### **MEETING ABSTRACT**



# Antiepileptic activity and subtype-selective action of flupirtine at GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors

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*From* 18th Scientific Symposium of the Austrian Pharmacological Society (APHAR). Joint meeting with the Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian Pharmacological Societies. Graz, Austria. 20-21 September 2012

#### Background

Flupirtine is used as analgesic drug with muscle-relaxant properties. In addition, it has been suggested to possess antiepileptic properties. Recently, flupirtine has been revealed to simultaneously act at  $K_V7$  channels and GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors. Here, antiepileptic activity and underlying mechanisms of action of flupirtine were investigated.

#### Methods

We used the patch clamp technique and primary cultures of hippocampal neurons or transfected tsA cells to investigate effects of flupirtine.

#### Results

In hippocampal neurons, flupirtine reduced seizure-like activity with no effect at 1 to 3  $\mu$ M, and maximal effects at 10 to 30  $\mu$ M; it enhanced currents through K<sub>V</sub>7 channels with  $EC_{50}$  values at 6  $\mu$ M. Flupirtine (30  $\mu$ M) modulated GABA-induced currents in hippocampal neurons by reducing EC<sub>50</sub> values for GABA threefold and maximal current amplitudes by 15%. Hence, flupirtine acted as an uncompetitive antagonist. Flupirtine did not alter rise time, decay time, or amplitudes of miniature inhibitory postsynaptic currents (mIPSCs), but enhanced the bicuculline-sensitive tonic current. When phasic GABAergic inhibition was blocked by penicillin G (5 mM), flupirtine enhanced maximal amplitudes of GABA-evoked currents by 43%, but hardly affected  $EC_{50}$ values. As these results suggested that flupirtine was able to differentiate between different GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subtypes, its effects on recombinant GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors were

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Department of Neurophysiology and Neuropharmacology, Center for Physiology and Pharmacology, Medical University of Vienna, 1090 Vienna, Austria investigated in tsA cells. With  $\alpha 1\beta 2\gamma 2$  receptors, flupirtine reduced EC<sub>50</sub> values for GABA threefold and maximal current amplitudes by 25%; with  $\alpha 1\beta 2$  receptors, it reduced EC<sub>50</sub> values for GABA twofold, but reduced maximal current amplitudes by 35%.

#### Conclusions

These results indicate that flupirtine (i) exerts antiepileptic activity, (ii) modulates tonic, but not phasic, GABAergic inhibition and blocks  $K_V7$  channels in hippocampal neurons, and (iii) affects GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors in a subunit-dependent manner.

#### Acknowledgements

This study is supported by the Austrian Science Fund (P23658).

Published: 17 September 2012

doi:10.1186/2050-6511-13-S1-A90 Cite this article as: Bajrić *et al.*: Antiepileptic activity and subtypeselective action of flupirtine at GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors. *BMC Pharmacology and Toxicology* 2012 13(Suppl 1):A90.

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