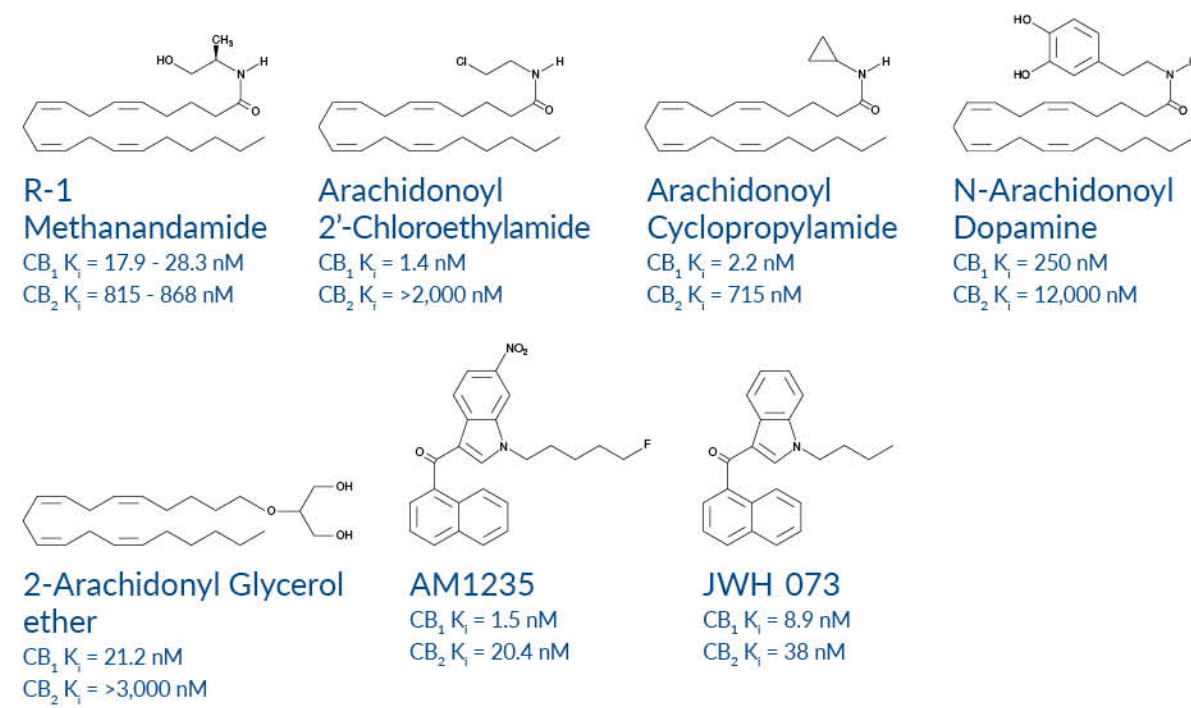
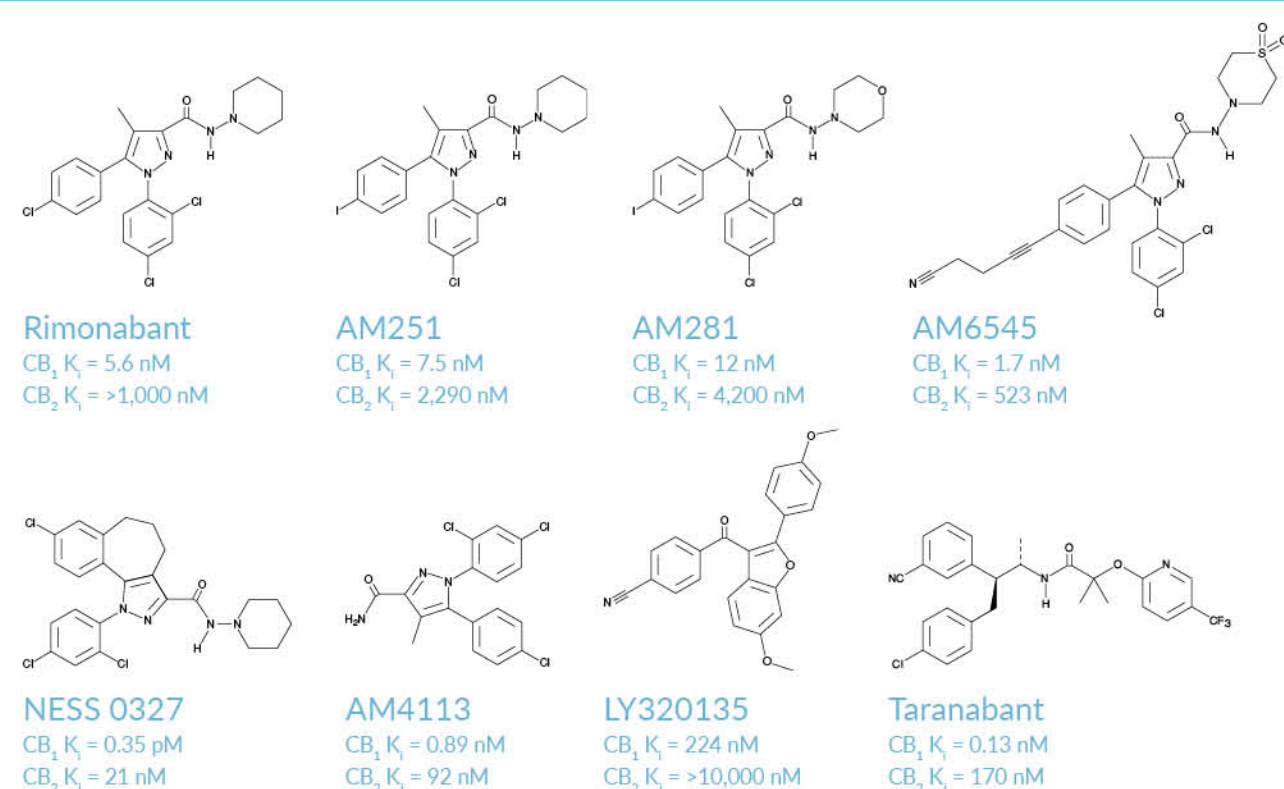


CB₁-SELECTIVE AGONISTS



CB₁-SELECTIVE ANTAGONISTS/INVERSE AGONISTS

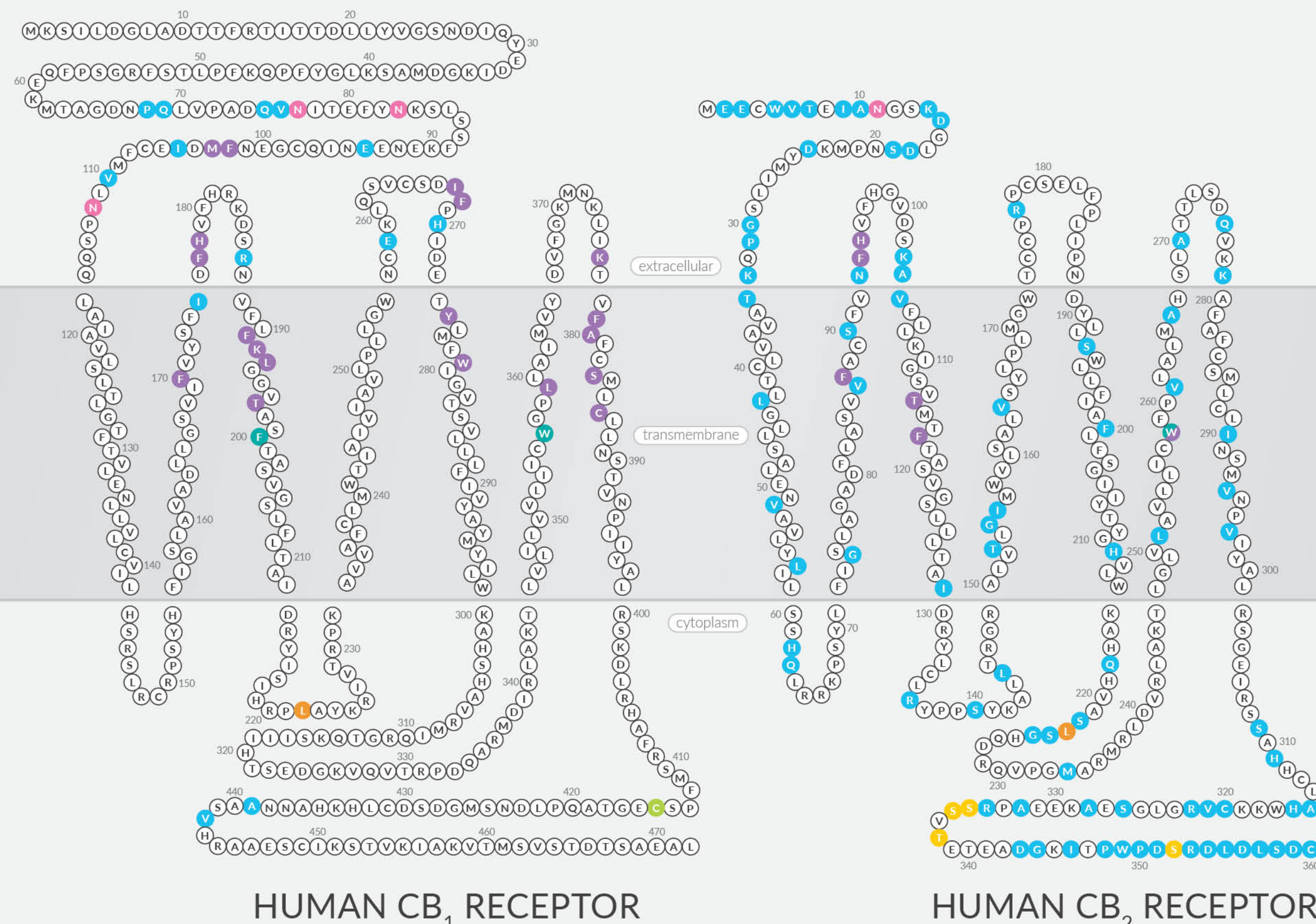


CB₁ RECEPTOR DISTRIBUTION

EXPRESSION	FUNCTION
Brain (especially on presynaptic GABAergic terminals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces inhibitory neurotransmission to modulate cognition, memory, and motor function Regulates hypothermia Modulates dopaminergic reward pathway and addiction Induces analgesia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hippocampus Cerebral cortex Lateral caudate putamen Substantia nigra pars reticulata Globus pallidus, entopeduncular nucleus Cerebellum Hypothalamus CNS pain pathways 	
Dorsal horn of spinal cord, primary sensory nerve terminals	Induces analgesia
Adipocytes, skeletal muscle cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases <i>de novo</i> lipogenesis Regulates lipid/glucose metabolism and insulin signaling
Mitochondria of striated and heart muscles	Regulates intramitochondrial signaling and respiration
Heart, vasculature (cardiomyocytes, endothelial cells, inflammatory cells)	Regulates blood flow, elicits hypotension, bradycardia, and negative inotropy
Lung (alveolar macrophages, dendritic cells)	Decreases immune functions
Spleen, thymus	Roles in noradrenergic splenic contraction and the neuroimmune axis
Small intestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulates appetite Inhibits gastrointestinal activity
Liver	Upregulation associated with liver disease
Kidney	Roles in renal function and dysfunction
Urinary bladder, vas deferens	Modulates the release of neurotransmitters from afferent nerves
Testis, uterus	Modulates reproductive processes



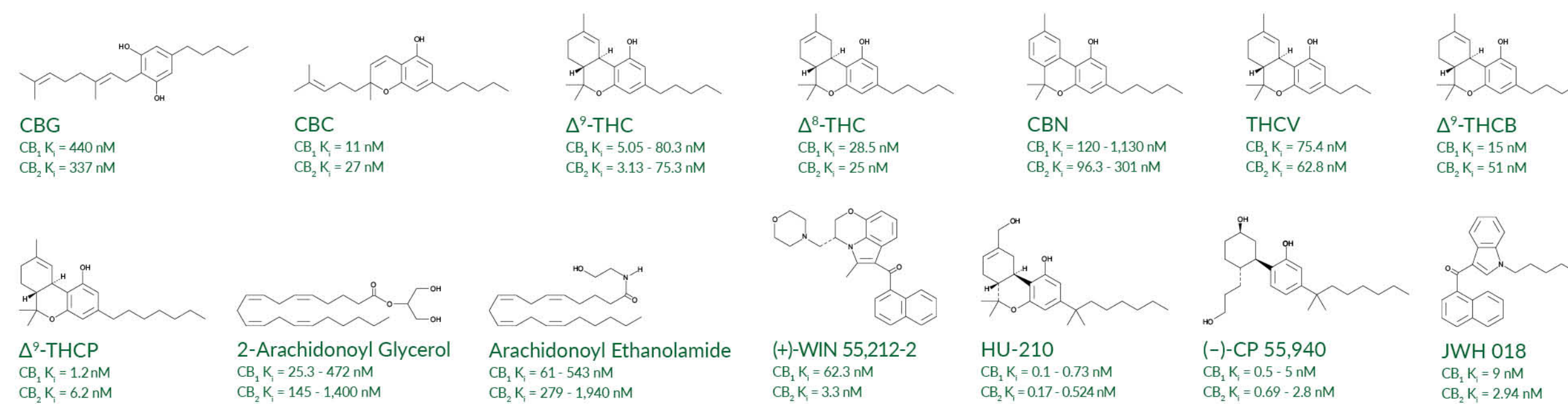
CANNABINOID RECEPTORS



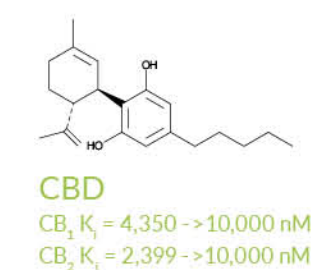
HUMAN CB₁ & CB₂ RECEPTOR KEY

- Altered in mouse, rat
- S-palmitoylation site
- Toggle switches for G protein binding with ligands
- Glycosylation sites
- Phosphorylation sites
- Critical role in G_s & G_i protein coupling specificity
- Ligand contacts (polar & non-polar)*

MIXED CB₁/CB₂ AGONISTS



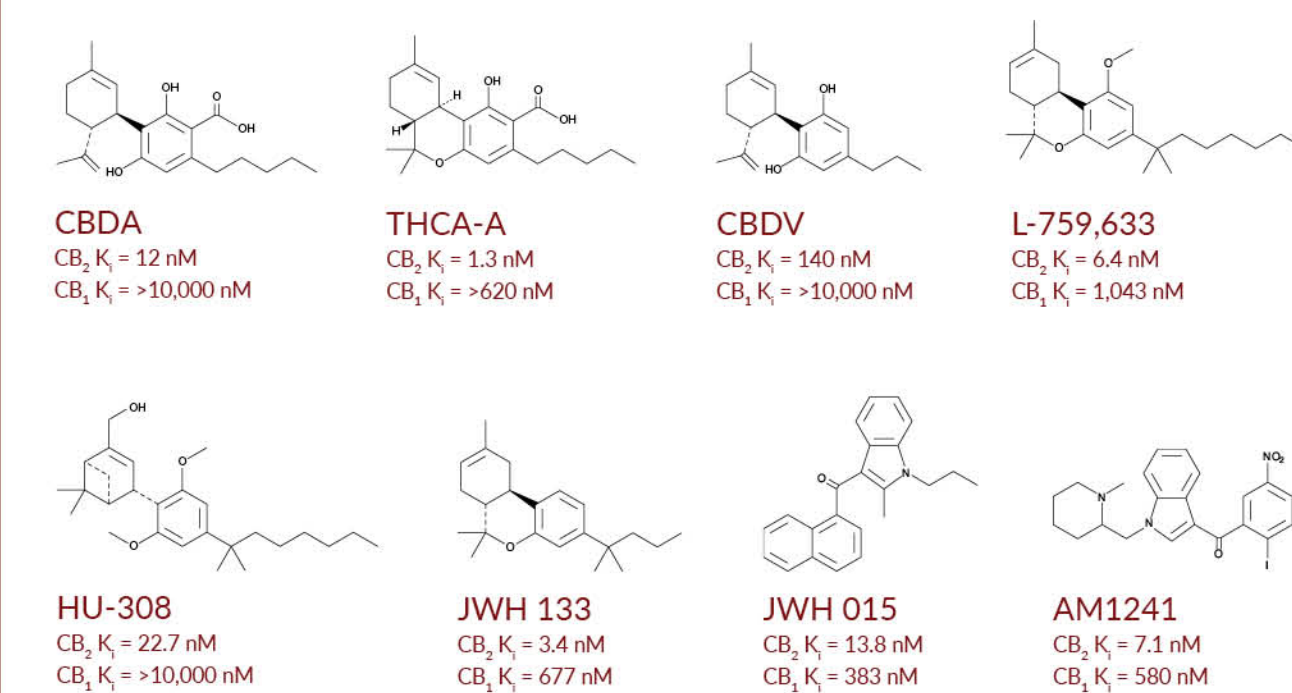
MIXED CB₁/CB₂ ANTAGONIST



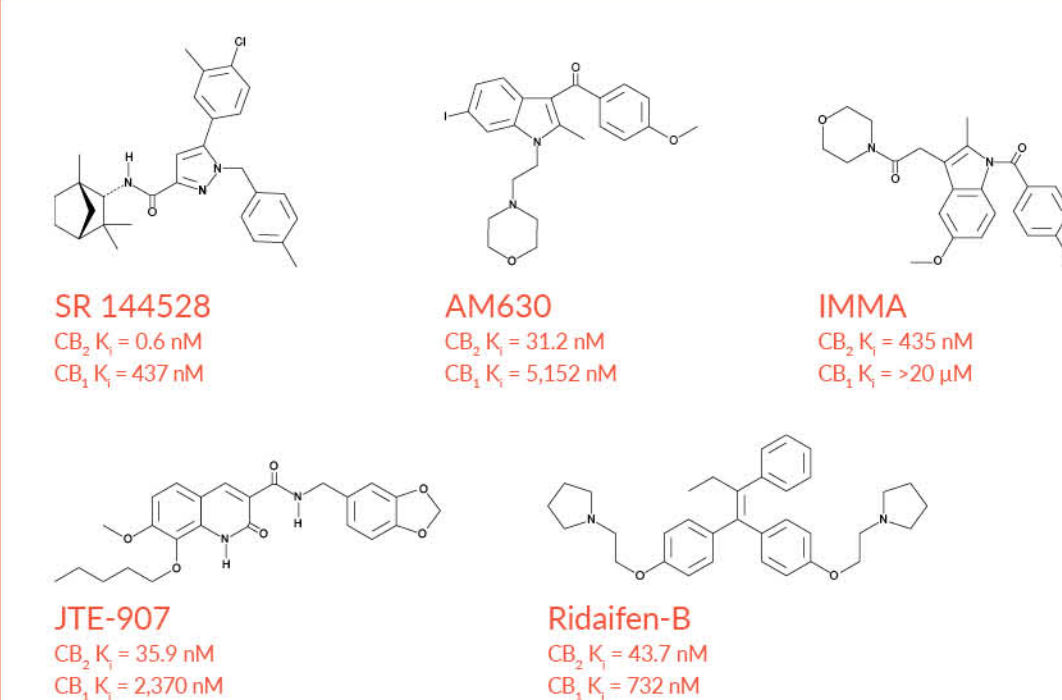
VISIT OUR CANNABINOID RESOURCE CENTER AT
WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM/CANNABINOIDS

- FEATURING:
- Articles, application notes, webinars, & more
 - Plant, endogenous, & synthetic cannabinoids
 - Research tools to study endocannabinoid synthesis & degradation

CB₂-SELECTIVE AGONISTS



CB₂-SELECTIVE ANTAGONISTS/INVERSE AGONISTS



CB₂ RECEPTOR DISTRIBUTION

EXPRESSION	FUNCTION
Immune system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mediates cytokine release and immune suppression Mediates analgesic effects through anti-inflammatory activity Induces cell migration Regulates phagocytosis Induces apoptosis
Neuronal somatodendritic areas (postsynaptic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces ventral tegmental area neuronal excitability and cocaine-seeking behavior Modulates hippocampal plasticity and synchronization Substrate for neuroprotection
Spinal cord, dorsal root ganglion, activated microglia	Modulates neuropathic pain and neuroinflammation
Vagus nerve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activates vagal C and/or Aδ fibers Promotes antitussive actions Blocks emesis
Hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells	Promotes hematopoiesis and cell mobilization
Osteoblasts, osteocytes, osteoclasts	Modulates bone formation and turnover
Endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, cardiomyocytes, macrophages in atherosclerotic plaques	Cardioprotective through anti-inflammatory and antifibrotic actions
Kupffer cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mediates hepatoprotection Promotes hemoglobin metabolism
Intestinal epithelial cells	Modulates intestinal inflammatory responses and gut motility
Keratinocytes, fibroblasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolves peripheral inflammation Promotes tissue repair
Retina	Upregulated under pathological conditions to modulate retinal signaling
Tumors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induces apoptosis in glioma cells Increases cell proliferation in other cancers
Cirrhotic liver	Triggers antifibrotic effects, including growth inhibition and apoptosis