

In vivo* Pharmacology: Mouse Sepsis Model Induced by IP Infection with *K. Pneumoniae*, *P. Aeruginosa* and *S. Aureus

Species, strain, sex:	mouse, BALB/c, male mouse, C57Bl/6N, male
Number of animals per group:	n=10
Pharmacological controls:	Meropenem Tobramycin Amoxicillin+Clavulanic acid
Strain:	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 1470 (ESBL producing clinical isolate) <i>P. aeruginosa</i> ATCC 27853 <i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 29213
Treatment mode:	prophylactic/therapeutic
Duration of dosing:	single/multiple dosing

Acute septicaemia in mice is the basic and most frequently used model in early evaluation of novel therapies. Mouse septicaemia model is simple to use as regards techniques of infection, treatment and data evaluation as well as economical concerning amounts of substances and duration.

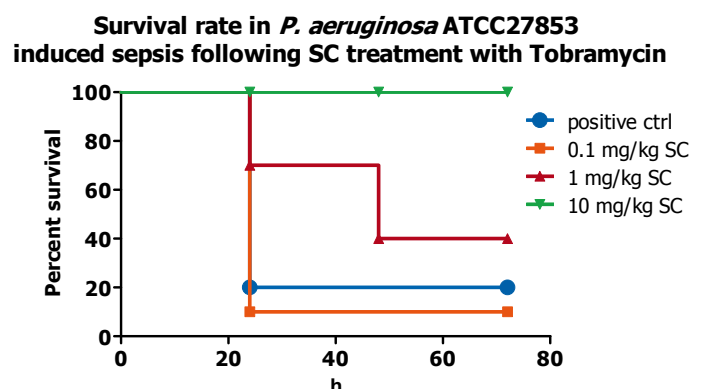
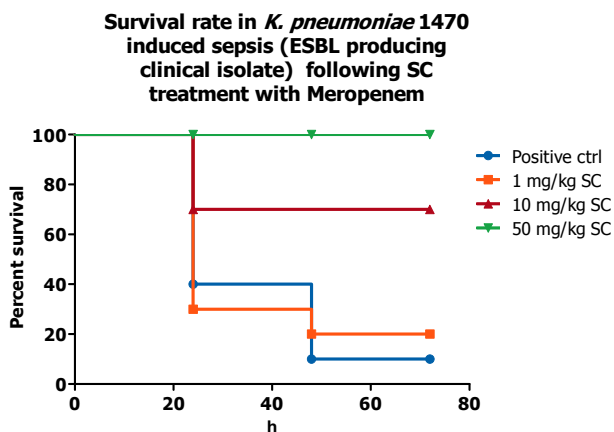
Basic study design include single treatment prior to infection and monitoring of mortality up to 48-72h. Efficacy of the test compound is presented as survival rates.

Main read-outs:

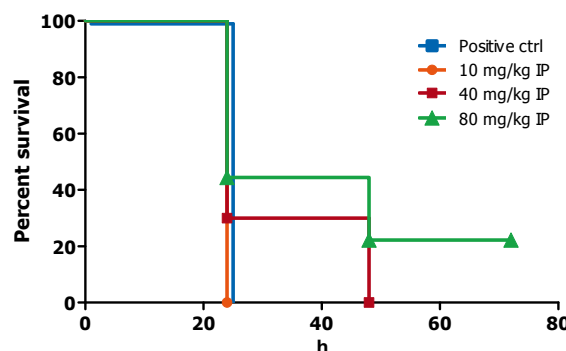
- Survival rates

Facultative read outs:

- CFUs in blood and kidneys



Survival rate in *S. aureus* ATCC29213 induced sepsis following IP treatment with Amoxicillin+clavulanic acid



Models of infection with other bacteria of interest can be developed on request , using bacterial isolates from our collection or provided by the Client.