

ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS AND DRUGS

Unit 5th (3-3)

ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS

α₁	α₂
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Postsynaptic- Sm. M of peripheral B.V. → vasoconstriction- Radial Mus. Of Iris → mydriasis* Phenylehrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Presyn. (periphery)- ↓ NT release- ↓ Sym. Outflow- ↓ release of Insulin <ul style="list-style-type: none">* Clonidine

ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS

β_1

β_2

Heart, JG cells

↑ Cardiac activity

↑ Renin

* Isoprenaline

- Bronchi, B.V. of deeper tissue,

Uterus, G.I.T.

- Relaxation of Sm. Muscles

- Liver & Sk. Musc. → Glycogenolysis

- Pre-syn. on peripheral neurons

→ ↑ NT release

- Brain → ↑ Sym. outflow

* Salbutamol

ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS

β_3

-Lipolysis

All are GPCRs.

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS

Adrenaline is the prototype (α_1 , α_2 , β_1 , β_2).

CNS:- in clinically used dose → no effects

CVS:-

a) Heart:- (β_1)

\uparrow HR + \uparrow force of contraction → \uparrow CO + \uparrow O₂ consumption

Conduction velocity \uparrow in conducting tissue

b) B.V.:-(α_1 in periphery) → vasoconstriction

(β_2 in deep) → vasodilation (Dale's reversal)

c) BP:- \uparrow during both systolic & diastolic phase

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS

Resp. Sys:- (β_2) Bronchodilation

**(α_1) Decongestion of mucosa
/submuc.**

G.I.T:- ($\alpha_1+\beta_2$) << important clinically- Relaxⁿ

Eye:- (α_1 on radial muscles) → Mydriasis.

Skeletal Musc:- (β_2 on LMN terminals)

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS

Metabolic:-

(β_2) Glycogenolysis

**(α_2) ↓ Release of Insulin →
Hyperglycemia**

Uterus :- (β_2) Relaxation

**Spleen:- (α_1) Contraction (not significant in
humans)**

ADRENERGIC DRUGS

Noradrenaline:- (NA) $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2 > \beta_1 = \beta_3$

Dopamine:- D and α & β_1 (high dose)

D R in renal vessels → Dilatation (low dose)

Dobutamine :- α and β_1 (substitute)

Methoxamine :- α_1 (BP)

Phenylephrine:- α_1 Eye drops – Mydriasis

Isoprenaline :- β_1 selective

ADRENERGIC DRUGS (CONTD.)

Ephedrine:-

**Acts by releasing NA (\pm Ad) stores
(facilitated diffusion)**

Tachyphylaxis

Pseudoephedrine:-

Acts both by direct action (α_1) and by releasing NT.

Phenylpropanolamine:- similar effects

ADRENERGIC DRUGS (CONTD.)

Amphetamine- (Meth/Dextro/ Methylphenidate)

All act by direct and by releasing NTs

**Prominent CNS effects:- ↑alertness, ↓sleep,
↑ concentration, generalized stimulation,
Suppression of appetite**

Respiratory stimulation in Hypno-sedative poisoning

Banned drugs- athletes.

ADRENERGIC DRUGS (CONTD.)

Fenfluramine:-↓ appetite, sedation,
loss of libido(5-HT mech.)

Sibutramine:- Both NA/5-HT, (S/E mood swings)

Naphzoline As nasal decongestant (α_1)

Oxymetazoline - **Mucosal necrosis & systemic S/E**

Xylometazoline[†]

Salbutamol, Terbutaline ↗ Selective β_2 , TBT

Salmeterol, Bambuterol] Palpitation (β_1),

Tremors (β2)

ADRENERGIC DRUGS (CONTD.)

Isoxsuprine:- β_2 - uterus → Relaxation

**β_2 - Deeper BV of Sk. M. →
dilation**

Ritodrine:- β_2 - Uterine relaxant

Clonidine:- α_2 (presynaptic)

α -Methyl Dopa:- α_2 (presynaptic)

**Fenoldopam:- D1 (coronary, renal,
mesentery)**

THERAPEUTIC USES

A) Vascular Uses

i) Hypotensive states:- Anaphylaxis- Ad.

Septic/ cardiogenic shock- DA,

Dobutamine

ii) With LA:- Small dose; vasoconstriction

iii) In local bleeding:- Epistaxis- NOX

Gastric bleeding (ulcer)- NA in cold

saline

iv) Nasal Decongestant- NOX, Pseudoephedrine

v) Peripheral vascular disease- Isoxsuprine

vi) Hypertension- Clonidine, α -Methyl Dopa.

THERAPEUTIC USES (CONTD.)

B) Cardiac Uses

- i) AV Block- Adrenaline
- ii) Cardiac Arrest- Adrenaline

C) Central Uses

- i) Hypno-Sedative Poisoning- Amphetamines
- ii) Narcolepsy- Amphetamines
- iii) Hyperkinetic Children- Amphetamines
- iv) Obesity- Fenfluramine, Sibutramine
- v) De-addiction- Clonidine (alcohol / opioids)

THERAPEUTIC USES (CONTD.)

D) Respiratory- β_2 agonists- Asthma

E) Ophthalmic- Mydriatic- Phenylephrine

Glaucoma- Apraclonidine/ Brimonidine

F) Uterine- Isoxsuprine, Ritodrine

Abortions – Threatened & Habitual

G) Endocrinial - Hot flushes in menopause,