



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO

**La reintroduzione della canapa in aree
marginali e montane
analisi e ricerche sulle attività sperimentali
2015 nel Verbano Cusio Ossola**



DeFENS
DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE PER GLI
ALIMENTI, LA NUTRIZIONE E L'AMBIENTE
Sez. Scienze Chimiche e Biomolecolari

Gigliola Borgonovo

Progetto SA.T.I.V.A.

SAVe a Territory INcreasing Value of Agriculture



ARS.UNIVCO



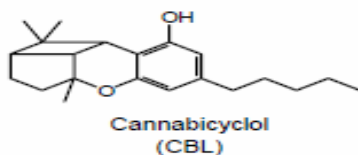
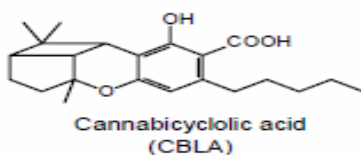
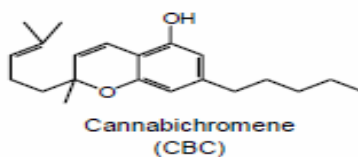
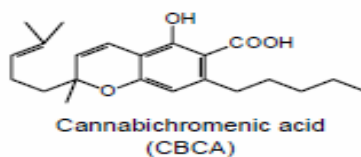
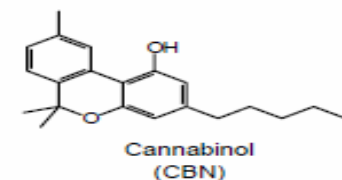
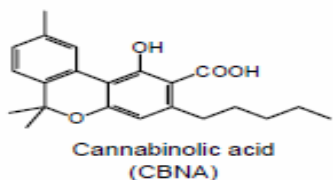
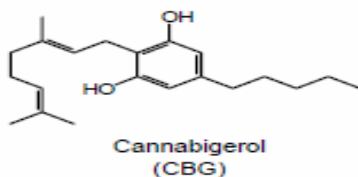
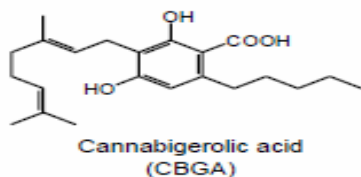
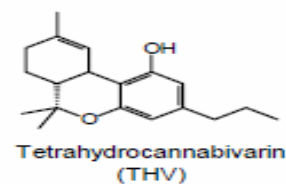
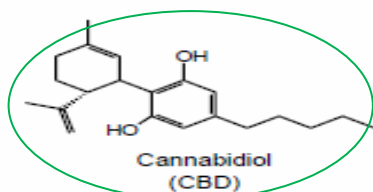
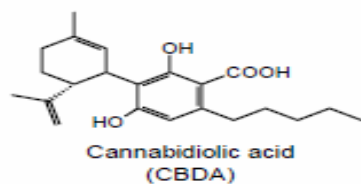
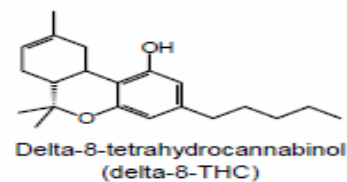
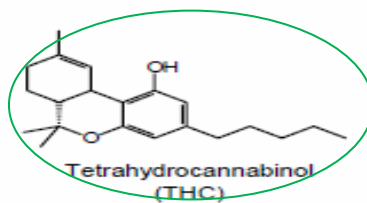
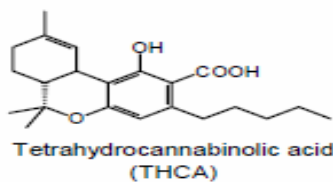
Coltivazioni sperimentali da semi certificati di canapa a basso contenuto di THC.
Varietà: 'Futura 75' di produzione francese



Identificazione e quantificazione principali fitocannabinoidi su canapa raccolta in località Cavandone



Profilo fitochimico



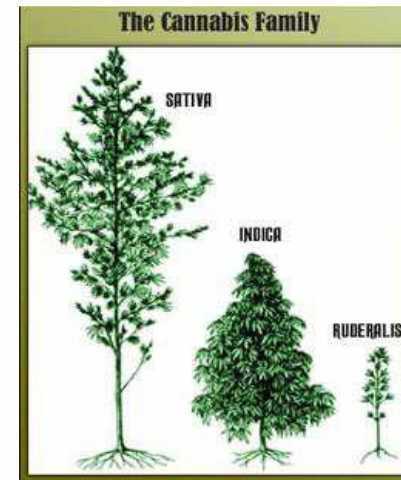
oltre 400 componenti

I metaboliti secondari più interessanti sono i cannabinoidi

Cannabinoidi acidi



- ✿ *Cannabis indica*
 - ✿ *Cannabis sativa*
 - ✿ *Cannabis ruderalis*



Tipo di canapa	Parte usata/utilizzi	Profilo fitochimico
Canapa da fibra	Fusto/Tessuti per abbigliamento, arredamento, corde, tappeti, carta, feltri isolanti, geotessili, compositi, pannelli isolanti, materiale inerte per edilizia....	CBD>>THC
Canapa alimentare	Semi/olio alimentare, cosmetica, vernici, resine...	----
Canapa medicinale	Infiorescenze femminili	THC,CBD.....
Canapa “ricreazionale”	Infiorescenze femminili	THC>>CBD



L'azione biologica della *Cannabis* è complessa

Δ^9 -THC

Agente psicoattivo

Antidolorifico

Euforizzante

Antinausea

Antiemetico

Anticinetosico

Stimolante l'appetito

Ipotensivo
(Pressione endoculare)

CBD

Antiinfiammatorio

Analgesico

Antiemetico

Antipsicotico

Antischemico

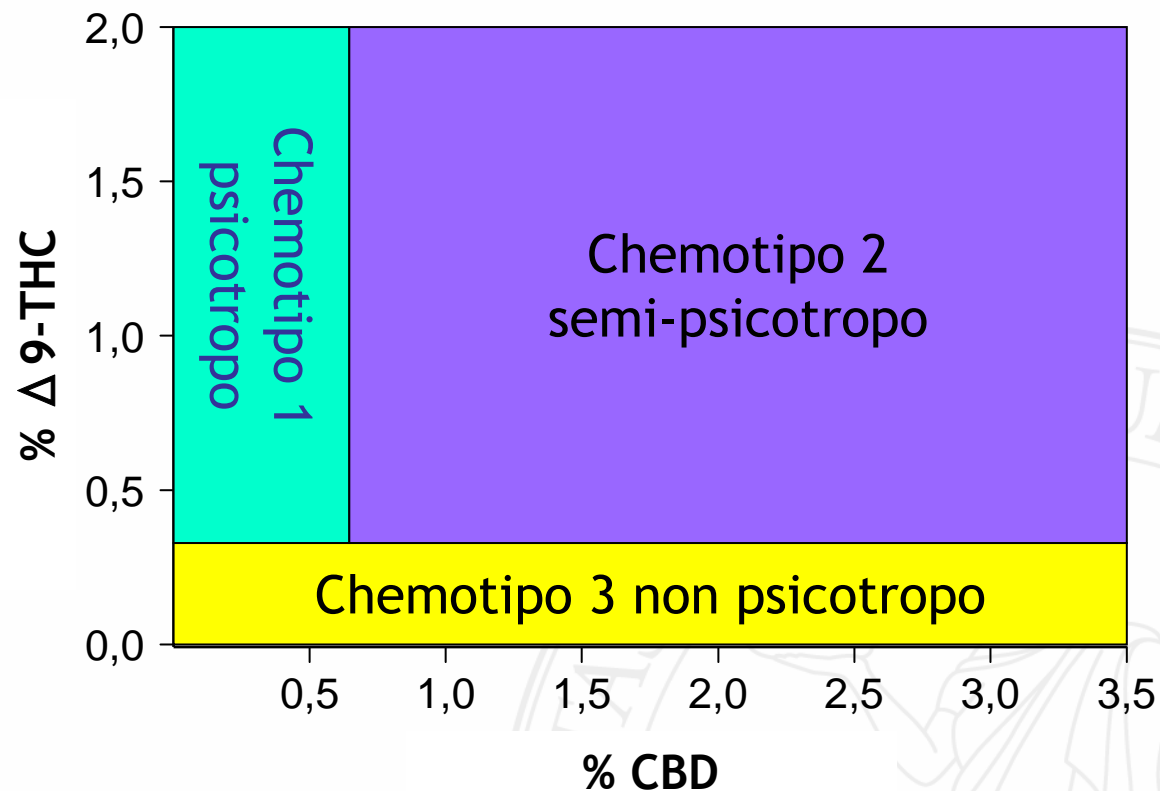
Sedativo e Ansiolitico

Antiepilettico

Ipotensivo



Classificazione dei chemotipi in base al contenuto in cannabinoidi



(Small e Beckstead, Lloydia 1973, 144-165; De Meijer, Euphytica 1992, 187-200)



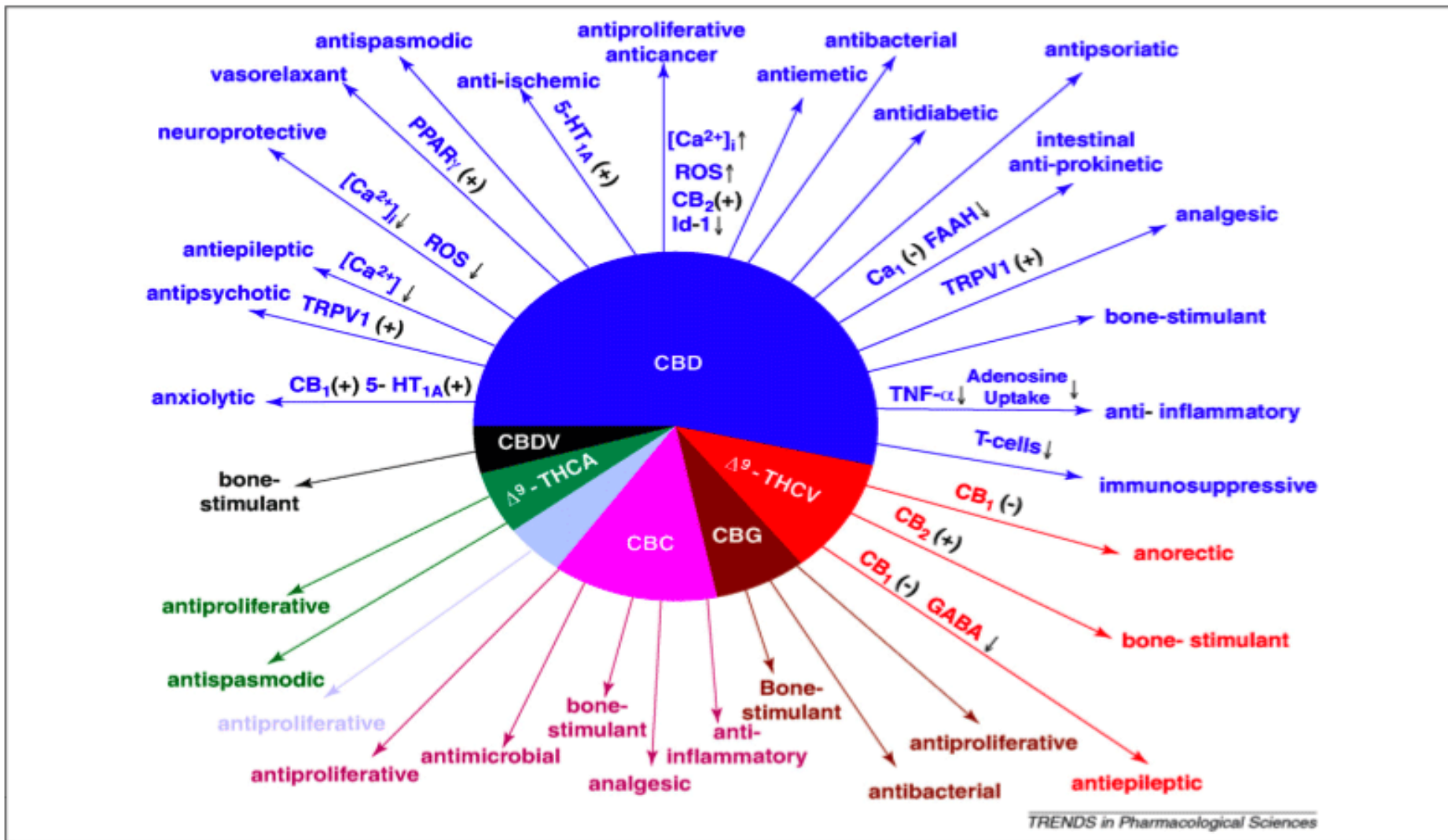


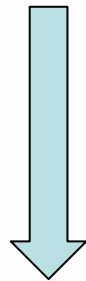
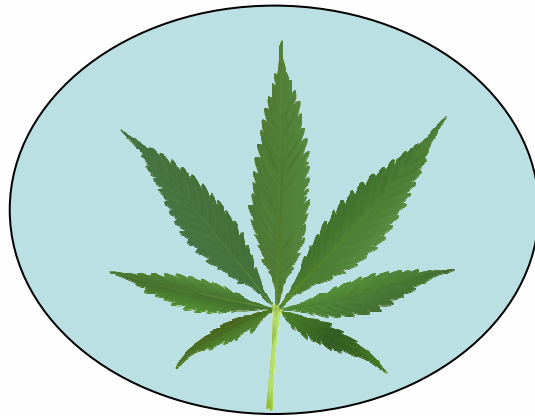
Figure 1. Pharmacological actions of non-psychoactive cannabinoids (with the indication of the proposed mechanisms of action).

Abbreviations: Δ^9 -THC, Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol; Δ^8 -THC, Δ^8 -tetrahydrocannabinol; CBN, cannabiniol; CBD, cannabidiol; Δ^9 -THCV, Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabivarin; CBC, cannabichromene; CBG, cannabigerol; Δ^9 -THCA, Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinolic acid; CBDA, cannabidiolic acid; TRPV1, transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1; PPAR γ , peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ ; ROS, reactive oxygen species; 5-HT $_{1A}$, 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor subtype 1A; FAAH, fatty acid amide hydrolase. (+), direct or indirect activation; \uparrow , increase; \downarrow , decrease.

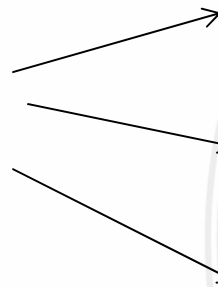
Izzo et al., Trends in Pharm. Res. 2009, 515-527



Lavoro sperimentale



estratti



Analisi qualitativa

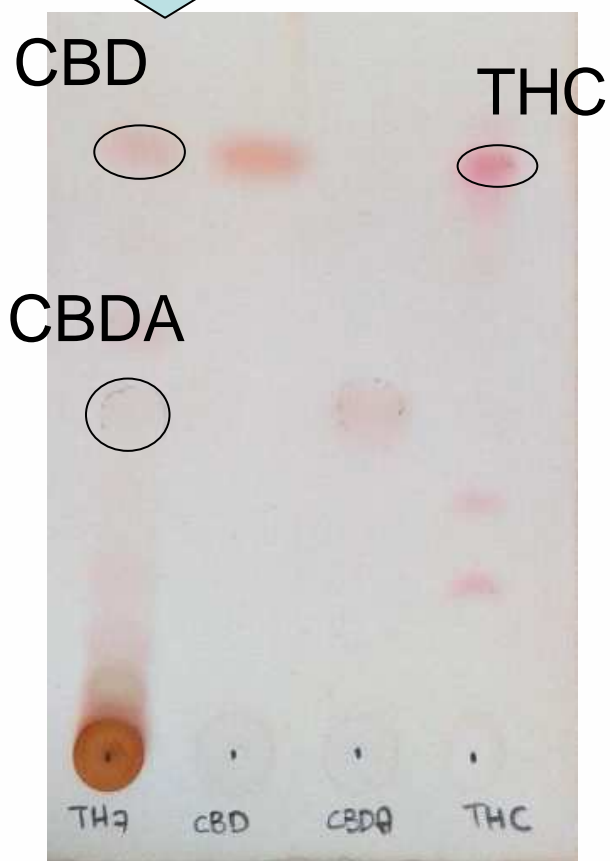
Purificazione principali
fitocannabinoidi, indagini NMR

Analisi quantitativa (HPLC e ^1H NMR)



Analisi qualitativa

L'estratto
contiene CBD
e CBDA



TLC	Rf CBD	Rf CBDA	Rf THC
Sperimentale	0,63	0,20	-
Letteratura	0,63	0,19	0,62

Eluente: esano /Et₂O 8/2

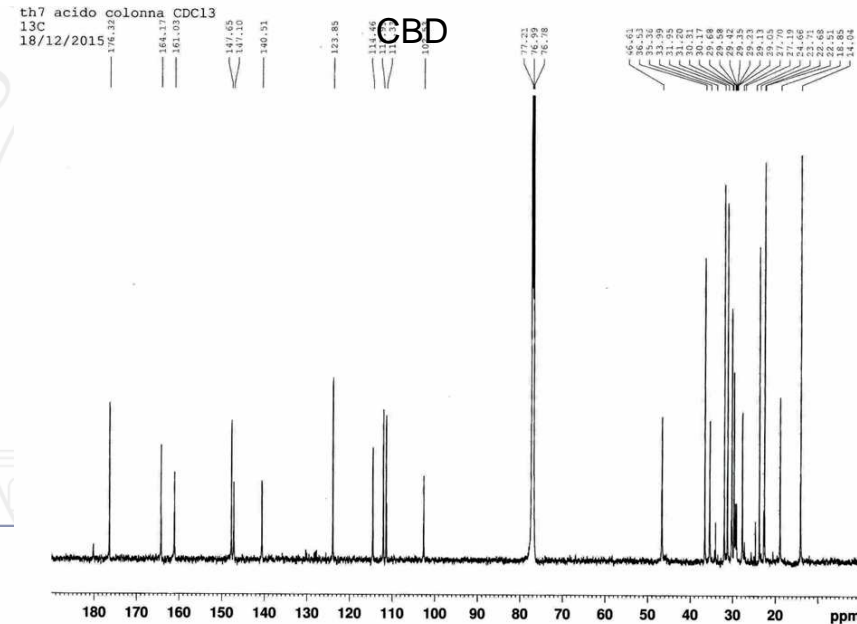
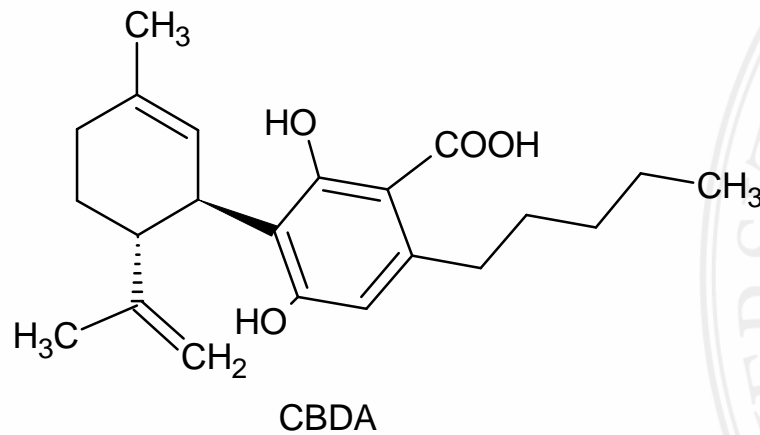
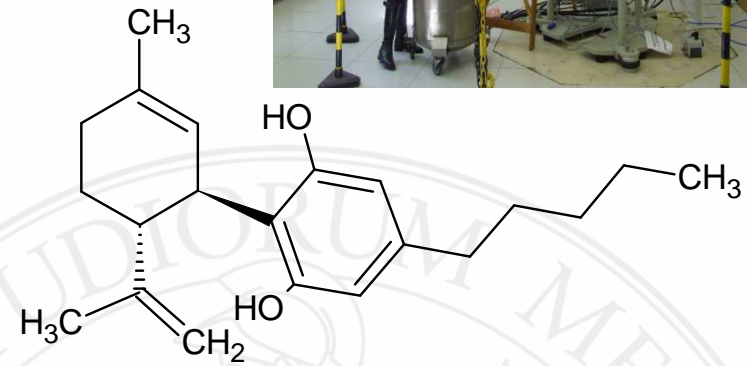
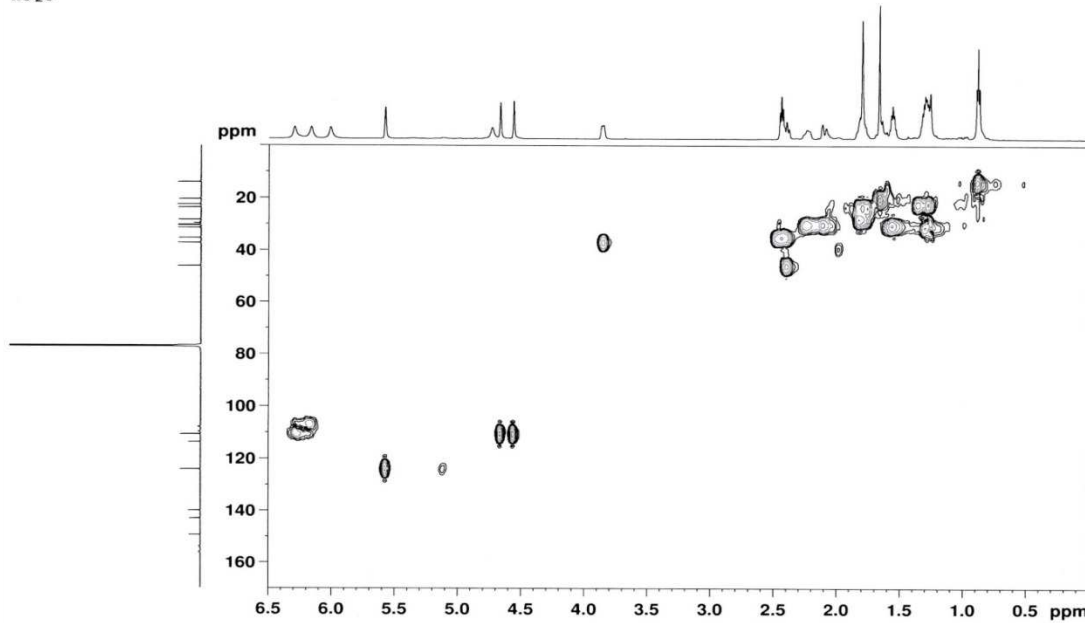
Colorante: fast blue 0,5%, NaOH 0,1N

(Chromatographic and Spectroscopic
Data of Cannabinoids, 2012)

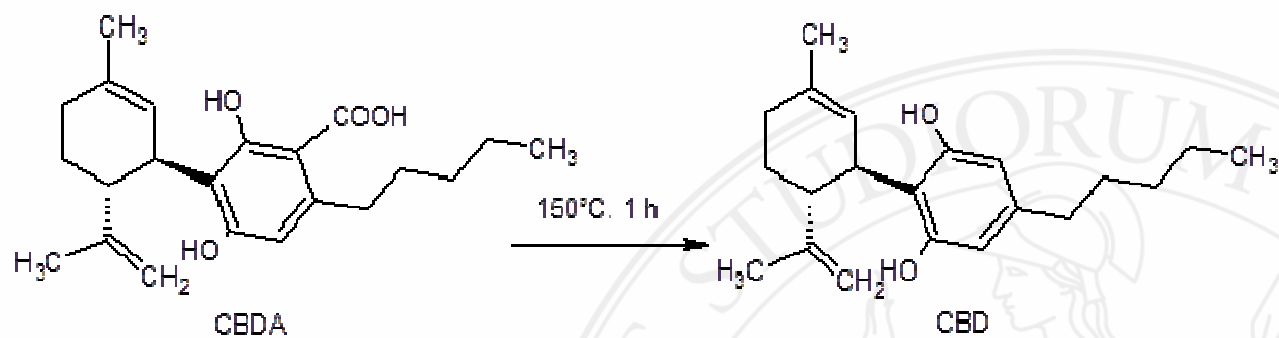
CBDA=rosso chiaro,
CBD=rosso-marrone e
THC=rosa



Analisi 1D e 2D NMR



Decarbossilazione CBDA



Analisi quantitativa: ^1H NMR

718

Chem. Pharm. Bull. 52(6) 718–721 (2004)

Vol. 52, No. 6

Quantitative Analysis of Cannabinoids from *Cannabis sativa* Using ^1H -NMR

Arno HAZEKAMP,* Young Hae CHOI, and Robert VERPOORTE

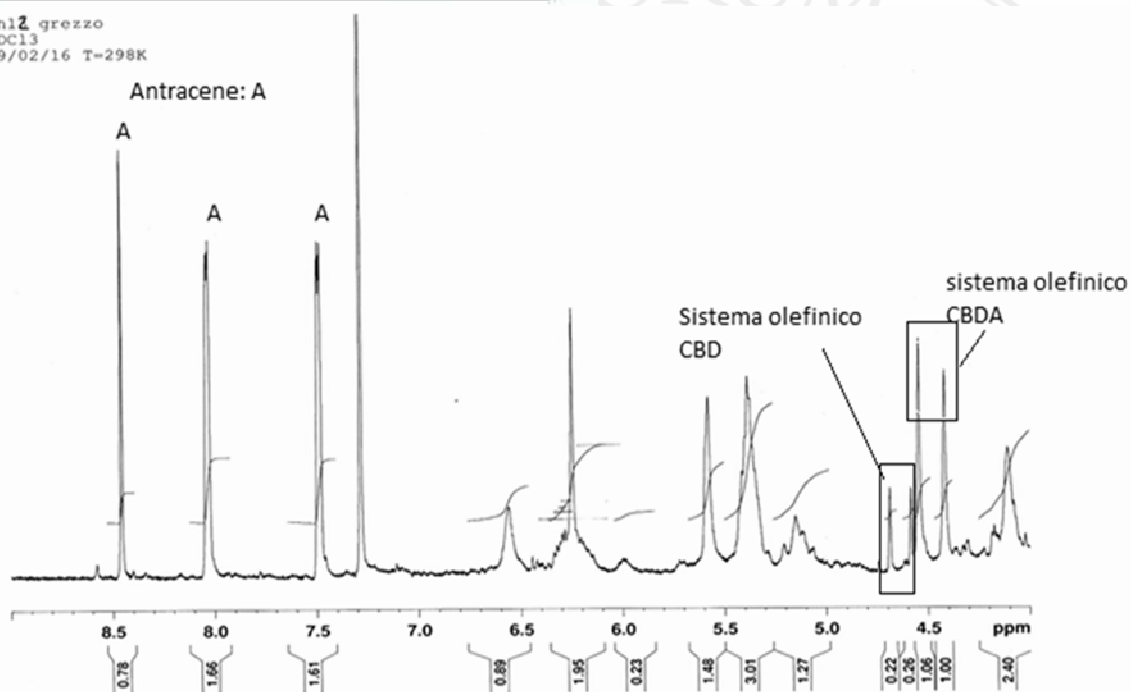
Table 4. Quantitation of the Amount of THCA in Four Different Cannabis Types (mg/g of Dry Weight Plant Material), Calculated from the Amount of THCA in the Extracts with NMR and GC

	Cultivar type	THCA by NMR (mg/g dry weight)	Used proton signal	THCA by GC (mg/g dry weight)
Extract 1	Drug	179 (± 10)	H-4	198 (± 3)
Extract 2	Drug	229 (± 1)	H-4	234 (± 14)
Extract 3	Intermediate	118 (± 3)	H-4	103 (± 6)
Extract 4	Fiber	Too low	H-4	0.88 (0.09)
Extract 4	Fiber	CBDA by NMR (mg/g dry weight) 22.0 (± 1.4)	H-4	CBDA by GC (mg/g dry weight) 21.4 (± 1.9)

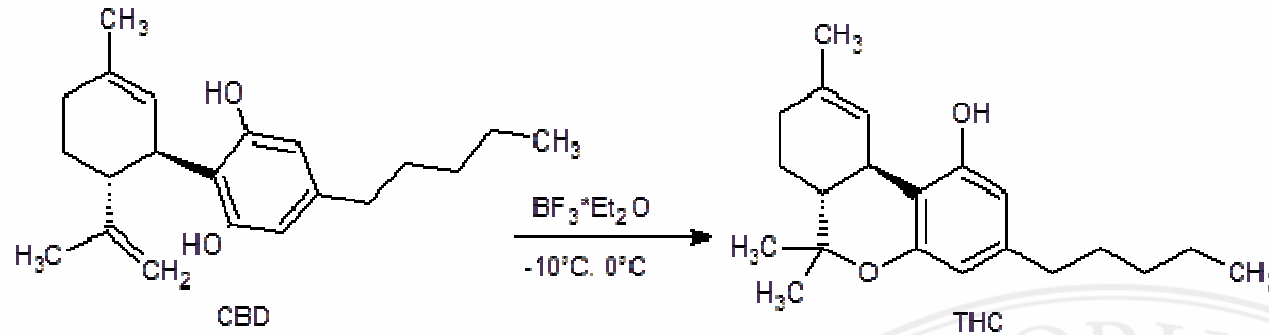
For the fiber type also CBDA was quantified. Each experiment was performed in tr

th12 grezzo
CDC13
09/02/16 T=298K

La quantificazione è stata effettuata calcolando il rapporto tra le aree dei segnali di un opportuno standard interno (antracene) e quelli d'interesse.

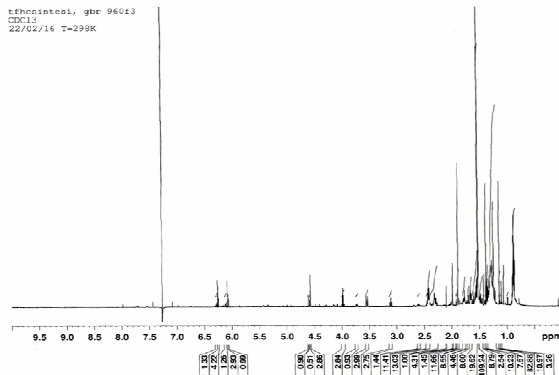


Sintesi chimica del Δ^9 -THC

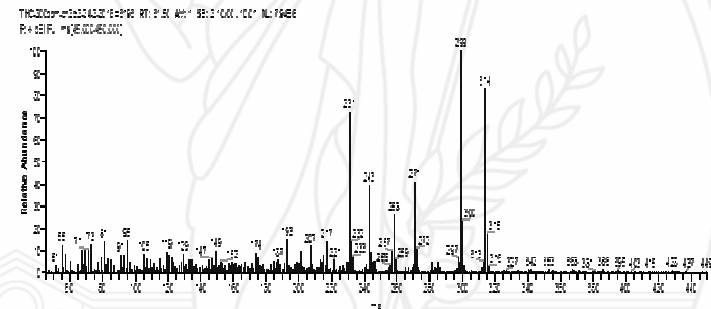


WO 2006/053766

Analisi ^1H NMR

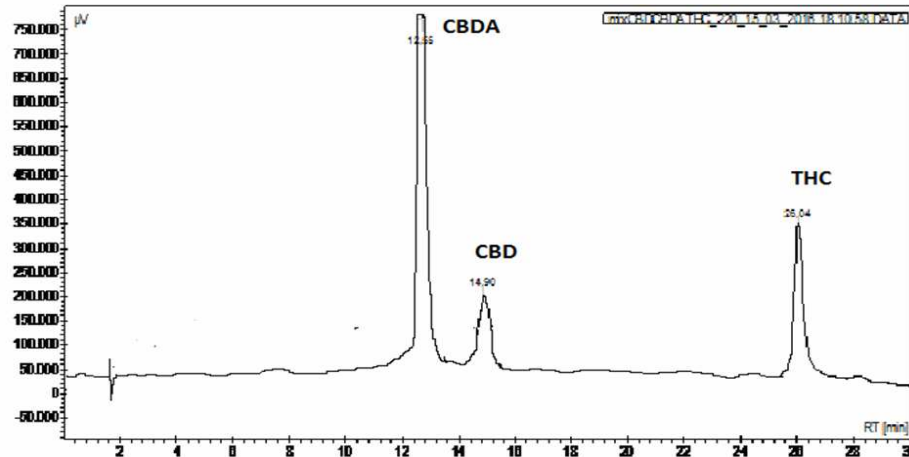


Analisi GC/MS



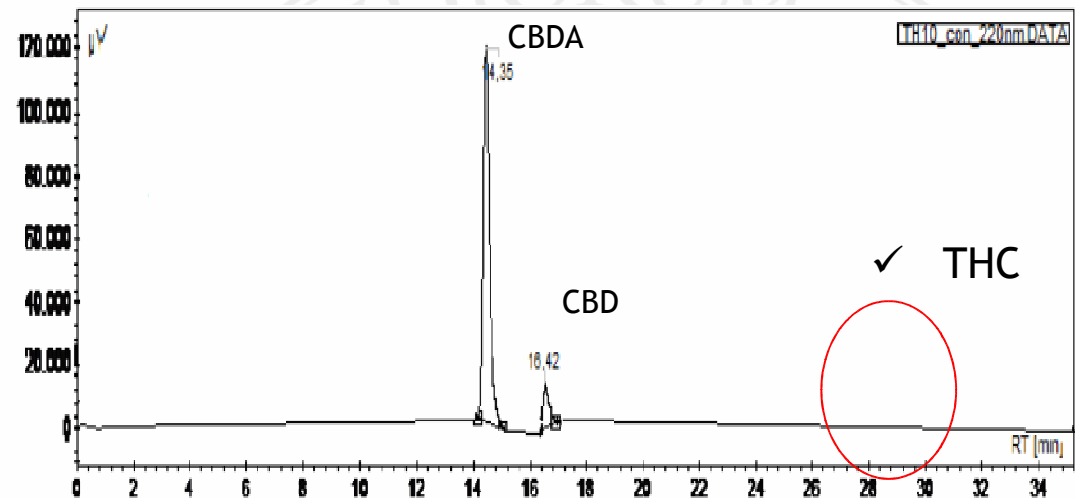
Analisi HPLC

Miscela dei tre standard



Colonna: Alltima C18
Eluenti: A H₂O/0.1% HCOOH, B
ACN
Analisi a gradiente dal 70 % di B al
90 % di A in 35 minuti, a flusso 1

Estratto



Per il THC la concentrazione più bassa rivelabile (LOD limit of detection) mediante HPLC, risulta essere 0.05 % (0.025% De Backer et al, 2009, 4115-4124)



	CBD mg/g DW	CBDA mg/g DW
HPLC	10 ± 3,90	145,9 ± 40,38
NMR (dati preliminari)	14,6	71,0

Parti aeree
CBD 1,0-1,4%



Tisana
CBD valore medio 0,03%



Semi



Prova Metodo	Unità di misura	Risultato
* Determinazione del contenuto di umidità e sostanze volatili ISO 665:2000	%	7,3
* Sostanza grassa UNI EN ISO 659-2009	%	25,5
* Sulla sostanza grassa estratta		
Acidità, espressa come acido oleico (metodo a freddo) UNI EN ISO 650-2009	%	0,90
ESTERI METILICI DEGLI ACIDI GRASSI ISO 5508:1990 + ISO 12906-2:2011		
Acido miristico	%	0,03
Acido pentadecanoico	%	0,02
Acido palmitico	%	7,48
Acido palmitoleico	%	0,16
Acido eptadecanoico	%	0,05
Acido eptadecenoico	%	0,02
Acido stearico	%	2,71
Acido oleico	%	12,76
Acido linoleico	%	56,88
Acido gamma-linolenico	%	2,04
Acido linolenico	%	15,64
Acido octadecatetraenoico	%	0,62
Acido arachico	%	0,75
Acido eicosenoico	%	0,38
Acido beenico	%	0,31
Acido lignocerico	%	0,15
Acidi grassi saturi	%	11,50
Acidi grassi monoinsaturi	%	13,32
Acidi grassi polinsaturi	%	75,18
Acidi grassi Omega 3	%	16,26
Acidi grassi Omega 6	%	58,92

- alimento ad uso umano ed animale (ricco di proteine)
- farina
- Esche per pesci
- Olio: condimento per alimenti, utilizzato nella produzione di margarine, tofu, gelati
- integratore alimentare per uso nutraceutico (naturalmente ricco di omega 3 ed omega 6)
- utilizzato nella produzione di cosmetici e detersivi per l'igiene del corpo
- detersivi
- inchiostri per stampa
- tinte per esterni edifici
- lubrificanti
- solventi
- mastici
- biodiesel
- combustibile
- colori ad olio



Conclusioni



È stato possibile valutare e quantificare i principali fitocannabinoidi presenti

La canapa analizzata, appartiene al chemotipo 3 (canapa da fibra)



Ringraziamenti



Thea Sottocorna
Andrea Sasso



Angela Bassoli



Leonardo Scaglioni



Stefania Mazzini



