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Linagliptin attenuates chronic post-ischemia pain: possible anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant mechanisms

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Abstract

Complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) is a debilitating neurologic disorder with an interlinked and yet incompletely defined pathogenesis. Treatment options remain a therapeutic challenge. Linagliptin is one of the dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors which are used for the treatment of diabetes mellitus. Apart from the improvement of glycemic control, accumulating evidence points to the beneficial effects of DPP-4 inhibitors in a wide array of conditions. Herein, the present study was outlined to investigate the antinociceptive effect of linagliptin in acute pain conditions, and in an animal model of CRPS. A prolonged hind paw ischemia reperfusion (I/R) injury to the left hind paw was done to induce chronic post-ischemia pain (CPIP) in rats. Allodynia and hyperalgesia were assessed in both

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