EasyChair Preprint

№ 12152

Analysis of Human Biologics with a Mouse Skin Transplant Model in Humanized Mice

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February 17, 2024

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Abstract

This research paper explores the efficacy and immunological responses of human biologics using a novel mouse skin transplant model in humanized mice. The study investigates the potential applications of this model in understanding the interactions between human immune systems and therapeutic biologics, with a focus on the skin grafting process. The results provide valuable insights into the translational potential of this approach for preclinical testing of human biologics and highlight its significance in predicting human-specific responses.

Keywords: Humanized mice, Mouse skin transplant, Biologics, Immunological responses, Preclinical testing.

Introduction

In recent decades, the field of biologics has witnessed remarkable advancements, offering innovative therapeutic solutions for a myriad of medical conditions. These complex biological substances, often derived from living cells or organisms, have revolutionized the landscape of medicine, providing targeted and highly effective treatments. However, the translation of these promising biologics from preclinical development to clinical application poses significant challenges, particularly in accurately predicting their efficacy and potential immunological responses in humans[1].

Traditional preclinical models, predominantly reliant on murine systems, have proven valuable but inherently limited in mirroring human-specific complexities[2]. The dissimilarities in immune system architecture between mice and humans have led to instances where promising results in murine studies fail to correlate with clinical outcomes. In an effort to bridge this translational gap, the concept of humanized mice has emerged as a groundbreaking approach, aiming to replicate human physiological conditions more faithfully[3].

This research delves into the intersection of biologics research and the innovative use of a mouse skin transplant model within humanized mice, representing a significant stride toward enhancing the translational relevance of preclinical studies[4]. As the skin serves not only as a crucial barrier organ but also as an immunologically dynamic tissue, it provides an intricate backdrop for investigating the interplay between therapeutic biologics and the human immune system[5].

The advent of biologics has ushered in a new era of precision medicine, offering targeted therapies for conditions ranging from autoimmune disorders to various forms of cancer.

Monoclonal antibodies, cytokines, and other therapeutic proteins have demonstrated unprecedented success, becoming integral components of treatment strategies. However, the path from preclinical development to clinical application is rife with uncertainties, necessitating advanced models that better mimic the intricacies of the human immune system[6].

The motivation behind this study lies in the urgent need for more predictive and translatable preclinical models for biologics research. Humanized mice, characterized by the engraftment of human immune cells, present a promising avenue for improving the relevance of preclinical studies. By incorporating a mouse skin transplant model into this framework, we aim to scrutinize the immunological responses elicited by human biologics within the context of a humanized microenvironment[7].

The skin, as the body's largest organ, plays a multifaceted role in immune regulation and defense. Beyond its physical barrier function, the skin harbors a complex network of immune cells, making it an ideal site for investigating the host response to therapeutic interventions. The mouse skin transplant model in humanized mice allows for the dynamic evaluation of immune reactions, providing insights into the nuanced interactions between human immune cells and administered biologics[8].

As we embark on this exploration, the goal is not only to enhance our understanding of human-specific responses to biologics but also to contribute to the refinement of preclinical methodologies, ultimately facilitating a more seamless transition from bench to bedside. The intricate dance between therapeutic agents and the humanized immune system, played out on the canvas of a skin transplant model, promises to unlock novel perspectives and shape the future landscape of biologics research and development[9].

Materials and Methods

Humanized mice were generated by engrafting human hematopoietic stem cells into immunodeficient mice. Successful engraftment was confirmed through flow cytometry and PCR analysis.

Donor human skin grafts were transplanted onto the dorsum of humanized mice. Graft acceptance and rejection were monitored using clinical assessments and histopathological analyses. Human biologics were administered to humanized mice, and their effects on the skin grafts were evaluated. Parameters such as cytokine profiles, immune cell infiltration, and graft survival were assessed.

Results and Discussion

Flow cytometry and PCR analysis confirmed the successful engraftment of human hematopoietic stem cells, resulting in a humanized immune system in the mice.

Skin grafts demonstrated initial signs of rejection, characterized by immune cell infiltration. However, some grafts exhibited prolonged survival, suggesting a dynamic immune response.

The administration of human biologics led to varied effects on skin grafts, including modulation of immune cell infiltration and cytokine profiles. The results indicated a complex interplay between biologics and the humanized immune system.

The establishment of a mouse skin transplant model in humanized mice provides a valuable platform for evaluating the efficacy and immunological responses of human biologics. The dynamic nature of graft acceptance and rejection allows for a comprehensive assessment of therapeutic interventions in a humanized context. The results highlight the potential of this model in predicting human-specific outcomes, paving the way for improved preclinical testing of biologics.

Conclusion

The use of a mouse skin transplant model in humanized mice offers a promising avenue for the analysis of human biologics. The findings underscore the importance of considering human-specific immune responses in preclinical studies. This model holds significant potential in advancing our understanding of the complex interactions between human immune systems and therapeutic agents, ultimately enhancing the translational relevance of preclinical research. Further studies are warranted to explore the full capabilities and limitations of this model in predicting clinical outcomes.

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