

Immune cell characterization in HFD mice: the low grade inflammation hypothesis evaluated

 Demonstrate your drug benefits on immuno-inflammation

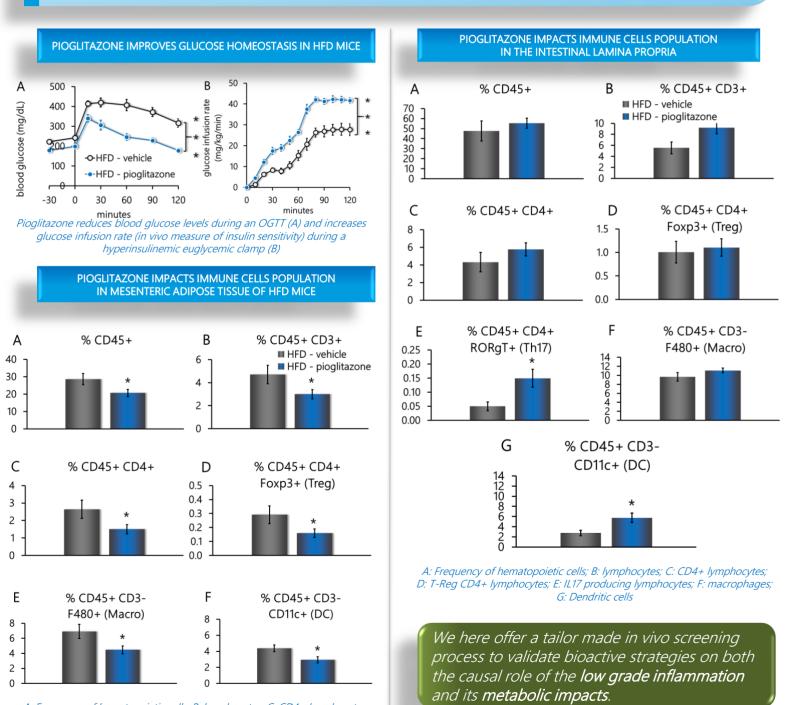
a key contributor to metabolic diseases.

Key benefits

For the last two decades a growing body of evidences demonstrate the key role of the immune system on low grade inflammation in various tissues leading to metabolic diseases. Importantly, a gut microbiota dysbiosis leads to a leaky gut featured by an impaired intestinal immune defense triggering the low grade inflammation and inducing insulin resistance, body weight gain, hyperglycemia, hepatic steatosis and kidney failure to cite a few. Therefore, characterizing the immune cells in different body compartments **is a must do** in all metabolic studies. We offer to characterize cells from the immune compartment to demonstrate the benefits of your drug on metabolic diseases.

Combined with our in vivo experiments, and using Fluorescence-Activated Cell Sorting (FACS) analyses we validate the efficacy of your treatment

- Through the characterization of a current panel of innate and adaptive immune cells in metabolic tissues (e.g adipose tissue, liver, intestine...)
- simultaneously on both the immune system and metabolic parameters
- On different tailor made animal models (high fat fed-induced insulin resistance, obesity, NASH in mice (suitable to all mouse models)



A: Frequency of hematopoietic cells; B: lymphocytes; C: CD4+ lymphocytes; D: T-Reg CD4+ lymphocytes; E: macrophages; F: Dendritic cells

*p<0.05 and ***p<0.001 vs. vehicle