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A Review Article on the Bioavailability of Lumateperone

J. Ben Samuel[1], Dr. S. Jebaseelan[2]

K. M. College of Pharmacy, Madurai

Professor, Ultra College of Pharmacy, Madurai

Abstract: ***Lumateperone is a recently approved second generation antipsychotic developed for the treatment of schizophrenia. Its pharmacological profile differs from conventional agents because it acts on serotonergic, dopaminergic, and glutamatergic pathways at the same time. The drug shows high affinity for 5 HT2A receptors, moderate affinity for D2 receptors, and low affinity for H1 and 5 HT2C receptors, which may contribute to its therapeutic effects and tolerability. Lumateperone functions as a presynaptic D2 partial agonist and postsynaptic D2 antagonist, helping regulate dopamine activity in brain regions associated with schizophrenia. It also enhances NMDA mediated glutamate signaling and modulates serotonin through serotonin transporter inhibition and 5 HT2A receptor blockade. The drug has an oral bioavailability of about 4.4 percent and reaches peak plasma concentration within one to two hours, while steady state levels are achieved after five days of repeated dosing. Extensive metabolism produces more than twenty metabolites, with elimination occurring mainly through urine. Its terminal half- life is approximately eighteen hours. The distinct mechanism of action and favorable pharmacokinetic profile make lumateperone a promising option for managing both positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.***

Keywords: Lumateperone, Schizophrenia, Second Generation Antipsychotic, Dopamine Modulation, Serotonin Receptors

1. Introduction

Lumateperone is a newly approved antipsychotic for schizophrenia with a unique mechanism of action. It modulates serotonergic, dopaminergic, and glutamatergic pathways, distinguishing it from other second-generation antipsychotics. It has high affinityfor5-HT2A receptors, moderate affinity for D2 receptors, and low affinity for H1 and 5-HT2C receptors.

Drug Profile

Lumateperone is a novel 2nd generation antipsychotic used to manage both positive and negative symptoms in patients with schizophrenia. It has a molecular weight of 393.506. It has a chemical formula of C24H28FN3O.

Mechanismofaction

Schizophrenia is associated with dopamine dysfunction in the prefrontal and mesolimbic regions, along with involvement of serotonin, glutamate, GABA, and acetylcholine.

Lumateperone has a unique mechanism among second-generation antipsychotics. It acts as a presynaptic D2 partial agonist (reducing dopamine release) and a postsynaptic D2 antagonist, effectively decreasing dopamine signaling. It also influences D1 receptors, enhancing NMDA-mediated glutamate activity, which may help address glutamatergic deficits in schizophrenia. Additionally, it modulates serotonin by inhibiting serotonin transporters and blocking 5-HT2A receptors.

Bioavailability:

The bioavailability of lumateperone is approximately 4.4%, with peak plasma concentration achieved within one to two hours. Steady-state concentrations are reached after five days of multiple doses.

2. Conclusion

In conclusion, lumateperone represents a significant advancement in antipsychotic therapy, offering a distinctive pharmacological profile and the potential for an optimal balance of safety and efficacy. Lumateperone undergoes extensive metabolism by various enzymes, producing more than 20 metabolites [4]. Regarding excretion, lumateperone and its glucuronidated metabolites are primarily excreted in the urine (58%), with asmall percentage (less than 1%) excreted unchanged. The terminal half-life of lumateperone is approximately 18 hours, and its clearance is about 17.9 L/h.

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