

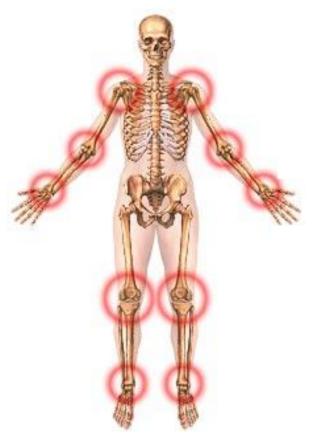
#### Chronic inflammation and pain: Assessment of c-Fos and ATF-3 as markers of spinal neuronal activity in a pain model of rheumatoid arthritis

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Molecular Pain Group
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#### Introduction

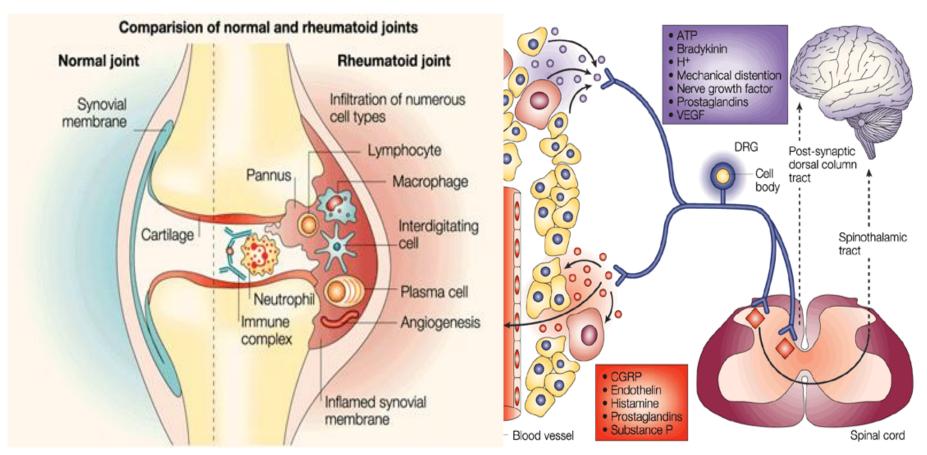
Pain in chronic inflammatory diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA), is a major clinical problem







Even after anti-inflammatory treatment chronic pain still remains



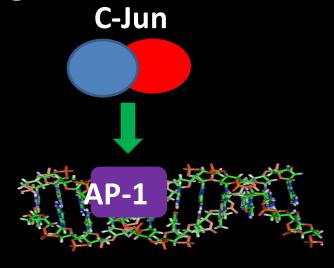
Feldmann, M. (2002). Development of anti-TNF therapy for rheumatoid arthritis. Nature Reviews Immunology. 2: 364-371

Mantyh, P. W., Clohisy, D. R., Koltzenburg, M., Hunt, S. P. (2002). Molecular mechanisms of cancer pain. Nature Reviews Cancer. 2: 201-209

Chronic inflammation → neurons hypersensitive → chronic pain

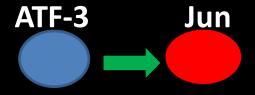
# **C-Fos** Jun Transcription

#### **C-Fos**

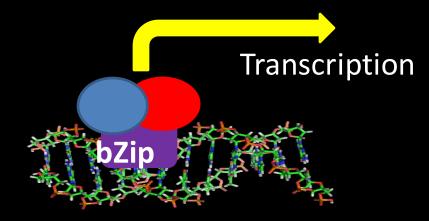


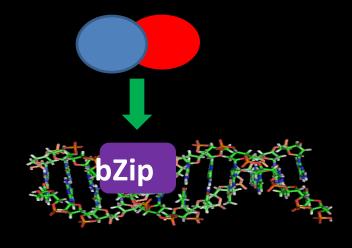
- Increased neuroexcitability Cellular adaption
- Proliferation
- Differentiation
- Defense against cell damage

### ATF-3

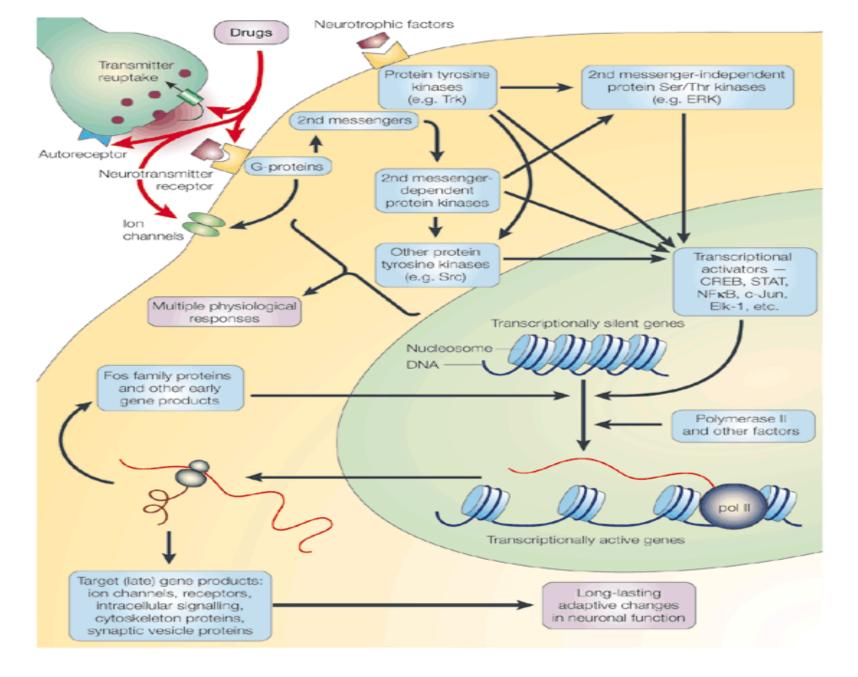








- cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor
- stress, injury



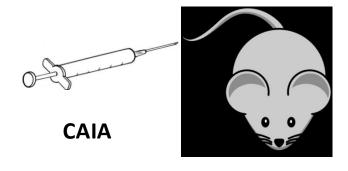
#### Aim

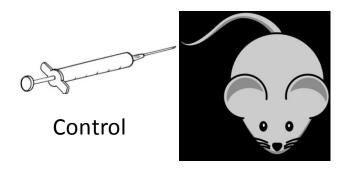
Is there a change in the number of c-Fos/ATF-3 positive neurons in the dorsal horn of the spinal cord during and after RA inflammation?

#### Method

Mouse model:

Collagen II
Antibody
Induced
Arthritis





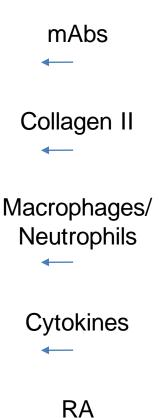
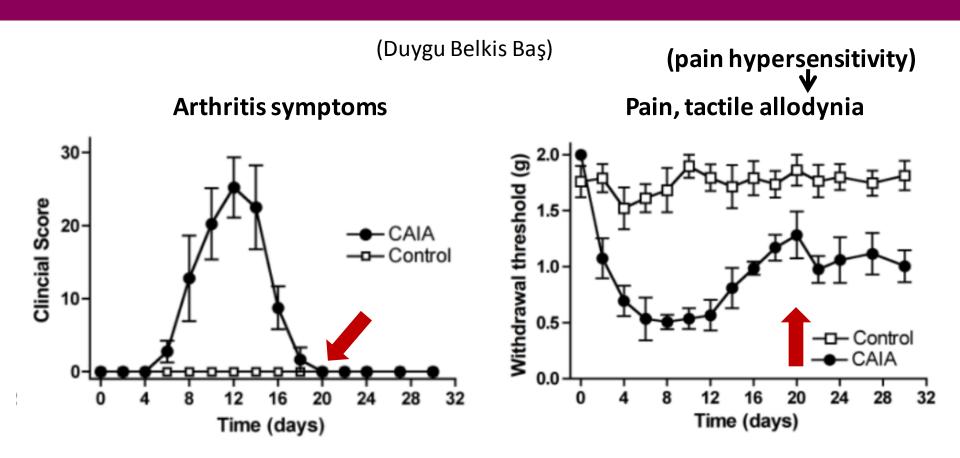


Image 1: Injection: <a href="http://www.edupics.com/injection-t12187.jpg">http://www.edupics.com/injection-t12187.jpg</a> Access date: 21 Aug 2010

#### Results



Collagen Antibody Induced Arthritis (CAIA) leads to persistent pain in mice even after cessation of inflammation on day 20

#### Method 2

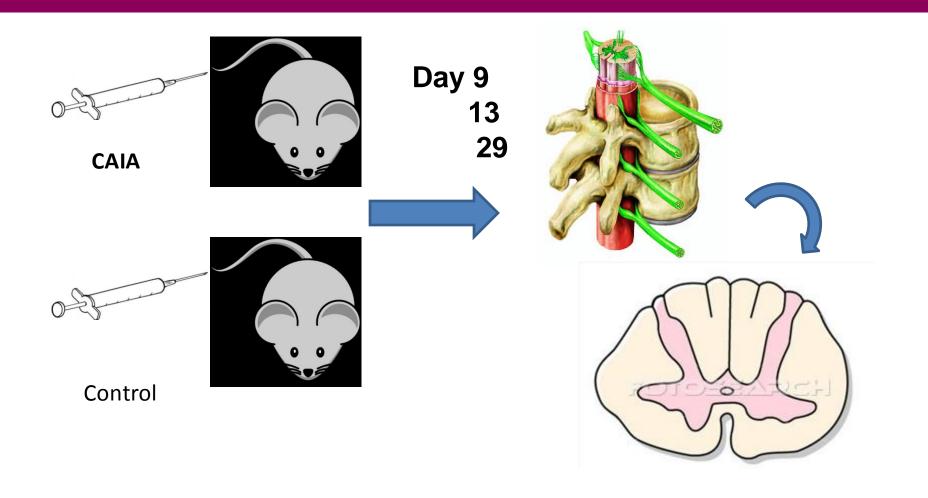
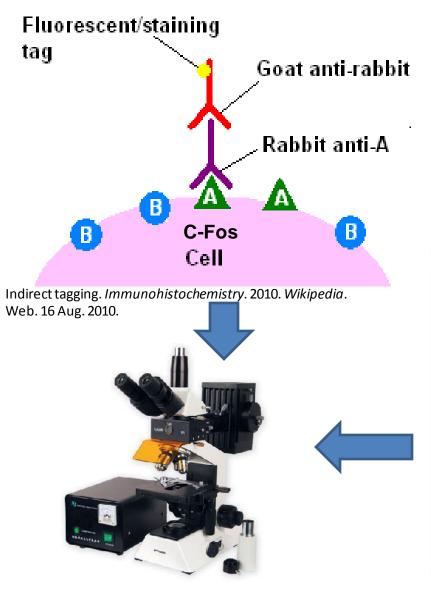


Image 1: Injection <a href="http://www.edupics.com/injection-t12187.jpg">http://www.edupics.com/injection-t12187.jpg</a> Web access date: 21 Aug 2010

Image 2: Mouse <a href="http://www.clker.com/cliparts/e/2/0/6/12154415421767612404lemmling\_Simple\_cartoon\_mouse.svg.hi.png">http://www.clker.com/cliparts/e/2/0/6/12154415421767612404lemmling\_Simple\_cartoon\_mouse.svg.hi.png</a> Web access date: 21 Aug 2010

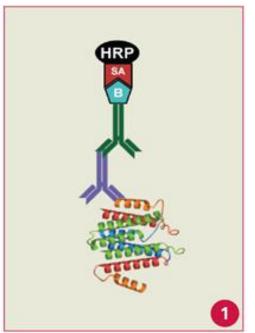
Image 3: Spinal cord: <a href="http://www.dorlingkindersley-uk.co.uk/static/clipart/uk/dk/exp\_humanbody/exp\_human045.jpg">http://www.dorlingkindersley-uk.co.uk/static/clipart/uk/dk/exp\_humanbody/exp\_human045.jpg</a> Web access date: 21 Aug 2010

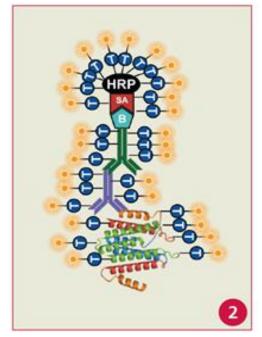
Image 4: Spinal slice cartoon: sa702067 <www.fotosearch.com> Web access date: 23 Aug 2010



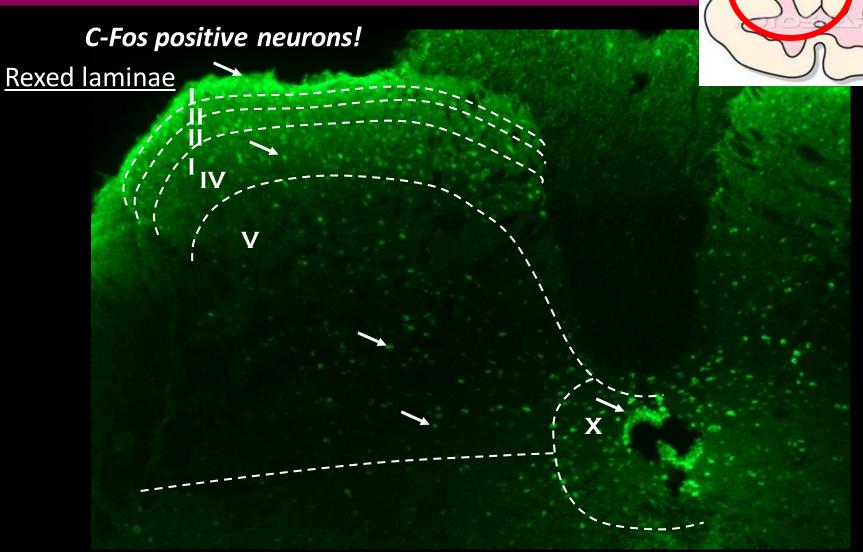
#### **Immunohistochemistry**

# Tyramide Signal Amplification



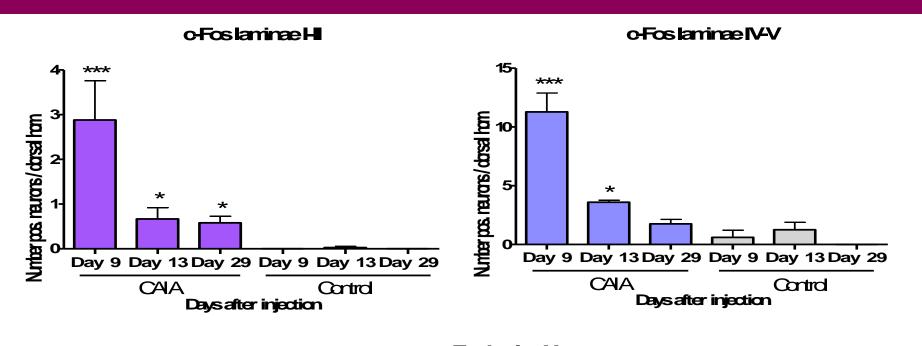


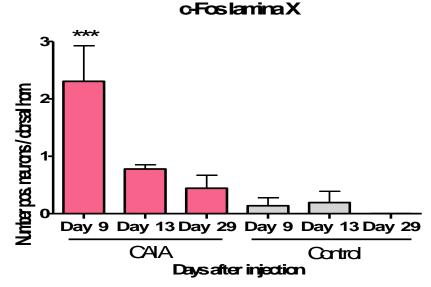
Tyramide Signal Amplification Systems. 2010. PerkinElmer. Web. 16 Aug. 2010.



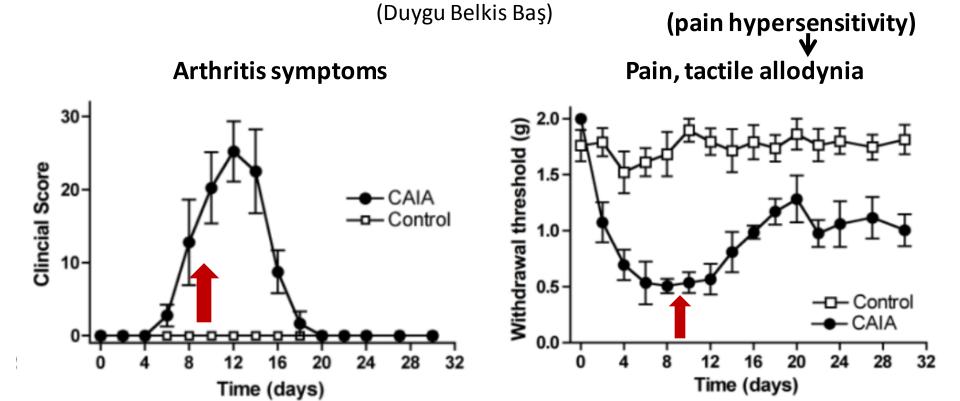


## c-Fos expression in the spinal dorsal horn is elevated subsequent to induction of joint inflammation

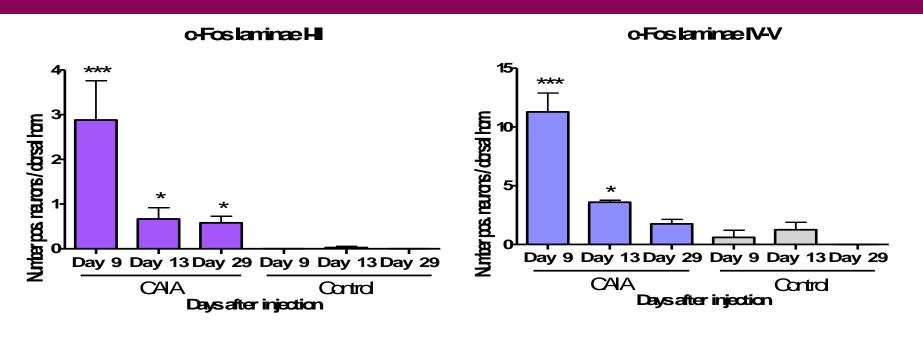


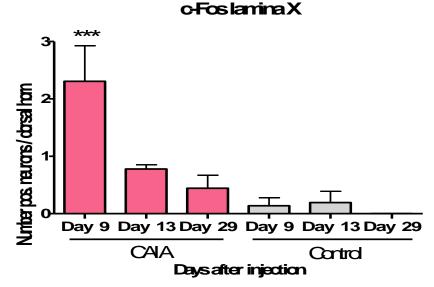


#### Results

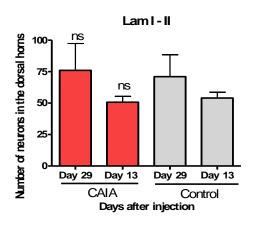


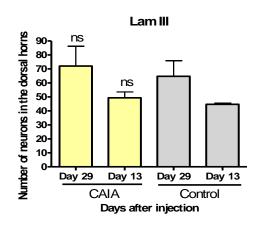
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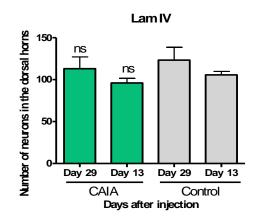


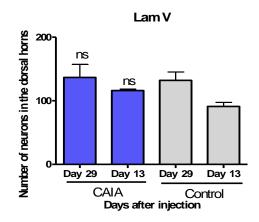


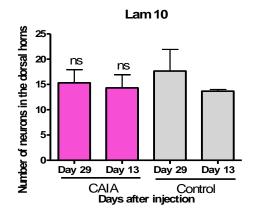
#### Results ATF-3











#### Summary

 Joint inflammation → increases c-Fos expression (=active neurons) in the spinal dorsal horn

Most pronounced:

- on day 9 (inflammatory phase)
- Allodynia (pain hypersensitivity) persists beyond the inflammatory phase
  - the number of c-Fos positive neurons is increased as compared to control mice on day 29

#### Summary

- ATF-3: not significantly higher after CAIA induction
- Increase in both CAIA and control after the inflammation
  - Accumulation after nerve injury (possibly the act of the injection itself)

### Thank you!

