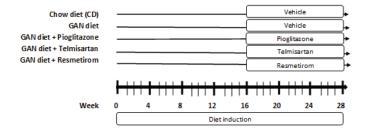


GUBRA AMYLIN NASH (GAN) DIET-INDUCED MASH MODEL

QPS PHARMACOLOGY MODELS

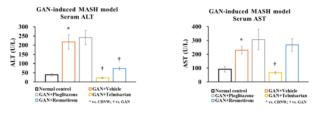
MASH

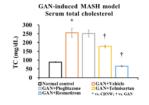
Metabolic dysfunction associated steatohepatitis (MASH) is characterized by marked hepatic steatosis, lobular inflammation and hepatocyte Ballooning. The prevalence of MASH is increasing, and MASH with advanced fibrosis is associated with a strong increase in liver-related and overall mortality. Gubra Amylin NASH (GAN) diet-induced MASH model is used to evaluate the therapeutic effects of a test article.

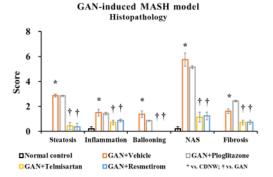


Study Details

- ▶ Groups of 8 male C57BL/6J mice 6 weeks of age.
- ▶ Mice are fed with Gubra Amylin NASH (GAN) diet ad libitum for 28 weeks and treated with vehicle (0.5% CMC), test article, or reference drug via oral gavage once daily for 12 weeks starting from Week 16 to Week 28.
- ➤ A separate group of 5 male mice are fed a standard chow diet (CD) with normal drinking water (NW) ad libitum for 28 weeks
- ► Control mice recieve vehicle (0.5% CMC) via oral gavage once daily from Week 16 to Week 28.
- ▶ At Week 28, mice are euthanized by an overdose of anesthesia. Blood samples are taken for serum chemistry analysis, and the liver weights are recorded. The livers are harvested for further histopathology analysis.













QPS SERVICES

- Pharmacology
- Toxicology
- DMPK

- Bioanalysis
- Translational Medicine
- Phase I Clinics

- Regulatory & Medical Affairs
- ► Cell Therapy & Leukopak
- Clinical Research Services

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Pharmacology



Toxicolog



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Bioanalysis



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