Response characteristics of pruriceptive and nociceptive trigeminoparabrachial tract neurons in the rat

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Jansen NA, Giesler GJ Jr. Response characteristics of pruriceptive and nociceptive trigeminoparabrachial tract neurons in the rat. J Neurophysiol 113: 58–70, 2015. First published October 8, 2014; doi:10.1152/jn.00596.2014.—We tested the possibility that the trigeminoparabrachial tract (VcPbT), a projection thought to be importantly involved in nociception, might also contribute to sensation of itch. In anesthetized rats, 47 antidromically identified VcPbT neurons with receptive fields involving the cheek were characterized for their responses to graded mechanical and thermal stimuli and intradermal injections of pruritogens (serotonin, chloroquine, and β-alaione), partial pruritogens (histamine and capsaicin), and an algogen (mustard oil). All pruriceptive VcPbT neurons were responsive to mechanical stimuli, and more than half were additionally responsive to thermal stimuli. The majority of VcPbT neurons were activated by injections of serotonin, histamine, capsaicin, and/or mustard oil. A subset of neurons were inhibited by injection of chloroquine. The large majority of VcPbT neurons projected to the ipsilateral and/or contralateral external lateral parabrachial and Kölliker-Fuse nuclei, as evidenced by antidromic mapping techniques. Analyses of mean responses and spike-timing dynamics of VcPbT neurons suggested clear differences in firing rates between responses to noxious and pruritic stimuli. Comparisons between the present data and those previously obtained from trigeminothalamic tract (VcTT) neurons demonstrated several differences in responses to some pruritogens. For example, responses of VcPbT neurons to injection of serotonin often endured for nearly an hour and showed a delayed peak in discharge rate. In contrast, responses of VcTT neurons endured for roughly 20 min and no delayed peak of firing was noted. Thus the longer duration responses to 5-HT and the delay in peak firing of VcPbT neurons better matched behavioral responses to stimulation in awake rats than did those of VcTT neurons. The results indicate that VcPbT neurons may have important roles in the signaling of itch as well as pain.

itch IS DEFINED AS AN UNPLEASANT sensation that elicits the urge to scratch. A series of findings during the last 25 yr indicate that peripheral and spinal neurons that respond to pruritic stimuli also respond to noxious stimuli (Carstens 1997; Davidson et al. 2009). More than half of the examined trigeminothalamic tract (VcTT) neurons are nociceptive. These findings support the idea that both STT and VcTT neurons are involved in producing itch.

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lesion of the anterolateral funiculus (ALF) of the human spinal cord block both itch and pain (Bickford 1938; Hyndman and Wolkin 1943), suggesting that pathways that contribute ascending axons to the ALF may contribute to production of both sensations. Axons of STT neurons are an important source of ascending axons in the ALF (Meherl et al. 1960; Nauta and Kuypers 1958). Axons projecting to the parabrachial area (Pb) also ascend within the ALF (Meherl et al. 1960; Nauta and Kuypers 1958) and thus might also contribute to itch. Although it should be noted that the ALF also has been shown to contain nociceptive primary afferents, it is unknown whether these axons contribute to itch.
neurons contributing to the spinoparabrachial (SPbT) and trigeminoparabrachial tract (VcPbT) have been studied previously with respect to pain, little is known about their potential roles in itch. An anatomical study in which c-fos was used as a measure of activity found that a small percentage of rat SPbT neurons was activated by intradermal injection of serotonin (Merrill et al. 2007). Also, the majority of SPbT and VcPbT neurons are located in lamina I, a region of the spinal cord that
is thought to receive a large pruriceptive input (Todd 2010). Therefore, understanding the roles of SPbT and VcPbT neurons in itch signaling is of particular interest.

We studied responses of antidromically identified rat VcPbT neurons to innocuous and noxious mechanical and thermal stimuli within receptive fields on the cheeks. The effects of injections of pruritogens, partial pruritogens, and an algogen were subsequently determined. Additionally, a comparison was made between the responses of VcPbT neurons and VcTT neurons to intradermal injection of pruritogens (Moser and Giesler 2014a). The results suggest that many VcPbT neurons are powerfully activated by itch-producing stimuli and likely contribute to pruriception.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Surgical preparation. Male Sprague-Dawley rats (300–350 g) were used according to a protocol approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at the University of Minnesota. The animals received an intraperitoneal injection of urethane (1.5 g/kg; Sigma) and acepromazine (7.5 mg/kg; Phoenix), with additional doses as needed to maintain sufficient depth of anesthesia during the experiments. The facial area was closely clipped on both sides, and a tracheotomy was performed. Rats were placed on a feedback-controlled heating pad to maintain a core temperature of 37°C. Rats were positioned in a stereotactic frame, and a laminectomy was performed over the first cervical vertebra to allow insertion of a recording electrode. A craniotomy was performed over Pb to allow access with stimulating electrode(s). The superior sagittal sinus and both transverse sinuses were ligated using silk sutures to avoid bleeding caused by inserting electrodes.

Antidromic identification and mapping of axons of projecting neurons. Stimulation electrodes were bilaterally positioned using stereotactic coordinates of the external lateral Pb and the adjacent Kölliker-Fuse (KF) nucleus (Paxinos and Watson 1998), nuclei that receive a large projection from VcPbT neurons (Feil and Herbert 1995). Electrodes in Pb delivered 150- to 300-μA amplitude pulses, 200 μs in duration at a frequency of 3 Hz as search stimuli. A stainless steel recording electrode (~10 MΩ; FHC, Bowdoin, ME) was positioned at the dorsal surface of the lower part of the caudal medulla and C1/C2 segments and moved ventrally. When a time-locked single-unit response was found, the following three established criteria were used to determine antidromic activation: 1) the action potential occurred at a stable latency; 2) it had the ability to follow a >300-Hz train; and 3) collision of antidromic and orthodromic action potentials occurred. The stimulation electrode was then repositioned to search for a location where antidromically induced action potentials occurred at a 50% success rate with pulses of ≤30 μA. This location was regarded as the low-threshold point (LTP) and was surrounded in the same rostrocaudal plane by points dorsally, ventrally, medially, and laterally in which greater amplitude currents were required for antidromic activation. In addition, in most of the experiments, the LTP was surrounded rostrally by points at which current pulses ≥300 μA failed to evoke antidromically induced action potentials. Stimulation at a more rostral plane was performed to limit the possibility that the antidromically activated axons passed through the Pb without terminating (Hylden et al. 1985).

Mechanical and thermal characterization. After a LTP was established for an isolated neuron, the cutaneous receptive field was mapped using a soft-bristled brush and pinches using blunt forceps. Noxious stimuli are known to inhibit pruriceptive responses. Therefore, efforts were made to use the minimum number and intensity of pinches. Only units with receptive fields that included the cheek were examined further. The neuron was then mechanically classified using the brush, a weak arterial clip (2.95 N; pressure), and a stronger arterial clip (6.37 N; noxious pinch). Low-threshold (LT) neurons responded to innocuous brushing with an equal or greater discharge rate than to pressure or pinch stimuli; wide dynamic range (WDR) neurons responded to all mechanical stimuli, with a higher discharge rate during pressure/pinch; and high-threshold (HT) neurons responded only to pressure/pinch. Subsequently, neurons were tested for responses to thermal stimuli using a Peltier thermode (contact surface = 3 mm²; Yale Instruments) applied centrally in the receptive field. From a baseline of 32°C, temperatures were increased to 40, 45, and 50°C and lowered to 25, 20, 15, and 10°C, each for 5 s with 60 s of baseline between subsequent temperatures. Transcutaneous electrical stimulation (≤5 mA) delivered through a pair of needle electrodes (separated by 3 mm) repeatedly inserted into the superficial skin in multiple areas of the cheek and adjacent body was used to establish responsive areas for units that did not respond to mechanical stimulation.

Characterization using pruritic and algogenic agents. The following agents were injected in the receptive field: 5-hydroxytryptamine hydrochloric acid (5-HT; 1%, 47 mM, in saline; Sigma), histamine dihydrochloride (10%, 900 mM, in saline; Sigma), chloroquine diphosphate salt (5%, 100 mM, in saline; Sigma), β-alanine (4.5%, 50 mM, in saline; Sigma), and capsaicin (0.1%, 3.3 mM, in 7% Tween 80 in saline; Sigma). These agents cause significant scratching behavior in rats when injected in the cheek (Klein et al. 2011; Moser and Giesler 2014b). Mustard oil (10%, 1000 mM, in 7% Tween 80 in saline; Sigma) was also injected intradermally. It causes only wiping behavior (Klein et al. 2011). β-Alanine causes scratching behavior in mice but has not been studied in rats to our knowledge (Liu et al. 2012). Agents were injected intradermally with a 28-gauge needle in a 10-μl volume, causing formation of a small bleb in the skin. Injections of active agents were preceded by an injection of vehicle [7% Tween 80 in saline for capsaicin and mustard, saline for the other agents] and applied in a randomized order, with injections of capsaicin and mustard oil following the other agents. Subsequent injections were separated by at least 5 min and efforts were made to separate injection sites by ≥5 mm.
Identification of stimulation and recording sites. Electrolytic lesions were made at the antidromic LT point(s) and recording point at the end of each experiment. Subsequently, the rats were transcardially perfused with 0.9% saline followed by a solution of 10% formalin and 1% ferrocyanide in water to produce a Prussian blue reaction product at the site of the lesion. The brain and upper cervical spinal cord were then removed, postfixed in the same solution for at least 12 h at 4°C, and cut on a freezing microtome in 75 μm (brainstem) or 50 μm (lower medulla and upper cervical cord) thick sections. Sections were air-dried on glass slides, stained with neutral red, and coverslipped.

Data analysis. Action potentials were amplified and filtered (WPI model DAM80) and then digitized and wave-form discriminated using DAPSYS data acquisition software (http://www.dapsys.net). We wished to limit the effects of manipulation of the skin and needle insertion on the analyses of responses. Therefore, the period from 5 s before to 30 s following needle insertion was not included in the analyses. A neuron was considered responsive if 1) the discharge rate was ≥1.5 times the mean discharge rate during baseline (the period from 65 s before to 5 s before injection); 2) the discharge rate was ≥1.5 times the mean discharge rate following injection of vehicle; and 3) the response persisted for at least 60 s. We defined firing rates ≤50% of baseline and responses to vehicle as inhibitory responses. Individual responses of neurons are reported in 1-s bins. To determine mean responses, baseline firing rates were subtracted from firing rates following each stimulus. Mean responses are reported in 15- or 30-s bins (specified in text). For spike-timing analyses, spike trains of a 5-min duration starting 30 s after injection were analyzed. Analyses of 5-HT-responsive neurons involved spike trains of a 10-s duration starting 5 min after injection of 5-HT and spike trains during 5 s (heat) to 10 s (pinch) of lasting noxious stimuli. The coefficient of variation (CV) of the spike trains was calculated by dividing the standard deviation of the interspike intervals (ISIs) by the mean length of the ISIs. ISI distribution histograms were made by counting the number of ISIs in a certain range, expressed in a percentage of the total amount of ISIs. These data were plotted on two different x-axes labeled with powers of 10: one with logarithmic spacing and one with linear spacing between tick marks. The latter approach more effectively revealed differences in several firing frequencies (e.g., 10–50 and 1,000–2,500 ms ISIs; Moser and Giesler 2014a). Results of different subpopulations of neurons or different stimuli were compared using Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA with Mann Whitney U-tests as post hoc tests for multiple comparisons and the Mann-Whitney U-test or Wilcoxon signed ranks test when one comparison was made. Proportional data were analyzed using the Pearson’s χ²-test or Fisher’s exact test. A P value < 0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

Extracellular single-unit recordings were made from 47 antidromically identified neurons in 35 rats. Each neuron was antidromically activated from a LTP in the Pb. All studied neurons were mechanically sensitive and had a facial cutaneous receptive field including part of the cheek. All were tested for their responses to at least one pruritogen. Thirty-three VcPbT neurons (70%) were tested for their responses to all pruritogens or partial pruritogens used in this study. Thirty-eight VcPbT neurons (70%) responded to one or more pruritogens or partial pruritogens used in this study. Thirty-eight VcPbT neurons (70%) were responsive to both heat and cold. Occasionally, the search strategy led to antidromically activated single units that were insensitive to mechanical or thermal stimulation of the facial area or other area of the adjacent body including intraoral and corneal surfaces. None of these neurons responded to transcutaneous electrical stimulation of facial cutaneous areas. All were encountered at a considerable distance from the surface of the dorsal horn (700–1,200 μm), presumably in the deep dorsal horn or lateral spinal or cervical nuclei.

Pruriceptive VcPbT neurons. Thirty-three VcPbT neurons (70%) responded to one or more pruritogens or partial pruritogens used in this study. Thirty-eight VcPbT neurons (70%) were responsive to both heat and cold. Occasionally, the search strategy led to antidromically activated single units that were insensitive to mechanical or thermal stimulation of the facial area or other area of the adjacent body including intraoral and corneal surfaces. None of these neurons responded to transcutaneous electrical stimulation of facial cutaneous areas. All were encountered at a considerable distance from the surface of the dorsal horn (700–1,200 μm), presumably in the deep dorsal horn or lateral spinal or cervical nuclei.
togens and were therefore defined as pruriceptive. Of these, 13 (39%) were classified HT, 15 (45%) as WDR, and 5 (15%) as LT. None of the neurons tested were activated by intradermal injection of chloroquine. However, injection of chloroquine reduced firing in a subset of VcPbT neurons. Each of these neurons was activated by mechanical stimuli and by injection of other pruritogens or mustard oil.

Figure 1 illustrates an example of a pruriceptive VcPbT neuron. The unit met the criteria for antidromic activation (Fig. 1D). The lesion at the LTP was located in the ipsilateral KF nucleus (Fig. 1A). The recording point was located in the sDH at the junction of C1/C2 segments (Fig. 1B). The neuron was classified as a WDR neuron (Fig. 1E). It was activated by warming (40°C) and noxious heat (50°C) and inhibited by cold stimuli (20, 15, and 10°C; Fig. 1F). Firing levels returned rapidly to baseline after an intradermal injection of vehicle (Fig. 1G). A prolonged increase of firing followed intradermal injection of β-alanine (Fig. 1H), 5-HT (Fig. 1J), capsaicin (Fig. 1K), and mustard oil (Fig. 1L). Antidromic responses were elicited during this period (Fig. 1K, inset), indicating that recording of the neuron was stable. The neuron did not respond to injections of histamine or Tween (Fig. 1, H and M).

Figure 2 illustrates a pruriceptive VcPbT neuron that projected to the contralateral Pb, likely within the rostral part of the external lateral Pb (Fig. 2C). The recording point was located in the sDH at the junction of C1/C2 (Fig. 2A). This WDR neuron (Fig. 2D) was unresponsive to heat and cold stimuli (Fig. 2E). Clear increases in firing were evoked by intradermal injections of histamine (~10 min) and 5-HT (~60 min) (Fig. 2, G and H). The neuron did not respond to injections of β-alanine, chloroquine, or capsaicin (Fig. 2, I–K). The effects of mustard oil were not determined.

Nonpruriceptive VcPbT neurons. Thirteen neurons (28%) did not respond to any of the pruritogens or partial pruritogens tested. None of the five nonpruriceptive neurons tested with mustard oil were responsive to this agent. One WDR neuron was responsive to mustard oil but was not tested with 5-HT and histamine and therefore could not be identified with certainty as nonpruriceptive. Six nonpruriceptive neurons (43%) were classified as HT, five (43%) were classified as WDR, and two (14%) were classified as LT. Figure 3 illustrates an example of a VcPbT neuron that did not respond to any of the intradermally injected pruritic or algogenic agents tested (Fig. 3, G–L). The neuron was antidromically activated from both the ipsilateral and contralateral KF nuclei (Fig. 1A), recorded in the dDH (Fig. 3B), classified as HT (Fig. 3D), and responded to both heat and cold stimuli (Fig. 3E).

Responses to pruritic and algogenic agents. Eighty-eight percent (28 out of 32) of pruriceptive VcPbT neurons were activated by injection of 5-HT, 4% (1 out of 25) by injection of β-alanine, 42% (11 out of 26) by histamine, 67% (18 out of 27) by capsaicin, and 37% (7 out of 20) by mustard oil. In Fig. 4, responses of VcPbT neurons activated by 5-HT, histamine, capsaicin, and mustard oil are compared with the responses of VcTT neurons obtained in our previous study (Moser and Giesler 2014a). Mean responses to injection of 5-HT showed that VcPbT neurons responded longer and at higher firing frequencies than did VcTT neurons (Fig. 4, inset I). More-
...over, the mean latency at which the responses of individual neurons reached peak discharge rates was significantly greater for VcPbT neurons; little delay was seen in the responses of VcTT neurons (Fig. 4A, inset II). A significantly longer duration of the mean response to histamine was also observed for VcPbT neurons (Fig. 4B, inset I). No differences were noted between the capsaicin-responsive populations (Fig. 4C). Analyses of proportions of VcPbT and VcTT neurons responsive to pruritogenic agents demonstrated some notable differences: the percentage VcPbT neurons activated by injection of 5-HT (62%) was significantly larger than the percentage of VcTT neurons activated by 5-HT (27%; \( p < 0.001 \), Pearson’s \( \chi^2 \)-test). The percentage of VcPbT neurons activated by injection of capsaicin (50%) was also greater than the percentage of VcTT neurons activated by the agent (27%; \( p = 0.026 \), Pearson’s \( \chi^2 \)-test). No differences were noted in the proportions responsive to histamine (30 and 28% respectively). The responses of VcPbT neurons to injections of 5-HT were significantly longer than the responses to injections of other pruritogens (Fig. 4E). Injections of the algogen mustard oil induced a response that endured for roughly 9 min (Fig. 4D). The time to peak discharge rate for mustard oil was significantly shorter than for any of the tested pruritogens (Fig. 4F).

The spike-timing dynamics of responses to the different agents used in this study were compared. The CV is a measure of the variability in the period between two individual spikes within a spike train, the ISI. Significant differences in CV were found between spike trains after injection of 5-HT compared with those of capsaicin, chloroquine and mustard oil, indicating less variation in ISIs in responses to 5-HT. The distribution of ISIs was analyzed both on a logarithmic scale and a logarithmic scale with linear spaced tick marks between log steps on the x-axis, as was done previously (Moser and Giesler 2014a). No significant differences in ISI distribution were observed between the various agents on a logarithmic scale (data not shown). However, when analyzed on a scale with linear spacing, the distribution of ISIs for chloroquine was shifted to the right compared with that of other agents, indicating low-frequency firing, which is consistent with the inhibitory responses of VcPbT neurons to this agent. Interestingly, injections of the algogen mustard oil produced a significantly greater peak in the ISI distribution at 50–75 ms than did injections of pruritogens or partial pruritogens (Fig. 5B). The CV and ISI distributions of responses to the noxious stimuli pinch and heat were separately analyzed in the population of 5-HT-responsive VcPbT neurons (Fig. 5, C and D). No differences were noted in CV (Fig. 5C), whereas ISI distributions for responses to the three stimuli on a logarithmic scale show a clear shift to the left, i.e., shorter ISIs, for pinch and heat (Fig. 5D). The relatively lower firing frequencies in responses to
pruritic stimuli (Fig. 5, B and D) are in accordance with findings in previous studies of VcTT (Moser and Giesler 2014a) and spinothalamic neurons (Davidson et al. 2012).

Twenty-two (67%) of the 33 VcPbT neurons tested with all pruritogens and partial pruritogens were responsive to at least one of these agents. Table 1 summarizes the responses of VcPbT neurons to pruritic and algogenic agents. The majority of pruriceptive neurons were classified as HT or WDR. A few neurons responsive to 5-HT, histamine, chloroquine, and/or capsaicin were classified as LT. Twenty (61%) of the total population of 33 pruriceptive VcPbT neurons were excited by heat, which was significantly more than the proportion of heat-excited nonpruriceptive neurons [3 out of 13 neurons (23%); \( P = 0.022, \) Pearson \( \chi^2 \)-test]. No differences were noted in the responsiveness to cold: 12 pruriceptive neurons (36%) and 5 nonpruriceptive neurons (38%) were excited by cold.

Figure 6 shows responses of different classes of pruriceptive neurons based on the location of the recording point (Fig. 6A) and on their responsiveness to heat (Fig. 6B). VcPbT neurons in the sDH responded to 5-HT significantly longer than did neurons in the dDH (Fig. 6A, inset). No significant differences were noted between neurons responsive and unresponsive to heat (Fig. 6B).

Inhibitory effect of chloroquine on VcPbT neurons. None of the examined VcPbT neurons were activated by chloroquine. Thirteen of 41 neurons (32%) were inhibited by chloroquine, and all were located in the sDH (Table 1). Twelve (92%) of these neurons were identified as pruriceptive. The mean response to injection of chloroquine is shown in Fig. 7. In several

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<th>Agent</th>
<th>Responsive</th>
<th>Mechanical Classification</th>
<th>Thermal Classification</th>
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<td></td>
<td>HT WDR LT</td>
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<td>5-HT</td>
<td>28 of 45 (62%) 12 (43%) 12 (43%) 4 (14%)</td>
<td>16 (57%) 11 (39%) 24 (86%) 4 (14%)</td>
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<td>11 of 37 (30%) 4 (36%) 5 (45%) 2 (18%)</td>
<td>6 (55%) 3 (27%) 9 (82%) 2 (18%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CQ</td>
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<td>10 (77%) 7 (54%) 13 (100%) 0</td>
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<td>CAP</td>
<td>18 of 36 (50%) 7 (39%) 7 (39%) 4 (22%)</td>
<td>10 (56%) 6 (33%) 15 (83%) 3 (17%)</td>
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<td>MO</td>
<td>8 of 23 (35%) 3 (38%) 5 (63%)</td>
<td>8 (100%) 5 (63%) 8 (100%) 0</td>
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Percentages represent proportions of the total population of neurons responsive to the agent. VcPbT, trigeminoparabrachial tract; HT, high threshold; LT, low threshold; WDR, wide dynamic range; sDH, superficial dorsal horn; dDH, deep dorsal horn; β-ALA, β-alanine; HA, histamine dihydrochloride; CQ, chloroquine diphosphate salt; CAP, capsaicin; MO, mustard oil. *Responsive neurons showed a decrease in firing rate following injection that met the criteria for an inhibitory response.

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**Table 1. Classification of VcPbT neurons responsive to various agents**

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**Fig. 6.** Mean responses to 5-HT, histamine, and capsaicin of VcPbT neurons. A: mean response histograms of subpopulations of 5-HT and capsaicin-responsive VcPbT neurons based on location in the superficial (black) or deep (gray) dorsal horn. Insets: mean firing rate (5-HT inset I; firing rate during first 20 min after injection; CAP inset: firing rate during first 5 min after injection) and mean duration of response (5-HT inset II; calculated as in Fig. 4; \( *P < 0.05 \)). B: responses of subpopulations of 5-HT, histamine, and capsaicin-responsive VcPbT neurons based on their response to heat: increase in firing rate (black) or inhibited/unresponsive (gray). Insets: mean firing rate (5-HT inset I and HA and CAP insets: during time period of the illustrated response histogram) and mean duration of response (5-HT inset II). Data reported in 30-s bins (5-HT) and 15-s bins (HA and CAP). Same sample of responsive VcPbT neurons was used as described in Fig. 4. Data was only included when the sample of the subpopulation was greater than or equal to 3 neurons. Error bars indicate means ± SE. Agents were injected at time point zero. Statistical tests: Mann-Whitney \( U \)-test.
cases, inhibition lasted for more than 60 min and often did not return to prestimulus baseline without manipulation of the receptive field. We also examined the inhibitory effect of chloroquine on the responses of VcPbT neurons to innocuous and noxious mechanical stimuli. In seven neurons, baseline responses to brush and pinch stimuli were compared with responses to the same stimuli applied 20–50 min after injection of chloroquine. Responses to both stimuli were reduced by roughly two-thirds after injection of chloroquine (Fig. 7, insets I–IV).

Recording points and projection targets. Lesions at recording points were recovered for all VcPbT neurons and were located in the medullary dorsal horn or in C1 or C2 (Fig. 8). One neuron was excluded from the figure as it was not tested with most pruritogens and therefore could not be identified as pruriceptive or nonpruriceptive. The majority (29 of 33, 88%) of pruriceptive VcPbT neurons were recorded in the sDH. However, the proportions of pruriceptive VcPbT neurons recorded within the sDH (29 of 37, 78%) and dDH (4 of 9, 44%) did not differ significantly. All VcPbT neurons responsive to mustard oil were located in the sDH.

DISCUSSION

We studied the responses of neurons located in the spinal trigeminal nucleus and the first and second cervical segments that projected to the ipsilateral and/or contralateral Pb. Responses were determined to innocuous and noxious mechanical and thermal stimulation of receptive fields located on the cheek. Responses of the same units to intradermal injection of pruritogens, to partial pruritogens, and to the algogen mustard oil were also examined. All characterized VcPbT neurons were responsive to mechanical stimuli and had a receptive field that included at least part of the cheek. The large majority of pruriceptive neurons were nociceptive, classified as HT or WDR. A small population of pruriceptive neurons were classified as LT.

Bester et al. (2000) found that 75% of SPbT neurons located in lamina I were classified as HT and 25% as WDR; no LT neurons were encountered. The vast majority of SPbT neurons in cats were also activated specifically by noxious stimuli in early studies (Hylden et al. 1986; Light et al. 1993). None of the examined neurons in these previous studies were examined for potential responses to pruritogens. We found that only 40% of VcPbT neurons were classified as HT, 44% WDR, and 15% as LT. These findings indicate that the overwhelming majority of both SPbT and VcPbT neurons are nociceptive and that a considerably higher percentage of VcPbT neurons (i.e., WDR and LT neurons) are capable of conveying information related to innocuous tactile stimulation (related to the face) to the lateral Pb.

Twenty-two neurons (67%) tested with all five pruritogens and partial pruritogens responded to at least one agent. The majority of these neurons responded to multiple pruritogens. Subsequent comparisons of recordings obtained from VcPbT neurons and data reported in a previous study of VcTT neurons (Moser and Giesler 2014a) suggested several clear differences between these two populations of neurons. First, the proportion of neurons responsive to injection of 5-HT was higher in VcPbT neurons. Sixty-two percent of the VcPbT neurons were activated by an intradermal injection of 5-HT, whereas only 27% of VcTT neurons tested were responsive to the same dose of 5-HT (Moser and Giesler 2014a). Second, the mean duration of the responses of VcPbT neurons to 5-HT was significantly longer (Fig. 4A), often enduring 60 min or more. Third, injection of 5-HT caused a significantly later peak in firing in VcPbT neurons than it did in VcTT neurons (Fig. 4A). Injection of 5-HT in the dose used in these experiments caused scratching that lasted for approximately 1 h and maximum levels of scratching occurred roughly 10 min after injection (Hachisuka et al. 2010; Klein et al. 2011; Moser and Giesler 2014b). Therefore, both the delayed peak of firing and the sustained duration of the responses of VcPbT neurons to injection of 5-HT better matched behavioral responses to injections of 5-HT. Fourth, VcPbT neurons that produced long
duration responses to 5-HT were located in the sDH (Fig. 6A) whereas VcTT neurons that produced longer duration responses to 5-HT were located in the dDH (Moser and Giesler 2014a). Fifth, we found a small population of VcPbT neurons (n/H11005 5), mechanically classified as LT, that responded to one or more pruritogens and/or partial pruritogens. None of the VcTT neurons classified as LT responded to pruritic agents (Davidson et al. 2012; Moser and Giesler 2014a). Additionally, all pruriceptive STT neurons recorded in monkeys were also responsive to noxious mechanical, thermal, and/or chemical stimuli (Davidson et al. 2007, 2009, 2012; Simone et al. 2004). Therefore, the ability of LT neurons to respond to pruritogens appears to be an unusual feature of the VcPbT. It should be noted that a small percentage of axons in the ALF of cats that responded to application of the pruritogen cowhage were classified as LT (Wei and Tuckett 1991). The brain areas to which the ALF axons projected were not determined in this previous study. It is possible that some of the pruriceptive LT axons recorded by Wei and Tuckett (1991) ascended to the Pb.

Intradermal injection of the algogen mustard oil induced a specific pattern of discharges in a relatively high-frequency range compared with discharges resulting from any of the pruritogens or partial pruritogens (Fig. 5B). Moreover, noxious heat and pinch induced higher frequency discharges than did 5-HT in the same neurons (Fig. 5D). These findings are in accordance with similar analyses in VcTT neurons (Moser and Giesler 2014a) and differences observed in responses to histamine and capsaicin, a painful agent in monkeys, in monkey STT neurons (Davidson et al. 2012; Moser and Giesler 2014a). This indicates that these differing populations of projection neurons in different species often respond to pruritic stimuli with lower frequency discharges and respond to noxious stimuli with relatively higher frequency discharges, an observation that is consistent with the intensity theory of coding of itch and pain, in which low levels of firing have been suggested to produce itch, whereas higher levels are suggested to produce pain (described in McMahon and Koltzenburg 1992; Davidson and Giesler 2010).^1^ Intradermal injection of histamine or capsaicin in the concentrations used in this study induces both scratching and wiping, indicating that both agents cause pain and itch in awake rats (Klein et al. 2011). Mean responses of VcPbT

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^1^ The potential for the intensity theory as a foundation for understanding pruriception has been downplayed (McMahon and Kotzburg 1992; Akiyama and Carstens 2013), based principally on a report that electrical stimulation of skin can induce itch and that increasing the frequency of stimulation increased itch but did not induce pain, as the intensity theory would suggest (Tuckett 1982). However, it has not been shown that activation of pruriceptors with electric stimulation is capable of driving spinal neurons to high levels of firing. It is clear that activation of pruriceptors using doses of pruritogens that produce intense scratching only induces low-frequency discharge in the hundreds of spinal neurons that have been examined to date; all studies of pruriceptive responses of spinal neurons in mice, rats and monkeys have shown that, regardless of the pruritogen employed, itch-producing stimuli induce lower frequency (almost always /H11021 10 spikes/s) discharges (Akiyama et al. 2009, 2012b, 2014; Davidson et al. 2007, 2009, 2012; Moser and Giesler 2014a). In contrast, in these same neurons, noxious stimuli frequently induce higher levels of firing. Therefore, it is possible that electrical activation of pruriceptors by Tuckett (1982) induced low levels of firing in dorsal horn neurons. If so, that study was not a valid test of intensity theory, at least as it applies to transmission of information related to pain and itch by spinal cord neurons.
neurons to histamine and capsaicin match the time course of scratching after cheek injections in rats, as both mean behavioral and electrophysiological responses peaked within 5 min and lasted for <20 min (Fig. 4; Moser HR, Giesler GJ, unpublished observations). These findings suggest that VcPbT neurons might also contribute to itch produced by injection of histamine or capsaicin in rats.

An interesting finding in the present study is the profound inhibitory effect of chloroquine on a subset of VcPbT neurons, an effect not previously observed in rat VcTT neurons (Moser and Giesler 2014a) or in mouse sDH neurons (for which axonal projections were not determined) (Akiyama et al. 2012b, 2014). No other pruritogen or partial pruritogen caused inhibition of firing of VcPbT, VcTT (Moser and Giesler 2014a), or primate STT neurons (Davidson et al. 2012). Chloroquine-induced inhibition was only seen in VcPbT neurons recorded in the sDH. The majority of these neurons were activated by injection of 5-HT and some additionally by histamine and/or capsaicin. Thus there appears to be a fundamental difference in the responses of VcPbT neurons to injections of chloroquine vs. those induced with 5-HT, histamine, or capsaicin. Differences between chloroquine and other pruritogens have been
noted previously. In a behavioral study on the potential of different pruritogens to produce touch-evoked itch (alloknesis) in mice, in contrast to histamine and 5-HT, chloroquine was found not to cause alloknesis (Akiyama et al. 2012a). Furthermore, in mice, activity-dependent peripheral blockade of chloroquine-induced itch did not affect histamine-induced itch and vice versa, suggesting that different sets of primary afferent neurons are required for itch sensation resulting from the two pruritogens (Roberson et al. 2013). A subset of primary afferent neurons expresses the receptor for chloroq MrgprA3 (Liu et al. 2009). It might be important in future studies to determine whether the inhibitory responses of VcPbT neurons are mediated through MrgprA3 receptors. It is possible that MrgprA3-expressing dorsal root ganglion neurons in rats activate inhibitory interneurons in the dorsal horn that project to VcPbT neurons, a possibility that could also be evaluated in future studies. It should be noted that it is unclear at present whether the inhibitory responses of VcPbT neurons contribute to chloroquine-induced itch in rats.

Anatomical studies indicate that the majority of VcPbT neurons project to the ipsilateral Pb. Lesser numbers project to the contralateral Pb (Cechetto et al. 1985; Feil and Herbert 1995). It has also been reported that ~20% of the total population of lamina I neurons project to the Pb bilaterally (Li and Li 2000; Yamada and Kitamura 1992). Roughly half of the VcPbT neurons examined in the present study projected to the contralateral Pb, and a slightly smaller number projected to the ipsilateral Pb. In addition, three neurons (6%) were antidromically activated bilaterally from LTPs in the Pb. It should be pointed out that our methods were not ideal for detection of bilaterally projecting VcPbT neurons. We could not antidromically activate VcPbT neurons using high amplitude pulses delivered in a large number of points at levels rostral to the large majority of LTPs, indicating that the examined axons or axonal branches terminated within the Pb or KF. It is likely that information carried by these axons reached an area in close proximity of the LTP. It is possible that additional axonal branches from the axons of the examined neurons terminated in other targets in the brain.

Bester et al. (2000) used similar antidromic activation techniques to determine the areas of the Pb to which SPbT neurons project in rats. The LTPs in their study were distributed throughout the lateral Pb, but few were located in KF. In the present study, LTPs were concentrated farther ventrally within or close to the external lateral PB and KF, in accordance with anatomical data on termination zones of trigeminal projecting neurons (Cechetto et al. 1985; Feil and Herbert 1995). It has been reported that the dendritic trees of Pb neurons responsive to mechanical stimulation of the facial area are located primarily in this area (Bourgeais et al. 2003). Our results suggest that VcPbT neurons provide sensory input to these neurons.

Anterograde tracing techniques have shown that neurons located in the lateral Pb nucleus project densely to the hypothalamus and amygdala in rats (Bernard et al. 1993; Bester et al. 1997). A smaller number of lateral Pb neurons project to the periaqueductal grey, ventrolateral medulla, and nucleus of the solitary tract (Gauriau and Bernard 2002; Herbert et al. 1990; Saper and Loewy 1980). The more medially located internal lateral Pb nucleus contains large numbers of neurons projecting to various medial thalamic nuclei (Bester et al. 1999; Fulwiler and Saper 1984). These various projection targets of Pb neurons have been hypothesized to be implicated in behavioral, autonomic, and emotional responses to noxious stimuli (Gauriau and Bernard 2002). The present results suggest that these projections might additionally be involved in affective and autonomic responses to itch. It might be valuable in future studies to determine whether the comparable projections play similar roles in primates.

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DISCLOSURES

No conflicts of interest, financial or otherwise, are declared by the author(s).

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author contributions: N.A.J. and G.J.G.J. conception and design of research; N.A.J. performed experiments; N.A.J. analyzed data; N.A.J. and G.J.G.J. interpreted results of experiments; N.A.J. and G.J.G.J. prepared figures; N.A.J. and G.J.G.J. drafted manuscript; N.A.J. and G.J.G.J. edited and revised manuscript; N.A.J. and G.J.G.J. approved final version of manuscript.

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