

## *In vivo* Pharmacology: Wound Healing Model - Excisional Wound

Species, strain, sex:	mouse, C57bl/6; db/db, female rat, wistar han; alloxan treated, male
No. of animals per group:	n=8-10
Pharmacological control:	becaplermin (PDGF-BB)
Routes of administration:	topical, upon request
Treatment mode:	therapeutic
Duration of dosing:	as requested

The full-thickness wound in db/db mouse and in alloxan treated rats are two models of impaired wound healing in diabetes mellitus.

Delayed wound closure in db/db mice is due to impairment of wound contraction, as well as delayed formation and maturation of granulation tissue. The rate of re-epithelialization is the same as in wild type mice.

The wide range of different read-outs permits a more precise differentiation of effects of novel therapeutic agents on the wound healing process.

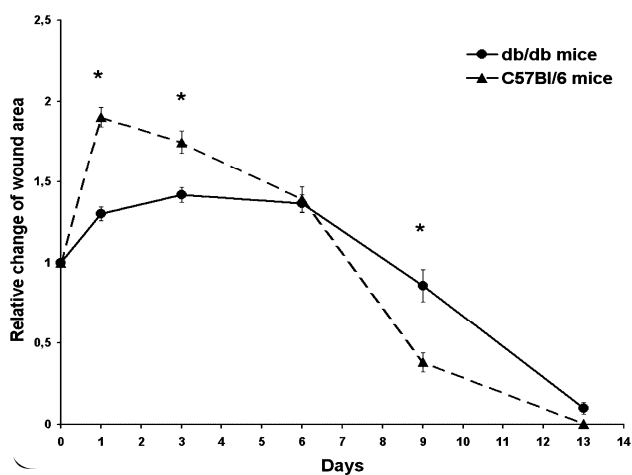
### Main read-outs:

- wound closure

### Facultative read outs:

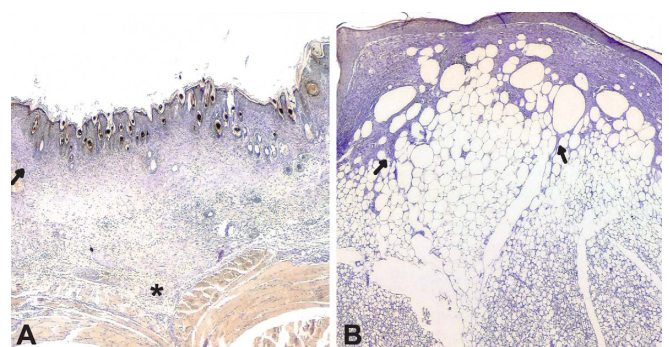
- hydroxyproline, collagen
- Histopathology
- mRNA, IHC, morphometry

Wound closure in C57Bl/6 db/db and mice



wound area, \*p < .05, Mann-Whitney U test

Granulation tissue growth pattern in C57Bl/6 and db/db mice



C57Bl/6 (A) and db/db (B) mice; 25X, van Gieson, Toxicologic Pathology (2009) 37:183

### References

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Tkalcević VI, Cuzić S, Brajsa K, Mildner B, Bokulić A, Situm K, Perović D, Glojnaric I, Parnham MJ. Enhancement by PL 14736 of granulation and collagen organization in healing wounds and the potential role of *egr-1* expression. *European Journal of Pharmacology* (2007) 570:212

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