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(hyperalgesia), (allodynia) .
(sympatetically maintained pain, SMP
) . SMP
, 가
, coupling
가 in vivo network
norepinephrine
가가 가
가 ionic channel norepinephrine
. 4, 5, 6 5, 6
SMP
. norepinephrine 가 Ca^{2+} K^{+} 가
. 2 antagonist yohimbine norepinephrine Ca^{2+}
 K^{+} 가 2 adrenergic receptor가
. Ca^{2+} cadmium K^{+}
norepinephrine 가 Ca^{2+} K^{+} iberiotoxin
 K^{+} norepinephrine 가
가 Ca^{2+} K^{+} 가
. , patch clamp, norepinephrine

<

>

I.

(neuropathic pain)

, hyperalgesia, allodynia

¹⁻³

(sym-

pathetically maintained pain,

SMP

)

SMP

⁴

가

가

⁵⁻⁷

SMP

Kim

Chung⁷

가

, hyperalgesia, allodynia

(4, 5, 6

)

⁸⁻¹⁰

¹⁰

가

coupling

가

가

가

Chung¹¹

¹²

adrenergic receptor

¹³⁻¹⁵

가

2

adrenergic antagonist

가 SMP

receptor

가

coupling

adrenergic receptor

가

. Sympathetic terminal

2

autoreceptor

prostaglandin, leukotriene

가

,¹⁶⁻¹⁹ noradrenaline

가 가

²⁰

Xie²¹

alpha mRNA가

가

adrenergic receptor

가

in vivo

network

nor-

epinephrine (NE)

NE

NE

가가

가

가 ionic channel

NE

II.

10

20

1.

150 250 gm

(Sprague-Dawley)

. Enflurane (1

2%), O₂ N₂O (2 : 1)

(L4 L6) L5 L6 , 3-0 silk thread
(ligation) .

2.

가 . 가
10 15 , 가 가
10 15
가 .
von Frey
filament , 가 . Von Frey filament
2.5 가 가
filament 2 3 10
가 가 50%
.

3.

Sprague-Dawley rat (100 400 g) enflurane
4°C phosphate buffered solu-
tion (PBS) . 5 6 (dorsal root
ganglion, DRG) (connective tissue) 가 2 3
0.7 mg/ml collagenase (type D), 0.1 mg/ml trypsin (1 mg/ml,
Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN, USA) 0.1 mg/ml DNase type I (Sigma
Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA) modified Eagle's medium (EBSS, pH 7.4)
1 (35°C, shaking water bath) . EBSS 3.6 g/l glucose 10
mM HEPES , 1,000 rpm
10% fetal calf serum, 1% penicillin-streptomycin minimum essential
medium (MEM; GIBCO, Grand island, NY, USA) .
poly-L-lysine polystyrene culture dish (35 mm) 37°C
12 .

4.

patch clamp amplifier (axopatch 200A, Axon instruments, Inc. CA, USA)
 whole-cell patch clamp . borosilicate glass
 capillary micropipette puller . 1.5
 2.5 M .
 가 (35 μ m
) . 가 culture dish
 , 1 2 ml/min .
 (voltage clamp) capacitance series resistance 80%
 , sampling rate 5 10 kHz, low-pass filter 5 kHz (-3 dB) .
 pclamp 6.0 software IBM compatible PC .
 (21 -24° C) .

5.

Ca^{2+} (internal solution) (mM) 120 N-methyl-D-glucamine (NMG) methanesulfonate (MS), 20 TEA-MS, 20 HCl, 11 ethyleneglycol-bis-(beta aminoethyl ether) N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid (EGTA), 10 HEPES, 1 CaCl_2 , 4 MgATP, 0.3 Na_2GTP , 14 Tris-phosphocreatine (pH 7.4, 318 mosm/kg H_2O) .
 (external solution) (mM) 140 MS, 145 TEA-OH, 10 HEPES, 15 glucose, 10 CaCl_2 , 0.001 tetrodotoxin (TTX) (pH 7.4 with TEA-OH, 310 mosm/kg H_2O) . K^+
 DRG current clamp mode
 (internal solution) (mM) 134 KCl, 1.2 MgCl_2 , 1 MgATP, 0.1 Na_2GTP , 0.05 EGTA, 10.5 HEPES, 14 glucose (pH 7.2 with 315 mosm/kg H_2O) . (exter-
 nal solution) (mM) 134 choline chloride, 6 KCl, 2 CaCl_2 , 1.2 MgCl_2 , 10.5 HEPES, 14 glucose (pH 7.4) . Current clamp mode
 K^+ choline chloride NaCl
 . polyethylene 가

6.

Collagenase type D trypsin Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals (Indianapolis, IN, USA),
 DNase type 1, TTX, NE, yohimbine, iberiotoxin Sigma Chemical Co. (St.Louis, MO, USA)
 . GIBCO (Grand Island, NY,

USA)

7.

student t test

P 0.05

III.

1.

NE

NE (10 M)

가

(L5, L6)

NE

가

가

NE

가

(Fig. 1).

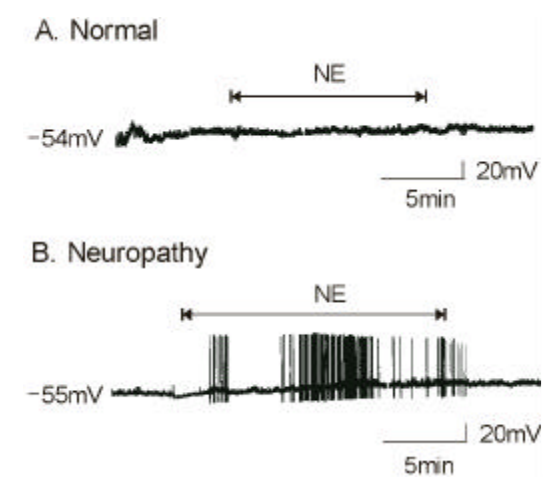


Fig. 1. The effects of NE on the excitability of rat DRG neurons. membrane potential and action potential were recorded using current clamp technique. Typical recordings from small DRG cells of normal rat and neuropathic rat are shown in A and B. The excitatory effects of NE are seen in the DRG cells of neuropathic rat.

2. Ca^{2+} NE

Whole cell mode -80 mV 200 ms 0 mV

가 Ca^{2+}

DRG Ca^{2+} NE NE Ca^{2+}

($8.35 \pm 1.40\%$ inhibition at 0 mV, n=5) (Fig. 2A, 5A).

DRG NE가 Ca^{2+} ($21.38 \pm 3.01\%$ inhibition at 0 mV, n=6) (Fig. 2B, 5A).

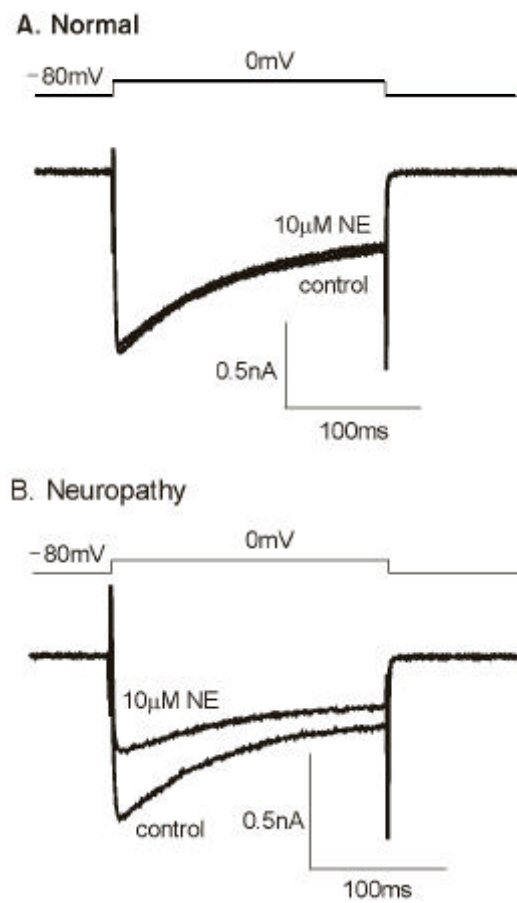


Fig. 2. The effects of NE on inward Ca^{2+} currents of small DRG cells from normal and neuropathic rats. Typical recordings of the whole cell Ca^{2+} current induced by 0 mV pulses for 200 ms in the absence and presence of 10 μM NE in normal (A) and neuropathic rat (B).

3. K^+ NE

. Whole cell mode
가 K^+
NE K^+ (8.14 ± 1.5%
inhibition at 30 mV, n=5) (Fig. 3A, 5B).
, NE K^+ (24.22 ± 4.86% inhi-
bition at 30 mV, n=6) (Fig. 3B, 5B).

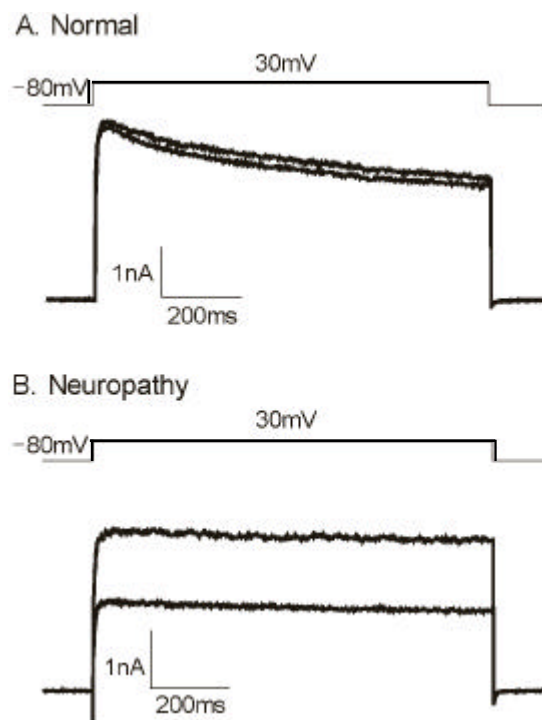


Fig. 3. The effects of NE on outward K^+ currents of small DRG cells from normal and neuropathic rats. Typical recordings of the whole cell K^+ current induced by 30 mV pulses for 1s in the absence and presence of 10 μ M NE in normal (A) and neuropathic rat (B).

4.	2	yohimbine	NE	Ca ²⁺	K ⁺
	2	yohimbine	NE	Ca ²⁺	K ⁺
Yohimbine (1 μM)	10	가	Ca ²⁺	NE	
		가	(9.24 ± 1.59% inhibition at 0 mV, n=5)	(Fig. 4A).	
yohimbine		K ⁺	NE		(9.01

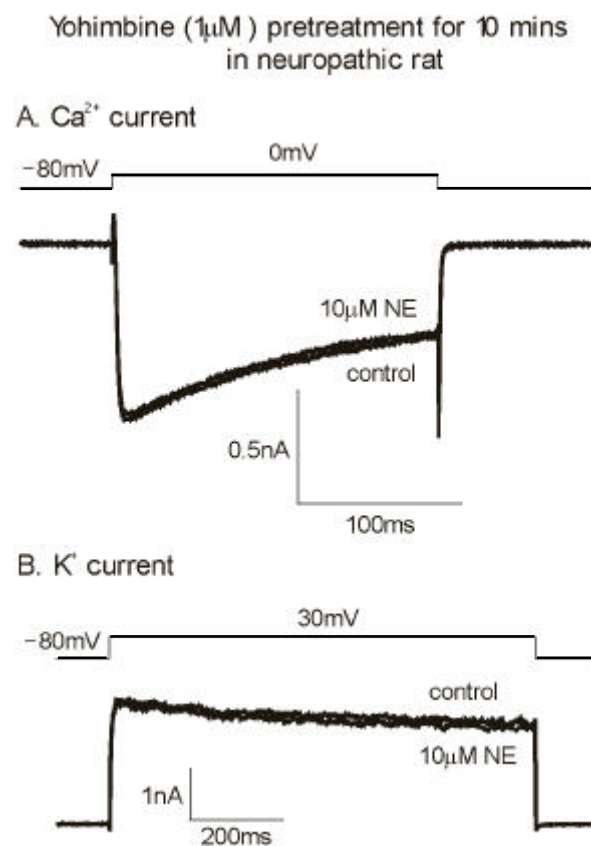
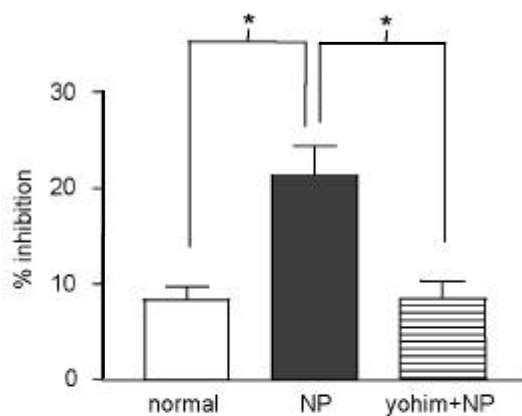


Fig. 4. The effects of yohimbine, an α_2 adrenergic antagonist, on the NE induced Ca^{2+} current and K^+ current inhibition in neuropathic rats. A: Typical recordings of NE effect on the whole-cell Ca^{2+} current induced by 0 mV for 200 ms in the presence of yohimbine (1 μM). B: Typical recordings of NE effect on the whole-cell K^+ current induced by 30 mV for 1 s in the presence of yohimbine (1 μM).

A. Ca^{2+} current of rat DRG



B. K^+ current of rat DRG

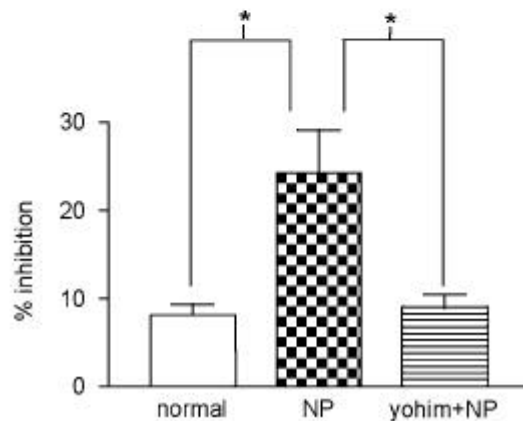


Fig. 5. Comparison of NE effect on the Ca^{2+} current and K^+ current among the normal, neuropathic and neuropathic rats with yohimbine. Fig. 5A showed the effect of NE on the Ca^{2+} current in the various conditions. Fig. 5B showed the effect of NE on the K^+ current in the various conditions. *: $p < 0.05$ compared between groups. NP: neuropathy, Yohim: yohimbine.

$\pm 1.41\%$ inhibition at 30 mV, $n=6$) (Fig. 4B).

K^+ 2 adrenergic

5. Ca^{2+}

cadmium NE K^+

Ca^{2+} cadmium (Cd) K^+

NE Ca^{2+}

NE K^+

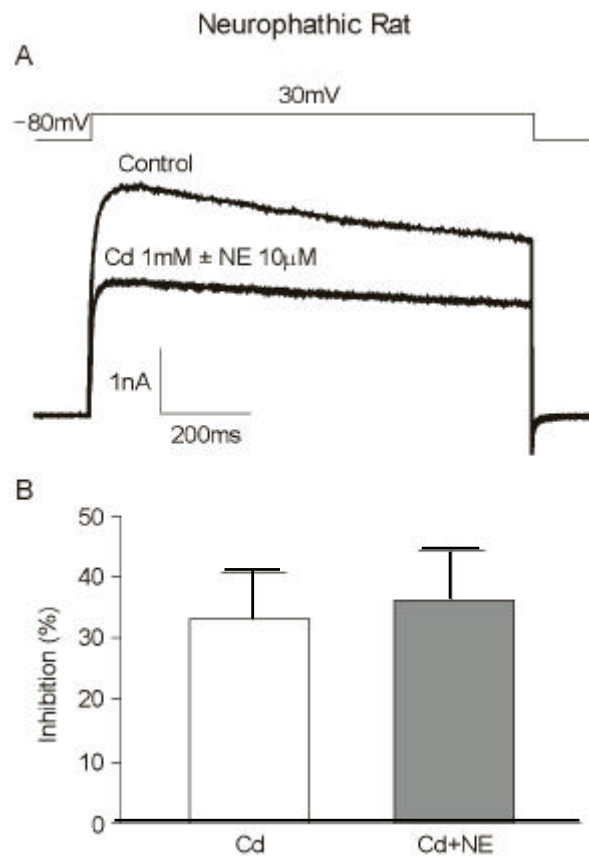


Fig. 6. The effect of cadmium, a calcium channel blocker, on the NE induced K^+ current inhibition in neuropathic rats. A: Typical recordings of Cd (1 mM) effect on inhibitory effect of NE on the K^+ current in the neuropathic model rats. NE was applied to the cells when the inhibitory effect of Cd on potassium current was stable. B: Comparison of inhibition of K^+ current amplitude induced by Cd alone and Cd with NE. The data was shown as mean \pm S.E.M.

	-80 mV	1 30 mV	DRG
		Cd (1 mM)	가
K ⁺	K ⁺		
	(33.04 \pm 7.46% inhibition at 30 mV, n=5) (Fig. 6).	Cd	K ⁺
가	NE	NE	
	(36.08 \pm 8.22% inhibition at 30 mV, n=5) (Fig. 6)	가	
K ⁺	Ca ²⁺	DRG	NE

6. Ca^{2+}

K^+

iberiotoxin

NE

K^+

NE가 Ca^{2+}

Ca^{2+}

K^+

가 NE

K^+

가

Ca^{2+}

K^+

iberiotoxin

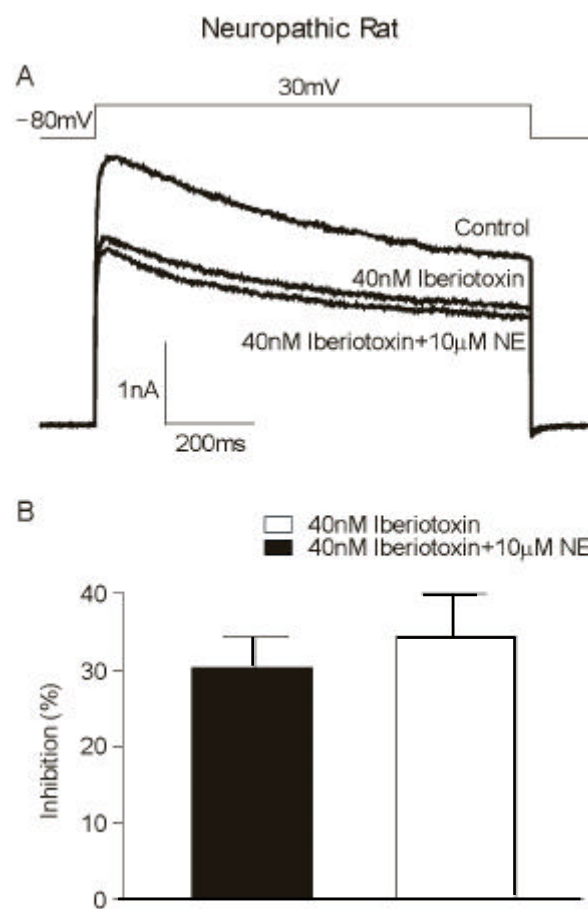


Fig. 7. The effect of iberiotoxin, a Ca^{2+} activated K^+ channel blocker, on the NE induced K^+ current inhibition in neuropathic rats. A: Typical recordings of iberiotoxin (40 nM) effect on inhibitory effect of NE on the K^+ current in the neuropathic model rats. NE was applied to the cells when the inhibitory effect of iberiotoxin on potassium current was stable. B: Comparison of inhibition of K^+ current amplitude induced by iberiotoxin alone and iberiotoxin with NE. The data was shown as mean \pm S.E.M.

iberiotoxin (40 nM) K^+ 가 (30.39±4.16% inhibition at 30 mV, n=5) (Fig. 7) iberiotoxin 가 NE (34.50±5.34% inhibition at 30 mV, n=5). NE 가 DRG NE 가 Ca^{2+} K^+

IV.

SMP coupling 가 NE NE 가 (Fig. 1).²² 가가 voltage clamp 가 channel 가 Ca^{2+} channel K^+ NE Ca^{2+} current K^+ current가 (Fig. 2, 3). K^+ channel K^+ current 가 K^+ current 가 Ca^{2+} current after-hyperpolarization (repetitive impulse firing) Ca^{2+} K^+ (K_{Ca} channel)가 가 가 Ca^{2+} influx Cd NE K^+ current Ca^{2+} current K_{Ca} channel blocker iberiotoxin NE 가 Cd Ca^{2+} current NE K^+ current 가 K^+ channel 가 delayed rectifier K^+ channel

2 adrenergic blocker NE current 가
 2 adrenergic receptor Leem ¹²
 .
 NE가 adrenergic receptor L type
 Ca²⁺ current 가 가 Ca²⁺ current K⁺ current
 .
 Ca²⁺ current 가 .
 .
 Ca²⁺ channel secondary messen-
 ger channel 가 patch clamp rupture pipette solution di-
 alysis Ca²⁺ current가 “Ca²⁺ current run down”
 Ca²⁺ current 가 가
 McLachlan ¹³ sympathetic terminal
 basket sympathetic terminal
 large cell Xie ²⁴ sympathetic nerve
 C-fiber가 , sciatic nerve
 large cell small cell NE 가 ²³
 large cell NE가 small cell 가
 . bullfrog sympathetic ganglia
 C-cell LHRH-like peptide가
 .
 B-cell ²⁵ large
 cell NE
 NE small cell
 .
 NE fiber . Leem ¹²
 in vivo sympathetic nerve fiber large fiber
 . sensitization ²⁶
 .
 가 가 .
 가
 interaction
 interaction 가 가
 . in vivo, in vitro 가
 , in vivo in vitro (brain slice)

sympathetic-sensory coupling

가
SMP
coupling
ion chan-
nel patch clamp Ca^{2+} K^{+} 가
 Ca^{2+} K^{+} Ca^{2+} channel type
NE 2 adrenergic receptor secondary messenger sys-
tem , 2 adrenergic receptor

V.

1. NE 가
2. NE Ca^{2+} K^{+}
3. Yohimbine (α_2 antagonist) NE Ca^{2+} K^{+} 가
4. Ca^{2+} Cd K^{+} NE 가
5. Ca^{2+} K^{+} iberiotoxin K^{+} NE 가
- 가 NE
 Ca^{2+} K^{+} 가

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Abstract

Changes of electrophysiologic properties of dorsal root ganglion cells in peripheral nerve-injured rats

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The neuropathic pain which induced by peripheral nerve injury shows spontaneous pain, hyperalgesia and allodynia. If the neuropathic pain is related to the sympathetic system, it is classified as a sympathetically maintained pain (SMP). The SMP is aggravated by sympathetic activation, and sympathetic block is used as a clinical treatment. Until now, it is unclear that what mechanism is involved in aggravation of pain by sympathetic activation. Many investigations about this topics using experimental animal models agrees that sensory nerve is activated by sympathetic activation and it is mediated by alpha adrenergic receptor. However, the detailed mechanism for the involvement of alpha adrenergic receptor on sympathetic-sensory coupling is controversial because previous many experiments were done using in vivo preparation which could not exclude many complicating factors. Thus we isolate injured dorsal root ganglion cells and investigate the effect of norepinephrine on several ionic channels which is known to be involved in membrane excitability.

The neuropathic animal models were made by ligation of the L5, L6 spinal nerves of rat. The dorsal root ganglion cells were acutely isolated and then electrophysiologic properties were studied.

In current clamp mode, we confirmed the membrane excitability was increased by norepinephrine and in voltage clamp mode, inward Ca^{2+} current and outward K^{+} current were decreased by norepinephrine in DRG neuron of neuropathic model rat. Yohimbine, an α_2 antagonist suppressed the inhibitory effect of norepinephrine on inward Ca^{2+} and outward K^{+} current of neuropathic DRG neuron. Cadmium, a calcium channel blocker, suppressed the inhibitory effect of norepinephrine on the outward K^{+} current and iberiotoxin, a calcium activated potassium channel blocker, suppressed the inhibitory effect of norepinephrine on outward K^{+} current of neuropathic DRG neuron.

These results suggests that at least direct actions of norepinephrine on DRG neuron contribute to sympathetic-sensory coupling and suppression of K_{Ca} channel activity may be a important mechanism in this process.

Key Words: neuropathic pain, sympathetically maintained pain, dorsal root ganglion, patch clamp, norepinephrine