

Screening 55 cannabinoids on 4799 biological targets by *in silico* methods



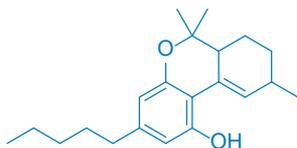
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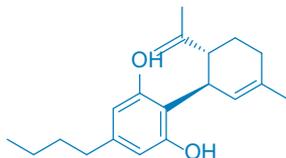
Public health issue and research motivation

Public health issue

Emerging cannabinoids have unknown safety

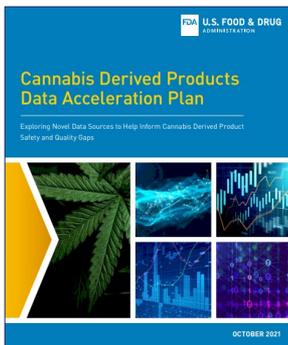


Δ 10-THC



CBDB

etc...



Traditional toxicology methods



(Q)SAR models

(Quantitative) structure-activity relationship models



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Features of
molecular structure

Biological
activity/effects

Rapid, high-throughput, inexpensive approach to
screen large numbers of cannabinoids

Methods

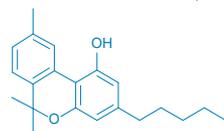
Identify cannabinoids

Predict cannabinoid-target binding

Identify adverse effects



Cannabinoids (55)



Targets (4799)

- Enzymes
- Transporters
- Ion channels
- Receptors

Adverse effects

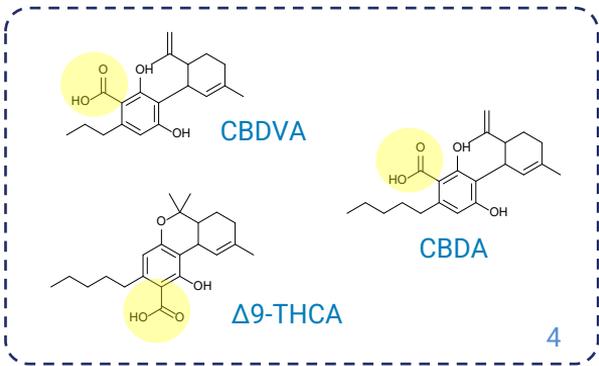
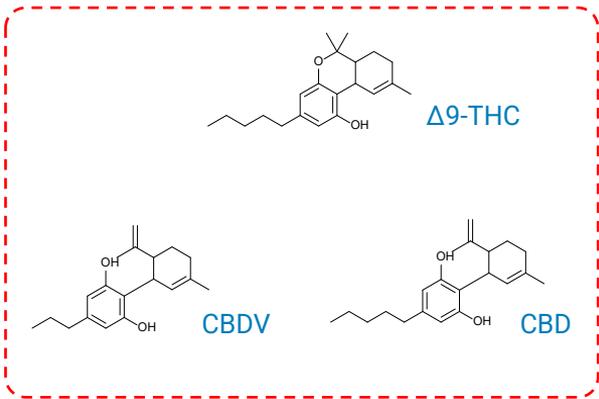
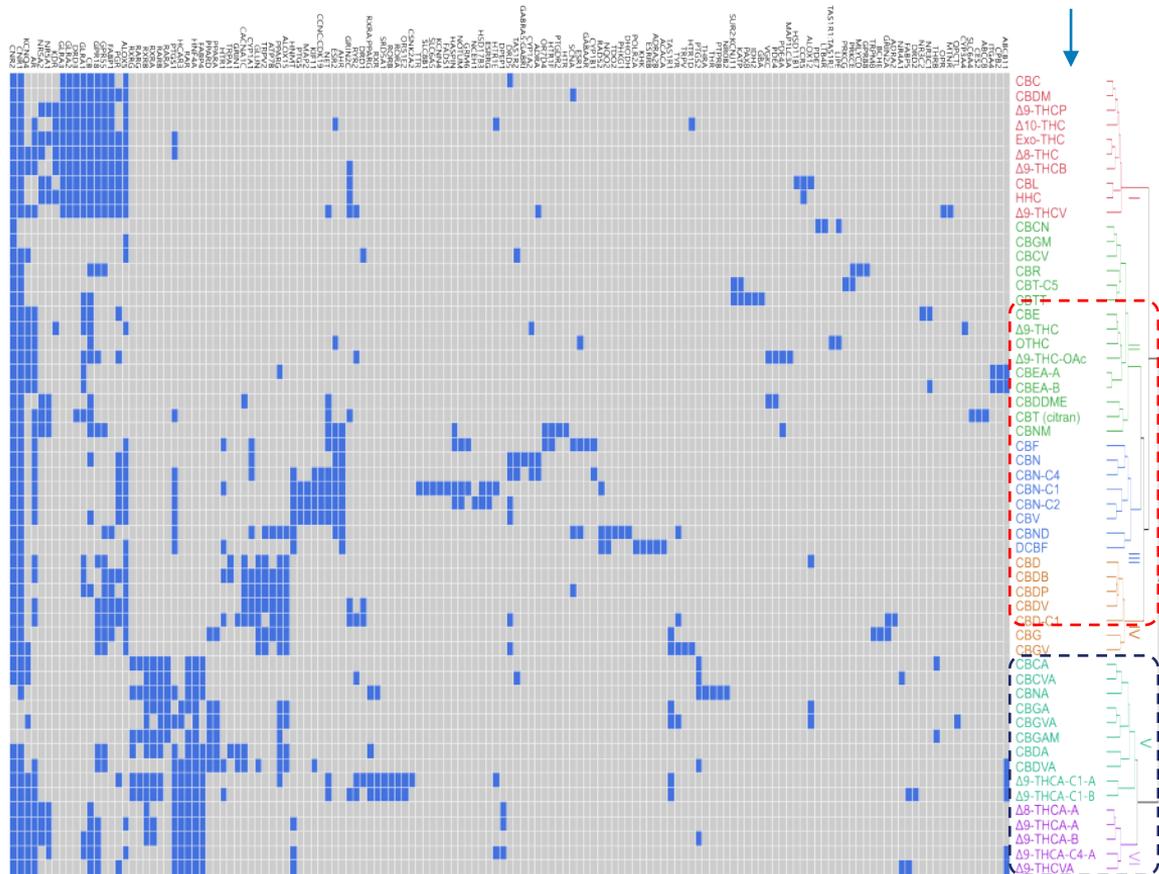
- Nervous sys. effects
- Cardiac effects
- etc...



Summary of predictions

Targets (143) →

→ Cannabinoids (55)

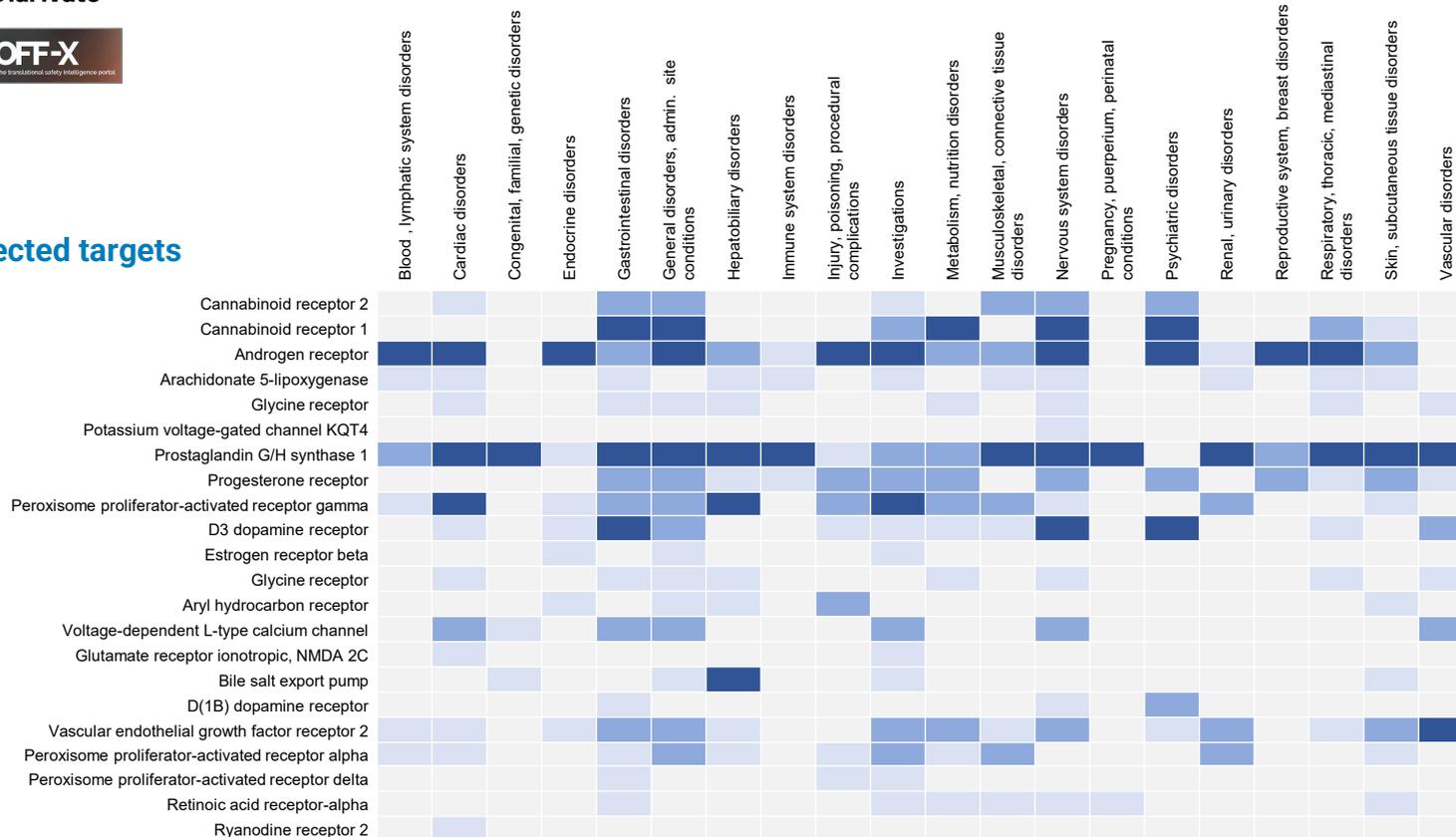


Adverse effects assoc'd with targets



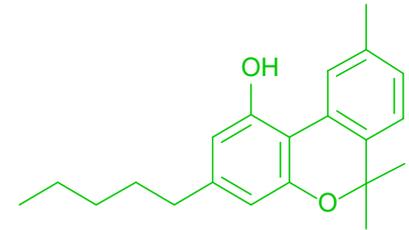
Adverse health effects →

Selected targets ↓



Conclusions and future directions

- *In silico* target screening is a rapid, high-throughput approach for identifying potential adverse health effects and prioritizing subsequent studies
- Models predicted cannabinoids binding to 143 targets associated with gastrointestinal, psychiatric, nervous system, cardiac disorders, et al.
- In the future, target binding will be measured *in vitro* for comparison to predictions
- Predicted target binding does not guarantee adverse health effects will occur (need to consider pharmacokinetics, exposure levels, exposure duration, etc.)



Thank you!



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