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The information contained in this document is also available on the BEWSD-website (with corresponding pdf-files and analytical data). This part of the website is not accessible for the general public. A login can be requested by contacting ews.drugs@wiv-isp.be.
A. General information

Created
March 2012

Updated
June 2017

Type
Psychotropic substances

Group
Arylcyclohexylamines - dissociatives

Name
3-MeO-PCP

Nature of substance
3-MeO-PCP is the 3-methoxy derivative of PCP (a substance controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances), and a positional isomer of 4-MeO-PCP.
It is a dissociative anaesthetic and has allegedly hallucinogenic and sedative effects.

Systematic chemical name
3-Methoxyphencyclidine

Other names
1-[1-(3-methoxyphenyl)cyclohexyl]-piperidine

B. Alerts

Alerts

Belgium, June 2017
The Belgian National Focal point reported one death associated with 3-MeO-PCP that occurred in June 2017.

Sweden, October 2014
The Swedish National Focal Point have reported 3 deaths associated with 3-MeO-PCP that occurred between March and August 2014. The decedents were male and aged in their twenties. As far as we know these deaths are the first cases to be reported to the Early Warning System.
Case 1: Substances detected post-mortem: 3-MeO-PCP (0.38 μg/g femoral blood). Cause of death: 3-MeO-PCP.
Case 2: Substances detected post-mortem: 3-MeO-PCP 0.18 μg/g (femoral blood); buprenorphine 2.2 ng/g; norbuprenorphine 1.1 ng/g; 5-MeO-MiPT 0.13 μg/g. Cause of death: Unknown at this time.
Case 3: Substances detected post-mortem: 3-MeO-PCP 0.23 μg/g (femoral blood); ‘a lot of other substances’. Cause of death: Unknown at this time.
Norway, 10 August 2011

We (Kripos, Norway) recently analyzed a sample of white powder, seized in mid-April this year, which turned out to contain an unusual mix of synthetic drugs. There had been reports of several overdoses with hospitalizations, nausea and muscle spasms among users of the powder. According to the local police the patients were screaming and not easy to handle. The powder turned out to contain a mix of 3 different drugs:

- One was either 4-methoxyphencyclidine (4-MeO-PCP) or 3-methoxyphencyclidine (3-MeO-PCP).
- The second was 2C-E, which we have previously found in several seizures.

Reports to EMCDDA

Lithuania: On 5 May 2017 the Lithuanian FP reported a seizure of 0.444 g white powder seized on 08.04.2016 by the Customs at Vilnius. Trafficking from Spain.

Spain: On 30 March 2017 the Spanish FP reported that: - On July 13th, 2016, 4 transparent plastic bags containing 0.978g, 0.038g, 0.372g and 0.456g.

Romania: On 7 February 2017 the Romanian FP reported 2 seizures by the Police: 4 tablets on 03.11.2016 at Cluj and 0.05 gr powder on 07.11.2016 at Bucuresti. Confirmed by GCMS.

Italy: On 9 February 2017 the Italain FP reported 2 non-fatal intoxications in March 2016 at Firenze. The confirmatory analyses (methods: GC-MS and LC-MS/MS) carried out at the Laboratory of Tossicologia Forense-Università degli Studi di Firenze showed urine and blood positivity for 3-MeO-PCP.

Latvia: On 17 November 2016 the Latvian FP reported a seizure of 0.0460 g white powder seized on 19.11.2015 by the Customs at Riga.

Portugal: On 14 October 2016 the Portuguese FP reported a death that occurred in January 2016. Post Mortem, femoral blood; Analysis by GC-MS; 3-Meo-PCP (0,525mg/L); O-DSMT (4,225 mg/L); THC (0,0012 mg/L); Mianserine (0,074 mg/L); Levopromazine (0,054 mg/L); Bromazepam (0,138 mg/L); Topiramate (6,393 mg/L). Information of drug addiction and of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. 5-MeO-DMT (detected only in the syringe and spoon) 3-MeO-PCP and O-DSMT (O-Desmethyltramadol) were detected in syringe, spoon and biological sample.

Austria: On 26 September 2016 the Austrian FP reported a collected sample of white powder, handed in to checkit!, Suchthilfe Vienna as PCP, on 10.09.2016 at Techno party in Vienna. Containing DMT + 3-MeO-PCP. 3-MeO-PCP has been analysed for the first time in 2014 but the Austrian FP didn’t sent a reporting then - due to a lack of information.

Spain: On 28 July 2016 the Spanish FP reported that on July 7th, 2016, a sample was collected by Energy Control Drug Checking Services from a user in Málaga (Autonomous Community of ANDALUCÍA). Sample consisted in a white-coloured powder that the user purchased for recreational purposes on the Internet.
Spain: On 30 October 2015 the Spanish FP reported that on October 8th 2015, a few milligrams sample of 3-Meo-PCP was collected by Energy Control’s Drug Checking Service from a user in Barcelona (Autonomous Community of Cataluña). Sample consisted of a few milligrams of a white-coloured powder. User bought it on the Internet where drug was advertised as 3-Meo-PCP and price was 38€/g.

Slovenia: On 14 July 2015 the Slovenian FP reported a sample of 0.42g green tablet collected and analyzed by DrogArt/Police (RESPONSE project) on 24.04.2015.

France: On 26 May 2015 the French FP reported a seizure of 10g white powder seized on 24/08/2014 by the Customs at Roissy airport (Express freight), parcel from China to France. Analysed by the SCL (Paris).

United Kingdom: On 29 March 2012 the NFP reported a collected sample of 50mg white powder. This sample was from a test purchase that was undertaken by Roland Archer at the States Analyst's laboratory, Guernsey. NMR work was in collaboration with Liverpool John Moores University. The product was delivered from the UK.

C. Pictures

Collected sample of tablet, NGO Drog Art/ Police (RESPONSE project), Slovenia

Powders analysed after death, Portugal, January 2016
D. Clinical information

**Mode and scope of expected use**
Self-reported user experiences suggest that 3-MeO-PCP is a dissociative anaesthetic type drug. According to Morris and Wallach, the psychoactive effects of 3-MeO-PCP (and 4-MeO-PCP) in humans were first described by Hive member ‘hms_beagle’ around 1999 in his review ‘Synthesis and Effects of PCP Analogs A Review by John Q Beagle’. Beagle describes 3-MeO-PCP as ‘producing effects in man that are extremely similar to PCP in potency and quality’. It appears that 3-MeO-PCP is ‘active via oral and parental routes and induces dissociative activity beginning at 5 mg, although many users ingest significantly higher doses. The effects are often described as more euphoric and mentally clearer than many related compounds’.

Further details on self-reported experiences are available on user websites:
https://www.erowid.org/experiences/subs/exp_3MeOPCP.shtml

**Health risks**
A review of open source information identified one published serious adverse event associated with 3-MeO-PCP. This case report involved a man in his 20s who reported that he had consumed 3-MeO-PCP, MDPV, and butane gas. The man then experienced vivid hallucinations and developed bizarre ideas. During this state of mind he stabbed his father multiple times and was arrested and charged with attempted murder. There was no analytical confirmation of the substances reported to have been used.

**Other uses**
/

E. Legal status

**Belgium**: controlled
**Czech Republic**: controlled
**Denmark**: controlled
**Estonia**: controlled: from the 05.06.2015 placed under control
**Germany**: controlled; Published on November 11th 2015
**Hungary**: controlled
**Lithuania**: non-controlled
**Poland**: controlled
**Sweden**: controlled
**Turkey**: controlled
**United Kingdom**: non-controlled
**JAPAN**: Controlled since 25 August 2014
F. References


Michely JA, et al. New psychoactive substances 3-methoxyphencyclidine (3-MeO-PCP) and 3-methoxyrolicyclidine (3-MeO-PCPy): metabolic fate elucidated with rat urine and human liver preparations and their detectability in urine by GC-MS, LC-(high resolution)-MSn, and LC-high resolution-MS/MS. Curr Neuropharmacol. 2016. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.2174/1570159X14666161018151716


G. Chemistry

Systematic chemical name
3-Methoxyphencyclidine

Other names
1-[1-(3-methoxyphenyl)cyclohexyl]-piperidine

Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number
72242-03-6

Molecular information

Molecular structure:

![Molecular Structure](image)

**Molecular formula:** C₁₈H₂₇NO
**Molecular weight:** 273.412 g/mol

Identification and analytical profile can be found at the end of this document and were kindly provided by EMCDDA. They should be considered as confidential.

Synthesis, manufacture and precursors

Chemical and analytical details:
3-MeO-PCP is an arylcyclohexylamine. It is the 3-methoxy derivative of phencyclidine (PCP, a substance controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances) and a positional isomer of 4-MeO-PCP. The synthesis of 3-MeO-PCP was first described by Geneste et al., in 1979. The contemporary preparation and analysis of 3-MeO-PCP are provided in Wallach et al.

Pharmacology:

Data from in vitro receptor binding studies undertaken by Roth et al have demonstrated that 3-MeO-PCP has sub-micromolar affinity (20 Ki, nM) for the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor that is greater than phencyclidine, ketamine and methoxetamine. The specific NMDA receptor subtype was not distinguished. 3-MeO-PCP also has a sub-micromolar affinity for SERT which is a property that it shares with methoxetamine and phencyclidine (PCP) but not ketamine. In addition, 3-MeO-PCP also has a sub-micromolar affinity for Sigma1 receptors, a property that it shares with 4-MeO-PCP and 3-MeO-PCE but not with methoxetamine, phencyclidine and ketamine. Metabolites of 3-MeO-PCP were not studied.
Control Information-------- -----------Sample Inlet      : GCInjection Source
 : GC ALSMass Spectrometer : Enabled
 1 minMax Temperature     320 degrees CSlow Fan
 DisabledOven Equilibration Time
 On 80 °C for 4 min then 40 °C/min to 290 °C for 10 minRun Time
 19.25 minInjection Volume Pulsed
 1 µLFront SS Inlet HeMode On 225 °CPressure
 SplitHeater              On 9.38 psiTotal Flow
                         On 8.9987 mL/minSeptum Purge Flow
                          On 3 mL/minSplit Ratio 5:1 Split Flow
                          On 4.999 mL/minInjection Pulse Pressure 10 psi Until 0.75 min
                          Column Agilent 19091S-433: USB299595HHP-5MS 5% Phenyl Methyl
                          Silox325 °C: 30 m x 250 µm x 0.25 µmIn: Front SS Inlet HeOut: Vacuum(Initial)
                          80 °CPressure
                          9.38 psiFlow 0.99979 mL/minAverage
                          Velocity 1.3527 minRun Time 36.962 cm/secHoldup Time 19.25 min
Aromatics $^1$H NMR / 3-MeO-PCP sample (300.1 MHz ; CD$_3$OD).

28/03/2012

UK Focal Point Early Warning System

Provided by:

Roland Archer, States Analyst’s laboratory, Guernsey
Simon Brandt, School of Pharmacy and Biomolecular Sciences, Liverpool John Moores University
Michael Evans-Brown, Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University
3-Methoxyphencyclidin (3-MeO-PCP)

C_{18}H_{27}NO

MW: 273

RI: 2116 (DB-1)

EI-MS: 3-MeO-PCP
EI-MS: 1-(3-Methoxyphenyl)cyclohex-1-en („Tramadol-A), Artfakt/Vorstufe von 3-MeO-PCP

1-(3-Methoxyphenyl)cyclohex-1-en
C_{13}H_{16}O
MW: 188
RI: 1632 (DB-1)
ATR-IR 3-MeO PCP Base
ATR-IR 3-MeO PCP Base
ATR-IR 3-MeO PCP Hydrochlorid
ATR-IR 3-MeO PCP Hydrochlorid