Diet-Induced NASH (DIN™) mouse model associated with metabolic syndrome

**Key benefits**

Unique proprietary diet-induced animal model that enables pharmacological studies targeting NASH and liver fibrosis: a human-like context including obesity and insulin resistance.

The diet-induced DIN™ NASH mouse model provides:
- A model pharmacologically validated with the FXR agonist Obeticholic acid to study NASH and liver fibrosis in the context of metabolic syndrome
- A model mimicking the human risk factors such as the fat-enriched diet which plays a major role in the development of NASH
- The model can be run for 16 weeks for liver steatosis/hepatocyte ballooning, or 25 weeks for advanced liver complications (inflammation/fibrosis)

**25 WEEKS OF DIET - MODEL CHARACTERISTICS**

**OCA SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVES NAFLD SCORING**

**16 WEEKS OF DIET - MODEL CHARACTERISTICS**

**OCA REDUCES LIVER STEATOSIS AND BALLOONING SCORING**

**OCA REDUCES DIET-INDUCED OBESITY & INSULIN RESISTANCE**

**ANIMAL MODEL**

- **Background strain/gender:** C57BL/6J mice, male
- **In house “Diet-Induced NASH” (DIN™):** high fat/high cholesterol + fructose in drinking water for 16 or 25 weeks
- **Reference compounds:** FXR agonist Obeticholic Acid (OCA) 25mg/kg/day in the diet (DIN+OCA)
- **Experimental design:**
  - 25% high fat/high cholesterol diet
  - 66% high fat/high cholesterol diet
  - Liver lipids
  - Histochemistry
  - NAS score
  - Gene expression

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