

In vivo Pharmacology: 11-day Tobacco Smoke Induced Pulmonary Neutrophilia In Mice

Species, strain, sex:	mouse, BALB/c, male
No. of animals per group:	n=8
Pharmacological control:	p38 inhibitor
Routes of administration:	upon request
Treatment mode:	prophylactic, therapeutic
Duration of dosing:	upon request

Smoking-associated COPD is characterized by inflammation, changes affecting small airways, and emphysema.

Animals are exposed to tobacco smoke for 11 days. Inflammation is assessed through analysis of BALF cell count, lung homogenate cytokines and histology. Changes affecting epithelial cells are studied in depth employing immunohistochemistry.

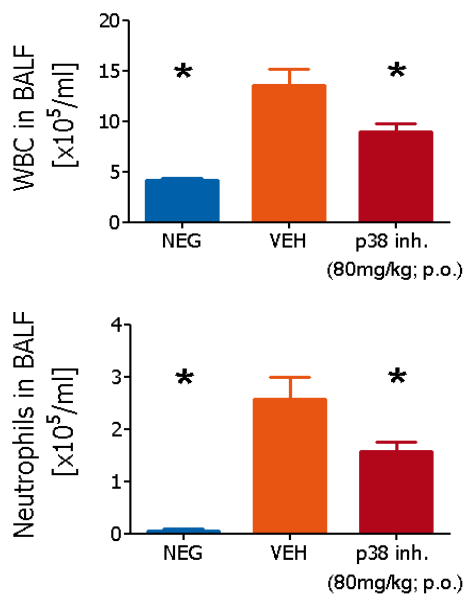
Main read-outs:

- total and differential cell count in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF)

Facultative read outs:

- inflammatory mediators in lung homogenate
- histopathology
- immunohistochemistry

Effect of p38-inhibitor on BAL cell influx



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