THE CANNABIS CROP

Cannabis is one of humanity's oldest cultivated crops. But despite its long history and many uses, hard facts on its evolution and impact on the human body are in short supply. By Julie Gould.



Cannabis plants grown for fibre or hemp oil will differ in chemical make-up from those grown for medicinal



Material

The outer layer of the plant consists of long bast fibres, which can be used to make fabrics.

DAVE LONG/GETTY IMAGES; D-KURU/WIKIMEDIA

CREATIVE COMMONS:

ANTONIO ROMERO/SPL;

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT:



Medicine and intoxicants Trichomes on leaves and buds (pictured) produce the plant's

medically useful substances.

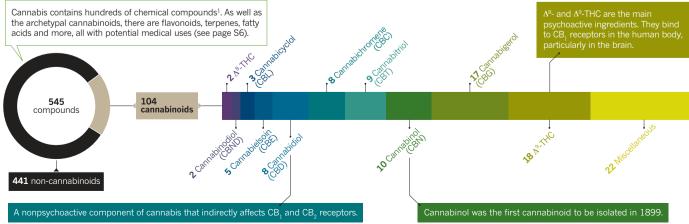


Food and cosmetics

Hemp seeds are technically nuts and contain more than 30% oil and 25% protein.

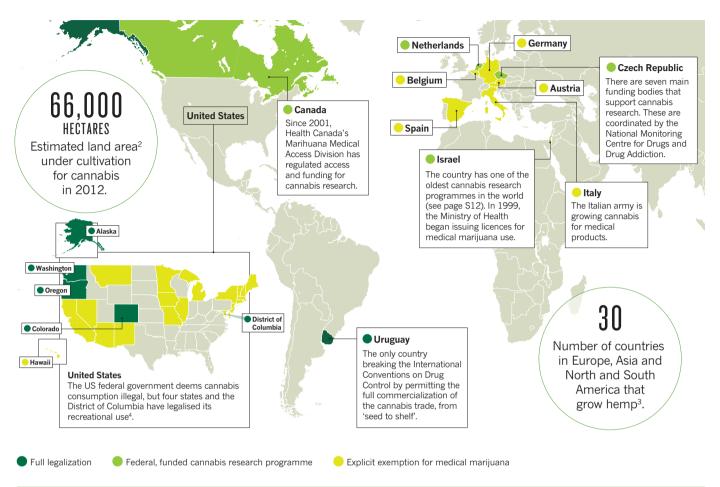
CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS

Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is responsible for the mental high that can result from using cannabis. But there are many other cannabinoids and chemicals found in the plant, the roles of which are as yet unknown.



THE RESEARCH LANDSCAPE

The legal status of cannabis worldwide is in flux. One country and several US states have made herbal cannabis fully legal. Four countries have formal federal research programmes. Elsewhere, many countries have special exemptions for prescribed medical cannabis: others have decriminalized possession (not shown). Outside Europe and North America, however, severe punishments for even minor offences are common.

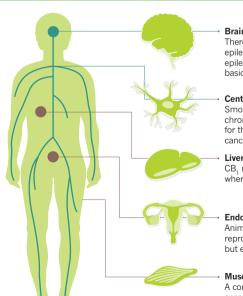


PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES

The body's endocannabinoid system was discovered in 1988 as a result of THC research. So far, only two receptors have been studied in detail, although more have been found. Despite what the name suggests, there is not an exclusive relationship between cannabinoids and the endocannabinoid system: phytocannabinoids target a range of receptors.

CB, CB,

The two best known cannabinoid receptors are: CB,, which is mostly found in the central nervous system and to a lesser extent in peripheral nerves, the uterus, testes, bones and other body tissues; and CB2, which exists mostly in the immune system.



There is some clinical evidence that CBD can treat epilepsy. But the strongest evidence for a link between epilepsy and the endocannabinoid system comes from basic research into neuronal signalling.

Central nervous system

Smoking cannabis can reduce HIV-associated chronic pain. Cannabinoids may be beneficial for the treatment of chronic neuropathic or cancer pain5.

CB₁ receptor signalling is linked to liver fibrosis, whereas CB₂ receptor signalling reduces fibrosis.

Endocrine system

Animal studies have shown that THC can suppress reproductive hormones, prolactin and growth hormones, but effects in humans have been inconsistent⁶

Muscles

A combination of THC and CBD can alleviate muscle spasms in multiple sclerosis5.

1. Pertwee, R. G. (ed) The Handbook of Cannabis (Oxford Univ. Press, 2014). 2. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. World Drug Report 2014 (UN, 2014); 3. Johnson, R. Hemp as an Agricultural Commodity (Congressional Research Service, 2015). 4. *The Economist*. 5. Whiting, P. F. et al. J. Am. Med. Assoc. **313**, 2456–2473 (2015). 6. Brown, T. T. et al. J. Clin. Pharmacol. **42**, 90S–96S (2002).