Physiogenex
THE METABOLIC DISEASES EXPERTS

NAFLD / NASH rat model

- ✓ A clinically relevant rat model for non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
- ✓ Nutritional approach
- ✓ Insulin resistance context

Key benefits

A proprietary and tailor-made nutritional animal model that enables the study of the **non-alcoholic fatty liver disease** (NAFLD) progression to better predict the therapeutic potency of drugs

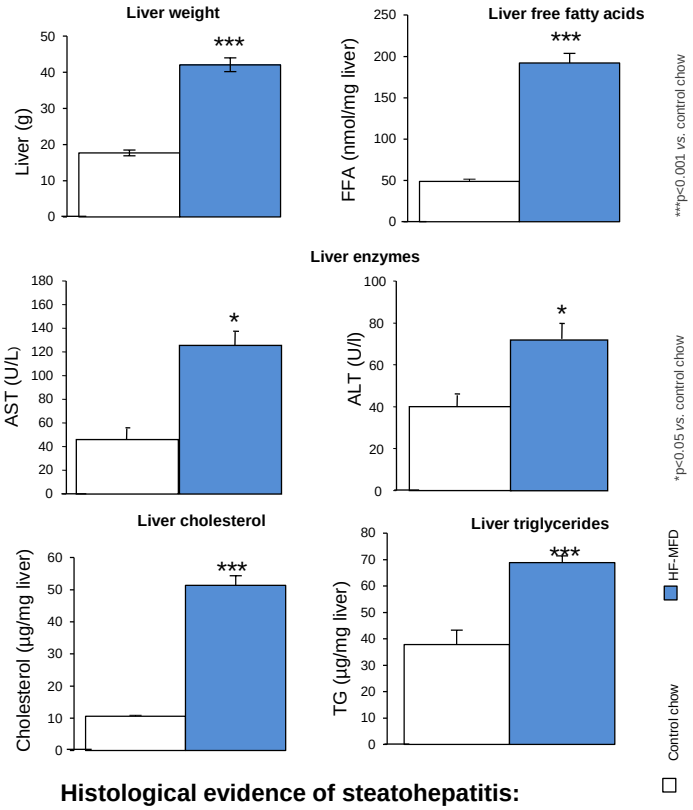
The **NASH** rat model's key features:

- ✓ test drugs along the NAFLD ranging from fatty liver, lobular inflammation, fibrosis and cirrhosis
- ✓ test drugs in an insulin resistance context known as a major risk factor for NASH
- ✓ a model reflecting the pathophysiology of NASH in humans using a high-fat diet approach

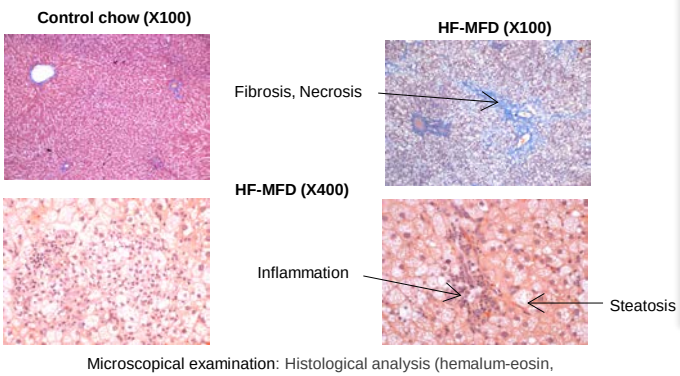
ANIMAL MODEL

- Background strain: Sprague-Dawley rat
- Gender/Weight: male 250-275g
- High Fat Medium Fructose Diet (HF-MFD): High fat (65%) + cholesterol + cholic acid + 15% fructose
- Time on diet: from 2 weeks for studying fatty liver to 3 months for having necrosis and cirrhosis
- Reference compounds: contact us

PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL FEATURES

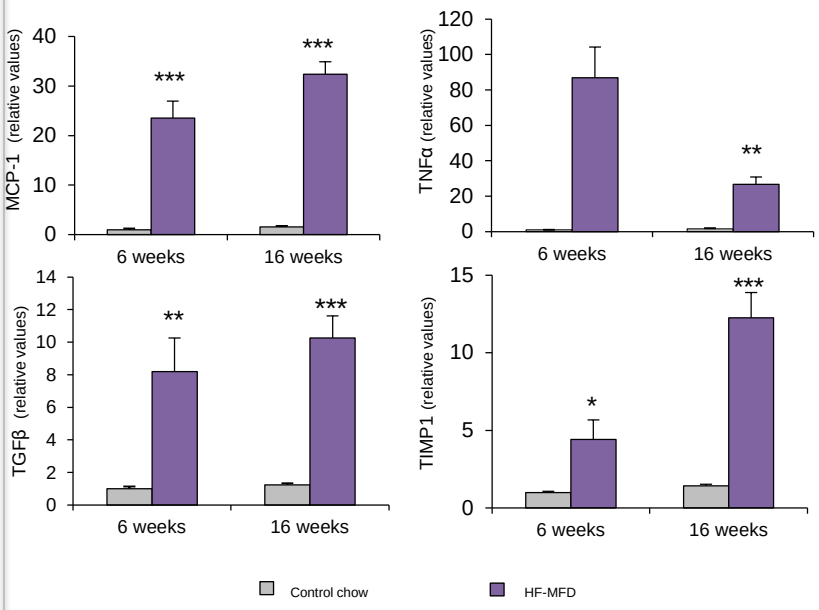


Histological evidence of steatohepatitis:

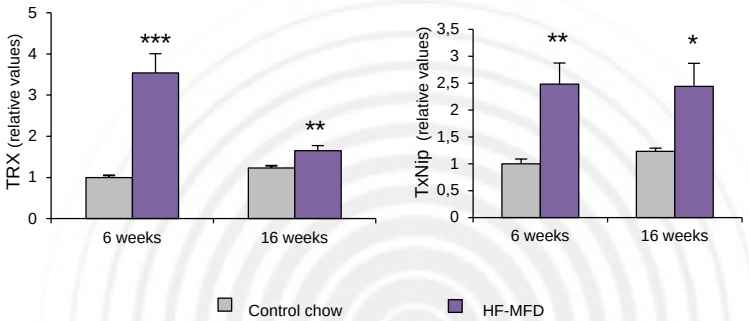


Microscopical examination: Histological analysis (hemalum-eosin, periodic acid schiff and Masson trichrome)

Inflammation and fibrosis biomakers (qPCR):



Liver oxidative stress biomarkers (qPCR):



END-POINTS

- Histolomorphology, anatomopathology, immunohistology
- Plasma and liver biomarkers: lipids, inflammation
- Liver enzymes
- Gene expression quantification (qPCR): other biomarkers available on request

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