

# The Cannabinoid Agonist Win55212 Reduces Brain Damage in an *In Vivo* Model of Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy in Newborn Rats

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**ABSTRACT:** Neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (NHIE) is a devastating condition for which effective therapeutic treatments are still unavailable. Cannabinoids emerge as neuroprotective substances in adult animal studies; therefore, we aimed herein to test whether cannabinoids might reduce brain damage induced by hypoxia-ischemia (HI) in newborn rats. Thus, 7-d-old Wistar rats (P7) were exposed to 8% O<sub>2</sub> for 120 min after left carotid artery ligation, then received s.c. vehicle (VEH) (HI+VEH), the cannabinoid agonist WIN55212 (WIN) (0.1 mg/kg), or WIN with the CB<sub>1</sub> or CB<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist SR141617 (SR1) (3 mg/kg) or SR141588 (SR2) (2 mg/kg). Brain damage was assessed by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) at 1, 3, and 7 d after the insult. At the end of the experiment, MRI findings were corroborated by histology (Nissl staining). HI+VEH showed an area of cytotoxic and vasogenic edema at 24 h after the insult, then evolving to necrosis. HI+WIN showed a similar damaged area at 24 h after the insult, but the final necrotic area was reduced by 66%. Coadministration of either SR1 or SR2 reversed the effects of WIN. In conclusion, likely by activating CB<sub>1</sub> and CB<sub>2</sub> receptors, WIN afforded robust neuroprotection in newborn rats after HI. (*Pediatr Res* 62: 255–260, 2007)

NHIE remains as a prevalent condition, inducing devastating brain injury leading to death or long-lasting sequelae (1,2). Despite recent progress in neonatology, the incidence of NHIE is not decreasing, likely because the complex pathophysiology of NHIE demands combined therapies or the use of treatments acting at different levels, as hypothermia (1,3–5). In addition, due to the current inability to predict accurately perinatal asphyxia, only *a posteriori* treatments are feasible (1,2).

Cannabinoids and their receptors constitute an endogenous system involved, for instance, in the control of synaptic transmission, memory modulation, motivation, movement, nociception, appetite, and thermoregulation (6,7). Two cannabinoid receptors present in the brain have been cloned so far: CB<sub>1</sub> receptors are expressed primarily by neurons but can also

be found in glial cells; CB<sub>1</sub> receptors are Gi/o protein-coupled receptors that modulate the activity of several plasma membrane proteins and intracellular signaling pathways (7,8). CB<sub>2</sub> receptors are also Gi/o protein-coupled receptors; although it is accepted that CB<sub>2</sub> receptors are not expressed in forebrain neurons, they have been described in activated glia (8–10). Lately, cannabinoids are emerging as valuable neuroprotective agents in models of acute and chronic neurodegenerative conditions (6,7,11–15), which may also affect the immature rat brain (16).

Due to this evidence, we decided to test whether cannabinoids might be useful for decreasing brain damage in NHIE. For this purpose, we used the Rice-Vannucci model (17), an *in vivo* model that closely mimics actual NHIE conditions. Importantly, we assessed the effect of WIN when administered after the onset of the HI insult. To evaluate brain damage, we used MRI, an approach with several advantages: (1) MRI allows the development of imaging-based longitudinal studies, providing important data on the response time and on the mechanisms of action of the investigated therapeutic strategy (18), and (2) MRI has been proposed as a surrogate measure of brain damage, as the extent of the injury determined by MRI matches well with that determined by histology (19,20).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Induction of HI brain damage.** P7 Wistar rat pups were used in all the experiments, which adhered to the guidelines of the Animal Welfare Committee of the Universidad Complutense of Madrid (following EU directives 86/609/CEE and 2003/65/CE). To induce HI brain damage, we followed the protocol we described previously (21), except that after left carotid artery ligation, pups were now exposed to 8% O<sub>2</sub> and 92% N<sub>2</sub> for 120 min to accomplish the Rice-Vannucci model (17). Three pups died during the HI procedure. Between 5 and 10 min after recovery, each surviving pup was randomly assigned to one experimental group, receiving one s.c. dose of VEH (0.5% DMSO in PBS, 100  $\mu$ L/20 g) (HI+VEH, *n* = 26); WIN (0.1 mg/kg) (HI+WIN, *n* = 18); WIN + the CB<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist SR1 (3 mg/kg) (HI+WIN+SR1, *n* = 7); or WIN + the CB<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist SR2 (2 mg/kg) (HI+WIN+SR2, *n* = 6). WIN and the corresponding antagonist were administered simultaneously. Doses were selected following previous studies from several groups including ours (16,21). Each experimental group con-

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**Abbreviations:** ADC, apparent diffusion coefficient; DWI, diffusion weighted images; NHIE, neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy; SR1, SR141617; SR2, SR141588; T<sub>2</sub>WIs, T<sub>2</sub>-weighted images; WIN, R (+)-WIN-55212-2

tained pups from at least three different litters. A third group of pups underwent a sham operation with neither carotid ligature nor 8% O<sub>2</sub> exposure, remaining the control group (CTL, *n* = 7). Fourteen pups died after HI (10 HI+VEH, three HI+WIN, and one HI+WIN+SR1).

**MRI.** For the MRI study (performed in the MRI Unit, Instituto Pluridisciplinar, Universidad Complutense de Madrid), we selected T<sub>2</sub>-weighted images (T<sub>2</sub>WIs) and diffusion-weighted images (DWIs), which are usually preferred for this purpose (18,19,22–24). Although T<sub>2</sub>WI is useful to quantify the final brain damage (19,23), DWI is sensitive to intercompartmental water shifts, thus being useful to evaluate functional impairment and recovery from the very early moments after HI (18,19,24–26). An MRI study was performed in all animals (seven CTL, 16 HI+VEH, 15 HI+WIN, six HI+WIN+SR1, and six HI+WIN+SR2) 1, 3, and 7 d after HI or the equivalent period in the CTL group. These time points are commonly used in studies of ischemic brain injury in rat pups (18,20,22,23). The study at P8 analyzed early brain damage (18,20,22,23); at P14, the final extent of damage was determined (18,20,22,23). Study at P10 is selected as an intermediate point (18,20,22,23). During MRI, the animals were kept in a thermoregulated animal holder under anesthesia with 0.5% fluothane administered by a hood to prevent pup movements but avoiding hypoxemia; anesthesia was withdrawn just at the end of the MRI. All measurements were performed on a BIOSPEC BMT 47/40 (Bruker-Medical, Ettlingen, Germany) operating at 4.7 T, equipped with an avoid actively shielded gradient insert with an 11.2-cm bore, a maximal gradient strength of 200 mT/m, an 80- $\mu$ s rise time, and a home-made 4-cm surface coil. T<sub>2</sub>WI was acquired with a multislice rapid acquisition (TR = 3.4 s, RARE factor = 8, interecho interval = 30 ms, TE<sub>eff</sub> = 120 ms; matrix size = 256 × 256 (pixel dimensions 117 × 117  $\mu$ m), field of view (FOV) = 3 cm<sup>2</sup>). DWI was performed with stimulated echoes (TE = 80 ms, TR = 2 s, DW factor *b* from 41.5 to 1029.5 s/mm<sup>2</sup>, matrix size = 128 × 64, FOV = 3 cm<sup>2</sup>). The slice package consisted of 13 consecutive slices for the T<sub>2</sub>WIs and eight for DWI of 1.0 mm slice thickness in the axial plan interleaved by a 0.2-mm gap, covering the entire brain.

The fractional extent of brain edema or infarction was calculated from MR images on each slice and summed to yield the entire volume of the lesion. Area of injury was calculated in each slice using the ImageJ 1.34s software (U.S. National Institutes of Health). In T<sub>2</sub>WIs, vasogenic edema and tissue liquefaction appeared hyperintense. The extent of the lesion size was determined by measuring the hyperintense area in T<sub>2</sub>WIs at P8, P10, and P14, and was expressed as the percentage of total brain volume. The brain regions were identified from MRI by comparison with standard histologic slices from an appropriate atlas (27). To calculate quantitative apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) maps, a single-slice, single-shot sequence consisting of diffusion-sensitized spin echo followed by a RARE loop for signal acquisition was used. Data for eight images with respective *b* values of 5, 45, 101, 180, 282, 406, 552, and 718 s/mm<sup>2</sup> were acquired from a 2.5-mm-thick axial slice placed at the level of the pineal recess of the third ventricle. Phase and amplitude correction was applied to the raw data before calculating the images. Finally, the ADC was calculated for each pixel using a linear fit to the natural logarithm of the pixel intensities of the different images as a function of the *b* value, and ADC maps devoid of T<sub>2</sub> effects were reconstructed in a matrix size of 128 × 64 covering an FOV of 3 × 3 cm. For quantitative diffusion evaluation, the mean ADC values were obtained from the calculated ADC maps; ADC measurements were performed in ipsilateral parietal cortex in circular regions of interest (ROIs) of 1.5-mm diameter. The deviation of the pixel-by-pixel analysis within the ROI was <100  $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup>/s.

**Histologic study.** The histopathologic study was performed in all animals, as described elsewhere (21). Briefly, brains fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and frozen at -70°C were cut with a cryostat (-20°C) in coronal sections. Six 40- $\mu$ m thick slices were obtained across the rostral hippocampus starting from the point correspondent to +2.3 mm anterior to the interaural zero point following the appropriate atlas (27). To study brain damage, brain sections were stained using the Nissl technique.

**Chemicals and statistical analyses.** SR141716 and SR144528 were a generous gift from Sanofi-Synthelabo (Paris, France). The other chemicals were from Sigma Chemical Co. (Madrid, Spain).

Results are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM of the indicated number of experiments. Statistical comparisons of injury volumes or ADC values were made using analysis of variance (ANOVA), with the Scheffé test for multiple comparisons. A *p* value <0.05 was considered as statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed using the 11.0.0 version of SPSS software (SPSS Inc.).

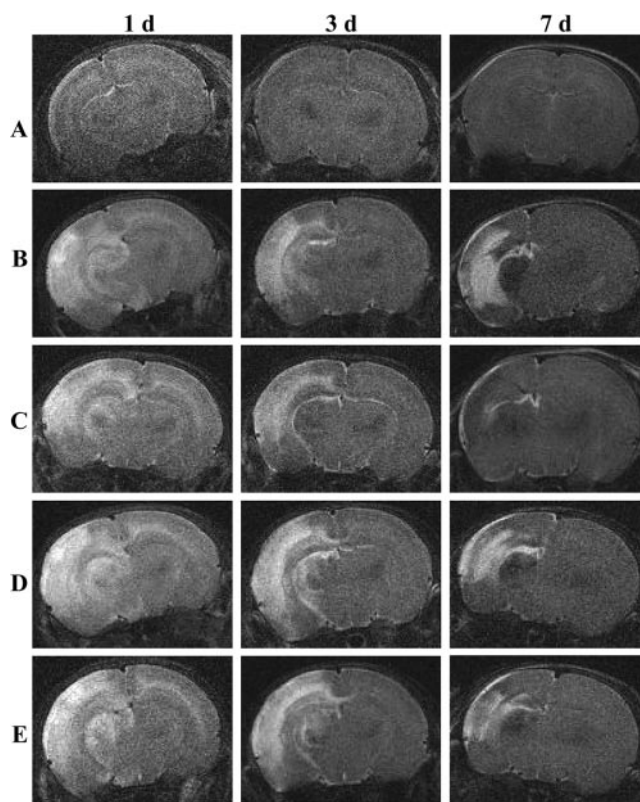
## RESULTS

**Resonance magnetic imaging.** HI induced ipsilateral hemisphere atrophy at P14, as shown by the decreased hemisphere

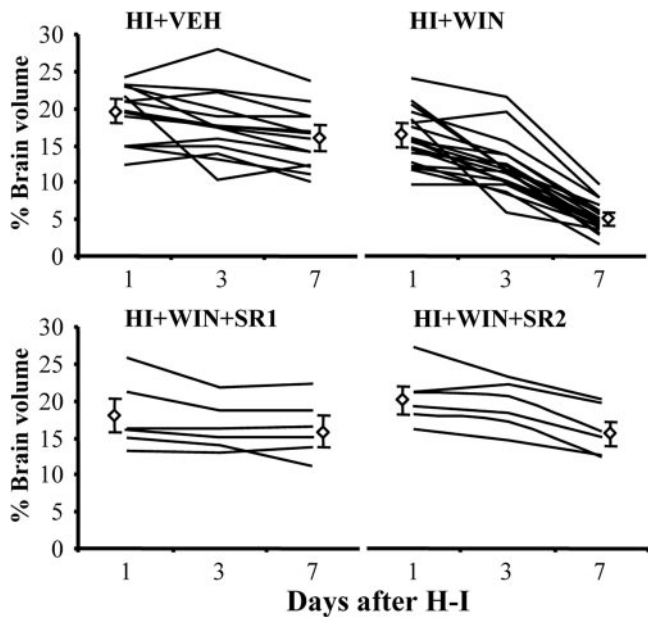
volume (22.2  $\pm$  2.1%) calculated in HI+VEH. This effect was reduced in animals treated with the agonist cannabinoid WIN (11.3  $\pm$  1.6%; ANOVA *p* = 0.01 *versus* HI+VEH). Either SR1 or SR2 reversed the effect of WIN (ipsilateral hemisphere atrophy: 17.9  $\pm$  1.1% for HI+WIN+SR1, ANOVA *p* = 0.484 *versus* HI+VEH, and 20.2  $\pm$  1.1% for HI+WIN+SR2, ANOVA *p* = 0.941 *versus* HI+VEH).

HI also caused brain necrosis. In HI+VEH, T<sub>2</sub>WIs 24 h after HI revealed an extensive hyperintense area (Fig. 1), corresponding with vasogenic edema (18,20,22,23). At P14, a hyperintense area of similar extension was still observable (Fig. 1), corresponding with permanent cell death (18,22,23). In HI+WIN 24 h after HI, T<sub>2</sub>WI revealed a hyperintense area similar to that observed in HI+VEH, but this area evolved to a smaller area, usually hypointense (Fig. 1). Figure 2 depicts the evolution of the damaged area for each animal. In HI+WIN, the reduction of the area of damage was significant 3 d after HI (23.1  $\pm$  4% *versus* 7.3  $\pm$  4.2% in HI+VEH, ANOVA *p* < 0.05), and evolved to a 67.5  $\pm$  1.9% of reduction at P14 (*versus* 19.1  $\pm$  2.8% in HI+VEH, ANOVA *p* < 0.05) (Fig. 2). Either SR1 or SR2 prevented the effect of WIN, so that in these cases, T<sub>2</sub>WIs appear similar to HI+VEH both in extent and time course (Figs. 1 and 2).

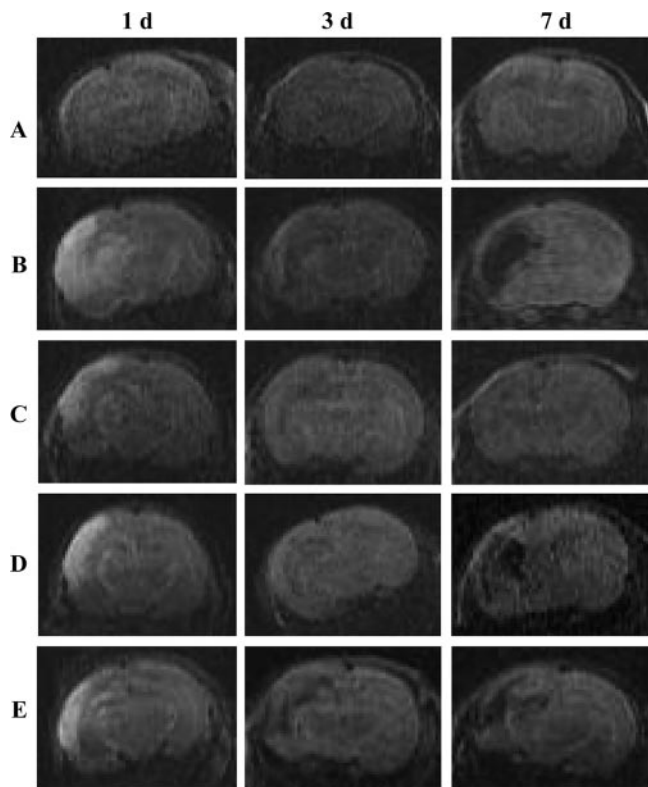
In DWIs, HI+VEH showed a hyperintense area 24 h after HI (Fig. 3), corresponding to cytotoxic edema (18,24–26). The coincidence of hyperintense areas in DWIs and T<sub>2</sub>WIs



**Figure 1.** Representative evolution of brain injury with MRI T<sub>2</sub>WIs in 7-d-old rat pups exposed to 8% O<sub>2</sub> for 120 min after left common carotid artery ligature, receiving VEH (B), WIN55212 (C), WIN+SR1 (D), or WIN+SR2 (E). (A) Control pups underwent a sham operation. Images were taken 1, 3, and 7 d after insult. Hyperintensities at 1 d represent vasogenic edema, whereas at 7 d they represent tissue loss. Bar = 5 mm.



**Figure 2.** Evolution of the volume of injured area, calculated from MRI T<sub>2</sub>WIs obtained from 7-d-old rat pups exposed to 8% O<sub>2</sub> for 120 min after left common carotid artery ligation, receiving VEH (HI+VEH), WIN55212 (HI+WIN), WIN+SR1 (HI+WIN+SR1), or WIN+SR2 (HI+WIN+SR2). Lines represent values calculated 1, 3, and 7 d after insult in the same animal. Plotted diamonds represent the mean (SEM) of values obtained 1 and 7 d after insult. \*ANOVA  $p < 0.05$  vs HI+VEH.



**Figure 3.** Representative evolution of brain injury with MR DWI in 7-d-old rat pups exposed to 8% O<sub>2</sub> for 120 min after left common carotid artery ligation, receiving VEH (B), WIN55212 (C), WIN+SR1 (D) or WIN+SR2 (E). Control pups (A) underwent a sham operation. Images were taken 1, 3, and 7 d after insult. Hyperintensities represent cytotoxic edema, whereas hypointensities represent vasogenic edema and tissue loss. Bar = 5 mm.

**Table 1.** Evolution of brain ADC values in cortex

	1 d	3 d	7 d
CTL	0.90 (0.02)	0.94 (0.04)	0.86 (0.02)
HI+VEH	0.49 (0.06)*	0.80 (0.04)	1.47 (0.09)*
HI+WIN	0.45 (0.03)*	0.84 (0.06)	0.81 (0.03)†
HI+WIN+SR1	0.40 (0.03)*	0.84 (0.07)	1.31 (0.09)*
HI+WIN+SR2	0.44 (0.05)*	0.92 (0.09)	1.15 (0.09)*

Values obtained from 7-d-old rat pups exposed to 8% O<sub>2</sub> for 120 min after left common carotid artery ligation, treated with VEH (HI+VEH), WIN55212 (HI+WIN), WIN+SR1 (HI+WIN+SR1) or WIN+SR2 (HI+WIN+SR2). CTL pups underwent a sham operation. Values were calculated 1, 3, and 7 d after insult. Results are the mean (SEM) of values obtained from five to 15 animals, expressed as  $10^{-5} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ .

\* ANOVA,  $p < 0.05$  vs CTL.

† ANOVA,  $p < 0.05$  vs the other HI groups.

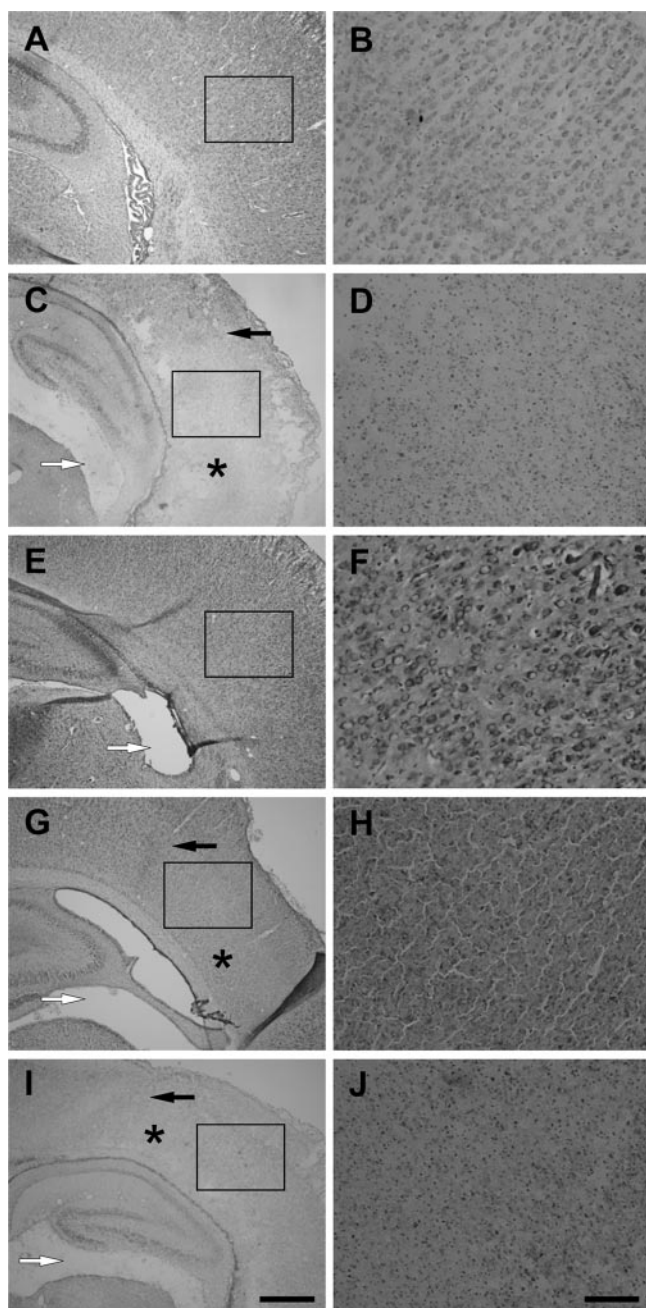
demonstrate the coexistence of cytotoxic and vasogenic edema 24 h after HI (18,22–24). Hyperintensity evolved to an apparent normalization at P10, corresponding to an increase in vasogenic edema and to glial cell edema (24–26). Finally, injured area evolved to hypointensity at P14, indicating cell death, as water is moving more freely due to the destruction of cellular membranes (24,26). In HI+WIN, DWIs revealed a hyperintense area similar to that of HI+VEH 24 h after HI; in this case, however, the area recovered the normal signal at P14 (Fig. 3). Either SR1 or SR2 prevented the effect of WIN, with DWIs showing damaged areas similar in extent and evolution to those of HI+VEH (Fig. 3).

To quantify changes in diffusion, ADC values in parietal cortex were calculated for each animal, obtaining the mean of values from three different ROIs. ADC values remained stable during the study period in CTL, with values around  $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$  (23,26,28). In HI+VEH, ADC evolved from values near 50% of control when measured 24 h after HI, corresponding to a restricted water mobility because of the cytotoxic edema, to supranormal values at P14, corresponding to a mobility near to free water due to cell death (24,26) (Table 1). The analysis of ADC values corroborated the evolution to recovery of the area of cytotoxic edema by WIN: in HI+WIN, ADC values 24 h after HI were similar to those of HI+VEH. In this case, however, ADC evolved to values similar to those of CTL at P14 (Table 1). Either SR1 or SR2 reversed the effect of WIN (Table 1).

**Histology.** The histopathologic study performed in brain slices at P14 corroborated the findings of MRI. In HI+VEH, ipsilateral ventricle size appeared increased, suggesting a significant atrophy of brain tissue (Fig. 4); in addition, there was a dramatic reduction of the density of cellular bodies in cortex, mainly consisting of pyknotic cells. In HI+WIN, atrophy was reduced, as revealed by an only modest increase of ventricle size, and cortex cellular density was substantially spared, with neuronal cell bodies appearing well preserved (Fig. 4). Either SR1 or SR2 reversed the effect of WIN (Fig. 4).

## DISCUSSION

We have explored the neuroprotective effect of the cannabinoid agonist WIN in a standard newborn rat model of NHIE (Rice-Vannucci model), demonstrating that WIN successfully



**Figure 4.** Representative light microphotographs of Nissl-stained brain sections, obtained 7 d after sham operation (A, B) or after HI from rat pups receiving VEH (C, D), WIN55212 (E, F), WIN+SR1 (G, H) or WIN+SR2 (I, J). (A, C, E, G, I): original magnification  $\times 40$ , bar: 1 mm; right column (B, D, F, H, J): further magnification of selected areas ( $\times 200$ , bar = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ ). In brain administered HI+VEH, an ischemic border is apparent (black arrows), delineating an area of damage (asterisks) devoid of neuronal cell bodies except some pyknotic neurons; in the damaged hemisphere, there is a loss of cortical volume as represented by the increased ventricular size (white arrows). Administration of WIN reduced the damage, this effect being reversed by coadministration of SR1 or SR2.

reduces brain injury. This result agrees with previous studies on neuroprotection by cannabinoids in different *in vivo* models of acute brain injury (6) in adult animals including global or focal ischemia (15) and closed head injury (14) or in newborn animals after excitotoxic injury (16). To our knowledge, our data are the first to demonstrate the neuroprotective effect of a

cannabinoid agonist using the Rice-Vannucci model. The importance of the present results may be highlighted by (1) the strong efficacy of WIN administration; (2) the fact that WIN was useful being administered after the HI insult, which renders this strategy feasible in actual clinical conditions where NHIE is almost unpredictable (1); and (3) the demonstration of the participation of  $\text{CB}_2$  receptors in the neuroprotective effect of WIN, which gives insights into the pharmacologic profile of those cannabinoids that could be used in this condition.

Our study was completed 7 d after the insult, although evolution of ischemic brain damage is not completed at that point. Nevertheless, time-course studies indicate that cell loss reaches a maximum about 4–7 d after ischemia in newborn rat brain, decreasing thereafter as a spontaneous gradual recovery occurs (29). In addition, a recent long-term follow-up study of ischemic brain injury using MRI in untreated newborn rats by Ashwal *et al.* (20) demonstrated that the lesion volume at 7 d after injury is not significantly different from that at 28 d. Thus, to assess the neuroprotective effect of a given strategy, studies at P14 are appropriate. In our study, the volume of brain damage shown by MRI 24 h after HI was lower than that found by Ashwal *et al.* (20) [40% of brain hemisphere damaged *versus* 60% in Ashwal *et al.* (20)]. This can be due to the different sensitivity of the MRI devices used [4.7 T in our study, 11.7 T in the Ashwal *et al.* (20) study]. By contrast, the volume of brain damage 7 d after HI was almost twofold greater in our study, likely reflecting a more severe injury in our experiments due to a longer hypoxic period [120 min of 8%  $\text{O}_2$  *versus* 90 min in the Ashwal *et al.* (20) study]. In this scenario, the neuroprotective effect observed herein by administering WIN after HI was very significant, reducing the volume of lesion present 7 d after the injury by about 67%.

There are few reports evaluating the neuroprotective effect of a given strategy after HI using MRI. Some of these reports have described a reduction by 42%–65% of the injured area when using hypothermia as neuroprotective strategy (30,31), a proportion very similar to that obtained with WIN. In addition, WIN reduced the shrinkage of the ipsilateral hemisphere observed after HI. Ipsilateral hemisphere shrinkage is a characteristic feature of this model of EHIN in newborn rats (32). Cannabinoids show several properties, which may explain their neuroprotective effect. We have demonstrated that WIN reduces glutamate and cytokine release as well as toxic nitric oxide production in newborn rat brain after HI (33). These effects of WIN are due to the reduction of calcium influx and the inhibition of transcriptional factors expression, among others (13). The mentioned effects are of special significance as glutamate and cytokine release and toxic nitric oxide production play a key role in the cascade of events leading to neuronal death in newborn brain (1–4). In addition, cannabinoids show different properties with neuroprotective potential: they induce an anti-inflammatory effect, reduce  $\alpha$ -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid (AMPA)–kainate receptor mediate excitotoxicity, are antioxidant and vasodilators, stabilize the blood-brain barrier, and induce hypothermia (6,7,11,12,14,16,34).

Our results support the importance of CB<sub>1</sub> receptor activation in the neuroprotective effect of cannabinoids, as we have reported after severe acute anoxia in rats (21). In addition, our results demonstrate for the first time the involvement of CB<sub>2</sub> receptors in the neuroprotective effect of cannabinoids in acute neonatal HI brain damage *in vivo*. A recent report demonstrated that the administration of CB<sub>2</sub> agonists after transient middle cerebral artery occlusion in mice reduces the extent of cerebral infarction (35). The relevance of these findings derives from the knowledge that CB<sub>2</sub> receptor activation does not elicit psychoactive effects (7), a fact of major importance regarding the possibility of using cannabinoids in humans. More excitingly, we have found that the neuroprotective effect of WIN depends on the activation of both CB<sub>1</sub> and CB<sub>2</sub> receptors, as either SR1 or SR2 administration prevented the effects of WIN. This agrees with what we recently described in an *in vitro* model of NHIE (33) as well as in a model of excitotoxicity in the brain (36). Recent reports have described the presence of CB<sub>2</sub> receptors in brain cells (8–10,37–39); in agreement, we have demonstrated by Western blot the presence of CB<sub>2</sub> receptors in forebrain slices (33) and whole-brain homogenates (Fernandez-Lopez *et al.*, unpublished data, 2006) from 7-d-old rats. In the brain, forebrain neurons are known to express CB<sub>1</sub> but not CB<sub>2</sub> receptors (7). Activated astrocytes and microglial cells, however, may express both CB<sub>1</sub> and CB<sub>2</sub> receptors (9,10,38,40); less is known about CB receptor expression and functionality in oligodendrocytes (8). Some relevant actions of cannabinoids on astrocytes and microglial cells seem to be mediated by the activation of both CB receptors. Thus, the blockade of either CB<sub>1</sub> or CB<sub>2</sub> receptors abolishes cannabinoid-induced modulation of the toxic production of nitric oxide and cytokines by cultured astrocytes or microglial cells (39,41). These data altogether suggest an important role for glial cells in the neuroprotective effect induced by WIN in our experiments. Astrocytes play some important supportive roles for neuronal survival under normal conditions and in particular during brain ischemia, as astrocytes scavenge glutamate and free radicals, modulate water transport as well as cytokines and nitric oxide production, and influence neuron regeneration (42). In agreement, Docagne *et al.* (36) elegantly demonstrated that cannabinoids prevent AMPA-induced cell injury in mixed cortical cultures from mice by simultaneously activating CB<sub>1</sub> receptors in neurons and CB<sub>2</sub> receptors in astrocytes. The role of resting microglia under normal conditions is not clear; after an insult, however, activated microglia play a key role in the inflammatory process inducing brain damage (43). Interestingly, CB<sub>1</sub> and CB<sub>2</sub> receptors are constitutively expressed and functional in the endothelial cells of human brain microvessels (44); it is then attractive to hypothesize that an enhancement of brain microcirculation after HI could be involved in WIN-induced neuroprotection, a possibility that deserves further investigation.

In conclusion, the administration of the cannabinoid agonist WIN to newborn rats after an HI insult afforded a robust neuroprotective effect. This effect is dependent on the activation of both CB<sub>1</sub> and CB<sub>2</sub> receptors. The magnitude of the protective effect, together with the important role of receptors

unlinked to psychoactive effects, open exciting perspectives for cannabinoids as a feasible tool against acute postischemic neurodegeneration.

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