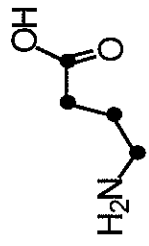


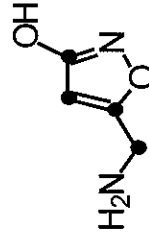
Nature 1977, 268, 53–55

A New Class of GABA Agonist

P. Krogsgaard-Larsen, G. A. R. Johnston, D. Lodge and D. R. Curtis

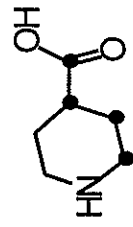
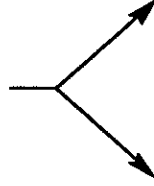


GABA



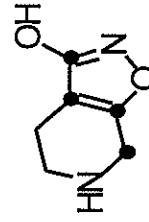
Muscimol

(Nonspecific GABA_A agonist)

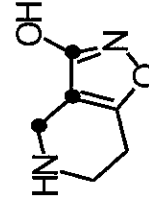


Isonipepicotic acid

(Specific GABA_A agonists)

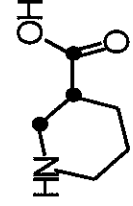


THIP

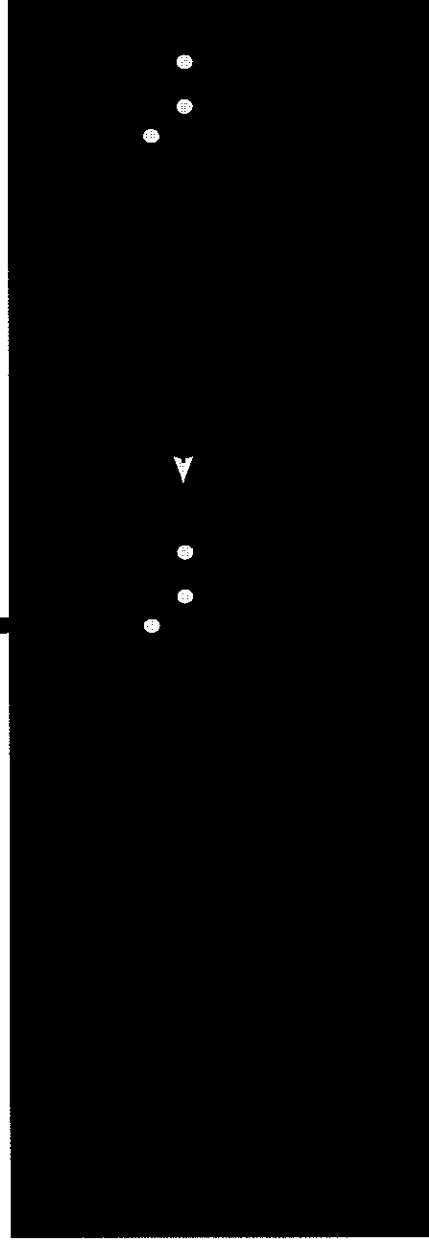
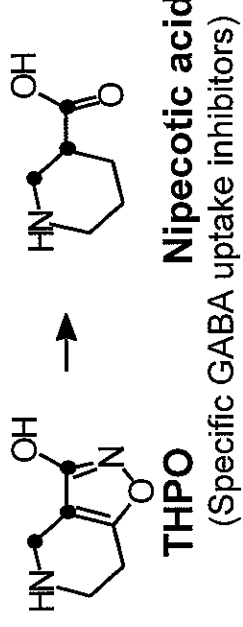
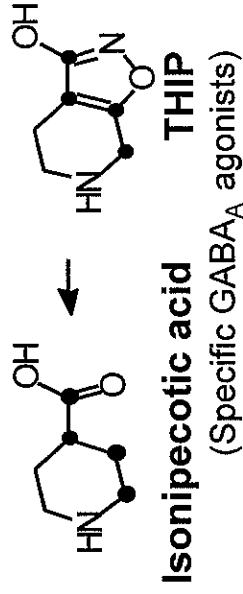
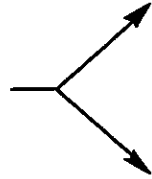
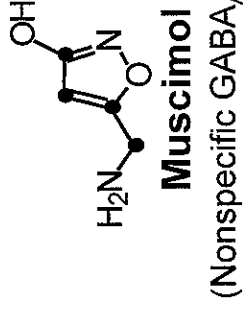
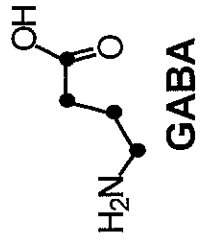


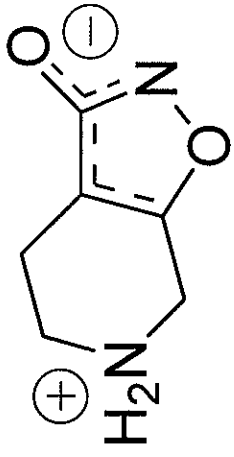
THPO

(Specific GABA uptake inhibitors)

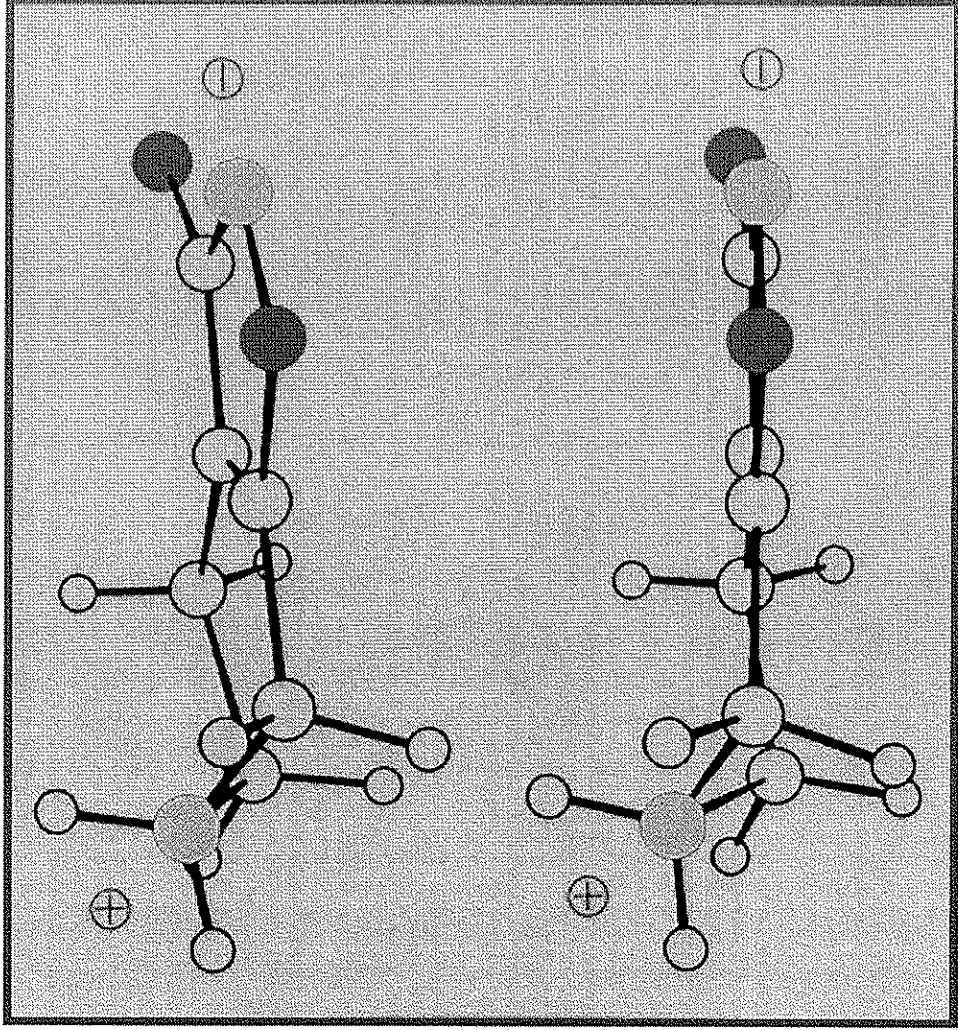


Nipepicotic acid





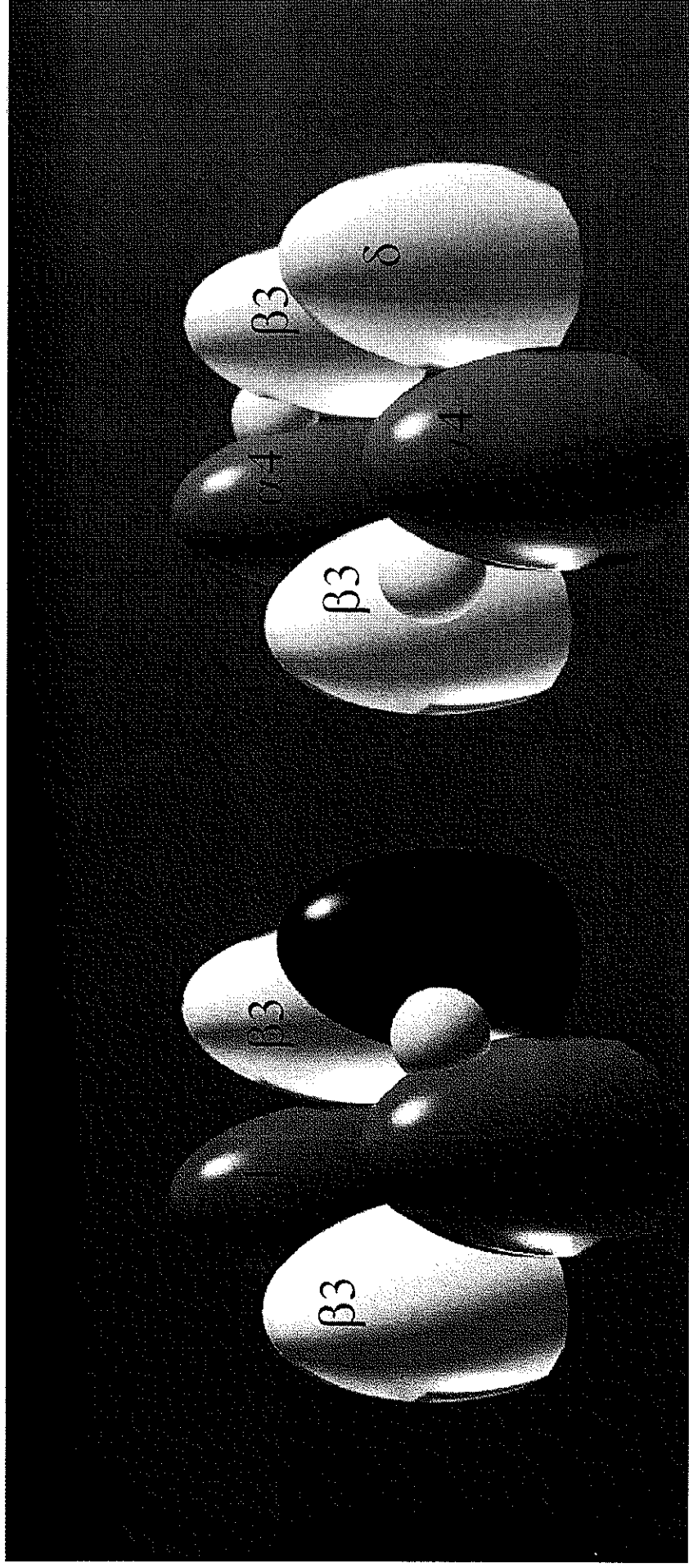
THIP
(Gaboxadol)



Functional selectivity

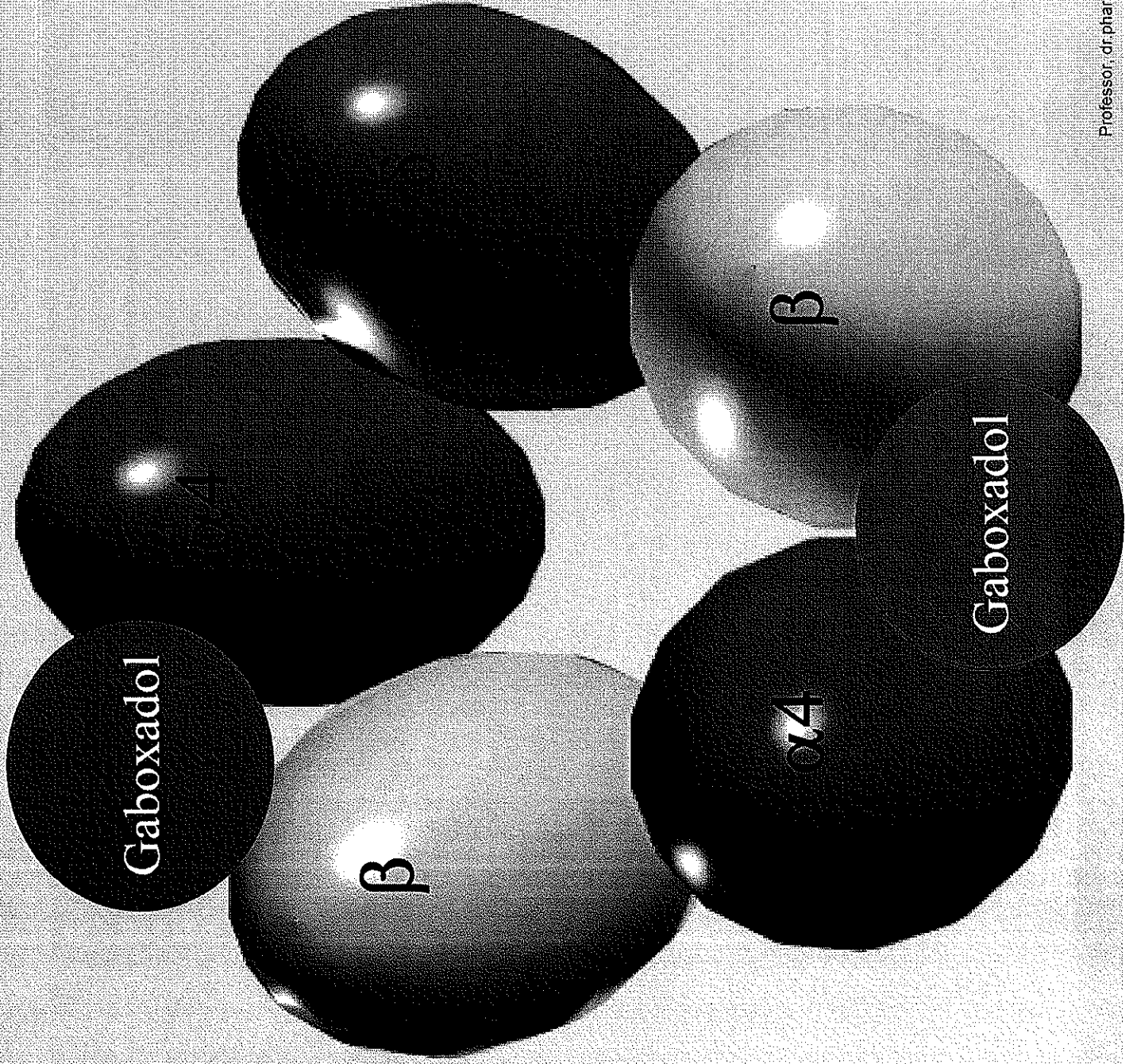
Synaptic

Extra Synaptic

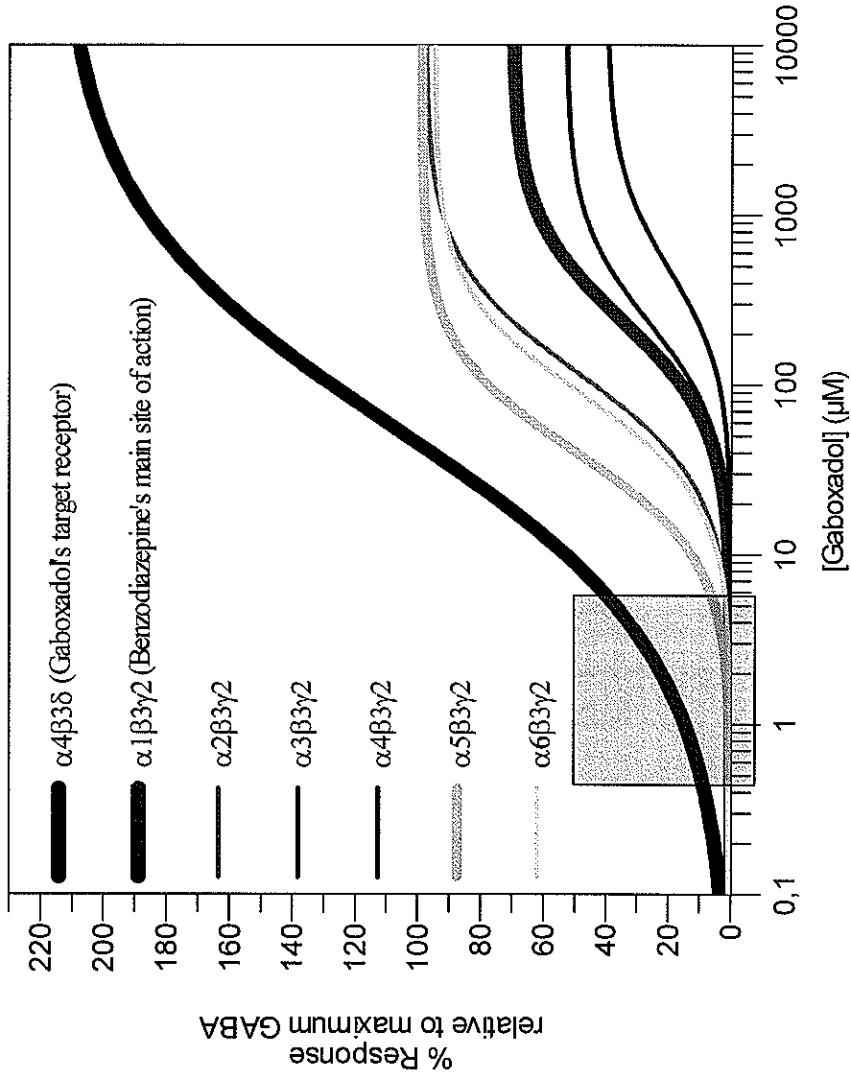


Benzodiazepine Receptor Agonists

Gaboxadol

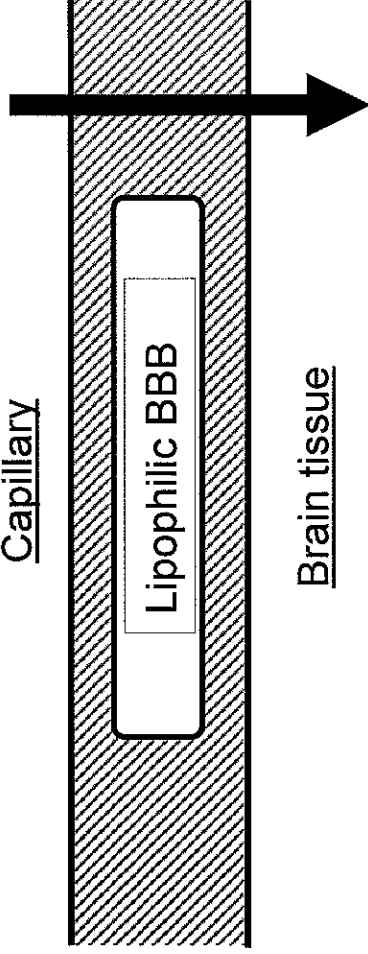


Gaboxadol is selective for $\alpha_4\beta\delta$ receptors

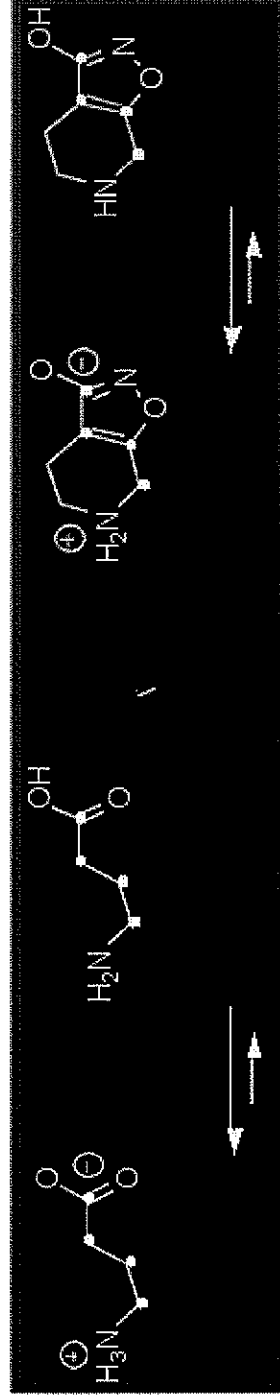


Physiologically relevant concentration

Capillary



Brain tissue



GABA

0.00001 %

pKa 4.0; 10.7

I/U Ratio 800,000

No penetration of BBB

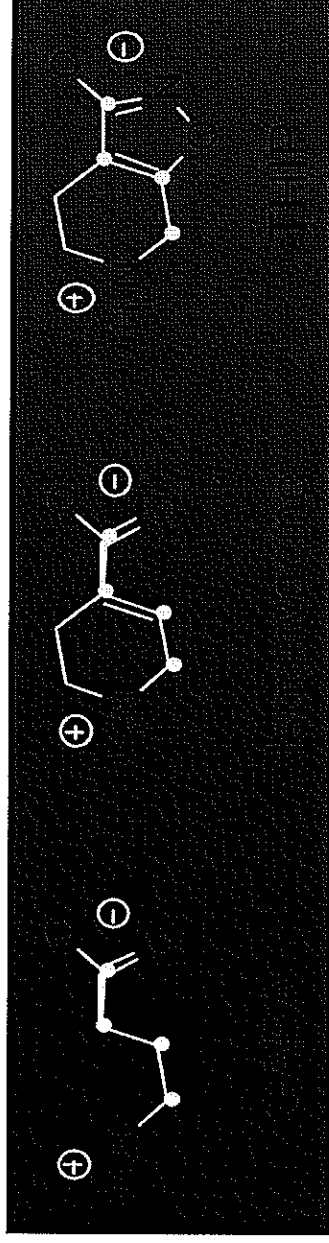
THIP

0.1 %

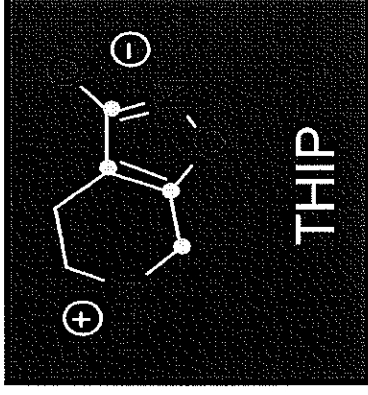
pKa 4.4; 8.5

I/U Ratio 1,000

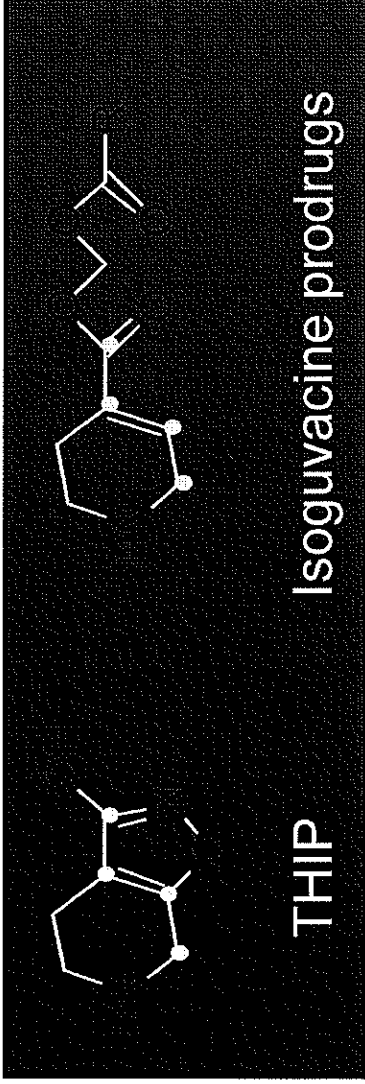
Penetration of BBB



- THIP (4,5,6,7-tetrahydroisoxazolo[5,4-c]pyridin-3-ol) was synthesized in 1975-1976.
- Isoguvacine was synthesized in 1976.
- THIP and isoguvacine were shown to be potent and specific GABA_A receptor agonists *in vitro* and *in vivo* in 1977.
- THIP and isoguvacine represented a novel structural class of GABA_A agonists.
- In agreement with the results of calculations, THIP was shown to be **capable of penetrating the blood-brain barrier** in spite of zwitterionic structure (1977).
- In agreement with the results of calculations, **isoguvacine was shown not to penetrate** the blood-brain barrier (1977).



- On the basis of the *in vitro* and *in vivo* (non-behavioural) pharmacology of THIP it was decided to patent this “difficult-to-synthesize” bicyclic GABA_A agonist.
- **Problems:**
 - Two articles describing the chemistry and pharmacology of THIP (and isoguvacine) were *in press* in international journals and were expected to be published 3-4 weeks after decision to submit patent application.
 - Preparation of patent application.
 - Financing of patent application.



- In addition to a general grant supporting a basic drug design project in the GABA neurotransmitter field, the Danish MRC (now SSVF) supported the above patenting work in the form of six supplementary grants:

• June	1977	15,000 DKK
• July	1977	13,200 -
• September	1978	131,930 -
• September	1979	12,879 -
• June	1980	26,924 -
• September	1980	3,343 -
	Total	203,276 DKK

THIP Clinical Evaluation

1981 – 1984

Anticonvulsant in animal models –
but only marginal antiepileptic
effects in man

No significant effects (positive or negative)
in Alzheimer patients

Non-opioid analgesic effects
in man (0.2 – 0.5 mg/kg, p.o.)
approximately equipotent
with morphine

”Sedative effects”

Clinical studies terminated

1999 –

”Sedative effects” in animals
and man identified as

hypnotic effects (M. Lance)

Fast onset hypnotic effects in man

Unique modification of sleep

pattern (”re-structuring of normal
sleep architecture”)

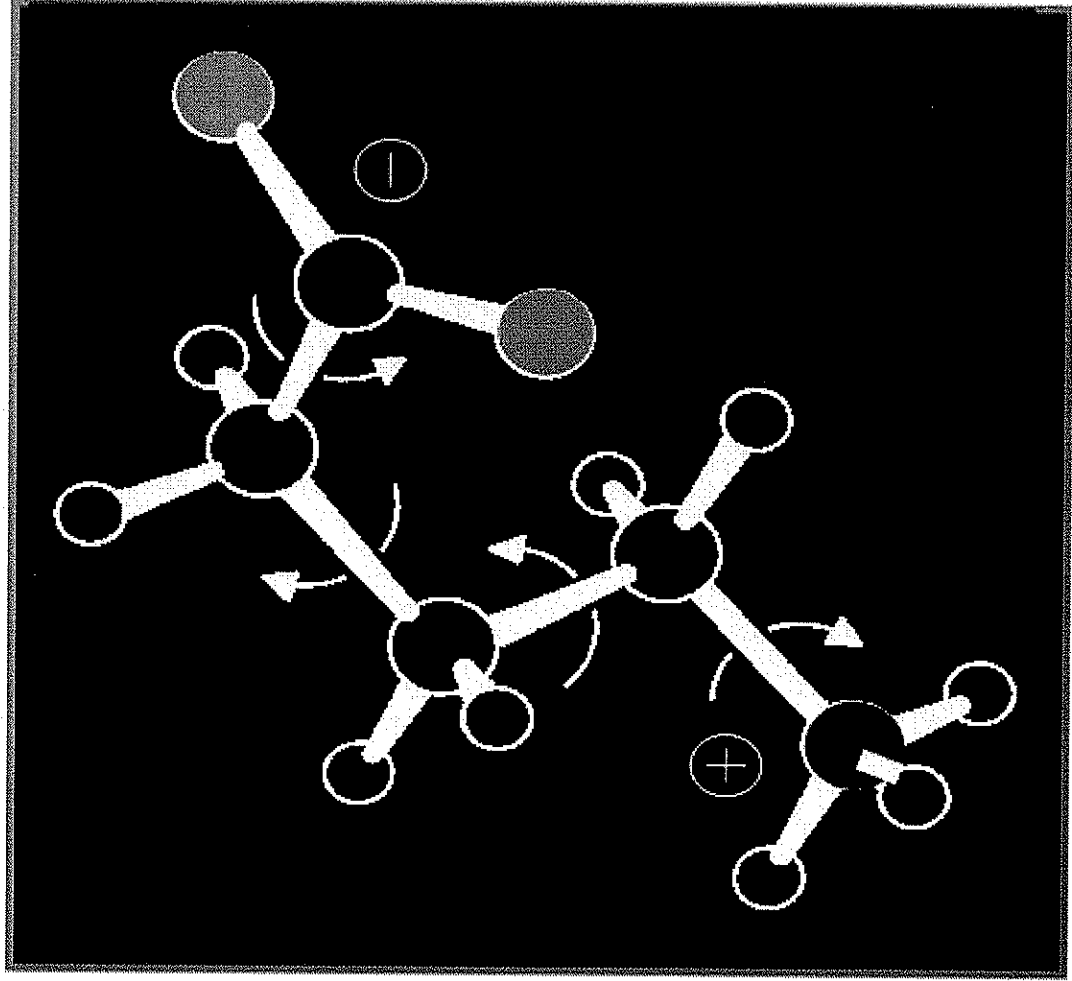
Hypnotic effect different from those of
benzodiazepines

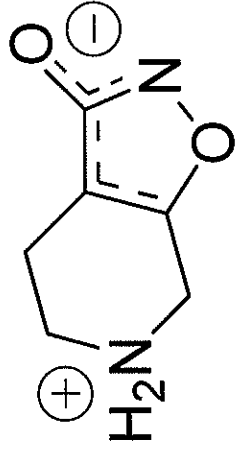
Combination of hypnotic and

analgesic effects of clinical interest

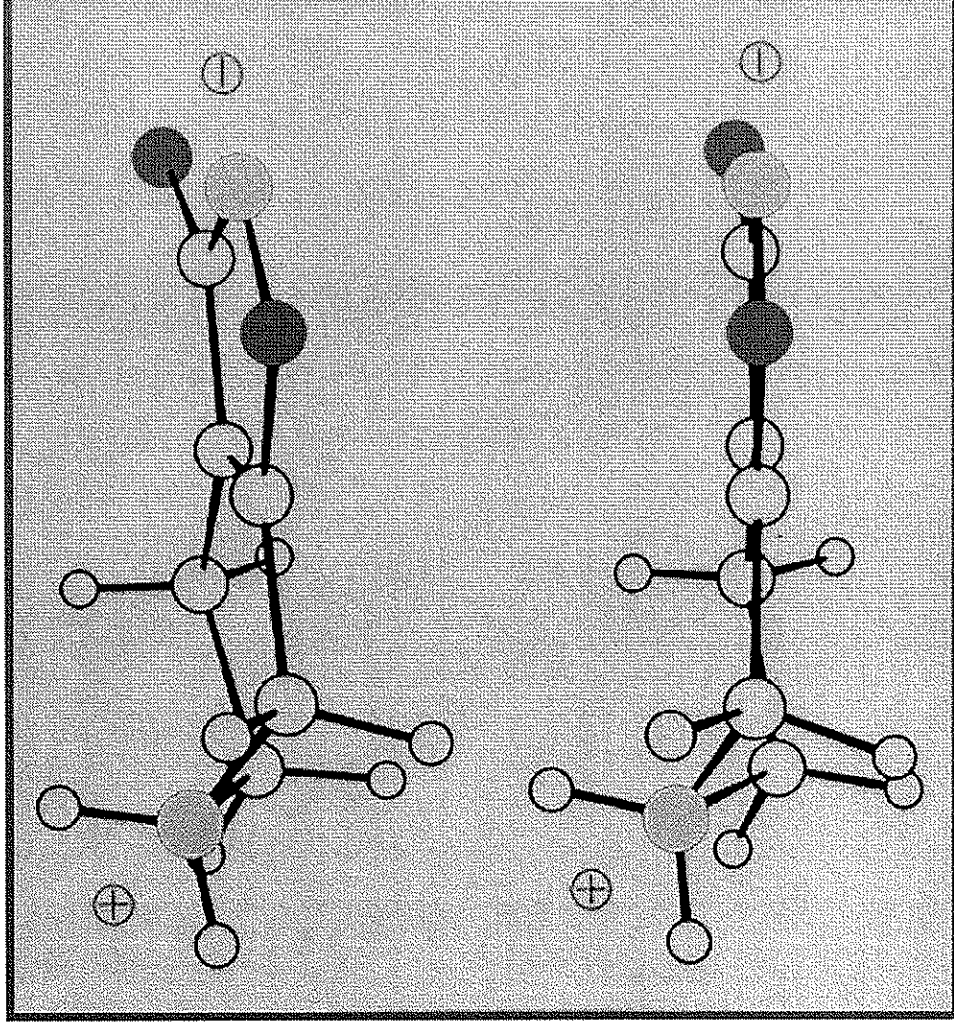
THIP (Gaboxadol) is at present in advanced Phase III clinical trials as a hypnotic capable of re-establishing a normal sleep architecture and showing non-opioid analgesic activity.

GABA

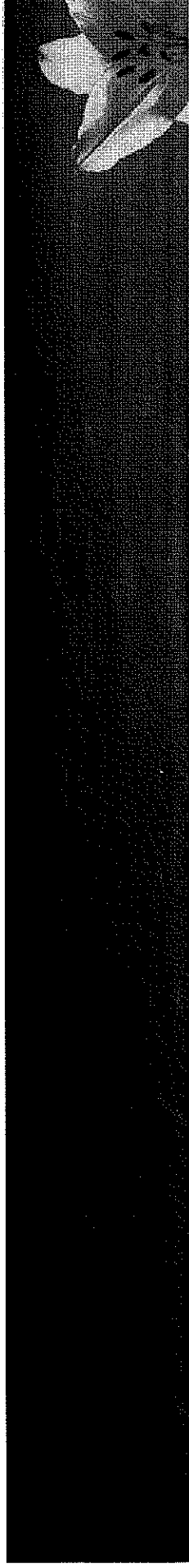


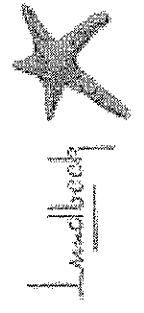
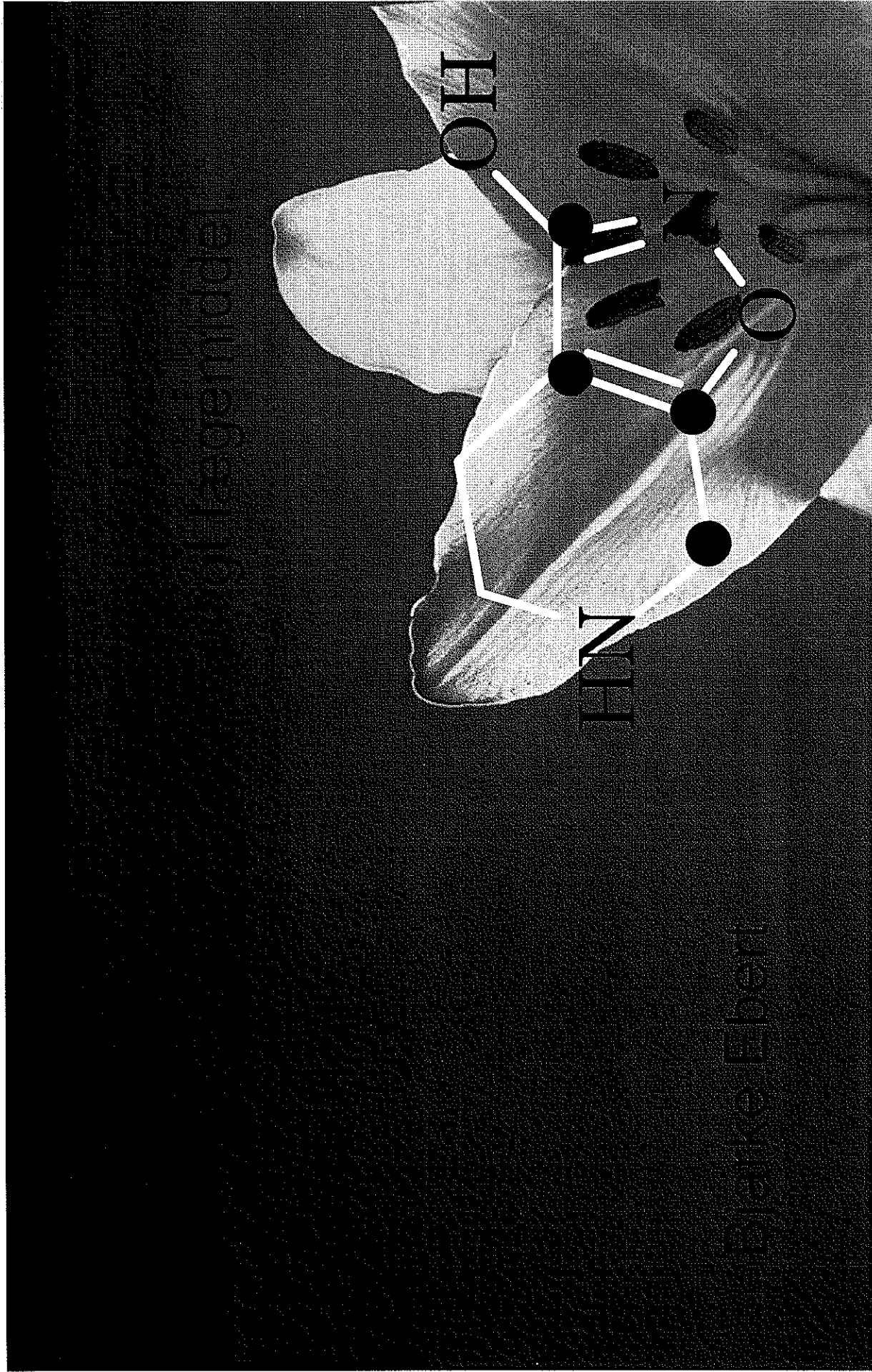


THIP
(Gaboxadol)

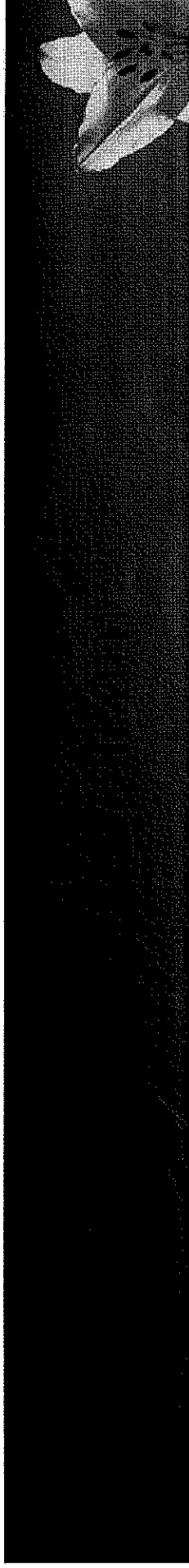


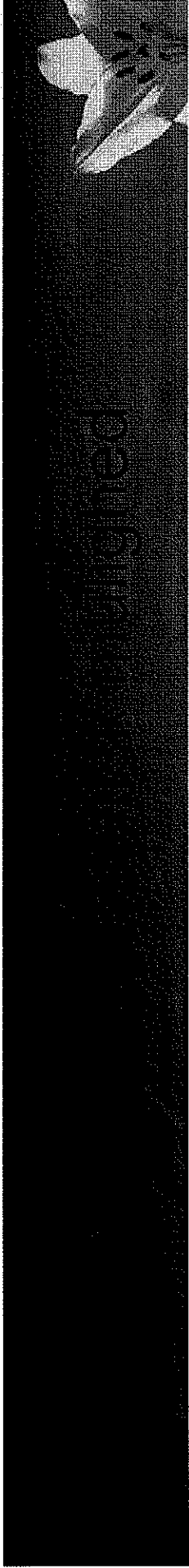
- 46 år
- Cand & Lic Pharm.
- Dr disputats antaget til forsvar
- Tidligere lektor på Farmaceutisk Højskole
- Forsket i GABA i 16 år
- Pt Senior Pricincipal Scientist & Adjungeret Professor
- >100 Publikationer i internationale tidsskrifter
- Ansvarlig for forskningen med Gaboxadol





- At udvikle lægemidler er det mest ophidsende der findes
- Desværre tager det 12 år
- Målet: at hjælpe mennesker bliver derfor det bærende perspektiv
- Mit håb:
- Ved at behandle søvnproblemer på den rette måde, kan man hjælpe patienter med stress og depression langt bedre end vi kan idag.





- Grundvidenskabeligt samarbejde over hele verden
- Ændring af paradigmer
- Ny forståelse af virkning
- Helt ny terapeutisk effekt
- Udfordring for Lundbeck og myndigheder.

