

Metabolism of designer drugs of abuse: an updated review

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Abstract

This paper reviews the metabolism of new designer drugs of abuse that have emerged on the black market during the last years and is an update of a review published in 2005. The presented review contains data concerning the so-called 2C compounds (phenethylamine type) such as 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-beta-phenethylamine (2C-B), 4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-beta-phenethylamine (2C-I), 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methyl-beta-phenethylamine (2C-D), 4-ethyl-2,5-dimethoxy-beta-phenethylamine (2C-E), 4-ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-beta-phenethylamine (2C-T-2), and 2,5-dimethoxy-4-propylthio-beta-phenethylamine (2C-T-7), beta-keto designer drugs such as 2-methylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)butan-1-one (butylone, bk-MBDB), 2-ethylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propan-1-one (ethylone, bk-MDEA), 2-methylamino-1-(3,4-methylene notdioxy notphenyl)propan-1-one (methylone, bk-MDMA), and 2-methylamino-1-p-tolylpropane-1-one (mephedrone, 4-methyl-methcathinone), pyrrolidino notphenones such as 4-methyl-pyrrolidinobutyrophenone (MPBP) and alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone (PVP), phencyclidine-derived drugs such as N-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)propanamine (PCPr), N-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)-2-ethoxyethanamine (PCEEA), N-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)-3-methoxypropanamine (PCMPA), and N-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)-2-methoxyethanamine

(PCMEA), tryptamines such as 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyl notryptamine (5-MeO-DIPT), and finally alpha-methylfentanyl (alpha-MF) and 3-methylfentanyl (3-MF). Papers have been considered and reviewed on the identification of in vivo or in vitro human or animal metabolites and the cytochrome P450 or monoamineoxidase isoenzyme-dependent metabolism.

Web link

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20540700>

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