

EAE -using MOG (Myelin Oligodendrocyte, 35-55) in Mice

Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein (MOG)- induced Experimental Autoimmune Encephalitis (EAE) animal model have been extensively used to investigate potential therapeutics of Multiple Sclerosis (MS). The clinical course of disease typically consist weight loss, weakness of hind limbs, altered gaits, rapidly progression to paralysis of the involved extremities, incontinence and impaired respiration which leads to animals death.

Induction of EAE

Following acclimation, mice are be grouped according to their body weight and immunized with Myeline Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein (MOG) peptide, 35-55 emulsified in complete Freund's adjuvant supplemented with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (H37Ra). Mice also received 400 ng of Pertusis toxin at immunization and 48 h later.

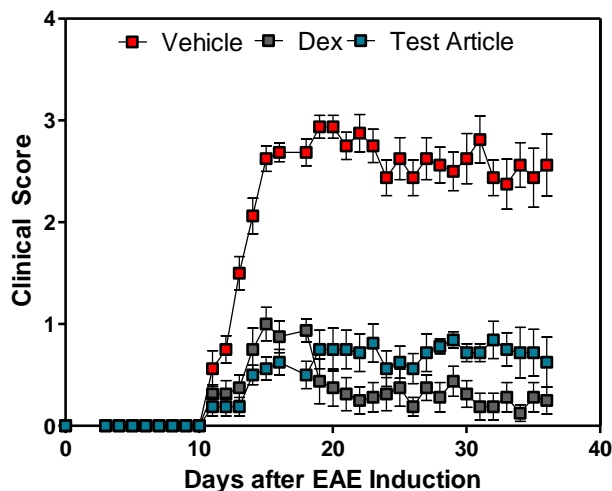
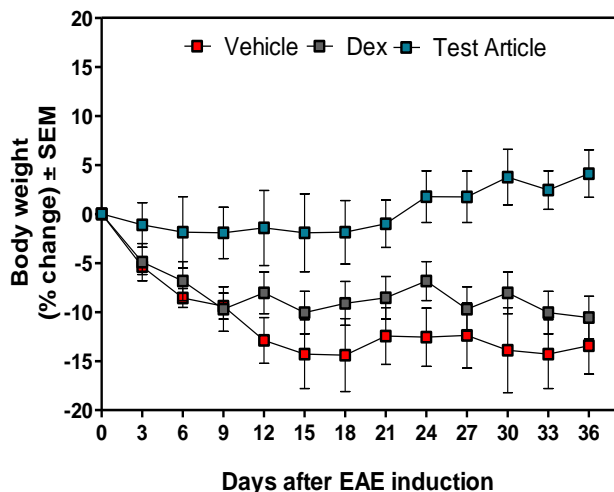
Disease severity is monitored according to following grading criteria:

- 0=no abnormalities;
- 0.5= stiff tail;
- 1= limp tail;
- 1.5=limp tail with inability to right;
- 2= paralysis of one limb;
- 2.5= paralysis to one limb and weakness of one other limb;
- 3= complete paralysis of both hind limbs;
- 4= moribund state; and
- 5= death.

Observation: Body weight
Clinical scoring
Collection of brain tissue and preservation

Report: Report includes detail procedure, appropriate analysis and raw data.

Experiment: Species: C57BL/6 (6-8 week old); N=10; Route of Administration: PO once daily



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