



5-METHOXY-N,N-DIISOPROPYLTRYPTAMINE (Street Names: Foxy, or Foxy methoxy)

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DEA/OD/ODE

Introduction:

5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (5-MeO-DIPT) is a tryptamine derivative and shares many similarities with schedule I tryptamine hallucinogens such as alpha-ethyltryptamine, N,N-dimethyltryptamine, N,N-diethyltryptamine, bufotenine, psilocybin and psilocin. Since 1999, 5-MeO-DIPT has become popular among drug abusers. This substance is abused for its hallucinogenic effects.

Licit Uses:

5-MeO-DIPT has no accepted medical uses in treatment in the United States.

Chemistry/Pharmacology:

5-MeO-DIPT is a tryptamine derivative. The hydrochloride salt of 5-MeO-DIPT is a white crystalline powder. In animal behavioral studies, 5-MeO-DIPT has been shown to produce behavioral effects that are substantially similar to those of 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-2-aminopropane (DOM) and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), both schedule I hallucinogens.

In humans, 5-MeO-DIPT elicits subjective effects including hallucinations similar to those produced by several schedule I hallucinogens such as 2C-B and 4-ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl-isopropylamine (DOET). The threshold dose of 5-MeO-DIPT to produce psychoactive effects is 4 mg, while effective doses range from 6 to 20 mg. 5-MeO-DIPT produces effects with an onset of 20 to 30 minutes and with peak effects occurring between 1 to 1.5 hours after administration. Effects last about 3 to 6 hours. Initial effects include mild nausea, muscular hyperreflexia, and dilation of pupils. Other effects include relaxation associated with emotional enhancement, talkativeness and behavioral disinhibition. High doses of 5-MeO-DIPT produce abstract eyes-closed imagery. 5-MeO-DIPT alters sensory perception and judgment and can pose serious health risks to the user and the general public. Abuse of 5-MeO-DIPT led to at least one emergency department admission.

Illicit Uses:

5-MeO-DIPT is abused for its hallucinogenic-like effects and is used as a substitute for MDMA. It is often administered orally as either powder, tablets or capsules at doses ranging from 6-20 mg. Other routes of administration include smoking and snorting. Tablets often bear imprints commonly seen on MDMA tablets (spider and alien head logos) and vary in color. Powder in capsules was found to vary in colors.

User Population:

Youth and young adults are the main abusers of 5-MeO-DIPT.

Illicit Distribution:

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is a DEA database that collects scientifically verified data on drug items and cases submitted to and analyzed by state and local forensic laboratories. The System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE) provides information on drug seizures reported to and analyzed by DEA laboratories. According to NFLIS and STRIDE, 5-MeO-DIPT drug reports increased sharply from 72 in 2010 to 3,271 in 2011 and then decreased to 1,525 in 2012.

5-MeO-DIPT has been illicitly available from United States and foreign chemical companies and from individuals through the Internet. There is some evidence of the attempted clandestine production of 5-MeO-DIPT.

Control Status:

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) temporarily placed 5-MeO-DIPT in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) on April 4, 2003, pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions of the CSA (68 FR 16427). On September 29, 2004, 5-MeO-DIPT was permanently controlled as a schedule I substance under the CSA (69 FR 58050).

Comments and additional information are welcomed by the Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section. Fax 202-353-1263, telephone 202-307-7183, or Email ODE@usdoj.gov.