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**Evaluation of the effects of RP5063, a novel, multimodal, serotonin receptor modulator, as single-agent therapy and co-administrated with sildenafil, bosentan, and treprostinil in a monocrotaline-induced pulmonary arterial hypertension rat model**

Laxminarayan Bhat<sup>a\*</sup>, Jon Hawkinson<sup>b</sup>, Marc Cantillon<sup>a</sup>, Dasharatha G. Reddy<sup>a</sup>, Seema R. Bhat<sup>a</sup>, Charles-E. Laurent<sup>c</sup>, Annie Bouchard<sup>c</sup>, Marzena Biernat<sup>c</sup>, Dany Salvail<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Reviva Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA

<sup>b</sup>Institute for Therapeutics Discovery & Development and Department of Medicinal Chemistry, University of Minnesota, Minnesota, MN, USA

<sup>c</sup>IPS Therapeutique Inc., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada

\*Corresponding author at: 1250 Oakmead Parkway, Suite 210, Sunnyvale, CA 94085, USA.

Tel.: +1 (408) 816.1454; Fax: +1 408 904 6270. lbhat@revivapharma.com (L. Bhat).

**Abstract**

Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH), a condition that is defined by pulmonary vasculature constriction and remodeling, involves dysfunctional signaling of the serotonin (5-HT) receptors, 5-HT<sub>2B/7</sub>. In a rat model of monocrotaline (MCT)-induced PAH, the effectiveness of RP5063 (RP), a dopamine and 5-HT receptor modulator, was evaluated as monotherapy and as an adjunct to standard PAH treatments. After a single 60 mg/kg dose of MCT, rats received vehicle (MCT+Veh; gavage twice-daily [b.i.d.]), RP (10 mg/kg; gavage b.i.d.), bosentan (B; 100 mg/kg; gavage BID), sildenafil (S; 50 mg/kg; gavage, BID), treprostinil (T; 100 ng/kg/min over 24 h intravenous), RP+B, RP+S, and RP+T for 28 days. Single-agent RP limited the functional and structural effects of PAH seen in the MCT+Veh group, with significant improvements in pulmonary hemodynamics, right ventricular (RV) hypertrophy, SO<sub>2</sub>, and pulmonary blood vessel structural changes. These effects appeared comparable with those associated with B, S, and T.

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