



Cannabinoid pharmacodynamics beyond CB1 and CB2 receptors

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Cannabinoids effects on the central and peripheral nervous systems is primarily attributed to two G-protein-coupled receptors, cannabinoid receptors type 1 and type 2 (CB₁ and CB₂, respectively). Phytocannabinoids show different affinities for CB₁ and CB₂ receptors. Cannabidiol or CBD has low affinity for the CB₁ and CB₂ receptors and acts as an antagonist of CB₁ and CB₂ agonists.

In many cases the pharmacological effects of cannabinoids can not be explained by their interactions with CB₁ and CB₂ receptors. Growing body of evidence supports interaction of cannabinoids with additional novel receptors.

In this presentation we will review the G-protein-coupled receptors, Ligand-gated Ion channels and Nuclear receptors.



Kaivan Talachian holds a doctorate in pharmacy (Pharm. D) and is a practicing pharmacist in Canada with more than 25 years of diverse experience in pharmaceutical, medical devices and healthcare information technology. He has been involved in the medical cannabis research, education and innovation since 2013. He has developed and published educational materials on medical cannabis and has conducted numerous presentations in Canada and internationally.

Can cannabinoids and particularly CBD be an adjunct therapy for Colorectal Adenocarcinoma? Cannabis and it's medicinal use and research application.

7. [4th international conference on cannabis and medicinal Research, September 21-22,2020, Sydney, Australia](#)

8. [Kaivan Talachian, Cannabinoid pharmacodynamics beyond CB1 and CB2 receptors, 4th international conference on cannabis and medicinal research, September 21-22,2020, Sydney, Australia](#)