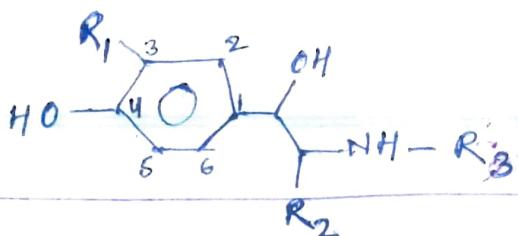


## Adrenergic



### SAR

- The naturally occurring noradrenaline has 3,4-dihydroxy benzene active at both  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$  receptor but it has poor oral activity becoz it is rapidly metabolised by COMT, change in substitution pattern to 3,8 dihydroxy as in metaproterenol give good oral activity. This is due to its resistance to metabolism by COMT. It also provides selectivity for  $\beta_2$  receptors.

- The receptor selectivity is dependent upon the size of alkyl gp attached to nitrogen

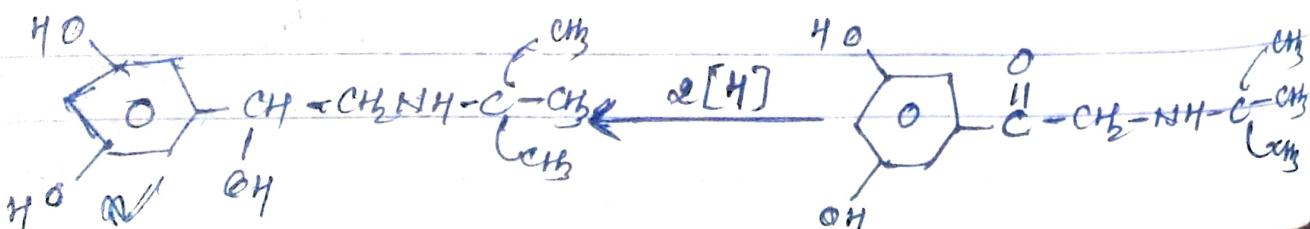
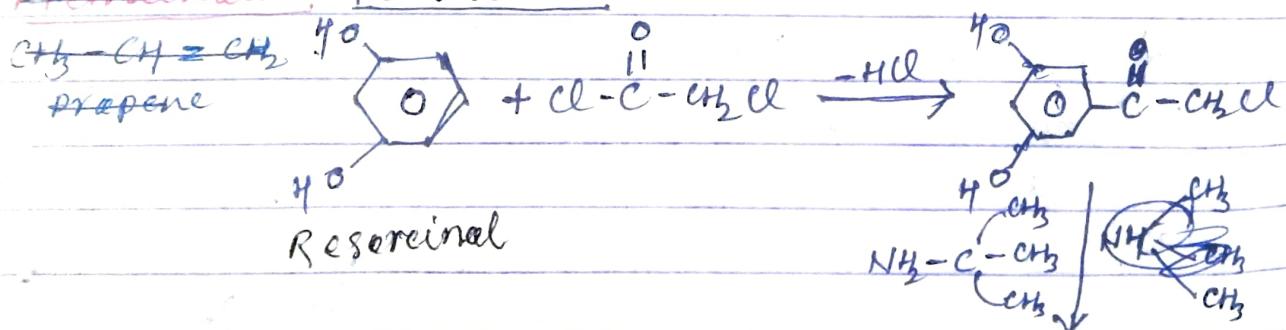
( $R_3$ ) As the size is increased activity of  $\beta$ -receptor increases and activity at  $\alpha$  receptor decreases.

more substitution also provides

Selectivity for diff  $\beta$  receptors subtype for e.g. celerol is a selective  $\beta_2$  agonist whereas isoproterenol is a general  $\beta$  agonist

- one H-bonding gp is essential at 4' pos for  $\beta$  activity

## Methacholine, terbutaline

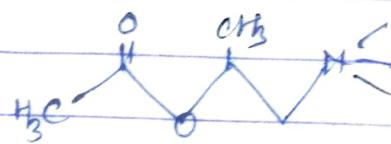


## sympathetic

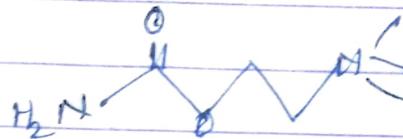
Acetyl choline



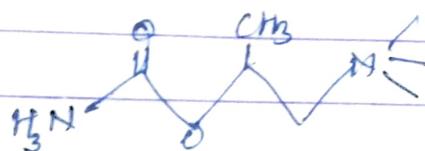
Methacholine



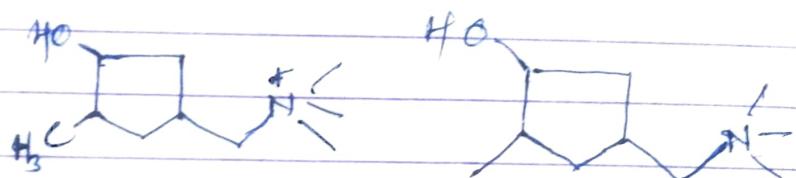
cocaine



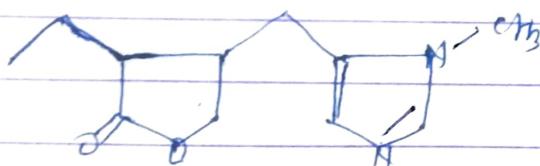
Bethanechol



Muscarine



pilocarpine



## Amphetamine

