

# BEHAVIORAL MODEL OF ITCH, ALLOKNESIS, PAIN AND ALLODYNIA IN THE LOWER HINDLIMB AND CORRELATIVE RESPONSES OF LUMBAR DORSAL HORN NEURONS IN THE MOUSE

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**Abstract**—We have further developed a behavioral model of itch and pain in the lower hindlimb (calf) originally reported by LaMotte et al. (2011) that allows comparisons with responses of lumbar dorsal horn neurons to pruritic and noxious stimuli. Intradermal (id) microinjection of the pruritogens histamine, SLIGRL-NH2 (agonist of PAR-2 and MrgprC11) and chloroquine (agonist of MrgprA3) into the calf of the lower limb elicited significant biting and a small amount of licking directed to the injection site, over a 30-min time course. Following id injection of histamine, low-threshold mechanical stimuli reliably elicited discrete episodes of biting (alloknesis) over a longer time course; significantly less alloknesis was observed following id injection of SLIGRL-NH2. Capsaicin injections elicited licking but little biting. Following id injection of capsaicin, low-threshold mechanical stimuli elicited discrete hindlimb flinches (allodynia) over a prolonged (> 2 h) time course. In single-unit recordings from superficial lumbar dorsal horn neurons, low-threshold mechanically evoked responses were significantly enhanced, accompanied by receptive field expansion, following id injection of histamine in histamine-responsive neurons. This was not observed in histamine-insensitive neurons, or following id injection of saline or SLIGRL-NH2, regardless of whether the latter activated the neuron or not. These results suggest that itch-responsive neurons are selectively sensitized by histamine but not SLIGRL-NH2 to account for alloknesis. The presently described “calf” model appears to distinguish between itch- and pain-related behavioral responses, and provides a basis to investigate lumbar spinal neural mechanisms underlying itch, alloknesis, pain and allodynia. © 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd. on behalf of IBRO.

**Key words:** itch, alloknesis, pain, allodynia, scratching, dorsal horn neuron.

## INTRODUCTION

Chronic itch frequently accompanies many dermatological and systemic diseases (Ikoma et al.,

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Abbreviations: id, intradermal; WDR, wide dynamic range; HT, high-threshold; 5-HT, 5-hydroxytryptamine.

2006). The associated scratching exacerbates the skin inflammation, leading to a vicious itch-scratch cycle (Wahlgren, 1999) that reduces the quality of life (Hundley et al., 2006). A potential mechanism is sensitization of itch-signaling pathways, manifested by spontaneous itch and scratching, hyperknesis (enhanced itch), and alloknesis (touch-evoked itch) (Hosogi et al., 2006; Ikoma et al., 2006; for recent review, see Akiyama and Carstens, 2013). Itch can be elicited by innocuous touching of normal skin around a site of histamine-evoked itch (Bickford, 1937; Graham et al., 1951; Simone et al., 1991; Heyer et al., 1997). In chronic itch patients low-threshold mechanical stimuli, such as clothes contacting the skin, can initiate the itch-scratch cycle (Bendsoe et al., 1987; Wahlgren, 1991; Heyer and Hornstein, 1999; Ricci et al., 2006; Mason, 2008).

To develop mechanism-based treatments for itch, animal models are required. Scratching behavior in rodents is commonly used to assess itch (Carstens and Kuraishi, 2004). This traditionally involves counting hindlimb scratch bouts directed toward a pruritogen injection in rostral back skin. A drawback is that hindlimb scratching does not discriminate between itch and pain since it is the only available response. We developed a novel model of alloknesis in which touch near a site of intradermal (id) injection of histamine and certain other pruritogens, or at the edge of an area of dry skin, reliably elicited hindlimb scratches (Akiyama et al., 2012a). In a recent variant, id pruritogen injection in the rodent cheek elicited primarily hindlimb scratching, while algogens elicited mainly forelimb wiping (Shimada and LaMotte, 2008). Scratching was reduced by systemic administration of  $\mu$ -opioid antagonists whereas wiping was reduced by systemic administration of morphine (Akiyama et al., 2010a; Spradley et al., 2012b). Furthermore, this model allows direct comparisons of behavior with pruritogen- and algogen-evoked responses of first- and second-order trigeminal neurons (Akiyama et al., 2010b; Klein et al., 2011a). For decades, however, much information about itch and pain has come from recordings of lumbar spinal neurons with input from the hindlimb. Moreover, it is important to recognize differences in trigeminal vs. spinal processing of itch and pain (e.g., Spradley et al., 2012b). Thus, a behavioral model that distinguishes between itch and pain from the lower hindlimb is desirable.

Hindpaw injection of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) elicited naloxone-sensitive paw-biting accompanied by licking, while hindpaw injection of algogens only elicited paw-licking (Hagiwara et al., 1999). Mice with chronic dry hindlimb skin exhibited spontaneous paw-biting (Nojima et al., 2004) that was sensitive to naltrexone but not morphine (Akiyama et al., 2010c). Lumbar dorsal horn neurons ipsilateral to the dry skin-treated hindpaw exhibited elevated spontaneous activity (Akiyama et al., 2011a,b). A minor drawback of the hindpaw behavioral model is that weight-bearing and locomotion may interfere with itch-related behaviors. It was recently reported that id injection of histamine into the mouse calf elicited biting whereas injection of capsaicin elicited licking (LaMotte et al., 2011). In the present study, we have further developed and validated this calf model. We additionally developed a novel model of allodynia and allodynia, whereby low-threshold mechanical stimuli reliably elicit biting or hindlimb flinches, respectively, following id injection of histamine or capsaicin. Finally, in electrophysiological experiments we tested whether id injection of histamine enhances the mechanosensitivity of pruritogen-responsive lumbar superficial dorsal horn as a possible mechanism underlying allodynia.

## EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Experiments were conducted using adult C57BL/6 mice (Harlan, Oxnard CA, USA) (19–32 g body weight) under a protocol approved by the UC Davis Animal Care and Use Committee.

### Behavior

The fur on the calf was shaved and mice were habituated to a Plexiglas recording arena with a transparent cover one week prior to testing. On the test day, the animal was restrained by hand and the skin on one hind limb was mildly stretched. An id microinjection of 10  $\mu$ l was made in the calf of one of the following: vehicle (isotonic saline), histamine (50  $\mu$ g; Sigma–Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA), SLIGRL-NH<sub>2</sub> (50  $\mu$ g; Quality Controlled Biochemicals, Hopkinton, MA, USA), chloroquine (50  $\mu$ g; Sigma), capsaicin (10  $\mu$ g; Sigma), or 7% Tween-80 (vehicle for capsaicin). The calf id microinjection was made using a 30-G needle attached to a Hamilton microsyringe by PE-50 tubing. Immediately following the id microinjection, mice were placed into a clear glass arena containing mirrors set at angles to allow multiple views of the animal that were captured with a high-definition videocamera. Investigators left the room during videotaping. The videocamera was set at high definition and slow motion capture modes to facilitate the assessment of biting and licking behaviors directed to the injected calf in a frame-by-frame video playback conducted offline by two investigators blinded as to the experimental treatment. The duration of biting, licking and flinching episodes was timed at 5-min intervals over the 50-min recording period. A bite is defined as direct contact of the incisors with calf skin. Biting was accompanied by relatively high-frequency low-exursion

head movements which were used as an adjunct measure. The duration of each biting action was timed with an original program which allows us to check the movie frame by frame, and individual bite durations were summed to provide the cumulative biting time. The cumulative duration of licking, defined as direct contact of the calf skin by tongue protrusion, was also measured. Licks were accompanied by head movements that were of lower frequency and larger excursion compared to those associated with biting, and were also used as an adjunct measure of licking.

In a separate experiment, the animal was habituated to a recording arena for 1 h and then tested for allodynia and allodynia at 5-min intervals, starting 5 min post-histamine or capsaicin injection. Allodynia and allodynia were assessed as follows. At 5-min intervals, the mouse received three separate innocuous mechanical stimuli delivered using a von Frey filament (bending force: 0.7 mN). Stimuli were delivered 2 mm or further distal to the edge of the visible bleb formed by the id injection of histamine or other agents. The 0.7 mN von Frey filament was selected because it never elicited behaviors (i.e. biting, licking and flinching) in naïve mice, and was the minimum strength to elicit biting when delivered to skin surrounding the site of histamine injection. The mice were videotaped with a high-speed recording feature that turns 3 s of video into 12 s of slow motion video. The presence or absence of a positive response, i.e., biting, licking and flinching directed to the site of mechanical stimulation, was confirmed by video playback. The behavior score was the total number of positive responses elicited by the three stimuli, i.e., 0, 1, 2 or 3. The sequence was repeated at 5-min intervals out to 60 min post-injection, and again at 90 and 120 min post-injection time points. In experiments with histamine and capsaicin, an overall behavior score per 60 min and 120 min, respectively, was calculated as the sum of individual behavior scores.

### Electrophysiological recording

The mouse was anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital (60 mg/kg i.p.) and prepared for single-unit recording from the lumbar spinal cord as previously detailed (Akiyama et al., 2009b). A tungsten microelectrode was driven into the superficial lumbar dorsal horn and single extracellularly recorded units were isolated using mechanical touch and pressure stimuli delivered to the ipsilateral hindpaw. In a few experiments we recorded from units that responded to mechanical stimulation of the ipsilateral calf. However, we decided to focus on units with hindpaw receptive fields because data from such units may be compared with data from our previous electrophysiological studies (Akiyama et al., 2009a,b, 2011a,b), and it was more difficult to accurately map receptive field dynamics on the calf compared to hindpaw. Recording depths were restricted to <300  $\mu$ m below the surface as in our previous study. Unit activity was amplified, digitized and displayed on computer using a Powerlab (AD Instruments, Colorado Springs, CO, USA) interface. Once a mechanosensitive unit was isolated, we tested the unit responsiveness to

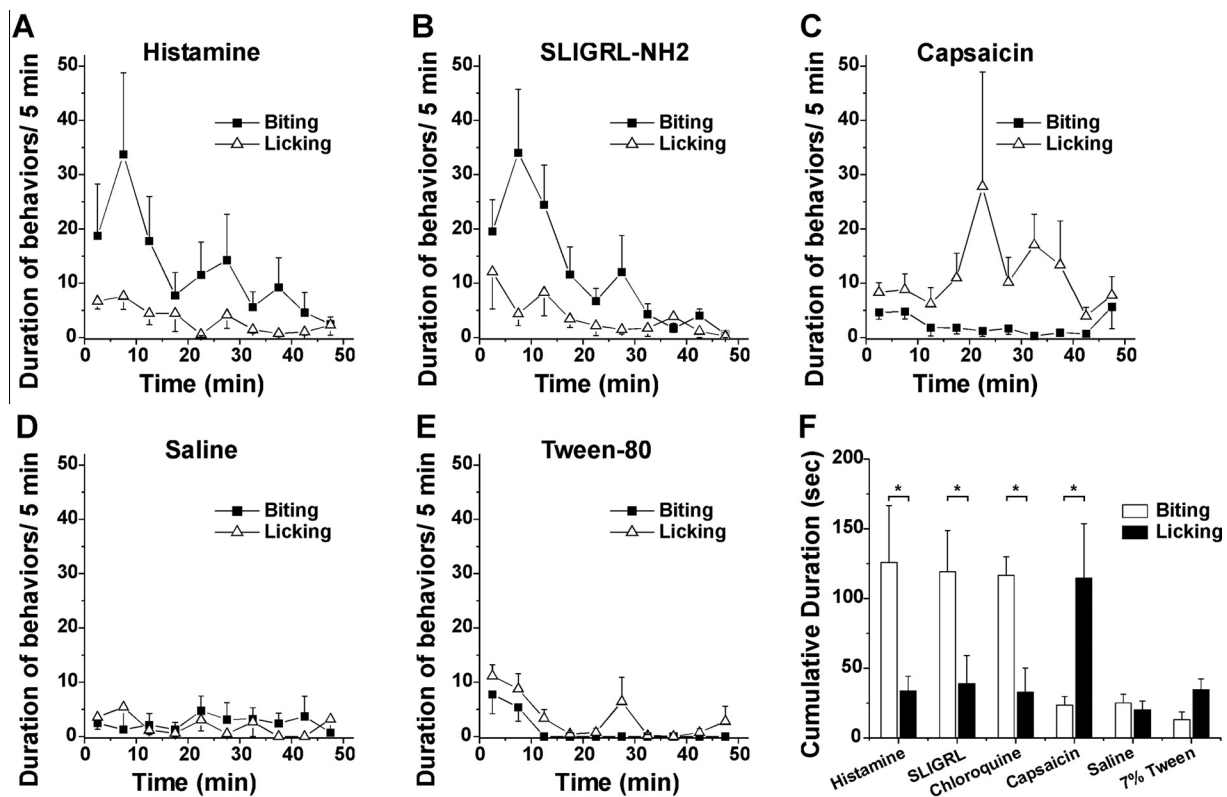
light brushing with a cotton wisp, followed by pinching using forceps. Units were classified as wide dynamic range (WDR) if they responded at higher firing rate to pinch than light touch. They were classified as high-threshold (HT) if they responded to pinch but not light touch. The areas of mechanosensitive receptive fields were mapped by determining the perimeter along which application of the same von Frey filament used in behavioral studies (0.7 mN) evoked a response on 50% of application trials. Since some units did not respond, a series of von Frey filaments of progressively stronger bending forces ranging up to 760 mN was used to map the receptive field area. Each unit was retested with the 0.7 mN von Frey filament at least three times to establish a baseline response level, which for some units was zero. Five minutes later, either histamine, SLIGRL-NH2 (both 50  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  in saline), or saline, was microinjected id (1  $\mu\text{l}$  volume) within the mechanosensitive receptive field. Unit receptive field areas were redetermined 5 min postinjection, and at 5-min intervals thereafter out to 30 min postinjection, and again 45-min and 60 min postinjection. Unit responses to application of the 0.7 mN von Frey filament at the same sites tested preinjection were also determined at the same time intervals. At the conclusion of the recording, an electrolytic lesion was made. The spinal cord was postfixed in 10% buffered formalin and cut in 50  $\mu\text{m}$  frozen sections to identify the lesion sites under the light microscope.

Unit activity was usually quantified as number of action potentials/s or min. Responses to von Frey stimuli were summed over a 20-s period and responses to histamine over successive 60-s periods. A positive response was defined as a 30% or greater increase in the total number of action potentials per 20 or 60 s post-stimulus compared to the same time interval before the stimulus. Averaged responses to von Frey stimuli before and after application of the pruritogen (or saline) were compared by paired *t*-test with  $P < 0.05$  set as significant.

## RESULTS

### Chemically evoked biting and licking behavior

Following id injection of histamine into the calf, mice exhibited biting directed toward the injection site, with significantly less licking (Fig. 1A, F). Biting peaked within the first 10 min post-injection and declined over the ensuing 30 min (Fig. 1A). Biting was characterized by contact of the incisors with the skin in a fairly high-frequency and low-excursion motion of the head. In contrast, licking was characterized by repeated protrusions of the tongue toward the skin over a longer excursion and lower frequency that could be readily distinguished from biting. The cumulative duration of biting was significantly greater following id injection of histamine compared to saline controls ( $p < 0.05$ , unpaired *t*-test). A similar time course of biting, with



**Fig. 1.** Time course of biting and licking elicited by histamine, SLIGRL and capsaicin. (A) Cumulative duration of biting (■) or licking (△) behaviors vs. time following id injection of histamine (50  $\mu\text{g}/10 \mu\text{l}$ ) in the calf skin of the hindlimb. Error bars: SEM ( $n = 6$ ). (B) Same as in A for SLIGRL-NH2 (50  $\mu\text{g}/10 \mu\text{l}$ ). (C) Capsaicin (10  $\mu\text{g}/10 \mu\text{l}$ ). (D) Saline. (E) 7% Tween 80. (F) Mean cumulative duration of biting and licking elicited by each agent. \*: Significant difference between bite and lick durations ( $p < 0.05$ , paired *t*-test;  $n = 6$ /group).

significantly less licking ( $p < 0.05$ ,  $t$ -test), was elicited by id injection of SLIGRL-NH2 (Fig. 1B, F). Similarly, id injection of chloroquine elicited biting and significantly less licking (Fig. 1F) over a similar time course. In contrast, id injection of capsaicin in the calf elicited licking behavior that peaked 20 min post-injection, with significantly less biting (Fig. 1C, F). Neither id injection of saline (vehicle for histamine and SLIGRL) nor 7% Tween-80 (vehicle for capsaicin) elicited any significant biting or licking behavior (Fig. 1D–F, respectively).

### Alloknesis and allodynia

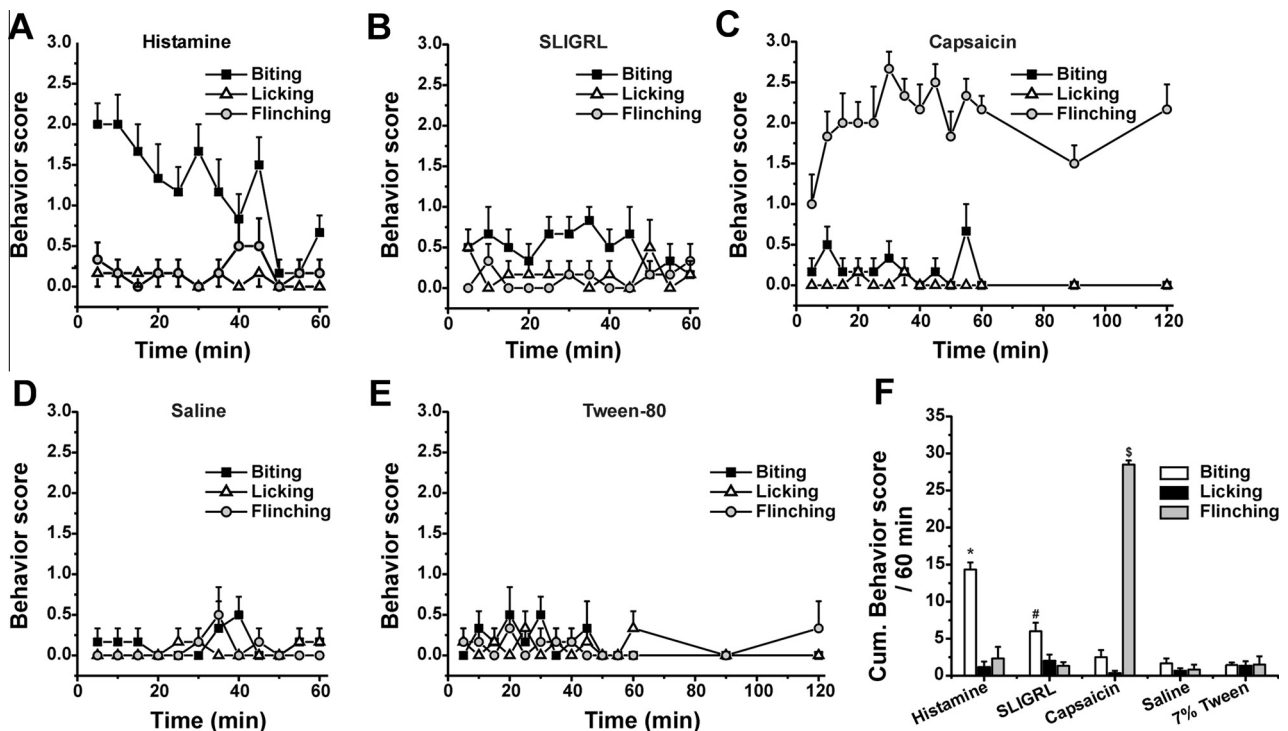
A series of three innocuous von Frey mechanical stimuli was applied at 5-min intervals following id chemical injections to assess touch-evoked biting, licking or flinching behaviors. Prior to chemical injection, von Frey stimulation never elicited any behavioral responses. Fig. 2A shows the time-course for touch-evoked behaviors following id injection of histamine. Robust touch-evoked biting (alloknesis) peaked immediately following id injection of histamine and slowly declined over the ensuing 45 min. The cumulative score for biting was significantly greater ( $p < 0.05$ , unpaired  $t$ -test) following id injection of histamine (Fig. 2A) compared to the saline control group (Fig. 2F, open bars). The very low levels of licking and flinching did not differ from saline controls (Fig. 2F). Following id injection of SLIGRL-NH2 (Fig. 2B), touch-evoked biting was

significantly less compared to histamine ( $p < 0.05$ , unpaired  $t$ -test) but was significantly greater ( $p < 0.05$ , unpaired  $t$ -test) compared to the saline control group (Fig. 2F). This was accompanied by very low levels of licking and flinching (Fig. 2B) that did not differ from saline controls (Fig. 2F).

Following id injection of capsaicin (10  $\mu$ g), there was a rapid increase in touch-evoked flinching (allodynia) over the initial 30 min that persisted for at least 2 h (Fig. 2C). The cumulative score for flinching was significantly greater ( $p < 0.05$ , unpaired  $t$ -test) following id injection of capsaicin (Fig. 2C) compared to vehicle (7% Tween 80) controls (Fig. 2F, gray bars). The low levels of biting and licking following id injection of capsaicin (Fig. 2C) were not different from vehicle controls (Fig. 2F).

### Electrophysiology

Recordings were made from a total of 56 units in 38 mice. Twenty-four were classified as WDR and 32 as HT. Eight of 22 units tested responded to id injection of histamine, and six of 24 units tested responded to id injection of SLIGRL-NH2. None of 10 units tested responded to id injection of saline. All units were located in the superficial dorsal horn at a mean depth of  $137.4 \mu\text{m} \pm 11.6$  below the surface. Histologically recovered lesion sites were located in the superficial dorsal horn (Fig. 4F).

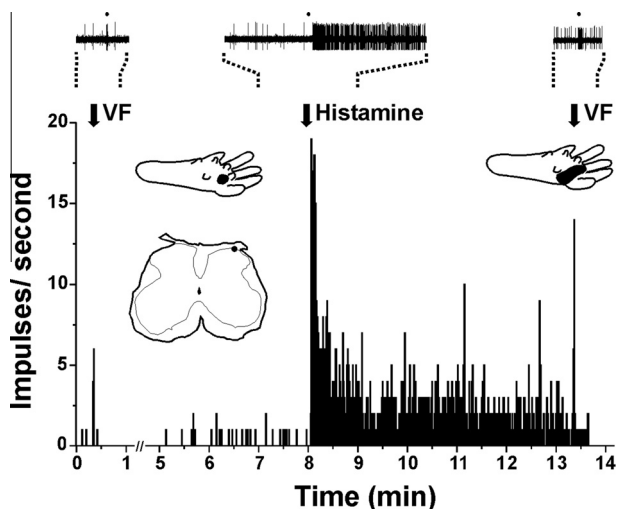


**Fig. 2.** Time courses for alloknesis elicited by histamine and SLIGRL, and for allodynia elicited by capsaicin. (A) At 5-min intervals after id injection of histamine (50  $\mu$ g/10  $\mu$ l) in calf skin, three von Frey stimuli (bending force 0.7 mN) were sequentially applied at separate sites 1–2 mm from the histamine injection. Presence or absence of biting (■), licking (△) or flinching (●) immediately after each stimulus was used to calculate a behavior score (maximum value = 3). Error bars: SEM ( $n = 6$ ). (B) As in A for SLIGRL-NH2 (50  $\mu$ g/10  $\mu$ l). (C) Capsaicin (10  $\mu$ g/10  $\mu$ l). (D) Saline. (E) 7% Tween 80. (F) Cumulative behavior scores for von Frey stimulus-evoked biting, licking and flinching following id injections. \*, #: Significantly different from saline-evoked biting ( $p < 0.05$ , unpaired  $t$ -tests,  $n = 6$ /group). \$: significantly different from 7% Tween-80-evoked flinching ( $p < 0.05$ , unpaired  $t$ -test,  $n = 6$ /group).

In histamine-responsive units, mean mechanically evoked responses were significantly greater following id injection of histamine compared to pre-injection. The example of Fig. 3 shows an increased response to the von Frey stimulus following id injection of histamine, which elicited a prolonged increase in firing of this lamina I cell. This was accompanied by an expansion of the mechanosensitive receptive field (black area in figurine drawings of hindpaw).

Fig. 4A plots mean peak mechanically evoked responses vs. time for the histamine-sensitive units, using the same von Frey stimulus that was used in the behavioral studies (■; 0.7 mN). Mean ongoing activity is also plotted (O, dashed line) to show increased firing during the first 15 min post-histamine. Prior to id injection of histamine, only 1/8 units responded to the weakest von Frey stimulus, while all eight units responded at 5 min post-histamine. The mean mechanically evoked response was significantly greater than the pre-injection response ( $-5$  in Fig. 4A) out to 45 min post-histamine ( $p < 0.05$ ; paired  $t$ -test). The failure of the 0.7 mN stimulus to initially excite most histamine-responsive units precluded our ability to map receptive field areas. A stronger (55 mN) von Frey stimulus initially excited all eight histamine-sensitive units, and elicited a significantly greater mean response at 10 and 15 min post-histamine (data not shown). This was accompanied by a significant ( $p < 0.01$ , paired  $t$ -test) expansion of receptive field area by an average of 260.4%.

Responses elicited by the same 0.7 mN von Frey stimulus were not affected following id injection of histamine in histamine-insensitive units (Fig. 4B), or following id injection of SLIGRL-NH2 that either did (Fig. 4D) or did not increase neuronal firing (Fig. 4E). Similarly, id saline injection did not affect mechanically



**Fig. 3.** Enhancement of mechanically evoked response of dorsal horn neuron after histamine. Peristimulus-time histogram (bins: 1 s) of unit's responses to application of von Frey filament (VF, ↓, 0.7 mN,) before and after id injection of histamine (↓). Raw spike traces are shown above for portions of the response (dashed lines); dots show time of VF stimuli. Upper left inset: mechanosensitive receptive field (blue) on hindpaw. Lower left inset: lamina I recording site (●) on spinal section. Upper right inset: mechanosensitive receptive field expanded following histamine.

evoked responses (Fig. 4C). In addition, there were no consistent changes in mechanosensitive receptive field areas under any of these treatment conditions.

## DISCUSSION

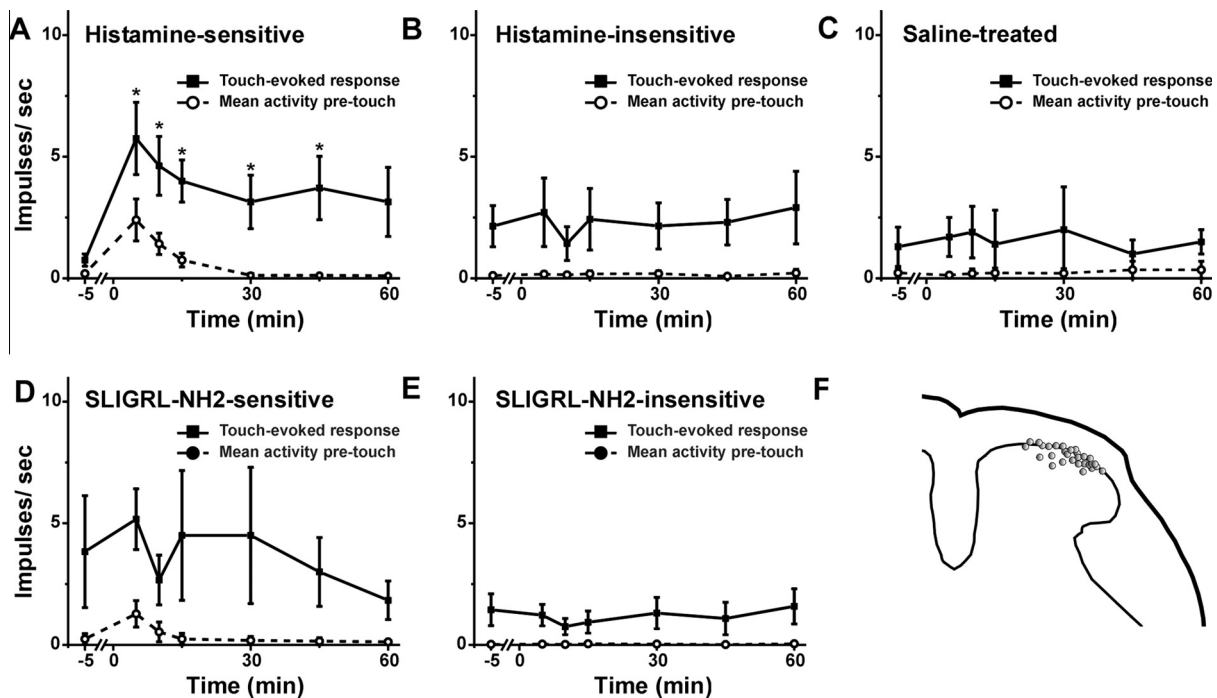
### Discrimination between itch and pain

The present results indicate that biting at a site of pruritic stimulation on the lower hindlimb reflects itch, whereas licking at a site of capsaicin injection reflects pain. Intradermal injection of the pruritogens histamine, SLIGRL-NH2 and chloroquine all elicited biting with little licking, whereas id injection of capsaicin evoked licking and little biting, consistent with a recent report (LaMotte et al., 2011) and with the idea that hindpaw biting reflects itch. Presumably, biting or gnawing at an itchy site on the hindlimb serves the same antipruritic function as scratching, since quadrupeds apparently do not scratch an itchy hindlimb with the contralateral paw.

We interpret the hindlimb licking behavior following id injection of capsaicin to reflect pain. Intraplantar injection of capsaicin elicited licking behavior in rats (Klein et al., 2011a), and hindpaw injection of formalin elicited licking in mice (Hagiwara et al., 1999). We previously reported that systemic administration of morphine suppressed forelimb wiping, but not hindlimb scratching, elicited by id cheek injections of capsaicin or mustard oil in mice and rats, consistent with the notion that forelimb wiping reflects pain (Akiyama et al., 2010c; Spradley et al., 2012a). Presumably, licking of the hindpaw or forelimb wiping directed to the cheek represent the biomechanically available nocifensive responses to ameliorate chemogenic pain in these two different body areas. Licking and wiping may be akin to rubbing an injury to relieve pain.

### Alloknesis and allodynia

Following id calf injection of histamine, low-threshold mechanical stimuli reliably elicited biting (Fig. 2A). Neither naïve mice nor control mice receiving id injection of saline exhibited any significant touch-evoked biting of the calf. We previously reported that following id injection of histamine in the rostral back, low-threshold mechanical stimuli reliably elicited hindlimb scratch bouts over a prolonged time course in a manner that was significantly reduced by systemic administration of naltrexone (Akiyama et al., 2012a). We thus interpret these touch-evoked behaviors to reflect alloknesis. Interestingly, following id injection of SLIGRL-NH2, which itself elicited significant biting (Fig. 2B), low-threshold mechanical stimuli elicited a low incidence of biting that was significantly greater than vehicle controls, but significantly less compared to the group receiving id injection of histamine. This is consistent with our previous study, in which touch stimuli failed to elicit any significant scratching following id injection of SLIGRL-NH2 in the rostral back (Akiyama et al., 2012a). In this latter study, reliable touch-evoked scratching (alloknesis) was observed following id injection of histamine, 5-HT, the PAR-4 agonist



**Fig. 4.** Enhancement of mechanosensitivity in histamine-sensitive dorsal horn neurons. (A) Histamine-sensitive units ( $n = 8$ ). Graphs plot mean peak responses to innocuous mechanical von Frey stimulus (0.7 mN; ■, solid line), and mean unit firing rate over a 20 s period just prior to the von Frey stimulus (○, dashed line), vs. time following id injection of histamine (at time 0). Pre-histamine responses are shown at the -5 min timepoint. Error bars: SEM. \*: Significant difference compared to peak response before histamine ( $p < 0.05$ ; paired  $t$ -test). (B) graph as in A for 14 histamine-insensitive units. (C) As in A for 10 units following id injection of saline (vehicle control). (D) as in A for six units responsive to id injection of SLIGRL-NH2. (E) as in A for 18 units insensitive to SLIGRL-NH2. (F) 29 histologically recovered recording sites (dots) compiled on representative lumbar section.

AYPGKF-NH2, and the MrgprC11 agonist BAM8-22, but not following SLIGRL-NH2 or the MrgprA3 agonist chloroquine (Akiyama et al., 2012a). Collectively, these data indicate that allodynia is associated with itch elicited by certain, but not all, pruritogens.

While both SLIGRL-NH2 and BAM8-22 are agonists of MrgprC11 (Liu et al., 2011), it was curious that only BAM8-22 elicited allodynia (Akiyama et al., 2012a). We previously reported that the histamine H1 receptor antagonist terfenadine attenuated scratching and allodynia elicited by histamine, but not that elicited by 5-HT, the PAR-4 agonist or BAM8-22 (Akiyama et al., 2012a). This is consistent with current evidence for histamine-dependent and -independent types of itch (Johanek et al., 2007). Separate populations of primary afferents (Johanek et al., 2008; Namer et al., 2008) and primate spinothalamic tract neurons (Davidson et al., 2007, 2012) respond to histamine vs. cowhage, which elicits itch via PAR-2 and -4 receptors (Reddy et al., 2008). In mice, the majority of histamine-responsive dorsal horn neurons also responded to other non-histaminergic pruritogens such as SLIGRL-NH2, chloroquine and 5-HT (Akiyama et al., 2009a,b, 2012b). However, cowhage was not tested in these studies, nor were other non-histaminergic pruritogens such as chloroquine tested in the primate spinothalamic tract studies. It thus remains uncertain to what extent different histaminergic and non-histaminergic itch mediators excite separate or overlapping populations of spinal neurons in these two species. Recent evidence

indicates that natriuretic polypeptide B (Nppb) and gastrin releasing peptide (GRP) are essential for both histamine-dependent and -independent itch transmission in mice (Sun et al., 2009; Mishra and Hoon, 2013), implying that pruriceptors expressing various combinations of transduction molecules (e.g., Mrgprs, PARs, 5-HT2, histamine H1,4, etc.) converge onto a common population of itch-signaling spinal neurons. However, cowhage was not tested in these studies either, leaving open the possibility of an additional itch-signaling pathway. More studies are needed to address the issue of multiple itch-signaling pathways, and why some itch mediators elicit allodynia while others do not.

A novel finding was that following id injection of capsaicin, light touch reliably elicited hindlimb flinches (Fig. 2C). We previously reported finching behavior following intraplantar injection of capsaicin (Klein et al., 2011b), and finching is often used as a behavioral readout in the formalin pain assay. We therefore interpret touch-evoked finching to reflect allodynia.

### Sensitization of itch-signaling pathways

One potential mechanism underlying allodynia is the sensitization of histamine-dependent itch-signaling neurons. We previously showed that subpopulations of neurons in the superficial dorsal horn respond to id injection of pruritogens over a time course consistent with scratching behavior (Akiyama et al., 2009a,b),

representing candidate itch-signaling neurons. In the present study, we similarly recorded from lumbar dorsal horn neurons with receptive fields on the hindpaw. Most unit receptive fields were in glabrous hindpaw skin, thus not matching exactly the site of pruritic stimulation on furry calf skin in the behavioral studies. Despite the drawback of an imperfect match between behavioral and neurophysiological stimulus loci, it is advantageous that the present neuronal population is otherwise comparable with unit populations reported in our previous studies (Akiyama et al., 2009a,b, 2011a,b). The present histamine-responsive dorsal horn neurons exhibited an enhancement of low-threshold mechanically evoked responses following id injection of histamine, over a time course matching that of behavioral allodynia. Units unresponsive to id injection of histamine, and units tested with id injection of saline, did not exhibit enhanced mechanically evoked responses. Moreover, id injection of SLIGRL-NH2 had no significant effect on low-threshold mechanically evoked responses, regardless of whether it activated the dorsal horn neuron or not (Fig. 4D, E). This is consistent with the finding that the behavior score for touch-evoked biting was significantly lower following id injection of SLIGRL-NH2 compared to that following id injection of histamine (Fig. 2A, B). Therefore, we believe that these similar findings justify our present use of lumbar dorsal horn units with hindpaw receptive fields as a correlative neuronal model for the behavioral studies conducted using furry calf skin.

In histamine-responsive units, increased mechanosensitivity following id injection of histamine was manifested by (a) response to the lowest-threshold stimulus in units that did not respond to this stimulus pre-histamine, (b) increased response to suprathreshold mechanical stimuli following histamine, and (c) receptive field expansion. Application of histamine sensitized responses of visceral polymodal nociceptors to mechanical stimulation (Koda and Mizumura, 2002), while SLIGRL-NH2 sensitized cutaneous C-fiber polymodal nociceptor to noxious heat but not mechanical stimuli (Ding-Pfennigdorff et al., 2004). These data are consistent with our observation that id injection of histamine enhanced the responses of histamine-sensitive dorsal horn neurons to low-threshold mechanical stimuli, whereas such responses were not enhanced following id injection of SLIGRL-NH2 in dorsal horn units sensitive to this pruritogen (Fig. 4). Moreover, morphine, which induces itch, was recently reported to enhance pruritogen-evoked responses, as well as responses to innocuous mechanical stimulation, of trigeminothalamic tract neurons (Moser and Giesler, 2013). Histamine was also reported to activate inward calcium currents in Merkel cells (Boulais et al., 2009), and increased skin temperature due to histamine-evoked vasodilation could increase activity in low-threshold mechanoreceptors (Duclaux and Kenshalo, 1972). These observations provide potential mechanisms for histamine to peripherally sensitize low-threshold mechanoreceptors.

Alternatively, central sensitization could account for the enhanced low-threshold mechanosensitivity and

expanded receptive field area of histamine-sensitive dorsal horn neurons. Many histamine-sensitive dorsal horn neurons respond to low-threshold mechanical stimuli, and a high percentage of these neurons also responded to id injection of SLIGRL-NH2 (Akiyama et al., 2009a,b). However, low-threshold mechanically evoked responses were presently enhanced by id injection of histamine but not SLIGRL-NH2. If central sensitization plays a role, our findings suggest that the dorsal horn neurons would be differentially sensitized by input from histamine- but not SLIGRL-NH2-sensitive primary afferents. If so, the cellular mechanism underlying this differential sensitization remains to be elucidated in future studies.

Allodynia has also been observed in an experimental model of chronic dry skin pruritus on the rostral back and hindpaw (Akiyama et al., 2011a, 2012a). The onset of allodynia was delayed relative to the onset of spontaneous scratching, and was associated with a significant increase in Fos expression in the superficial dorsal horn (Nojima et al., 2004). Lumbar superficial dorsal horn neurons recorded ipsilateral to a dry-skin-treated hindpaw exhibited significantly heightened spontaneous activity compared to neurons ipsilateral to the vehicle (water)-treated side, or to an untreated hindpaw (Akiyama et al., 2011a). Curiously, in the latter study we did not observe enhancement of mechanically evoked responses of neurons ipsilateral to the dry skin-treated hindpaw (Akiyama et al., 2011a). However, this may be because allodynia was only elicited by stimulation at the border of the dry skin-treated area (Akiyama et al., 2012a), while in the electrophysiological study (Akiyama et al., 2011a) the neuronal receptive fields were within the hindpaw dry skin area where mechanical stimulation would not be expected to elicit enhanced responses.

## CONCLUSIONS

Intradermal injection of pruritogens including histamine, SLIGRL-NH2 and chloroquine into the calf primarily elicited biting behavior (with little licking), while id injection of capsaicin elicited licking and little biting behavior. Following id injection of histamine, innocuous mechanical stimuli reliably elicited biting directed to the stimulus site, interpreted as allodynia. In contrast, following id injection of capsaicin light touch elicited hindlimb flinches, interpreted as allodynia. In electrophysiological studies, histamine-responsive single units in the superficial lumbar dorsal horn exhibited enhanced mechanically evoked responses and receptive field expansion, possibly reflecting peripheral and/or central sensitization that may underlie allodynia. The present behavioral model thus appears to distinguish between itch- and pain-related behavioral responses, and provides a basis to investigate lumbar spinal neural mechanisms underlying itch, allodynia, pain and allodynia.

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