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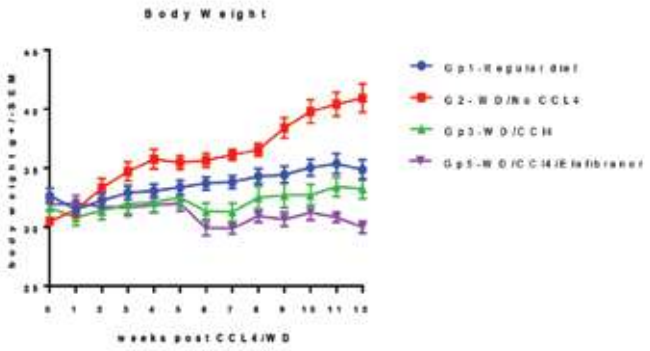
Case Study
Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis Model:

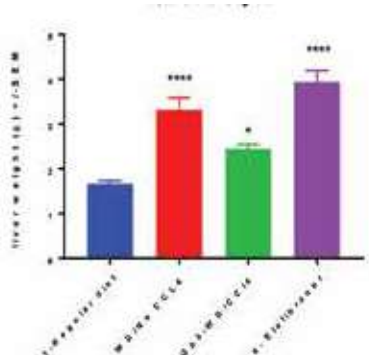
A customized, client-specific study design was developed in mice as part of the Western Diet + CCl_4-induced model (Tsuchida et al., 2018 J Hepatol.). Disease was induced in C57BL/6 mice by feeding Western diet and weekly administration of Carbon Tetrachloride (CCl_4). Test articles provided by clients/ partners were administered wither via PO, or, or IP, or IV, or IM, or SC, or nebulization, and or osmotic pumps. The treatment regimen includes therapeutic or prophylactic.

Standard readouts are body weight, daily activity, survival, serum liver enzymes, liver histology: H&E and picrosirius red (PSR) staining. Fibrotic Readouts are hepatic hydroxyproline content, serum/plasma biomarkers, liver FibroPanel™ gene expression, abdominal fat collection, liver histology: H&E and picrosirius red (PSR) staining. Feeding schedule consists of Normal Chow -24 weeks or WD + CCl4- 6, 12, 24 weeks. Results of the above study was summarized in these graphs and pictures shown below:

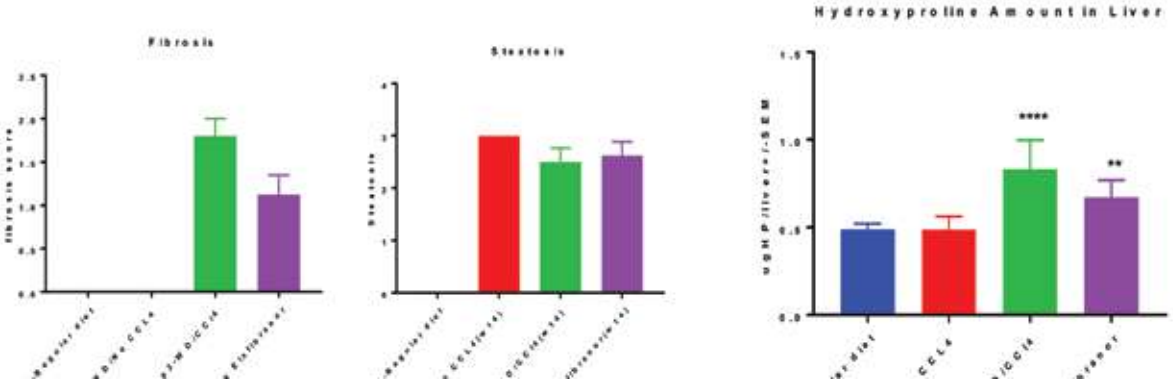
Effect of Elafibranor treatment on body and liver weights



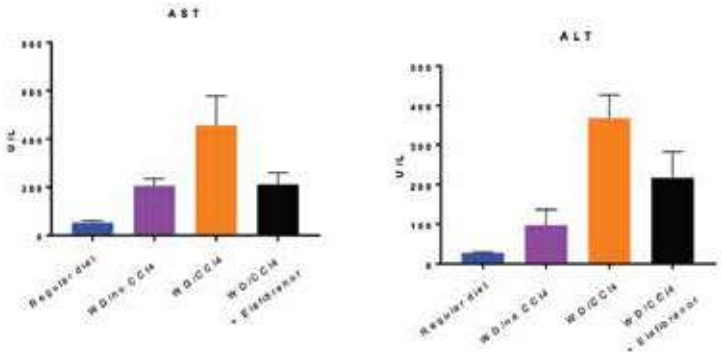
Liver Histology scoring for Fibrosis and Steatosis



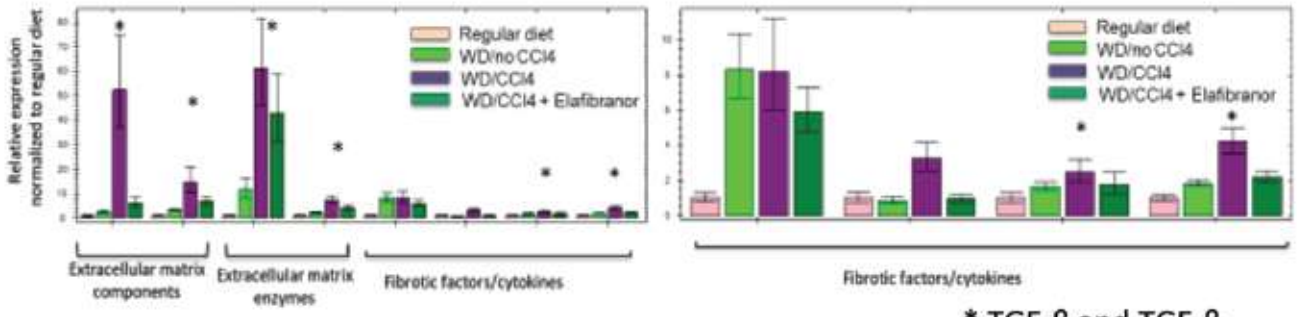
Hydroxyproline data indicates reduction of HP content in Elafibranor treated mice



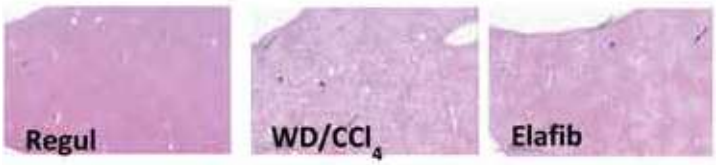
Changes in liver Enzyme changes in mice across groups



FibroPanelTM gene expression following Elafibranor



Elafibranor treatment improves liver morphology seen in histology



Differences in vehicle and Elafibranor treated mice

Normal | Week 12 | Week 12 WD + CCl

Let's begin the Conversation

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