The C57bl 6 Mouse Every Step Of The Way

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Webinar: Genetic Background of Mice and Why It Matters

Dietary AGE Products Impact Insulin Resistance, Inflammation, And LifespanThe Inflamed Brain: A Conversation about Immune Responses, Addiction, Depression.. - Dr. R. A Harris ~~Intro to RNA Seq with Jupyter, Part I~~ The C57bl 6 Mouse Every
The C57BL/6 inbred strain was developed starting in 1921 by Clarence Little at the Jackson Labs. At that time, a "black subline" (C57BL) and a "brown subline" (C57BR) were established and bred independently. The C57BL subline was further separated into two sublines designated "subline 6" and "subline 10."

The C57BL/6 Mouse - Charles River Laboratories | Every ...
C57BL/6, often referred to as "C57 black 6", "C57" or "black 6", is a common inbred strain of laboratory mouse. It is the most widely used "genetic background" for genetically modified mice for use as models of human disease. They are the most widely used and best-selling mouse strain, due to the availability of congenic strains, easy breeding, and robustness.

C57BL/6 - Wikipedia
The C57BL/6 mouse (1921) Despite its obvious limitations in mimicking everything that goes on within the human body, the laboratory mouse has proven to be an invaluable model of the human condition. Perhaps no strain of mouse exemplifies this best than a highly inbred mouse strain known as C57BL/6, sometimes abbreviated to “black 6” or B6.

The C57BL/6 mouse (1921) | British Society for Immunology
The C57BL/6 mouse is a multipurpose model that can be used in such fields as model creation, physiology, safety and efficacy, and genetics. General Purpose - Atochina, E.N. et al. Attenuated allergic airway hyperresponsiveness in C57BL/6 mice is associated with enhanced surfactant protein (SP)-D production following allergic sensitization.

C57BL/6 Mice Datasheet | Charles River
1) C57BL/6 The C57BL/6 mouse is the second mammal to have complete genome sequencing (after humans), and the... 2) BALB/c

C57BL/6 and BALB/c Mouse Models | Cyagen
One of the most used inbred mouse models, the C57BL/6 is used in nearly every research application, and it's commonly used as the genetic background for transgenic mouse models. It is also the preferred model for studying diet-induced obesity and the chronic experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis model of multiple sclerosis.

C57BL/6 Mice | Black 6 Inbred Mouse Strain | Taconic ...
C57BL/6JRj by JANVIER LABS is a widely used strain and was the first one to have its genome sequenced. It's not very sensitive to spontaneous tumours but allows for the expression of a wide variety of mutations, hence its frequent use as genetic background in transgenic models.C57BL/6JRj are active and easy to manipulate and have a long life expectancy.

C57BL/6JRj Mouse - Janvier Labs
The C57BL/6N mouse shares many characteristics with the C57BL/6J, e.g. alopecia and cannibalism. 5 SNP differences have however been identified (Petkov and Wiles, 2005). This strain does not have the deletion in the Nnt gene that has been found in the C57BL/6J.

C57BL/6NRj Mouse - Janvier Labs
Since C.C. Little (the founder of The Jackson Laboratory) initially generated the C57BL inbred strain in the 1920’s-1930’s, the inbred substrain C57BL/6 became the most frequently used mouse strain in biomedical research. The popularity of C57BL/6 inbred mice led to the establishment of many colonies at different vendors and academic institutions around the world.

There is no such thing as a C57BL/6 mouse!
Poloxamer 407 (P-407) induces hyperlipidemia in the rat. It was the purpose of this investigation to determine if chronic P-407 administration would produce atherogenic arterial lesions in the C57BL/6 mouse, a strain reported to be

susceptible to hyperlipidemia-induced atherosclerotic plaque formation.

Poloxamer 407-induced atherogenesis in the C57BL/6 mouse.
At what age can a C57Bl/6 mouse be considered to be "geriatric"? Mice as young as 2-3 months of age are considered by some to be adults. NIA's strain survival information...

At what age can a C57Bl/6 mouse be considered to be ...
Out of over 3,000 varieties of lab mice, the breed of black mice known as C57BL/6 is the most well-known and widely used animal models in research. They're an inbred variety of mice raised in laboratories to be used as research specimens for studying behavioral patterns, genetic inheritance, chronic illnesses, and immunology.

Black Lab Mouse (C57BL/6) - GIANT Microbes
liquid nitrogen vapor phase. The clonal embryonic stem cell line #693 ES C57BL/6 was derived from a strain C57BL/6J (B6) mouse blastocyst Ref Schuster-Gossler K, et al. Use of coisogenic host blastocysts for efficient establishment of germline chimeras with C57BL/6J ES cell lines.

C57BL/6 ATCC ® SCRC-1002™ Mus musculus The clonal embryonic
One of the most widely used laboratory mouse strains is the C57BL/6 mouse. These mice are commonly referred to as “Black 6,” “B6,” or “C57 Black.” There are many substrains of the C57BL/6 mouse (1). This review will discuss two of the most commonly used substrains, C57BL/6J and C57BL/6N.

Attention to Background Strain Is Essential for Metabolic ...
Alopecia in C57BL 6 and related mouse strains Over-grooming behavior Hair loss due to over-grooming (hair nibbling, whisker-eating) has been observed at The Jackson Laboratory for many years among mice in the C57BL/6J and related strains, i.e., C57BL/10J, C58/J, C57BR/cdJ, C57L/J and the congenic histocompatibility lines based on the genetic background of C57BL/10 and C57BL/6.

Alopecia in C57BL 6 and related mouse strains
The C57BL/6 mouse is the most commonly-used inbred mouse strain available and is employed in numerous research areas, including immunology, genetics, diabetes and obesity, neurobiology, cardiovascular biology, and developmental biology.

Buy C57BL/6 Mouse T Cell-depleted Irradiated Splenocytes ...
This atlas represents a first step in comparing the anatomic organization of the brains of the C57BL/6 and the 129/Sv mice, two substrains that are frequently used in studies of the central nervous system. The mouse is rapidly becoming the most commonly used mammalian resource in biomedicine.

Using the most well-studied behavioral analyses of animal subjects to promote a better understanding of the effects of disease and the effects of new therapeutic treatments on human cognition, Methods of Behavior Analysis in Neuroscience provides a reference manual for molecular and cellular research scientists in both

academia and the pharmaceutic

In the years since the third edition of this indispensable reference was published, a great deal has been learned about the nutritional requirements of common laboratory species: rat, mouse, guinea pig, hamster, gerbil, and vole. The Fourth Revised Edition presents the current expert understanding of the lipid, carbohydrate, protein, mineral, vitamin, and other nutritional needs of these animals. The extensive use of tables provides easy access to a wealth of comprehensive data and resource information. The volume also provides an expanded background discussion of general dietary considerations. In addition to a more user-friendly organization, new features in this edition include: A significantly expanded section on dietary requirements for rats, reporting substantial new findings. A new section on nutrients that are not required but that may produce beneficial results. New information on growth and reproductive performance among the most commonly used strains of rats and mice and on several hamster species. An expanded discussion of diet formulation and preparation--including sample diets of both purified and natural ingredients. New information on mineral deficiency and toxicity, including warning signs. This authoritative resource will be important to researchers, laboratory technicians, and manufacturers of laboratory animal feed.

Mice have long been recognized as a valuable tool for investigating the genetic and physiological bases of human diseases such as diabetes, infectious disease, cancer, heart disease, and a wide array of neurological disorders. With the advent of transgenic and other genetic engineering technologies, the versatility and usefulness of the mouse as a

The goals of this research were to a) characterize the protein-function relationships of skeletal muscle single fibers from the mouse hindlimb b) examine mouse-strain related differences in myosin heavy chain composition (MHC) and single fiber contractile function, and c) quantify changes in fiber size and contractile function in response to 7 days of non-weight bearing. This research is significant because mechanistic approaches to understanding relationships between muscle protein expression, contractile function, and mechanical loading will likely benefit from a transition from the traditional laboratory rat to genetically modified mouse models. The methods used in this research feature an in vitro skinned-fiber preparation and single-fiber gel electrophoresis. Hindlimb muscles of mice were excised, and dissected into smaller bundles from which single muscle fibers were isolated. Single fibers were placed in skinning solution that permeabilized the fiber's membrane. The ends of skinned single muscle segments were attached to stainless steel troughs, which were connected to an isometric force transducer and a direct-current position motor. This system allowed the measurement of the fiber's cross-sectional area (CSA), peak isometric force (P0), and unloaded maximal shortening velocity (V0) during maximal Ca2-activating. The identification of the fiber's MHC content was subsequently achieved by electrophoresis of a sample of each fiber segment. The results showed that the C57BL/6 mouse soleus muscle contains a MHC composition (20% type I) that is dramatically different than the ICR and CBA/J mouse strains (50% type I, respectively). Type I fibers from the C57BL/6 mouse had V0 that was 25% lower than type I fibers from ICR and CBA/J mice. Following 7 days of hindlimb suspension (HS) all strains experienced significant

soleus muscle and single-fiber atrophy and decreases in the absolute and specific (force/fiber CSA) of type I and II fibers. However, type I fibers from C57BL/6 mice showed no change in V0 whereas type I fibers from ICR and CBA/J showed increased V0. In conclusion, this research demonstrates that unlike the rat and human models of non-weight bearing, mouse soleus type I and II fibers are equally affected by HS with respect to decreases in fiber CSA and force. However, type I fiber V0 was elevated only in mouse strains with solei containing at least 50% type I MHC. These findings challenge the current view that non-weight bearing affects slow fibers more than fast fibers, and suggests that changes in single fiber contractile function with HS may be influenced in part by the MHC distribution of the muscle.

Immunopharmacology as a field of scientific endeavor had its origins more than thirty years ago in the application of antibody-based techniques to assays of hormones and drugs in tissues and body fluids. More recently, the field has been redefined to include a primary focus on the immune system as a target of xenobiotic action. Advances in the field of immunology have made it apparent that the immune system, like other organ systems, declines in its function as a result of aging, viral infections like AIDS, and other immunotoxic influences, giving rise to secondary immunodeficiency. Deficiencyof the immune system in turn leads to infections, autoimmune diseases, and an increased incidence of certain cancers. The notion of treating the failing immune system is relatively new; however, more than a decade of research on cancer and AIDS has created the burgeoning new clinical field of immunotherapy. Immunopharmacology then stands as the preclinical and clinical science of immune manipulation. As such, like its parent field of pharmacology, it includes within its scope basic studies of immune mechanisms as they relate to the pathogenesis of inflammation and immunologic disturbances. As with pharma cology, the perspective is always a therapeutic one. Studies of immune and inflammatory processes emphasize the use of pharmacologic probes and drugs to elucidate the underlying biochemical pharmacology.

As a truly translational area of biomedical investigation, epilepsy research spans an extraordinary breadth of subjects and involves virtually every tool that modern neuroscience has at its disposal. The Encyclopedia of Basic Epilepsy Research provides an up to date, comprehensive reference for all epilepsy researchers. With an expert list of authors, the encyclopedia covers the full spectrum of research activities from genes and molecules to animal models and human patients. The encyclopedia's electronic format also provides unparalleled access to frequent updates and additions, while the limited edition print version provides another option for owning this content. The Encyclopedia of Basic Epilepsy Research is an essential resource for researchers of all levels and clinicians who study epilepsy. The only comprehensive reference for basic research and current activities in epilepsy Electronic format provides fast and easy access to updates and additions, with limited print version available as well Contains over 85 articles, all written by experts in epilepsy research

This volume comprehensively covers new technologies and methodologies that have appeared for the study of mouse development. This volume is Part B of an update of volume 225, Guide to Techniques in Mouse Development, edited by P.M. Wassarman and M.L. DePamphilis and published in 1993. Comprehensively covers new techniques for the cryopreservation of gametes and embryos, production of transgenic and null (knockout) animals (use of ES cells), generation of conditional/inducible mutant animals, use of gene-trap mutagenesis, analysis of allele-specific expression, use of new reporter constructs, humanizing of transgenic animals, transcript profiling of mouse development, imaging of mouse development, and rederivation of animals and use of mouse genomics.

Assessing Nanoparticle Risks to Human Health provides a systematic overview of nanoparticle risks and considers the limitations of this paradigm in a context where extreme uncertainties prevail. As well as exploring conventional risk assessment methodology, the contributing authors investigate several alternate approaches. The adequacy of current frameworks for risk management and regulatory oversights, including corporate approaches in the US and EU, are explored, and suggestions are made as to how these frameworks can be modified to make them more efficient and effective. Presenting a coherent framework for analysis of the available information, this book presents the latest scientific understanding of the toxicity and health effects of nanoparticles, the technical issues relating to exposure assessment and management, and the ways in which the current risk paradigm can be used/modified to deal with the challenges of nanoparticle risks. All chapters of this new edition have been thoroughly updated to reflect the many changes in the field since the first edition. Additions and updates in the second edition of the book include: New exposure assessment strategies for nanomaterials including life cycle exposure assessment approaches and detailed information on nanoparticle exposure control and protection in the workplace. A state-of-the-art scientific update on the hazard and risk assessment of nanomaterials: discussion of key additional publications on the toxicology and biokinetics of nanomaterials; available data and methods to characterize the health hazard and risk of exposure to nanomaterials in the workplace; additional examples of the use of such data and methods to develop occupational safety and health guidance; and discussion of progress to date, ongoing efforts, and remaining challenges in nanomaterials hazard and risk characterization. New studies on the use of expert judgment in nanotechnology. Quantitative data from Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's 4-phase study. A description and evaluation of new CB tools and new ISO technical specifications. A comprehensive update of the legal frameworks in the US and the EU. With the second edition of Assessing Nanoparticle Risks to Human Health Prof. Ramachandran provides researchers and practitioners producing or using nanoparticles, or those involved in nanomaterials risk assessments, technology, health science, policy, safety, environment and regulatory aspects an invaluable reference to adopt the right technologies and strategies and to comply to legal frameworks and regulations. For policy makers and advisory firms it provides the knowledge needed to advise on compliance with or development of new regulations on nanomaterials. Makes essential reading for risk assessment professionals, companies working with nanoparticles, nanotechnology research groups and regulators Explores the use of risk assessment methodologies in an occupational health setting, and their limitations Provides a framework for

evidence-based decision making in a context with many uncertainties

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