

Non-GLP Toxicology and Safety Pharmacology Studies



Submit your compounds with confidence using CrownBio Toxicology and Safety evaluation

Our range of Non-GLP Toxicology and Safety Pharmacology studies provide clients with maximum confidence for regulatory submissions.

- Comprehensive NHP Non-GLP Toxicology assay platform, for evaluating drug physiological and pathological effects, including spontaneously diabetic, dysmetabolic, and obese NHPs.
- Complemented by commercially available and proprietary rodent models of Type 2 diabetes and PKD.
- Safety Pharmacology rodent and NHP platforms, for standalone assessments or integrated toxicological profiling.
- Rapid study initiation for fast turnaround of robust results.
- AAALAC certified, highly trained staff with extensive experience providing client confidence with data and regulatory submissions.



Non-GLP Toxicology and Safety Pharmacology Study Key Facts



CrownBio provides a comprehensive Toxicology and Safety Pharmacology platform, across NHP and rodent models, to provide confidence in regulatory submission data

- Non-GLP Toxicology studies using lean healthy or dysmetabolic NHPs, with a range of common (i.v., i.m., s.c., p.o.) administration routes, as well as expertise in intraocular and intraperitoneal injections and intrathecal administration.
 - Comprehensive assessment program including blood, tissue, and organ collection, biopsy, and gross necropsy over a wide range of body systems, as well as a variety of assay and parameter collections. Tissue homogenization and *in vitro* assays available.
- Non-GLP Toxicology rodent platform, including highly translatable models of Type 2 diabetes (ZDSD rat, MS-NASH (formerly called FATZO) mouse) and PKD (*pcy* mouse), alongside any commercially available rodent model.
 - With main study endpoints of necropsy, gross organ weight, and fixation for histology or rtPCR.
- Safety Pharmacology rodent and NHP studies, covering cardiovascular, hepatic, metabolic, and renal/urinary systems.
 - High definition data determined by continuous monitoring of cardiovascular and metabolic assessments, e.g. BP, HR, glucose levels.

Providing Maximum Confidence in Your Regulatory Submissions

CrownBio performs Non-GLP Toxicology and Safety Pharmacology studies for the evaluation of pharmaceutical and biotechnology products, providing robust, high quality data and allowing clients the maximum confidence with regulatory submissions. Non-GLP Toxicology studies can be performed across our collection of rodent models, as well as in our colonies of non-human primates (NHPs).

Non-GLP Toxicology Studies in NHPs

Using NHP models, CrownBio evaluates agents through a comprehensive assay platform, testing drug physiological and pathological effects. Studies can be rapidly initiated within 2 weeks (dependent on test article availability), with study duration optimized to fit individual client and project needs.

CrownBio provides healthy NHPs for toxicology studies, as well as our unique collections of spontaneously diabetic, dysmetabolic, and obese NHPs which can provide specific information if a client's test article(s) is targeted to treat one specific disease.

We can assess new agents delivered via several routes of administration:

- Intravenous injection or infusion
- Intramuscular injection
- Intraocular injection
- Intraperitoneal injection
- Intrathecal administration
- Subcutaneous injection
- Oral routes – via diet or gavage

Following administration, our comprehensive assessments include tissue and organ collection, as well as a host of assays and parameter collections.

| Tissue and Organ Collection | Assays and Parameter Collection |
|---|---|
| Blood/other bodily fluid collection | Clinical observation |
| Biopsy of liver, kidney, fat, muscle, skin etc. to fit client needs | Body weight, food/water consumption |
| Gross necropsy (sample number to fit client needs): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Morphology observation/weight• Organ/tissue collection• Organ/tissue fixation with 10% formalin• OCT cryopreservation• Liquid nitrogen (snap freezing for RNA)• Additional endpoints as required | Blood CBC, PBMC, cell sorting, and chemistry |
| | Blood pressure, ECG, glucose monitoring (including continuous monitoring) |
| | Hematology and bleeding tests |
| | Bone marrow slides and reading |
| | Urine assay |
| | Histology/IHC |
| | Slide section reading |

We have experience in harvesting a wide range of organs across many organ categories, either pre- or post-exsanguination (detailed on the next page). Animals are perfused with heparinized saline sodium nitrite solution (99.8% physiological saline, 0.01% heparin, 0.2% 1% sodium nitrite) during approximately 5 to 10 minutes from the femoral vein, with all tissues collected within 30 minutes post perfusion.

Non-GLP Toxicology and Safety Pharmacology Study Factsheet

| System | NHP Organs Collected |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Circulatory | Aorta, aortic arch, arteries (carotid, cephalic, coronary, femoral), heart (atrium, ventricle), spleen |
| Digestive | Colon, duodenum (distal to pylorus), esophagus, glands (parotid, salivary, sublingual), ileum, jejunum, liver (left/right lateral, median lobes), pancreas (body, head, tail), rectum, stomach (cardia, gastric body, pylorus), tongue |
| Endocrine organs | Adrenal gland, parathyroid, pituitary, thyroid |
| Immune/hematopoietic | Bone marrow, lymph nodes (including mesenteric), peripheral blood smear, thymus, tonsil |
| Nervous | Brain stem, cerebellum, cerebrum, corpus callosum, hypothalamus, optic chiasma, sciatic nerve, spinal cord |
| Reproductive | Epididymis, mammary gland, ovary, oviduct, prostate, seminal vesicle, testis, uterus (including cervix, endometrium), vaginal duct |
| Respiratory | Bronchus, lung (anterior segment of superior lobe, parenchyma), trachea |
| Urinary | Bladder, kidney (medulla, cortex), ureter, urethra |
| Other | Eye (cornea, retina), omental adipose, skeletal muscle (quadriceps femoris), skin |

Our comprehensive Safety Pharmacology evaluations in rodents and NHPs include the assessments shown below.

| System | NHP Safety Studies | Rodent Safety Studies |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Cardiovascular | BP, HR including continuous telemetry monitoring, ECG, cardiac function via noninvasive echocardiography | BP, HR including continuous telemetry monitoring, cardiac injury biomarker panel (MSD) |
| Hepatic | Echo evaluation of fatty liver (for long term study) | Blood chemistry, biomarker panel |
| Metabolic | Long-term continuous monitoring of blood or interstitial glucose via telemetry device | Long-term continuous monitoring of glucose via telemetry device, biomarker assessment (Std. ELISA and MSD) |
| Renal/Urinary | Renal function, blood chemistry, protein assays | Renal function, blood chemistry, kidney injury biomarker panel (MSD) |

Non-GLP Toxicology Studies in Rodent Models

CrownBio also provides a wide range of toxicity studies using rodent models. Assays can be performed in any commercially available rodent model, or in our proprietary highly translatable models of Type 2 diabetes (MS-NASH mouse, ZDSD rat) or PKD (*pcy* mouse).

Similar to Non-GLP Toxicology evaluation in NHP models, our main capabilities in rodents include:

- Necropsy
- Gross organ weights
- Fixation for histology or rtPCR
 - › 10% buffered formalin
 - › OCT cryopreservation
 - › RNAlater®.

Safety Pharmacology Studies

As part of our General Toxicology Platform, we also provide Safety Pharmacology studies to assess the potential side effects of your new agents, either as standalone assessments, or embedded within our overall toxicological profiling.

To provide high definition data, CrownBio can perform both cardiovascular and metabolic assessments via continuous telemetry monitoring. Blood pressure (BP) monitoring via radio telemetry is available for our NHP and rodent models. Our rodent system is fully enclosed within the test animal, with the monitor usually implanted in the abdominal aorta and the battery localized in the abdominal cavity. The animal cage is placed on a receiver, allowing continuous BP measurement as required, with experiments performed over several months if needed. Experimental readouts include mean arterial pressure (MAP), systolic and diastolic pressures, and heart rate (HR).

Continuous glucose monitoring is available for mouse, rat, and NHP models using DSI technology, allowing continuous biochemical and physiological evaluation post-agent administration. The telemetry device probe is implanted into the aorta of the animal, and is coated with glucose oxidase to monitor glucose concentration. The device can be used for approximately four week studies (limited only by the probe lifetime which is based on the amount of glucose oxidase which can be loaded).


In NHP models we use technology such as the DSI HD-XG transmitter device. The glucose sensor is implanted in the femoral artery, with the device body implanted subcutaneously nearby. A small repeater is carried in the monkey jacket for remote signal collection outside of the cage. Blood glucose can then be monitored wirelessly and recorded continuously for more than 6 weeks, to provide high quality continuous data.



Contact Sales
+1.855.827.6968
busdev@crowbio.com
www.crowbio.com/cvmd



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Trial translational rodent and NHP models for obesity, diabetes, renal disease, and NAFLD/NASH.
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