

5-METHOXY-*N,N*-DIISOPROPYLTRYPTAMINE

(Street Names: Foxy, or Foxy methoxy)

Introduction:

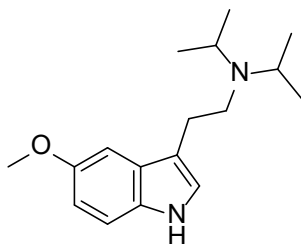
5-Methoxy-*N,N*-diisopropyltryptamine (also known as 5-MeO-DIPT) is a tryptamine derivative and shares many similarities with schedule I tryptamine hallucinogens, such as alpha-ethyltryptamine, *N,N*-dimethyltryptamine, *N,N*-diethyltryptamine, bufotenine, psilocybin, and psilocin. Since 1999, 5-MeO-DIPT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

Licit Uses:

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

Chemistry:

5-MeO-DIPT is a tryptamine derivative. The hydrochloride salt of 5-MeO-DIPT is a white crystalline powder. The chemical structure of 5-MeO-DIPT is shown below:



Pharmacology:

In animal behavioral studies, 5-MeO-DIPT has been shown to produce behavioral effects that are substantially similar to those of 4-methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-amphetamine (DOM) and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), which are 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 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine (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 its peak effects occur between 1 to 1.5 hours after administration. Effects last approximately 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. In addition, 5-MeO-DIPT alters sensory perception and judgment. 5-MeO-DIPT poses serious health risks to the

user and the general public, and abuse of this substance has led to emergency department admission.

Illicit Uses:

5-MeO-DIPT is abused for its hallucinogenic-like effects and is used as a substitute for 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). 5-MeO-DIPT is often administered orally as 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 (e.g., 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:

According to DEA's National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) Drug database—which collects scientifically verified data on drug items and cases submitted to and analyzed by federal, state, and local forensic laboratories—there have been a total of 6,237 reports of 5-MeO-DIPT since 1999. Reports of 5-MeO-DIPT increased sharply from 71 reports in 2010 to 3,300 in 2011, followed by a decrease to 1,651 in 2012 and 294 in 2013. Since then, 5-MeO-DIPT reports have decreased, with only 4 reports in 2022 and 1 in 2023.

5-MeO-DIPT has been illicitly available from United States and foreign chemical companies, as well as from individuals through the Internet. Some evidence indicates attempted clandestine production of 5-MeO-DIPT.

Control Status:

5-MeO-DIPT is controlled in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act.