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

Jie Fu, Chaobo Ni, Hua-Dong Ni, Long-Sheng Xu, Qiu-Li He, Huan Pan, Dong-Dong Huang, Yan-Bao Sun, Ge Luo, Ming-Juan Liu, Ming Yao,*

*Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Research Center, Affiliated Hospital of Jiaxing University & The First Hospital of Jiaxing, Jiaxing, China

E-mail address: jxyaoming666@163.com (M. Yao).

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4226-8473
CCK8 analysis results show that sulforaphane (SFN) treatment for 12 hours 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).

Histological analysis showed that in both sulforaphane (SFN) treatment group and bone cancer 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 images of the selected area with white frames; n=10. Scale bars: 100 μm (top row), 50 μm (bottom row).