Roger G Pertwee

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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187 papers	24,709 citations	9756 73 h-index	7931 149 g-index
214 all docs	214 docs citations	214 times ranked	14844 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Identification of an endogenous 2-monoglyceride, present in canine gut, that binds to cannabinoid receptors. Biochemical Pharmacology, 1995, 50, 83-90.	2.0	2,561
2	The diverse CB₁ and CB₂ receptor pharmacology of three plant cannabinoids: Î”⁹â€tetrahydrocannabinol, cannabidiol and Î”⁹â€tetrahydrocannabivarin. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2008, 153, 199-215.	2.7	1,463
3	International Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology. LXXIX. Cannabinoid Receptors and Their Ligands: Beyond CB₁and CB₂. Pharmacological Reviews, 2010, 62, 588-631.	7.1	1,425
4	Pharmacology of cannabinoid CB1 and CB2 receptors. , 1997, 74, 129-180.		1,245
5	Cannabinoid receptors and pain. Progress in Neurobiology, 2001, 63, 569-611.	2.8	680
6	Cannabinoid pharmacology: the first 66 years. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2006, 147, S163-S171.	2.7	578
7	Cannabinoids control spasticity and tremor in a multiple sclerosis model. Nature, 2000, 404, 84-87.	13.7	522
8	THE CONCISE GUIDE TO PHARMACOLOGY 2019/20: G proteinâ€coupled receptors. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2019, 176, S21-S141.	2.7	519
9	The pharmacology of cannabinoid receptors and their ligands: an overview. International Journal of Obesity, 2006, 30, S13-S18.	1.6	438
10	Pharmacology of Cannabinoid Receptor Ligands. Current Medicinal Chemistry, 1999, 6, 635-664.	1.2	431
11	Structureâ^'Activity Relationships of Pyrazole Derivatives as Cannabinoid Receptor Antagonists. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 1999, 42, 769-776.	2.9	428
12	Are cannabidiol and Î”⁹â€tetrahydrocannabivarin negative modulators of the endocannabinoid system? A systematic review. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2015, 172, 737-753.	2.7	412
13	Allosteric Modulation of the Cannabinoid CB1 Receptor. Molecular Pharmacology, 2005, 68, 1484-1495.	1.0	409
14	Inverse agonism and neutral antagonism at cannabinoid CB1 receptors. Life Sciences, 2005, 76, 1307-1324.	2.0	391
15	Emerging strategies for exploiting cannabinoid receptor agonists as medicines. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2009, 156, 397-411.	2.7	377
16	Endocannabinoids control spasticity in a multiple sclerosis model. FASEB Journal, 2001, 15, 300-302.	0.2	371
17	Agonist-inverse agonist characterization at CB1 and CB2 cannabinoid receptors of L759633, L759656 and AM630. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1999, 126, 665-672.	2.7	353
18	THE CONCISE GUIDE TO PHARMACOLOGY 2021/22: G proteinâ€coupled receptors. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2021, 178, S27-S156.	2.7	337

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19	Direct suppression of CNS autoimmune inflammation via the cannabinoid receptor CB1 on neurons and CB2 on autoreactive T cells. Nature Medicine, 2007, 13, 492-497.	15.2	326
20	(R)-Methanandamide: A Chiral Novel Anandamide Possessing Higher Potency and Metabolic Stability. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 1994, 37, 1889-1893.	2.9	324
21	Overlap between the ligand recognition properties of the anandamide transporter and the VR1 vanilloid receptor: inhibitors of anandamide uptake with negligible capsaicin-like activity. FEBS Letters, 2000, 483, 52-56.	1.3	320
22	Targeting the endocannabinoid system with cannabinoid receptor agonists: pharmacological strategies and therapeutic possibilities. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2012, 367, 3353-3363.	1.8	289
23	Receptors and Channels Targeted by Synthetic Cannabinoid Receptor Agonists and Antagonists. Current Medicinal Chemistry, 2010, 17, 1360-1381.	1.2	283
24	Early phytocannabinoid chemistry to endocannabinoids and beyond. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2014, 15, 757-764.	4.9	278
25	Ligands that target cannabinoid receptors in the brain: from THC to anandamide and beyond. Addiction Biology, 2008, 13, 147-159.	1.4	276
26	The Perceived Effects of Smoked Cannabis on Patients with Multiple Sclerosis. European Neurology, 1997, 38, 44-48.	0.6	273
27	Cannabidiol for neurodegenerative disorders: important new clinical applications for this phytocannabinoid?. British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2013, 75, 323-333.	1.1	254
28	Endocannabinoids and Their Pharmacological Actions. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, 2015, 231, 1-37.	0.9	230
29	Structure-activity relationship for the endogenous cannabinoid, anandamide, and certain of its analogues at vanilloid receptors in transfected cells and vas deferens. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2001, 132, 631-640.	2.7	214
30	Cannabidiol Targets Mitochondria to Regulate Intracellular Ca²⁺Levels. Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 2053-2063.	1.7	206
31	GPR55: a new member of the cannabinoid receptor clan?. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2007, 152, 984-986.	2.7	191
32	Cannabinoid receptor ligands: clinical and neuropharmacological considerations, relevant to future drug discovery and development. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, 2000, 9, 1553-1571.	1.9	187
33	The therapeutic potential of drugs that target cannabinoid receptors or modulate the tissue levels or actions of endocannabinoids. AAPS Journal, 2005, 7, E625-E654.	2.2	186
34	Cannabinoids and multiple sclerosis. , 2002, 95, 165-174.		174
35	Phytocannabinoids beyond the Cannabis plant â€“ do they exist?. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2010, 160, 523-529.	2.7	169
36	Actions of cannabinoid receptor ligands on rat cultured sensory neurones: implications for antinociception. Neuropharmacology, 2001, 40, 221-232.	2.0	167

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37	Agonist-Induced Internalization and Trafficking of Cannabinoid CB₁Receptors in Hippocampal Neurons. Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 21, 2425-2433.	1.7	154
38	Evidence for the presence of CB2-like cannabinoid receptors on peripheral nerve terminals. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1997, 339, 53-61.	1.7	151
39	Further evidence for the presence of cannabinoid CB1 receptors in guinea-pig small intestine. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1996, 118, 2199-2205.	2.7	145
40	Evidence that the plant cannabinoid Î”9 -tetrahydrocannabivarin is a cannabinoid CB1 and CB2 receptor antagonist. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2005, 146, 917-926.	2.7	145
41	Interactions between synthetic vanilloids and the endogenous cannabinoid system. FEBS Letters, 1998, 436, 449-454.	1.3	143
42	Localisation of cannabinoid CB1 receptor immunoreactivity in the guinea pig and rat myenteric plexus. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2002, 448, 410-422.	0.9	138
43	Inhibition by cannabinoid receptor agonists of acetylcholine release from the guinea-pig myenteric plexus. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1997, 121, 1557-1566.	2.7	135
44	AM630, a competitive cannabinoid receptor antagonist. Life Sciences, 1995, 56, 1949-1955.	2.0	130
45	(â^')-Cannabidiol antagonizes cannabinoid receptor agonists and noradrenaline in the mouse vas deferens. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2002, 456, 99-106.	1.7	130
46	Cannabinoid receptor-dependent and -independent anti-proliferative effects of omega-3 ethanolamides in androgen receptor-positive and -negative prostate cancer cell lines. Carcinogenesis, 2010, 31, 1584-1591.	1.3	130
47	Modulation of l-Î±-Lysophosphatidylinositol/GPR55 Mitogen-activated Protein Kinase (MAPK) Signaling by Cannabinoids. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 91-104.	1.6	128
48	Cannabidiolic acid prevents vomiting in <scp>S</scp>uncus murinus and nauseaâ€induced behaviour in rats by enhancing 5â€<scp>HT_{1A}</scp> receptor activation. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2013, 168, 1456-1470.	2.7	128
49	Inhibition of Human Neutrophil Chemotaxis by Endogenous Cannabinoids and Phytocannabinoids: Evidence for a Site Distinct from CB1and CB2. Molecular Pharmacology, 2008, 73, 441-450.	1.0	127
50	Neuroprotective Effects of the Nonpsychoactive Cannabinoid Cannabidiol in Hypoxic-Ischemic Newborn Piglets. Pediatric Research, 2008, 64, 653-658.	1.1	125
51	Synthetic and plantâ€derived cannabinoid receptor antagonists show hypophagic properties in fasted and nonâ€fasted mice. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2009, 156, 1154-1166.	2.7	120
52	Effect of Sublingual Application of Cannabinoids on Intraocular Pressure: A Pilot Study. Journal of Glaucoma, 2006, 15, 349-353.	0.8	119
53	Effect of cannabis on glutamate signalling in the brain: A systematic review of human and animal evidence. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2016, 64, 359-381.	2.9	117
54	Cannabidiol-induced intracellular Ca2+ elevations in hippocampal cells. Neuropharmacology, 2006, 50, 621-631.	2.0	114

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55	The plant cannabinoid Î”⁹â€tetrahydrocannabivarin can decrease signs of inflammation and inflammatory pain in mice. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2010, 160, 677-687.	2.7	112
56	Evidence for the presence of cannabinoid CB₁ receptors in mouse urinary bladder. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1996, 118, 2053-2058.	2.7	110
57	Pharmacological Characterization of the Anandamide Cyclooxygenase Metabolite: Prostaglandin E2 Ethanolamide. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2002, 301, 900-907.	1.3	107
58	CB₁ Receptor Allosteric Modulators Display Both Agonist and Signaling Pathway Specificity. Molecular Pharmacology, 2013, 83, 322-338.	1.0	107
59	Inhibition of nitric oxide production in RAW264.7 macrophages by cannabinoids and palmitoylethanolamide. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2000, 401, 121-130.	1.7	104
60	Positive Allosteric Modulation of Cannabinoid Receptor Type 1 Suppresses Pathological Pain Without Producing Tolerance or Dependence. Biological Psychiatry, 2018, 84, 722-733.	0.7	101
61	Differential effects of THC- or CBD-rich cannabis extracts on working memory in rats. Neuropharmacology, 2004, 47, 1170-1179.	2.0	98
62	Anti-inflammatory property of the cannabinoid receptor-2-selective agonist JWH-133 in a rodent model of autoimmune uveoretinitis. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2007, 82, 532-541.	1.5	96
63	Synthesis and Structureâ"Activity Relationships of Amide and Hydrazide Analogues of the Cannabinoid CB1 Receptor Antagonist N-(Piperidinyl)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide (SR141716). Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2002, 45, 2708-2719.	2.9	94
64	Cannabinoid-mediated neuroprotection, not immunosuppression, may be more relevant to multiple sclerosis. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2008, 193, 120-129.	1.1	91
65	The evidence for the existence of cannabinoid receptors. General Pharmacology, 1993, 24, 811-824.	0.7	88
66	Inhibition of colon carcinogenesis by a standardized Cannabis sativa extract with high content of cannabidiol. Phytomedicine, 2014, 21, 631-639.	2.3	88
67	A possible role of lipoxygenase in the activation of vanilloid receptors by anandamide in the guinea-pig bronchus. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2001, 134, 30-37.	2.7	85
68	Neuroprotective effects of phytocannabinoidâ€based medicines in experimental models of Huntington's disease. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2011, 89, 1509-1518.	1.3	84
69	Prevention by the cannabinoid antagonist, SR141716A, of cannabinoidâ€mediated blockade of longâ€term potentiation in the rat hippocampal slice. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1995, 115, 869-870.	2.7	83
70	The psychoactive plant cannabinoid, Î”9 -tetrahydrocannabinol, is antagonized by Î”8 - and Î”9 -tetrahydrocannabivarin in mice in vivo. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2007, 150, 586-594.	2.7	83
71	Elevating endocannabinoid levels: pharmacological strategies and potential therapeutic applications. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, 2014, 73, 96-105.	0.4	82
72	Sativex-like Combination of Phytocannabinoids is Neuroprotective in Malonate-Lesioned Rats, an Inflammatory Model of Huntingtonâ€™s Disease: Role of CB₁ and CB₂ Receptors. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2012, 3, 400-406.	1.7	81

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73	Inhibition of monoacylglycerol lipase and fatty acid amide hydrolase by analogues of 2-arachidonoylglycerol. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2004, 143, 774-784.	2.7	79
74	Cannabinoids and Multiple Sclerosis. Molecular Neurobiology, 2007, 36, 45-59.	1.9	78
75	Enantiospecific Allosteric Modulation of Cannabinoid 1 Receptor. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2017, 8, 1188-1203.	1.7	78
76	Neuropharmacology and therapeutic potential of cannabinoids. Addiction Biology, 2000, 5, 37-46.	1.4	76
77	Cannabinoids and omega-3/6 endocannabinoids as cell death and anticancer modulators. Progress in Lipid Research, 2013, 52, 80-109.	5.3	76
78	Interaction between non-psychotropic cannabinoids in marihuana: effect of cannabigerol (CBG) on the anti-nausea or anti-emetic effects of cannabidiol (CBD) in rats and shrews. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 215, 505-512.	1.5	72
79	Evidence for the presence of CB1 cannabinoid receptors on peripheral neurones and for the existence of neuronal non-CB1 cannabinoid receptors. Life Sciences, 1999, 65, 597-605.	2.0	71
80	Design and synthesis of the CB1 selective cannabinoid antagonist AM281: A potential human SPECT ligand. AAPS PharmSci, 1999, 1, 39-45.	1.3	71
81	6Ê°-Azidohex-2Ê°-yne-cannabidiol: a potential neutral, competitive cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2004, 487, 213-221.	1.7	71
82	Effect of phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride on the potency of anandamide as an inhibitor of electrically evoked contractions in two isolated tissue preparations. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1995, 272, 73-78.	1.7	68
83	The action of synthetic cannabinoids on the induction of long-term potentiation in the rat hippocampal slice. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1994, 259, R7-R8.	1.7	65
84	Synthesis and Pharmacological Comparison of Dimethylheptyl and Pentyl Analogs of Anandamide. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 1997, 40, 3626-3634.	2.9	63
85	Pharmacological characterization of three novel cannabinoid receptor agonists in the mouse isolated vas deferens. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1995, 284, 241-247.	1.7	60
86	The Bioactive Conformation of Aminoalkylindoles at the Cannabinoid CB1 and CB2 Receptors:Â Insights Gained from (E)- and (Z)-Naphthylidene Indenes. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 1998, 41, 5177-5187.	2.9	60
87	Increasing levels of the endocannabinoid 2-AG is neuroprotective in the 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine mouse model of Parkinson's disease. Experimental Neurology, 2015, 273, 36-44.	2.0	58
88	Correlation between cannabinoid mediated effects on paired pulse depression and induction of long term potentiation in the rat hippocampal slice. Neuropharmacology, 1998, 37, 1123-1130.	2.0	57
89	Motor effects of the non-psychotropic phytocannabinoid cannabidiol that are mediated by 5-HT1A receptors. Neuropharmacology, 2013, 75, 155-163.	2.0	57
90	In-vivo pharmacological evaluation of the CB1-receptor allosteric modulator Org-27569. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2014, 25, 182-185.	0.8	55

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91	Structural determinants of the partial agonist-inverse agonist properties of 6â€²-azidohex-2â€²-yne-Î”8 -tetrahydrocannabinol at cannabinoid receptors. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1999, 128, 735-743.	2.7	54
92	Pharmacological and therapeutic targets for ?9 tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol. Euphytica, 2004, 140, 73-82.	0.6	53
93	Cannabidiolic acid methyl ester, a stable synthetic analogue of cannabidiolic acid, can produce 5â€HT_{1A} receptorâ€mediated suppression of nausea and anxiety in rats. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2018, 175, 100-112.	2.7	53
94	AM630 behaves as a protean ligand at the human cannabinoid CB₂ receptor. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2012, 165, 2561-2574.	2.7	51
95	Î”9-tetrahydrocannabinol and anandamide enhance the ability of muscimol to induce catalepsy in the globus pallidus of rats. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1993, 250, 205-208.	1.7	50
96	Effects of two endogenous fatty acid ethanolamides on mouse vasa deferentia. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1994, 259, 115-120.	1.7	50
97	Pharmacophoric Requirements for the Cannabinoid Side Chain. Probing the Cannabinoid Receptor Subsite at C1â€˜. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2003, 46, 3221-3229.	2.9	50
98	Hippocampal endocannabinoids inhibit spatial learning and limit spatial memory in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2008, 198, 551-563.	1.5	50
99	CB2 cannabinoid receptor agonist enantiomers HU-433 and HU-308: An inverse relationship between binding affinity and biological potency. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 8774-8779.	3.3	50
100	O-1057, a potent water-soluble cannabinoid receptor agonist with antinociceptive properties. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2000, 129, 1577-1584.	2.7	49
101	Novel Electrophilic and Photoaffinity Covalent Probes for Mapping the Cannabinoid 1 Receptor Allosteric Site(s). Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2016, 59, 44-60.	2.9	49
102	Evidence that methyl arachidonyl fluorophosphonate is an irreversible cannabinoid receptor antagonist. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1997, 121, 1716-1720.	2.7	48
103	Identification of the First Synthetic Allosteric Modulator of the CB₂ Receptors and Evidence of Its Efficacy for Neuropathic Pain Relief. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2019, 62, 276-287.	2.9	47
104	Comparison of cannabinoid binding sites in guinea-pig forebrain and small intestine. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1998, 125, 1345-1351.	2.7	46
105	WIN55,212-2 induced deficits in spatial learning are mediated by cholinergic hypofunction. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 208, 584-592.	1.2	46
106	Comparison of novel cannabinoid partial agonists and SR141716A in the guinea-pig small intestine. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2000, 129, 645-652.	2.7	45
107	Investigations on the 4-Quinolone-3-carboxylic Acid Motif. 3. Synthesis, Structureâ”Affinity Relationships, and Pharmacological Characterization of 6-Substituted 4-Quinolone-3-carboxamides as Highly Selective Cannabinoid-2 Receptor Ligands. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2010, 53, 5915-5928.	2.9	43
108	The phytocannabinoid, Î”⁹â€tetrahydrocannabivarin, can act through 5â€<scp>HT</scp>₁<scp>_A</scp> receptors to produce antipsychotic effects. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2015, 172, 1305-1318.	2.7	43

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109	Influence of the degree of unsaturation of the acyl side chain upon the interaction of analogues of 1-arachidonoylglycerol with monoacylglycerol lipase and fatty acid amide hydrolase. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2005, 337, 104-109.	1.0	42
110	Agonist-antagonist characterization of 6â€²-cyanohex-2â€²-yne-Î”8-tetrahydrocannabinol in two isolated tissue preparations. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1996, 315, 195-201.	1.7	41
111	Application of Fluorine- and Nitrogen-Walk Approaches: Defining the Structural and Functional Diversity of 2-Phenylindole Class of Cannabinoid 1 Receptor Positive Allosteric Modulators. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2020, 63, 542-568.	2.9	40
112	Differential effects of cannabis extracts and pure plant cannabinoids on hippocampal neurones and glia. Neuroscience Letters, 2006, 408, 236-241.	1.0	38
113	Î”⁸â€Tetrahydrocannabivarin prevents hepatic ischaemia/reperfusion injury by decreasing oxidative stress and inflammatory responses through cannabinoid CB₂ receptors. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2012, 165, 2450-2461.	2.7	38
114	Further evidence for the presence of cannabinoid CB1 receptors in mouse vas deferens. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1996, 296, 169-172.	1.7	34
115	Known Pharmacological Actions of Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol and of Four Other Chemical Constituents of Cannabis that Activate Cannabinoid Receptors. , 2014, , 115-136.		34
116	Relative pharmacological potency in mice of optical isomers of Î”1-tetrahydrocannabinol. Biochemical Pharmacology, 1974, 23, 439-446.	2.0	33
117	Effects of Î”9-THC and WIN-55,212-2 on place preference in the water maze in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2003, 166, 40-50.	1.5	32
118	Pure Î” 9 -tetrahydrocannabivarin and a Cannabis sativa extract with high content in Î” 9 -tetrahydrocannabivarin inhibit nitrite production in murine peritoneal macrophages. Pharmacological Research, 2016, 113, 199-208.	3.1	32
119	Evidence that cannabinoid-induced inhibition of electrically evoked contractions of the myenteric plexus - longitudinal muscle preparation of guinea-pig small intestine can be modulated by Ca2+ and camp. Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology, 1998, 76, 340-346.	0.7	30
120	Mapping Cannabinoid 1 Receptor Allosteric Site(s): Critical Molecular Determinant and Signaling Profile of GAT100, a Novel, Potent, and Irreversibly Binding Probe. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2016, 7, 776-798.	1.7	30
121	Scopolamine and MK801-induced working memory deficits in rats are not reversed by CBD-rich cannabis extracts. Behavioural Brain Research, 2006, 168, 307-311.	1.2	28
122	Interactions of cannabidiol with endocannabinoid signalling in hippocampal tissue. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 2093-2102.	1.2	28
123	Synthesis of long-chain amide analogs of the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist N-(piperidinyl)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide (SR141716) with unique binding selectivities and pharmacological activities. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry, 2005, 13, 5463-5474.	1.4	27
124	Novel Compounds That Interact with Both Leukotriene B4 Receptors and Vanilloid TRPV1 Receptors. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2006, 316, 955-965.	1.3	27
125	In vitro and in vivo pharmacological characterization of two novel selective cannabinoid CB2 receptor inverse agonists. Pharmacological Research, 2010, 61, 349-354.	3.1	27
126	Structural and pharmacological analysis of O-2050, a putative neutral cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2011, 651, 96-105.	1.7	27

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127	Investigations on the 4â€Quinoloneâ€3â€Carboxylic Acid Motif Partâ€…5: Modulation of the Physicochemical Profile of a Set of Potent and Selective Cannabinoidâ€2 Receptor Ligands through a Bioisosteric Approach. ChemMedChem, 2012, 7, 920-934.	1.6	27
128	Anticancer effects of n-3 EPA and DHA and their endocannabinoid derivatives on breast cancer cell growth and invasion. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2020, 156, 102024.	1.0	27
129	First â€œhybridâ€•ligands of vanilloid TRPV1 and cannabinoid CB2receptors and non-polyunsaturated fatty acid-derived CB2-selective ligands. FEBS Letters, 2006, 580, 568-574.	1.3	26
130	Evidence that (â^')-7-hydroxy-4â€²-dimethylheptyl-cannabidiol activates a non-CB1, non-CB2, non-TRPV1 target in the mouse vas deferens. Neuropharmacology, 2005, 48, 1139-1146.	2.0	25
131	Investigations on the 4-quinolone-3-carboxylic acid motif. 6. Synthesis and pharmacological evaluation of 7-substituted quinolone-3-carboxamide derivatives as high affinity ligands for cannabinoid receptors. European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2012, 58, 30-43.	2.6	24
132	Big conductance calciumâ€activated potassium channel openers control spasticity without sedation. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2017, 174, 2662-2681.	2.7	22
133	Characterization of cannabinoid receptor ligands in tissues natively expressing cannabinoid <scp>CB2</scp> receptors. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2013, 169, 887-899.	2.7	21
134	Modulation of food consumption and sleepâ€“wake cycle in mice by the neutral CB1 antagonist ABD459. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2015, 26, 289-303.	0.8	21
135	TheIn VivoEffects of the CB₁-Positive Allosteric Modulator GAT229 on Intraocular Pressure in Ocular Normotensive and Hypertensive Mice. Journal of Ocular Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2017, 33, 582-590.	0.6	21
136	Action of Î´-9-tetrahydrocannabinol on gabaa receptor-mediated responses in a grease-gap recording preparation of the rat hippocampal slice. Neuropharmacology, 1997, 36, 1387-1392.	2.0	20
137	Development of agonists, partial agonists and antagonists in the Î”8-Tetrahydrocannabinol series. Tetrahedron, 1999, 55, 13907-13926.	1.0	20
138	The First Photochromic Affinity Switch for the Human Cannabinoid Receptor 2. Advanced Therapeutics, 2018, 1, 1700032.	1.6	20
139	Lipoxin A ₄ is an allosteric endocannabinoid that strengthens anandamide-induced CB ₁ receptor activation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 20781-20782.	3.3	19
140	Known Pharmacological Actions of Nine Nonpsychotropic Phytocannabinoids. , 2014, , 137-156.		19
141	A preliminary investigation of the mechanisms underlying cannabinoid tolerance in the mouse vas deferens. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1995, 272, 67-72.	1.7	18
142	Fatty acid suppression of glial activation prevents central neuropathic pain after spinal cord injury. Pain, 2019, 160, 2724-2742.	2.0	18
143	Discovery of a Biased Allosteric Modulator for Cannabinoid 1 Receptor: Preclinical Anti-Glaucoma Efficacy. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2021, 64, 8104-8126.	2.9	18
144	Importance of the C-1 Substituent in Classical Cannabinoids to CB2Receptor Selectivity:Â Synthesis and Characterization of a Series ofO,2-Propano-Î”8-tetrahydrocannabinol Analogs. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 1997, 40, 3312-3318.	2.9	17

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145	Conformationally Constrained Fatty Acid Ethanolamides as Cannabinoid and Vanilloid Receptor Probes. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2009, 52, 3001-3009.	2.9	17
146	Disruption of an enhancer associated with addictive behaviour within the cannabinoid receptor-1 gene suggests a possible role in alcohol intake, cannabinoid response and anxiety-related behaviour. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2019, 109, 104407.	1.3	17
147	Tricyclic Fused Pyrazoles with a â€˜Clickâ€™ 1,2,3-Triazole Substituent in Position 3 Are Nanomolar CB1 Receptor Ligands. Synthesis, 2015, 47, 817-826.	1.2	15
148	Therapeutic Potential of Cannabidiol, Cannabidiolic Acid, and Cannabidiolic Acid Methyl Ester as Treatments for Nausea and Vomiting. Cannabis and Cannabinoid Research, 2021, 6, 266-274.	1.5	15
149	Design, Synthesis, and Biological Activity of New CB2 Receptor Ligands: from Orthosteric and Allosteric Modulators to Dualsteric/Bitopic Ligands. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2022, 65, 9918-9938.	2.9	15
150	Effect of Î”9-tetrahydrocannabinol on circling in rats induced by intranigral muscimol administration. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1995, 282, 251-254.	1.7	14
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