

INTRODUCTION

- Chronic pain necessitates consistent use of medications or alternative therapies¹
- Opioids, the most effective pain medication, are the most commonly abused and misused, and have many side effects including constipation, drowsiness, nausea, dependence and tolerance²
- Incarvilleine (INCA), found in *Incarvillea sinensis*, a plant in traditional Chinese medicine (Figure 1a) has been used to treat rheumatism and relieve pain, and known to act through adenosine receptor³
- Adenosine receptors (A₁, A_{2a}, A_{2b} and A₃) have proven to have antinociceptive effects in a mouse model³
- Chemical structure of INCA core (highlighted in red, Figure 1b) is identical to one of the products of photodimerization reaction of a *trans*-cinnamic acid (Figure 2)

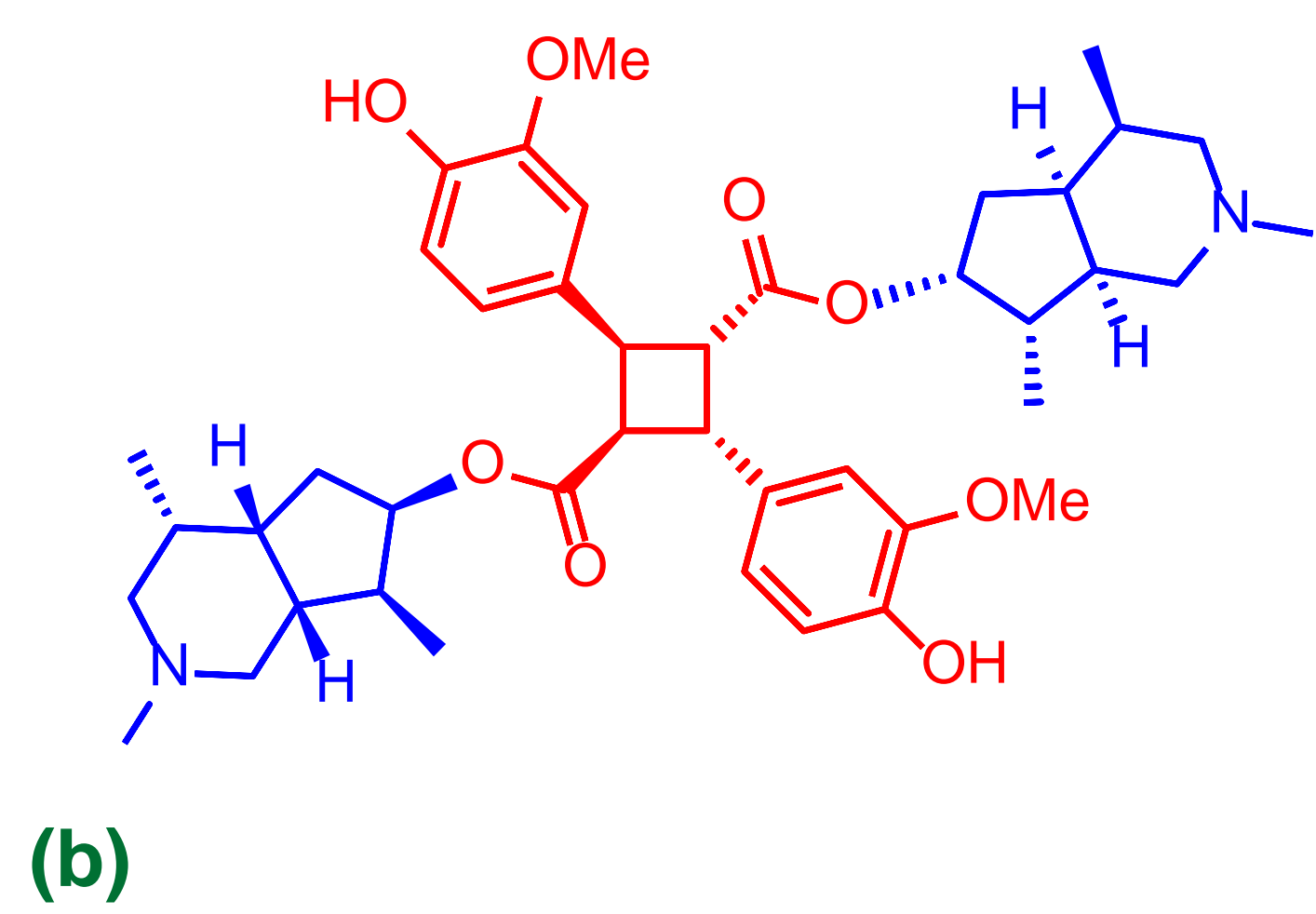


Figure 1. (a) *Incarvillea sinensis*⁴ and (b) incarvilleine

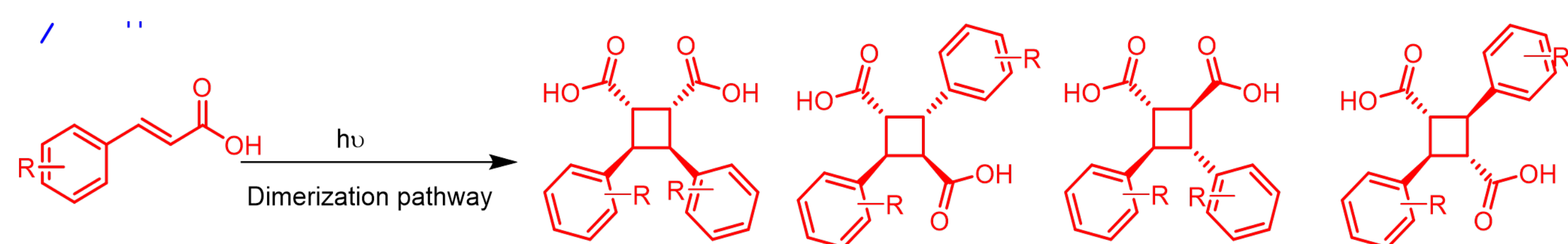


Figure 2. Photodimerization of *trans*-cinnamic acids (*t*-CA) affords cinnamic acid dimers (CADs), which are isomers of the INCA core

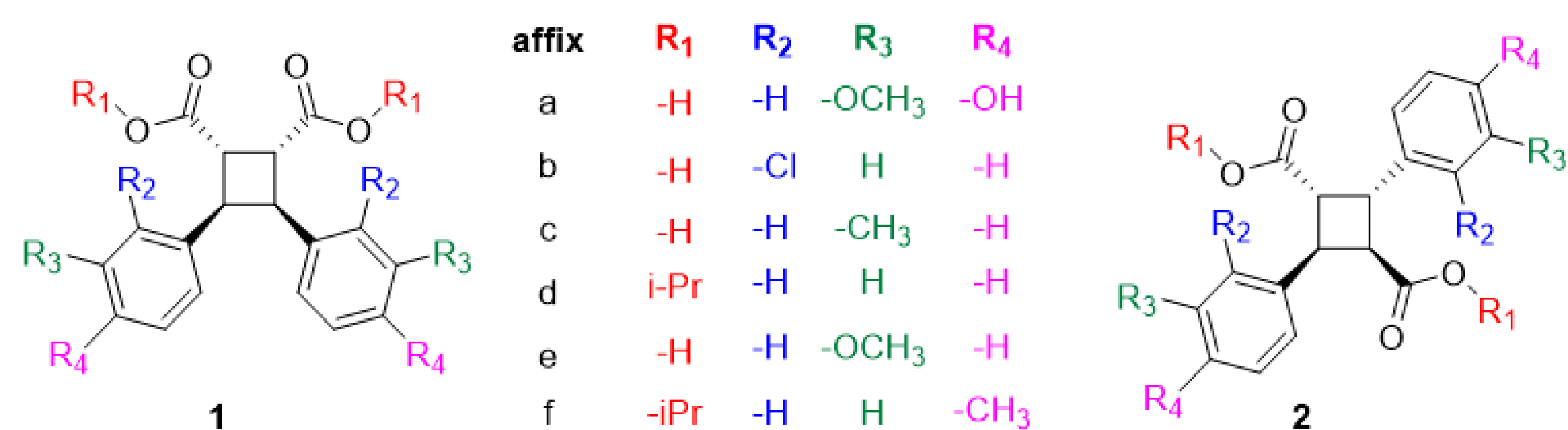


Figure 3. Structures of CAD and CAD-Ds screened for nociceptive studies

HYPOTHESIS

Derivatives of cinnamic acid dimers (CAD-Ds) show potent antinociceptivity through adenosine receptor action

MATERIALS AND METHODS

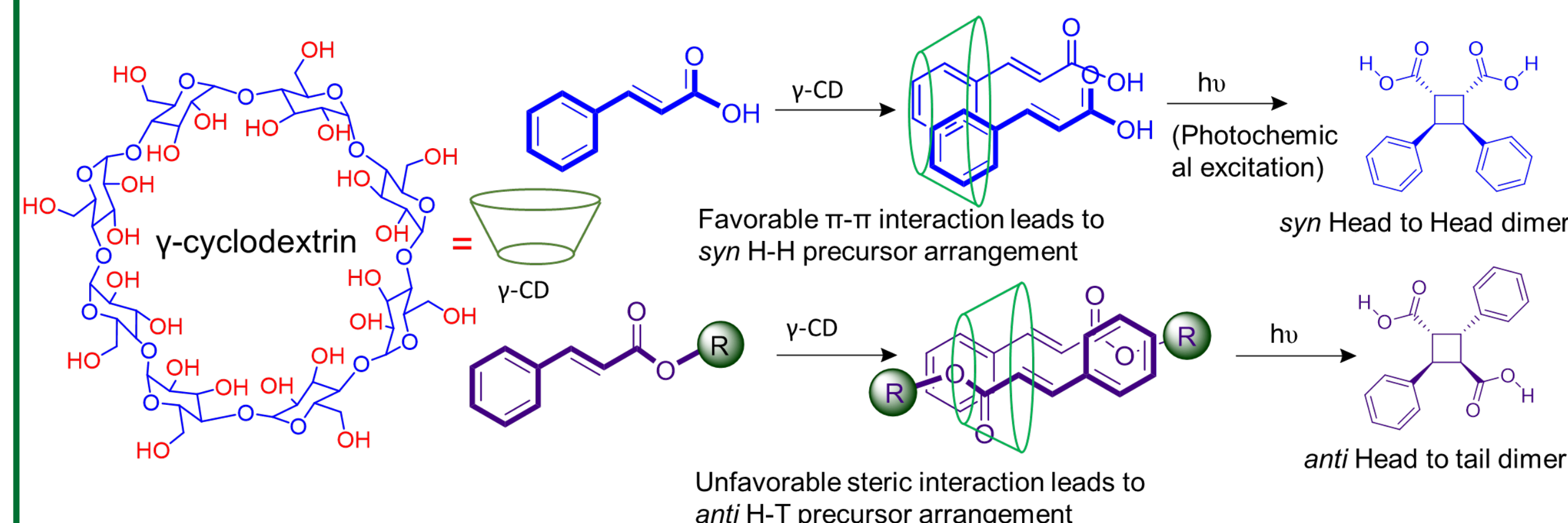


Figure 4. CAD and CAD-D synthesis using cavitaand mediated photodimerization (CMP) method

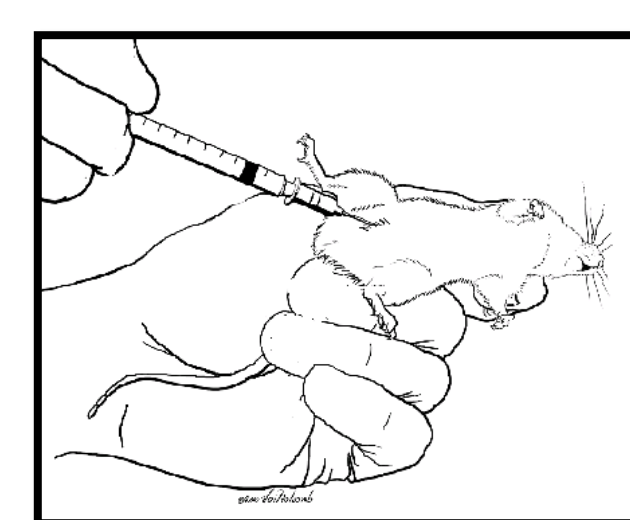


Figure 5. Intraperitoneal injection of test compounds (10 min before formalin)⁵

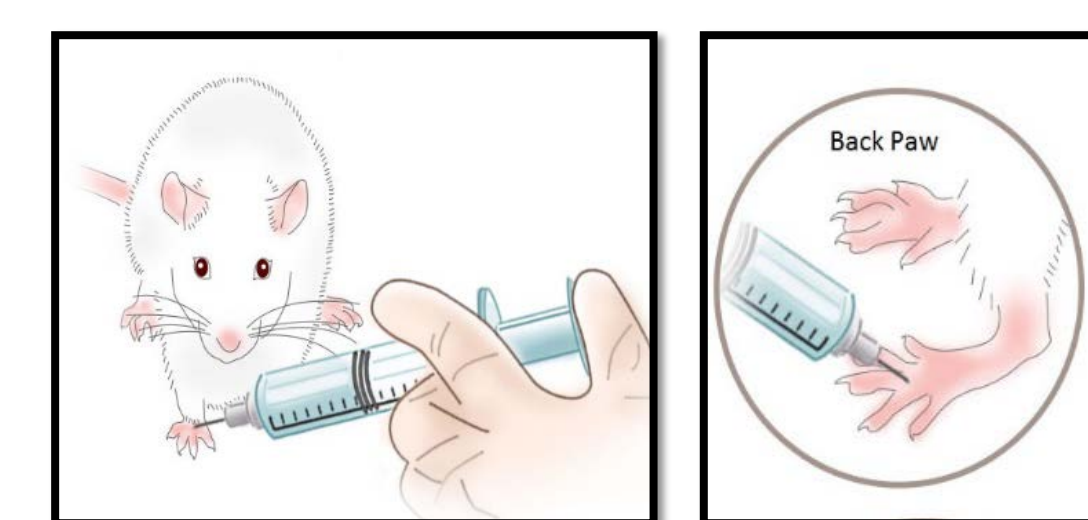


Figure 6. Subcutaneous injection of formalin (20 ml 1%) in left hind paw⁵

- Animals: Male CD1 mice (20-40 g)
- Time spent licking the paw:
 - Early (neurogenic) phase (0-5 min)
 - Late (inflammatory) phase (5-50 min)
- Computer modeling using docking software (AutoDock)

RESULTS

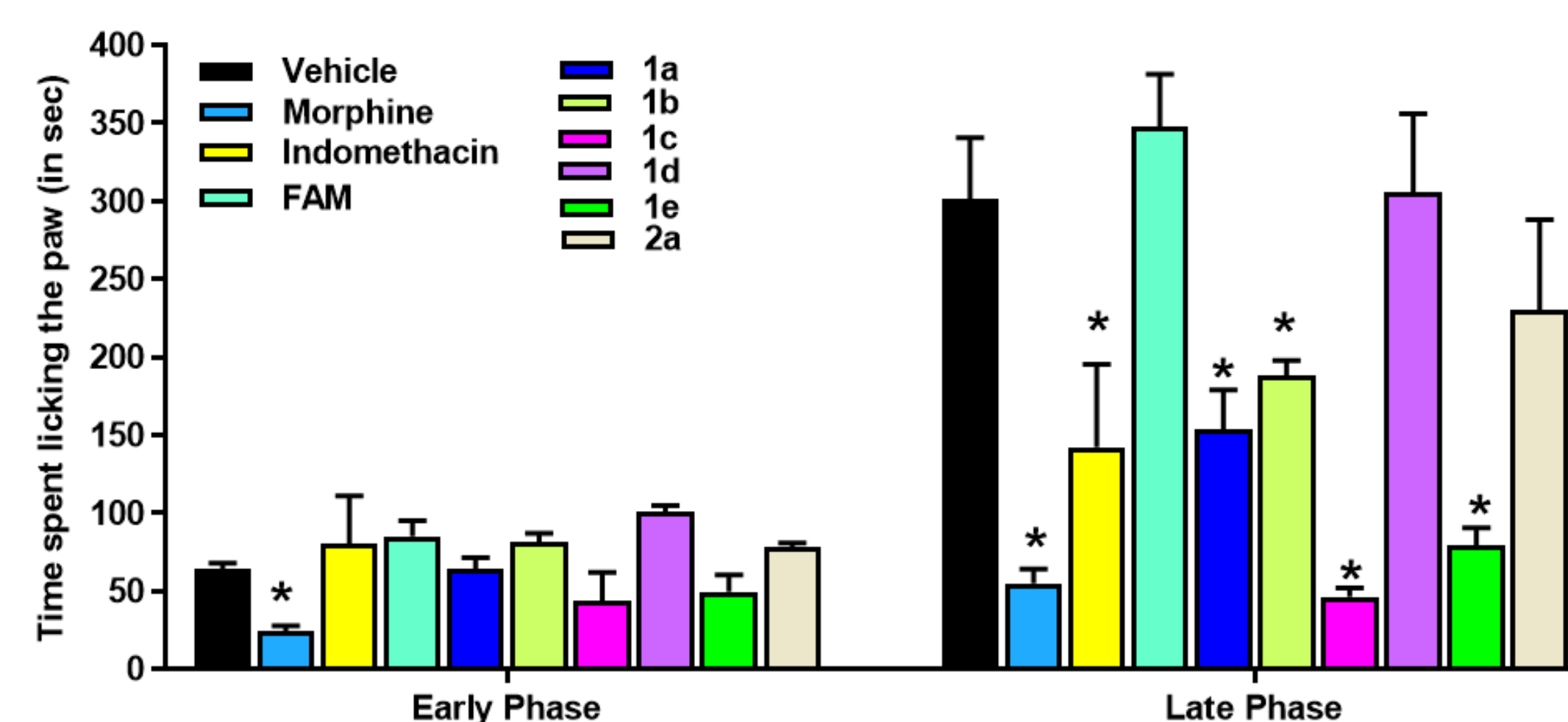


Figure 7. Acute pain response of test compounds (30 mg/kg) in male mice. * p < 0.05 vs. vehicle late phase control. (n=5 animals/group)

RESULTS

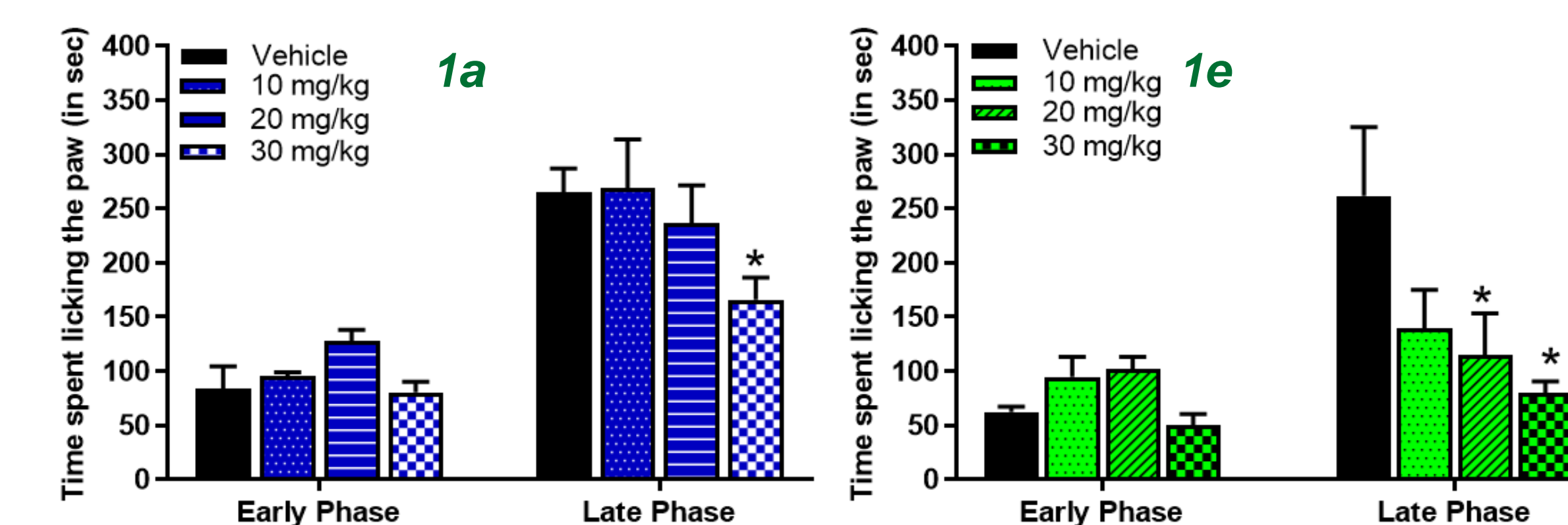


Figure 8. Antinociceptive dose response for compounds 1a and 1e. *p<0.05 vs. vehicle late phase control. (n=5 animals/group)

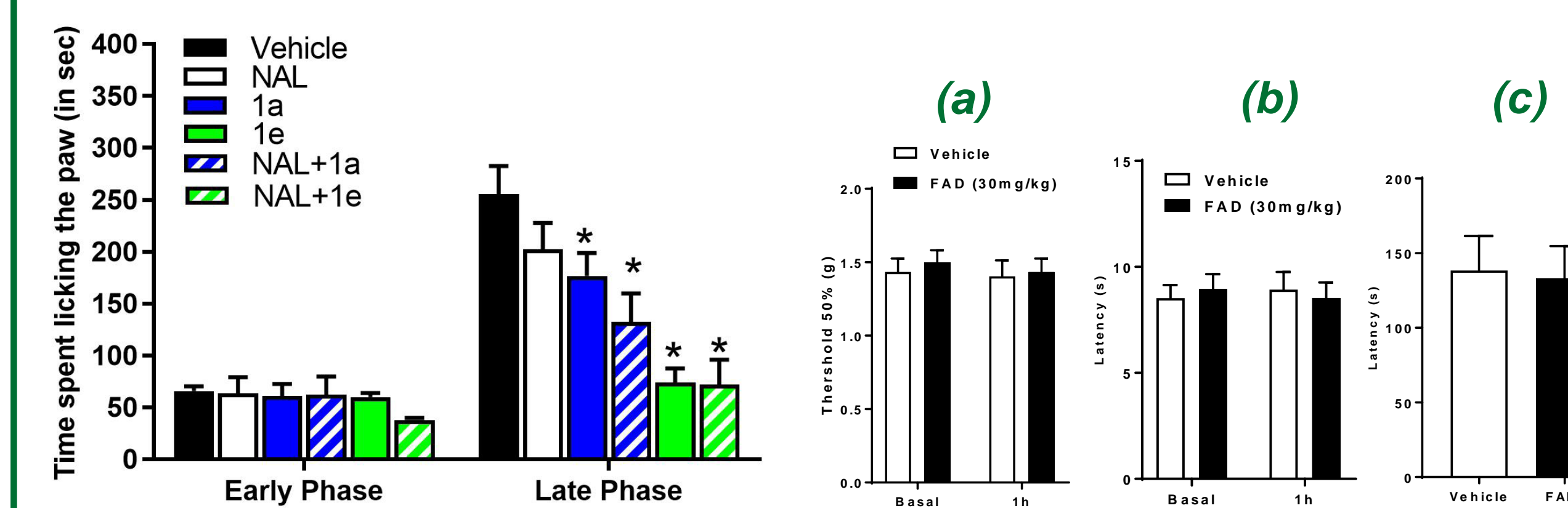


Figure 9. Non-opioid actions of compounds 1a and 1e. *p<0.05 vs. vehicle control. (n=5 animals/group)

Figure 10. (a) Mechanical allodynia, (b) thermal nociception, and (c) locomotor function tests in mice treated with compound 1a.

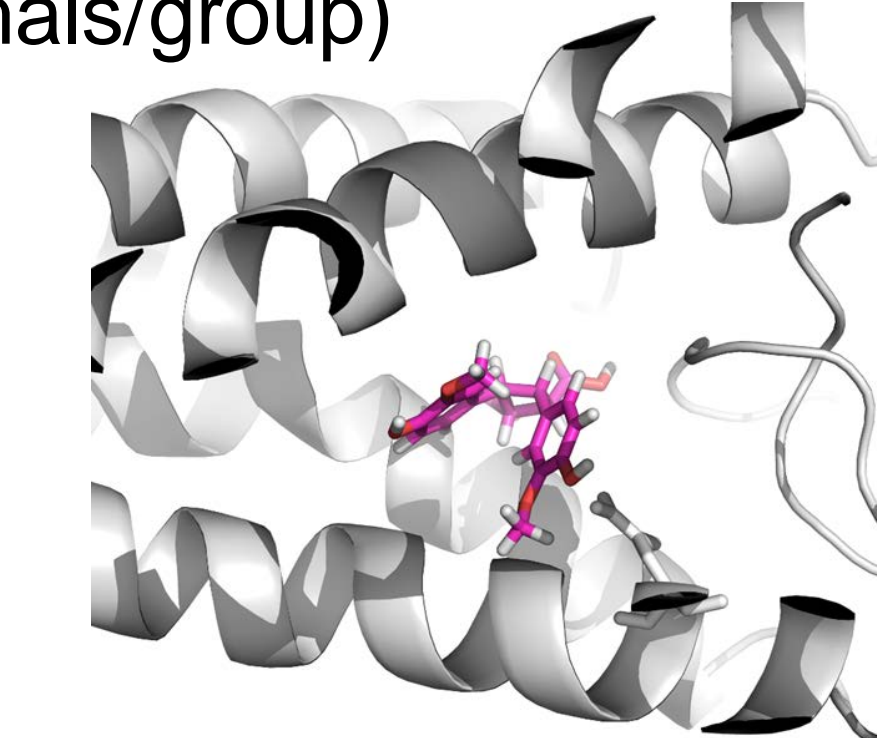


Figure 11. Compound 1a (pink, tube model) with homology model of A₃ receptor (PDB code 1OEA)

CONCLUSION

CAD-Ds (compounds 1a and 1e) act through adenosine receptor as non-opioidergic antinociceptives

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