Rapidly and cost-effectively evaluate your compound effects on acute liver injury, advanced fibrosis, and fibrosis reversal.

Choose from models with liver fibrosis rapidly induced by carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄), or use a cholesterol added choline deficient-fibrosis diet (CCDF) to also study fat accumulation in the liver.

**CCl₄ Induction MouseModels**
- Rapid compound testing with severe fibrosis induced in as little as 4 weeks.
- Save time and money on studies, without having to wait for fibrosis development in overnutrition or nutritional deficit models.
- Utilize standard mouse models including Balb/c and C57BL/6.

**CCDF Diet Induction Rodent Models**
L-amino acid diet with 46% fat, reduced methionine, no added choline, and 1% cholesterol.
- Rapid moderate to severe liver fibrosis by 6-9 weeks.
- Animals do not experience severe weight loss typical of other diet induction models.
- Provides multiple targets for studying hepatic fat accumulation.
- Utilize Wistar rat or C57BL/6 mouse models.

**Key Study Endpoints**
- Liver weight.
- Liver enzymes (ALT, AST, ALP).
- Liver hydroxyproline.
- Liver injury panel (Meso Scale Diagnostics assay kit).
- Histopathology.
- Compare your agent with anti-fibrotic compounds such as sorafenib, obeticholic acid, and elafibranor, which lower inflammation, serum liver enzymes, liver fibrosis, and other endpoints across all models.