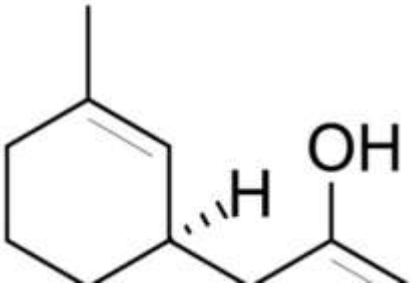

THCV Research

The most common cannabinoids, THC, CBD and CBC are made from CBG-A. But THCV is made from CBGV-A and forms 3 carbon tailed cannabinoids instead of the more common 5 tailed. These three tailed are referred to as 'varins' thus Tetrahydrocannabivarin or THCVA which become THCV when decarboxylated with heat or UV light.

THCV was discovered in 1970 and can most typically be identified in Pakistani hashish and cannabis strains of southern African origin.

THCV is **more strongly psychoactive than THC but lasts only half as long**. The energetic effect is more pronounced and stronger. A note for vaporizer enthusiasts: **THCV has a boiling point of 428** °F (220 °C), so you'll need to turn it up higher than you would THC.

THCV has **been found to reduce or even block panic attacks** and, as a result, can be highly effective in the management of PTSD and other mental disorders involving anxiety or stress, as shown in research in places like Israel, where a great amount of cannabis research is done. THCV doesn't appear to suppress emotions, only the ability to panic, associated with Fight or Flight response.

THCV has also **been shown to reduce tremors associated with diseases such as Parkinson's**, along with ailments associated with motor control. There is also promising research demonstrating reduction of brain lesions associated with Parkinson's.

THCV also **stimulates bone cell growth**, and has potential in the treatment of osteoporosis and similar ailments; possibly even in the micro gravity of space, to combat the loss of bone mass.

Researchers have already found a relation between the endocannabinoids and appetite. THCV is an antagonist of the CB1 and CB2 receptors and has a strong anorectic, appetite suppressive effect that is being studied for its use as a diet aid. **Researchers have noted the potential for THCV to help fight obesity**, since, according to MedicalJane, the cannabinoid "blocks the rewarding sensations we experience when eating, often unhealthy, comfort foods."

THCV **may be useful as an anti-inflammatory** medicine for patients. A study published in the British Journal of Pharmacology proved that THCV can decrease signs of inflammation and inflammatory pain in mice. "THCV can activate CB2 receptors in vitro and decrease signs of inflammation and inflammatory pain in mice partly via CB1 and/or CB2 receptor activation," researchers concluded. "THCV has therapeutic potential both as an anti-inflammatory agent and for the relief of inflammatory, or indeed, neuropathic pain."

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