43**: 105–136.
- Eglen RM (2006). Muscarinic receptor subtypes in neuronal and non-neuronal cholinergic function. *Auton Autacoid Pharmacol* **26**: 219–233.
- Gregory KJ, Sexton PM, Christopoulos A (2007). Allosteric modulation of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. *Curr Neuropharmacol* **5**: 157–167.
- Holzgrave U, De Amici M, Mohr K (2006). Allosteric modulators and selective agonists of muscarinic receptors. *J Mol Neurosci* **30**: 165–168.
- Ishii M, Kurachi Y (2006). Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. *Curr Pharm Des* **12**: 3573–3581.
- Langmead CJ, Watson J, Reavill C (2008). Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors as CNS drug targets. *Pharmacol Ther* **117**: 232–243.
- Nathanson NM (2008). Synthesis, trafficking, and localization of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. *Pharmacol Ther* **119**: 33–43.
- Peretto I, Petrillo P, Imbimbo BP (2009). Medicinal chemistry and therapeutic potential of muscarinic M3 antagonists. *Med Res Rev* **29**: 867–902.
- Potter LT, Flynn DD, Liang JS, McCollum MH (2004). Studies of muscarinic neurotransmission with antimuscarinic toxins. *Prog Brain Res* **145**: 121–128.
- Servent D, Fruchart-Gaillard C (2009). Muscarinic toxins: tools for the study of the pharmacological and functional properties of muscarinic receptors. *J Neurochem* **109**: 1193–1202.
- Tobin G, Giglio D, Lundgren O (2009) Muscarinic receptor subtypes in the alimentary tract. *J Physiol Pharmacol* **60**: 3–21.
- Valant C, Sexton PM, Christopoulos A (2009) Orthosteric/allosteric bitopic ligands: Going hybrid at GPCRs. *Mol Int* **9**: 125–135.
- Wess J, Eglen RM, Gautam D (2007). Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors: mutant mice provide new insights for drug development. *Nat Rev Drug Discov* **6**: 721–733.

References

- Antony J *et al.* (2009). *FASEB J* **23**: 442–450.
- Brady AE *et al.* (2008). *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* **327**: 941–953.
- Bridges TM *et al.* (2009). *J Med Chem* **52**: 3445–3448.
- Chan WY *et al.* (2008). *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **105**: 10978–10983.
- Jones CK *et al.* (2008). *J Neurosci* **28**: 10422–10433.
- Langmead CJ *et al.* (2006). *Mol Pharmacol* **69**: 236–246.
- Langmead CJ *et al.* (2008). *Br J Pharmacol* **154**: 1104–1115.
- Lazareno S *et al.* (2000). *Mol Pharmacol* **58**: 194–207.
- Lazareno S *et al.* (2002). *Mol Pharmacol* **62**: 1492–1505.
- May LT *et al.* (2007). *Mol Pharmacol* **72**: 463–476.
- Marlo JE *et al.* (2009). *Mol Pharmacol* **75**: 577–588.
- Nawaratne V *et al.* (2008). *Mol. Pharmacol* **74**: 1119–1131.
- Sheffler DJ *et al.* (2009). *Mol Pharmacol* **76**: 356–368.
- Shirey JK *et al.* (2008). *Nat Chem Biol* **4**: 42–50.
- Spalding TA *et al.* (2002). *Mol Pharmacol* **61**: 1297–1302.
- Spalding TA *et al.* (2006). *Mol Pharmacol* **70**: 1974–1983.
- Steinfeld T *et al.* (2007). *Mol Pharmacol* **72**: 291–302.
- Sur C *et al.* (2003). *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **100**: 13674–13679.
- Tränkle C *et al.* (2003). *Mol Pharmacol* **64**: 180–190.
- Valant C *et al.* (2008). *J Biol Chem* **283**: 29312–29321.