سخنراني

The effect of Genipin on pain after morphine-induced analgesia and hyperalgesia in male rat in formalin test

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Introduction: Uncoupling protein 2 reduces ATP production. Decrease in ATP/ADP ratio in the cell, changes the cell excitability by inhibition of K_{ATP} channels involved in morphine-induced analgesia. The inhibition of UCP2, by Genipin, may affect morphine-induced analgesia.

Material and Methods: Male Wistar rats (200-250 g) were divided into 6 groups. Drugs were injected Intraperitoneal and then intrathecal. Groups were involved 1- saline, DMSO (%0.5 vol/vol), 2- saline, Genipin (10⁻³ mol/lit), 3- morphine (10 mg/kg), DMSO, 4- morphine (10 mg/kg), Genipin, 5- morphine (1 μg/kg), DMSO, 6- morphine (1 μg/kg), Genipin.

Results: Intethecal injection of Genipin after morphine (10 mg/kg) produced the analgesic effects but the pain threshold was lower than the related control group. The analgesic effects of morphine in this dose were enhanced in the second phase of the formalin test. Intrathecal Genipin produced no effect on hyperalgesia induced by morphine (1 µg/kg), but this low dose of morphine was able to reverse the anti-nociception effect of Genipin in the second phase of the formalin test.

Conclusion: Morphine hyperpolarized cells by activation of K_{ATP} channels, and it seems that Genipin competes with this action, at least in part, by inhibition of UCP2, so it can reduce the analgesic effect induced by morphine. Apparently, the anti-inflammatory effects of Genipin are so potent that the anti-inflammatory effect of morphine is in this range. Genipin had no effect on hyperalgesia and pro-inflammatory effects of morphine (1 $\mu g/kg$), that may be due to common signaling mechanisms such as K_{ATP} channels.

Key Terms: UCP2, Mitochondria, Genipin, Morphine, K_{ATP} channels.

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