The Science of Cannabidivarin (CBDV)

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There is so much noise surrounding Cannabis, it is close to impossible to separate fact from fiction. Everyone appears to want a piece of the hundred-billion dollar industry and turn a quick profit. Where can customers place their trust and faith?

Sometimes the medical model does not work for us. We must take it upon ourselves to become seekers and information gathers. It takes work. This is where credible, cited, and evidence-based science comes in to help us.

We can only make our best choices for our health with accurate information, minus the hype and sensationalism of a flash-pan headline. The science and future of CBD and CBDV is real.

Cannabidivarin (CBDV) is a non-psychoactive cannabinoid found in *Cannabis sativa*, a plant

known for its mind-altering qualities. Developments in the active CBDV research suggest that it may help with balancing the nervous system and bone health.

The key differences are that CBDV is not used for recreation or performance-enhancing effects. Cannabidivarin does not change the cannabinoid brain chemistry in the context of mood, cognition, or behavior change.

What is CBDV and its Relationship to Cannabis?

Scientists have been actively studying cannabis and health for decades.

Vollner made the very first isolation of cannabidivarin from Cannabis in 1969. A few years later in 1972, Fetterman and Turner found that Indian varieties of the plant *Cannabis sativa* contained two additional compounds. Another plant from Mexico had insignificant amounts of the two compounds identified as CBDV and THCV. This discovery took place at Mississippi University. In 2004, Hillig confirmed the Fetterman and Turner finding and reported that CBDV of Cannabis all derived from the *Cannabis indica* plant.

Since CBDV can be separated from the Indica *Cannabis sativa* plant, it will give a non-psychoactive effect to those ingesting the compound. In other words, CBDV can help with relief without the worry of causing a high.

CBDV and GABA

In 2016, Morano found that CBDV decreased g-aminobutyric acid (GABA) function in the brain. GABAergic neurons play an essential function in the control of epileptic centers. Morano found that the people who were taking CBDV over the long term happened to have less GABA-dependent currents in the brain. They also reported an improvement in cognitive function. This is a possible parallel with high concentrations of CBDV.

CBDV and the Gut

CBDV can help balance inflammation response and gut movements.

In 2013, Rock tested THCV and CBDV for its effects on cannabinoid-1 (CB1) receptor in rats. The CB1 receptors are present in very high concentrations in the brain and in lower amounts spread throughout the body. These receptors mediate the psychoactive effects of cannabinoids. Rock determined through the study design that mice tested did not experience induced nausea with either THCV or CBDV.

CBDV And Bone Marrow

In 2007, Scutt and Wiliamson discovered that CB1 and CB2 receptors are involved in bone marrow formation. To prove their finding the CBDV and other natural cannabinoids were tested on fibroblastic colony-forming units. All cannabinoids seemed to be successful in supporting the colony formations. The result varied from a small stimulation of about 20 percent up to 100 percent under CBDV treatment.

Medical Disclaimer

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act requires that we inform you that the efficacy of CBD or CBDV has not been confirmed by FDA-approved research as a treatment for any medical condition. The information in this document is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.