

Novel Conformationally Restrained Melatonergic Compounds: Synthesis and Biological Activity

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Melatonin (*N*-acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine), is the principal hormone of the pineal gland, and is produced mainly at night [1]. Melatonin plays a major role in the control of circadian rhythms and the regulation of seasonal cycles[1]. These effects are achieved through the binding of the hormone to its high affinity G-protein coupled Mel₁ receptor. Analogs of melatonin may be useful in restoring disorganized circadian rhythms following jet-lag, shift-work, boosting the immune system and preventing cancer [2]. In this project, a series of novel *N*-acetyl 2-phenyltryptamine-derived analogs have been synthesized with a 2-phenyl ring attached to the indole nitrogen by a carbon chain of 1, 2 or 3 methylene groups (Fig. 1). The binding affinities of these analogs at the Mel_{1a} and Mel_{1b} receptor subtypes as well as their biological activity on *Xenopus laevis* melanophores were examined in pharmacological assays, revealing information about the stereoelectronic requirements of the Mel₁ receptor and its subtypes[3].

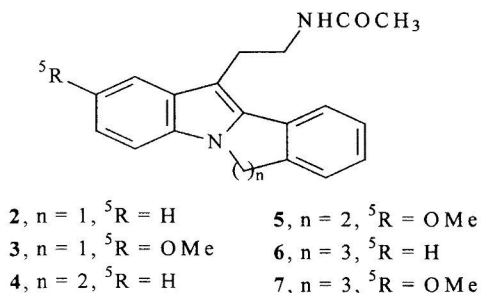


Figure 1

References

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- [2] Mahle, C.D. et al, *Ann. Rev. Med. Chem.* 1997, 32, 31.
- [3] Sugden, D. et al, *Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch Pharmacol.* 1998, 358(5), 522.