食品生理学研究室ニュー入り

New of Laboratory of Food and Physiological Sciences:

Vol. 9. 23-AUG-2018

★平成28年度卒業生「柿田 楓さん、坪内鴻奈さん、安達真柚さん」の研究成果が神経科学の専門誌 "Neuroscience Research" に掲載されました!!!

Neuroscience Research 134 (2018) 49-55

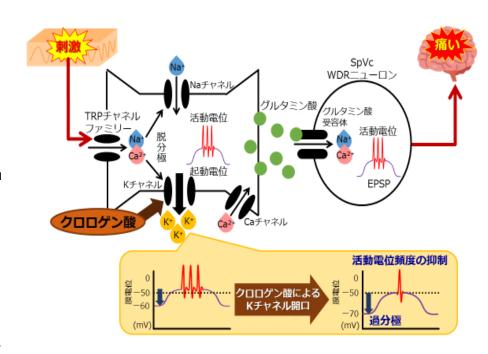
Local subcutaneous injection of chlorogenic acid inhibits thenociceptive trigeminal spinal nucleus caudalis neurons in rats

Kaede Kakita, Hirona Tsubouchi, Mayu Adachi, Shiori Takehana, Yoshihito Shimazu, Mamoru Takeda*

Laboratory of Food and Physiological Sciences, Department of Life and Food Sciences, School of Life and Environmental Sciences, Azabu University, 1-17-71, Fuchinobe, Chuo-ku, Sagamihara, Kanagawa, 252-5201, Japan

Abstract: Acute administration of chlorogenic acid (CGA) in vitro was recently shown to modulate potassium channel conductance and acid-sensing ion channels (ASICs) in the primary sensory neurons; however, in vivo peripheral effects of CGA on the nociceptive mechanical stimulation of trigeminal neuronal activity remains to be determined. The present study investigated whether local administration of CGA in vivo attenuates mechanical stimulation-induced excitability of trigeminal spinal nucleus caudalis neuronal (SpVc) activity in rats. Extracellular single-unit recordings were made of SpVc wide-dynamic range (WDR)neuronal activity elicited by non-noxious and noxious orofacial mechanical stimulation in pentobarbital anesthetized rats. The mean number of SpVc WDR neuronal firings responding to both nonnoxious andnoxious mechanical stimuli were significantly and dose-dependently inhibited by local subcutaneous administration of CGA (0.1-10 mM), with the maximal inhibition of discharge frequency revealed within 10 min and reversed after approximately 30 min. The mean frequency of SpVc neuronal discharge inhibition by CGA was comparable to that by a local anesthetic, the sodium channel blocker, 1% lidocaine. These results suggest that local CGA injection into the peripheral receptive field suppresses the excitability of SpVc neurons, possibly via the activation of voltage-gated potassium channels and modulation of ASICs in the nociceptive nerve terminal of trigeminal ganglion neurons. Therefore, local injection of CGA could contribute to local anesthetic agents for the treatment of trigeminal nociceptive pain. © 2017 Elsevier Ireland Ltd and Japan Neuroscience Society. All rights reserved.

ハイライト: 侵害刺激に応じる侵害受容性ニューロンの興奮性が、局所的に投与したコーヒー豆に多く含有される食品成分「クロロゲン酸」により、二次ニューロンレベルにおいて抑制されることが判明した。従って「クロロゲン酸」は一次ニューロンにおける活動電位発現に関わるK[†]チャネルを増強させる効果により歯科領域を含めた様々な医療行為において、副作用のない食品由来成分として代替医療に貢献する可能性が示唆された。局所麻酔薬リドカインとは作用機序の違いより、本研究成果はより強力な局所麻酔薬の開発に貢献し、食品由来成分として補完代替医療に貢献する可能性が示唆された。



★クロロゲン酸の侵害受容性疼痛の抑制機序:

クロロゲン酸を皮膚に局所投与すると、クロロゲン酸は電位依存性Kチャネル活動を増強し、K*が細胞外に流出する。K*チャネルの開口は細胞膜を介したK*の透過性が上がることに繋がり、静止膜電位を過分極側にシフトして活動電位を誘発するNaチャネルの開口閾値より遠ざけるため三叉神経節ニューロンの興奮性が抑制されると推察される。