

EGID SEMINAR

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A new therapeutic target for the management of metabolic syndrome: the return of the endocannabinoid system

The metabolic syndrome represents an urgent Public health Issue with a dramatic increase in its prevalence worldwide. Among the pathologies associated with this syndrome, obesity and type-2 diabetes have been poorly managed for years. Lately, the boom of incretin mimetics such as GLP1 agonists or dual GLP1-GIP agonist have shown extremely promising effects on weight loss and glycemic controls. In my group, we are extremely interested in a different target, the peripheral cannabinoid receptor-1 (CB1R). Discovered in the 80s, the G-coupled receptor is involved in pretty much all the metabolic disturbances one can observe in the pathophysiology of obesity and/or diabetes. A first antagonist, the rimonabant was developed in the 2000s and was ultimately efficient in dropping weight, improving cardiovascular features and glycemic control. However, due to severe psychiatric effects, this compound was removed from the market in 2007. Since then, I and others have been extensively working in better understanding the CB1R biology in order to develop second and third generation of CB1R antagonists with equal or better metabolic profile and most importantly, safe on the psychiatric side. This is the story I will present by giving examples of the CB1R

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