

# Chronic pain changes our immune systems

January 28 2016

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Chronic pain may reprogram the way genes work in the immune system, according to a new study by McGill University researchers published in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

"We found that chronic pain changes the way DNA is marked not only in the brain but also in T cells, a type of white blood cell essential for immunity", says Moshe Szyf, a professor in the Faculty of Medicine at McGill. "Our findings highlight the devastating impact of chronic pain on other important parts of the body such as the immune system."

Chronic pain - pain that lasts six months or more—is one of the most common causes of disability worldwide. Despite enormous efforts to find new therapeutic strategies, however, effective treatments for

chronic pain remain elusive.

## Using rat models

The all-McGill team examined DNA from brains and [white blood cells](#) of rats, using a method that mapped DNA marking by a chemical called a methyl group. "Methyl marks are important for regulating how these [genes](#) function," explains co-author Laura Stone, a professor in Dentistry and researcher in the Alan Edwards Centre for Research on Pain. This sort of chemical marking is part of the growing field of epigenetics, which involves modifications that turn genes 'on' or 'off', effectively reprogramming how they work.

"We were surprised by the sheer number of genes that were marked by the chronic pain—hundreds to thousands of different genes were changed," adds Szyf. "We can now consider the implications that chronic pain might have on other systems in the body that we don't normally associate with pain."

## Possible targets for new pain medications

The findings could open new avenues to diagnosing and treating chronic pain in humans, the researchers suggest, as some of the genes found to be marked by [chronic pain](#) could also represent new targets for [pain medications](#).

**More information:** Renaud Massart et al. Overlapping signatures of chronic pain in the DNA methylation landscape of prefrontal cortex and peripheral T cells, *Scientific Reports* (2016). DOI: 10.1038/srep19615

Provided by McGill University

Citation: Chronic pain changes our immune systems (2016, January 28) retrieved 6 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-01-chronic-pain-immune.html>

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