

# CRO Services for Passive Heymann Nephritis (Membranous Nephropathy)

Membranous nephropathy is a common glomerular disease leading to end-stage renal disease in humans. Passive HN is induced in rats by a single injection of sheep anti-Fx1A (active component: megalin). The disease closely mimics the pathological characteristics of clinical disease showing sub-epithelial immune complex deposition, podocyte injury and proteinuria making this an attractive model to explore therapeutic efficacy and drug discovery.

Probetex, Inc.

## Probetex Membranous Nephropathy Model

### Animal:

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

### Heymann Nephritis Model

Injection: Sheep anti-Fx1A serum

Control: PBS or non-immune immunoglobulin

Recommended Duration: 1 week heterologous phase, 3 weeks autologous phase; 6 weeks for CKD

### Disease Assessment:

Proteinuria (Urine (Collection-Metabolic Cage)

Immune Complex Deposition (Immunofluorescence)

Podocytopathy (Synaptopodin; Podocyte Count – P57)

Glomerular podocyte density

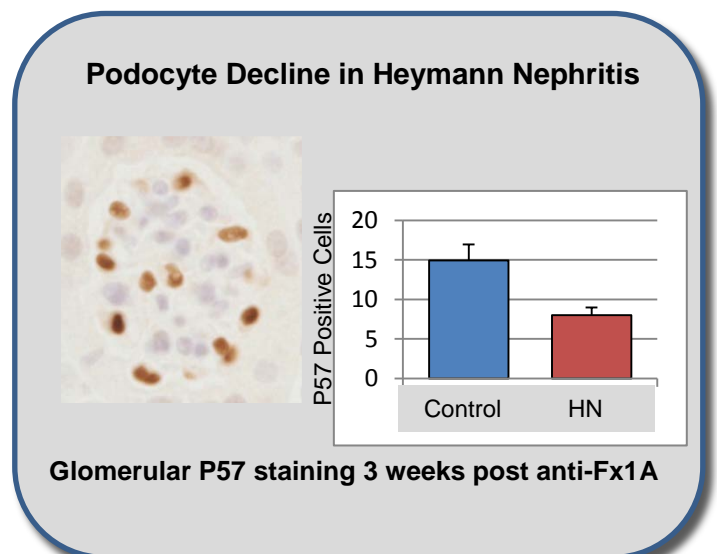
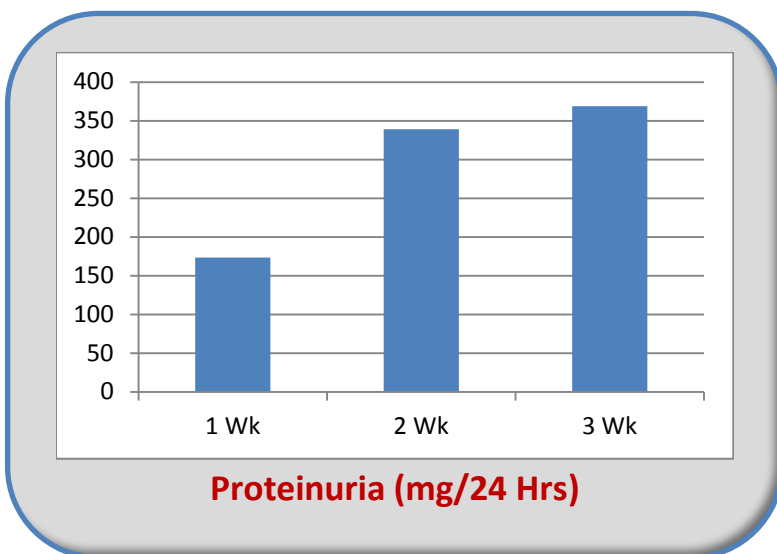
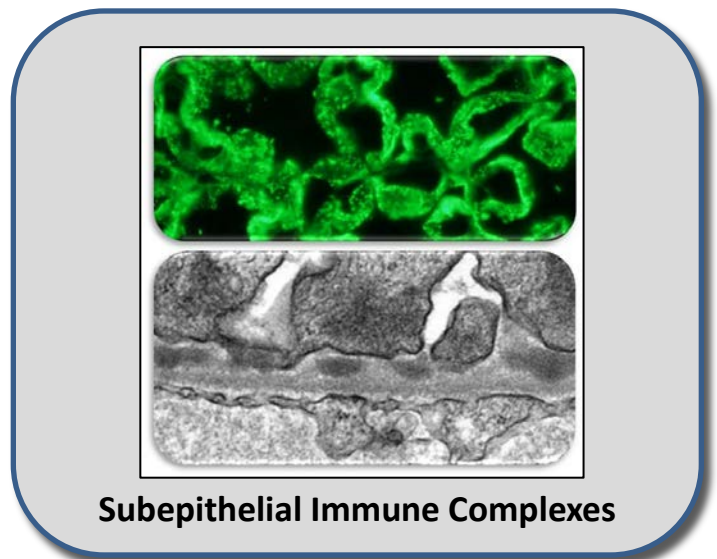
### Additional Assessments:

Inflammatory cell infiltration (ie:CD68)

Protein expression analysis (Western analysis)

Histology (H&E, PAS)

Image Analysis



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