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***In Vitro* Studies of the Effects of Naloxone on the Root Potentials
in the Frog Spinal Cord: Enkephalin-like Effect on the
Recurrent Presynaptic Inhibition**

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1. Specific binding of [³H]naloxone was demonstrated in the frog spinal cord.
2. In isolated and perfused frog spinal cord, naloxone increased the spontaneous discharges of the ventral root.
3. Naloxone decreased the ventral root-dorsal root potential (VR-DRP) in a dose-dependent manner, and inhibited presynaptic inhibition of the ventral root reflex.
4. Methionine-enkephalin also decreased the VR-DRP, and naloxone partially antagonized this effect.
5. These results suggest the existence of enkephalinergic control of spinal motor activities and that naloxone has a partial agonistic effect in the frog spinal cord.

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