

**Table 3. G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) used for radioligand binding studies with CUR61414**

No.	Receptor	Subtypes	Species	No.	Receptor	Subtypes	Species
1	Adenosine	A <sub>1</sub> -A <sub>2A</sub> -A <sub>2B</sub>	H	16	Melanocortin	MC4	H
2	Adrenergic	<u>α<sub>1A</sub></u> - <u>α<sub>1B</sub></u> - <u>α<sub>1C</sub></u> - <u>α<sub>2A</sub></u> - <u>α<sub>2B</sub></u> - <u>α<sub>2C</sub></u> -β <sub>1</sub> -β <sub>2</sub> -β <sub>3</sub>	H R	17	Melatonin	ML <sub>1</sub>	Ch
3	Angiotensin	AT <sub>1</sub> -AT <sub>2</sub>	H	18	Muscarinic	M <sub>1</sub> -M <sub>2</sub> -M <sub>3</sub> -M <sub>4</sub> -M <sub>5</sub>	H
4	Bombesin		R	19	Neuropeptide	Y <sub>1</sub> -Y <sub>2</sub>	H
5	Bradykinin	B <sub>2</sub>	H	20	Neurotensin		M
6	Calcitonin		H	21	Opiate	δ-κ-μ	H
7	Canabinoid	CB <sub>1</sub> -CB <sub>2</sub>	H	22	Platelet Activating Factor (PAF)		Rb
8	Chemokine	CCR5-CXCR1-CXCR2	H	23	Purinergic	<u>P<sub>2U</sub></u> - <u>P<sub>2Y</sub></u>	Rb R
9	Cholecystokinin	CCK <sub>A</sub> -CCK <sub>B</sub>	H	24	Serotonin 5-HT	HT <sub>1A</sub> -HT <sub>1B</sub> -HT <sub>1D</sub> - <u>HT<sub>2</sub></u> -HT <sub>2A</sub> -HT <sub>2B</sub>	H R
10	Dopamine	D <sub>1</sub> -D <sub>2L</sub> -D <sub>2</sub> -D <sub>4L</sub> -D <sub>5</sub>	H			HT <sub>3C</sub> -HT <sub>3</sub> - <u>HT<sub>4</sub></u> -HT <sub>5A</sub> -HT <sub>6</sub> -HT <sub>7</sub>	H GP
11	Endothelin	ET <sub>A</sub> -ET <sub>B</sub>	H	25	Tachykinin	NK <sub>1</sub> -NK <sub>2</sub> -NK <sub>3</sub>	H
12	GABA <sub>A</sub>	Agonist Site	R	26	Thromboxane	A <sub>2</sub> (TXA <sub>2</sub> )	Rb
13	Galanin		H	27	Thyrotropin Releasing Hormone (TRH)		R
14	Histamine	<u>H<sub>1</sub></u> - <u>H<sub>2</sub></u> - <u>H<sub>3</sub></u>	R GP	28	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide (VIP)	VIP <sub>1</sub>	H
15	Leukotriene	B <sub>1</sub>	H	29	Vasopressin	V <sub>1A</sub>	H

CUR61414 (3 μM) was incubated with the different GPCRs to determine the effect on binding of the natural ligands. H, human; Rb, rabbit; R, rat; M, mouse; Ch, chicken. Non-human subtypes are underlined. All IC<sub>50</sub>s were between ≤30% stimulation and ≤30% inhibition, and therefore not considered significant.