SR 144528, the First Potent and Selective Antagonist of the CB2 Cannabinoid Receptor

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ABSTRACT

Based on both binding and functional data, this study introduces SR 144528 as the first, highly potent, selective and orally active antagonist for the CB2 receptor. This compound which displays subnanomolar affinity (K_i = 0.6 nM) for both the rat spleen and cloned human CB2 receptors has a 700-fold lower affinity (K_i = 400 nM) for both the rat brain and cloned human CB1 receptors. Furthermore it shows no affinity for any of the more than 70 receptors, ion channels or enzymes investigated (IC_50 > 10 μM). In vitro, SR 144528 antagonizes the inhibitory effects of the cannabinoid receptor agonist CP 55,940 on forskolin-stimulated adenylyl cyclase activity in cell lines permanently expressing the h CB2 receptor (EC_50 = 10 nM) but not in cells expressing the h CB1 (no effect at 10 μM). Furthermore, SR 144528 is able to selectively block the mitogen-activated protein kinase activity induced by CP 55,940 in cell lines expressing h CB2 (IC_50 = 39 nM) whereas in cells expressing CB1 an IC_50 value of more than 1 μM is found. In addition, SR 144528 is shown to antagonize the stimulating effects of CP 55,940 on human tonsillar B-cell activation evoked by cross-linking of surface Igs (IC_50 = 20 nM). In vivo, after oral administration SR 144528 totally displaced the ex vivo [3H]-CP 55,940 binding to mouse spleen membranes (ED_50 = 0.35 mg/kg) with a long duration of action. In contrast, after the oral route it does not interact with the cannabinoid receptor expressed in the mouse brain (CB1). It is expected that SR 144528 will provide a powerful tool to investigate the in vivo functions of the cannabinoid system in the immune response.

It is now well established that Δ9-THC, the main active component of marijuana and many synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists as well as anandamide, an endogenous ligand (Devane et al., 1992), mediate their cellular effects through specific cannabinoid receptors, members of the G protein-coupled receptor super family. To date, two human cannabinoid receptor cDNAs have been identified, designated CB1 and CB2 (Matsuda et al., 1990; Munro et al., 1993). Although CB1 mRNA is predominantly expressed in the brain (Matsuda et al., 1990; Westlake et al., 1994), it has also been detected in testis (Gérard et al., 1991), spleen cells (Kaminski et al., 1992) and in leukocytes (Bouaboula et al., 1993). The CB2 subtype is expressed principally in immune tissue (Galliégue et al., 1995; Derocq et al., 1995) where it may be involved in cannabinoid-mediated immune responses, but CB2 mRNA has been detected in mouse cerebellar cells and cerebellum (Skaper et al., 1996) and in rat microglial cells in culture (Kearn and Hillard, 1997). Both receptors mediate their effects via a pertussis toxin-sensitive GTP-binding regulatory protein. Upon stimulation both CB1 and CB2 induce the inhibition of adenylyl cyclase (Howlett and Fleming, 1984; Slipetz et al., 1995; Felder et al., 1995) and the activation of the MAPKs (Bouaboula et al., 1995a; Bouaboula et al., 1996), whereas CB1, but not CB2, has been found to be associated with the inhibition of N-type (Mackie and Hille, 1992) or Q-type (Mackie et al., 1995) calcium channels. In addition, it has recently been found that both CB1 and CB2 activation can induce immediate-early gene expression such as Krox-24 through a cAMP-independent pathway (Bouaboula et al., 1995b; Bouaboula et al., 1996). All the central cannabinoid receptor-mediated effects were prevented by the potent and selective CB1 receptor antagonist SR 141716A (Rinaldi-Carmona et al., 1994, 1995, 1996). In the last few years, a number of potent synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists have been developed (D’Ambra et al., 1992; Gallant et al., 1996) but until now, no antagonist for the CB2

ABBREVIATIONS: anti-Ig, anti-human surface immunoglobulins; BSA, bovine serum albumin; CB1, central cannabinoid receptor; CB2, peripheral cannabinoid receptor; h CB1, human central cannabinoid receptor; h CB2, human peripheral cannabinoid receptor; CHO, Chinese hamster ovary; IBMX, isobutylmethylxanthine; i.c.v., intracerebral ventricular; fMAPK, mitogen-activated protein kinase; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; PTX, pertussis toxin; Δ9-THC, tetrahydrocannabinol; Tris, Tris-(hydroxymethyl)-amino-methane.

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receptor has been described. Therefore, the search for potent antagonists for the CB2 cannabinoid receptor was warranted. Based on both binding and functional data, we introduce SR 144528 (N-[(1S)-endo-1,3,3-trimethyl bicyclo [2.2.1] heptan-2-yl]-5-(4-chloro-3-methylphenyl)-1-(4-methylbenzyl)-pyrazole-3-carboxamide) (Fig. 1), as the first, highly potent, selective and orally active antagonist for CB2. This discovery provides a new tool to better understand the role of the CB2 receptor and to develop potential immunomodulating drugs based on the cannabinoid system.

Methods

Materials. BSA was from Boehringer (Mannheim, Germany). Forskolin was from Sigma Chemical Co (St. Louis, MO). Polyethyl-eneimine was purchased from Serva (St. Germain-en-Laye, France). Biofluor liquid scintillant and [3H]-CP 55,940 (111.9 Ci/mmol) were purchased from New England Nuclear Corporation (Paris, France). γ-[33P] ATP (112.9 Ci/mmol), cAMA scintillant proximity assay and Biotrack p42/p44 MAP kinase kits were from Amersham (Les Ulis, France). Dimethyl sulfoxide was purchased from Prolabo (Paris, France). Trit was purchased from Merck (St. Quentin en Yvelines, France). RO 20-1724 (6-[3-butoxy-4-methoxyphenyl]-3-ethyl-2-imidazolidinone) was purchased from Research Biochemicals Incorporated (Illkirch, France). CP 55,940 (cisis-3-[2-hydroxy-4-(1,1-dimethylheptyl) phenyl]-trans-4-[3-hydroxypropyl] cyclohexanol) and SR 144528 (N-[(1S)-endo-1,3,3-trimethyl bicyclo [2.2.1] heptan-2-yl]-5-(4-chloro-3-methylphenyl)-1-(4-methylbenzyl)-pyrazole-3-carboxamide) were synthesized at Sanofi Recherche (Montpellier, France). Stock solutions of drugs were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide at 10–2 M and stored at −20°C. The concentration of solvent in assay never exceeded 0.1% (v/v). This final concentration was without effect on assays. The polyclonal B cell activator, rabbit anti-human surface immunoglobulin (anti-Ig) antibody coupled to polyacrylamide beads was purchased from Bio-Rad (Richmond, VA). The 3A11 (anti-CD2) and F111-409 (anti-CD3) monoclonal antibodies used for depletion of T cells from human tonsils were obtained from Charles River (France, St.-Aubin-le`s-Elbeuf) and Becton Dickinson (Le Pont de Claix, France). Male flasks (Costar and Falcon) were purchased from Dutscher (Brumath, France). Culture reagents were from Gibco (Eragny, France). Culture flasks (Costar and Falcon) were purchased from Dutscher (Brumath, France) and Becton Dickinson (Le Pont de Claix, France). Male Sprague Dawley rats (180–220 g) and male mice (CD1, 20–25 g) were obtained from Charles River (France, St.-Aubin-lès-Elbeuf) and used for in vitro and ex vivo binding studies, respectively. Male Swiss mice (30–35 g) were obtained from CERJ (Le Genet St. Isle, France) and used for isolated vasa deferentia preparations.

Expression of human CB1 and CB2 receptor in CHO cells. CB1 and CB2 cDNAs were obtained by screening a cDNA library from human frontal cortex or from the human promonocytic cell line U937, respectively. The CB1 and CB2 coding sequences were amplified by PCR with sense primers bearing HindIII sites and Kozak consensus sequences CB1 and a common antisense primer carrying an EcoRI site, 5‘-CCACTGAAATTTCATCAGACGCTCCGGCAG. The amplicons were digested with HindIII/EcoRI and inserted into p688, an expression plasmid derived from p7055 (Miloux and Lupperk, 1994) in which the IL-2 coding sequence was replaced by a polylinker. The vectors were transfected into CHO dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) cells by a modified Ca3 (PO4)3 precipitation method (Graham and Van der Eb, 1973). CHO cells were treated with trypsin 48 hr after transfection and seeded at a density of 5 × 104 cells/dish onto minimum essential medium-glutamine medium containing heat-inactivated, dialysed fetal-calf serum (10%), gentamicin (200 μg/ml), L-proline (40 μg/ml), pyruvate sodium (0.5 mM) and anti-PPLO agent (1%). After 10 days surviving clones were recovered and cultivated in the same medium, selection being carried out by binding assays on isolated membranes (see below). For all assays, cells were seeded into 24-well cluster plates (1 × 105 cells/well) and grown to confluence. Cells were used between the 3rd and the 20th passage.

Membrane preparation. Membranes were isolated from CHO cells expressing either CB1 or CB2 (Rinaldi-Carmona et al., 1990; Shire et al., 1996) and from the rat brain, minus the cerebellum (Abita et al., 1977) or from the spleen (Bouaboula et al., 1993). Protein concentration was measured as in (Spector, 1975) and membranes were stored at −80°C until use.

Binding experiments. For in vitro binding assays, membranes (10–30 μg) were incubated at 30°C with 0.2 nM [3H]-CP 55,940 in a total volume of 1 ml of buffer A (Tris-HCl 50 mM, pH 7.7) for 1 h. A rapid filtration technique using Whatman GF/C filters (pretreated with polyethylenimine 0.5% (w/v)) and a 48-well filtration apparatus (Brandes, Paris, France) was used to harvest and rinse labeled membranes (3 × 5 ml cold buffer A containing 0.25% BSA). The radioactivity bound to the filters was counted with 4 ml of biofluor liquid scintillant. Nonspecific binding was determined in the presence of 1 μM CP 55,940. For selectivity, binding assays were carried out using standard protocols.

For ex vivo experiments, SR 144528 was dissolved either in two drops of Tween 80 plus dimethylsulfoxide (final concentration 2%) and diluted in distilled water (p.o.) or in 100% dimethylsulfoxide (i.c.v.). It was administered in a volume of 20 μl/kg (p.o.) or 1 μl/animal (i.c.v.) to male mice before they were killed by decapitation. The brain (without the cerebellum) or the spleen were removed and homogenized in 20 μl of buffer A. Binding assays were performed as described above with 0.8-ml aliquots of homogenates. Control mice received the vehicle (two drops of Tween 80 plus dimethylsulfoxide (final concentration 2%) plus distilled water).

cAMP measurements. cAMP accumulations were carried out in CHO-CB1 or -CB2 cells grown to confluence as described previously (Matsuda et al., 1990; Rinaldi-Carmona et al., 1996). Cells were washed with PBS and incubated for 15 min at 37°C in 1 ml of PBS containing 0.25% acid-free BSA, 0.1 mM IBMX, 0.2 mM RO20-1724 in the absence or in the presence of 3 nM CP 55,940, SR 144528 (10–8–10–6M), 3 nM CP 55,940 plus SR 144528 (3 × 10–8–10–10M). Forskolin (3 μM final concentration) was added and cells were incubated for another 20 min at 37°C. The reaction was terminated by rapid aspiration of the assay medium and addition of 1.5 ml of ice-cold 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8, 4 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid. Dishes were placed on ice for 5 min and then the extracts were transferred to a glass tube. Extracts were boiled and centrifuged for 10 min at 3500 g to eliminate cell debris. Aliquots from supernatant were dried and the cAMP concentration was determined by radioimmunooassay using the scintillant proximity assay system. The basal activity was determined in the absence of forskolin. In PTX experiments, cells were cultured in the presence of the toxin (10 ng/ml) for 24 hr before treatment with forskolin.

MAPK activity. MAP kinase activity was measured as described previously (Frodin et al., 1994; Bouaboula et al., 1995a). Briefly, cells grown to 80% confluence were maintained in culture medium containing 0.5% foetal calf serum for 24 h prior to the application of
ligands. CHO-CB1 or -CB2 cells previously washed with PBS were incubated at 37°C in the absence (basal activity) or in the presence of 6 nM CP 55,940, 6 nM CP 55,940 plus SR 144528 (10⁻⁹–3 × 10⁻⁷ M) for 20 min. Cells were then washed at 4°C with 0.5 ml of buffer A [50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM ethyleneglycol-bis-(β-aminooethy ether) N,N,N,N'-tetraacetic acid, 1 mM Na₃VO₄] and lysed for 15 min in buffer A supplemented with 1% Triton X-100, 10 µg/ml aprotinin, 10 µg/ml leupeptin, 1 mM dithiothreitol and 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride. The solubilized cell extracts were then clarified by centrifugation at 14,000 × g for 15 min at 4°C. Aliquots (15 µl) were removed and stored at -80°C until use. Phosphorylation assays were carried out at 30°C for 30 min in linear assay conditions with γ⁻[³²P]ATP by using the Biotrack p24/p44 MAP kinase enzyme system. The radioactivity incorporated was determined by liquid scintillation counting.

**Human B cell purification.** B cells were isolated as previously described (Derocq et al., 1995). Briefly, cells from tonsil specimens were incubated with anti-CD2 and anti-CD3 monoclonal antibodies at 2 µg/10⁶ estimated target cells, for 30 min at 4°C, washed and then incubated 30 min with sheep anti-mouse IgG-conjugated magnetic beads at a bead-to-target cell ratio of 5:1. Negative selection of B cells was performed by magnetic depletion of bead-bound T cells and resulted in >95% pure B cells as determined by FACS analysis using anti-CD20, -CD4, -CD8 and -CD14 monoclonal antibodies.

**Anti-Igs assay.** B cell cultures were performed in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 0.5% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 µg/ml streptomycin and 5 mM Hepes buffer. Cells were seeded in 12 replicates at 1.5 × 10⁵ cells/well of 96-well microplates in a final volume of 0.2 ml. The cannabinoid ligand CP 55,940 was added at 10 nM after a 30-min incubation with SR 144528 (10⁻⁹–10⁻⁷ M). Cells were then activated by cross-linking of surface Igs with the anti-Igs polyclonal B-cell activator at a final dilution of 1/5000 and incubated at 37°C for 3 days in a humidified atmosphere containing 95% air, 5% CO₂. DNA synthesis was determined by pulsing the cells with 1 µCi/well of [³²P]-thymidine for the last 16 hr of culture period.

**Isolated mouse vasa deferentia preparations.** Assays were performed as previously described (Ward et al., 1990). Drugs were added once the contractile responses to electrical stimulation were reproducible. Preparations were exposed to cumulative increasing concentrations of CP 55,940 (3 × 10⁻¹⁰–3 × 10⁻⁷ M) to obtain concentration-response curves either in the absence (control) or in the presence of SR 144528 (1/50 or 1/5000) and incubated at 37°C for 3 days in a humidified atmosphere containing 95% air, 5% CO₂. Data are from one experiment of three performed in duplicate and are expressed as the percentage of specific binding in the absence of SR 144528 (100%).

**Results**

**Interaction of SR 144528 with peripheral cannabinoid receptors in vitro.** As shown in figure 2A, SR 144528 displaced in a concentration-dependent manner [³²P]-CP 55,940 specifically bound to its high affinity receptor in rat spleen microsomal membranes whereas it displayed low affinity for the cannabinoid receptor expressed in rat brain. The concentration-response curves gave Kᵦ values of 0.30 ± 0.38 and 305 ± 44 nM (three experiments) for spleen and brain, respectively. Furthermore, in membranes isolated from CHO cells expressing human CB2, SR 144528 was a potent competitor of [³²P]-CP 55,940 binding sites with a Kᵦ value of 0.60 ± 0.13 nM (five experiments), whereas it displayed only low affinity for membranes from CHO cells expressing human CB1, Kᵦ = 437 ± 33 nM (four experiments) (fig. 2B). These results show that SR 144528 is selective for CB2 versus CB1 with a selectivity ratio of 700.

As shown in figure 3 and reported in table 1, no significant changes (P < .05) in the maximum number of receptor sites (Bₘₐₓ) of [³₂P]-CP 55,940 was observed when CHO-CB2 cell membranes were exposed to increasing concentrations of SR 144528 whereas a significant increase (P < .05) in the dissociation constant (Kᵦ) of [³₂P]-CP 55,940 occurred when 3 or 10 nM of SR 144528 was added in the medium. These results indicate that SR 144528 acts as a competitive ligand for CB2 receptors.

**Receptor binding profile of SR 144528.** SR 144528 had no affinity (IC₅₀ > 10 µM) for any of the other types of receptors, enzymes or channels investigated including Angiotensin II AT₁, endothelin (A, B), galanin, muscarinic (M₁, M₃), bradykinin (BK₁, BK₂), histamine (H₁, H₂, H₃), dopamine (D₁, D₂, D₃, D₄), adrenergic (α₁, α₂, β₁, β₂), adenosine (A₁, A₂), purinergic (P₂X, P₂Y), leukotriene B₁, opiate, neurotensin, cholecystokinin (A, B), benzodiazipine (central, peripheral), sigma 1, tachykinin (NK₁, NK₂, NK₃), neuropeptide Y, and CB₁ and CB₂ cannabinoid receptors.

**Fig. 2.** Competition of [³₂P]-CP 55,940 binding to rat (A) and CHO cell (B) membranes by SR 144528. Binding assays were carried out at 30°C as described in “Methods” using 0.2 nM [³₂P]-CP 55,940 and increasing concentrations of SR 144528. Data are from one experiment of three performed in duplicate and are expressed as the percentage of specific binding in the absence of SR 144528 (100%).

**Fig. 3.** Effect of SR 144528 on the equilibrium binding parameters of [³₂P]-CP 55,940 in CHO-CB2 cell membranes. Equilibrium binding experiments were carried out at 30°C as described in “Methods” with increasing concentrations of [³₂P]-CP 55,940 from 0.05 to 15 nM in the absence (control) (●) and in the presence of 3 (□) or 10 (○) nM SR 144528. Data are from one experiment out of two performed in duplicate.
We have recently described that exposure of human tonsillar B cells to physiologically relevant concentrations (in the nanomolar concentration range) of cannabinoid receptor agonists activated the 42- and 44-kDa MAPK in a concentration-dependent manner and that the activation could be inhibited by pertussis toxin (Bouaboula et al., 1995a, 1996). In both cell lines half-maximal MAPK stimulation occurred at about 10 nM CP 55,940 and this concentration was chosen to study the effect of SR 144528. As shown in figure 5, SR 144528 was able to produce a concentration-dependent inhibition of MAPK activity stimulated by CP 55,940 in CHO-CB2 cells with an IC50 value of 2.7 nM (three experiments) whereas in cell line expressing CB1 an IC50 value superior to 1 µM was found. These results confirmed that in CHO-CB2 cells SR 144528 behaved as an antagonist vs. the cannabinoid agonist CP 55,940.

We found in previous work that treatment of CHO cells expressing h CB1 or -CB2 receptors with cannabinoid agonists activated the 42- and 44-kDa MAPK in a concentration-dependent manner and that the activation could be inhibited by pertussis toxin (Bouaboula et al., 1995a, 1996). In both cell lines half-maximal MAPK stimulation occurred at about 10 nM CP 55,940 and this concentration was chosen to study the effect of SR 144528. As shown in figure 5, SR 144528 was able to produce a concentration-dependent inhibition of MAPK activity stimulated by CP 55,940 in CHO-CB2 cells with an IC50 value of 2.7 nM (three experiments) whereas in cell line expressing CB1 an IC50 value superior to 1 µM was found. These results confirmed that in CHO-CB2 cells SR 144528 behaved as an antagonist vs. the cannabinoid agonist CP 55,940.

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tion-response curve gave an IC\textsubscript{50} value of 20 ± 5 nM (four experiments).

Taken together, these in vitro results indicate that SR 144528 is a potent and selective antagonist of the CB2 versus the CB1 receptor. In addition, cannabinoid receptor agonists have been shown to inhibit neuronally stimulated smooth muscle contractions such as those in the mouse vas deferens (Ward et al., 1990). As shown in figure 7, in this model, SR 144528, which had no effect by itself up to 10^{-6} M, produced a significant (P < .05) concentration-dependent rightward and almost parallel shift of the concentration-response curve for CP 55,940 (0.3 \mu M SR 144528, pD\textsubscript{2} value of CP 55,940 = 7.50 ± 0.05* vs. control pD\textsubscript{2} value of CP 55,940 = 8.38 ± 0.05, six experiments). From these curves, a pA\textsubscript{2} value of 6.3 could be determined for SR 144528.

In vivo interaction of SR 144528 with peripheral cannabinoid receptors. As shown in figure 8A, after oral administration, SR 144528 totally displaced in a dose-dependent manner the specific binding of \[^{3}H\]-CP 55,940, measured ex vivo, to mouse spleen homogenates. A median effective dose value (ED\textsubscript{50}) of 0.36 ± 0.06 mg/kg (three experiments) was found. In contrast, no effect on the binding of \[^{3}H\]-CP 55,940 to its specific sites in the brain was observed after either oral (up to 10 mg/kg) or i.c.v. (10 \mu g/animal) administration of SR 144528 in mice. In the same experimental conditions the CB1 receptor antagonist SR 141716 interacted with the brain CB1 sites with an ED\textsubscript{50} value of 0.4 \mu g/animal. These results showed that SR 144528 did not interact with the cannabinoid receptor expressed in the mouse brain (CB1). The occupancy by SR 144528 of the spleen cannabinoid receptor was time-dependent and significant for at least 18 hours after oral administration at 3 mg/kg (fig. 8B). These results indicated that SR 144528 is orally active, has long duration of action and confirmed its specificity for the CB2 receptor.

**Discussion**

The discovery that \Delta\textsuperscript{9}-THC can act through two subtypes of cannabinoid receptors, sharing only 44% overall identity, has presented us with the opportunity of searching for drugs that are highly specific for each subtype. We describe for the first time a potent, selective and orally effective CB2 cannabinoid receptor antagonist, SR 144528, that has a 700-fold higher affinity for the CB2 receptor than for the CB1 receptor.
antagonized the responses mediated through the CB2 receptors without affecting those induced via the CB1 receptors. In these tests the IC_{50} for SR 144528 appears to be 10-fold higher than the K_{i} for SR 144528 in binding studies. This discrepancy could be explained by the fact that binding competition experiments were performed with a 10- to 20-fold lower CP 55,940 concentration than cAMP and MAPK assays. The effect observed for SR 144528 on forskolin-sensitive adenylyl cyclase activity in CHO-CB2 cells is consistent with the blockade of adenylyl cyclase mediated by autoactivated CB2 receptors present in these cells.

In the last few years, a new class of antagonist molecules designated as inverse agonist has been identified. The first to be characterized were the β carbolines acting toward the inotropic γ amino butyric acid receptor. These molecules contrast with classical antagonists in that they exhibit a biological activity by blocking the signal transduction mediated by constitutively activated receptors. Most of the other inverse agonist molecules identified so far are ligands for receptors of the GPCR superfamily. Our results provided an additional example of such autoactivated receptors and showed that SR 144528 functions as an inverse agonist.

In addition, SR 144528 demonstrated also a potent antag-onistic effect against the stimulating action of CP 55,940 on human tonsillar B cell proliferation induced by cross-linking of IgGs (Derooq et al., 1995). This data, added to the fact that human B cells express much higher level of CB2 than CB1 receptor (Galiègue et al., 1995) and to the lack of blocking effect of the specific CB1 antagonist SR 141716, allowed to conclude that the growth enhancing activity observed on B cells is mainly mediated through the peripheral CB2 receptor.

Based on the ex vivo [3H]-CP 55,940 binding studies, SR 144528 appears to be effective in blocking the CB2 but not the CB1 receptors (ED_{50} value of 0.36 ± 0.06 mg/kg in the spleen vs. no interaction in the brain up to 10 mg/kg, p.o. or 10 μg/mouse, i.c.v.) with a long duration of action after oral administration, in mice. In addition we found that SR 144528 does not have any behavioral effect following either oral (10 mg/kg) or i.c.v. (10 μg/animal) administration in mice (data not shown).

In contrast, in the model of the mouse vas deferens, SR 144528 was shown to be a weak antagonist unlike SR 141716 that strongly blocks the cannabinoid-induced inhibition of smooth muscle contractions (Pertwee et al., 1995; RinaldiCarmona et al., 1994, 1995). This data suggested that CB1 rather than CB2-receptors are involved in this model and brought an additional indication of the selectivity of SR 144528.

In vitro and ex vivo studies, carried out at both binding and functional levels have clearly demonstrated that SR 144528 is a highly selective and potent CB2-receptor antagonist. This new compound represents a valuable tool that associated to its CB1 antagonist counterpart SR 141716, will contribute to the deciphering of the cannabinoid system.

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**Fig. 8.** Competition of the specific [3H]-CP 55,940 binding to its sites by SR 144528 after oral administration. A. Mice were administered with increasing doses of SR 144528. They were then sacrificed 1 hr after these administrations. The brain (□) or the spleen (■) were then removed and ex vivo binding assays were performed using [3H]-CP 55,940 as described in “Methods.” Data are from one representative experiment of three performed in six replicates obtained from three animals. Data are expressed as percentage of the [3H]-CP 55,940 specific binding compared to control tissue of untreated mice (100%). B. Time course of the spleen cannabinoid receptor occupancy by SR 144528 after oral administration. Mice were administered with 0.3 (▲), 1 (◇), 3 (●) or 10 (▲) mg/kg of SR 144528. They were sacrificed at different times after drug administration. The spleen was removed and binding studies were performed as described in “Methods.” Data are means ± S.E.M. of six values obtained from three animals. They are expressed as percentage of inhibition of the [3H]-CP 55,940 specific binding compared to control tissue of untreated mice.


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