**INTRODUCTION**

Prenatal exposure to maternal undernutrition (Figure 7) is associated with altered brain structure and decreased cognitive function during adulthood in the context of the "developmental origins of health and disease" (DOHaD) paradigm it has been proposed that maternal nutrient restriction (MNR) during pregnancy triggers long-lasting effect on the epigenome of the offspring. Exogenous and endogenous cannabinoids (eCB) have diverse and critical effects on the central and peripheral body systems. Exogenous cannabinoids act through the mechanism of "kick-starting" the components of the endogenous cannabinoid system (ECS). ECS is a pharmacological target for the treatment of obesity, inflammation, cardiovascular and neuronal damage. ECS modulates a diverse array of behavioral and physiological processes through the modulation of the endocannabinoid receptors type 1 (CB1R) and type 2 (CB2R), by two major endogenous ligands, anandamide (AEA) and 2-arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG). Endocannabinoid receptors are the members of a family of GPCRs best known for mediating effects of the active components of marijuana.

**OBJECTIVE**

To evaluate temporal changes in main 2-AG (2-Arachidonoylglycerol) cannabinoid binding receptor (CB2R) and degrading enzyme MAGL (Monoacylglycerol Lipase) in offspring of maternal nutrient restricted pregnant baboons (MNR) and control (CTR) group.

**RESULTS**

Fetal sex dependent cerebral “Endocannabinoidome” in baboon (Papio spp.) model of maternal nutrient restriction

**REFERENCES**


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**DISCUSSIONS**

Intergenerational consequences

**CONCLUSION**

A future perspective on the brain cannabinoid system and pediatric nutrition

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- \( p \leq 0.05 \) indicates a significant difference between groups.
- \( * p \leq 0.05 \) indicates a significant difference between groups.