

➤ SubQperior mouse tumor models

Imagine a syngeneic model with no tumor ulceration, 100% take rate and homogeneous tumor growth. Not possible?

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.

➤ B16-F10 cells (CPQ-20)

Origin: skin / mouse C57BL/6
Description: melanoma

➤ Study example

Comparison of B16-F10 tumor growth characteristic after subcutaneous vs. subQperior implantation shows larger tumor volumes and more homogenous growth for subQperior tumors.

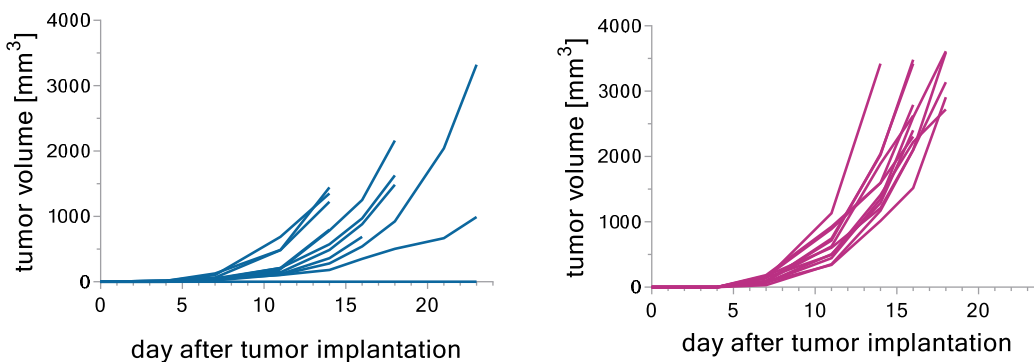


Figure 1: B16-F10 cells were implanted in C57BL/6 subcutaneously (left) and into the mammary fat pad (subQperior; right). Growth of individual tumors is shown.

➤ Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

The immune checkpoint inhibitors anti-mPD-L1, anti-mCTLA-4 and anti-mLAG-3 do not inhibit B16-F10 tumor growth in the subQperior model.

➤ 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.