Figure 11(A): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced increase in withdrawal severity score in nicotine dependent/saline treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), SU-6656 (0.3, 1 & 3 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 11(B): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced increase in jumping frequency in nicotine dependent/ saline treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), SU-6656 (0.3, 1 & 3 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 11(C): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced hyperalgesia in nicotine dependent/vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), SU-6656 (0.3, 1 & 3 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b=P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 11(D): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced piloerection in nicotine dependent/vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), SU-6656 (0.3, 1 & 3 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b=P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
**Figure 11(E): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced Body tremor in nicotine dependent/ vehicle treated mice.** Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), SU-6656 (0.3, 1 & 3 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b=P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 12(A): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced increase in withdrawal severity score in nicotine dependent/saline treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), APD (10, 30 & 100 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 12(B): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced increase in jumping frequency in nicotine dependent/ saline treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), APD (10, 30 & 100 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 12(C): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced hyperalgesia in nicotine dependent/ vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), APD (10, 30 & 100 mg/kg, i.p. [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 12(D): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced piloerection in nicotine dependent/vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), APD (10, 30 & 100 mg/kg, i.p. [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 12(E): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced Body tremor in nicotine dependent/ vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p APD (10, 30 & 100 mg/kg, i.p. [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 13(A): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced increase in withdrawal severity score in nicotine dependent/vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (dimethylsulphoxide, 10 ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), Ro 32-0432 (0.1, 0.3 & 1 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. DMSO-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, DMSO: Dimethylsulphoxide; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 13(B): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced increase in jumping frequency in nicotine dependent/ vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (dimethylsulphoxide, 10 ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), Ro 32-0432 (0.1, 0.3 & 1 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. DMSO-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, DMSO: Dimethylsulphoxide; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 13(C): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced hyperalgesia in nicotine dependent/ vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (dimethylsulphoxide, 10 ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), Ro 32-0432 (0.1, 0.3 & 1 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. DMSO-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, DMSO: Dimethylsulphoxide; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 13(D): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced piloerection in nicotine dependent/vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (dimethylsulphoxide, 10 ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), Ro 32-0432 (0.1, 0.3 & 1 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. DMSO-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, DMSO: Dimethylsulphoxide; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 13(E): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced Body tremor in nicotine dependent/ vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (dimethylsulphoxide, 10 ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), Ro 32-0432 (0.1, 0.3 & 1 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. DMSO-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, DMSO: Dimethylsulphoxide; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 14(A): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced increase in withdrawal severity score in nicotine dependent/saline treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), RS 102895 (1, 3 & 10 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a=P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC. SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 14(B): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced increase in jumping frequency in nicotine dependent/saline treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), RS 102895 (1, 3 & 10 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC., SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 14(C): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced hyperalgesia in nicotine dependent/vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), RS 102895 (1, 3 & 10 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] $a = P < 0.05$ vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; $b = P < 0.05$ vs. NIC-VEH-MEC., SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 14(D): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced piloerection in nicotine dependent/ vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), RS 102895 (1, 3 & 10 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a = P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b = P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC., SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 14(E): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced Body tremor in nicotine dependent/ vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p), RS 102895 (1, 3 & 10 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. SAL-VEH-VEH; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC., SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 15(A): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced increase in withdrawal severity score in nicotine dependent/vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (Saline, 10 ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), FTI-276 trifluoroacetate (0.1, 0.3 & 1 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. VEH-VEH control; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC. SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 15(B): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced increase in jumping frequency in nicotine dependent/ vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (Saline, 10 ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), FTI-276 trifluoroacetate (0.1, 0.3 & 1 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. VEH-VEH control; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 15(C): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced hyperalgesia in nicotine dependent/ vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (Saline, 10 ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), FTI-276 trifluoroacetate (0.1, 0.3 & 1 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. VEH-VEH control; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 15(D): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced piloerection in nicotine dependent/vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p.), FTI-276 trifluoroacetate (0.1, 0.3 & 1 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. VEH-VEH control; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.
Figure 15(E): Effect of treatment(s) on mecamylamine induced Body tremor in nicotine dependent/ vehicle treated mice. Doses employed in the study were as follows: vehicle (normal saline, 10ml/kg), nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, s.c.) was administered four times daily, mecamylamine (3mg/kg, i.p), FTI-276 trifluoroacetate (0.1, 0.3 & 1 mg/kg, i.p.) [Values are mean ± S.E.M.] a =P<0.05 vs. VEH-VEH control; b =P<0.05 vs. NIC-VEH-MEC, SAL: Saline; VEH: Vehicle; NIC: Nicotine, MEC: Mecamylamine.