

An Amazonian tea stimulates the formation of new neurons

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Preparation of ayahuasca in Ecuador. Credit: Terpsichore.

One of the main natural components of ayahuasca tea is

dimethyltryptamine (DMT), which promotes neurogenesis—the formation of new neurons—according to research led by the Complutense University of Madrid (UCM).

In addition to [neurons](#), the infusion used for shamanic purposes also induces the formation of other neural cells such as astrocytes and oligodendrocytes.

"This capacity to modulate brain plasticity suggests that it has great therapeutic potential for a wide range of psychiatric and neurological disorders, including neurodegenerative diseases," explained José Ángel Morales, a researcher in the UCM and CIBERNED Department of Cellular Biology.

The study, published in *Translational Psychiatry*, a Nature Research journal, reports the results of four years of in vitro and in vivo experimentation on mice, demonstrating that these exhibit "a greater cognitive capacity when treated with this substance," according to José Antonio López, a researcher in the Faculty of Psychology at the UCM and co-author of the study.

Changing the receptor eliminates the hallucinogenic effect

Ayahuasca is produced by mixing two plants from the Amazon: the [ayahuasca](#) vine (*Banisteriopsis caapi*) and the chacruna shrub (*Psychotria viridis*).

The DMT in ayahuasca tea binds to a type-2A serotonergic brain receptor, which enhances its hallucinogenic effect. In this study, the receptor was changed to a sigma type receptor that does not have this effect, thus "greatly facilitating its future administration to patients."

In [neurodegenerative diseases](#), it is the death of certain types of neurons that causes the symptoms of pathologies such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's. Although humans have the capacity to generate new neuronal cells, this depends on several factors and is not always possible.

"The challenge is to activate our dormant [capacity](#) to form neurons and thus replace the neurons that die as a result of the disease. This study shows that DMT is capable of activating neural stem cells and forming new neurons," concluded Morales.

More information: Jose A. Morales-Garcia et al, N,N-dimethyltryptamine compound found in the hallucinogenic tea ayahuasca, regulates adult neurogenesis in vitro and in vivo, *Translational Psychiatry* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41398-020-01011-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41398-020-01011-0)

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