

*S*MC Laboratories, Inc.

# CCl<sub>4</sub> model

### ~Liver cirrhosis model~

For discussion purpose only

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### Liver fibrosis

Liver fibrosis is part of the wound-healing response to liver damage of various origins and represents a major health problem. Although intense research during the last 20 years has led to considerable improvements in the understanding of liver fibrosis pathogenesis, effective antifibrotic therapies are still lacking.

### Chronic CCI4 model

The carbon tetrachloride (CCl4)-induced model of liver fibrosis is a widely used and studies, reliable animal model of hepatic fibrosis. The long-term exposure to CCl4 causes marked hepatotoxicity with resulting inflammation and fibrosis.

## SMC's methods and general data in CCl<sub>4</sub> mice



#### Induction of the CCl<sub>4</sub> liver fibrosis model



#### Body weight and liver weight (General data)









CCl<sub>4</sub> treatment does not affect general condition.

## Fibrosis in CCl<sub>4</sub> mice



#### Sirius red staining and Fibrosis area



#### Sirius red-positive area



Sirius red positive area and Liver hydroxyproline content are significantly increased compared with normal mice.

## Sample study design – Chronic CCl4 model



#### **Study design**

- Aim of the study: To investigate the hepatoprotective efficacy of test substance on liver fibrosis
- Route of administration: oral/ i.p./ i.v./ s.c.
- Arm: 4
  - Control, vehicle, test substance, positive control
- The number of mice/group at initiation: n=12
- Randomization: Body weight before treatment
- Treatment period: CCl4 for 4 weeks
- Endpoints:
  - Biochemistry: ALT, liver hydroxyproline
  - Histological improvement: Sirius red staining
- <Optional analytical items>

Immunohistological staining (Collagen Type 1, Collagen Type 3, α-SMA, ...)

- Biochemistry (AST,...)
- Gene expression in the liver (Collagen Type 1, Collagen Type 3,  $\alpha$ -SMA, TNF- $\alpha$ , TIMP-1,...) General condition