

Endogenous Peripheral Opioid Analgesia Systems

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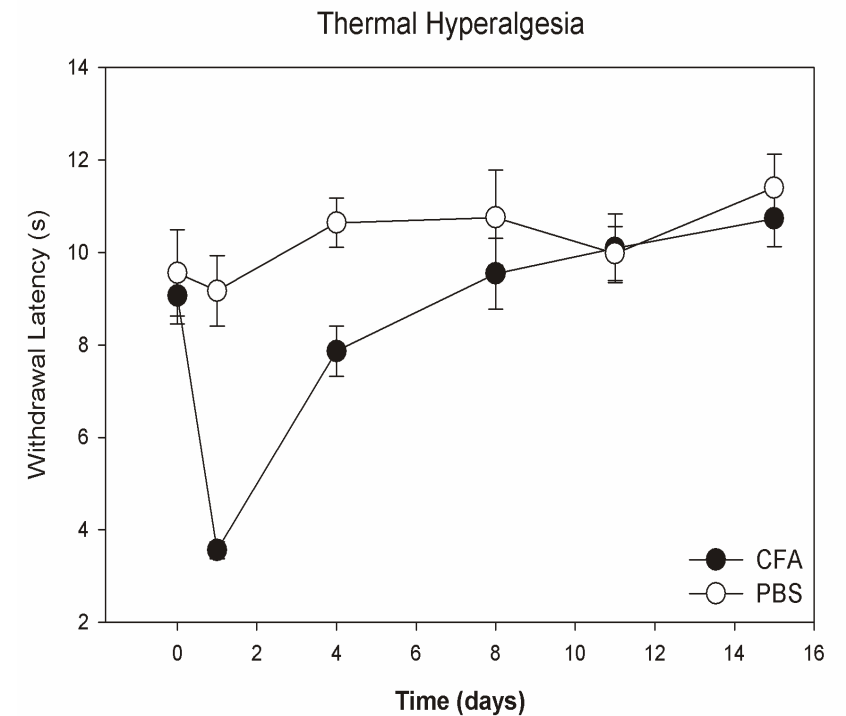
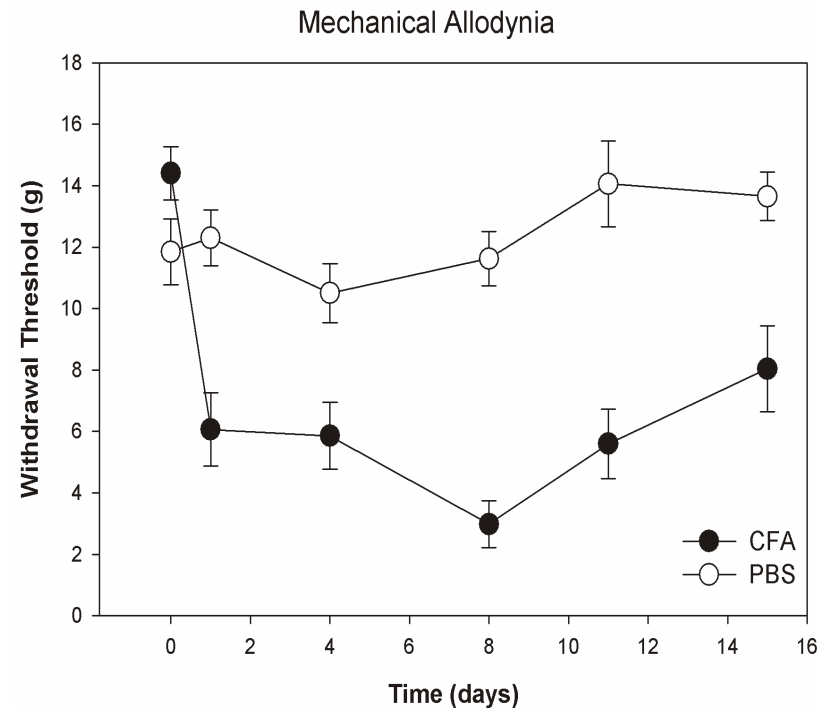
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CFA Model of Cutaneous Inflammatory Pain

- Complete Freund's Adjuvant injected into plantar surface of hind paw
- Calor, dolor, rubor, and tumor

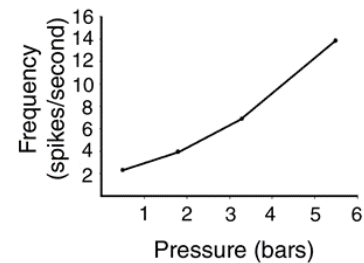
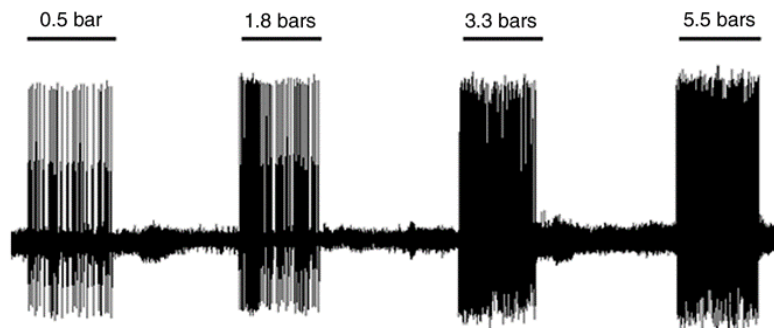
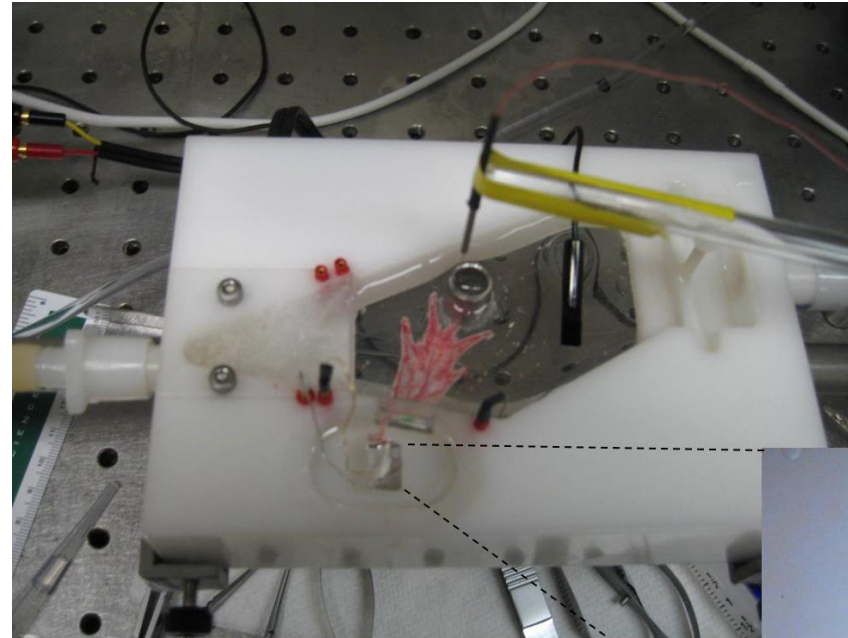
Behavior



CFA Model of Cutaneous Inflammatory Pain

- 18 hours after injection, skin-nerve removed for *in vitro* recording
- record electrical activity of single afferent fibers

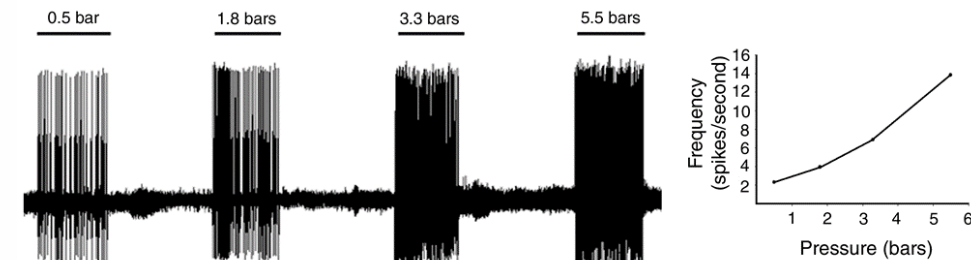
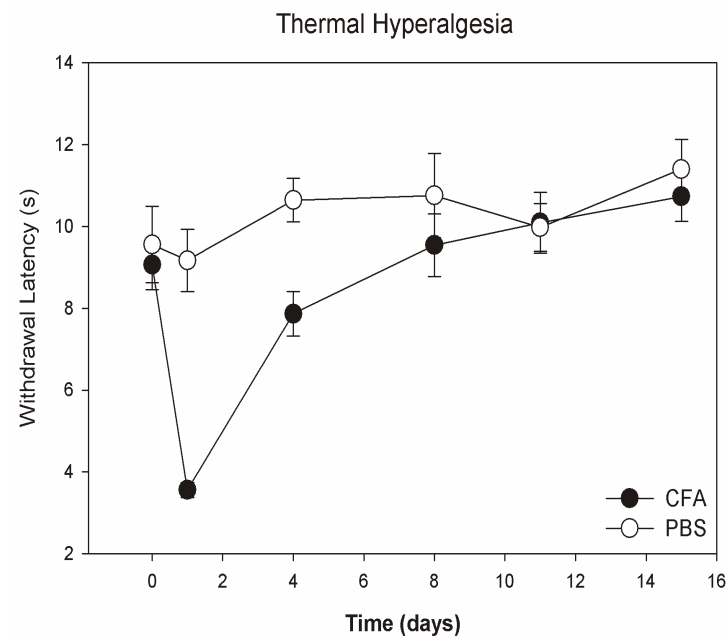
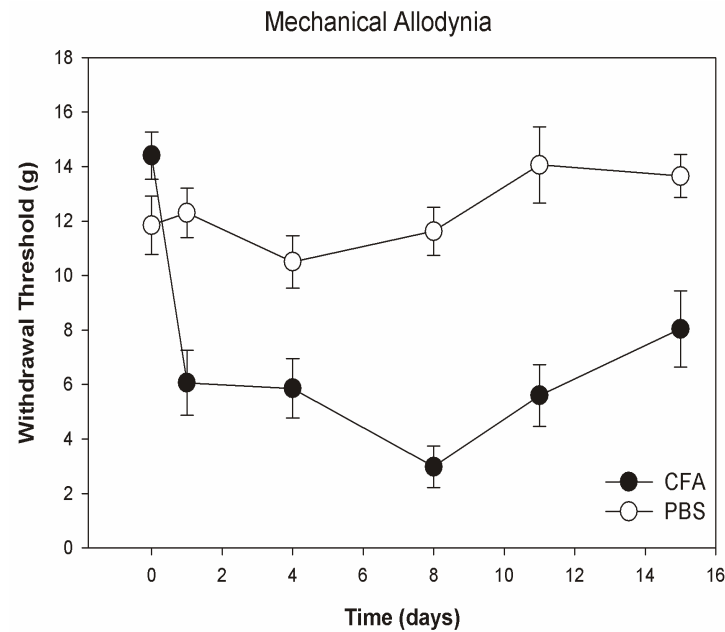
Electrophysiology



CFA Model of Cutaneous Inflammatory Pain

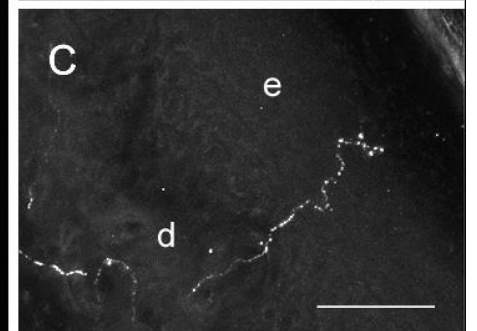
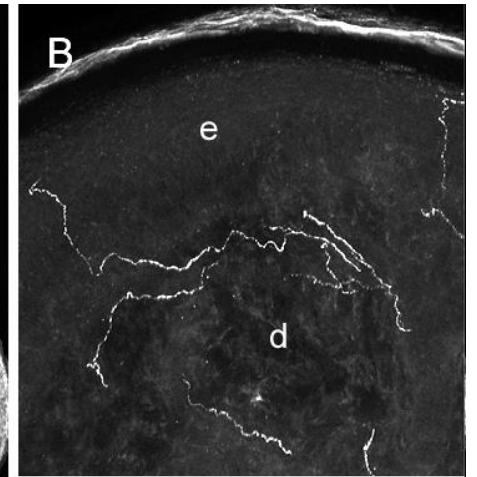
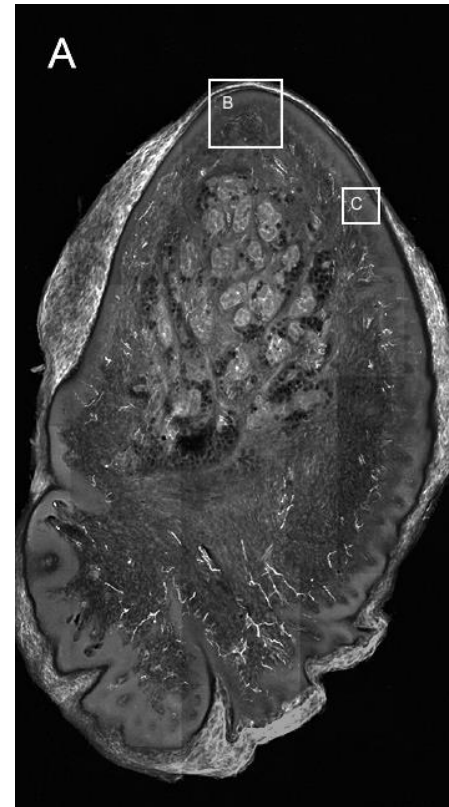
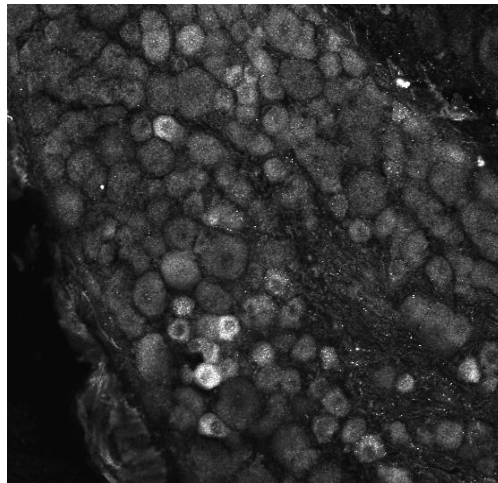
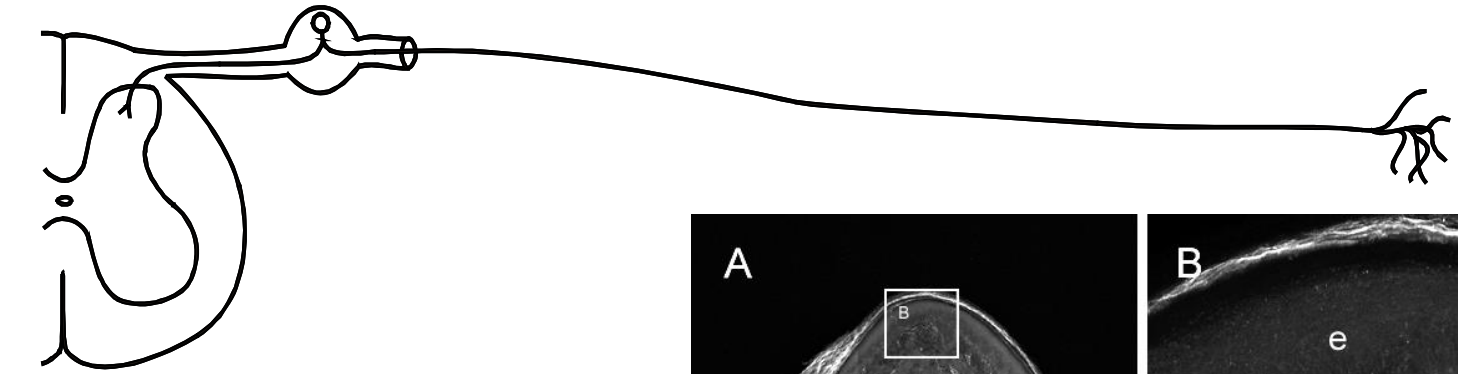
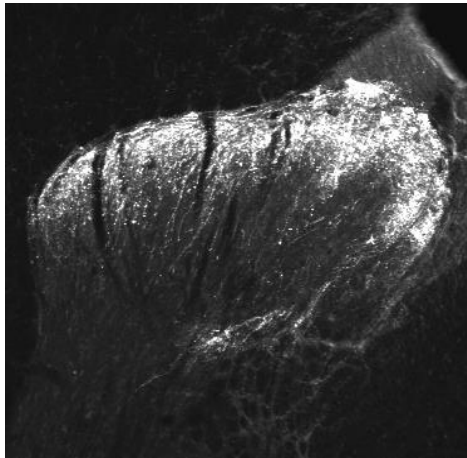
Afferent Fibers (nociceptors) Innervating Inflamed Skin

- Spontaneous activity increased
- Mechanical thresholds reduced
- Responses to noxious mechanical stimuli increased
- Heat thresholds not changed
- Responses to noxious heat increased

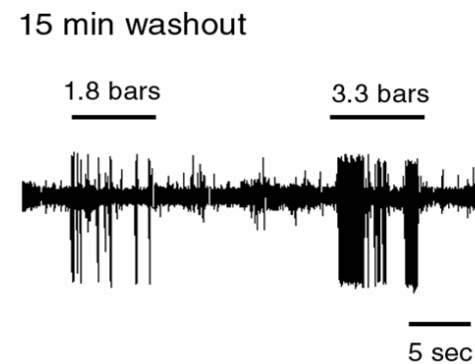
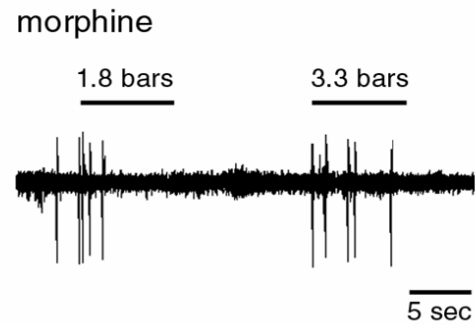
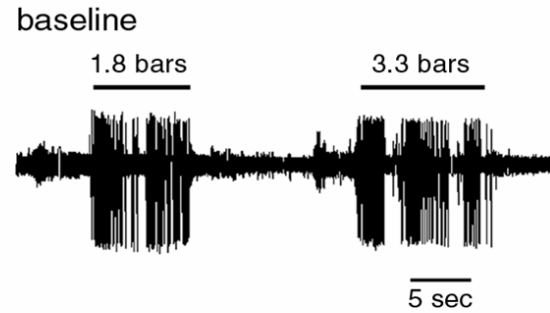


Opioid Receptors Are Expressed by Sensory Neurons

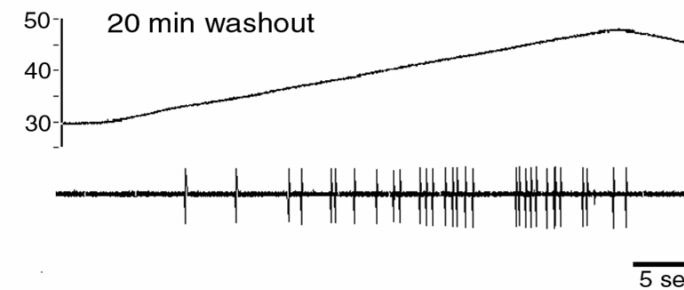
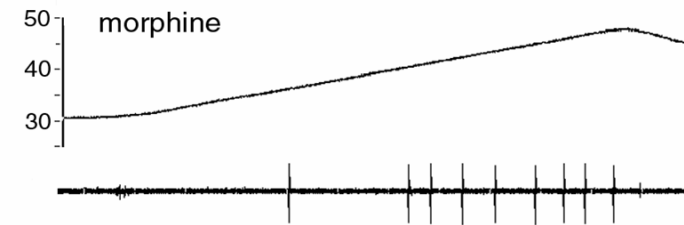
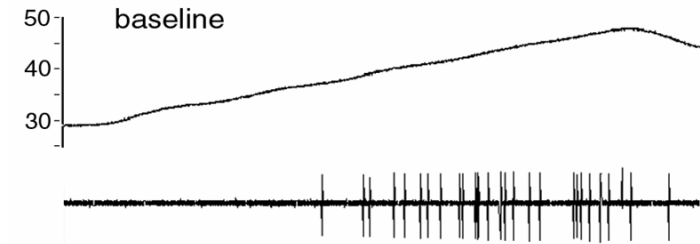
Delta opioid receptors (DOR) in normal tissue



Effects of Morphine Sulfate: *inflamed skin (18 hr)*



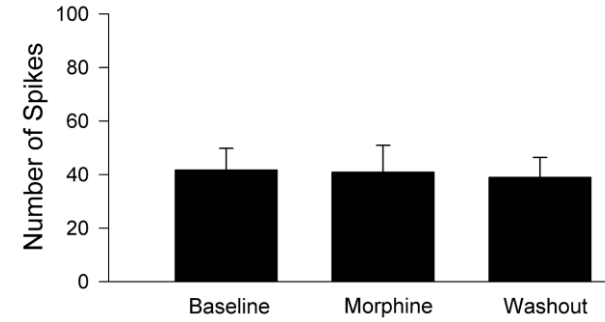
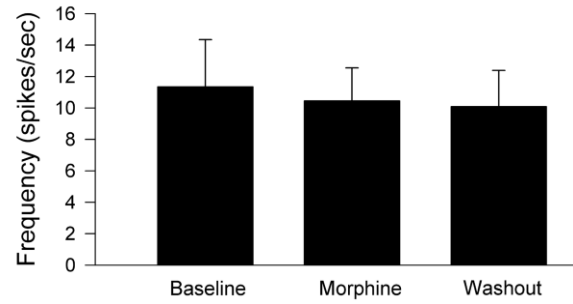
Mechanical



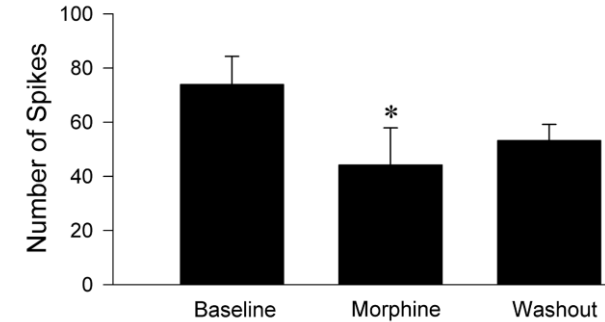
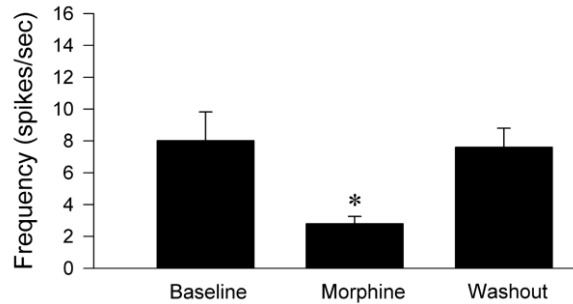
Heat

Effects of Morphine Sulfate: *population*

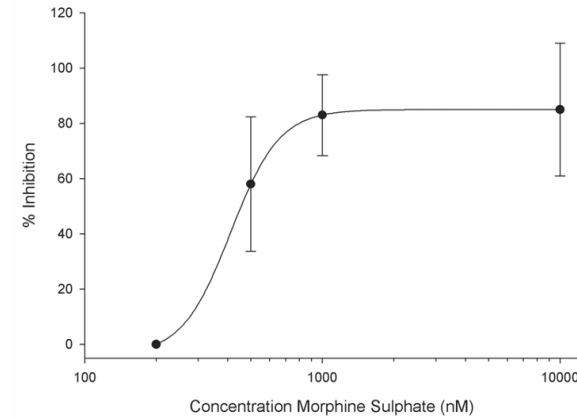
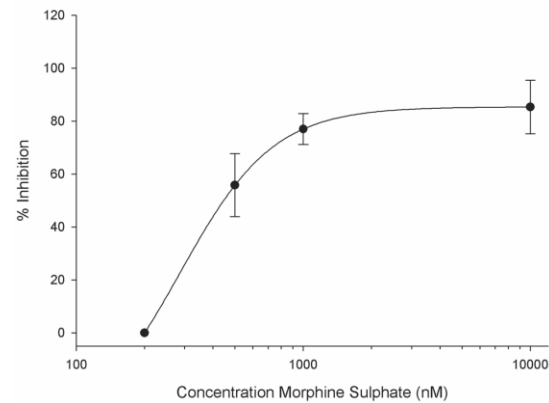
Normal



Inflamed



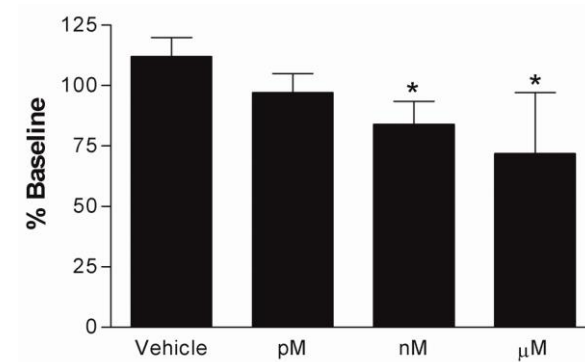
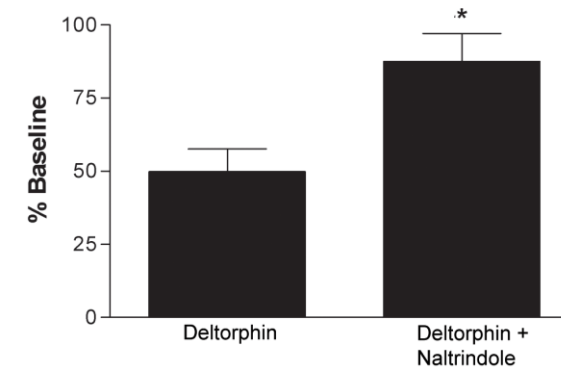
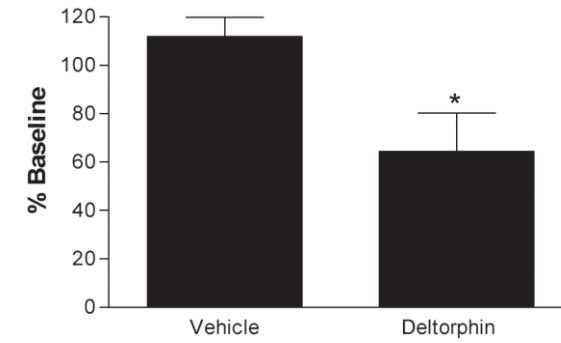
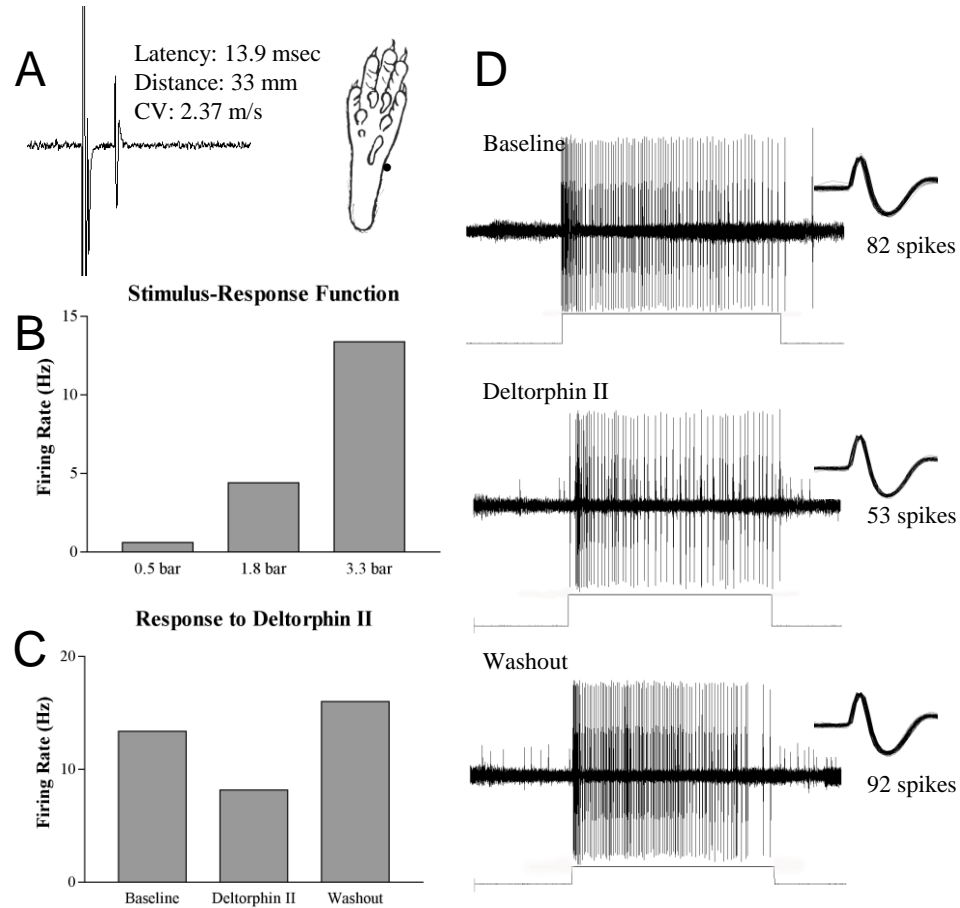
Inflamed



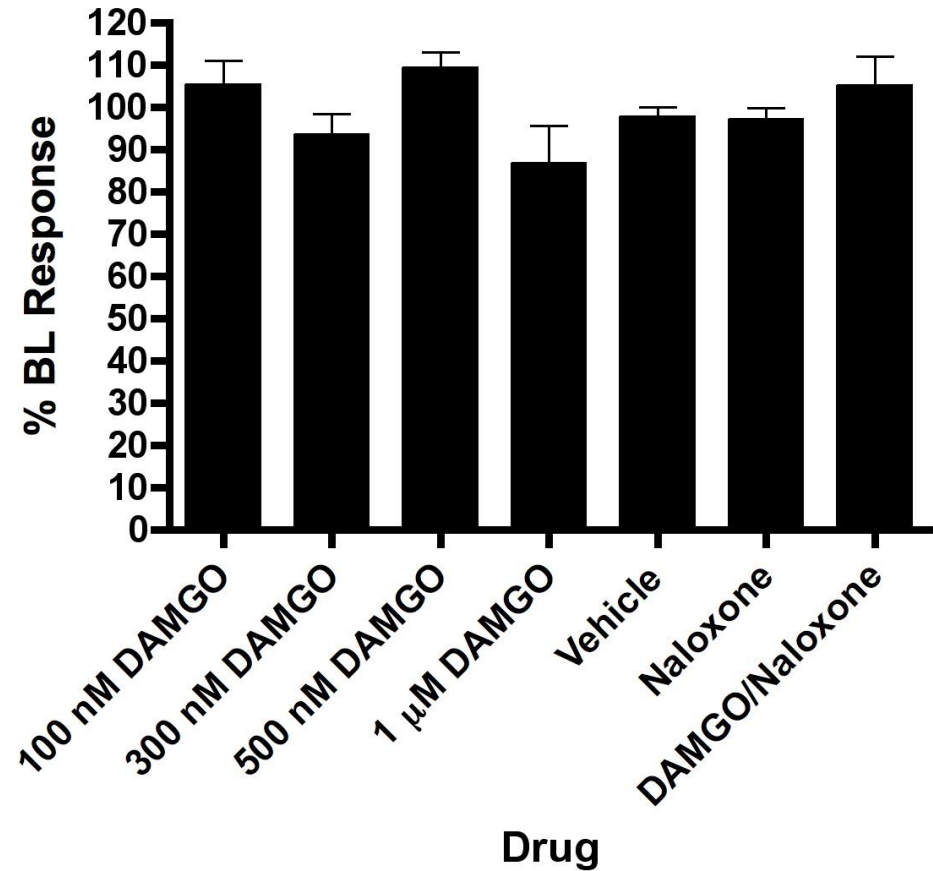
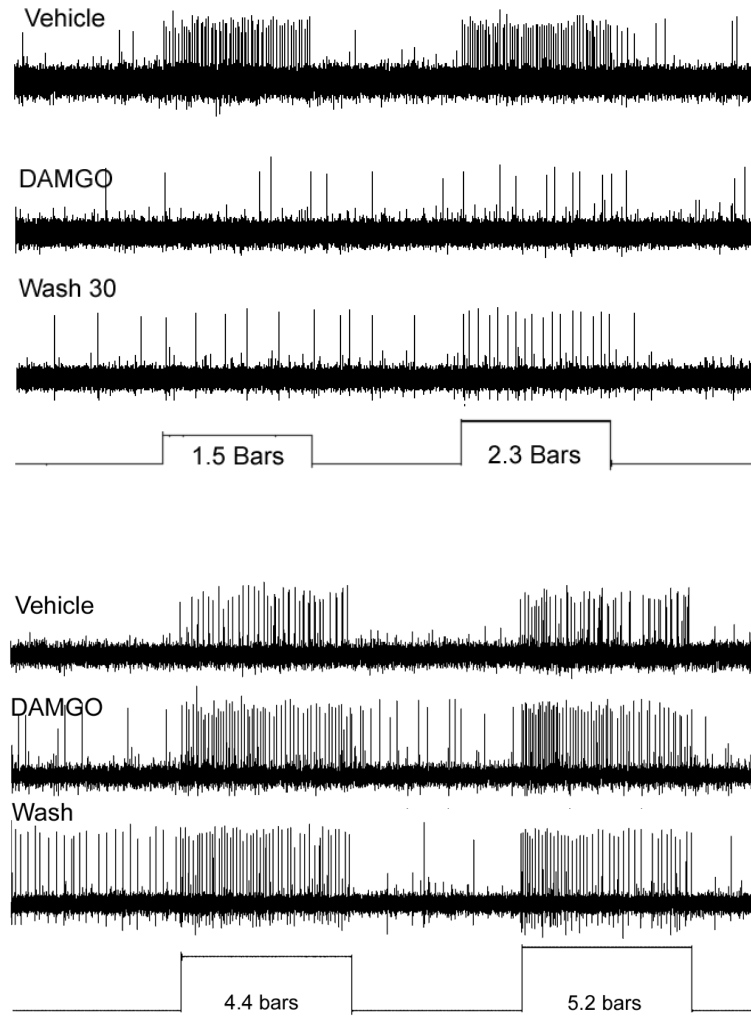
Mechanical

Heat

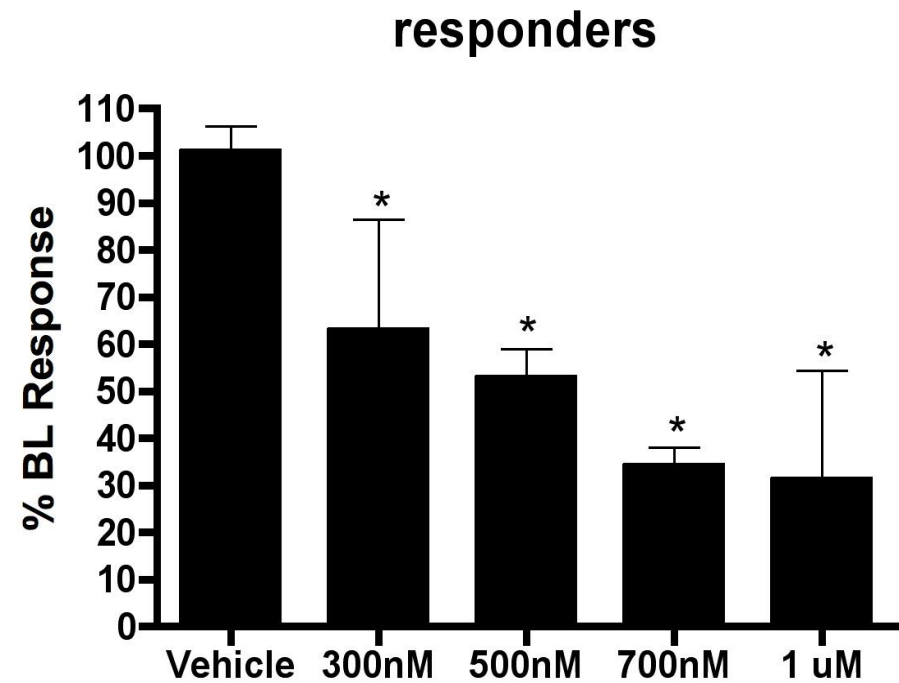
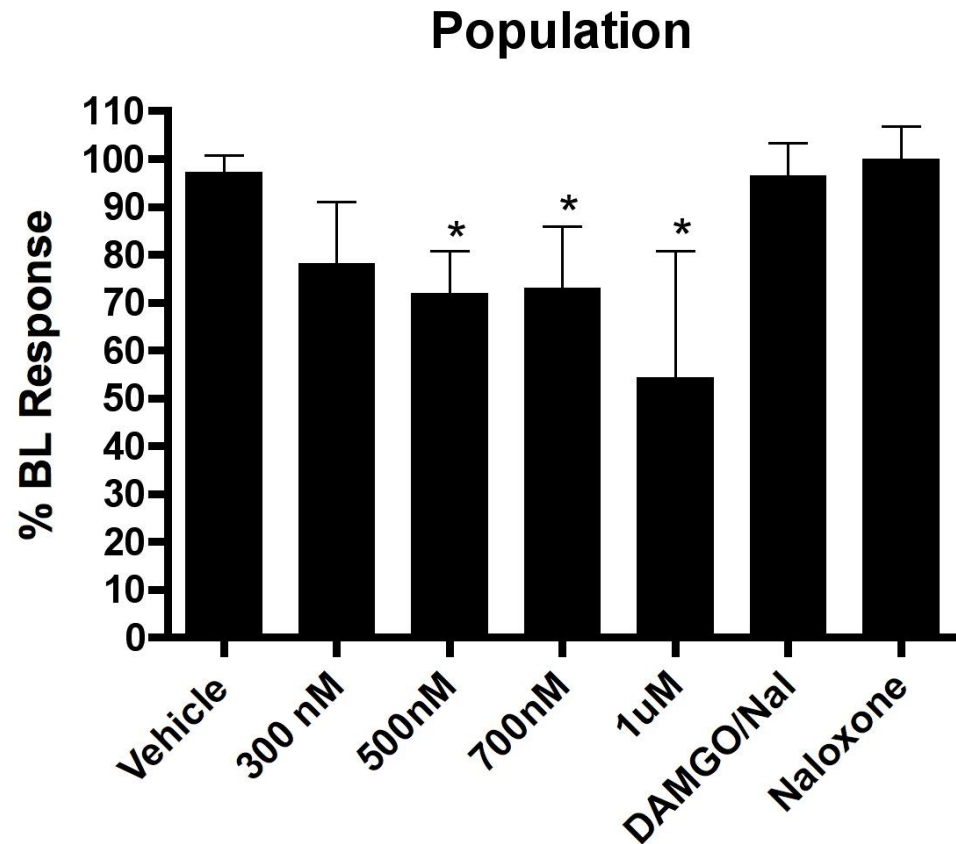
Delta Opioid Receptor (DOR): deltorphin II (18 hrs CFA)



Mu Opioid Receptor (MOR): DAMGO (18 hrs CFA)



Mu Opioid Receptor (MOR): DAMGO (72 hrs CFA)



Summary: Opioid Receptors in Inflamed Skin

- Opioids are ineffective in healthy skin
- 18 hours after inflammatory insult:

Morphine is effective

DOR are functional

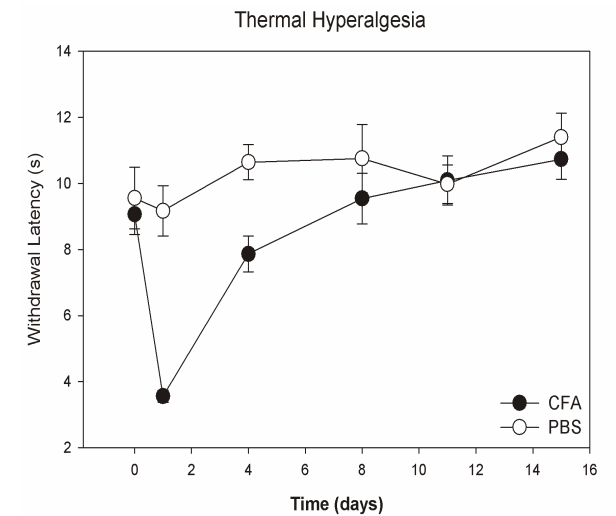
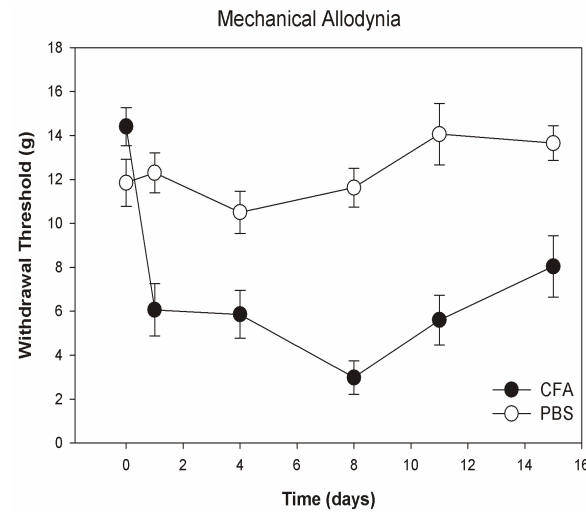
MOR are not functional

- 72 hours after inflammatory insult:

Morphine is effective

DOR uncertain function

MOR functional



Increased Efficacy of ORs: Possible Mechanisms

Increased receptor availability

- Receptor synthesis
- Receptor trafficking
- Receptor insertion

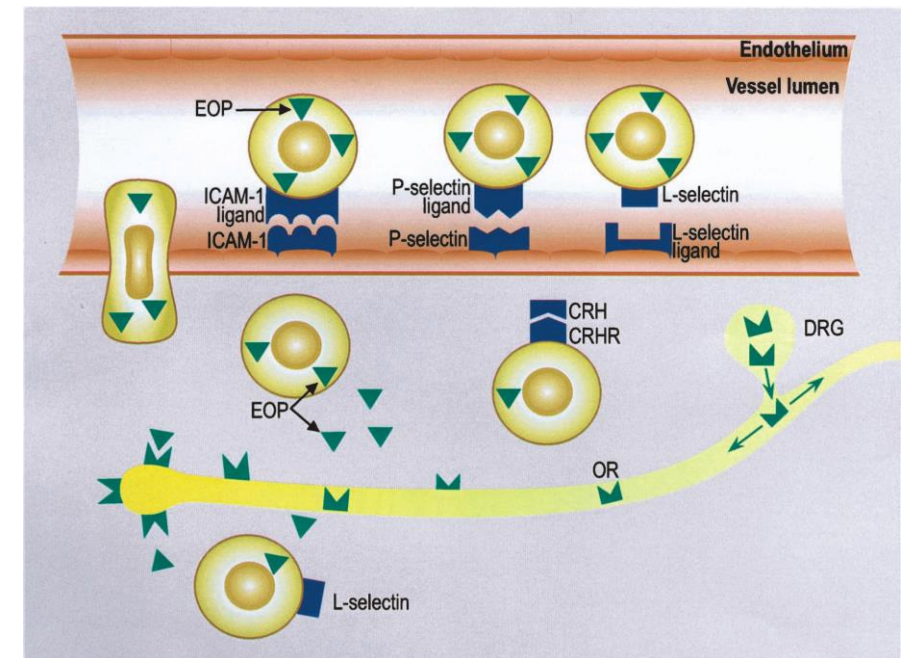
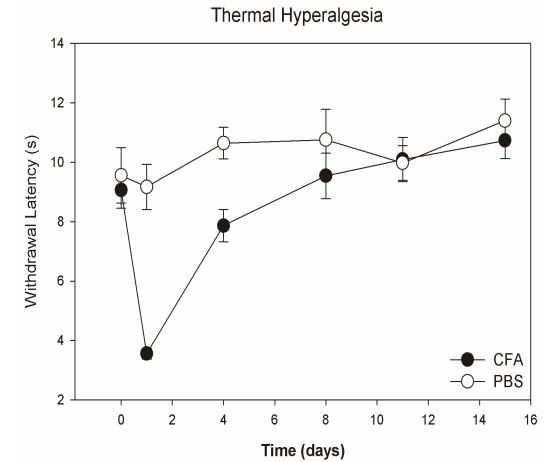
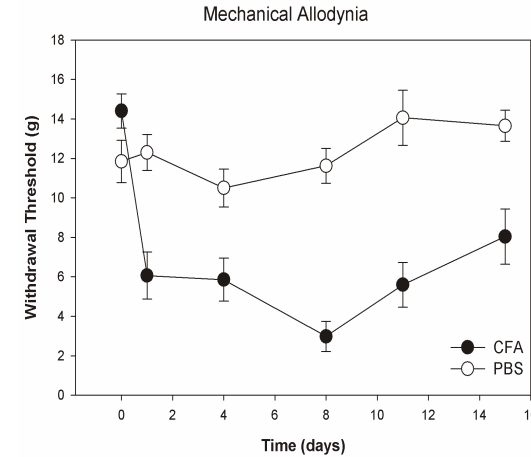
Increased access of ligand to receptors

- Disruption of perineurium
- Infiltrating opioid containing leukocytes

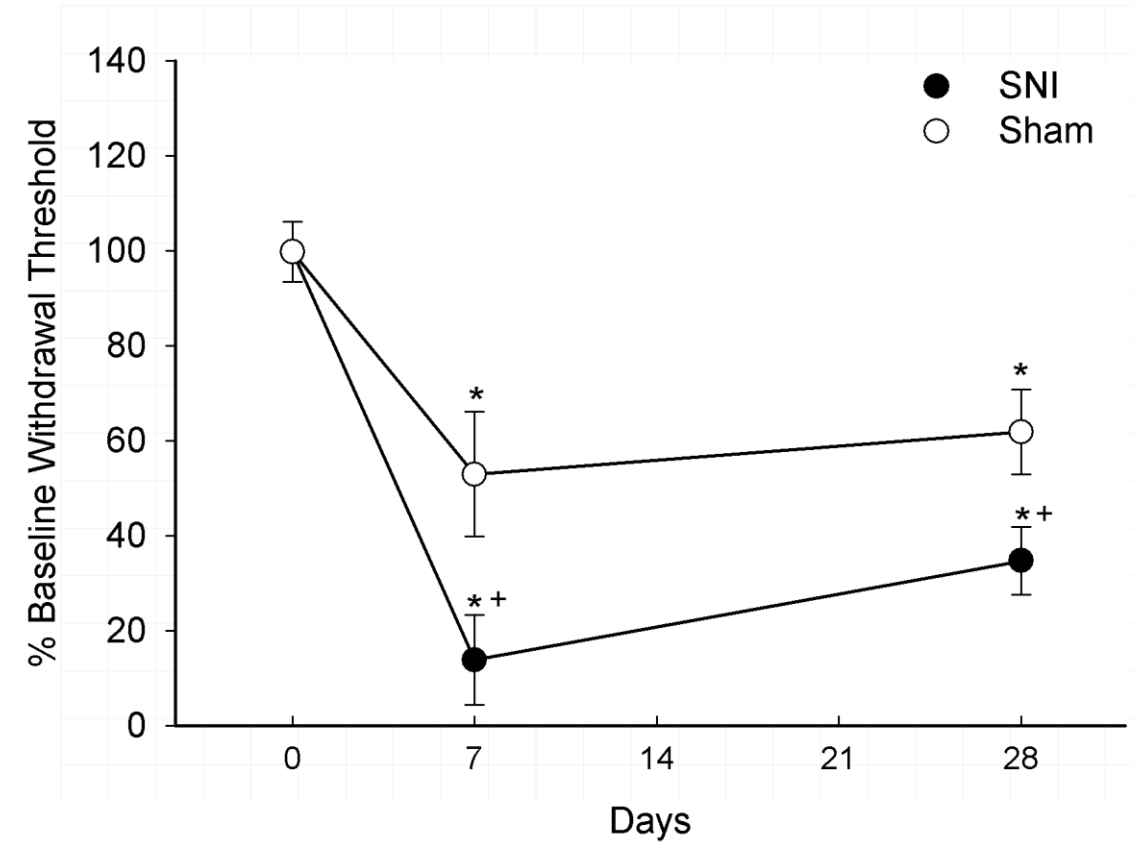
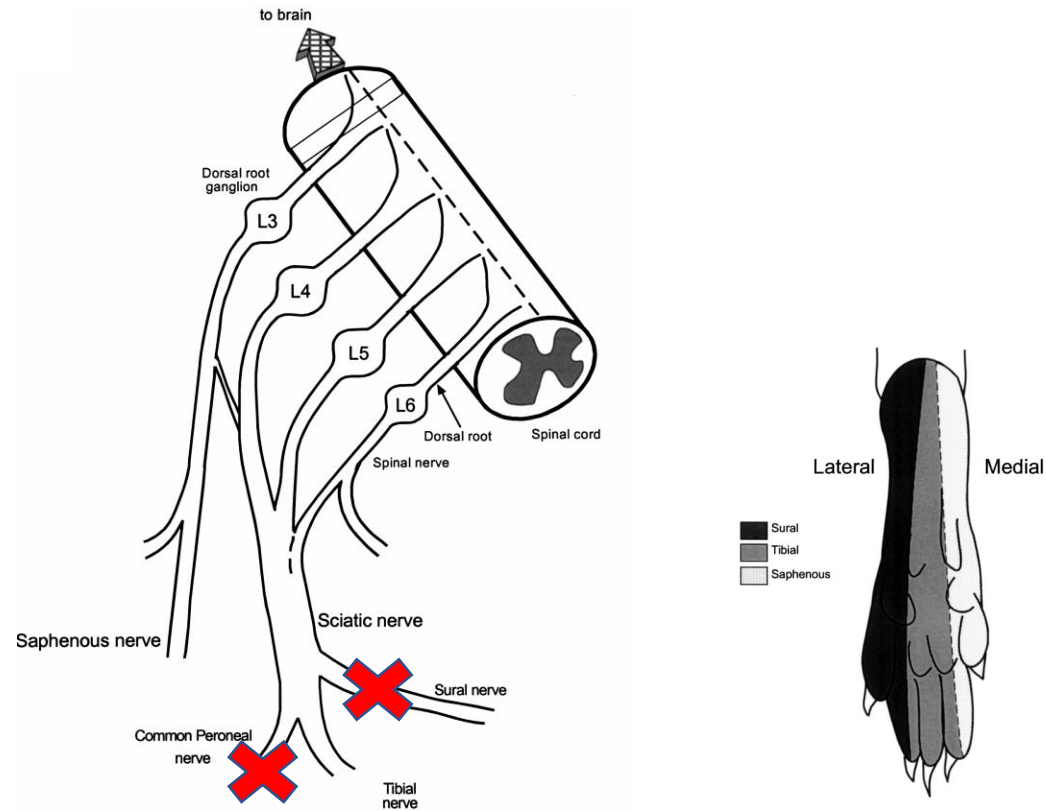
Receptor modulation

- impart “functional competence”

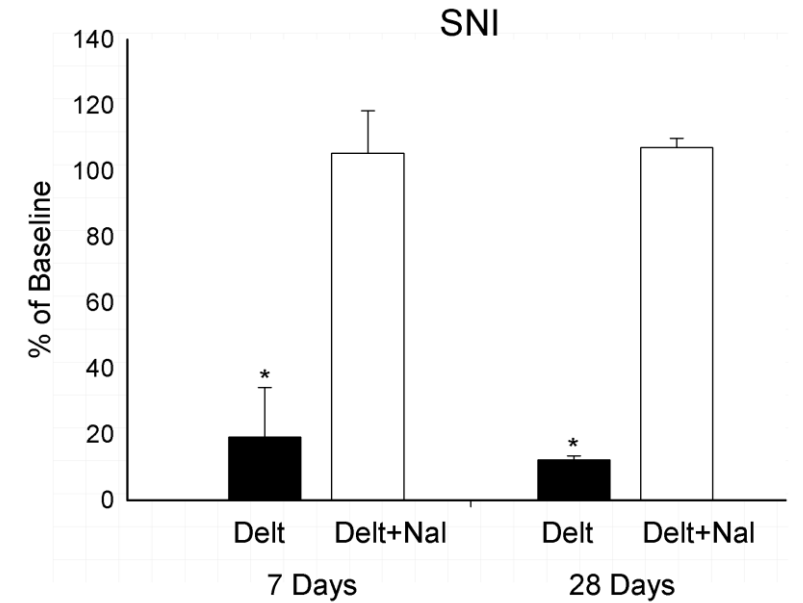
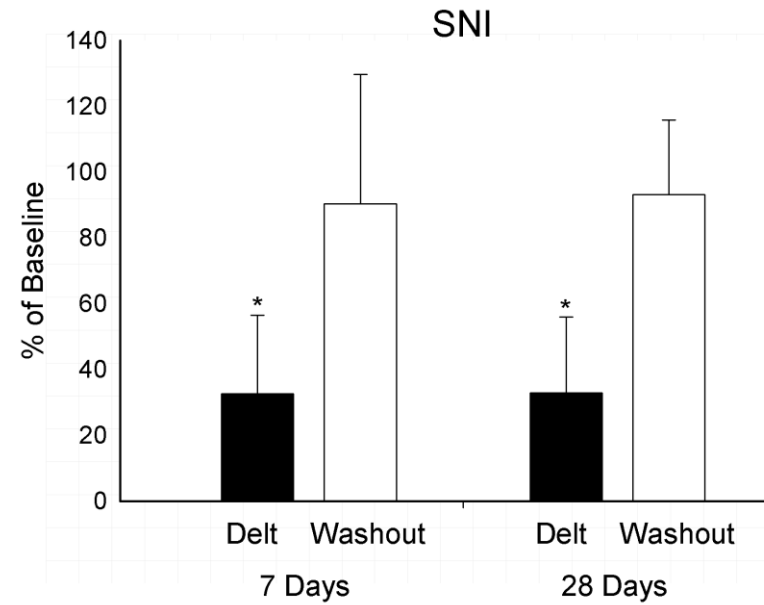
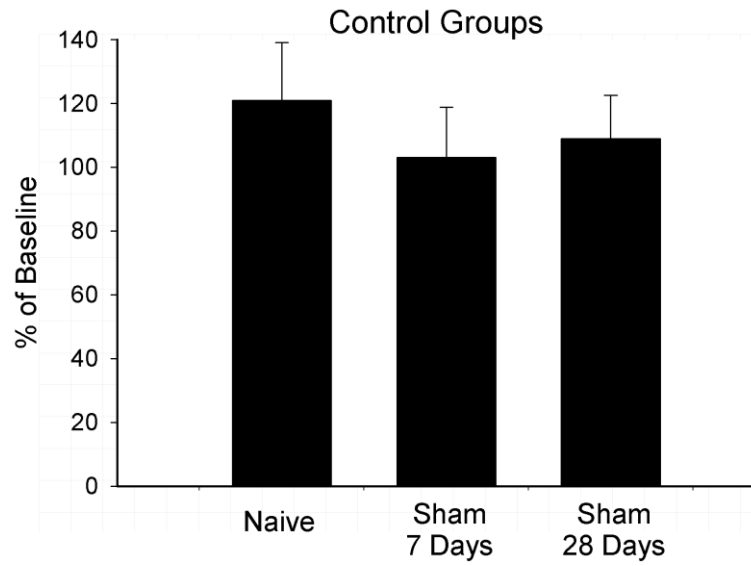
PKC involvement ? Immune signals?



Spared Nerve (tibial) Injury: model of neuropathic pain



Electrophysiology: Mechanical Responsiveness



Acknowledgements

Honda Lab

Heather N. Wenk
Jill-Desiree Brederson
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Sam Roiko

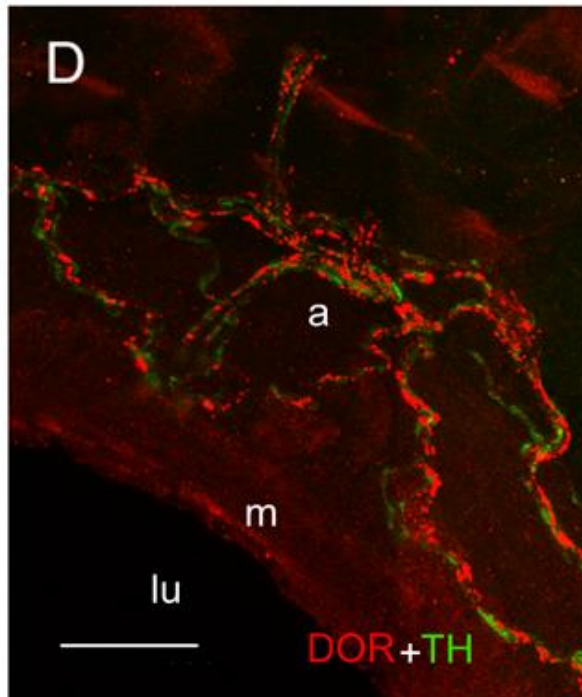
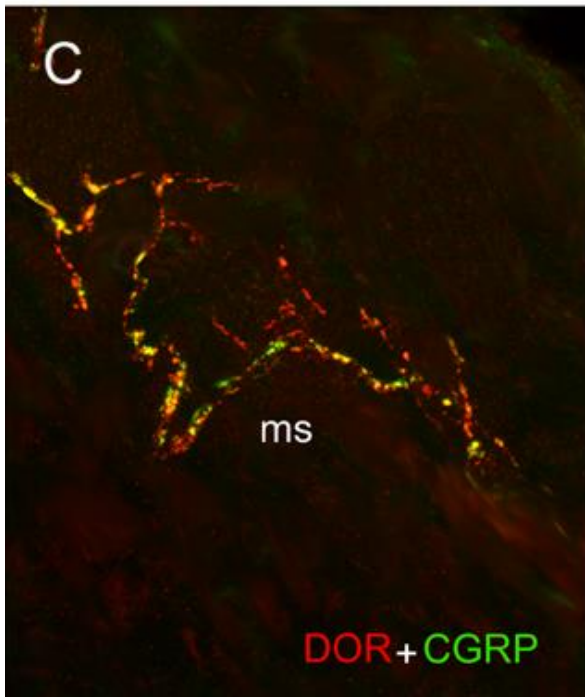
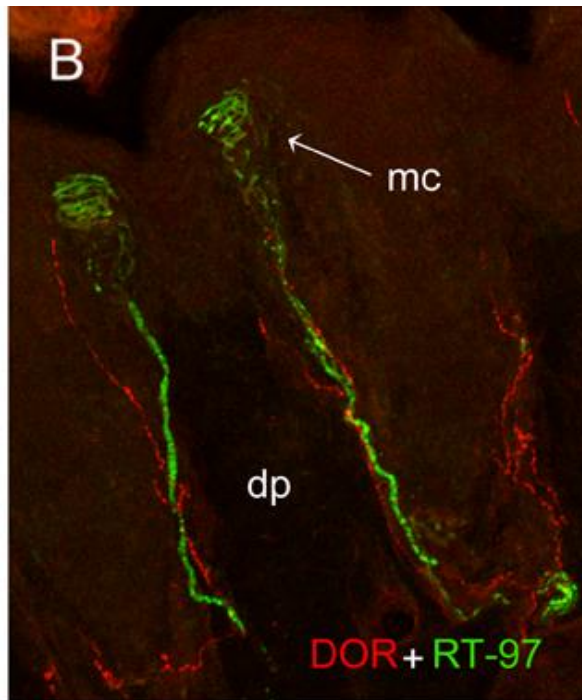
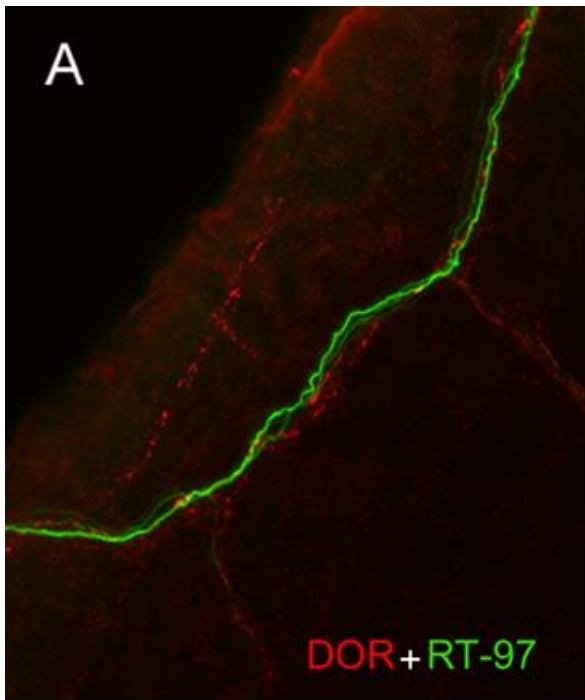
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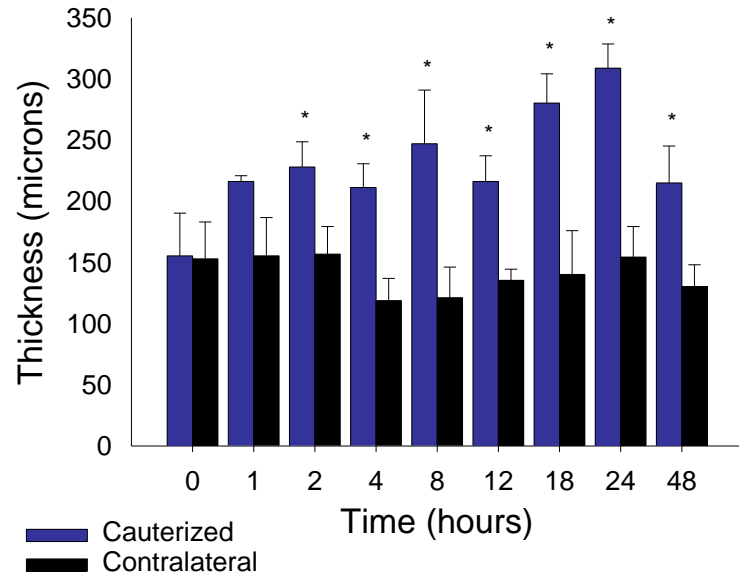
DOR-ir Peripheral Tissues

DOR-ir and RT-97-ir
did not colocalize

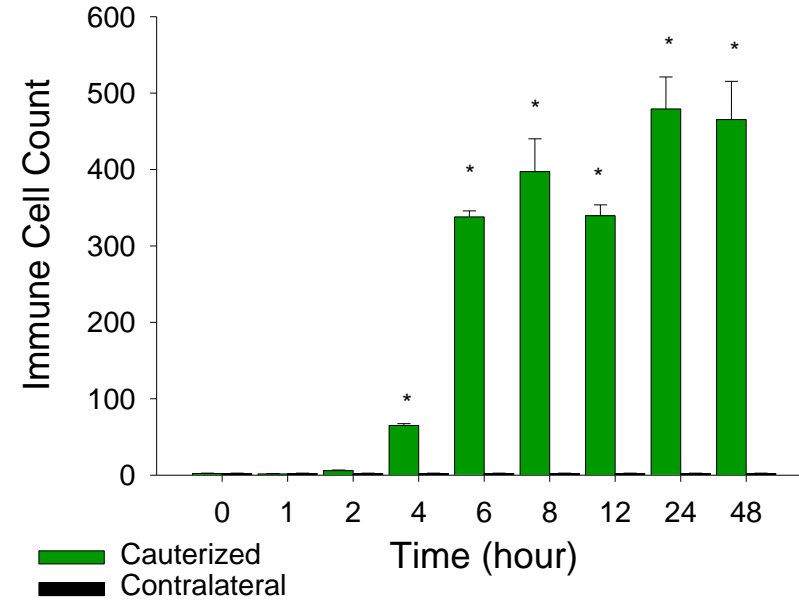
80% of DOR-ir fibers
displayed CGRP-ir

DOR-ir and TH-ir did not
colocalize

Stromal Edema



Immune Cell Count



Capsaicin Response

