Alpha₁-adrenoceptor antagonistic properties of RW-11b, a 5-arylidenehydantoin derivative

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The α_1 -adrenoceptors contribute to the regulation of blood pressure, play a role in heart contractile function, cardiac rhythm and human prostate smooth muscle contraction. Various α_1 -adrenoceptor antagonists can be useful in the treatment of hypertension and benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Antagonists of α_1 -adrenoceptor are the mainstay of treatment of BPH as they are able to reduce the dynamic component of bladder obstruction and they may reduce the irritant symptoms of the disease. The α_1 -adrenoceptors subclass has been divided into three subtypes: α_{1A} , α_{1B} and α_{1D} on the basis of pharmacological and cloning studies. Some data point toward a distinct distribution and function of the 3 receptors in different vascular beds and smooth muscles [Eltze et al., Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch Pharmacol, 2001; Sapa and Kubacka, Eur J Pharm, 2011]. In this context it is necessary to search for new selective α_1 -adrenoceptor antagonists with a well identified pharmacological pro-

file. Analysis of a number of chemical structures of selective α_1 -adrenoceptor antagonists indicates that the majority of active compounds possess arylpiperazine moieties. Thus, we synthesized and tested a 5arylidenehydantoin derivative with phenylpiperazine moiety, designated as RW-11b, in order to find new selective α_1 -adrenoceptor antagonists. The compound was evaluated on its affinity for α_1 -adrenoceptors in radioligand binding assays ($K_i = 23 \text{ nM}$). Since it contains an asymmetric carbon atom, the racemic mixture as well as both enantiomers (R+ and S-) were tested. The antagonistic properties at α_1 -adrenoceptor subtypes were assessed in functional bioassays. It turned out to be the competitive antagonist of α_1 -adrenoceptors with stronger activity at α_{1D} and α_{1A} and weaker at α_{1B} subtype of α_1 -adrenoceptors with no significant differences between racemic mixture and two enantiomers.

Determination of the molecular mechanism of action of *Epilobium angustifolium* and *Serenoa repens* extracts in enlarged rats prostates – a preliminary study

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In the study we have assessed changes in mRNA expression profile of 5α -reductase 1 (5ar1) and 2 (5ar2) isoenzymes, and signal transduction Mapk3 and RafA kinases in the ventral lobes of the testosterone in-

duced rats prostates under the influence of water extract from *Epilobium angustifolium* and a lipid-sterolic extract from *Serenoa repens* (recommended for BPH treatment).