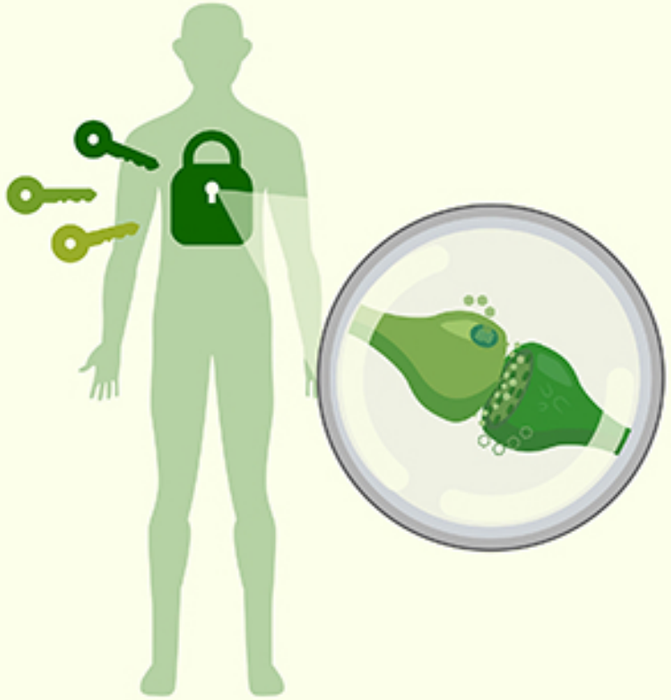
THE ENDOCANNABINOID SYSTEM

THE ENDOCANNABINOID SYSTEM (ECS) IS A WIDESPREAD NEUROMODULATORY SYSTEM THAT PLAYS IMPORTANT ROLES IN CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT, SYNAPTIC PLASTICITY, AND THE RESPONSE TO ENDOGENOUS AND ENVIRONMENTAL INSULTS.

The Endocannabinoid System

CBD, CBN,THC and others fit like a lock and key into existing receptors. These receptors are part of the endocannabinoid system which impact physiological processes affecting pain modulation, and appetite plus anti-inflammatory effectsand other immune system responses. The endocannabinoid system comprises two types of receptors. CB1 and CB2, which serve distinct functions in animal health and well-being.



Endocannabinoids

Anandamide

2-Arachidonoylglycerol

Phytocannabinoids

Non-psychoactive

Cannabidiol

Cannabigerol

Cannabichromene

Psychoactive

Cannabinol

Tetrahydrocannabivarin

Tetrahydrocannabinol

Cannabinoid Receptors

Receptors are concentrated in the brain & the central nervous system but are also present in some nervesand organs.

Receptors are expressed in subsets of human sensory neurons that terminate in the skin, and are activated at distinct physiological temperatures.

Receptors are mostly in peripheral organs, especially cells associated with the immune system.

Receptors can be found primarily in bone marrow, the spleen and lymph nodes, and to a lesser extend the testes

Receptors are concentrated in the blood, bone, marrow, tongue, kidney, liver, stomach and overies.

Receptors are found in the bones, the brain, particularly the cerebellum, and the jejunum and ileum

Receptors are concentrated in the skin, muscle, kidney, stomach and lungs.

Receptors are found predominantly in the pancreas and the intestinal tract, in small amounts.