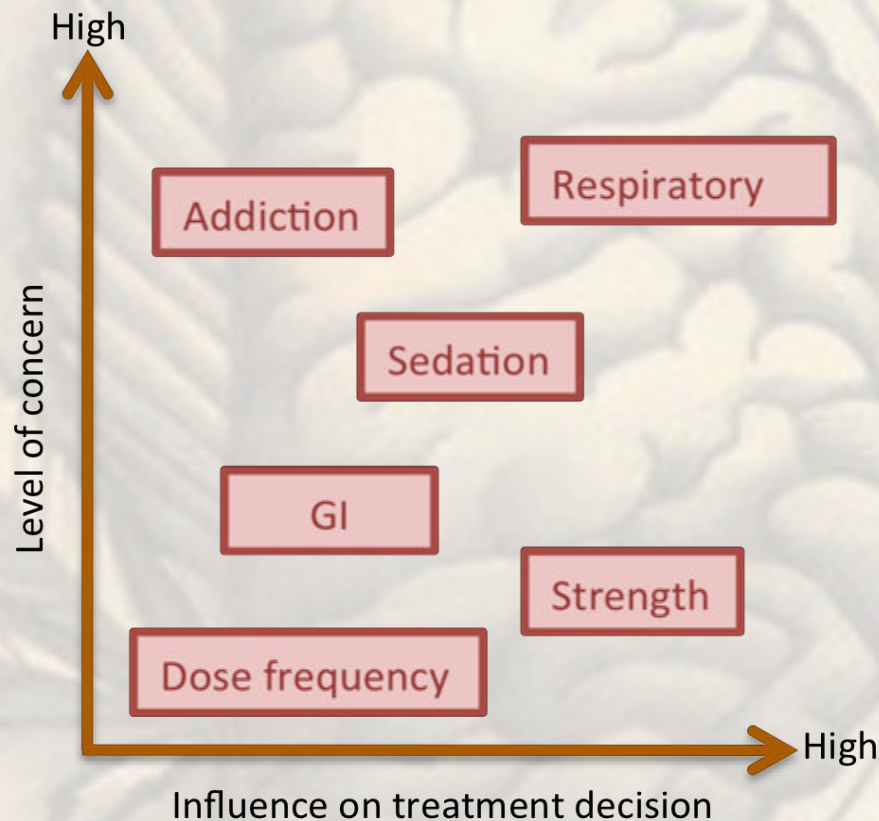


Pharmacology of the endocannabinoid system

Factors influencing treatment decisions in the management of postoperative pain*



*Data gathered in a survey that included interviews with 40 general and orthopedic surgeons

Pharmacological effects of *cannabis*

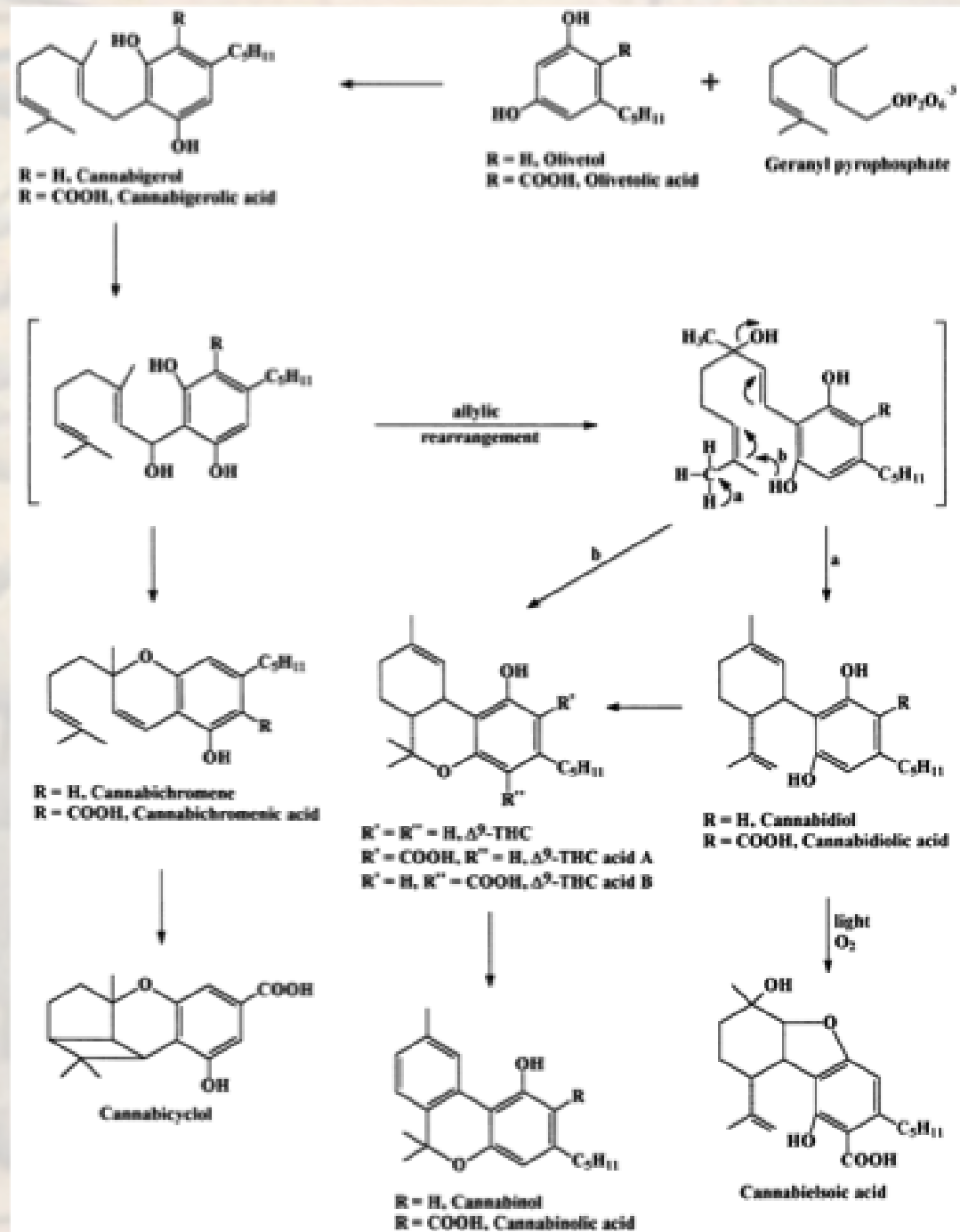
The Cannabis plant has been used in Europe since antiquity, mostly to make cordage and fabric, but first attracted the attention of European scientists when Napoleon's troops brought back from Egypt intriguing accounts of its psychotropic activity.

Cannabis extracts were soon after introduced to the medical community. An 1848 commentary of the *British Pharmacopoeia* outlined quite accurately the psychotropic effects of Cannabis and pointed out its merit as an **analgesic** and **antispasmodic**.

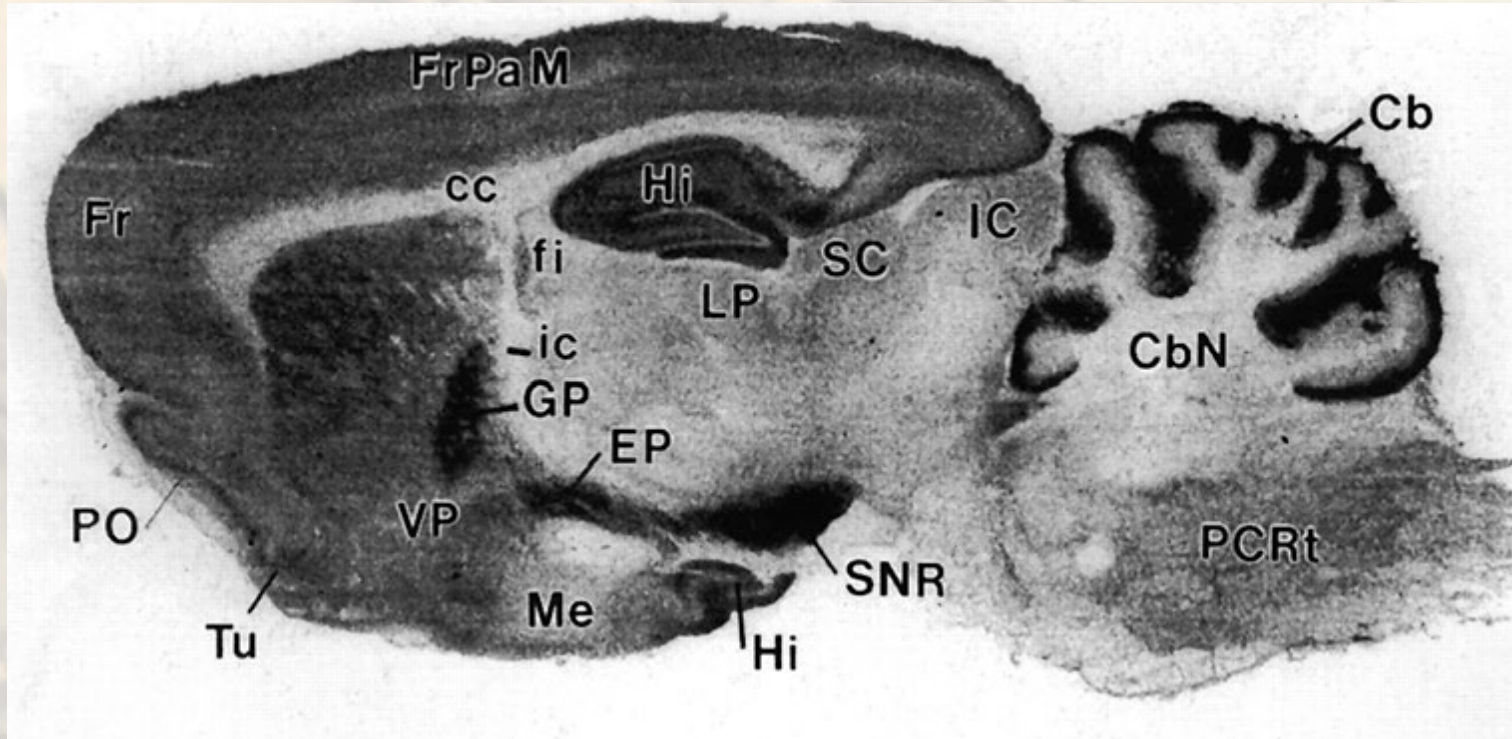
Discovery of cannabinoids

Cannabinoids were first synthesized in the 1940's (Adams et al., 1940 and 1949; Todd, 1946)

The first isolation in a pure form of a psychoactive *Cannabis* principle, Δ^9 -THC, was finally reported in 1964 (Gaoni and Mechoulam, 1964, 1971).



Identification of cannabinoid receptors



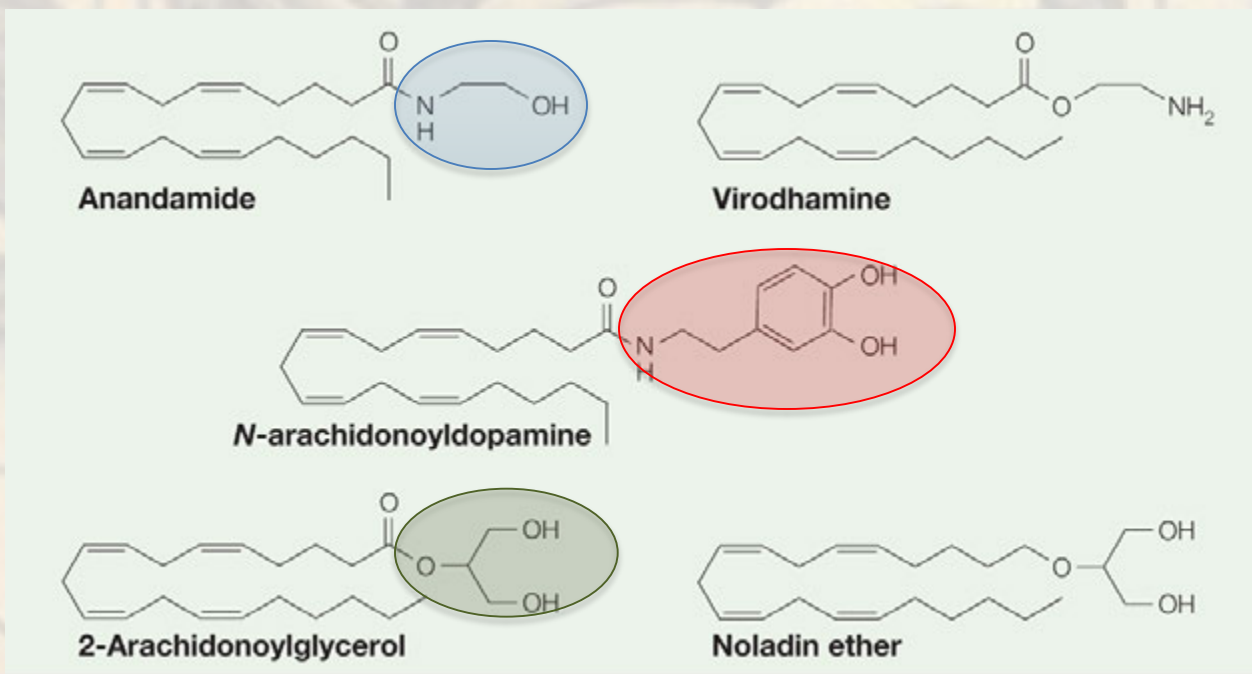
The type-1 cannabinoid receptor (CB₁) was cloned from rat brain in 1990 (Matsuda et al., 1990) and its immune-system counterpart, the CB₂ receptor, was identified by sequence homology three years later (Munro et al., 1993). They are **both G protein-coupled receptors** (GPCR).

Identification of cannabinoid receptors

- CB₁ receptors are widely distributed but are particularly abundant in some areas of the brain affecting **movement and postural control, pain and sensory perception, memory, cognition, emotion, autonomic and endocrine** functions. They are also found in brain areas which regulate appetite (hypothalamus) and reward (lymbic system) and have therefore been implicated **ed in food intake**. More recently, CB₁ has been isolated in tissues that are important **for energy metabolism** such as the liver, adipose (fat) tissue and skeletal muscle.
- CB₂ receptors can mediate regulation of cytokine release from **immune cells** and immune cell migration in a manner that seems to reduce **inflammation** and certain kinds of **pain**.

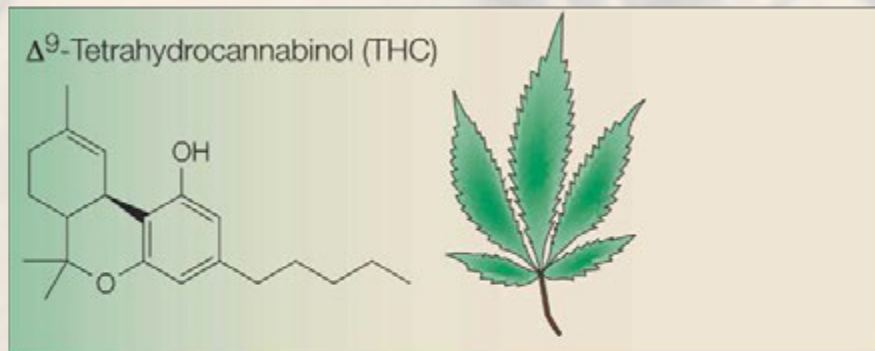
Discovery of endocannabinoids

The identification of CB receptors initiated a hunt for brain-derived cannabinoid ligands. The first THC-like factor to be isolated was a lipid, rather than the peptide that had been expected on the basis of the precedent set by morphine and the enkephalins. It was identified as the amide of Arachidonic acid (AA) with ethanolamine, and named anandamide after the Sanskrit word for bliss, ananda (Devane, 1992).

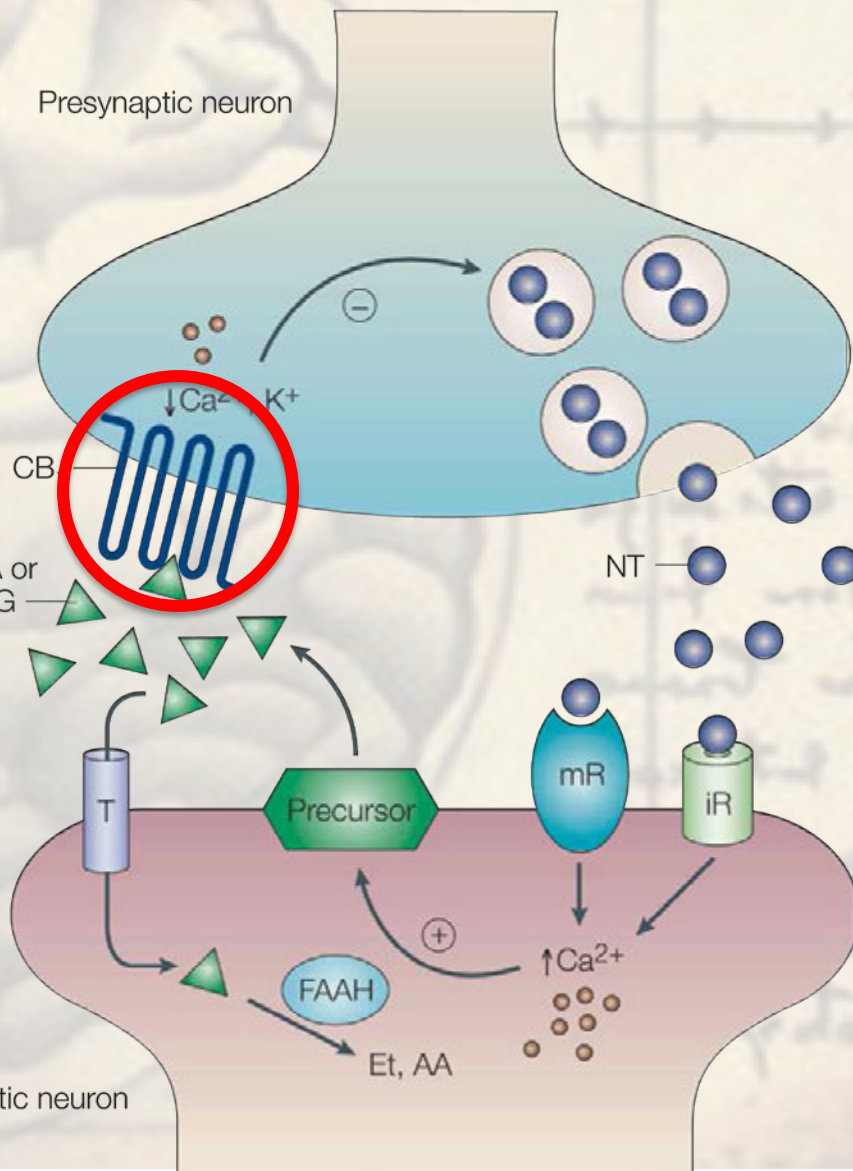
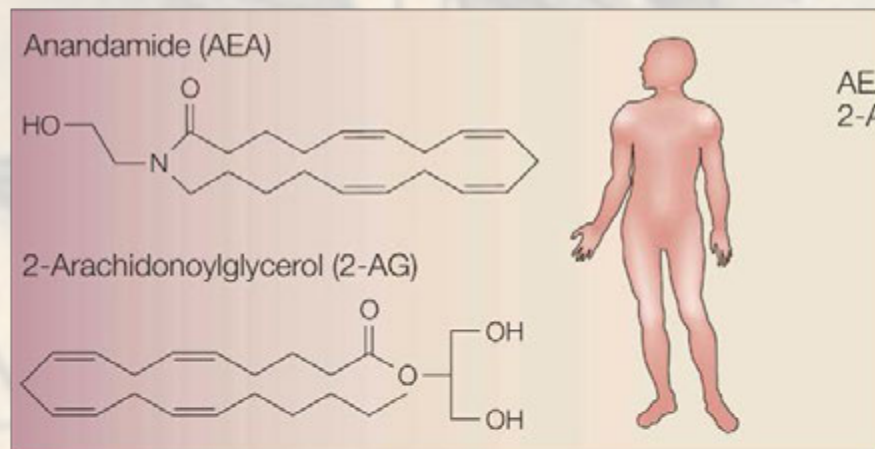


The endocannabinoid system

Plant-derived cannabinoid



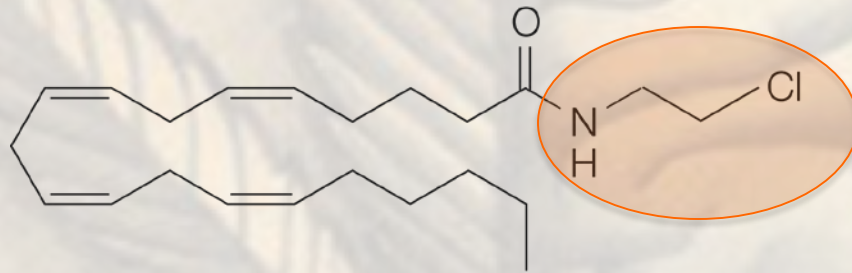
Endogenous cannabinoids



Postsynaptic neuron

Selective receptor agonists

CB₁ RECEPTOR



ACEA

CB₂ RECEPTOR



Echinacea purpurea contains fatty-acid butylamides that can activate CB₂ receptors.

Photo: Brandan Jones

Selective receptor antagonists

CB₁ RECEPTOR

Rimonabant (Acomplia) - Weight Loss Pill

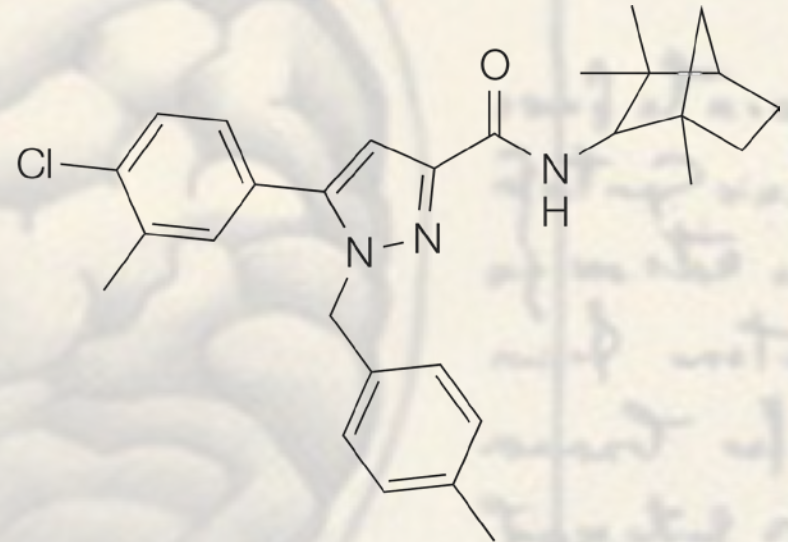


Order Rimonabant Online



SR141716A (rimonabant)

CB₂ RECEPTOR

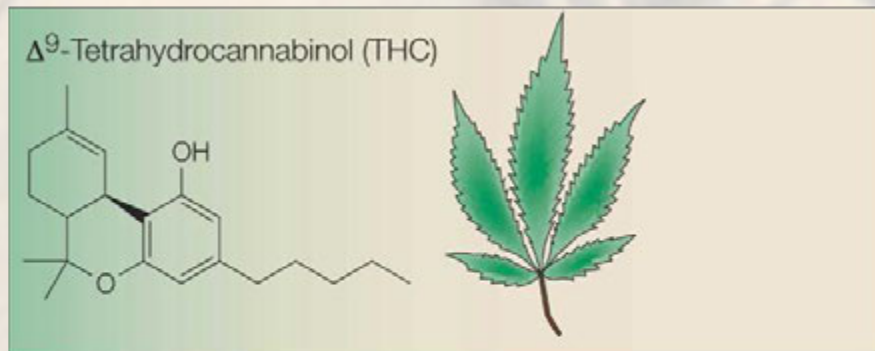


SR144528

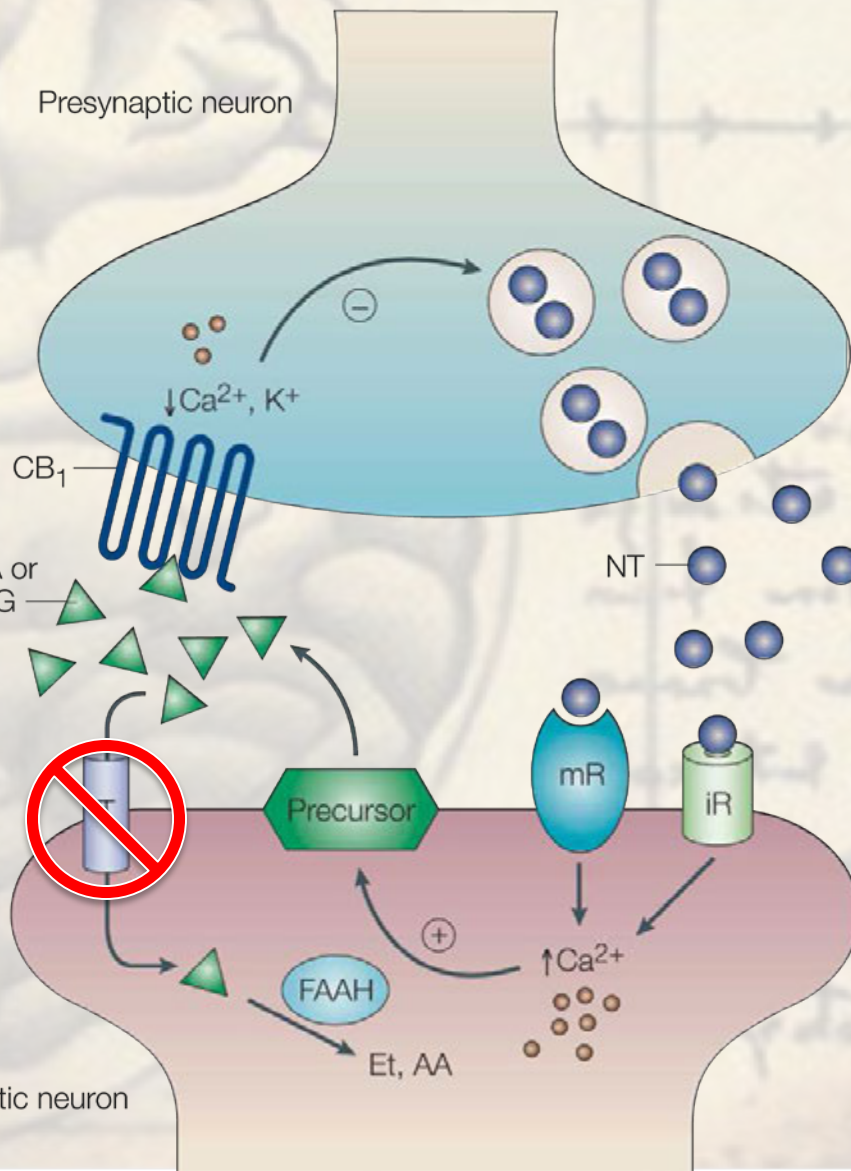
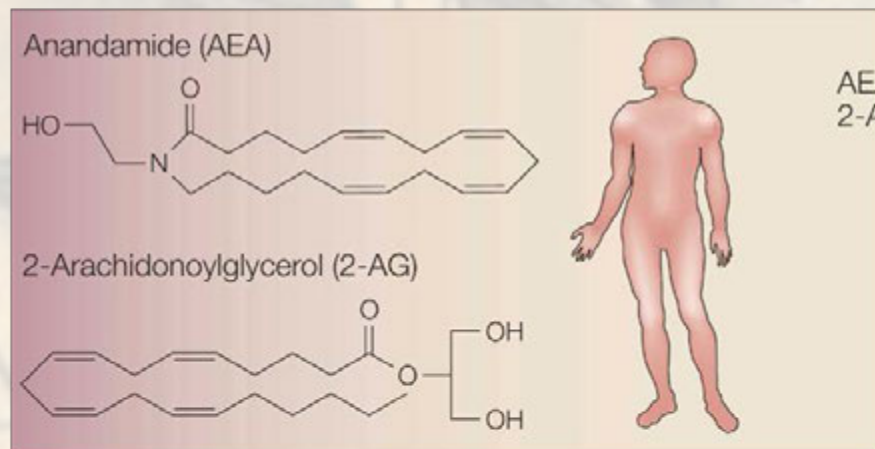
An antiobesity drug that has been withdrawn from the market due to potentially serious side effects (severe depression and suicidal thoughts)

The endocannabinoid system

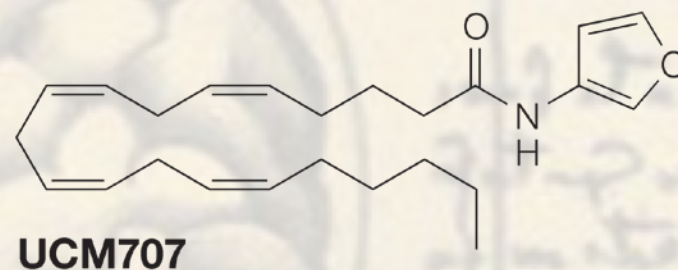
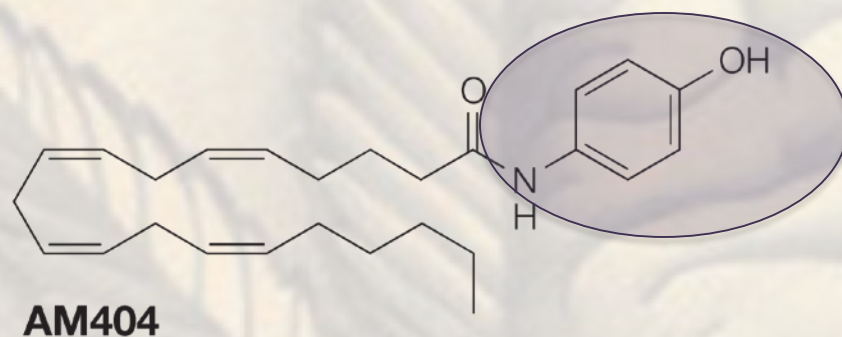
Plant-derived cannabinoid



Endogenous cannabinoids



Anandamide transport inhibitors



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Printed in U.S.A.

Conversion of *A* AM404 via Fatt Conjugation in

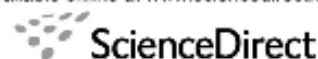


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Jessica P. Ale

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European Journal of Pharmacology 573 (2007) 214–215



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Endocannabinoids medi

Sudhir N. Umathe ^{a,*}, Shyams

^a Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Rashtras
^b J.L.C. College of Pharmacy, M.L.D.C, Hingra Road.

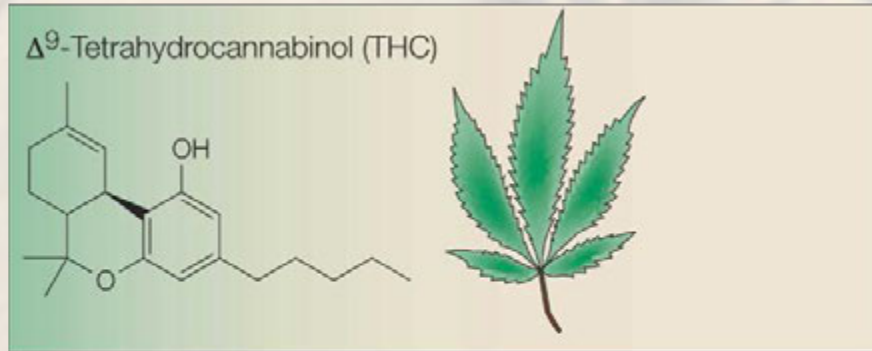
Rapid communication

The local antinociceptive effects of paracetamol in neuropathic
pain are mediated by cannabinoid receptors

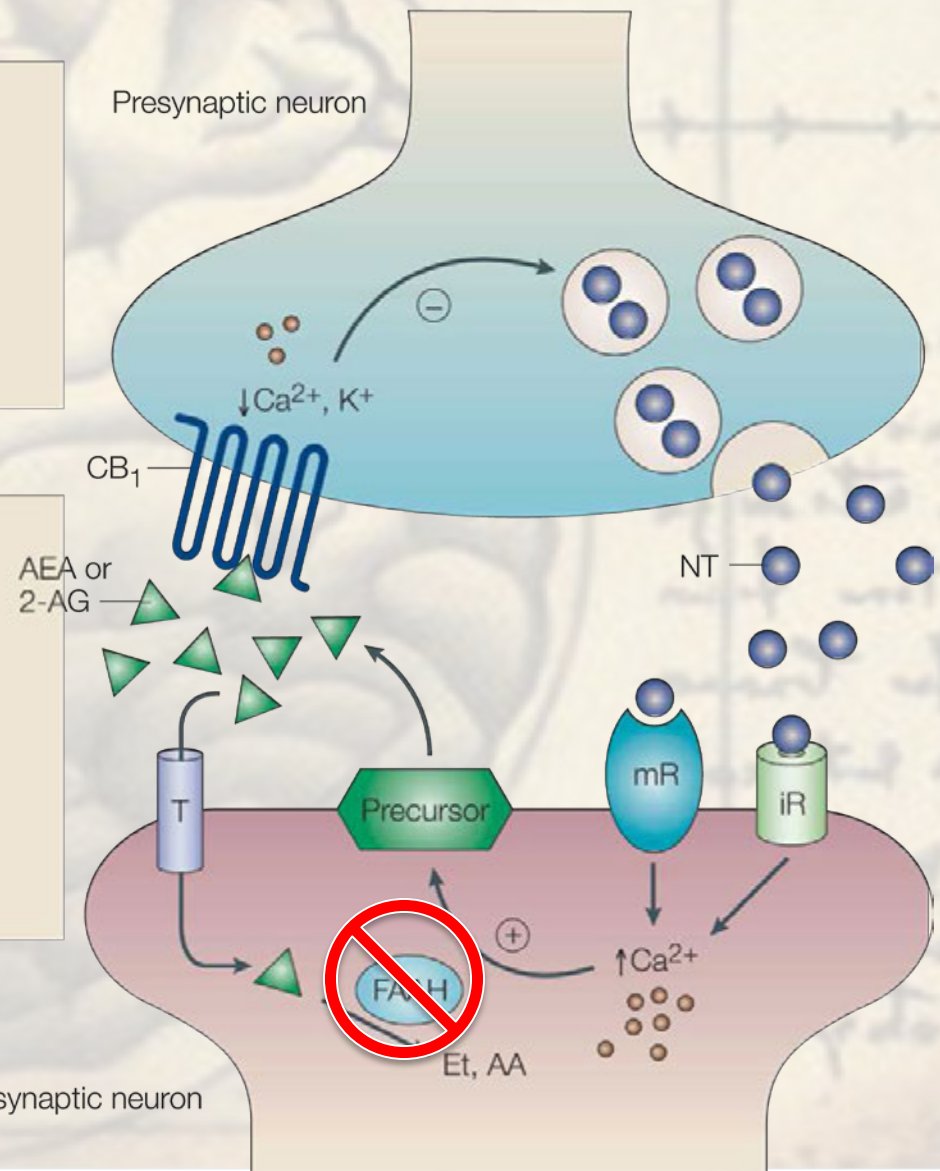
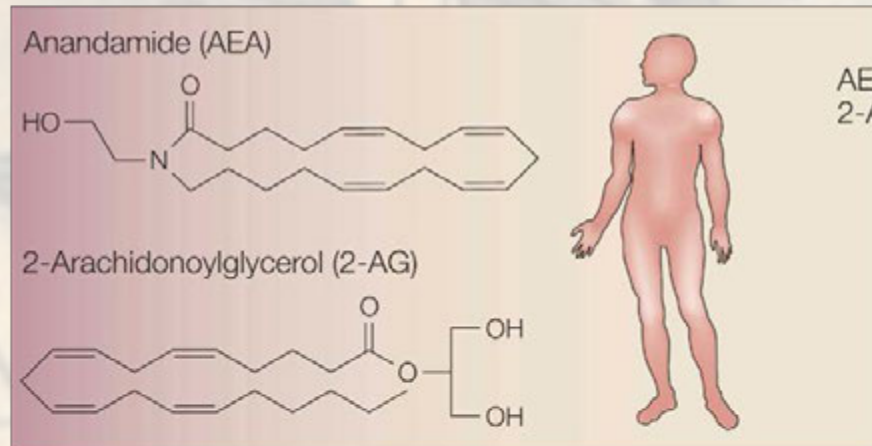
Mélina Dani ^a, Josée Guindon ^a, Chantal Lambert ^a, Pierre Beaulieu ^{a,b,*}

The endocannabinoid system

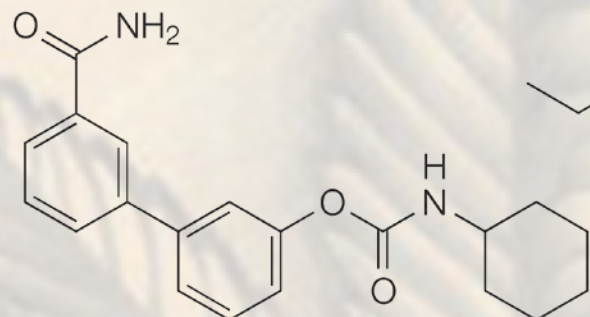
Plant-derived cannabinoid



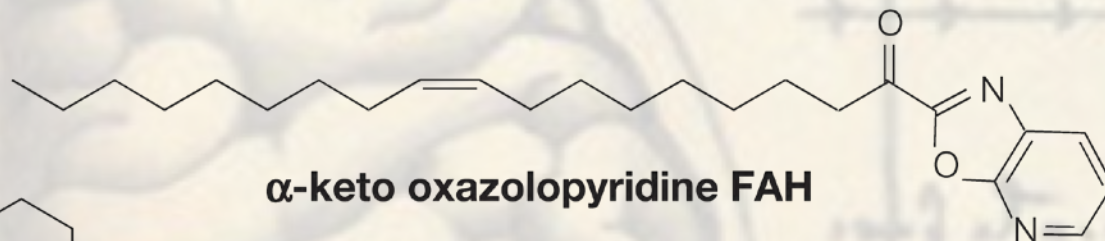
Endogenous cannabinoids



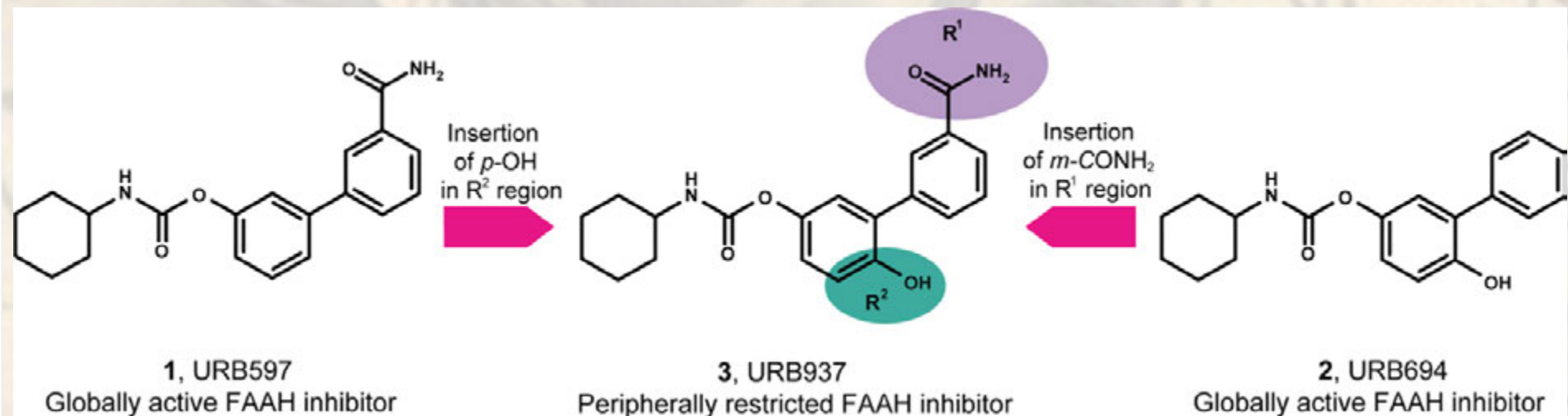
Anandamide degradation inhibitors



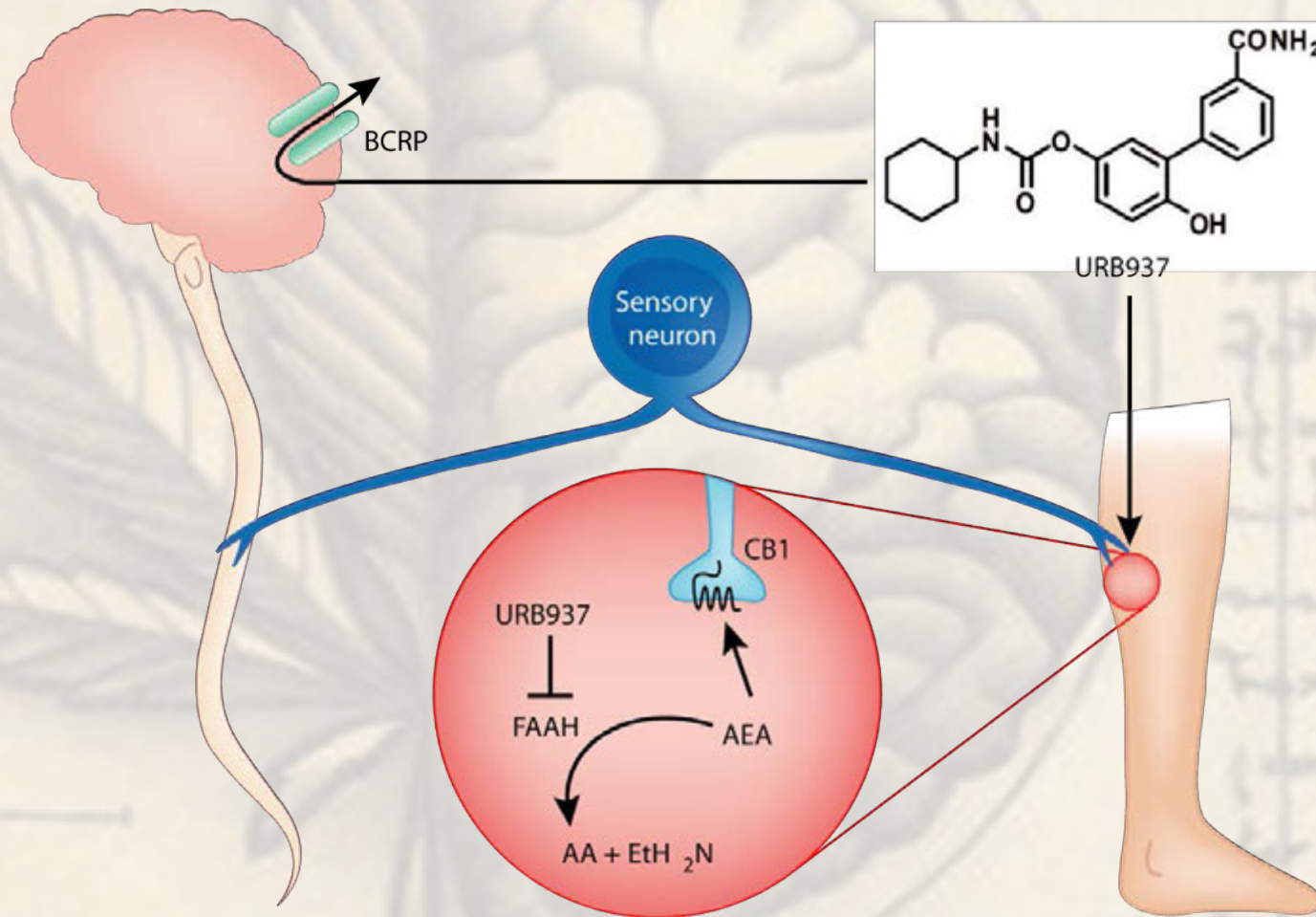
URB597



α -keto oxazolopyridine FAAH



URB937, first peripheral FAAH inhibitor



URB937, first peripheral FAAH inhibitor



+ FOLLOW

A new drug that kills pain like marijuana, without getting you stoned



Annalee Newitz

Filed to: DRUGS 9/20/10 5:11pm

13,207 🔥 ★

ODY'S
LIKE



One reason why medical professionals have lobbied tirelessly to legalize medical marijuana is that the drug can be a powerful painkiller. Now researchers have invented a



Chocolate-Wafer ▸ Annalee Newitz

9/21/10 5:44am

Way to ruin it for the stoners, Science.

★ | Reply



TMC-Barrett ▸ Annalee Newitz

9/21/10 6:15am

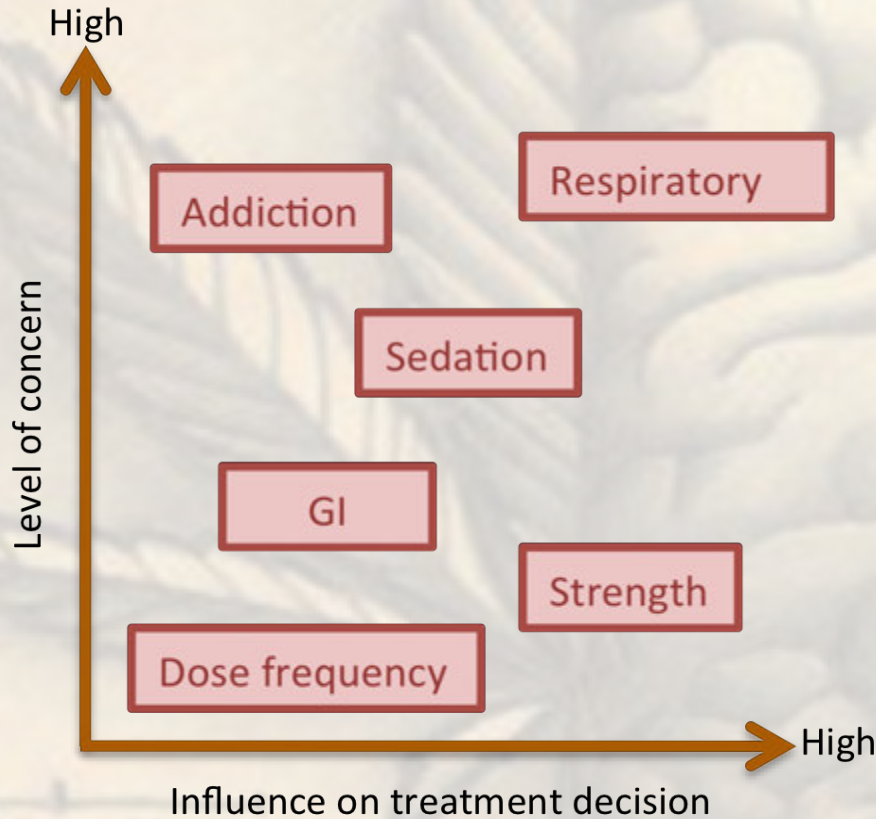
Another milestone in the neverending war on fun.

★ | Reply

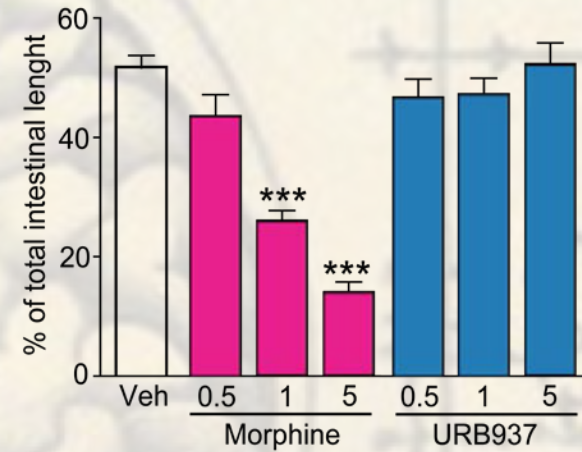
URB937 is a potent analgesic

| Animal model | Species | Gender | Comparative analgesic efficacy | Reference |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Inflammatory pain | | | | |
| Carrageenan | Mouse | Male | Superior to URB597. | Clapper <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| | Mouse | Male | Superior to Indomethacin and Gabapentin. Synergistic with Indomethacin. | Sasso <i>et al.</i> , 2012 |
| Formalin model | Rat | Female | Superior to Indomethacin. | Moreno-Sanz <i>et al.</i> , 2012 |
| | Rat | Male | | Clapper <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| Complete Freud's adjuvant (CFA) | Mouse | Male | Superior to URB597, PF-04457845 and Dexamethasone. | Sasso <i>et al.</i> , 2012 |
| Neuropathic pain | | | | |
| Chronic constriction injury (CCI) | Mouse | Male | Comparable to URB597. | Clapper <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| | Mouse | Male | Superior to Indomethacin and Gabapentin. Synergistic with Indomethacin. | Sasso <i>et al.</i> , 2012 |
| Chemotherapy-induced neuropathy | Rat | Male | Comparable to URB597 and Morphine. Superior to Gabapentin. | Guindon <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| Post-operative pain | | | | |
| Brennan model | Mouse | Male | Synergistic with Ankle Joint Mobilization. | Martins <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| | Mouse | Male | Superior to URB597, PF-04457845, Indomethacin, Gabapentin and Morphine. Accelerates wound healing. | Sasso <i>et al.</i> , unpublished |
| Visceral pain | | | | |
| Acetic acid-induced writhing | Mouse | Male | Comparable to URB597 and Indomethacin. | Clapper <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| | Mouse | Female | Comparable to Indomethacin. | Moreno-Sanz <i>et al.</i> , 2012 |

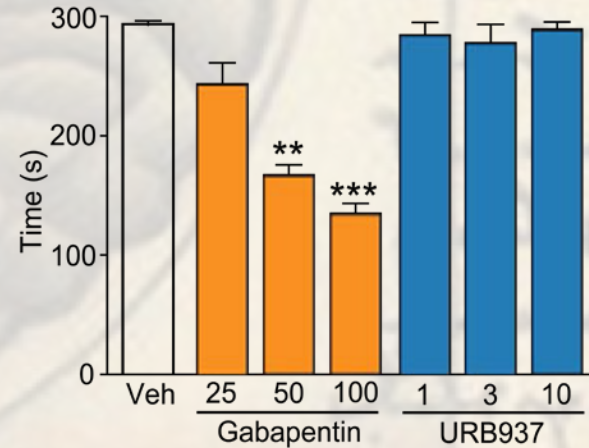
URB937 displays a improved safety profile



Gastrointestinal (GI) motility



Sedation



Thanks!



UC Irvine
Daniele Piomelli
Jason R Clapper
Fariba Oveisi
Jennifer Lockney



IIT
Oscar Sasso
Rita Scarpelli



Urbino University
Giorgio Tarzia
Andrea Duranti