Synthesis and SAR evaluation of coumarin derivatives as potent cannabinoid receptor agonists

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Abstract:	We report the development and extensive structure-activity relationship evaluation of a series of modified coumarins as cannabinoid receptor ligands. In radioligand, and [35 S]GTP γ S binding assays the CB receptor binding affinities and efficacies of the new ligands were determined. Furthermore, we used a ligand-based docking approach to validate the empirical observed results. In conclusion, several crucial structural requirements were identified. The most potent coumarins like 3-butyl-7-(1-butylcyclopentyl)-5-hydroxy-2H-chromen-2-one (40b , K i CB 2 13.7 nM, EC 50 18 nM), 7-(1-butylcyclohexyl)-5-hydroxy-3-propyl-2H-chromen-2-one (44b , K i CB 2 6.5 nM, EC 50 4.51 nM) showed a CB 2 selective agonistic profile with low nanomolar affinities.
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Dear Editor,

We would like to submit our manuscript entitled “Synthesis and SAR evaluation of coumarin derivatives as potent cannabinoid receptor agonists” to be considered as an original article in the *European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*.

The cannabinoid receptors represent the central regulatory units of the endocannabinoid system, which is a ubiquitous lipid based (neuro-) transmitter system. It is involved in regulation of different essential physiological, as well as pathological processes like mood, pain or inflammation. Potent ligands for the selective addressing of this system would help us to better understand neurological disorders or chronical pain syndromes, to generate new potential drug candidates for further drug development.

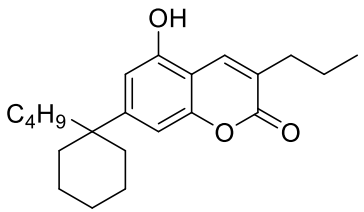
Therefore, we present the synthesis and structure-activity relationship study of a series of modified coumarins as cannabinoid receptor ligands with low nanomolar potencies and a CB_2 agonistic binding profile. After the synthesis of different libraries, characterized by different modifications, we determined the receptor binding affinities and efficacies by radioligand binding assays. To further validate our empirical results, we performed an *in silico* docking study. We believe these findings will be of interest to the readers of your journal.

We declare that this manuscript is original, has not been published before and is not currently being considered for publication elsewhere. As Corresponding Author, I confirm that the manuscript has been read and approved for submission by all the named authors.

We hope you find our manuscript suitable for publication and look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Best regards,

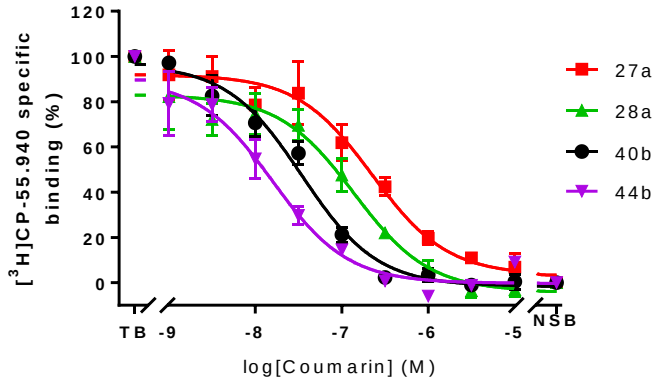
Stefan Bräse, Professor and Director IOC & ITG

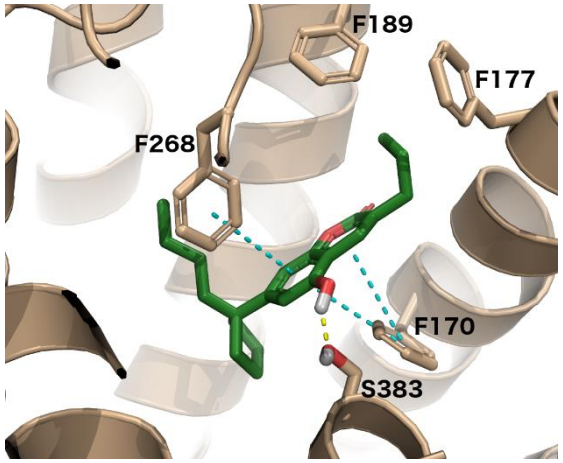


44b

CB1, K_i: 159 nM

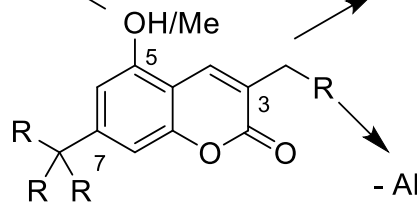
CB2, K_i: 12.6 nM; EC_{50}: 4.51 ± 2.79 nM





- Free OH-group beneficial for high CB_2 affinity

- Structural flexibility necessary



- Alkyl chains essential for activity, optimal lenght between three to six carbons
- Bulkier substituents enhance activity

- Alkyl/aromatic groups for high activity
- Heterocycles tolerated

Synthesis and SAR evaluation of coumarin derivatives as potent cannabinoid receptor agonists

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Keywords: CB receptors, synthetic cannabinoids, coumarins, CB_2 agonists, endocannabinoid system, radioligand binding assays

ABSTRACT

We report the development and extensive structure-activity relationship evaluation of a series of modified coumarins as cannabinoid receptor ligands. In radioligand, and [^{35}S]GTPγS binding assays the CB receptor binding affinities and efficacies of the new ligands were determined. Furthermore, we used a ligand-based docking approach to validate the empirical observed results. In conclusion, several crucial structural requirements were identified. The most potent coumarins like 3-butyl-7-(1-butylcyclopentyl)-5-hydroxy-2H-chromen-2-one (**40b**, K_i CB_2 13.7 nM, EC_{50} 18 nM), 7-(1-butylcyclohexyl)-5-hydroxy-3-propyl-2H-chromen-2-one (**44b**, K_i CB_2 6.5 nM, EC_{50} 4.51 nM) showed a CB_2 selective agonistic profile with low nanomolar affinities.

Introduction

The cannabinoid receptor 1 and 2 (CB_1 and CB_2) subtypes belong to the rhodopsin like class A of G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs).[1,2] They represent the central regulatory units of the endocannabinoid system (ECS) and the target structures of the two endocannabinoids anandamide and 2-arachydonoylglycerol. The ECS refers to a ubiquitous, complex lipid based (neuro-) transmitter system, which is involved in numerous essential physiological and pathological processes such as food intake, mood, energy balance, pain, anxiety, (neuro-) inflammation, immune function, metabolic regulations, neuronal plasticity or reproduction.[3-14] The location and expression levels of the two CB receptors were found to be tissue dependent. The "central" CB_1 receptor is usually expressed in very high density on central nervous system (CNS) cells like basal ganglia, cerebellum, hippocampus and brain stem.[4,8,15] The "peripheral" CB_2 receptor is mainly expressed on immune system related cells including B lymphocytes, macrophages, spleen or the lymph node cortex.[16-18] However, a significantly higher expression of

the CB_2 receptor in the CNS was found during acute inflammation processes.[19-21] In recent decades numerous synthetic CB ligands were developed by academic labs or pharmaceutical companies to investigate the influence of the ECS to a wide range of diseases or disorders. In several studies some synthetic CB ligands exhibited neuroprotective properties like anti-inflammatory effects or pain relief. Furthermore, they showed cardioprotective effects associated with stroke or heart failures, positive results treating osteoporosis or arteriosclerosis and as anticancer agents inhibiting tumor growth.[22,23]

In previous studies we already demonstrated cannabinergic activities for substituted 3-benzylcoumarins.[24,25] The huge potential of 3-benzylcoumarins as lead structure for the development of CB ligands can be highlighted by structural comparison with established classical and non-classical CB ligands (**Figure 1**). Thereby, only minor structural changes were needed to partially or completely change the pharmacological profile and several potent ligands with affinities in low nanomolar ranges or high selectivities were identified. In accordance to that, attaching small substituents to the coumarin core of our first-generation ligands, unintendingly changed their pharmacological profile towards antagonists of the ECS related GPR55 receptor.[26]

In the presented study we report the results of our second generation coumarin-based CB ligands. In this generation, we focused on the substitution of the 3-benzyl group with other nonpolar substituents leading to several new ligands with strongly increased potency, high CB_2 selectivity and efficacies from full to partial agonistic.

Results and discussion

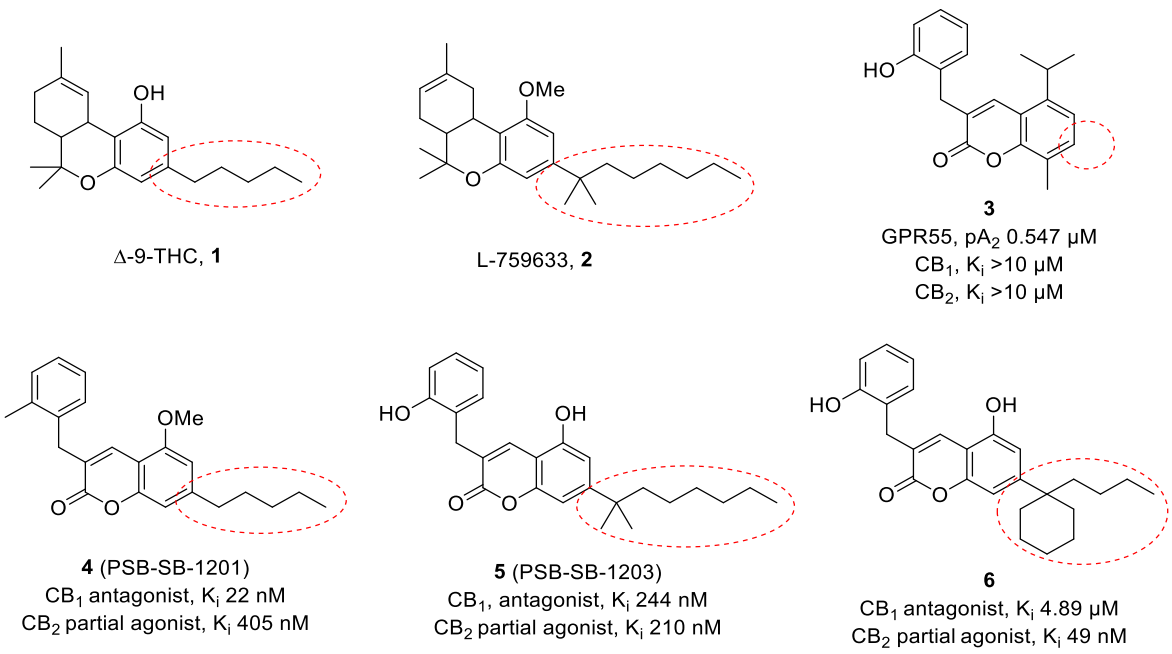
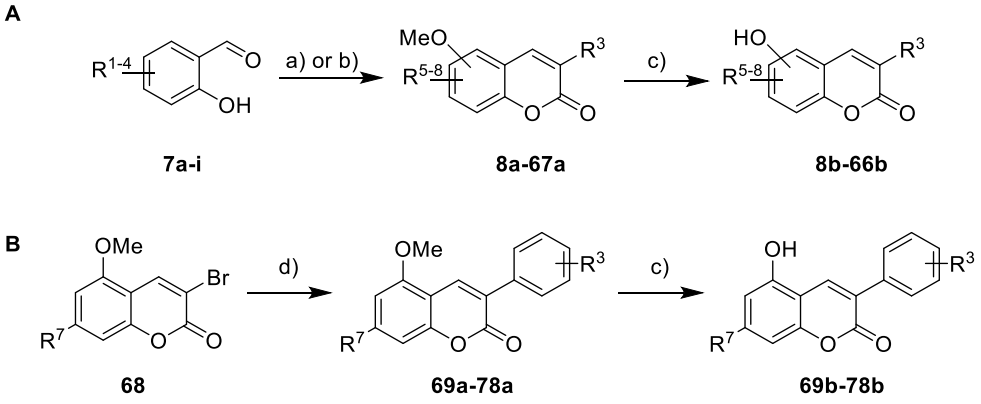


Figure 1: Structural comparison of our first generation 3-benzylcoumarins (**3-6**) with the nonselective CB agonist Δ^9-THC (**1**) and the selective CB_2 agonist L-759633 (**2**).

Structural Consideration. In previous studies we reported the development of substituted coumarins as novel CB or GPR55 receptor ligands.[24-26] The most potent coumarin derivatives of the studies and their structural characteristics compared to classical phytocannabinoid δ^9-THC and the selective CB_2 agonist L-759633 are depicted.[27] As our previous studies mainly investigated the SARs of lipophilic substituents at position 7 (**3-6**), in this study we focused on substituting the benzyl moiety at position 3 with other lipophilic substituents in order to improve affinity and selectivity of our coumarin derivatives. Furthermore, based on the potentially high potency of the 1,1-dimethylalkyl moiety at position 7 (**5**, see ref. [25]), we synthesized an additional series of coumarin derivatives (**8a-26b**), to further investigate the structural influence of this moiety.

Syntheses. All 3-benzyl- and pyridinylcoumarins **8a-45a** were synthesized from the respective substituted salicylic aldehydes and *α,β*-unsaturated aldehyde, using an NHC catalyzed,

microwave supported umpoled domino reaction (110 °C, 50 min) as previously described (Scheme 1A).[24] The respective 3-alkylcoumarins **46-67a** were synthesized from the appropriately substituted salicylic aldehyde in the presence of potassium carbonate and suspended in the respective acid anhydride under microwave irradiation (180 °C, 65 min) as previously described (Scheme 1A).[28] 3-Phenylcouamrins **69a-78a** were synthesized by Suzuki-coupling of the brominated coumarin derivative **68** (Scheme 1B). Phenolic coumarin derivatives **8b-78b** were synthesized by cleavage of the methyl ether bond in the presence of boron tribromide in dichloromethane at –78 °C according to literature procedure.[25] The products were purified by flash column chromatography or filtration over a small silica pad.



Scheme 1: Syntheses of substituted coumarin-derivatives. *Reagents and conditions: a) α,β-unsaturated aldehyde, 1,3-dimethylimidazolium dimethylphosphat, K_2CO_3, toluene, MWI, 110 °C, 50 min.; b) acid anhydrides, K_2CO_3, MWI, 180 °C, 65 min.; c) BBr_3 (1 M in DCM), DCM, 30 min. –78 °C and 15-20 h at r.t.; d) arylboronic acid, Cs_2CO_3, $Pd(PPh_3)_4$, degassed 1,4-dioxane, 90 °C, 16 h.*

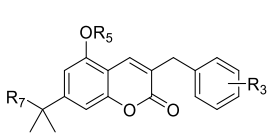
Biology. The receptor affinities of the coumarin-derivatives **8a-78b** were determined in a radioligand displacement assay on Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) membrane fractions overexpressing the human cannabinoid receptor CB_1 or CB_2 and [^{3}H]CP55,940 as CB receptor

radioligand. Initially, the coumarin derivatives were tested at a concentration of 1 μM. Full concentration-inhibition curves for determination of K_i values were performed, if radioligand displacement exceeded 50% at 1 μM. The results are reported in **Table 1** and Supporting Information **Table S1**. Functional activities were determined in an in vitro [^{35}S]GTPγS binding assay on CHO membrane fractions overexpressing the human cannabinoid receptor CB_1 or CB_2. The efficacies (E_{max}) of tested compounds (1 μM) were determined relative to the maximal response of reference full agonist CP55,940. We also determined the EC_{50} values of four representative agonists relative to the reference full agonist CP55,940. These results are shown in **Table 2** and Supporting Information **Figure S1** and **S2**.

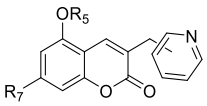
Structure-Activity Relationships (SARs). The coumarin-derivatives included in this study were substituted with a large variety of substituents at position 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, ranging from small (H, methyl, ethyl, *n*- or *iso*-propyl) to large (butyl, pentyl, hexyl, phenyl, benzyl, pyridinyl) or bulky substituents (*tert*-butyl, 1-butylcyclopentyl, 1-butylcyclohexyl, 1,1-dimethylpentyl, 1,1-dimethylheptyl) and can be divided into five groups of individual substituents: first group consists of 3-benzylcoumarins with 1,1-dimethylalkyl side chain at position 7 (**8a**-**26b**). In the second group 3-pyridinylmethyl substituents were introduced to the coumarin core (**27a**-**35b**). The third group is characterized by 3-alkyl substituents (**36a**-**45b**) and the fourth group by 3-phenyl residues (**69a**-**78b**). The fifth group includes all tested coumarins with small substituents attached to the coumarin core (**46**-**67a**). In group 1–4 position 5 was substituted with a methoxy or hydroxy group. Position 6 and 8 were only substituted (methyl, methoxy, hydroxy) in coumarins with small substituents (**46**-**67a**). At the 3-aryl residues further modifications (methyl, methoxy or hydroxy), which had been beneficial for the CB receptor affinity in our previous studies, as well as new fluorinated substituents (F or trifluoromethyl) were introduced. Based on

our previous studies, the coumarin derivatives with small substituents at the coumarin core (**46-67a**) were designed as GPR55 ligands and included in this study to determine their potential off-target affinities on the CB receptors. Observed affinities are depicted in **Table 1** (for full data see Supporting Information **Table S1**).

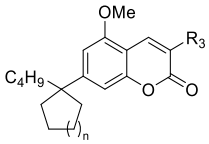
Table 1: Potencies of coumarin derivatives on the CB receptor subtypes.



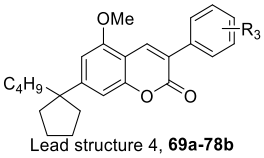
Lead structure 1, **8a-26b**



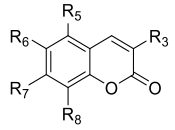
Lead structure 2, **27a-35b**



Lead structure 3, **36a-45b**



Lead structure 4, **69a-78b**



Lead structure 5, **46-67a**

cmp	R^3	R^5	R^7	hCB_1	hCB_2
				pK_i ± SEM (K_i in nM[a] or % displacement at 1 µM)[b]	
Group 1: 7-(1,1-dimethylakyl)-3-benzylcoumarins					
15a	H	methoxy	butyl	6.31±0.22 (486)	<6.00 (39%)
15b	H	hydroxy	butyl	<6.00 (12%)	<6.00 (24%)
16a	*o*-methyl	methoxy	butyl	6.66±0.15 (217)	<6.00 (32%)
16b	*o*-methyl	hydroxy	butyl	<6.00 (30%)	<6.00 (41%)
17a	*o*-methoxy	methoxy	butyl	6.71±0.11 (196)	6.64±0.003 (231)
17b	*o*-hydroxy	hydroxy	butyl	<6.00 (24%)	<6.00 (37%)
79a	H	methoxy	hexyl	1.43[d, 25]	4.12[d, 25]
79b	H	hydroxy	hexyl	2.63[d, 25]	0.465[d, 25]
22a	*o*-methyl	methoxy	hexyl	n.d.[c]	n.d.[c]
22b	*o*-methyl	hydroxy	hexyl	<6.00 (47%)	6.65±0.08 (222)
80a	*o*-methoxy	methoxy	hexyl	1.02[d, 25]	3.01[d, 25]
80b	*o*-hydroxy	hydroxy	hexyl	0.244[d, 25]	0.210[d, 25]
26a	*o*-CF_3	methoxy	hexyl	<6.00 (26%)	≪6.00 (3%)
26b	*o*-CF_3	hydroxy	hexyl	~6.00 (49%)	<6.00 (42%)
Group 2: 3-pyridinylmethyl coumarins					

27a	*o*-pyridyl	methoxy	pentyl	7.15±0.06 (70.3)	7.08±0.14 (82.4)
27b	*o*-pyridyl	hydroxy	pentyl	≪6.00 (–15%)	≪6.00 (–17%)
28a	*m*-pyridyl	methoxy	pentyl	6.77±0.12 (171)	7.25±0.04 (56.5)
28b	*m*-pyridyl	hydroxy	pentyl	≪6.00 (–21%)	≪6.00 (–21%)
29a	*p*-pyridyl	methoxy	pentyl	≪6.00 (0%)	<6.00 (11%)
29b	*p*-pyridyl	hydroxy	pentyl	≪6.00 (–48%)	≪6.00 (–5%)
30a	*o*-pyridyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	<6.00 (29%)	<6.00 (20%)
30b	*o*-pyridyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	<6.00 (34%)	<6.00 (44%)
31a	*m*-pyridyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	<6.00 (29%)	<6.00 (40%)
31b	*m*-pyridyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	<6.00 (19%)	6.51±0.07 (310)
32a	*p*-pyridyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	<6.00 (28%)	≪6.00 (9%)
32b	*p*-pyridyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	≪6.00 (–24%)	<6.00 (21%)
33a	*o*-pyridyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	~6.00 (47%)	<6.00 (12%)
33b	*o*-pyridyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	≪6.00 (–7%)	7.14±0.13 (71.9)
34a	*m*-pyridyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	≪6.00 (6%)	<6.00 (11%)
35a	*p*-pyridyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	<6.00 (26%)	≪6.00 (3%)
35b	*p*-pyridyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	≪6.00 (5%)	~6.00 (46%)
			Group 3: 3-Alkylcoumarins		
37a	methyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	<6.00 (16%)	≪6.00 (1%)
37b	methyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	≪6.00 (–10%)	~6.00 (49%)
38a	ethyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	<6.00 (33%)	≪6.00 (0%)
38b	ethyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	<6.00 (34%)	7.22±0.08 (60.6)
39a	propyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	<6.00 (32%)	<6.00 (38%)
39b	propyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	~6.00 (47%)	7.73±0.01 (18.6)
40a	butyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	<6.00 (15%)	≪6.00 (–1%)
40b	butyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	~6.00 (50%)	7.86±0.11 (13.7)
42a	methyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	≪6.00 (9%)	≪6.00 (–34%)
42b	methyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	<6.00 (19%)	6.98±0.03 (106)
43a	ethyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	≪6.00 (6%)	≪6.00 (–1%)

43b	ethyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	<6.00 (39%)	7.41±0.04 (39.1)
44a	propyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	<6.00 (18%)	≪6.00 (–4%)
44b	propyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	6.80±0.22 (159)	8.19±0.12 (6.5)
45a	butyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	≪6.00 (–11%)	≪6.00 (2%)
45b	butyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclohexyl	~6.00 (48%)	7.90±0.03 (12.5)
			Group 4: 3-Phenylcoumarins		
69a	H	methoxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	<6.00 (34%)	≪6.00 (–8%)
69b	H	hydroxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	≪6.00 (–13%)	≪6.00 (–21%)
70a	*o*-methyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	≪6.00 (–32%)	≪6.00 (–14%)
70b	*o*-methyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	≪6.00 (4%)	<6.00 (43%)
73a	*o*-methoxy	methoxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	≪6.00 (–10%)	≪6.00 (–37%)
73b	*o*-hydroxy	hydroxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	≪6.00 (–43%)	≪6.00 (–2%)
78a	*p*-trifluoro-methyl	methoxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	≪6.00 (3%)	≪6.00 (–4%)
78b	*p*-trifluoro-methyl	hydroxy	1-butylcyclopentyl	≪6.00 (–24%)	≪6.00 (–10%)

[a]Data from at least three individual experiments in duplicates. [b]Data from at least two individual experiments in duplicates. [c]Insufficient purity. [d]K_i ± SEM (μM) from at least three independent experiments in duplicates.

In the first group, the additional series of coumarin derivatives bearing a 7-(1,1´-dimethylalkyl) moiety, small (methyl), medium (butyl) or large (hexyl) alkyl chains next to the 1,1-dimethylalkyl group were tested. As expected, a critical length for any affinity (**15a**, containing a butyl group; K_i CB_1: 486 nM, CB_2: >1 μM) was observed. Simultaneously no (**15a**; K_i CB_1: 486 nM, CB_2: >1μM) or only small (**16a**, *o*-methyl, K_i CB_1: 217 nM, CB_2: ≫1 μM; **17a**, *o*-methoxy, K_i CB_1: 196 nM, CB_2: 231 nM) substituents on the 3-benzyl ring were tolerated. CB receptor selectivity was strongly influenced by the substitution of position 5, whereby a methoxy group showed higher selectivity at CB_1 and a more polar hydroxy group at CB_2 (e.g. **25b**, ~4.5 fold).

In the next group, the 3-benzyl group was changed to the heteroaromatic 3-pyridinylmethyl group and the derivatives contained either large (pentyl) or bulky (1-butylcylcoalkyl) groups at

position 7. In all tested derivatives a free 5-hydroxy group drastically decreased receptor affinities for CB_1 and for CB_2 (except **31b**, **33b** and **35b**). Derivatives with a large pentyl group at position 7 showed high affinities at low nanomolar levels on both receptors (e.g. **27a**, K_i CB_1: 70.3 nM, CB_2: 82.4 nM and **28a**, K_i CB_1: 171 nM, CB_2: 56.5 nM), whereas bulky substituents showed high selectivity towards the CB_2 receptor (e.g. **33b**, K_i CB_1: ≪1 µM, CB_2: 71.9 nM). Within this group the pyridyl configuration strongly contributed to the receptor affinities (compare **27a**, **28a** and **29a**). At the CB_1 receptor highest potency was observed for *o*-pyridyl (**27a**) over *m*-pyridyl (**28a**), to a complete loss of potency for *p*-pyridyl (**29a**). Contrary to that, at the CB_2 receptor the order of potencies was *m*-pyridyl (**28a**) > *o*-pyridyl (**27a**) ≫ *p*-pyridyl (**29a**).

Therefore, as next step in the study the bulky substituents at position 7 were combined with highly flexible aliphatic chains (from methyl to butyl) at position 3. In contrast to previous observations in the group before, a free hydroxy group at position 5 was highly favorable and thereby resulted in the derivatives with highest potencies (e.g. **40b**, K_i CB_1: ~1 µM, CB_2: 13.7 nM and **44b**, K_i CB_1: 159 nM, CB_2: 6.5 nM) and selectivities (e.g. **45b** CB_2/CB_1 ~79-fold) of this study. Not surprisingly, nearly all derivatives (only exception **44b**) with the polar 5-hydroxy group showed no or low (~1 µM) affinity at the CB_1 receptor. However, at the CB_2 receptor an influence of the cycloalkyl ring size on the optimal alkyl chain length was observed. For the 7-(1-butylcyclopentyl) a steady increase in potency from a very low affinity for the methyl substituted (**37a**, K_i CB_2: ~1 µM), up to a very high affinity if butyl substituted (**40b**, K_i CB_2: 13.7 nM) was found. Increasing the cycloalkyl ring size to hexyl reduced the optimal length of the 3-alkyl chain by one carbon to the propyl substituent (compare **39b** and **40b** to **44b** and **45b**).

Exchange of the substituent at the 3-position to a phenyl group (group 4) abolished the high affinities at both CB receptors completely. Furthermore, indicating a structural flexibility at the 3-position as crucial for high receptor bindings.

Lastly, the coumarin derivatives with small substituents at the core moiety were tested (see Supporting Information, **Table S1**). As these derivatives initially were planned to bind on the related GPR55 receptor, no affinity towards both CB receptors was desired. None of the tested compounds showed a binding affinity higher than 1 µM (**48**, highest displacement 53%).

In **Figure 2**, selected full concentration-inhibition curves for the most potent and most selective coumarin derivatives are depicted.

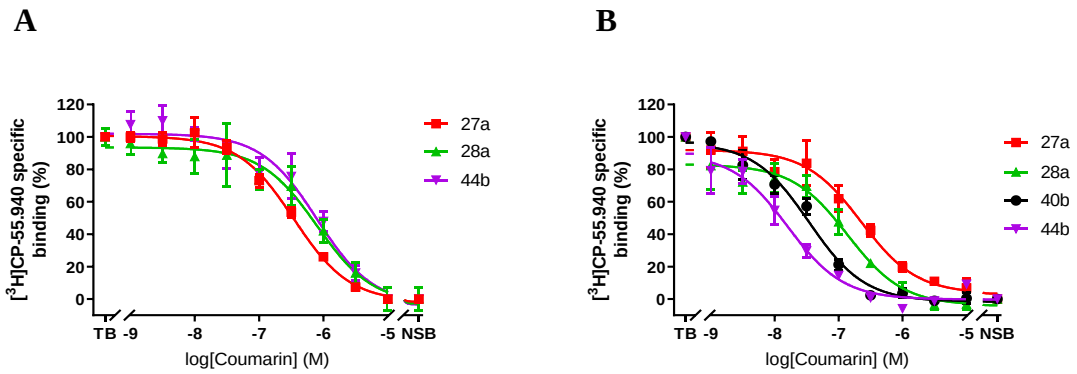


Figure 2: Competitive concentration-dependent inhibition of **27a**, **28a**, **40b** and **44b** at the hCB_1 (A) and hCB_2 (B) receptors. Data expressed as mean ± SEM of at least three individual experiments in duplicates.

Functional properties. For the most potent coumarin derivatives [^{35}S]GTPγS binding assays were conducted, to investigate their intrinsic activities after receptor binding. In our previous studies the full range of efficacies from antagonist or inverse agonists, as well as partial or full agonists were observed.[24-26] Initially, the efficacies (E_{max}) were determined with a final ligand concentration of 1 µM, and compared to the maximum response of full agonist CP55,940 (1 µM, set at 100%). Additionally, four representative ligands were chosen, and full concentration-

response curves were measured in order to determine EC_{50} values. The results are shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Efficacy results from [35S]GTP□S binding assay and respective EC50 values for selected coumarin derivatives.

Cpd.	**E_{max} effect on [^{35}S]GTPγS binding to hCB_1[a] (EC_{50} ± SEM [µM])[b]**	**E_{max} effect on [^{35}S]GTPγS binding to hCB_2[a] (EC_{50} ± SEM [µM])[b]**
CP55.940	100 ± 0 (0.00151 ± 0.00013)	100 ± 0 (0.000540 ± 0.000012)
27a	46 ± 4 (1.01 ± 0.20)***	34 ± 1 (0.188 ± 0.090)****
28a	40 ± 3***	40 ± 5****
31b	n.d.	82 ± 2^{ns}
33b	n.d.	68 ± 4 (0.042 ± 0.007)*
38b	n.d.	87 ± 14^{ns}
39b	n.d.	91 ± 3^{ns}
40b	n.d.	85 ± 1 (0.018 ± 0.008)^{ns}
42b	n.d.	66 ± 6*
43b	n.d.	65 ± 3**
44b	23 ± 6 (1.12 ± 0.49)****	62 ±3 (0.00451 ± 0.00279)**
45b	n.d.	65 ± 1**

[a]E_{max} expressed as means ± SEM relative to the max effect of full agonist CP55,940 at 1 µM (= 100%) of two individual experiments in duplicates; [b]EC_{50} expressed as means ± SEM relative to the max effect of full agonist CP55,940 of three individual experiments in duplicates; n.d. = not determined; Statistics were performed using a one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's post-test for multicomparison analysis, ns = not significant, * $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$, *** $p<0.001$, **** $p<0.0001$.

All tested coumarin derivatives, independently of receptor selectivity, showed agonistic activities. Four coumarins were identified to behave like a full agonist (**31b**, **38b**-**40b**) and all remaining as partial agonists (**27a**, **28a**, **42b**–**45b**). The dual CB_1/CB_2 active coumarin derivatives (**27a**, **28a** and **44b**) showed at CB_1 a partial agonistic activity with low EC_{50} values at

µM level. However, at CB_2 drastically higher efficacies up to low nM levels (e.g. **44b**) were determined. In the case of the CB_2 receptor we observed that already small structural changes can lead to a significant change in efficacies. The coumarin derivatives **40b** and **45b**, for example, differ in the 7-cycloalkyl size only between a pentyl or hexyl ring but resulting in a full agonistic (**40b**) or only partial agonistic (**45b**) efficacy.

Computational ligand-receptor docking studies. Additionally to the SAR study, we performed an *in silico* docking study to analyze substitution-dependent binding behavior. Crystal structures of the receptor subtypes and their co-crystallized ligands (PDB CB_1: 5XRA[29] and CB_2: 5ZTY[30]) were used for docking, in which the co-crystalized ligand was used as binding pocket reference. All the tested coumarins were docked into both receptor subtypes without including any constraints regarding binding preference and affinity. As the used crystal structure of the CB_1 receptor refers to an active state of the receptor population, several key regions were identified, which were crucial for high receptor binding (

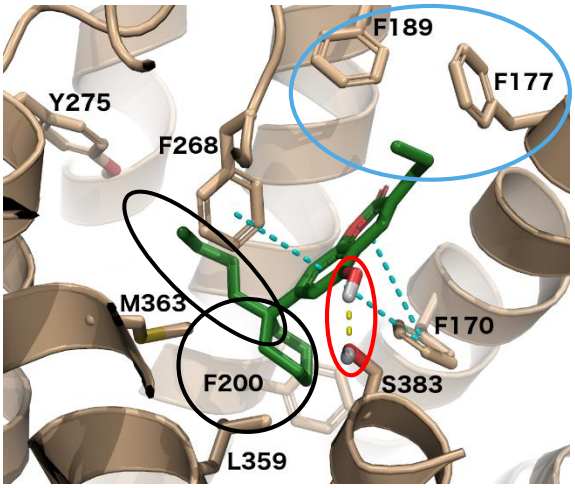


Figure 3). For the CB_2 receptor no crystal structure in an active state was available yet, thus clear and rational docking poses for the presented agonistic coumarin derivatives could not be obtained.

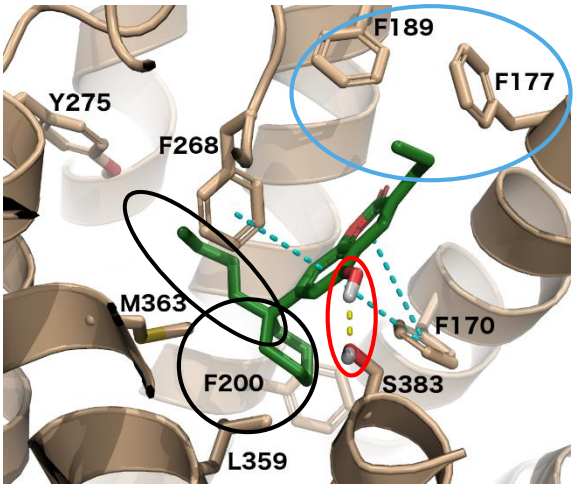


Figure 3: Docking of **44b** in a crystal structure of the CB_1 receptor (PDB: 5XRA). Important binding regions are highlighted (blue, black and red circles).

In the receptor binding site of the CB_1 receptor three important regions were identified to have most significant impact for a high coumarin binding affinity (

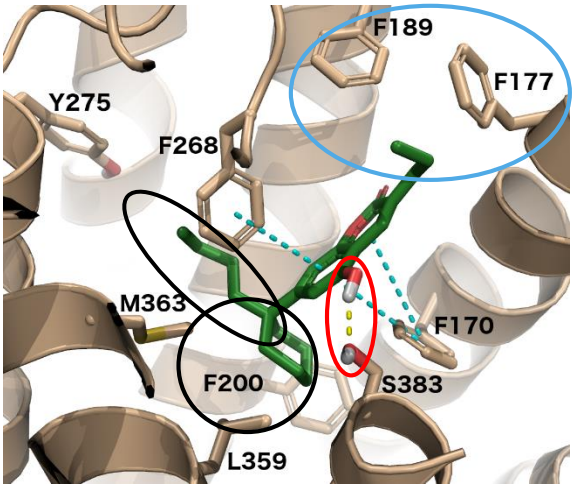


Figure 3, circles). A hydrophobic pocket at the upper end (blue circle) of the binding site, mainly encompassed by the amino acid (AA) residues F177$^{2.64}$ and F189$^{3.25}$, another second hydrophobic pocket at the lower end (black circle), mainly defined by F200$^{3.36}$, L359$^{6.51}$ and M363$^{6.55}$ forming an extended hydrophobic tunnel towards the residue of Y275$^{5.39}$ and the central polar region around AA S383$^{7.39}$ (red circle).

Although the crystal structure of the CB_2R was unfit for docking as it represented the inactive state, it was observed that the CB_2R binding pocket holds similar characteristics compared to the CB_1R. Two important regions were identified: a hydrophobic pocket at the top of the receptor binding site defined by the AA residues of $F91^{2.61}$, $F94^{2.64}$, $H95^{2.65}$, $F106^{3.25}$, and $I110^{3.29}$, and the bottom region, showing an ambivalent hydrophobic and amphiphilic characteristic, restricted by the AA residues of $F117^{3.36}$, $W194^{5.43}$, $W258^{6.48}$, and $V261^{6.51}$. To achieve high binding affinities the data suggested that both pockets must be occupied, as shown for coumarins with large lipophilic groups pointing bidirectional away from the coumarin core (e.g. **44b**). The increased affinity for coumarins with a hydroxyl group at position 5 was structurally explained by strong polar interactions *via* hydrogen bonds towards centrally located AA residues $S285^{7.38}$ or $T114^{3.33}$.

Conclusion

In conclusion we described the synthesis and SAR determinations, tested in radioligand binding studies, of a series of coumarin derivatives as potent and selective CB_1 and/or CB_2 receptor agonists. We observed several crucial requirements to obtain high receptor binding affinities. In general, a 7-alkyl chain was essential for any affinity at the receptors. Higher binding affinities were achieved by more profound filling of the hydrophobic tunnel towards $Y275^{5.39}$, whereby the length should not exceed six carbon atoms. For the tested CB_2 ligands, stronger interactions inside the binding pocket resulted in a partial agonistic ligand and higher motility in full agonistic ligands. Structural flexibility at position 3 was crucial for any receptor affinity, shown by complete loss of activity for the 3-phenylcoumarin derivatives. Derivatives containing 3-alkyl chains only showed high affinities, if at least one bulky group either at 3- or 7-position was present. Benzyl groups are tolerated best if left unsubstituted or only substituted with small hydrophobic groups preferred in descending order from *o* > *m* > *p*. Heterocycles were

tolerated if orientated in *o*- or *m*-direction. Higher selectivity at CB_2 was achieved by introducing a free hydroxyl group at the core structure.

Nevertheless, additional studies are aimed to determine the pharmacological properties and receptor affinities of the synthesized GPR55 ligands.

Experimental section

Syntheses. All commercially reagents and solvents were obtained from various producers and used without further purification. ^{1}H, ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 300 (300 MHz), Bruker Avance 400 (400 MHz) and Bruker Avance 500 DRX (500 MHz). Deuterated DMSO-d_6, $CDCl_3$ or acetone-d_6 were used as solvents and internal reference. Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in ppm relative to the reference and coupling constants (J) are reported in hertz (Hz). Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on precoated silica gel 60 F_{254} plates purchased from Merck and spots were visualized by UV light or staining solutions. Normal phase flash column chromatography was carried out using Merck silica gel 60 (mesh 230–400). Reversed phase high performance chromatography (HPLC) was carried out on a Jasco LC-NetII/ADC system using a preparative VDSpher C18 column (10 µm, 250 × 20 mm) with varying ratios of acetonitrile and 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water as solvent system. IR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Alpha P using Attenuated Total Reflection (ATR). Mass and high-resolution mass spectra were obtained using a Finnigan Mat 95 (EI, MS and HRMS) and Thermo Scientific QExactive Plus (ESI, HRMS only). Purities were determined by NMR and only compounds with purity ≥95% were tested.

General Procedure A, for the synthesis of 3-benzyl- or 3-pyridinyl coumarins.

Under an atmosphere of argon, a microwave vial was charged with the respective salicylic aldehyde (1.00 equiv.), cinnamaldehyde (2.50 equiv.), K_2CO_3 (1.20 equiv.) and 1,3-

dimethylimidazolium dimethyl phosphate (1.20–1.50 equiv.) and suspended in abs. toluene (3.30 mL/mmol salicylic aldehyde). The reaction mixture was stirred at 230 W and heated to 110 °C at 7 bars for 50 min in the CEM Discover SP microwave reactor. The reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate, the combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtrated and concentrated in *vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography.

5-Methoxy-7-pentyl-3-(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)-2*H*-chromen-2-one (27a) Prepared from 2-hydroxy-6-methoxy-4-pentylbenzaldehyde (**7d**, 150 mg, 0.68 mmol) according to general procedure A as off-white solid (41.8 mg, 18%). R_f (cHex/EtOAc 1:1) = 0.19. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 8.53 (ddd, *J* = 4.9, 1.9, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.61 (td, *J* = 7.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dt, *J* = 7.8, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (ddd, *J* = 7.6, 4.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 2.66–2.58 (m, 2H), 1.69–1.55 (m, 2H), 1.42–1.22 (m, 4H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 162.1, 158.6, 155.7, 154.5, 149.6, 147.9, 136.8, 136.0, 124.1, 123.9, 121.8, 108.5, 108.2, 105.7, 55.9, 39.7, 36.7, 31.5, 30.8, 22.6, 14.1 ppm. IR (ATR, KBr) ṽ: 2927, 2855, 1701, 1613, 1568, 1495, 1426, 1297, 1255, 1182, 1139, 1111, 1055, 995, 832, 766, 745, 688, 628, 601, 573, 490, 403 cm^{-1}. MS (70 eV, EI) *m/z* (%): 337/338 (100/25) $[M]^+$. HRMS (EI, $C_{21}H_{23}O_3N$): calc. 337.1672, found 337.1672.

General Procedure B, for the synthesis of 3-alkylcoumarins.

Under an atmosphere of argon, a microwave vial was charged with the respective salicylic aldehyde (1.00 equiv.) and K_2CO_3 (0.05 equiv.) and suspended in carboxylic acid anhydride (3.50 equiv.). The reaction mixture was stirred at 230 W and heated to 180 °C at 7 bars for 65

min in the CEM Discover SP microwave reactor. The reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O, the pH adjusted to ~7 and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtrated and concentrated in *vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography.

7-(1-Butylcyclopentyl)-5-methoxy-3-propyl-2*H*-chromen-2-one (39a) Prepared from 4-(1-butylcyclopentyl)-2-hydroxy-6-methoxybenzaldehyde (**7e**, 200 mg, 0.72 mmol) according to general procedure B as off-white solid (227 mg, 92%). R_f (cHex/EtOAc 50:1): 0.29. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.80 (s, 1H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 2.52 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 1.96–1.76 (m, 4H), 1.76–1.53 (m, 8H), 1.15 (p, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 0.98 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.97–0.89 (m, 2H), 0.78 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 162.4, 155.1, 154.0, 153.8, 133.7, 126.8, 107.9, 107.6, 104.0, 55.9, 52.0, 41.7, 37.8, 33.1, 27.6, 23.4, 23.3, 21.6, 14.1, 13.9 ppm. IR (ATR, KBr) ṽ: 2954, 2925, 2869, 1712, 1612, 1571, 1494, 1454, 1414, 1351, 1288, 1246, 1167, 1104, 1051, 1026, 923, 902, 841, 772, 714, 557 cm^{-1}. MS (70 eV, EI) *m/z* (%): 342 (53) $[M]^+$, 285 (100). HRMS (EI, $C_{22}H_{30}O_3$): calc. 342.2192, found 342.2189.

General Procedure C, for the cleavage of methoxy groups.

Under an atmosphere of argon, to a solution of the respective coumarin (1.00 equiv.) in dichloromethane (10 mL/mmol), boron tribromide (1 M in dichloromethane, 5.00 equiv./methoxy group) were added dropwise at –78 °C. At this temperature the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min and then stirred at room temperature for another 15–20 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of aqueous saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution, extracted with dichloromethane and washed with distilled water and brine. The combined organic phases were

dried over Na_2SO_4, filtrated and concentrated in *vacuo*. The crude product was purified by filtration over a small silica pad or flash column chromatography.

7-(1-Butylcyclohexyl)-5-hydroxy-3-(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)-2*H*-chromen-2-one (33b)

Prepared from 5-methoxycoumarin **33a** (19.0 mg, 47.0 µmol) according to general procedure C as yellow oil (8.9 mg, 49%). R_f (cHex/EtOAc 1:2) = 0.35. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 11.82 (bs, 1H), 8.62 (s, 1H), 8.47–8.41 (m, 1H), 7.83–7.73 (m, 2H), 7.29 (ddd, *J* = 7.0, 5.1, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.63–6.57 (m, 2H), 4.06 (s, 2H), 1.82 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 2H), 1.46–1.29 (m, 6H), 1.27–1.20 (m, 4H), 1.10–0.99 (m, 2H), 0.86–0.76 (m, 2H), 0.69 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 162.5, 158.0, 154.9, 154.7, 153.5, 146.6, 139.4, 139.1, 126.6, 123.0, 121.0, 108.9, 107.4, 106.1, 42.0, 38.9, 36.4, 29.9, 26.6, 25.8, 23.4, 22.5, 14.2 ppm. IR (ATR, KBr) ṽ: 2925, 2855, 1710, 1617, 1570, 1420, 1341, 1290, 1255, 1184, 1079, 1058, 1009, 908, 840, 768, 729, 673, 636, 604, 528, 409 cm^{-1}. MS (70 eV, EI) *m/z* (%): 391 (61) $[M]^+$, 334 (39) $[M–C_4H_9]^+$, 57 (100) $[C_4H_9]^+$. HRMS (EI, $C_{25}H_{29}O_3N$): calc. 391.2147, found 391.2146.

General procedure D, for the synthesis of 3-arylcoumarins.

A crimp vial was charged with the respective 3-bromo coumarin (1.00 equiv.), the respective boronic acid (2.00 equiv.), cesium carbonate (2.00 equiv.) and tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (0) and abs. 1,4-dioxane (1.00 mL/0.1 mmol of bromide) were added. The mixture was degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, put under an atmosphere of argon and stirred at 90 °C for 16 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction was quenched by addition of water, the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate and the combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtrated and concentrated in *vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography.

7-(1-Butylcyclopentyl)-5-methoxy-3-phenyl-2*H*-chromen-2-one (69a) Prepared from 3-bromo-7-(1-butylcyclopentyl)-5-methoxy-2*H*-chromen-2-one (**68**, 100 mg, 0.26 mmol) according to general procedure D as colorless oil (82 mg, 82%). R_f (cHex/EtOAc 10:1) = 0.52. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 8.17 (s, 1H), 7.76–7.68 (m, 2H), 7.48–7.40 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.33 (m, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 1.98–1.57 (m, 10H), 1.23–1.13 (m, 2H), 1.03–0.90 (m, 2H), 0.80 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 161.5, 156.2, 155.5, 154.7, 135.9, 135.6, 129.0, 128.8, 125.7, 108.6, 107.9, 104.5, 56.3, 52.5, 42.0, 38.2, 28.0, 23.7, 23.7, 14.5 ppm. IR (KBr) ṽ: 2927, 2868, 1760, 1721, 1611, 1563, 1487, 1459, 1415, 1350, 1280, 1232, 1212, 1101, 952, 841, 785, 755, 734, 693, 641, 591, 557, 515 cm^{-1}. MS (70 eV, EI) *m/z* (%): 376 (87) $[M]^+$, 319 (95) $[M–C_4H_9]^+$, 84 (100). HRMS (EI, $C_{25}H_{28}O_3$): calc. 376.2033, found 376.2032.

Biology. The PathHunter® CHOK1hCB1_bgal and CHOK1hCB2_bgal (catalogue number 93-0959C2 and 93-0706C2) β-Arrestin cell lines cells were purchased from EUROFINS DISCOVERX (Fremont, CA). Cell culture plates were purchased from Sarstedt (Nürnbrecht, Germany). Bicinchoninic acid (BCA) and the BSA protein assay reagents were purchased from Pierce Chemical Company (Rochford, IL). [^{3}H]CP55,940 (specific activity 149 Ci/mmol), [^{35}S]GTPγS (specific activity 1250 Ci/mmol) and GF-B/GF-C plates were purchased from Perkin Elmer (Waltham, MA). CB receptor reference standards Rimonabant and AM630 were purchased from Cayman Chemical Company, CP55,940 were purchased from Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). All solutions and buffers were prepared using Millipore water (deionization by MilliQ A10 Biocel™, with a 0.22 μm filter). Buffers were prepared at room temperature and, if not stated otherwise, stored at 4 °C. All solvents and reagents were used as analytical grade. Different concentrations of compounds were added using a HP D300 Digital Dispenser (Tecan,

Männedorf. Switzerland) and the DMSO stock solutions. In all assays, the final concentration of DMSO/assay point was limited to ≤1%. Single point assays were performed at 1 µM of the competing ligand and at least two individual experiments in duplicates. Full-curve assays were performed with ten concentrations of the competing ligand to determine the p*Ki* values and at least three individual experiments in duplicates. Errors are expressed as standard error of the mean (SEM).

Cell culture. CHOK1hCB1_bgal and CHOK1hCB2_bgal were cultured in modified Ham´s F12 Nutrient Mixture supplemented with GlutaMAX™ as glutamine source. Additional supplements were 10% fetal calf serum (FCS), 50 µg/mL penicillin, 50 µg/mL streptomycin, 300 mg/mL hygromycin and 800 µg/mL geneticin in a humidified atmosphere at 37°C and 5% CO_2. Cells were sub-cultured twice a week at a confluence of ~90% and at a ratio of 1:10 on 10-cm diameter plates by trypsinization. Two days before membrane preparation the cells were sub-cultured 1:20 on 15-cm diameter plates. Membrane preparations was performed as previously described.[31] The final membrane pellet was resuspended in 10 mL ice-cold 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.4) and 5 mM $MgCl_2$ and aliquots of 200 µL (CHOK1hCB1_bgal) or 50 µL (CHOK1hCB2_bgal), respectively, were stored at –80°C until further use. The membrane concentrations were measured using the BCA method.[32]

Equilibrium radioligand displacement assay. [^{3}H]CP55,940 displacement assay on 96-well plate was used for the determination of affinity (IC_{50} and K_i) values of coumarin-derivatives for the recombinant human cannabinoid receptors CB_1 and CB_2. Membrane aliquots containing 5 µg (CHOK1hCB1_bgal) or 1.5 µg (CHOK1hCB2_bgal) protein were incubated under shaking (~400 rpm) in a total volume of 100 µL assay buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.4), 5 mM $MgCl_2$ and 0.1% BSA) and in the presence of ~1.5 nM [^{3}H]CP55,940 at 25°C for 2 h.

Nonspecific binding (NSB) was determined in the presence of 10 µM Rimonabant (CHOK1hCB1_bgal) or AM630 (CHOK1hCB2_bgal). Incubation was terminated by rapid filtration on 96-well GF/C filter plates (PERKIN ELMER, Groningen, the Netherlands), pre-coated with PEI (Polyethyleneimin), using a PERKIN ELMER 96-well harvester (PERKIN ELMER, Groningen, the Netherlands). To remove free radioligand the filters were washed ten times with ice-cold assay buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.4), 5 mM $MgCl_2$ and 0.1% BSA) twice, followed by drying the filters at 55°C for 30 min. After 3 h pre-incubation in scintillation fluid, the filter-bound radioactivity was determined by scintillation spectrometry, using a MICROBETA2® 2450 microplate counter (PERKIN ELMER, Boston, MA).

[^{35}S]GTPγS binding assay. G protein activation measurements as consequence of receptor activity were performed by pre-incubation of 5 µg CHOK1hCB1_bgal or CHOK1hCB2_bgal membranes in a total volume of 100 µL assay buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.4), 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 0.05% BSA and 1 mM DTT, freshly prepared every day) supplemented with 1 µM GDP and 5 µg saponin (final concentration) and different concentrations of the ligands of interest for 30 min at room temperature. Subsequently after pre-incubation, [^{35}S]GTPγS (0.3 nM, final concentration) was added and incubation continued at 25°C and ~400 rpm for 90 min. The basal level of [^{35}S]GTPγS binding was measured in untreated membrane samples, and the maximal level of [^{35}S]GTPγS binding was measured with 10 µM CP55,940 as reference. Incubation were terminated by rapid filtration on 96-well GF/B plates (as described above), except instead using GF/B filter plates and washing buffer containing 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.4), 5 mM $MgCl_2$.

Data analysis. All experimental data from the assays were analyzed with GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software Inc., San Diego, CA, version 7 and 8). For [^{3}H]CP55,940 displacement assays, non-linear regression analysis for "one site – Fit Ki" was used to obtain logK_i values, which were calculated by direct application of the Cheng-Prusoff equation[33]: $K_i = IC_{50}/(1+([L]/K_D))$, where [L] described the exact concentration of [^{3}H]CP55,940 (determined each experiment, ~1.5 nM). The kinetic K_D was calculated by using the equation $K_D = k_{off}/k_{on}$ and was determined for CB_1 (0.41 ± 0.08 nM) using an association (K_{on} = 4.49 ± 0.21 × 10^7 M^{-1} s^{-1}) and dissociation assay (K_{off} = 1.85 ± 0.41 × 10^{-2} s^{-1}), respectively (three individual experiments in duplicates, data not shown) and for CB_2 (1.24 ± 0.10 nM) as previously reported.[34] The observed rate constant (k_{obs}) values from the kinetic experiments were converted by fitting them to an "one-phase exponential association analysis" for k_{on}, using the equation $k_{on} = (k_{obs} – k_{off})/[L]$, where [L] is the exact concentration of [^{3}H]CP55,940 for each experiment and an "one-phase exponential decay" for k_{off}. Results of the GTPγS assay were analyzed with a nonlinear regression analysis "log (agonist) vs. response – variable slope" to calculate the potency (EC_{50}) and the efficacy ($E_{max.}$) of the ligands. The efficacy of agonistic ligands was normalized to the effect of 10 µM [^{3}H]CP55,940 as 100% and the basal activity as 0%. For statistical analysis of a correlation between two independent variables, a one-way ANOVA correlation analysis was applied, with a P-value of 0.05 as statistically significant.

Computational studies. Preparation steps and docking were performed using Schrödinger (Schrödinger, LC, New York, NY, 2018; version 2018-2)[35]. Crystal structures of CB_1 (PDB: 5XRA)[29] and CB_2 (PDB: 5ZTY)[30] were prepared using protein preparation by which disulphide bridges were created, and explicit hydrogens and missing side chains were added. Compounds were prepared for docking using Ligprep, generating states at pH 7. A maximum of ten docked

poses were generated per compound. Docking was performed without constraints. The agonistic ligands were docked in an active conformation of the CB_1 receptor. However, for CB_2 no active state crystal structure was available, therefore docking was performed on an inactive CB_2 receptor conformation.

Crystal Structure Determination of 48, 49, 53, 59b and 70b. The single-crystal X-ray diffraction studies were carried out on a Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer with Photon 100 (**70b**) or PhotonII detector (**48**, **49**, **53**, **59b**) at 123(2) K using Cu-Kα radiation (λ = 1.54178 Å) (for details see cif-files and supporting information).

CCDC 2022813 (**48**), 2022814 (**49**), 2022815 (**53**), 2022816 (**59b**),and 2022817 (**70b**) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information: Analytic data including proton NMR, carbon NMR, IR, MS and/or HRMS for all synthesized coumarin derivatives. Binding affinity data for all tested coumarin derivatives. Solved X-ray structures for successful crystallized coumarin derivatives.

CCDC 2022813 (48), 2022814 (49), 2022815 (53), 2022816 (59b),and 2022817 (70b) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

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Chemical syntheses were done by Florian Mohr, Thomas Hurrle, Lukas Langer and Maximilian Knab and supervised by Stefan Bräse. The bioassays were conducted by Florian Mohr and supervised by Laura Heitman. Computational studies were performed by Lindsey Burggraaff and Martijn Bemelmans, supervised by Gerard J. P. van Westen. The crystallographic data were measured and analyzed by Martin Nieger. The manuscript was written by Florian Mohr, supported by the co-authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript. ‡These authors contributed equally.

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Notes

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ABBREVIATIONS

CB, cannabinoid, CHO cells, Chinese hamster ovary cells, ECS, endocannabinoid system, FCS, fetal calf serum, GPCR, G-protein coupled receptor, NBS, non-specific binding, n.d., not determined, SEM, standard error of the mean, SAR, structure-activity relationship, THC, tetrahydrocannabinol.

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