Molecular Pharmacology Fast Forward. Published on November 7, 2011 as doi:10.1124/mol.111.074013

Title Page

Functional selectivity in CB_2 cannabinoid receptor signaling and regulation: implications for the therapeutic potential of CB_2 ligands

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Molecular Pharmacology Fast Forward. Published on November 7, 2011 as DOI: 10.1124/mol.111.074013
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Running Title Page

Running Title: Functionally selective CB_2 ligands

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Abbreviations:

2-AG: 2-arachidonoylglycerol

2-AGE: 2-arachidonoylglyceryl ether (noladin ether)

AEA: anandamide

BSA: bovine serum albumin

CB_1: cannabinoid receptor subtype 1

CB_2: cannabinoid receptor subtype 2

ERK: extracellular signal related kinase

FAAH: fatty acid amide hydrolase

GPCR: G protein coupled receptor

HA: hemagglutinin 11

hCB_2: human CB_2

HBS: HEPES buffered saline

HEK: human embryonic kidney

MAPK: mitogen activated protein kinase

mCB_2: mouse CB_2

MGL: monoacylglycerol lipase

mRFP: modified red fluorescent protein

OEA: oleoylethanolamide

PEA: palmitoylethanolamide

PB: phosphate buffer

PFA: paraformaldehyde

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PBS: phosphate buffered saline

PTX: pertussis toxin

rCB_1: rat CB_1

rCB_2: rat CB_2

TBS: Tris-buffered saline

THC: Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol

VGCC: voltage gated calcium channel

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Abstract

Receptor internalization increases the flexibility and scope of GPCR signaling. CB_1 and CB_2 cannabinoid receptors undergo internalization following sustained exposure to agonists. However, it is not known if different agonists internalize CB_2 to different extents. Since CB_2 is a promising therapeutic target, understanding its trafficking in response to different agonists is necessary for a complete understanding of its biology. Here we profile a number of cannabinoid receptor ligands and provide evidence for marked functional selectivity of cannabinoid receptor internalization. Classical, aminoalkylindole, bicyclic, cannabilactone and iminothiazole cannabinoid, and endocannabinoid ligands varied greatly in their effects on CB_1 and CB_2 trafficking. Our most striking finding was that WIN55,212-2 (and other aminoalkylindoles) failed to promote CB_2 receptor internalization, while CP55,940 robustly internalized CB_2 receptors. Furthermore, WIN55,212-2 competitively antagonized CP55,940-induced CB_2 internalization. Despite these differences in internalization, both compounds activated CB_2 receptors as measured by ERK1/2 phosphorylation and recruitment of β-arrestin$_2$ to the membrane. In contrast, while CP55,940 inhibited voltage-gated calcium channels via CB_2 receptor activation, WIN55,212-2 was ineffective on its own and antagonized the effects of CP55,940. Based on the differences we found between these two ligands we also tested the effects of other cannabinoids on these signaling pathways and found additional evidence for functional selectivity of CB_2 ligands. These novel data highlight that WIN55,212-2 and other cannabinoids show strong functional selectivity at CB_2 receptors and suggest that different classes of CB_2 ligands may

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produce diverse physiological effects, emphasizing that each class needs to be separately evaluated for therapeutic efficacy.

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Introduction

Cannabinoid receptors are the targets of both endogenous cannabinoids (endocannabinoids) as well as exogenous cannabinoids such as Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) (Howlett et al., 2002). The CB_1 cannabinoid receptor is abundant within the brain, (Mackie, 2005) while the CB_2 cannabinoid receptor is primarily localized in immune cells of both the periphery and the central nervous system. It is possible that it may be expressed in neurons, but the extent and level of expression remain controversial (Atwood and Mackie, 2010). Both CB_1 and CB_2 are GPCRs that couple to the $G_{i/o}$ class of G proteins. As such they negatively couple to adenylyl cyclase and both are capable of activating p42/44 MAPK (ERK1/2) (Felder et al., 1995; Howlett et al., 2002).

The CB_2 cannabinoid receptor is an attractive therapeutic target. CB_2 activation is immunomodulatory and neuroprotective (Berdyshev, 2000; Cabral and Griffin-Thomas, 2009; Howlett et al., 2002). CB_2 agonists also suppress both acute and neuropathic pain responses (Anand et al., 2009). Since CB_1 likely mediates most, if not all, of the psychoactive effects of cannabinoids (Huestis et al., 2001; Mackie, 2005; Monory et al., 2007), CB_2 selective agonists are attractive as therapeutics as they would presumably lack this psychoactivity. CB_2 expression also increases under certain conditions and disease states, further adding to its attractiveness as a therapeutic target (Wotherspoon et al., 2005; Yiangou et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2003).

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However, CB_2 agonist-based therapies for many indications will necessitate long-term treatment. Long-term treatment with a GPCR agonist produces a number of physiological adaptations at both the systems and cellular levels. For instance repeated morphine administration produces profound physiological tolerance (von Zastrow et al., 2003). At the cellular level this prolonged exposure results in mu opioid receptor desensitization (Koch et al., 2005), a functional decoupling of the receptor from its G proteins. Extended exposure to opioids also produces mu opioid receptor internalization (Koch et al., 2005). It has been suggested that there is an inverse relationship between mu opioid receptor internalization and desensitization (Finn and Whistler, 2001; Koch and Hollt, 2008; Koch et al., 2005; Whistler et al., 1999). This may also be true for CB_1 cannabinoid receptors. WIN55,212-2 is a cannabinoid receptor agonist that produces substantial CB_1 internalization (Hsieh et al., 1999), but less receptor desensitization than THC, an agonist that produces low receptor internalization (Wu et al., 2008).

Little is known about CB_2 receptor internalization. There is evidence from expression systems that CB_2 undergoes constitutive activation resulting in a basal level of internalization. A CB_2 agonist, CP55,940, enhances internalization whereas SR144528, a CB_2 receptor inverse agonist prevents it, increasing cell surface CB_2 (Bouaboula et al., 1999). A recent study found that HU-308 promotes CB_2 internalization and this internalization can be reversed by AM630. This study also found that AM630 acted as an inverse agonist in regards to internalization (Grimsey et al., 2011). If CB_2 agonists will be used therapeutically, then a greater understanding of the cellular compensations

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that occur during lengthy drug treatments will be necessary. Here we characterized a selection of distinct cannabinoid ligands from a number of different structural classes to determine their ability to internalize CB_2 receptors. We hypothesized that potent and efficacious CB_2 agonists would produce greater amounts of internalization than those of lower potency and efficacy. Furthermore, we expected that ligands that were highly selective for CB_2 over CB_1 would produce greater internalization of CB_2 than CB_1.

Our investigation of CB_2 receptor internalization, led us to explore the functional selectivity of CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2, two of the most frequently used cannabinoid agonists, at CB_2. Functional selectivity is an important emerging pharmacological concept that describes the ability of different receptor ligands to produce distinct cellular responses due to the activation of differing repertoires of signaling pathways (Urban et al., 2007). There is evidence that some CB_2 agonists display functional selectivity (Shoemaker et al., 2005). In addition to measuring internalization due to CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2, we also measured CB_2-mediated MAPK activation, β-arrestin$_2$ membrane recruitment and inhibition of voltage gated calcium channels. These studies found that while CP55,940 was an efficacious agonist for all signaling pathways studied, WIN55,212-2 displayed profound functional selectivity, activating only a few of these signaling pathways. In addition to WIN55,212-2 we found that several other CB_2 agonists exhibited significant functional selectivity in these cellular signaling pathways.

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Materials and Methods

Reagents. Drugs and reagents were purchased from Tocris Cookson (Ellisville, MO), Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI), Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA), Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham, MA), LI-COR Biosciences (Lincoln, NE), Gibco Life Technologies (Rockville, MD), Clontech (Mountain View, CA) or Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO). JWH018 was synthesized as described in (Huffman et al., 1994). CP55,940, Rimonabant (SR141716), SR144528 and THC were obtained from the National Institute of Drug Abuse Drug Supply Service. A-836339 was generously provided by Abbott Laboratories (Abbott Park, IL), AM1710 was from Andrea Hohmann (Indiana University) and HU210 from Dr. Raphael Mechoulam (Hebrew University). CP47,497-C8 was synthesized as described in (Atwood et al., 2011). THCV was obtained from Aron Lichtman (Virginia Commonwealth University).

Mouse anti-HA11 antibody was purchased from Covance (Richmond, CA). Rabbit anti-phospho-ERK1/2 MAPK was purchased from Cell Signaling Technologies Inc. (Danvers, MA). IRDye conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG antibody (IR680) was purchased from LI-COR Biosciences (Lincoln, NE). Donkey anti-rabbit IgG IR800 antibody was purchased from Rockland Immunochemicals Inc. (Gilbertsville, PA). FITC conjugated secondary antibody was purchased from Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories Inc. (West Grove, PA). Vectashield mounting medium was purchased from Vector Laboratories (Burlingame, CA). The anti-N-terminal human CB_2 antibody was previously characterized (Benito et al., 2005).

Solutions used in immunocytochemistry, MAPK and internalization assays included:

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phosphate buffer (PB: 100 mM NaH_2PO_4, pH 7.4), phosphate buffered saline (PBS: 137 mM NaCl, 100 mM NaH_2PO_4, 2.7 mM KCl, pH 7.4), HEPES buffered saline (HBS: 130 mM NaCl, 5.4 mM KCl, 1.8 mM $MgCl_2$, 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.5), tris-buffered saline (TBS; 137 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris, pH 7.4) and 4% paraformaldehyde (4% PFA w/v in PB).

For electrophysiological recordings, normal extracellular solution (ECS) contained: 119 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 2 mM $CaCl_2$, 1 mM $MgCl_2$, 30 mM glucose and 20 mM HEPES, pH to 7.3 with NaOH. For recording barium currents, the ECS contained: 119 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 10 mM $BaCl_2$, 1 mM $MgCl_2$, 30 mM glucose and 20 mM HEPES. pH to 7.3 with NaOH. To block sodium currents during calcium channel recordings, >200 nM TTX was added to the ECS. 10 µM nifedipine was also added to block L-type calcium channels. The intracellular solution for recording calcium currents contained 100 mM CsCl, 1 mM $MgCl_2$, 3 mM MgATP, 0.3 mM LiGTP, 10 mM HEPES, 20 mM phosphocreatine, 10 mM EGTA, 50 units/ml creatine phosphokinase, pH 7.3 with CsOH.

Cell Culture. Human Embryonic Kidney (HEK) (catalog #CRL-1573) and AtT20 (catalog #CRL-1795) cells were purchased from American Type Culture Collection (Boston, MA). AtT20 cells used for calcium channel recordings were generously provided by Dr. Gerry Oxford (Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN). AtT20 cell transfection was performed using the Superfect reagent (Qiagen, Valencia,

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CA). HEK293 cell transfection was done using the Lipofectamine 2000 reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). Both were conducted according to the manufacturer's instructions. Stable cell lines were made as previously described (Brown et al., 2002; Daigle et al., 2008). Plasmids encoding pplss-HA-rat CB_1-pcDNA3.0 (rCB_1), pplss-HA-mouse CB_2-pcDNA3.0 (mCB_2), HA-rat CB_2-pcDNA3.0 (rCB_2), pplss-HA-human CB_2-pTRE2 (hCB_2), human CB_2-pcDNA3 (untagged hCB_2), and β-arrestin$_2$-mRFP pEF4a were all constructed, amplified and purified using NEB buffers and restriction enzymes (New England BioLabs, Ipswich, MA) and Qiagen plasmid DNA purification kits (Valencia, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The amino-terminal HA (hemagglutinin) epitope tag was added for ease of immunostaining. An amino-terminal preprolactin signal sequence (pplss) was added to enhance cannabinoid receptor surface expression in HEK293 cells (Daigle et al., 2008). The pTRE2 vector was chosen for hCB_2 due to the extremely higher expression levels obtained using hCB_2 in the pcDNA3.0 plasmid. Sequencing was performed to verify each construct's integrity (Indiana University Molecular Biology Institute). Primers for sequencing and cloning were purchased from Operon (Huntsville, AL). Cell lines were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 units/ml penicillin, and 100 μg/ml streptomycin. All cells were grown at 37° C in 5% CO_2 humidified air.

Immunocytochemistry. HEK293 cells expressing rCB_1 and rCB_2 were treated and immunostained according to the protocols outlined in (Daigle et al., 2008) and (Kearn et al., 2005). Briefly, cells were grown on poly-D lysine coated coverslips in 24 well plates. Cells were washed once with HBS/BSA (HBS + 0.2 mg/ml BSA) and drug treatments

were performed at 37°C with drugs diluted in HBS/BSA. Following drug treatments, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde, washed and blocked in PBS with 5% DDS and 0.1% saponin (for membrane permeablization). Primary antibody treatment was performed for 3 hours at room temperature or overnight at 4°C. Cells were washed and secondary antibody incubation was done for 1 hour at room temperature. Finally, cells were washed, dried and mounted on glass slides using Vectashield with DAPI. Cells were visualized using a Nikon Eclipse TE2000E confocal microscope at 60X magnification for internalization experiments and 100X for β-arrestin experiments (Indiana University METACyt facilities).

Internalization and MAPK assays. Internalization assays (quantitative on-cell western) were performed as previously described in (Atwood et al., 2010). For internalization experiments using pertussis toxin (PTX), the cells were incubated overnight in PTX (400 ng/ml). For internalization experiments using sucrose (350 mM), URB597 (100 nM) and JZL184 (100 nM), the cells were pre-treated for 20 minutes and the treatment was continued throughout the duration of the experiment. For experiments comparing untagged to HA-tagged receptors, an anti-N-terminal rat CB_2 antibody was used instead of the anti-HA antibody used in all other experiments. At least three replicates for each time point or concentration were performed for each independent experiment.

For MAPK assays (quantitative in-cell system), HEK293 cells stably expressing rCB_1 or rCB_2 were plated to near confluence on poly-D lysine coated 96 well plates (Corning, Corning, NY, USA) in serum-free growth media and incubated over night. Drug

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containing solutions were made in the serum-free media and added to the wells at appropriate time points. Following drug incubation the wells were emptied and ice cold 4% PFA was added immediately to each well and the plates were placed on ice for 15 minutes, followed by 30 minutes at room temperature. The PFA was then removed and >100 µl of ice-cold methanol was added to each well and the plate was incubated at -20 °C for >15 minutes. An additional washing step was performed using PBS containing 0.1% Triton-X 100 for 25 minutes (5 minute washes x 5). The PBS/Triton-X 100 was replaced with Odyssey blocking buffer and incubated for >1.5 hours at room temperature. The blocking solution was then removed and replaced by blocking solution containing rabbit anti-phospho-ERK1/2 MAPK antibody (1:200) and was shaken overnight at 4 °C or for 2.5 hours at room temperature. The antibody solution was removed and the plates were washed 5 times with TBS containing 0.05% Tween-20 (TBST) for 5 minutes each time. Blocking solution containing a donkey anti-rabbit IgG antibody (1:200 dilution) conjugated with an IR800 dye was added and shaken for 1 hour at room temperature. The plates were then washed 5 times with TBST, 5 minutes each time. The plates were patted dry and then scanned using a LI-COR Odyssey. The amount of MAPK activation and internalization were calculated as the average integrated intensities of the drug treated wells divided by the average integrated intensities of the untreated wells and are expressed as percentages. Three to four replicates were performed for each time point or concentration for each independent experiment.

β-arrestin recruitment assays. HEK293 cells were transiently transfected with β-

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arrestin$_2$-mRFP and either HArCB$_1$ pcDNA3 or HArCB$_2$ pcDNA3 and plated on to glass coverslips in 24 well dishes. Transient transfection of both receptor and β-arrestin$_2$ was used as we previously found that stable expression of either the receptor or β-arrestin$_2$ inhibited expression of the other, whether stably or transiently expressed. Cells were drug-treated for 7 minutes, fixed and CB$_1$ or CB$_2$ receptors detected as described above. Images of the fluorescently detected HA11 antibody and mRFP β-arrestin$_2$ were processed using MetaMorph software (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA). Line scans of pixel intensity were made across cells that expressed (non-saturating) levels of β-arrestin$_2$-mRFP. Line scans of β-arrestin$_2$-mRFP and FITC-anti-mouse (the presence of CB$_2$ receptor defines the cell membrane) were compared to determine the location of the outer cell membrane on the line scan. The average intensity of β-arrestin$_2$-mRFP was assessed at this point (within 1 μm of the membrane edge) and divided by the average intensity of mRFP in the cytosol to obtain a membrane:cytosol ratio. Membrane:cytosol ratios greater than 1 were interpreted as membrane recruitment of β-arrestin$_2$-mRFP.

Voltage-gated calcium channel recording. Calcium channel activity was measured by recording barium currents from wild type untransfected AtT20 cells and AtT20 cells stably expressing rCB$_1$ or mCB$_2$ in the whole-cell configuration. The cells were voltage clamped at a holding potential of -70 mV. Voltage-activated currents were evoked by depolarizing the cells to 0 mV for 30 ms from the holding potential every 10 seconds Currents were measured near the end of each 30 ms voltage step. Cd^{2+} insensitive currents were subtracted off-line and the Cd^{2+}-sensitive current was taken to be the

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barium current flowing through calcium channels. In some experiments we observed linear rundown of barium currents. In these cases we used linear regression analysis to determine the rates of current rundown prior to drug application. Drug effects were determined by measuring the difference between the actual and predicted current based on these rates of rundown.

Statistical analysis. Data are reported as mean ± SEM (except EC_{50}, IC_{50} and $t_{1/2}$ data are reported as mean ± 95% confidence interval). Nonlinear regression was used to fit the concentration response curves and the time courses of receptor internalization. Student's t-tests and one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparisons or Dunnett post-tests were used where indicated. Statistical significance is denoted as follows: ***p<0.0001, **p < 0.01, and *p < 0.05. All graphs and statistical analyses were generated using GraphPad Prism 4.0 software (Hearne Scientific Software, Chicago, IL). Densitometric analysis was performed using Image J software.

Results

Ligand-directed internalization of rCB_1 and rCB_2 receptors in HEK293 cells. To measure cannabinoid receptor internalization we employed HEK293 cells stably expressing HA-tagged rat CB_1 (rCB_1) and rat CB_2 (rCB_2) receptors. In these cells internalization is inversely proportional to receptor level (i.e., the higher the surface levels of the receptor, the lower the maximal internalization). Thus, we utilized stable cell lines with similar surface expression levels (as assessed by quantitative on-cell western analysis (Supplemental Figure 1A: rCB_1: 1.0 ± 0.05, rCB_2: 1.1 ± 0.07 (relative

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units), p = 0.11). However, the rCB_2 cells had a higher total expression level than rCB_1 cells (1.9 fold higher) as assessed by conventional western blot analysis (Supplemental Figure 1B,C). This discrepancy between total protein level and surface level is likely due to the constitutive internalization of CB_2 observed by others, leading to a larger intracellular pool of CB_2 (Bouaboula et al., 1999). Nevertheless, because these two cell lines had nearly identical surface levels under basal conditions, this enabled us to compare internalization due to drug treatments between these two cell lines.

CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 are widely used and are generally regarded as non-selective, highly potent and efficacious CB_1 and CB_2 receptor agonists (Howlett et al., 2002). Fig. 1A shows the time course of rCB_1 and rCB_2 internalization produced by 100 nM CP55,940. CP55,940 treatment internalizes both rCB_1 and rCB_2 to a similar extent, reaching a plateau of 56 ± 3.2% of basal surface levels in rCB_1 expressing cells and 59 ± 1.3% in rCB_2 expressing cells. rCB_2 internalized much more rapidly with a half-life of 8.2 minutes (5.6 to 15 min) compared to 36 minutes (24 to 71 min) for rCB_1. CP55,940 promoted internalization of rCB_1 and rCB_2 (Fig. 1B) with nearly equal potencies (rCB_1: EC_{50} = 0.48 nM (0.17 to 1.4 nM); rCB_2: EC_{50} = 1.3 nM (0.68 to 2.3 nM)) and efficacies (rCB_1: E_{max} = 56 ± 2.0% basal surface levels, rCB_2: E_{max} = 59 ± 1.2% of basal surface levels). In rCB_1 cells, 100 nM CP55,940-induced internalization could be blocked by 1 μM rimonabant, a CB_1 receptor antagonist/inverse agonist (Fig. 1C: 93 ± 3.0% of basal surface levels, p <0.001 vs. CP55,940 alone). For rCB_2 cells, 1 μM AM630, a CB_2 receptor antagonist, attenuated internalization by CP55,940 (Fig. 1C: 83 ± 1.8% of basal surface levels, p < 0.001 vs. CP55,940 alone). As expected from previous work,

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WIN55,212-2 also produced rCB_1 receptor internalization (Fig. 1D) with a maximal internalization of 45 ± 3.4% of basal surface levels and a half-life of 34 (24 to 57) min. Surprisingly, 100 nM WIN55,212-2 did not produce any rCB_2 internalization, even after 180 minutes of treatment (Fig. 1D). This was not a consequence of the concentration used as even 1 μM WIN55,212-2 did not produce rCB_2 internalization (Fig. 1E). 1 μM rimonabant could also prevented 1 μM WIN55,212-2 from internalizing rCB_1 (Fig. 1F: 96 ± 4.8% of basal surface levels, $p < 0.001$ vs. WIN55,212-2 alone). AM630 had no effect on surface CB_2 during WIN55,212-2 treatment (Fig. 1F). Fig. 1G provides representative images of cells treated with 100 nM CP55,940 or WIN55,212-2 for 120 minutes and also co-treatments with antagonists. It is of interest that the pattern of internalization differs between the two cell lines, with rCB_2 internalization resulting in more perinuclear localization of the receptor than for rCB_1, suggesting that internalized CB_1 and CB_2 may localize to different endosomal compartments. To test whether cannabinoid receptor internalization observed here was dependent on G protein activation, cells were treated over-night with 400 ng/ml *Pertussis* toxin (PTX). PTX did not alter the magnitude (Supplemental Figure 2A) of CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 induced receptor internalization in either rCB_1 or rCB_2 cells. It also did not alter the kinetics of internalization for rCB_1 (CP55,940: 45 (27 to 145) min; WIN55,212-2: 54 (31 to 192) min) or rCB_2 (CP55,940: 11 (8.0 to 18) min). This suggests that this internalization is independent of $G_{i/o}$ G protein activation. Interestingly despite the inability to alter the kinetics or magnitude of agonist-induced receptor internalization, PTX did produce a small, but significant increase in basal receptor surface levels in rCB_1 cells (110 ± 2.2% of basal surface levels, $p = 0.033$ vs. untreated) and a larger

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increase in rCB_2 cells (130 ± 1.9% of basal surface levels, $p < 0.0001$ vs. untreated), suggesting that $G_{i/o}$ G protein activation may play a role in basal cannabinoid receptor trafficking (Supplemental Figure 2C). To determine whether or not the internalization we observed in these cells was clathrin-mediated, we treated these cells with CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 in the presence of 350 mM sucrose, which blocks clathrin-mediated endocytosis (Hsieh et al., 1999). Sucrose completely prevented CP55,940-induced internalization of both rCB_1 and rCB_2 (Supplemental Figure 2A: rCB_1: 96 ± 1.1% of basal surface levels, $p<0.001$ vs. CP55,940 alone; CB_2: 93 ± 2.8% of basal surface levels, $p<0.001$ vs. CP55,940 alone), and rCB_1 internalization due to WIN55,212-2 treatment (Supplemental Figure 2B: 93 ± 3.8% of basal surface levels, $p<0.001$ vs. WIN55,212-2 alone). Sucrose alone did not significantly alter rCB_1 surface levels, but produced a small, yet statistically significant increase in rCB_2 surface levels (110 ± 0.77% of basal levels, $p=0.010$) (Supplemental Figure 2C).

There have been reports that rCB_2, mCB_2 and hCB_2 receptors possess significantly different pharmacological profiles despite each being a CB_2 receptor (Bingham et al., 2007; Mukherjee et al., 2004). Thus, the effect of WIN55,212-2 observed above may be unique to the rat CB_2 receptor. Furthermore the cellular environment may also be a contributing factor. To test these possibilities we treated HEK293 cells expressing mCB_2 or hCB_2 receptors as well as AtT20 cells expressing rCB_2 or mCB_2 receptors with CP55,940 or WIN55,212-2 (Supplemental Figure 3A). In all cell lines we obtained a similar pattern of results as we observed in our rCB_2 HEK293 cells. 100 nM CP55,940 promoted CB_2 receptor internalization in each cell line, whereas 1 μM WIN55,212-2

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produced little if any internalization. The effect of CP55,940 could be significantly inhibited by a co-treatment with 1 μM SR144528 in all cell lines and by 1 μM AM630 in the rCB_2 AtT20 cell lines and all the HEK293 cell lines. AM630 attenuated the effects of CP55,940 in the mCB_2 AtT20 cell line, but this difference did not reach statistical significance. This is likely due to the high expression level of mCB_2 in these cells, which may also account for the reduced effectiveness of CP55,940 in promoting receptor internalization in these cells. Nonetheless, the general pharmacological pattern is consistent across all cell lines.

It is also a possibility that the lack of internalization observed here for WIN55,212-2 was due to the presence of the HA-epitope tag found on the N-terminus of the CB_2 receptors. To determine this we measured receptor internalization induced by CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 of untagged hCB_2 stably expressed in HEK293 cells. In these experiments we used an antibody directed towards the N-terminus of CB_2. We observed similar results as with the HA-tagged receptors: CP55,940 promoted internalization of the untagged CB_2 receptor (74 ± 5.1% of basal surface levels) and WIN55,212-2 was ineffectual (100 ± 3.8% of basal surface levels) (Supplemental Figure 3B). Taken together, these data suggest that the results we obtained in our internalization experiments are not limited to a specific cell type, species of CB_2 or the presence of an epitope tag.

Since we found such a profound difference between two ligands that are widely considered to be interchangeable CB_2 agonists, we expanded our study to include a

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range of cannabinoid receptor ligands. Fig. 2 provides the concentration response curves following 2 hours of treatment with each of these ligands, grouped by ligand family. Supplemental Table 1 provides a summary of the data displayed in Fig. 2, giving EC_{50}'s and maximal internalization achieved. For all ligands that produced internalization, we also determined efficacy of antagonist block using 1 μM rimonabant for rCB_1 and 1 μM AM630 for rCB_2 cells. For all ligands we found that rimonabant could significantly block internalization in rCB_1 cells and AM630 in rCB_2 cells (Supplemental Figure 4). Fig. 2A details the effects of aminoalkylindoles, the same class of ligand to which WIN55,212-2 belongs. Interestingly, all aminoalkylindoles tested produced modest to no internalization of rCB_2 receptors (Figure A2) and AM1241, reported to be a CB_2 selective agonist, slightly increased surface levels of rCB_2. JWH015, frequently used as a "CB_2-selective agonist" significantly internalized rCB_1 (Fig. 2A1). This was markedly greater than the internalization produced in rCB_2 cells ($p = 0.0015$). THC did not produce any rCB_2 internalization, but JWH133, THCV and HU210 did, despite being structurally similar to THC. The iminothiazole compound, A-836339, potently produced moderate rCB_2 internalization as did the cannabilactone AM1710 (Fig. 2D2) (Rahn et al., 2011). A-836339 also produced extensive rCB_1 internalization, but its EC_{50} for rCB_1 internalization was about 800-fold higher than that for rCB_2. AM1710 and JWH133 were the only compounds that produced greater internalization of rCB_2 than rCB_1. We also confirmed that SR144528 increased surface levels of CB_2 (Bouaboula et al., 1999), but interestingly, AM630, a structurally distinct CB_2 receptor antagonist did not significantly increase cell surface CB_2 (Fig. 2E2). Rimonabant had no effect on either rCB_1 or rCB_2 surface levels (Supplemental Table 1).

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As shown in Fig. 2C1, the endocannabinoids 2-AG and AEA produced some internalization in rCB_1 cells, albeit at very high concentrations. This may be due to the low intrinsic activity of these ligands for internalization or due to endocannabinoid breakdown via catabolic enzymes endogenously expressed in HEK293 cells. Fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) is the enzyme primarily responsible for breakdown of anandamide (Cravatt et al., 2001; Ligresti et al., 2005), while monoacylglycerol lipase (MGL) is reported to be the enzyme that is primarily responsible for the degradation of 2-AG, although other enzymes contribute (Blankman et al., 2007). HEK293 cells possess significant levels of mRNA (as assessed by microarray analysis) for enzymes involved in endocannabinoid synthesis and degradation including FAAH (Supplemental Figure 5A). We detected MGL mRNA, but at a statistically insignificant level, although other enzymes that may degrade 2-AG were detected at significant levels (α/β-hydrolases 6 and12). URB597, a selective inhibitor of FAAH, effectively increased the ability of low concentrations of AEA to promote rCB_1 internalization (Supplemental Figure 5B) but had little effect on rCB_2 internalization (Supplemental Figure 5C). 100 nM URB597 treatment shifted the EC_{50} of AEA-mediated rCB_1 internalization from 1.5 μM (0.1 to 16 μM) to 64 nM (13 to 320 nM). Maximal internalization was not significantly increased (30 μM AEA: 69 ± 4.7% basal surface levels; 30 μM AEA + 100 nM URB597: 56 ± 3.4% of basal surface levels). JZL184, an inhibitor of MGL (Long et al., 2009), did not produce a shift in the concentration response curves for either rCB_1 or rCB_2 (Supplemental Figures 5B and 5C).

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WIN55,212-2 competitively antagonizes agonist-induced rCB_2 receptor internalization. Since CP55,940 produced robust rCB_2 internalization and WIN55,212-2 produced no internalization, it is possible that WIN55,212-2 could competitively antagonize CP55,940 internalization. Fig. 3A shows a time course of rCB_2 internalization produced by treatment with 100 nM CP55,940 alone or with increasing concentrations of WIN55,212-2 as a co-treatment. WIN55,212-2 prevents CP55,940-induced rCB_2 internalization and this was concentration dependent. The same was not true for rCB_1 cells where WIN55,212-2 (100 nM or 1 μM) had no effect on the internalization induced by 100 nM CP55,940 (Fig. 3B). Fig. 3C shows representative images of rCB_1 or rCB_2 cells co-treated with 100 nM CP55,940 and 1 μM WIN55,212-2. To further explore the concentration dependence of this effect, we performed two complementary experiments with rCB_1 and rCB_2 cells. First, we applied a constant 100 nM CP55,940 with co-treatments of increasing concentrations of WIN55,212-2. WIN55,212-2 concentration-dependently reduced CP55,940-induced internalization in rCB_2 cells, but not in rCB_1 cells (Fig. 3D). We then repeated the experiment, but this time with a constant 100 nM WIN55,212-2 and increasing concentrations of CP55,940 (Fig. 3D). Increasing concentrations of CP55,940 overcame the antagonistic effect of WIN55,212-2 on rCB_2 internalization, but had no effect on rCB_1 internalization. To further explore the mechanistic basis of the antagonistic effect of WIN55,212-2 we performed the same experiment as above: a fixed concentration of WIN55,212-2 with increasing concentrations of CP55,940 over a wide range of concentrations of WIN55,212-2 as a co-treatment. As seen in Fig. 3E, increasing concentrations of WIN55,212-2 shifted the CP55,940 concentration curve to the right as would a rCB_2

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antagonist. We constructed a Schild plot of these data (Fig. 3F) to determine whether the antagonistic effect of WIN55,212-2 was competitive in nature. The slope of the line obtained in the Schild plot analysis was 0.98 ± 0.065, suggesting that WIN55,212-2 competitively antagonizes CP55,940-induced rCB_2 internalization. WIN55,212-2 was also able to block CP55,940 induced CB_2 internalization in both HEK293 and AtT20 cells and in cells expressing mCB_2 and hCB_2 (Supplemental Figure 3A). This once again suggests that the effects of WIN55,212-2 are not unique to rCB_2 or HEK293 cells. WIN55,212-2 was also not unique in its ability to prevent CP55,940-induced rCB_2 internalization. Fig. 3G shows data obtained using 10 nM CP55,940 and co-treatments with 100 nM and 1 μM of other ligands. Other ligands from the same aminoalkylindole class as WIN55,212-2 (AM1241 and JWH015) also antagonized CP55,940-induced internalization. AM1241 was more potent of an antagonist than JWH015. THC, a low efficacy CB_2 agonist in most assays, also antagonized CP55,940–induced rCB_2 internalization. Other classical cannabinoids, THCV and JWH133 had little to no effect on CP55,940's ability to promote rCB_2 internalization. The CB_2 antagonists AM630 and SR144528 blocked internalization as expected. The endocannabinoid 2-AG had no effect. A-836339 also could antagonize the internalization obtained using CP55,940, consistent with its high affinity for CB_2, but low efficacy to promote internalization (Fig. 2D). AM1710 had no effect. Thus it appears that WIN55,212-2, other aminoalkylindoles, and some low internalizing CB_2 ligands, such as THC and A-836339, all can antagonize CP55,940-induced rCB_2 internalization.

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WIN55,212-2 engages rCB_2 to activate specific signaling pathways: evidence for functional selectivity. Following these experiments demonstrating that WIN55,212-2 not only failed to promote rCB_2 internalization, but actually antagonized it, we were concerned whether WIN55,212-2 was capable of activating rCB_2 in our cell lines. To test this possibility we performed two different types of experiments. First we tested whether CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 could activate ERK1/2 (p42/44) MAPK. Second, we analyzed the ability of these two compounds to promote β-$arrestin_2$ recruitment in cells co-expressing rCB_2 (or rCB_1 as a control) and β-$arrestin_2$.

We used the same cell lines that were used for the internalization assays to measure levels of phospho-ERK1/2. In rCB_1 HEK293 cells, ERK1/2 activation was maximal following 5 minutes of treatment (Fig. 4A) for both 100 nM CP55,940 (220 ± 8.7% of basal levels) and 100 nM WIN55,212-2 (200 ± 7.6% of basal levels). There was a significant difference in the amount of MAPK activation achieved by each drug treatment only at 5 minutes ($p = 0.043$). We repeated this time course experiment with rCB_2 HEK293 cells and found that both 100 nM CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 could activate MAPK (Fig. 4B). Interestingly, CP55,940 reached maximal activation at 5 minutes of treatment (160 ± 2.4% of basal levels) similar to the timing of the peak in rCB_1 cells, but WIN55,212-2 produced a somewhat more prolonged activation than CP55,940, reaching a peak between 5 and 7.5 minutes (5 minutes: 140 ± 3.5% of basal levels; 7.5 minutes: 140 ± 3.4% of basal levels, ns). CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 activated ERK1/2 in rCB_1 HEK293 cells in a concentration dependent manner with CP55,940 being significantly more potent (EC_{50} = 1.4 nM (0.56 to 3.3 nM)) than

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WIN55,212-2 (EC_{50} = 19 nM (9.0 to 40 nM)) (Fig. 4C). We found no differences in maximal efficacies (CP55,940: E_{max} = 220 ± 5.2% of basal levels; WIN55,212-2: E_{max} = 220 ± 6.9% of basal levels). In rCB_2 cells, treatments with both compounds resulted in MAPK activation that was also concentration dependent (Fig. 4D). CP55,940 was somewhat more potent than WIN55,212-2 (CP55,940: EC_{50} = 0.56 nM (0.18 to 22 nM); WIN55,212-2: EC_{50} = 2.6 nM (0.49 to 13 nM)). CP55,940 was significantly more efficacious (CP55,940: E_{max} = 150 ± 2.3% of basal levels) than WIN55,212-2 (E_{max} = 140.0 ± 2.5% of basal levels). In rCB_1 cells 1 μM rimonabant inhibited the effects of 100 nM CP55,940 (Fig. 4C: 102 ± 7.0% of basal levels, $p < 0.0001$ vs. CP55,940 alone) and 100 nM WIN55,212-2 (94 ± 6.4% of basal levels, $p < 0.0001$ vs. WIN55,212-2 alone) and 1 μM AM630 did the same in rCB_2 cells (Fig. 4D: 120 ± 6.0% of basal levels, $p < 0.0001$ vs. CP55,940; 99 ± 1.0% of basal levels, $p < 0.0001$ vs. WIN55,212-2). Receptor-independent activation of ERK1/2 MAPK using phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA) resulted in much higher levels of MAPK activation (rCB_1: 420 ± 84% of basal; rCB_2: 400 ± 29%; native HEK293 cells: 380 ± 22%) demonstrating that the maximal effects by WIN55,212-2 and CP55,940 were non-saturating (Supplemental Figure 6). CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 had no effect on ERK1/2 phosphorylation in untransfected HEK293 cells (CP55,940: 100 ± 2.2% basal; WIN55,212-2: 100 ± 3.7% basal).

We next looked at β-arrestin membrane recruitment as an indicator of receptor activation. β-arrestins are proteins that are recruited to activated GPCRs and prevent the association of the activated receptor with its G proteins and later may serve as

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scaffolds to recruit signaling complexes to the GPCR ((Rajagopal et al., 2010)). β-arrestin recruitment can be observed as a redistribution of fluorescently-labeled β-arrestin from the cytosol to the membrane following drug treatment and has been characterized in rCB_1 expressing HEK293 cells (Daigle et al., 2008). To determine whether β-arrestin translocated in this manner in response to CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2, we transiently transfected HEK293 cells with either rCB_1 or rCB_2 and β-$arrestin_2$ with a mRFP tag. Fig. 5A shows HEK293 cells that express rCB_1 (bottom panels) and β-$arrestin_2$-mRFP (top panels) after various treatments. Following treatment with either 100 nM CP55,940 or 100 nM WIN55,212-2, β-$arrestin_2$-mRFP moved from a predominately cytosolic distribution (Fig. 5A1) to a more membrane-associated distribution (Figs. 5A2 and 5A4 respectively). This effect could be prevented by 1 μM rimonabant (Figs. 5A3 and 5A5). Fig. 5C quantifies the data obtained with these rCB_1 expressing cells. The basal membrane/cytosol ratio was 0.91 ± 0.038. 100 nM CP55,940 significantly promoted β-$arrestin_2$ membrane recruitment, increasing the membrane/cytosol ratio to 1.3 ± 0.060 ($p < 0.001$ vs. untreated) as did 100 nM WIN55,212-2 (1.4 ± 0.10, $p<0.001$ vs. untreated). Rimonabant prevented this recruitment for both CP55,940 (0.83 ± 0.050, $p<0.001$ vs. CP55,940) and WIN55,212-2 (0.96 ± 0.050, $p<0.001$ vs. WIN55,212-2). Repeating this experiment, but this time with HEK293 cells transiently expressing rCB_2 instead of rCB_1, we obtained similar results. Of interest, even in untreated rCB_2 cells, a substantial fraction of β-$arrestin_2$ was already at the membrane (Figs. 6B1 and 6C, membrane:cytosol ratio: 1.15 ± 0.060). This is likely due to constitutive activity of CB_2 as noted by others in CB_2 overexpressing cells (Bouaboula et al., 1999). However, despite the basal membrane localization, 100 nM

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CP55,940 significantly increased membrane recruitment (Figs. 5B2 and 5C; 2.1 ± 0.15 $p < 0.001$ vs. untreated). AM630 attenuated this effect (Figs. 5B3 and 5C: 1.5 ± 0.12 $p < 0.01$ vs. CP55,940, ns vs. untreated). 1 μM WIN55,212-2 promoted significant translocation of β-arrestin$_2$ from the cytosol to the membrane in rCB$_2$ cells (Figs. 5B4 and 5C: 1.6 ± 0.090, $p < 0.05$ vs. untreated) and this was significantly inhibited by 1 μM AM630 (Figs. 6B5 and 6C, 0.95 ± 0.050, $p < 0.001$ vs. WIN55,212-2, ns vs. untreated). Thus, although less potent than CP55,940, WIN55,212-2 is capable of activating rCB$_2$ to promote β-arrestin$_2$ membrane recruitment. Control experiments with HEK293 cells expressing only β-arrestin$_2$ did not reveal any effect of 1 μM WIN55,212-2, 100 nM CP55,940, 1 μM AM630 or 1 μM rimonabant on membrane localization of β-arrestin$_2$ (Fig. 5C: $p = 0.28$). This suggests that the effects seen with these drugs are indeed due to cannabinoid receptor activation and not due to activation of other GPCRs that might be present in HEK293 cells. These two sets of results (β-arrestin and MAPK) convinced us that WIN55,212-2 is capable of activating rCB$_2$ and suggested that WIN55,212-2 may display functional selectivity with respect to internalization.

CB$_2$-mediated inhibition of voltage gated calcium channels: further evidence that WIN55,212-2 is a functionally selective CB$_2$ ligand. Early studies reported that CB$_2$ does not effectively modulate voltage gated calcium or G protein-regulated potassium channels (Felder et al., 1995; Ross et al., 2001). However, these studies employed WIN55,212-2 as the CB$_2$ agonist. Based on our internalization data, we hypothesized that WIN55,212-2 is a poor agonist at CB$_2$ in regard to inhibition of voltage gated calcium channels (VGCCs). We revisited the calcium channel experiments done in

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AtT20 cells (Felder et al., 1995), comparing the effectiveness of WIN55,212-2 and CP55,940. For these experiments we employed the mCB_2 expressing AtT20 cells used in Supplemental Figure 3A. We also used wild-type, untransfected AtT20 cells and rCB_1 expressing AtT20 cells as controls. Figs. 6A and 6D show that 100 nM and 1 μM WIN55,212-2 failed to inhibit VGCCs in mCB_2 expressing AtT20 cells (0.4 ± 1.6% and -3.4 ± 3.2% inhibition respectively). In contrast, 100 nM WIN55,212-2 inhibited VGCCs in rCB_1 expressing AtT20 cells (13 ± 3.8% inhibition) (Fig. 6E). 100 nM CP55,940, as seen in Figs. 6B and 6D, reduced the magnitude of barium currents in mCB_2 expressing cells in a concentration dependent fashion (IC_{50} = 18 nM (1.1 to 290.0 nM), E_{max} = 18 ± 2.2% inhibition). Inhibition by 100 nM CP55,940 was blocked by 1 μM AM630 treatment (4.4 ± 2.7% activation) and was absent in untransfected wild-type cells (0.10 ± 3.1% inhibition) (Fig. 6E). Interestingly, on its own 1 μM AM630 treatment significantly increased the magnitude of barium currents relative to control (Figs. 6C and 6E: 12 ± 2.4% activation, not significantly different from CP55,940 + AM630), thus AM630 acts as an inverse agonist. 100 nM CP55,940 also inhibited VGCCs in rCB_1 expressing cells (13 ± 3.8% inhibition) (Fig. 6E). The effects of CP55,940 in rCB_1 and mCB_2 expressing cells was not statistically different. Supporting the inverse agonist effect of AM630, we found that oxotremorine-m, a muscarinic receptor agonist, was much more effective at inhibiting VGCCs in WT (16 ± 4.3% inhibition) than in mCB_2 expressing AtT20 cells (6.5 ± 1.8%, $p = .025$ vs. rCB_1, $p = 0.055$ vs. WT) (Fig. 6E), suggesting a constitutive inhibition of VGCC by CB_2, similar to the data presented in Felder et al., 1995. We also tested whether WIN55,212-2 could block the effects of CP55,940 as it did in our internalization studies. When 100 nM CP55,940 was applied in the presence of 1 μM

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WIN55,212-2, CP55,940 did not produce substantial inhibition (3.4 ± 4.3% inhibition, p =0.29 vs. WIN55,212-2 alone). These data demonstrate another instance of WIN55,212-2 acting as a functional antagonist of CP55,940 at CB_2.

Other cannabinoid ligands display functional selectivity at CB_2. Based on the differences we observed between CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 we sought to determine if other cannabinoid ligands also demonstrated functional selectivity. Table 1 compares the efficacies of a select group of cannabinoid ligands in their abilities to activate ERK1/2 MAPK, promote β-arrestin$_2$-mRFP membrane recruitment and inhibit VGCCs. Also included in Table 1 is data from Figs. 1 and 2 to allow comparisons between the abilities of these CB_2 ligands to promote internalization with their abilities to act on these other signaling pathways.

Due to the variable nature of the MAPK and β-arrestin recruitment experiments, we again tested CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 for side-by-side comparisons to the other ligands. For MAPK experiments we compared the levels of phospho-ERK1/2 activation obtained following 5 minutes of treatment with each ligand (Table 1). The effects of the ligands on MAPK in rCB_2 expressing HEK293 cells were compared to those on native HEK293 cells. We found that 2-AG, CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 were the most efficacious CB_2 ligands in activation of ERK1/2. In contrast, AM1241, AM630 and SR144528 did not significantly affect phospho-ERK1/2 levels in rCB_2 HEK293 cells. We next tested the ability of these same ligands to promote β-arrestin$_2$ membrane recruitment in CB_2-expressing cells (Table 1). Interestingly, in this set of experiments

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we did not see the basal level of β-arrestin$_2$ membrane recruitment that we previously saw (0.95 ± 0.024 membrane/cytosol ratio). However, we still observed robust membrane recruitment in response to CP55,940. We also saw recruitment following treatment with JWH133, AM1710 and A-836339. Each produced significantly more membrane recruitment of β-arrestin$_2$-mRFP than observed in untreated cells. No other ligand treatment induced significant levels of β-arrestin$_2$ membrane recruitment, though the effect of WIN55,212-2 was significantly blocked by AM630 (p=0.020). Finally we tested if these ligands would inhibit VGCCs in the mCB$_2$ expressing AtT20 cells used in Supplemental Figure 3A with native AtT20 cells used as controls (Table 1). Interestingly, we found that 2-AG was more efficacious than CP55,940 in inhibiting VGCCs. 2-AG did inhibit VGCC's in untransfected AtT20 cells (5.9 ± 1.4% inhibition), however this effect was significantly less than in transfected AtT20 cells (p = 0.016). JWH133 and A-836339 also produced inhibition that was significantly greater than that of control. Interestingly, like AM630 (Figs. 6C and 6E), several other ligands acted as inverse agonists, increasing, rather than decreasing, VGCC activity. JWH015 had a minor inverse agonist effect on VGCC activity that was significantly different than that of control (p =0.023) due to its inhibitory effect in non-transfected AtT20 cells (4.6 ± 0.60% inhibition). THCV produced the largest increase, though it was not statistically different from control (p =0.17). THCV was followed by the CB$_2$ antagonists/inverse agonists AM630 and SR144528. Inverse agonism implies that CB$_2$ here is constitutively inhibiting VGCCs, either because ongoing synthesis of endogenous ligand or a substantial fraction of the CB$_2$ receptors are active. Due to a recent report that demonstrated that GW405833 produced CB$_2$-dependent behavioral effects when

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infused into the nucleus accumbens (Xi et al., 2011), we also tested this compound to determine if its actions could be mediated by inhibition of VGCCs. GW405833 did not produce substantial inhibition of VGCCs (Table 1). These data further suggest that CB_2 is indeed able to couple to VGCCs and that this coupling is highly ligand-dependent.

Discussion

We began this study focusing on internalization of CB_2 receptors. From our data we conclude that different classes of cannabinoid ligands differ substantially in their ability to promote CB_2 receptor internalization. Non-classical cannabinoids such as CP55,940 and CP47,497-C8 (a synthetic cannabinoid found in "Spice" (Atwood et al., 2011)) are the most efficacious class of cannabinoid ligands for internalization (Figs. 1 and 2, Supplemental Table 1). The aminoalkylindoles (WIN55,212-2, AM1241, JWH015 and JWH018) are the least effective (Figs. 1, 2, Supplemental Table 1). It may be generalized that bicyclic cannabinoids are effective internalizers of CB_2, whereas aminoalkylindoles are poor internalizers. AM1241 was nearly ineffective as a CB_2 agonist in our other assays as well. However, the AM1241 in this study was a mixture of different stereoisomers and studied primarily on rodent CB_2 receptors. AM1241 produces diverse stereoisomer-specific effects at rodent and human CB_2 receptors (Bingham et al., 2007). The other classes of cannabinoid ligands have a range of efficacy for CB_2 internalization. THC produced no rCB_2 internalization, whereas the other classical cannabinoids tested here produced a moderate amount of internalization. HU-308, another classical cannabinoid, has also been reported to internalize CB_2 in HEK293 cells (Grimsey et al., 2011). The differences between THC

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and the other classical cannabinoids tested here parallel THC's weak ability to activate CB_2 (Bayewitch et al., 1995) and the greater efficacies of the other compounds (Bolognini et al. 2010; Howlett et al., 2002). The same may be said of AEA's inability to produce rCB_2 internalization, even in the presence of FAAH inhibitors. AEA is a weak partial agonist at CB_2 in many signaling pathways (Bayewitch et al., 1995). The lack of increased internalization following inhibition of MGL in both rCB_1 and rCB_2 cells suggests that either 2-AG degradation is not responsible for its low potency or that 2-AG metabolism in HEK293 cells may be mediated by hydrolases such as α/β-hydrolases 6 or 12 (Blankman et al., 2007) rather than by MGL. Supporting this latter hypothesis, microarray analysis indicates that HEK293 cells possess significant levels of α/β-hydrolases 6 and 12, but not MGL, mRNA (Supplemental Table 5).

We were surprised that WIN55,212-2 did not produce receptor internalization. WIN55,212-2 is frequently used as a CB_2 receptor agonist. For example, WIN55,212-2 inhibits forskolin-stimulated cAMP accumulation in cannabinoid receptor-expressing HEK293 cells, where it is equally efficacious at CB_2 and CB_1, but is 10 fold less potent at CB_2 (Tao and Abood, 1998). We expected that since WIN55,212-2 robustly internalizes CB_1 (Atwood et al. 2011, 2010; Hsieh et al., 1999) and is reported as an efficacious agonist at CB_2 (Howlett et al., 2002), that it too would promote significant CB_2 receptor internalization. Not only did WIN55,212-2 not internalize CB_2, it competitively antagonized internalization by CP55,940. Nonetheless, WIN55,212-2 still activated CB_2 as evidenced by its effects on ERK1/2 and β–arrestin$_2$. Our data are consistent with previous studies that found no inhibition of VGCCs by WIN55,212-2

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(Felder et al., 1995; Ross et al., 2001). In contrast CP55,940 inhibited VGCC's (Fig. 6). Similar to the internalization assays (Fig. 3), WIN55,212-2 also antagonized inhibition of VGCC's by CP55,940 (Fig. 6F). The data from Fig. 6 clearly indicate that CB_2 will inhibit VGCCs, but that WIN55,212-2 does not activate CB_2 receptors in an appropriate fashion to elicit inhibition. The results reported here examining WIN55,212-2's effects on CB_2 receptor internalization, ERK1/2, β-arrestin and VGCCs imply that WIN55,212-2 shows marked functionally selectivity at CB_2 whereas CP55,940 is less selective.

Functional selectivity (also known as "biased agonism" and "ligand-directed trafficking") is the pharmacological concept that agonists for a particular receptor may selectively and differentially activate specific downstream signaling pathways (Urban et al., 2007). A few studies have examined functional selectivity at CB_2 receptors. One examined CP55,940, 2-AG and 2-AGE functional selectivity using MAPK activation, stimulation of calcium transients and inhibition of adenylyl cyclase as the signaling pathways (Shoemaker et al., 2005). Each ligand differed in its rank order of potency in the three assays despite similar efficacies. Schuehly et al. recently described a case of functional selectivity of CB_2 ligands (Schuehly et al., 2011). AM630 displayed inverse agonist/antagonist actions on CB_2-mediated inhibition of cAMP production and was silent in its effects on intracellular calcium transients. On the other hand a novel CB_2 ligand, 4'-O-methylhonokiol, was an inverse agonist/antagonist in regards to cAMP production, but potentiated the effects of 2-AG on calcium transients. Our data extend these findings demonstrating that specific CB_2 ligands activate a limited repertoire of signaling pathways. CP55,940 is a broad "agonist" in the classical sense in that it is

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highly efficacious across all cellular signaling pathways studied here. SR144528 behaved as an inverse agonist in the internalization assays, increasing surface levels, whereas AM630 didn't, behaving as a neutral antagonist (Fig. 2E2 and Supplemental Table 1). In other assays these two ligands act similarly (Table 1). These observations emphasize that the concept of functional selectivity also applies to inverse agonists, as both compounds are similarly effective inverse agonists in GTP©S binding assays (Ross et al., 1999). These data also support the differences (Schuehly et al., 2011) observed between SR144528 and AM630. However, the lack of effect of AM630 on CB_2 surface levels appears to contradict the Grimsey et al. (2011) report, for unclear reasons. Other ligands also displayed functional selectivity in the different signaling pathways studied here. For example, AM1710 robustly internalized CB_2 and recruited β-$arrestin_2$, but weakly activated MAPK and didn't affect VGCC .

Our results provide strong evidence for functional selectivity with respect to internalization among diverse CB_2 receptor agonists. The internalization data presented here is consistent with results from other receptors, such as mu opioid receptors, which have high and low internalizing agonists (Koch and Hollt, 2008; Whistler et al., 1999). Internalization and desensitization of CB_1 appear to be inversely correlated (Wu et al., 2008). If this holds true for CB_2 we hypothesize that WIN55,212-2 and other aminoalkylindoles will rapidly desensitize CB_2 as they produce little receptor internalization. In contrast, agonists that promote CB_2 internalization may cause less desensitization. These data may allow for the development of clinically useful, slowly desensitizing CB_2 agonists .

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Rat CB_2 and mouse CB_2 can respond differently than human CB_2 to the same ligands (Bingham et al., 2007), thus it was important to determine if the results were specific to rat CB_2. Additional data suggest that WIN55,212-2, JWH015, 2-AG and AEA are more human-preferring ligands, whereas CP55,940 shows less selectivity (Mukherjee et al., 2004). There are also two isoforms of rCB_2, one short—similar to mouse and human CB_2 (Griffin et al., 2000)—and one long (Brown et al., 2002). The studies here used the latter. Based on the data in Supplemental Table 3, agonist differences are much more marked than species differences. Also, the cellular environment in which the receptor is expressed does not appear to determine the pharmacological pattern of internalization we observed, although exceptions may exist for other signaling pathways (Aramori et al., 1997). We expect that CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 will display similar functional selectivity in cells where CB_2 is natively expressed, though this remains to be determined.

Our results have significant implications for drug development as well as the design and interpretation of experiments studying pharmacological responses to CB_2 agonists. CB_2 agonists show substantial efficacy in multiple preclinical models, including models examining analgesia, inflammation, neuroprotection, anxiety, and ischemia/reperfusion injury. However, to date, the translation of these studies to effective CB_2-based therapeutics has been disappointing. It will be interesting to determine if CB_2 agonist efficacy in a specific preclinical model comes with a characteristic signaling “fingerprint”. If so, the development of CB_2 agonists only activating those signaling pathways may

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result in efficacious drugs with fewer side effects. Functional selectivity has been demonstrated *in vivo* for 5HT2A as well as the opioid receptor ligands (Pradhan et al., 2011). It will be of great interest to see whether the functionally selective CB_2 ligands identified here will differ in their behavioral effects. Functional selectivity must also be considered when interpreting experiments examining CB_2 signaling. For example, WIN55,212-2 is often used as a ligand to test involvement of CB_2 in a particular pathway. If WIN55,212-2 does not activate this pathway well (e.g., VGCCs or receptor internalization) then false conclusions might be drawn on CB_2 involvement. Indeed, WIN55,212-2 may even antagonize the action of endogenous CB_2 ligands, such as 2-AG, further confounding interpretation. As Table 1 indicates, CB_2 ligands differ greatly in their activation of specific signaling pathways. This mandates caution in the interpretation of CB_2 signaling studies that employ only one cannabinoid as the ligand. More broadly, it encourages careful consideration of data utilizing a single ligand as pharmacological "proof" of the role (or not) of CB_2 in a physiological process. The pronounced functional selectivity of CB_2 ligands we have characterized in this study opens promising new avenues for drug discovery and for understanding the varied physiological roles of the CB_2 receptor.

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Douglas McHugh for help in optimizing the MAPK assay, Natasha Murataeva for help with data collection, Odile El Kouhen at Abbott Laboratories for assistance in obtaining A-836339 and comments on an earlier version of the manuscript, and Gerry Oxford for AtT20 cells and helpful discussions on their use. We would also like to thank Andrea Hohmann and Alex Makriyannis for the gift of AM1710, John Huffman for the gift of JWH018, Aron Lichtman for the gift of THCV, and Raphael Mechoulam for the gift of HU210.

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This article has not been copyedited and formatted. The final version may differ from this version.

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Wrote the manuscript: Atwood, Mackie, Straiker, Wager-Miller.

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Footnote:

This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health -- National Institute on Drug Abuse [Grants DA011322, DA021696, DA009158] and the National Institutes of Health – National Institute for Research Resources [Grant RR025761]

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Legends for Figures

Figure 1

CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 differ in their abilities to internalize rCB_2 but not rCB_1 cannabinoid receptors

(A) In rCB_1 and rCB_2 expressing HEK293 cells 100nM CP55,940 results in receptor internalization (n=6-26 for each time point). (B) 2 hours of exposure to CP55,940 internalized rCB_1 and rCB_2 in a concentration-dependent manner (n=3-26 for each concentration). (C) 1 μM rimonabant and 1 μM AM630 prevent receptor internalization by 100 nM CP55,940 treatment in rCB_1 (n=3) and rCB_2 cells (n=10), respectively. (D) 100nM WIN55,212-2 results in robust rCB_1, but not rCB_2 receptor internalization (n=7-11). (E) 2 hours of exposure to WIN55,212-2 internalized rCB_1 in a concentration-dependent manner, but not rCB_2 (n=4-6). (F) 1 μM rimonabant prevents receptor internalization by 100 nM WIN55,212-2 treatment in rCB_1 (n=5) but AM630 does not alter the effect of WIN55,212-2 on rCB_2 cells (n=4). (G) Representative images of rCB_1 and rCB_2 cells treated with 100 nM CP55,940 or 100 nM WIN55,212-2 for 2 hours. Co-treatment with 1 μM rimonabant and 1 μM AM630 are also shown. Scale bars = 20 μm. Data in (A) through (F) analyzed using unpaired Student's t-tests. *: $p<0.05$, **: $p<0.01$, ***: $p<0.001$.

Figure 2

Concentration response curves for internalization by various agonists and ligands in rCB_1- and rCB_2-expressing HEK293 cells

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Concentration response curves for rCB_1 (A-C: left) and rCB_2 (A-C: right) expressing HEK293 cells following 2 hours of treatments with: (A) aminoalkylindoles (n=3-5), (B) classical cannabinoids (n=3-6), and (C) endocannabinoids (n=3-5). (D) the iminothiazole A-836339 (n=3-5) and the cannabilactone AM1710 (n=4). CP47,497-C8 data from Atwood et al., 2011 included for comparison. (E) Concentration response curves for rCB_2 cells treated with the CB_2 antagonists SR14428 and AM630 (n=4-5).

Figure 3

WIN55,212-2 and other aminoalkylindoles antagonize CP55,940-induced rCB_2 internalization

(A) Time course of 100 nM CP55,940-induced internalization of rCB_2 in HEK293 cells. Co-treatment with 100 nM and 1 μM WIN55,212-2 attenuates CP55,940 mediated internalization. *: vs. CP55,940 alone. †: 100 nM vs. 1 μM WIN55,212-2 (n=4-6). (B) WIN55,212-2 does not have an effect on CP55,940 mediated rCB_1 internalization (n=3-12). (C) Representative images of rCB_1 and rCB_2 HEK293 cells treated with the combination of 100 nM CP55,940 and 1 μM WIN55,212-2. Scale bars = 20 μm. (D) rCB_1 or rCB_2 cells were co-treated with 100 nM CP55,940 and increasing concentrations of WIN55,212-2 (closed symbols) or alternatively co-treated with 100 nM WIN55,212-2 and increasing concentrations of CP55,940 (open symbols). *: CP + WIN vs. WIN + CP (n=3-15). (E) Individual concentration curves of CP55,940 with indicated concentrations of WIN55,212-2 co-treatments (n=6-27). (F) Schild plot constructed from data in (E). The slope indicates that the interaction between CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 is competitive. (G) Co-treatments of rCB_2 HEK293 cells with 10 nM CP55,940 and 100 nM or 1 μM of the indicated ligands (n=3-17). *: vs. CP55,940 alone. Data in (A), (B),

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and (G) analyzed using one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparison test. Data in (D) analyzed using Student's t-test. *: p<0.05, **/††: p<0.01, ***/†††: p<0.001.

Figure 4

CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 promote MAPK activation in rCB_1 and rCB_2 expressing HEK293 cells

(A) Time course of MAPK activation in rCB_1 HEK293 cells with 100 nM of CP55,940 and 100 nM WIN55,212-2 (n=9-21). (B) Same as in (A), but with rCB_2 HEK293 cells (n=7-22). (C) Concentration-response curves for 5 minute treatments with increasing concentrations of CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 in rCB_1 HEK293 cells. 1 μM rimonabant blocks MAPK activation by 100 nM of either agonist (n=4-21). (D) Concentration-response curves for 5 minute treatments with increasing concentrations of CP55,940 or WIN55,212-2 in rCB_2 HEK293 cells (n=5-22). 1 μM AM630 blocks MAPK activation by 100 nM of either agonist. Data analyzed using unpaired Student's t-test. *: CP55,940 vs. WIN55,212-2. †: CP55,940 or WIN55,212-2 vs. antagonist. *: p<0.05, **: p<0.01, ***/†††: p<0.001.

Figure 5

CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 promote recruitment of β-$arrestin_2$ to the membrane in rCB_1 and rCB_2 expressing HEK293 cells

(A) HEK293 cells transiently expressing rCB_1 and β-$arrestin_2$-mRFP were treated with 100 nM CP5,940 or 100 nM WIN55,212-2 with or without 1 μM rimonabant. Top panels show β-$arrestin_2$-mRFP. Bottom panels show staining for rCB_1 (anti-HA primary

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antibody). Arrowheads indicate examples of membrane recruitment of β-arrestin$_2$. Scale bars = 10 μm. (B) Same as in (A) but with rCB$_2$ transiently expressed instead of rCB$_1$. 100 nM CP55,940, 1 μM WIN55,212-2 and 1 μM AM630 were used in the treatments. (C) Quantification of data from rCB$_1$ cells (n=6-14), rCB$_2$ cells (n=10-13), and native HEK293 cells (n=5). Increases in membrane/cytosol ratio indicate β-arrestin$_2$ membrane recruitment. Data in (C) and (D) analyzed using one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparison test. *: vs. untreated. †: CP55,940 or WIN55,212-2 vs. antagonist. *: p<0.05, ††: p<0.01, ***/†††: p<0.001.

Figure 6

CP55,940, but not WIN55,212-2, activates mCB$_2$ to inhibit voltage gated calcium channels.

Barium currents in AtT20 cells were elicited by depolarizing the cells to 0 mV for 30 ms from a holding potential of -70 mV. In mCB$_2$ expressing AtT20 cells, 100 nM WIN55,212-2 (A) had no effect on the amplitude of recorded currents, whereas 100 nM CP55,940 (B) inhibited calcium channels. (C) 1 μM AM630 increased the magnitude of barium currents. (D) CP55,940 inhibited voltage gated calcium channels in a concentration dependent manner (n=4-17), whereas 100 nM (n=6) and 1 μM WIN55,212-2 did not (n=7). *: vs. CP55,940. (E) 1 μM AM630 blocked the effects of 100 nM CP55,940 in mCB$_2$ expressing AtT20 cells (n=4) and increased the magnitude of barium currents on its own (as seen by a negative inhibition) (n=15). 100 nM CP55,940 had no effect on calcium channels in wild type untransfected cells (n=5), but was able to inhibit calcium channels in rCB$_1$ expressing AtT20 cells (n=6). 100 nM WIN55,212-2 inhibited voltage gated calcium channels in rCB$_1$ expressing AtT20 cells

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(n=6). 10 μM oxotremorine-M (oxo-M) inhibited calcium channels in untransfected HEK cells (n=9). This inhibition was decreased in AtT20 cells stably expressing mCB_2 (n=9). *: vs. CP55,940 treatment of mCB_2 AtT20 cells. #: vs. WIN55,212-2 treatment of mCB_2 AtT20 cells. †: vs Oxo-M treatment of mCB_2 AtT20 cells. (F) 1 μM WIN55,212-2 does not affect the inhibition of VGCCs by 100 nM CP55,940. Data in (D) and (F) were analyzed using unpaired Student's t-test. Data in (E) were analyzed using one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparison test. */†/#: $p<0.05$, ***: $p<0.001$.

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Table 1

Drug[a,b]	Internalization (% Basal Surface Levels)	MAPK Activation (% Basal)[c]	β-arrestin recruitment Membrane/Cytosol Ratio[d]	VGCC Inhibition % Inhibition[c]	CB_2 K_i (nM)
CP55,940	61 ± 1.9	130 ± 3.6***	1.9 ± 0.11***	17 ± 2.4**	0.64-2.8[e]
WIN55,212-2	100 ± 3.2	130 ± 4.9**	1.1 ± 0.035 ns	-3.4 ± 3.2 ns	0.28-16.2[e]
AM1241	100 ± 6.6	100 ± 3.5 ns	1.0 ± 0.056 ns	-0.83 ± 1.1 ns	3.4[f]
JWH015	91 ± 5.8	120 ± 2.4***	1.1 ± 0.030 ns	-3.9 ± 2.1 *	14-430[e]
JWH133	77 ± 3.3	120 ± 2.7***	1.2 ± 0.058***	18 ± 6.2 *	3.4[e]
THC	100 ± 2.0	120 ± 2.2***	1.1 ± 0.058 ns	-7.0 ± 2.7 ns	1.7-75[e]
THCV	88 ± 2.0	120 ± 2.1**	1.0 ± 0.032 ns	-17 ± 7.4 ns	63-75[g]
AM1710	71 ± 3.0	120 ± 3.2**	1.3 ± 0.060***	-3.1 ± 4.1 ns	6.7[h]
A-836339	82 ± 2.1	120 ± 2.5***	1.2 ± 0.039**	16 ± 4.1 ns	0.64[i]
2-AG	81 ± 6.3	130 ± 8.1*	1.1 ± 0.025 ns	33 ± 6.2*	140-1400[e]
GW405833	no data	no data	no data	-2.5 ± 1.4	12[j]
AM630	100 ± 2.1	97 ± 1.3 ns	1.0 ± 0.022 ns	-12 ± 2.4**	31[e]
SR144528	130 ± 4.5	99 ± 2.0 ns	0.93 ± 0.039 ns	-10 ± 3.2*	0.040-15[e]

[a] 10 μM 2-AG was used for internalization, 5 μM 2-AG for MAPK, β-arrestin and VGCC experiments. 1 μM for all other drugs

[b] internalization (n=12), MAPK activation (n=6-15), β-arrestin recruitment (n=5-15), VGCC Inhibition (n=4-17)

*[c] *: vs. untransfected control cells. *: p<0.05, **: p<0.01, ***: p<0.001, ns: not significant, GW405833 not tested in control cells*

*[d] *:vs. untreated control. *: p<0.05, **: p<0.01, ***: p<0.001, ns: not significant*

[e]as reviewed in Miller and Stella, 2008, [f]Ibrahim et al., 2003, [g]Thomas et al., 2005, [h]Khanolkar et al., 2007, [i]Yao et al., 2008, [j]Gallant et al., 1996

Evidence for functionally selective CB_2 ligands

Cannabinoid ligands from multiple classes were tested for their abilities to activate ERK1/2 MAPK in rCB_2 expressing HEK293 cells, promote β-$arrestin_2$ membrane recruitment in HEK293 cells transiently transfected with rCB_2 and β-$arrestin_2$-mRFP, and inhibit VGCCs in mCB_2 expressing AtT20. Positive values reflect inhibition of VGCCs and negative values reflect activation (e.g., inverse agonism). Protocols for each experiment were identical to those done in Figs. 4, 5 and 6. Data for ERK1/2 and VGCC experiments were analyzed using unpaired Student's t-test vs. native HEK293 or

Molecular Pharmacology Fast Forward. Published on November 7, 2011 as DOI: 10.1124/mol.111.074013
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native AtT20 cells, respectively. Data for β-arrestin were analyzed using one-way ANOVA with Dunnett post-tests. Data for internalization from Figs. 1 and 2 and binding data obtained from the cited references are included for additional comparison.

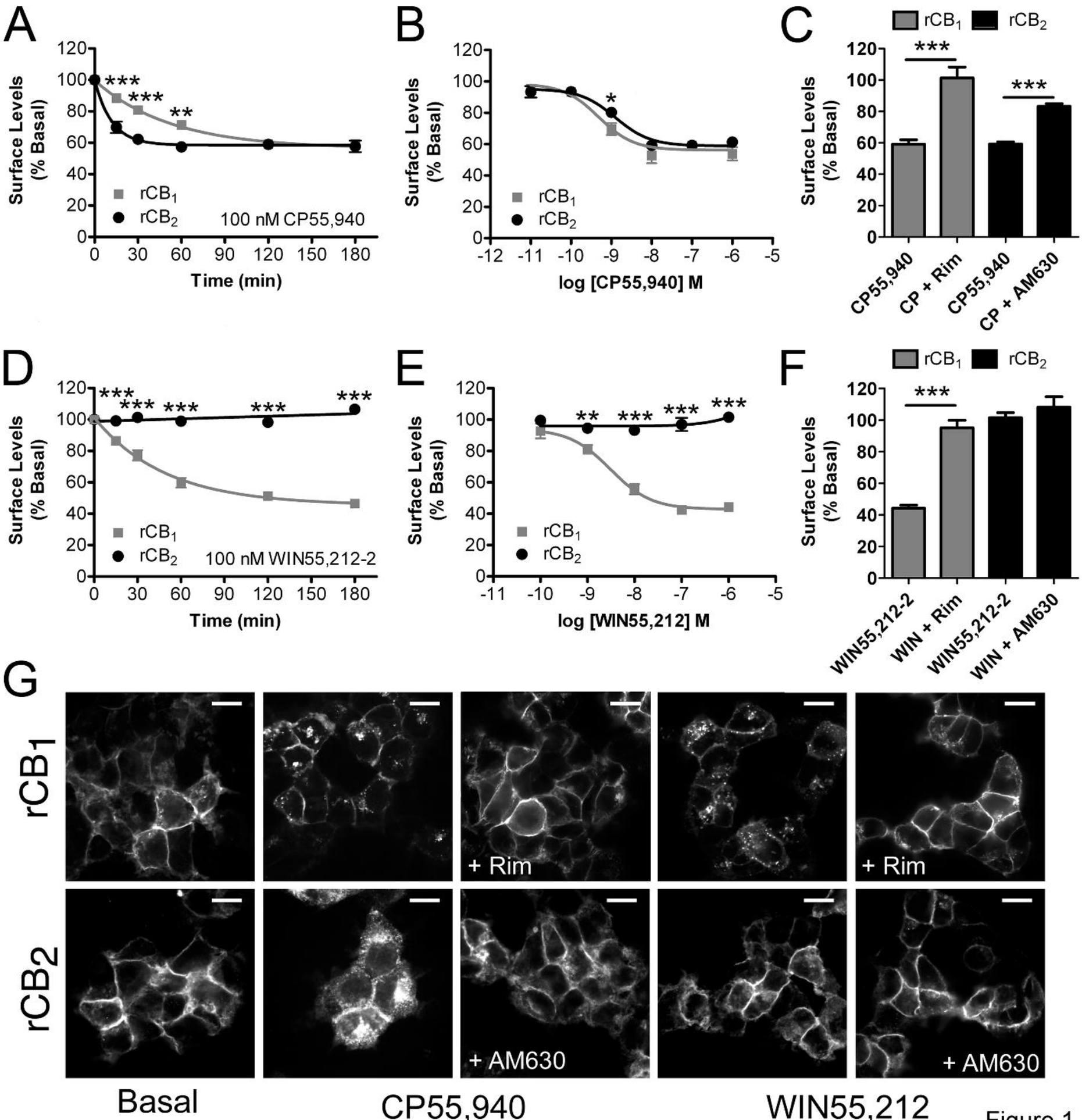

A
Surface Levels (% Basal)
Time (min)
rCB1
rCB2
100 nM CP55,940
B
log [CP55,940] M
C
CP55,940
CP + Rim
CP55,940
CP + AM630
D
100 nM WIN55,212-2
E
log [WIN55,212] M
F
WIN55,212-2
WIN + Rim
WIN55,212-2
WIN + AM630
G
+ Rim
+ AM630
Basal
CP55,940
WIN55,212

Figure 1

Figure 2

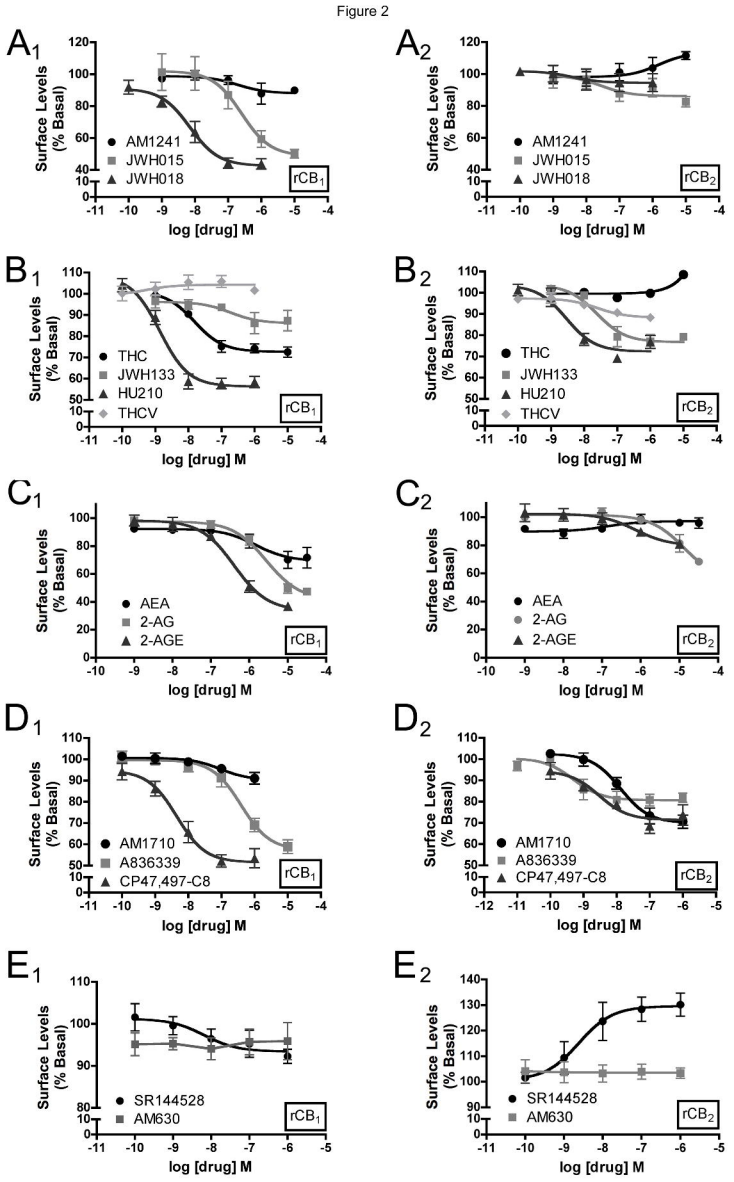
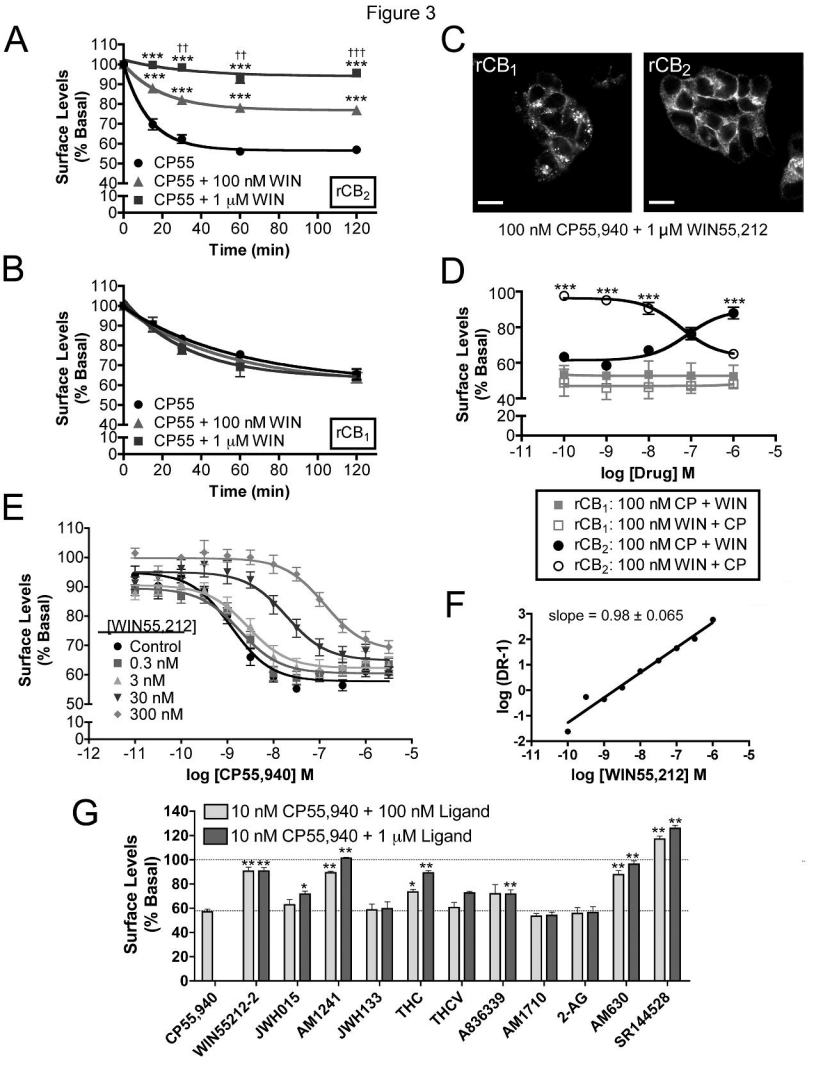

A1
Surface Levels (% Basal)
AM1241
JWH015
JWH018
rCB1
log [drug] M
A2
Surface Levels (% Basal)
AM1241
JWH015
JWH018
rCB2
log [drug] M
B1
Surface Levels (% Basal)
THC
JWH133
HU210
THCV
rCB1
log [drug] M
B2
Surface Levels (% Basal)
THC
JWH133
HU210
THCV
rCB2
log [drug] M
C1
Surface Levels (% Basal)
AEA
2-AG
2-AGE
rCB1
log [drug] M
C2
Surface Levels (% Basal)
AEA
2-AG
2-AGE
rCB2
log [drug] M
D1
Surface Levels (% Basal)
AM1710
A836339
CP47,497-C8
rCB1
log [drug] M
D2
Surface Levels (% Basal)
AM1710
A836339
CP47,497-C8
rCB2
log [drug] M
E1
Surface Levels (% Basal)
SR144528
AM630
rCB1
log [drug] M
E2
Surface Levels (% Basal)
SR144528
AM630
rCB2
log [drug] M

Figure 3


A
Surface Levels (% Basal)
Time (min)
CP55
CP55 + 100 nM WIN
CP55 + 1 μM WIN
rCB2
B
Surface Levels (% Basal)
Time (min)
CP55
CP55 + 100 nM WIN
CP55 + 1 μM WIN
rCB1
C
rCB1
rCB2
100 nM CP55,940 + 1 μM WIN55,212
D
Surface Levels (% Basal)
log [Drug] M
rCB1: 100 nM CP + WIN
rCB1: 100 nM WIN + CP
rCB2: 100 nM CP + WIN
rCB2: 100 nM WIN + CP
E
Surface Levels (% Basal)
[WIN55,212]
Control
0.3 nM
3 nM
30 nM
300 nM
log [CP55,940] M
F
slope = 0.98 ± 0.065
log (DR-1)
log [WIN55,212] M
G
10 nM CP55,940 + 100 nM Ligand
10 nM CP55,940 + 1 μM Ligand
Surface Levels (% Basal)
CP55,940
WIN55212-2
JWH015
AM1241
JWH133
THC
THCV
A836339
AM1710
2-AG
AM630
SR144528

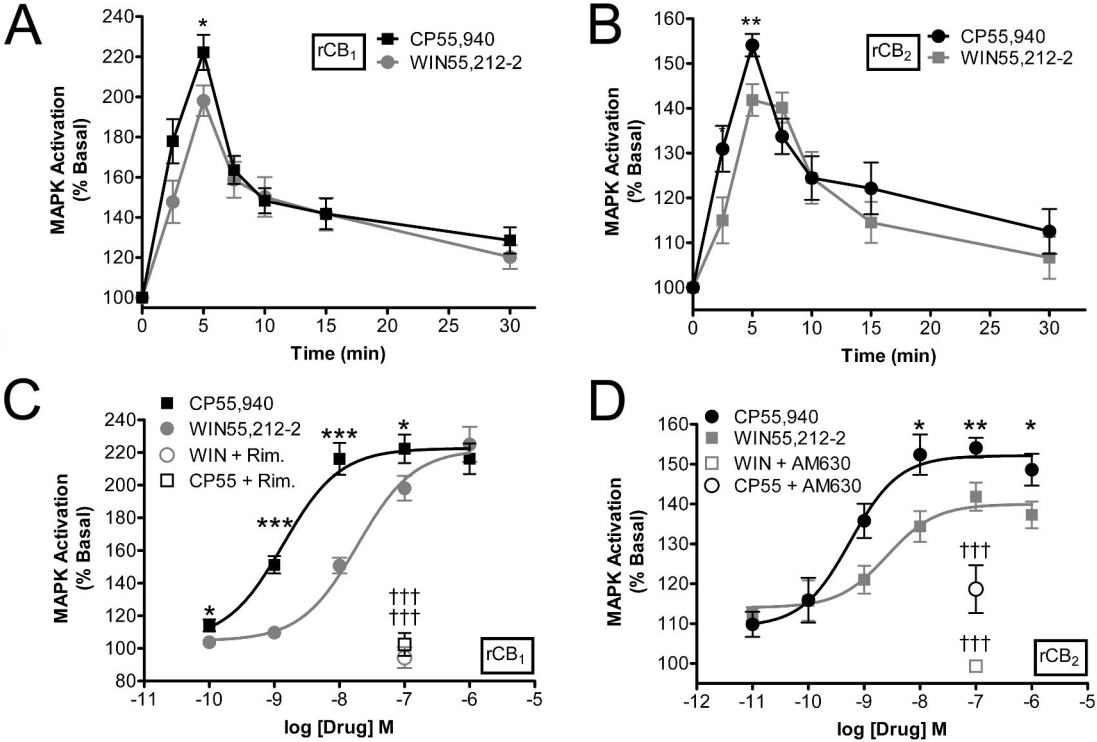
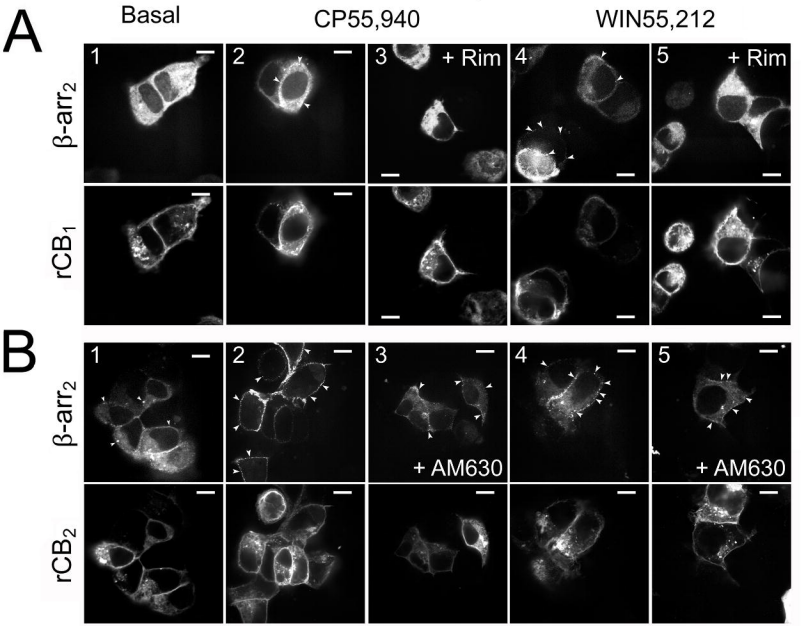
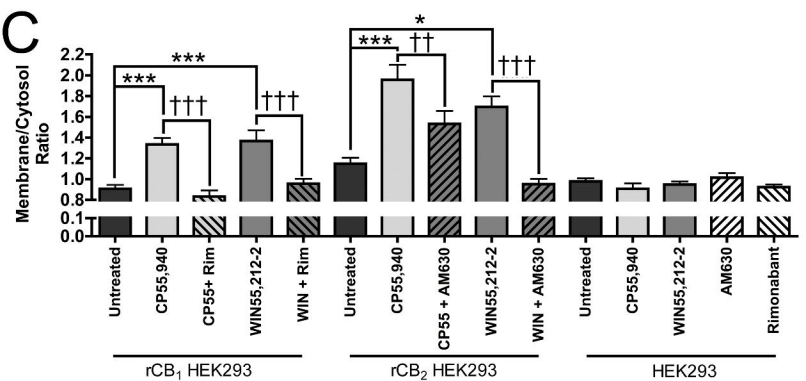

A
MAPK Activation (% Basal)
Time (min)
rCB1
CP55,940
WIN55,212-2
*
B
MAPK Activation (% Basal)
Time (min)
rCB2
CP55,940
WIN55,212-2
**
C
MAPK Activation (% Basal)
log [Drug] M
CP55,940
WIN55,212-2
WIN + Rim.
CP55 + Rim.
rCB1
*
***
***
*
†††
†††
D
MAPK Activation (% Basal)
log [Drug] M
CP55,940
WIN55,212-2
WIN + AM630
CP55 + AM630
rCB2
*
**
*
†††
†††

Figure 4


A
Basal
CP55,940
WIN55,212
1
2
3
+ Rim
4
5
+ Rim
β-arr2
rCB1
B
1
2
3
+ AM630
4
5
+ AM630
β-arr2
rCB2
Basal
CP55,940
WIN55,212


C
Membrane/Cytosol Ratio
2.2
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.1
0.0
***
***
†††
†††
*
***
††
†††
Untreated
CP55,940
CP55+ Rim
WIN55,212-2
WIN + Rim
Untreated
CP55,940
CP55 + AM630
WIN55,212-2
WIN + AM630
Untreated
CP55,940
WIN55,212-2
AM630
Rimonabant
rCB1 HEK293
rCB2 HEK293
HEK293

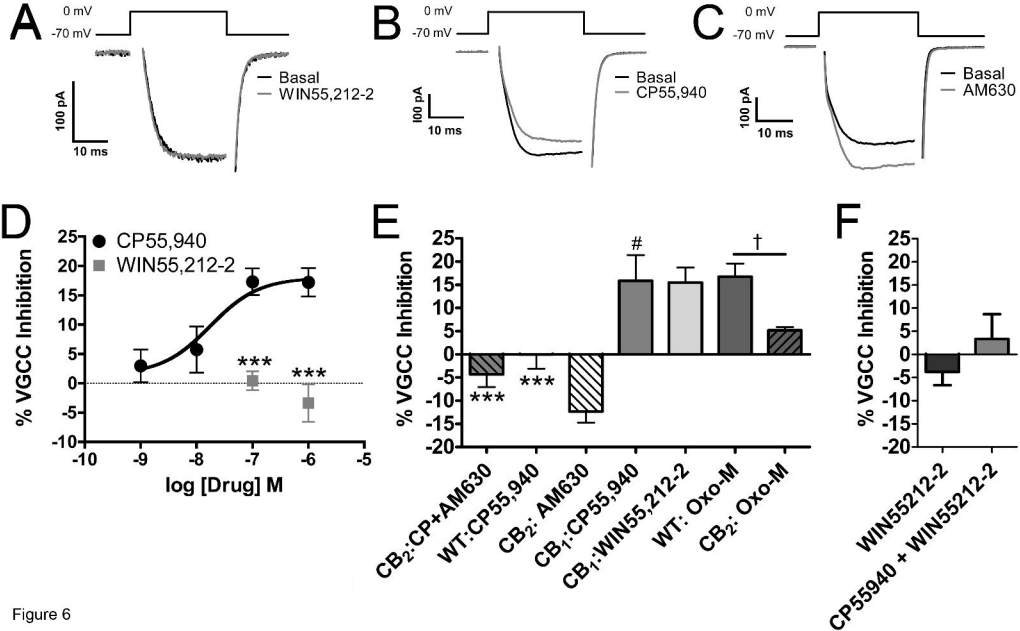

A
0 mV
-70 mV
Basal
WIN55,212-2
100 pA
10 ms
B
0 mV
-70 mV
Basal
CP55,940
100 pA
10 ms
C
0 mV
-70 mV
Basal
AM630
100 pA
10 ms
D
CP55,940
WIN55,212-2
% VGCC Inhibition
log [Drug] M
***
***
E
% VGCC Inhibition
#
†
***
***
CB2:CP+AM630
WT:CP55,940
CB2: AM630
CB1:CP55,940
CB1:WIN55,212-2
WT: Oxo-M
CB2: Oxo-M
F
% VGCC Inhibition
WIN55212-2
CP55940 + WIN55212-2

Figure 6

Supplemental data for:

Functional selectivity in CB_2 cannabinoid receptor signaling and regulation: implications for the therapeutic potential of CB_2 ligands

Brady K. Atwood, James Wager-Miller, Christopher Haskins, Alex Straiker and Ken Mackie

Molecular Pharmacology

	rCB$_1$		rCB$_2$	
Drug	**EC$_{50}$ (nM)**	**Internalization (% basal surface levels)**	**EC$_{50}$ (nM)**	**Internalization (% basal surface levels)**
Bicyclic cannabinoids				
CP55,940	0.48 (0.17 to 1.4)	56 ±2.0	1.3 (0.68 to 2.3)	59 ± 1.2
CP47,497-C8	4.4 (1.6 to 12.5)[a]	52 ± 2.4[a]	1.4 (0.31 to 6.2)	72 ± 2.5
Classical Cannabinoids				
THC	15.2 (6.0 to 38.2)	73 ± 1.4	>10,000	100 ± 1.2
JWH133	190 (390 to 890)	86 ± 3.1	24 (5.2 to 110)	77 ± 2.4
HU210	1.4 (0.63 to 3.0)	56 ± 2.0	2.9 (0.75 to 11)	72 ± 2.3
THCV	>10,000	99± 5.5	25 (2.2 to 290)	88 ± 1.8
Aminoalkylindoles				
WIN55,212-2	3.1 (1.5 to 6.2)	43 ± 2.2	>10,000	102 ± 3.2
AM1241	1200 (50.0 to 30,000)	89 ± 3.3	>10,000	110 ± 7.9
JWH015	320 (120 to 840)	50.2 ± 2.7	25 (0.41 to 1,500)	82.6 ± 3.2
JWH018	10 (4.1 to 24)[a]	47 ± 2.7[a]	>10,000	95 ± 3.8
Endocannabinoids				
2-AG	2,800 (1,500 to 5,000)	42 ± 2.9	>10,000	55 ± 9.1
AEA	1,500 (140 to 1,600)	69 ± 4.7	>10,000	97 ± 51.7
2-AGE	400 (210 to 790)	34 ± 3.8	740 (96 to 5,600)	80 ± 4.9
OEA	>10,000	90 ± 2.2	>10,000	97 ± 0.90
PEA	>10,000	96 ± 7.0	>10,000	95 ± 0.80

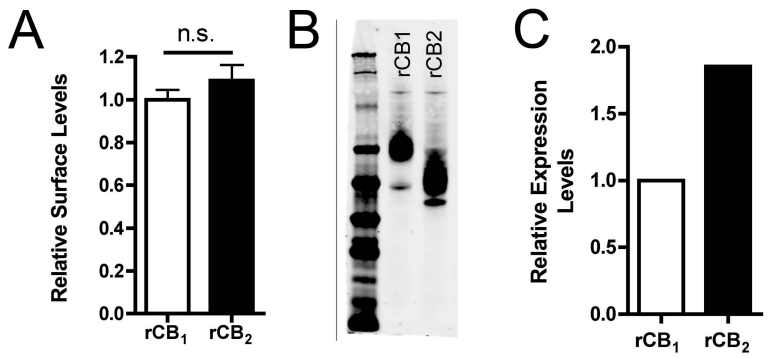
Iminothiazoles				
A-836339	400 (180 to 870)	57 ± 3.5	0.52 (.095 to 2.9)	80 ± 1.8
Cannabilactones				
AM1710	91 (9.1 to 910)	90 ± 2.7	13 (0.52 to 33)	70 ± 2.4
Other Phytocannabinoids				
Cannabidiol	>10,000	100 ± 2.8	>10,000	110 ± 11
Antagonists				
Rimonabant	>10,000	99 ± 2.7	>10,000	96 ± 2.3
AM630	>10,000	96 ± 4.4	>10,000	104 ± 2.0
SR144528	>10,000	93 ± 2.0	2.4 (0.28 to 21)	130 ± 3.7

[a]Data from Atwood et al., 2011.

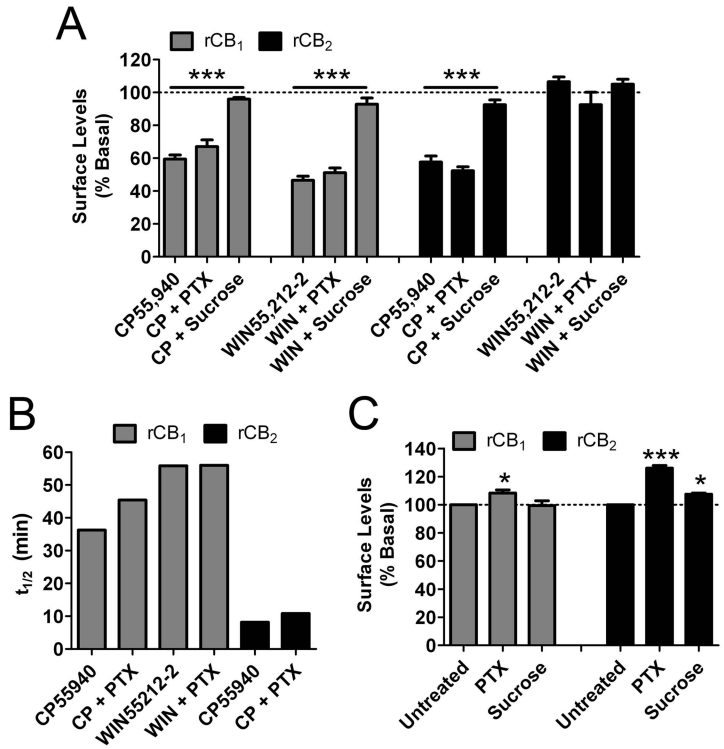
Supplemental Table 1

Summary of pharmacological data for internalization of rCB_1 & rCB_2.

Data are presented as EC_{50} (confidence interval) and maximum internalization achieved (% basal ± SEM).

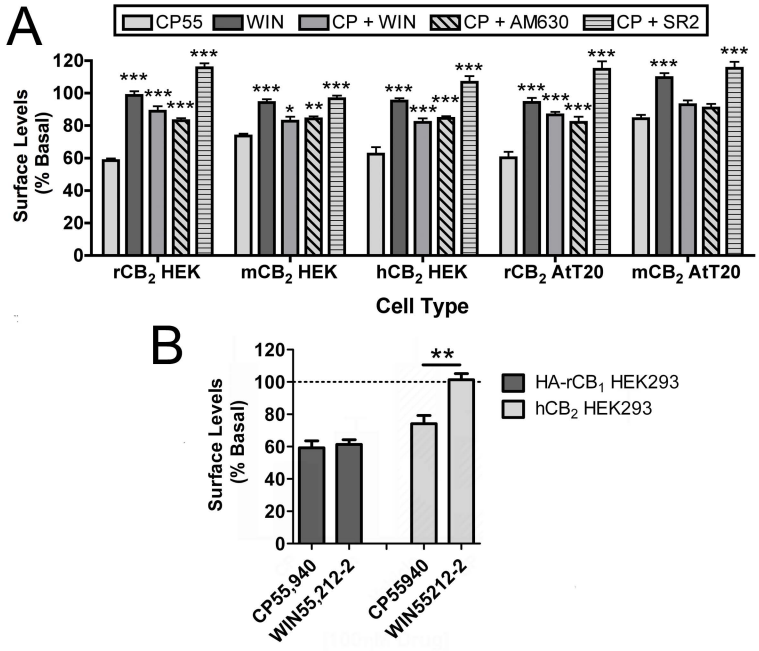


Supplemental Figure 1
Determination of levels of rCB_1 and rCB_2 in expressing cells
(A) Comparison of surface expression levels under basal conditions for rCB_1 and rCB_2 cells as assessed by quantitative surface labeling. Measurements are matched by cells plated on the same day and same plate and using the same scan settings (n=33). Data analyzed using paired Student's t-test. (B) Western blot performed using an antibody directed against N-terminal HA epitope receptor tag in rCB_1 and rCB_2 expressing HEK293 cells.
(C) Densitometric analysis of western blot bands for rCB_1 and rCB_2.

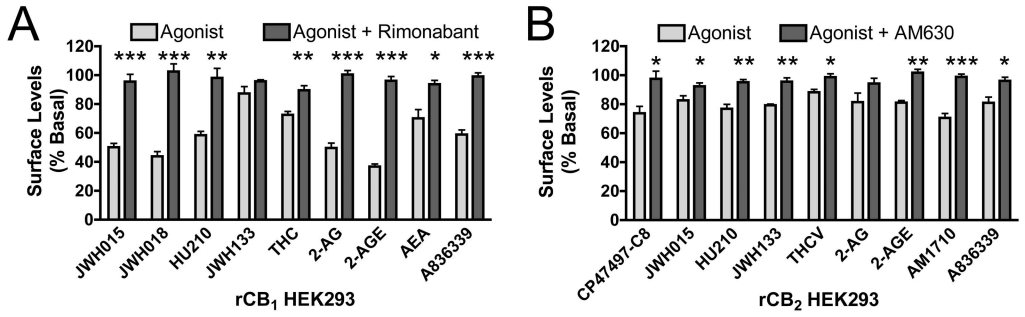


Supplemental Figure 2
Cannabinoid receptor internalization is clathrin-dependent and G protein independent

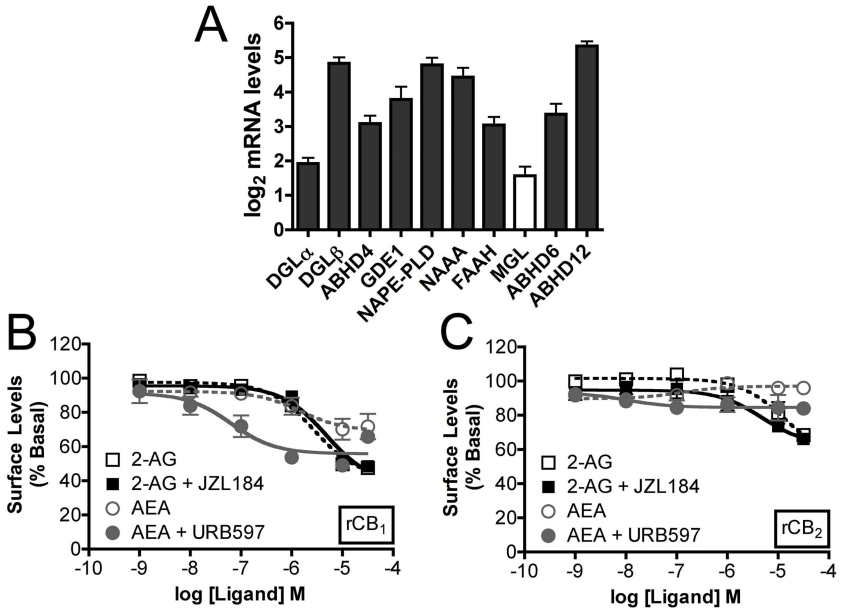
(A) rCB1 and rCB2 expressing HEK293 cells were treated for 3 hours at 37°C with 100 nM CP55,940 or 1 μM WIN55,212-2 and the surface levels of receptor were measured. Internalization in response to CP55,940 (n=6-8) and WIN55,212-2 (n=7) was compared with cells that were co-treated (with a 20 minute pre-incubation) with 350 mM sucrose (n=3-4) or over-night with 400 ng/ml pertussis toxin (PTX) (n=5-8). Sucrose blocks clathrin mediated internalization and PTX prevents Gi/o G protein activation. (B) Measurements of half-life of internalization in response to CP55,940, WIN55,212-2 with and without over-night treatment with PTX. PTX did not alter the time course of internalization. (C) PTX alone produced a small increase in surface levels of CB1 and a larger increase in CB2 surface levels (n=4-6). Sucrose alone produced a modest increase in surface levels of CB2, but not CB1 (n=3). Data in (A) analyzed using one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparison test. Data in (C) analyzed with one-sample t-tests. *: $p<0.05$, ***: $p<0.001$ vs. CP55,940 or WIN55,212-2 treatment.



Supplemental Figure 3
The pattern of internalization following CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 is independent of cell type, CB2 species or epitope tag.
(A) HEK293 cells stably expressing mCB2 (n=4-10) or hCB2 (n=5-8) and AtT20 cells stably expressing rCB2 (n=4-8) or mCB2 (n=3-5) were treated for 2 hours. Treatments were: 100 nM CP55,940 or 1 μM WIN55,212-2, as well as co-treatments of 100 nM CP55,940 with 1 μM WIN55,212-2, 1 μM AM630 or 1 μM SR144528. Data for rCB2 HEK cells from previous figures are included for clarity. Data analyzed using one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparison test. *:vs. CP55,940, within-cell type comparison. (B) The presence of an HA epitope tag does not alter the pharmacological responses to CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 in regards to CB2 mediated internalization. Untagged hCB2 HEK293 cells were treated for 2 hours at 37°C with 100 nM CP55,940 and 1 μM WIN55,212-2 and immunostained with an antibody that recognizes an N-terminal epitope on CB2 rather than the anti-HA antibody used in all other experiments. HA-tagged rCB1 cells were used as positive controls for CP55,940 and WIN55,212-2 treatments. (n=5). Data analyzed using an unpaired Student's t-test. *: $p<0.05$, **: $p<0.01$, ***: $p<0.001$.



Supplemental Figure 4
Agonist-induced internalization of rCB_1 and rCB_2 is blocked by receptor antagonists.
(A) HEK293 cells stably expressing rCB_1 were treated with different receptor agonists (at concentrations that obtained near maximal internalization: 100 nm to 10 μM) with and without 1 μM rimonabant for 2 hours at 37°C. (B) HEK293 cells stably expressing rCB_2 were treated with different receptor agonists (at concentrations that obtained near maximal internalization: 10 nm to 10 μM) with and without 1 μM AM630 for 2 hours at 37°C. Data were analyzed using Student's unpaired t-test. *: $p < 0.05$, **: $p < 0.01$, ***: $p < 0.001$.

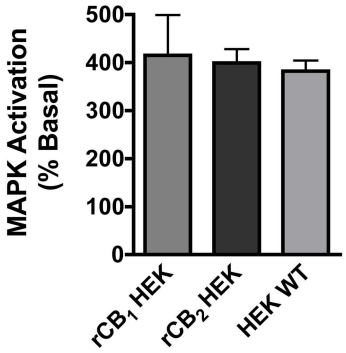


Supplemental Figure 5

Endocannabinoid metabolic enzymes modulate the ability of AEA to promote rCB1, but not rCB2 internalization, whereas MGL plays no role in 2-AG mediated internalization

(A) Microarray analysis of endogenously expressed endocannabinoid metabolic enzyme mRNA levels in HEK293 cells. Black bars indicate enzymes for which significantly high levels of mRNA were detected. Microarray analysis was performed as previously described in Atwood et al., 2011. rCB1 (B) and rCB2 (C) internalization following 2 hours of treatment with increasing concentrations of 2-AG. 100 nM JZL184 (MGL inhibitor) does not enhance 2-AG's ability to promote internalization (n=3-4). rCB1 (A) and rCB2 (B) internalization following 2 hours of treatment with increasing concentrations of AEA. 100 nM URB597 (FAAH selective inhibitor) increased AEA's ability to internalize rCB1, but not rCB2 receptors (n=3). *: AEA alone vs. AEA + URB597.

Atwood BK, Lopez J, Wager-Miller J, Mackie K, Straiker A (2011) Expression of G protein-coupled receptors and related proteins in HEK293, AtT20, BV2, and N18 cell lines as revealed by microarray analysis. BMC Genomics. 12:14.



Supplemental Figure 6
ERK1/2 MAPK activation levels obtained in cannabinoid receptor expressing and wild type HEK293 cells are non-saturating as evidenced by phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate (PMA) treatment.
HEK293 cells (rCB_1, rCB_2 and non-receptor expressing) were treated for 5 minutes with 100 nM PMA at 37°C. Phospho-ERK1/2 MAPK activation was determined using the LI-COR Odyssey. Data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA.