

➤ Mouse-derived isograft tumor models (MDI)

Today, cancer research tends to focus on development of novel cancer immunotherapies. While classical syngeneic mouse models are based on the implantation of cultured cell lines, Reaction Biology's mouse-derived isograft (MDI) tumor models make use of tumor tissue that has been propagated in mice with a very low number of passages. Hence, the major advantage of these novel and unique spontaneous-derived or carcinogen-induced MDI tumor models is the preservation of primary tumor phenotype and intratumoral immune cell populations.

➤ Tumor tissue JA-0032

Origin: Adenocarcinoma / murine
Description: Spontaneous arising from BALB/c female mice
Source: Proprietary to Reaction Biology

➤ Study example

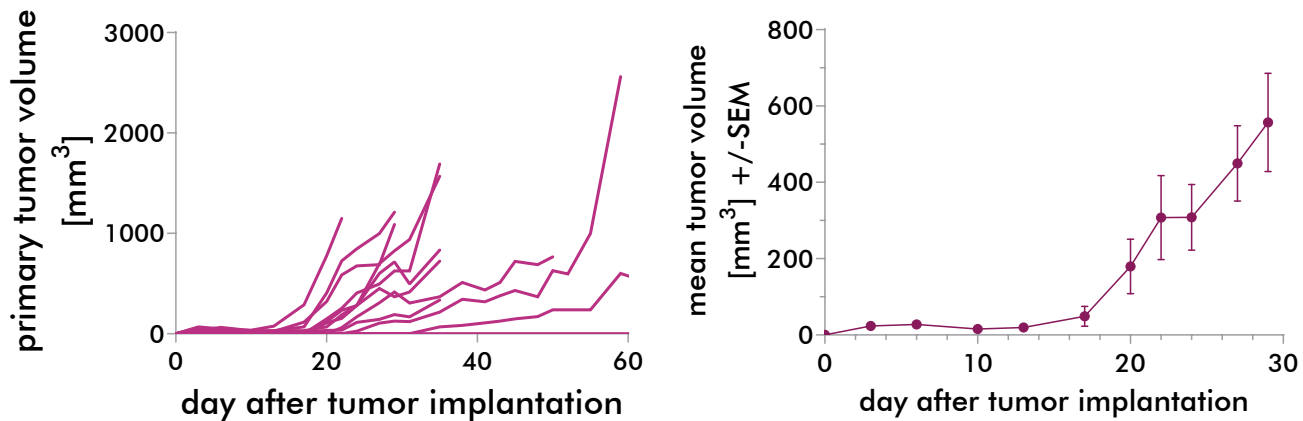


Figure 1: JA-0032 tumor growth monitored by caliper as spaghetti blot with single mice (left) and shown as mean +/- SEM. N=12

➤ Quality assurance

- Routine authentication of tumor cell lines by STR profiling
- Mycoplasma testing of tumor cells by PCR prior to implantation
- Routine health monitoring of sentinel animals (according to FELASA guide lines)
- Adherence 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.