


Novel Highly Potent and Selective Sigma1 Receptor Antagonists Effectively Block the Binge Eating Episode in Female Rats

Carlo Cifani, Emanuela Micioni Di Bonaventura, Luca Botticelli, Fabio Del Bello,* Gianfabio Giorgioni, Pegi Pavletić, Alessandro Piergentili, Wilma Quaglia,* Alessandro Bonifazi, Dirk Schepmann, Bernhard Wunsch, Giulio Vistoli, and Maria Vittoria Micioni Di Bonaventura

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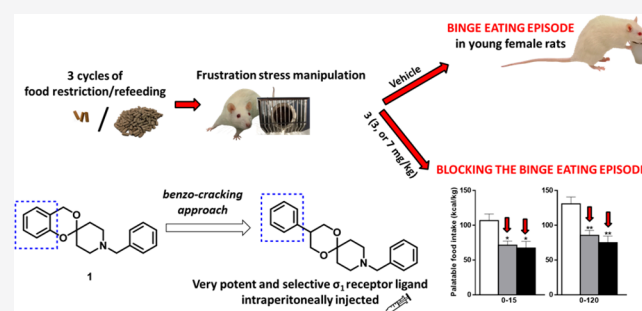
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ABSTRACT: In this paper, the benzo-cracking approach was applied to the potent sigma1 (σ_1) receptor antagonist **1** to afford the less conformationally constrained 1,3-dioxane derivatives **2** and **3**. To evaluate the effect of the increase in the distance between the two hydrophobic structural elements that flank the basic function, the *cis* and *trans* diastereomers of **4** and **5** were also prepared and studied. Compounds **2** and **3** showed affinity values at the σ_1 receptor significantly higher than that of the lead compound **1**. In particular, **3** displayed unprecedented selectivity over the σ_2 receptor, the phencyclidine site of the NMDA receptor, and opioid receptor subtypes, as well as over the dopamine transporter. Docking results supported the structure–activity relationship studies. Due to its interesting biological profile, derivative **3**, selected for an *in vivo* study in a validated preclinical model of binge eating, was able to counteract the overeating of palatable food only in bingeing rats, without affecting palatable food intake in the control group and anxiety-like and depression-related behaviors in female rats. This result strengthened the involvement of the σ_1 receptor in the compulsive-like eating behavior and supported the σ_1 receptor as a promising target for the management of eating disorders.

KEYWORDS: Selective sigma1 ligands, binge eating episode, highly palatable food, open field test, forced swimming test



INTRODUCTION

Sigma (σ) receptors are scarcely understood transmembrane proteins involved in a large number of cellular functions.¹ Initially, they were classified as subtypes of the opioid receptor family, and subsequently, it was hypothesized that they corresponded to the phencyclidine (PCP) binding site of the ionotropic *N*-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor. At present, they are reported as a distinctive receptor family, composed of two subtypes (σ_1 and σ_2 receptors).¹ Both subtypes have been cloned,^{2–5} and the crystal structures of the σ_1 receptor complexed with known agonists and antagonists have recently been reported.^{6,7} σ_1 receptors work as molecular chaperones in the mitochondria-associated endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membrane and play a role in the cellular stress response and homeostasis.^{8,9}

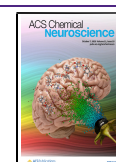
Their wide distribution in the nervous system and their involvement in several physiological and pathological conditions make σ_1 receptors very promising targets for the management of numerous disorders. In particular, central σ_1 receptors are implicated in different neuropsychiatric and neurodegenerative diseases^{10–12} as well as in pain.¹³ The observation that the σ_1 agonist ANAVEX (NCT02244541) and the σ_1 antagonist E-52862 (EudraCT number: 2012-000400-14) are being

evaluated in clinical trials for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and neuropathic pain, respectively, supports the validity of σ_1 receptors as clinical targets.¹⁴ Moreover, experimental evidence has demonstrated that the blockade of σ_1 receptors can counteract the addictive effects elicited by psychostimulants^{15,16} and ethanol.^{17–20} While several papers report the involvement of σ_1 receptors in drug abuse, very few studies suggest that this receptor system is implicated in binge eating behavior, despite many behavioral and brain mechanisms overlapping between food and drug addiction. In fact, compulsive fast overeating and strong craving, with a consequent withdrawal for hedonic food and impulsivity, are features correlated with binge eating behavior, similarly to substance dependence.^{21,22} In a pioneering study, the σ_1 antagonist BD-1063 (Figure 1) was proven to reduce binge-like eating and to block compulsive eating in

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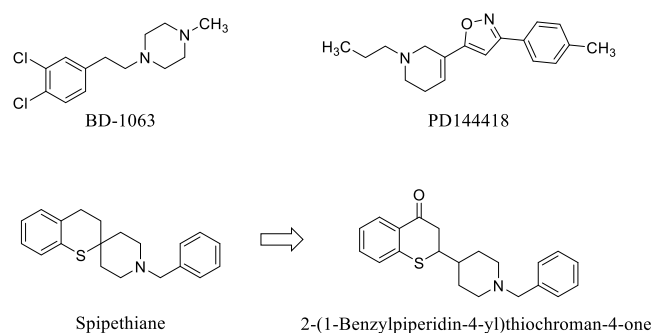


Figure 1. Structures of the σ_1 antagonists BD-1063, PD144418, spirothiane, and 2-(1-benzylpiperidin-4-yl)thiochroman-4-one.

palatable rats, suggesting that the σ_1 receptor system might play a role in binge-like eating following neurobiological adaptations.²³ Moreover, a relationship between food-reinforced operant responding and σ_1 receptors has recently been highlighted. Indeed, the potent σ_1 antagonist PD144418 (Figure 1) was demonstrated to decrease the motivational effort of a food-reinforced behavior maintaining food palatability.²⁴ Finally, in a recent study, we demonstrated that the spirothiane analogue 2-(1-benzylpiperidin-4-yl)thiochroman-4-one (Figure 1), behaving as a potent σ_1 receptor antagonist,²⁵ decreased the binge eating episode in female rats, supporting the involvement of σ_1 receptors in compulsive-like eating disorder.²⁶

Among the analogues of spirothiane, another potent σ_1 receptor ligand ($pK_i = 10.05$), endowed with high σ_1/σ_2 selectivity (2515), is the 1,3-benzodioxane derivative **1** (Figure 2). Functional assays performed on MCF-7 and MCF-7/ADR highlighted the σ_1 antagonist profile of this compound.²⁵ With the aim to improve the σ_1 receptor affinity and selectivity over σ_2 subtype, the conformationally constrained 1,3-benzodioxane moiety of **1** was replaced by the more flexible 1,3-dioxane nucleus by the benzo-cracking approach.²⁷ In particular, derivatives **2** and **3**, in which the phenyl substituent is linked to positions 4 and 5 of the 1,3-dioxane ring, respectively, were prepared and studied (Figure 2). Moreover, to evaluate the effect of the distance between the two hydrophobic portions that flank the basic function of **2** and **3**, the diastereomers **4a/b** and **5a/b** were also prepared and studied. In these novel derivatives, the *N*-benzylpiperidine moiety is spaced from the 1,3-dioxane ring (Figure 2), resulting in a further increase in the conformational flexibility of the molecule. The separation of the *cis* and *trans* diastereomers of **4** and **5** permitted us to

evaluate the role played by the relative configuration on the σ_1 receptor affinity.

The novel derivatives **2–5** were tested by radioligand binding assays at the σ_1 and σ_2 receptors. Moreover, to confirm the involvement of the σ_1 receptor system in binge-like eating disorder, the aim of this work was also the evaluation of the most interesting compound **3** in a female rat model of binge eating. Finally, the affinities of compounds **2** and **3** were also assessed at the PCP site of the NMDA receptor, opioid receptors, and/or dopamine transporter (DAT), all of which play a role in binge eating disorders,²⁸ considering that many σ_1 ligands also bind these targets with high affinity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Derivatives **2–5** were synthesized following the synthetic route reported in Scheme 1.

The commercially available ethyl 3-oxo-3-phenylpropionate (**6**) and diethyl 2-phenylmalonate (**7**) were subjected to a reduction reaction with LiAlH_4 to the corresponding diols **8** and **9**, respectively. The condensation of **8** and **9** with the suitable *N*-benzylpiperidine carbonyl derivatives **10** and **11** in the presence of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid afforded the desired derivatives **2** and **3** and the mixtures of the diastereomers **4a/b** and **5a/b**, respectively. The *cis* and *trans* diastereomers of **4** and **5** were separated by flash chromatography.

The stereochemical relationship between the *N*-benzylpiperidine moiety in position 2 and the phenyl substituent in positions 4 and 5 of **4a/b** and **5a/b**, respectively, was determined by ^1H NMR analysis (NOESY studies). In particular, an evident nuclear Overhauser effect (NOE) was observed between the protons in positions 2 and 4 (4.48 and 4.65 ppm, respectively) of **4b**, highlighting that both the piperidine and phenyl rings in positions 2 and 4, respectively, are equatorially oriented. Therefore, the stereochemical relationship between the substituents in positions 2 and 4 is *cis* in **4b** and, consequently, *trans* in **4a** (Figure 3). Concerning **5a**, the axial proton in position 4 (δ 3.78 ppm) showed two large coupling constants ($J = 10.8$ Hz and $J = 11.3$ Hz), one with the geminal equatorial proton and the other with the axial proton in position 5. Consequently, the phenyl ring adopts an equatorial orientation. Moreover, a clear NOE was observed between the axial protons in positions 2 and 4 at 4.36 and 3.78 ppm, respectively, evidencing that the *N*-benzylpiperidine moiety also adopts an equatorial orientation. Therefore, the relative configuration between the substituents in positions 2 and 5 is *trans* in **5a** and, consequently, *cis* in **5b** (Figure 3).

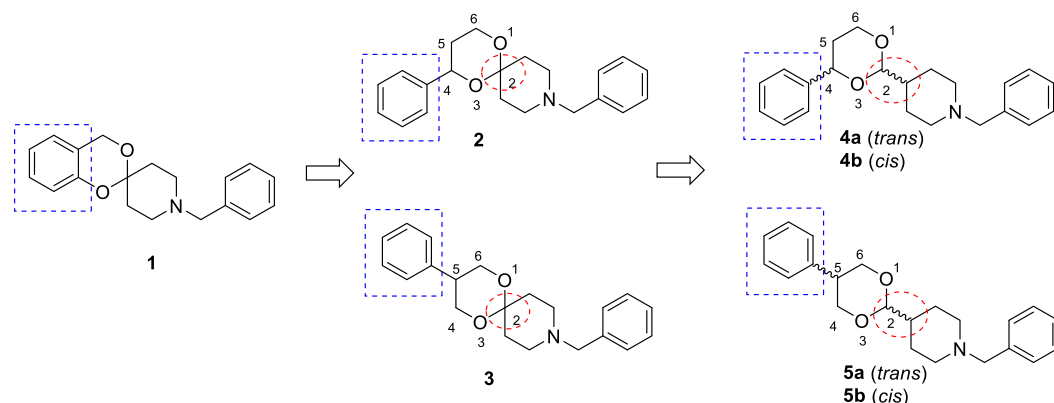
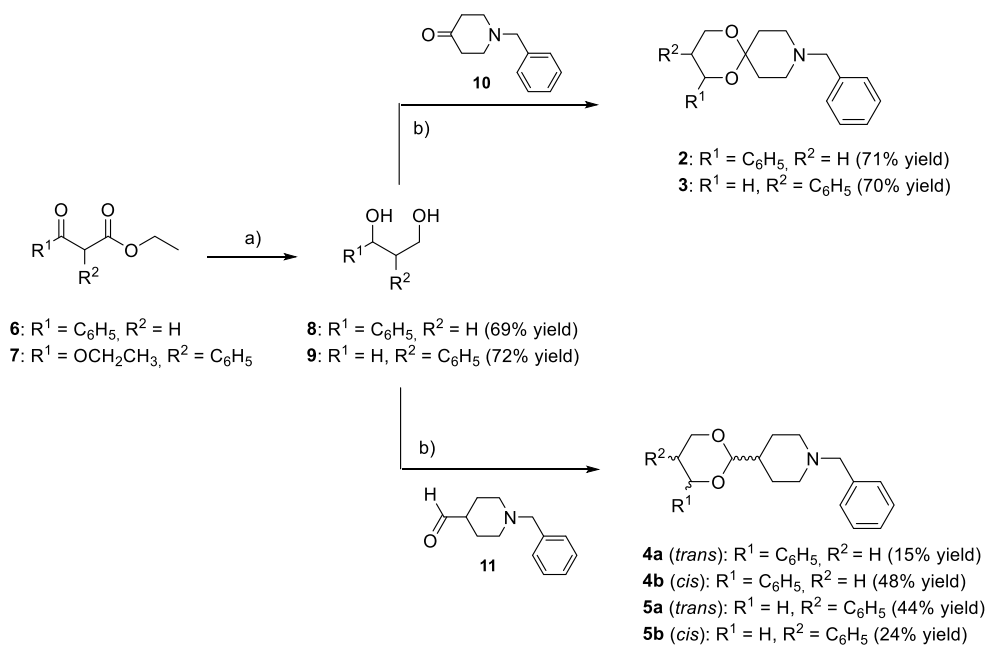


Figure 2. Structures of **2–5**, analogues of the potent σ_1 ligand **1**.

Scheme 1^a

^aConditions: (a) LiAlH₄, Et₂O, rt for 2 h; (b) *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, toluene, reflux for 5 h.

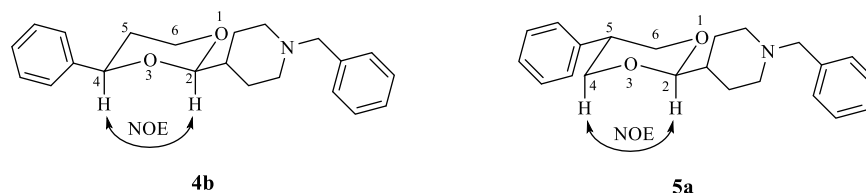
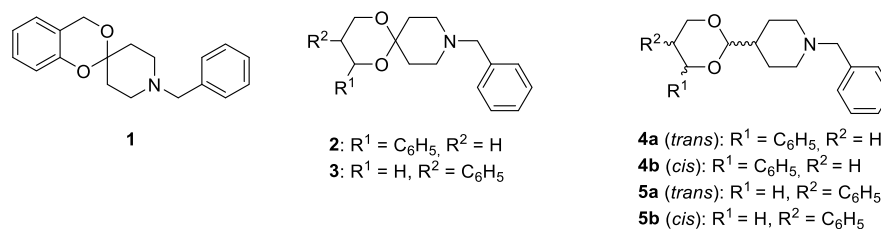


Figure 3. Structures of compounds 4b and 5a.

Table 1. Affinity Values (pK_i) of 1–5 at σ₁ and σ₂ Receptors and of 2 and 3 at DAT, the PCP Site of the NMDA Receptor, and μ, κ, and δ Opioid Receptor Subtypes^a

compd	pK _i						
	σ ₁	σ ₂	DAT	NMDA	μ	κ	δ
1	10.05 ± 0.08	6.65 ± 0.09					
2	11.00 ± 0.07	6.33 ± 0.11	<5	<5	<5	<5	8.60 ± 0.14
3	10.89 ± 0.05	6.09 ± 0.07	5.63 ± 0.09	<5	<5	<5	5.82 ± 0.08
4a	8.43 ± 0.07	6.75 ± 0.10					
4b	9.62 ± 0.15	7.42 ± 0.08					
5a	8.44 ± 0.14	7.25 ± 0.02					
5b	8.31 ± 0.06	6.60 ± 0.10					

^aEquilibrium dissociation constants (K_i) were derived from IC₅₀ values using the Cheng–Prusoff equation.³⁴ The reported pK_i values are the mean ± SEM of three to five independent experiments, each performed in triplicate, according to the methods described in the Supporting Information.

The affinities of compounds 2–5 for σ₁ and σ₂ receptors were assessed on guinea pig brain and rat liver membranes, respectively. [³H]-(+)-pentazocine and [³H]-di-*o*-tolyguanine in the presence of an excess of (+)-pentazocine were used as radioligands for σ₁ and σ₂ receptors, respectively.^{29,30} The pK_i

values are reported in Table 1. The lead compound 1 was included for useful comparison.

Compounds 2 and 3 were also evaluated for their affinity for DAT, the PCP site of the NMDA receptor, as well as μ, κ, and δ opioid receptor subtypes. The assays were performed with rat

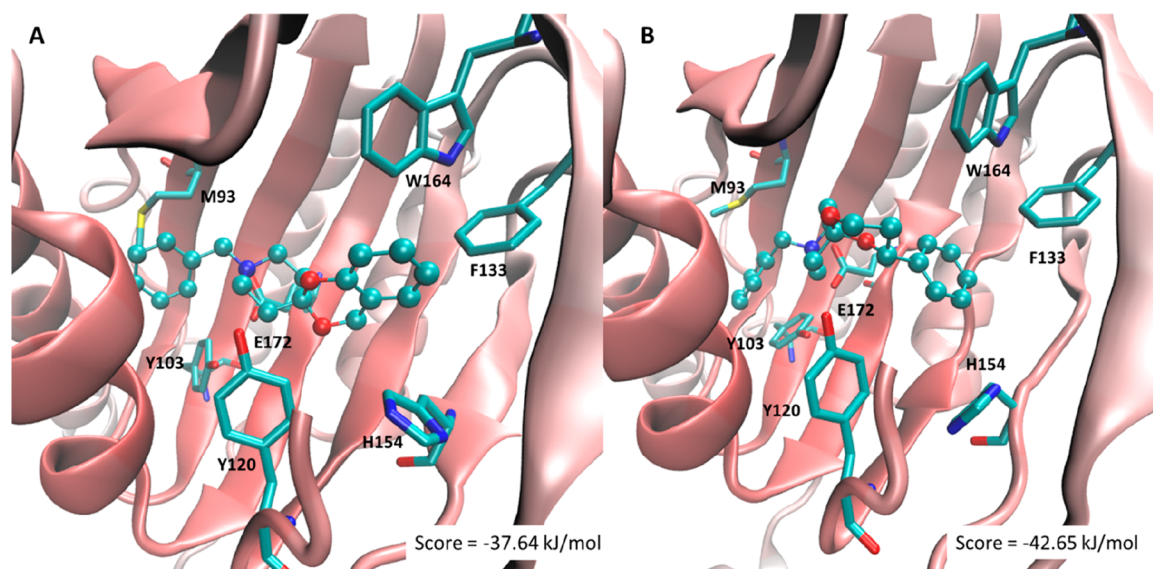


Figure 4. Main interactions stabilizing the putative complexes for **1** (A) and (*R*)-**2** (B) as computed using the resolved σ_1 receptor structure. The reported scores are calculated by using the APBS method.

striatal ($[^3\text{H}]$ -WIN35,428), pig brain cortex ($[^3\text{H}]$ -(+)-MK-801), guinea pig brain ($[^3\text{H}]$ -DAMGO), guinea pig brain ($[^3\text{H}]$ -U-69593), and rat brain ($[^3\text{H}]$ -DPPDE) membranes for DAT, NMDA, and μ , κ , and δ opioid receptors, respectively.^{29,31–33} The pK_i values are shown in Table 1.

The data reported in Table 1 reveal that the benzo-cracking approach performed on the 1,3-benzodioxane derivative **1** is favorable for binding to the σ_1 receptor, while it causes a slight reduction in σ_2 receptor affinity, with a consequent increase in σ_1/σ_2 selectivity. In fact, both compounds **2** and **3** display very high affinity for σ_1 receptor and remarkable σ_1/σ_2 selectivity. Several potent σ_1 ligands belonging to different chemical classes and being highly selective over σ_2 receptor have been discovered.³⁵ Interestingly, **3** shows an impressive σ_1/σ_2 selectivity ratio ($\sigma_1/\sigma_2 = 63\,096$) and, to our knowledge, is the most selective σ_1 ligand reported so far. A significant reduction in affinity for the σ_1 receptor and an increase in that for the σ_2 receptor are observed when the benzo-cracking approach is combined with a further increase in the distance between the two lipophilic moieties of **2** and **3** (compounds **4a/b** and **5a/b**, respectively). Consequently, the σ_1/σ_2 affinity ratios displayed by **4a/b** and **5a/b** are significantly lower than those of **2** and **3**. Probably, the increase in the conformational freedom and in the distance between the two lipophilic portions is detrimental for the optimal interaction with σ_1 receptor. Stereochemistry appears to play a role in the binding to the σ_1 receptor when the phenyl ring is in position 4 of the 1,3-dioxane nucleus, with the *cis* isomer **4b** showing an affinity value significantly higher than that of the *trans* diastereomer **4a**. On the contrary, the *trans* and *cis* 5-phenyl diastereomers **5a** and **5b** show similar affinity values.

From the results obtained with the off-targets, it emerges that ligand **2** shows negligible affinity for DAT, NMDA, and μ and κ opioid receptors and high affinity for the δ subtype ($\text{pK}_i = 8.60$), although it is 251-fold lower than that for σ_1 . Interestingly, compound **3**, which also binds the δ receptor with submicromolar affinity, displays a remarkable selectivity for the σ_1 receptor over all the evaluated targets ($\sigma_1/\text{DAT} = 181970$, $\sigma_1/\text{NMDA} > 776247$, $\sigma_1/\mu > 776247$, $\sigma_1/\kappa > 776247$, $\sigma_1/\delta = 117490$). The binding profile of **3** is noticeable, given that many

potent σ_1 ligands also bind to DAT, NMDA, and/or opioid receptors with high affinity.^{1,36,37}

To rationalize the affinity profiles of the proposed ligands at the σ_1 receptor, docking simulations were performed based on the resolved σ_1 structure (PDB ID: 5HK1) using the PLANTS software and following the same recently reported computational protocol.²⁶ As discussed below, the complex stability is evaluated by calculating the APBS score which is focused on the polar interactions.³⁸ Figure 4 compares the computed putative poses for **1** (Figure 4A) and **2** (Figure 4B) and reveals some differences which can justify the increase of affinity observed for the latter.

In detail, Figure 4A highlights the key interactions stabilized by **1** which can be schematized as follows: (a) the ligand ammonium head stabilizes a clear ion-pair with Glu172 reinforced by a H-bond with Tyr103; (b) the benzyl moiety is inserted within a hydrophobic subpocket where it mostly contacts alkyl side-chains plus π - π stacking with Tyr103 and a π -sulfur contact with Met93; (c) the benzodioxane system is accommodated within a subpocket lined by several aromatic residues while the O1 oxygen atom is engaged by a H-bond with Tyr120. The enantiomers of **2** afford very similar putative complexes, and attention is here focused on the complex for (*R*)-**2** since it shows a slightly better APBS score compared to (*S*)-**2** (-42.56 vs -41.38 kJ/mol). Specifically, Figure 4B emphasizes that (*R*)-**2** elicits an interaction pattern very similar to that already seen in Figure 4A, even though some key interactions appear to be enhanced when compared to those elicited by **1**. This positive effect can be seen in the contacts stabilized by (a) the benzyl moiety which elicits an optimized π - π stacking with Tyr103; (b) the dioxane oxygen atoms which better approach Tyr120; and (c) the phenyl ring which is engaged by an extended set of π - π stacking interactions with Phe107, Phe133, His154, and Trp164. These reinforced contacts are reflected into better complex stability as encoded by the scores displayed in Figure 4A. As also confirmed by its APBS score (-38.91 kJ/mol), compound **3** yields an in-between docking result, with the two aromatic rings being engaged by enhanced contacts, while the dioxane ring is unable to conveniently approach Tyr120, as seen in Figure 4B. Finally, compounds **4** and **5** reveal computed

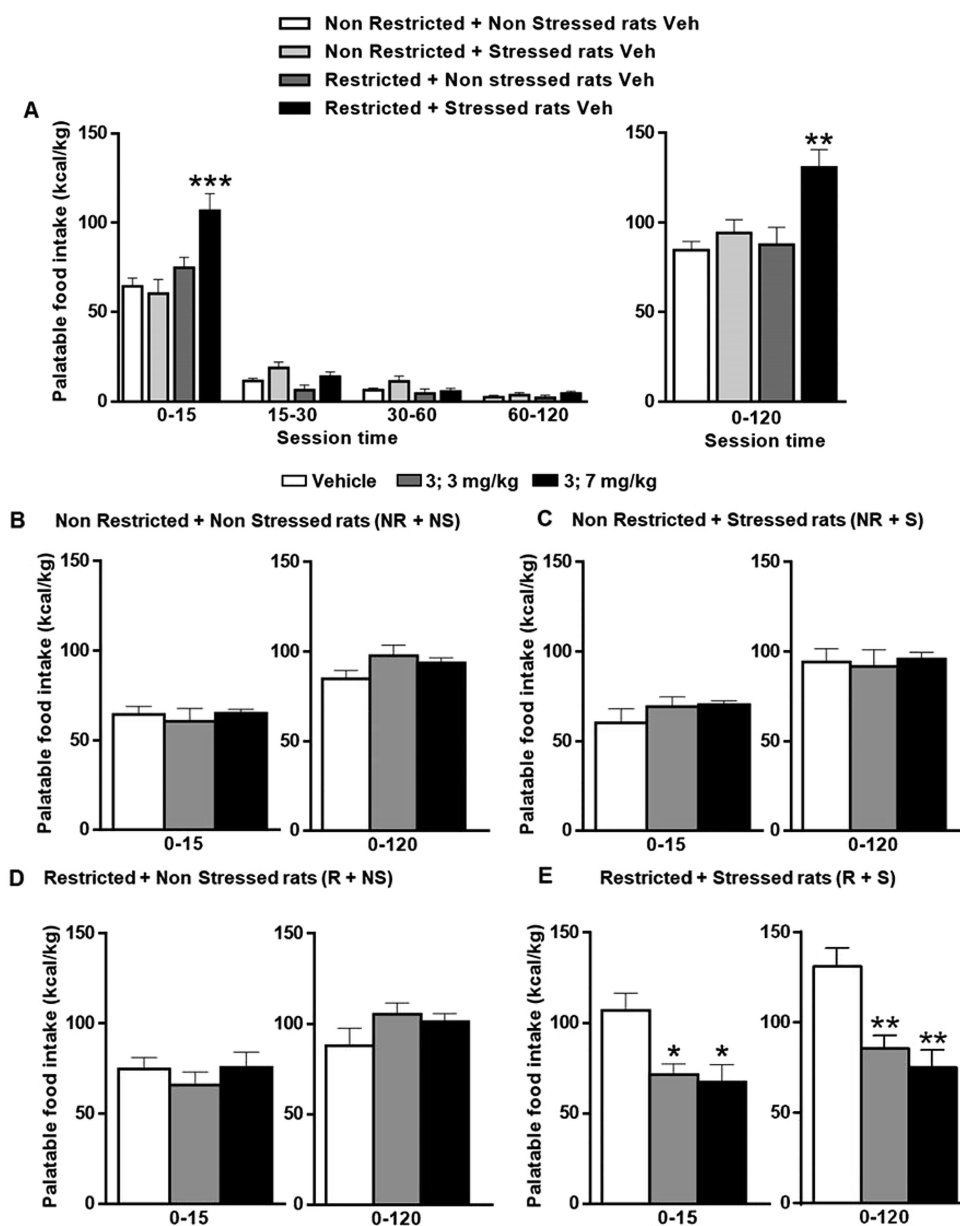


Figure 5. Administration of **3** blocked the episode of binge eating. (A) HPF intake shown in kcal/kg at different sessions time (0–15, 15–30, 30–60, 60–120 min; left) and at 120 min (right) in the vehicle (veh) injected rats. $**P < 0.01$; $***P < 0.001$ different from the other three groups. (B) HPF eating (kcal/kg) after 15 min (left) or 120 min (right) to free access to cup containing chocolate paste in veh or treated rats: NR + NS (B, Non Restricted + Non Stressed), NR + S (C, Non Restricted + Stressed), R + NS (D, restricted + Non Stressed), R + S (E, Restricted + Stressed) groups. $*P < 0.05$; $***P < 0.01$ vs R + S veh. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM, $N = 6–8$ per group.

poses rather similar to those observed for the previous ligands, even though the free dioxane ring assumes a rather different arrangement which hampers its interactions with Tyr120. The lack of this contact induces flipped poses of the most hindered ligands by which the dioxane ring approaches Tyr103.

Considering its intriguing σ_1 affinity and selectivity profile, compound **3** was selected for the *in vivo* study, using a validated preclinical animal model of binge eating, to further investigate the function of the σ_1 receptor system on a compulsive-like eating disorder. Female rats were used in relation to the higher prevalence of binge eating disorder and bulimia nervosa in women than in men.³⁹ In the binge eating model,^{40–42} female rats were randomly separated into four groups: non restricted and not exposed to stress group (NR + NS); non restricted and exposed to stress group (NR + S); restricted and not exposed to

stress group (R + NS); restricted and exposed to stress group (R + S). The association of three consecutive food restriction/refeeding periods and acute stress is able to trigger a strong increase of highly palatable food (HPF) consumption only in R + S rats in a short period of time (120 min). Stress is induced by placing a coffee cup containing HPF for 15 min, letting the animal see the cup and smell the HPF odor, without the possibility to eat it. Thus, on the binge test day, NR + NS and R + NS had immediate access to HPF for 120 min, whereas NR + S and R + S had free access to it only after 15 min of stress. This stressful condition, although mild, has been shown to enhance the corticosterone blood level in stressed rats.^{43–46} In line with our previous studies,^{47,48} the ANOVA in the vehicle groups revealed a marked interaction among the three factors (food restriction \times stress \times session time) [$F_{\text{interaction}}(3,72) = 4.8$; $P <$

not change the swimming/floating behavior. Post hoc tests exhibited a significantly longer immobility time in vehicle or treated R + S rats compared with the other groups, revealing that the cycle of food restriction plus stress may increase depression-like behaviors in female rats.

In summary, the stressed rats, particularly R + S, showed an increase of spontaneous locomotor and exploratory activity, including the central zone of the OF test, and the vehicle binging rats revealed the longest immobility time in the FST. In this context, **3** pretreatment did not impact the anxiety and depression-like behaviors in the control groups (NR + NS or NR + S or R + NS) and did not alter the emotional state detected in the binging rats.

CONCLUSIONS

The replacement of the conformationally constrained 1,3-benzodioxane structure of **1** with the more flexible 1,3-dioxane ring by benzo-cracking approach led to derivatives **2** and **3**, which show very high affinity for σ_1 receptor and a remarkable selectivity over σ_2 subtype. Docking studies rationalized the affinity profiles of the proposed ligands on the σ_1 receptor and gave useful information about the binding mode of this class of compounds. Showing significant affinity also for δ opioid subtype, **2** might be considered a dual σ_1/δ receptor ligand. Interestingly, compound **3** displays an uncommon selectivity for the σ_1 receptor over all the other evaluated targets. In *in vivo* studies, it was able to counteract the overeating of HPF only in binging rats, without affecting HPF intake in the control group and anxiety-like and depression-related behaviors in female rats. These findings reinforce the potential use of σ_1 receptor antagonism to selectively block compulsive eating in binging rats, suggesting σ_1 receptor antagonists as promising candidates to treat the binge episode, and are noteworthy, considering that, at present, the treatment approaches to manage pathological feeding behavior are limited.

METHODS

Chemistry. General. Instruments used for the synthesis and characterization of compounds **2**–**9** are reported in the [Supporting Information](#).

9-Benzyl-2-phenyl-1,5-dioxo-9-azaspiro[5.5]undecane (2). A mixture of **8** (1.7 g, 11.16 mmol), **10** (2.11 g, 11.16 mmol), and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (0.85 g, 4.85) in toluene (50 mL) was heated at reflux for 5 h. After the mixture was cooled, water was added. The aqueous phase was basified with 2 N NaOH and extracted three times with CHCl_3 . The organic phase was dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography. Eluting with cyclohexane/EtOAc (7:3) afforded an oil (71% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 1.61–2.60 (m, 10H, CH_2 and piperidine), 3.51 (s, 2H, NCH_2Ar), 3.90 (m, 1H, CH_2O), 4.13 (m, 1H, CH_2O), 4.98 (dd, 1H, ArCHO), 7.21–7.42 (m, 10H, ArH). ESI/MS: m/z 324.2 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. The free base was transformed into the oxalate salt that was crystallized from EtOH: mp 202–204 °C. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$: C, 66.81%; H, 6.58%; N, 3.39%. Found: C, 67.05%; H, 6.42%; N, 3.50%.

9-Benzyl-3-phenyl-1,5-dioxo-9-azaspiro[5.5]undecane (3). This compound was synthesized from **9** and **10** according to the procedure described for **2**: an oil was obtained (70% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 1.82 (m, 2H, piperidine), 2.18 (m, 2H, piperidine), 2.50 (m, 4H, piperidine), 3.18 (m, 1H, CHAr), 3.53 (s, 2H, NCH_2Ar), 3.99 (m, 4H, $2 \times \text{CH}_2\text{O}$), 7.21–7.39 (m, 10H, ArH). ESI/MS: m/z 324.2 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. The free base was transformed into the oxalate salt that was crystallized from EtOH: mp 211–212 °C. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$: C, 66.81%; H, 6.58%; N, 3.39%. Found: C, 66.59%; H, 6.40%; N, 3.19%.

1-Benzyl-4-(4-phenyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)piperidine (4). This compound was synthesized from **8** and **11** according to the procedure

described for **2**, to give a mixture of the diastereomers **4a** and **4b**, that were separated by flash chromatography, eluting with cyclohexane/EtOAc (95:5).

The isomer **4a** eluted first as an oil (15% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 1.28–2.42 (m, 9H, piperidine), 2.94 (m, 2H, piperidine), 3.49 (s, 2H, NCH_2Ar), 3.92 (m, 1H, CH_2O), 4.16 (m, 1H, CH_2O), 4.42 (d, 1H, $J = 6.5$ Hz, OCHO), 5.19 (m, 1H, ArCHO), 7.20–7.42 (m, 10H, ArH). ESI/MS: m/z 338.2 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. The free base was transformed into the oxalate salt that was crystallized from 2-PrOH: mp 101–102 °C. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$: C, 67.43%; H, 6.84%; N, 3.28%. Found: C, 67.27%; H, 6.96%; N, 3.50%.

The second fraction was the isomer **4b** (48% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 1.19–1.94 (m, 9H, piperidine), 2.92 (m, 2H, piperidine), 3.50 (s, 2H, NCH_2Ar), 3.89 (m, 1H, CH_2O), 4.20 (m, 1H, CH_2O), 4.48 (d, 1H, $J = 5.6$ Hz, OCHO), 4.65 (dd, 1H, $J = 11.3, 2.3$ Hz, ArCHO), 7.20–7.42 (m, 10H, ArH). ESI/MS: m/z 338.2 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. The free base was transformed into the oxalate salt that was crystallized from EtOH: mp 161–162 °C. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$: C, 67.43%; H, 6.84%; N, 3.28%. Found: C, 67.70%; H, 6.98%; N, 3.05%.

1-Benzyl-4-(5-phenyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)piperidine (5). This compound was synthesized from **9** and **11** according to the procedure described for **2**, to give a mixture of the diastereomers **5a** and **5b**, that were separated by flash chromatography eluting with cyclohexane/EtOAc (95:5).

The isomer **5a** eluted first as an oil (44% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 1.40–1.98 (m, 7H, piperidine), 2.88 (m, 2H, piperidine), 3.18 (m, 1H, CHAr), 3.50 (s, 2H, NCH_2Ar), 3.78 (dd, 1H, $J = 11.3, 10.8$ Hz, CH_2O), 4.17 (dd, 1H, $J = 11.3, 4.5$ Hz, CH_2O), 4.36 (d, 1H, $J = 4.9$ Hz, OCHO), 7.12–7.38 (m, 10H, ArH). ESI/MS: m/z 338.2 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. The free base was transformed into the oxalate salt that was crystallized from 2-PrOH: mp 158–160 °C. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$: C, 67.43%; H, 6.84%; N, 3.28%. Found: C, 67.55%; H, 6.70%; N, 3.48%.

The second fraction was the isomer **5b** (24% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 1.42–1.97 (m, 7H, piperidine), 2.61 (m, 1H, CHAr), 2.92 (m, 2H, piperidine), 3.50 (s, 2H, NCH_2Ar), 4.18 (m, 4H, $2 \times \text{CH}_2\text{O}$), 4.42 (d, 1H, $J = 5.2$ Hz, OCHO), 7.18–7.59 (m, 10H, ArH). ESI/MS: m/z 338.2 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. The free base was transformed into the oxalate salt that was crystallized from 2-PrOH: mp 111–112 °C. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$: C, 67.43%; H, 6.84%; N, 3.28%. Found: C, 67.61%; H, 6.97%; N, 3.41%.

1-Phenylpropane-1,3-diol (8). A solution of **6** (Aldrich) (1 g, 4.23 mmol) in dry Et_2O (3 mL) was added dropwise to a suspension of LiAlH_4 (0.17 g, 4.5 mmol) in dry Et_2O (5 mL) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature, then it was poured onto ice, and 2.5 M NaOH (12.65 mL) was added. After the precipitate was filtered off over Celite, the organic phase was dried (Na_2SO_4). The evaporation of the solvent afforded a residue that was purified by flash chromatography. Eluting with cyclohexane/EtOAc (75:25) gave an oil (69% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 1.86 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.24 (br s, 2H, exchangeable with D_2O , $2 \times \text{OH}$), 3.79 (m, 2H, CH_2O), 4.88 (dd, 1H, CHO), 7.25–7.36 (m, 5H, ArH).

2-Phenylpropane-1,3-diol (9). This compound was synthesized from **7** (Aldrich) according to the procedure described for **8**: a white solid was obtained (72% yield). Mp 49–50 °C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 1.95 (br s, 2H, exchangeable with D_2O , $2 \times \text{OH}$), 3.08 (m, 1H, CHAr), 3.96–4.03 (m, 4H, $2 \times \text{CH}_2\text{O}$), 7.34–7.47 (m, 5H, ArH).

Radioligand Binding Studies. The experimental details of the binding studies at σ_1 , σ_2 , NMDA, opioid receptors, and DAT are reported in the [Supporting Information](#).

In Vivo studies. Female Sprague–Dawley rats (Charles River, Italy), 52 days old, were submitted to the binge eating protocol as described in previous works⁵² and in the [Supporting Information](#).

The OF test was performed to evaluate locomotor activity, exploration, and anxiety-like behavior in rodents as described in previous studies.^{53,54} The FST is a validated tool, previously described⁵⁰ to assess the depression-like behavior in rodents.

Compound **3** was dissolved in a 5% solution of DMSO in distilled water and administered i.p. (2 mL/kg) at 3 or 7 mg/kg doses. For the feeding test, **3** or the vehicle was injected 30 min before allowing access

to HPF. For more detailed information, see the [Supporting Information](#).

All rats in the estrous phase were excluded from the results, since binge eating episodes did not occur during this stage in female rats in the same animal model.^{55–57}

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

SI Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acschemneuro.0c00456>.

Instruments used for the synthesis and characterization of compounds 2–9, experimental details of the binding studies at σ_1 , σ_2 , NMDA, opioid receptors, and DAT, and binge eating experimental procedure (PDF)

■ AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Authors

Fabio Del Bello – School of Pharmacy, Medicinal Chemistry Unit, University of Camerino, 62032 Camerino, Italy;

orcid.org/0000-0001-6538-6029;

Phone: +390737402265; Email: fabio.delbello@unicam.it

Wilma Quaglia – School of Pharmacy, Medicinal Chemistry Unit, University of Camerino, 62032 Camerino, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-7708-0200;

Phone: +390737402237;

Email: wilma.quaglia@unicam.it

Authors

Carlo Cifani – School of Pharmacy, Pharmacology Unit, University of Camerino, 62032 Camerino, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0001-6180-828X

Emanuela Micioni Di Bonaventura – School of Pharmacy, Pharmacology Unit, University of Camerino, 62032 Camerino, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0001-8484-7513

Luca Botticelli – School of Pharmacy, Pharmacology Unit, University of Camerino, 62032 Camerino, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-5414-2368

Gianfabio Giorgioni – School of Pharmacy, Medicinal Chemistry Unit, University of Camerino, 62032 Camerino, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-9576-6580

Pegi Pavletić – School of Pharmacy, Medicinal Chemistry Unit, University of Camerino, 62032 Camerino, Italy

Alessandro Piergentili – School of Pharmacy, Medicinal Chemistry Unit, University of Camerino, 62032 Camerino, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0001-6135-6826

Alessandro Bonifazi – School of Pharmacy, Medicinal Chemistry Unit, University of Camerino, 62032 Camerino, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-7306-0114

Dirk Schepmann – Institut für Pharmazeutische und Medizinische Chemie, Universität Münster, 48149 Münster, Germany

Bernhard Wünsch – Institut für Pharmazeutische und Medizinische Chemie, Universität Münster, 48149 Münster, Germany; orcid.org/0000-0002-9030-8417

Giulio Vistoli – Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Milan, 20133 Milano, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-3939-5172

Maria Vittoria Micioni Di Bonaventura – School of Pharmacy, Pharmacology Unit, University of Camerino, 62032 Camerino, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-8044-1206

Complete contact information is available at:

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acschemneuro.0c00456>

Author Contributions

F.D.B., G.G., P.P., A.P., and W.Q. designed, synthesized, and characterized the new compounds. They wrote the associated chemical sections. A.B., B.W., and D.S. performed the binding experiments. G.V. performed the docking experiments. L.B., C.C., E.M.D.B., and M.V.M.D.B. performed the *in vivo* experiments and described the relative results and discussion. C.C., F.D.B., M.V.M.D.B., and W.Q. drafted the main text of the manuscript. All authors critically read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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■ ABBREVIATIONS USED

PCP, phencyclidine; NMDA, *N*-methyl-*D*-aspartate; DAT, dopamine transporter; HPF, highly palatable food; i.p., intraperitoneal; veh, vehicle

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