


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2022, **12**, 35242

Rational drug design of CB2 receptor ligands: from 2012 to 2021

 Yan-ran Wu,^{†a} Jia-qin Tang,^{†a} Wan-nian Zhang,^{ab} Chun-lin Zhuang^{ID}^{ab}
 and Ying Shi^{ID}^{*a}

Cannabinoid receptors belong to the large family of G-protein-coupled receptors, which can be divided into two receptor types, cannabinoid receptor type-1 (CB1) and cannabinoid receptor type-2 (CB2). Marinol, Cesamet and Sativex are marketed CB1 drugs which are still in use and work well, but the central nervous system side effects caused by activation CB1, which limited the development of CB1 ligands. So far, no selective CB2 ligand has been approved for marketing, but lots of its ligands in the clinical stage and pre-clinical stage have positive effects on the treatment of some disease models and have great potential for development. Most selective CB2 agonists are designed and synthesized based on non-selective CB2 agonists through the classical med-chem strategies, e.g. molecular hybridization, scaffold hopping, bioisosterism, etc. During these processes, the balance between selectivity, activity, and pharmacokinetic properties needs to be achieved. Hence, we summarized some reported ligands on the basis of the optimization strategies in recent 10 years, and the limitations and future directions.

Received 8th September 2022

Accepted 3rd December 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2ra05661e

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

Cannabinoid Receptors (CB) belonged to g-protein-coupled Receptors of type A, including at least two receptor types, namely, cannabinoid receptor type-1 (CB1) and cannabinoid receptor type-2 (CB2).^{1,2} The protein crystals of both CB1 and CB2 had been resolved,^{3,4} which could not only shorten drug development cycles but also enhanced our understanding of the ligand induced inactive or active-like states. The CB1 was composed of 472 amino acids and mainly distributed in the brain, especially in the hippocampus, cortex, basal ganglia and cerebellum, but it was also present in numerous peripheral tissues.⁵⁻⁷ CB2 was composed of 360 amino acids and was located primarily in peripheral nerve tissues: immune organs hijocytes, spleen and adrenal glands, heart, lungs, prostate, uterus, pancreas and testes, it was also present in the CNS.^{8,9} The two cannabinoid receptors shared 44% homology and 68% sequence similarity in the trans-membrane regions.¹⁰ Activation of CB1 regulated energy metabolism disorders such as appetite regulation, obesity, and anorexia.¹¹ Rimonabant was approved in Europe in 2006 as a reverse agonist or antagonist of the CB1 for the treatment of obesity.¹² However, it was withdrawn two years later due to

central nervous system side effects such as depression, anxiety and suicidal thoughts.¹³ Although rimonabant was withdrawn due to side effects, other marketed CB1 drugs such as Marinol, Cesamet and Sativex are still in use and work well. Studies have shown that activating CB2 can also cause side effects such as immunosuppression. So far, no selective CB2 ligand has been approved for marketing, but lots of its ligands in the clinical stage and pre-clinical stage have positive effects on the treatment of some disease models and have great potential for development. CB2 was associated with a variety of diseases in humans, ranging from cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, liver, kidney, neurodegenerative, psychiatric, bone, skin, autoimmune, lung disorders to pain and cancer.¹⁴ All these diseases could be regulated *via* CB2, which based on some typically cellular signalling including the activation of mitogen-activated protein kinases and JUN N terminal kinases, as well as a transient increase in the intracellular calcium levels, resulting in complex physiological functions.¹⁵

Most of the CB2 ligands possessed poor pharmacokinetic properties including high lipophilicity, low solubility, tight plasma protein binding, high *in vivo* clearance and low oral bioavailability.¹⁶ Clearly, a balance needed to be established between excellent pharmacokinetic properties and high activity and selectivity for CB2. Synthetic cannabinoids may be expected to achieve this goal through rational drug design and structural optimization strategies. The first selective ligands designed and synthesized by Huffman's group, in particular JWH-133 and other analogs.¹⁷ This also happens with the selective agonists designed and synthesized by Jagerovic's group using

^aSchool of Pharmacy, Key Laboratory of Hui Ethnic Medicine Modernization, Ministry of Education, Ningxia Medical University, 1160 Shengli Street, Yinchuan, 750004, China. E-mail: nxshiyi@163.com

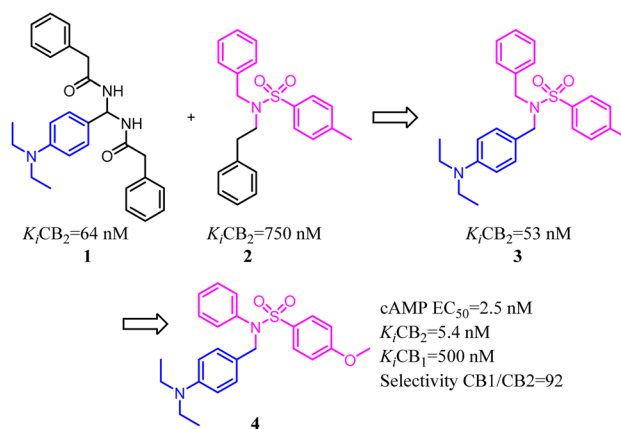
^bSchool of Pharmacy, Second Military Medical University, 325 Guohe Road, Shanghai, 200433, China

[†] These authors contributed equally.



chromenopyrazole or isoxazole structures (e.g. PM-226).¹⁸ Competition binding experiments were performed by using [³H] CP-55,940, and potency experiments contained TRPV1 and TRPA1 channel assays,¹⁹ cAMP accumulation assay, the [³⁵S] GTPγS assays²⁰ and calcium mobilization assay.²¹

The mechanisms of action of CB1 and CB2 were revealed *via* the antagonist- and agonist-bound crystal structures.²² When CB1 was activated, the conformational changes appeared in both extracellular and intracellular. On the contrary, CB2 was activated *via* agonists and accompanied conformational changes only in the intracellular part. These two receptors achieved the conformational changes and trigger receptor activation and downstream signal transduction based on the toggle switch residues, CB1 dependent on Phe3.36 and Trp6.48, yet CB2 rely on Trp6.48. Additionally, there were some differences in receptor–Gi interaction surface between CB1 and CB2. For example, the intracellular part of helix V in CB1 extends during activation, while this region in CB2 not only extended, but also shifted outward by about 6 Å due to the extra bending flexibility offered by residue Gly5.59 (Met5.59 in CB1). In contrast, the unique residue P139ICL2 in CB2 was away from the hydrophobic interaction network that probably limited CB2 to only specifically couple with Gi. In agreement, mutation of



A set of 2-pyridone analogs and 2-quinolone derivatives belonged to the selective CB2 ligands which were selected to build up the CoMFA model to elucidate the essentially structural requirements responsible for the binding of ligands to the CB2.²⁵ 7 was designed by combining the privileged groups of 2-pyridone analogs and 2-quinolone derivatives, which were based on the CoMFA model. These compounds were evaluated by calcium mobilization assays as the highly selective ligands for the CB2.



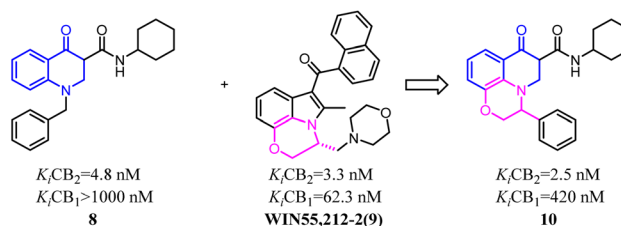
P139ICL2 into Phe or Leu enabled CB2 to couple with Gs.²³ Here we summarized some drug design and structural optimization strategies which were used to improve activity and selectivity for CB2 or optimize pharmacokinetic properties.

2. Strategies of optimization

2.1 Molecular hybridization

Xie's group designed and synthesized compound 2, which was a novel chemotype with a trisubstituted sulfonamide scaffold and the binding activity of CB2 achieved to 750 nM. Compared with the structure of 1 and considering the QSAR results, they concluded that a longer chain in blue zone was considerable important for the CB2 inverse agonist. After recombination the pivotal group, Compound 3 was generated with a diethylamino group and confirmed to have a much better binding affinity of CB2. After further optimization, the trisubstituted sulfonamide compound 4 was generated, which exhibited the potent selective CB2 inverse agonism and great inhibition of osteoclast formation.²⁴

Baraldi's group designed novel oxazinoquinoline CB2 agonists by chemical structure hybridization that incorporated the privileged structures of quinolone compound 8 and the cannabimimetic indole 9, which possessed potent cannabinoid agonism with high selectivity for the CB2 *versus* CB1 receptor. Further identification and optimization led to a series of 7-oxo-[1,4]oxazino[2,3,4-*ij*]quinoline-6-carboxamide derivatives which contained 10 with a elevation of both binding activity and agonism.²⁶



HU-308 was a full agonist of CB2 with high affinity ($K_i\text{hCB}_2 = 20\text{ nM}$) and selectivity. And meanwhile, it was a pinene derivative lacking the central pyran, and possessed two methyl



ethers that were the important factor to high CB2 selectivity.²⁷ **AM841**, a full agonist of both CB2 and CB1, possessed a phenol along with a primary aliphatic alcohol. Its most notable feature was the electrophilic isothiocyanate at the terminus of the aliphatic sidechain, which could enable cross-linking of protein targets.²⁸ Carreira's team hybridized the privileged groups of **HU-**

like properties including metabolic stability and permeability needed to be considered cautiously.

Mugnaini's team previously reported 4-hydroxy-2-quinolone-3-carboxamides based on the 4-quinolone structure, which the affinity was improved but the physicochemical properties. With the aim of maintaining the balance between hydrophilic and lipophilic for CB2 ligands, they used the



308 and **AM841** to give compound **13** that emerged as a potent CB2 agonist with high selectivity.²⁹

Both β -sulfonylacetamide **14** and the diazepane **15** exhibited potent CB2 agonism and high selectivity. Hickey's group combined the blue zones of **14** and pink zone of **15** to afford compound **16**, and the results showed that the selectivity was improved, but the solubility was reduced.³⁰ Hence keeping balance between potency and selectivity with acceptable drug-

molecular hybridization strategy to combine the 4-hydroxy-2-quinolone and pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridine-6-one, and finally generated the new series of isosteric 7-hydroxy-pyrazolo[4,3-*b*]pyridin-5-one derivatives. These new compounds exhibited high affinity and moderate to good selectivity with good physicochemical characteristics for CB2. Among them, compound **17** emerged as a potent CB2 agonist which could





To further explore the pharmacological profiles of tricyclic indenopyrazole scaffold, Pinna's team replaced the benzene ring of the tricyclic indenopyrazole scaffold with a ring-fused thiophene moiety to obtain a novel compound bearing dihydrothienocyclopentapyrazole scaffold that were selective for CB₂. The more potent and selective analogues in these compounds possessed binding affinity of 1.1–7.2 nM at CB₂ and selectivity over CB₁ of up to 485-fold. According to *in vitro* assays, the novel compounds acted as CB₂ agonists based on the evaluation of P-ERK 1/2 expression in HL-60 cells.³⁶

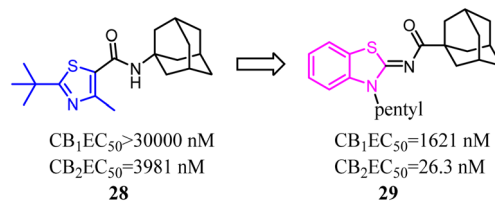


A number of studies have indicated that compound 26 and its derivatives were rapidly metabolized when incubated with human hepatocytes or human liver microsomes *in vitro*,^{37,38} which suggested that the pharmacokinetic profiles of these amidoalkylindoles were not optimal and still had some room for improvement. To improve the pharmacokinetic profiles, Zhang and his co-workers designed a series of 1*H*-pyrazole-3-carboxamide derivatives to overcome the metabolic liability of *N*-alkyl indole-based synthetic cannabinoids while maintaining the major pharmacophoric elements of compound 27. Further structure optimization along with a series of pharmacological evaluations led to the identification of compound 27, which was a potent and selective CB₂ agonist with good metabolic stability and favorable pharmacokinetic properties both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.³⁹



A trend of mono- or bicyclic core bearing one or more heteroatoms such as oxygen or nitrogen, a carbonyl containing linker bound to bulky aliphatic or aromatic groups was generally seen with reported selective CB₂ chemotypes.⁴⁰ Osman's group applied structural and core enhancement strategies to construct a novel promising series of potent CB₂ agonists. They started from the monocyclic 4-methyl-2-substituted thiazole-5-carboxamides, then explored the effect of core enlargement through condensing a benzene ring to form benzothiazole-2-

carboxamides bearing different bulky alicyclic, aromatic and halogenated amide substituents.⁴¹ These *N*-(3-pentylbenzo [*d*]thiazol-2(3*H*)-ylidene) carboxamide derivatives presented the highest affinity and selectivity for CB₂ receptors with K_i in the picomolar or low nanomolar range, and the selectivity indices (K_i hCB₁/ K_i hCB₂) achieved to 429 folds. Furthermore, these optimized compounds also exhibited the full agonism in cellular assays with EC_{50} in the low nanomolar range. Compound 29 presented remarkable protection against DSS induced acute colitis in mice model.



Balancing potency and selectivity with acceptable drug-like properties were very difficult despite an intense exploration of

SAR. To achieve the balance point, Hickey's team reduced the seven-member diazocyclic ring to a five-member nitrogen heterocyclic ring (proline). Analogs containing the new proline scaffold exhibited picomolar CB₂ activity and high selectivity, and initial drug-like profiling that inspired further optimization within the series.³⁰



Compound 32 was a potent and selective CB₂ ligand with acceptable pharmacokinetic parameters. To further explore the SAR of compound 32, Tong's group replaced the ring A and ring B respectively with indole ring and piperidine ring.⁴² The scaffold hopping strategy improved the binding affinity and selectivity for CB₂.



Müller's team discovered compound 34, which belonged to 3-benzyl-5-methoxycoumarin derivatives and could interact with



Review

both CB1 and CB2. To improve the selectivity towards CB2, the main change was that the aromatic C ring was removed and benzyl group was introduced to form 7-alkyl-3-benzylcoumarins. These novel compounds were tested at cannabinoid CB1 and CB2 in radioligand binding and cAMP accumulation assays. Among them, 35 was a selective CB2 agonist.⁴³



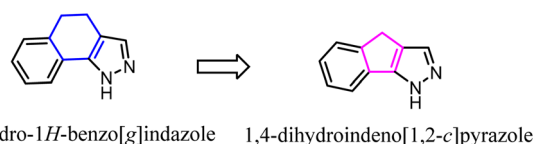
Compound 36 as a both CB1 and CB2 ligand belonged to 1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-pyridine-3-carboxamide derivatives. To improve the selectivity for CB2, Manera's team conducted the modification and optimization by insertion of an aryl moiety at the 4-position of the 1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-pyridine ring to obtain 4-substituted or 4,5-disubstituted-1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-pyridine-3-carboxamide derivatives. Generally, all ligands tended to show higher affinity for CB2, with a selectivity factor in the range of 2–54.⁴⁴ To avoid the CNS side effect, Manera's team applied the retro-amides strategy to develop and synthesize the positive allosteric modulator that targets CB2 based their previous works. Finally, compound 38 displayed antinociceptive activity *in vivo* in an experimental mouse model of neuropathic pain.⁴⁵



Kusakabe's group identified compound 39 as a potent and selective CB2 agonist *via* high-throughput screening. However, it was difficult to synthesize due to its two asymmetric carbons, which made it difficult to further explore the efficient SAR. Furthermore, the isoquinolone scaffold was generally highly lipophilic, which was disadvantageous to drug-likeness. To overcome these two major problems, they designed a 2-pyridone-based scaffold in order to remove the two asymmetric carbons and reduce lipophilicity in isoquinolone 39. The result showed that 2-pyridone-based lead compound 40 exhibited moderate affinity for CB2. Optimization of 40 led to compound 41 with high affinity and selectivity for CB2.⁴⁶



Pinna' group developed a series of tricyclic derivatives as potent CB2 ligands. Among them, tricyclic 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*g*]indazole compounds showed lower activity and selectivity toward CB2. To improve the affinity and selectivity, they used the 1,4-dihydroindeno[1,2-*c*]pyrazole scaffold to replace 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*g*]indazole. Significantly, after optimization, four compounds were highly selective for the CB2 receptor and were also subjected to GTPγS binding analysis showing antagonist/inverse agonist properties.⁴⁷



Jagerovic's team synthesized a selective CB2 ligand compound 42 (K_i CB1/ K_i CB2 = 258) which was derived from **SR144,528**. To further improve the selectivity and affinity for CB2, they expanded the pyrrole five-membered ring of compound 42 to pyridazin-3(2*H*)-one six-membered ring and formed compound 43 (K_i CB1/ K_i CB2 > 2000) with antagonism.⁴⁸



2.3 Conformational restriction

One of the commonly used strategies in drug design to increase affinity and selectivity of a given “flexible” lead for its pharmacological target was to conformationally constrain it to mimic the so-called bioactive conformation.

Because of the promising activity of a series of 4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxamide, Millet's team developed constrained with the improved affinity for CB2 and high selectivity over the CB1 analogues based on a 2*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*c*]quinolin-3(5*H*)-one scaffold. Among them, compound **45** was found to protect mice against experimental colitis after oral administration.⁴⁹



Nettekoven's team conducted a conformational analysis of the most active derivatives revealed the replacement of the anthranilic acid ester moiety with bi-cyclic systems. A series of highly potent and selective adamantane CB2 agonists were identified *via* high-throughput screen. The novel SAR of the designed compounds was established and physicochemical properties were markedly improved.⁵⁰



Various reported 5-membered heterocycles substituted by *tert*-butyl and cyclopropylmethyl groups were the selective CB2 agonists. To improve CB2 potency and microsomal stability, Han's group designed 3-5-5 fused tricycles *via* an intramolecular constraint. Then they performed further structural optimization that novel 1a,2,5,5a-tetrahydro-1*H*-2,3-diaza-cyclopropa[*a*]pentalen-4-carboxamide CB2 selective ligands for the potential treatment of pain was described.⁵¹ Compound **50** had good balance between CB2 agonist potency and selectivity, and possessed overall favorable pharmaceutical properties.



Mugnaini and his co-workers designed and synthesized the 6-member ring merged thiophene based on the substitution on the 4 and 5 position on thiophene, which restricted the hole scaffold.⁵² Most of the optimized compounds possessed high CB2 affinity at low nanomolar concentration, good receptor selectivity, and agonistic functional activity. Especially the full agonist **52**, exhibiting the best balance between receptor affinity and selectivity, was tested *in vitro* in an experimental model of allergic contact dermatitis. The result showed that it could block the release of MCP-2 in HaCaT cells at 10 mM concentration.



Kassiou's team studied the structure-activity relationship of pyrazolidene benzamide CB2 agonists suggested the -ylidene benzamide moiety was crucial for functional activity at the CB2. They used 1,2,4-triazine to replace the amide linkage moieties between the pyrazole and substituted phenyl group, which restricted the conformation of whole scaffold. Among them, the identified pyrazolo-[2,3-*e*]-[1,2,4]-triazine agonist **54** was potent and selective. Docking studies had revealed key structural features of the linkage group that were important for potent functional activity.⁵³

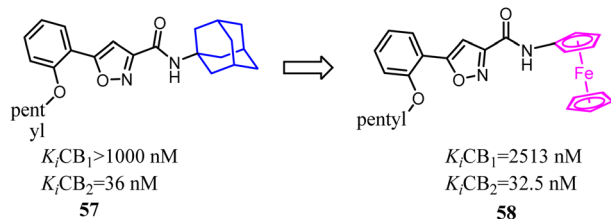


Corelli's team reduced the conformational freedom of lead compound **55**, which they removed the linker between the aromatic rings of **55** in order to obtain 5-(hetero)aryl substituted indole **56**.⁵⁴ Most of the compounds exhibited affinity for CB2 in the nanomolar range, with K_i values spanning 3 orders of magnitude (377–0.37 nM), and moderate to good selectivity over CB1.

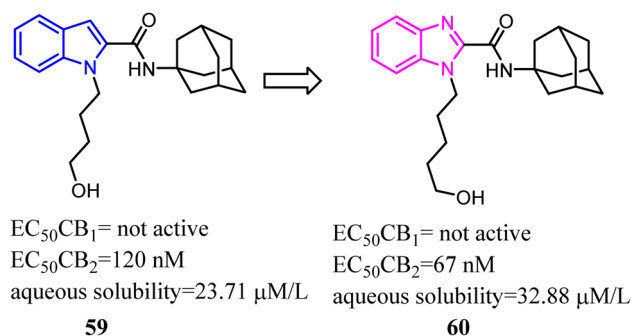


2.4 Bioisosterism

Bioisosterism strategies were widely used in drug design, such as kinase inhibitors and G protein-coupled receptor ligands.^{55,56} Many examples of CB2 ligand design *via* bioisosterism strategy were reported. Millet's team synthesized and characterized ferrocene CB2 ligands and fatty acid amide hydrolase inhibitors based on the bioisosterism strategy, which the adamantyl amine was replaced with aminoferrocene. The obtained bioorganometallic isoxazoles were assayed for their effects on CB1 and CB2 receptors as well as on fatty acid amide hydrolase. None had any fatty acid amide hydrolase activity but compound **58**, was found to be a potent CB2 ligand ($K_i = 32.5$ nM).⁵⁷



Previously Yu's team identified a series of amidoalkylindoles as potent and selective CB2 partial agonists.⁵⁸ However, the compound **59** suffered from limited aqueous solubility and high lipophilicity. Then they reported their continuous effort to improve the aqueous solubility by introducing N atom to the amidoalkylindole framework. Synthesis, characterization, and pharmacology evaluations were described. Bioisosteric replacements of the indole core with an indazole, azaindole and benzimidazole were explored. Benzimidazole **60** was a potent and selective CB2 partial agonist with improved aqueous solubility.⁵⁹



In recent years, there had been a continuous interest in the development of cannabinoid receptor ligands that may serve as therapeutic agents and/or as experimental tools.⁶⁰ This prompted researchers to design and synthesize analogues of the CB2 antagonist (SR144528). The structural modifications involved the bioisosteric replacement of the pyrazole ring by a pyrrole ring and variations on the amine carbamoyl substituents. The fenchyl pyrrole analogue **62** did not only exhibit high affinity with selectivity for the CB2 but also worked as antagonists/inverse agonists in [35S]-GTP γ S binding assay and functional bioassay *in vitro*.



Corelli's team selected the heterocyclic systems as potential bio-isosteres of the amide linker for a series of 1,6-disubstituted-4-quinolone-3-carboxamides, which were the potent and selective CB2 ligands that exhibited poor water solubility, with the aim of improving their physicochemical profile and also of clarifying properties of importance for amide bond mimicry.⁶¹ Among them, a new compound **64** emerged as the most promising in terms of both physicochemical and pharmacodynamic properties.

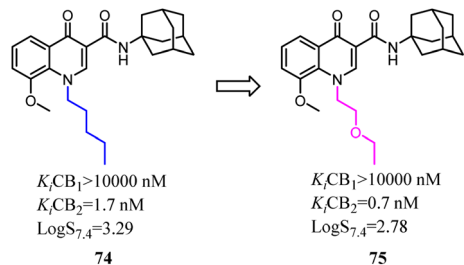


With the aim of improving the selectivity of indole derivatives for CB2, Kassiou' group designed and synthesized potent and selective CB2 agonists based on a simple structural modification, bioisosteric replacement of the terminal -OH of N-1 side chain with methyl. They used potent, non-selective synthetic cannabinoids designer drugs to develop selective CB2 receptor agonists, which was efficient and feasible.⁶² Among them, **66** was found to be a potent and selective agonist with favorable physicochemical properties.

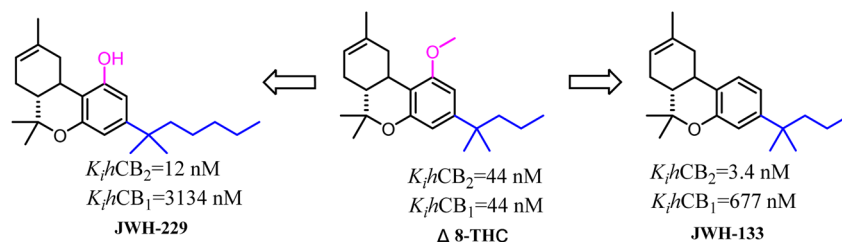
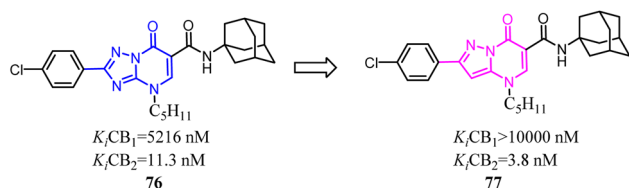


Synthetic cannabinoid designer drugs featuring bioisosteric fluorine substitution were identified by forensic chemists and toxicologists with increasing frequency.⁶³ Terminal fluorination of N-pentyl indole synthetic cannabinoid compound was sometimes known to improve cannabinoid receptor binding affinity. This study explored the functional activities of synthetic cannabinoid designer drugs JWH-018, UR-144, PB-22, and APICA, and their respective terminally fluorinated analogues AM-2201, XLR-11, 5F-PB-22, and STS-135 at human CB1 and CB2 receptors *in vitro via* using a FLIPR membrane potential

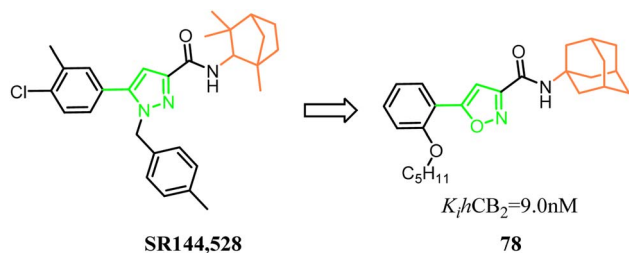




Tabrizi's team reported a novel series of 7-oxopyrazolo[1,5a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamides that were found to be potent and selective CB₂ receptor ligands. To conduct a pharmacophore exploration and optimization effort around the heteroaryl central scaffold, the [1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-b]pyrimidin-7-one core was replaced with pyrazolo[5,1-b]pyrimidin-7-one core.⁶⁹ All of the new compounds showed high affinity and selectivity for the CB₂ in the nanomolar range. In cAMP assays, the novel series showed stimulatory effects on forskolin-induced cAMP production acting as inverse agonists.

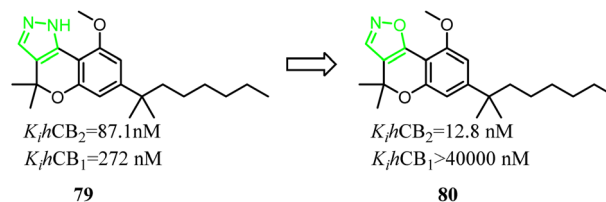


Millet's group designed, synthesized a new series of 3-carboxamido-5-aryl-isoxazoles, based on the structure of **SR144,528** *via* bioisosteres strategy. The pyrazole and 1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptane of **SR144,528** were replaced respectively with isoxazole and adamantane, which formed the compound **78**. The pharmacological results had identified the compound **78** as the great selective CB₂ agonist with *in vivo* anti-inflammatory activity in a DSS-induced acuted colitis mouse model.⁷⁰



79 was a nonselective CB₂ ligand containing cannabinoid scaffold, and the $K_i(CB_2)/K_i(CB_1)$ selectivity ratio was 3.1. Jagerovic' group developed the selective CB₂ ligand compound

80 based on compound **79**, which the pyrazole ring was replaced with isoxazole ring. Finally, the $K_i(CB_2)/K_i(CB_1)$ selectivity ratio was raised above 3100, and compound **80** did not exhibit agonism *via* cAMP assay (CB₂ $CI_{50} = 4.2$ nM) and [³⁵S]-GTPγS assays (CB₂ $CI_{50} = 38.6$ nM), but also dampened neuroinflammation.¹⁸

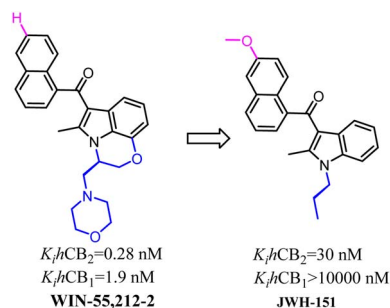


2.5 Side chain modification

Side chains were the significantly and specially pharmacophores against CB₂, which their geometrical shape and physicochemical property would affect the potential and selectivity of the ligands to CB₂.

Δ8-THC was a nonselective CB₂ ligand and the $K_i(CB_2)/K_i(CB_1)$ selectivity ratio was 1. Huffman's group synthesized the first selective CB₂ ligand **JWH-133** by changing the side chain of Δ8-THC.¹⁷ The $K_i(CB_2)/K_i(CB_1)$ selectivity ratio was raised to 199 and this trend of high selectivity ratio was demonstrated in SAR study. **JWH-229** was the selective CB₂ ligand and the $K_i(CB_2)/K_i(CB_1)$ selectivity ratio was 174.⁷¹

Huffman's group also developed indole scaffold selective CB₂ ligands including **JWH-151**. These compounds were derived from **WIN-55,212-2** which was a nonselective CB₂ ligand and was always used as a tool compound. The key optimization happened on N-1 position such as the substituted *N*-ethylmorpholine was replaced with propyl group which formed the most potent CB₂ ligand **JWH-151** with full agonism.⁷²



Compound **81** was highly potent and fully efficacious CB2 agonists with a selectivity over the CB1 receptor of 1300 fold. However, the compound possessed low solubility, a moderate stability of 110 min in human liver microsomes and a moderate to low stability of **81** and 2 min in rat liver microsomes. To remove this major barrier, Riether's team replaced the 4-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl with tetrahydro-2H-pyranyl, and formed compound **82** which was a potent CB2 agonist with high selectivity over the CB1 and good pharmacokinetic properties.⁷³



Compound **83** was the first synthesized compound in the piperidine class, demonstrated potency and full efficacy as a CB2 agonist. As **83** possessed low solubility, less than desirable metabolic stability in human liver microsomes and an insufficient CB2 *versus* CB1 selectivity window. Nevertheless, Bartolozzi's team replaced 3-(trifluoromethyl) pyridyl with thiomorpholine-4-carbonyl in the N-1 side chain, which displayed selectivity over CB1 and acceptable drug like properties. Especially in rats, compound **84** demonstrated a favorable pharmacokinetic profile and efficacy in a streptozotocin-induced diabetic neuropathy model, with full reversal of mechanical hyperalgesia.⁷⁴

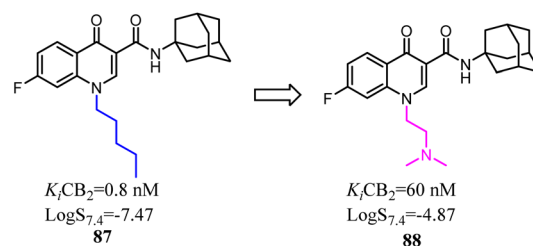


85 was a CB2 PET tracer with a high CB2 affinity and excellent selectivity over the CB1, however, it also exhibited some disadvantages like a rapid metabolism and relatively high lipophilicity.^{70,73-75} To inhibit oxidative degradation by CYP enzymes, Wünsch's team conducted a little bit of significant modification that introduction of an additional methyl moiety into the fluoroethyl side chain of **85** resulted in the fluoroisopropyl derivatives **86** with almost the same CB2 affinity and selectivity over the CB1. Both compounds **85** and **86** had same CB2 affinity, but compared to **85**, the metabolic stability of compound **86** was increased through the subsequent LC-MS-MS analysis. It could be concluded that compound **86** did not only

maintain the CB2 affinity, but was able to shield the carbazole N-atom from oxidative attack by microsomal CYP enzymes.⁷⁶



4-Quinolone-3-carboxamide derivatives possessed high affinity and selectivity against CB2 and characterized by different functional profiles. However, these compounds mostly exhibited high *ClogP* values and low water solubility in excellent *in vitro* profile.⁷⁷ With the aim to improve their physico-chemical properties and aqueous solubility, a simple substitution at the terminus of alkyl chain with a substituted N. After optimization, the obtained compound **88** slightly reduced receptor affinity compared to the lead compound **87**, but greatly enhanced solubility.



To further explore the affinity and selectivity of 1,8-naphthyridine and quinoline derivatives which belonged to CB2 ligands, Manera's team designed and synthesized a series of novel quinoline-2(1*H*)-one- and 4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-1,8-naphthyridine derivatives with high CB2 receptor affinity and selectivity. The SAR study revealed that 4-F-benzyl was replaced with *n*-pentyl as a side chain could increase the both affinity and selectivity for CB2. Obtained compound **90** behaved as a partial agonist towards CB2 and induced a concentration-dependent decrease of cell viability on LNCaP, a prostatic cancer cell line expressing CB2 receptor.⁷⁸



Murineddu's team had developed a series of pyridazinone-based derivatives, which endowed potent affinity and high selectivity towards CB2. Among these novel compounds, **91** exhibited high CB2 affinity and notable selectivity ($K_i CB_1/K_i CB_2 > 2000$). To further explore structure-activity relationships of the these new class CB2R ligands,⁷⁹ *n*-pentyl was replaced with 4-F-benzyl as a side chain could increase the both affinity



Review

and selectivity for CB2. **92** showed high CB2 affinity, with the K_i value of 1.6 nM. In addition, functional assays of the compound revealed their pharmacological profiles as CB2 inverse agonists. Compound **92** displayed the highest CB2 selectivity and potency, presenting a favorable *in silico* pharmacokinetic profile.



Compound **93** was a potent and selective cannabinoid CB2 agonist. This compound was found to be metabolically unstable, which resulted in low oral bioavailability in rat and endowed off-target activity at the hERG ion channel. To solve these problems, Hermkens's team conducted the optimization of pharmacokinetic properties and hERG affinity, which systematically modulated lipophilicity and basicity. The most significantly optimization happened on the side chains, which 1-piperidinemethylene was replaced with 4-thiomorpholinemethylene 1,1-dioxide and isopropyl methyl was replaced with cyclopropyl. After optimization, the physicochemical properties of 1-(4-(pyridin-2-yl)benzyl)imidazolidine-2,4-dione derivatives were benefit to druggability. Among them, compound **94** was a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable cannabinoid CB2 agonist and was active in a rat spinal nerve ligation model of neuropathic pain.⁸⁰



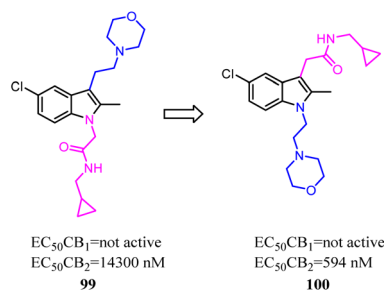
The azaindole nucleus was another structural element which played a significant role in improving affinity and activity at CBs. Azaindoles endowed optimal physicochemical properties because of the combination of an electron-deficient pyridine ring fused with a pyrrole ring, putatively leading to advantages in druglikeness and bioavailability.⁸¹ Unfortunately, these series compounds were nonselective towards CB2. Crooks's team conducted a side chain optimization of the N-1 in azaindoles, which 4-morpholineethyl was replaced with benzyl, and the K_i values determined from full competition binding curves showed that compound **96** exhibited high affinity and moderate selectivity for CB2.⁸²



Despite CB2 ligands had a wide range of applications in neuroinflammatory processes, a suitable CB2-targeted probe was currently lacking in clinical routine. Ametamey's team developed the compound **97** which belonged to fluorinated pyridine derivatives, and tested their binding affinities towards CB2 and CB1. Among all the newly designed compound **98** exhibited the highest selectivity index of >12 000, which because the hydroxymethyl was introduced to the cyclopropyl as the side chain. With this remarkable affinity and selectivity, **98** exhibited the most appropriate *in vitro* properties for evaluation as a potential CB2 PET radioligand. Hence, this structure was selected for advanced profiling, radiolabeling, and biological assessment.⁸³



Li and their co-workers designed, synthesized and biologically evaluated a series of indole derivatives with *N*-ethyl morpholine moieties, which were novel CB2 agonists with high efficacy and selectivity. The *N*-ethyl morpholine moiety was moved from N-1 to C-3, the EC₅₀ was improved significantly, which the target molecule exhibited high CB2 affinity at low nanomolar concentrations with good receptor selectivity. More importantly, compound **100**, the most active compound, had a potent anti-inflammatory pain effect within 12 hours after administration, in a rat model for CFA-induced inflammatory hyperalgesia. Compound **100** had a dose-dependent reversal for hyperalgesia with an estimated ED₅₀ value of 1.097 mg kg⁻¹. Moreover, compound **96** significantly suppressed the pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1β, IL-6 and TNF-α) in CFA-induced lesions.⁸⁴



Some studies indicated that CB2 agonists could induce internalization and desensitization of the receptor leading to



a decrease in signalling and surface receptor levels.⁸⁵ Positive allosteric modulators represented a promising approach to achieve the potential therapeutic benefits of orthosteric CB2 agonists limiting their adverse effects.⁸⁶ These attempted researchers to develop the first small synthetic CB2 positive allosteric modulator **101**, one of the 2-oxopyridine-3-carboxamide derivatives. To further study the SAR of **101**, structural modification was conducted respectively by fluorine atom or by chlorine atom in *ortho* position of the benzylic group at N-1 position and by a cycloheptane-carboxamide at C-3 position of the central core, showed positive allosteric behavior on CB2.⁸⁷



Compound **103** was found by ligand-based virtual screen, which was a moderate activity CB2 agonist with high selectivity. To obtain the greater CB2 potency with appropriate physicochemical and ADME properties for future evaluation *in vivo*, Russell' team replaced the alkyl chain with aryl chain.⁸⁸ Several new examples exhibited high levels of activity ($EC_{50} < 200$ nM) and binding affinity ($K_i < 200$ nM) for CB2 without detectable activity at the CB1. The most promising compound **104** presented favorable metabolic stability *in vitro* and absorption properties along with a clean selectivity profile when evaluated against a panel of GPCRs and kinases.

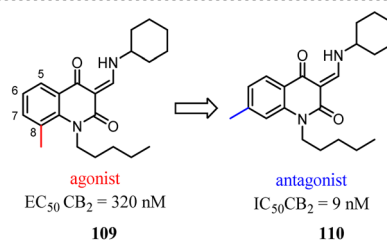


Compound **105** was discovered by using 3D pharmacophore database searches and was biologically confirmed as a new class of CB2 inverse agonist.⁸⁹ Xie's team chosen compound **105** as the lead compound based on the SAR study. Subsequently, these derivatives were designed and synthesized through lead compound optimization by modifying the rings A-C and the SAR studies of dominant structure. They introduced the different alkyl groups into *para*-position of C ring and the directly improve the selectivity for CB2. Among them, compound **106** showed 72% inhibition activity even at the low concentration of 0.1 μM .



2.6 Agonist reversal antagonist

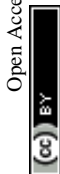
Relatively small structural modifications of CB2 ligands could lead to a major change in their functional profiles.⁹⁰ In the 4-quinolone-3-carboxamide series of CB ligands, replacement of an isopropyl group at the 6-position with a furan-2-yl altered its CB2 functional profile from an agonist to an inverse agonist in GTP γ S assay.⁹¹⁻⁹³ Similarly, for the quinolone-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-diones, C5- or C8-methyl substitutions were reported as CB2 agonists, while the C6- or C7-methyl substituted compounds acted as antagonists.⁹⁴



In our previous report, we found that a 7-methoxy or 7-methylthio substitution at the 3-amidoalkylindole **111** could form potent CB2 antagonists (**112** or **113**, $IC_{50} = 16-28$ nM) without observable agonist activity for CB2. We next performed flexible docking simulations to predict the receptor-ligand interactions between compound **111** or **112** and CB2 based on the homology model of CB2 active state.⁹⁵ Our docking simulations also suggested that the agonist **111** would have a different interaction pattern with the antagonist **112** for their binding to the CB2 receptor.⁵⁸



Corelli' team took the advantage of previous findings on structure activity/selectivity relationships for a class of 4-quinolone-3-carboxamides, and further structural modifications of the heterocyclic scaffold indicated when the 8-methyl was replaced by 8-methoxy, the affinity and selectivity for CB2 were significantly improved, the derivative compound **115**, evaluated *in vivo* in the formalin test, behaved as an inverse



Review

agonist by reducing at a dose of 6 mg kg⁻¹ the second phase of the formalin-induced nocifensive response in mice.⁹⁶



Vernall's team conducted the exploration of linker and fluorophore attachment, which belonged to alkyl indole-based CB2 tools. During the process of the project research, they found that shifted methoxy from C-5 to C-7 of indole core, the function would exchange from agonism to antagonism.⁹⁷



Baraldi's team identified the heteroaryl-4-oxypyridine/7-oxypyrimidine derivatives as highly potent and selective CB2 ligands, showing that the pharmacodynamics of the new compounds were controlled by the nature of the heterocycle core.⁹⁸ They synthesized and evaluated the biological activity of 7-oxo-4-pentyl-4,7-dihydro-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide derivatives that led to the identification of novel CB2 inverse agonists. cAMP experiments on CB2 expressed in CHO cells revealed that introduction of structural modifications at position 2 of triazolopyrimidine template changes the functional activity from partial agonism to inverse agonism.



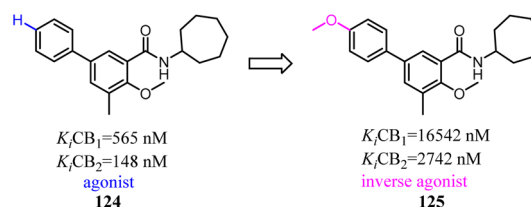
Manera's group identified 1,8-naphthyridin-2(1*H*)-one-3-carboxamide as a new scaffold which was very suitable for the development of new potent and selective CB2 ligands.⁹⁹ They described a few additional derivatives in which the same central scaffold has been variously functionalized in position 6. All these novel ligands exhibited high selectivity and affinity in the nanomolar range for CB2. Furthermore, they found that the introduced substituents in C-6 position of the naphthyridine scaffold would determine a functionality switch from agonist to antagonists/inverse agonists. Finally, docking studies showed that the difference between the pharmacology of these ligands may be in the ability/inability to block the Toggle Switch W6.48(258) transition.



Based on a series of 4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxamide served as selective CB2 agonists, Millet's group used the medicinal chemistry approach to develop a series of CB2 inverse agonists with a 4-oxo-1,4-dihydropyridine scaffold. The reported compounds exhibited high affinity and selectivity at the CB2. Furthermore, they concluded that the functionality of this series compounds was determined by its C-6 substituents because agonists bore a methyl or a *tert*-butyl group and inverse agonists, a phenyl or 4-chlorophenyl group, respectively. At last, *in silico* studies suggested that the C-6 substituent could modulate the conformation of W6.48 known to be critical in GPCR activation.¹⁰⁰



To further explore the SAR of biphenylic carboxamides which were reported by Bertini's team,¹⁰¹ they conducted the optimization of the biphenylic carboxamides. 18 Biphenylic carboxamides as novel CB2-selective ligands were synthesized, and their pharmacological profiles were also evaluated.¹⁰² The results indicated that the functional activity of these ligands was strongly influenced by the nature of the substituent at position 4' and 5 in the biphenyl scaffold. This study provided a novel complete toolbox of CB2 functional modulators that derive from the same chemical scaffold. Position 5 seemed to be responsible for the agonist or inverse agonist behaviour independently of the substituent in position 4', with the exception of the methoxyl group which transformed both full agonists and inverse agonists into neutral antagonists. This study provided a novel complete toolbox of CB2 functional modulators that derive from the same chemical scaffold.



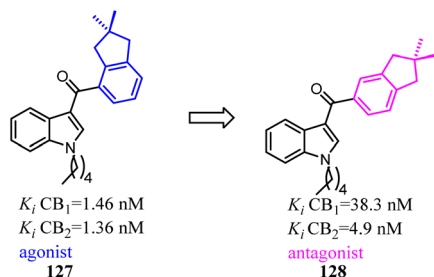
Brière's team has established a synthetic strategy, which achieved the scaffold hopping approach, and was used for construction of C4-benzyl pyrazolines and derivatives from readily available hydrazones and enones.¹⁰³ The obtained family



of pyrazolines featured a significant CB2/CB1 selectivity in favor of CB2 receptors. This was closely related to pyrazole **SR144528** inverse agonist/antagonist. Furthermore, this hCB2 selectivity was unique within the pyrazoline CB ligands although the affinity ranging from 251 to 689 nM remained to be improved.



Compound **127** exhibited high affinities for both CBs with agonism for CB2. To improve the selectivity for CB2, Dudley's team shifted the 3-formyl indole from C4 position of indene to C5 position. As the goal was achieved, another surprise was discovered that the agonist turned into an antagonist. Considering that some indole CB2 agonists were classified as abuse drug and CB2 antagonists were promising but rare, hence, functionality switch would be a promising strategy to discover more CB2 antagonists.¹⁰⁴



3 Conclusion and outlook

At present, most natural and endogenous CB2 agonists are non-selective, while most selective CB2 agonists are synthesized based on non-selective CB2 agonists through structural modification and optimization. In this process, several equilibria must be struck, such as selectivity and lipophilic/hydrophilic, activity and hydrophilic/lipophilic, and lipophilic and hydrophilic. One function of the various examples listed above is to find this balance. Structurally, the agonist binding pockets of CB1 and CB2 are very similar, including binding modes and key amino acids, which may explain the poor selectivity of cannabinoid receptor agonists structurally. Although high selectivity and high activity CB2 receptor agonists can be obtained by using traditional structural optimization methods, the binding efficiency of ligand and target and the structural diversity are generally relatively low, which greatly increases the cost of preclinical research. In our opinion, *de novo* drug design, combining with deep learning, allows precise design of selective CB2 receptor agonists, which could reduce the unnecessary structural optimizations and essentially lower the cost of drug development. Krishnan *et al.* proposed a deep learning-based approach to *de novo* drug design,

in which knowledge of the structure of the active site of the target protein is sufficient for new molecular design.¹⁰⁵ This method was widely used to generate entirely new molecules for any protein whose structure was known. In the near future, we predict that the design of selective CB2 receptor agonists from *de novo* drug design by artificial intelligence may lead to the introduction of more ligands into the clinic and market. So far, no selective CB2 receptor ligand has been approved to market as a drug. Therefore, the research direction can be adjusted to FAAH inhibitors, peripherally-restricted CB1 antagonists, neutral CB1 antagonists, allosteric modulators, *etc.*

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Abbreviations

QSAR	Quantitative structure–activity relationship
CoMFA	Comparative molecular field analysis
ADMET	Absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, toxicity
AMP	Cyclic adenosine monophosphate
DSS	Dextran sulfate sodium
GTPγS	Guanosine 50- <i>O</i> -[gamma-thio]triphosphate
MCP-2	Monocyte chemotactic protein-2
LPS	Lipopolysaccharide
SAR	Quantitative structure–activity relationship
FAAH	Fatty acid amide hydrolase
TRPV1	Vanilloid receptors
TRPA1	Transient receptor potential cation channel
Phe	Phenylalanine
Trp	Tryptophan
Gly	Glycine acid
HL	Human promyeloid leukemia
CNS	Central nervous system
K_i	Dissociation constant
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
GPCR	G protein-coupled receptors

Acknowledgements

This project was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant 82160658); Ningxia key R & D project (2020BEG03011, 2020BEB04020); Natural Science Foundation of Ningxia Province (No. 2020AAC03134); excellent Young Teacher Cultivation Fund Project of Ningxia Province (No. NGY2020033); Ningxia Medical University Special Talents Program (XT2019016).

References

- R. G. Pertwee, A. C. Howlett, M. E. Abood, S. P. Alexander, V. D. Marzo, M. R. Elphick, P. J. Greasley, H. S. Hansen,



- G. Kunos, K. Mackie, R. Mechoulam and R. A. Ross, *Pharmacol. Rev.*, 2010, **62**, 588–631.
- 2 W. A. Devane, F. A. Dysarz, M. R. Johnson, L. S. Melvin and A. C. Howlett, *Mol. Pharmacol.*, 1988, **34**, 605–613.
- 3 X. Li, T. Hua, K. Vemuri, J. H. Ho, Y. Wu, L. Wu, P. Popov, O. Benchama, N. Zvonok, K. Locke, L. Qu, G. W. Han, M. R. Iyer, R. Cinar, N. J. Coffey, J. Wang, M. Wu, V. Katritch, S. Zhao, G. Kunos, L. M. Bohn, A. Makriyannis, R. C. Stevens and Z. J. Liu, *Cell*, 2019, **176**, 459–467.
- 4 T. Hua, K. Vemuri, M. Pu, L. Qu, G. W. Han, Y. Wu, S. Zhao, W. Shui, S. Li, A. Korde, R. B. Laprairie, E. L. Stahl, J. H. Ho, N. Zvonok, H. Zhou, I. Kufareva, B. Wu, Q. Zhao, M. A. Hanson, L. M. Bohn, A. Makriyannis, R. C. Stevens and Z. J. Liu, *Cell*, 2016, **167**, 750–762.
- 5 C. Gérard, C. Mollereau, G. Vassart and M. Parmentier, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1990, **18**, 7142.
- 6 C. M. Gérard, C. Mollereau, G. Vassart and M. Parmentier, *Biochem. J.*, 1991, **279**, 129–134.
- 7 S. N. Davies, R. G. Pertwee and G. Riedel, *Neuropharmacology*, 2002, **42**, 993–1007.
- 8 S. Munro, K. L. Thomas and M. Abu-Shaar, *Nature*, 1993, **365**, 61–65.
- 9 S. Galiègue, S. Mary, J. Marchand, D. Dussosoy, D. Carrière, P. Carayon, M. Bouaboula, D. Shire, G. Le Fur and P. Casellas, *Eur. J. Biochem.*, 1995, **232**, 54–61.
- 10 M. E. Abood, *Handb. Exp. Pharmacol.*, 2005, **168**, 81–115.
- 11 P. Pacher, S. Bátkai and G. Kunos, *Pharmacol. Rev.*, 2006, **58**, 389–462.
- 12 R. S. Padwal and S. R. Majumdar, *Lancet*, 2007, **369**, 71–77.
- 13 A. Blasio, A. Iemolo, V. Sabino, S. Petrosino, L. Steardo, K. C. Rice, P. Orlando, F. A. Iannotti, V. Di Marzo, E. P. Zorrilla and P. Cottone, *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 2013, **38**, 2498–2507.
- 14 P. Pacher and R. Mechoulam, *Prog. Lipid Res.*, 2011, **50**, 193–211.
- 15 B. K. Atwood and K. Mackie, *Br. J. Pharmacol.*, 2010, **160**, 467–479.
- 16 I. J. McGilveray, *Pain Res. Manag.*, 2005, **10**, 15A–22A.
- 17 J. W. Huffman, J. Liddle, S. Yu, M. M. Aung, M. E. Abood, J. L. Wiley and B. R. Martin, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 1999, **7**, 2905–2914.
- 18 P. Morales, M. Gómez-Cañas, G. Navarro, D. P. Hurst, F. J. Carrillo-Salinas, L. Lagartera, R. Pazos, P. Goya, P. H. Reggio, C. Guaza, R. Franco, J. Fernández-Ruiz and N. Jagerovic, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **59**, 6753–6771.
- 19 A. S. Moriello and L. D. Petrocellis, *Methods Mol. Biol.*, 2016, **1412**, 65–76.
- 20 R. A. Ross, H. C. Brockie, L. A. Stevenson, V. L. Murphy, F. Templeton, A. Makriyannis and R. G. Pertwee, *Br. J. Pharmacol.*, 1999, **126**, 665–672.
- 21 L. T. Zhu, Y. Fang and X. Xie, *Acta Pharmacol. Sin.*, 2008, **29**, 507–516.
- 22 X. Li, L. Shen, T. Hua and Z. J. Liu, *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.*, 2020, **41**, 665–677.
- 23 C. Zheng, L. Chen, X. Chen, X. He, J. Yang, Y. Shi and N. Zhou, *PLoS One*, 2013, **8**, e63262.
- 24 Q. Ouyang, Q. Tong, R. Feng, K. Z. Myint, P. Yang and X. Q. Xie, *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2013, **4**, 387–392.
- 25 S. Han, F. F. Zhang, H. Y. Qian, L. L. Chen, J. B. Pu, X. Xie and J. Z. Chen, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **93**, 16–32.
- 26 P. G. Baraldi, G. Saponaro, A. R. Moorman, R. Romagnoli, D. Preti, S. Baraldi, E. Ruggiero, K. Varani, M. Targa, F. Vincenzi, P. A. Borea and M. Aghazadeh Tabrizi, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **55**, 6608–6623.
- 27 M. Maccarrone, I. Bab, T. Biró, G. A. Cabral, S. K. Dey, V. Di Marzo, J. C. Konje, G. Kunos, R. Mechoulam, P. Pacher, K. A. Sharkey and A. Zimmer, *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.*, 2015, **36**, 277–296.
- 28 D. Weichert and P. Gmeiner, *ACS Chem. Biol.*, 2015, **10**, 1376–1386.
- 29 M. V. Westphal, R. C. Sarott, E. A. Zirwes, A. Osterwald, W. Guba, C. Ullmer, U. Grether and E. M. Carreira, *Chemistry*, 2020, **26**, 1380–1387.
- 30 E. R. Hickey, R. Zindell, P. F. Cirillo, L. Wu, M. Ermann, A. K. Berry, D. S. Thomson, C. Albrecht, M. J. Gemkow and D. Riether, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2015, **25**, 575–580.
- 31 C. Mugnaini, M. Kostrzewa, M. Bryk, A. M. Mahmoud, A. Brizzi, S. Lamponi, G. Giorgi, F. Ferlenghi, F. Vacondio, P. Maccioni, G. Colombo, M. Mor, K. Starowicz, V. Di Marzo, A. Ligresti and F. Corelli, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2020, **63**, 7369–7391.
- 32 N. Leleu-Chavain, D. Baudelet, V. M. Heloïre, D. E. Rocha, N. Renault, A. Barczyk, M. Djouina, M. Body-Malapel, P. Carato and R. Millet, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2019, **165**, 347–362.
- 33 M. Aghazadeh Tabrizi, P. G. Baraldi, G. Saponaro, A. R. Moorman, R. Romagnoli, D. Preti, S. Baraldi, C. Corciulo, F. Vincenzi, P. A. Borea and K. Varani, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2013, **56**, 1098–1112.
- 34 N. A. Osman, A. Ligresti, C. D. Klein, M. Allarà, A. Rabbito, V. Di Marzo, K. A. Abouzid and A. H. Abadi, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **122**, 619–634.
- 35 K. Kusakabe, Y. Iso, Y. Tada, M. Sakagami, Y. Morioka, N. Chomei, S. Shinonome, K. Kawamoto, H. Takenaka, K. Yasui, H. Hamana and K. Hanasaki, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2013, **21**, 3154–3163.
- 36 G. Pinna, M. M. Curzu, A. Dore, P. Lazzari, S. Ruiu, A. Pau, G. Murineddu and G. A. Pinna, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2014, **85**, 747–757.
- 37 R. C. Kevin, T. W. Lefever, R. W. Snyder, P. R. Patel, T. R. Fennell, J. L. Wiley, I. S. McGregor and B. F. Thomas, *Forensic Toxicol.*, 2017, **35**, 333–347.
- 38 T. Sobolevsky, I. Prasolov and G. Rodchenkov, *Drug Test. Anal.*, 2015, **7**, 131–142.
- 39 B. E. Jiang, X. Jiang, Q. Zhang, Q. Liang, Z. L. Qiu, X. B. Sun, J. J. Yang, S. Chen, C. Yi, X. Chai, M. Liu, L. F. Yu, W. Lu and H. K. Zhang, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2021, **64**, 385–403.
- 40 F. Spinelli, E. Capparelli, C. Abate, N. A. Colabufo and M. Contino, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2017, **60**, 9913–9931.
- 41 A. E. Ghonim, A. Ligresti, A. Rabbito, A. M. Mahmoud, V. Di Marzo, N. A. Osman and A. H. Abadi, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2019, **180**, 154–170.



- 42 L. Tong, B. B. Shankar, L. Chen, R. Rizvi, J. Kelly, E. Gilbert, C. Huang, D. Y. Yang, J. A. Kozlowski, N. Y. Shih, W. Gonsiorek, R. W. Hipkin, A. Malikzay, C. A. Lunn and D. J. Lundell, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2010, **20**, 6785–6789.
- 43 V. Rempel, N. Volz, S. Hinz, T. Karcz, I. Meliciani, M. Nieger, W. Wenzel, S. Bräse and C. E. Müller, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **55**, 7967–7977.
- 44 A. Chicca, C. Arena, S. Bertini, F. Gado, E. Ciaglia, M. Abate, M. Digiacomo, M. Lapillo, G. Poli, M. Bifulco, M. Macchia, T. Tuccinardi, J. Gertsch and C. Manera, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2018, **154**, 155–171.
- 45 F. Gado, L. Di Cesare Mannelli, E. Lucarini, S. Bertini, E. Cappelli, M. Digiacomo, L. A. Stevenson, M. Macchia, T. Tuccinardi, C. Ghelardini, R. G. Pertwee and C. Manera, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2019, **62**, 276–287.
- 46 K. Kusakabe, Y. Tada, Y. Iso, M. Sakagami, Y. Morioka, N. Chomei, S. Shinonome, K. Kawamoto, H. Takenaka, K. Yasui, H. Hamana and K. Hanasaki, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2013, **21**, 2045–2055.
- 47 V. Deiana, M. Gómez-Cañas, M. R. Pazos, J. Fernández-Ruiz, B. Asproni, E. Cichero, P. Fossa, E. Muñoz, F. Deligia, G. Murineddu, M. García-Arencibia and G. A. Pinna, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **112**, 66–80.
- 48 G. Ragusa, M. Gómez-Cañas, P. Morales, C. Rodríguez-Cueto, M. R. Pazos, B. Asproni, E. Cichero, P. Fossa, G. A. Pinna, N. Jagerovic, J. Fernández-Ruiz and G. Murineddu, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2017, **127**, 398–412.
- 49 J. El Bakali, G. G. Muccioli, M. Body-Malapel, M. Djouina, F. Klupsch, A. Ghinet, A. Barczyk, N. Renault, P. Chavatte, P. Desreumaux, D. M. Lambert and R. Millet, *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2015, **6**, 198–203.
- 50 M. Nettekoven, J. Fingerle, U. Grether, S. Grüner, A. Kimbara, B. Püllmann, M. Rogers-Evans, S. Röver, F. Schuler, T. Schulz-Gasch and C. Ullmer, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2013, **23**, 1177–1181.
- 51 S. Han, L. Thoresen, X. Zhu, S. Narayanan, J. K. Jung, S. Strah-Pleyne, M. Decaire, K. Choi, Y. Xiong, D. Yue, G. Semple, J. Thatte, M. Solomon, L. Fu, K. Whelan, H. Al-Shamma, J. Gatlin, R. Chen, H. Dang, C. Pride, I. Gaidarov, D. J. Unett, D. P. Behan, A. Sadeque, K. A. Usmani, C. Chen, J. Edwards, M. Morgan and R. M. Jones, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2015, **25**, 322–326.
- 52 C. Mugnaini, A. Rabbito, A. Brizzi, N. Palombi, S. Petrosino, R. Verde, V. Di Marzo, A. Ligresti and F. Corelli, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2019, **161**, 239–251.
- 53 M. Moir, S. Lane, A. P. Montgomery, D. Hibbs, M. Connor and M. Kassiou, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2021, **210**, 113087.
- 54 S. Pasquini, C. Mugnaini, A. Ligresti, A. Tafi, S. Brogi, C. Falciani, V. Pedani, N. Pesco, F. Guida, L. Luongo, K. Varani, P. A. Borea, S. Maione, V. Di Marzo and F. Corelli, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **55**, 5391–5402.
- 55 J. Zhu, M. Xin, C. Xu, Y. He, W. Zhang, Z. Wang and C. Zhuang, *Acta Pharm. Sin. B*, 2021, **11**, 3193–3205.
- 56 L. Xu, Y. Tu, J. Li, W. Zhang, Z. Wang, C. Zhuang and L. Xue, *Chin. Chem. Lett.*, 2022, **33**, 2545–2549.
- 57 S. Sansook, W. Tuo, M. Bollier, A. Barczyk, X. Dezitter, F. Klupsch, N. Leleu-Chavain, A. Farce, G. J. Tizzard, S. J. Coles, J. Spencer and R. Millet, *Future Med. Chem.*, 2018, **10**, 631–638.
- 58 Y. Shi, Y. H. Duan, Y. Y. Ji, Z. L. Wang, Y. R. Wu, H. Gunosewoyo, X. Y. Xie, J. Z. Chen, F. Yang, J. Li, J. Tang, X. Xie and L. F. Yu, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2017, **60**, 7067–7083.
- 59 Y. Y. Ji, Z. L. Wang, F. N. Pei, J. J. Shi, J. J. Li, H. Gunosewoyo, F. Yang, J. Tang, X. Xie and L. F. Yu, *Medchemcomm*, 2019, **10**, 2131–2139.
- 60 G. Ragusa, M. Gómez-Cañas, P. Morales, D. P. Hurst, F. Deligia, R. Pazos, G. A. Pinna, J. Fernández-Ruiz, P. Goya, P. H. Reggio, N. Jagerovic, M. García-Arencibia and G. Murineddu, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **101**, 651–667.
- 61 C. Mugnaini, S. Nocerino, V. Pedani, S. Pasquini, A. Tafi, M. De Chiaro, L. Bellucci, M. Valoti, F. Guida, L. Luongo, S. Dragoni, A. Ligresti, A. Rosenberg, D. Bolognini, M. G. Cascio, R. G. Pertwee, R. Moaddel, S. Maione, V. Di Marzo and F. Corelli, *ChemMedChem*, 2012, **7**, 920–934.
- 62 M. Moir, S. Lane, F. Lai, M. Connor, D. E. Hibbs and M. Kassiou, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2019, **180**, 291–309.
- 63 S. D. Banister, J. Stuart, R. C. Kevin, A. Edington, M. Longworth, S. M. Wilkinson, C. Beinat, A. S. Buchanan, D. E. Hibbs, M. Glass, M. Connor, I. S. McGregor and M. Kassiou, *ACS Chem. Neurosci.*, 2015, **6**, 1445–1458.
- 64 S. S. Alghamdi, S. M. Mustafa and B. M. Moore II, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2021, **33**, 116035.
- 65 C. Manera, G. Saccomanni, A. M. Malfitano, S. Bertini, F. Castelli, C. Laezza, A. Ligresti, V. Lucchesi, T. Tuccinardi, F. Rizzolio, M. Bifulco, V. Di Marzo, A. Giordano, M. Macchia and A. Martinelli, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **52**, 284–294.
- 66 S. P. Hollinshead, M. W. Tidwell, J. Palmer, R. Guidetti, A. Sanderson, M. P. Johnson, M. G. Chambers, J. Oskins, R. Stratford and P. C. Astles, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2013, **56**, 5722–5733.
- 67 L. Mu, D. Bieri, R. Slavik, K. Drandarov, A. Müller, S. Cermak, M. Weber, R. Schibli, S. D. Krämer and S. M. Ametamey, *J. Neurochem.*, 2013, **126**, 616–624.
- 68 R. Slavik, A. M. Herde, D. Bieri, M. Weber, R. Schibli, S. D. Krämer, S. M. Ametamey and L. Mu, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **92**, 554–564.
- 69 M. Aghazadeh Tabrizi, P. G. Baraldi, G. Saponaro, A. R. Moorman, R. Romagnoli, D. Preti, S. Baraldi, E. Ruggiero, C. Tintori, T. Tuccinardi, F. Vincenzi, P. A. Borea and K. Varani, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2013, **56**, 4482–4496.
- 70 A. Tourteau, V. Andrzejak, M. Body-Malapel, L. Lemaire, A. Lemoine, R. Mansouri, M. Djouina, N. Renault, J. El Bakali, P. Desreumaux, G. G. Muccioli, D. M. Lambert, P. Chavatte, B. Rigo, N. Leleu-Chavain and R. Millet, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2013, **21**, 5383–5394.
- 71 J. W. Huffman, S. M. Bushell, J. R. Miller, J. L. Wiley and B. R. Martin, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2002, **10**, 4119–4129.
- 72 J. W. Huffman, G. Zengin, M. J. Wu, J. Lu, G. Hynd, K. Bushell, A. L. Thompson, S. Bushell, C. Tartal, D. P. Hurst, P. H. Reggio, D. E. Selley, M. P. Cassidy, J. L. Wiley and B. R. Martin, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2005, **13**, 89–112.



- 73 D. Riether, R. Zindell, L. Wu, R. Betageri, J. E. Jenkins, S. Khor, A. K. Berry, E. R. Hickey, M. Ermann, C. Albrecht, A. Ceci, M. J. Gemkow, N. V. Nagaraja, H. Romig, A. Sauer and D. S. Thomson, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2015, **25**, 581–586.
- 74 A. Bartolozzi, P. F. Cirillo, A. K. Berry, E. R. Hickey, D. S. Thomson, L. Wu, R. Zindell, C. Albrecht, A. Ceci, M. J. Gemkow, N. V. Nagaraja, H. Romig, A. Sauer and D. Riether, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2015, **25**, 587–592.
- 75 R. Teodoro, R. P. Moldovan, C. Lueg, R. Günther, C. K. Donat, F. A. Ludwig, S. Fischer, W. Deuther-Conrad, B. Wünsch and P. Brust, *Org. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2013, **3**, 11.
- 76 D. Heimann, F. Börgel, H. de Vries, K. Bachmann, V. E. Rose, B. Frehland, D. Schepmann, L. H. Heitman and B. Wünsch, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2018, **143**, 1436–1447.
- 77 C. Mugnaini, A. Brizzi, A. Ligresti, M. Allarà, S. Lamponi, F. Vacondio, C. Silva, M. Mor, V. Di Marzo and F. Corelli, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **59**, 1052–1067.
- 78 C. Manera, A. M. Malfitano, T. Parkkari, V. Lucchesi, S. Carpi, S. Fogli, S. Bertini, C. Laezza, A. Ligresti, G. Saccomanni, J. R. Savinainen, E. Ciaglia, S. Pisanti, P. Gazzero, V. Di Marzo, P. Nieri, M. Macchia and M. Bifulco, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **97**, 10–18.
- 79 G. Ragusa, S. Bencivenni, P. Morales, T. Callaway, D. P. Hurst, B. Asproni, S. Merighi, G. Loriga, G. A. Pinna, P. H. Reggio, S. Gessi and G. Murineddu, *ChemMedChem*, 2018, **13**, 1102–1114.
- 80 M. van der Stelt, J. Cals, S. Broeders-Josten, J. Cottney, A. A. van der Doelen, M. Hermkens, V. de Kimpe, A. King, J. Klomp, J. Oosterom, I. Pols-de Rooij, J. de Roos, M. van Tilborg, S. Boyce and J. Baker, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2011, **54**, 7350–7362.
- 81 P. W. Wu, W. T. Hsieh, Y. M. Cheng, C. Y. Wei and P. T. Chou, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 14426–14427.
- 82 N. R. Penthala, A. Shoeib, S. S. Dachavaram, C. V. Cabanlong, J. Yang, C. G. Zhan, P. L. Prather and P. A. Crooks, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2020, **30**, 127501.
- 83 A. Haider, L. Gobbi, J. Kretz, C. Ullmer, A. Brink, M. Honer, T. J. Woltering, D. Muri, H. Iding, M. Bürkler, M. Binder, C. Bartelmus, I. Knuesel, P. Pacher, A. M. Herde, F. Spinelli, H. Ahmed, K. Atz, C. Keller, M. Weber, R. Schibli, L. Mu, U. Grether and S. M. Ametamey, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2020, **63**, 10287–10306.
- 84 J. Li, J. Ji, R. Xu and Z. Li, *Medchemcomm*, 2019, **10**, 1935–1947.
- 85 X. Chen, C. Zheng, J. Qian, S. W. Sutton, Z. Wang, J. Lv, C. Liu and N. Zhou, *Curr. Mol. Pharmacol.*, 2014, **7**, 67–80.
- 86 R. B. Laprairie, A. M. Bagher, J. L. Rourke, A. Zrein, E. A. Cairns, M. E. M. Kelly, C. J. Sinal, P. M. Kulkarni, G. A. Thakur and E. M. Denovan-Wright, *Neuropharmacology*, 2019, **151**, 1–12.
- 87 F. Gado, K. A. Mohamed, S. Meini, R. Ferrisi, S. Bertini, M. Digiaco, F. D'Andrea, L. A. Stevenson, R. B. Laprairie, R. G. Pertwee and C. Manera, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2021, **211**, 113116.
- 88 M. Gianella-Borradori, I. Christou, C. J. Bataille, R. L. Cross, G. M. Wynne, D. R. Greaves and A. J. Russell, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **23**, 241–263.
- 89 P. Yang, K. Z. Myint, Q. Tong, R. Feng, H. Cao, A. A. Almezizia, M. H. Alqarni, L. Wang, P. Bartlow, Y. Gao, J. Gertsch, J. Teramachi, N. Kurihara, G. D. Roodman, T. Cheng and X. Q. Xie, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **55**, 9973–9987.
- 90 P. I. Dosa and E. A. Amin, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **59**, 810–840.
- 91 S. Pasquini, L. Botta, T. Semeraro, C. Mugnaini, A. Ligresti, E. Palazzo, S. Maione, V. Di Marzo and F. Corelli, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2008, **51**, 5075–5084.
- 92 S. Pasquini, A. Ligresti, C. Mugnaini, T. Semeraro, L. Cicione, M. De Rosa, F. Guida, L. Luongo, M. De Chiaro, M. G. Cascio, D. Bolognini, P. Marini, R. Pertwee, S. Maione, V. Di Marzo and F. Corelli, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2010, **53**, 5915–5928.
- 93 M. G. Cascio, D. Bolognini, R. G. Pertwee, E. Palazzo, F. Corelli, S. Pasquini, V. Di Marzo and S. Maione, *Pharmacol. Res.*, 2010, **61**, 349–354.
- 94 S. Han, F. F. Zhang, H. Y. Qian, L. L. Chen, J. B. Pu, X. Xie and J. Z. Chen, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **58**, 5751–5769.
- 95 S. Han, F. F. Zhang, X. Xie and J. Z. Chen, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2014, **74**, 73–84.
- 96 S. Pasquini, M. De Rosa, V. Pedani, C. Mugnaini, F. Guida, L. Luongo, M. De Chiaro, S. Maione, S. Dragoni, M. Frosini, A. Ligresti, V. Di Marzo and F. Corelli, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2011, **54**, 5444–5453.
- 97 A. G. Cooper, C. MacDonald, M. Glass, S. Hook, J. D. A. Tyndall and A. J. Vernall, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2018, **145**, 770–789.
- 98 M. Aghazadeh Tabrizi, P. G. Baraldi, E. Ruggiero, G. Saponaro, S. Baraldi, G. Poli, T. Tuccinardi, A. Ravani, F. Vincenzi, P. A. Borea and K. Varani, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **113**, 11–27.
- 99 V. Lucchesi, D. P. Hurst, D. M. Shore, S. Bertini, B. M. Ehrmann, M. Allarà, L. Lawrence, A. Ligresti, F. Minutolo, G. Saccomanni, H. Sharir, M. Macchia, V. Di Marzo, M. E. Abood, P. H. Reggio and C. Manera, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2014, **57**, 8777–8791.
- 100 J. El Bakali, G. G. Muccioli, N. Renault, D. Pradal, M. Body-Malapel, M. Djouina, L. Hamtiaux, V. Andrzejak, P. Desreumaux, P. Chavatte, D. M. Lambert and R. Millet, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2010, **53**, 7918–7931.
- 101 S. Bertini, T. Parkkari, J. R. Savinainen, C. Arena, G. Saccomanni, S. Saguto, A. Ligresti, M. Allarà, A. Bruno, L. Marinelli, V. Di Marzo, E. Novellino, C. Manera and M. Macchia, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **90**, 526–536.
- 102 S. Bertini, A. Chicca, C. Arena, S. Chicca, G. Saccomanni, J. Gertsch, C. Manera and M. Macchia, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **116**, 252–566.
- 103 V. Gembus, C. Furman, R. Millet, R. Mansouri, P. Chavatte, V. Levacher and J. F. Brière, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **58**, 396–404.
- 104 H. F. Fulo, A. Shoeib, C. V. Cabanlong, A. H. Williams, C. G. Zhan, P. L. Prather and G. B. Dudley, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2021, **64**, 6381–6396.
- 105 S. R. Krishnan, N. Bung, S. R. Vangala, R. Srinivasan, G. Bulusu and A. Roy, *J. Chem. Inf. Model.*, 2021, **62**, 5100–5109.

