# The Effects of Phytocannabinoids and HIV-1 Tat on Animal Behavior and Microglia-Mediated Neurotoxicity Benjamin Gorman. Thesis Advisor: Dr. Sylvia Fitting. Supported by: Julia Bondareva, Margaret Lostetter, Ava Davis, Caroline Clodfelter, Gabrielle Garner, Neha Palle, Pranathi Dandu, Rich Gray, Susan Lin, and William Lee

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Rotarod (seconds)

0

Time

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## Background

- HIV leads to cognitive decline<sup>2</sup>, anxiety<sup>19</sup>, pain<sup>18</sup>, motor problems even when treated.
- Symptoms are likely driven by Tat (neurotoxic HIV protein)-induced, microglia-mediated neuroinflammation<sup>23,25</sup>.
- Cannabinoids (e.g., CBD, THC) are anti-inflammatory and may help<sup>92,93</sup>.
- Effects of CBD and THC on HIV-related symptoms require investigation.
- Further need for characterization of *in vitro* impact of CBD on microglia-mediated neurotoxicity.

More Information and References:



**Possible Sex Differences in Cognitive Function** 100-(%) refer Novelty 52. Vehicle CBD THC, Male Sex\*, Tat Diminished Pain 10. (seconds) atency Tail Flick



### Methods

Behavioral studies: Assessments of HIV Tat (via	•
inducible transgenic mouse model) and CBD and THC	
(via acute injections) on:	•
<ul> <li>Cognition (novel object recognition)</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Anxiety (elevated plus maze)</li> </ul>	•
<ul> <li>Pain (tail flick and hot plate)</li> </ul>	•
<ul> <li>Motor function (rotarod and locomotor activity)</li> </ul>	
Cell culture studies:	
<ul> <li>Primary culture microglia (DIV-14) were treated with</li> </ul>	•
vehicle, CBD, and/or Tat for 24 hours.	

- Extracted media was applied to primary culture neurons (DIV-21).
- Neurotoxicity was measured by intracellular calcium influx.











