



# Cannabidivarin Treatment Ameliorates Autism-Like Behaviors and Restores Hippocampal Endocannabinoid System and Glia Alterations Induced by Prenatal Valproic Acid Exposure in Rats

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Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a developmental condition whose primary features include social communication and interaction impairments with restricted or repetitive motor movements. No approved treatment for the core symptoms is available and considerable research efforts aim at identifying effective therapeutic strategies. Emerging evidence suggests that altered endocannabinoid signaling and immune dysfunction might contribute to ASD pathogenesis. In this scenario, phytocannabinoids could hold great pharmacological potential due to their combined capacities to act either directly or indirectly on components of the endocannabinoid system and to modulate immune functions. Among all plant-cannabinoids, the phytocannabinoid cannabidivarin (CBDV) was recently shown to reduce motor impairments and cognitive deficits in animal models of Rett syndrome, a condition showing some degree of overlap with autism, raising the possibility that CBDV might have therapeutic potential in ASD. Here, we investigated the ability of CBDV treatment to reverse or prevent ASD-like behaviors in male rats prenatally exposed to valproic acid (VPA; 500 mg/kg i.p.; gestation day 12.5). The offspring received CBDV according to two different protocols: symptomatic (0.2/2/20/100 mg/kg i.p.; postnatal days 34–58) and preventative (2/20 mg/kg i.p.; postnatal days 19–32). The major efficacy of CBDV was observed at the dose of 20 mg/kg for both treatment schedules. CBDV in symptomatic rats recovered social impairments, social novelty preference, short-term memory deficits, repetitive behaviors and hyperlocomotion whereas preventative treatment reduced sociability and social novelty deficits, short-term memory impairments and hyperlocomotion, without affecting stereotypies. As dysregulations in the endocannabinoid system and neuroinflammatory markers contribute to the development of some ASD phenotypes in the VPA model, neurochemical studies were performed after symptomatic treatment to investigate possible CBDV's effects on the endocannabinoid system, inflammatory markers and microglia activation in the hippocampus and prefrontal cortex. Prenatal VPA exposure increased CB1 receptor, FAAH and MAGL levels, enhanced GFAP, CD11b, and TNF $\alpha$

levels and triggered microglia activation restricted to the hippocampus. All these alterations were restored after CBDV treatment. These data provide preclinical evidence in support of the ability of CBDV to ameliorate behavioral abnormalities resembling core and associated symptoms of ASD. At the neurochemical level, symptomatic CBDV restores hippocampal endocannabinoid signaling and neuroinflammation induced by prenatal VPA exposure.

**Keywords:** cannabidiol, valproate, autism, endocannabinoid system, neuroinflammation

## INTRODUCTION

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) represents a group of developmental disabilities whose primary symptoms include social communication and interaction impairments with restricted or repetitive motor movements, frequently associated with general cognitive deficits (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2013). About 1% of the global population receives an ASD diagnosis (Baio et al., 2018), with a male to female ratio of 3:1 (Loomes et al., 2017). Diagnosis can be made as early as 2 years of age and patients are expected to have a normal lifespan. Despite the critical medical need, no approved treatments for the core symptoms of ASD are available; hence, reliable animal models are of fundamental importance for identifying and testing new therapeutic strategies. Although ASD is a typical human pathology, endophenotypes including impairments of social interaction, cognitive deficits, repetitive behaviors and motor dysfunctions can be reproduced in rodents by means of genetic and/or environmental manipulations (Ergaz et al., 2016; Kim et al., 2016). Environmentally based models are relevant when the same risk factor contributing to human autism produces similar brain and behavioral alterations in the animal. The use of valproic acid (VPA) in pregnancy has been consistently associated with an increased risk to develop congenital malformations and features of ASD in children (Duncan, 2007; Dufour-Rainfray et al., 2011; Christensen et al., 2013; Rouillet et al., 2013; Ornoy et al., 2019). Similar to humans, rodents prenatally exposed to VPA show increased impaired social interactions and preference for social novelty, stereotypic repetitive behaviors, learning and memory defects and hypersensitivity (Schneider and Przewłocki, 2005; Dufour-Rainfray et al., 2010; Gandal et al., 2010; Kim et al., 2011; Mehta et al., 2011; Melancia et al., 2018). Therefore, because of its strong construct and face validity, the VPA animal model has been one of the most widely used to understand the neural underpinnings and to test novel therapeutic possibilities in the context of ASD (Mabunga et al., 2015; Ornoy et al., 2015; Tartaglione et al., 2019).

Recent studies in the prenatal VPA exposure model have implicated the endocannabinoid system in the development of ASD-like features. Changes in components of this neuromodulatory system were reported in different brain regions as a consequence of *in utero* VPA exposure, including alterations in 2-arachidonylglycerol (2-AG) and anandamide (AEA) signaling and abnormalities in CB1 receptor (Kerr et al., 2013, 2016; Servadio et al., 2016; Melancia et al., 2018). Changes in other targets including PPAR $\alpha$ , PPAR $\gamma$ , and GPR55 receptors were also observed (Kerr et al., 2013; Servadio et al., 2016;

Melancia et al., 2018). Remarkably, recent studies have confirmed the presence of dysregulations of the endocannabinoid system in ASD patients (Brigida et al., 2017; Yeh and Levine, 2017; Karhson et al., 2018; Aran et al., 2019). A correlation between altered endocannabinoid signaling and ASD traits is supported by the observation that enhancing AEA signaling through inhibition of its degradation partially attenuated the behavioral phenotype induced by prenatal VPA exposure (Kerr et al., 2016; Servadio et al., 2016; Melancia et al., 2018), suggesting that modulation of the endocannabinoid signaling could represent a novel strategy for mitigating ASD symptoms. Besides the endocannabinoid system, recent evidence suggests that modulation of immune dysfunction might be beneficial toward ASD symptomatology. Indeed, signs of neuroinflammation have been reported in the brain of ASD patients, including microglia and astrocyte activation and increased expression of pro-inflammatory factors (Vargas et al., 2005; Morgan et al., 2010; Suzuki et al., 2013; Kern et al., 2016), reinforcing the idea that immunological dysfunction might play a role in ASD. In line with human evidence, signs of neuroinflammation, including increased reactive oxygen species, pro-inflammatory cytokines, astrocyte and microglia activation, have been observed in the VPA-induced ASD animal model (Lucchina and Depino, 2014; Codagnone et al., 2015; Deckmann et al., 2018; Kuo and Liu, 2018; Bronzuoli et al., 2019). The administration of compounds able to reduce this inflammatory response resulted in neuroprotection and amelioration of ASD-like phenotypes (Banji et al., 2011; Bambini-Junior et al., 2014; Pragnya et al., 2014; Al-Amin et al., 2015; Gao et al., 2016; Kumar and Sharma, 2016; Morakotsriwan et al., 2016; Bertolino et al., 2017; Deckmann et al., 2018; Fontes-Dutra et al., 2018), suggesting that inflammatory dysfunction might play a role in the development of ASD symptoms.

In this scenario, phytocannabinoids possess great and interesting pharmacological potentials. In addition to their indirect actions on components of the endocannabinoid system, plant-derived cannabinoids possess a broad range of pharmacological properties including proved anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties (Nagarkatti et al., 2009; Ligresti et al., 2016; Morales et al., 2017; Maroon and Bost, 2018) that may contribute to achieve an overall beneficial effect in the context of ASD.

Recent studies have shown that the plant-derived cannabinoid Cannabidiol (CBDV) exerts beneficial effects toward neurological and motor impairments as well as cognitive deficits in two animal models of Rett syndrome (Vigli et al., 2018; Zamberletti et al., 2019). CBDV's simultaneous capacity to ameliorate neurological and motor defects as well as cognitive

impairment in these animal models raises the possibility that this phytocannabinoid might have interesting yet unexplored therapeutic potential in ASD, prompting its evaluation in animal models of this disorder.

Therefore, in this study we examined the ability of CBDV treatment to reverse or prevent sociability and preference for social novelty deficits, repetitive behaviors, hyperactivity and recognition memory impairments in rats prenatally exposed to VPA (500 mg/kg i.p.; gestation day 12.5). To this aim, CBDV was administered using two treatment protocols in the male offspring of VPA-treated dams; a symptomatic treatment was performed between postnatal day (PND) 34–58 to assess the ability of CBDV to counteract VPA-induced autism-like behaviors whereas a preventative treatment was carried out from PND 19–32 to test CBDV's ability to prevent the appearance of autism-like traits in the model. In addition to behavioral analysis, neurochemical studies were carried out after symptomatic CBDV treatment to investigate its effect on the endocannabinoid system as well as on inflammatory markers and microglia activation in the hippocampus and prefrontal cortex (PFC).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Prenatal VPA Administration

Pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats (Charles River, Calco, Italy) received a single intraperitoneal injection of sodium valproate 500 mg/kg (or saline) on gestation day (GD) 12.5. Sodium valproate (Sigma Aldrich, Milan) was dissolved in saline at a concentration of 250 mg/ml. Females were housed individually and were allowed to raise their own litters. Gross toxic effects were not observed in VPA-exposed rats in both dams and pups. No postnatal mortality was observed. Body weight was slightly but significantly reduced in VPA-exposed pups with respect to controls from PND 12–17. Eye opening was delayed in VPA-exposed pups with respect to vehicles between PND 14 and 16. At PND 9, male pups from VPA-treated dams showed significantly increased latencies in nest-seeking behavior compared to controls as well as impaired righting reflex (**Supplementary Methods, Supplementary Results and Supplementary Figure S1**). Nine vehicle- and 15 VPA-treated dams were used in this study. Litters were not culled and the offspring was weaned on PND 21, separated by sex and the animals were kept four to a cage, with controlled temperature and light conditions. Rats had free access to food (standard laboratory pellets) and water. All the experiments were performed in the light phase between 09:00 and 15:00. Experimental procedures were performed in accordance with the guidelines released by the Italian Ministry of Health (D.L. 2014/26) and the European Community directives regulating animal research (2010/63/EU). Protocols were approved by the Italian Minister for Scientific Research and all efforts were made to minimize the number of animals used and their suffering.

### CBDV Treatment

A total of 54 rats from 9 vehicle-treated dams and 75 rats from 15 VPA-treated dams were used in this study. Pharmacological

treatments and behavioral testing were carried out in 5–6 rats per litter during four separate experiments. Pure CBDV was provided by GW Research Ltd. (Cambridge, United Kingdom) and dissolved in ethanol, Kolliphor EL and saline (2:1:18) and was administered according to the treatment schedules reported in **Figures 1A, 2A**. Symptomatic treatment with CBDV 0.2, 2, 20 or 100 mg/kg/day i.p. was performed starting from PND 34 (early adolescence) to 58 (early adulthood) in the male offspring of dams injected with VPA 500 mg/kg (or saline) on GD 12.5 (**Figure 1A**). Starting from PND 56, a series of behavioral tests was performed. The three chamber test was carried out at PND 56 in order to assess the effect of chronic CBDV on sociability and social novelty preference, the novel object recognition (NOR) test was performed at PND 57 to assess short-term memory, and locomotion and stereotyped/repetitive behaviors were measured in the activity cage at PND 58. Preventative treatment with CBDV 2 or 20 mg/kg/day i.p. was performed starting from PND 19 (pre-weaning) to 32 (post-weaning) in the male offspring of VPA- and vehicle-treated dams (**Figure 2A**). Behavioral analysis was carried out at PND 30 (three chamber test), 31 (NOR test), and 32 (repetitive behavior and locomotion).

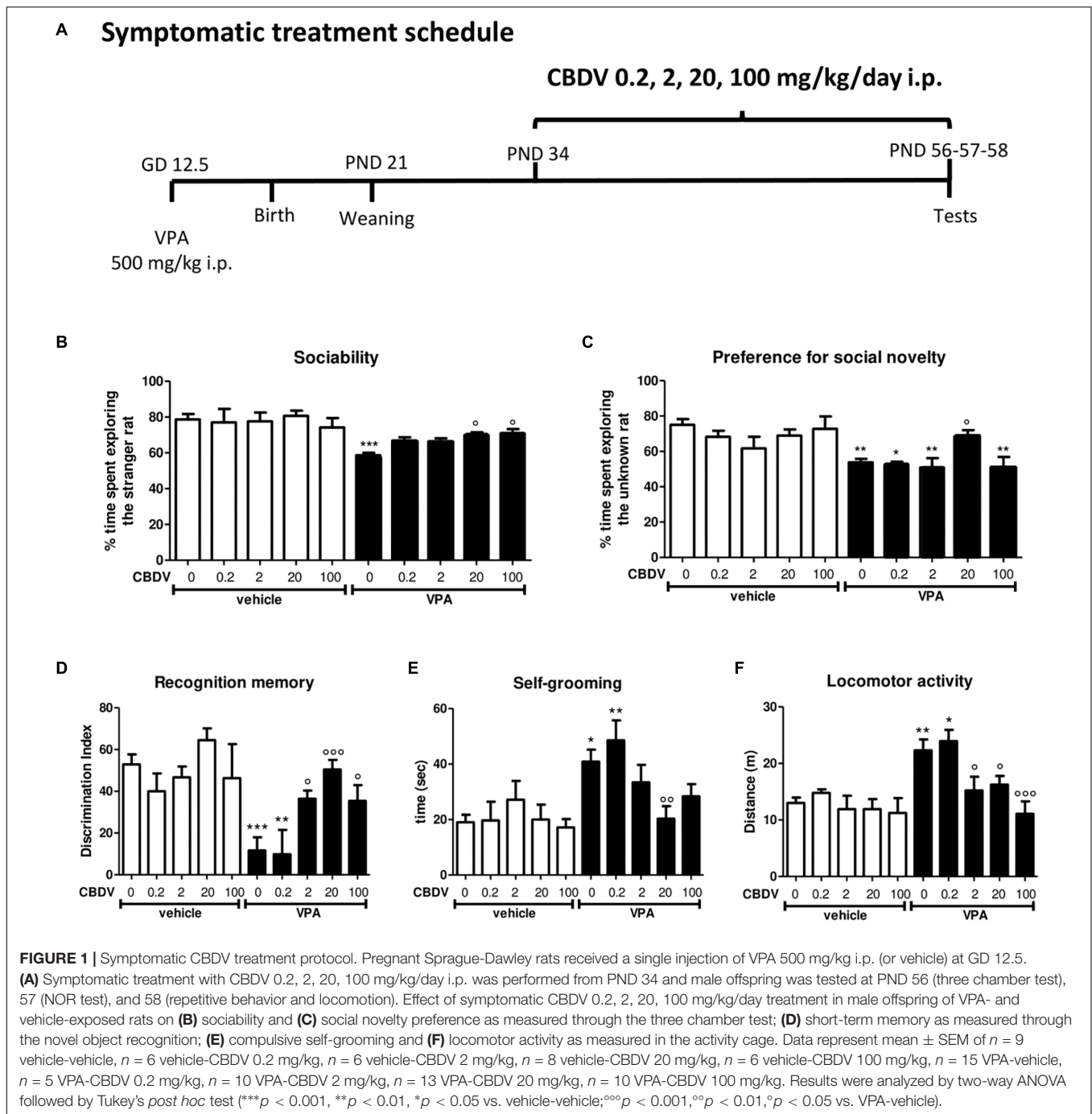
## Behavioral Studies

### Three-Chamber Test

The three-chamber test was performed to measure social approach and social preference. In brief, animals were placed into a novel arena (80 cm × 31.5 cm × 40 cm) composed of three communicating chambers separated by Perspex walls with central openings allowing access to all chambers for 5 min. Distance moved (meters) and time spent (seconds) in the various compartments were recorded during this time to evaluate general locomotor activity and ensure that animals did not have a preference for a particular side of the arena. Following this acclimatization period, animals were briefly confined to the central chamber while an unfamiliar rat confined in a small wire cage was placed in one of the outer chambers. An identical empty wire cage was placed in the other chamber. The unfamiliar rat was randomly either assigned to the right or left chamber of the arena. The test animal was then allowed to explore the arena for a further 5 min. The arena was cleaned between animals with 0.1% acetic acid. Time spent engaging in investigatory behavior with the rat was evaluated with the aid of ANY-maze program (Ugo Basile, Italy) in order to examine social approach. To investigate the preference for social novelty, a novel unfamiliar rat was then placed in the empty cage and the test animal was allowed to explore the arena for a further 5 min. Time spent engaging in investigatory behavior with the novel unfamiliar rat was evaluated with the aid of Anymaze program (Ugo Basile, Italy) in order to examine the preference for social novelty. Sociability index and preference for social novelty index were calculated as the ratio of time spent exploring the stranger rat (sociability) or the unknown rat (preference for novelty) vs. the total time of exploration × 100.

### Novel Object Recognition (NOR) Test

The experimental apparatus used for the object recognition test was an open-field box (43 cm × 43 cm × 32 cm)

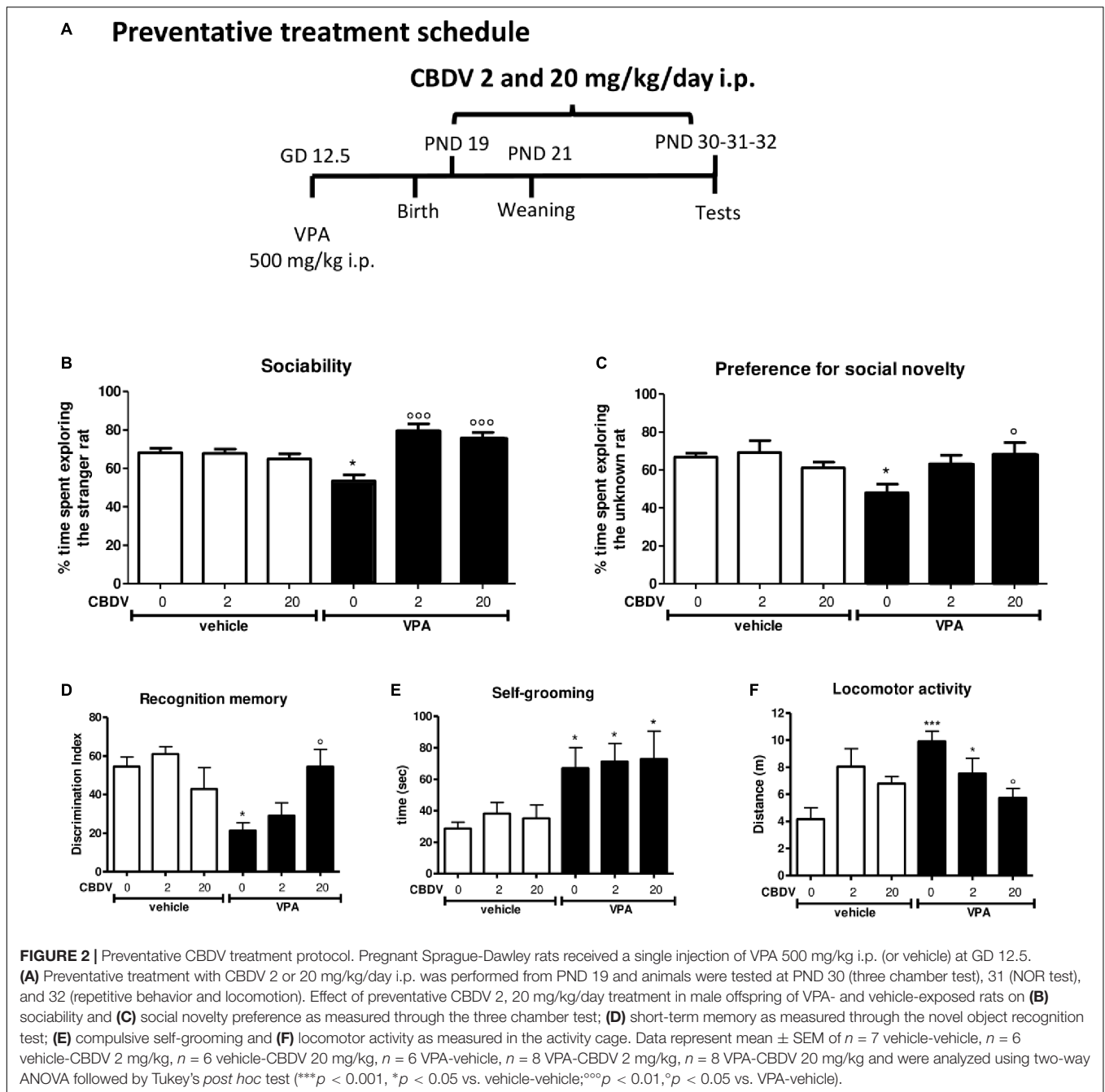


made of Plexiglas, placed in a dimly illuminated room. The experiment was performed and analyzed as previously described (Zamberletti et al., 2014). Animals performed each test individually. Briefly, each animal was placed in the arena and allowed to explore two identical previously unseen objects for 5 min (familiarization phase). After an inter-trial interval of 3 min one of the two familiar objects was replaced by a novel, previously unseen object and rats were returned to the arena for the 5-min test phase. The arena was cleaned between animals with 0.1% acetic acid.

During the test phase the time spent exploring the familiar object (Ef) and the new object (En) was videotaped and recorded separately by two observers blind to the treatment groups and the discrimination index was calculated as follows:  $[(En - Ef)/(En + Ef)] \times 100$ .

### Activity Cage

Locomotor activity was recorded in an activity cage (40 cm  $\times$  40 cm  $\times$  40 cm) for 20 min with the aid of Anymaze program (Ugo Basile, Italy). In this period, repetitive behaviors



(compulsive self-grooming) were measured by an observer blind to the treatment group. The cage was cleaned between animals with 0.1% acetic acid.

## Biochemical Studies

All animals underwent behavioral assessment. 24 h after the last CBDV (or vehicle) injection, all the animals were euthanized, their brain tissues collected and randomly assigned to different procedures for subsequent biochemical analysis. For Western blot analysis, PFC and hippocampi were dissected, frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; for immunohistochemistry,

the brains were quickly removed and post-fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde in 100 mM phosphate buffer pH7.4, stored in fixative for 48 h, kept in 30% sucrose for 24 h. Coronal sections were serially collected using a Leica cryostat CM1510 set to 40  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness and a  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  chamber temperature.

## Western Blotting

Cytosolic fractions from rat hippocampus and PFC were obtained using a protocol published by Shen and Chen (2013), with slight modifications. In brief, animals were sacrificed and cerebral areas quickly dissected. Samples were homogenized by 25 strokes in a

glass-glass homogenizer in 0.32 M sucrose solution containing 20 mM HEPES, 1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, protease inhibition cocktail, and 0.1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) (pH 7.4). The homogenized tissue was centrifuged at 500 × *g* for 2 min. Resultant pellets (P1) were resuspended in 500 μL of a solution containing HEPES 20 mM, MgCl<sub>2</sub> 1.5 mM, NaCl 420 mM, EDTA 0.2 mM, glycerol 25%, DTT 2 mM, PMSF 2 mM, protease inhibition cocktail and stored as nuclear fraction. The resulting supernatant (S1) was centrifuged at 10,000 × *g* for 10 min to obtain a fraction containing mitochondria and synaptosome-enriched pellets (P2) and the supernatant (S2) containing soluble proteins. S2 fraction was conserved as cytosolic fraction while the P2 fraction was resuspended in 0.32 M sucrose, layered onto 0.8 M sucrose and centrifuged at 4100 rpm for 15 min in a swinging bucket rotor to obtain crude synaptosome fractions. The protein concentrations were determined according to the Micro-BCA assay kit (Pierce, Rockford, IL, United States).

Equal amount of protein lysates from the cytosolic fractions (30 μg) were run on a 10% SDS-polyacrylamide gel. The proteins were then transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes, blocked for 2 h at room temperature in 5% dry skimmed milk in TBS 1×, 0.1% tween-20 before incubation overnight at 4°C with the primary antibody. The following primary antibodies were used: rabbit polyclonal anti-CB1 (1:1000; Cayman Chemical, United States), rabbit polyclonal anti-CB2 (1:1000; Cayman Chemical, United States), rabbit polyclonal anti-FAAH (1:1000; Cayman Chemical, United States), rabbit polyclonal anti-MAGL (1:1000; Cayman Chemical, United States), rabbit polyclonal anti-NAPE-PLD (1:3000; Cayman Chemical, United States), goat polyclonal anti-DAGLα (1:1000; AbCam, United Kingdom), rabbit polyclonal anti-GFAP (1:1000; Sigma Aldrich, United States), rabbit polyclonal anti-CD11b (1:1000; Novus Biologicals, United States), rabbit polyclonal anti-TNF-α (1:2000; Millipore, United States).

Bound antibodies were detected with horseradish peroxidase (HRP) conjugated secondary anti-rabbit, anti-mouse or anti-goat antibodies (1:1000–10000; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, United States) for 1 h at room temperature and visualized using ECL Western Blotting Detection Reagents (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, United States). For detection of β-actin, the blots were stripped with Restore Western Blot Stripping Buffer (Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL, United States) and re-blotted with mouse monoclonal anti-β-actin (1:20000; Sigma Aldrich, United States) overnight at 4°C and visualized as described above. Bands were detected with G-Box (Syngene) instrument. For densitometry, images were digitally scanned and optical density of the bands was quantified using ImageJ software (NIH, Bethesda, MD, United States) and normalized to controls. To allow comparison between different blots, the density of the bands was expressed as arbitrary units.

### Immunohistochemistry

Free-floating sections containing the dorsal hippocampus were washed three times in 0.05% Tryton X-100 in TBS, incubated with 3% normal goat serum, 0.05% Triton X-100 in TBS for 1 h at room temperature and then overnight at

4°C with rabbit anti-IBA1 antibody (1:1000, Wako, Neuss, Germany) diluted in blocking solution. After blocking peroxidase activity with 0.3% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in TBS for 15 min, sections were washed in TBS and incubated for 4 h at room temperature with HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody (1:500; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, United States). The peroxidase activity was revealed with 0.05% diaminobenzidine and 0.03% hydrogen peroxide in PBS for 10 min. After several washes in PBS, sections were mounted on gelatin-coated slides, dehydrated and cover slipped. For each animal, a complete series of one-in-six sections (240 μm apart) through the hippocampus was analyzed. Digital Images were captured using Retiga R1 CCD camera (QImaging, Surrey, BC, Canada) attached to an Olympus BX51 (Tokyo, Japan) polarizing/light microscope. Ocular imaging software (QImaging) was used to import images from the camera. Images of microglia cells in the subgranular zone of the hippocampus were acquired by first delineating the brain sections and the regions of interest at low magnification (×4 objective) and the region of interest outlines were further refined under a ×40 objective. Three mice per each experimental group (four sections/mouse) were analyzed. The morphometric analysis was carried out in DAB-stained microglial cells labeled with IBA-1 antibody. For this purpose, cells were selected and cropped according to the following criteria: (i) random selection in the subgranular zone of the hippocampus; (ii) no overlapping with neighboring cells; and (iii) complete soma and branches (at least apparently). Selection was done blinded to the treatment. Eight cells from each animal were analyzed. Each grayscale single cell cropped image was processed in a systematic way to obtain binary image using the same threshold for all pictures. The binary image was edited to clear the background and transformed into a filled shape and its pairwise outline shape that were used for morphological parameters measurements. Analysis was performed using FIJI free software (NIH, Bethesda, MD, United States). Four parameters, measured on the filled and outlined processed images obtained as described previously (Fernández-Arjona et al., 2017), were analyzed: cell area, cell perimeter, roundness of the soma and soma area.

### Statistical Analysis

The Shapiro–Wilk normality test was first used to determine if the data were normally distributed. Results were then expressed as mean ± SEM and quantitative normally distributed data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA (VPA and CBDV as independent variables), followed by Tukey's *post hoc* test. The level of statistical significance was set at *p* < 0.05.

## RESULTS

### Behavioral Studies

#### Symptomatic CBDV Treatment

**Figure 1** represents the effect of symptomatic CBDV treatment (0.2, 2, 20, and 100 mg/kg/day; PND 34–58; **Figure 1A**)

on autism-like phenotypes in the male offspring of VPA-exposed rats.

### Sociability and social novelty preference

In the three-chamber test (**Figures 1B,C**), no differences in the time spent in each compartment of the apparatus were observed during the habituation phase, suggesting that animals belonging to all the experimental groups did not show a preference for a particular side of the arena (data not shown). During the sociability test (**Figure 1B**), two-way ANOVA revealed significant main effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,75)} = 34.35$ ;  $p < 0.0001$ ] and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(4,75)} = 2.636$ ;  $p = 0.0405$ ] on the percentage of time spent exploring the stranger rat with respect to the empty cage. Indeed, the percentage of time spent by male VPA-exposed rats in the chamber containing the unfamiliar rat was significantly reduced compared to controls ( $58.673 \pm 1.389\%$  in VPA-vehicle vs.  $78.668 \pm 3.069\%$  in vehicle-vehicle). CBDV at all doses tested did not affect sociability when administered to control animals. CBDV treatment at doses of 20 and 100 mg/kg significantly restored the impairment in sociability observed in VPA rats while doses of 0.2 and 2 mg/kg failed to reverse the sociability deficit in VPA-treated rats.

Concerning the preference for social novelty (**Figure 1C**), significant effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,75)} = 21.54$ ;  $p < 0.0001$ ] and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(4,75)} = 2.556$ ;  $p = 0.0456$ ] were observed on the percentage of time spent exploring the unknown rat during the test. Control male rats spent a significantly higher percentage of time exploring the novel rat than the known rat ( $75.021 \pm 3.301\%$ ). In contrast, VPA animals spent a similar time exploring the two stimuli ( $53.757 \pm 2.072\%$ ). Treatment with CBDV 20 mg/kg completely reversed the deficit in social preference in VPA rats, as demonstrated by the fact that VPA-CBDV rats spent significantly more time exploring the novel rats with respect to the familiar one ( $69.128 \pm 2.900\%$ ). In contrast, CBDV 0.2, 2, and 100 mg/kg were not able to restore social novelty preference in VPA rats. None of the doses tested had *per se* any effect on social novelty preference when administered to controls.

### Short-term recognition memory

**Figure 1D** represents the effect of chronic CBDV 0.2, 2, 20, and 100 mg/kg/day treatment on short-term memory as evaluated through the NOR test. Total exploration time during the familiarization phase was similar in all the groups under investigation (data not shown). During the test phase, significant effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,75)} = 17.47$ ;  $p < 0.0001$ ] and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(4,75)} = 4.565$ ;  $p = 0.0024$ ] were observed. Prenatal VPA administration significantly impaired short-term memory, as demonstrated by a significant reduction of the discrimination index by about 81% with respect to controls. Statistical analysis did not reveal any significant effect of CBDV when administered in control rats. Interestingly, CBDV 2, 20, and 100 mg/kg significantly reversed the short-term memory deficit in male VPA rats, without affecting *per se* recognition memory when administered to vehicles. In contrast, CBDV 0.2 mg/kg failed to counteract memory deficits in VPA rats, the discrimination index being still reduced by about 79% with respect to controls.

### Compulsive self-grooming and locomotion

The effect of chronic CBDV 0.2, 2, 20, and 100 mg/kg/day treatment on compulsive self-grooming and locomotor activity is reported in **Figures 1E,F** respectively.

Statistical analysis showed significant effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,75)} = 17.06$ ;  $p < 0.0001$ ] and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(4,75)} = 2.518$ ;  $p = 0.0483$ ] and a trend for CBDV's effect [ $F_{(4,75)} = 2.381$ ;  $p = 0.0590$ ] on self-grooming. VPA exposure significantly increased the time spent by male rats in compulsive self-grooming by about 121% with respect to vehicles. Chronic CBDV administration at the dose of 20 mg/kg significantly normalized the time spent in repetitive behaviors in VPA-treated rats without having any effect when administered to controls. CBDV 2 and 100 mg/kg showed a trend to ameliorate compulsive self-grooming in VPA-vehicle rats. The lowest dose of CBDV was instead ineffective.

Main effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,75)} = 17.52$ ;  $p < 0.0001$ ], CBDV [ $F_{(4,75)} = 5.527$ ;  $p = 0.0006$ ] and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(4,75)} = 2.485$ ;  $p = 0.0500$ ] were also found on locomotor activity. Indeed, VPA administration significantly increased locomotion by about 69% compared to controls and CBDV administration at the dose of 2, 20, and 100 mg/kg significantly normalized it. In contrast, CBDV 0.2 mg/kg failed to recover hyperlocomotion in VPA-exposed rats. None of the CBDV doses tested affected locomotion in control animals.

### Preventative CBDV Treatment

**Figure 2** represents the effect of preventative CBDV treatment (2 and 20 mg/kg/day; PND 19–32; **Figure 2A**) on autism-like phenotypes in the male offspring of VPA-exposed rats.

### Sociability and social novelty preference

The effect of preventative CBDV 2 and 20 mg/kg/day treatment on sociability in the male offspring of VPA- and vehicle-exposed rats, as measured through the three chamber apparatus is shown in **Figure 2B**. During the habituation phase, VPA and CBDV administration did not affect the time spent in each compartment of the maze and all animals spent similar amounts of time exploring each compartment of the apparatus (data not shown). During the sociability test, significant effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,35)} = 9.385$ ;  $p = 0.0005$ ] and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(2,35)} = 11.78$ ;  $p = 0.0001$ ] were found. Vehicle-vehicle rats spent significantly more time exploring the unfamiliar rat compared to the empty cage ( $68.113 \pm 2.345\%$ ). A similar effect was also observed in vehicle animals treated with CBDV 2 mg/kg ( $67.773 \pm 2.297\%$ ) and 20 mg/kg ( $64.861 \pm 2.788\%$ ). In contrast, male VPA-exposed rats spent similar amount of time in the chamber containing the unfamiliar rat compared to the time spent in the empty compartment when compared to controls ( $53.484 \pm 3.220\%$ ), indicating a deficit in sociability. Chronic CBDV treatment at both doses significantly prevented the deficit in sociability in VPA rats without affecting sociability in control animals.

In the preference for social novelty trial (**Figure 2C**), statistical analysis showed a significant VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(2,35)} = 4.426$ ;  $p = 0.0196$ ] and a trend for VPA [ $F_{(1,35)} = 4.088$ ;  $p = 0.0511$ ] and CBDV [ $F_{(2,35)} = 3.174$ ;  $p = 0.0545$ ] effects.

Control male rats spent a significantly greater percentage of time exploring the novel rat than the known rat ( $66.819 \pm 1.995\%$ ). A similar effect was also present in vehicle animals treated with CBDV 2 mg/kg ( $69.199 \pm 6.227\%$ ) and 20 mg/kg ( $61.095 \pm 3.0147\%$ ). Conversely, VPA animals spent a similar percentage of time exploring the two stimuli ( $48.003 \pm 4.535\%$ ). Treatment with CBDV 2 and 20 mg/kg significantly prevented the deficit in social novelty preference in VPA-exposed rats.

### Short-term recognition memory

**Figure 2D** depicts the effect of preventative CBDV 2 and 20 mg/kg/day treatment on short-term memory in vehicle- and VPA-treated rats evaluated through the NOR test. Total exploration time during the familiarization phase was similar in all the groups under investigation (data not shown).

Two-way ANOVA revealed significant effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,35)} = 8.943$ ;  $p = 0.0051$ ] and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(2,35)} = 6.127$ ;  $p = 0.0052$ ] on short-term memory. Prenatal VPA administration significantly impaired short-term memory, as demonstrated by a significant reduction of the discrimination index by about 60.9% with respect to controls. Both doses of CBDV did not affect recognition memory when administered to vehicles. CBDV 20 mg/kg significantly prevented the short-term memory deficit in male VPA rats, whereas the lowest dose was ineffective.

### Compulsive self-grooming and locomotion

**Figures 2E,F** represent the effect of preventative CBDV 2 and 20 mg/kg/day treatment on repetitive behaviors (compulsive self-grooming) and locomotion, respectively.

A significant main effect of VPA [ $F_{(1,35)} = 13.64$ ;  $p = 0.0008$ ] was found on self-grooming behavior. Indeed, VPA exposure significantly increased the time spent by male rats in compulsive self-grooming by about 133.9% with respect to vehicle-vehicle animals. CBDV treatment did not affect self-grooming in control rats and no dose of CBDV tested was able to prevent compulsive self-grooming in male VPA-exposed rats.

Significant VPA [ $F_{(1,35)} = 7.301$ ;  $p = 0.0106$ ] and VPA  $\times$  CBDV [ $F_{(2,35)} = 7.554$ ;  $p = 0.0019$ ] effects were observed on locomotor activity in male rats. VPA administration significantly increased locomotor activity by about 137.9% compared to controls. Chronic CBDV treatment did not affect locomotion when administered to controls while CBDV administration in VPA rats significantly prevented hyperlocomotion only at the dose of 20 mg/kg.

## Biochemistry

All biochemical studies were performed 24 h after the last CBDV (or vehicle) injection using the dose of CBDV more efficacious toward ASD-like phenotypes (i.e., 20 mg/kg).

### Effect of Symptomatic CBDV Treatment (20 mg/kg) on Components of the Endocannabinoid System in the Hippocampus of Vehicle- and VPA-Exposed Rats

**Figure 3** shows the effects of CBDV on the protein levels of components of the endocannabinoid system in the hippocampus of vehicle and VPA rats. Two-way ANOVA revealed significant effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,12)} = 8.198$ ;  $p = 0.0143$ ],

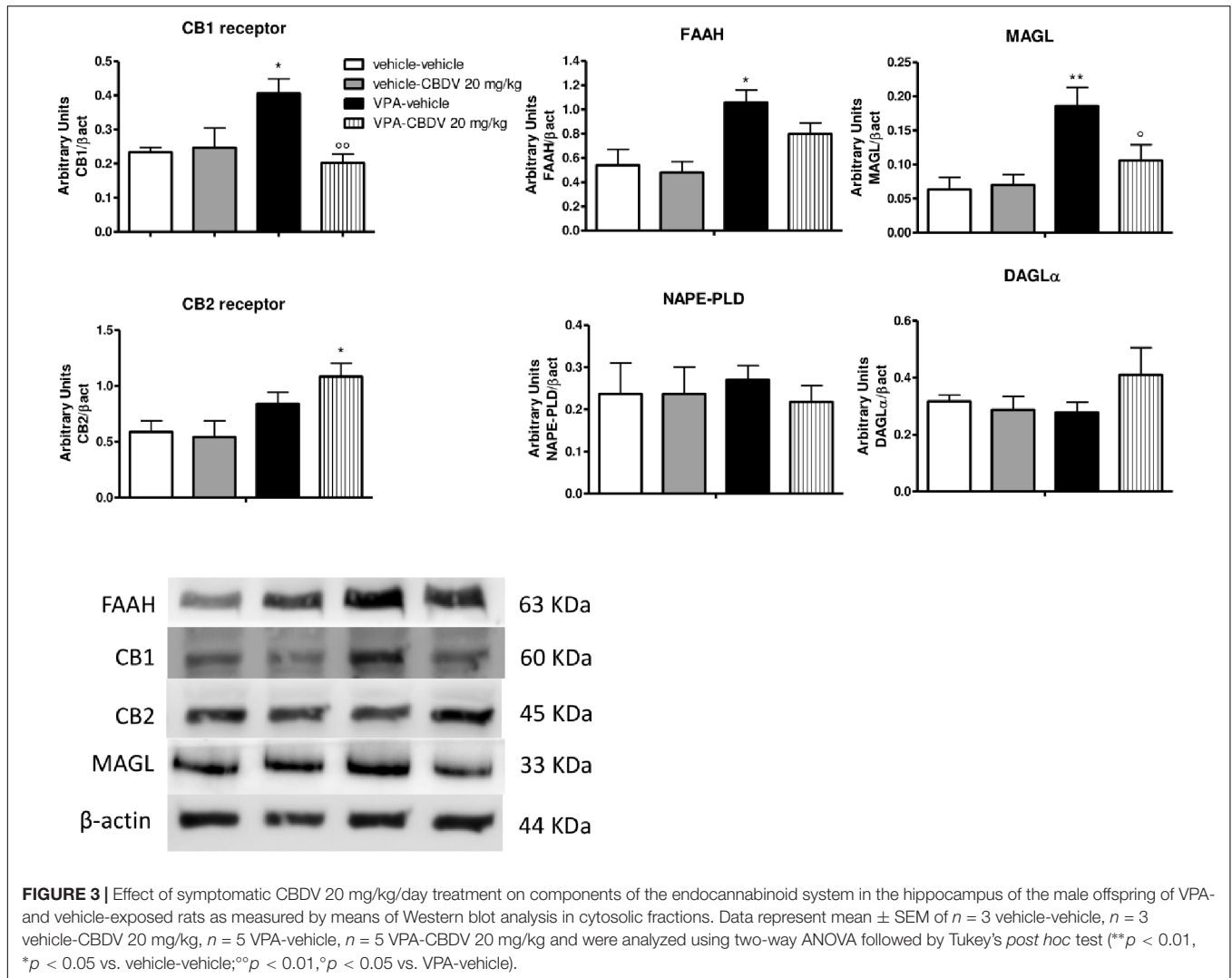
CBDV [ $F_{(1,12)} = 13.32$ ;  $p = 0.0033$ ], and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(1,12)} = 15.88$ ;  $p = 0.0018$ ] on CB1 receptor expression. Prenatal VPA exposure significantly increased CB1 receptor levels in the hippocampus compared to vehicle littermates. CBDV treatment at the behaviorally efficacious dose of 20 mg/kg significantly normalized CB1 receptor expression without affecting its levels when administered to vehicles. A significant effect of VPA [ $F_{(1,12)} = 10.31$ ;  $p = 0.0075$ ] was also found on CB2 receptor levels. Indeed, prenatal VPA exposure alone did not affect receptor expression whereas a significant increase in CB2 receptor levels was observed in VPA-exposed rats after chronic administration of CBDV 20 mg/kg. Statistical analysis revealed significant effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,12)} = 8.722$ ;  $p = 0.0121$ ] and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(1,12)} = 5.830$ ;  $p = 0.0326$ ] on FAAH protein levels within the hippocampus. FAAH expression was significantly enhanced in VPA exposed rats and it was reduced by chronic CBDV treatment. A similar effect was also found regarding MAGL expression. Indeed, MAGL levels were increased by prenatal VPA exposure and CBDV administration significantly restored MAGL expression in the hippocampus of VPA exposed rats without affecting its levels when administered in controls [VPA:  $F_{(1,12)} = 7.536$ ;  $p = 0.0178$ ; VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction:  $F_{(1,12)} = 4.499$ ;  $p = 0.0564$ ]. Neither VPA exposure nor CBDV treatment alone or in combination affected NAPE-PLD and DAGL $\alpha$  expression in this brain region.

### Effect of Symptomatic CBDV Treatment (20 mg/kg) on Neuroinflammatory Markers and Microglia Morphology in the Hippocampus of Vehicle- and VPA-Exposed Rats

**Figure 4A** shows the effects of prenatal VPA exposure and symptomatic CBDV treatment on the expression of the astrocyte marker GFAP, the microglia marker CD11b and the pro-inflammatory cytokine TNF- $\alpha$  in the hippocampus. Two-way ANOVA showed significant effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,12)} = 12.12$ ;  $p = 0.0045$ ], CBDV [ $F_{(1,12)} = 14.71$ ;  $p = 0.0024$ ] and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(1,12)} = 8.361$ ;  $p = 0.0135$ ] on GFAP expression. Prenatal VPA exposure significantly increased GFAP protein levels in the hippocampus. Symptomatic CBDV treatment completely restore GFAP expression in VPA rats without affecting the levels of this marker in control animals. Similarly, a significant increase in CD11b expression was found in the hippocampus after VPA exposure *in utero* and CBDV administration showed a trend toward reducing the expression of this marker when given to VPA rats without having any effect *per se* in control animals [VPA:  $F_{(1,12)} = 5.673$ ;  $p = 0.0308$ ]. Significant effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,12)} = 4.902$ ;  $p = 0.0469$ ] and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(1,12)} = 8.531$ ;  $p = 0.0128$ ] were observed on TNF- $\alpha$ , whose expression was significantly increased in the hippocampus of VPA pre-treated rats. CBDV treatment significantly restored TNF- $\alpha$  levels when chronically administered to VPA rats.

**Figures 4B,C** shows the effects of prenatal VPA and symptomatic CBDV treatments on some parameters of microglia morphology, namely soma size and roundness as well as surface area and perimeter. Statistical analysis revealed main effects of VPA [ $F_{(1-8)} = 17.55$ ;  $p = 0.0030$ ], CBDV [ $F_{(1-8)} = 18.41$ ;





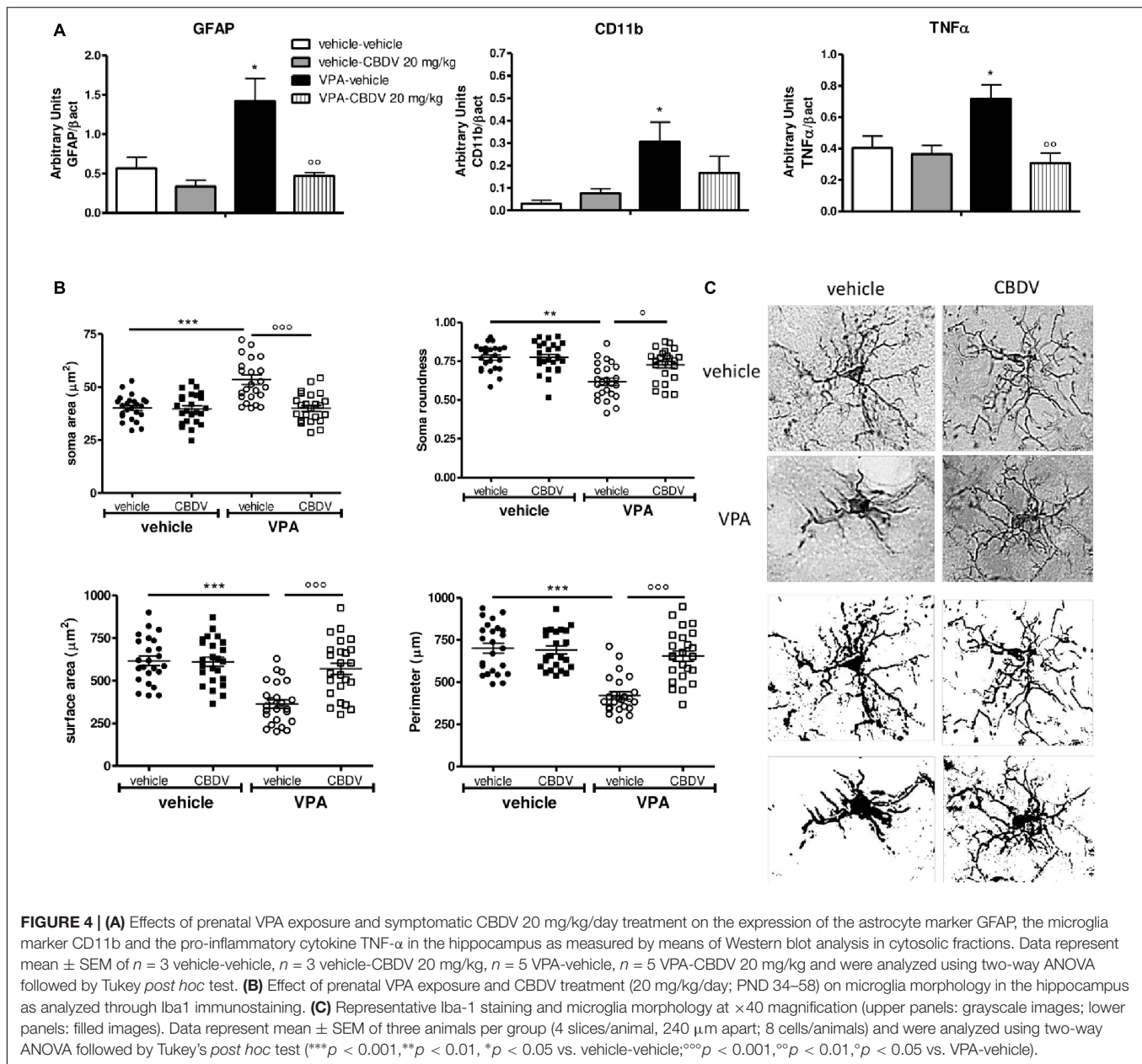
$p = 0.0026$ ], and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(1-8)} = 16.26$ ;  $p = 0.0038$ ] on soma size. Soma size was significantly increased in rats prenatally exposed to VPA compared to controls. CBDV treatment did not alter soma size in control animals but it significantly restored soma area when administered to VPA-treated rats. Similarly, main effects of VPA [ $F_{(1-8)} = 25.21$ ;  $p = 0.0010$ ], CBDV [ $F_{(1-8)} = 7.376$ ;  $p = 0.0264$ ], and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(1-8)} = 7.221$ ;  $p = 0.0276$ ] were observed on soma roundness. Prenatal VPA exposure significantly reduced roundness of the soma of Iba-1 positive cells in the hippocampus with respect to controls. CBDV completely rescued this alteration without affecting soma roundness in control rats.

Statistical analysis also revealed main effects of VPA [ $F_{(1-8)} = 26.18$ ;  $p = 0.0009$ ], CBDV [ $F_{(1-8)} = 11.98$ ;  $p = 0.0086$ ], and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction [ $F_{(1-8)} = 13.60$ ;  $p = 0.0062$ ] on surface area and perimeter [VPA:  $F_{(1-8)} = 34.68$ ;  $p = 0.0004$ , CBDV:  $F_{(1-8)} = 17.28$ ;  $p = 0.0032$ , and VPA  $\times$  CBDV interaction:  $F_{(1-8)} = 20.71$ ;  $p = 0.0019$ ]. Morphological analysis showed that prenatal VPA exposure significantly reduced both surface

area and perimeter of microglia cells. Again, CBDV did not affect either surface area or perimeter of Iba-1 positive cells in control animals but its administration significantly normalized both parameters in rats prenatally exposed to VPA.

### Effect of Symptomatic CBDV Treatment (20 mg/kg) on Components of the Endocannabinoid System and Neuroinflammatory Markers in the PFC of Vehicle- and VPA-Exposed Rats

As shown in **Figure 5A**, no effect of prenatal VPA and symptomatic CBDV treatments were found on CB1 and CB2 receptor, FAAH, MAGL, and NAPE-PLD levels in the PFC. In contrast, statistical analysis revealed significant effects of VPA [ $F_{(1,12)} = 11.02$ ;  $p = 0.0041$ ] and CBDV [ $F_{(1,12)} = 13.39$ ;  $p = 0.0033$ ] on DAGL $\alpha$  expression. Prenatal VPA exposure significantly reduced DAGL $\alpha$  levels in this brain area and a similar effect was observed after CBDV administration both in control and in VPA rats. Concerning the neuroinflammatory markers (**Figure 5B**), neither VPA nor CBDV affected GFAP, CD11b, and TNF- $\alpha$  levels in the PFC.

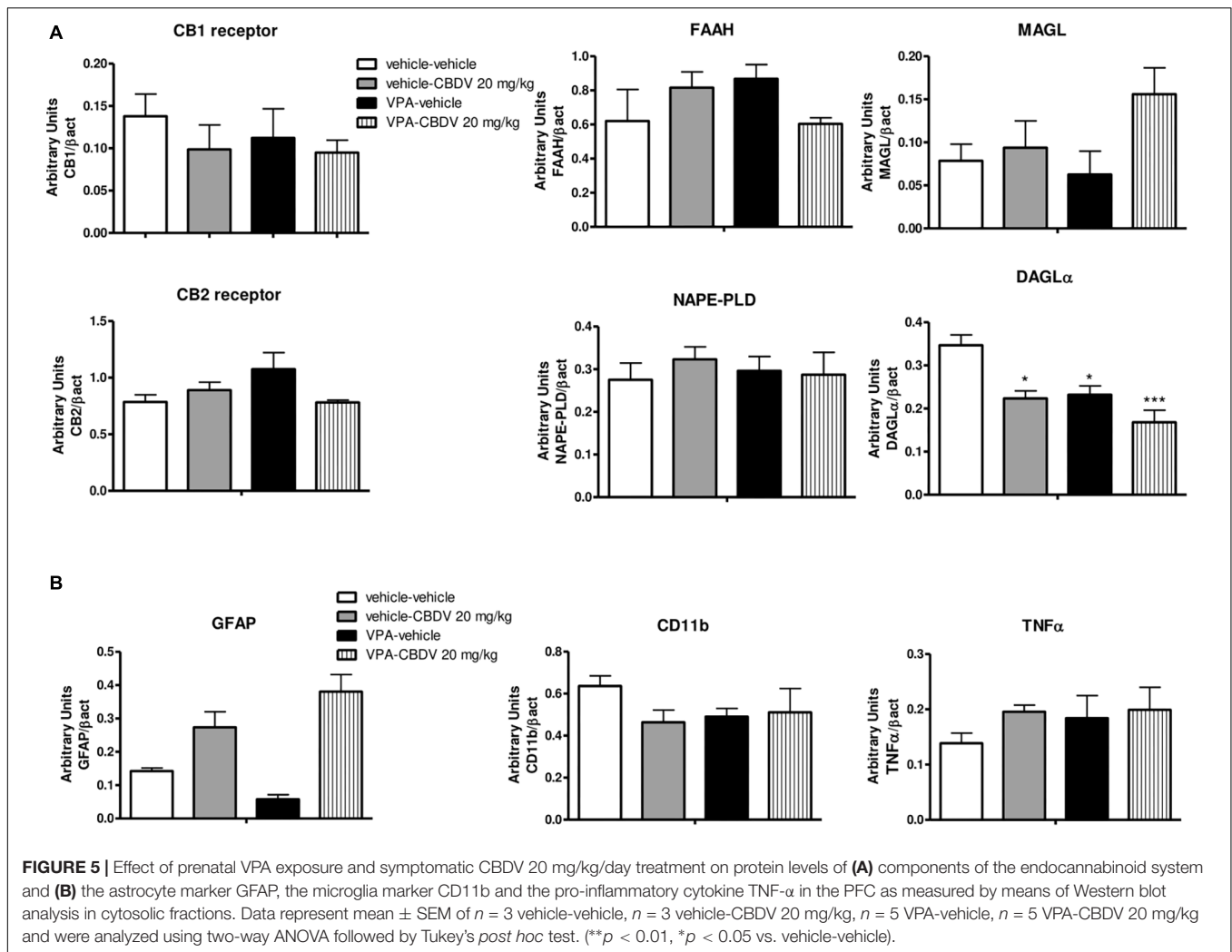


## DISCUSSION

This study was performed to determine whether CBDV treatment could be beneficial toward ASD-like features induced by prenatal VPA exposure in rats. In particular, we evaluated CBDV's efficacy toward VPA-induced deficits in sociability and social novelty preference, repetitive self-grooming behavior, recognition memory deficits and hyperactivity in the male offspring of VPA-treated dams using either symptomatic (PND 34–58) and preventative (PND 19–32) treatment protocols.

Results here presented show that chronic CBDV treatment was able to ameliorate ASD-like signs induced by prenatal VPA exposure in the male offspring. Treatment with CBDV at the dose of 20 mg/kg in symptomatic rats rescued deficits

in sociability and social novelty preference, repetitive self-grooming, recognition memory impairment and hyperactivity. In contrast, doses of 2 and 100 mg/kg only partially affected the phenotypes under investigation: CBDV 2 mg/kg recovered short-term memory deficits and hyperlocomotion while, at the dose of 100 mg/kg, CBDV's activity against the deficit in social novelty preference and stereotyped behaviors was lost. The lowest dose tested, 0.2 mg/kg, was instead ineffective. Hence, in this experimental model and at the doses tested in this study, CBDV does not show a linear dose-response curve, being more effective at the intermediate dose of 20 mg/kg with respect to doses of 2 and 100 mg/kg. This could suggest that CBDV might display a bell shaped dose-response curve as demonstrated for other phytocannabinoids in some animal



models (Pertwee, 2004; Mishima et al., 2005; Mechoulam et al., 2007; Campos and Guimarães, 2008; Zuardi, 2008; Zanelati et al., 2010; Campos et al., 2012). Alternatively, it could be possible that the experimental paradigm used in our study failed to identify a linear dose response range.

Slightly different results were found in the preventative treatment schedule. Preventative CBDV treatment at the dose of 2 mg/kg significantly prevented sociability and social novelty preference deficits but failed to ameliorate repetitive behaviors, hyperactivity and short-term memory deficits. In contrast, CBDV 20 mg/kg prevented sociability and social novelty preference deficits, normalized locomotor activity and improved short-term memory deficits but was ineffective toward repetitive self-grooming behavior.

An aspect that emerges from these data is the different efficacy of CBDV depending on the time of administration. In fact, while symptomatic treatment at the dose of 20 mg/kg appears to be efficacious in reverting most ASD-like phenotypes, none of CBDV's doses tested in this study completely prevented the behaviors under investigation when administered during early developmental period (i.e., peri-weaning). Nevertheless,

independent from the time window of administration, CBDV at all doses was devoid of any side effect when administered to control animals, further supporting the safety profile of this compound (Huizenga et al., 2019).

In the search for possible correlates of the effects observed at the behavioral level, we performed neurochemical analysis in the PFC and hippocampus of VPA-exposed rats treated with CBDV at the dose that showed the maximum behavioral efficacy, i.e., 20 mg/kg. Neurochemical investigations were carried out after symptomatic CBDV treatment only, as the translational value of a preventative treatment in the context of ASD is quite limited at present. In fact, diagnosis of ASD is based on the identification of symptoms and a preventative treatment could only be useful when reliable biomarkers are available. Identifying biomarkers for early disease detection, especially in high-risk populations, is therefore a primary need to allow for earlier pharmacological interventions, with the intent of improving outcomes. Of note, results here presented raise the intriguing possibility that early CBDV treatment might partially prevent/attenuate the development of ASD symptoms.

Recent data from human and animal studies suggest an involvement of the endocannabinoid system in the pathogenesis of ASD. Lower circulating endocannabinoid levels and changes of endocannabinoid receptors and enzymes have been reported in ASD patients (Siniscalco et al., 2013, 2014; Brigida et al., 2017; Karhson et al., 2018; Aran et al., 2019). Animal studies support human data demonstrating the presence of alterations in several components of the endocannabinoid system in the brain of both genetic and environmental ASD models (Maccarrone et al., 2010; Jung et al., 2012; Foldy et al., 2013; Kerr et al., 2013; Speed et al., 2015; Zamberletti et al., 2017). Remarkably, pharmacological modulation of the endocannabinoid signaling can ameliorate some ASD-like phenotypes in animals (Busquets-Garcia et al., 2013; Qin et al., 2015; Gomis-González et al., 2016; Kerr et al., 2016; Servadio et al., 2016; Wei et al., 2016; Melancia et al., 2018), suggesting that interfering with the endocannabinoid system might be beneficial for relieving ASD symptomatology. In line with literature data, we found that prenatal VPA exposure triggers endocannabinoid system alterations in the brain of the male offspring. These changes are more pronounced in the hippocampus with respect to the PFC. Specifically, enhanced FAAH and MAGL expression together with an up-regulation of CB1 receptor were observed in the hippocampus while reduced DAGL $\alpha$  levels were detected in the PFC. Increases in the enzymes responsible for AEA and 2-AG degradation in the hippocampus and the reduction of 2-AG synthesis in the PFC possibly support the presence of a reduced endocannabinoid tone in the brain of VPA-exposed animals, in line with previous findings (Kerr et al., 2013). Interestingly, FAAH, MAGL, and CB1 receptor protein levels returned to control level following CBDV treatment, suggesting that CBDV's ability to restore endocannabinoid system abnormalities might contribute to its beneficial effects on ASD-like behaviors. In addition, we found that CBDV treatment also up-regulated CB2 receptor expression in the hippocampus of VPA-exposed rats. CB2 is emerging as an important regulator of the inflammatory response in the central nervous system (Basu and Dittel, 2011). Although still debated, several authors suggest its immunosuppressive and neuroprotective potential (Ehrhart et al., 2005; Palazuelos et al., 2009; Tumati et al., 2012; Zoppi et al., 2014; Navarro et al., 2016). Its deletion in animals usually exacerbates the inflammatory phenotype in several models and CB2 activation by cannabinoids can slow the progression of some diseases, in addition to reducing inflammation (Turcotte et al., 2016), suggesting that modulation of CB2 receptor could be beneficial for relieving inflammation. Although our data does not allow to establish a causal relationship, we observed that CBDV-induced up-regulation of hippocampal CB2 receptor was associated with the rescue of the neuroinflammatory markers GFAP, CD11b, and TNF- $\alpha$  in the same brain region. Further supporting its either direct or indirect neuroprotective effects, we observed that CBDV treatment can restore microglia activation and consecutive morphological changes in terms of cell size and soma shape in the hippocampus of VPA-treated animals. Hence, CBDV treatment restores the endocannabinoid system and reduces neuroinflammation in the VPA model but, based on the present data, we cannot establish any causality between the two events. Although literature data clearly indicate that alterations

of the endocannabinoid system and neuroinflammation co-exist in the brain of VPA-treated rats, there is no evidence about a possible correlation between the two events in the animal model at baseline. Indeed, the consequences of a modulation of either the endocannabinoid system or inflammation have been evaluated in the VPA model but no study has checked whether modulating one of the two events affects the other. Starting from the observation that CBDV does not directly interact with the cannabinoid system at physiologically relevant concentration, we speculate that restoration of the homeostatic endocannabinoid tone by CBDV might be secondary to its effect on neuroinflammation. We hypothesize that CBDV might promote a shift from a pro-inflammatory state, also called the "M1 phenotype," presenting neurotoxic activities and releasing pro-inflammatory signals, to a more neuroprotective profile called the "M2 phenotype" which involves anti-inflammatory responses. Of note, upregulation of CB2 receptors has been associated with a restoration of tissue homeostasis in pathological neuroinflammatory conditions (Miller and Devi, 2011) and our observation that CBDV increases the expression of CB2 receptors in VPA rats further supports its anti-inflammatory action in this model. We speculate that microglia cells shifted to an anti-inflammatory phenotype would then increase endocannabinoid production (Mecha et al., 2015), which by acting autocrinally and/or paracrinally could facilitate/amplify the M2 anti-inflammatory phenotype and might contribute to the restoration of endocannabinoid signaling.

## CONCLUSION

This study provides preclinical evidence in support of the ability of CBDV to ameliorate behavioral abnormalities resembling the core and associated symptoms of ASD, a developmental condition for which no cure is available. Restoration of hippocampal endocannabinoid signaling and neuroinflammation are likely to contribute to CBDV's beneficial effects toward ASD-like phenotypes induced by prenatal VPA exposure.

Although further work is required to determine the mechanism(s) of action of CBDV and to evaluate its effect in other animal models, the present results identify for the first time CBDV as a suggested candidate for the treatment of ASD.

## DATA AVAILABILITY

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this manuscript will be made available on request, without undue reservation, to any qualified researcher.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

EZ performed the histochemical and Western blot experiments and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. MG performed the pharmacological treatments and behavioral experiments. MW-R and SB helped with the manuscript writing and English

editing. TR helped with the data interpretation and manuscript writing. DP conceived the study, supervised the project, helped with the data interpretation and manuscript writing. All authors contributed and have approved the final draft of the manuscript.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fncel.2019.00367/full#supplementary-material>

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