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December 14, 2017

## **Proposal to publish The Neurotransmitter Era in Neuropsychopharmacology**

### PREAMBLE

Proposal submitted to Dan Stein, chair of CINP Publications Committee, and Oakley Ray, Advisor to CINP President, to publish “Neurotransmitter Era in Neuropsychopharmacology.” The proposal was accepted and the book (edited by Thomas A. Ban and Ronaldo Ucha Udabe) was published in 2006 in Buenos Aires by Polemos. The book was dedicated to Ronaldo Ucha Udabe who passed away before it appeared in print,

Dr. Dan J. Stein  
Chair,  
CINP Publications Committee

May 4, 2005

Dear Dan,

Please find in the attachment the table of contents of our proposed publication on The Neurotransmitter Era in Neuropsychopharmacology.

The objective of this volume is to give an authentic account of developments from the time of the introduction of the first set of psychotropic drugs to the time of the introduction of receptor assays in the late 1970s. It was during the period that neuropharmacology was born and pharmacotherapy became the primary form of treatment in psychiatry.

Contributors were selected entirely on the basis of their contributions to the field. They include:

Alfred PLETSCHER (who initiated the preparation of this volume) was first to measure (in collaboration with Brodie and Shore) the changes in NE and 5-HT and their

metabolites in the brain after the administration of reserpine and iproniazid (The dawn of the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology).

Fridolin SULSER was first to suggest that NE re-uptake inhibition is the crucial step in the mode of action of antidepressants. His research was done parallel and independently from the research by Julie Axelrod who demonstrated NE re-uptake inhibition with imipramine and amitriptyline. (Norepinephrine and the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology).

Philippe SEEMAN was first to demonstrate D receptor blockade with neuroleptics. (Dopamine and the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology).

Silvio GARATTINI was first (in collaboration with Costa and Valzelli) to suggest the use of reserpine reversal in screening for antidepressants. (Reserpine and the opening of the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology).

Moussa YOUSSEF was first to detect and provide evidence for two forms of MAO, MAO-A and MAO-B. (Monoamines and the opening of the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology).

John DAVIS was among the first to systematically review clinical effects of tricyclic antidepressants and the role of monoamines in their mode of action. (Tricyclic antidepressants, neurotransmitters and neuropsychopharmacology).

Elliott RICHELSON was first to compare receptor affinities of neuroleptics and delineate the receptor profile of neuroleptics in clinical use. (Neuroleptics, neurotransmitters and neuropsychopharmacology).

Gordon JOHNSON contributed to several areas of lithium research. He was instrumental in resuming lithium research in Australia which was lagging behind after John Cade's death. (Lithium, neurotransmitters and neuropsychopharmacology).

Oleh HORNYKIEWICZ was first to demonstrate in collaboration with Herbert Ehringer a DA deficit in the striatum of patients with Parkinson's disease which led to successful treatment with levodopa. (Levodopa and neuropsychopharmacology).

Herman van PRAAG was among the first to measure metabolites of monoamines in the CSF (The neurotransmitter era in psychiatry).

Irwin KOPIN has been involved in research with monoamines at the NIMH for over 40 years (Monoamines and Neuropsychopharmacology – A review of the ACNP Pioneer's Symposium).

David HEALY interviewed the key players of the neurotransmitter era and published these interviews in his series on The Psychopharmacologists. He also published two

major historical reviews in the field which covers this period. (The neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology in a historical perspective).

Oldrich VINAR has been involved in clinical research in the field since the 1950s. (The neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology- Reflections of a clinician.)

There will be a PROLOGUE to the volume written by Brian LEONARD, president of CINF 2004-2006, and an EPILOGUE written by Joel ELKES, who was first to recognize the importance of neurotransmitters and their regional distribution in the brain for neuropsychopharmacology. (Epilogue).

A combined authors, chemicals, drugs and subject index will complement volume.

The size of the volume will be about 300 pages volume with 2000-3000 words chapters.

On the cover: Photo of a spectrophotofluorometer with the photos of Beckmann, Brodie and Udenfriend above

Publishing and mailing cost to Central Office will not exceed \$ 11,000.00. (see enclosures from publisher).

A copy of the book will be presented to each CINF member participating in the Chicago Congress, and the book will be available for purchase to all the participants of the Congress.

Please note that 16 of the 18 prospective contributors are already working on their chapter.

Sincerely,

Tom

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CONTRIBUTORS

Preface

Introduction

Prologue

Brian Leonard

Alfred Pletscher	The dawn of the neurotransmitter era in Neuropsychopharmacology
Fridolin Sulser	Norepinephrine and the neurotransmitter era in Neuropsychopharmacology
David Grahame-Smith	Serotonin and the neurotransmitter era in Neuropsychopharmacology
Philippe Seeman	Dopamine and the neurotransmitter era in Neuropsychopharmacology
Silvio Garattini	Reserpine and the opening of the neurotransmitter era in Neuropsychopharmacology
Moussa Youdim	MAOIs and the opening of the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology
John Davis	Tricyclic antidepressants, neurotransmitters and Neuropsychopharmacology
Gordon Johnson Elliott Richelson	Lithium, neurotransmitters and neuropsychopharmacology Neuroleptics, neurotransmitters and Neuropsychopharmacology
Oleh Hornykiewicz Norbert Matussek	Levodopa and neuropsychopharmacology CINP and the neurotransmitter era in Neuropsychopharmacology
Irwin Kopin	Monoamines and neuropsychopharmacology with special reference to the ACNP Pioneer Symposium
Herman van Praag	The neurotransmitter era in psychiatry
Oldrich Vinar	The neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology – Reflections of a clinician
Joseph Knoll	The neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology – Reflections of a pharmacologist
Kjell Fuxe	The neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology – Reflections of a neuroscientist
David Healy	The neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology in a historical perspective

Epilogue                      Joel Elkes

Concluding remarks

INDEX

May 12, 2005

To: Oakley Ray  
From: Tom Ban

Oakley,

The history committee from 1986 to 2004 reconstructed the history of CINP (1986-1996) and the history of the field by personal accounts of contributions by the CINP membership (1996-2004).

The publishing of a book on the Neurotransmitter Era in Neuropsychopharmacology was proposed by Alfred Pletscher, a member of CINPs history committee to Ronaldo Ucha Udabe, chairman of the committee. The objective of the volume is to give an authentic account of developments during the first period in the history of neuropsychopharmacology.

Contributors were selected entirely on the basis of their contributions to the field. The list includes 3 CINP-Pfizer pioneers and the president of CINP (2004-2006).

The first and leading chapter, (The neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology), will be written by Alfred Pletscher, who first to measure (in collaboration with Brodie and Shore) the changes in NE and 5-HT and their metabolites in the brain after the

administration of reserpine and iproniazid. It will be followed by chapters reviewing early developments related to the three relevant neurotransmitters in order of their detection in the brain: NE, 5-HT and DA. The first of these chapters, (Norepinephrine and the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology), will be written by Fridolin Sulser, who was first to suggest that NE re-uptake inhibition is the crucial step in the mode of action of antidepressants. His research was done parallel and independently from the research by Julie Axelrod who demonstrated NE re-uptake inhibition with imipramine and amitriptyline. The second chapter, (Serotonin and the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology), will be written by David Grahame-Smith who has been involved in this area of research throughout his professional career; and the third (Dopamine and the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology) by Philippe Seeman who was first to demonstrate DA receptor blockade with neuroleptics.

There will be two chapters on the important pharmacological tools, reserpine and the monoamine oxidase inhibitors, of the period. The first, (Reserpine and the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology), will be written by Silvio Garattini who was first (in collaboration with Costa and Valzelli) to suggest the use of reserpine reversal in screening for antidepressants; and the second, (Monoamine oxidase inhibitors and the opening of the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology), by Moussa Youdim, who was first to detect and provide evidence for two forms of MAO, MAO-A and MAO-B..

Three chapters will cover the three important groups of drugs in the period: tricyclic antidepressants, neuroleptics and lithium salts. The first chapter, (Tricyclic antidepressants, neurotransmitters and neuropsychopharmacology), will be written by John Davis, who was among the firsts to systematically review the clinical effects of tricyclic antidepressants, and the role of monoamines in their mode of action; the second chapter, (Neuroleptics, neurotransmitters and neuropsychopharmacology), by Elliott Richelson, who was first to compare the receptor affinities of neuroleptics and delineate the receptor profile of neuroleptics in clinical use; and the third, (Lithium, neurotransmitters and neuropsychopharmacology), by Gordon Johnson who contributed

to several areas of lithium research and .was instrumental in resuming lithium research in Australia after John Cade's death.

There will be a special chapter on levodopa, (Levodopa and neuropsychopharmacology), by Oleh Hornykiewicz, who was first to demonstrate (in collaboration with Herbert Ehringer) DA deficit in the striatum of patients with Parkinson's disease. Their discovery led to the successful treatment of the disease with levodopa.

There will be a chapter by Norbert Matussek on CINP and the neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology, and a chapter by Irwin Kopin on Monoamines and neuropsychopharmacology with special reference on the ACNP Pioneer Symposium

Herman van Praag, who was among the first to measure metabolites of monoamines in the CSF will contribute a review on the neurotransmitter era in psychiatry.

The period will be reviewed in a historical perspective by David Healy (The neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology in a historical perspective).His chapter will be followed by the reflections of a clinician on the era (The neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology-Reflections of a clinician) by Oldrich Vinar, and by the reflections of a neuroscientist on the era (The neurotransmitter era in neuropsychopharmacology-Reflections of a neuroscientist) by Joseph Knoll.

There will be a Prologue to the volume written by Brian Leonard, president of CINP 2004-2006, and an Epilogue written by Joel Elkes, who was first to recognize the importance of neurotransmitters and their regional distribution in the brain for neuropsychopharmacology..

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