



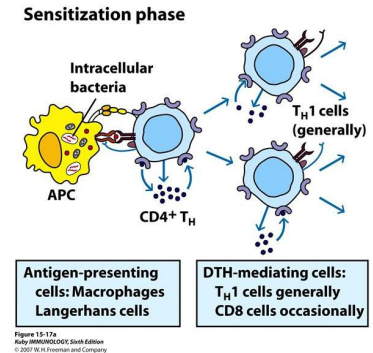
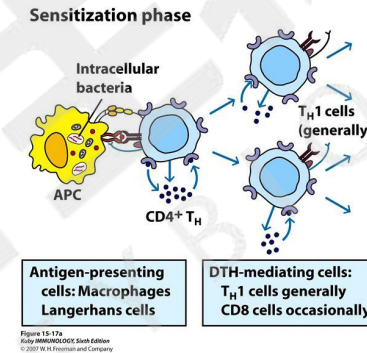
Preclinical Models of Delayed Type Hypersensitivity

Delayed Type Hypersensitivity

Mechanism and Causes

Delayed hypersensitivity reactions are inflammatory reactions initiated by mononuclear leukocytes. These reactions are mediated by T cells and monocytes/macrophages rather than by antibodies. They are also termed type IV hypersensitivity reactions. Delayed hypersensitivity is a major mechanism of defense against various intracellular pathogens, including mycobacteria, fungi, and certain parasites, and it occurs in transplant rejection and tumor immunity.

Type IV - Hypersensitivity



Models in place:

■ OXA Induced DTH Model

Type IV hypersensitivity reaction or Delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH), March 20, 2018 Online biology notes.

OXA Induced DTH Model in Rodent

■ Mechanism

Delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) is a useful approach for evaluating cell-mediated immune responses associated with Th1 reactivity. The DTH reaction is divided into the afferent and efferent phases. During the afferent phase of this model, mice are typically immunized by subcutaneous injection with a specific hapten or antigen in its chemically reactive state and emulsified with an adjuvant. The efferent phase is typically initiated 5-12 days after sensitization, whereby the previously sensitized mice are challenged by either subcutaneous footpad injection or intradermal ear injection. The DTH response is evaluated 24 h post challenge.

■ OXA Induced Murine DTH Model



Animal	C57BL/6
	Clinical: Ear thickness
Evaluation	Cytokine: IL-4, TNF- α , IFN- γ
	Pathology:

OXA Induced DTH Model in C57BL/6 Mice

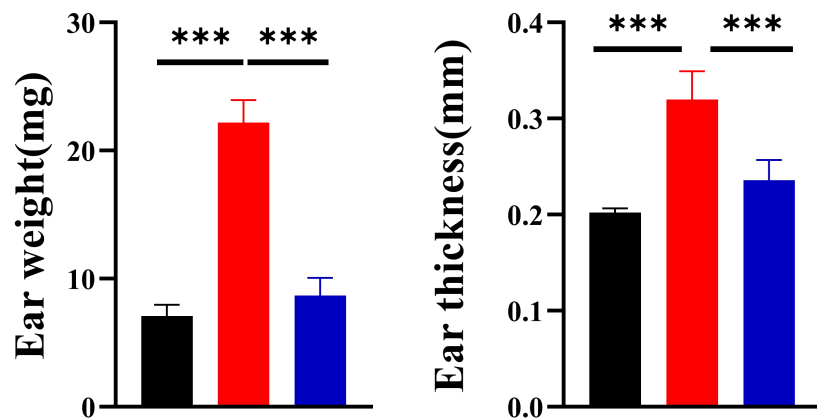


Fig1. Ear weight and thickness

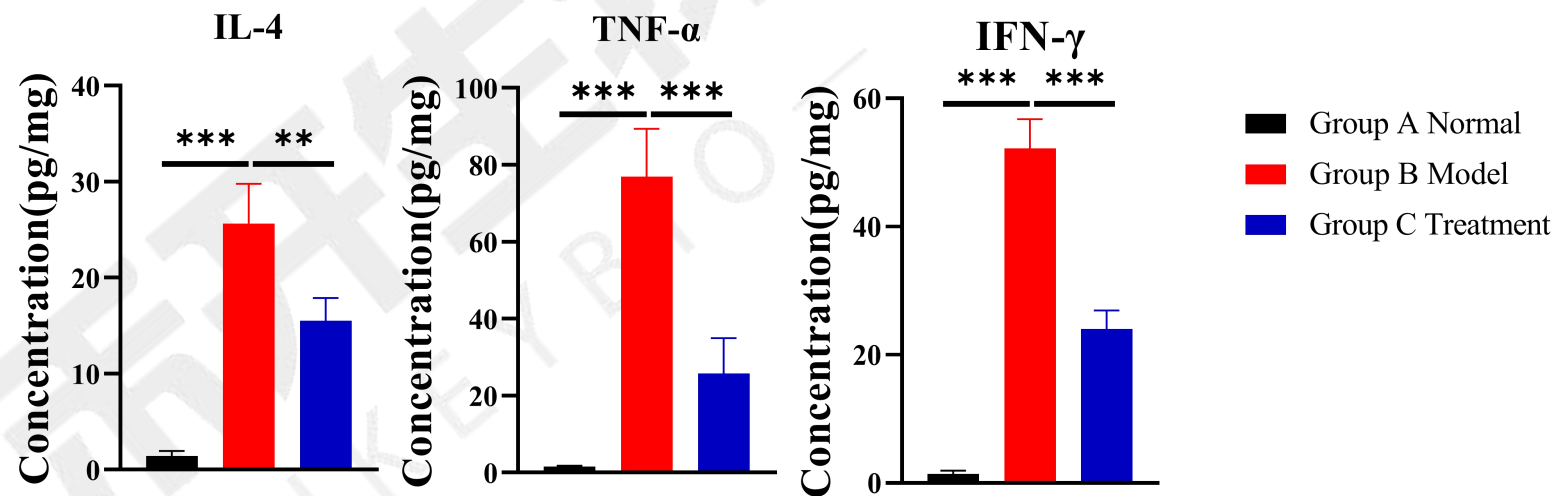


Fig2. Cytokines change in ear tissue Lysate



Our Sites

Non-human Private Center: Guangxi
Analysis Center: Suzhou
Rodent Center: Suzhou



WeChat

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