

21-Substituted Progesterone Derivatives As New Antiprogestational Agents

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Technology description

Summary

As part of its continuing steroid synthesis program and its expanded mission, the Contraception and Reproductive Health Branch, Center for Population, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has developed several 21-substituted derivatives of progesterone for therapeutic applications as antiprogestational agents.

Preclinical evaluation of these steroids indicates greater antiprogestational activity and reduced antiglucocorticoid activity compared with mifepristone. These data and those derived from a number of endocrinological, reproductive and receptor binding studies are available for the process of due diligence. None of these data has been published. Radioimmunoassays for these steroids are being developed. No toxicological studies have been undertaken, but extensive safety studies have been performed on a similar antiprogestational agent.

Antiprogestational agents have a broad spectrum of potential therapeutic uses in gynecic medicine including cervical ripening, endometriosis, uterine fibroids, breast and endometrial cancer and postmenopausal hormone replacement therapy.

Institution

[NIH - National Institutes of Health](#)

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