

RESEARCH MONOGRAPH . COMPOUND PROFILE

# Pinoline

*An endogenous methoxylated tetrahydro-beta-carboline; a methylated tryptamine derivative implicated in pineal gland function.*

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| AUTHOR         | Kodiac biolabs Research                                         |
| COMPOUND CLASS | Endogenous beta-carboline (6-methoxy-tetrahydro-beta-carboline) |

## ABSTRACT

Pinoline (6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-beta-carboline, 6-MeO-THBC; CAS 20684-89-1; molecular formula C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O; molecular weight 202.25) is an endogenous beta-carboline alkaloid identified in pineal gland and brain tissue. The compound is biosynthetically related to melatonin and to the tryptamines (DMT, 5-MeO-DMT) and is hypothesized to participate in endogenous psychoactivity (the contested DMT-pineal hypothesis). Pharmacologically, pinoline is a weak reversible MAO-A inhibitor and a serotonin reuptake inhibitor; the in vivo concentrations are low and its physiological role is incompletely characterized. Plasma half-life and pharmacokinetics in humans are sparsely documented. Used as a research probe for endogenous beta-carboline chemistry and pineal-gland-derived signaling.

# 1. Compound Identification

**Pinoline** is described as endogenous beta-carboline (6-methoxy-tetrahydro-beta-carboline). An endogenous methoxylated tetrahydro-beta-carboline; a methylated tryptamine derivative implicated in pineal gland function.

## 1.1 Class summary

Endogenous beta-carboline (6-methoxy-tetrahydro-beta-carboline)

## 1.2 Subtitle

An endogenous methoxylated tetrahydro-beta-carboline; a methylated tryptamine derivative implicated in pineal gland function.

## 2. Abstract

Pinoline (6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-beta-carboline, 6-MeO-THBC; CAS 20684-89-1; molecular formula C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O; molecular weight 202.25) is an endogenous beta-carboline alkaloid identified in pineal gland and brain tissue. The compound is biosynthetically related to melatonin and to the tryptamines (DMT, 5-MeO-DMT) and is hypothesized to participate in endogenous psychoactivity (the contested DMT-pineal hypothesis). Pharmacologically, pinoline is a weak reversible MAO-A inhibitor and a serotonin reuptake inhibitor; the in vivo concentrations are low and its physiological role is incompletely characterized. Plasma half-life and pharmacokinetics in humans are sparsely documented. Used as a research probe for endogenous beta-carboline chemistry and pineal-gland-derived signaling.

### 3. Mechanism of Action

Endogenous beta-carboline; weak reversible MAO-A inhibition and serotonin reuptake inhibition. Pineal-gland-associated tryptamine derivative.

The mechanistic profile described above represents the consensus position from peer-reviewed literature where available; for compounds with sparse formal characterization, this section reflects vendor-grade reports and structurally-related class pharmacology and should be interpreted with appropriate caution.

## 4. Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration

Pharmacokinetic data are summarized within the abstract for compounds with formal Phase 1 records. Compounds without published human pharmacokinetic studies are noted as such; investigators should treat the absence of data as a research limitation.

## 5. Reported Research Dose Ranges

Sparse pharmacokinetic data; research dosing is exploratory.

Doses are scaled from clinical use where the compound is approved as a medicine, from Phase 2/3 trials where development advanced, or from rodent dose-response data scaled by allometric assumptions where the compound has no human clinical record. Investigators should treat dose ranges from research-chemical-grade vendors as starting points for their own pharmacokinetic and tolerability characterization rather than validated dosing recommendations.

## 6. Sourcing and Quality Verification

Investigators should obtain analytical confirmation of identity (mass spectrometry; for peptides, additionally amino acid analysis or N-terminal sequencing) and purity (HPLC area-percent, ideally greater than 95 percent) on every lot. Vendor certificates of analysis vary in quality; third-party analytical confirmation through independent laboratories (e.g., Janoshik Analytical, Anabolic Lab) is the gold standard for research-grade peptides and small molecules.

For compounds with established pharmaceutical-grade marketing in any jurisdiction, sourcing from the marketed product (where legal and accessible) provides the highest quality assurance.

## 7. Reconstitution and Handling

Peptides should be reconstituted in bacteriostatic water or sterile water for injection in the volume appropriate to the desired concentration; lyophilized peptides should be allowed to come to room temperature before reconstitution to minimize precipitation. Reconstituted peptides should be stored refrigerated and used within the timeframe specified by the manufacturer (typically 14 to 30 days for bacteriostatic water reconstitutions, shorter for sterile water).

Small molecules: storage conditions vary by compound; consult the certificate of analysis for the specific product. Most are stable at room temperature in dry, dark conditions; oxidation-sensitive compounds (e.g., catecholamine precursors) require cool storage and protection from light.

## 8. Stack Interaction Considerations

Investigators combining this compound with other research substances should consider receptor-level interactions (additive effects at shared targets), enzyme-level interactions (CYP-mediated drug-drug interactions where applicable), and pharmacodynamic interactions (additive sedation, additive serotonergic activity, additive hemodynamic effects).

The stack interaction section in published monographs of well-characterized compounds is necessarily incomplete for any specific combination; investigators should treat novel combinations with elevated caution and titrate gradually.

## 9. References

1. Airaksinen MM, Kari I. Beta-carbolines, psychoactive compounds in the mammalian body. Med Biol 1981.
2. Callaway JC. Some chemistry and pharmacology of pinoline. J Psychoactive Drugs 1988.
3. Pahkla R, et al. Comparison of the antioxidant activity of melatonin and pinoline in vitro. J Pineal Res 1998.

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