A cannabinoid receptor agonist shows anti-inflammatory and survival properties in human SARS-CoV-2-infected iPSC-derived cardiomyocytes

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which can infect several organs, especially impacting respiratory capacity. Among the extrapulmonary manifestations of COVID-19 is myocardial injury, which is associated with a high risk of mortality. Myocardial injury, caused directly or indirectly by SARS-CoV-2 infection, can be triggered by inflammatory processes that provoke damage to the heart tissue. Since one of the hallmarks of severe COVID-19 is the “cytokine storm”, strategies to control inflammation caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection have been considered. Cannabinoids are known to have anti-inflammatory properties by negatively modulating the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Herein, we investigated the effects of the cannabinoid agonist WIN 55,212-2 (WIN) in human iPSC-derived cardiomyocytes (hiPSC-CMs) infected with SARS-CoV-2. WIN did not modify angiotensin-converting enzyme II protein levels, nor reduced viral infection and replication in hiPSC-CMs. However, WIN reduced the levels of interleukins 6, 8, 18 and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α) released by infected cells, and attenuated cytotoxic damage measured by the release of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH). Our findings suggest that WIN shows anti-inflammatory properties in human cardiomyocytes infected with SARS-Cov-2. These results suggest that the potential of cannabinoids as a complementary therapeutic tool for reducing inflammation in COVID-19 patients should be further explored.

Introduction

The causative agent of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), SARS-CoV-2, can affect multiple organs, including lungs, the nervous system (Carod-Artal, 2020), the digestive system (Chen et al., 2020), the urinary system (Puelles et al., 2020), the skin (Mahé et al., 2020; Diaz-Guimaraens et al., 2020) and the heart (Maisch, 2020; Varga et al., 2020; Zheng et al., 2020).

A *post-mortem* study of a child with COVID-19 revealed diffuse myocardial interstitial inflammation with immune cells infiltration and necrosis (Dolhnikoff, 2020). Recently, we showed cardiac damage, such as microthrombi in small arteries and focal mild lymphocytic infiltrate in the ventricles, in an infant who died of COVID-19 (Gomes et al., 2020). Another study detected SARS-CoV-2 in the myocardial tissue, which

expressed inflammatory mediators, such as tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α), interferon-gamma (IFN-γ), chemokine ligand 5, as well as interleukin (IL) -6, -8, and -18 (Lindner et al., 2020). Additionally, patients with COVID-19 presented elevated levels of creatine kinase and lactate dehydrogenase activity (LDH), which are injury biomarkers (Chen et al., 2020; Zhou et al., 2020).

High expression of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme II (ACE2) in the heart has been correlated to the susceptibility of patients with pre-existing cardiac conditions for severe COVID-19 (Thum, 2020; Sharma et al., 2020; Dariolli et al., 2021). *In vitro* studies have shown that SARS-CoV-2 infects iPSC-derived cardiomyocytes (hiPSC-CMs) through ACE2 (Sharma et al., 2020; Dariolli et al., 2021), leading to upregulation of inflammation-related genes, including IL-6, IL-8, and TNF-α (Wong et al., 2020; Kwon et al., 2020). The increase in proinflammatory cytokines can cause several adverse effects in cardiomyocytes including arrhythmia (Keck et al., 2019), cellular hypertrophy (Smeets et al., 2008), cell death (Wang et al., 2016), conversion of fibroblasts into myofibroblasts (Wang et al., 2016) and alteration in the duration of action potential (Aromolaran et al., 2018). The correlation between inflammation and heart damage in *post-mortem* and *in vitro* studies points to the need for finding strategies to mitigate SARS-CoV-2 outcomes.

Cannabis sp. has been used for medicinal purposes for many centuries, with well-described effects on cardiovascular diseases (Mendizábal & Adler-Graschinsky, 2007). *Cannabis* has several known compounds, named phytocannabinoids, including delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), which is the main psychoactive agent. Besides phytocannabinoids, there is intensive research on endocannabinoids, such as anandamide and 2-arachidonoylglycerol, and synthetic cannabinoids, such as WIN 55,212–2 (WIN). Studies have been investigating the potential of cannabinoids to

modulate ACE2 expression and consequently decrease SARS-CoV-2 infection, viral replication, and inflammation that are directly related to COVID-19 severity. Treatment with *Cannabis* extracts decreased ACE2 expression in oral, intestinal, and airway epithelia *in vitro* (Wang et al., 2020). It is noteworthy that cannabinoids have anti-inflammatory properties and exert their biological effect mainly by interaction with the cannabinoid receptors type 1 (CB1R) and/or type 2 (CB2R), to both of which WIN has high affinity (Devane et al., 1988; Munro, Thomas & Abu-Shaar, 1993). WIN was shown to reduce the number of LPS-activated microglia in the brain of an animal model of chronic inflammation (Marchalant, Rosi & Wenk, 2007). Another work showed that WIN decreased TNF-α and IL-6 plasma levels and myeloperoxidase activity in mice with experimental colitis (Feng et al., 2016). An extract fraction from *Cannabis sativa* Arbel strain and its formulation using phytocannabinoid standards presented anti-inflammatory activity in lung epithelial cells treated with TNF-α but proinflammatory activity in macrophages (Anil et al., 2021). Also, high-cannabidiol (CBD) *Cannabis sativa* extracts presented anti-inflammatory properties in the epithelia pre-treated with TNF-α and IFN-γ (Lei et al., 2020).

Investigating the anti-inflammatory potential of *Cannabis sativa* in cardiomyocytes is important because the “cytokine storm” is a hallmark of COVID-19 and the cardiovascular system is mostly affected in severe cases. To date, the effects of cannabinoids in human cardiomyocytes infected with SARS-CoV-2 has not been addressed.

In this work, we aimed to investigate the effects of a synthetic cannabinoid, that acts as a mixed CB1/CB2 receptors agonist, in hiPSC-CMs infected by SARS-CoV-2. WIN presented anti-inflammatory and protective properties by reducing the levels of proinflammatory cytokines and cell death in hiPSC-CM, but did not modulate ACE2

nor reduced SARS-CoV-2 infection and replication. Our data suggest that the anti-inflammatory and protective properties of WIN may be used to control inflammation and tissue damage during SARS-CoV-2 infection in heart cells.

Materials & Methods

Chemical

WIN 55,212-2 mesylate was purchased from TargetMol (T4458). Stock solutions were prepared using 100% dimethyl sulfoxide sterile-filtered (DMSO; D2650 - Sigma-Aldrich). The concentration of DMSO in work solutions was 0.01%.

iPS-Cardiomyocyte differentiation and purification

hiPSC-CMs were purchased from Pluricell (São Paulo, Brazil). hiPSC-CMs were used between day 25 and day 35 of differentiation. Our hiPSC-CMs were generated and previously characterized *in vitro* by Cruvinel et al. (2020). In this work, the enrichment of the cardiomyocyte population was assessed by flow cytometry and immunofluorescence and found to be on average 88.4% of TNNT2+ cells +/- 8.4% (Fig S3). hiPSC-CMs were handled in four different groups: MOCK and SARS-CoV-2 (SARS-CoV-2 infection without WIN), which were also analyzed as controls in Salerno et al. (2021), MOCK WIN (no SARS-CoV-2 infection + WIN), and SARS-CoV-2 WIN (SARS-Cov-2 infection + WIN). All WIN-treated hiPSC-CMs were pretreated with 1 µM WIN. After 24 hours, 1 µM WIN was re-added combined (or not) with SARS-CoV-2 infection.

SARS-CoV-2 propagation

SARS-CoV-2 was expanded in Vero E6 cells from an isolate of a nasopharyngeal swab obtained from a confirmed case in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (GenBank accession

no. MT710714). Viral isolation was performed after a single passage in 150 cm^2 flasks cultured with high glucose DMEM plus 2% FBS. Observations for cytopathic effects were performed daily and peaked 4 to 5 days after infection. All procedures related to virus culture were handled in biosafety level 3 (BSL3) multi-user facilities according to WHO guidelines. Virus titers were determined as plaque-forming units (PFU/mL) as explained below, and virus stocks were kept at -80°C.

SARS-CoV-2 titration

For virus titration, monolayers of Vero E6 cells (2×10^4 cell/well) in 96-well plates were infected with serial dilutions of supernatants containing SARS-CoV-2 for 1 hour at 37°C. A semi-solid high glucose DMEM medium containing 2% FSB and 2.4% carboxymethylcellulose was added and cultures were incubated for 3 days at 37 °C. Then, the cells were fixed with 10% formalin for 2 hours at room temperature. The cell monolayer was stained with 0.04% solution of crystal violet in 20% ethanol for 1 hour. Plaque numbers were scored in at least 3 replicates per dilution by independent readers blinded to the experimental group and the virus titers were determined by plaque-forming units (PFU) per milliliter.

SARS-CoV-2 infection

hiPSC-CMs were infected with SARS-CoV-2 at an MOI of 0.1 in high glucose DMEM without serum. After 1 hour, cells were washed and incubated with Complete Medium with treatments or not for 48-72h. Subsequently, the supernatant was collected, and cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) solution for posterior analysis.

Measurement of cytokines mediators and LDH cytotoxicity

Cytokines (IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, and TNF-α) were quantified in the supernatants from hiPSC-CMs samples by ELISA (R&D Systems) following manufacturer's instructions. The analysis of data was performed using software provided by the manufacturer (Bio-Rad Laboratories, USA). A range of 0.51–8,000 pg/mL recombinant cytokines was used to establish standard curves and the sensitivity of the assay. Cell death was determined according to the activity of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) in the culture supernatants using a CytoTox® Kit (Promega, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Gene expression analysis

For real-time quantitative PCR, the reactions were carried out in triplicates in a reaction mixture containing 1x GoTaq qPCR MasterMix (Promega Corporation), 300 nM CXR Reference Dye, a final concentration of 200 nM of each (forward and reverse) SYBR green-designed primers (Thermo Fisher Scientific), and 10 ng of cDNA template per reaction. Appropriate negative controls were added in each run. The relative expression of the genes of interest: ACE2 (forward: 5'-CGAAGCCGAAGACCTGTTCTA-3'; reverse: 5'-GGGCAAGTGTGGACTGTTCC-3'), MYH6 (forward: 5'- GCCCTTTGACATTCGCACTG-3'; reverse: 5'-GGTTTCAGCAATGACCTTGCC-3'), MYH7 (forward: 5'-TCACCAACAACCCCTACGATT-3'; reverse: 5'-CTCCTCAGCGTCATCAATGGA-3') was normalized by human reference genes: Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate Dehydrogenase (GAPDH; forward: 5'-GCCCTCAACGACCACTTTG-3'; reverse: 5'-CCACCACCCTGTTGCTGTAG-3') and Hypoxanthine Phosphoribosyltransferase 1 (HPRT-1; forward 5'-CGTCGTGATTAGTGATGATGAACC-3'; reverse: 5'-

AGAGGGCTACAATGTGATGGC-3'). The reactions were performed on a StepOnePlusTM Real-Time PCR System thermocycler (Applied Biosystems). Thermal cycling program comprised of a denaturing step at 95°C for 3 min, followed by 40 cycling stages at 95°C for 15 sec, 57°C for 15 sec, 72°C for 15 sec and melt curve stage 95 °C, 15 sec; 60 °C, 1 min; 95 °C, 15 sec. qPCR data analysis was performed with the N0 method implemented in LinRegPCR v. 2020.0, which considers qPCR mean efficiencies estimated by the window-of-linearity method (Ramakers et al., 2003; Ruijter et al., 2009).

Immunofluorescence staining

SARS-CoV-2-infected and mock-treated hiPSC-CMs were fixed using 4% paraformaldehyde solution (Sigma-Aldrich, EUA) for 1h and stored at 4ºC. Next, cells were washed with PBS and then incubated with permeabilization/blocking solution (0.3% Triton X-100 / 1% bovine serum albumin + 3% normal goat serum) for 1h. Cardiomyocytes were incubated with primary antibodies diluted in a blocking buffer solution at 4º overnight (anti-SARS-CoV-2 convalescent serum from a positive COVID-19 patient (1:1000) and anti-cardiac troponin T (TNNT2) (1:500, MA5-12960 - Invitrogen). Afterwards, cardiomyocytes were incubated with the secondary antibody diluted in a blocking buffer solution: goat anti-Human Alexa Fluor 647 (1:400; A-21445 - Invitrogen) and goat anti-Mouse 594 (1:400; A-11032 - Invitrogen) for 1h. Actin filaments were stained with Alexa Fluor 568 phalloidin (1:10; A-12380 - Life Technologies) for 1h. Nuclei were stained with 300 nM 4'-6-diamino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) for 5 minutes and each well was mounted with two drops of 50% PBS-Glycerol. Images (at least 10 fields per well) of hiPSC-CMs were acquired using Operetta® High-Content Imaging System (Perkin Elmer) with a 20x long working distance (WD)

objective lens. To acquire images of hiPSC-CMs immunostained for TNNT2 and F-actin (Fig S3), we used a Leica TCS-SP8 confocal microscope with the 63x objective.

Neutral red uptake cell viability assay

Briefly, hiPSC-CMs were seeded in 96-well plates. After reaching 80–90% confluency, cells were exposed to concentrations of WIN 55,212-2 ranging between 10 nM-10 µM for 72h. Next, the medium was replaced, cells were washed with PBS 1x and 200 µL of neutral red dye diluted in the hiPSC-CMs medium was added to each well at a final concentration of 0.05 mg/mL. After 3h of incubation at 37ºC, neutral red dye (NR) was removed, and the cells washed again. Then, 100 µL of the NR desorb solution was added (1% acetic acid-49% ethanol) to the wells, followed by 20 min in orbital shaking. Absorbance at 540 nm was measured with a Tecan Infinite® 200 PRO (Life Sciences, Switzerland) spectrophotometer.

Western Blotting

After 24h treatment of hiPSC-CMs in 24-well plates, 100 µL of sample buffer without bromophenol blue (62.5 mM Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, containing 10% glycerol, 2% SDS, and 5% 2-mercaptoethanol) was added in each well, and a cell scraper was used to help lyse the cells. Cell extracts were transferred to an Eppendorf tube, boiled at 95ºC for 5 minutes, and centrifuged at 4ºC 16,000 x*g* for 15 min to collect the supernatant. Protein content was estimated using the Bio-Rad Protein Assay (# 5000006, Biorad). Next, bromophenol blue (0.02%) was added, and extract samples (40ug/lane) were separated by an 8% SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes. The membranes were blocked in 5% non-fat milk in Tris Buffered Saline with 0.1% Tween-20 (TBS-T) for 1 hour at room temperature. Then, membranes were incubated overnight at 4ºC with primary

antibodies anti-ACE2 (1: 1000; MA5-32307 - Thermo Fisher), anti-CB1 (1:300, CSB-PA007048, Cusabio), anti-CB2 (1:300, WH0001269M1, Sigma-Aldrich) anti-ACTIN (1: 2000; MAB1501, Millipore) diluted in TBS-T with 5% non-fat milk. Membranes were washed and incubated with peroxidase-conjugated antibodies IgG (H + L), HRP-conjugate: goat anti-mouse (1: 10.000, G21040, Molecular Probes), goat anti-rabbit (1: 10.000, G21234, Molecular Probes), and rabbit anti-goat (1: 2.000, 61-1620, Invitrogen) for 2 hours at room temperature. The signals were developed using an ECL Prime Western Blotting System (# GERPN2232, Sigma) for 5 minutes, and chemiluminescence was detected with an Odyssey-FC Imaging System® (LI-COR Biosciences, EUA). After CB1 or CB2 detection a stripping protocol was used on the membranes for further detection of actin. Membranes were incubated with a stripping buffer (pH 2.2, 200 mM glycine, 0.1% SDS, and 1% Tween-20) for three cycles of 10 minutes. Next, the buffer was discarded, and the membranes were washed three times with PBS and three times for 5 minutes with 0.1% TBS-T. Then, membranes were blocked again and proceeded with the above-described steps.

Statistics

Statistical analyses were performed using GraphPadPrism software version 8.0 (GraphPad, EUA). Results were expressed as the mean and standard error of the mean (SEM). For comparisons between two experimental groups, unpaired two-tailed Student’s t-test was used, whereas two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's test was used for comparisons between three or more groups. A p-value smaller than 0.05 was accepted as statistically significant.

Data availability

The datasets generated and analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Results

1. Human cardiomyocytes express cannabinoid receptors but WIN does not modulate ACE2

Since WIN is a full agonist at the CB1 receptor with a higher affinity to it than other cannabinoids (Acheson et al., 2011), including THC, we explored the effects of WIN in hiPSC-CMs infected with SARS-CoV-2. First, we investigated whether hiPSC-CMs expressed CB1 and CB2 receptors, which are the main known cannabinoid receptors. We found that hiPSC-CMs express both CB1 and CB2 receptors (Fig S1). The banding pattern observed in the hiPSC-CMs was similar to the mouse hippocampus sample (positive control) and consistent with what was observed in samples from other CNS regions (Marchalant, Rosi & Wenk, 2007; Atwood & Mackie, 2010).

Next, we tested multiple concentrations of WIN regarding cellular toxicity and permanent cardiac hypertrophy. We found that WIN did not reduce cell viability in concentrations up to 1 µM (Fig S3A). Also, compared with control, 1 µM WIN did not increase MYH6 and MYH7 mRNA levels (Fig S3B), genes that, when upregulated, may indicate cardiac hypertrophy *in vitro* (Wenzel, 1967; Rahmatollahi et al., 2016; Albakri, 2019). Therefore, we set 1 µM WIN as the usage concentration for further assays since it did not cause cell death or changes in gene expression related to hypertrophy.

After confirming that hiPSC-CMs express CB1R, CB2R and ACE2 (Salerno et al., 2021), we asked whether WIN modulates ACE2 expression and, subsequently, influences SARS-CoV-2 infection within hiPSC-CMs. hiPSC-CMs were pre-treated with 1 µM WIN for 24 hours and analyzed for both mRNA and protein levels of ACE2. We observed that WIN-treated (1.151 ± 0.07 A.U.) and untreated (0.98 ± 0.11 A.U.) hiPSC-CMs had comparable levels of ACE2 mRNA and protein (1.165 ± 0.3929) (Fig 1A, B and C, and Fig S2).

2. WIN does not influence SARS-CoV-2 infection and replication in hiPSC-CMs

Next, we asked whether WIN could reduce hiPSC-CMs SARS-CoV-2 infection by mechanisms other than through ACE2 modulation. For this, cells were pre-treated with 1 µM WIN for 24 hours and infected with SARS-CoV-2 at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 0.1 for 1 hour, and the PFU analyzed 48 hours later. In this study, we defined the use of MOI 0.1 for all experiments because this MOI had already been set in hiPSC-CMs infected by SARS-CoV-2 (Sharma et al., 2020). Additionally, MOIs above 0.1 may not be a physiologically plausible viral load found *in vivo*. Forty-eight hours after infection, we quantified convalescent serum (CS)-immunostained densities. As expected, we found that MOCK presented no CS immunoreactivity. Among the SARS-CoV-2- infected cells, those pre-treated with WIN (30±15%) presented CS immunoreactivity comparable with SARS-CoV-2 alone (26±12%) (Fig 2A and B).

Since viral infection and replication are correlated but orchestrated by different mechanisms, we asked whether WIN could decrease SARS-CoV-2 replication in hiPSC-CMs. We observed that despite SARS-CoV-2 WIN ($6.99 \times 10^5 \pm 4.39 \times 10^5$ PFU/mL) triggered a decrease in average viral titer, the difference from SARS-CoV-2 ($2.18 \times 10^6 \pm 9.96 \times 10^5$ PFU/mL) was not different (Fig 2C).

3. WIN reduces the secretion of inflammatory cytokines in SARS-CoV-2-infected hiPSC-CMs

The “cytokine storm” is a hallmark of severe COVID-19 cases and cannabinoids have well-known anti-inflammatory properties. We asked whether WIN could reduce the release of the inflammatory cytokines IL-6, IL-8, TNF-α *in vitro*. Cells were pre-treated with 1 µM WIN for 24 hours, infected for 1 hour, and 24, 48, and 72 hours. Then, the media were harvested at each time point for analysis. We found that, at all tested time points post-infection, hiPSC-CMs released basal levels of cytokines. However, cells infected with SARS-CoV-2 released higher levels of cytokines when compared with MOCK and WIN-treated cells (*$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$) (Fig 3A, B, and C).

4. WIN reduces cell death in SARS-CoV-2- infected hiPSC-CMs

SARS-CoV-2 infection causes apoptosis in hiPSC-CMs. Thus, we investigated whether WIN protects hiPSC-CMs from cell death by reducing the release of LDH in the culture medium, which is a hallmark for damage. Cells were pre-treated with 1 µM WIN for 24 hours, infected for 1 hour, and cultivated for additional 24, 48, and 72 hours. The media were analyzed at different time points. Forty-eight and 72 hours after SARS-CoV-2 infection, the release of LDH increased 463% and 174%, respectively, while in SARS-CoV-2 CMs exposed to WIN the increments were significantly less, 72% and 40%, respectively (Figure 3D).

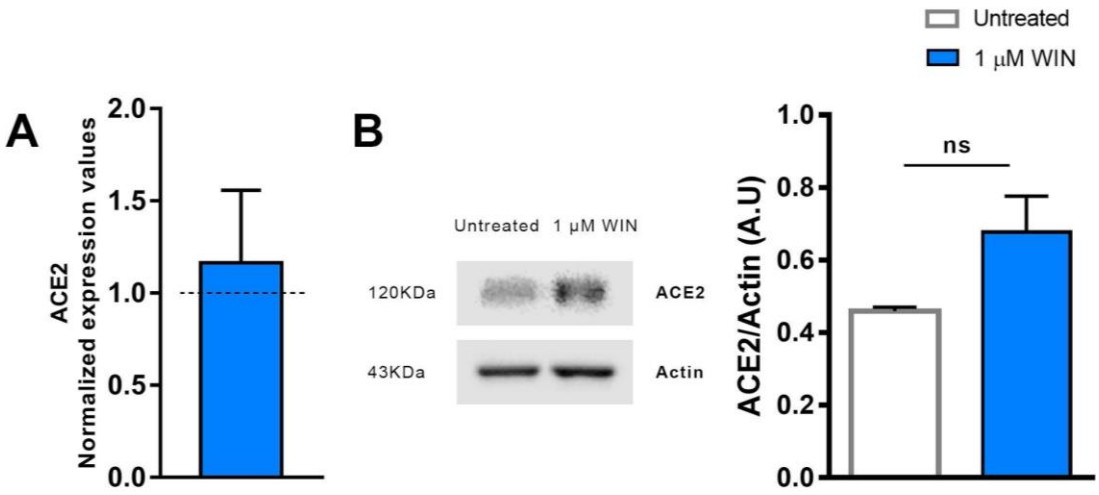

Figure 1. WIN does not modulate ACE2 in hiPSC-CMs. (A) Relative mRNA expression levels of ACE2 in WIN-treated hiPSC-CMs expressed as fold change relative to untreated condition. (B) Quantification of western blots by densitometry normalized by actin expression. ACE2 mRNA and protein levels were comparable between WIN-treated and untreated hiPSC-CMs. Error bars represent standard errors of the means (SEMs) from three (A) and four (B) independent experiments (3 or 4 cellular differentiation) from one cell line.

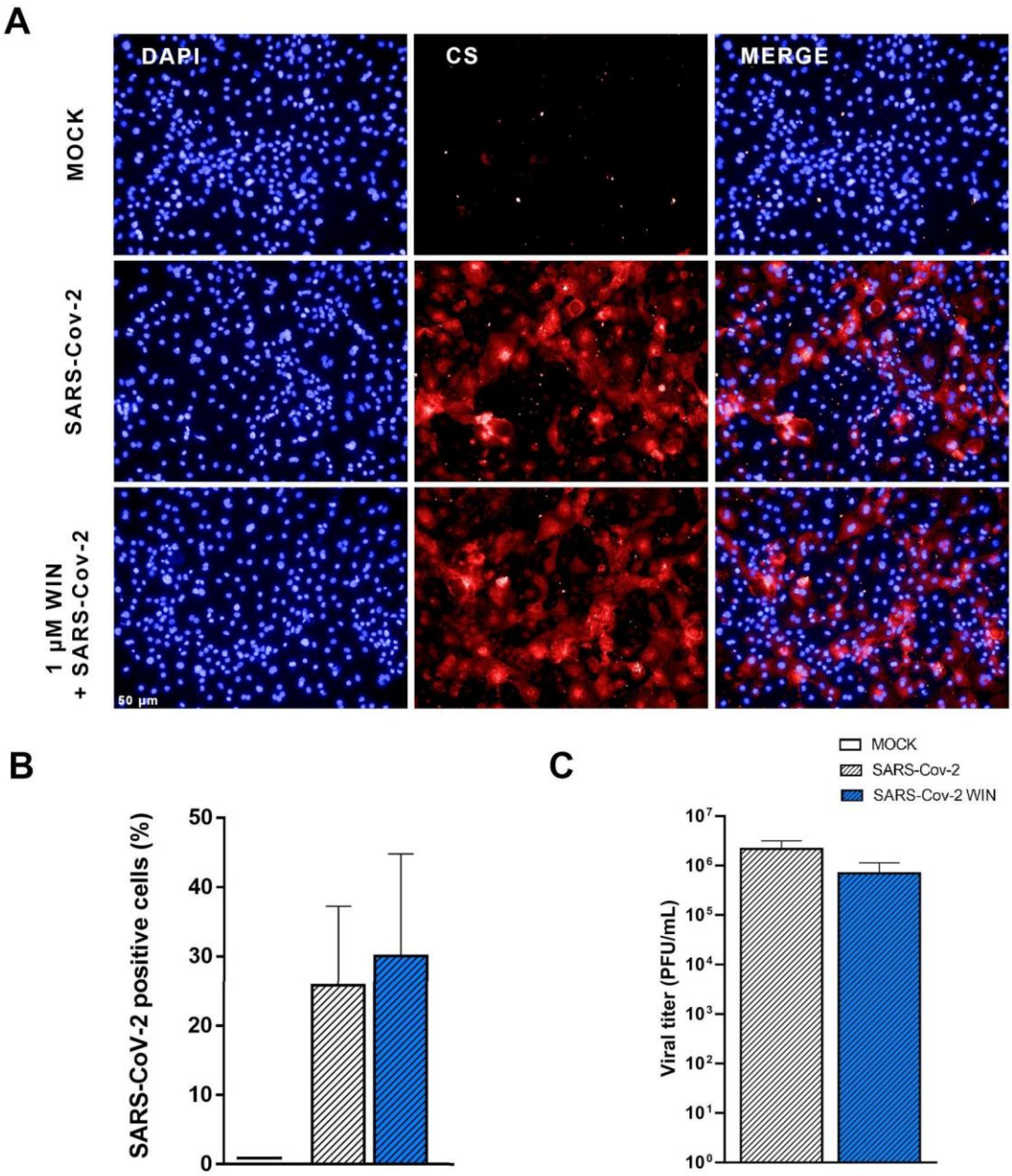

Figure 2. WIN does not reduce SARS-CoV-2 infection and replication in hiPSC-CMs. (A) Representative micrographs of MOCK and SARS-CoV-2-infected hiPSC-CM pre-treated or not with 1 µM WIN for 24 hours. hiPSC-CM were immunostained with SARS-CoV-2 convalescent serum (CS) (red) and counterstained with DAPI (blue) at 48h post-infection. Scale bar: 50 µm. (B) Percentage of CS positive cells. CS immunoreactivity was comparable between treated and untreated hiPSC-CM. (C) Viral titer quantification by plaque forming units assay using the supernatants of the SARS-CoV-2 infected hiPSC-CMs. Viral titer was comparable between treated and untreated hiPSC-CM. Error bars represent standard errors of the means (SEM) from three independent experiments (3 cellular differentiations and 3 independent infections) from one iPSC line.

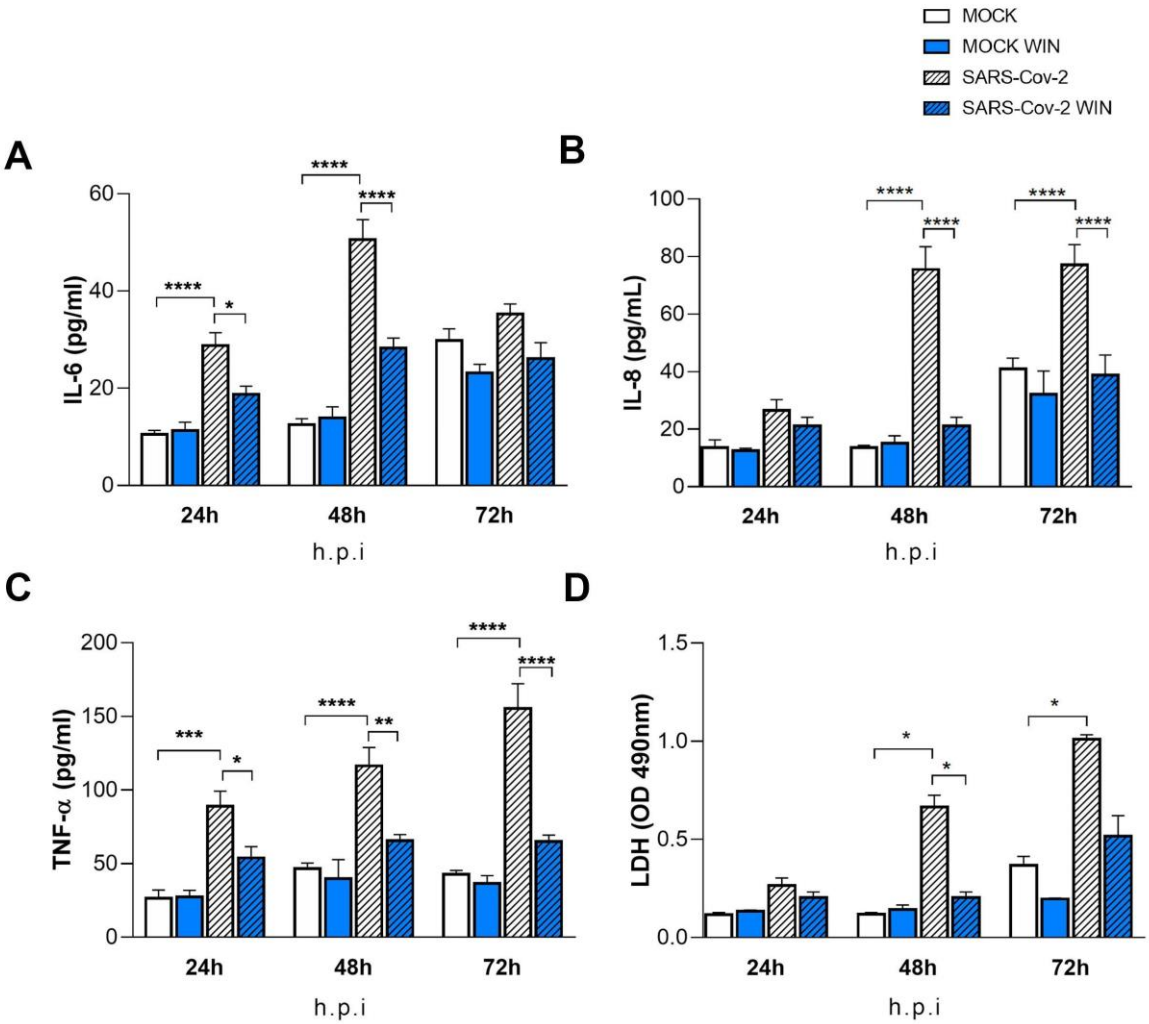

Figure 3. WIN reduces inflammatory markers and viral toxicity in hiPSC-CMs. Levels of IL-6 (A), IL-8 (B), TNF-α (C), and (D) release of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) from MOCK and SARS-CoV-2-infected hiPSC-CM, treated or not with 1 μM WIN for 24 hours, were analyzed at 24-, 48- and 72-hours post-infection (h.p.i.). Cytokine levels were higher in SARS-CoV-2 compared with control (MOCK), and lower in SARS-CoV-2 WIN when compared with SARS-CoV-2. LDH release-absorbance levels relative to MOCK was higher in SARS-CoV-2 compared with SARS-CoV-2 WIN. Data represent means and standard errors of the means (SEM) from three independent experiments from one cell line. *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$.

Discussion

Cannabinoids have been proposed as potential treatment and prevention of COVID-19, due to their antiviral, cytoprotective and anti-inflammatory properties (Marchalant, Rosi & Wenk, 2007; Rossi et al., 2020; Anil et al., 2021). In this study, we showed that the synthetic agonist WIN reduced cell damage in SARS-CoV-2-infected hiPSC-CMs. Additionally, even though cardiomyocytes are not known for evoking robust inflammatory responses, WIN reduced the release of cytokines by these cells following SARS-CoV-2 infection. To our knowledge, this is the first study showing anti-inflammatory and protective properties of a cannabinoid agonist in hiPSC-CMs infected with SARS-CoV-2.

We hypothesized that WIN reduces the levels of ACE2 in hiPSC-CMs, consequently abrogating SARS-CoV-2 infection and viral load in these cells. However, despite hiPSC-CMs expressing ACE2, it only presented a tendency towards an increase which was not modulated by WIN in the conditions studied here. ACE2 is downregulated in SARS-CoV-2 infected tissues (Yan et al., 2020; Gheblawi et al., 2020), which is harmful to the heart since ACE2 has a protective role in the cardiovascular system (Huentelman et al., 2005; Zhong et al., 2010). Studies have shown that agonists of cannabinoid receptors, including WIN, cause vasodilation through the activation of CB1 receptors, and are capable of modulating vasoactive agonists (Sainz-Cort & Heeroma, 2020; Miklós et al., 2021). One possibility for the tendency towards an increase in the levels of ACE2 in WIN-treated hiPSC-CMs is that this cannabinoid agonist could exert a protective role by preventing receptor downregulation. Although it has been previously shown (Wang et al., 2020) that CBD-rich extracts reduced ACE2 mRNA and protein levels in some epithelia *in vitro*

following TNF-α insult, this modulation had not been investigated in SARS-CoV-2 infected cardiomyocytes until now.

The modulation of cannabinoid receptors in cardiomyocytes has also not been explored yet. Our results showed that WIN did not reduce the infection rate nor the viral titer in hiPSC-CMs in the conditions studied here. Several studies have examined the effect of cannabinoids on viral infections, especially regarding the role of CB1 and CB2 receptor activation (Reiss, 2010). The CB2 receptor agonist JWH-133 reduced CXCR4-tropic HIV-1 infection of primary CD4+ T cells, whereas the CB1 receptor agonist arachidonoyl-29-chloroethylamide had no effect. In another study with HIV-1-infected primary human monocytes, agonists of CB2 receptors limited viral replication (Ramirez et al., 2013). There is still no consensus on the antiviral mechanisms of cannabinoids, however, it is well-known that the specific activation of the CB2 receptor plays a crucial role in the course of viral infection (Rossi et al., 2020). The fact that hiPSC-CMs do not express the CB2 receptor may explain WIN's ineffectiveness in reducing SARS-CoV-2 infection and replication in these cells *in vitro*.

Although immune cells and cardiac fibroblasts are typically the major players in cytokine production under stressed cardiac conditions (Zhong et al., 2010), cardiomyocytes are also a local source of proinflammatory cytokines (Yamauchi-Takihara et al., 1995; Ancey et al., 2002; Kleinbongard, Schulz & Heusch, 2011; Atefi et al., 2011; Bozzi et al., 2019). In this work, hiPSC-CMs released IL-6, IL-8, and TNF-α at baseline levels and SARS-CoV-2 infection increased all cytokines levels. It has been shown that infection of hiPSC-CMs by *Trypanosoma cruzi*, the Chaga's disease pathogen, prompted these cells to produce proinflammatory cytokines that caused autocrine cardiomyocyte dysfunction (Bozzi et al., 2019). Cardiac damage in COVID-19 patients can be attributable to hypoxemia due to respiratory dysfunction (Guo et

al., 2020) but also to the “cytokine storm”, which is the uncontrolled systemic inflammatory response likely caused by an imbalance between regulatory and cytotoxic T cells (Meckiff et al., 2020). Although the “cytokine storm” is one of the hallmarks of SARS-CoV-2 infection (Coperchini et al., 2020), one can not rule out that cytokines locally released contribute to tissue damage, as seen, for example, in *Trypanosoma cruzi* cardiac infection (Bozzi et al., 2019). Here we found that WIN decreased the levels of IL-6, IL-8, and TNF-α released by SARS-CoV-2-infected hiPSC-CMs. An *in vitro* study of cortical astrocytes treated with Amyloid-$\beta_{1–42}$, which is a toxic protein, showed that WIN reduced TNF-α and IL-1β levels, as well as prevented cell death (Aguirre-Rueda et al., 2015). In another study, WIN decreased the activity of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha and TNF-α levels in the heart tissue of mice with cardiac dysfunction (Rahmatollahi et al., 2016), reinforcing its anti-inflammatory and protective properties in cardiac tissue.

THC and WIN are structurally different, but they produce similar effects, and both are mutual CB1 and CB2 receptor agonists (Compton et al., 1992). THC presented a protective role against hypoxia in neonatal murine cardiomyocytes by reducing the levels of LDH (Shmist et al., 2006). The authors found that neonatal murine cardiomyocytes expressed CB2R, but not CB1R, and that the cardioprotection by THC was via the CB2 receptor. Herein, we found that hiPSC-CMs expressed both CB1 and CB2 receptors. In line with this study, WIN also decreased LDH release levels, suggesting that this effect was mediated by CB2R. However, one can not rule out that this effect could also be mediated by CB1R, which WIN has great affinity, and/or other candidates, such as those of transient receptor potential channel family (Freichel et al., 2017). Nonetheless, the modulation of transient receptor potential channel receptors by WIN depends on the use of high concentrations, such as above 10 µM

(Jeske et al., 2006; Koch et al., 2011), which are 10 times the concentration used in this study.

Conclusion

This study showed that pre-treatment with a cannabinoid receptor agonist reduced cytotoxicity and proinflammatory cytokines released by human cardiomyocytes infected with SARS-CoV-2. These results suggest that the therapeutic potential of cannabinoids in protecting the heart against SARS-CoV-2 infection should be further explored.

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Additional Information

Competing Interests: The author(s) declare no financial or non-financial competing interests.

Supplementary Material

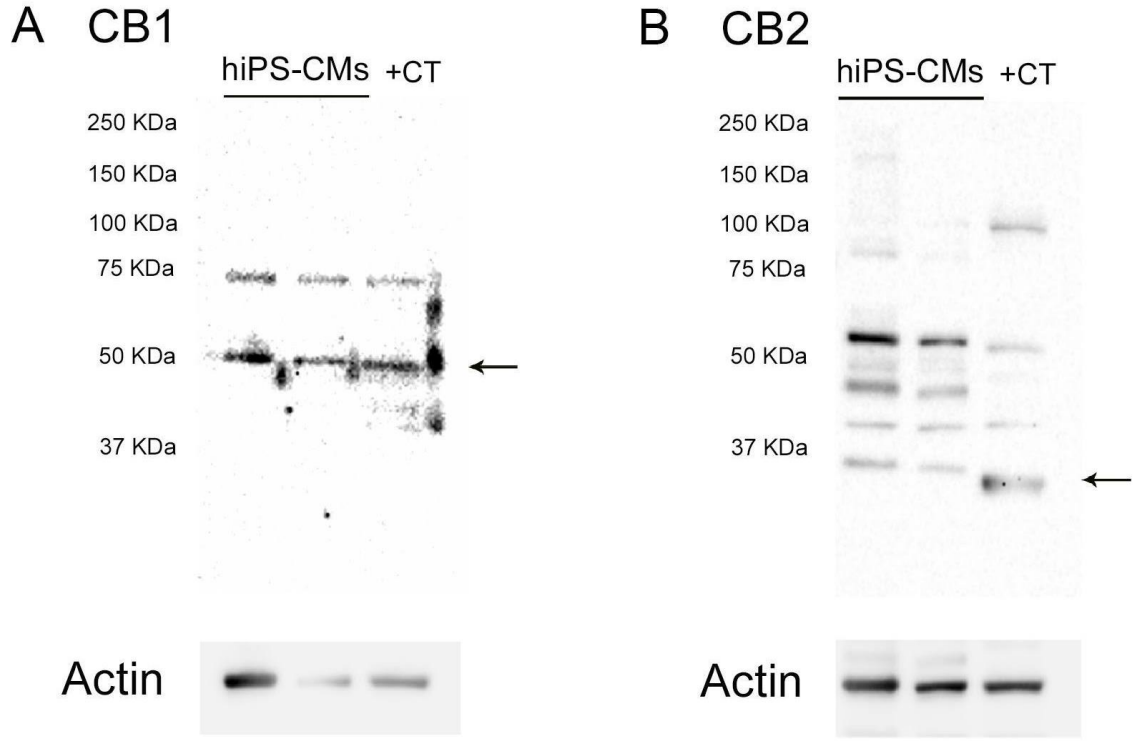


Fig S1. Western blot detection of CB1 and CB2 receptors protein levels in hiPSC-CMs. The arrows indicate the specific bands, corresponding to the molecular weight predicted to CB1 (A) and CB2 (B) receptors. The positive control (CT) was from tissue homogenates of the hippocampus of an adult Black C57/BL6 mouse. Although the western blot showed two bands for CB1 and multiple bands for CB2, we detected specific bands in the molecular weight predicted to the receptors (arrows).

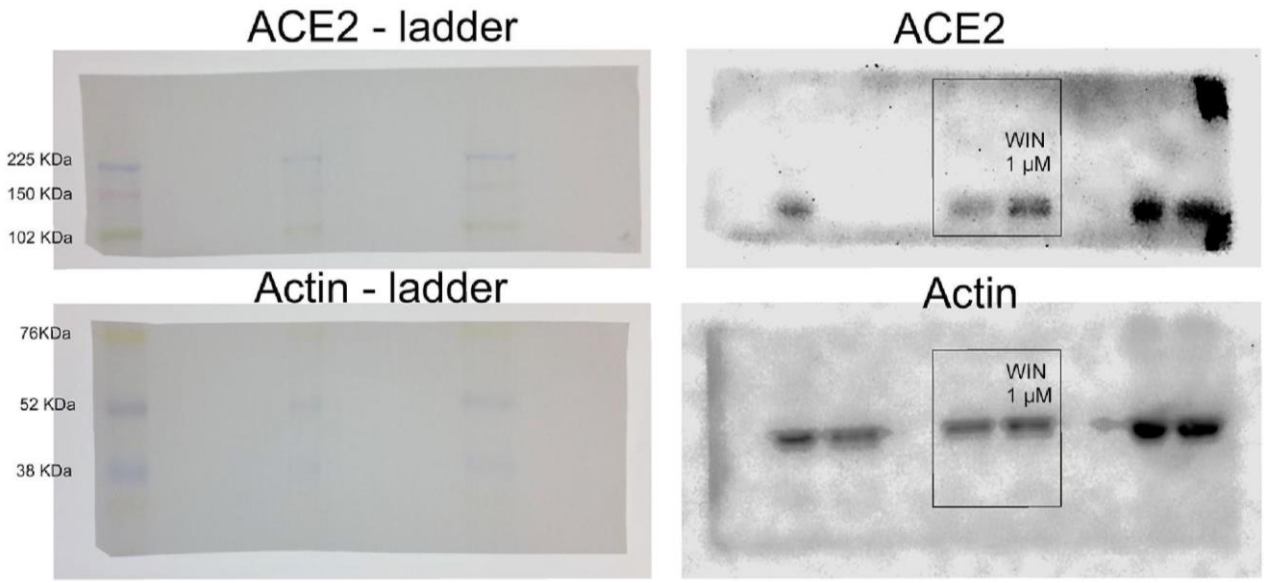
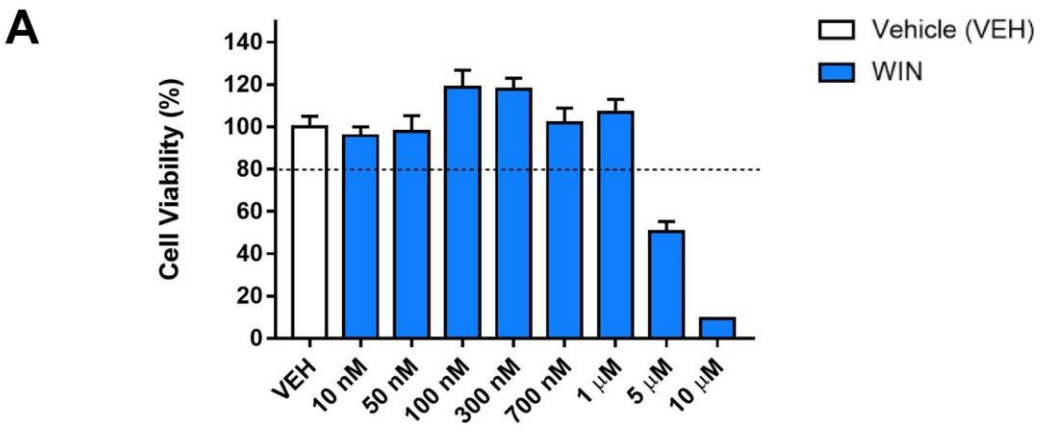


Fig S2. Full-length gels for western blot detection of ACE2 in untreated and WIN treated hiPSC-CMs. After transference the membrane was cut, the upper half used for ACE2 detection, and the bottom half used for actin detection. Images of the membranes used for detection with the ladder (Amersham ECL Rainbow Marker - Full range) are shown on the left. Full-length gels for ACE2 and actin with contrast adjusted to allow visualization of the membrane are shown on the right. Although the whole gel is shown here the lanes used for representative image in Fig 1 are highlighted in a box. Other lanes have samples that are not related to the experiment in this manuscript.



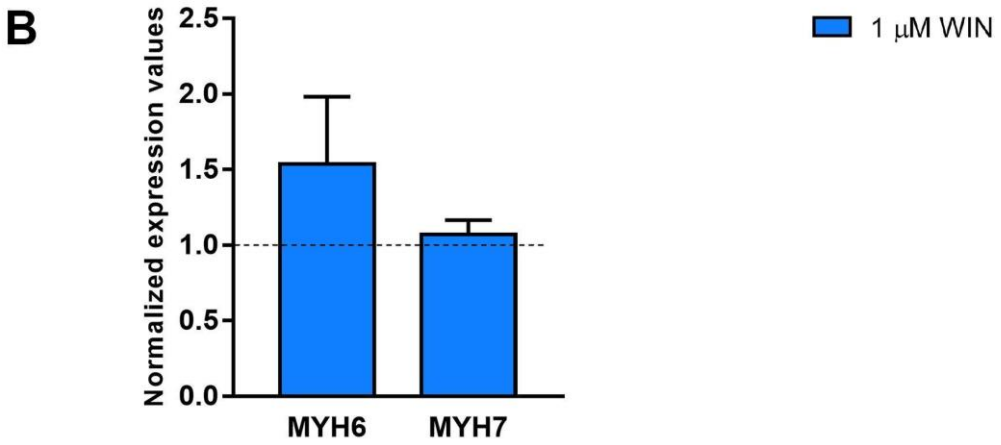


Fig S3. Cell viability assay and quantitative real-time PCR for genes correlated to hypertrophy. (A) Neutral red uptake assay from hiPSC-CMs treated with increasing concentrations of WIN for 72 hours. The highest non-cytotoxic concentration was 1 μM. (B). qPCR for MYH6 and MYH7 genes from hiPSC-CMs treated with 1μM WIN for 24 hours. The MYH6 and MYH7 levels showed no significant differences between WIN-treated and untreated cells.

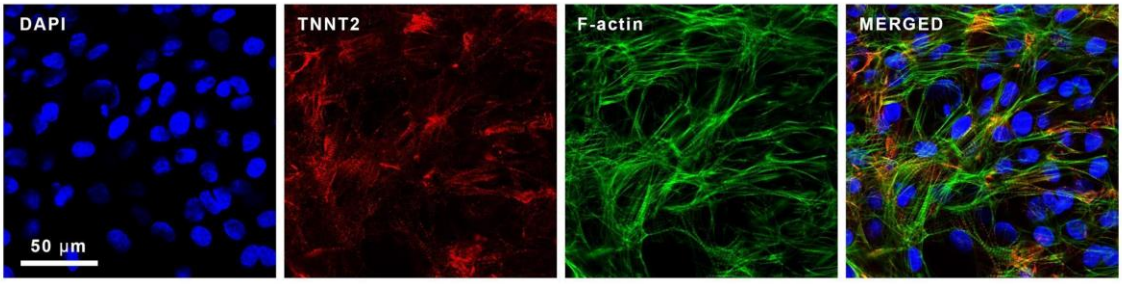


Fig S4. Micrographs of hiPSC-CMs immunostained for cTnT. hiPSC-CMs were immunostained for TNNT2 (red), filamentous actin (F-actin) (green) by phalloidin staining and counterstained with DAPI (blue); 63x magnification; Scale bar: 50 µm.