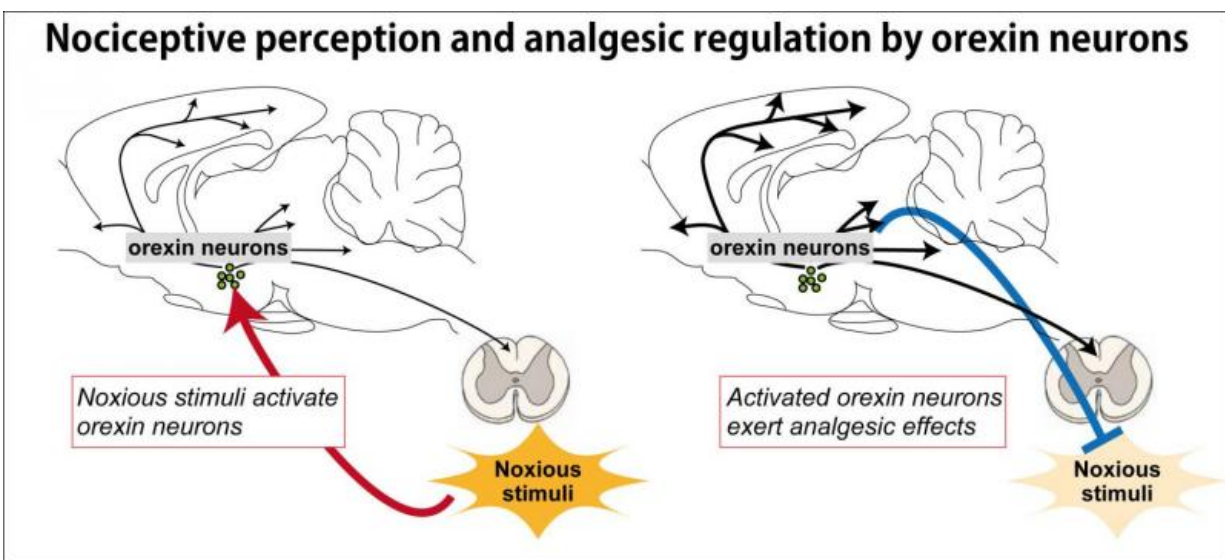


Neuronal activity shows link between wakefulness and fight-or-flight response in mice

July 15 2016



The dual role of orexin neurons in nociceptive perception and analgesic regulation. Noxious stimuli such as pinching or high temperature increase orexin neuronal activity, while activation of orexin neurons induces analgesic effects. This integrative function of orexin neurons supports stress-induced analgesia. Credit: Ayumu Inutsuka

Researchers centered at Nagoya University revealed a role for orexin neurons of the hypothalamus in regulating the response to harmful stimuli in mice. Painful stimuli activated orexin neurons, except in mice

that were anesthetized. Mice bred to lack orexin neurons were hypersensitive to such stimuli, while those with artificially activated orexin neurons demonstrated reduced responses to pain. These findings suggest a link between response to stimuli and consciousness that is regulated by neurons producing orexin.

Japanese researchers centered at Nagoya University reveal a role for orexin [neurons](#) of the hypothalamus when [mice](#) respond to [painful stimuli](#), and suggest a link between stimulus response and consciousness²

An animal's response to potentially harmful [stimuli](#) is known as nociception, and is determined, to some extent, by the level of consciousness. The absence of nociception or the inability to feel pain can cause an animal to unknowingly incur severe injury, while hypersensitivity to pain prevents quick defense responses to a threat to survival (the fight-or-flight response). Neurons in the hypothalamus that produce the neurotransmitter orexin (a chemical messenger) are known to control nociception, and to play a role in wakefulness and reward processing. Pathways involving orexin neurons are also important during the transition from sleep to wakefulness. However, the precise functioning of orexin neurons in nociception has remained unclear. A research team centered at Nagoya University has now uncovered a role for orexin neurons in the link between nociception and the inability to feel pain (analgesia) in mice. The study was recently reported in *Scientific Reports*.

The researchers bred mice with orexin neurons that could be selectively and temporally destroyed by a toxin. This specific cell death was controlled by the presence or absence of a chemical added to the animals' food. Mice lacking orexin neurons were found to be more sensitive to nociception than control mice, as demonstrated by pain-related behaviors such as withdrawing their paws from a hot plate or

licking paws injected with a chemical irritant. Conversely, the artificial activation of orexin neurons significantly decreased such pain-related behaviors, suggesting its analgesic effect.

Selective removal of orexin neurons also reduced neurons expressing another [chemical messenger](#), dynorphin, within part of the hypothalamus. "This indicates that the [analgesic effect](#) of activating orexin neurons could involve the combined action of orexin and dynorphin, or other messengers," first author Ayumu Inutsuka says.

Development of a novel measurement system enabled the researchers to record real-time orexin neuronal activity. "We selectively engineered orexin neurons to express a calcium indicator that could be illuminated by an LED light source, and the resultant fluorescence was detected," corresponding author Akihiro Yamanaka explains. "Strong mechanical stimuli applied to the mouse tail in the form of pinching with forceps brought an increase in the indicator signal. No such response was elicited when weaker stimuli were used, nor when the mice were anesthetized."

Temperature-dependent increases of heat stimuli also induced a similar response, which again could not be detected under anesthesia, suggesting that anesthetics may function by inhibiting orexin neurons.

More information: Ayumu Inutsuka et al. The integrative role of orexin/hypocretin neurons in nociceptive perception and analgesic regulation, *Scientific Reports* (2016). [DOI: 10.1038/srep29480](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep29480)

Provided by Nagoya University

Citation: Neuronal activity shows link between wakefulness and fight-or-flight response in mice (2016, July 15) retrieved 17 May 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-07-neuronal->

link-fight-or-flight-response-mice.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.