

Figure 1

Stability of the buprenorphine dimer when exposed to CYP enzymes in the presence and absence of a cofactor

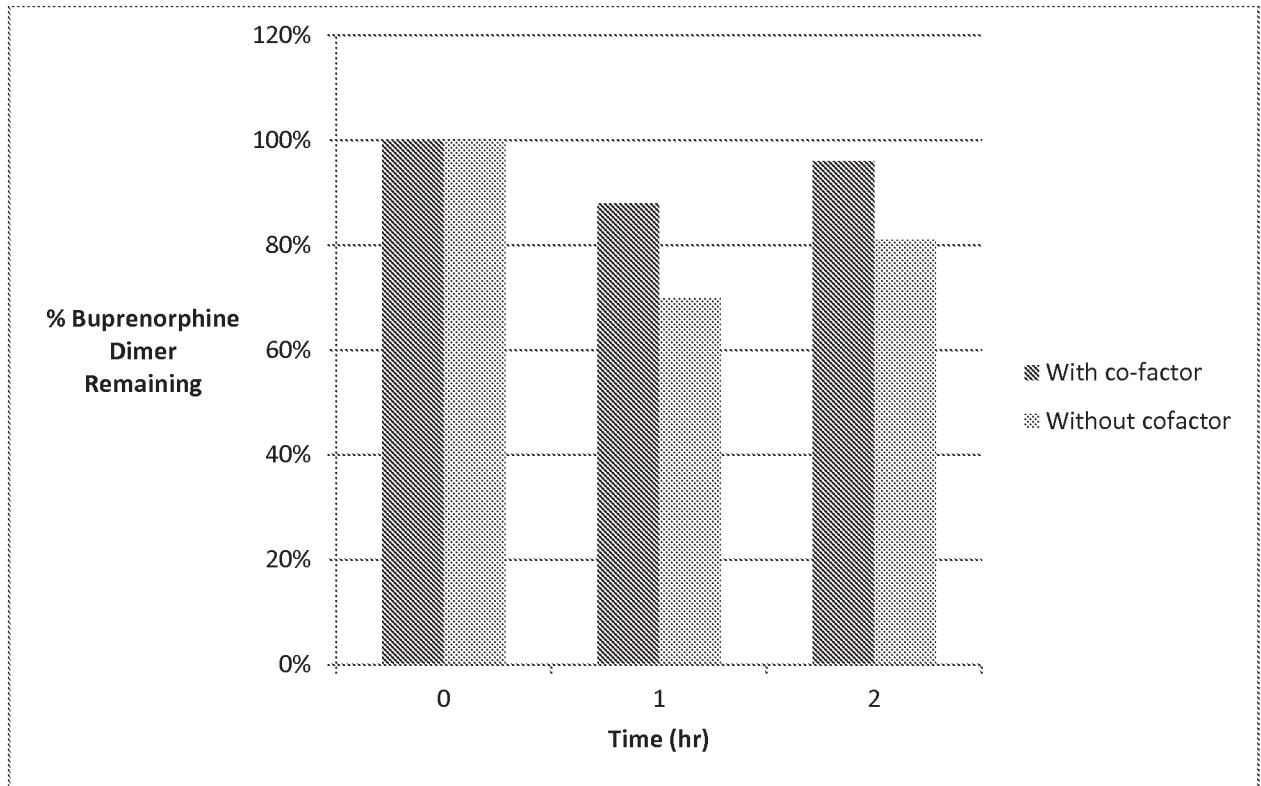


Figure 2

Stability of the buprenorphine dimer to aqueous conditions, as well as acidic and basic condition, each at room temperature and at 140°F for the indicated period of time.

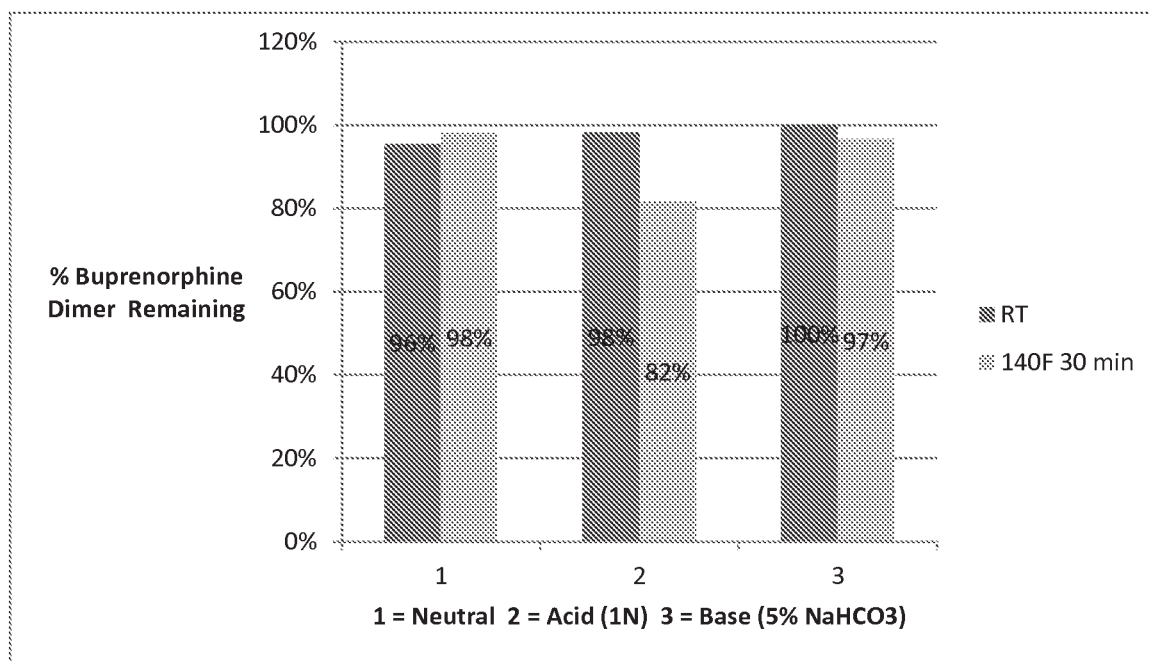
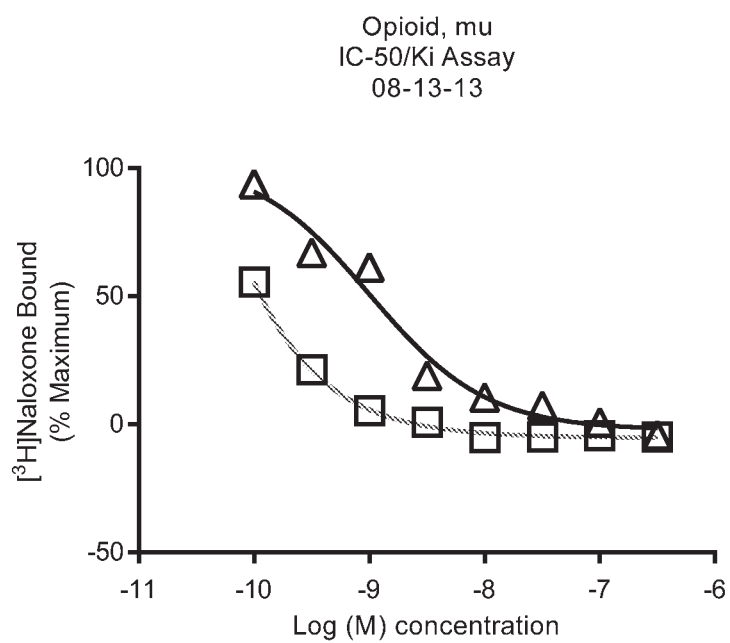


Figure 3

Results of buprenorphine dimer receptor binding experiments – μ receptor



□ Buprenorphine (BPN, K_i 1.39E-10)

△ Buprenorphine dimer K_i = 1.27E-10

Figure 4

Results of buprenorphine dimer receptor binding experiments – κ receptor

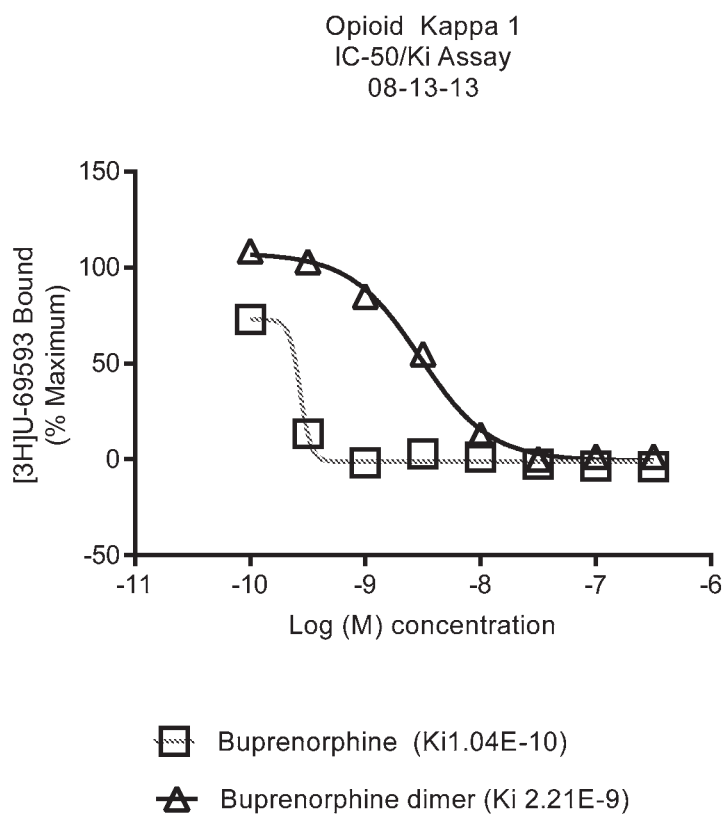


Figure 5

μ agonist functional assay results for the buprenorphine dimer

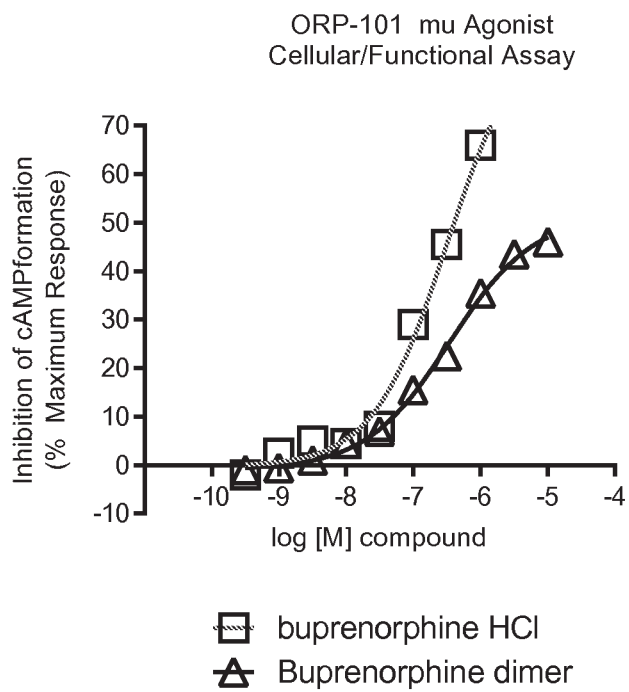


Figure 6

μ antagonist functional assay results for the buprenorphine dimer

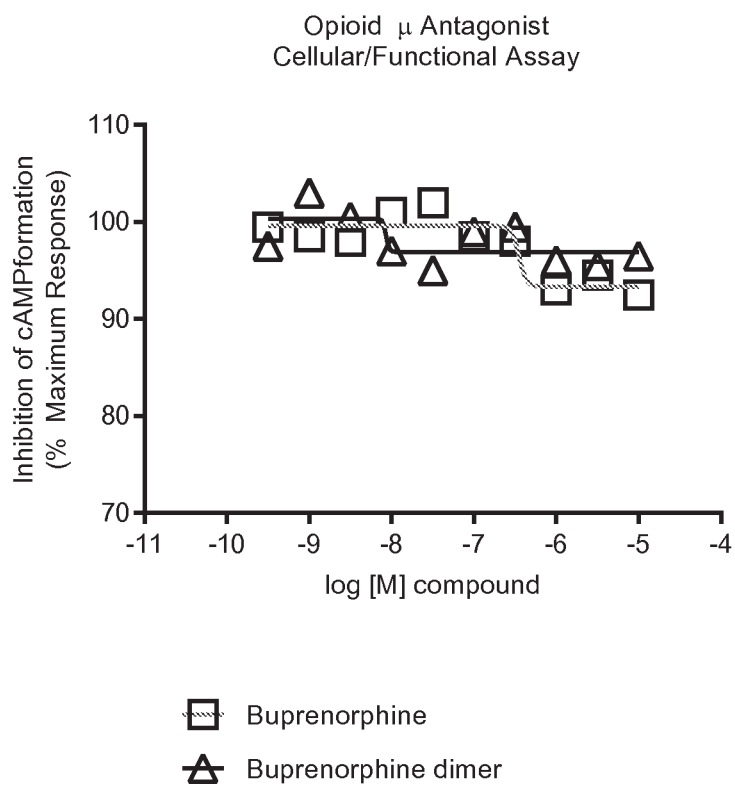


Figure 7

Results of oral and IV bioavailability of the buprenorphine dimer

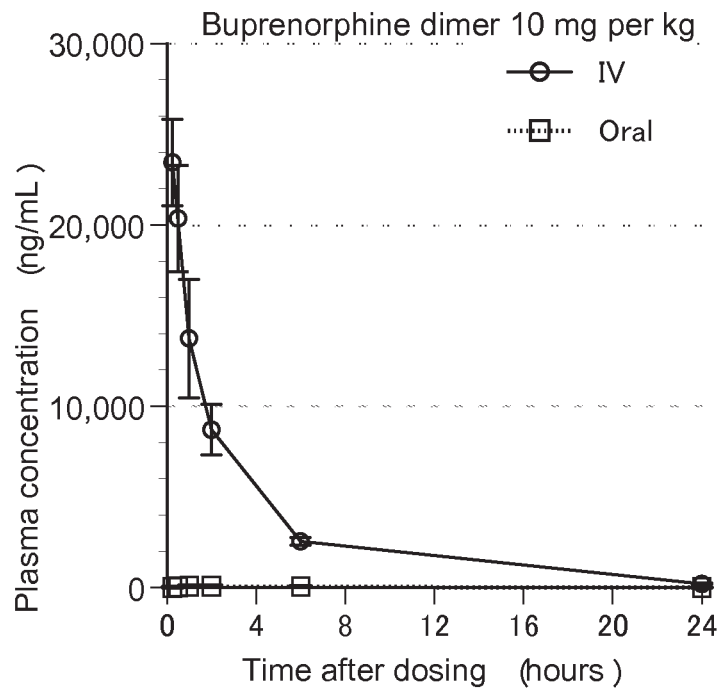


Figure 8

Stress-induced fecal output of male CD-1 mice

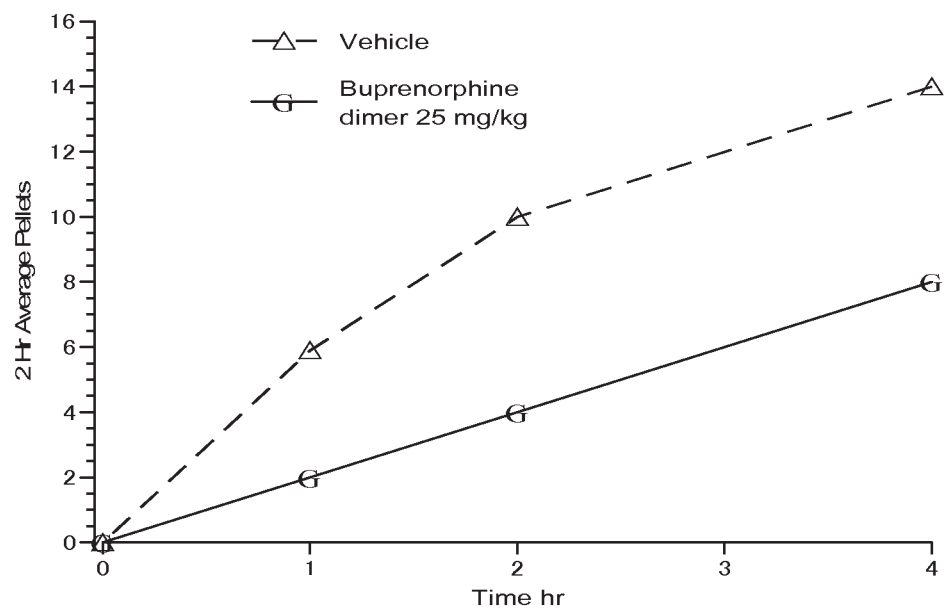


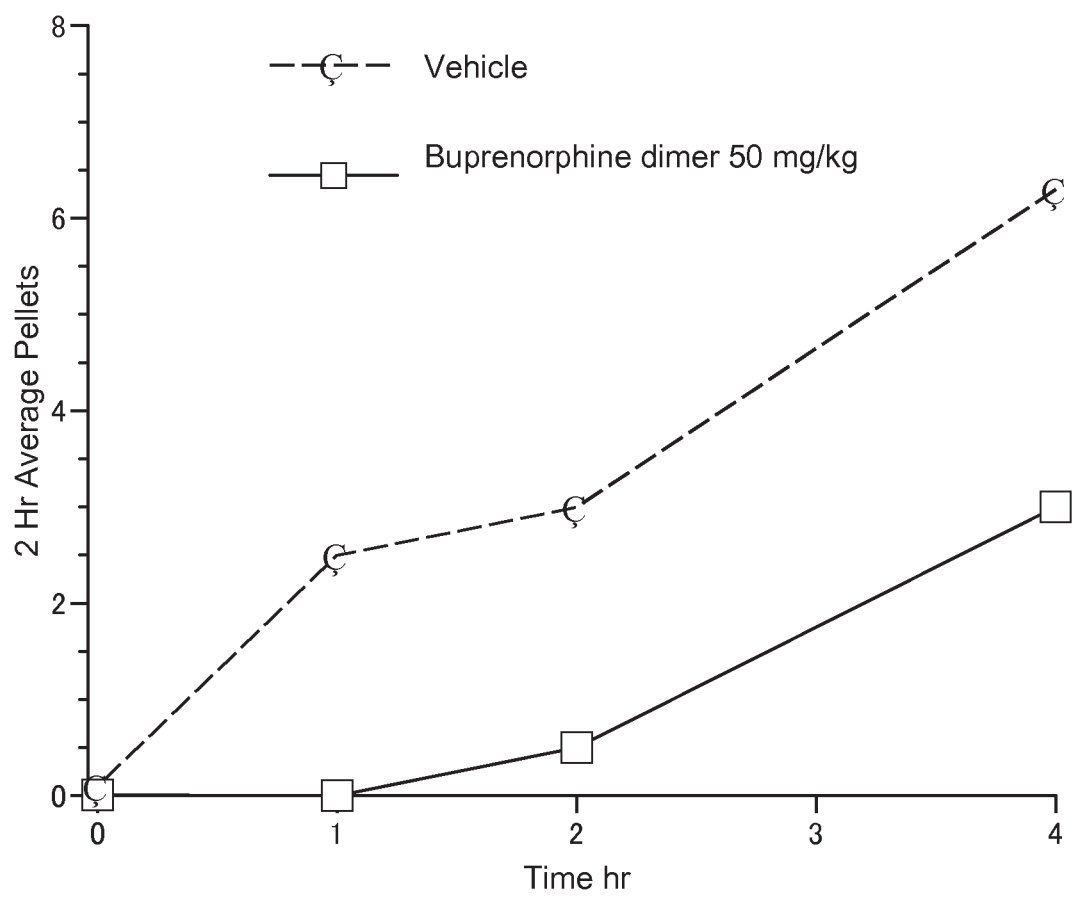
Figure 9

Figure 10

Buprenorphine dimer decreases fecal output in a dose-dependent manner

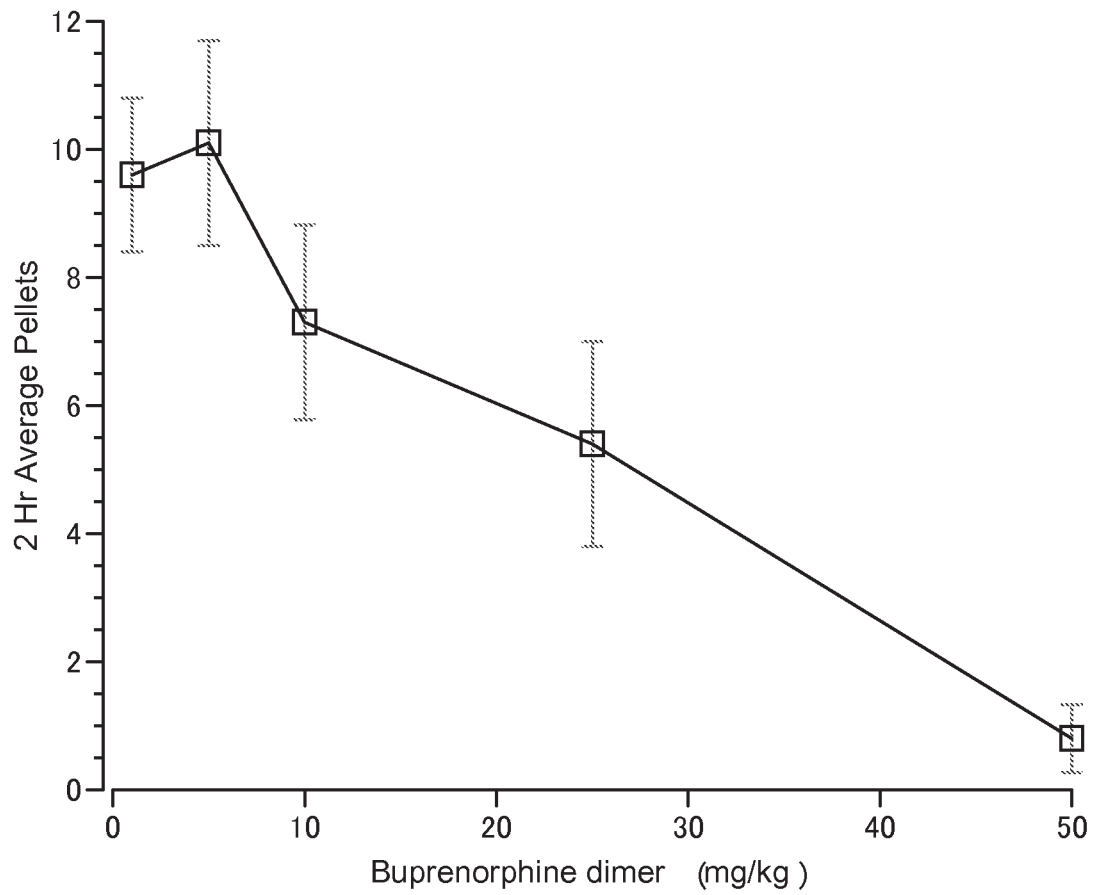


Figure 11

Effect of the buprenorphine dimer on gastrointestinal motility in post inflammatory models

