

## Index

### a

- acromegaly
  - subcutaneous xenograft transplantation of GH4C1 murine
  - somatolactotroph cell lines 484
  - xenograft mouse models 484
- ACTH-secreting mouse cell lines (AtT-20) 482
- acute kidney injury (AKI) 511, 512
  - blood urea nitrogen and plasma creatinine 512
  - warm renal ischemia–reperfusion (IR) model 511, 512
- acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 431, 440
  - animal models, characteristics 442–444
  - clinical definition 441
- Addison's disease, animal models for 476
- adrenal tumorigenesis 478
  - mice models, types 478
  - signaling pathways, of humans and mice 480
- adrenocortical cancer (ACC) genesis. *see* adrenal tumorigenesis
- adriamycin 455
  - induced heart failure in rats 455
  - in RenTg model of CKD 508
- aging 349, 351, 353
  - Alzheimer's disease 355
  - APOE4 355, 356
  - APP 355
  - MAPT 356, 357
  - PS1 × APP × MAPT 357
  - PS1, PS2, and PS1 × APP 355, 356
  - Down syndrome, TgDyrk1A 360
  - Huntington's disease 358
  - R6/2 359
  - tgHD rats 359
  - YAC128 359
  - normal 354
- Parkinson's disease 358
- DJ1(PARK7)KO 358
- Parkin(PARK2)KO 358
- α-Syn 358
- role in neuroprotective drug development 408
- TDP43, frontotemporal dementia 359, 360
- and transgenic models 353, 354
- AIP* gene 482
- AIRE* gene 476
- albumin promoter/enhancer (AlbP/E) 508
- aldosterone–salt model 450
- algorithms 20, 155
  - partial least squares (PLS) 37
- allodynia 238, 247, 265, 267, 270–272, 287–289, 306, 308–311, 320
  - cold 314, 316, 317, 319, 320
  - mechanical 293, 297–299, 310, 312–316, 319, 321
  - symptoms in rodent models of neuropathic pain 322, 323
  - thermal 69, 244, 315
- alloimmune glomerulonephritis, experimental 513
  - clinical relevance 514
  - limits 514
  - pathology 514
  - pathophysiology 514
  - technical aspects 513, 514
- Alzheimer's disease 29
  - amyloid-β- and tau-induced toxicity 73
  - animal/rodent model 350
  - *C. elegans* homologs of human presenilin genes 73
  - *Drosophila* as model 69
  - familial 355
  - humanization of App gene 132
  - models, validity 362

- American Association for Laboratory Animal Science (AALAS) 100
  - androgen receptor (AR)-mediated androgen actions 487
  - anesthetized rat, isovolumetric cystometry 526
  - angiotensin II-induced hypertensive nephropathy 515
  - angiotensin-independent hypertension model 450
  - animal experimental migraine provoking models 242, 245
    - glyceryl trinitrate infusion studies 243–245
  - animal experiments, basic research/medical advancement depend on 28, 29
  - animal models of human diseases, traditional
    - attributes 9
    - optimally selected 10
    - predictive validity 9, 10
    - reliable 9
  - animals
    - appropriate time/age 11
    - in biomedicine 3–5
    - testing (*see* animal testing)
    - welfare issues 22
  - Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act of 1986 99
  - animal testing 4, 107, 108
    - *in silico* prediction of compound-related toxicities 108
    - for small-molecule pharmaceuticals, adverse effects 108
      - chemistry-related effects 108
      - off-target effects 108
      - on-target effects 108
    - *in vitro* models, limitation 108
    - *in vivo*, as pivotal component of safety assessment 108
  - anti-CD20 antibodies 474
  - antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) 415
  - anti-NGF therapy 272
  - antiretroviral drugs, to induce neuropathic pain 315
  - anxiety disorders 193–195, 201
    - animal models 194
      - preclinical anxiety models, and endophenotypes 195, 196
      - preclinical measures of anxiety 194, 195
    - anxiety tests 195, 201
      - modeling symptoms in rodents 196
  - anxiolytic drug discovery, tests for 194
  - anxiolytics 193, 196, 199
  - aortic banding 452
  - APECED syndrome, animal models in 476
  - ApoE* alleles 132
  - App* gene 132
  - ARRIVE (Animal Research: Reporting of *In Vivo* Experiments) guidelines 8, 9
  - Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) 100
  - asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA) 516
  - autoantigenicity 474
  - autoimmune endocrine diseases
    - Addison’s disease 476
    - autoimmune thyroiditis 474–476
    - hypophysitis/oophoritis 476, 477
    - tumors 477–485 (*See also* endocrine tumors, animal models)
  - autosomal dominant hypocalcemia with hypercalciuria (ADHH) syndrome 489
- b**
- Bederson scale 376
  - bedside-to-bench observations, in human disease 19
  - behavioral assessment 375
  - benign nephroangiosclerosis 516
  - benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) 527
  - betL*-complemented *L. salivarius* strain 499
  - Bifidobacterium breve* UCC2003
    - BetL, improve tolerance to gastric juice 500
    - probiotic–host colonization 500
  - biomarkers 7, 63, 76, 82
    - imaging 150
    - markers of major depressive disorder and -- mouse analogs in chronic mild stress model 201
    - progression of CKD 518
    - use of 12, 13
  - biotechnological innovations 131
  - bipolar disorder (BPD) 65, 199, 200
    - characteristics 199
    - genome-wide association studies (GWAS) 200
    - in mice 200
    - mutant rodent strains 200
    - reverse translation model 200
  - bladder outlet function 525
  - blast injury 373, 374
  - blood–brain barrier (BBB) 151, 370, 377
  - BPD. *see* bipolar disorder (BPD)
  - bradykinesia 387, 394
  - brain imaging. *See also in vivo* brain imaging in animal models
    - choice of right imaging modality 151, 152

- high-resolution PET scanner 151, 152
  - magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) 151, 152
  - β-thalassemia 141
  - B-type RAF kinase (BRAF) 481, 482
  - butterfly effect 6
- C**
- Caenorhabditis elegans* 71–74, 404, 405
    - genome completely sequenced and match with 71
    - limitations 74
    - novel tools for analyzing
      - amyloid-β- and tau-induced toxicity 73
      - cancer-specific gene mutations 72
      - loss of gene function/protein–protein interactions/transcript levels 72
      - toxicity assessment 72, 73
    - in “reverse genetics” approaches 72
    - *in vivo* screening, for drug discovery approach in 73
  - calcium homeostasis studies, animal models used in 489, 490
  - calcium receptor (CaSr) 489, 490
  - Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) 100
  - cancer pain models 270
    - analgesic drug used 270
    - animal models 271
      - bone cancer pain 271
      - orofacial cancer pain 272
      - visceral cancer pain 271
    - cancer-induced pain 270
    - pain assessment, in animal models 270, 271
    - pain treatment, from bone metastases 270
    - pathophysiology 272
    - pharmacology 272
    - tumor-induced bone pain 270
  - canine Cushing’s disease (CDD) 483, 484
  - carcinogenicity studies 36, 124
    - additional complementary rodent assay 124
    - carcinogens operating through genotoxic mechanisms 125
    - CHMP guideline 125
    - current approaches 126
    - current approaches, consolidation 126
    - ICH S1B guideline 125
    - long-term rodent carcinogenicity study 124
    - objective 124
    - positive result 125
    - rodent-specific mechanisms 126
    - transgenic animal models used in 125
  - cardiac hypertrophy 336, 450, 452, 454, 509, 510
  - CaSr gain-of-function 489
  - cavernous nerve (CN) 534
    - in anesthetized rat 533
  - Cdkn1B* gene 478
  - cell death 60, 378, 391, 393, 395, 397–399, 444
  - c-fos expression 245
  - chlorpromazine 207, 219
  - cholera toxin (Ctx) 501
  - chromosome engineering tools, for manipulation chromosomal regions 140
    - to develop mouse models of CGS 140
    - neurodevelopmental disorders 140
    - reciprocal microdeletion and microduplication 140
    - segmental aneuploidies reveal dosage-sensitive gene (*Stat5* gene) 140
    - to develop mouse models of polygenic diseases 140
    - identify number of QTLs associated with human diseases 141
    - YACs and BACs, randomly introduced into genome 141
    - humanized mouse model carrying freely segregating human chromosome 21
    - generated using MMCT 142
    - limitations and difficulties 140–142
    - targeted genomic replacement
    - for studying *in vivo* human hematopoiesis, and immune function 142
  - chronic kidney diseases (CKDs) 506
    - biomarkers 518
    - in hypertensive patients 517
    - RenTg model 507–509
    - benefits 509, 510
  - chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 431
    - animal models 432
    - cigarette smoke 432, 433
    - genetically modified models 434
    - smoke exposure 439
    - by tracheal elastase instillation 433, 434
  - cisplatin, neuropathic pain caused by 317, 318
  - clinical efficacy 6, 11, 78, 392
    - biomarker change 13
    - microdosing 81
    - probiotic culture 500, 502
  - clinical trials 6, 7
    - first-in-human (FIH) 110
    - phase I/II 50, 78, 81, 82, 120
  - clozapine 212, 215, 218, 221, 222

- cognitive function 65, 283, 351, 353, 377, 415, 476
    - dysfunction 216, 323, 349, 350, 352
    - enhancers 349, 353
    - enhancing effects 6
  - combined pituitary hormone deficiency (CPHD) human phenotypes 485
  - communication
    - pain as central/cognitive perception 301
    - between stakeholders 22
  - competitive advantages, of new drugs 18
  - complexity
    - breeding 135
    - and chronicity of schizophrenia 214
    - chronic pain in humans 301
    - clinical condition 11
    - and cognitive impairments in water maze task 357
    - endocrine system 490
    - etiological, of diseases 13
    - heterogeneity and etiological 13
    - human gastric fluid 443
    - models 185
    - stroke and TBI, drugs 377
    - and variability of biological system 94, 95
  - comprehensive reporting 8, 9
  - computer-aided techniques 19, 33, 34
    - CODESSA 36
    - CoMFA/CoMSIA techniques 36
    - docking 35, 36
    - GUSAR 36
    - homology modeling 35
    - MOLD 36
    - molecular dynamics 35
    - pharmacophore modeling 35
    - prediction of absorption, distribution, metabolism, elimination 35
    - quantum mechanics 35
    - two- and three-dimensional QSAR 35, 36
    - virtual screening
      - ligand-based 35
      - structure-based 35
  - computer modeling. *see* computer-aided techniques
  - concordance
    - between adverse findings observed
      - in clinical studies and data generated, in preclinical toxicology 112
    - between animal and human toxicities 31, 42, 126
    - and factors contributing to interspecies differences in toxicodynamics 127
    - neurophysiological data, effects of toxin on rate and pattern of neuronal firing 391
    - survey conducted by ILSI, assessing 126
  - conditioned place preference (CPP) 173, 175, 176, 178–180, 184, 185
    - biased/unbiased protocol 178
    - operant self-administration paradigm, procedure in rodents 180
    - properties and experimental conditions of drugs in animals 180
  - conflict-based test 194
  - congenital anomalies of kidney and urinary tract (CAKUT) 511
  - construct/etiological validity 11
  - contiguous gene syndromes (CGS) 140
  - control and supervision of experiments on animals (CPCSEA) 101
  - coronary artery disease 455, 456
  - cortical spreading depression (CSD) 231, 240, 241
    - drug developed for its ability to inhibit 241
    - tonabersat 241
    - glutamate, key role in 241
    - induced in animals by 240
    - measurement 240
    - variants of ion channels and pumps 241
  - corticobasal degeneration (CBG) 387
  - Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) 102
  - COX inhibitors 265
  - CPP. *see* conditioned place preference (CPP)
  - Cre-lox methods 506
  - crenescentic glomerulonephritis 513
  - cross-species predictability 6
    - “curative” approaches 12
  - Cushing’s disease 482, 484, 490
  - cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen-4 (CTLA4) gene regions 476
- d**
- Dahl/Rapp salt-sensitive rats 452
  - Danio rerio* 60, 404
  - decision-making processes 10
  - dementia 349, 351
    - frontotemporal 357, 359
    - with Lewy body 387
  - deoxycorticosterone acetate (DOCA) 450, 506
  - depression-like behavior 201
    - inherently 199
    - withdrawal 171
  - desensitization 12
  - detrusor contraction 527
  - detrusor sphincter dyssynergia (DSD) 528

- development and reproductive toxicity (DART)
    - studies 122
    - aims 122
    - designs 123
    - – ICH S5(R2) guideline 122
    - developmental stages, in reproductive process 122
    - minipigs 123
    - in NHP 123, 124
    - toxicokinetic investigations 124
  - diabetes 28, 45, 66, 68, 138–141, 305, 336
    - genetic models 336, 337
    - – *db/db* mice 336
    - – Goto–Kakizaki rats 336
    - – *ob/ob* mice 336
    - – Otsuka Long–Evans Tokushima Fatty rats 336
    - – Zucker diabetic fatty rats 336
    - induced neuropathic pain (*see* neuropathic pain)
    - intrauterine growth-restricted rats 338
  - DiGeorge syndrome (DGS) 490
  - dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) 449
  - DNA sequencing 131
  - dopamine (DA) 207
  - dosing
    - appropriate time and 11, 12
    - length 344
    - ratiometric 48
    - and route of administration 406
    - schedule 16, 406
  - Down syndrome 140, 360
  - TgDyrk model, validy 362
  - Drosophila melanogaster* 60, 66, 404, 405
    - in cancer field 68
    - – Ras-driven tumor model 68
    - complete sequence of genome 66
    - conservation of biological processes 66, 67
    - to discover new anti-infective drugs 70
    - in genetic/mutation studies 66, 67, 69, 70
    - limitations in model 71
    - model organism to identify disease-causing genes/proteins 69, 70
    - model organism to study obesity and insulin resistance 68
    - as model system for drug discovery 67
    - in neurodegenerative diseases and psychiatric disorders 69, 70
    - nociception and related studies 68, 69
    - offers versatile advantages for target discovery and validation 66
    - in RNAi technologies, as “knockout” tool 67
  - short life cycle and ease and low cost of maintenance 66
  - valuable system to model rewarding properties of drugs 70
  - drug accumulation 15, 16
  - drug addiction 169
    - criteria 169
    - diagnosis 169
    - DSM criteria 169, 170
  - drug- and virus-induced neuropathic pain 314
    - antiretroviral drugs 315
    - caused by anticancer drugs 316–318
    - – cisplatin 317
    - – oxaliplatin 317
    - – paclitaxel 317
    - – vincristine 318
    - diabetes-inducing drugs 314, 315
    - – streptozotocin/alloxan 314
    - HIV-related pain 315
    - HSV-induced neuropathic pain 316
    - postherpetic neuralgia 315, 316
  - drug delivery systems 7
  - drug developers 7, 27, 150
  - drug discrimination 177, 178, 185
  - drug-induced liver injury (DILI) 42, 43
  - drug–receptor interaction 12
  - drug tolerance 172
    - cross-tolerance 173
    - – between ethanol and cannabinoids 173
    - – in rodents 173
    - defined at DSM-IV 172
    - response to opioids, cannabinoids, and alcohol administration 172, 173
  - Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) 460
    - model 461
  - dyskinesia 219, 419
    - levodopa-induced 393, 395, 400
    - tardive 208
  - dyslipidemia 333, 334, 336–338
  - dystrophin-deficient cardiomyopathy 461
  - dystrophin gene mutations 460
- e**
- EAST (epilepsy, ataxia, sensorineural deafness, and tubulopathy) syndrome 65
  - ejaculation, investigation 534–536
    - disorders 538
    - executive mechanisms 534
    - investigation 534
    - – expulsion spinal reflex 535
    - – neurons electrical stimulation 535
    - – pharmacologically induced 535

- physiological markers 534
  - peripheral synchronized events 530
  - *in vivo* models 534
  - elevated plus maze 194–196, 200, 273
  - endocrine disorders 473
    - autoimmune diseases (*see* autoimmune endocrine diseases)
    - limitations/difficulties 490, 491
    - physiology (*see* endocrine physiology, animal models)
    - tumors (*see* endocrine tumors, animal models)
  - endocrine physiology, animal models
    - in calcium homeostasis studies 489, 490
    - phosphocalcic metabolism 490
    - pituitary development disorders 485–487
      - organogenesis 485
      - reproductive function 487–489
  - endocrine tumors, animal models
    - adrenal tumorigenesis 478–481
      - signaling pathways, in humans and mice 480
    - multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes 477, 478
    - pituitary tumorigenesis 482–485
      - experimentally induced mice models of acromegaly 484
      - genetic abnormalities identified in human 483
      - thyroid tumorigenesis 481, 482
  - endophenotypes 195, 196
  - endothelial dysfunction 509
  - endothelin-1, 272
  - endothelin (ET) 438
  - endothelin-A receptor antagonism 272
  - enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (ETEC) toxin 501
  - epilepsy 140, 156, 159, 415
    - animal species to use to model 416, 417
    - prototypic forms, modeling, idiopathic generalized epilepsies/focal epilepsies 418
      - absence seizures 419, 420
      - convulsive seizures 418, 419
      - cortical dysplasia 420–422
      - hippocampal sclerosis 422, 423
    - type of models, providing information on physiopathology 417, 418
  - erectile dysfunction 536
    - cardiovascular condition 537
    - diabetes mellitus 537
    - neurogenic erectile dysfunction 537
    - pathophysiological models 537
  - ethanol
    - behavioral sensitization 173
    - cross-tolerance to 173
    - reduced sensitivity to 173
    - self-administration 182
  - ethical concerns and positions, on animal research. *see* ethical issues
  - ethical issues 91, 92
    - Declaration of Helsinki 92
    - general principles for ethical use of animals in research 95
      - principle of justification 96, 97
      - principle of responsibility 97, 98
      - 3Rs principles 95, 96
    - nonhuman primates as research animals 92, 93
  - etiologial validity 11
  - expulsion spinal reflex 535
    - pudendal motoneuron reflex discharges 536
    - urethrogenital reflex 536
  - external urethral sphincter (EUS) 525
    - electromyogram 526
- f**
- familial isolated pituitary adenoma (FIPA) 482
  - Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations (FELASA) 22, 97–100
  - fibrinolytic activity 377
  - fibrotic lung diseases
    - animal models 439
    - bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis 439, 440
  - functional evaluation, and uses of mouse models 136
    - challenges 137, 138
    - environmental influences 137
    - genetic background 137
    - harmonization 136, 137
    - new resources 138
      - IKMC 138
    - risk assessment 139
    - standardization 136, 137
    - target identification 138, 139
    - translation to humans 138, 139
      - robust protocols, need to 138
    - use of GEMs in pharmaceutical industry 139
      - Dmd<sup>mdx</sup> (*mdx*) mouse model 139
      - XenoMouse 139
  - functional genomics 131

**g**

gastrointestinal disorders

- betaine 498
- carnitine 498
- delivery, probiotic resistance to process-induced stresses/storage conditions 498–500
- efficacy, designer probiotics 500, 501
- *Escherichia coli* 500
- limitations/difficulties 501, 502
- patho-biotechnology concept 497, 498
- probiotic storage 497
- proline 498
- survival, improving probiotic–host colonization 500
- virulence-associated factors 498

GATA3 haploinsufficiency 490

GEMMs. *see* genetically engineered, mouse models

gene knockout models 3, 4

gene mutation-induced cardiomyopathies

- cardiomyopathic hamsters 460
- genetic modification, in mouse 461, 462
- golden retriever muscular dystrophy dogs 460, 461

genetic engineering 48, 50, 132, 133, 138, 141, 269, 337, 431, 435, 477

- mouse models 132, 134

genetic medicine, challenges 140

genetic modifications 3, 218, 401, 402, 404, 453, 461, 502

gene–toxin interactions 408, 409

genital sexual arousal 532

genitourinary disorders 523

- animal findings, translational value 538, 539
- lower urinary tract function 523
- bladder afferent recording 526, 527
- cystometry evaluation 524, 525
- micturition, physiology 524
- pathophysiological models 527–529
- urethral function, evaluation 525, 526
- sexual functions
- copulatory tests 531, 532
- ejaculation, investigation 534–536
- erection, investigation 532–534
- female/male sexual response, physiology 529, 530
- pathophysiological models 536–538
- peripheral female sexual response 532
- preference paradigms 530, 531
- proceptive/receptive behaviors 531

genomic technologies 20

genotoxicity 107, 108

- genetic toxicology studies 120
- biotechnology-derived pharmaceuticals 120
- Comet assay 121
- erythrocyte MN test 120, 121
- UDS assay 121
- *in vivo* testing, in rodents 120
- NCE pharmaceuticals, assessment 119
- transgenic animals, used for testing 121
- advantages 122
- drawbacks 122
- *in vitro* mammalian cell test 119, 120

Gi protein 458

glomerular basement membrane (GBM) 513

glomerular filtration

- abolished 511
- rate 506

glomerulonephritis

- crescentic 513, 514, 517
- experimental alloimmune (*see* alloimmune glomerulonephritis, experimental)
- nephrotoxic serum-induced 508

glutamate 241

gonadectomized animals, subcapsular tumors 481

Goodpasture’s disease 513, 514

Grave’s disease (GD) 474, 475

- experimentally induced animal models 475

GTN infusion model 245

guinea pigs 92, 194, 233, 290, 297, 432, 439, 481

- modern preclinical testing 31
- morphometric analysis 432
- penicillin toxicity 31

**h**

haloperidol 207, 212, 215, 218, 219, 222, 388, 389

- in model, motor aspects of parkinsonism 390
- sensitization in monkeys 220

hamsters

- bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis 439
- cardiomyopathic 460
- under control of hamster prion promoter
- mutant APP 355
- mutations, expressing human bAPP695 transgene 355
- penicillin toxicity 31
- TSHR transfection 475

Hashimoto’s thyroiditis 474

headache. *see* migraine

- heart failure (HF) 449, 455
    - adriamycin-induced in rats 455
    - cardiac function, evolution 459
    - chronic rapid pacing produces 458
    - advantages 460
    - double pressure, and volume overload 454, 455
    - gene mutation-induced cardiomyopathies
      - cardiomyopathic hamsters 460
      - genetic modification, in mouse 461, 462
      - golden retriever muscular dystrophy dogs 460, 461
    - hypertension 450–452
    - limitations/difficulties 462
    - models related to myocardial ischemia and/or myocardial infarction 456–458
    - monocrotaline-induced right ventricular 455
    - myocardial ischemia/myocardial infarction 456, 457
      - coronary microembolization 457, 458
      - pacing-induced 458–460
      - pressure overload 452–454
      - toxic molecule 455
      - adriamycin, in rat 455
      - induced 455
      - monocrotaline 455
      - volume overload-induced 454
  - hedonia 198
  - hepatotoxicity 30, 31, 36, 38, 42, 62, 63
  - heterogeneity, of diseases 13
  - heterozygous *Gata3*-KO (*Gata3*<sup>-/+</sup>) mice 490
  - high-affinity selective drug 16
  - high-content analyses 20
  - high-risk/high-benefit approach 11
  - high-throughput screening (HTS) technologies 49, 60
  - HIV-gp41-hemolysin A hybrid peptides 501
  - HIV-induced neuropathy 315
  - HMGA2* gene 482, 483
  - hormonal pituitary deficiencies 473
  - human experimental migraine provoking models 241, 242
  - human neutrophil elastase (HNE) 433
  - human pituitary tumorigenesis, genetic abnormalities 483
  - human polycystic ovary syndrome, rodent models 488, 489
  - human pulmonary fibrosis 439
  - Huntington's disease 70, 141, 157, 358, 387
    - transgenic models
      - rodent models 358, 359
      - validity 362
  - hyperalgesia 69, 83, 246, 247, 265–268, 272, 273, 287, 301, 306, 311, 312
    - capsaicin-induced 288, 289
    - carrageenan-induced 287, 288
    - complete Freund's adjuvant-induced 288
    - mechanical 314, 319
    - symptoms in rodent model of neuropathic pain 322, 323
    - thermal heat 313, 314, 316–318, 320, 321
  - hypertension 333, 334, 336, 342, 378, 432
  - hypertensive nephropathy 516
    - renin transgenic model 508
  - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) 449
  - hypocalciuric hypercalcemia 489
  - hypokinetic disorders 387
  - hypoparathyroidism, sensorineural deafness, and renal dysplasia (HDR) syndrome 490
  - hypothyroidism 342, 474
  - hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension 438
- i**
- ICP. *see* intracavernosal pressure (ICP)
  - ICSS. *see* intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS)
  - idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (IHH) 485
    - genetic basis 487
  - immersion tests 264
  - immunohistochemistry 14, 64
  - impaired glucose tolerance 333
  - Indian National Science Academy (INSA) 101
  - infarct assessment 375
    - noninvasive MRI methods 375
    - staining 375
  - innovation 4, 33
    - biotechnological 131
    - collaborative 43
    - medical therapies 6
    - open 43
    - pharmaceutical 132, 319
    - strategies 273
    - anti-NGF 273
  - “insentient” material 19
  - in silico* models 31, 34
    - ADME/toxicity prediction software packages 38–41
    - biokinetic modeling 37, 42
    - disease- and patient-specific 42, 43
    - as prediction models 108
    - quantitative structure–activity relationship 34–37

- Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC) 101
- insulin resistance 333
- International Knockout Mouse Consortium (IKMC) 133
- interstitial cystitis (IC) 528
- intracavernosal pressure (ICP) 533, 534, 537
- intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) 176, 180, 181, 184, 185, 198
- assessing functional activity of brain's reward pathways 181
  - rate-frequency curve 180
  - rewarding/aversive effects of drugs of abuse 176
- in vitro* models 43, 44
- advanced models for prediction of drug toxicity 46, 47
  - alternative 44
  - hepatocarcinoma cell lines 45
  - human hepatocyte imaging assay technology (HIAT) 42
  - immortalized cell lines 45
  - primary cells, as important tool in 44
  - stem cells 45
  - human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) 45, 46
  - human induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSCs) 45, 46
  - induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) 45, 46
  - tumor models (*see in vitro* tumor models)
  - using human immortalized cell lines (HICLs) 44
- in vitro* tumor models 47–50
- commonly used cancer models 49
  - cultured human tumor cell lines 47
  - proposed approaches to improve anticancer drug development 48
  - rodent xenografts models 47
  - three-dimensional models 49
  - “co-clinical trial” concept of Pandolfi 50
  - MCTS models 49
  - pharmaceuticals companies, role in development 49, 50
  - two-dimensional cell cultures 47
- in vivo* brain imaging in animal models 149
- role of animal 149
  - *in vivo* imaging
  - in animal models and 3R principles 150
  - in animal models in pharmaceutical industry 150
  - as translational approach for basic research 149
- in vivo* exploratory, and experimental human models 74–76
- exploratory investigational new drug application studies considered by FDA 75
  - Phase 0 (exploratory human models) 76–81
  - benefits and limitations, of clinical trials 79
  - microdosing methodology 77, 78, 80
  - regulatory authorities 77
  - Phase IB/IIA (proof-of-concept) studies 81–83
  - experimental human models, developed in healthy volunteers 82, 83
  - experimental pain models, under controlled settings 83
  - learning/confirming, activities in clinical development 82
- in vivo* nonmammalian models 59–61
- *Caenorhabditis elegans* 71–74
  - *Drosophila melanogaster* 66–71
  - zebrafish 61–66
- ischemia–reperfusion, renal 511, 512
- j**
- Jun kinase 478
- k**
- K<sub>ATP</sub> (ATP-sensitive potassium) channels 449
- ketamine 75, 211, 212, 319, 352, 353, 510, 512, 515
- kidney
- components 505
  - flank incision, palpation 510, 512
  - function 506
  - thrombotic microangiopathy lesions 516
- Klinefelter syndrome (KS) 485, 487
- knockout (KO) mice
- atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) systems 508
  - model 4, 6, 10, 132, 399, 400
  - phenotypes, for drugs 132
  - renin–angiotensin system 508
- l**
- Lactobacillus jensenii* 501
- modified to secrete two-domain CD4 501
- Lactobacillus salivarius* UCC118-BetL<sup>+</sup>
- [<sup>14</sup>C]glycine betaine uptake rates in 499
- language-impaired “autistic” mouse 6
- LD50 test 21
- left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) 450
- legislation
- animals protection/prevention, for scientific purposes 31

- Convention ETS123 and EU Directive 86/609/EEC 21
  - animal welfare issues and 22
  - guidelines 22
  - product assessment 4
  - 3Rs principles 19
  - and scientists' ability to understand 21
  - for testing of chemicals and cosmetics 32
  - LHX4* mutations 485
  - Listeria monocytogenes*, foodborne pathogen 499
  - l-NAME administration 516, 517
  - locomotor responsiveness 6
  - lower urinary tract (LUT) function 523
    - anesthetized models 539
    - benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) 527
    - bladder afferent recording 526, 527
    - continence phase 524
    - cystometry evaluation 524, 525
    - micturition, physiology 524
    - pathophysiological models 527–529
      - bladder outlet obstruction 527
      - overactive bladder (OAB) 527, 528
    - peripheral nervous system, control 524
    - roles 523
    - urethral function, evaluation 525, 526
      - external urethral sphincter electromyogram 526
      - intraurethral pressure 526
  - lung diseases, animal models for
    - chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 432–434
    - fibrotic lung diseases 439, 440
    - pulmonary hypertension 434–439
    - respiratory distress syndrome, acute 440, 441, 445
      - characteristics, of models 442–444
  - lung emphysema 432
    - animal models 432
    - limitations/difficulties 445
  - lymphocytic thyroiditis 474
- m**
- major depressive disorder (MDD) 197–199
  - matrix metalloproteinase-9, 377
  - matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) 434
  - medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) 478
  - menin, pivotal role 477
  - mesial temporal lobe epilepsy (MTLE) syndrome 422
  - metabolic syndrome 333
    - artificially induced, in animals 337, 338
    - definitions 334
    - obesity, classical animal models 335, 336
    - prevalence 335
    - treatments used in humans against 339–343
  - metabolism 16, 485
    - drug 42, 80
    - glucose 156, 157, 350
    - intraneuronal 156
      - and kinetics, data role in design and interpretation 116
    - l-arginine 516
    - neuronal 155, 156
    - phosphocalcic 490
    - xenobiotics 132, 139
  - methodologically flawed animal studies 6
  - methods, alternative 19, 21, 32, 33, 91, 94, 95, 98, 213, 402
    - evaluation and validation 32, 33
    - OECD guideline 32
    - survey report for 3Rs 33
  - microdosing methodology 77, 78, 80, 81
    - vs. conventional studies 80
  - migraine 231
    - activation of trigeminovascular system 231
    - animal experimental studies 231, 232
    - behavioral models 246, 247
      - abnormal eye closures 249
      - allodynia/hyperalgesia 247
      - face grooming 248
      - lateralized head grooming 249
      - photophobia 248, 249
    - cortical spreading depression 231
    - electrophysiological recordings
      - on primary dural afferents in trigeminal ganglion 237–239
      - in trigeminal nucleus caudalis 239
    - histological markers after nociceptive stimulation 239, 240
    - neurogenic inflammation model 234, 235
      - effect of inhibitors on dural plasma protein extravasation 235–237
    - nociceptive activation 234, 237
    - transgenic models 246
    - triptans, use in 232
    - vascular models 231, 232
    - *in vitro* studies 232, 233
    - *in vivo* studies 233
  - Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) 101, 102
  - MK-801-induced hyperactivity 222
  - model addiction, in animals 170
    - difficulties to 170–172

- modified neurological severity score (mNSS) 376
- description 376
- monocrotaline-induced pulmonary hypertension 436
- monocrotaline (MCT) lung injury model 435
- mood disorders 193, 197. *See also* anxiety disorders
  - endophenotype models of depression 199
  - major depressive disorder 197
  - preclinical measures of depression 198
    - cognition 199
    - negative affect 198
    - positive affect/hedonia 198
    - socioaffective function 198, 199
- mouse analogs in chronic mild stress model 201
- mouse defense test battery (MDTB) 195
- mouse genetic engineering, improved 133
  - CRISPR/Cas strategies 133
  - Kymouse strains 133
  - nuclease-mediated inactivations 133
  - technical developments 133
  - tissue/cell-specific inactivation 133
  - VelocImmune mouse 133
- mouse mutant resource, new 133–136
  - Collaborative Cross (CC) 135
  - Cre/loxP system 134
  - EUCOMMTOOLS 135
  - European Mouse Disease Clinic (Eumodic) 133, 135
  - International Knockout Mouse Consortium (IKMC) 133
  - International Mouse Phenotyping Consortium (IMPC) 134, 135
  - large-scale mouse program 135
  - pilot programs 133
  - Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute Mouse Genetics Project (WTSI-MGP) 134, 135
- movement disorders. *see* Huntington’s disease; Parkinson’s disease
- multicellular tumor spheroid (MCTS) models 49
- multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes
  - conventional knockout (KO) models 477
  - genetic and clinical features 479
    - syndromes currently known in humans and rodent models 479
  - MEN1 syndrome 477
    - knockout (KO) models 477
    - mice models heterozygous 477
    - role of menin 477
    - MEN2 syndrome and clinical entities 478
      - Cys634Arg mutation 478
      - mutations in *RET*, *Cdkn1b* 478
- multiple system atrophy (MSA) 387
- murine models 271, 431, 476
  - in human disease 431, 439, 449
  - transgenic, FTLD-TDP research overexpress 359
- muscle LIM protein (MLP) 461
- musculoskeletal/joint (OA and RA) pain 289
  - osteoarthritis pain models 289–293
  - rheumatoid arthritis pain models 293–297
- mutations 132
  - *AIP* gene 482
  - *AIRE* gene 476
  - A30P and A53T 399
  - *BDNF* gene 199
  - cancer-specific gene 72
  - *CaSr* mutation 489
  - conditional 134
  - *CRHR1* gene 199
  - Cys634Arg 478
  - *DISC1* gene 199
  - double *APP* 355
  - gene mutation-induced cardiomyopathies 460
  - 5-*HTT* gene 199
  - Indiana mutation (V717F) 355
  - leptin receptor 336
  - *LHX4* gene 485
  - *MAPT* gene 357
  - *MEN1* gene 478
  - monogenic 141
  - *Nlgn3* gene 141
  - null  $\alpha$ -synuclein 402
  - null/point 132
  - P303L 356
  - *Prop1* gene 485
  - P303S 356
  - random 67
  - *RET* gene 478, 481
  - R192Q mutation 246
  - *SDH* gene 481
  - *TBX1* transcription factor 490
  - *Tk* gene assay 120
  - *TPH2* gene 199
  - *Tsc1/2* genes 421
- myocardial adenylate cyclase activity 461
- myocardial ischemia/myocardial infarction 449, 456, 457. *See also* heart failure

- coronary microembolization 457, 458
  - model of MI-induced HF used for testing 456
  - coronary ligation-induced MI in rats 456, 457
  - pacing 458–460
- n**
- National Council for the Control of Animal Experimentation (CONCEA) 102
  - National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) 101
  - neonatal severe primary hyperparathyroidism (NHSPT) syndromes 489
  - nephrotoxic serum-induced glomerulonephritis 508
  - nerve growth factor (NGF) 272
  - nerve ligation. *See also* peripheral nerve injury
    - infraorbital 313
    - peroneal 310
    - sciatic 311, 313
    - spinal 312–314, 322
  - neurochemical measurements 14
  - neurodegenerative diseases 349
  - neurogenic detrusor overactivity (NDO) 528
  - neurological severity score (NSS) 376
  - neuronal death 318, 377, 407
  - neuropathic pain
    - anticancer drugs, caused by 307, 316–318
    - central lesions, spinal cord injury, caused by 307, 308
    - 2,3-dideoxycytidine-induced 315
    - in humans, types 306
    - neuropathic-like pain, evoked by chemicals administered 320
    - excitotoxic injury to spinal cord 321
    - intrathecal administration, ATP/BDNF 320
    - nociceptive tests (*see* nociceptive pain tests)
    - pain in SCI patients, types 308
    - musculoskeletal pain 308
    - neuropathic pain 308, 309
    - visceral pain 308
    - peripheral nerve lesions 306
    - caused by anticancer drugs 307
    - diabetes-induced 306
    - HIV-related pain 306, 307
    - postherpetic neuralgia 307
    - trigeminal 248
  - neuroprotectants 392, 408
    - effects 64
    - efficacy 396, 406
    - against excitotoxicity, *in vitro* and *in vivo* models 350
    - intracellular mechanisms 388, 394, 395
    - in mouse models 73
    - STAIR recommendations 375
    - strategy for PD 407
    - therapies 370
    - assessment 402
  - neuroprotective drug. *see* neuroprotectants
  - neuropsychological tests 377
  - neurotoxins 387, 388, 390, 401, 409
  - NK1 receptor antagonist, no efficacy in migraine 245
  - nociceptive pain tests
    - phasic pain tests 261
    - tonic pain tests 261, 262
  - nonconventional animal models 114
    - juvenile animals 114
    - transgenic animal models 114
  - nonempirical (nontesting) methods 31
  - nonhuman models 27
  - NO synthase 451, 461, 516
    - inhibition 450, 516
  - novel pharmacological treatment approaches 6
- o**
- obese strain (OS) chickens 474
  - obesity 139, 140, 333, 473
    - genetic models 336
    - *db/db* mice 336
    - Goto–Kakizaki rats 336
    - *ob/ob* mice 336
    - Otsuka Long–Evans Tokushima Fatty rats 336
    - Zucker diabetic fatty rats 336
  - monosodium glutamate-induced 338
  - objectives
    - to assess tolerability and drug exposure 110
    - carcinogenicity testing 124
    - maximize detection of “system failure,” 117
    - measurements 14, 531, 532
    - microdosing studies 77
    - safety pharmacology 118
  - Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) 100
  - “omics” approaches 31
  - osteoarthritis (OA) 289
    - pain models 289–293
  - osteolysis 272
  - overactive bladder (OAB)
    - detrusor contraction 527
    - provoked bladder hyperactivity 528
    - spontaneously hypertensive rat 528

- oxaliplatin, neuropathic pain caused by 317, 318
- p**
- paclitaxel, neuropathic pain caused by 317, 318
- pain achievement test 266, 267
- pain evaluation, in animal models 283
- capsaicin-induced hyperalgesia 288, 289
  - carrageenan-induced hyperalgesia 287, 288
  - complete Freund's adjuvant-induced hyperalgesia 288
  - formalin test 287
  - inflammatory pain 287–289, 302
  - in rodents, various components of pain 284–286
- painful bladder syndrome (PBS) 528
- *in vivo* experimental models 529
- pain in rodents, chronic, modelization 309. *See also* peripheral nerve injury; spinal cord injury
- pain models
- cancer (*see* cancer pain models)
  - nociceptive tests (*see* nociceptive pain tests)
  - osteoarthritis pain models 289–293
  - rheumatoid arthritis pain models 293–297
  - visceral (*see* visceral pain models)
- Parkinson's disease (PD) 387
- classical models with predictive validity 387, 388
  - drug/toxin-based models 389
  - haloperidol 390
  - maneb 398
  - MPTP 393–396
  - 6-OHDA 390–393
  - paraquat 398
  - reserpine 389, 390
  - rotenone 396–398
  - trichloroethylene 398
  - genetic/functional models 398, 399, 406
  - adult-onset rodent gene-based models 401–403
  - rodent function-based models 403, 404
  - rodent genetic models 399, 400
  - limitation, to currently available models 407
  - nonrodent genetic models 404, 405
- PARP-1 deletion, reducing infarct volume 378
- patent
- application 4
  - regulatory bodies 4
- Pavlovian conditioning 195
- penicillin 28, 31
- used in animal models 31
- penile erectile tissues 532
- perfusion
- bladder 525, 526
  - cerebral 155, 368
  - and GFR abolition and anoxia 512
  - measurement 162
  - myocardial 342
  - perfusion-weighted imaging 153, 154
- peripheral nerve injury 309
- common peroneal nerve injury 312
  - dorsal rhizotomy 313
  - infraorbital nerve ligation 313
  - injury to dorsal root ganglia 314
  - laser-induced sciatic nerve injury 312
  - nerve compression 310
  - nerve lesion procedures 310
  - nerve section 309
  - sciatic nerve 309, 310
  - transection of tibial and sural nerves 310
  - sciatic nerve
  - complete ligation 310, 311
  - cryoneurolysis 312
  - cuffing 311
  - partial ligation 311
  - spared nerve injury 311, 312
  - spinal nerve ligation 313, 314
- pharmaceutical development
- initiatives aimed at improving 32
  - need for alternatives to *in vivo* studies 33
- pharmaceutical industry, major challenges for 131
- pharmaceutical product 4, 16
- pharmacodynamics (PD) 15, 16, 34, 41, 42, 49, 60, 108, 208
- pharmacokinetics (PK) 3, 16, 34, 36, 40–42, 48, 75–77, 110, 116, 158, 220
- pharmacodynamic integration 15
  - *in vivo*, essential for drug development 68
- pharmacological deficit models 349
- cholinergic interventions 350
  - cholinergic antagonists 351, 352
  - cholinergic toxins 350, 351
  - glutamatergic antagonists 352, 353
  - serotonergic intervention 353
  - inhibition of energy/glucose metabolism 350
  - validity 361
  - construct 361
  - face 361
  - predictive 361
- pharmacological effect 9, 15, 16, 18, 40, 75, 77, 156, 178, 516
- phenogenomics 131, 142

- phototoxicity 108
- phylogenetic reduction 19
- physical withdrawal syndrome 174, 175
  - alcohol withdrawal in rodents 175
  - MDMA-maintained rodents 175
  - symptoms in humans 174
  - THC treatment 175
- physicochemical properties 37
  - computational tool for predicting 34
  - molecules and biological activities 34
  - program to calculate 38, 40
- pituitary development disorders 485–487
  - Ames dwarf (df) mice
    - *Prop1* mutations 485
    - embryological steps, in humans 486
    - *GPR54* gene 485
  - idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism, genetic basis 487
  - mice models of Klinefelter syndrome 487
  - pituitary ontogenesis in mice 485
  - Snell dwarf and Jackson dwarf mice, mutated in *Pou1f1* 485
- plasma protein binding 15
  - interaction predictors 37
  - prediction software package 38
- P38-MAPK-dependent mechanisms 511
- polycystic ovary syndrome(PCOS) 473, 487
- Portuguese Water Dogs (PWDs) 476
- positive airway pressure (PAP) 437
- positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) 441
- positron emission tomography (PET) 155
  - anesthetized animals 160
  - and brain receptors and transporters 156, 157
  - effects of anesthesia on imaging 160
  - instrumentation 155
  - mass effect of injected tracers 162
  - multimodal PET–MRI for better clinical translation 162
  - and neuronal metabolism 155, 156
  - and neurotransmitter release 159
  - principles 155
  - and receptor occupancy 158
  - spatial resolution and sensitivity 160, 161
  - translation to clinical applications 159, 160
  - without anesthesia, using head fixation devices 160
- postoperative pain 297, 298. *See also* pain models
  - incisional pain 298, 299
  - laparotomy 299
  - limitations/difficulties 300–302
    - dynamic weight bearing measurements 301
    - nonopioid drugs 301
    - preclinical validity 301
    - in translation of animal models 300
  - morphine and gabapentin, beneficial effects in 300
  - ovariectomy 299
  - reproducible rat model 300
- P/Q channel blockers 241
- precision 20, 265
- preclinical
  - animal data 14
  - animal models in biomedical research, 3Ns 3–22
  - anxiety models, and endophenotypes 195
  - assessment
    - abuse liability 182
    - analgesic drug effects 302
    - and clinical imaging results 162
    - development process 4, 29
    - candidate AED 419, 423, 424
  - discovery approaches on precompetitive level 7
  - drug screening 44
  - evaluation of new analgesic drugs and 283
  - hybrid scanners 162
  - interactions 7
  - measures
    - anxiety 194
    - depression 198
  - models
    - for clarifying pathogenesis and testing treatments 527
    - cognition/memory 221
    - disease and drug-induced states in 65
    - musculoskeletal pain 289
    - for PD 395, 396
  - package supporting FIH studies 117
  - pharmacological characterization of inhibitors 213
  - positron emission tomography 150
  - research strategy 7
  - safety studies 116
  - studies in sexual medicine 531
  - testing of drugs targeting, acute and chronic stages of stroke 375
  - toxicology studies 112
  - translational research on rheumatoid arthritis 297
  - validation 77
  - basic pain tests 301
  - *in vitro*

- and animal assays 74
  - preclinical PK data 80
  - preclinical-clinical translation 7, 19
  - predictions
    - from animal models of human condition 14
  - predictive validities 11
  - probiotic-host colonization 500
  - product assessment legislative 4
  - progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP) 387
  - protein X in plasma, overexpression 13
  - proteomic technologies 20
  - psychogenic 533
  - psychostimulants 6
  - PTTG-1* gene 482
  - pulmonary emphysema 433
  - pulmonary fibrosis, bleomycin model 439
  - pulmonary hemorrhage 513
  - pulmonary hypertension (PH) 431
    - animal models 434
      - fawn-hooded rats 437
      - hypoxic PH 437, 438
      - monocrotaline model 436, 437
      - PH related to COPD 439
      - PH to human PH 435, 436
      - SU5416 treatment combined with hypoxia 438, 439
  - pyrrolizidine alkaloid 436
- q**
- qualitative assessments, of behavior 14
  - quantitative pharmacology 15
  - quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) 34
    - modeling 34, 35
- r**
- Rauvolfia serpentina* 207
  - reference drug 11
  - regulatory framework, for use of animals in research 98
    - Australia 101
    - Brazil 102
    - Canada 100
    - China 101, 102
    - countries, without specific legal framework 102
      - CIOMS and ICLAS Working Group, guidelines 102
    - European Union 98, 99
    - India 101
    - Japan 100, 101
    - the United States 100
  - regulatory toxicology testing
    - animal testing 107, 108
    - clinical development program 109
      - ICH M3(R2) guideline 110
      - traditional approach for first-in-human (FIH) clinical trials 110
    - national and international guidelines 109
  - renal disorders 505
    - angiotensin II-mediated hypertensive nephropathy 514-516
      - animal models, to reproduce human renal diseases 506, 507
        - alterations of tubular transports, in transgenic mice 507
        - KO mice, renin-angiotensin/ANP systems 508
      - experimental alloimmune glomerulonephritis 513, 514
      - limitations/difficulties 518
      - L-NAME-mediated hypertensive nephropathy 516, 517
      - renal ischemia-reperfusion 511-513
      - RenTg model, benefits 509, 510
      - unilateral ureteral obstruction (UUO) 510, 511
    - renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system 514
    - renin-angiotensin system (RAS) 509
    - repeated dose toxicity studies 116
      - duration of toxicity studies 117
        - autopsy and microscopic examination 118
        - recommended duration, to support marketing authorization 117
        - shorter-term toxicity studies 117, 118
      - ICH M3(R2) guideline 117, 118
        - primary goal 116
    - replacement 19
      - acute studies in guidelines 21
      - animals in research and testing 33
      - mouse gene with human sequence 132
      - 3Rs principles 19-22, 95
      - for standard lifetime mouse bioassay 125
      - targeted genomic 142
      - techniques 33
  - reproductive disorders, animal models
    - rodent models for human PCOS 488, 489
  - reserpine alkaloid 207
  - respiratory distress syndrome, acute, animal models 440-445
    - characteristics, animal models 442-444
  - RET* protooncogene 478
  - RET-PTC* isoforms 481

- “reverse translation” approach 18, 19
- RNA interfering 10
- rofecoxib (Vioxx) 30
- route, of administration 16
  - oral vs. intravenous 18
- 3Rs in biomedical research 19–22, 95
- rt-PA-induced reperfusion 377
  
- s**
- safety
  - acceptable levels 16
  - assessment 30, 107, 108, 116
  - drugs 30
  - and toxicology 107
  - pharmacology 107, 109–111, 118, 119
- schizophrenia 207
  - antipsychotic drug (APD) 207, 208, 222
  - apomorphine-induced climbing assay in mice 208
  - characteristics 207
  - chronic phencyclidine (PCP)-induced deficit model 208
  - designing, animal model 208
    - based on basal level of PPI 222
    - metabolic disorders models 221
    - models for cardiovascular effects 221
    - models aimed at, reproducing chronic nature
      - developmental models 216, 217
      - maternal infection/immune challenge 217
      - ventral hippocampal lesion 217, 218
    - models amenable to use in screening 209
    - models based on genetic manipulations 218
      - dopamine transporter (DAT) knockout mice 218
      - glutamatergic system genetically modified mice 218
      - mice genetically modified for susceptibility genes 218
    - models based on use of pharmacological agents 209
      - cannabinoid receptor agonists 212
      - dopaminergic agonists 209–211
      - glycine B receptor antagonists 213
      - 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonists 212
      - muscarinic receptor antagonists 213
      - NMDA/glutamate receptor antagonists 211, 212
    - models for side effects 218
      - hyperprolactinemia 220
      - models for cognitive side effects 220, 221
      - models for motor side effects 219
        - catalepsy-associated behavior and haloperidol sensitization in monkeys 220
        - catalepsy in rodents 219
        - paw test in rodents 219, 220
        - sedation and motor incoordination 220
    - models more time consuming and/or difficult to implement 214
      - models aimed at reproducing more complex symptoms 214, 215
      - models of cognitive dysfunction 216
      - models of social interaction deficits 215
    - models not based on use of pharmacological agents 213
      - conditioned avoidance response 213, 214
      - potentiation of PPI of startle reflex 214
  - pharmacotherapy 207
  - preclinical models 208
- SCI. *see* spinal cord injury
- scientific community 4, 93
  - challenge to 208
  - conceptual reference adopted by 95
  - encouraged to accompany, use of animals in 95
  - to identify and validate 131
  - provide chromosome engineering tools 140
- seizures. *See also* epilepsy
  - behavioral 421
  - convulsive 418, 419
  - focal 422–424
  - generalized convulsive 422–424
  - generalized tonic-clonic 418
  - lack of recurrence 417
  - nonconvulsive 419
  - pharmaco-resistant and pharmaco-sensitive 416
  - spontaneous 416, 419, 421
  - in zebrafish 64
- self-administration procedures 182–184
  - intravenous drug self-administration model 182
    - evaluating positive reinforcing effects of compounds 183
  - operant 182
  - route of administration 182
  - schedules of reinforcement 184
- sensitization 38, 173, 184, 185
  - after surgery 298
  - behavioral, defined by 173
  - central 238, 247, 287, 298
  - C-fiber nociceptors 289, 314
  - clinical aspects 301
  - haloperidol, in monkeys 220

- incentive sensitization 173
  - neuronal 272
  - NMDA receptor 321
  - peripheral 238, 239
  - thermal nociceptive 69
  - uterine horn 268
  - visceral 266
  - visceral afferents 299
  - sensorimotor deficits 370, 377
  - serotonin 438
    - syndrome 65
  - sexual behavior models
    - appetitive behaviors 530
    - conditioned place/partner preference 531
    - sexual incentive motivation tests 531
  - sexual dimorphism 378
  - sexual functions
    - copulatory tests 531, 532
    - ejaculation, investigation 534–536, 538
    - erection, investigation 532–534
    - female/male sexual response, physiology 529, 530
    - pathophysiological models 536–538
    - peripheral female sexual response 532
    - preference paradigms 530, 531
    - conditioned place/partner preference 531
    - sexual incentive motivation tests 531
  - Shiga toxin (Stx) receptor 501
  - simulation
    - during drug design 34
    - to drug discovery 34
    - molecular mechanics-based 35
  - single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) 138
  - small animal magnetic resonance imaging 152
    - magnetic resonance imaging 153, 154
      - anesthetized animals 160
      - mass effect of injected tracers 162
      - spatial resolution and sensitivity 160, 161
    - magnetic resonance spectroscopy 152, 153
    - principles 152
  - somatostatin receptor subtype (sst) expression profile 484
  - spinal cord injury (SCI) 318, 527
    - clip compression injury 319
    - cystometry measurements 528
    - neuropathic pain, caused by central lesions 307, 308
    - spinal cord contusion 318
    - spinal cord ischemia 319, 320
    - spinal cord transection 319
  - spontaneous hypertensive rats (SHRs) 450, 506
    - heart failure prone 450
    - eccentric hypertrophy 452
    - SHHP/Mcc-cp rats 451
  - state markers, of major depressive disorder 201
  - stimulus
    - chemical 265
    - electrical 263, 264
    - mechanical 264, 265
    - thermal 264
  - Streptococcus gordonii* 501
  - stroke 367. *See also* seizures
    - extravascular models 369
    - focal stroke models 369
    - global stroke models 368, 369
    - intraluminal occlusion model 370
    - photothrombosis model 370
    - similarities with traumatic brain injury 367, 368
    - thromboembolic models 370, 371
  - structure–activity relationship (SAR) 34, 41, 62, 65
  - succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) gene 481
- t**
- tachyphylaxis 12
  - target-driven vs. arrow-driven approach 17
  - target–drug interaction 16
  - target patient population 16
  - target product profile 16
  - target validation 3, 10, 15, 131
  - TBI. *see* traumatic brain injury (TBI)
  - teratogenicity 36, 39, 64
  - therapeutic
    - applications 4
    - effects 12, 16, 158
    - drug class 12
    - indications 16
  - thymic T-cell selection 476
  - thyroid autoimmune diseases 474
  - thyroid cancer, animal models 481
  - thyroid-stimulating autoantibodies (TSAbs) 474
  - thyroid tumorigenesis 481, 482
  - thyrotropin 474
  - time-dependent inhibition (TDI), P450 3A4, 43
  - tissue cultures 19, 149
  - tolerance 12
    - alcohol 173
    - drug (*see* drug tolerance)
    - glucose 138, 221, 333, 336, 338
    - osmotolerance 499
    - probiotic stress 497, 500

- toxicokinetic (TK) 16, 116, 124
  - toxicology studies 114–116
    - animal group designs 115
    - high-dose group 115
    - intermediate-dose group 115
    - low-dose group 115
    - vehicle control group 115
    - animal species 110, 111
    - nonrodents 112, 113
    - rodents 111, 112
    - 2D QSAR models 36
    - kinetics and metabolism data
    - role in design and interpretation of preclinical safety 116
    - minimal anticipated biological effect level (MABEL) 116
    - no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) 116
    - FIH studies 116
    - no observed effect level (NOEL) 115, 116
    - repeated dose (*see* repeated dose toxicity studies)
    - three-dose level approach 115
    - toxicity, acute studies 20, 21
    - LD50 test 21
    - toxicity prediction 43
    - networks of collaborators/partners 43
    - toxic molecule, heart failure 455
    - adriamycin, in rat 455
    - monocrotaline 455
    - use of “positive control” groups, restricted to studies 115
  - transgenic mice
    - alterations of tubular transports in 507
    - developing spontaneous cancer 271
    - expressing *RET-PTC* isoforms 481
    - express MAPT with P303L mutation 356
    - IGF2-pathway overactivating 480
    - NSE promoter in 357
    - overexpressing FTO fed with an enriched diet 138
    - overexpressing tropomodulin 462
    - overexpression of *HMG2* 482
    - to study epigenetic, physiological, morphological, and behavioral changes 354
    - $\alpha$ -synuclein transgenic mice 358, 399
    - TSAB-transgenic mice 475
  - transgenic models. *See also specific models in various disease disorder studies*
    - aging 353, 354
    - conditional 506
    - renin 508
    - validity 362
  - translational medicine 6, 8, 131, 132, 275
  - translational pharmacology 5
  - translational research 5, 11, 18, 133, 275, 297, 378, 408, 518
  - transverse aortic constriction (TAC) 453
  - traumatic brain injury (TBI) 367
    - models with craniotomy
    - controlled cortical impact model 372
    - lateral fluid percussion model 372
    - weight-drop model 372
    - models without craniotomy 372
    - acceleration/deceleration model 373
    - impact/acceleration model 373
    - weight-drop model 373
    - repetitive 374, 375
  - troglitazone (Rezulin) 30
  - tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF $\alpha$ ) 434
  - “two cultures” problem 6
  - tyrosine kinase domain 481
- u**
- unbiased design 8
  - unilateral ureteral obstruction (UO) 508, 510
    - clinical relevance/limits 511
    - experimental model 510
    - pathology/pathophysiology 511
    - technical aspects 510, 511
  - urinary tract function, lower 523
    - bladder afferent recording 526, 527
    - cystometry evaluation 524, 525
    - micturition, physiology 524
    - pathophysiological models 527–529
    - bladder outlet obstruction 527
    - neurogenic detrusor overactivity 528
    - overactive bladder (OAB) 527, 528
    - painful bladder syndrome/interstitial cystitis 528, 529
    - urethral function, evaluation 525, 526
  - urogenitosexual disease models 539
- v**
- validation 3, 4, 10, 249, 266, 271, 315, 321, 323, 420, 445
    - acute migraine models 250
    - alternative method and incorporate into OECD guideline 32
    - animal model 7, 171
    - centers for alternative test methods 32
    - criterion for novel drug effect 197
    - enable acceptance of data 110
    - GTN/CGRP rat model need 248

- ICATM, acceptance of new methods 32
  - in mammalian models 71
  - methodologies require regulatory acceptance as 33
  - microdosing as drug development approach 81
  - as model for particular human seizure 424
  - preclinical/clinical cross-validation 18
  - preclinical development 77
  - scientific committee for evaluation and 32, 33
  - by sequencing 60
  - *in silico* techniques in drug development 34
  - species differences limiting 142
  - spontaneous trigeminal allodynia (STA) model 247
  - target 10, 15, 60, 131, 132
  - *in vivo* studies 65
  - vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) antagonist 438
  - vascular toxicity 377
  - vasogenic edema 153, 370, 377
  - ventilator-induced lung injury (VILI) 441
  - vincristine, neuropathic pain caused by 316–318
  - visceral motor reflex (VMR), measurement 266
  - visceral pain models 265
    - animal models 267
    - bladder 268
    - colon 269
    - female reproductive organs 267, 268
    - prostate 268
    - ureter 267
  - characteristics 265, 266
  - measuring electromyographic response 266
  - mechanisms 266
  - pathophysiology 269, 270
  - pharmacology 269, 270
  - treatment 266
- w**
- withdrawal, affective manifestations 175–177
    - affective symptoms of opioid withdrawal 176
    - anxiety and depression-like symptoms 176
    - BDNF signaling 177
    - drug withdrawal, associated with
      - drug-induced dopamine and 5-HT dysfunction 177
    - intracranial electric self-stimulation (ICSS) procedures 176, 185
    - withdrawal depression-like behavior 176, 177
  - writhing test 265
- x**
- xenobiotics 132
  - xylazine 510, 512, 515
- z**
- zebrafish 60, 491
    - embryo screens used in preregulatory phases as 65
    - full-length zebrafish cDNAs 61
    - gene expression 61
    - genetic disease-related screens 61
    - genome 61
    - inherent advantages for drug screening 62
    - limitations and drawbacks in model 65, 66
    - model for
      - assessing developmental toxicity 64
      - assessing drug-induced
        - cardiotoxicity 62, 63
        - hepatotoxicity 63
        - neurotoxicity 63, 64
      - model for HTS phenotype-based lead discovery 61, 62
      - model of seizures 417
      - structure–activity relationships (SARs) in 62
      - use for research 61
      - valuable system for modeling human disease 64, 65













