Figure 1: Overview of Botanical Drug Substance (BDS) preparation

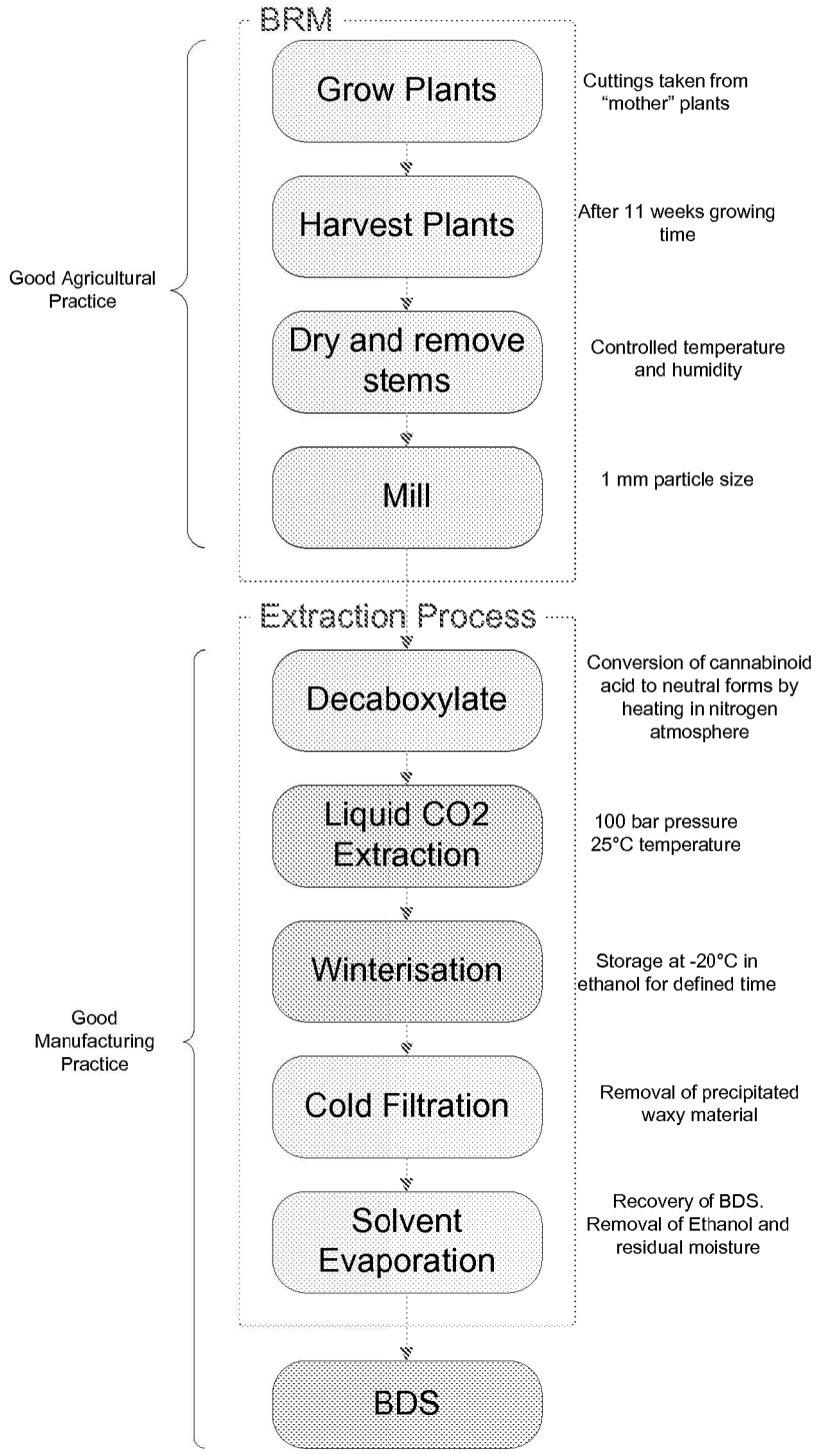


Figure 2: Effect of cannabinoids on apoptosis in hormone-insensitive prostate cancer cell line (DU-145) and hormone-sensitive prostate cancer cell line (LNCaP)

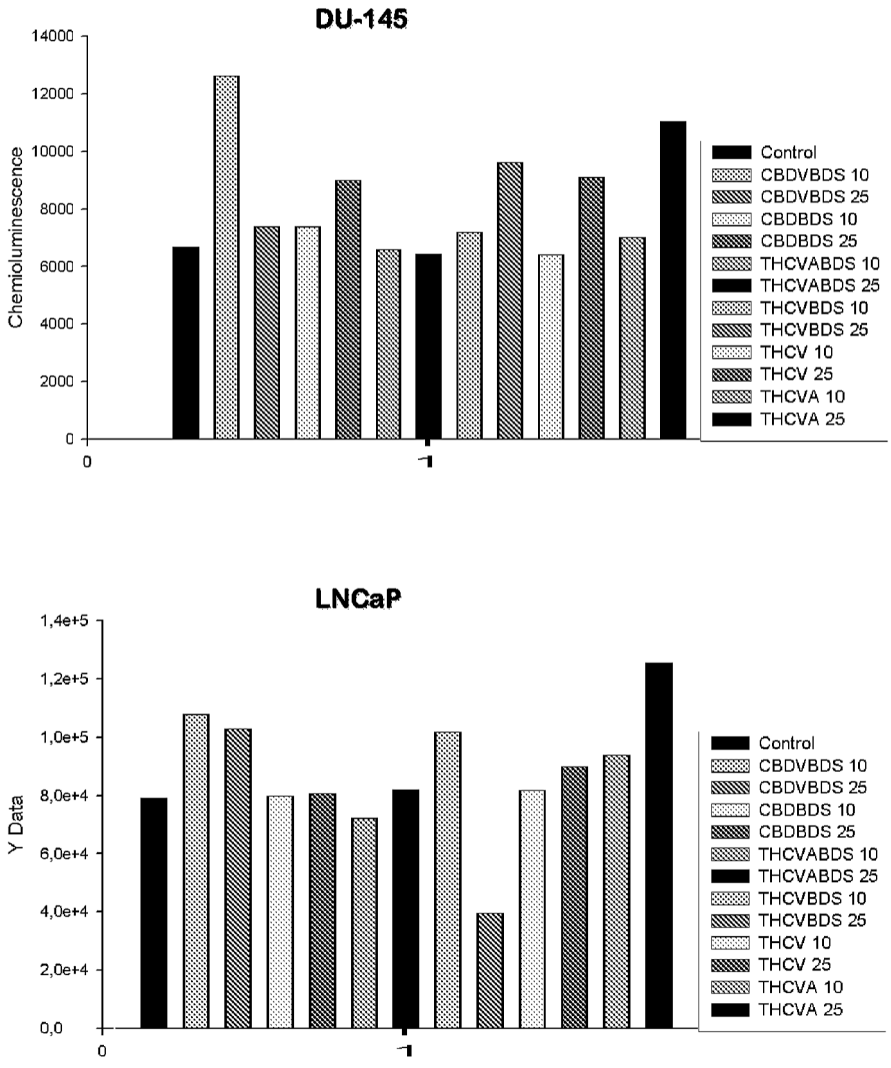
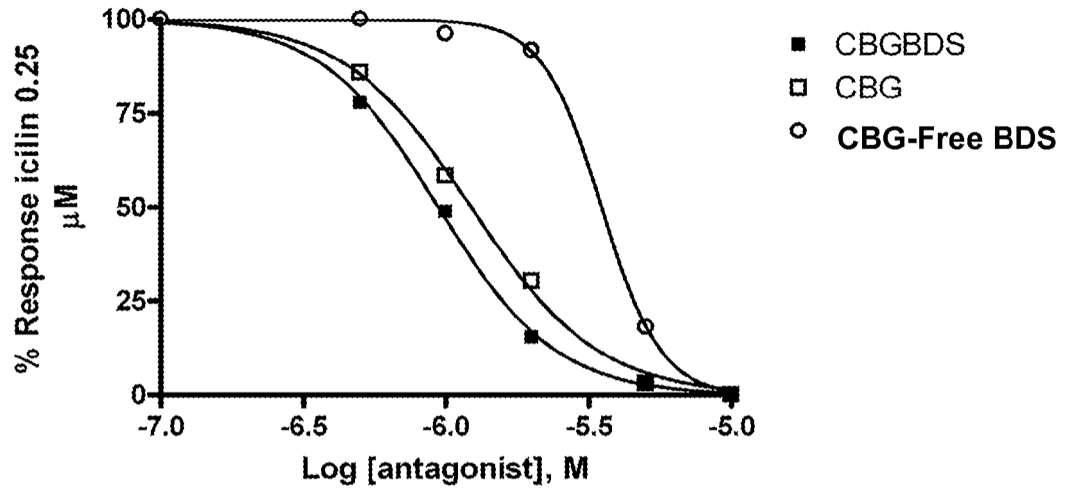


Figure 3: Effect of cannabinoid BDS real and reconstituted on TRPM8 antagonism

Reconstituted BDS



Real BDS

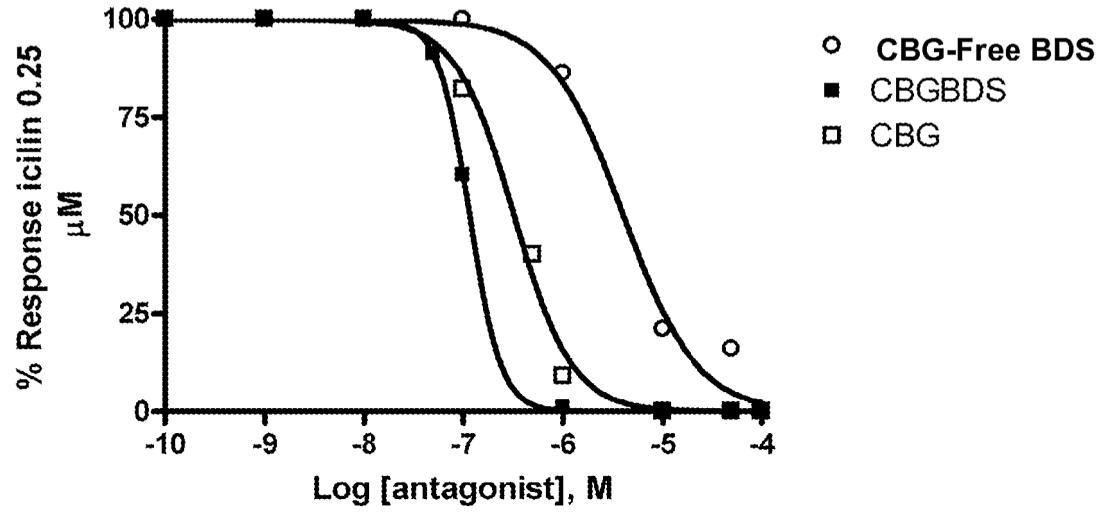
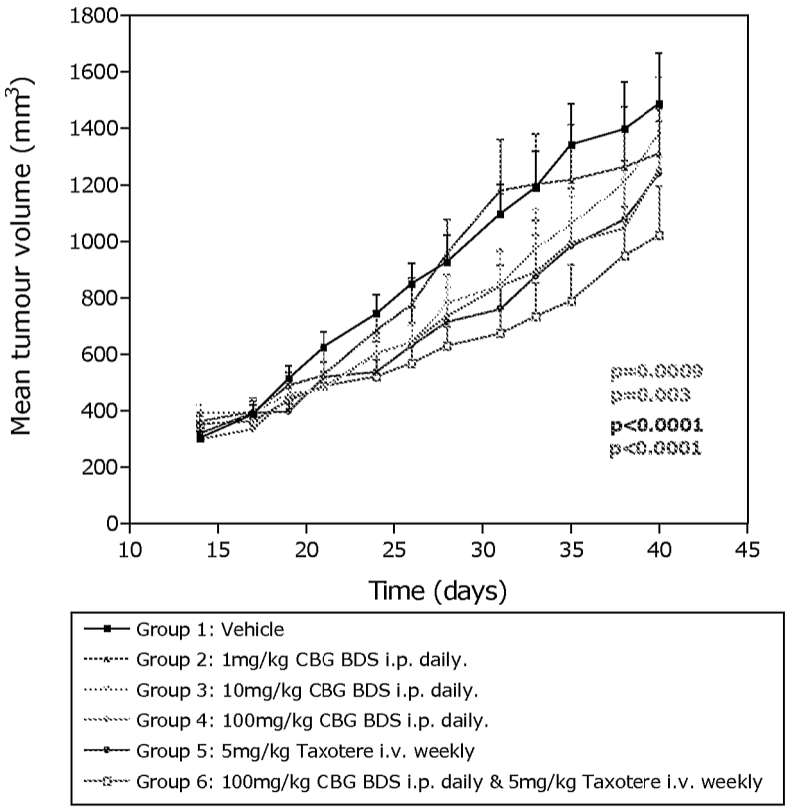
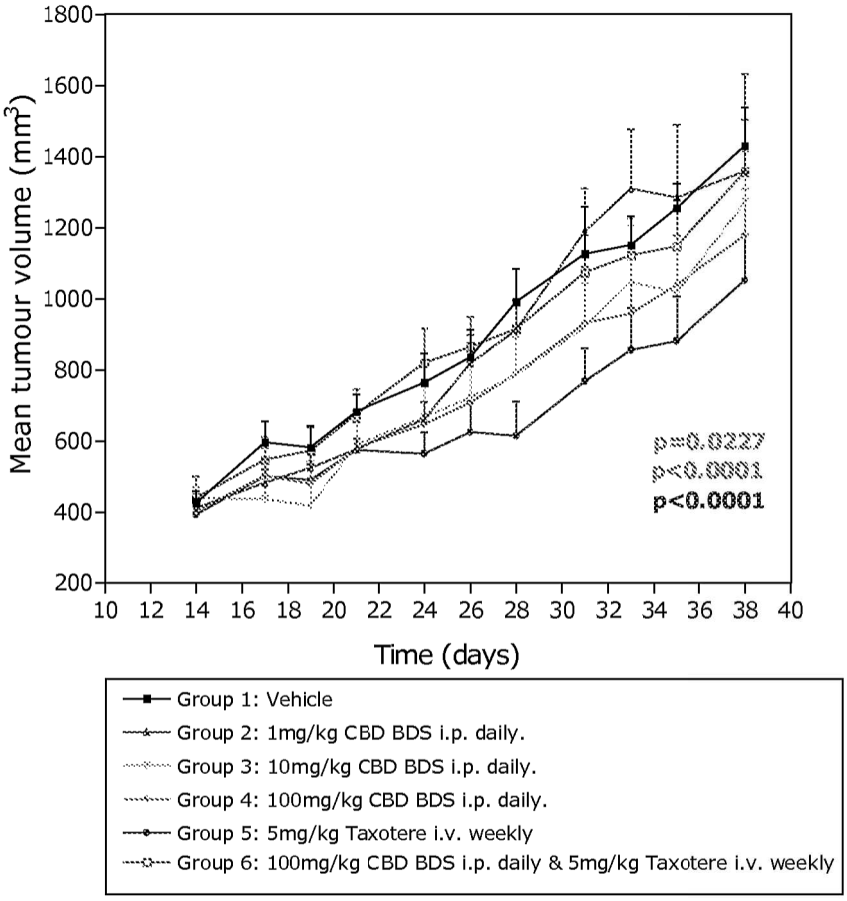


Figure 4: Effect of cannabinoids alone or in combination with a chemotherapeutic agent in hormone-insensitive prostate cancer cell line (DU-145) and hormone-sensitive prostate cancer cell line (LNCaP) in a subcutaneous xenograft model.

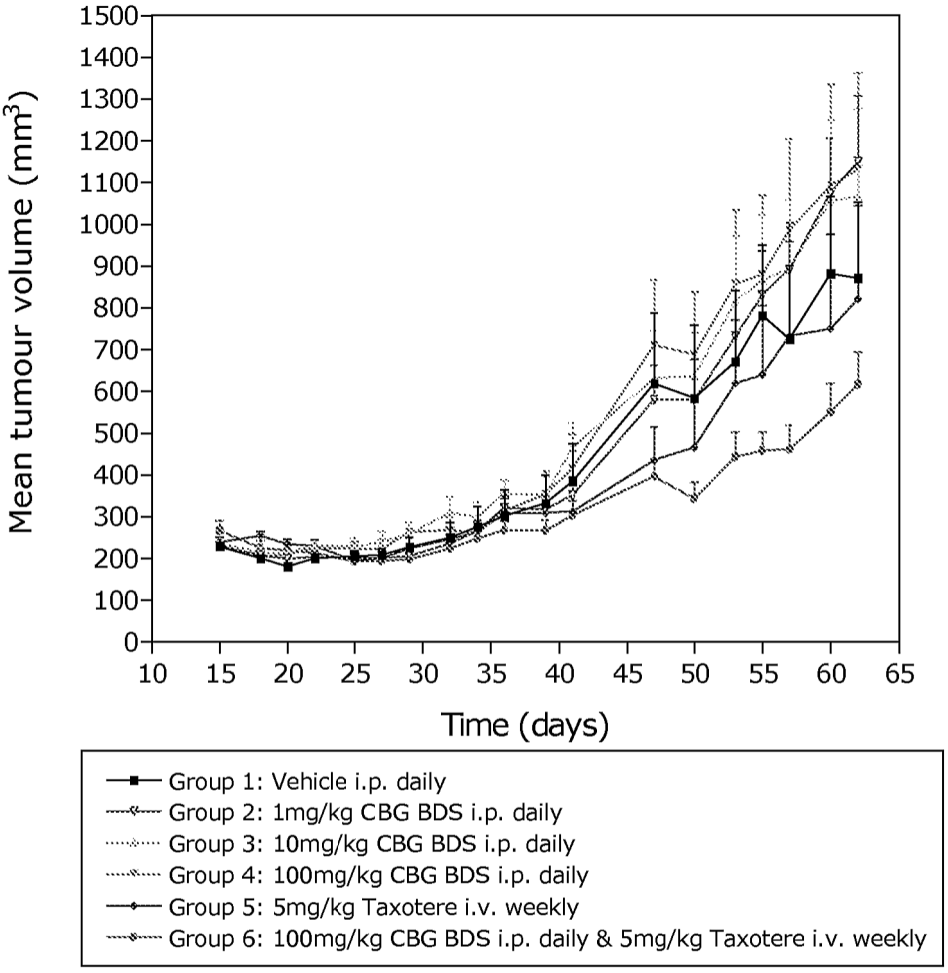
a) CBG BDS alone or in combination with Taxotere in the LNCaP xenograft model



b) CBD BDS alone or in combination with Taxotere in the LNCaP xenograft model



c) CBG BDS alone or in combination with Taxotere in the DU-145 xenograft model



d) CBD BDS alone or in combination with Taxotere in the DU-145 xenograft model

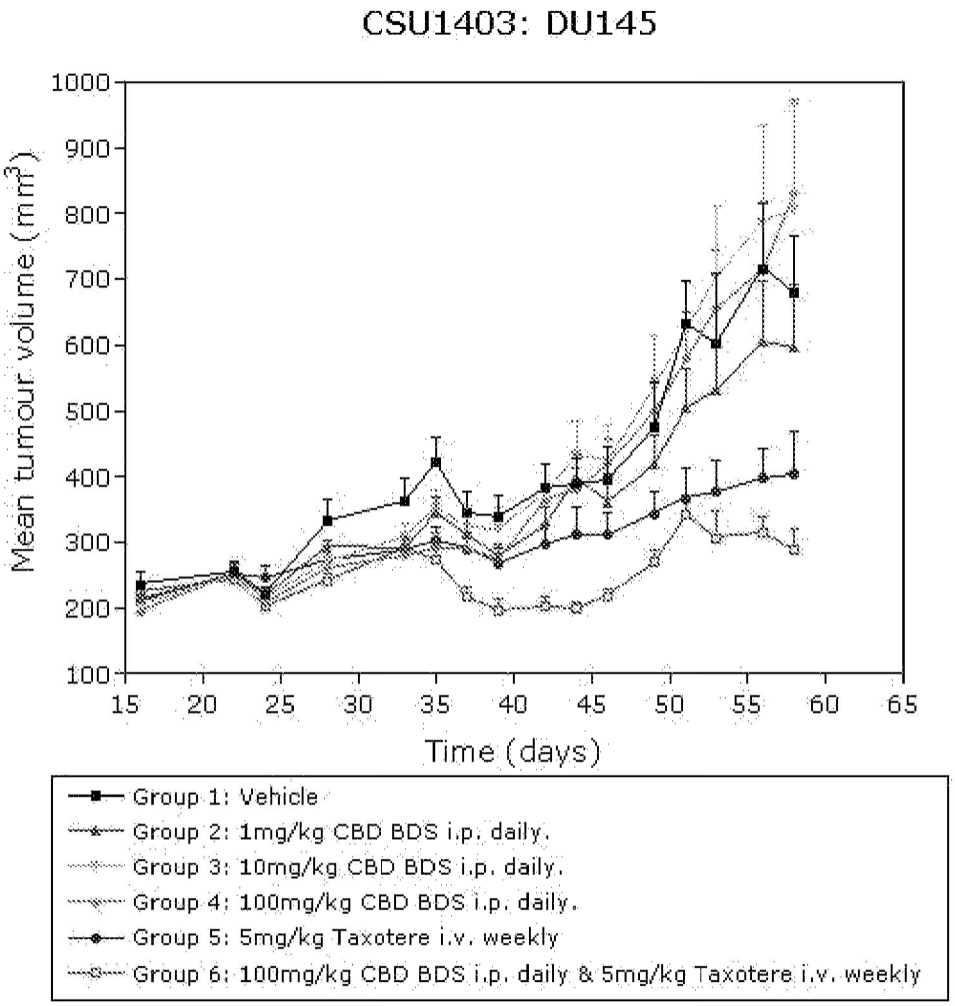
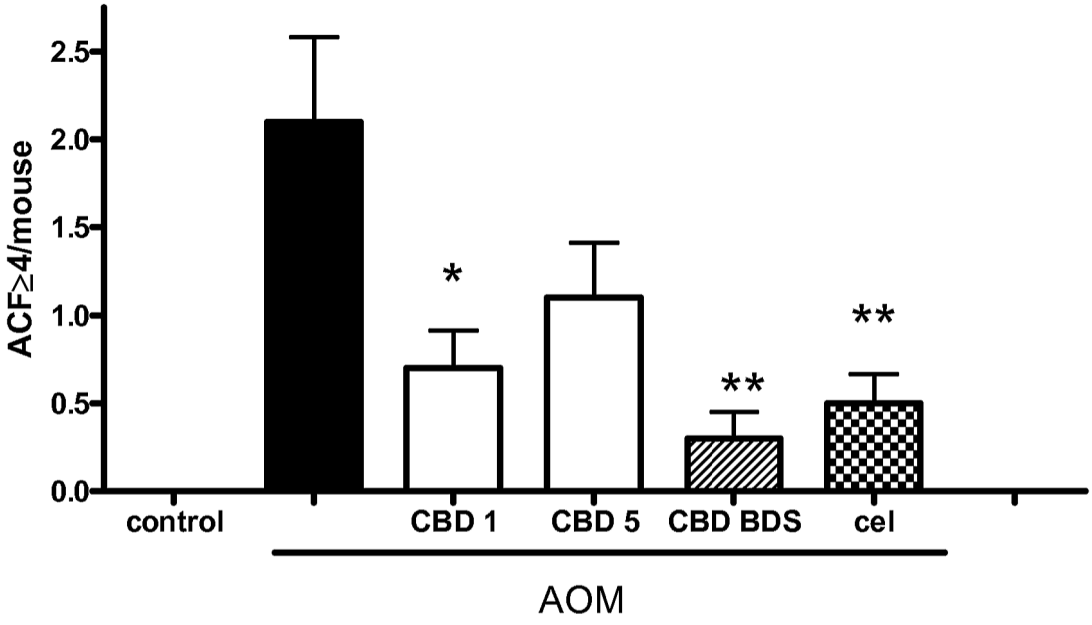
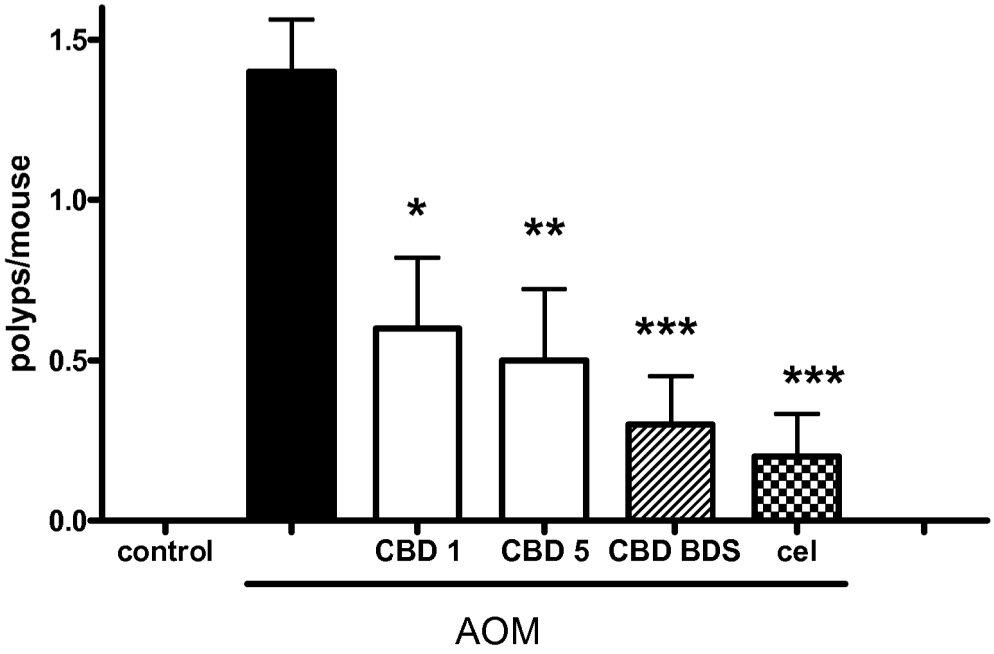


Figure 5: Effect of the cannabinoids isolated CBD and CBD BDS on colon carcinogenesis in the mouse

a) Number of aberrant crypt focus (ACF) per mouse



b) Number of polyps per mouse



c) Number of tumours per mouse

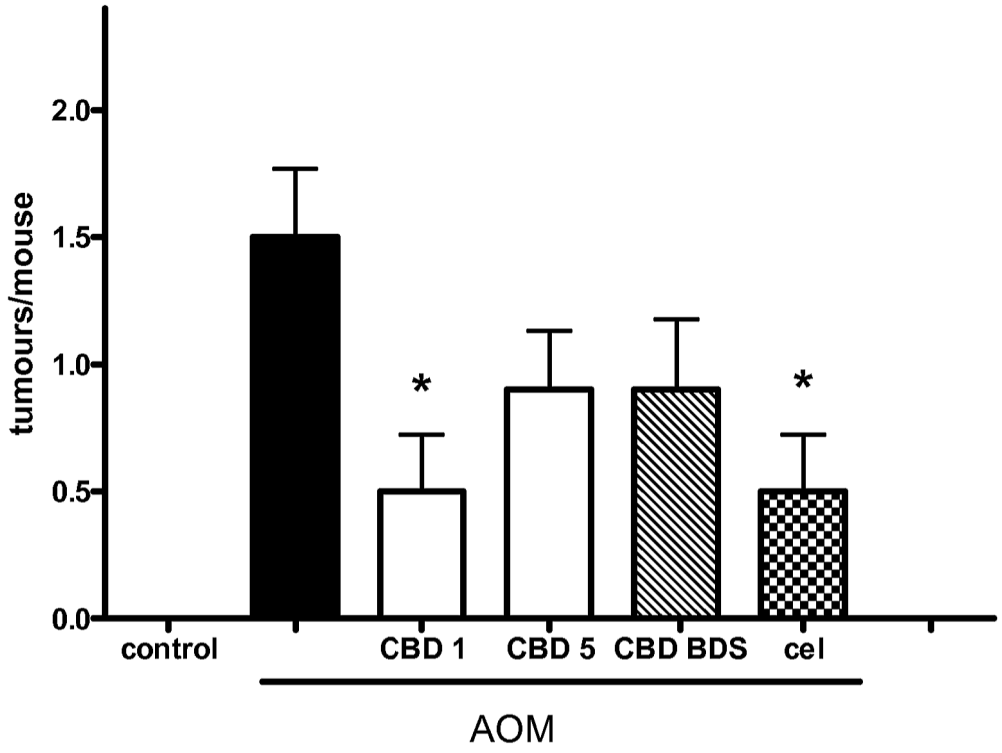
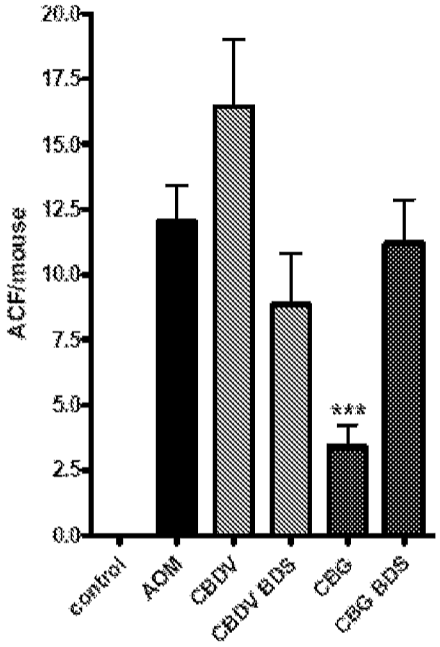
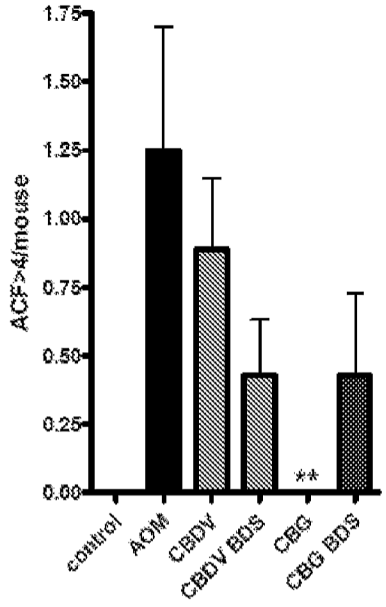


Figure 6: Effect of the cannabinoids isolated CBG, isolated CBDV, CBG BDS and CBDV BDS on colon carcinogenesis in the mouse

a) Number of aberrant crypt focus (ACF) per mouse



b) Number of aberrant crypt focus (ACF) with 4 or more crypts per mouse


1.75
1.50
1.25
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
ACF>4/mouse
**
control
AOM
CBDV
CBDV BDS
CBG
CBG BDS

c) Number of tumours per mouse

