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## Agonist and antagonist potencies of isomeric 2,3-dimethyl-3-aryl-piperidines

Iorio & Casy (1975) recently reported on the antinociceptive effects of diastereoisomers of 2,3-dimethyl-3-aryl-piperidines and on their antagonist properties in rats and monkeys. These compounds have now been assayed on the guinea-pig isolated ileum by the method previously described (Kosterlitz & Watt, 1968). The results (Table 1) indicate general agreement with the observations obtained *in vivo*. The *N*-phenethyl isomers have relatively weak agonist activity, the  $\alpha$ -isomer being more potent than the  $\beta$ -isomer. The *N*-allyl isomers are devoid of agonist activity. The antagonist potencies of all 4 compounds are low, the  $\beta$ -isomer of the allyl analogues being more active than the  $\alpha$ -isomer while the reverse relationship holds for the phenethyl analogues. These observations agree with the data obtained on morphine-dependent monkeys.

Table 1. *Assessment of 2,3-dimethyl-3-m-hydroxyphenyl-1-R<sub>1</sub>-piperidines*

R <sub>1</sub>	Isomer	ID <sub>50</sub> (nM)	K <sub>e</sub> (nM)	Relative agonist potencies (morphine or normorphine = 1)		Relative antagonist potencies (naloxone = 1)	
				Ileum	Nilsen	Ileum	Dependent monkey
Phenethyl	$\alpha$	291 ± 51	99.7 ± 10.3	0.21 ± 0.01	0.17	0.012 ± 0.001	Mild-intermediate withdrawal
Phenethyl	$\beta$	2138 ± 354	389 ± 57	0.03 ± 0.005	0.07	0.003 ± 0.001	Very mild withdrawal
Allyl	$\alpha$	infinite	141 ± 16	0	0	0.009 ± 0.001	<0.05 withdrawal
Allyl	$\beta$	infinite	56.7 ± 7.9	0	0	0.023 ± 0.003	0.05-0.1

The values are the means ± s.e. of 4 observations (5 with  $\alpha$ -allyl).  $\alpha$  is cis and  $\beta$  trans in respect of Me<sub>2</sub>/Ph<sub>2</sub>. The results on the morphine-dependent monkey (Dr. E. L. Harris & Dr. M. Aceto, Virginia Medical College) and those of the Nilsen antinociceptive tests in mice have been supplied by Dr. M. A. Iorio and Dr. E. L. May.

Iorio & Casy (1975) point out that certain *N*-allyl 4-aryl-piperidines (analogues of pethidine and its reversed ester and of ketobemidone) are *in vivo* agonists without antagonist action. In agreement with these observations it has been shown that, in the guinea-pig ileum, the *N*-allyl analogues of alphaprodine (ST47; Dr. D. H. Staniforth) and of betaprodine (ST121) have no antagonist activity (Kosterlitz & Waterfield, 1975). Similar findings were obtained with *N*-allyl-4-phenyl-4-propionyl-oxy-piperidine (ST46), *N*-(3,3-dimethylallyl)-4-(*N*-phenyl)-4-propionamido-piperidine (ST71), *N*-allyl-4-(*N*-phenyl)-4-propionamido-piperidine (ST87) and *N*-(3,3-dimethylallyl)-norpethidine (ST48) (Kosterlitz, Waterfield & Berthoud, 1973). On the other hand, the *N*-hexyl- and *N*-heptylnorketobemidones have antagonist potencies similar to those found for the *N*-allyl derivatives shown in Table 1 (Kosterlitz, Leslie & Waterfield, 1975).

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