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Synthesis and characterization of a peripherally restricted CB₁ cannabinoid antagonist, URB447, that reduces feeding and body-weight gain in mice★

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Abstract

Cannabinoid CB₁ receptor antagonists reduce body weight in rodents and humans, but their clinical utility as anti-obesity agents is limited by centrally mediated side effects. Here, we describe the first mixed CB₁ antagonist/CB₂ agonist, URB447 ([4-amino-1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrrol-3-yl](phenyl)methanone), which lowers food intake and body-weight gain in mice without entering the brain or antagonizing central CB₁-dependent responses. URB447 may provide a useful pharmacological tool for investigating the cannabinoid system, and might serve as a starting point for developing clinically viable CB₁ antagonists devoid of central side effects.

Keywords

URB447; Peripheral cannabinoid antagonism; Anti-obesity agents; Pyrrolic CB-antagonists

Cannabinoid type I (CB₁) receptors play essential roles in the control of energy balance. Their activation by agonist drugs stimulates feeding in both rodents and humans,² while CB₁ receptor blockade counters these effects.³ Clinical studies have shown that selective CB₁ antagonists such as rimonabant or taranabant lower body weight and improve waist circumference, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, triglycerides and insulin sensitivity in overweight and obese patients.⁴ These actions are accompanied, however, by centrally

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mediated adverse events, including nausea, anxiety, and depression, which limit the clinical utility of CB₁ antagonism as an anti-obesity strategy.⁴

CB₁ antagonists are thought to reduce food intake by occupying receptors located in brain circuits involved in the regulation of feeding and motivated behaviors.⁵ Emerging evidence indicates, however, that CB₁ receptors present outside the central nervous system (CNS) also contribute to this response.⁶ Consistent with a peripheral site of action for these drugs, the neurotoxin capsaicin abolishes the anorexic effects of systemically administered rimonabant in rats, while rimonabant fails to alter feeding behavior when is administered centrally to mice.⁷ Anatomical data indicate that CB₁ receptors are present on vagal sensory afferent neurons,⁸ where their expression is regulated by the feeding state.⁹ Thus, peripheral CB₁ receptors may represent an important mechanism by which CB₁ antagonists regulate food intake and energy balance.

Despite the large number of CB₁ receptor antagonists/inverse agonists developed thus far,¹⁰ compounds characterized by limited access to the CNS are still lacking. A triazole derivative, LH-21 (5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-hexyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole), was reported to be a neutral CB₁ antagonist with no brain penetrability,¹¹ but its plasma-to-brain concentration ratio has been recently reported to be near 1:1 in rats after systemic administration.¹²

In the present study, we describe a compound that mimics the anorexic and anti-obesity effects of the prototypical CB₁ antagonist, rimonabant, without antagonizing centrally mediated CB₁-responses. This compound, URB447, belongs to a class of pyrrole-based cannabimimetics previously described by us.¹³ We observed that the introduction of a *p*-chlorobenzyl group onto position 1 and of a 1-naphthoyl group onto position 3 of a 2,5-dimethylpyrrole scaffold afforded a compound that displayed partial agonism at CB₁ receptor. Moreover, position 4 resulted tolerant to substitution, at least by a bromine atom. To develop antagonists from this pyrrole-based chemical scaffold we introduced a phenyl ring in position 5, to mimic the substituted 5-phenyl ring on the pyrazole scaffold of rimonabant and SR144528, two selective CB₁ and CB₂ antagonists, respectively. The group at position 3 and the substituent at position 4 were then modulated to test the effect of lipophilicity variation on receptor binding affinity. Compounds **3a–c**, **4**, **5b**, **8a** and **8b** (Table 1) were thus synthesized and tested for their ability to displace binding of the CB agonist [³H]WIN55,212-2 from rat cerebellar membranes (which mostly contain CB₁ subtype) and from CHO-K1 cells overexpressing human CB₂ receptors.

The synthesis of compounds **3a–c** started with the alkylation of 2-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrrol-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (**1**)¹⁴, followed by hydrolysis of the ester group of **2** and amidation via acyl chloride. Compound **4** was obtained by bromination of **3c** with *N*-bromosuccinimide (Scheme 1). To prepare **8b** (URB447), (4-amino-2-methyl-5-phenylpyrrol-3-yl)(phenyl)methanone (**5b**)¹⁵ was converted to the corresponding imine (**6**) by condensation with 4-chlorobenzaldehyde and *p*-toluenesulphonic acid in the presence of toluene. The imine was *N*¹-alkylated with 4-chlorobenzylchloride and hydrolyzed to afford the desired compound¹⁶ (Scheme 2). Compound **8a** was synthesized by alkylation of (2-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrrol-3-yl)(phenyl)methanone (**5a**)¹⁷ (Scheme 2).

The exploration started from the 3-benzoyl derivative **8a**, a weak CB₂ ligand, in which a polar fragment was introduced either replacing the ketone function by an amide (**3a–c**, **4**) or with an amino group in position 4 (**8b**, URB447). The amide derivatives showed interesting affinity data for the adamantyl derivative **3c**, but, differently from what observed in the previous series of pyrroles,¹³ introduction of a bromine in position 4 resulted in a significant decrease in CB₁ receptor binding affinity. Interestingly, the 3-benzoyl-4-amino derivative,

URB447, showed significant affinity for both receptor subtypes, indicating that the polar amino group can produce favorable interactions at the two binding sites. Finally, the role of the N^1 -*p*-chlorobenzyl group is confirmed by the inactivity of compound **5b**.

In rat cerebellar membrane preparations, URB447 (100 nM–30 μ M) inhibited GTP γ S binding induced by the CB agonist WIN55,212-2 (1 μ M) ($EC_{50} = 4.9 \pm 0.8 \mu$ M). In the absence of WIN-5512-2, URB447 (100 nM–10 μ M) failed to inhibit basal GTP γ S binding (data not shown), suggesting that the compound acts as neutral antagonist at CB₁ receptors.

In Hek-293 cells stably expressing mouse CB₂ receptors, URB447 (1 μ M) inhibited cAMP accumulation induced by the β -adrenergic agonist isoproterenol (10 μ M) (cAMP levels in pmol/well: basal, 18 ± 2.4 ; URB447, 5.9 ± 1.2 ; isoproterenol, 56.2 ± 6 ; isoproterenol plus URB447, 14.3 ± 1.2 ; $n = 4$). Similar results were obtained with a higher concentration of URB447 (10 μ M, data not shown). The results suggest that URB447 acts as an agonist at CB₂ receptors.

To determine the effects of URB447 on food intake, we administered the drug (5 or 20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) or its vehicle to Swiss mice 30 min before dark onset and monitored feeding for 24 h. Vehicle or a low-dose of URB447 (5 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) had no effect on food intake, whereas a high-dose of URB447 (20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) drastically reduced total food consumption (Fig. 1A). This effect was mimicked by rimonabant (20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) (Fig. 1B). The reduction in food intake was not likely to be caused by non-specific behavioral effects, as URB447 (20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) did not alter motor activity (data not shown). The results indicate that URB447 reduces free feeding in mice.

To identify potential sites of action of URB447, we measured drug levels in various tissues after systemic administration (20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.). Plasma URB447 levels peaked 30 min after i.p. injection (C_{max} 596 \pm 117 nM) and maximal tissue levels were reached 15 min post-injection in liver (C_{max} 4.3 \pm 0.7 nmol/g) and white adipose fat (C_{max} 42 \pm 12.2 nmol/g). Strikingly, URB447 was not detected in brain tissue at any time after administration (detection limit in the assay was 10 pmol/g) (data not shown). These findings suggest that URB447 does not penetrate the brain, and that its anorexic effects result from the engagement of peripheral CB receptors. To further test this possibility, we asked if URB447 selectively prevents peripheral effects of CB agonists.

The stable anandamide analogue (*R*)-methanandamide inhibits nocifensive behavior in the formalin plantar test (Fig. 2A) through a peripheral mechanism.²¹ Pretreatment with either URB447 (20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) or rimonabant (2 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) completely blocked the analgesic effects of methanandamide (Fig. 2A), suggesting that URB447 inhibits peripheral CB₁-mediated analgesia. We next induced centrally mediated hypothermia in Swiss mice by administering a single dose of the CB agonist WIN55,212-2 (3 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.). 30 min after WIN55,212-2 administration the mice developed maximal hypothermia, which was attenuated by pretreatment with rimonabant (2 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.), but not URB447 (20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) (Fig. 2B). To investigate the effects of URB447 on catalepsy, another central effect of CB₁ agonists, we administered URB447 (20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) or rimonabant (5 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) 30 min prior to a single injection of vehicle or WIN55,212-2 (5 mg·kg⁻¹) and scored cataleptic behavior 30 min later. Mice treated with WIN55,212-2 exhibited a significant increase in the time spent cataleptic in the ring catalepsy test (Fig. 2C). This response was unaffected by URB447, but was reversed by pretreatment with rimonabant (Fig. 2C). These findings indicate that URB447 selectively prevents peripherally mediated CB responses in mice.

To test whether URB447 inhibits body-weight gain, we treated genetically obese *ob/ob* mice once daily with URB447, rimonabant (each at 20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) or vehicle for 2 weeks. In keeping with our previous results (Fig. 1), we found that URB447 produced a significant reduction in the amount of food consumed throughout the treatment period (Fig. 3A). This effect was accompanied by a significant attenuation of body-weight gain (Fig. 3B) and was similar in magnitude to that of rimonabant (Fig. 3A and 3B).

Contrary to the present findings, URB447 would be expected to cross the blood–brain barrier by passive diffusion,²² considering that its molecular weight ($M_W = 401$), lipophilicity (estimated LogP = 6.39) and polar surface area (PSA = 48.02) are too similar to those of rimonabant ($M_W = 464$, LogP = 6.01, PSA = 50.1).²³ The unexpected lack of CNS penetration for URB447 may then be due to high clearance by efflux transporters (e.g., P-gp, MRP1-6 or BCRP)²⁴ or by rapid metabolism by P450 cytochromes in the astrocytes.²⁵

In conclusion, in the present study we have identified URB447 as the first peripherally restricted mixed CB₁ antagonist/CB₂ agonist.

We have shown that URB447 reduces food intake and body-weight gain in mice with an efficacy comparable to that of the standard of reference rimonabant. Furthermore, URB447 reversed the analgesic effect of (*R*)-methanandamide without entering the brain or antagonizing CB₁ receptors in the CNS. Indeed, URB447 failed to inhibit WIN55,212-2 induced hypothermia or catalepsy. The ability of URB447 to reduce food intake suggests that this CNS-impermeant antagonist produces anorexia by blocking CB₁ receptors in peripheral organs such as the gastrointestinal tract, in which endocannabinoids may act as local orexigenic hormones.^{7,9} We cannot exclude the possibility, however, that CB₂ receptor activation might contribute to the effects of URB447. Indeed, the CB₂ agonist JWH133 was shown to improve glucose tolerance after a glucose load²⁶ and ameliorate liver disease²⁷, suggesting a possible role of CB₂ in metabolic regulation. Irrespective of these speculations, our findings are clinically relevant because rimonabant and other brain-permeant CB₁ antagonist exert serious psychiatric side effects, which limit their clinical usefulness in anti-obesity therapy.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

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16. To a solution of 7 (0.261 g, 0.5 mmol) in DMF (2.5 mL), 10% HCl (1.3 mL) was added slowly (exothermic reaction) at room temperature. After stirring at room temperature for 6 h, the mixture was poured onto 2 N Na₂CO₃ and extracted (CH₂Cl₂). The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. Purification of the residue by column chromatography (cyclohexane EtOAc 8:2) and recrystallization gave URB447 as a yellow solid. Yield 66% (0.132 g). Mp 128–130 °C (EtOAc-petroleum ether). MS (EI): *m/z* 400 (M⁺), 275 (100). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.82 (s, 3H); 4.29 (br s, 2H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 6.84 (d, 2H); 7.24–7.51 (m, 10H); 7.68 (m, 2H) ppm. IR (nujol): 3444, 3359, 1605, 1595 cm⁻¹. Anal. calcd for C₂₅H₂₁ClN₂O (400.90): C, 73.84; H, 5.48; N, 6.62. Found: C, 74.03; H, 5.21; N, 6.90.
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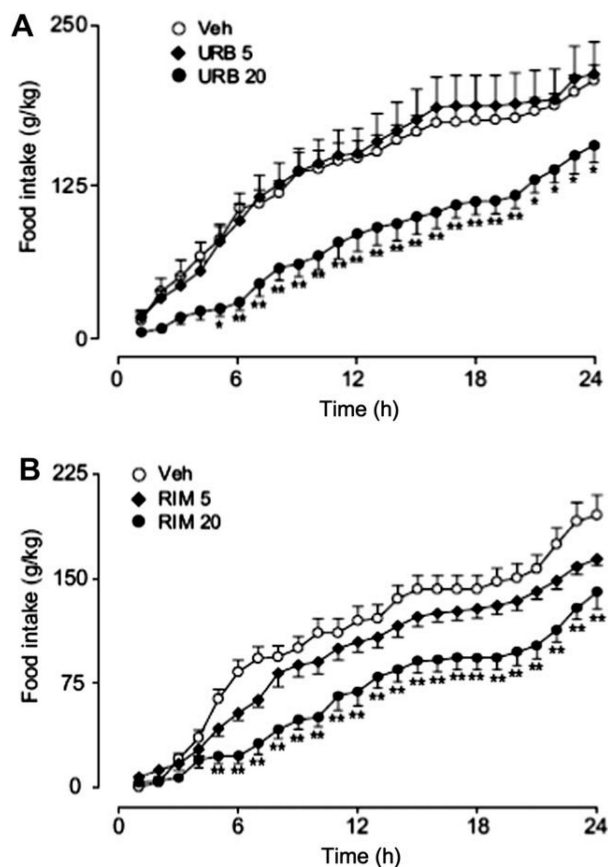


Figure 1. Effects of vehicle (open circles), URB447 (URB) or rimonabant (RIM) (each at 5 mg·kg⁻¹, closed diamonds, or 20 mg·kg⁻¹, closed circles, i.p.) on cumulative food intake in male Swiss mice ($n = 12$). Results were analyzed using a 2-way repeated measures ANOVA followed by a Bonferroni post hoc test. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs vehicle. Error bars represent SEM.

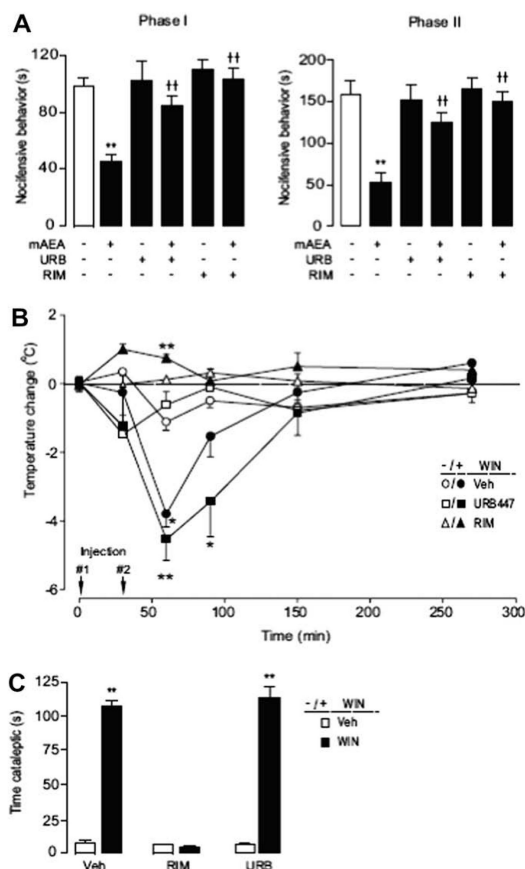


Figure 2.

(A) Effects of vehicle, URB447 (URB, 20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) or rimonabant (RIM, 2 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) administered 30 min before intraplantar formalin co-injected with or without (*R*)-methanandamide (mAEA, 50 μg, i.p.) on first (0–15 min) and second (15–45 min) phase formalin-evoked nociception in Swiss mice (*n* = 8–13). (B) Effects of a 30 min pretreatment (injection #1) of vehicle, URB447 (20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) or rimonabant (2 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) on WIN-55,212 (3 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p., injection #2)–induced hypothermia (*n* = 5). (C) Effects of vehicle, URB447 (URB, 20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) or rimonabant (RIM, 5 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) administered 30 min before vehicle or WIN55,212-2 (5 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) on cataleptic behavior measured 30 min after WIN55,212-2 treatment (*n* = 6). Results were analyzed using a 1-way or 2-way repeated measures ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post hoc tests as appropriate. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01 vs vehicle; ††*P* < 0.01 vs mAEA. Error bars represent SEM.

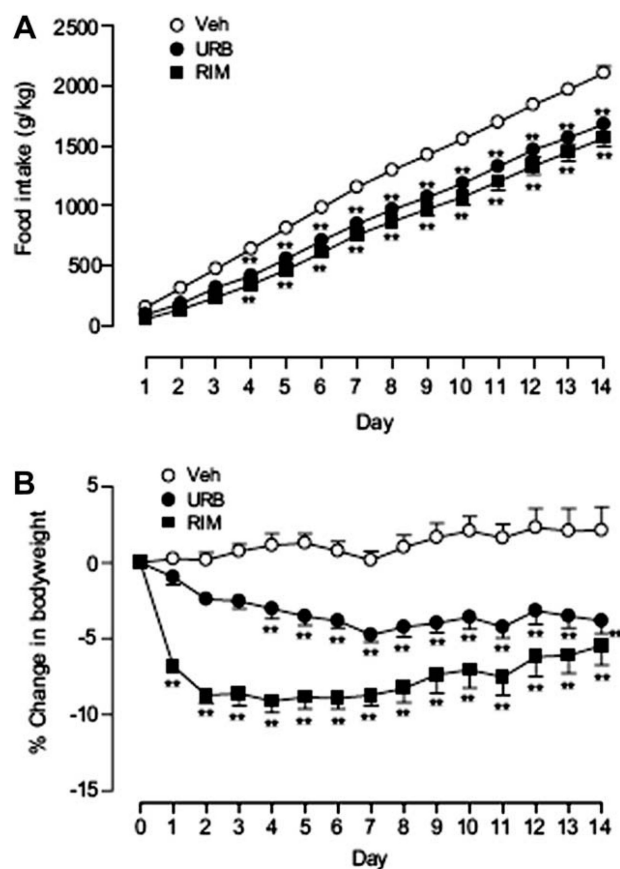
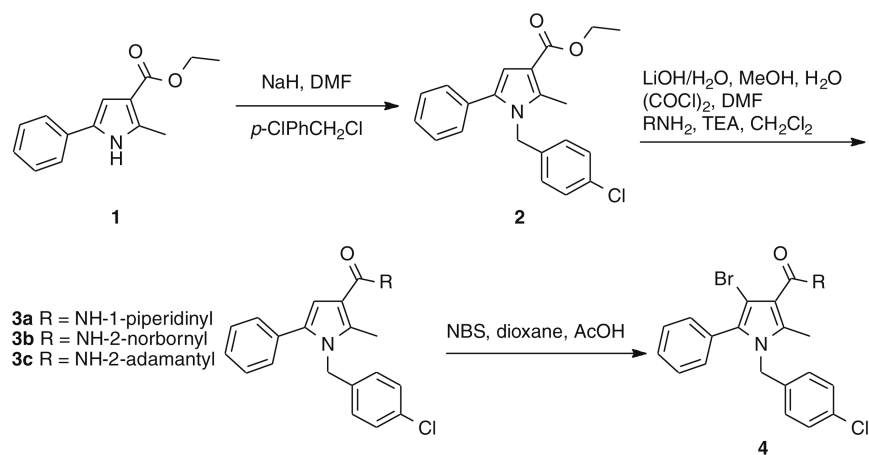
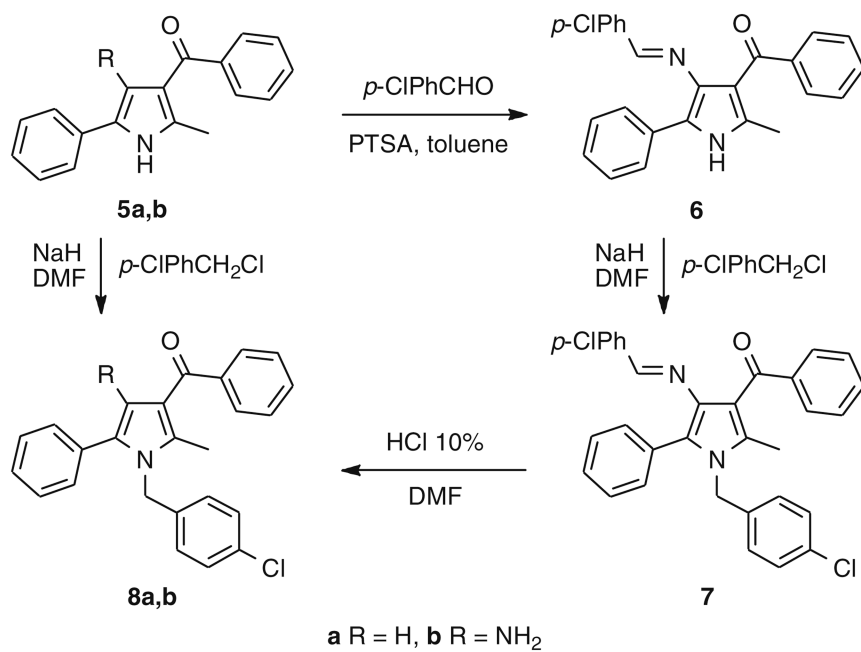


Figure 3. Effects of vehicle, URB447 (URB, 20 mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) or rimonabant (RIM, 20mg·kg⁻¹, i.p.) administered daily for 2 weeks on (A) food intake or (B) body weight (expressed as % change from day 0) in *ob/ob* mice ($n = 8$). Results were analyzed using a 2-way repeated measures ANOVA followed by a Bonferroni post hoc test. ** $P < 0.01$ vs vehicle. Error bars represent SEM.

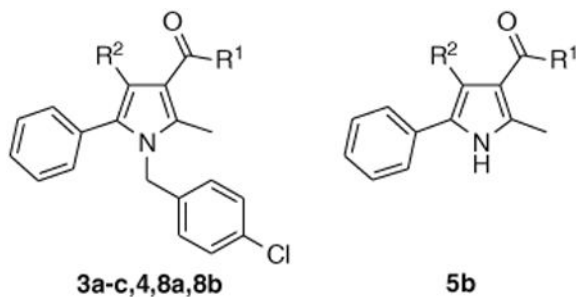


Scheme 1.



Scheme 2.

Table 1
Structural formulas and IC₅₀ (nM) values for rat CB₁^{a,c} or human CB₂^{b,c} receptors



Compound	R ¹	R ²	CB ₁ (nM)	CB ₂ (nM)
3a	NH-1-piperidiny1	H	>1000	>1000
3b	NH-2-norbornyl	H	>1000	420 ± 18
3c	NH-2-adamantyl	H	70 ± 10	11 ± 4
4	NH-2-adamantyl	Br	>1000	123 ± 29
5b	C ₆ H ₅	NH ₂	>1000	>1000
8a	C ₆ H ₅	H	>1000	498 ± 32
8b URB447	C ₆ H ₅	NH ₂	313 ± 72	41 ± 23

Inhibition of [³H]WIN55,212-2 binding:

^aRat cerebellar membranes.

^bCHO-K1 cells overexpressing human CB₂ receptors. Values are means of four experiments; standard deviation is given.

^cIC₅₀ values of rimonabant are 5.2 ± 1.8 nM¹⁸ (K_i = 1.98 ± 0.36 nM)¹⁹ for CB₁ and >1000 nM for CB₂.²⁰s