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PRELIMINARY STUDY TOWARDS A CHRONIC EXPERIMENTAL MODEL TO STUDY INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

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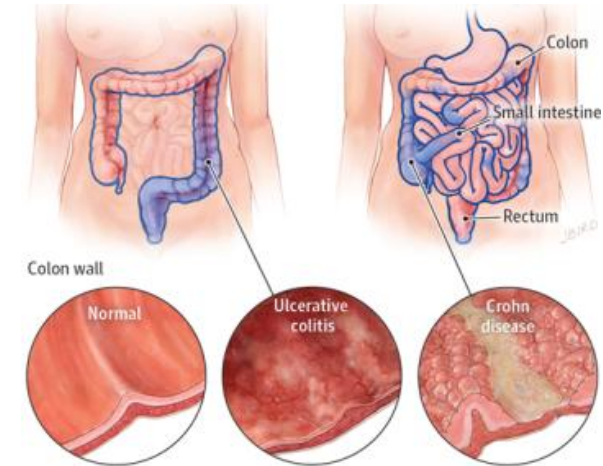


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INTRODUCTION

INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD)

Chronic inflammatory disease of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract characterized by recurrent ulceration.¹



IBD prevalence exceeding 0,5% of the population in westernized countries.²



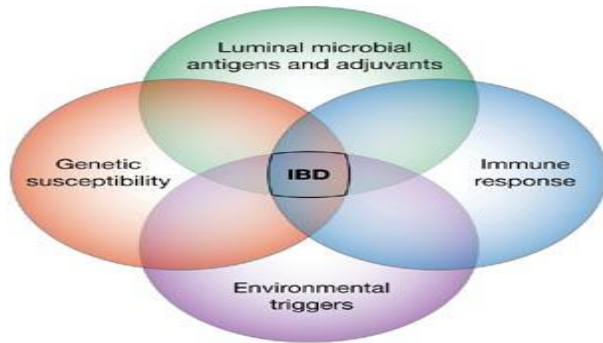
IBD manifests into several intestinal and extra-intestinal symptoms, mainly related to inflammation.³



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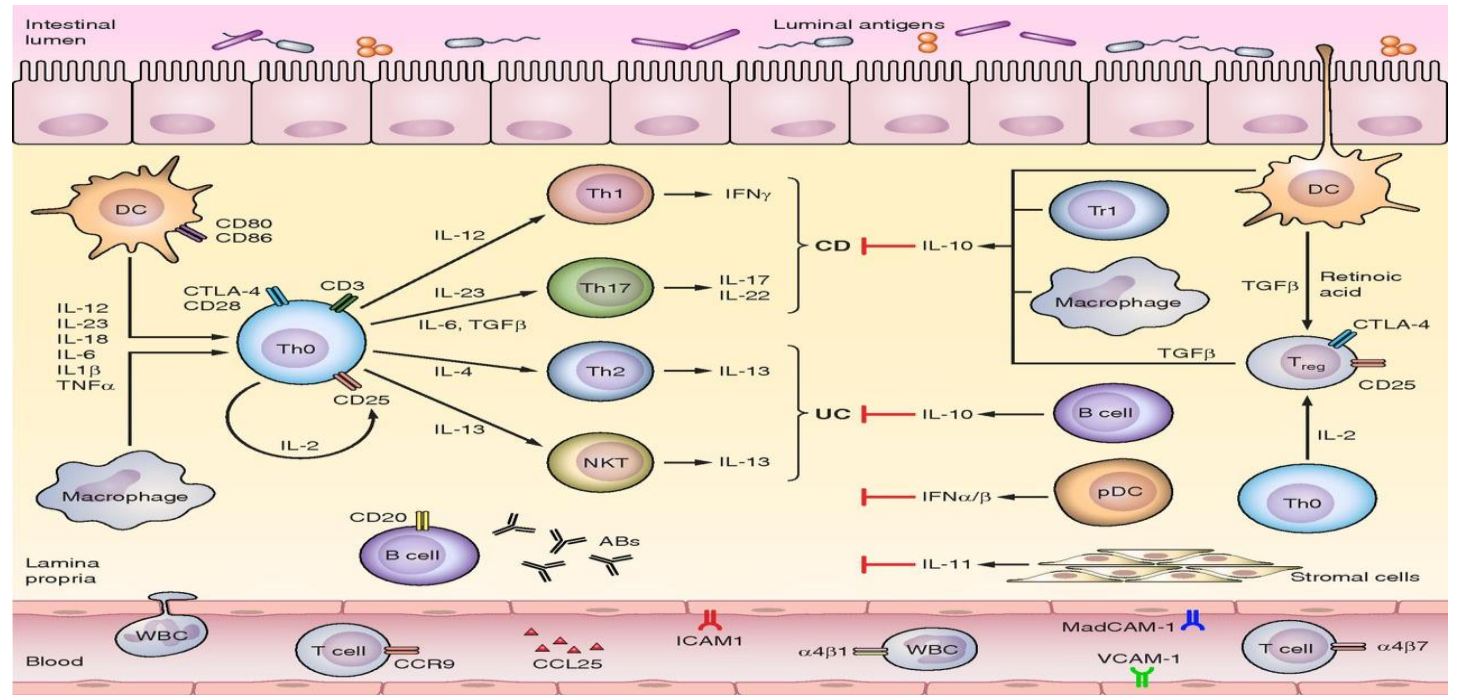
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IBD includes Crohn's disease (CD) and Ulcerative colitis (UC)



Chron Disease
Th₁ and Th₁₇ response

Ulcerative colitis
Th₂ response

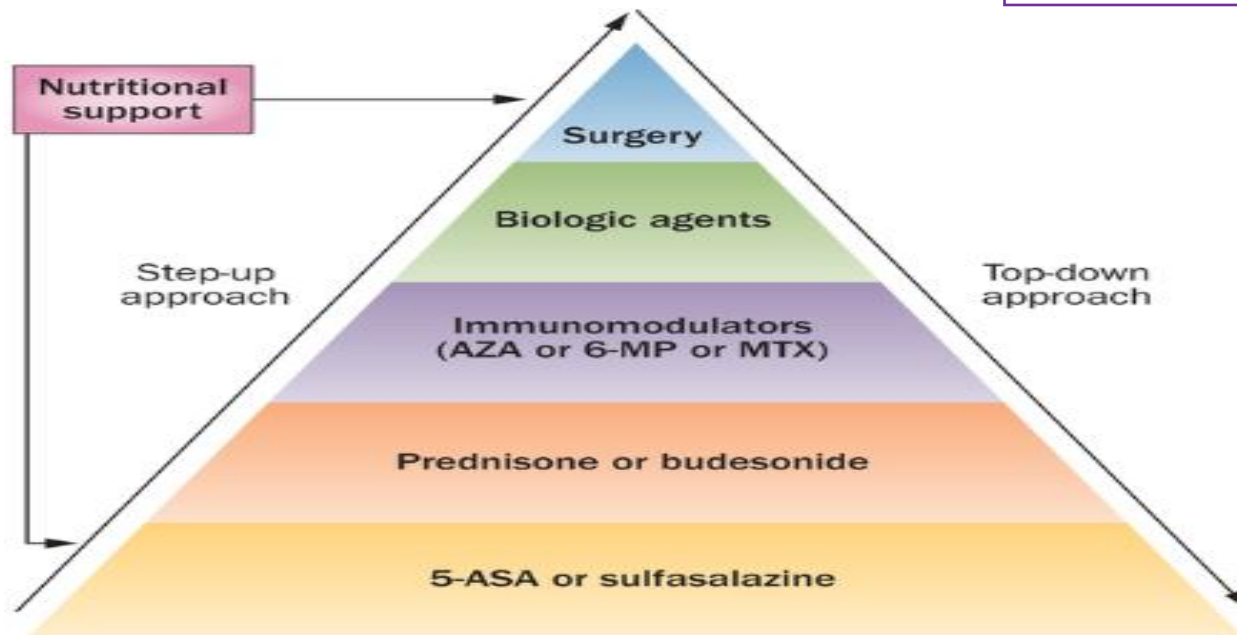




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INTRODUCTION

TREATMENT OF IBD



Induce and maintain the patient in remission

However do not modify or reverse the underlying pathogenic mechanism⁴



Nonclinical studies
for emerging therapeutic strategies



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INTRODUCTION



ANIMAL MODELS

MODEL	SPECIES	METHOD OF INDUCTION	TIME COURSE	DISEASE LOCATION	TYPE OF COLITIS
I. CHEMICALLY INDUCED MODELS					
TNBS	Rats, mice and rabbits	TNBS enema (20-30mg in 30-50% EtOH)	3 days – 8 weeks	Small intestine or colon	Acute and chronic
DSS	Hamsters, mice and rats	2 - 10% DSS feeding	5 days – 15 weeks/	Colon	Acute and chronic
Acetic acid	Rats	1 – 10% acetic acid enema	1 day – 3 weeks	Colon	Acute
Carrageenan	Rats, guinea, pigs and rabbits	Variable oral dosing	1 – 4 weeks	Cecum and colon	Acute and chronic
Indomethacin	Rats	Oral or SC once or twice	< 1 - 8 days	Small intestine	Acute
Oxazalone	Mice and rats	Intracolonic	Rapid	Colon	Acute



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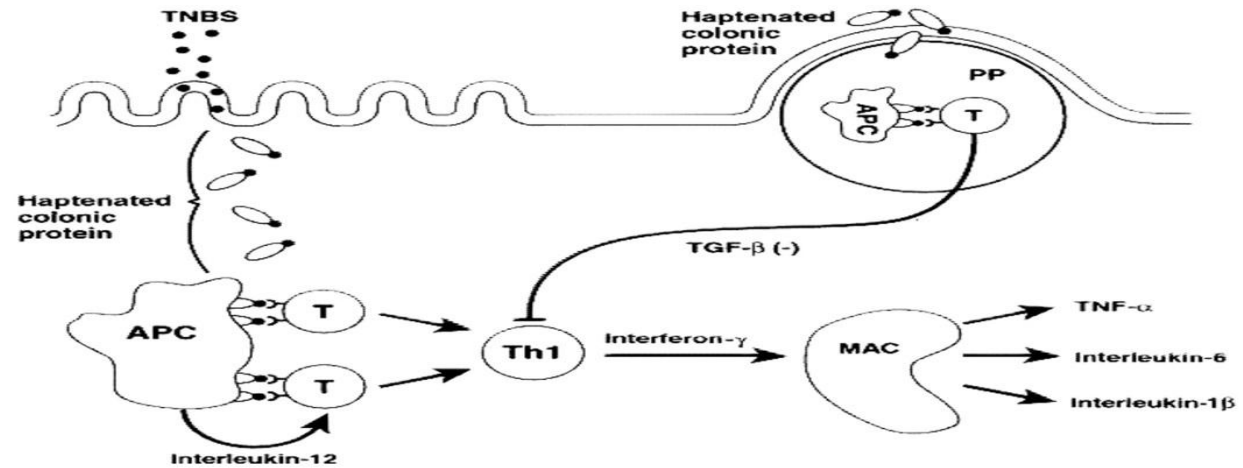
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Mechanism of action of TNBS / Ethanol

ETHANOL is proposed to elicit a transient increase in intestinal permeability.⁵

TNBS reaches the subepithelial space and haptenate tissue and microbial proteins.⁶





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AIM

Evaluate the efficacy of new drugs in Inflammatory Bowel Disease
through an animal model of TNBS-induced chronic colitis



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MATERIAL AND METHODS



ANIMALS

Male CD-1 mice, 20-30g in weight and 6-10 weeks of age, were housed in standard polypropylene cages with *ad libitum* access to food and water in the Faculty of Pharmacy Central Animal Facility in the University of Lisbon.



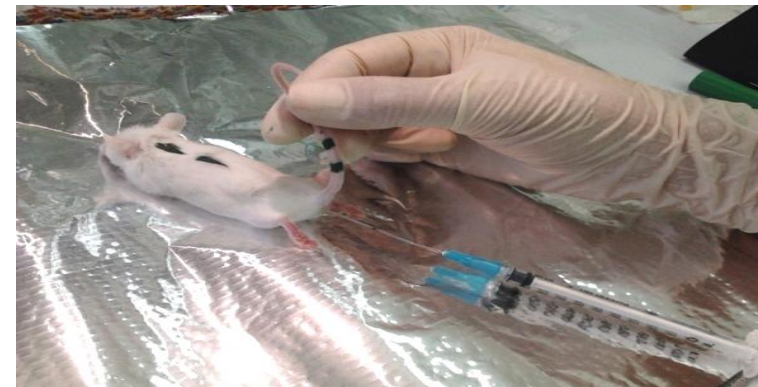


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MATERIAL AND METHODS

TNBS-INDUCED COLITIS

- Mice were left unfed during 24h
- Mice were anesthetized with Ketamine + Xilazine IP
- 100 μ l of TNBS (in 50% ethanol) was administered through a catheter inserted into the rectum
- Mice were kept for 1 min in a Tredelenburg position to avoid reflux





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MATERIAL AND METHODS



CLINICAL SIGNS

The animals were observed daily, monitoring body weight and mortality

BIOCHEMICAL MARKERS

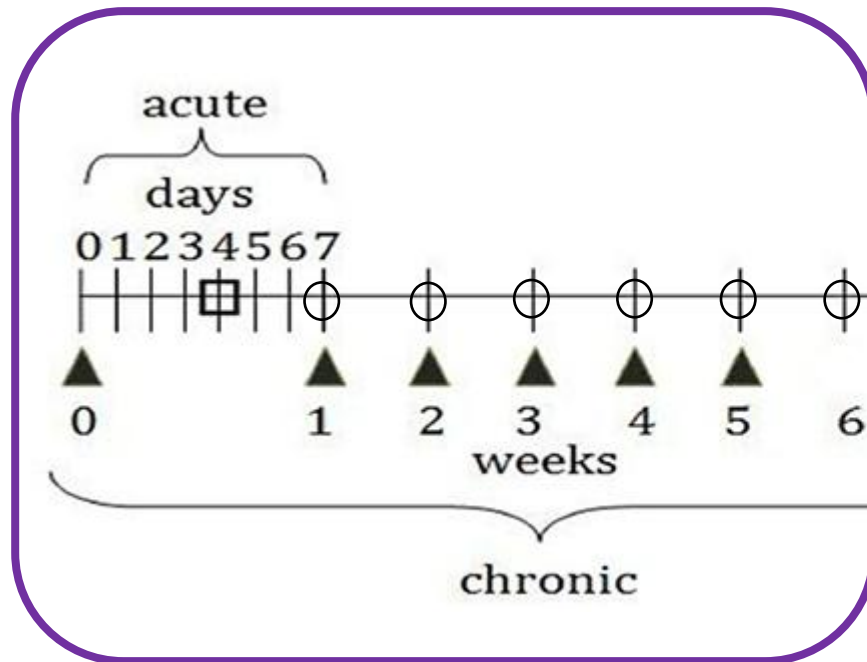
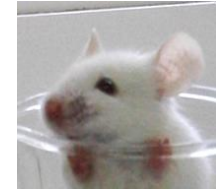
There were evaluated:

Fecal Hemoglobin , Alkaline phosphatase (ALP), Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF)- α , Interleukin (IL)-10,
Creatinine, Urea, Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)



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TNBS SCHEME ADMINISTRATION



- ▲ TNBS administration 1%
- Sample collection (acute)
- Sample collection (chronic)

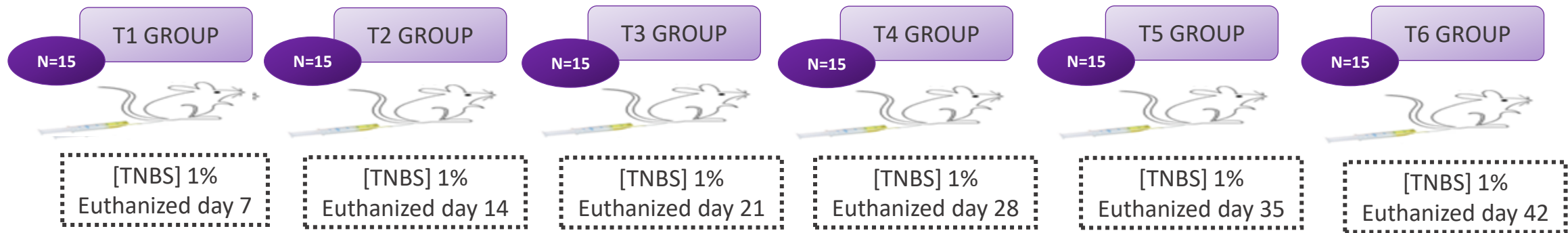


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TNBS SCHEME ADMINISTRATION



TNBS GROUPS



CONTROL GROUPS





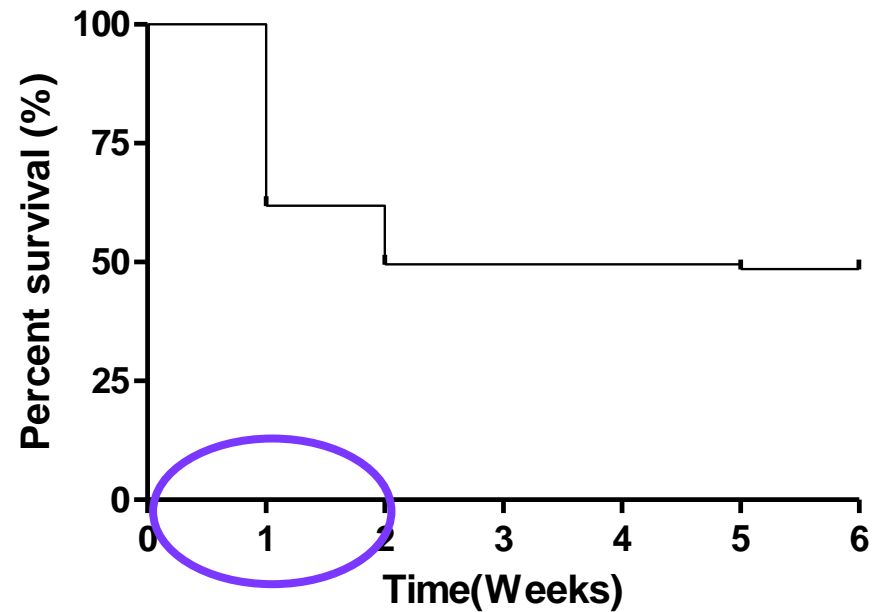
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RESULTS



CLINICAL SIGNS

SURVIVAL RATE





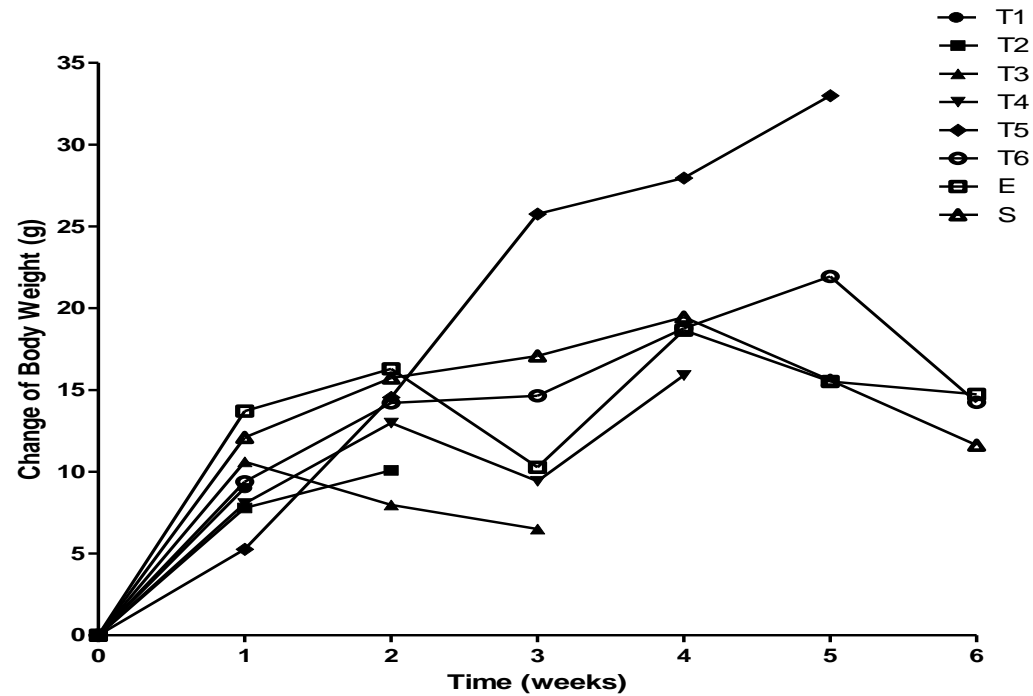
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RESULTS



CLINICAL SIGNS

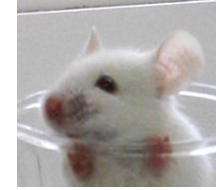
BODY WEIGHT





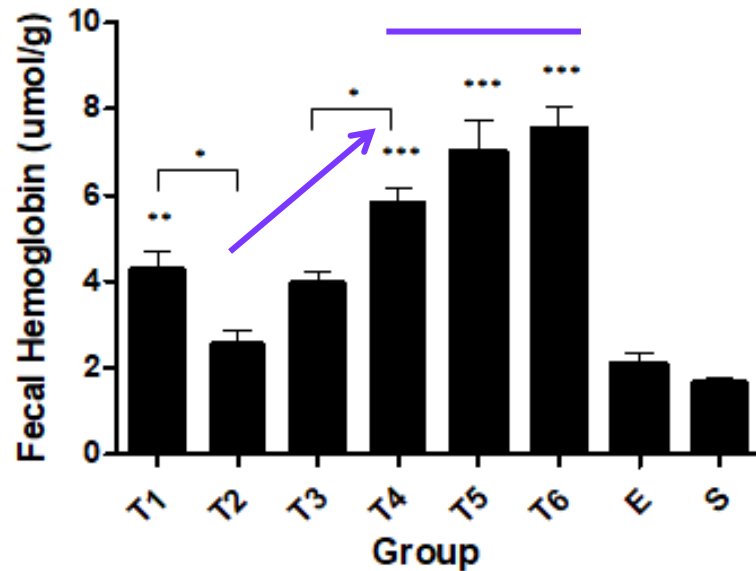
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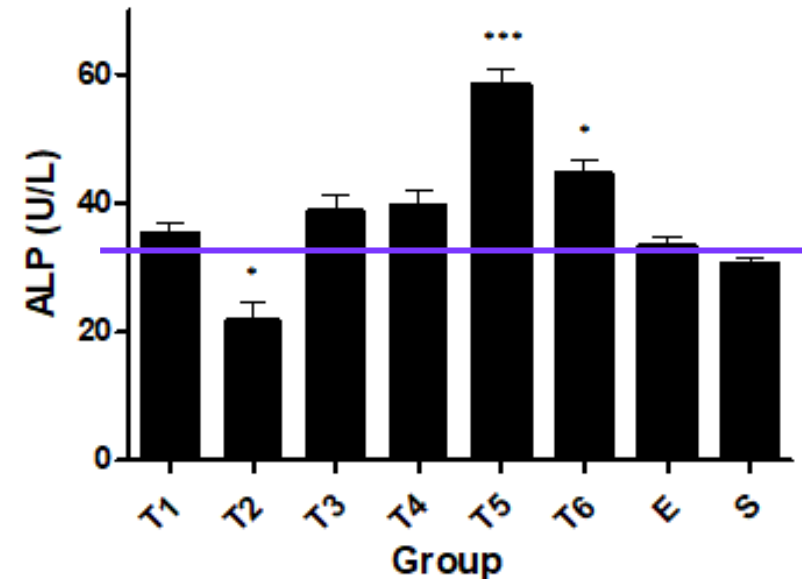
BIOCHEMICAL MARKERS

FECAL HEMOGLOBIN



Legend: One-way ANOVA and Tukey's post hoc test, * p<0.01 between groups; ** p<0.001 compared with ethanol group; *** p<0.0001 compared with ethanol group.

ALP



Legend: One-way ANOVA and Tukey's post hoc test, * p<0.01 compared with ethanol group; *** p<0.0001 compared with ethanol group.



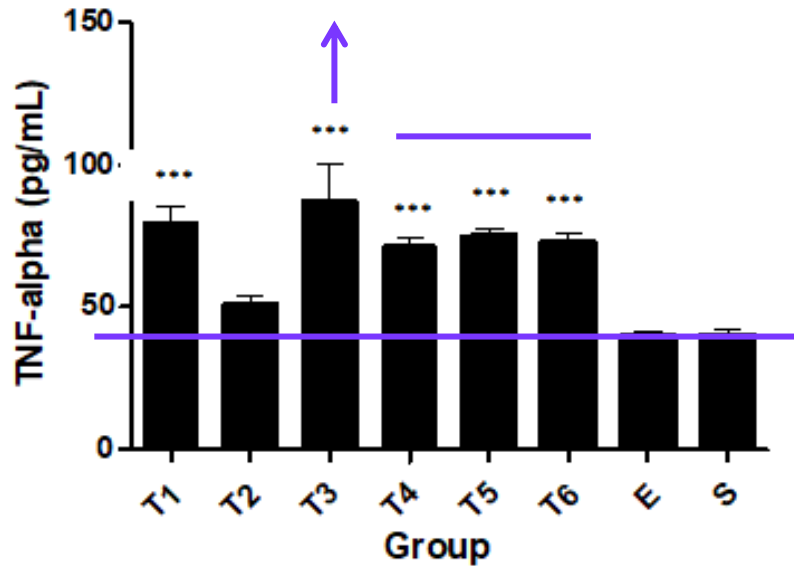
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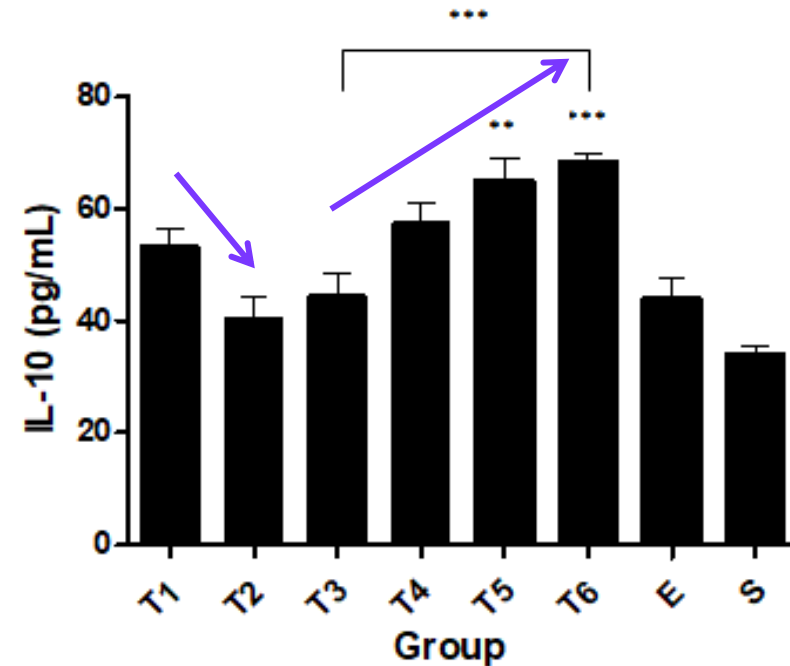
BIOCHEMICAL MARKERS

TNF - ALPHA



Legend: One-way ANOVA and Tukey's post hoc test, ***p<0.0001 compared with ethanol group or between groups.

IL-10



Legend: One-way ANOVA and Tukey's post hoc test; *** p<0.0001 compared with sham group or between groups, **p<0.001 compared with sham group.



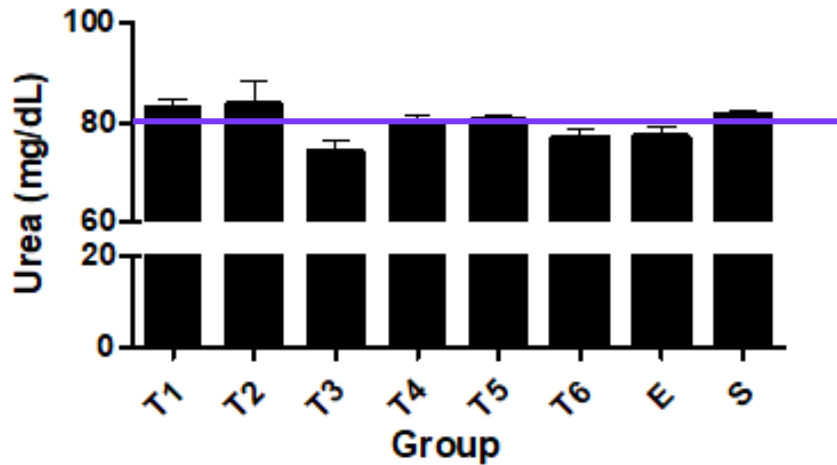
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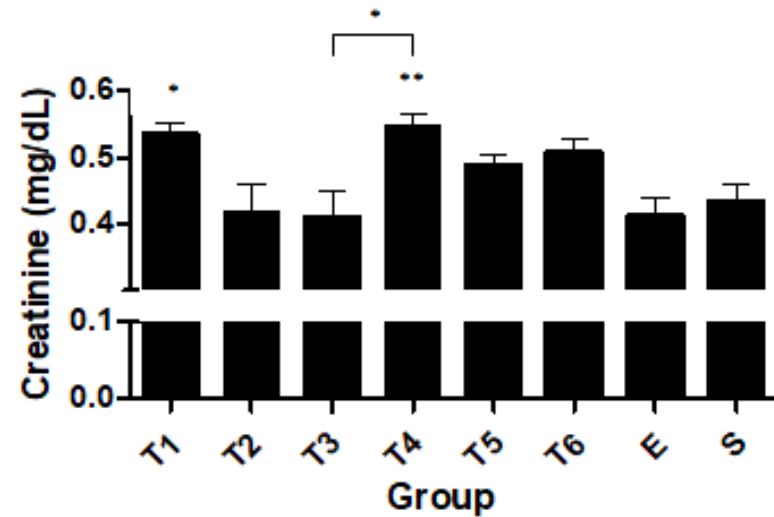


RENAL MARKERS

UREA



CREATININE





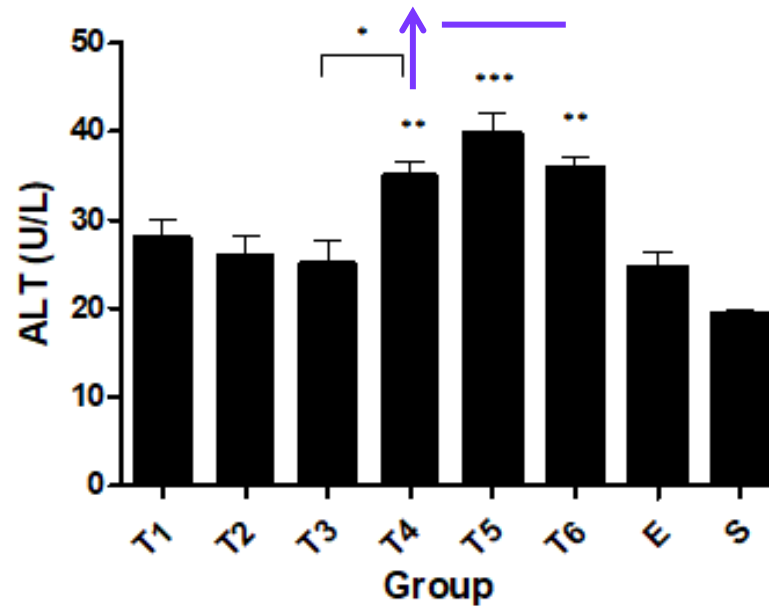
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RESULTS



HEPATIC MARKER

ALT





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DISCUSSION / CONCLUSIONS



- Development of a TNBS-induced colitis model
 - Increased signs of the disease
 - Increased values of Fecal Hemoglobin, TNF- α and ALP in TNBS groups compared with Sham group
 - These manifestations are compatible with a correct induction of colitis^{8,9}
- Acute phase of the disease in the first week
 - Peak of signs of the disease
 - Decreased of survival rate
 - Congruent with other research groups^{8,10,11}

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- 9. Bang, B. & Lichtenberger, L.M. Curr. Protoc. Pharmacol. 2016
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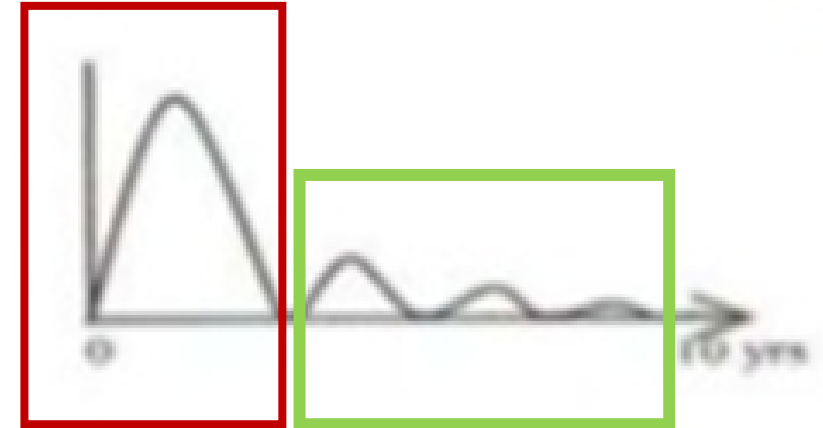


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DISCUSSION / CONCLUSIONS



- Chronic phase of the disease
 - Multiple TNBS administrations^{12,13}
 - Presence of signs of the disease
 - Stabilization and maintenance of values from week 4 until week



These findings seem to propose

4 administrations 1% TNBS for the induction of chronic colitis

Histopathological analysis

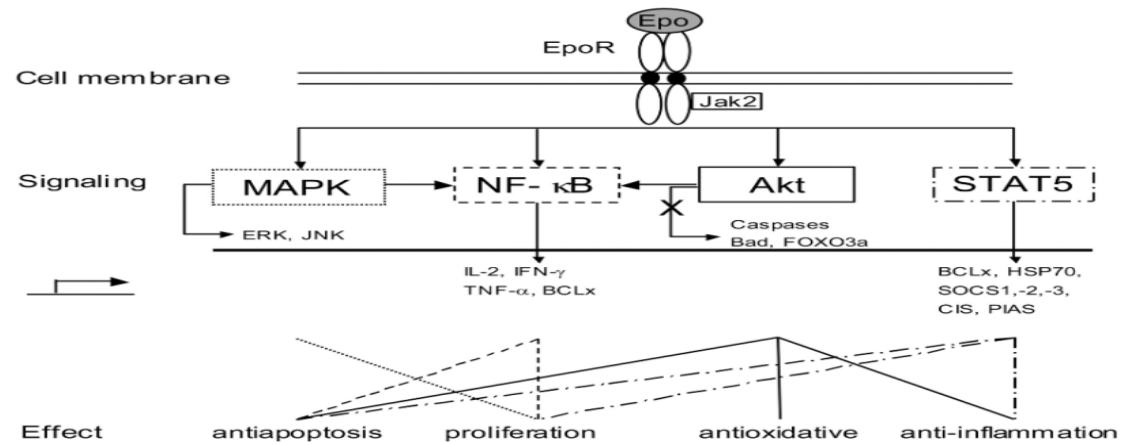


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FUTURE PROSPECTS



Erythropoietin (EPO)





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