

LPTA Animal Model EL1-*Luc*/EL1-*TAg* (Light Producing Transgenic Animal Model of Tag-Driven Pancreatic Cancer)

Information

Mouse Strain:	FVB/N-EL1- <i>Luc</i> /EL1- <i>TAg</i>
Common Name:	EL1- <i>Luc</i> /EL1- <i>TAg</i>
Genotype:	Hemizygous
Background Strain:	FVB/N
Coat Color:	Albino

Key Applications

- Noninvasive monitoring of spontaneous tumorigenesis in the pancreas and response to therapeutic agents.

Description of the Model

Figure 1 illustrates the strategy used to generate the above model of spontaneous pancreatic adenocarcinoma with bioluminescence as a read-out for the tumor burden. Two transgenes were made using a tissue-specific rat Elastase I promoter fragment of 220 base pairs to direct the expression of both, SV40 large T-antigen and modified firefly luciferase (Promega pGL3), in pancreatic exocrine cells. The transgenes were co-injected into the pronucleus of FVB zygotes, which resulted in cosegregation of luciferase and the oncogene in subsequent generations of mice. Characterization of transgenic mice indicates that the penetrance of bioluminescent tumor development in the pancreas is close to 100% and onset ranges from 60 to 100 days of age. Histopathological evaluation of the pancreas of these mice showed that the developing lesions are predominantly of acinar cell origin.

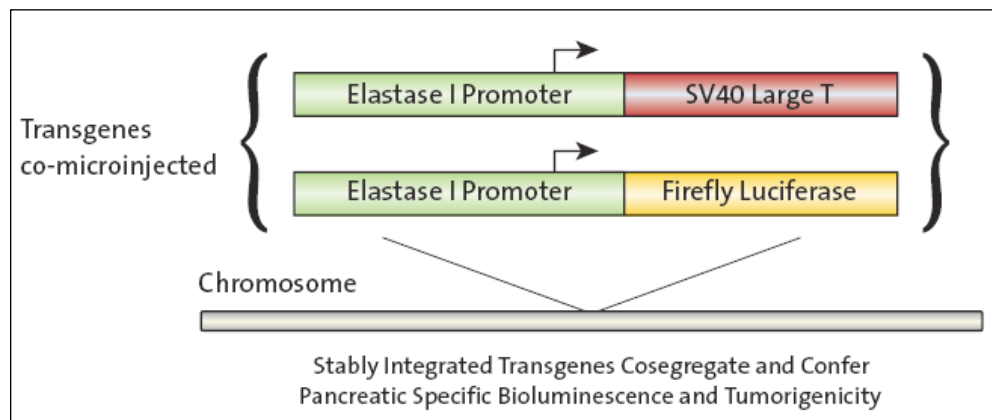


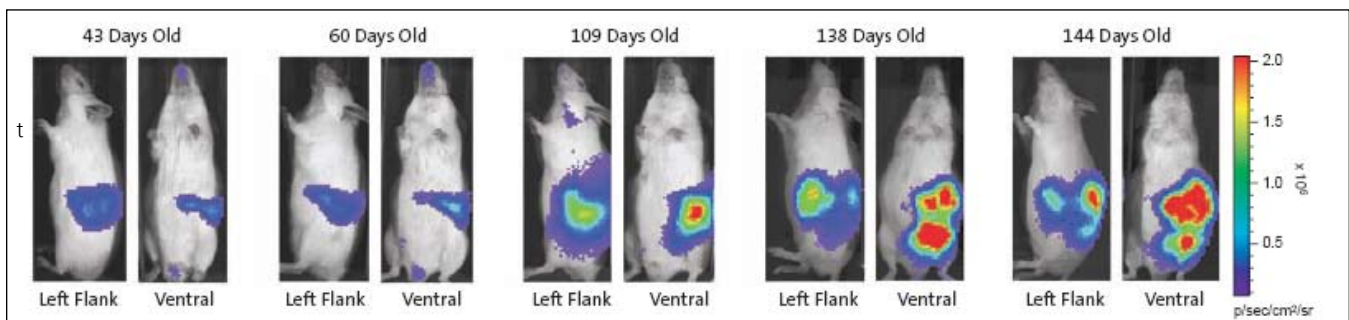
Figure 1. Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma Model - EL1-*Luc*/EL1-*TAg* Mouse

The background strain is FVB/N. This transgenic founder lines were generated by the micro-injection of the transgenes into the pronucleus of FVB zygotes.

The transgenic mice develop fast growing and aggressive pancreatic adenocarcinoma that can be monitored through noninvasive bioluminescence imaging. This model can be used for non-invasive monitoring of spontaneous tumorigenesis in the pancreas, and for efficacy studies of therapeutic agents against pancreatic cancer.

Figure 2 shows a representative example of longitudinal bioluminescence imaging analysis of EL1-*Luc*/EL1-*TAg* mouse. This provides an example of how pancreatic tumor progression can be followed non-invasively within the same subject over time using bioluminescence imaging approach.

Technical Note: We have found that the position of the pancreas within the abdominal cavity can shift significantly between imaging sessions. Bioluminescence signal intensity is negatively affected by the depth of luciferase expressing tissues. To compensate for the variability, we imaged the mice in 3 positions (ventral, and left and right flanks) at each imaging session. The average light emission from these measurements was used as an indicator of pancreatic cellularity and tumor progression.



Efficacy Studies with Anti-Cancer Agents Against Pancreatic Cancer

This mouse model is useful to study efficacy of anti-cancer drug candidates against pancreatic cancer. Rapamycin and gemcitabine showed activity consistent with the clinical performance of these compounds. Additionally, efficacy studies in this model may require rolling enrollment, and the use of different statistical methods for evaluation than those normally used for standard xenograft studies.

Example Phenotype

The coat color of this animal model is albino. EL1-*Luc*/EL1-*TAg* mice have been observed to have litters of 8 – 12 pups. At 6 weeks of age, adult mice weights were appropriate: 20g – 30g.

Genotype

The transgenic line is hemizygous. The presence of the EL1-*Luc* transgene was determined using PCR. The 1 kb PCR product from the sequence internal to the luciferase gene was amplified using forward primer:

PCR conditions:

97 °C 5:00 min; 94.5 °C 0:40 min; 58 °C 1:30 min; 72 °C 1:30 min for 35 cycles; 72 °C 10:00 min; hold at 4 °C until analysis.



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