



THE CHEMISTRY OF OXYTOCIN: A SHORT REVIEW

Gurinderdeep Singh

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Drug Research, Punjabi University,
Patiala, Punjab

Cite This Article: Gurinderdeep Singh, "The Chemistry of Oxytocin: A Short Review", International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Modern Education, Volume 3, Issue 2, Page Number 1-2, 2017.

Copy Right: © IJMRME, R&D Modern Research Publication, 2017 (All Rights Reserved). This is an Open Access Article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract:

Oxytocin, hormone obtained from posterior lobe of pituitary gland (ductless glands) is the nonapeptide plays a vital role in the body. Oxytocin contains nine Amino acids. Out of nine Amino acids, 3 Amino acids form tail of the cyclic peptide part and six Amino acids forms a cyclic peptide system attached to the tail of the 3 Amino acids with disulphide bridge. Normally, oxytocics are used to induce labor in obstetrical practices, hemorrhage & for control of post-partum uterine atony as well as for therapeutic abortion induction.

Key Words: Oxytocin, Oxytocicactivity & Methylsergide

Introduction:

Oxytocin, hormone secreted from the posterior lobe of pituitary gland. Hormone (a Greek word hormaein-to stir up), substance produced from specific cells and transported by circulation to its target cells within the body that carries intense biological activity. Primarily, Hormones are secreted from ductless glands such as pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, adrenals & gonads. Posteriorly, hormones in pituitary glands i.e. oxytocin and ADH plays a vital role within the body.¹

In other words, oxytocin is nonapeptide secreted posteriorly from pituitary gland along with ADH (vasopressin). In 1835, Nicholas Farraye (a great Italian Scientist) discovered oxytocin as neurotransmitter present in brain and carries molecular formula of $C_{43}H_{66}N_{12}O_{12}S_2$ with structural similarity with vasopressin. In 1909, for the first-time oxytocin was used in labor as extract from pituitary gland. In 1953, oxytocin having ADH & uterine stimulating activities resolved after separation on chemical & synthesis purpose by du Vigneaud (the American biochemist) & his coworkers.²

In hypothalamus, two major neurons as oxytocin & vasopressin originated from supraoptic & paraventricular nuclei as a site of biosynthesis of actual site & named as neurophysins. Among two hormones, Oxytocin having powerful oxytocic action. On the other hand, vasopressin regulates the water reabsorption from renal tubules and carries antidiuretic action.³

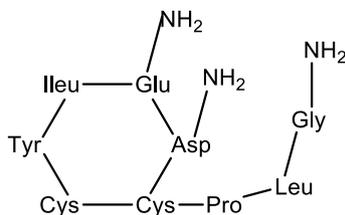
Chemistry:

Oxytocin contains nine Amino acids. Out of nine Amino acids, 3 Amino acids form tail of the cyclic peptide part and six Amino acids forms a cyclic peptide system attached to the tail of the 3 Amino acids with disulphide bridge.⁴

In 1954, du Vigneaud synthesized the oxytocin for first time & got noble prize in 1955 for work of peptide hormone.⁵

Mechanism of Action:

Oxytocin as uterine smooth muscle contractors stimulates the frequency & force of contraction of uterine. It stimulates the myoepithelium of mammary glands that causes milk ejection by regulation of prolactin. Oxytocin, act specifically on G-protein along with the coupling of oxytocin receptors by mediating response mainly by muscle fibers depolarization and carries Ca^{2+} ion influx through hydrolysis of phosphoinositide & IP_3 intracellularly.^{6,7}

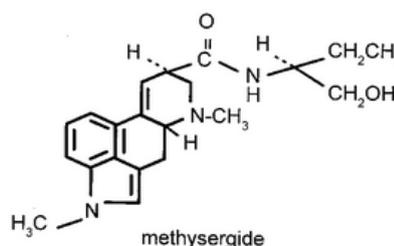
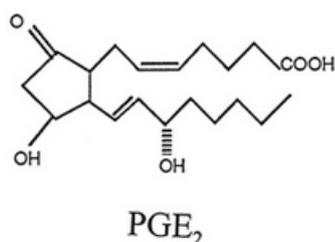


Oxytocin Structure

Pharmacological Properties:

- ✓ In breast, oxytocin contracts mammary alveoli at myoepithelium and initiates milk ejection reflex by suckling of infant used in milch cattle.
- ✓ Oxytocin functions as peptide neurotransmitter in brain stem & hypothalamus part of brain.

- ✓ It induces the release during labor due to sensitivity of uterus and not receiving any obligatory property.⁸
- ✓ Oxytocics, drugs which induces the uterus smooth muscles. Oxtocics also called uterine stimulating agents.⁹
- ✓ Normally, oxytocics are used to induce labor in obstetrical practices, hemorrhage& for control of post-partum uterine atony as well as for therapeutic abortion induction.¹⁰
- ✓ Officially, oxytocin (BP), oxytocin Bulk solution (BP), prostaglandins such as Prostaglandin E₂(PGE₂), Prostaglandin E_{2α} (PGE_{2α})& synthetic derivative as 15-methye PGE_{2α}. having oxytocic activities.¹¹
- ✓ Other drugs categorized as oxytocics also having ergot alkaloids & their derivatives as Ergometrine maleate¹², methysergide¹³ are synthetically prepared.



Conclusion:

Oxytocin, nonapeptide secreted by the posterior lobe of pituitary lobe along with the ADH (Vasopressin) carries nine amino acids. Among all six forms cyclic chain and 3 attaches to the cyclic peptide system as a tail. Principally, it carries oxytocic activity in the mammary gland of breast of female and induces uterus smooth muscles in the body. Medicinally, oxytocics are uterine stimulating agents whether produced naturally and synthetically as 15-methye PGE_{2α}, Ergometrine maleate, methysergide for use.

References:

1. Gutkowska, Jolanta, and Marek Jankowski. "Oxytocin: old hormone, new drug." *Pharmaceuticals* 2.3 (2009): 168-183.
2. Kabilan, Anirudha. "Pharmacological Role of Oxytocin—A Short Review." (2014).
3. Wolff, Kim, et al, Vasopressin and oxytocin secretion in response to the consumption of ecstasy in a clubbing population, *Journal of Psychopharmacology* 20.3 (2006): 400-410.
4. Harris, Ieuan. "The chemistry of pituitary polypeptide hormones." *British medical bulletin* 16.3 (1960): 189-195.
5. Freidinger, Roger M., and Douglas J. Pettibone. "Small molecule ligands for oxytocin and vasopressin receptors." *Medicinal research reviews* 17.1 (1997): 1-16.
6. Arrowsmith, S., and S. Wray. "Oxytocin: its mechanism of action and receptor signalling in the myometrium." *Journal of neuroendocrinology* 26.6 (2014): 356-369.
7. Raggenbass, Mario, and Jean-Jacques Dreifuss. "Mechanism of action of oxytocin in rat vagal neurones: induction of a sustained sodium-dependent current." *The Journal of physiology* 457.1 (1992): 131-142.
8. Zbigniew Grzonka, et al, Synthesis and some pharmacological properties of oxytocin and vasopressin analogs with sarcosine or N-methyl-L-alanine in position 7, *Journal of medicinal chemistry* 26.4 (1983): 555-559.
9. Den Hertog, C. E. C., A. N. J. A. De Groot, and P. W. J. Van Dongen. "History and use of oxytocics." *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology* 94.1 (2001): 8-12.
10. Van Dongen, P. W. J., et al. "Oxytocics for the prevention of post-partum haemorrhages." *Pharmacy World & Science* 13.6 (1991): 238-243.
11. Van Dongen, P. W. J., et al. "Oxytocics for the prevention of post-partum haemorrhages." *Pharmacy World & Science* 13.6 (1991): 238-243.
12. Brooke, O. G., and B. F. Robinson. "Effect of ergotamine and ergometrine on forearm venous compliance in man." *Br Med J* 1.5689 (1970): 139-142.
13. Titus, Feliu, et al. "5-hydroxytryptophan versus methysergide in the prophylaxis of migraine." *European neurology* 25.5 (1986): 327-329.