

Case Study

Alcoholic Steatohepatitis Model - CDAHFD



Our scientists have created a customized, client-Specific study design in a mouse model for CDAHFD- induced NASH. The highlight of this model is as follows.

Study animals: C57BL/6 mice

Disease induction: Choline-deficient, L-amino acid-defined, high-fat diet (CDAHFD) consisting of 60 kcal% fat and 0.1% methionine by weight

Option of test article administration: PO, IP, IV, IM, SC, nebulization, and osmotic pumps

Treatment regimen: Therapeutic or Prophylactic

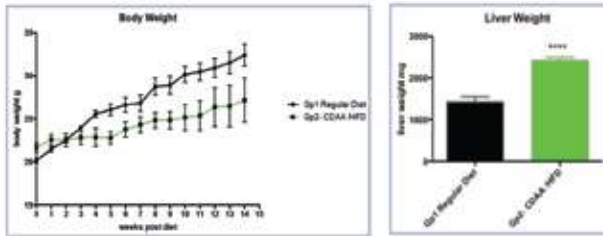
Reference: Model adapted from Matsumoto et al., 2013 Int. J. Exp. Pathol.

Standard Readouts: Body weight, daily activity, survival, liver enzymes, liver histology: H&E and picosirius red (PSR) staining

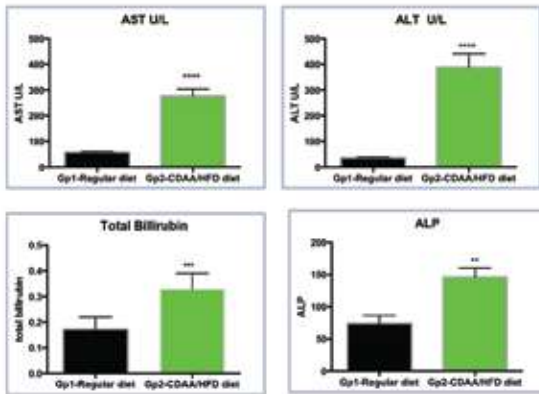
Fibrosis Readouts: Hepatic hydroxyproline content, serum/plasma biomarkers, liver FibroPanel™ gene expression, abdominal fat collection, liver histology: H&E and picosirius red (PSR) staining.

Duration of Diet intake: Normal Chow- 20 weeks; CDAHFD- 12 or 20 weeks.

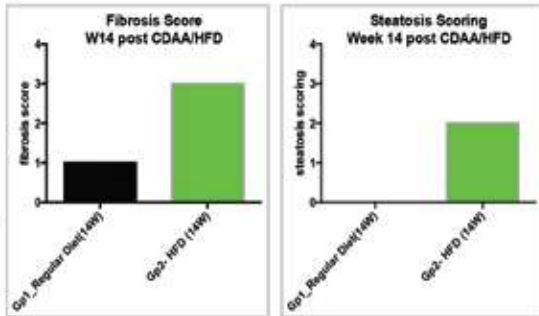
Observational Readouts show increase in body and liver weights:



Liver enzyme data demonstrates increases in CDAHFD animals:

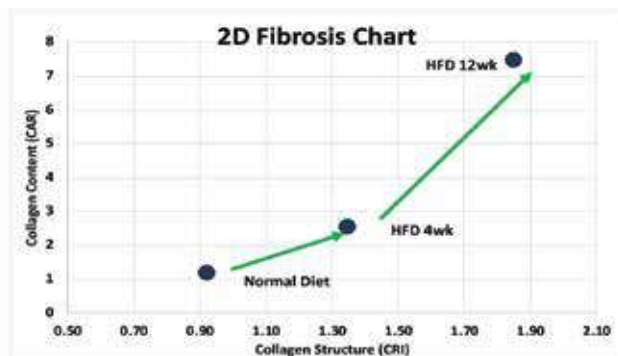
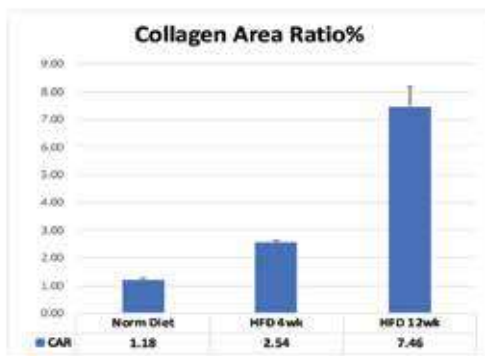
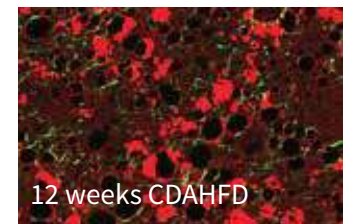
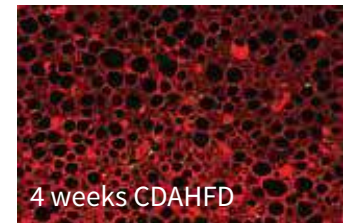
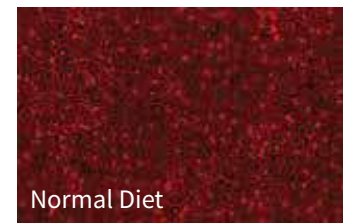


Liver Histology scoring for Fibrosis and Steatosis increases in CDAHFD



<0.0001	****
<0.01	**
<0.05	*

Representative Second Harmonic generation images from normal Diet & CDAHFD control mice



Let's begin the Conversation

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