In vivo Pharmacology: Mouse Pneumonia Induced by Intranasal *S. Pneumoniae / H. Influenzae* Infection

Species, strain, sex:	mouse, C57Bl/6 or BALBc, male
Number of animals per group:	n=8-10
Pharmacological control:	azithromycin
Strain:	*S.pneumoniae* , *H. influenzae*
Treatment mode:	therapeutic/prophylactic
Duration of dosing:	upon request

Main read-outs:

- CFUs in lung tissue

Facultative read outs:

- Haematology
- Serum biomarkers and inflammatory mediators
- Histopathological evaluation of the lungs
- Immunohistochemistry of lung tissue

S. pneumoniae and *H. influenzae* are the most common pathogens causing community-acquired pneumonia, a common disorder that is potentially life threatening.
The aim of this model is to mimic human disease caused by S. *pneumoniae* or *H. influenzae.*

Basic study design:
0h: i.n. infection
6h: start of treatment
44-72h: sacrificing

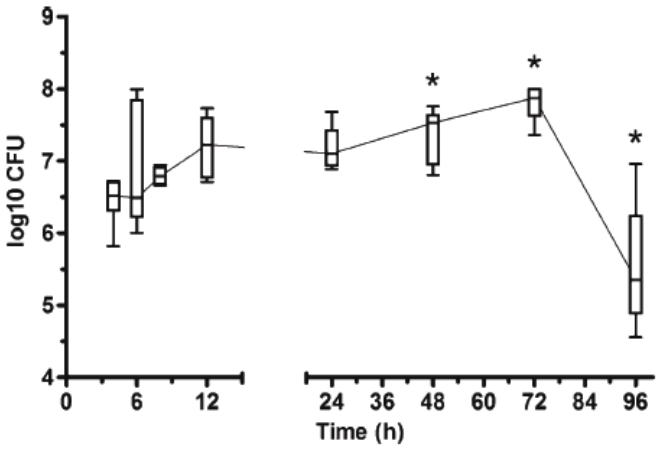
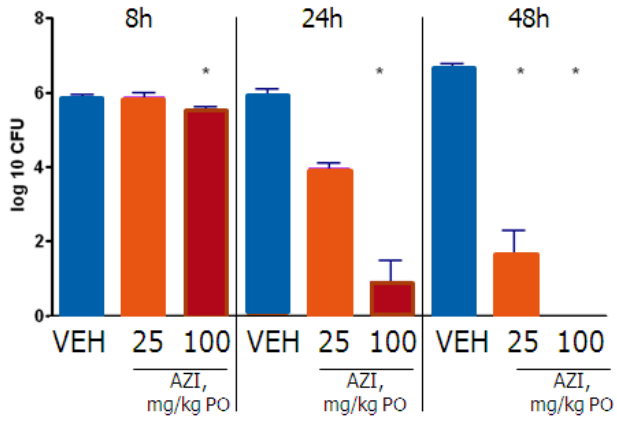


Fig. 1. Time course of bacterial growth (CFU) in lungs inoculated with live *S. pneumoniae*. $p<0.05$ *vs* 4 h, one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison test. $n=6$.



M. Dominis-Kramarić, M. Bosnar, Ž. Kelnerić, I.Glojnarić, S. Čužić, M.J. Parnham and V. Eraković Haber.
Comparison of pulmonary inflammatory and antioxidant responses to intranasal live and heat-killed *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in mice *Inflammation* 2011, **35**:471-486

References

Dominis-Kramarić M, Bosnar M, Kelnerić Ž, Glojnarić I, Čužić S, Parnham MJ and Eraković Haber V. Comparison of pulmonary inflammatory and antioxidant responses to intranasal live and heat-killed *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in mice. *Inflammation* (2011) 34:471-486

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