The present study was aimed to investigate the possible mechanisms involved in stress-adaptive processes in experimental models. Accordingly, the present study was designed to meet the following objectives:

2.1 To investigate the development of stress adaptation in response to repeated exposure of immobilization and electric foot shock stress of varying degree

2.2 To investigate the involvement of angiotensin in stress adaptation in response to repeated exposure of moderate/severe foot shock and short/long immobilization stress

2.3 To investigate the involvement of opioids in stress adaptation in response to repeated exposure of moderate/severe foot shock and short/long immobilization stress

2.4 To investigate the involvement of GSK-3β and NF-κB signaling in electric foot and immobilization stress