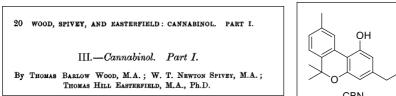


Phytocannabinoids: a confusing and tragic start in Cambridge



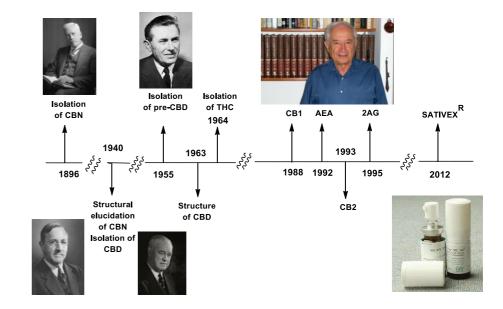


T. H. Easterfield (1866-1949)

CBN

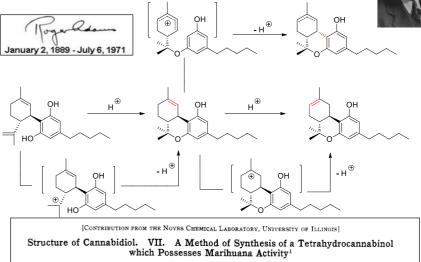
Trinitrocannabinol,  $C_{21}H_{ze}(NO_2)_8O_2$ .—This compound is produced on adding fuming nitric acid (5 c.c.), drop by drop, to a well cooled solution of crude cannabinol (8 grams), dissolved in glacial acetic acid (18 c.c.), the temperature being kept down by immersing the flask in ice cold water. After standing for several days, the crystals are collected; the yield is 20 per cent. (1.6 grams) of the crude cannabinol used. The compound is easily soluble in benzene, phenol, alcohol, and ether; it is also readily soluble in hot, but only sparingly in cold, glacial acetic acid, which is the most convenient solvent for its recrystallisation. It crystallises in bright yellow plates, which, when quickly heated, melt at 160° (uncorr.) with some decomposition.

#### **Timeline of cannabinoid research**



Adams' THC: an anticipated natural product





BY ROGER ADAMS AND B. R. BAKER

#### 1941: A descendent of two US Presidents becomes a *«suspect American citizen»* for FBI



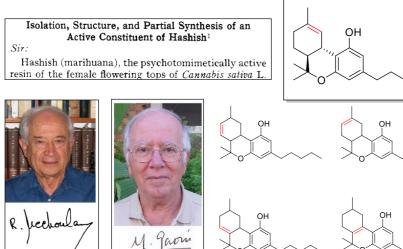


John Adams (1735-1826) John Quincy Adams (1767-1848)

ms Roger Adams (1889-1971)

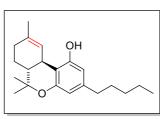
Lincoln's Birthday Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom (anti-Nazi movement) Lincoln's Birthday Committee for the Advancement of Science. (Communist organization)

## 1964: actual isolation (but wrong absolute configuration) of $\Delta^9$ -THC



(Born 1930)

#### 1964: Šantavý established the structure of «Adams' THC» using CD data only





František Šantavý

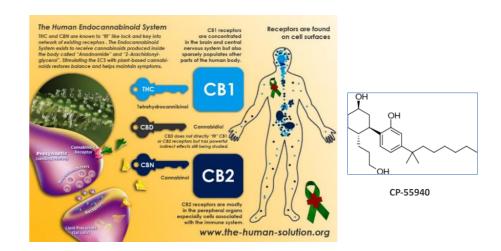
(1915-1983)

1964 - ACTA UNIVERSITATIS PALACKIANAE OLOMUCENSIS - TOM. 35 FACULTATIS MEDICAE Medical Faculty of the Palaeký University, Olomouc, Czechoslovakia Institute of Medical Chemistry Director: Prof. MUDr. et DrSc. F. Šantavý

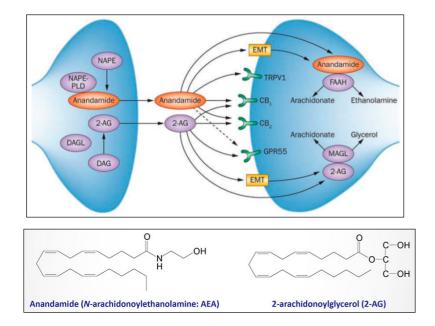
NOTES ON THE STRUCTURE OF CANNABIDIOL COMPOUNDS

F. ŠANTAVÝ

## 1988-1993: The cloning cannabinoid receptors (CB1,CB2)



#### 1992-1995: The discovery of endogenous cannabinoids





## Outline of the cannabinoid project (2005-2018)

Cannabinoid diversity from biodiversity:

- ✓ Multi-gram isolation of cannabinoids
- $\checkmark$  Disposal of THC-containing side-cuts
- ✓ Novel cannabinoids
- ✓ Interconversion of cannabinoids

#### Cannabinoid diversity from ingenuity:

- ✓ Semi-synthesis
- ✓ Total synthesis
- $\checkmark$  Biological analogues of cannabinoids
- ✓ Development of VCE-004.8 (OD status by FDA and EMA for scleroderma)

#### Biological analogues of cannabinoids

#### 2018: Cannabis sativa as a mainstream medicinal plant

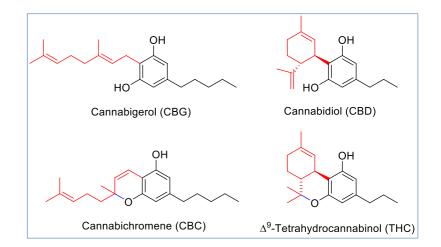




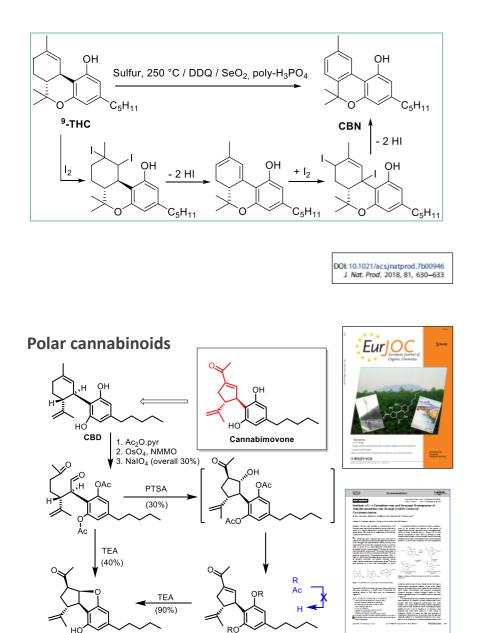




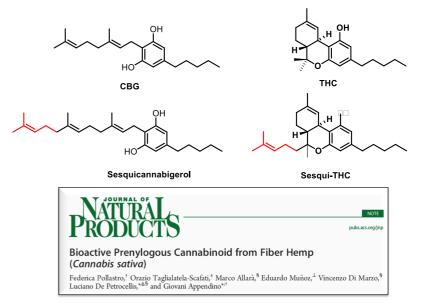
#### The "big four"



#### A smart disposal of THC

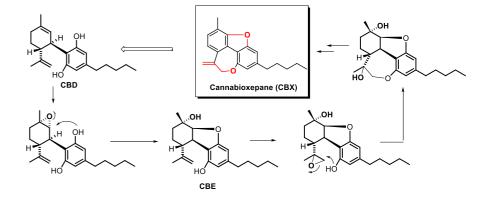


#### The discovery of prenylogous cannabinoids

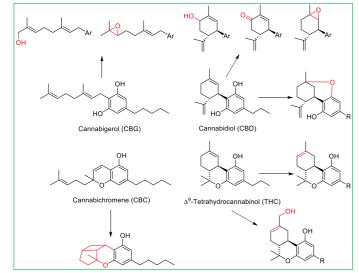


Discovery of a tetracyclic cannabinoid: Cannabioxepane (CBX)

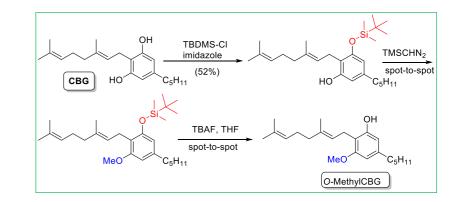




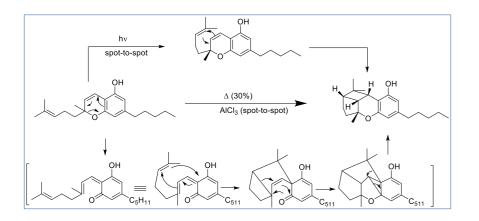
Minor cannabinoids can be obtained from the "big four"



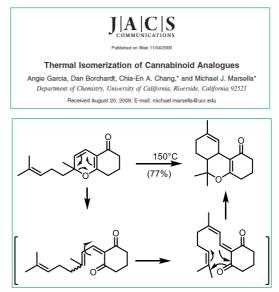
Some chemistry is simple....



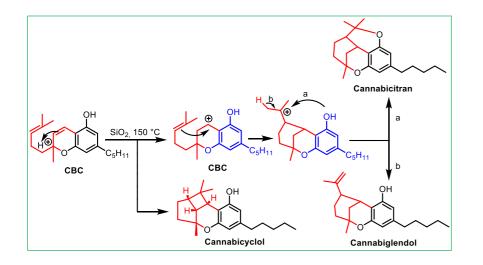
but other is not: is CBC violating W-H rules?



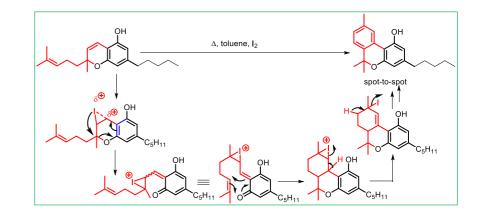
Can CBC be turned into THC?



#### Definitely not..

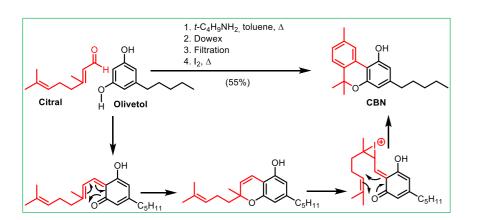


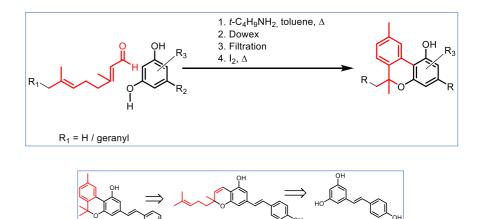
#### .. but iodine turns CBC into CBN



A one-pot outrageously simple total synthesis of CBN

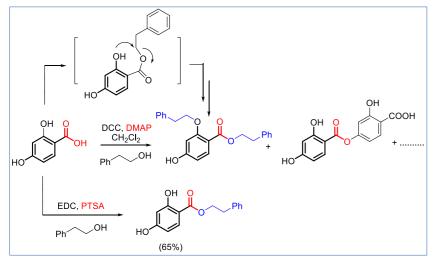
## The prenylchromene-dibenzochromane rearrangement has general applicability

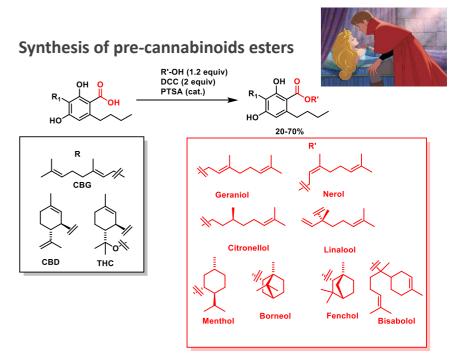




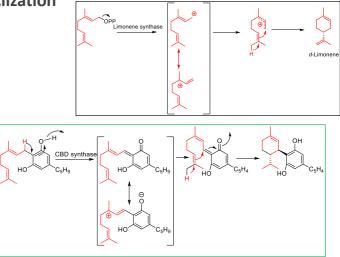
Resveratrol

## Development of a pyridine-free Holmberg esterification





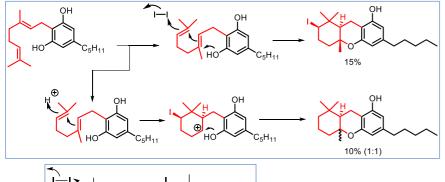
The path untaken: ionic vs electrophilic prenyl cyclization

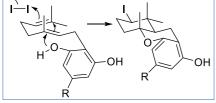




Cannabinoids diversity from ingenuity: non-natural cannabinoids

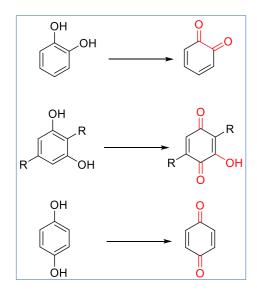
The cyclization of CBG: lodine (concerted) *vs* proton (stepwise) trigger



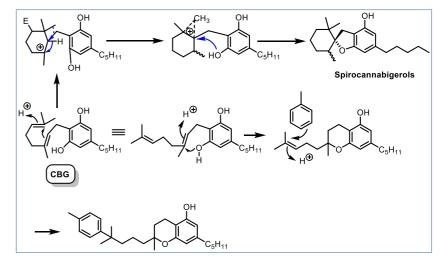


Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 2018,

#### The oxidation of benzenediols



The ionic cyclization of CBG: novel reaction courses via a corner-protonate cyclopropane



Cannabinoquinones: more than one reason to study them

Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 2018,

# Early discovery: first reported in 1968 Possible mammalian metabolites of cannabinoids

3800

Forensic markers for recreational cannabis (Beam reaction)

Selective anti-cancer agents



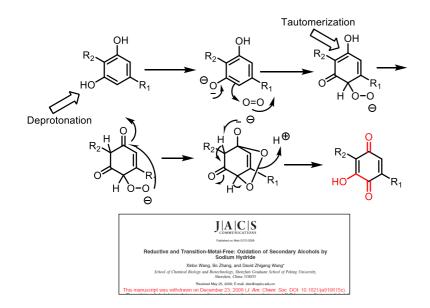
J. Med. Chem. 2004, 47, 3800-3806

Synthesis and Antitumor Activity of Quinonoid Derivatives of Cannabinoids

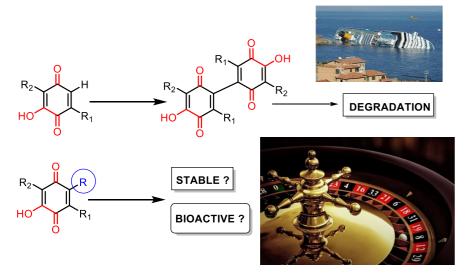
Natalya M. Kogan,  $^{g}$  Ruth Rabinowitz,  $^{i}$  Paloma Levi,  $^{i}$  Dan Gibson,  $^{g}$  Peter Sandor,  $^{i}$  Michael Schlesinger,  $^{i}$  and Raphael Mechoulam\*  $^{g}$ 

Department of Medicinal Chemistry and Natural Products, School of Planmacy, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem 9120, Jonel, Department of Experimental Medicine and Canve Research, School of Medicine, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem 91120, Israel and NMR Applications Laboratory, Varian Deutschland Gmbr Del2829 Instructat, Germany

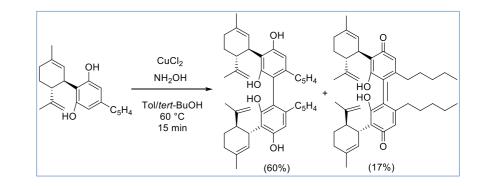
#### "NaH oxidation" gives excellent analytical yields



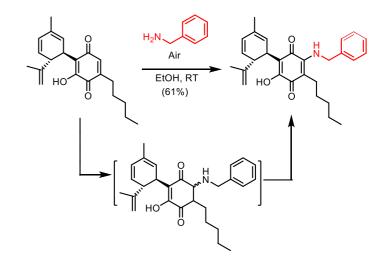
#### Cannabinoquinoids as a thermodynamic illusion. Possible strategies of chemical stabilization



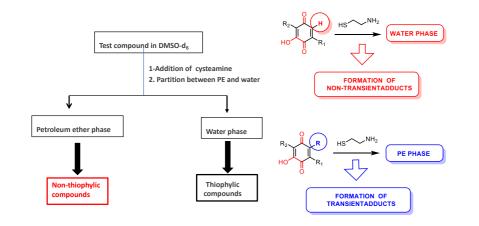
Most oxidants replicated the NaH-air reaction profile except  $CuCl_2$ -NH<sub>2</sub>OH



The substituent at C-2: 3. The aza-Michael strategy



#### Substitution at C-2 changes the chemical profile



Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2011, 50, 467-471

I am not saying that life should be without

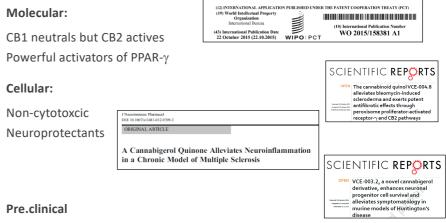
amazement, but let's make that come from life

and sensations, not from chemicals

(paraphrasis from Kathleen Desmaisons, author of The Sugar

Addict's Total Recovery Program)

### Cannabinoquinoids: A winning ticket in the bioactivity lottery



Active in various animal models of neurodegenerative diseases

