

Nitric oxide donor protects against acetic acid-induced gastric
ulcer in rats via S-nitrosylation of TRPV1 on vagus nerve

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Supplementary Figure S1. The excitatory effect of CCK on mesenteric afferent discharge was abolished by prior subdiaphragmatic vagotomy.

- (a) Response of whole nerve activity before and after CCK (100 pM) administration on sham-operation and vagotomy rats. The upper trace shows the raw recording of whole nerve discharge, the middle trace is the number of nerve discharge in 3 sec, and the lower trace shows corresponding intraluminal pressure. The arrows indicate the administration of CCK (100 pM). After vagotomy, CCK failed to increase the spontaneous afferent discharge.
- (b) Summary values showing that the excitatory effect of CCK (100pM) was eliminated by vagotomy. $n = 6$ in each group, * $P < 0.05$ vs sham-operation group, Students' t -test.

