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Francardo, Veronica; Recchia, Alessandra; Mohammed, Mohsin; Nissbrandt, Hans; Cenci Nilsson, Angela

2010

Document Version: Other version

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):

Francardo, V., Recchia, A., Mohammed, M., Nissbrandt, H., & Cenci Nilsson, A. (2010). *Differential molecular and behavioural response to L-DOPA in mice injected with 6-hydroxydopamine in the striatum or in the medial forebrain bundle.*

Total number of authors: 5

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Download date: 19. Dec. 2025



Differential molecular and behavioural responses to L-DOPA in mice injected with 6-hydroxydopamine in the striatum or in the medial forebrain bundle

Francardo V.¹, Recchia A.¹, Mohammed M.¹, Nissbrandt H.² and Cenci M.A.¹

Dep. of Experimental Medical Science, University of Lund, Sweden Dep. of Pharmacology The Sahlgrenska Academy at the University of Gothenburg (Sweden)

VETON

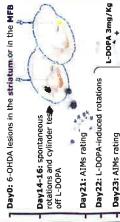
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INTRODUCTION

dopamine can be used to obtain a model of Parkinson's Disease in the mouse. In the present study we examine two types of unilateral 6-OHDA lesions in (DA) pathway with 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) the mouse for their ability to induce stable motor deficits and a supersensitive molecular and Unilateral lesions of the nigrostriatal behavioural response to L-DOPA.

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN



Day24: L-DOPA-induced rotations Day23: AIMs rating Day25: AIMs rating

Benserazide 12mg/Kg

Day 26: L-DOPA-induced rotations

Day27: AIMs rating

L-DOPA 6mg/Kg Day 29: AIMs rating + cylinder test Day28: L-DOPA-induced rotations Day30: L-DOPA-induced rotations

Benserazide 12mg/Kg

Day31: AIMs rating

Day33: sacrifice (perfusion for IHC or decapitation for HPLC) Day32: L-DOPA-induced rotations 1

CYLINDER TEST Cylinder test L-DOPA off and on is with wither -

ROTATIONS and HORIZONTAL 01 0] ACTIVITY 1:1

ullu ABNORMAL INVOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS

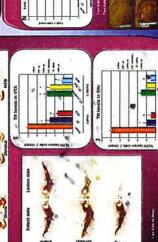
BIOCHEMISTRY

TH positive cells in the striatum DE PORT DA

susceptible to L-DOPA-induced dyskinesia (LID). Molecular markers of LID are highly expressed and evenly distributed throughout the striatum. · mice with 6-OHDA lesion in the MFB are very

-mice with 6-OHDA in the striatum provide a model where the susceptibility to LID differs among animals. Molecular changes associated with LID only occur in the highly denervated striatal subregions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Sileo

▲ NeuroFortis NEUROMODEL .