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Resveratrol suppresses nociceptive jaw-opening reflex via 5HT₃ receptor-mediated GABAergic inhibition



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ABSTRACT

Systemic administration of the dietary constituent, resveratrol, was previously shown to inhibit the nociceptive jaw-opening reflex (JOR) via the endogenous opioid system. The present study investigated whether resveratrol could similarly affect the JOR under *in vivo* conditions via 5HT₃ receptor-mediated GABAergic inhibition. We used electrical stimulation of the tongue in pentobarbital-anesthetized rats to evoke the JOR, which was recorded as the anterior belly of the digastric muscle electromyograms (dEMG). Intravenous administration of resveratrol (2 mg/kg) reduced the dEMG amplitude in response to three times the determined threshold electrical stimulation, with maximum inhibition reached within approximately 10 min. These inhibitory effects on the JOR were reversible to control levels after approximately 20 min. Pretreatment of rats with either 5HT₃ receptor antagonist, ondansetron (0.25–1 mg/kg, *i.p.*), or GABA_A receptor antagonist, bicuculline (0.5–1 mg/kg, *i.p.*), significantly and dose-dependently attenuated the inhibitory effects of resveratrol on dEMG amplitude compared with untreated controls. These findings suggest that resveratrol also attenuates the nociceptive JOR via 5HT₃ receptor-mediated GABAergic inhibition. The present study therefore provides new insight into a possible mechanism underlying resveratrol-induced trigeminal antinociception via the descending pain control system and highlights a potential therapeutic agent for complementary alternative medicine.

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