

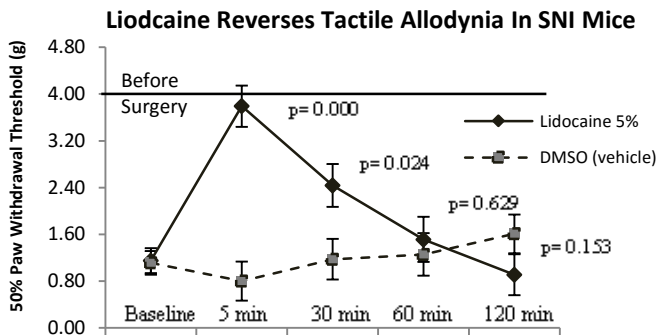
## Model Overview

CNS|CRO's mouse model of neuropathic pain provides a sensitive method for testing therapeutics aimed at modulating neuropathic pain pathways. Using a spared nerve injury (SNI) paradigm, this model allows for repeated testing as well as assessment of efficacy at various time points post-treatment. Additionally, several routes of test article administration, including intraplantar injection, topical, gavage, and intra-nasal application can be employed.

## Differentiation & Advantages

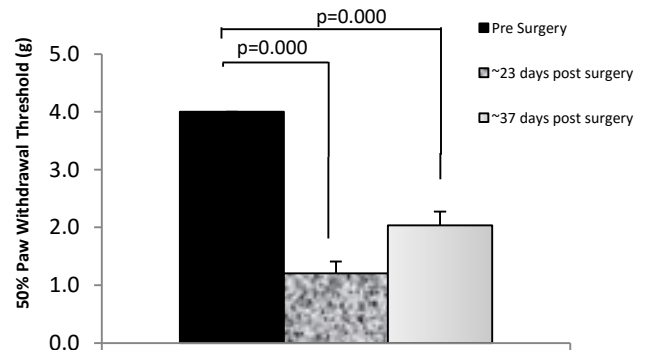
- a reproducible, validated mouse model of neuropathic pain
- tactile allodynia develops within a week of SNI and persists for at least 5 weeks post-surgery
- model may be reused following appropriate washout periods between trials
- various compound administration routes are available, including gavage, intra-nasal, intraplantar injection, and topical application
- allows for on-going compound efficacy monitoring, with testing time points ranging from short (minutes) to long (hours) term
- testing methods include mechanical allodynia assessments (Von Frey) and cold sensitivity
- *in vivo* electrophysiology available as an add-on

## Validation



Intraplantar injection of 5% lidocaine (20µg) alleviates the increased sensitivity response up to 30 minutes post-administration.

## Baseline Response to Mechanical Stimuli



Post surgery SNI mice demonstrate persistent tactile allodynia as indicated by a statistically significant reduction in paw withdrawal threshold.

*In vivo* electrophysiology  
Especially valuable for pain studies

