

Synthesis and Pharmacological Evaluation of Quinolone- and Isoquinoline-Sulfonamides of Long-Chain Arylpiperazines as 5-HT₇ Antagonists.

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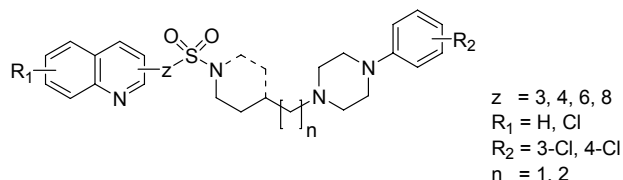
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The most recently discovered member of the serotonin receptor family, the 5-HT₇ receptor, has received great interest over the past decade [1]. The prominent position of 5-HT₇ receptor in the thalamus, limbic and cortical regions of the brain, as well as high affinity for several antipsychotic and antidepressant agents suggest its involvement in depression and control of circadian rhythm. This was further supported by the results of several preclinical studies, in which 5-HT₇ receptor antagonism unveiled as a promising mechanism for the treatment of anxiolytic and antidepressant-like properties. Although the structures of compounds active at 5-HT₇R are diversified, a relatively large group of ligands contain several common fragments, for example, an amine moiety (mostly 4-N-arylpiperazine, tetrahydroisoquinoline or 4-substituted tetrahydropyridine), which is connected by a different length alkyl chain (2–5 carbon atoms) to a terminal aromatic fragment.



Continuing search for new 5-HT₇ receptor antagonists in a group of sulfonamide derivatives, we designed a series of quinolone- and isoquinoline-sulfonamides of 3- and 4-chloro-phenylpiperazines containing different length flexible and rigid alkyl spacer [2]. The quinolinesulfonyl chlorides used were synthesized according to the previously reported method [3].

Herein we report synthesis, biological evaluation for 5-HT_{1A}, 5-HT_{2A}, 5-HT₆, and 5-HT₇ receptors and determination of therapeutic potential of the newly synthesized sulfonamides in animal model of depression and anxiety.

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[3] Marciniak K., Maślankiewicz A., Pawłowski M., Zajdel P.: *Heterocycles* 71 (2007), 1975.

This study was partly supported by the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MNiSW), Grant No. N N405 378437. Radioligand binding experiments were financially supported by the Norwegian Financial Mechanism within the frame Polish-Norwegian Research Fund, Grant No. PNRF-103-AI-1/07.