Physiogenex provides several acute liver failure models to rapidly screen your compounds targeting liver cell death (apoptosis and necroptosis).

**Key benefits**

✓ **Get an extremely fast evaluation of the efficacy of your drugs** targeting liver cell death in our validated acute liver failure models.

**EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN**

- **Background strain:** C57BL6 mice
- **Acute liver failure induction with:** thioacetamide (TAA), carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄), acetaminophen (APAP), other chemicals available: d-galactosamine (d-galN), diethylnitosamine (DEN), ethanol (EtOH), anti-CD95 (Fas) – please contact us
- **In life study duration:** 1 week (acclimation and in vivo study)
- **Parameters evaluated:** biochemistry (ALT, AST, LDH, albumin, etc.), histology (H&E staining, TUNEL, Ki67, etc.), western blot analysis (p-JNK)
- **Positive control:** please contact us

**THIOACETAMIDE**

- Upper panel: plasma ALT and AST levels at 6 hours and 24 hours after an acute thioacetamide i.p. injection in C57BL6/J mice.
- Lower panel: liver hematoxylin & eosin (H&E) staining at time 24 hours after an acute CCl₄ i.p. injection. Green circles indicate extensive and severe centrilobular to bridging acute hepatocellular coagulative necrosis.

**CARBONE TETRACHLORIDE**

- Upper panel: plasma ALT and AST levels at 6 hours and 24 hours after an acute CCl₄ i.p. injection in C57BL6/J mice.
- Lower panel: liver hematoxylin & eosin (H&E) staining at time 24 hours after an acute CCl₄ i.p. injection. Green circles indicate extensive and severe centrilobular to bridging acute hepatocellular coagulative necrosis.

**ACETAMINOPHEN**

- Upper panel: plasma ALT and AST levels at 6 hours and 24 hours after an acute acetaminophen i.p. injection in C57BL6/J mice.
- Lower panel: H&E staining at time 24 hours after an acute acetaminophen i.p. injection. Areas between arrows indicate extensive and severe centrilobular to bridging acute hepatocellular coagulative necrosis (between arrows).