Pfizer Inc.	PH-670187 (deramciclane; EGIS-3886)
Mechanism of Action	5-Hydroxytryptamine 2A/2C receptor (5-$HT_{2A/2C}$) antagonist http://iuphar-db.org/DATABASE/ObjectDisplayForward?objectId=6 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3356 ; http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3358
Overview	Deramciclane is a relatively selective functional antagonist of 5-HT_{2C} and 5-HT_{2A}, that potentially also acts as a 5-HT_{2B} antagonist based on similar potency in *in vitro* experiments. Although feasible, weak effects on dopaminergic (antagonist), κ-opiate (agonist), and σ_1 receptors are improbable *in vivo*.
Safety/Tolerability	Deramciclane has been safe and well tolerated up to 150 mg in all clinical studies. In Phase 2 – 3 studies, there were no clinically significant differences in the incidence of adverse events (AEs), laboratory variables, vital signs, and ECG between the deramciclane groups and placebo. No evidence for sedative effects or worsening of psychomotor performance was observed. In addition, no withdrawal reactions have been seen.
Additional Information	PET ligand data demonstrated maximal brain 5-HT_{2A} receptor occupancy at plasma concentrations of 70 ng/ml (~60 mg dose) in humans. Due to its unique mechanism of action, deramciclane seems to be well tolerated and without typical adverse reactions of other anxiolytics, such as sedative or muscle relaxant effects, abuse potential, withdrawal reactions, initial drug-induced increase in agitation or anxiety, weight change, cognitive impairment, and sexual adverse reactions.
Suitable for and Exclusions	Efficacy/differentiation in Phase 3 for Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) was insufficient to advance further.
Clinical Trials	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=deramiciclane%20and%20clinical%20trial
Publications	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=deramciclane http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15949921 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10445375 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9551765