

# CRO services for Immune-Mediated Glomerulonephritis (Anti-GBM Nephritis)

Administration of antibodies to glomerular basement membrane (GBM) induces a glomerulonephritis involving neutrophil and platelet localization; proteases, reactive oxygen species and eicosanoids mediating injury leading to a crescentic glomerulonephritis, mesangial proliferation, interstitial nephritis, and proteinuria. Complement and neutrophil-dependent injury, macrophages, T-cells, platelets, pro-coagulant signals, and matrix accumulation are just a few of the many cellular mediators of anti-GBM disease. The model has been heavily used to examine cellular and immune-mediated mechanisms of glomerulonephritis and therapeutic interventions. *Product # PTX-001GBM.*

## Probetex Immune Mediated GN Model

### Animal:

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (6-8 weeks old)

### Anti-GBM Model

Injection: Sheep anti-GBM serum

Control: PBS or non-immune immunoglobulin

Recommended Duration: 3 weeks autologous phase;  
6 weeks for CKD

### Disease Assessment:

Proteinuria (Urine (Collection-Metabolic Cage)

Immune Complex Deposition (Immunofluorescence)

Podocytopathy; Podocyte Count – P57), density

Mesangial proliferation, Matrix accumulation

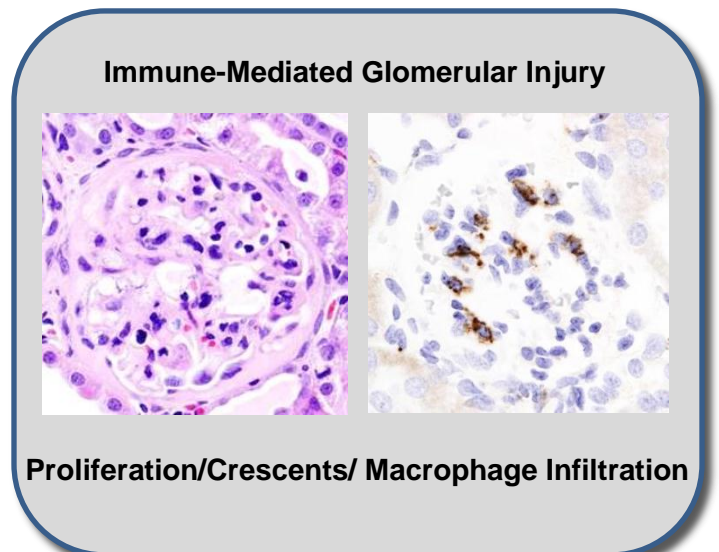
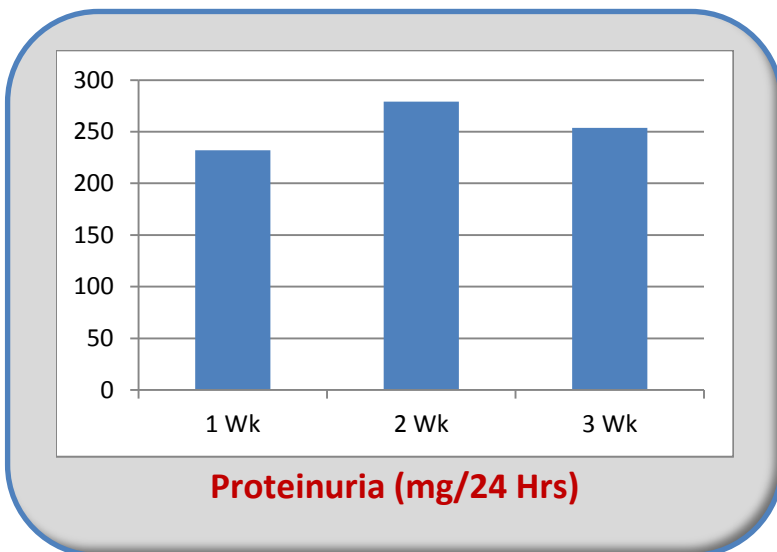
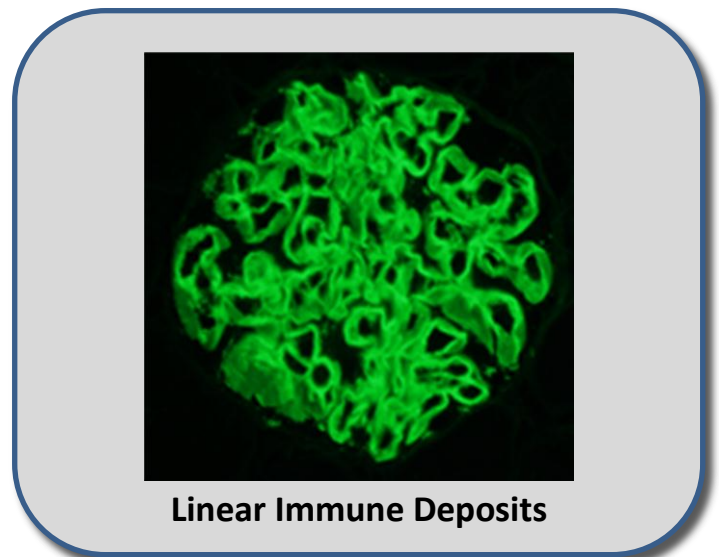
### Additional Assessments:

Inflammatory cell infiltration (ie:CD68)

Protein expression analysis (Western analysis)

Histology (H&E, PAS)

Image Analysis



Please contact us for more information:

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