SP.236: Pharmacology

Antidepressants

A note on layout: The neurotransmitters are listed from the most often targeted by antidepressant drugs (serotonin) to the least often targeted (dopamine). The mechanisms are listed in functional or "life cycle" order from the perspective of the neurotransmitter, which is first synthesized, then released, binds receptors, and ultimately is broken down. The drug classes are listed in order of historical discovery.

Neurotransmitters				High:	Low:	
	Serotonin	SER, 5-HT	Satiety	Fullness, contentment	Anxiety, OCD, aggression, hungry	
	Norepinephrine	NE	Fight or flight	Alert, concentration, memory	Inattentive	
	Dopamine	DA	Salience	Reward, desire, learning, alert	Inactive, unmotivated, hungry	

		Example:	Boosts:	Used for:	
Mechanisms	Increase synthesis	Levodopa, 5-HTP	DA and SER, respectively	PD and useless, respectively	
	Cause release	Amphetamine (Adderall [®])	NE > DA >> SER	ADHD, narcolepsy	
	Receptor agonist	Pramipexole	DA	Parkinson's (PD)	
(to boost NT)	Partial agonist	Buspirone (BuSpar®)	SER	Anxiety > depression	
	Presynaptic antagonist	Mirtazapine (Remeron®)	SER, NE	Depression > anxiety	
	Inhibit reuptake	Fluoxetine (Prozac®)	SER	Depression, anxiety, OCD	
	Inhibit breakdown	Phenelzine (Nardil®)	SER, NE, DA	Depression > anxiety	

				First:	Notable:	Mechanism:
Antidepressant classes	Antipsychotics*		1952	Chlorpromazine (Thorazine®)	Haloperidol (Haldol®)	Antagonist*
	Monoamine	MAOIs	1953	Iproniazid and	Phenelzine, selegiline,	Inhibit
	oxidase inhibitors			isoniazid	moclobemide, harmaline	breakdown
	Tricyclic	TCA	1955	Imipramine	Amitriptyline (Elavil®),	Inhibit
	antidepressants	ICAS		(Tofranil®)	chlomipramine (Anafranil®)	reuptake
	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors	SSRIs	1977	Zimelidine	Fluoxetine (Prozac®), sertraline (Zoloft®),	Inhihit
					escitalopram (Lexapro®), fluvoxamine	reuntake
					(Luvox®), dapoxetine	reuptune

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