



# Analgesy-Meter

Cat. No. 37215

## General

The 37215 is the up to date version of the classical 7200 which, since 1965, in a number of academic and industrial laboratories, is helping to perform a rapid precise screening of analgesic drugs.

The force is applied to the animal's paw, which is placed on a small plinth under a cone-shaped pusher with a rounded tip.

The 37215 features a low voltage synchro-nous motor and conforms the CE directives.

The operator depresses a pedal-switch to start the mechanism which exerts the force.

When the rat struggles, the operator releases the pedal and reads off the scale the force at which the animal felt pain.



● **Randall - Selitto  
Paw Pressure Test**

● **Rapid Precise  
Screening  
of Analgesic Drugs**

## Main Features

- Same instrument, three force ranges (from 0 to 250, 500, 750 gr)
- Simple and reliable: no calibration needed!
- Classic method since 1960s : hundreds of papers published!

## Principle of Operation

The force applied to the paw by the plinth increases at a constant rate, thus enabling perfect reproducible measurements to be made. The motor stops immediately the pedal is released.

After each test the slide should be returned to its starting point by lifting it and pushing it to the left.

The force is measured on the scale calibrated in 10-gram steps, by a pointer riveted to the slide. The scale can be multiplied by 2 or 3, by placing on the slide one or two discs provided with the standard package.

## Data Acquisition

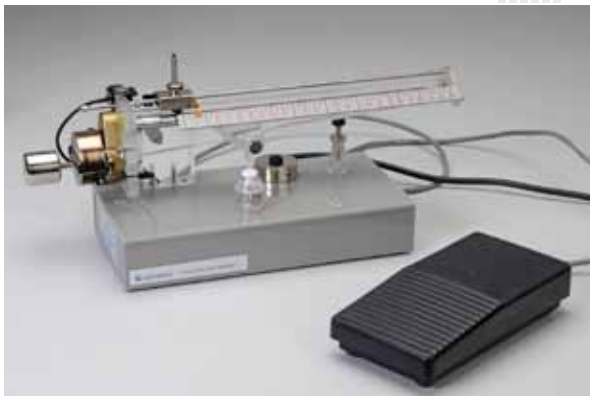
The 37215 incorporates the optical switch, to enable the connection to the multifunction printer and/or any other data acquisition system.

The Analgesy-Meter is provided with a cable connection to the Multifunction Printer Cat. 2600.

The Multifunction Printer is a microprocessor controlled device, designed to acquire data from 6 (Cat. 2600) independent channels (each Analgesy-Meters requires 1 channel).

The data, stored in the 2600 internal memory and shown on its graphic display, can be printed out in real time and/or routed to the PC via the 52050 CUB Software Package included with the 2600.

**Ask for details!**



## Physical

Power Requirements:	115 or 230 V, 50/60 Hz 15 W max.
Dimensions:	cm 40 x 16 x 14
Shipping Dimensions:	cm 36 x 55 x 45
Weight :	Kg. 3,30
Shipping Weight :	Kg. 5,40 appr

## Ordering Information

### 37215 ANALGESY-METER

complete with following standard accessories:-

<b>37215-301</b>	Plastic Dust Cover
<b>37215-302</b>	Instruction Manual
<b>37215-303</b>	Pedal Switch, complete with cable
<b>37215-323</b>	Disc
<b>37215-324</b>	Counterweight
<b>37215-321</b>	Plinth *
<b>37215-322</b>	Pusher *
<b>37215-323</b>	Disc
<b>37215-324</b>	Counterweight
<b>E-WP008</b>	Mains Cord

\* The pusher & plinth can be ordered in special material and/or shapes, according to customer's requirements.

## Bibliography

### METHOD PAPER

- L.O. Randall and J.J. Selitto: "A Method for Measurement of Analgesic Activity on Inflamed Tis-sue" Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. CXI, No. 4: 409-419, 1957.

### REFERENCE TO UB ANALGESY-METER (RAT)

- K. Walker et alia: "The VR1 Antagonist Cap-sazepine Reverses Mechanical Hyperalgesia in Models of Inflammatory and Neuropathic Pain" J. Pharmacol. Exper. Therap. 304, No. 1: 56-62, 2003.
- S. Asfaha et alia: "Proteinase-Activated Receptor-1 Agonists attenuate nociception in Response to Noxious Stimuli" Br. J. Pharmacol. 135: 1101-1106, 2002.
- K.O. Aley et alia: "Chronic Hypersensitivity for In-flammatory Nociceptor sensitization Mediated by the  $\epsilon$  Isozyme of Protein Kinase C" J. Neuro-science 20 (12): 4680-4685, 2000.
- O.A. Kochuvelikakam and J.D. Levine: "Role of Protein Kinase A in the Maintenance of Inflammatory Pain" J. Neuroscience. 19(6): 2181-2186, 1999.

### REFERENCE TO UB ANALGESY-METER (MOUSE)

- H. Saegusa et alia: "Suppression of Inflammatory and Neuropathic Pain Symptoms in Mice Lacking the N-type Ca<sup>2+</sup> Channel" The EMBO Journal. 20, No. 10: 2349-2356, 2001.
- W. Binder et alia: "Effect of Gender on Anti-Inflammatory and Analgesic Actions of Two K-Opioids" J. Pharmacol. Exper. Therap. 292: 303-309, 2000.