

## Comprehensive Analysis of the GABAergic System Gene Expression Profile in the Anterior Cingulate Cortex of Mice With Paclitaxel-Induced Neuropathic Pain

Willias Masocha

Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Faculty of Pharmacy, Kuwait University, Kuwait

The supraspinal pathophysiology of the painful neuropathy induced by paclitaxel, a chemotherapeutic agent, is not well understood. The  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) neurotransmitter system has been implicated in the pathogenesis of neuropathic pain. Gene expression of GABAergic system molecules was examined in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) of mice brains, by real-time PCR, during paclitaxel-induced neuropathic pain, because this area is involved in pain perception and modulation that might contribute to neuropathic pain. Paclitaxel treatment resulted in thermal hyperalgesia and in increased GABA transporter-1 (GAT-1) mRNA expression, but not that of other GABA transporters or GABAergic enzymes in the ACC compared to vehicle treatment. Among the 18 GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subunits analyzed, only  $\beta$ 2,  $\beta$ 3,  $\delta$ , and  $\gamma$ 2 had increased mRNA levels, and for the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor subunit, only GABA<sub>B2</sub> had increased mRNA levels in the ACC of paclitaxel-treated mice, whereas the rest of the GABA receptor subunits were not altered. The mRNA expression of GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subunits  $\alpha$ 6,  $\theta$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\rho$ 1,  $\rho$ 2, and  $\rho$ 3 were not detected in the ACC. In conclusion, these data show that during paclitaxel-induced neuropathic pain there is significant increase in GAT-1 expression in the ACC. GAT-1 is the main transporter of GABA from the synapse, and thus its increased expression possibly results in less GABA at the synapse and dysregulation of the GABAergic system. GAT-1 is a potential therapeutic target for managing paclitaxel-induced neuropathic pain.

**Key words:** Chemotherapy-induced neuropathic pain; Paclitaxel; Anterior cingulate cortex (ACC);  $\gamma$ -Aminobutyric acid (GABA); GABA transporter; GABA receptor

### INTRODUCTION

Pain is a complex experience involving sensory, affective, cognitive, and emotional components processed in neural networks that span from the periphery to the brain (1). Recent studies suggest that areas of the cerebral cortex such as the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), the insular cortex, ventrolateral cortex, and motor cortex are involved in pain modulation (1). The ACC and other prefrontal cortex areas might be involved in either the sensory experience of the heightened pain perception or the modulatory circuits that contribute to the hyperalgesia (2). Neurophysiological and molecular changes have been observed in these areas in conditions of chronic pain or neuropathic pain (2–5).

Imaging and neurophysiology studies have shown increased activity in the ACC in patients and animal models of neuropathic pain (5–9). The major inhibitory neurotransmitter  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) has a regulatory control on the levels of neuronal excitability (10–12). Thus, reduced GABAergic activity can result in increased neuronal activity in the ACC associated with neuropathic pain. There are no studies that report

evaluation of molecular or electrophysiological changes in the GABAergic system in the ACC of animal models of neuropathic pain. However, administration of GABA into the ACC of rats with neuropathic pain has been shown to attenuate place escape/avoidance behavior associated with noxious mechanical stimulus (13), suggesting a possible role or changes of the GABAergic system in the ACC during neuropathic pain.

The GABAergic system consists of GABA, which is synthesized from glutamate via the activity of glutamate decarboxylase (GAD), of which there are two isoforms, GAD65 and GAD67 (14,15). GABA is catabolized by the enzyme GABA transaminase (GABA-T). GABAergic neurons secrete GABA into the synaptic cleft where it binds to GABA receptors on postsynaptic neurons to inhibit the activity of these neurons. GABA receptors are classified into the ionotropic GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors and the metabotropic GABA<sub>B</sub> receptors. There are 19 GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subunits ( $\alpha$ 1–6,  $\beta$ 1–3,  $\gamma$ 1–3,  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\pi$ , and  $\rho$ 1–3) and two principle GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor subunits GABA<sub>B1</sub> and GABA<sub>B2</sub> (16–18). GABA is removed from the postsynaptic cleft by GABA transporters (GATs). There are four

GABA transporters GAT-1–4 of which the most abundant in the brain is GAT-1 (19–21).

In this study, the gene expression of molecules of the GABAergic system in the ACC was evaluated in mice treated with paclitaxel, at a time point when these mice have paclitaxel-induced thermal hyperalgesia. Paclitaxel is a chemotherapeutic agent whose use is limited by the development of dose-limiting painful peripheral neuropathy (22,23). Various studies have examined the inflammatory changes that occur during paclitaxel-induced neuropathic pain (PINP) in the CNS (24–26), but none have examined changes in the GABAergic neurotransmitter system in the cortex.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### *Animals*

Female BALB/c mice (8 to 12 weeks old; 20–30 g,  $n=40$ ) were used and were supplied by the breeding unit at the Health Sciences Center, Kuwait University, Kuwait, and were kept in temperature-controlled ( $24 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ) rooms with food and water ad libitum. All experiments were performed during the same period of the day (8:00 AM to 4:00 PM) to exclude diurnal variations in pharmacological effects. The animals were handled in compliance with Animal Resources Centre of the Kuwait University Health Sciences Center guidelines and the European Communities Council Directive 86/609 for the care of laboratory animals and ethical guidelines for research in experimental pain with conscious animals (27). All procedures were approved by the Ethical Committee for the Use of Laboratory Animals in Teaching and in Research, Health Sciences Centre, Kuwait University.

### *Administration of Paclitaxel*

Paclitaxel (Tocris, Bristol, UK) was dissolved in a solution made up of 50% Cremophor EL and 50% absolute ethanol to a concentration of 6 mg/ml and stored at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$  for a maximum of 14 days. The 6-mg/ml paclitaxel solution was then diluted in normal saline (NaCl 0.9%) to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/ml just before administration. The vehicle for paclitaxel was diluted at the time of injection with normal saline in the same proportion as the paclitaxel solution. Paclitaxel 2 mg/kg or its vehicle was administered to mice intraperitoneally (IP) in a volume of 10 ml/kg, once per day for 5 consecutive days; the cumulative dose of paclitaxel was 10 mg/kg. This treatment regimen has been reported to produce painful neuropathy and thermal hyperalgesia in mice (25,28).

### *Assessment of Thermal Nociception*

Reaction latencies to the hot plate test were measured, as described previously (25), before (baseline latency) and at day 7 after the first injection of paclitaxel. Briefly, mice were individually placed on a hot plate (Panlab SL, Barcelona,

Spain) with the temperature adjusted to  $55 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ . The time to the first sign of nociception, paw licking, flinching, or jump response to avoid the heat was recorded, and the animal immediately removed from the hot plate. A cutoff period of 20 s was maintained to avoid damage to the paws.

### *ACC Tissue Preparation*

On day 7 post-first administration of paclitaxel, mice were anesthetized with isoflurane and sacrificed by decapitation. Brains were dissected, and 1-mm coronal sections obtained at the level of the lateral ventricles using a mouse brain slicer (Zivic Instruments, Pittsburgh, PA, USA). Brain slices were placed on a Petri dish in ice, and the ACC was punched out using a 1000 Micron Tissue Biopsy Punch (Zivic Instruments), placed in a solution of 1 ml TRIzol (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) plus 10  $\mu\text{l}$   $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol (Merck, Hoenbrunn, Germany), snap frozen in liquid nitrogen, and kept at  $-70^\circ\text{C}$  prior to mRNA extraction.

### *Gene Expression Analysis by Real-Time PCR*

Gene transcripts of GAD65, GAD67, GABA-T, mGAT1, mGAT2 (BGT-1), mGAT3, mGAT4, GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subunits ( $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ ,  $\alpha 4$ ,  $\alpha 5$ ,  $\alpha 6$ ,  $\beta 1$ ,  $\beta 2$ ,  $\beta 3$ ,  $\gamma 1$ ,  $\gamma 2$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\rho 1$ ,  $\rho 2$ , and  $\rho 3$ ), and GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor subunits (GABA<sub>B1</sub> and GABA<sub>B2</sub>) were quantified in the ACC dissected out from mice sacrificed at 7 days after first administration of vehicle or paclitaxel by real-time PCR. Total RNA was extracted from the fresh frozen ACC using the RNeasy Kit (Qiagen GmbH), following the manufacturer's instructions for small amounts of tissue and reverse-transcribed as described previously (29). The mRNA levels were quantified on an ABI Prism<sup>®</sup> 7500 sequence detection system (Applied Biosystems) as previously described (30). The primer sequences that were used, listed in Table 1, were ordered from Invitrogen (Life Technologies). Threshold cycle ( $C_t$ ) values for all cDNA samples were obtained, and the amount of mRNA of the individual animal sample ( $n=10$ – $20$  per group) was normalized to cyclophilin ( $\Delta C_t$ ). The relative amount of target gene transcripts was calculated using the  $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$  method, as described previously (31). These values were then used to calculate the mean and standard error of the relative expression of the target gene mRNA in the brain of drug- and vehicle-treated mice.

### *Statistical Analyses*

Statistical analyses were performed using Mann–Whitney *U*-test. The differences were considered significant at  $p < 0.05$ . The results in the text and figures are expressed as the means  $\pm$  SEM.

## RESULTS

### *Paclitaxel-Induced Thermal Hyperalgesia*

Paclitaxel produced a significant reduction in response latency time to thermal stimuli (thermal hyperalgesia)

**Table 1.** PCR Primer Sequences of Cyclophilin and GABAergic System Molecules

Gene	Polarity	
	Sense Sequence 5' to 3'	Antisense Sequence 5' to 3'
Cyclophilin	GCTTTTCGCCGCTTGCT	CTCGTCATCGGCCGTGAT
GAD65	GCTGGAACCACCGTGTATGG	TCCACGTGCATCCAGATCTTAT
GAD67	TCCACCATCAACGGCATTAA	AGCGGCAGGTGTTGGATAAC
GABA-T	GGGGTCATGGCCTTCTTGTT	AGTGGTCCATCATAATCAAATTCAA
mGAT1	TAACAACAACAGCCCATCCA	GGAGTAACCCTGCTCCATGA
mGAT2 (BGT-1)	GGTCCCTGAGGAAGGAGAGAT	GGGGATGAAGAAAGCTCCACC
mGAT3	CCTCCATGATCTGCATTCT	CCAAATACCCCTTTTCGTCT
mGAT4	TTTGGTCTTCCCCTTTTCT	AAGACTCCACTCAACCCCT
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\alpha$ 1	TGCTGGACGGTTATGACAAT	GAAACTGGTCCGAAACTGGT
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\alpha$ 2	ACAACCTTGAGCATCAGTGC	AATTCACGGTTGCAAATCA
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\alpha$ 3	GACAGTCCTGCTGAGACCAA	ATAGCTGATTCCCAGTTCAC
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\alpha$ 4	AGAACTCAAAGGACGAGAAATTGT	TTCACCTCTGTAAACAGGACCCC
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\alpha$ 5	TCCATTGCACACAACATGAC	GCAGAGATTGTGACAGCGAT
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\alpha$ 6	GGTGACCGGGCATCCAGTGA	TGTTACAGCACCCCAAATCCTGGC
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\beta$ 1	GGTTTGTGTGCACACAGCTCC	ATGCTGGCGACATCGATCCGC
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\beta$ 2	AGCTGCTAATGCCAACAATG	GTCCCATTACTGCTTCGGAT
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\beta$ 3	CAAAGCCATCGACATGTACC	CTTCTCCGCAAGCTTCTTCT
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\gamma$ 1	ATCCACTCTCATTCATGAACAGC	ACAGAAAAAGCTAGTACAGTCTTTC
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\gamma$ 2	TGGTCACCGAATGTGTTTCT	TACTTTGCCTTGCAGGTTTG
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\delta$	TCAAATCGGCTGGCCAGTTCCC	GCACGGCTGCCTGGCTAATCC
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\epsilon$	ACTGCGCCCTGGCATTGGAG	AGGCCCCGAGGCTGTTGACAA
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\theta$	GCTGGAGGTGGAGAGCTATGGCT	CCCCAGGTACGTGTACTGAGGGA
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\pi$	TCGGTGGTGACCCAGTTCGGAT	TCTGTCCAACGCTGCCGGAG
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\rho$ 1	CCATCTAGGAAAGGCAGCAG	GAGCTTCGTCTCAGGATTGG
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\rho$ 2	GCTGCCTGTTGCATCATAGA	ATACAAATGGCTTGGCTTGG
GABA <sub>A</sub> $\rho$ 3	CAACTCAACAGGAGGGGAAA	TCCACATCAGTCTCGCTGTC
GABA <sub>B1</sub>	ACGTCACCTCGGAAGGTTG	CACAGGCAGGAAATTGATGGC
GABA <sub>B2</sub>	CAGCAAGCGTTCGGGTGTA	GTCTTGGCGATGACCCAGAT

on day 7 after first drug administration compared to the baseline latency (pretreatment values) and vehicle-only-treated animals in the hot plate test, as previously described (data not shown) (25).

#### *Expression of Transcripts of Enzymes Involved in the Biosynthesis and Catabolism of GABA in the ACC at 7 Days After Paclitaxel Administration*

Treatment with paclitaxel did not significantly alter the mRNA expression of either the two enzymes involved in the biosynthesis of GABA GAD65 and GAD67 (Fig. 1) or the enzyme involved in its catabolism GABA-T (Fig. 2) in the ACC of mice compared to treatment with vehicle.

#### *Expression of Transcripts of GABA Transporters in the ACC at 7 Days After Paclitaxel Administration*

Of the four GATs quantified, mGAT1, mGAT2 (BGT-1), mGAT3, and mGAT4, only mGAT1 was significantly altered ( $p=0.0076$ ) in the ACC by treatment with paclitaxel compared to treatment with vehicle (Fig. 3). mGAT1 mRNA expression was increased in paclitaxel-treated

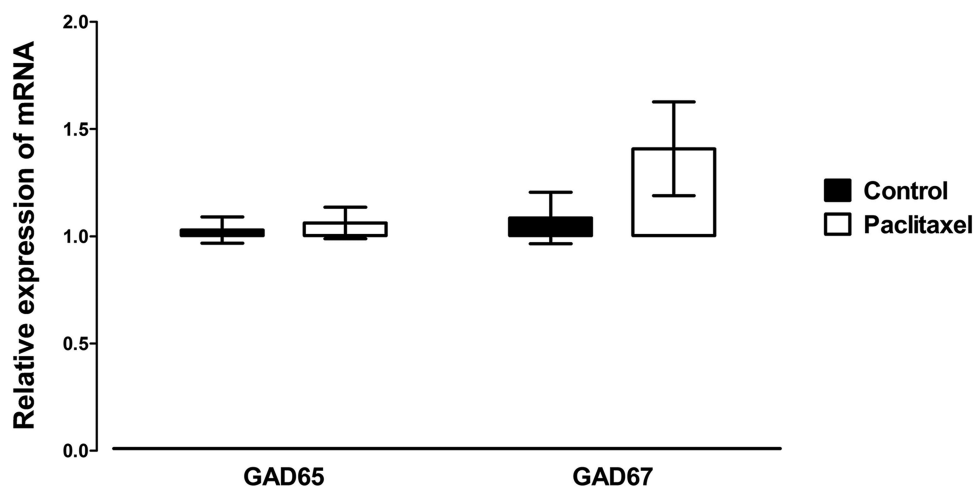
mice by almost twofold compared to vehicle-treated controls (Fig. 3).

#### *Expression of Transcripts of GABA<sub>A</sub> Receptor Subunits in the ACC at 7 Days After Paclitaxel Administration*

The mRNA expression of 18 GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subunits,  $\alpha$ 1,  $\alpha$ 2,  $\alpha$ 3,  $\alpha$ 4,  $\alpha$ 5,  $\alpha$ 6,  $\beta$ 1,  $\beta$ 2,  $\beta$ 3,  $\gamma$ 1,  $\gamma$ 2,  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\rho$ 1,  $\rho$ 2, and  $\rho$ 3, was quantified in the ACC. The mRNA expression of six GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subunits,  $\alpha$ 6,  $\theta$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\rho$ 1,  $\rho$ 2, and  $\rho$ 3, in the ACC was not detected by real-time PCR. Treatment with paclitaxel did not significantly alter the mRNA expression of the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor  $\alpha$  subunits  $\alpha$ 1,  $\alpha$ 2,  $\alpha$ 3,  $\alpha$ 4, and  $\alpha$ 5 (Fig. 4A). However, the paclitaxel treatment significantly increased the expression of the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors  $\beta$ 2 ( $p=0.0003$ ),  $\beta$ 3 ( $p=0.04$ ),  $\gamma$ 2 ( $p=0.04$ ), and  $\delta$  ( $p=0.02$ ) subunits, but not  $\beta$ 1,  $\gamma$ 1, or  $\epsilon$  ( $p>0.05$ ), compared to vehicle-treated controls (Fig. 4B–D).

#### *Expression of Transcripts of GABA<sub>B</sub> Receptor Subunits in the ACC at 7 Days After Paclitaxel Administration*

Treatment with paclitaxel significantly increased the expression of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor subunit GABA<sub>B2</sub>

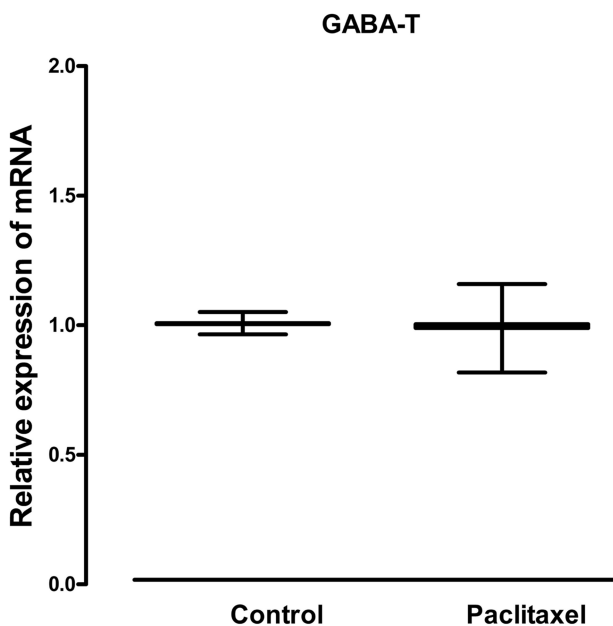


**Figure 1.** Effects of treatment with paclitaxel on relative GAD65 and GAD67 mRNA expression in the ACC of BALB/c mice on day 7 after first administration of the drug or its vehicle. Each point represents the mean  $\pm$  SEM of the values obtained from 14–20 animals. No statistically significant differences were observed between paclitaxel- and vehicle-treated animals.

( $p=0.02$ ), but not GABA<sub>B1</sub> ( $p>0.05$ ), compared to vehicle-treated controls (Fig. 5).

### DISCUSSION

This is the first study to report altered gene expression of the GABAergic system in the ACC of an animal



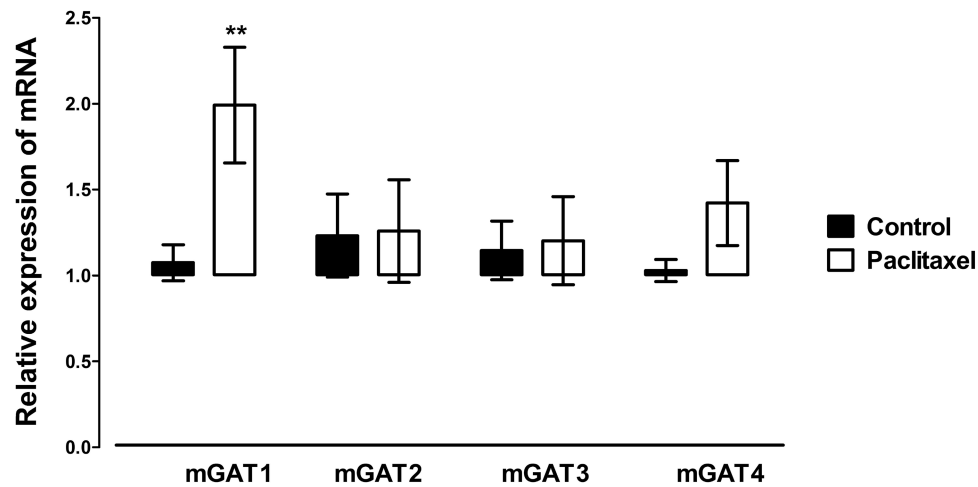
**Figure 2.** Effects of treatment with paclitaxel on relative GABA-T mRNA expression in the ACC of BALB/c mice on day 7 after first administration of the drug or its vehicle. Each point represents the mean  $\pm$  SEM of the values obtained from 10–12 animals. No statistically significant differences were observed between paclitaxel- and vehicle-treated animals.

model of neuropathic pain. The results show that there was increased GAT-1; GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subunits  $\beta$ 2,  $\beta$ 3,  $\delta$ , and  $\gamma$ 2; and GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor subunit GABA<sub>B2</sub> mRNA expression in the ACC of paclitaxel-treated mice, whereas the rest of the molecules of the GABAergic system were either not altered or not detected, at a time point when these animals exhibited paclitaxel-induced thermal hyperalgesia.

The ACC and other prefrontal cortex areas are involved in pain perception and modulation (1–3,5). During neuropathic pain, altered expression of molecules from various neurotransmitter systems, such as the dopaminergic and the muscarinic systems, have been observed in the ACC (32,33). These data suggest that there are molecular changes that might contribute to the increased activity observed in the ACC of patients and animal models of neuropathic pain using imaging and neurophysiology techniques (5–9).

GABA is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and has a regulatory control on the levels of neuronal excitability (10–12). GABA, the enzymes involved in its synthesis and catabolism, its receptors, and the transporters that terminate its activity in the synaptic cleft are all expressed in the ACC (34–37). However, to my knowledge, molecular changes of this essential GABAergic system in the ACC during neuropathic pain have not been reported as yet.

Changes in both GABA and GAD expression have been observed in the spinal cord of animal models of nerve or spinal cord injury and neuropathic pain (38–40). Eaton et al. observed an increased number of cells immunostaining for GAD67 but less GABA immunostaining (38). On the other hand, Moore et al. observed a reduction



**Figure 3.** Effects of treatment with paclitaxel on relative mouse GATs (mGAT) 1, mGAT2, mGAT3, and mGAT4 mRNA expression in the ACC of BALB/c mice on day 7 after first administration of the drug or its vehicle. Each point represents the mean  $\pm$  SEM of the values obtained from 10–16 animals. \*\* $p < 0.01$  compared to vehicle-treated control mice.

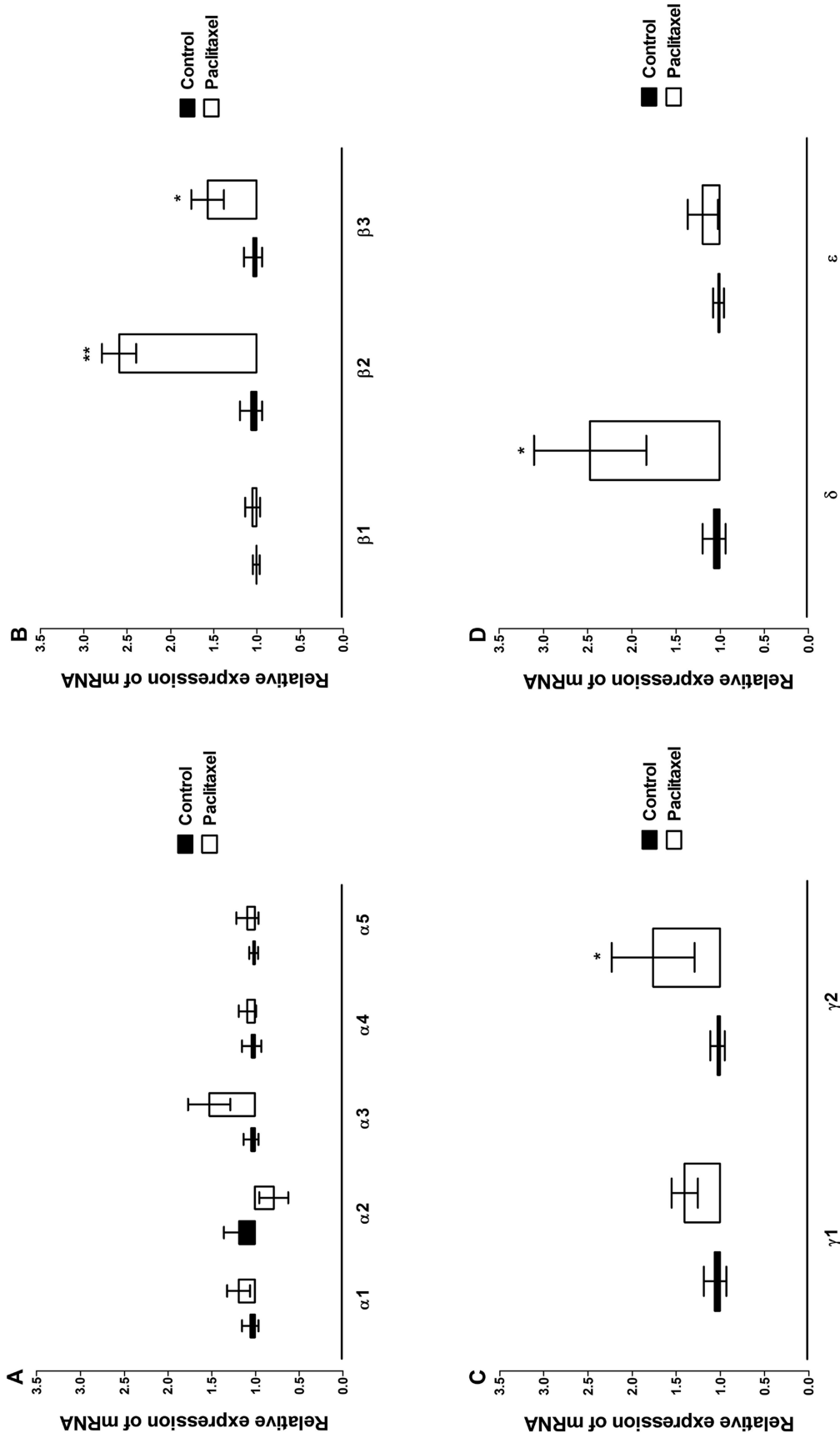
in both GABA and GAD65 expression, and Meisner et al. observed reduced immunostaining for both GAD65 and GAD67 (39,40). Lee et al. did not observe any changes in the expression of either transcripts or protein of GAD65 and GAD67 in the spinal cord after nerve injury at a time when the animals had developed neuropathic pain (41). There are no studies published that have evaluated the expression of these enzymes supraspinally in animal models of neuropathic pain. In the current study, there were no changes in GAD65 and GAD67 expression in the ACC of mice with PINP.

Vigabatrin, which is an inhibitor of GABA-T, has been shown to have analgesic activity against neuropathic pain (42). However, the expression of GABA-T at the spinal cord or supraspinal sites during neuropathic pain has not been reported. Similar to GAD enzymes, no changes in GABA-T expression were observed in the ACC of mice with PINP.

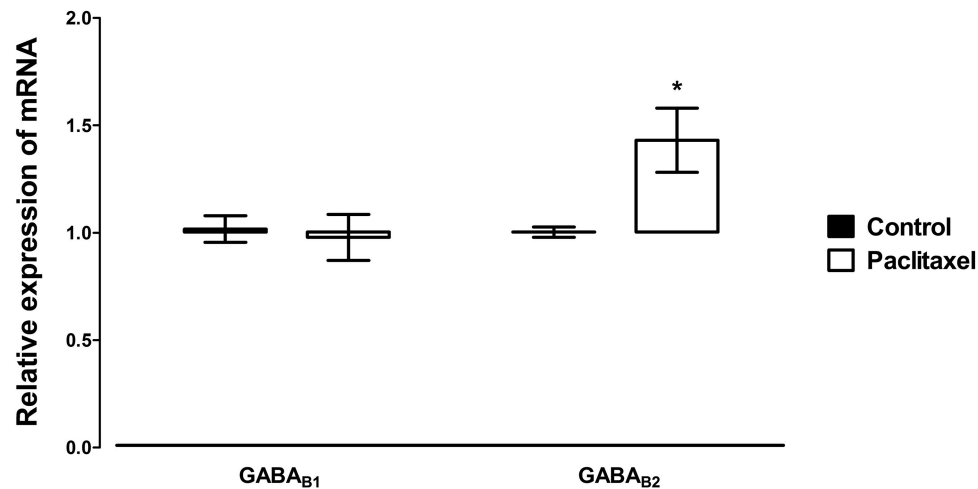
In animal models of nerve or spinal cord injury and neuropathic pain, GAT-1 expression was found to be decreased (39,43,44) or increased (45) in the spinal cord. Lee et al. did not observe any changes in the expression of GAT-1 and GAT-3 in the spinal cord after nerve injury, at a time when the animals had developed neuropathic pain (41). One study evaluated the expression of GATs in a supraspinal site, the gracile nucleus in the brain stem, in a nerve injury animal model of neuropathic pain and observed an increase in the expression of GAT-1, with no change in GAT-3 expression (46). However, both GAT-1 and GAT-3 were not altered in the cuneate nucleus of the brain stem (46). In the present study, among the four GATs, only GAT-1 expression was significantly increased in the ACC of mice with PINP. GAT-1 is the

most abundantly expressed GAT and is responsible for most of the GABA uptake in the brain (19,20,47). The association of GAT-1 with pain has also been shown in transgenic animal models where overexpression of GAT-1 results in hyperalgesia (48). The GAT-1 overexpression was observed in the various areas in the brain including the ACC of these transgenic mice (48). Mice with deficiency in GAT-1 caused by genetic knockout had hypoalgesia (49). Moreover, administration of NO-711, a GAT-1 inhibitor, has been shown to decrease pain in an animal model of neuropathic pain induced by sciatic nerve ligation (45). Thus, it is plausible to suggest that the upregulation of GAT-1 expression in the ACC of mice with PINP contributes to the pathophysiology of the hyperalgesia observed in these mice and is a potential therapeutic candidate.

Administration of GABA receptor agonists peripherally, spinally, or supraspinally has been reported to attenuate or modulate neuropathic pain in animal models (13,41,50–54). The expression of GABA receptors is altered in the dorsal root ganglia and spinal cord during neuropathic pain (55–59). In the current study, among the GABA receptor subunits, only the expression of GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor  $\beta$ 2,  $\beta$ 3,  $\gamma$ 2, and  $\delta$  subunits and GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor GABA<sub>B2</sub> subunit were significantly increased in the ACC of mice with PINP. The GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor  $\alpha$  subunits were not altered, which is in agreement with Okabe et al.'s study where they did not observe any change in the expression of GABA<sub>A</sub>  $\alpha$ 1 receptor subunit in the brain during neuropathic pain (60). In the current study, the mRNA expression of six GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subunits,  $\alpha$ 6,  $\theta$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\rho$ 1,  $\rho$ 2, and  $\rho$ 3, was not detected in the ACC. The expression of GABA<sub>A</sub>  $\alpha$ 6 receptor subunit is restricted,



**Figure 4.** Effects of treatment with pacitaxel on relative GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subunits (A)  $\alpha$  subunits  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ ,  $\alpha 4$ ,  $\alpha 5$ , (B)  $\beta$  subunits  $\beta 1$ ,  $\beta 2$ ,  $\beta 3$ , (C)  $\gamma$  subunits  $\gamma 1$ ,  $\gamma 2$ , (D) other subunits  $\delta$  and  $\epsilon$  mRNA expression in the ACC of BALB/c mice on day 7 after first administration of the drug or its vehicle. Each point represents the mean  $\pm$  SEM of the values obtained from 10–20 animals. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$  compared to vehicle-treated control mice.



**Figure 5.** Effects of treatment with paclitaxel on relative GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor subunits GABA<sub>B1</sub> and GABA<sub>B2</sub> mRNA expression in the ACC of BALB/c mice on day 7 after first administration of the drug or its vehicle. Each point represents the mean  $\pm$  SEM of the values obtained from 10–12 animals. \* $p < 0.05$  compared to vehicle-treated control mice.

and  $\pi$  subunit has not been observed in the brain (18). Thus, the present data confirm that some of the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subunits are not expressed in the ACC and give new information on GABA receptor subunits differentially expressed in the ACC during neuropathic pain.

In conclusion, this study shows for the first time that during PINP there is significant increase in GAT-1 mRNA expression in the ACC. The increased expression of GAT-1 possibly results in less GABA at the synapse and dysregulation of the GABAergic system and the resultant increase in the expression of some GABA receptor subunits in the ACC. Thus, GAT-1 is a potential therapeutic target for managing PINP and chemotherapy-induced neuropathic pain in general.

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