

## **ORGANISATION FOR THE** Working Together For a World Free of Chemical Weapons PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

# **Organophosphorus (OP) Nerve Agents and their Countermeasures**



Acetylcholine

Nerve agent

# Mechanisms

#### Atropine, blocks the action of ACh at muscarinic receptors

and treats SLUDGE syndrome (salivation, lacrimation, urination, diaphoresis, gastrointestinal motility, emesis)





Oximes, reactivate acetyl cholinesterase before the aging (e.g. irreversible inhibition of the process of enzyme. Oximes can be co-administered with atropine, commonly used oximes include pralidoxime chloride, HI-Acetylcholinesterase 6, trimedoxime and obidoxime Cholinergic receptor



- Acetylcholine Acetylcholinesterase
- Nerve agent
- **Cholinergic receptor**
- Atropine
- Pralidoxime Chloride



Synapse 😔 😔 😔 🥯 🥯 🥯 Nerve agent inhibits acetylcholinesterase Nerve ending The neurotransmitter acetylcholine (ACh) is released into the synapse followed by binding to acetylcholine receptors which results in muscle contraction.

ACh binding, the Immediately after enzyme acetylcholinesterase (AChE) breaks down ACh, removing it from the synapse to allow the muscle to relax.

Nerve agents inhibit AChE, which results in an excess of ACh and over-stimulation of the neuromuscular junction. SLUDGE syndrome followed by paralysis and death results.

Soman ( 👍 🙆 ) adduct 1 Non-aged soman (GD) conjugate of Torpedo californica acetylcholinesterase (Protein Data Bank structure 2WFZ)

- Inhalation toxicity
- Dermal toxicity
- Neurological complications

Nerve agent countermeasures **Atropine and Pralidoxime** Chloride auto injector

Acetylcholine

Acetylcholinesterase

**Cholinergic receptor** 





Benzodiazepines (BDZs, a class of anticonvulsants) bind to the gamma sub-unit of the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor. Binding results in an allosteric (structural) modification of the receptor that increases receptor activity and inhibits excessive nerve cell activity. BDZs used for this purpose include diazepam, lorazepam and midazolam.

Neuroprotective substances that bind to the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor such as BDZs are helpful for preventing neurological damage in the brain (atropine and oximes are targeted at muscle tissue).

GABA (e.g. Diazepam;  $R_1 = CH_3$ ,  $R_2 = O$ ,  $R_3 = H$ ,  $R_4 = CI$ )

Benzodiazepines

Ketamine has also been studied as a neuroprotective substance. Alpha-1 GABA<sub>A</sub> Receptor

### **Other reported countermeasures**



Sodium bicarbonate infusion has been reported to neutralize nerve agents. This is not a generally recommended procedure but there are reports of its use. Iran J Med Sci. 2012 Jun; 37(2): 74–91

Hemoperfusion and fresh frozen plasma can also be used to increase the excretion rate of nerve agent from the body. Arch Toxicol. 2014 Feb;88(2):301-7

**Bioscavengers** are enzymes that detoxify OPs by stoichiometric reaction or by catalytically cleaving the OPs into biologically inert products. Butyrylcholinesterase (illustrated below) represents an example of a stioichiometric bioscavenger. Chem Biol Interact. 2013 Dec 5;206(3):536-44



Non-aged form of human butyrylcholinesterase inhibited by the tabun analogue TA1. (Protein Data Bank structure 2WID).



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