

미래의 항우울제 : 어떠한 것들이 개발되고 있는가?

김 용 구*†

Recent Development on Future Antidepressants

Yong-Ku Kim, M.D., Ph.D.*†

ABSTRACT

The current understanding of the mechanisms of pharmacotherapy for depression is characterized by an emphasis on increasing synaptic availability of serotonin, noradrenaline, and possibly dopamine, while minimizing side effects. The acute effects of current available effective antidepressants include blocking selective serotonin or noradrenaline reuptake, alpha2 autoreceptors or monoamine oxidase. Although efficacious, current treatments often produce partial or limited symptomatic improvement rather than remission. While current pharmacotherapies target monoaminergic systems, distinct neurobiological underpinnings and other systems are likely involved in the pathogenesis of depression. Recently, several promising hypotheses of depression and antidepressant action have been formulated. These hypotheses are largely based on dysregulation of neural plasticity, CREB, BDNF, corticotropin-releasing factor, glucocorticoid, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and cytokines. Based on these new theories and hypotheses of depression, a number of new and novel agents, including corticotropin-releasing factor antagonists, antiglucocorticoids, and substance P antagonists show a considerable promise for refining treatment options for depression. In this article, the current available pharmacotherapies, current understanding of neurobiology and pathogenesis of depression and new and promising directions in pharmacological research on depression will be discussed.

KEY WORDS : Antidepressant · Neurobiology · Monoamine · Cytokine · Neuropeptide · Depression.

서	론	5%	.	2
			,	30 40
(major depression)	가		,	
		6	2	
			.	50%

Department of Psychiatry, Korea University College of Medicine Ansan Hospital, Ansan, Korea

†교신저자 : , 425-020 516
) (031) 412-5140,) (031) 412-5144
E-mail) yongku @ korea.ac.kr

(, , ,), (, , ,), (, , ,), (, , ,), (, , ,) (, , ,) (, , ,) (5-HT), (DA) (NA), (MAOI) NA, 5-HT, DA 가 가 가 가 .²⁾

3 ⁶⁾ (SSRI) 1 . SSRI 1 - NA, histamine 1(H1), muscarinic cholinergic receptor 가 . 가가 , 5-HT .⁷⁾

4) 2/3 . Bupropion NA DA .⁸⁾ Mianserin mirtazapine NA 5-HT 2 5-HT2A/2C, 5-HT3, H1 .⁹⁾ 2 heteroreceptor (firing) 가 10~20% 20~30%가 2 heteroreceptor (firing) 가 (dorsal raphe nucleus) 5-HT 2 receptor 가 .⁵⁾ 2 4 , NA 가 . 2 5-HT NA 가 . Reboxetine NA (NRI) venlafaxine NA 5-HT . Venlafaxine 5-HT, NA, DA , 1, cholinergic, H1 .¹⁰⁾ Venlafaxine NA 가 가 가 가 . 5-HT , NE . Duloxetine .

현재의 항우울제

5-HT NA 가 .¹¹⁾ Milnacipram 5-HT, NA , NA 가 5-HT .¹²⁾ 가 , 2

가

단가아민계에 작용하는 새로운 항우울제

가
가 , 5-HT2A

1. 세로토닌계에 작용하는 약물들

(CRF), GABA/benzodiazepine,

Gepirone postsynaptic 5-HT1A agonist

¹³⁾ Lesopitron eptapirone postsynaptic 5-HT1A agonist ¹⁴⁾ , 5-HT1A 5-HT2

가 , vilazodone 5-HT1A partial agonist/SSRI 가

¹⁵⁾ , selective 5-HT1B receptor inverse agonist SB-236057

가 ¹⁶⁾ presynaptic 5-HT1A 5-HT1D

가 , DRN somatodendritic 5-HT1A autoreceptor pindolol SSRIs

¹⁷⁾가 , robalzotan(NAD-299), DU 125530, sunepitron ¹⁴⁾ , 5-HT1B autoreceptor DRN , presynaptic 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B, 5-HT1D

SB-272183

¹⁸⁾ Nefazodone 5-HT2A 5-HT2A 가 5-HT2A

100907(M-100907, MDL-100907) 가

¹⁹⁾ Flibaserin 5-HT2 antagonist partial 5-HT1A agonist 가 가

²⁰⁾ , 5-HT2C SB-200646, SB221284, SB206553, SB-242084, SB-243213 ²¹⁾

, 5-HT2C ²²⁾

, 5-HT2C Ro 60-0175 Ro 60-0332

가 ²³⁾²⁴⁾ 5-HT2C 가

5-HT3 mirtazapine 가 , ondansetron, tropisetron, R-zacopride, ricasetron 5-HT3 가

가 5-HT7 SB-269970

가 ²⁵⁾ SB-258741, DR 4004, DR 4365 LY 215840(5-HT2/5-HT7 antagonist)가 가 ²⁶⁾

5-HT7 mRNA가 , , , suprachiasmatic nucleus(SCN) ²⁷⁾ 5-HT7 가 circadian rhythm ,

Tianeptine 가 Tianeptine 5-HT 가

5 - HT
 5 - HT
 가
 가²⁸⁾ Agomelatine
 melatonin agonist/5 - HT2C antagonist
 가²⁹⁾

2. 노르아드레날린계에 작용하는 약물들

Dexnafenodone synaptosomal NA
 calcium transport
 가³⁰⁾ To-
 moxetine
 NRI , 가³¹⁾
 , beta 3 agonist SR
 58611 가³²⁾

3. 도파민계에 작용하는 약물들

SSRI⁴²⁾
 가 , sertraline
 가³³⁾
 (anhedonia) (anergy)²⁾
 (mesolimbic dopamine system)
 (ventral tegmental area)
 (nucleus accumbens)
 (motivation) (reward)
 ,
 가 . Bupropion
 , tianeptine
 D2 D3 가
 , minaprine 5 - HT/DA/NA
³⁴⁾
 ,
³⁵⁾ amineptine
 가³⁶⁾
 pergolide D2 5 - HT pramipexole,
 iloperidone Org - 522
 가³⁷⁾ D2 D3
 amisulpride가
³⁸⁾

4. 선택적인 단가아민 산화효소 억제제들

L - deprenyl(selegiline) MAO - B
 transdermal patch가
 가³⁹⁾ Brofaromine moc-
 lobemide RIMA 가
⁴⁰⁾ RIMA befloxatone
 가⁴¹⁾

신경펩타이드계에 작용하는 항우울제

가 ,
 ,
 ,
⁴²⁾
 (early maternal separation)
 (maternal deprivation)
 - - ,
 corticotropin relea-
 sing factor (CRF) 가, NA 5 - HT 가
 , GABA/benzodiazepine
⁴³⁾
 1) - - CRF
 가, 2) - - CRF
 3) CRF
 , 4)
 (paraventricular nucleus) CRF
 CRF mRNA 가, 5)
 가⁴⁴⁾

1. CRF 수용체 길항제들

CRF
 (adrenocor-
 ticotropin hormone ; ACTH) 가
 - -

, CRF 103, NBI - 104, NBI 37582, NBI - 27914, NBI - 34041, NBI - 29356, NBI - 31199, NBI - 31200, NBI 30545, CRA 1000, CRA 1001, CRA 0165, PD 171729, SSR125543A 가 NBI - 103

cellular division) PVN (parvocellular division) (brain stem) 가 SSR125543A

bed nucleus stria terminalis(BNST) 가 CRF1

(locus coeruleus), (parabrachial nucleus), vasopressin V(1b) SSR 149415 V1b (raphe nucleus)] CRF (immunoreactivity) 가 ⁵²⁾

2. Glucocorticoid 수용체 길항제들

⁴⁵⁾ CRF가 CRF receptor 1(CRF-R1) CRF receptor 2(CRF-R2)가 , CRF-R1 (negative feedback) , CRF-R2

⁴⁶⁾ ,

⁴⁷⁾ CRF-R1 (explicit process) , CRF-R2 (implicit process), CA3 (dentate gyrus) ⁵³⁾ (free cortisol) (dexamethasone test) 가

⁴⁵⁾ CRF ACTH 가 CRF-R1 CRF-R2 가 CRF 가

R1 가 CRF-R1 가

R2 가 CRF 가

(down - regulation) CRF1 가 CRF (MRI) ⁵⁴⁾

1 HPA 가

가 CRF 가

⁴⁹⁾ (lipophilicity) ⁵⁰⁾ 가

CRF1 antalamin ACTH 가 (corticosteroid receptor hypothesis)⁵⁵⁾ 가

⁵¹⁾ CRF1 가

가 R121919, SC141, NBI -

Mifepristone(RU - 486) GR receptor antagonist 가 pro - inflamma-
⁵⁶⁾ tory cytokines 가
Mifepristone ORG 2766 CA1 ^{71 - 75)}
⁵⁷⁾ 가 ,
가 ⁵⁸⁾ ,

3. 기타의 신경펩타이드계 약물들

Tachykinin family(Tks) neurokinins sub-
stance P가 . Tks NK1, NK2,
NK3 . Subs- TNF -
stance P NK ⁷⁶⁾
⁵⁹⁾ (amygdala) substance P
⁶⁰⁾ (raphe nucleus) NK1
가 , NK1
(nucleus ceruleus)
⁶¹⁾ NK1 MK - 869
⁶²⁾ NK1 SR
140333, ML 760735, L733060, CP 122721, CP -
999994가 ⁷⁷⁾ IL - 1
⁶³⁾ NK2 가 GR 159897 SR NE (turnover) 가,
48968 ⁶⁴⁾ NK3 Osanetant(SR 142801) 5 - HT 가, DA
가 ⁶⁵⁾ Neuropeptide Y(NPY) , , , in vitro IL - 1
5 - HT transporter 가
⁷⁸⁾
NA , 가
⁶⁶⁾⁶⁷⁾ 가 NPY mRNA , , IL - 1,
⁶⁸⁾ NPY 가 IFN - 5 - HT
NPY 가 ⁶⁹⁾⁷⁰⁾ genease(IDO) 가 5 - HT
cytokines 가가 IDO
tryptophan degradation pathway가
(neurodegeneration)
quinolinate (neuroprotection) kynu-
renate HPA

사이토카인계 약물들

가 " ⁷⁹⁾ neurosteroid GABA ⁸⁴⁾ , GABA 가 , cytokines 가 , GABA , GABA , inflammatory cyto- GABA , GABA kines receptor antagonist, anti- . Pagacloone GABA cytokine antibody, anti-inflammatory cytokines 가 ⁸⁵⁾ GABA gabapentin topira- IL - 1 receptor antagonist(IL - 1ra) mRNA가 mate ⁸⁶⁾ Allopregnanolone neurosteroid 가 , IL - 1ra inescapable ⁸⁶⁾ Allopregnanolone neurosteroid shock (learned helplessness) GABA - A . neuroste- roid 가 IL - 1 가 ⁸⁷⁾ 2. 글루타메이트계 약물들 , CRF receptor glutamate NMDA antagonist , IL - 1 , non - NMDA metabotropic 가 CRF 가 CRF IL - 1 . Non - NMDA kainate AMPA NMDA , NMDA 가 가 가 ⁸⁸⁾⁸⁹⁾ NMDA ⁹⁰⁾ 가 ⁹¹⁾ MNDA glycine site 가 remacemide hydroxychloride ⁹²⁾ Lamotrigine ⁹³⁾ Topiramate GABA 가 non - NMDA glutamate ⁹⁴⁾ Metabotropic receptor . Metabotropic receptor 2 agonist LY 354740 ⁹⁵⁾ 3. cAMP-CREB 경로와 Bcl-2/MAP Kinase 경로에 작용하는 약물들

기타의 새로운 항우울제

1. GABA성 약물들

GABA ⁸¹⁾ GABA , GABA 5 - HT NA ⁸²⁾ GABA 가 가 GABA ⁸³⁾ 가 GABA 가 allopregnanolone

NMDA ⁹⁰⁾ NMDA ⁹¹⁾ MNDA glycine site 가 remacemide hydroxychloride ⁹²⁾ Lamotrigine ⁹³⁾ Topiramate GABA 가 non - NMDA glutamate ⁹⁴⁾ Metabotropic receptor . Metabotropic receptor 2 agonist LY 354740 ⁹⁵⁾

3. cAMP-CREB 경로와 Bcl-2/MAP Kinase 경로에 작용하는 약물들

가 , , (structural plasticity) adaptation) .⁹⁶⁾ 가 , (neuronal adaptation) .⁹⁷⁾ 가 , .⁹⁸⁾ 가 , cAMP Ca²⁺ - activated kinase cAMP response element binding(CREB) cAMP phosphodiesterase(PDE4) rolipram 가, rolipram PDE4 isoe- nzyme 가 PDE 4A 4B isoform 가 .⁹⁹⁾ 가

phosphatidyl inositol lithium 가 , , , MAP kinase ribosome S6 kinase(Rsk) 가 .¹⁰⁰⁾ MAP kinase 가 , Bcl - 2 pramipexole¹⁰¹⁾ 가 .¹⁰²⁾

4. 인지질 대사를 조절하는 약물들

Phospholipid , , phospholipid omega - 3 (eicosapentaenoic acid) , omega - 6 (ara- chidonic acid) 가 . eicosapen- taenoic acid 가 .¹⁰³⁾ phospholipid (가 , phospholipase A2 coenzyme A - indep- endent transcyclase) 가 omega - 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid(HUFAs) omega - 6 HUPAs , phosph- olipase A2(PLA2) coenzyme A - independent transcyclase(CoAIT) . 가 PLA2 omega- 3 HUFA ethyl - eicosapentaenoate 가 .¹⁰⁴⁾¹⁰⁵⁾

5. 니코틴성 제제들

Neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors(nA- chRs) , ,

nicotinic receptor
가 . NACHRs
mecamylamine(Inversine)
¹⁰⁶⁾ SIB - 1508Y nAChRs
가 ¹⁰⁷⁾ Alpha 7 - nicotine acetyl-
choline receptor agonist AR - R - 17779
¹⁰⁸⁾

결론

1
,
가 가 , 가 , 5 -
HT1 5 - HT
5 - HT2 , 5 -
HT7
가
, CRF, anti - glucocorticoid, cytokine, tro-
phic factor
가

, CRF,
가 가
중심 단어 : . 가 .

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