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**EFFECTS OF KRP-197, MUSCARINIC RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST ON CONTRACTION  
AND RELEASE OF [<sup>3</sup>H]-ACETYLCHOLINE IN THE URINARY BLADDER.**

Aims of Study. We previously reported the structure-activity relationships of imidazole butanamide derivatives concerning the affinity and selectivity for M3 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor subtype(The 116<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of The Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, Knazawa, March 1996) and the muscarinic receptor profile of KRP-197(4-(2-methylimidazolyl)-2,2-diphenylbutyramide) *in vitro* and *in vivo* which is a potent M1&M3 receptor subtype selective antagonist(27<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of ICS, Yokohama, September 1997)

In the present study we examined the effects of muscarinic receptor antagonist KRP-197 on acetylcholine(ACh) release and contractile response induced by electrical field stimulation(EFS) in the bladder smooth muscle

Methods: Bladder smooth muscle strips obtained from male guinea-pig were mounted in the thermostatically controlled organ bath for isometric tension recorded. [<sup>3</sup>H]-ACh outflow evoked by EFS in strips of the rat bladder preloaded with [<sup>3</sup>H]-choline was measured.

Electrical stimulation consisted of 200 shocks applied at a frequency of 20 Hz using monophasic rectangular waves 40 V, 1msec

The effects of KRP-197 and the muscarinic receptor antagonists on the contractile response and ACh release induced by EFS were evaluated

Results EFS-evoked contractile responses were dose-dependently inhibited by the treatment with KRP-197, muscarinic receptor subtype selective antagonists(pirzepine, methoctramine and 4-DAMP) and non-selective antagonist(atropine).The inhibitory concentration (IC<sub>50</sub>)of cholinergically-evoked smooth muscle contraction was well correlated with the affinity for M1 and M3 subtype receptors

KRP-197 blocked in the dose-dependent manner [<sup>3</sup>H]-ACh outflow evoked by EFS in physostigmine-treated muscle strips Concentration range applied in this test (3x10<sup>-10</sup>-3x10<sup>-8</sup>M)was similar to those in contractile response test(10<sup>-10</sup>-10<sup>-8</sup>M)

Conclusions: These data suggest that uroselectivity of KRP-197(above mentioned ref ) may be resulted from both postsynaptic M3 receptor antagonistic action and the inhibition of prejunctional M1-related facilitatory mechanism(s), in part.