

## IMS-P19 **Discovery of a Novel and Potent Dual Orexin 1/Orexin 2 Receptor Antagonist, E2006, for the Treatment of Sleep Disorders**

○Yu YOSHIDA<sup>1</sup>, Taro TERAUCHI<sup>1</sup>, Yoshimitsu NAOE<sup>1</sup>, Yuji KAZUTA<sup>1</sup>, Fumihiro OZAKI<sup>1</sup>, Ayumi TAKEMURA<sup>1</sup>, Takashi DOKO<sup>1</sup>, Toshiaki TANAKA<sup>1</sup>, Keiichi SORIMACHI<sup>1</sup>, Carsten T. BEUCKMANN<sup>1</sup>, Makoto NAKAGAWA<sup>1</sup>, Michiyuki SUZUKI<sup>1</sup>, Shigeru AKASOFU<sup>1</sup>, Ikuo KUSHIDA<sup>1</sup>, Shunsuke OZAKI<sup>1</sup>, Osamu TAKENAKA<sup>1</sup>, Takashi UENO<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Eisai Product Creation Systems, Eisai Co., Ltd.

The orexin receptors, two distinct G-protein coupled receptors (OX1R, OX2R) widely expressed in the brain, play a central role in the regulation of sleep and wakefulness. OX1R and OX2R exert their functions through the binding of endogenous neuropeptides orexin-A (33 amino acid residues) and orexin-B (28 amino acid residues). Due to the therapeutic potential of modulating these receptors, it has been an active research area for the treatment of disorders associated with sleep-awake state control. Actually, several orexin receptor antagonists have advanced to clinical trials for the treatment of insomnia. Our investigational drug, E2006, is a novel and potent orexin receptor dual antagonist which has demonstrated preliminary efficacy and good tolerability in a Phase 1 clinical trial with insomnia subjects. E2006 has subsequently advanced to the Phase 2 clinical trial stage. In this presentation, we will describe the discovery of E2006 in which drug design, synthesis and structure-activity relationship will be highlighted.