

Thioacetamide-injected rat model of liver fibrosis/cirrhosis

✓ A widely accepted model of liver bridging fibrosis and cirrhosis to quickly evaluate the efficacy of your drug targeting late stage fibrosis

Key benefits

- ✓ Get a complete and rapid evaluation of the efficacy of your drugs on advanced liver fibrosis/cirrhosis in this chemically-induced rat model

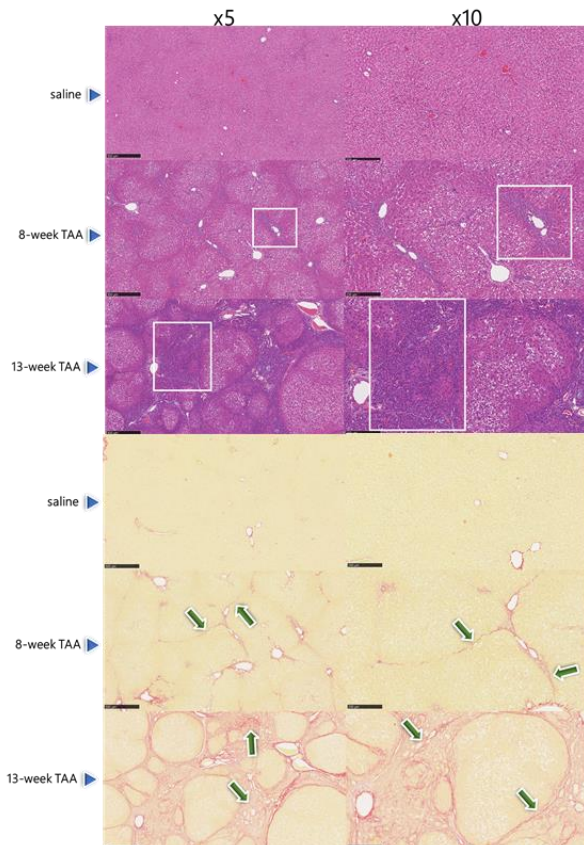
EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

- **Background strain:** Sprague Dawley rat, male
- **Diet and chemically-induced fibrosis:** normal chow diet and thioacetamide (TAA) 150mg/kg, 3 times/week for 13 weeks
- **In life study duration:** 13 weeks
- **Positive control:** "reversal" (TAA intoxication stops and shifts to saline injection) for 5 weeks
- **Reference drug:** data available on request - please contact us



MODEL CHARACTERISTICS

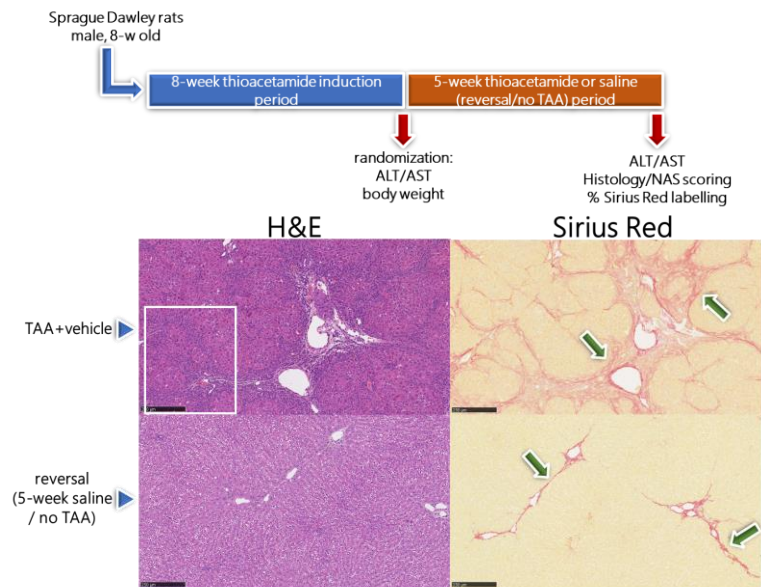
8 TO 13 WEEKS THIOACETAMIDE INTOXICATION INDUCES BRIDGING FIBROSIS TO CIRRHOSIS



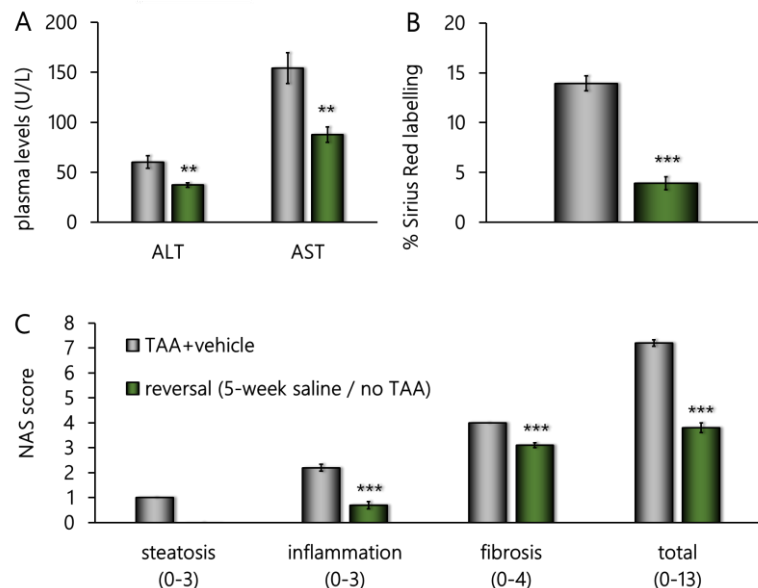
Liver hematoxylin & eosin (H&E, upper panel) and Sirius Red (lower panel) staining at x5 (left column) and x10 (right column) magnification, in rats injected with saline or thioacetamide (TAA) for 8 weeks (time of treatment start) or 13 weeks (time of treatment end). White squares indicate inflammation and green arrows indicate fibrosis.

EFFECTS OF SALINE TREATMENT (REVERSAL)

5-WEEK SALINE TREATMENT (NO THIOACETAMIDE) MARKEDLY REDUCES PLASMA ALT/AST LEVELS AND REDUCES FIBROSIS SCORE IN CIRRHOTIC RATS



Liver hematoxylin & eosin (H&E, left column) and Sirius Red (right column) staining in rats treated for 5 weeks with TAA + vehicle or saline (reversal, no TAA). White square indicates inflammation and green arrows indicate fibrosis.



Plasma ALT and AST levels (A), liver % Sirius Red labelling (B), steatosis, inflammation, fibrosis and total NAS score in rats treated for 5 weeks with TAA + vehicle or saline (reversal, no TAA). **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001 vs. vehicle