

Classes and Structures of Emerging Cannabimimetics and Cathinones

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 SPICE and other herbal blends have been sold in head shops and on the Internet since 2006 for their cannabis-like intoxication

- The herbal blends sometimes have a fragrance which could include vanilla, potpourri, spice, blueberry, caramel, and strawberry
- The plant materials for the different blends have a wide variation in appearance

 In late 2008, THC Pharma reported the presence of JWH 018, a synthetic cannabimimetic indole in some blends

 In early 2009, analogues of CP 47,497 (another synthetic cannabinoid) were also found in some blends by the U. of Freiburg

 In early 2009, several European Countries control Herbal Blends/JWH 018/CP 47,497

- K2 enters market in April, 2009
- Interest booms in herbal smoking blends in 2009
- Many new products appeared, typically with JWH 018 and JWH 073

States begin to control the blends/synthetic cannabinoids

 Products quickly reformulated with new, noncontrolled synthetic cannabimimetics

 Five of the synthetic cannabimimetics controlled at the Federal level in 2011

Synthetic Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 2012

Classes of Synthetic Cannabinoids Observed on Smoking Blends

- i) 2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol (CP 47,497)
- ii) 3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH 018)
- iii) 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole
- iv) 1-(1-naphthylmethylene)indene
- v) 3-phenylacetylindole or 3-benzoylindole

Structures of the Major Cannabimimetic Classes Detected

2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol CP 47.497 C8

Cannabimimetics Observed in 2009 and 2010 – First Appearance of JWH Compounds

2009/2010

JWH 018 JWH 073 JWH 250 CP 47,497

Cannabimimetics Observed Starting in 2011 – More JWH's, Introduction of Fluoroalkyls and the Beginning of Novel Materials

2009/2010 2011

JWH 018 JWH 073 JWH 250 CP 47,497 JWH 019 JWH 081 JWH 122 JWH 200 AM 2201 AM 694 *RCS-4 RCS-8*

2011 – Introduction of Fluoroalkyl Derivatives

2011 – Introduction of Novel Materials

- Materials identified never reported in scientific or patent literature
- Initially named after the website selling it
 - **–** RCS-4
 - **–** RCS-8
- Made by changing/modifying known material

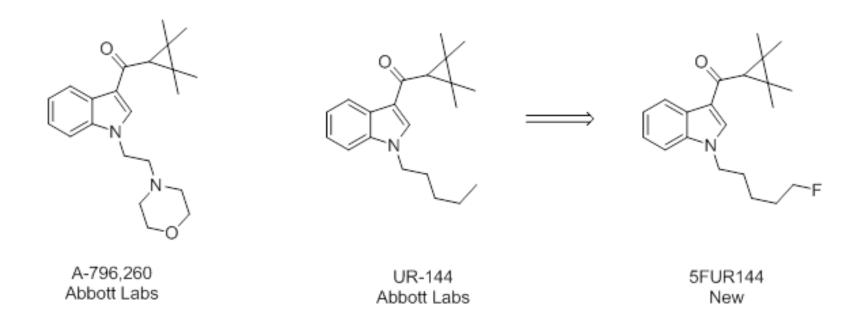
2011 – Introduction of Novel Materials RCS-4

2011 – Introduction of Novel Materials RCS-8

Cannabimimetics Observed Starting in 2012 – Continuation of New Materials and New Classes

2009/2010 2011 2012 **JWH 019 JWH 203** JWH 081 **UR 144 JWH 018 JWH 122** A 796,260 JWH 073 **JWH 200** 5FUR144 **JWH 250** AM 2201 2NF1 CP 47,497 AM 694 STS-135 RCS-4 AKB48 RCS-8 AB001

2012 – Introduction of Tetramethylcyclopropyl Materials



AKB48 – New Material in 2012

AKB48
Falls within claims of 2003 World Patent but not given as example

2012 – Continued Introduction of New Materials

2012 – AB001, A New Material Derived from a Combination of Known Compounds

Cannabimimetics Observed Starting in 2013 – Continuation of New Materials and New Classes

2009/2010 2011 2012 2013 **JWH 019 JWH 203** MN-25 JWH 081 **UR 144 AB-FUBINACA** JWH 018 **JWH 122** A 796,260 **ADB-FUBINACA** JWH 073 **JWH 200** 5FUR144 PR22 **JWH 250** AM 2201 2NF1 5*FP*B*2*2 CP 47,497 STS-135 AM 694 BB22 RCS-4 AKB48 **ABPINACA** RCS-8 AB001 **ADBICA**

2013 – Introduction of Indazole Carboxamides and Derivatives

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2013 – New Materials Derived From 8-Hydroxyquinoline

Designer Cathinones

Three parts of methcathinone can be modified:

Aromatic ring

Alkyl group

Amine group

Aromatic

Alkyl

Amine

Designer Cathinones – Changes in the Aromatic Ring

Designer Cathinones – Changes in the Alkyl Group

Designer Cathinones – Changes in the Amine Group

α-PPP

methcathinone

Designer Cathinones – Changes in All Groups

Just the changes discussed in the last three slides can produce 12 different Cathinone derivatives

Questions?



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