

Structure Activity of CB1 Cannabinoid Receptor Antagonists

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ABSTRACT

The endocannabinoid system is an endogenous signaling system which acts in the regulation of energetic homeostasis and of the lipid and carbohydrate metabolism and in many another mechanism. CB1 receptor, one of the receptors involved in the endocannabinoid system, belongs to a superfamily of G-protein activated receptors, was shown to be an effective target to develop drugs with a therapeutic action on obesity rationally. Rimonabant is the first antagonist of this receptor drawn up to treat obesity. Furthermore, several other cannabinoid-1 receptor blockers have been planned to deal with this and other conditions such as schizophrenia, type II diabetes, alcoholism, smoking and Alzheimer's disease. However, many studies have been demonstrating the most frequent spontaneous reports of depression and fatal and non-fatal behavior. Despite some beneficial properties of CB1 receptors antagonist, also some disadvantages may be considered and the scientific community still needs to have caution.

Key words: Endocannabinoid system; CB-1 receptor; rimonabant; obesity; depression

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ENDOCANNABINOID SYSTEM (ECS)

The use of *Cannabis sativa* (marijuana) for therapeutic and recreational purposes, has been described since 2.600 BC. The Chinese emperor Huangdi recommended its use for menstrual and articulation pains and abdominal cramps.^[1] Based on this traditional knowledge, researchers have been able to identify and chemically characterize the main active compound of *Cannabis sativa*, Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9 THC)^[2,3] Its effects in the organism involve both changes in memory and in cognition such as euphoria, analgesia, hypothermia and sedation.

The use of *Cannabis* for therapeutic purposes has resulted in the development of drugs (Nabilone and Marinol). The synthetic structure of Δ^9 THC has been authorized for use in special cases in Europe and United States. They have been used in capsules in the treatment of neoplasms to relieve nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy and in the treatment of patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome AIDS and with the purpose of preventing cachexia.^[4-6] In the 1990s, several scientific advances allowed the endocannabinoid system to be more widely explained. CB1^[7] and CB2 cannabinoid receptors have been cloned, and endogenous ligands (endocannabinoids) have been found to play a role in this system.^[8,9]

ENDOGENOUS CANNABINOIDS

Endocannabinoids are substances derivates from long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids, originated from their degradation by phospholipases which are activated by the calcium ion. There are several endogenous ligands for this system, the main ones are anandamide, an eicosanoid derivative initially identified from lipid extracts from swine brain^[9] and 2-arachidonoyl-glycerol (2-AG), which presents a higher intrinsic activity than anandamide in both cannabinoid receptors.^[10,11] On the body, 2-AG is present in higher concentration than anandamide. However, it has a short half-life, as it is rapidly degraded by the action of esterases.^[12]

The anandamide synthesis [Figure 1] occurs after phosphatidylethanolamine cleavage, catalyzed by *N*-acyltransferase. It generates the *N*-arachidonoyl-phosphatidylethanolamine (*N*-arachinonyl-PE) which may be stored in the membrane and converted in anandamide by phospholipase D activated by Ca^{2+} .^[13,14]

As for 2-AG ligand, it seems that it has two important biosynthetic pathways [Figure 1] one which is degraded from phosphatidylinositol to 1,2-diacylglycerol (DAG); then catalyzed by phospholipase C (PLC); followed by the formation of 2-AG from DAG by diacylglycerol-lipase (DGL) catalysis. The second biochemical pathway which may originate 2-AG also occurs in two phases: catalyzed by phospholipase A1 (PLA1) originating 2-arachidonoyl-lysophospholipid (Lyso-PL) from phosphatidyl inositol; and one which originates 2-AG from Lyso-PL by the action of Lyso-PLC. Since 2-AG is metabolized in presynaptic neurons it is degraded by the action of the enzymes monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGLipase) and FAAH, producing glycerol and arachidonic acid.

Anandamide is mainly metabolized by post-synaptic neurons and is degraded by the action of *N*-acylphosphatidylethanolamine (NAPE-PL), selective phospholipase, producing arachidonic acid and ethanolamine. Endogenous cannabinoids are stored in lysosomal vesicles in nerve endings, due to their high lipophilic character. Their production and release occur "on demand" due to the physiological needs of the organism.^[14-18] This system seems to act by modulating several physiological functions, acting in the CNS and also peripherally, on several sites, establishing a communication network between peripheral and central nervous systems.

Types of cannabinoid receptors

The mechanism of action of the endocannabinoid system involves two types of receptors, CB1 and CB2, which have been pharmacologically located and characterized. The CB1 receptor is more abundant in the CNS and is mainly expressed in presynaptic neurons and, in a smaller

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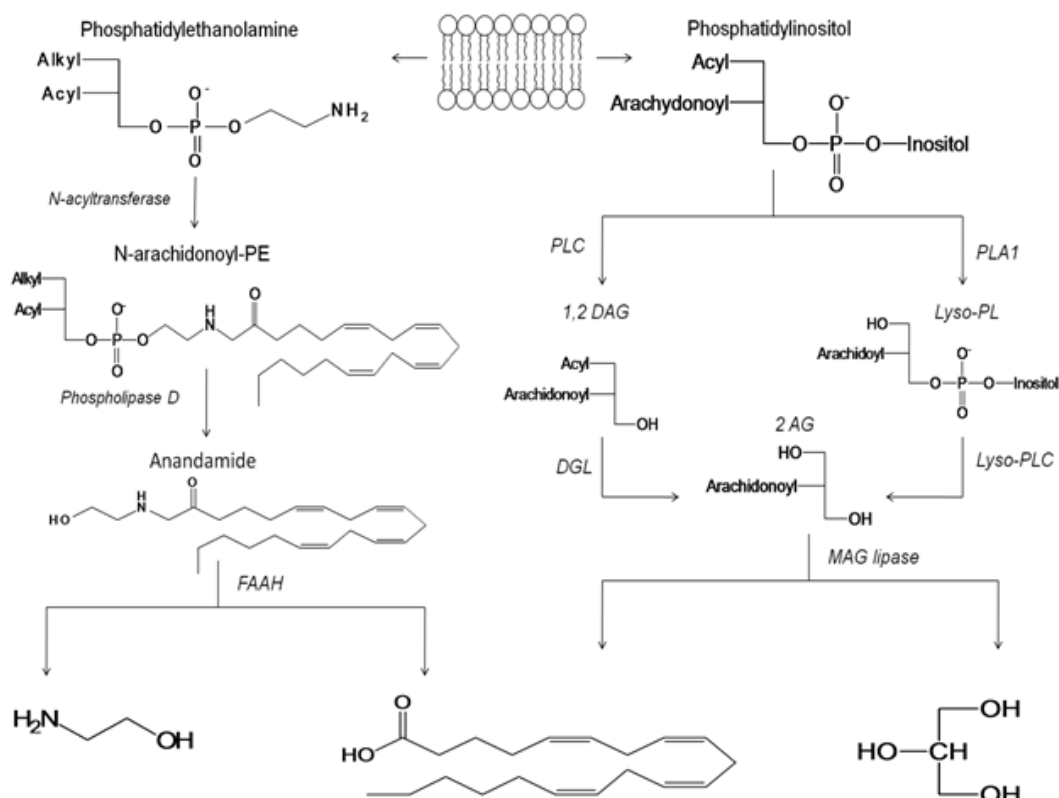


Figure 1: Synthesis and metabolism of endogenous major endocannabinoids, anandamide and 2-arachidonoylglycerol (2AG)

amount in astrocytes and oligodendrocytes.^[19] It is also found in many other tissues, including liver and the pancreas,^[20] adipocytes,^[21] gastrointestinal tract^[22] and skeletal muscle.^[23] CB2 receptors are located mainly in cells from the immunological system, but they may also be expressed in a limited way in the brain and other non-immune tissues.^[24] Including adipocytes.^[25] Both receptors, share 44% of general homology despite differences in the expression profile and pharmacological standards.^[26] Cannabinoid receptors have seven transmembrane domain, with an extracellular and an intracellular handle binding sites. They belong to the superfamily of metabotropic receptors, which are coupled to inhibitory G protein ($G_{i/o}$).^[12,14]

CB receptors play an inhibitory neuromodulatory role acting as a retrograde messenger. After synthesizing postsynaptic neurons, endocannabinoids passively diffuse and may act on presynaptic receptors and block the Ca^{2+} entry. This cellular event may occur through the direct interaction of G protein $\beta\gamma$ subunits or indirectly by opening K^+ channels with consequent hyperpolarization that result in the inhibition of fusion and the release of neurotransmitter vesicles. The activation of this receptor inhibits adenylate-cyclase thus closing calcium channels, opening potassium channels and stimulating kinase proteins [Figure 2].^[14,27-30]

ENDOCANNABINOID SYSTEM AND EATING ATTITUDES

Researches in animal's models have shown that the endocannabinoid system is involved with the regulation of eating behavior.^[21] Both exogenous and endogenous cannabinoids tend to increase food intake in animals and humans.^[31,32]

Due to this confirmation, we can consider that the block of CB1 receptors should affect eating attitudes. The first evidence of the effect of the compound SR146716 (rimonabant) on circuits which modulate appetite was based on observing how it inhibits sucrose, ethanol and food intake, without changing other attitudes.^[33,34]

Posterior studies with this drug have shown that it reduces the intake of palatable foods in fed animals or there is a decreased food intake for a short time in animals with food restriction.^[1] When administered for knockout mice for the CB1 receptor, rimonabant does not produce any effect, showing that its action in the regulation of appetite is related to the endocannabinoid pathway and its particular site of action.^[35,36]

In a subsequent study Ravinet Trillou *et al.*^[26] have shown too that CB1 knockout mice have been more resistant to gain weight on a lipid-rich diet for the same receptor. Jbilo *et al.*^[37] Administered rimonabant or placebo in a model of animal obesity which is more like human obesity, and have found that the white adipose tissue and the brown adipose tissue were 64% and 46% smaller ($p < 0.001$) in rimonabant-treated animals when compared to placebo. The difference in the mean diameter of adipocytes was 57% lower, and the fat storage capacity was estimated to be 90% lower in the group treated with this drug.

Also, rimonabant is able to increase the adiponectin expression in obese animals.^[38] Adiponectin, a plasma protein which is exclusively expressed and secreted in the adipose tissue. The administration of adiponectin induces the oxidation of free fatty acids, reduces hyperglycemia and hyperinsulinemia and reduces body weight.^[39,40]

Rimonabant was showed to inhibit the proliferation and delays the maturation of preadipocytes in rats, in addition to reducing hepatic fatty acid synthesis.^[20,41,42] With all the effects brought about weight loss through the endocannabinoid system, antagonism of type 1 cannabinoid receptors (CB1) has emerged as a highly promising strategy to treat obesity, metabolic disorders and other conditions related to smoking and alcohol.^[43] Rimonabant [Figure 3], N-(piperidine-1-yl)-5-[4-chlorophenyl]-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide [Acomplia; Sanofi-Aventis], was the first antagonist of CB1 receptors to be found and well-characterized (CB1 $K_i = 2nM$; CB2 $K_i > 1000nM$).^[44,45] It is the first member of the class of compounds which present pharmacological activity associated with the endocannabinoid system.

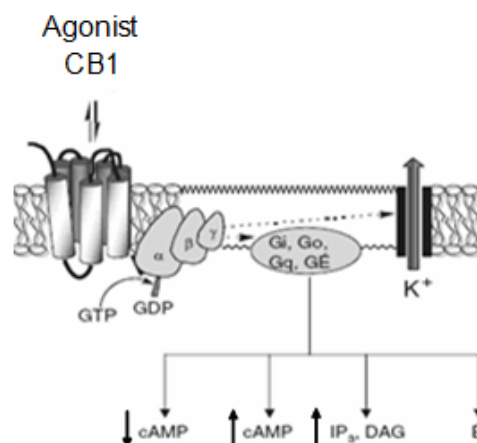


Figure 2: Structure of cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB1) and molecular signaling via G protein [Adapted from Xie *et al.*]

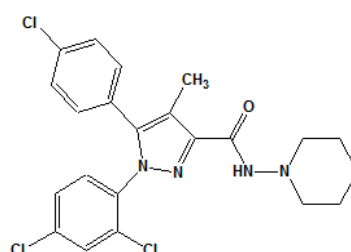


Figure 3: Chemical structure of rimonabant (Acomplia®)

When orally ingested, this drug has been shown to produce a selective antagonist effect, presenting a prolonged therapeutic action and high affinity for receptors from the CNS, and a lower affinity for cannabinoid receptors found in the peripheral nervous system. Rimonabant has also been shown to cross the hematoencephalic barrier and exercise its mechanism of action both at the central and at the peripheral levels (Fremming). Despite the advantages for the obesity treatment, in the clinical trials performed, rimonabant has shown adverse effects associated to the CNS: depression, anxiety, dizziness and insomnia; and gastrointestinal effects: nausea and diarrhea.^[46]

Rimonabant reversed agonist activity has also been shown both in *in vivo* and *in vitro* experiments. This drug has been suggested to act through three different mechanisms: competing with endogenous cannabinoids, allosterically modulating CB1 receptor activity or even by an independent CB1 receptor mechanism.^[47]

In a study proposed by Hurst *et al.*^[48] rimonabant reversed agonist activity is explained by the coexistence of two states of CB1 receptor: an active and an inactive one. The important interaction for this activity is performed with the Lys-192 amino acid with the receptor only when it is inactive. Recent studies also investigated the use of this drug to treat chronic smoking and alcoholism as well as schizophrenia (Clinical trials).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF RIMONABANT AND TARANABANT

About 18 years ago, the class of indolic amine-alkylated (IAA) compounds was found by based on cannabinoid agonists, exemplified by the WIN-55212-2 compound [Figure 4], in a program which was performed to develop nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), from indomethacin.^[49]

These compounds were structurally related to pravadoline anti-

inflammatory drug.^[50] Afterward, other synthetic efforts led to the discovery of CB1 receptor antagonist and partial agonists, such as AM630 (iodo-pravadoline), allowing us to conduct a study of the structure-activity relationship which developed compounds that are able to effectively block CB1 receptor such as rimonabant.^[51]

Studies have confirmed that WIN-55212-2 compound has the same linking region in the CB1 receptor site as rimonabant, but presents a different site from that of endogenous agonist anandamide.^[52] After discovering rimonabant in 1994, the planning of selective blockers of CB1 receptor started to represent a promising therapeutic strategy to treat obesity and other medical conditions related to the endocannabinoid system. Aiming to understand structural characteristics which control its selectivity, several studies have been carried out regarding the structure-activity relationship (SAR) and the quantitative relationships between the chemical structure and the biological activity (QSAR). These is fundamental to guide the synthesis of new molecules with optimized properties, minimizing the universe of compounds to be synthesized and considered in triage programs.

The structure-activity relationship of rimonabant is well-characterized and is based on three most important aspects: first, it's the affinity to CB1 receptor, then its ability to block the same receptor, and finally, the analysis of the best pharmacological response (Nakamura-Palacios). Promising results from rimonabant and potential therapeutic application of CB1 receptor antagonists have stimulated the search for analogs with a similar pharmacological profile.^[49] In 1999,^[53] proposed a study to evaluate the structure-activity relationship of pyrazole derivatives as cannabinoid receptor antagonists. A series of pyrazole derivatives have been designed and synthesized to help to characterise cannabinoid receptors and also to serve as potentially useful pharmacological probes.

The studies about the affinity of these synthesized pyrazole compounds have evaluated anterior part of the brain (CB1) and, in rats' spleen membranes (CB2). An assay was also applied to measure the specificity

of these compounds by the displacement of the compound [^3H] from cannabinoid sites. Using rimonabant (compound **1**) as a baseline, initially, the substitution was performed at the position 5 from the pyrazole ring [Table 1]. In this early series, compound **7**, *para*-iodine-phenyl, was the one with more affinity (K_i value of 7.5 nM). It is interesting to observe that substitutions performed at *para*-position in **3**, **5** and **7** derivatives had more affinity and selectivity for CB1 receptor than the respective substitution in the *ortho*-position in **4**, **6** and **8** derivatives. In addition, the affinity was reduced when the aromatic ring of compound **2** was substituted by an aliphatic group such as in the **10** compound.

The substitution at position 1 of the pyrazole ring was also explored in the study of Lan [Table 2]. In this case, another substitute such as *para*-4-chlorophenyl derivative **11** led to a decreased affinity for CB1 receptor. The substitution of carboxamide at position 3 of the pyrazole ring has also been investigated. The *N,N*-Piperidinyl analog was also found to result in a better selectivity for CB1 receptor [Table 3].

In a study proposed by Shim *et al.*^[54] a comparative molecular field analysis (CoMFA), a 3D-QSAR method which is usually employed in the structural optimization process of leading compounds was used as a computational tool. 3-D models have been proposed for the molecule of rimonabant and its analogs based on observations of the affinity of these compounds (K_i) and on the displacement of radioligand [^3H] CP55940.

Six distinct models of CoMFA have been made and divided in two main groups: one in which conformers assume a deprotonated form; and another one in which conformers assume a protonated form. The conformational analysis of these compounds was performed using a semi-empirical method AM1. The conformations obtained have been classified in 4 different forms: Tg, Ts, Cg and Cs. The first letter T or C refers to *s*-trans or *s*-cis, respectively, associated to the torsion angle ω_2 . Whereas the second letter s or g refers to torsion angle refers, respectively, to torsion angles ω_4 of $+120^\circ$ and -60° (*gauche*) [Figure 5].

For the deprotonated form, the most energetically stable conformation was Tg, with about 2, 5 and 7 Kcal/mol more stable than Cg, Ts and Cs. In the case of the protonated form, the most stable energetically conformation was Ts, with about 3, 4 and 7 Kcal/mol more stable than Tg, Cs and Cg, respectively. In each case, the best model was proposed based on the confirmation of each conformation of the group of 26 compounds being tested [Table 4]. *N*1 substitutes associated to high affinity are 2,4-dichlorophenyl (compound **1**), *n*-pentyl (compound **33**), *n*-hexyl (compound **35**). These substitutes alkyl, may have a double conformation and, eventually, Interact with the same residues in the receptor as 2,4- dichlorophenyl. It is interesting to note that a limitation in the size of the hydrophobic cluster associated to C3 of the pyrazole ring has been seen for this class of compounds. Thus, we may assume that the groups linked to N1 and to C3 from rimonabant (SR141716), provide significant hydrophobic interactions with CB1 receptor.

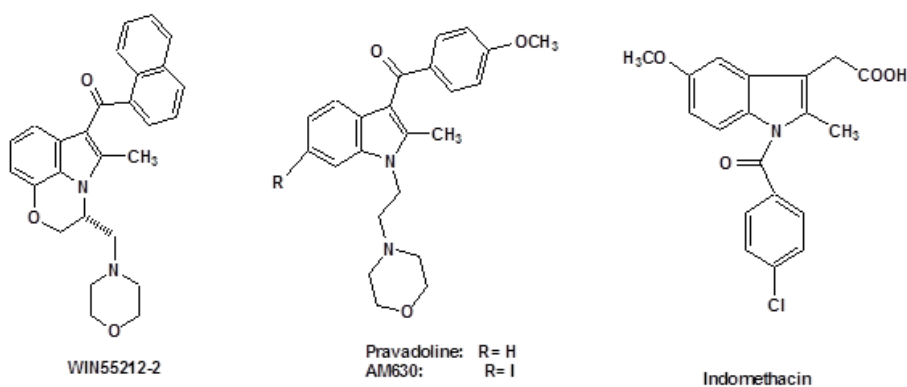
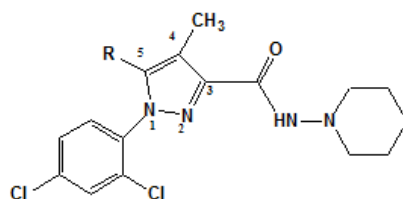


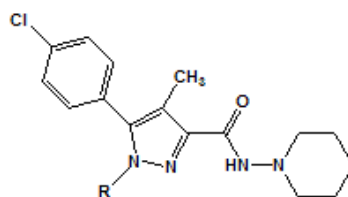
Figure 4: Important compounds in the discovery of antagonists of CB1 receptor from a triage program for the development of NSAIDs

Table 1: K_i a Values of ligands for CB1 (anterior parts of rat's brain) and CB2 (rat's spleen) receptors



Compound	R	K_i (nM) ^a	
		CB1	CB2
1	<i>p</i> -Cl-Ph	11.50	16.4
2	Ph	123	217
3	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	57.5	252
4	<i>o</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	255	691
5	<i>p</i> -NH ₂ -Ph	81.5	
6	<i>o</i> -NH ₂ -Ph	46.009	
7	<i>p</i> -I-Ph	7.49	2290
8	<i>o</i> -I-Ph	53.8057	
9	<i>p</i> -Br-Ph	16.8	1430
10	Et	183	744

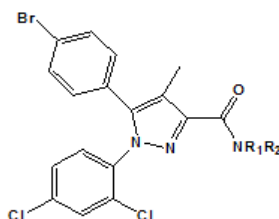
Table 2: Modified ligands at position 1 of the pyrazole ring (Adapted from Lan *et al.*)



Compound	R	Ki (nM) ^a	
		CB1	CB2
1	2,4-di-Cl-Ph	11.50	16.4
2	4-Cl-Ph	60.4	836

Ki^aValues of ligands for CB1 (anterior parts of rat's brain) and CB2 (rat's spleen) receptors.

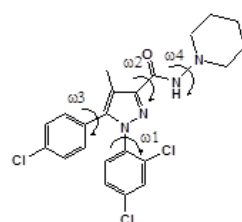
Table 3: Modified ligands at position 3 (Adapted from Lan *et al.*)



Compound	R1	R2	Ki (nM) ^a	
			CB1	CB2
1	H	Pyrrolidinyl	17.10	1310
2	H	Piperidinyl	16.80	1430
3	H	Homopiperidinyl	7.85	215
4	H	Morpholine-4	53.9	2450
5	-	-(CH ₂) ₅ -	125	4580
6	H	Cyclohexyl	11.7	1010
7	Me	Cyclohexyl	76.7	1260
8	H	2-ethanol	1120.00	1.9X10 ⁴
9	H	Phenyl	31	6750

Ki^aValues of ligands for CB1 (anterior parts of rat's brain) and CB2 (rat's spleen) receptors

a)



SR141716- rimonabant

b)

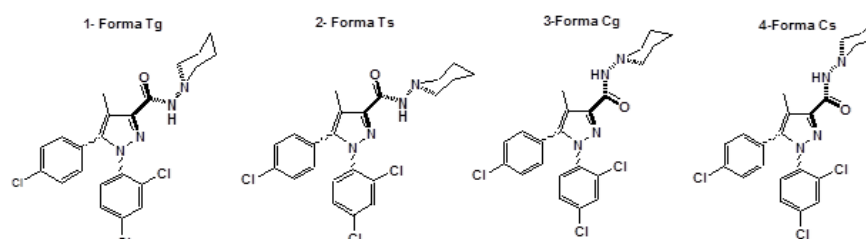
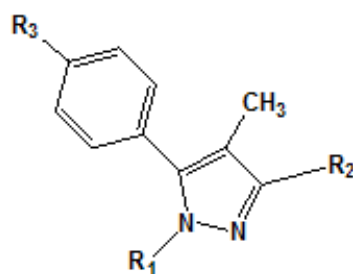


Figure 5: a) Torsion angles for the structure of SR141716: ω_1 , ω_2 , ω_3 and ω_4 . **b)** Four conformers in different states of energy defined by torsion angles ω_2 (N2=C3-C=O) and ω_4 (C=O)-N-N-C) and determined by semi-empirical method AM1. Interactions involved in ω_2 are represented by bold lines and ω_4 are represented by dashed lines (Adapted from Shim *et al.*)

Table 4: Affinities of rimonabant and its analogues such as the CB1 receptor (Adapted from Shim *et al.*)

Compound	R1	R2	R3	Ki (nM) ^a
1(SR141716)	2,4-dichlorophenyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	Cl	1.3
2	2,4-dichlorophenyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	I	6
3	4-chlorophenyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	Cl	55
4	4-nitrophenyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	Cl	109
5	4-aminophenyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	Cl	72
6	2,4-dichlorophenyl	N-(cyclohexyl)amide	Br	15
7	2,4-dichlorophenyl	N-(hydroxyethyl)amide	Br	56
8	2,4-dichlorophenyl	N-(morfolin-4-yl)amide	Br	165
9	2,4-dichlorophenyl	N-(morfolin-4-yl)amide	Br	19
10	Cyclohexyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	H	391
11	n-propyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	H	771
12	n-butyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	H	187
13	n-pentyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	H	23
14	n-pentyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	Br	63
15	n-hexyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	H	21
16	n-heptyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	H	47
17	2,4-dichlorophenyl	(piperidine-1-yl)ethoxymethyl	Cl	232
18	2,4-dichlorophenyl	(cyclohexyl)methoxymethyl	Cl	100
19	2,4-dichlorophenyl	4-fluorobenzyloxymethyl	Cl	6
20	2,4-dichlorophenyl	N-n-pentyl-amide	Cl	3
21	2,4-dichlorophenyl	N-n-heptyl-amide	Cl	3
22	2,4-dichlorophenyl	Pentylcaronyl	Cl	25
23	4-sec-butylphenyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	Cl	37
24	4-n-butylphenyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	Cl	256
25	4-n-pentylphenyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide	Cl	1360
26	2,4-dichlorophenyl	N-(piperidine-1-yl)amide		1

The analysis of electrostatic fields by CoMFA has shown that dipole-dipole interactions and hydrogen bonding interaction exerted by the carboxamide group with the cannabinoid receptor are important to explain the variation in affinity between these compounds and the receptor. Functional groups with polar characteristics, such as oxygen from the carboxamide group, nitrogen from the piperidine ring, and other oxygen and nitrogen atoms (such as in compounds **28**, **29** and **37-39** [Table 4]) present a possible substitute of C3 in the pyrazole ring, seem to be important for electrostatic interactions with the receptor. The analysis has also revealed that steric contributions in the interaction with the receptor are substantially more significant than electrostatic interactions with the target site, and that the region around the dichlorophenyl group bound to N1 is particularly important for these steric interactions.

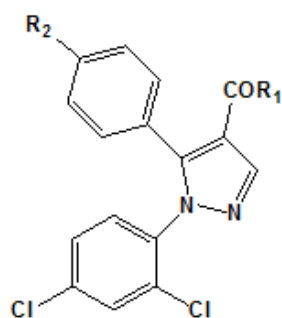
It has also been suggested that the amide substitute present in C3 is important not only to prevent the agonist activity, but also to induce or stabilize the receptor in a necessary conformation so that a reverse agonist activity occurs. Another study proposed by Chen *et al.* in^[55] researched the main structural requirements for the selective and blocking activity of arylpyrazoles in CB1 and CB2 receptors. Chen's study has shown that the variation of affinity to the binding character of arylpyrazoles is dominated by steric interactions in the cannabinoid

receptors. The result is coherent with the well-known importance of hydrophobic interactions of classical cannabinoids for the activity.

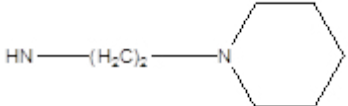
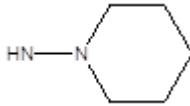
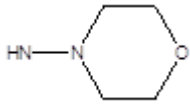
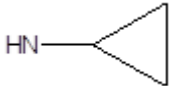
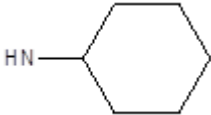
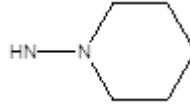
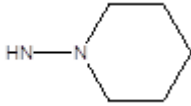
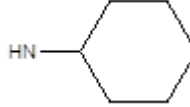
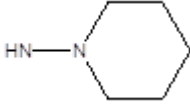
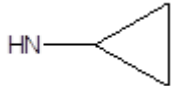
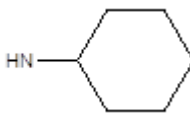
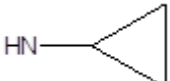
In another work, Menozzi *et al.*^[56] proposed a study of the structure-activity relationship of a series of compounds presenting structural variations in the molecule of rimonabant. Thus, a model of three-dimensional homology of CB1 receptor was built with molecular modeling techniques, from the structure of rhodopsin protein. The amino acid sequence of the CB1 receptor was aligned on the basis of amino acid residues on the basis of amino acid residues highly conserved. Later, rimonabant (molecule that served as model) was docked at the putative site of the CB1 receptor by the tool MOE. The compounds [³H]-CP 55940 (0.5 nM) and [³H]-WIN 55212-2 (0.8 nM) e [³H]-WIN 55212-2 (0.8nM) were used as radio ligands in this experiment to mark both the CB1 receptor as CB2.

Results obtained are shown in Table 5 and expressed based on the percentage of radio ligand displacement by synthesized derivatives. In biological trials, virtually all compounds tested have shown a significant competitive bonding (radio ligand displacement >50% to 10 μM), but a low selectivity for CB1 receptor. In this study, the compound **47** was the one which presented an interaction which was more like rimonabant, presenting a competitive bonding of 79% for CB1 receptor and 37% for CB2 receptor, respectively.

Table 5: Relative affinities of rimonabant and its analogues such as CB-1 receptor



Compound	R1	R2	Radioligand displacement [%] at 10 μ M	
			CB1 Receptor	CB2 Receptor
1		Cl	79	37
2		Cl	65	12
3		Cl	61	-23
4		Cl	87	30
5		Cl	84	44
6		Cl	82	61
7		Cl	49	43
8		Cl	59	45

9		Cl	39	14
10		F	43	7
11		F	30	-9
12		F	62	7
12		CH ₃	48	46
13		CH ₃	29	27
14		OCH ₃	58	70
15		OCH ₃	64	76
16		Br	74	55
17		Br	84	43
18		I	94	84
19		I	91	60

N-cycloallyls (compounds 50-52) have shown similar properties or had their affinity slightly increased when compared to compound 47 and with other hydrazides (compounds 48 and 49). *N,N*-disubstitution of carboxamide function (compounds 53 and 54) resulted in a decreased affinity and selectivity for CB1 receptor. The insertion of an ethylene between the 1-piperidinyl group and the nitrogen atom from the carboxamide group, such as the compound 55 caused a decreased affinity of both receptors: CB1 and CB2.

Substitutions of chlorine atom in the *para*-5-phenyl ring by fluorine (compounds 56-58) or by the methyl group (compounds 59 and 60) present a decreased affinity for both cannabinoid receptors, while 61 and 62 derivatives have shown an increased affinity and selectivity for CB2 receptors. In general, *para*-substitute compounds 63-66 synthesized with bromine and iodine in the chemical structure have shown a slightly higher affinity than their corresponding chlorinated analogues in both receptors.

As evaluated by computational studies, all the rimonabant derivatives suggested by the study of Menozzi *et al.* share the idea of hydrogen bonding with Lys192 amino acid, comparable to that of rimonabant. The two aromatic rings present in the molecule are involved in interactions of π - π stacking with Trp279, Trp356 and Phe379.

In contrast with rimonabant, compound 47 does not interact with Phe174, Val196, Met384 and Leu387. The loss of this Anchorage of CB1 receptor may indicate less affinity of pyrazole derivatives suggested in this study when compared to rimonabant. Thus, according to data presented in the study, the hydrogen bonding with Lys192 residue seems to be essential for a good positioning of the ligand inside the receptor. However, this interaction does not seem to be enough to change the Constant inhibition of CB1 receptor antagonists by values which provide a considerable affinity. The result of this study has also suggested the need of a balance between hydrophobic and hydrophilic substitutes present in the molecule for a better interaction with the receptor.

STUDY ON THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RIMONABANT AND CB1 RECEPTOR BY MEANS OF MOLECULAR MODELING

From the 3D homology model of CB1 receptor, based on the bovine rhodopsin structure and using more elaborated computational approaches, it was possible to obtain information on key interactions between rimonabant and amino acid residues of the CB1 receptor.^[57] In studies proposed by Montero *et al.*^[58] multiple sequences of alignment have shown that CB1 receptor presented 21% of visual identity with rhodopsin. After aligning this protein with cannabinoid CB1 receptor, the main residues were shown to be preserved and the main differences were in the transmembrane region of TM5.

Rhodopsin has a highly preserved Pro215 amino acid which is not present in the CB1 receptor sequence and, in addition, two tyrosine residues are present in the CB1 receptor in a region in which rhodopsin has a single tyrosine. Another difference is absent in CB1 of cysteine residues present in the rhodopsin structure. A model of association between CB1 receptor and rimonabant has been proposed and, the key interaction was verified to involve the hydrogen bonding between carbonyl group and amino acid Lys192 of CB1 receptor [Figure 6]. This bonding plays a stabilizing role in the residues Lys192-Asp366 (salt bridge) of intracellular ends of transmembrane helices 3 and 6.^[57] This particular salt bridge is induced by a pronounced torsion in Pro358 in the transmembrane helix 6 which is in the inactive state of the receptor, is absent in the active receptor.^[57]

Associations between CB1 receptor and rimonabant are strengthened by interactions between the aromatic ring of 2,4-dichlorophenyl and Trp279/Phe200/Trp356 residues and by interactions among Tyr275/

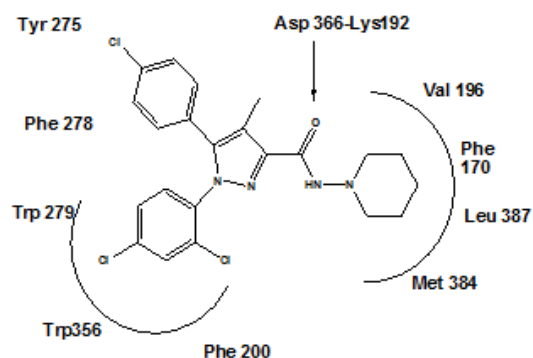


Figure 6: Main interactions between rimonabant drug and CB-1 receptor

Trp255/Phe278 residues in the other *para*-chlorophenyl ring which is linked to the pyrazole ring. Another important interaction in the CB1 receptor well is performed between residues of Val196/Phe170/Leu387/ Met384 amino acids and the group with a strong lipophilic feature, in the case of rimonabant, the piperidinyl group.^[57]

CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

Since the characterization of the first cannabinoid receptor in 1990, until the Discovery of the first effective blocker by means of signaling, a lot of advances have been seen in the development of compounds which may act as a new therapeutic strategy in obesity and in other related diseases. The effects of rimonabant have been tested in 42 studies, according to what was determined in a research in the Clinical Trials database, in several cases: such as atherogenic, dyslipidemic, in cardiovascular problems, type II diabetes and in alcoholism and smoking.

These underway researches are based on recent evidences, which show that the CB1 receptor stimulation reinforces lipogenesis, inhibits glucose and fatty acid oxidation acting in adipocytes, hepatocytes, pancreas and skeletal musculature. In addition, a stimulation of the endocannabinoid activity in the visceral adipose tissue, in the liver and in the pancreas, may play a role in the glucose intolerance and directly in the dyslipidemia and, therefore, regardless the indirect effects on food intake or weight.^[20,59]

However, also there are some studies on the literature about the adverse effects of rimonabant. How already described, it can decrease the neurotransmitters release and the patient may present depression, anxiety, dizziness and insomnia; and gastrointestinal effects: nausea and diarrhea (Majumdar). The most dangerous effect associated with rimonabant is the suicide. According to Thomas *et al.*^[60] between 1998 and 2011 was identified most frequent spontaneous reports of depression, and fatal and non-fatal behavior on United Kingdom. Thus, we may conclude that, despite some beneficial properties of CB1 receptors antagonist, also there are some disadvantages that may be considered and that the scientific community still need to have caution with these drugs.^[61-63]

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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