In vivo Pharmacology: Cantharidin Induced Inflammation In Mice

Species, strain, sex:	mouse, CD1, male
No. of animals per group:	n=8
Pharmacological control:	Dexamethasone, Clarithromycin
Routes of administration:	topical, PO, IP, SC, IV, IM
Treatment mode:	prophylactic, therapeutic
Duration of dosing:	1 day or upon request

Main read-outs:

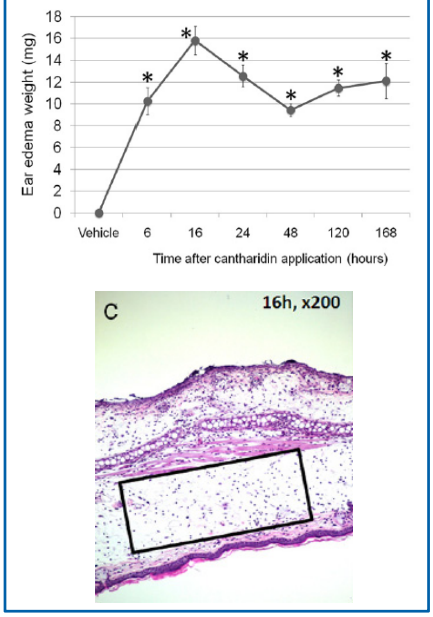
- ear weight

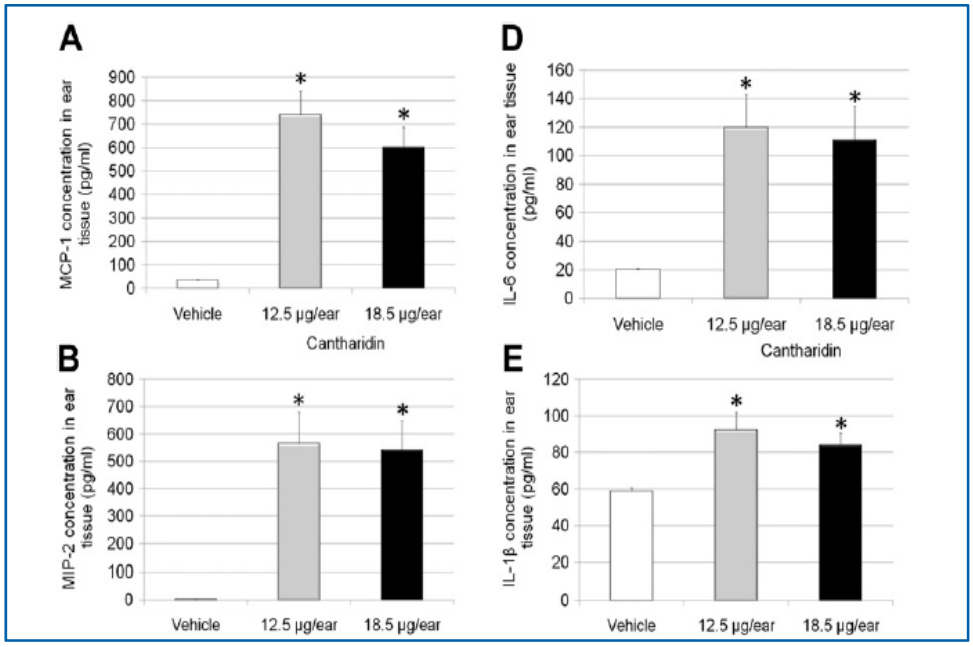
Facultative read outs:

- inflammatory mediators in ear homogenates
- histopathological analysis of ear tissue
- immunohistochemistry of ear tissue

Topically administered cantharidin induces increased release of MIP-2, MCP-1, KC, IL-6, IL-1b, MPO and neutrophil accumulation in ear tissue. Sixteen hours after cantharidin application, ear swelling is observed, persisiting for the next 7 days.

The activity of test compounds is evaluated by ear weighing (main read-out). Ear tissue and other selected tissues can be stored for subsequent analyses (facultative read-outs).





Ivetic Tkalcevic et al., 2012

References

Ivetic Tkalcevic V, Hrvacic B, Bosnar M, Cuzic S, Bosnjak B, Erakovic Haber V, Glojnaric I. Cantharidin-induced inflammation in mouse ear model for translational research of novel anti-inflammatories. *Translational Research* (2012)160:137

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