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cannabinoid type 1 receptor and the canonical pathway to induce autophagy, albeit to a lesser extent. Functionally, all three cannabinoids reduced SOCS3 protein expression, which was reversed by blocking early and late autophagy. In conclusion, the regulatory protein SOCS3 is regulated by autophagy, and

Cannabinoid-induced autophagy regulates suppressor of ...
Cannabinoid-induced autophagy regulates suppressor of cytokine signaling-3 in intestinal epithelium. Luan C. Koay, Rachael J. Rigby, and ; Karen L. Wright

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Proposed mechanism for cannabinoid-induced autophagy. The CB1 receptor mediates canonical autophagy, which leads to reduced SOCS3 protein. In addition, CBD can induce receptor-independent and noncanonical autophagy.

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cannabinoid; autophagy; suppressor of cytokine signaling-3 AUTOPHAGY EXHIBITS MANY physiological roles in the cellular process. Regulation and induction of autophagy correspond to an outcome for the cell: survival or death. During nutrient starving or growth factor deprivation, autophagy acts as the catabolic process to maintain homoeostasis in the cellular context. Stress-induced autophagy will recycle cellular content

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Autophagy is a catabolic process involved in homeostatic and regulated cellular protein recycling and degradation via the lysosomal degradation pathway. Emerging data associates impaired autophagy, increased activity in the endocannabinoid system and upregulation of suppressor of cytokine signaling (SOCS)-3 protein expression during intestinal inflammatory states.

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Whether autophagy is regulated by CNR2-mediated cannabinoid signaling is unknown, and how the autophagy-CNR2 interaction affects osteoblastic differentiation requires further elucidation. Methods hFOB 1.19 osteoblasts were treated with CNR2 agonists HU308 (5, 10, 25, 50 or 100 nM) and JWH133 (1, 2, 5, 10 or 20 μM) in presence or absence of autophagy inhibitor 3-Methyladenine (3-MA).

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Luan C. Koay, Rachael J. Rigby, Karen L. Wright, Cannabinoid-induced autophagy regulates suppressor of cytokine signaling-3 in intestinal epithelium, American Journal of Physiology-Gastrointestinal and Liver Physiology, 10.1152/ajpgi.00317.2013, 307, 2, (G140-G148), (2014).

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