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Demonstrating the polyvalent properties of cannabinoid compounds for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease

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The last two decades of research have brought a tremendous improvement in knowledge of the endocannabinoid system components and functions under physiological and pathological conditions. The endocannabinoid system is composed by a number of cannabinoid receptors, including the well-characterized CB1 and CB2 receptors, with their endogenous ligands and the enzymes related to the synthesis and degradation of these endocannabinoid compounds. Endocannabinoid signaling has been demonstrated to modulate numerous concomitant pathological processes, including neuro-inflammation, excite-toxicity, mitochondrial dysfunction, and oxidative stress. Targeting the endogenous cannabinoid system has emerged as a potential therapeutic approach to treat

- Effect of cannabinoids on Aβ
- Cannabinoids on tau hyper-phosphorylation
- Anti-inflammatory properties of cannabinoids
- Cannabinoid actions on mitochondrial activity: Oxidative stress and energy metabolism
- Cannabinoids modulate neurotransmission
- Other effects of cannabinoids in AD

Conclusion: In conclusion, in light of the polyvalent properties for the treatment of AD and the limited side effects exhibited by these compounds, progress toward a clinical trial to test the capacity of cannabinoids to curb this neurodegenerative disease seems to be fully justified.

Biography

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