Cannabidiol prevents mucosal HIV-1 transmission by targeting Langerhans cells, dendritic cells, macrophages and T-cells

Caio César Barbosa Bomfim[1,2], Hugo Génin[1,2], Jammy Mariotton[1,2], Isabelle Matias[3], Daniela Cota[3], Nicolas Barry Delongchamps[4], Marc Zerbib[4], Morgane Bomsel[1,2], Yonatan Ganor[1,2,*]

[1]Laboratory of Mucosal Entry, Persistence and Neuro-Immune Control of HIV-1 and other viruses, Cochin Institute, Paris, France; [2]Université Paris Cité, Institut Cochin, INSERM U1016, CNRS UMR8104, F-75014 Paris, France; [3]University of Bordeaux, INSERM, Neurocentre Magendie, U1215, F-33000 Bordeaux, France; [4]Urology Service, GH Cochin-St Vincent de Paul, Paris, France.

***Corresponding author:** yonatan.ganor@inserm.fr

Keywords: CBD, CGRP and TRPV1, HIV-1, Langerhans cells and dendritic cells, Macrophages and T-cells

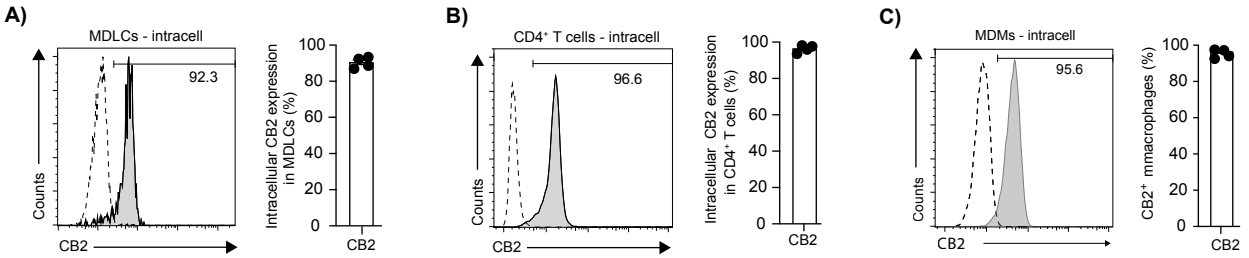
Supplementary Figure legends

Supplementary Figure 1. CB2 intracellular expression in human LCs, $CD4^+$ T-cells and macrophages. Representative flow cytometry overlay histograms showing CB2 intracellular expression in MDLCs, gated on $langerin^+$ cells **(A)**, primary blood $CD4^+$ T-cells **(B)**, and MDMs **(C)**. Numbers and graphs show mean±SD percentages of $CB2^+$ cells.

Supplementary Figure 2. CB1 and CB2 surface expression in human inner foreskin EpiDCs. Representative flow cytometry overlay histograms showing CB1 and CB2 surface expression in $CD1a^{low}CD207^{low}$ (upper panel) and $CD1a^{low}CD207^{neg}$ (bottom panel) inner foreskin EpiDCs. Numbers and graphs show mean±SD percentages of $CB1^+$ and $CB2^+$ cells.

Supplementary figures

Supplementary figure 1



Supplementary figure 2