Fibrosis

The mouse liver fibrosis model can be generated by surgery or drug induction, which can be used to study the role of genes and proteins in the development of liver fibrosis, to explore the mechanisms underlying liver fibrosis, and to carry out drug efficacy evaluations.

- Mouse model of liver fibrosis generated via the ligation of common bile duct
- Mouse model of chemically induced liver fibrosis

Principle The ligation of the common bile duct is used to mimic a mouse model of liver fibrosis induced by biliary obstruction

Sample requirements Male C57 mice of 7-8 weeks old

Service cycle 18 business days

Technical indicators Testing services include 1) Serum testing: biochemistry (ALT, AST, HA, ALB); 2) Pathological testing: HE and MASSON staining; 3) Detection of mRNA level: Real-time PCR; 4) Detection of protein level: Western blot, FACS.

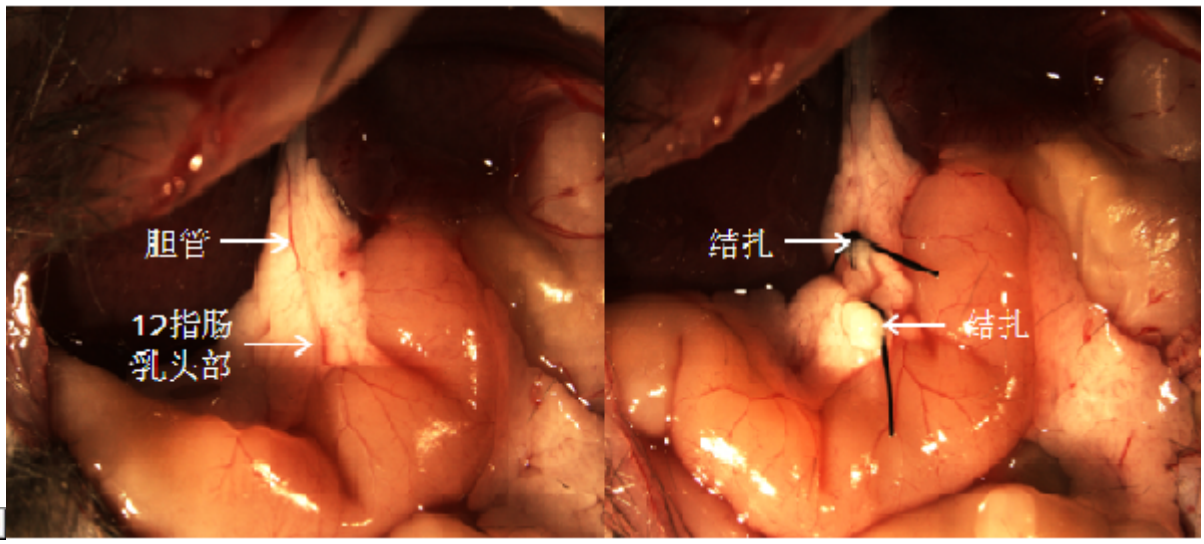

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of bile duct ligation

Principle Carbon tetrachloride can cause damage to the liver and hence induce liver fibrosis (cirrhosis)

Sample requirements Male C57 mice of 8-10 weeks old

Service cycle Adaptation for 3 days, followed by continuous drug administration of 3, 6, 9, 12, and 16 weeks. The degree of liver fibrosis is different depending on the period of drug administration, which can be adjusted according to specific experimental requirements.

Technical indicators Testing services include 1) Serum testing: biochemistry (ALT, AST, HA, ALB), ELISA (ASPH); 2) Pathological testing: HE and MASSON staining; 3) Detection of mRNA level: Real-time PCR; 4) Detection of protein level: Western blot, FACS.