

Na

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KAKIMURA Jun-ichi Functional roles of voltage gated Na⁺ channels in pain sensation.

Quality of life

(QOL)

(NSAIDs)

(dorsal root ganglion, DRG)

Aβ , Aδ , C

,

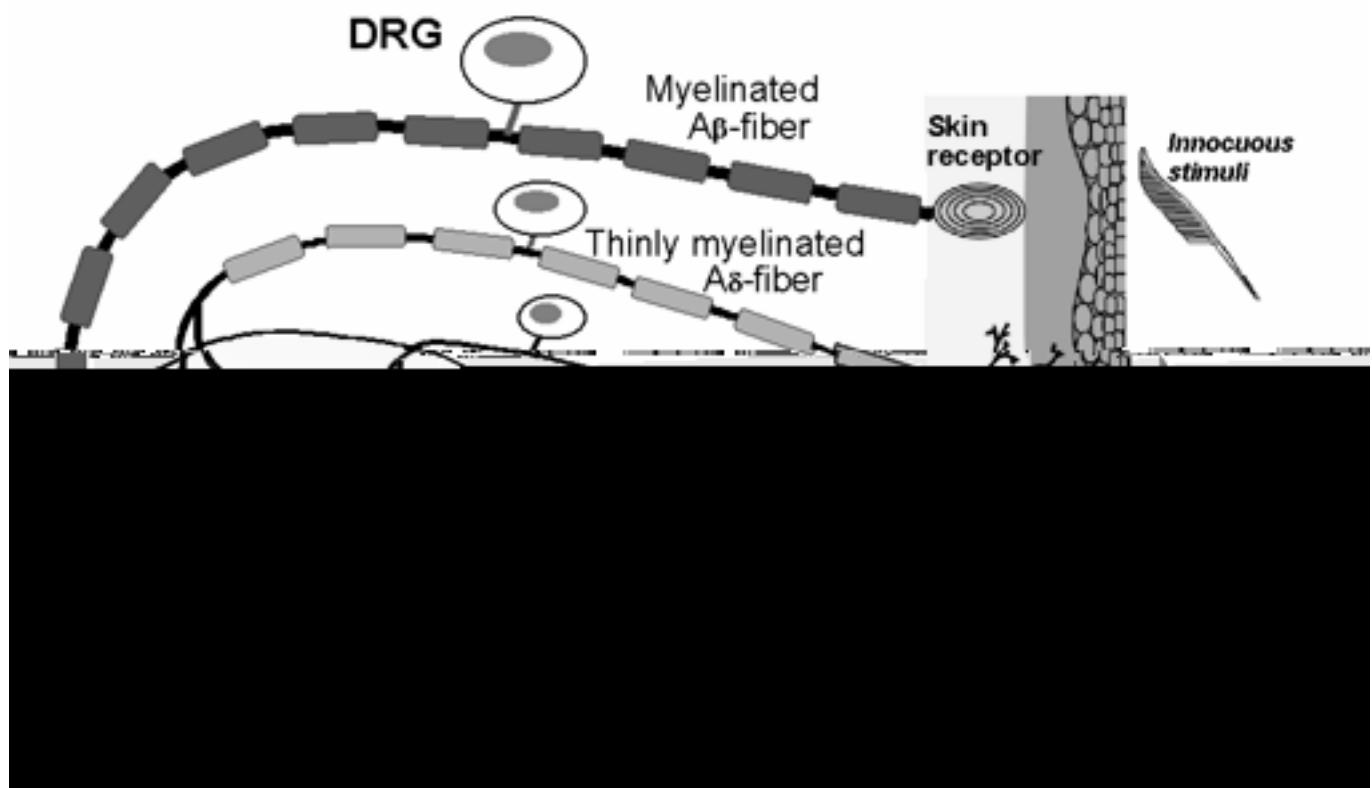
Aβ

Aδ

C

Aδ

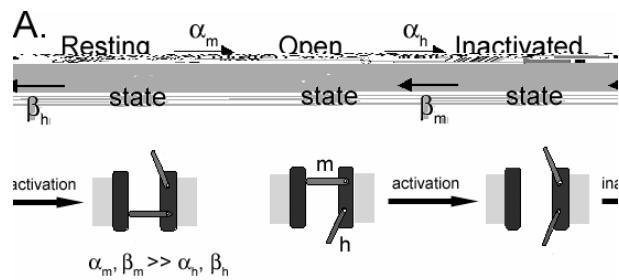
C



1

C 1), 2) 1 Na 2)

The diagram illustrates the resting state of a sodium channel protein. The protein structure is composed of a series of alpha-helices (h) and beta-sheets (s) arranged in a vertical column. On the left side, three sodium ions (Na^+) are shown binding to the extracellular surface. On the right side, three sodium ions (Na^+) are shown binding to the intracellular surface. The central pore of the protein is labeled "resting state".



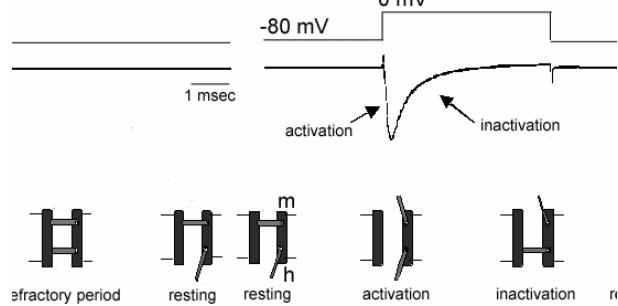
9

1

50

3), 5), 6)

TTX



Na

TTX

Na

TTX

TTX

Na

TTX

Na

DRG

Na_v1.6, Na_v1.7Na_v1.9Na_v1.8,

C

2 Na

A

7), 8), 9), 10)

B Na

Na_v1.8

Na
refractory period

h

m

h
repriming

Na

Nav1.8 mRNA

TTX

Na

11)

8) Nav1.9 GDNF

Nav1.9

GDNF

12), 13)

Na

3), 4)

Na

Na_v1.9 mRNA

14)

α

260 kDa

Na_v1.9

β

Na_v1.1

α

Na_v1.9

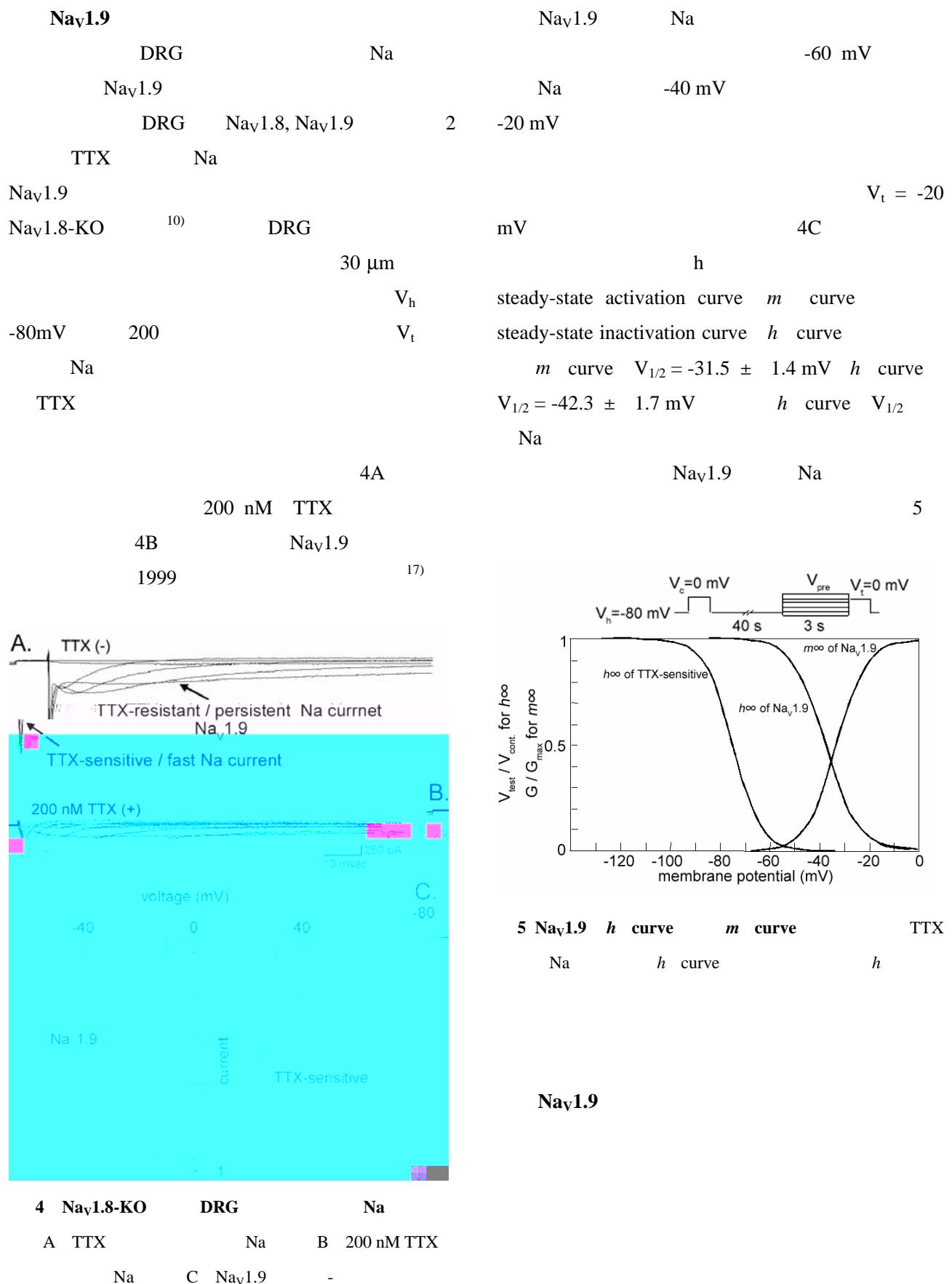
		TTX		DRG	
Na _v 1.1	<i>SCN1A</i>	nM		+	()
Na _v 1.2	<i>SCN2A</i>	nM		+	()
Na _v 1.3	<i>SCN3A</i>	nM			()
Na _v 1.4	<i>SCN4A</i>	nM		+	()
Na _v 1.5	<i>SCN5A</i>	μM		+	()
Na _v 1.6	<i>SCN8A</i>	nM		+	()
Na _v 1.7	<i>SCN9A</i>	nM		+	()
Na _v 1.8	<i>SCN10A</i>			+	()
Na _v 1.9	<i>SCN11A</i>			+	()

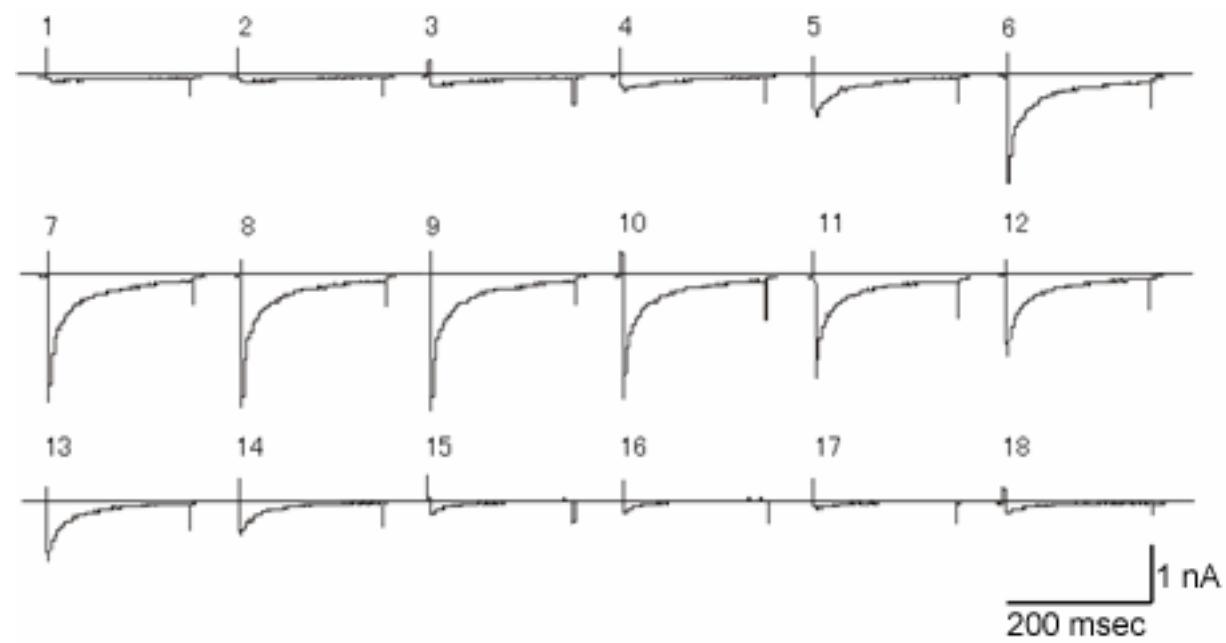
1 **Na** **α**

Na

Na_v1.8, Na_v1.9 Aδ C

TTX Na



6 $\text{Na}_V1.9$

30

(1 - 18)

PKA PKC

21)

washout

 $\text{Na}_V1.8$

washout

ATP

run-down

 $\text{Na}_V1.9$ $\text{Na}_V1.9$

ATP

ATP

 $V_h = -80 \text{ mV}$

30

 $V_t =$

18), 19)

-20 mV

 $\text{Na}_V1.9$

6

 $\text{Na}_V1.9$

10

A PKA

C PKC

perforated

Na

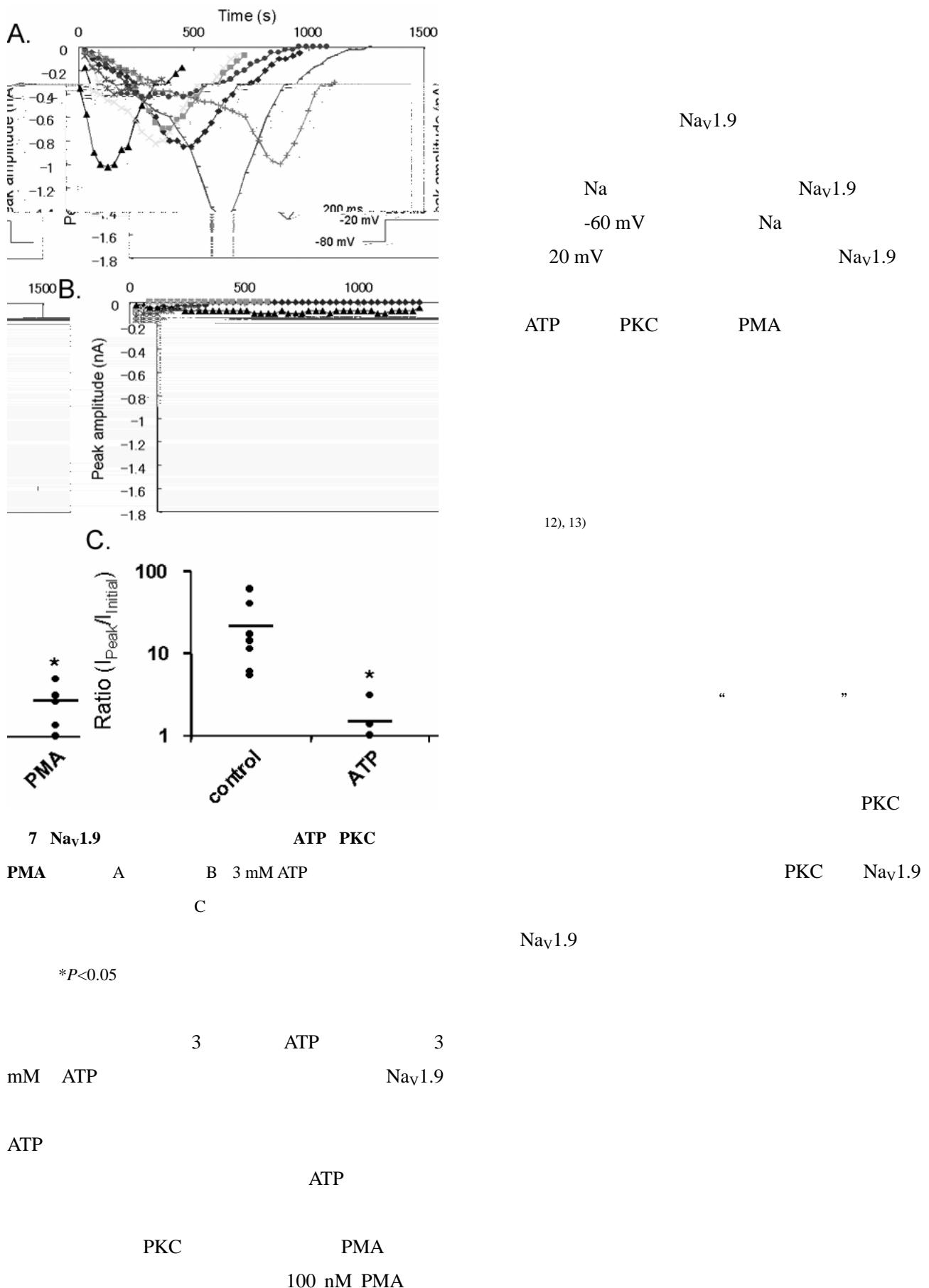
 $\text{Na}_V1.8$ cAMP

20)

 PGE_2

TTX

Na



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