



Preclinical Models of Hyperuricemia

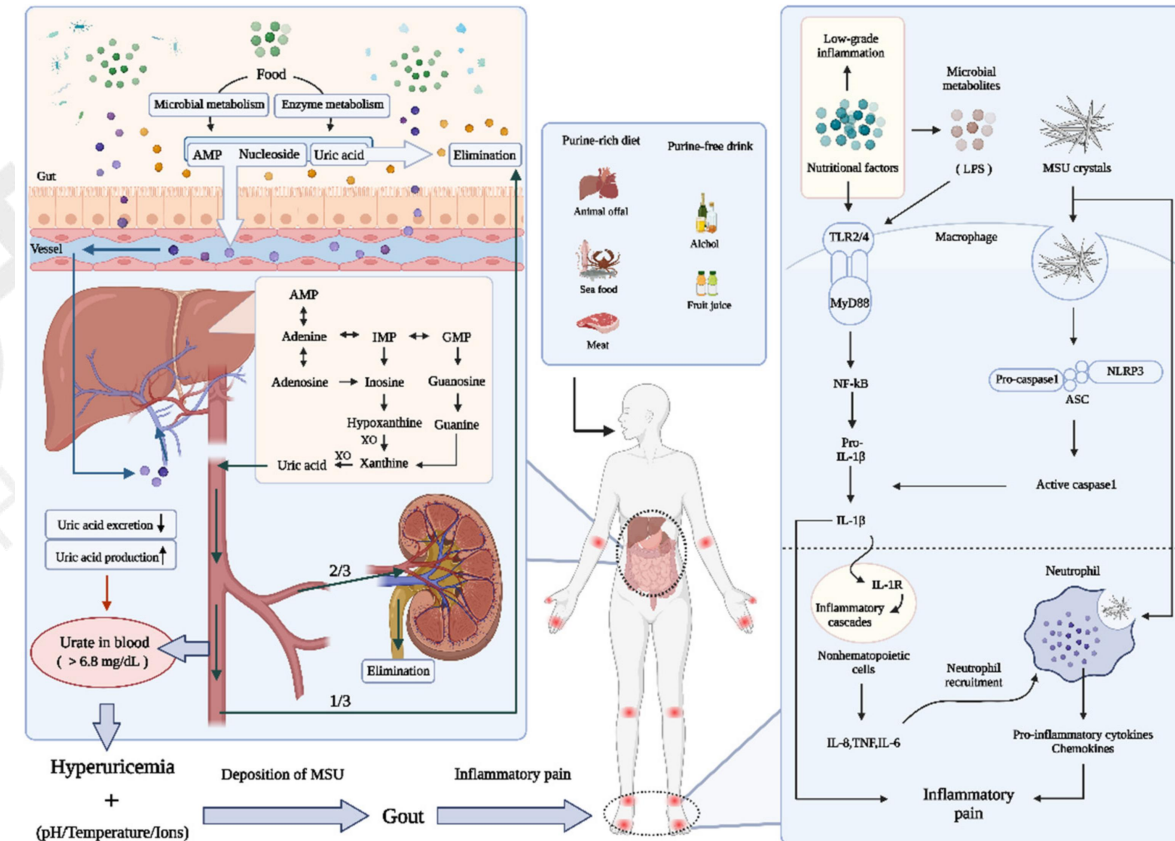
Hyperuricemia

Symptoms and Causes

Hyperuricemia is a common disorder that affects patients of all ages and genders. The most common manifestation of hyperuricemia is gout, which can be very painful and is amenable to treatment. Hyperuricemia is also associated with uric acid and calcium nephrolithiasis. Hyperuricemia affects about 38 million Americans, over 11% of the population, and the incidence is increasing worldwide. Most patients with hyperuricemia are asymptomatic, and the diagnosis requires a high degree of suspicion as serum uric acid levels are no longer routinely measured on serum blood panels. Patients with hyperuricemia who develop gout are usually best treated with a xanthine oxidase inhibitor like allopurinol. Depending on the urinary chemistry and stone type, allopurinol, potassium citrate, or both may be recommended in nephrolithiasis.

Models in place:

■ Potassium Oxonate (PO) and Adenine Induced C57BL/6 Hyperuricemia Model

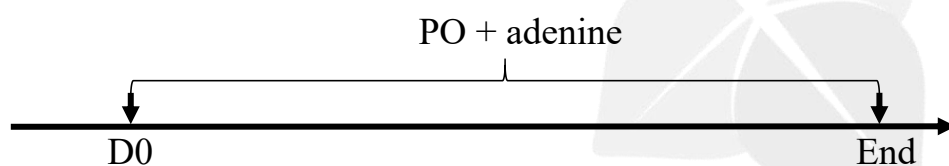


PO and Adenine Induced C57BL/6 Hyperuricemia Model

■ Mechanism

Animal models play an important role in the basic research of UA regulatory substances, due to practical and economic reasons and species differences with humans, mice and rats are more widely used. According to the literature, potassium oxonate (PO) (an uricase inhibitor) with or without high purine food is usually used as hyperuricemia inducer in rats/mice.

■ MSU Induced GA Model in mice



Animal	C57BL/6
Evaluation	Clinical:
	Cell:
	Cytokine: Uric acid
	Pathology: NA

PO and Adenine Induced C57BL/6 Hyperuricemia Model

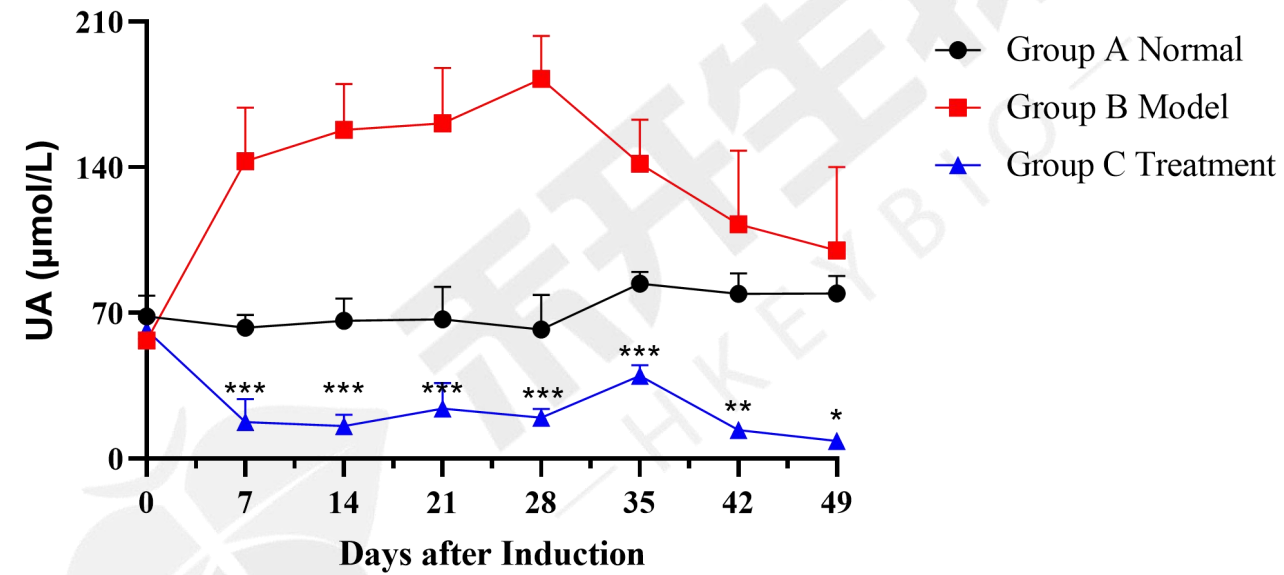


Fig 1 Serum uric acid level



禾开生物

— HKEYBIO —

Our Sites

Non-human Private Center: Guangxi

Analysis Center: Suzhou

Rodent Center: Suzhou



WeChat

Hkeybio Tech.

Website: www.hkeybio.com

Email: info@hkeybio.com