In Vitro and In Vivo Characterization of the Dopamine D4 Receptor, Serotonin 5-HT2A Receptor and Alpha-1 Adrenoceptor Antagonist (R)-(−)-2-Amino-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-[1-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-Oxobutyl]Pyrrolidin-3-yl]Thiazole (NRA0045)

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ABSTRACT

(R)-(−)-2-Amino-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-[1-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-oxobutyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl]thiazole (NRA0045), a novel thiazole derivative, has high affinities for the human cloned dopamine D4.2, D4.4 and D4.7 receptors, with $K_i$ values of 2.54, 0.55 and 0.54 nM, respectively. NRA0045 is approximately 91-fold more potent at the dopamine D4.2 receptor, compared with human cloned dopamine D2L receptor. NRA0045 also has high affinities for the serotonin (5-HT)2A receptor ($K_i$ 1.92 nM) and alpha-1 adrenoceptor ($K_i$ 1.40 nM) but weak affinities (IC50 values are approximately 1 mM) for six other neurotransmitter receptors (adenosine1, 5-HT1A, 5-HT1C, dopamine transporter, $\alpha_2A$ and $\alpha_2A$) and negligible affinities (IC50 values are over 10−5 M) for 42 other receptors, including neurotransmitters and hormones, ion channels and second messenger systems. Locomotor hyperactivity induced by methamphetamine (1 mg/kg i.p.) in mice was dose-dependently antagonized by NRA0045, whereas NRA0045 did not exceed 50% inhibition even at the highest dose given (30 mg/kg i.p.). Catalepsy was dose-dependently and significantly induced by NRA0045 in rats, whereas NRA0045 did not exceed 50% induction even at the highest dose given (30 mg/kg i.p.). Thus NRA0045 blocks behaviors associated with activation of the mesolimbic/mesocortical dopaminergic neurons more selectively than behaviors associated with nigrostriatal dopaminergic neurons. In rats, tryptamine-induced clonic seizure, a 5-HT2 receptor-mediated behavior, was also dose-dependently inhibited by NRA0045 (ED50 1.7 mg/kg i.p.). Norepinephrine-induced lethality is regarded as being induced through the alpha-1 adrenoceptor. NRA0045 dose-dependently antagonized norepinephrine-induced lethality in rats (ED50 0.2 mg/kg i.p.). Thus NRA0045 may have a unique antipsychotic activity with regard to dopamine D4 and 5-HT2A receptors and alpha-1 adrenoceptor antagonistic activities, without producing the extrapyramidal side effects.

Brain dopamine synapses are considered to be overactive in schizophrenics (Seeman, 1992). This overactivity may stem from either an excess release of dopamine or overactivity of dopamine receptors. Much evidence for the hypothesis of dopamine overactivity in schizophrenics relies on findings that neuroleptics block dopamine D2 receptors in direct relation to their clinical antipsychotic potencies (Seeman et al., 1975; Seeman, 1992; 1995). Recently, however, molecular biological approaches suggest that the cloned dopamine receptors (D1–D5) can be divided into two groups that correspond to the dopamine D1 and D2 receptor classification that had previously been identified pharmacologically (Mansour and Watson, 1995). The dopamine D1 and D2 receptors have a dopamine D1-like pharmacology, whereas the dopamine D3, D3 and D4 receptors have a dopamine D2-like pharmacological profile (Mansour and Watson, 1995). Among these five

ABBREVIATIONS: ANOVA, analysis of variance; MAP, methamphetamine; NRA0045, (R)-(−)-2-amino-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-[1-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-oxobutyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl]thiazole; NE, norepinephrine; 5-HT, serotonin; PET, positron emission tomography; SPET, simple PET; mRNA, messenger ribonucleic acid; cDNA, complementary deoxyribonucleic acid; RT-PCR, reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction; NMDA, N-methyl-D-aspartate; PCP, phencyclidine; MK-801, (+)-5-methyl-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo(a,d)cyclohepten-5,10-imine.
cloned dopamine receptor subtypes, the dopamine D₄ receptor had an interesting anatomical distribution and pharmacological profile.

The distribution of dopamine D₄ mRNA was observed at a higher density in the frontal cortex and mesolimbic system than in the primary motor area—specifically, the nigrostriatal pathway (Van Tol et al., 1991; O'Malley et al., 1992). The observed higher dopamine D₄ mRNA density in the cerebral cortex (particularly in the frontal lobe) and in the mesolimbic area has been recognized as an important characteristic of this receptor, because this is a CNS area of direct interest in schizophrenia (Tamminga et al., 1992; Weinberger, 1988).

The dopamine D₄ receptor has a high affinity for the antipsychotic clozapine (Van Tol et al., 1991), which has potent antipsychotic actions and a very low incidence of extrapyramidal motor side effects (Wagstaff and Bryson, 1995). PET and SPET studies have demonstrated that a good clinical response to clozapine occurs despite low dopamine D₂ occupancy (Brucke et al., 1992; Farde et al., 1992; Pilowsky et al., 1992), which strongly suggests that the action of clozapine is not mediated by dopamine D₂ receptor blockade. Conversely, in up to 30% of schizophrenics, there is a maximal dopamine D₂ receptor blockade (Pilowsky et al., 1992; Farde et al., 1992; Pilowsky et al., 1993). Clozapine at 100 to 200 nM blocks dopamine D₂ receptors, in contrast with the therapeutic concentration of 10 to 20 nM found in the spinal fluid of clozapine-treated patients (Seeman, 1992). However, cloned dopamine D₂ receptors can be blocked with clonazepam concentrations (10–20 nM) that are found in the spinal fluid or water phase of plasma from clozapine-treated patients (Seeman, 1992; Seeman and Van Tol, 1994). In addition, the existence of dopamine D₂-like sites and their elevation in schizophrenia have been reported (Seeman et al., 1993; Murray et al., 1995; Sumiyoshi et al., 1995). Kerwin and Collier (1996) reported that both haloperidol and clozapine mediate antipsychotic efficacy at dopamine D₂ receptors and that the additional selectivity and affinity of haloperidol at dopamine D₂ receptors are responsible for the neurological side effects. Thus clozapine’s clinical efficacy for schizophrenics was hypothesized to be associated with its dopamine D₂ preference, and a dopamine D₂ antagonist has the potential to be an effective antipsychotic agent lacking the extrapyramidal side effects.

Dopamine D₄ ligands such as 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-methyl-3-[1-(2-phenylethyl)piperidin-4-yl]isoazole (Rowley et al., 1996), 3-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)piperazin-1-yl]-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Kulagowski et al., 1996), (S)-(-)-4-[2-(4-isochroman-1-yl)ethyl]-piperazin-1-yl]benzene sulfonamide (TenBrink et al., 1996), JL18 (Liegeois et al., 1995), 2-naphthoate esters (Boyfield et al., 1996) and YM-43611 (Hidaka et al., 1996; Omorii et al., 1996) have been described. The dopamine D₄ receptor antagonistic activities and potencies of these compounds, however, have not been demonstrated in in vitro and in vivo functional studies.

We report here the receptor binding and neuropharmacological activities of a novel dopamine D₄ receptor antagonist, RA0045 (fig. 1).

Materials and Methods

Animals. Male ICR mice (20–35 g, Charles River, Atsugi, Japan) were housed 10 per cage. Male Wistar rats (150–260 g, Charles River, Atsugi, Japan) were housed three per cage and used for behavioral experiments and neurochemical studies. Male Hartley guinea pigs (150–200 g, Charles River, Atsugi, Japan) were housed three per cage and used for neurochemical studies. Animals were maintained under a 12-hr light/dark cycle (lights on 7:00 A.M.) in a temperature- and humidity-controlled holding room. Food and water were available ad libitum.

All studies reported here have been reviewed by the Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Animal Care Committee and have met the Japanese Experimental Animal Research Association standards as defined in the Guidelines for Animal Experiments (1987).

Human dopamine D₄ receptor expression construct. The human dopamine D₄ cDNA was cloned by RT-PCR. Total RNA was prepared from human neuroblastoma SK-N-MC cells by means of the acid guanidine-phenol/chloroform method described by Chomczynski and Sacchi (1987), and cDNA was synthesized using reverse transcriptase (SuperscriptII, BRL, Gaithersburg, MD, USA). The oligonucleotide primers used in the RT-PCR were 5'-CGGATCCCGGGGCGCGCATGGGGAACCG-3' (sense) and 5'-AAGTGACTCTACAAAGGCGCGCTCCCTCCCTCTG-3' (antisense). The PCR conditions were 1 min at 98°C, 1 min at 63°C and 4 min at 74°C for 35 cycles. The amplified cDNA, including the entire coding region of human dopamine D₄ (an open reading frame encoding 387 amino acid residues) was then cloned into the expression vector pcDLAPE derived from pcDLBSo296 (Takebe et al., 1988). In this plasmid, the PstI site of pcDLBSo296 was converted to an EcoRI site by ligation of an EcoRI linker to its blunting termini, and the PstI-EcoRI short segment was deleted.

Cell culture and transfection. COS-7 cells were cultured in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin, in a CO₂ incubator at 37°C. Full-length cDNA clones of human D₄ ligated into pCDSLPE were transfected into COS-7 cells, using the LipofectAMINE (BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) procedure (Felgner et al., 1987). The cells were harvested after 72 hr by centrifugation at 400 × g. The cell pellet was washed with phosphate-buffered saline and stored at −80°C until use.

Membrane preparation. The cell pellet was homogenized with 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer containing 5 mM EDTA (pH 7.4) using an ultra-turrax T25 homogenizer (KA-Labortechnik, Staufen, Germany), and centrifuged in a Hitachi 55P-72 centrifuge at 48,000 × g for 20 min at 4°C. The supernatant was discarded, and the pellet obtained was rehomogenized with 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer containing 5 mM EDTA (pH 7.4) and re-centrifuged at 48,000 × g for 20 min at 4°C. The final pellet was suspended in 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer containing 5 mM EDTA, 1.5 mM CaCl₂, 5 mM KCl and 120 mM NaCl (pH 7.4) at a protein concentration of 0.3 mg/ml and was used as the membrane preparation. Protein concentration was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951) using the Folin phenol reagent.

Receptor binding assays. The binding assay for dopamine D₄ receptor was performed according to Van Tol et al. (1991). The membranes (0.5 ml) were incubated with [³H]spiperone (0.5 nM) for 120 min at 27°C. NRA0045 or dopamine receptor-related compounds were included in the reaction mixture, simultaneously. The reaction was terminated by rapid filtration through Whatman GF/B glassfiber filters presoaked with 0.3% polyethyleneimine, after which the
filters were washed with 3 ml of ice-cold 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.4) three times. Nonspecific binding was determined in the presence of 10 µM haloperidol. Specific binding was defined by subtracting the nonspecific binding from the binding in the absence of haloperidol. For these steps, we used a multiple cell harvester M-24R (Brandel Biomedical Research and Development Laboratories, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD). Aquazol-2 scintillator (New England Nuclear, Wilmington, DE) (7 ml) was added, and filter-bound radioactivity was quantified in a liquid scintillation spectrometer (Beckman LS6000TA).

Dopamine D₄ receptor binding assay was performed using [³H]spiperone (0.2 nM) and human cloned dopamine D₂ in 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer containing 10 mM MgCl₂ and 1 mM EDTA (pH 7.4) for 60 min at 27°C according to Lahti et al. (1993). Nonspecific binding was determined in the presence of 10 µM haloperidol. Selective bindings for several receptors, except for both dopamine D₁ and D₂, were carried out according to established protocols, and the methods are summarized in table 1.

Spontaneous locomotor activity in mice. The animals were housed individually in transparent acrylic cages (47 × 28.5 × 29.5 cm), and spontaneous locomotor activity was recorded every 5 min for 60 min, using a SCANET apparatus (Neuroscience Inc., Tokyo, Japan) placed in a sound-proof box. Animals were given i.p. NRA0045 (0.3–3 mg/kg), clozapine (1–10 mg/kg), haloperidol (0.1–1 mg/kg), chlorpromazine (0.3–3 mg/kg) or an appropriate vehicle (10 ml/kg) and placed in individual cages 30 min later. Six groups of five mice for the vehicle and each of three dosages of drugs were used to generate dose-response reactions. The total count of vehicle-treated control group was defined as 100%, and the percent inhibition of each treatment group was calculated and ED₅₀ values determined.

MAP-induced locomotor hyperactivity in mice. The animals were housed individually in transparent acrylic cages (47 × 28.5 × 30 cm) and acclimatized for 90 min with a SCANET apparatus placed in a sound-proof box. Animals were given i.p. and p.o. NRA0045 (0.3–3 mg/kg i.p. and 1–10 mg/kg p.o.), clozapine (0.3–3 mg/kg i.p. and 1–10 mg/kg p.o.), haloperidol (0.1–1 mg/kg i.p. and 0.1–1 mg/kg p.o.), chlorpromazine (0.3–3 mg/kg i.p. and 1–10 mg/kg p.o.) or an appropriate vehicle (10 ml/kg) 15 min before the i.p. administration of MAP (1 mg/kg). Fifteen minutes later, locomotor activity was recorded every 5 min for 30 min using a SCANET apparatus placed in a sound-proof box. Six groups of five mice for the vehicle and each of three dosages of drugs, were used to generate dose-response reactions. The total count of the vehicle-treated control group was defined as 100%, and the percent inhibition of each treatment group was calculated and ED₅₀ values determined.

MAP-induced stereotyped behavior in mice. The animals were placed individually in transparent acrylic cages (24 × 17.6 × 12 cm) and allowed a minimum of 60 min to acclimatize to the new environment. The mice were given i.p. NRA0045 (3–30 mg/kg), clozapine (3–30 mg/kg), haloperidol (0.3–3 mg/kg), chlorpromazine (1–10 mg/kg) or an appropriate vehicle (10 ml/kg) 30 min before the i.p. administration of MAP (10 mg/kg). Ten minutes later, stereotyped behavior was scored every 10 min for 80 min, using the following scoring system: 0, normal behavior; 1, exploratory behavior and discontinuous sniffing; 2, continuous sniffing; 3, continuous sniffing, discontinuous licking, biting or gnawing; 4, continuous licking, biting and gnawing (Okuyama et al., 1993). Eight mice for the vehicle and each of three dosages of drugs were used to generate dose-response reactions. The total score for the vehicle-treated control group was defined as 100%, and the percent inhibition of each treatment group was calculated and ED₅₀ values determined.

Induction of catalepsy in rats. The animals were placed individually in a clear acrylic cage (36 × 30 × 17 cm) and allowed a minimum of 60 min to acclimatize to the new environment. The rats were given i.p. NRA0045 (3–30 mg/kg), clozapine (3–30 mg/kg), haloperidol (0.1–1 mg/kg), chlorpromazine (0.3–3 mg/kg) or an appropriate vehicle (10 ml/kg). Thirty minutes later, catalepsy was scored every 30 min for 90 min, using the following system: 0.5 (maximum score: 1), a posture with the right and left forelimbs on the right and left platforms 3 cm high was kept for 10 sec; 1 (maximum score: 2), a posture with the right and left forelimbs on the right and left platforms 9 cm high, kept for 10 sec (2 points were given only when the posture with both forelimbs on the platforms was kept for 30 sec) (Okuyama et al., 1993). Six rats for the vehicle and each of three dosages of drugs were used to generate dose-response reactions. The maximum score (18 points) was defined as 100%, and the percent induction of each group was calculated and ED₅₀ values determined.

Tryptamine-induced clonic seizure in rats. The animals were placed individually in a clear acrylic cage (31 × 36 × 17.5 cm) and allowed a minimum of 45 min to acclimatize to the new environment. The rats were given i.p. NRA0045 (0.1–3 mg/kg), clozapine (1–10 mg/kg), haloperidol (0.3–3 mg/kg), chlorpromazine (1–10 mg/kg) or an appropriate vehicle (10 ml/kg) 30 min before the i.v. administration of tryptamine (20 mg/kg). The duration of tryptamine-induced clonic seizure was monitored. Six rats for the vehicle and each of 3 to 4 dosages of drugs were used to generate dose-response reactions. The duration for the vehicle-treated control group was defined as 100%, and the percent inhibition of each group was calculated and ED₅₀ values determined.

NE-induced lethality in rats. The animals were placed individually in a clear acrylic cage (36 × 30 × 17 cm) and allowed a minimum of 60 min to acclimatize to the new environment. The rats were given i.p. NRA0045 (0.03–1 mg/kg), clozapine (0.3–10 mg/kg), haloperidol (0.3–10 mg/kg), chlorpromazine (0.1–3 mg/kg) or an appropriate vehicle (10 ml/kg). Thirty minutes later, NE (1.25 mg/kg) was administered i.v. Inhibition of NE-induced lethality was judged to be positive unless death had occurred 30 min after NE administration. Ten rats for the vehicle and each of four dosages of drugs were used to generate dose-response reactions. The vehicle-treated control group was defined as 100%, and the percent inhibition of each treatment group was calculated and ED₅₀ values determined.

Statistical analysis. For determination of the equilibrium dissociation constant (Kᵣ), saturation binding data were analyzed by Scatchard plot analysis, and the Kᵣ values were calculated using a computer program, sp123, developed by Dr. H. Ono of the University of Tokyo for PC-9801 (NEC, Tokyo, Japan) personal computer.

In the competition binding assay, the concentration of test compound that caused 50% inhibition of specific radiolabeled ligand binding (IC₅₀ values) was determined from each concentration-response curve. After determination of IC₅₀ values using the Marquardt-Levenberg nonlinear least-squares curve-fitting procedure of the MicroCal ORIGIN program (MicroCal, Northampton, MA) running on a Microsoft Windows 3.1, and Kᵣ values for each test com-

TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor</th>
<th>Membrane</th>
<th>Radiolabeled Ligand</th>
<th>Reaction Conditions</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dopamine D₁</td>
<td>Human cloned D₁</td>
<td>[³H]SCH23390 (2 nM)</td>
<td>27°C, 60 min</td>
<td>Jarvie et al. (1993)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dopamine D₂</td>
<td>Human cloned D₂</td>
<td>[³H]YM-09151-2 (0.1 nM)</td>
<td>37°C, 15 min</td>
<td>Sokoloff et al. (1990)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dopamine D₃</td>
<td>Human cloned D₃</td>
<td>[³H]SCH23390 (1 nM)</td>
<td>25°C, 30 min</td>
<td>Jarvie et al. (1993)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-HT₁A</td>
<td>Rat cerebral cortex</td>
<td>[³H]RP626203 (0.2 nM)</td>
<td>37°C, 60 min</td>
<td>Doble et al. (1992)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α₁</td>
<td>Rat whole brain</td>
<td>[³H]Prazosin (0.2 nM)</td>
<td>25°C, 60 min</td>
<td>Timmermans et al. (1981)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α₁₁</td>
<td>Guinea pig whole brain</td>
<td>[³H]d-Pentazocine (2 nM)</td>
<td>25°C, 120 min</td>
<td>Chaki et al. (1994)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pound were calculated according to the equation of Cheng and Prusoff (1973), using \( K_d \) values obtained by Scatchard analysis.

Data regarding spontaneous locomotion, MAP-induced hyperactivity and tryptamine-induced clonic seizure were analyzed by ANOVA, and significant differences between groups were determined using Dunnett’s test. Data from MAP-stereotyped behavior and induction of catalepsy were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis test, with significant differences between groups determined using non-parametric Dunnett’s test. Data from NE-induced lethality was analyzed by one-way cumulative chi-square (\( \chi^2 \)) test, with significant differences between groups determined using Fisher exact test. The ED50 values were calculated by Allfit analysis using percent inhibition.

**Drugs.** The following drugs and chemicals were used in this study: human cloned dopamine receptors such as dopamine D1, D2L, D3, D4.4, D4.7 and D6 (Research Biochemicals International, Natick, MA), human neuroblastoma SK-N-MC cells and COS-7 cells (American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD), [3H]spiperone (spec. act. 3290 GBq/mmol) and [3H]RP62203 (spec. act. 2480 GBq/mmol) (Amersham International PLC. Buckinghamshire, England), [3H]YM-09151-2 (spec. act. 3182.0 GBq/mmol), [3H]SCH23390 (spec. act. 2638.1, 3011.8 GBq/mmol), [3H]prazosin (spec. act. 2752.8 GBq/mmol) and [3H]pentiocaine (spec. act. 1417.1 GBq/mmol) (New England Nuclear, Wilmington, DE). Apomorphine HCl (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO), methamphetamine HCl (Dainippon Pharmaceutical, Osaka, Japan), tryptamine HCl (Research Biochemicals International), chlorpromazine HCl (Wako Osaka, Japan) and haloperidol (Serenase injections, Dainippon Pharmaceutical, Osaka, Japan) were dissolved in 0.9% saline with the addition of 0.1% ascorbic acid for apomorphine. Clozapine (Gee Lawson Chemicals, London, UK) was dissolved in a minimal amount of 0.5 N HCl and saline and then titrated with 0.5 N NaOH to a final pH of 5. NRA0045 was synthesized in the laboratories of Taisho Pharmaceutical, Osaka, Japan. 

**Results**

**Receptor binding studies.** NRA0045 bound potently to dopamine D4.2 with a \( K_d \) value of 2.54 nM. Among the dopamine D2 receptor family, NRA0045 showed high selectivity for the dopamine D4 receptor subtype, whereas clozapine, an atypical antipsychotic, showed moderate selectivity for the dopamine D4 receptor (table 2, fig. 2). NRA0045 bound to human cloned dopamine D4.2 with an affinity 91 and 42 times higher than to human cloned dopamine D2L and to human cloned dopamine D3 respectively. Human dopamine D4 has high affinities for both dopamine D4.2 and D4.7 (table 3). NRA0045 showed high affinities for both 5-HT1A, 5-HT1C, dopamine transporter and adrenergic \( \alpha_2a \) and \( \alpha_2b \) and negligible affinities (IC50 values are over 10\(^{-6}\) M) for 42 other receptors [adenosine1, 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B, 5-HT1D, 5-HT3, 5-HT4, muscarinic1, muscarinic4, muscarinic5, nictinic, NMDA, kainate, quisqualate, strychnine-sensitive glycine, strychnine-insensitive glycine, central benzodiazepine, peripheral benzodiazepine, PCP, MK-801, opiate \( \delta \), opiate \( \kappa \), opiate \( \mu \), (nonselective), cholecystokininA, cholecystokininB, calcium channel (types T and L), calcium channel (type N), chloride channel, ATP-modulated potassium channel, low-conductance Ca\(^{2+}\)-activated potassium channel, voltage-dependent potassium, adenyly cyclase, inositol triphosphate, protein kinase C, NE transporter and 5-HT transporter] (data not shown), performed by NOVASCREEN, a division of Oceanix Biosciences Corporation (Hanover, MD).

**Effect on spontaneous locomotor activity in mice.** A reduction of spontaneous locomotor activity was recorded after i.p. administration of either NRA0045 \([F(3,20) = 6.64, P < .01, ED_{50} = 0.9 \text{ mg/kg}]\) or chlorpromazine \([F(3,20) = 42.15, P < .01, ED_{50} = 3.0 \text{ mg/kg}]\), haloperidol \([F(3,20) = 15.45, P < .01, ED_{50} = 0.3 \text{ mg/kg}]\) or chlorpromazine \([F(3,20) = 28.27, P < .01, ED_{50} = 1.5 \text{ mg/kg}]\) in mice (table 5).

**Effect on MAP-induced hyperactivity in mice.** MAP-induced hyperactivity was dose-dependently and significantly attenuated after i.p. \([F(3,20) = 22.84, P < .01] \) or p.o. \([F(3,20) = 32.50, P < .01]\) administration of NRA0045 \(ED_{50} = 0.5 \text{ mg/kg} \text{ i.p. and } 1.9 \text{ mg/kg } \text{ p.o.} \) (fig. 3; table 5). A dose-dependent blockade of MAP-induced hyperactivity was also observed in mice pretreated with clozapine \([F(3,20) = 19.98, P < .01, ED_{50} = 1 \text{ mg/kg} \text{ i.p. and } F(3,20) = 17.40, P < .01, ED_{50} = 2.7 \text{ mg/kg } \text{ p.o.}, \) respectively) (fig. 3; table 5). A dose-dependent blockade of MAP-induced hyperactivity was also observed in mice pretreated with clozapine \([F(3,20) = 24.16, P < .01, ED_{50} = 0.2 \text{ mg/kg} \text{ i.p. and } F(3,20) = 9.82, P < .01, ED_{50} = 0.5 \text{ mg/kg } \text{ p.o.}, \) respectively) and with chlorpromazine \([F(3,20) = 37.88, P < .01, ED_{50} = 0.6 \text{ mg/kg } \text{ i.p. and } F(3,20) = 15.37, P < .01, ED_{50} = 2.2 \text{ mg/kg } \text{ p.o.}, \) respectively) (fig. 3; table 5). With i.p. administration of all five drugs, the potency of inhibition of MAP-induced hyperactivity was much stronger than that of the spontaneous locomotor activity (table 5).

**Effects on MAP-induced stereotyped behavior in mice.** MAP-induced stereotyped behavior was dose-dependently and significantly attenuated after i.p. administration of either haloperidol \([H(3) = 25.92, P < .01, ED_{50} = 0.1 \text{ mg/kg}]\) or chlorpromazine \([H(3) = 27.94, P < .01, ED_{50} = 3.5 \text{ mg/kg}]\) (fig. 3; table 5). In contrast, i.p. administration of NRA0045 \([H(3) = 17.91, P < .01] \) or clozapine \([F(3) = 12.80, P < .01]\) dose-dependently and significantly inhibited MAP-induced stereotyped behavior, whereas these compounds did not exceed 50% inhibition even at the highest dose given (30 mg/kg).

**Effect on induction of catalepsy in rats.** Induction of catalepsy was dose-dependently and significantly attenuated after i.p. administration of haloperidol \([H(3) = 18.31, P < .01,\)
Tryptamine-induced chronic seizure was dose-dependently induction of catalepsy even at the highest dose (30 mg/kg).  

11.55, P

of either NRA0045 [46x562 to 404x724] potent at dopamine D 4 than at dopamine D 2 and D3 receptors, which indicates that this compound is relatively selective for the dopamine D4 receptor subtype. By contrast, clozapine, which is selective for the dopamine D 4 receptor over the D 2 receptor, had practically the same affinity for dopamine D 3 receptor as for dopamine D 4 receptor in binding studies, and both haloperidol and chlorpromazine, which cause extrapyramidal symptoms, showed low selectivity for dopamine D 4 receptor over dopamine D 2 and D 3 receptors. Thus NRA0045 is most selective and potent for the dopamine D 4 receptor, among the dopamine D 2 receptor family.

**Effect on tryptamine-induced catalepsy in rats.** Tryptamine-induced chronic seizure was dose-dependently and significantly attenuated after i.p. administration of either NRA0045 [H(3) = 10.33, P < .05] or clozapine [H(3) = 11.55, P < .01] dose-dependently and significantly induced catalepsy, whereas these compounds did not exceed 50% induction of catalepsy even at the highest dose (30 mg/kg).

**Effect on NE-induced lethality in rats.** In the vehicle-treated control group, the lethality rate induced by NE was 100% (n = 10). NE-induced lethality was dose-dependently and significantly attenuated after i.p. administration of NRA0045 [\( \chi^2(3) = 18.19 \), P < .01, ED_{50} = 0.2 mg/kg], clozapine [\( \chi^2(3) = 19.17 \), P < .01, ED_{50} = 2.6 mg/kg], haloperidol [\( \chi^2(3) = 19.78 \), P < .01, ED_{50} = 3.2 mg/kg] or chlorpromazine [\( \chi^2(3) = 21.95 \), P < .01, ED_{50} = 0.6 mg/kg] (table 5).

**Discussion**

The present study is apparently the first to show in vitro and in vivo pharmacological properties of a potent dopamine D 4 receptor antagonist, NRA0045, in laboratory animals.

NRA0045 showed a high affinity for dopamine D 4, 5-HT 2A receptors and alpha-1 adrenoceptor with weak or negligible affinities for 48 other receptors, including neurotransmitters and hormones, ion channels and second messenger systems. Among the dopamine D 2 receptor family, NRA0045 was more potent at dopamine D 4 than at dopamine D 2 and D 3 receptors, which indicates that this compound is relatively selective for the dopamine D 4 receptor subtype. By contrast, clozapine, which is selective for the dopamine D 4 receptor over the D 2 receptor, had practically the same affinity for dopamine D 3 receptor as for dopamine D 4 receptor in binding studies, and both haloperidol and chlorpromazine, which cause extrapyramidal symptoms, showed low selectivity for dopamine D 4 receptor over dopamine D 2 and D 3 receptors. Thus NRA0045 is most selective and potent for the dopamine D 4 receptor, among the dopamine D 2 receptor family.

**In vivo** studies indicate that NRA0045 and clozapine exhibit a behavioral profile distinct from that of haloperidol and chlorpromazine in rodent models commonly used to predict antipsychotic potential and side effects in humans. NRA0045, clozapine, haloperidol and chlorpromazine produced dose-related decreases in MAP-induced hyperactivity in mice. These data support the idea that antagonism of MAP-induced locomotor activity in rodents is predictive of therapeutic efficacy in schizophrenic patients (Evenden and Ryan, 1990). NRA0045 showed low potency on stereotyped behaviors induced by MAP in mice and a low incidence of catalepsy in rats. In contrast, haloperidol and chlorpromazine blocked MAP-induced stereotyped behavior in mice, and they induced catalepsy in rats. Dopamine agonist-induced locomotor hyperactivity (an animal model of antipsychotic activity) and stereotyped behavior (an animal model of extrapyramidal symptoms) are mediated through stimulation of the mesolimbic/mesocortical and nigrostriatal dopaminergic systems, respectively (Evenden and Ryan, 1990; Hoffman and Donovan, 1995). Thus NRA0045 selectively blocked behaviors associated with activation of the mesolimbic/mesocortical dopaminergic system and showed some similarities to the atypical antipsychotic clozapine, which also failed to block MAP-induced stereotyped behavior at doses at least 30-fold over those that blocked MAP-induced hyperactivity. Clozapine seems to be the only antipsychotic that produced a very low incidence of extrapyramidal side effects and virtually no tardive dyskinesia (Casey, 1989).

**In situ** hybridization studies have shown that mRNA for dopamine D 4 receptor is heavily localized in the striatum, nucleus accumbens and olfactory tubercles and has lower levels in various cortical areas (Bouthenet et al., 1991; Giros et al., 1991). In contrast, the dopamine D 4 receptor is most highly concentrated in the dopamine cortical and limbic areas, and lesser amounts occur in the striatum (Van Tol et al., 1991). It seems likely that haloperidol and chlorpromazine blocked both MAP-induced hyperactivity and MAP-in-
duced stereotyped behavior, with a resulting blockade of the dopamine D2 receptors in the nucleus accumbens and striatum, respectively. In contrast, the selective dopamine D4 receptor blocking action in the cortical and limbic areas may be attributed to the behavioral effects of NRA0045 and clozapine.

NRA0045 has a high affinity for the 5-HT2A receptor and dose-dependently antagonized tryptamine-induced chronic seizures (Janssen et al., 1988). There is some evidence for the relationship between the 5-HT2A receptor and schizophrenia. First, typical antipsychotics, such as haloperidol, bind to the 5-HT2A receptor with a high affinity. Most significantly, clozapine and risperidone, atypical antipsychotics with dopamine D2 and/or D4 and 5-HT2A receptor antagonistic properties, were found to alleviate psychosis in previously refractory schizophrenics—and to do so with a greatly reduced incidence of extrapyramidal side effects (Megens et al., 1994; Wagstaff and Bryson, 1995). 5-HT2 receptor antagonists such

### TABLE 4
Affinities of NRA0045 and dopamine receptor antagonists for neurotransmitter receptors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>hD1</th>
<th>hD5</th>
<th>5HT2A</th>
<th>α1</th>
<th>α1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K_i (nM)</td>
<td>K_i (nM)</td>
<td>K_i (nM)</td>
<td>K_i (nM)</td>
<td>K_i (nM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRA0045</td>
<td>21.68 ± 1.35</td>
<td>2217.0 ± 498.1</td>
<td>1.92 ± 0.29</td>
<td>1.40 ± 0.31</td>
<td>106.10 ± 5.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clozapine</td>
<td>22.92 ± 3.62</td>
<td>376.30 ± 124.90</td>
<td>13.45 ± 3.74</td>
<td>3.72 ± 0.48</td>
<td>&gt;10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloperidol</td>
<td>4.75 ± 0.40</td>
<td>147.80 ± 28.71</td>
<td>46.37 ± 6.63</td>
<td>5.2 ± 0.42</td>
<td>1.40 ± 0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorpromazine</td>
<td>8.01 ± 1.03</td>
<td>118.50 ± 27.11</td>
<td>13.00 ± 4.62</td>
<td>1.35 ± 0.53</td>
<td>282.40 ± 34.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are mean ± S.E.M. of three to five separate experiments, each done in duplicate.

### TABLE 5
Behavioral profiles of NRA0045: comparison with clozapine, haloperidol and chlorpromazine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>NRA0045</th>
<th>Clozapine</th>
<th>Haloperidol</th>
<th>Chlorpromazine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous locomotor activity (mouse)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP-induced locomotor hyperactivity (mouse)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP-induced locomotor hyperactivity (mouse)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP-induced stereotyped behavior (mouse)</td>
<td>&gt;30</td>
<td>&gt;30</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Induction of catalepsy (rat)</td>
<td>&gt;30</td>
<td>&gt;30</td>
<td>&gt;30</td>
<td>&gt;30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tryptamine-induced seizure (rat)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE-induced lethality (rat)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 3. Effects of NRA0045 (A), clozapine (B), haloperidol (C) and chlorpromazine (D) on MAP-induced hyperactivity () and MAP-induced stereotyped behavior (•) in mice. In MAP-induced hyperactivity, the total count for the vehicle-treated control group was defined as 100%, and the percent inhibition of each group was calculated. A dose-dependent blockade of MAP-induced hyperactivity was observed in mice pretreated with i.p. administration of NRA0045 [F(3,20) = 22.8, P < .01], clozapine [F(3,20) = 19.98, P < .01], haloperidol [F(3,20) = 24.16, P < .01] and chlorpromazine [F(3,20) = 37.88, P < .01]; *P < .05 and **P < .01 vs. vehicle-treated group (Dunnett’s test). In MAP-induced stereotyped behavior, the total score for the vehicle-treated group was defined as 100%, and the percent inhibition of each group was calculated. A dose-dependent blockade of MAP-induced stereotyped behavior was observed in mice pretreated with i.p. administration of NRA0045 [F(3) = 17.91, P < .01], clozapine [F(3) = 12.80, P < .01], haloperidol [F(3) = 25.92, P < .01] and chlorpromazine [F(3) = 27.94, P < .01]; #P < .05 and ##P < .01 vs. vehicle-treated group (nonparametric Dunnett’s test). However, inhibition percents of the highest doses of NRA0045 (30 mg/kg i.p.) and clozapine (30 mg/kg i.p.) were 33.6 and 44.2, respectively. Thus the ED50 values of NRA0045 and clozapine were not calculated.
as ritaloserin have been shown to produce improvements of the negative symptoms of schizophrenia (Leysen et al., 1985; Reyntjens et al., 1986) as well as reduction of the extrapyramidal symptoms resulting from chronic treatment with haloperidol (Bersani et al., 1986). Thus NRA0045 with combined dopamine D4 and 5-HT2A receptor antagonistic activities may act as a novel anipsychotic drug for the treatment of both positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia and may reduce the extrapyramidal symptoms resulting from chronic treatment with dopamine D2 receptor antagonists.

NE-induced lethality is regarded as being mediated by alpha-1 adrenoceptor (Peroutka et al., 1977). NRA0045 has a high affinity for the alpha-1 adrenoceptor, and NE-induced lethality was antagonized by NRA0045. Risperidone, a dopamine D2 and 5-HT2 receptor antagonist, also had a high affinity for alpha-1 adrenoceptor (Megens et al., 1994) and antagonized NE-induced lethality (Janssen et al., 1988). The alpha-1 adrenoceptor antagonism of drugs is thought to be related to clinical sedative and hypotensive side effects. The alpha-1 adrenoceptor antagonism of NRA0045 may contribute to the inhibition of spontaneous locomotor activity. In preliminary studies, the potency of hypotensive effects of NRA0045 (30 mg/kg p.o.) was roughly equivalent to that of chlorpromazine (30 mg/kg p.o.) in freely moving spontaneously hypertensive rats (data not shown).

With the exception of the affinity for dopamine (D1, D2 and D3) and 5-HT receptors, clozapine also binds the alpha-1 adrenoceptor, muscarinic ACh, histamine 1 receptors that could generate the well-known side effects of orthostatic hypotension, tremor, seizures and hypersalivation (Wagstaff and Bryson, 1995). NRA0045 has a high affinity for dopamine D4, 5-HT2A and alpha-1 adrenoceptor but has weak or negligible affinities for 48 other receptors in vitro. Thus NRA0045 is more dopamine D4-selective than clozapine.

In conclusion, NRA0045 is a potent D4 and 5-HT2A receptor antagonist with anti-NE activity. It blocks hyperactivity but not stereotyped behavior, as induced by MAP. Given that MAP-induced hyperactivity reflects activation of the mesolimbic/mesocortical dopamine system and that an over-activity in mesolimbic/mesocortical function has been implicated in the pathophysiology of schizophrenia (Tamminga et al., 1992), these results suggest that dopamine D4 and 5-HT2A receptor antagonists may have antipsychotic potential. Whether these data on rodents can be extrapolated to humans remains to be determined.

References


