Pain Modelling Platform

- Ligation models for pain (Chung and CCI)
- Visceral pain (Cisplatin and Oxilaplatin induced pain)
- Post operative pain
- Trigeminal neuralgia
- Pain associated with endometriosis

Naason Science approaches the nonclinical modelling of pain with a combination of classical pain models but also includes end-points that can point toward efficacy studies in the burden of differing types of pain on body systems. Therefore, along with these classical models we also include the ability to examine signs of anxiety and depression in various pain models along with the pain associated with cancers, endometriosis and diseases such as MS and PD.
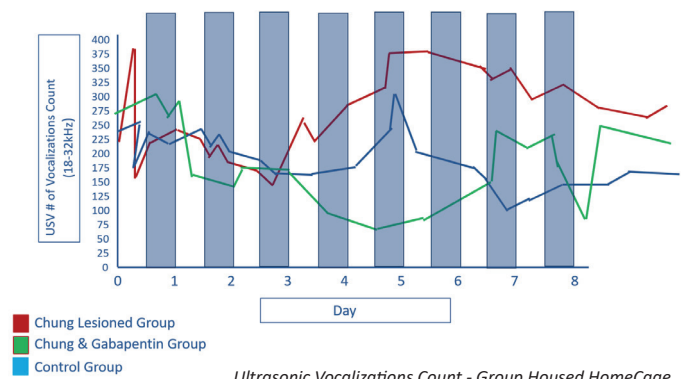
L5 Spinal Nerve Ligation (Chung Model) for Neuropathic Pain

- Spinal nerve ligation at level of L5
- Control compound Gabapentin
- 8, 14 or 21 day studies

Intrastudy readouts:
- von Frey for mechanical allodynia
- Ultrasonic vocalization counts
- Homecage, group housed, rearing, locomotor activity
- Homecage social activity for anxiety and depression (social distance)
- Eating
- Drinking
- Grooming
- Body Weight
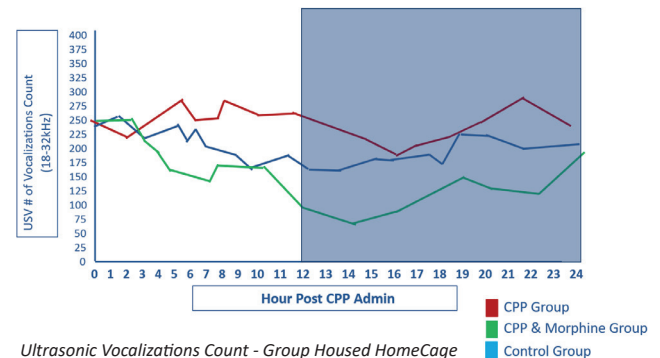- Serum inflammary and neuro markers
- End-point tissue analysis

Chung Lesioned Group
Chung & Gabapentin Group
Control Group

Ultrasonic Vocalizations Count - Group Housed HomeCage

Bladder pain (cystitis) CCP Model for Abdominal Pain

- Administration of the anticancer agent cyclophosphamide to induce bladder pain
- Morphine as a benchmark control

Intrastudy readouts include:
- Abdominal von Frey
- Ultrasonic vocalization (USV)
- Serum biomarkers for inflammation
- Home cage, group housed, locomotor and social activity
- Home cage rearing, eating, drinking, circadian rhythm, aggression and posture
- Home cage distance travelled and velocity
- Body Weight

CPP Group
CPP & Morphine Group
Control Group

Ultrasonic Vocalizations Count - Group Housed HomeCage

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