

➤ 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.

➤ 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.

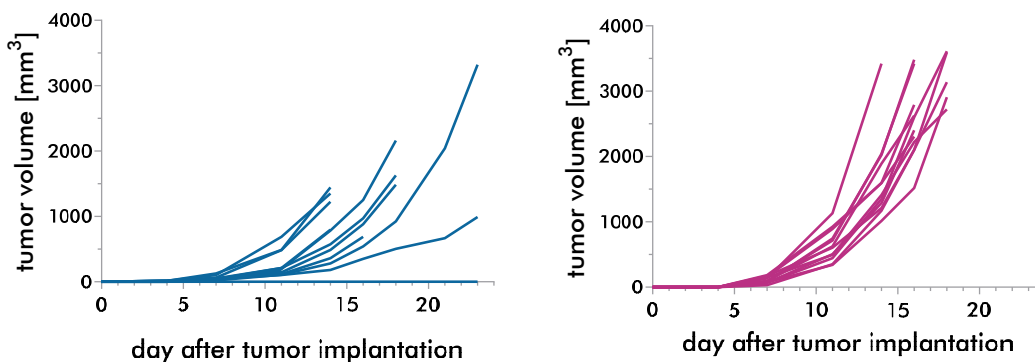


Figure 1: B16-F10 cells were implanted in C57BL/6 subcutaneously (left) and into the mammary fat pad (subQperior; right). Growth of individual tumors is shown.

➤ 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.