**Abstract**

**Background:** Neuro-inflammatory circuits in the tissue regulate the complex pathophysiology of pain. Protective nociceptive pain serves as an early warning system against noxious environmental stimuli. Tissue-resident mast cells orchestrate the increased thermal sensitivity following injection of basic secretagogue compound 48/80 in the hind paw tissues of ND4 mice. Here we investigated the effects of pre-treatment with TNF-α neutralizing antibody on compound 48/80-provoked thermal hyperalgesia.

**Methods:** We treated ND4 Swiss male mice with intravenous anti-TNF-α antibody or vehicle 30 minutes prior to bilateral, intra-plantar compound 48/80 administration and measured changes in the timing of hind paw withdrawal observed subsequent to mice being placed on a 51°C hotplate. We also assessed changes in tissue swelling, TNF-α gene expression and protein abundance, mast cell degranulation, and neutrophil influx in the hind paw tissue.

**Findings:** We found that TNF-α neutralization significantly blocked thermal hyperalgesia, and reduced early tissue swelling. TNF-α neutralization had no significant effect on mast cell degranulation or neutrophil influx into the tissue, however. Moreover, no changes in TNF-α protein or mRNA levels were detected within 3 hours of administration of compound 48/80.

**Interpretation:** The neutralizing antibodies likely target pre-formed TNF-α including that stored in the granules of tissue-resident mast cells. Pre-formed TNF-α, released upon degranulation, has immediate effects on nociceptive signaling prior to the induction of neutrophil influx. These early effects on nociceptors are abrogated by TNF-α blockade, resulting in compromised nociceptive withdrawal responses to acute, harmful environmental stimuli.
Keywords
Mast cell degranulation, Thermal sensitivity, TNF-alpha

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| How to cite this article: Chatterjea D, Paredes L, Martinov T et al. TNF-alpha neutralizing antibody blocks thermal sensitivity induced by compound 48/80-provoked mast cell degranulation [version 2; peer review: 3 approved] F1000Research 2013, 2:178 https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.2-178.v2 |
Introduction

Pain is one of the cardinal components of inflammation and tissue-resident immune cells are important players in the regulation of protective nociceptive responses\(^1\). Compound C48/80 (C48/80)-provoked thermal hyperalgesic responses in the hind paw tissue of male ND4 Swiss mice are mediated by the degranulation of tissue-resident mast cells\(^2\). The increased sensitivity to thermal stimulus is dependent, in part, on neutrophil influx into the affected tissue, and on histamine signaling; the response is completely abrogated in mast cell-deficient mice, and is substantially reduced by blocking neutrophil influx or treatment with histamine receptor antagonists\(^3\). The importance of neutrophil influx in nociceptive cascades has been shown in different rodent models\(^4\)-\(^6\) and the important regulatory roles of inflammatory cytokines including IL-1\(\beta\), TNF-\(\alpha\), and IL-6 in pain signaling have also been demonstrated\(^7\)-\(^9\). Here we show that C48/80-induced early thermal sensitivity in ND4 Swiss mice is markedly reduced by pre-treatment with a neutralizing antibody against TNF-\(\alpha\). Anti-TNF-\(\alpha\) antibody administration does not significantly affect levels of mast cell degranulation or neutrophil influx into the affected tissue. We also found no increase in protein and mRNA levels of TNF-\(\alpha\) in the tissue within the first 3 hours following C48/80 administration suggesting that this blockade targets pre-formed TNF-\(\alpha\) including that stored in the granules of tissue-resident mast cells. Our data suggest that pre-formed TNF-\(\alpha\) may act rapidly on nociceptors that are known to reside in close proximity to mast cells\(^8\) and modulate nociceptor sensitization thresholds\(^9\) and function\(^10\). TNF-\(\alpha\) blockade therefore compromises the early, protective nociceptive withdrawal responses that normally act to protect tissues from further exposure to acute, injurious environmental stimuli\(^11\).

Methods

Animals

Three-six month old male ND4 Swiss mice (Harlan Laboratories, Indianapolis, IN) were housed in Macalester College’s research animal facility with a 12-hour light/dark cycle and free access to food and water. A total of 73 mice were used for the experiments shown here (21 controls; 52 experimental) to ensure that appropriate statistical analysis could be performed on data acquired from these experiments. Macalester College’s Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee approved all experimental procedures (Protocol B08Su1).

Drug administration

All drugs were administered using 0.9% saline (VWR, Radnor, PA) vehicle or phosphate buffered saline (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA). Mice received bilateral intra-plantar (i.pl.) treatments with C48/80 (1.5\(\mu\)g/paw; 10\(\mu\l\); Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)) or saline alone as previously described\(^2\). Either 200\(\mu\)g/kg of anti-TNF-\(\alpha\) neutralizing antibody (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, Polyclonal Goat IgG, Catalog #: AB-410-NA) or 200\(\mu\)l vehicle was injected intravenously 30 minutes prior to C48/80 injection in a protocol adapted from Rocha et al\(^12\). Rocha et al. administered anti-TNF-\(\alpha\) antibodies i.v. 5 mins prior to carrageenan treatment in a mouse model of mechanical hyperalgesia\(^12\).

Thermal sensitivity assessment

To assess thermal sensitivity, single mice treated with i.pl. C48/80 or vehicle were placed in a Plexiglas cylinder on a hotplate analgesia meter (Harvard Laboratories, Edenbridge, KY) maintained at 51.0 ± 0.5°C and removed when prolonged retraction, flipping/licking of the hind paw, or jumping with both hind paws off the hotplate were observed, but no later than 40 seconds, as previously described\(^2\). Two baseline hotplate latencies were taken 24 and 48 hours before the experiment. Mice with >10 second differences between baselines or <15 second averages were excluded from the experiment. Nociceptive thermal sensitivity was quantified by subtracting the mean baseline thermal latency from the experimental thermal latency at each time point for each mouse.

Paw edema measurements

Change in hind paw width measured using digital calipers (±0.1mm; VWR, Radnor, PA) was calculated as an average of the left and right paw widths. Baseline paw widths for each mouse were taken pre-treatment and subtracted from post-treatment paw widths to calculate tissue edema as previously described\(^2\).

Myeloperoxidase measurements

Footpads were extracted from hind paws of mice euthanized by CO\(_2\) inhalation, weighed, frozen at -80°C in 5.6\(\mu\)l/mg tissue weight of 50mM K\(_2\)HPO\(_4\) buffer (pH 6.0) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) containing 0.05% hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide (HTAB) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO), thawed, homogenized in 5x the storage volume of HTAB buffer, sonicated with a 550 Sonic Dismembrator (Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA), freeze-thawed, and centrifuged (AllegraX-15R; Beckman Coulter, Inc., Pasadena, CA) as previously described\(^13\). Absorbance was recorded using a BioTek PowerWave XS plate reader (BioTek, Winooski, VT) at 450nm after a 20-minute incubation in 50mM phosphate buffer (pH 6.0) with 0.025% hydrogen peroxide (Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) and 0.167mg/ml o-dianisidine-dihydrochloride (Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) at room temperature in the dark. Myeloperoxidase (MPO) levels were normalized to tissue weight and presented as OD/g of wet tissue.

TNF-\(\alpha\) measurements

For protein and gene expression studies, hind paws were excised from mice euthanized by CO\(_2\) inhalation, flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C.
To measure cytokine gene expression, total RNA was extracted from flash-frozen plantar tissue (Total RNA Mini Kit, Midwest Scientific, St. Louis, MO), quantified with Nanodrop ND-1000 Spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, Wilmington, DE), and reverse-transcribed in a 2720 Thermal Cycler (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY) using the Superscript III First-Strand Synthesis System (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY) with 100ng of RNA per reaction. Relative transcript abundance was determined by quantitative comparative reverse transcriptase PCR (qRT-PCR)\textsuperscript{14} using TaqMan Gene Expression Assay Primer/Probe Sets and TaqMan MasterMix (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY) in a Bio-Rad iCycler (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA) using β-2-microglobulin (β2m; Mm00437762_m1, Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY) and TNF-α (Mm00443260_g1, Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY) primer sets. Fold expression was normalized to β-2-microglobulin levels and calculated as previously described\textsuperscript{14,15}.

**Histology**

Excised hind paws (from mice euthanized by CO\textsubscript{2} inhalation) were fixed in 10% buffered formalin (VWR, Radnor, PA) for 24 hours, transferred to 70% ethanol (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO), decalcified for 1–2 weeks in 15% EDTA, hydrated, and embedded in paraffin. 4μm sagittal sections were stained with toluidine blue (Tb) at pH 2.3 for 3 minutes (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) or hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) for the detection of mast cells or neutrophils, respectively, at 400x magnification with ≥3 biological replicates per treatment. Stained mast cells were counted in 10 fields/section and degranulation was scored based on the number of granules observed outside the boundary of the cell: intact (0), mild (1–10), moderate (10–20), and extensive (20+) as previously described\textsuperscript{2}. The same investigator performed all counts and was blinded to treatment groups. Neutrophils were imaged between the heel and the toes on the plantar side of the hind paw section using an Olympus CX21LED light microscope and camera (Olympus Corporation of the Americas, Center Valley, PA).

**Statistical analysis**

Data were processed using Microsoft Excel (Redmond, WA) and graphed with PRISM 5.0 (GraphPad, San Diego, CA). All statistical analyses were performed using JMP 9.0 (SAS, Cary, NC). All data are presented as the mean ±SEM. Data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA, and the Tukey-Kramer HSD post hoc test, at each time point. Statistical significance was defined as p<0.05. Thermal sensitivity and hind paw edema measurements included 15–18 mice per treatment group. Other analyses used 3–9 mice per treatment group. All data represent 2–3 independent experiments.

**Results**

**TNF-α neutralizing antibody blocks thermal hyperalgesia and early tissue swelling induced by compound 48/80-provoked mast cell degranulation in the hind paw tissue of ND4 mice**

Male ND4 Swiss mice bilaterally injected with 1500ng of c48/80 in the hind paws showed hyperalgesic withdrawal responses ~10 seconds sooner than their baseline withdrawal 30 minutes after treatment; these responses were resolved by 2.5 hours (Figure 1A). Pre-treatment with an intravenous injection of 200μg/kg TNF-α neutralizing antibody 30 minutes prior to c48/80 injection significantly abrogated these responses at 30 minutes and 1.5 hours after intra-plantar treatment with c48/80; pre-treated mice showed hyperalgesic withdrawal...
Intra-plantar c48/80 administration does not induce changes in TNF-α protein or mRNA levels in the hind paw tissue of ND4 male mice

Mast cells contain pre-formed TNF-α in their granules that is released early upon degranulation. We analyzed TNF-α protein and mRNA levels in c48/80-treated and untreated hind paw tissue to determine whether there was new synthesis of TNF-α immediately following treatment with the basic mast cell secretagogue. We found that neither protein nor mRNA levels of the cytokine detectably increased in the tissue within 3 hours following intra-plantar c48/80 injection (Figure 3A–B). Thus, it is most likely that the anti-TNF-α neutralizing antibody treatment targets pre-formed, rather than newly synthesized, TNF-α molecules and this blockade contributes to the resulting decrease in thermal sensitivity in the hind paw tissue.

NF-α neutralizing antibody pre-treatment does not affect early neutrophil recruitment in the tissue

Neutrophil influx into the affected tissue contributes to c48/80-provoked hind paw thermal sensitivity and TNF-α is a known neutrophil attractant. We have previously shown that the overall, thermal sensitivity was reduced in a more sustained manner compared to tissue edema.

To confirm that the antibody pre-treatment did not have an effect on the extent of mast cell degranulation caused by c48/80 that would have consequently affected mast cell-mediated hyperalgesia, we evaluated the levels of degranulation in toluidine blue-stained 4μm paraffin sections as previously described and confirmed that the levels of mild, moderate and extensive degranulation were not altered in anti-TNF-α treated mice (Figure 2).

Taken together, pre-treatment with anti-TNF-α neutralizing antibody did not change the extent of local mast cell degranulation in the mouse hind paw tissue but markedly reduced resulting thermal sensitivity and tissue swelling provoked by injection of the basic mast cell secretagogue c48/80.

**Figure 1A–B.** Pre-treatment with anti-TNF-α does not affect c48/80-provoked mast cell degranulation. Mice were pre-treated with 200μg/kg anti-TNF-α neutralizing antibody or vehicle (200μl, i.v.) 30 minutes before bilateral intra-plantar c48/80 injection (1.5μg/paw; 10μl). Mice were euthanized 2.5h after c48/80 administration; their hind paws were harvested, preserved in 10% buffered formalin and ethanol, and 4μm paraffin sections stained with toluidine blue for mast cell visualization. Mast cells were counted at 400x and their degranulation status was assessed as described previously. Bars represent mean percentages of mast cells examined that are assigned to intact or mild, moderate and extensive degranulation status respectively and the error bars represent ±SEM. n = 3 mice per treatment group; data are representative of 2 experiments.

**Figure 2.** Pre-treatment with anti-TNF-α does not affect c48/80-provoked mast cell degranulation. Mice were pre-treated with 200μg/kg anti-TNF-α neutralizing antibody or vehicle (200μl, i.v.) 30 minutes before bilateral intra-plantar c48/80 injection (1.5μg/paw; 10μl). Mice were euthanized 2.5h after c48/80 administration; their hind paws were harvested, preserved in 10% buffered formalin and ethanol, and 4μm paraffin sections stained with toluidine blue for mast cell visualization. Mast cells were counted at 400x and their degranulation status was assessed as described previously. Bars represent mean percentages of mast cells examined that are assigned to intact or mild, moderate and extensive degranulation status respectively and the error bars represent ±SEM. n = 3 mice per treatment group for qRT-PCR; data are representative of 2 experiments.

**Figure 3A–B.** Intra-plantar c48/80 administration does not induce changes in TNF-α protein or mRNA levels in the hind paw tissue of ND4 male mice. Mice were pretreated with 200μg/kg anti-TNF-α neutralizing antibody or vehicle (200μl, i.v.) 30 minutes before bilateral intra-plantar c48/80 injection (1.5μg/paw; 10μl). 2.5h after c48/80 treatment, their hind paws were excised and preserved for TNF-α protein quantification by ELISA (A). Another set of mice was euthanized at 3h after c48/80 treatment; their footpads were excised for TNF-α mRNA levels in c48/80-treated and untreated hind paw tissue to determine whether there was new synthesis of TNF-α immediately following treatment with the basic mast cell secretagogue. We found that neither protein nor mRNA levels of the cytokine detectably increased in the tissue within 3 hours following intra-plantar c48/80 injection (Figure 3A–B). Thus, it is most likely that the anti-TNF-α neutralizing antibody treatment targets pre-formed, rather than newly synthesized, TNF-α molecules and this blockade contributes to the resulting decrease in thermal sensitivity in the hind paw tissue.

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Figure 4. Pre-treatment with anti-TNF-α does not prevent c48/80-provoked neutrophil influx. Mice that received c48/80 intra-plantar injections following anti-TNF-α pretreatment did not have significantly different levels of myeloperoxidase enzyme activity compared to mice that received vehicle pretreatment (A). Hind paws were harvested from euthanized mice and assayed for MPO activity; bars represent average MPO activity as OD/g wet tissue and error bars represent ±SEM (A). Mice were euthanized 2.5h after c48/80 administration, their hind paws were harvested, preserved in 10% buffered formalin and ethanol, and 4μm paraffin sections stained with hematoxylin & eosin for neutrophil visualization at 1000x. Similar to c48/80-treated mice (B), mice pre-treated with anti-TNF-α neutralizing antibody showed clear evidence of neutrophil influx (indicated by black arrowheads) into the affected hind paw tissue (C). n = 3 mice per treatment group for MPO assay; data are representative of 2 experiments.
blockade of neutrophil influx can abrogate mast cell-dependent thermal sensitivity in the mouse hind paw. Therefore, we investigated whether pre-treatment with the TNF-α neutralizing antibody had an effect on neutrophil influx. We found that levels of myeloperoxidase (an enzyme indicating the presence of activated neutrophils) in the hind paw tissue of mice injected bilaterally with 1500ng of c48/80 were not significantly reduced with anti-TNF-α pre-treatment (Figure 4A). We further confirmed this by examining the presence of neutrophils in 4μm paraffin embedded hind paw tissue sections stained with H&E and found that infiltrating neutrophils were present in the hind paws of mice that received TNF-α neutralizing antibody (Figure 4B). Neutrophil numbers in the hind paw tissue of mice following c48/80 injection with and without anti-TNF-α pre-treatment were approximately a total of ~150 neutrophils in 10 randomly chosen visualized sections per paw (see Data File). Therefore, pre-treatment with anti-TNF-α neutralizing antibody had little to no inhibitory effect on the levels of tissue infiltrating neutrophils and myeloperoxidase enzyme activity in the hind paw tissue of c48/80-treated mice.

TNF-α is one of the early inflammatory cytokines with a known role in various nociceptive cascades6,7. Direct injection of TNF-α in the hind paw tissue produces thermal and mechanical hyperalgesia in rodents3-9, anti-TNF-α antibody administration shortly before challenge reduces the hyperalgesic responses to carrageenan12 in mice and blockade of TNF-α induced neutrophil influx impairs thermal carrageenan pain in rats1.

Our findings here add nuance to the prevailing model of mast cell and neutrophil modulation of peripheral nociception with evidence that TNF-α blockade can also abrogate very early thermal pain responses without a proportional reduction in neutrophil influx. Hind paw thermal pain provoked by c48/80 is markedly abrogated despite the presence of infiltrating neutrophils in the tissue. In a model of carrageenan-induced pain in rats, Cunha and colleagues have shown that levels of TNF-α in the tissue are not affected by the absence of infiltrating neutrophils i.e. these cells are not the primary sources of TNF-α but rather the release of TNF-α and other cytokines such as IL-1β in the tissue following an inflammatory insult serves to attract infiltrating neutrophils that continue to fuel the nociceptive cascade1.

In preliminary experiments, we have found that pre-treatment with antibodies against IL-1β reduces neutrophil influx into the tissue but does not abrogate c48/80-provoked thermal pain at early time points (data not shown). Therefore, the rapid anti-hyperalgesic effect that we observe here may be due to the blockade of earlier effects of TNF-α on nociceptor sensitization mediated by cyclooxygenase (COX) and p38 mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase activation10,11 or effects of TNF-α on nociceptor ion channels12-14. Our observations here suggest that pre-formed TNF-α, e.g. from mast cell granules in the skin mast cells, is the likely target of the TNF-α neutralizing antibody that produces an early reduction of thermal sensitivity. This is underscored by the documented proximity of nerves and mast cells in the tissue1 and the known effects of mast cell-derived TNF-α on nerve physiology - elongation of cutaneous nerves in oxazolone contact hypersensitivity15, and susceptibility of sensory neurons to agents such as capsaicin, in a model of tracheal vascular hyper-permeability16. These known interactions further support the idea that nociceptive neurons could be early downstream targets of the first release of pre-formed TNF-α immediately after mast cell degranulation. In this study, we show that early, protective, nociceptive withdrawal responses to heat stimulus are compromised by the blockade of TNF-α signaling. It has been documented that individuals who use TNF-targeted biological therapeutics to manage chronic autoimmune and inflammatory conditions can experience a higher risk of bacterial and viral infections17. Our findings here suggest that the use of TNF-α blockade therapies may also compromise the protective, nociceptive responses of such individuals leaving them more vulnerable to tissue damage from injurious environmental stimuli.

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Author contributions
LP contributed to study design, conducted hyperalgesia, edema and histology experiments and analyzed the data. TM contributed to study design and data analyses, conducted protein analyses and co-wrote the manuscript. EB and LP conducted enzyme activity assays and data analyses. JA and AS performed histological analysis and imaging. AA performed gene expression studies. DC designed the study, supervised experiments, analyzed data and wrote the manuscript.

Competing interests
No competing interests were disclosed.

References

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The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

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The Comparative Pathology Shared Resource at the University of Minnesota provided technical support. In the Chatterjee laboratory, we thank Grace Linder and Emily Ewan for assistance with protein and mRNA quantification studies, Kidist Zewdie and Elena Tacon for logistical assistance, and all other lab members for their support.
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Version 2

Reviewer Report 07 October 2013

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Adrian Piliponsky
Seattle Children's Hospital, Seattle, USA

Thank you for addressing my comments.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 30 September 2013

https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.2453.r1918

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Rosa Torres
Department of Pharmacology of Therapeutics and Toxicology, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

The paper is now more clear, and has improved after addressing the referees' comments.

Thank you and congratulations to the authors.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.
Peter D. Drummond
Murdoch University, Perth, Australia

Thank you for addressing my previous comments. This paper makes an important contribution to the literature.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

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**Rosa Torres**
Department of Pharmacology of Therapeutics and Toxicology, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Chatterjea *et al.* show that TNF-alpha blockade reduced early tissue swelling in a mast cell-dependent thermal hyperalgesia model. The paper is well constructed and clear, and experiments have been well designed and conducted. There are minor questions that I mention below.

1. Anti-TNF-a neutralizing antibody dose is mainly expressed in the article as ul/Kg, please write it as ug/Kg.

2. Since toluidine blue staining is performed differently in different tissues please indicate pH and the time of incubation.

3. In the Methods for TNF-a expression measurements it is said “relative transcript abundance was determined by quantitative RT-PCR” but the technique used is semi-quantitative.
4. When explaining Figure 1A does not mention that at 30 minutes it is also significantly
different when comparing the control and TNF treated groups.

5. Please comment more on the mast cells degranulation status of figure 2. Is 60% mild
degranulation for this model an expected value? Have you seen or would you expect
different percentages using different C4880 doses?

6. Pre-treatment with TNF-a antibody seems to have a small effect on MPO activity but not a
significant one, probably because of the low n number (n = 3). This could be discussed as a
possibility.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of
expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

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**Author Response 24 Sep 2013**

**Devavani Chatterjea**, Macalester College, St. Paul, USA

Dear Dr. Torres,

Thank you for reviewing our paper. Our responses to your comments follow:

1. We have now corrected this throughout the manuscript.

2. We have added this information to the relevant methods section.

3. We have clarified that our approach uses comparative quantitative PCR analysis and
added an additional reference for this nomenclature.

4. We have added this to the description of the report of the results from Figure 1A.

5. We have added a sentence to the discussion indicating that the levels of degranulation
seen here are similar to those we have previously observed.

6. We have added some clarifying language indicating that these findings are based on a
relatively small sample size but that multiple lines of evidence indicate that at least in these
experiments, treatment with anti-TNF neutralizing antibodies did not completely abrogate
neutrophil influx into the c48/80-treated hind paw tissue.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

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**Reviewer Report 29 August 2013**

https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.2114.r1562
The study by Chatterjea D et al. is well-designed; its conclusions are balanced and justified based on the results shown. I think that it could be relevant to know whether TNF-alpha injections can mimic the effects of c48/80 injections in the model used: hyperalgesic withdrawal responses.

Figure 4a leads to the conclusion that neutrophil influx is not affected by treatment with anti-TNFalpha antibodies and c48/80. Data is based on n=3 according to figure legend, though there is a trend for neutrophil numbers to be reduced by treatment with anti-TNFalpha antibodies. I am wondering whether the authors have considered increasing the number of mice for this experiment. If it is definitely not the case that neutrophils numbers are reduced, it remains unexplained why there is a discrepancy with a previous study, in which the authors demonstrated that neutrophils are an important component of the hyperalgesic response induced by c48/80.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Author Response 24 Sep 2013

**Devavani Chatterjea**, Macalester College, St. Paul, USA

Dear Dr. Piliponsky,

Thank you for reviewing our paper.

In our discussion of the finding in Figure 4A, we have now added some clarifying language indicating that these findings are based on a relatively small sample size but that multiple lines of evidence indicate that at least in these experiments, treatment with anti-TNF neutralizing antibodies did not completely abrogate neutrophil influx into the c48/80-treated hind paw tissue.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.
Peter D. Drummond
Murdoch University, Perth, Australia

This paper makes a strong case for the early involvement of mast cell-derived TNF-alpha in thermal hyperalgesia and oedema during inflammatory reactions. The only contentious issue is the suggestion that TNF-alpha acts directly on nociceptors, rather than via the cascade of inflammatory mediators triggered by TNF release. The references cited in support of this view either did not directly address this point, or did not provide the intended support. For example, Zhang et al. (2011) (reference 9 in the paper) proposed that TNF-alpha sensitizes meningeal nociceptors indirectly via local COX activity and the p38 MAPK signalling cascade, rather than by direct actions on nociceptors. Wang et al. (J Mol Neurosci 2007;32:207-216) reported that TNF receptors in the sciatic nerve were expressed primarily on Schwann cells rather than neurons, leaving open the possibility that Schwann cells are involved in the inflammatory cascade triggered by TNF-alpha.

One other minor point: I think this sentence in the first paragraph of the Results "Saline-treated control mice had no increase in thermal sensitivity and showed no tissue swelling after c48/80 treatment" should be "Saline-treated control mice had no increase in thermal sensitivity and showed no tissue swelling".

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

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Devavani Chatterjea, Macalester College, St. Paul, USA

Dear Dr. Drummond,

Thank you for reviewing our paper.

Following your suggestion, we have rephrased the sentence describing the effects of TNF-alpha on nociceptors as possibly mediated by inflammatory intermediates. We have also corrected the sentence in the first paragraph of the results section.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.
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