

➤ SubQperior mouse tumor models

Imagine syngeneic models with almost no tumor ulceration, nearly 100% take rate, and homogeneous tumor growth.

We have developed our tumor models with an implantation method overcoming all common problems researchers experience with subcutaneous tumor models. The solution is simple: change the injection site from subcutaneous to mammary fat pad and experience an impressive difference: beautiful growth curves with the ease of calipering tumor size. SubQperior = superior to subcutaneous.

➤ E.G7-OVA

Origin: mouse C57BL/6

Description: T cell lymphoma, derived from EL4 cells containing a complete copy of chicken ovalbumin (OVA)

➤ Study outline

- Mammary fat pad implantation (subQperior™) of E.G7-OVA cells into the left flank
- randomization into treatment groups according to tumor sizes
- tumor sizes are measured via calipering twice weekly
- animal behavior is monitored daily
- animal weights are measured three times weekly
- Accessory services: tumor wet weight and volume measurement at necropsy, blood sampling, immune cell frequency determination in the tumor and lymphatic tissues by flow cytometry, paraffin embedding of tumor tissue, histological & pathological analysis, cytokine determination, provision of tumor tissue for target validation

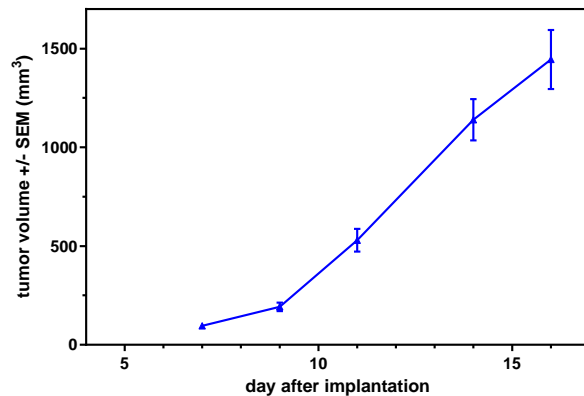


Figure 1: Tumor growth of E.G7-OVA cells in a subQperior syngeneic tumor model in vivo, tumor volume, mean values +/- SEM

➤ Quality assurance

- Routine authentication of tumor cell lines by STR profiling
- Mycoplasma testing of tumor cells by PCR just prior to implantation
- Routine health monitoring of sentinel animals (according to FELASA guide lines)
- Animal work according to the 5R rules (reduce, refine, replace, responsible, remember)

Note: Graphs depicted are derived from study examples. Each study is a biological system of its own and subject to intrinsic variation.