





بسمه تعالی هفدهمیان کنفرانسسراسری و پنجمیان کنفرانس بین المللی زیست شناسیایران

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Effect of L-arginine on locomotor activity of rats showing place aversion to naloxone

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## Abstract

Naloxone is known properly as a competitive antagonist of morphine or morphine-derived abuse drugs. The effect of L-arginine on expression of locomotor activity of rats in place aversion response to naloxone was investigated. The animals, Wistar rats (250-350 g), were injected naloxone (0.1-0.4 mg/kg, i.p.) using an unbiased place conditioning task. The animals were bilaterally cannulated in accordance with the rat hippocampal CA1. After recovery the behavioral measurements began. The place aversion was initially induced by naloxone. The NO producer, L-arginine (0.003-3 µg/rat, intra-CA1) was injected into the CA1 once prior to naloxone response testing. An inhibitor of NO production, the L-NAME (0.03-3  $\mu g/rat$ , intra-CA1), was pre-microinjected to the injection of L-arginine. All data were analyzed by ANOVA. The results show that the naloxone induced a significant conditioned place aversion and showed an increase in locomotor activity of rats as well. The intra-CA1 L-arginine, significantly improved the conditioned place aversion induced of naloxone and strongly increased the rats' locomotor activities. But, the cumulative aversive response was reversed by L-NAME preinjection to L-arginine with no effect on locomotor activity. This finding may clearly show an increasing effect of l-arginine on locomotor activity of rats showing a place aversion to naloxone.

Key Words: Naloxone, Nitric oxide, CAI, Place aversion, Locomotor activity