Spinal Nrf2 translocation may inhibit neuronal NF-κB activation and alleviate allodynia in a rat model of bone cancer pain

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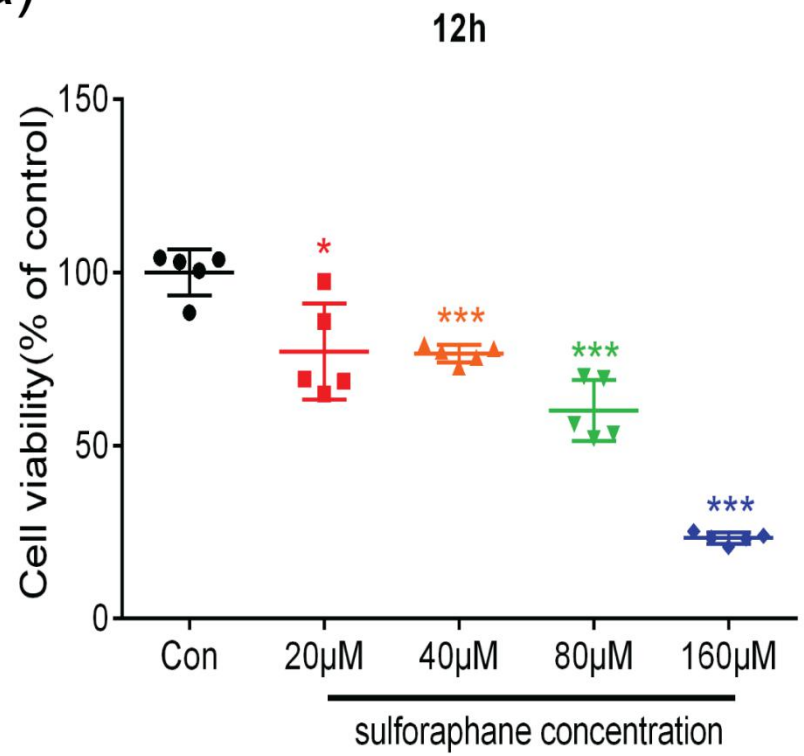
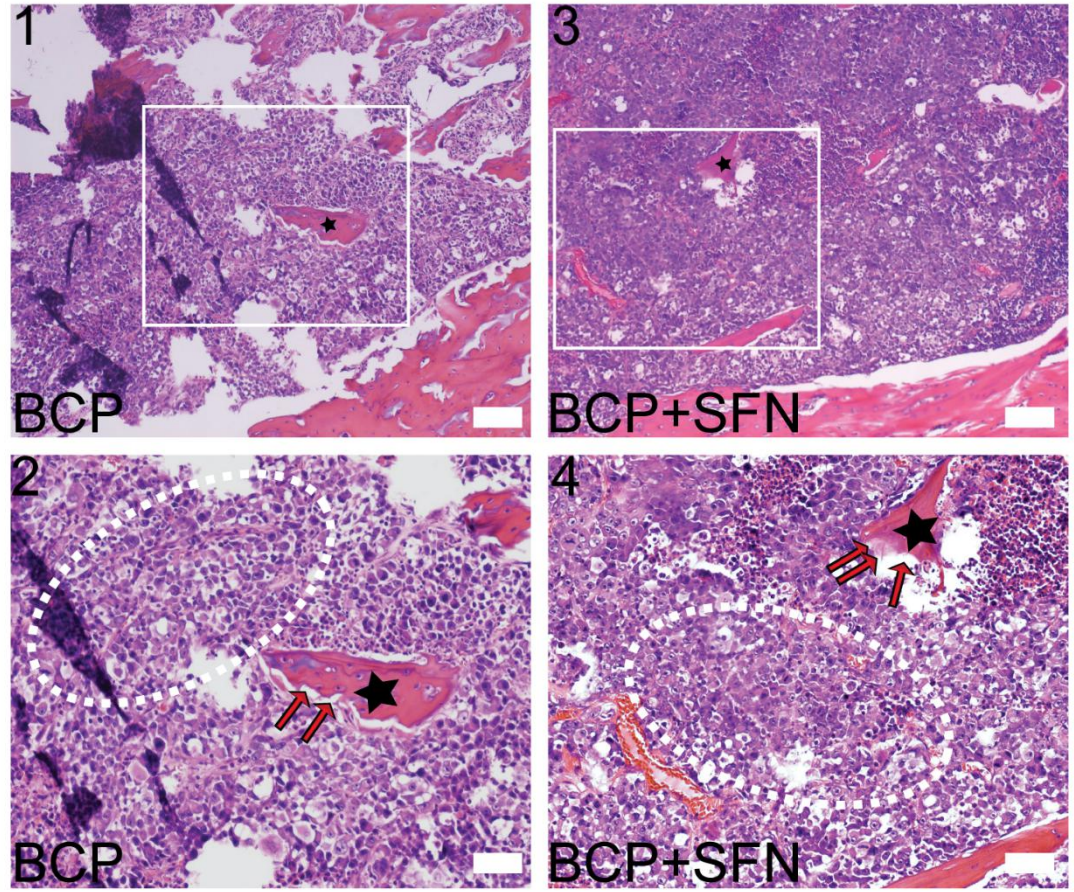
(a)



CCK8 analysis results show that sulforaphane(SFN) treatment for 12hours inhibited the proliferation of Walker256 cells in a dose-dependent manner (*p < 0.05, ***p < 0.001 VS control group, one-way repeated measures ANOVA)

(b)



Histological analysis showed that in both sulforphane(SFN) treatment group and bone cnacer pain (BCP) group, the bone marrow cavity of rats with BCP was infiltrated by extensive cancer cells(within the dotted lines).The trabecular bone structure(asterisks)was destroyed and bone resorption pits(red arrows) appeared. The figures b(2,4)) are high-magnification image of the selected area with white frames; n=10. Scale bars: 100 μm (top row), 50 μm(bottom row).