

Antioxidant compound from soybeans may prevent marijuana-induced blood vessel damage

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In laboratory tests, a compound found in soybeans blocked damage to the lining of blood vessels in the heart and circulatory system and may someday provide a way to prevent the cardiovascular side effects of recreational and medical marijuana use, according to preliminary research presented at the American Heart Association's Basic Cardiovascular Sciences 2019 Scientific Sessions.

Marijuana is the most widely used [illicit drug](#) worldwide and is increasingly being made legal for recreational and medicinal purposes. However, there have been studies that link marijuana smoking to an increased risk of [heart](#) attack and stroke.

There can also be cardiovascular side effects, including changes in heart rate and [blood pressure](#), when people take FDA-approved medications containing a synthetic version of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)—the main

compound in marijuana that gives the sensation of being high.

"These medications are prescribed to reduce the nausea and vomiting induced by chemotherapy and to increase appetite in certain people with acquired immune deficiency syndrome," said Tzu-Tan "Thomas" Wei, Ph.D., the study's lead author and assistant professor of pharmacology in the College of Medicine at National Taiwan University in Taipei City. "The goal of our studies is to investigate the mechanisms of marijuana-induced damage and discover new drugs to prevent those side effects."

The effects of THC occur after it binds to one of two [cannabinoid receptors](#) (CB1 and CB2) that are found throughout the brain and body and are also acted on by naturally occurring cannabinoids.

In the current study, the researchers used endothelial cells (like those that line blood vessels) derived from the stem cells of five healthy people. Exposing the cells to THC, they found that:

THC exposure induced inflammation and oxidative stress, which are known to affect the inner linings of blood vessels and are associated with the development of heart disease.

Lab techniques that block access to the CB1 receptor by THC eliminated the effects of THC exposure on [endothelial cells](#).

Treatment with JW-1, an antioxidant compound found in soybeans, eliminated the effects of THC exposure.

In addition, the researchers used a laboratory technique called wire myography to examine the response of mouse arteries to THC, finding that JW-1 blocked THC's negative effects on the

function of the inner lining.

An earlier attempt to gain health benefits from blocking the CB1 receptor proved problematic.

"Previously, a drug that blocked CB1 was approved in Europe for the treatment of obesity, but it had to be withdrawn because of severe psychiatric side effects," Wei said. "In contrast, as an antioxidant, JW-1 may have neuroprotective effects.

Discovering a new way to protect blood vessels without psychiatric side effects would be clinically important with the rapid growth of cannabis use worldwide."

The researchers are currently extending their research by testing cells derived from regular marijuana users and those who smoke both cigarettes and marijuana. In addition, they are looking at the impact of THC along with the other main component of marijuana, cannabidiol.

"Meanwhile, if you have heart disease, talk to your doctor before you use [marijuana](#) or one of the synthetic THC-containing medications," Wei said. "Marijuana may cause more severe effects on the cardiovascular system in those with pre-existing heart disease."

Provided by American Heart Association

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