Chronic pain and opioid receptor availability: disentangling the molecular contributions and the “chicken or the egg” dilemma

Marco L. Loggia

Starting with the 1973 discovery of opioid receptor sites in the brain, substantial evidence from both preclinical and clinical studies has established the endogenous opioid system as a key player in the experience and regulation of pain, both in physiological and pathological conditions. An important source of this evidence has undoubtedly been in vivo molecular imaging, especially positron emission tomography (PET). For instance, through the use of \([^{11}C]\)-carfentanil (a selective \(\mu\)-opioid receptor agonist) or \([^{11}C]\)- or \([^{18}F]\)-diprenorphine (a nonselective, weak partial agonist of the \(\mu\)-, \(\kappa\)-, and \(\delta\)-opioid receptors), PET scientists have demonstrated that opioidergic neurotransmission is activated in healthy volunteers during acute pain stimulation or during expectation of pain relief. Importantly, by showing changes in opioid receptor availability in humans with different pain disorders (including central and peripheral neuropathic pain, complex regional pain syndrome, fibromyalgia, and arthritis pain), molecular imaging studies have provided experimental evidence in support of a role for alterations in the opioid system as likely contributors to several clinical manifestations associated with chronic pain, including the high prevalence of psychiatric comorbidities and the large interindividual variability in the efficacy of opioid therapy.

Although results from human PET studies have undeniably advanced our understanding of the opioid system's contributions to chronic pain, their interpretation can sometimes present challenges. Some of these are to be attributed to the cross-sectional nature of many of these studies, which cannot resolve the question of causality. Are the observed alterations in opioid PET signal caused by the pain condition itself, or are they predating (and perhaps predisposing to) its development? Are these changes induced by the treatment, or by lifestyle changes (eg, in the amount of physical exercise, or in the engagement in social and other pleasurable activities) that commonly accompany a chronic pain disorder? Could they just be an epiphenomenon? In addition to the difficulty in solving the “chicken or the egg” question, inferring the exact neurobiological underpinnings of the observed PET signal changes can sometimes present some uncertainties. For instance, the reduction in opioid receptor availability that has been reported in several pain disorders has been alternatively interpreted in terms of the loss or inactivation of opioid receptors, a reactive increase in opioidergic neurotransmission, competing with the exogenously administered radioligand, or a combination of both. Of course, having a better understanding of the biological correlates of our imaging metrics would dramatically enhance our interpretation of the results arising from the PET literature.

By adopting an elegant combination of behavioral testing, in vivo and ex vivo imaging (using PET and immunohistochemistry), within a well-controlled longitudinal preclinical design, the study by Thompson et al. is able to generate insights that significantly advance our understanding of the relationship between neuropathic pain and alterations in the opioid system. This well-conceived study overcomes several of the limitations that typically accompany cross-sectional human studies and ultimately aids with the interpretation of their results.

First, because of the longitudinal design of their study, the authors are able to show that the reduction in opioid receptor availability can be a consequence of nerve injury itself. The brains of Sprague-Dawley rats were scanned using PET imaging and \([^{18}F]\)FDPN (a fluorinated analog of diprenorphine) 3 months after spared nerve injury (SNI) or sham surgery. The SNI rats, that had clearly developed nocifensive behaviors compatible with neuropathic pain, demonstrated reduction in \([^{18}F]\)FDPN PET signal (ie, in opioid receptor availability) in the striatum, as well as motor and insular cortices. Although a presurgical scan was not performed, it is very reasonable to conclude that the postsurgical differences in PET signal must have been induced by the injury and/or the ensuing persistent pain because all animals were exposed to a well-controlled environment and randomly assigned to the SNI or sham conditions. Thus, the results from this study suggest that the reduction in opioid receptor availability often observed in humans with chronic pain might be, at least in part, caused by the painful condition itself, and therefore cannot be completely explained by other factors, whether predating (eg, genetics), or cooccurring with the disorder (eg, treatment).

The merits of the study by Thompson et al. extend further. By performing immunohistochemical analyses of the brain regions previously identified in the PET analyses, the authors were able to show that, at least for the striatum and the anterior insula, a reduction in the expression of the \(\mu\)-opioid receptor MOR1 was driving the imaging findings, rather than changes in density of opioidergic neurons or increased levels of endogenously released enkephalin. Although a downregulation of mu-opioid receptors in the central nervous system in preclinical pain models has been previously reported, this is the first study directly linking these alterations to changes in opioid PET signal. As such, this work is not only able to address the issue of causality, but also to provide strong hints as to the molecular basis for the opioid PET signal changes observed in patients with chronic pain.

Sponsorships or competing interests that may be relevant to content are disclosed at the end of this article.

A. A. Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Department of Radiology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Charlestown, MA, United States

PAIN 0 (2018) 1–2
© 2018 International Association for the Study of Pain
http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/j.pain.0000000000001283
least one study demonstrated increases in mu-opioid receptor availability, rather than decreases, in patients with a chronic pain condition (nonspecific chronic low back)\(^{15}\). Thus, the direction of change in opioid receptor availability, and/or its association with the underlying neurobiological mechanism of change, eg, protein expression or endogenous ligand tone, may vary across conditions.

Finally, Thompson et al. were able to show that both opioid receptor availability and expression in the striatum of the SNI rats were positively correlated with the score on the sucrose preference test: the lower the score, the lower the PET signal or MOR1-immunoreactivity, the lower the score. Positively correlated with the score on the sucrose preference test: the presence of chronic pain. Neuroinflammation 2010;66:149–60.

In sum, the study by Thompson et al. provides an exciting example of how adopting an integrative approach to pain research, which makes clever and synergistic use of multiple techniques (in vivo imaging to localize a signal, ex vivo imaging to dissect its molecular sources, and behavioral testing to investigate the clinical significance of the observed imaging alterations), can enrich the investigation of neuroscientific questions. It is also important to note that the relevance and significance of this study lies in the fact that the author chose to focus on a target (opioid receptors) that has already proven to be involved in human pain disorders. At a time in which the clinical translatable of many preclinical studies is questioned, the use of this “reverse-translational” approach (in which a target identified as being relevant for humans is explored more in detail in animal models) seems a promising avenue to further our understanding of the functions of the opioid system in particular, and the neurobiology of pain more broadly.

Conflict of interest statement
The author has no conflict of interest to declare.

This work was supported by the following grants from the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: 1R01NS094306-01A1 and 1R01NS095937-01A1.

Acknowledgments
The author would like to thank Dr Daniel Albrecht for helpful comments.

Article history:
Received 2 May 2018
Accepted 3 May 2018
Available online 22 May 2018

References


[10] Jones AK, Watabe H, Cunningham VJ, Jones T. Cerebral decreases in opioid availability, rather than decreases, in patients with a chronic pain condition (nonspecific chronic low back)\(^{15}\). Thus, the direction of change in opioid receptor availability/expressions and anhedonia, the authors suggest a plausible mechanism linking pain to depression in humans.


