

Tabular highlights gives a high level view of how iPRECIO pumps were used/programmed in selected scientific publications in Applications Examples eBook. For more detailed view, refer eBook and publications . In e-book for example, Research Application 1 (RA1) on page 5 & 6 of eBook is on row 1 of Tabular highlights – Chavan et al. The protocol is once a day infusion. RA2 on pages 7 & 8 (row 2 Kroon et al) has a 3 day stop prior to start of infusion of Nicotinic acid with the animal in the metabolic cage all of the time of the infusion protocol.

| Research Application (RA), Author, doi:  | Refillability of Pump  |   | How pump programmed? |                       |                           | Administration Site | Key words  | Duration                                |
|--|--|---|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
|  | KVO/RCV  | Vehicle and Drug(s)   | Continuous           | Intermittent or bolus | Circadian / Timed release |                     |  |   |
| RA 1 Chavan et al. doi:10.1038/ncomms10580<br>pgs 5-6 of eBook   | 1 week recovery  | Pumps programmed to infuse saline (2ul/hr) or $\beta$ OHB (2ul/hr) or sodium pyruvate (5ul/hr) or coconut oil (5ul/hr) prior to meal time (6h, ZT22-ZT) in Restricted Food (RF) | No                   | Yes                   | Yes                       | SC                  | Biological sciences-Neuroscience-Biochemistry<br>Mice + SMP-300 iPRECIO Pump   | < 3 weeks                               |
| RA 2 Kroon et al. doi: 10.1194/jlr.M058149<br>pgs 7-8 of eBook   | Pump programmed to stop for 3 days                                     | Nicotinic Acid (NiAc) or saline<br>5 days of continuous or intermittent (12 hr ON/OFF cycles, infusion on 13:00h)   | Yes                  | Yes                   | Yes                       | SC                  | Adipose tissue-diabetes-drug therapy-Lipoyis and fatty acid metabolism-GPR109A-Niacin-Tachyphylaxis<br>Zucker rat + SMP-200 Pump                 | 5 or 11 days infusion + 2 days recovery |
| RA 3 Suehiro et al. doi:10.1038/srep04972<br>pgs 9-10 of eBook   | No   | PKA and ATP - solution change every 2 days<br>1ul/hour  | Yes                  | No                    | No                        | intrathecal         | Neural-stem cells-spinal cord injury<br>rat + SMP-200 Pump   | 14 days                                 |
| RA 4 Mitchell et al. Developments in LifeSciences Vol. 14 No. 4<br><a href="http://www.abstracksonline.com/Plan/ViewAbstract.aspx?mID=2964&amp;Key=87d8b951-316f-466a-9eb7-4b154d0bbd2c&amp;ckey=b4b8338f-9bd2-44e2-bc4f-6e05a36cbbcb&amp;mKey=%7b70007181-01C9-4DE9-AA2-EEBFA14CD9F1%7d">http://www.abstracksonline.com/Plan/ViewAbstract.aspx?mID=2964&amp;Key=87d8b951-316f-466a-9eb7-4b154d0bbd2c&amp;ckey=b4b8338f-9bd2-44e2-bc4f-6e05a36cbbcb&amp;mKey=%7b70007181-01C9-4DE9-AA2-EEBFA14CD9F1%7d</a><br>pgs 11-12 of eBook | 1ul/hr saline for 1 week for full recovery                             | Test articles infusing at 30ul/hr for 72 hours after 1ul/hr saline recovery after catheterization and pump implantation   | Yes                  | No                    | No                        | intrathecal         | Regulatory request, CNS end points (modified Irwin assessment)<br>rat + SMP-200 Pump   | 10 days                                 |
| RA 5 Asemu et al. DOI: 10.1152/ajpheart.00674.2012<br>pg 13 of eBook   | No   | Aldosterone (15% ethanol 50% DMSO and 35% water) was continuous infused   | Yes                  | No                    | No                        | IV jugular          | Cardiac, diastolic dysfunction, heart failure, metabolism<br>dog + SMP-200 Pump  | 14 weeks                                |
| RA 6 Thisgaard et al. DOI: 10.7150/thno.15898<br>pg 14 of eBook  | No   | isotone saline, 0.1 mM MTX, then 0.3 $\mu$ g/ml $^{125}$ I-UdR, $^{127}$ I-UdR was continuously infused   | Yes                  | No                    | No                        | Brain infusion      | Glioblastoma, Auger-electron therapy, convection delivery, [ $^{125}$ I]5-Iodo-2'-deoxyuridine, temozolomide, SMP-200 Pump                       | 10 days                                 |
| Author, doi:   |  |   |                      |                       |                           |                     |  |   |
| <b>GLP Studies with iPRECIO Pumps</b> (page 15 eBook)  |  |   |                      |                       |                           |                     |  |   |
| Patten et al<br>pg 15 of eBook   | 1ul/hr artificial CSF  | Treatment period 30ul/hour for 72 hours   | No                   | Yes                   | Yes                       | intrathecal         | CNS (modified Irwin assessment)<br>rat + SMP-200 pump  | 3 days for TA                           |
| Perron et al<br>pg 15 of eBook   | No   | Flow-rate and dosing validation studies on the bench  | No                   | Yes                   | Yes                       | in-vitro            | GLP validation   | < 7 days                                |
| Ringer et al<br>pg 15 of eBook   | Saline when not infusing test article                                  | 2 hour baseline, 2 hour infusion (Milrinone or vehicle)   | No                   | Yes                   | Yes                       | right jugular vein  | GLP validation, jacket, ambulatory, cardiovascular<br>Dog + iPRECIO Dual   | 24 hours                                |
| Author, doi:   |  |   |                      |                       |                           |                     |  |   |
| <b>Toxicology with iPRECIO pumps</b> (page 15 eBook)   |  |   |                      |                       |                           |                     |  |   |
| Tsuboi et al. <a href="http://doi.org/10.2131/fts.3.1">http://doi.org/10.2131/fts.3.1</a><br>pg 15 of eBook  | No but full study saline infusion                                      | Saline infusion for 4 weeks and 13 weeks<br>2 or 2.5ul/hour   | Yes                  | No                    | No                        | IV jugular          | Infusion pump, implantation, rat, iPRECIO, Physiological condition<br>SMP-200 pump   | 4 or 13 weeks                           |
| Application (PA), Author, doi:   |  |   |                      |                       |                           |                     |  |   |
| <b>Application Examples</b><br>pg 16 of eBook  |  |   |                      |                       |                           |                     |  |   |
| AP1 Tan et al. 5-HT doi: 10.3389/fphar.2011.00044<br>pg 16 of eBook  | 3 days pump "OFF" (0.2ul/hour) , for control cardiovascular parameters | 5-HT dose response with control period  | No                   | Yes                   | Yes                       | sc                  | drug delivery, minipump, osmotic pumps, implantable pump, dose response, quantitative pharmacology, preclinical, telemetry<br>rat + SMP-200 pump | 30 days                                 |
| AP2 Tan et al. dobutamine doi: 10.3389/fphar.2011.00044<br>pg 16 of eBook  | 11 day recovery period   | Saline, dobutamine and verapamil infusions  | No                   | Yes                   | Yes                       | IV                  | drug delivery, minipump, osmotic pumps, implantable pump, dose response, quantitative pharmacology, preclinical, telemetry<br>rat + SMP-200 pump | 30 days                                 |

| Research Application (RA), Author, doi:  | Refillability of Pump   |  | How pump programmed? |                       |                           | Administration Site                         | Key words   | Duration                |
|--|---|--|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
|  | KVO/RCV   | Vehicle and Drug(s)  | Continuous           | Intermittent or bolus | Circadian / Timed release |   |   |                         |
| AP3 Zaretsky et al.<br><a href="http://www.abstractsonline.com/Plan/ViewAbstract.aspx?mID=2964&amp;sKey=87d8b951-316f-466a-9eb7-4b154d0bbd2c&amp;cKey=b4b8338f-9bd2-44e2-bcf4-6e05a36cbbcb&amp;mKey=%7b70007181-01C9-4DE9-A0A2-EEBFA14CD9F1%7d">http://www.abstractsonline.com/Plan/ViewAbstract.aspx?mID=2964&amp;sKey=87d8b951-316f-466a-9eb7-4b154d0bbd2c&amp;cKey=b4b8338f-9bd2-44e2-bcf4-6e05a36cbbcb&amp;mKey=%7b70007181-01C9-4DE9-A0A2-EEBFA14CD9F1%7d</a><br>pg 16 of eBook | 5 day recovery but no flow  | BMI (0.1 mM) 100 nl injections   | No                   | Yes                   | Yes                       | intra-hypothalamic                          | hypothalamas, cardiovascular, micro injections<br>rat + SMP-200 pump  | several days            |
| AP4 Kuroki et al. DOI: 10.1152/ajpheart.00922.2013<br>pg 16 of eBook   | 7 to 10 days recovery then 4 days control period                          | 5ul/hour continous infusion of Ang II. Comparison made with Alzet Pump and Havard Sringe pump  | Yes                  | no                    | No                        | SC administration                           | salt-sensitive hypertension; angiotensin II-salt hypertension; Alzet salt-sensitive hypertension; minipump; iPrecio pump; plasma angiotensin II | 2 weeks Ang II infusion |
| AP5 Gey et al. doi:10.1016/j.nbd.2016.03.012<br>not in eBook   | no RCV  | 0.2 ul/hr continuous infusion. Stability of vigabatrin was tested and confirmed for 5 weeks  | yes                  | no                    | no                        | Bilateral infusion into STN or anterior SNr | minipump; iPrecio pump; plasma angiotensin II<br>Rats, SMP-200  | 3 or 4 week             |
| Webinar (WE), Author, www or doi   |   |  |                      |                       |                           |   |   |                         |
| Webinar: <b>Compound Delivery, PK-PD &amp; Validation Studies in Oncology Studies.</b> Schnell et al.<br><a href="http://www.insidescientific.com/webinars/item/384-gold-standard-physiological-measurements-and-novel-drug-delivery-methods-iprecio">http://www.insidescientific.com/webinars/item/384-gold-standard-physiological-measurements-and-novel-drug-delivery-methods-iprecio</a><br>pg 17-18 of eBook  | RCV or KVO not discussed  | 2 pumps (SMP-200 & SMP-310R) 3 tool compounds, 24 doses, 7 infusion rates (2.2ul/hr to 20 ul/hr)   | Yes                  | No                    | No                        | iv, external jugular vein                   | PK/PD, oncology, tool compounds, validation, programmable pump  | 12-13 days              |
| WE 1 Schnell<br><a href="http://www.insidescientific.com/webinars/item/384-gold-standard-physiological-measurements-and-novel-drug-delivery-methods-iprecio">http://www.insidescientific.com/webinars/item/384-gold-standard-physiological-measurements-and-novel-drug-delivery-methods-iprecio</a><br>pg 17-18 of eBook   | Saline infusion for tumor size to grow to a certain size (12th day)       | On day 21 (tumor reached certain size), infusion of Compound A for 22 days. Behaviour and weight gain not impaired versus control without subcutaneous pump  | Yes                  | No                    | No                        | Intra-cranial infusion                      | Cancer, orthotopic, glioblastoma, bioluminescence<br>Nude rats, SMP-200   | 22 days                 |
| WE 2 Doyle<br><a href="http://www.insidescientific.com/webinars/item/384-gold-standard-physiological-measurements-and-novel-drug-delivery-methods-iprecio">http://www.insidescientific.com/webinars/item/384-gold-standard-physiological-measurements-and-novel-drug-delivery-methods-iprecio</a><br>pg 17-18 of eBook   | 7 days recovery Saline<br>5 days baseline Saline<br>5 day TA or 10 day TA | <b>Vitamin B12 Conjugation of Peptide-YY3-36 or Native Peptide-YY3-36 or saline</b><br>5 pulses per day; three 1 hour pulses of 10 nmol.kg-1.h-1 (20 µl.h-1) with three hours between pulses and two 1 hour pulses of 5 nmol.kg-1.h-1 (10 µl.h-1) with five hours between pulses | No                   | Yes                   | Yes                       | subcutaneous                                | endocrinology<br>vitamin B12, BBB, reduction of food intake, peptides<br>rats, SMP-200 pumps  | 5 or 10 days            |
| Henry et al. DOI: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1210/en.2014-1825">http://dx.doi.org/10.1210/en.2014-1825</a><br>(WE 2)<br>pg 18 of eBook  | 7 days recovery Saline<br>5 days baseline Saline<br>5 day TA or 10 day TA | <b>Vitamin B12 Conjugation of Peptide-YY3-36 or Native Peptide-YY3-36 or saline</b><br>5 pulses per day; three 1 hour pulses of 10 nmol.kg-1.h-1 (20 µl.h-1) with three hours between pulses and two 1 hour pulses of 5 nmol.kg-1.h-1 (10 µl.h-1) with five hours between pulses | No                   | Yes                   | Yes                       | subcutaneous                                | endocrinology<br>vitamin B12, BBB, reduction of food intake, peptides<br>rats, SMP-200 pumps  | 5 or 10 days            |
| <b>Additional Highlights, doi</b>  |   |  |                      |                       |                           |   |   |                         |

| Research Application (RA), Author, doi:  | Refillability of Pump |   | How pump programmed?                        |                       |                           | Administration Site | Key words   | Duration     |
|--|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------|
|  | KVO/RCV               | Vehicle and Drug(s)   | Continuous                                  | Intermittent or bolus | Circadian / Timed release |                     |   |              |
| Giri, Tusar, et al. "Labor induction with oxytocin in pregnant rats is not associated with oxidative stress in the fetal brain." Scientific reports 12.1 (2022): 1-12.<br><a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-022-07236-x">https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-022-07236-x</a><br>Page 22 of eBook. | KVO function not used | Development of the pregnant rat model for labor induction and augmentation with Oxt. The system consists of a subcutaneously placed iPRECIO infrared-controlled microinfusion pump (SMP-200, Primetech Corporation) connected to the right internal jugular vein in an embryonic day (E)18 Sprague Dawley dam (Charles River Laboratories) (Fig. 2). Briefly, the dam was anesthetized with 2% isoflurane followed by subcutaneous implantation of the iPRECIO pump approximately 2–3 cm below the nape of the neck and creation of a tunnel to deliver the pump tubing next to the internal jugular vein, into which it was secured in place with ligatures. The reservoir of the iPRECIO pump was primed with sterile normal saline prior to implantation and was pre-programmed to deliver an infusion rate of 10 µl/h for 72 h to keep the tubing patent until E21. Two hours before completion of the saline infusion at 72 h, the reservoir was accessed subcutaneously under brief isoflurane anesthesia to aspirate the saline and was refilled with 900 µl of Oxt (Selleck Chemicals, 50 µg/mL in normal saline). This was followed by the pre-programmed infusion rate of 5 µl/h for 4 h, 10 µl/h for 4 h, 20 µl/h for 4 h, and 30 µl/h for 12 h (iPRECIO Management System) (Supplementary Fig. S2). | Yes, dose escalation. 4 doses or flow-rates | No                    | No                        | IV right jugular    | Subjects<br>Preclinical research<br>Translational research  |              |
| Dey et al. DOI<br><a href="https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.118.312708">https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.118.312708</a><br>Page 25 of eBook.   | No                    | Daily bolus of Isoproterenol (ISO) was administered via implantation of a programmable iPRECIO® Pump in the peritoneal cavity. The iPRECIO pump enables reliable, timed delivery of pharmacological agents. The pump was programmed for 1 hour delivery of Isoproterenol at 30µl/hr, total dose of 2mg/kg/day, once a day at the same time (1 PM).  | no  | Yes                   | Yes                       | IP                  | ventricular fibrillation, phosphorylation, proteomics, heart failure, reactive oxygen species, mitochondria<br><br>300g hartley guinea pig, SMP-200 | 3 to 5 weeks |
| Steplewski et al<br><a href="https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jor.23369">https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jor.23369</a><br><br>New: Not referenced in E-Book   | No                    | The delivery of the ACA and P-ACA started immediately after surgery and continued for 8 weeks at 1ul/h.   | Yes   | No                    | No                        | injured knee joint  | joint contracture, posterior capsule collagen, collagen fibrils, arthrofibrosis, antibody<br><br>New Zealand White Rabbits, 8-12mths, SMP-200       | 8 weeks      |

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<https://www.iprecio.com/contact/form/tabid/231/Default.aspx>

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For more details on applications, see **bibliography section** ([here](#)) and **iPRECIO® Application and Technology Report** ([here](#))

|   |  |   |     |    |    |    |   |         |
|---|--|---|-----|----|----|----|---|---------|
| Continuous delivery of lenalidomide and other immunomodulatory agents<br><br><b>Mouse Update 1 (MU1) Borovinskaya et al.</b> US Patent Application US 2020/0330445A1<br><br>See Example 1<br><a href="https://patents.google.com/patent/US20200330445A1/en?q=iprecio&amp;q">https://patents.google.com/patent/US20200330445A1/en?q=iprecio&amp;q</a> or <a href="https://lnkd.in/g/JdDA">https://lnkd.in/g/JdDA</a><br><br>pg 27 of eBook | 24 hour stop after surgery before drug delivery then 4ulhr.<br><br>Replace pump after 2 weeks, 24 stop after surgery before continuing | 24 hour stop after surgery before drug delivery then 4ulhr. Replace pump after 2 weeks, 24 stop after surgery before continuing | Yes | No | No | SC | SCID mice, average weight of mice - 20g<br><br>continous infusion | 28 days |
|---|--|---|-----|----|----|----|---|---------|

| Research Application (RA), Author, doi:   | Refillability of Pump  |  | How pump programmed? |                       |   | Administration Site | Key words  | Duration  |
|---|--|--|----------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|--|---|
|   | KVO/RCV  | Vehicle and Drug(s)  | Continuous           | Intermittent or bolus | Circadian / Timed release                           |                     |  |   |
| <p>An adipokine feedback regulating diurnal food intake rhythms in mice</p> <p><b>Mouse Update 2 (MU2) Tsang et al.</b><br/>Tsang et al. eLife 2020;9:e55388.<br/>DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.55388">https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.55388</a></p> <p>Cite as: eLife 2020;9:e55388 DOI: 10.7554/eLife.55388<br/><a href="https://elifesciences.org/articles/55388">https://elifesciences.org/articles/55388</a></p> <p>pg 28 of eBook</p> | 2 weeks recovery<br>0.5ul/hr   | <p>After 2 weeks of recovery (MT experiment; Figure 4) or after 6 weeks of HFD (WT HFD experiment; Figure 6), infusion of AdipoRon (1 mg/ml) or vehicle (DMSO/aCSF/PEG-400) was started, either cyclically with infusions starting at ZT13 for 10 hr followed by 14 hr of inactivity or constantly with a maximal flow of 0.5 ul/hr (for treatment regimens see Figures 4A and 8A).</p> <p>Pumps were re-freshed every 7-8 days and 3-4 days after re-freshing, feeding data taken at the appropriate time - ZT4-6.</p>  | Yes                  | Yes                   | Yes   | ICV                 | 8-week-old Adipoq <sup>-/-</sup> or WT mice.<br><br>Circadian rhythms, Adipoq-deficient mice or wild-type mice - 8 weeks of age  | 3 weeks of rhythmic or constant icv   |
| <p>A combination of two human monoclonal antibodies cures symptomatic rabies</p> <p><b>MU3 Dias de Melo et al.</b><br/><a href="https://doi.org/10.15252/emmm.202012628">https://doi.org/10.15252/emmm.202012628</a></p> <p>pg 28 of eBook</p>  | (i) a flow rate of 0.1 l/h, to keep the pump delivering PBS from the day of surgery on; (ii) a flow rate of 1.0 ul/h, 2 days before the treatment, to allow flow stability and dead volume elimination from the tubing (27.4 ul) | The pumps were activated the day before the surgery using three infusion programs: (i) a flow rate of 0.1 l/h, to keep the pump delivering PBS from the day of surgery on; (ii) a flow rate of 1.0 l/h, 2 days before the treatment, to allow flow stability and dead volume elimination from the tubing (27.4 l); and (iii) a flow rate of 1.0 l/h during 20 days to deliver the treatment.   | yes                  | No                    | Yes, precise timing with respect to clinical signs. | icv                 | Eight-week-old female SPF Balb/cJrj mice   | 20 days delivery of antibody cocktail following saline infusion for 2-3 days. |
| <p>Sympathetic Overactivity in CKD Disrupts Buffering of Neurotransmission by Endothelium-Derived Hyperpolarizing Factor and Enhances Vasoconstriction</p> <p><b>MU4 Cao et al.</b><br/>DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1681/ASN.2020030234">https://doi.org/10.1681/ASN.2020030234</a><br/><a href="https://jasn.asnjournals.org/content/31/10/2312">https://jasn.asnjournals.org/content/31/10/2312</a></p> <p>pg 28 of eBook</p>                    | N/A  | To study the effects of inhibiting central sympathetic outflow, groups of 5/6Nx mice received continuous intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) infusions of clonidine (5.76 mg/kg per day; Sigma, St. Louis, MO) or artificial cerebral spinal fluid (Sigma) from the first day after operation for 4 weeks, using Micro Infusion Pumps (iPrecio SMP/IMS-310R model, Durect Corporation, Cupertino, CA). Micro Infusion Pumps were implanted in mice under anesthesia 7 days before the 5/6Nx operation, and were programmed wirelessly using proprietary iPrecio pump software (Durect Corporation). The accuracy of the i.c.v. infusion was confirmed by the tracer Evans blue.   | Yes                  | No                    | No  | icv                 | Male CD1 mice, 6 week old<br><br>Male CD-1 mice (6 weeks old) weighing 20–24 g were obtained from the Institutional Animal Experiment Center.  | 4 weeks   |
| <p>Vagus nerve stimulation mediates protection from kidney ischemia-reperfusion injury through <math>\alpha</math>7nAChR+ splenocytes</p> <p><b>MU5 Inoue et al.</b><br/><a href="https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI83658">https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI83658</a><br/><a href="https://www.jci.org/articles/view/83658">https://www.jci.org/articles/view/83658</a></p> <p>pg 28 of eBook</p>  | During the recovery period, normal saline was continuously infused at the rate of 1 $\mu$ l/h for 4 days.  | The catheter part of the microinfusion pump was inserted into the left external jugular vein via a midcervical incision. The main body of the microinfusion pump was implanted s.c. in the lumbar region.<br><br>One day before LPS infusion, mice were anesthetized (ketamine [120mg/kg] and xylazine [12 mg/kg]) and the left cervical vagus nerve (uncut) was electrically stimulated (50 $\mu$ A, 5 Hz, 1 ms) for 10 minutes as described above. At the infusion start time, normal saline in the microinfusion pump was changed to the LPS solution (10 $\mu$ g/ml) under isoflurane anesthesia. LPS was infused at the rate of 10 $\mu$ l/h for 3 hours. At the end of infusion, mice were anesthetized (ketamine [120 mg/kg] and xylazine [12 mg/kg]) and blood was collected from the periorbital sinus. Plasma TNF- $\alpha$ was measured with a commercially available ELISA kit (Affymetrix). | Yes                  | No                    | No  | IV jugular          | C57BL/6J male mice<br><br>Mice. Male mice (8–12 weeks of age, 20–25 g) were used for all experiments. WT C57BL/6 mice were purchased from the National Cancer Institute, Chrna7 <sup>-/-</sup> (referred to as $\alpha$ 7KO) mice (B6.129S7-Chrna7 <sup>tm1Bay/J</sup> ) were obtained from Jackson Laboratories, and WT (Chrna7 <sup>+/+</sup> ) progeny were used as controls in experiments depicted in Figures 8 and 10. | 10ul/hr for 3 hours LPS   |

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|--|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------|
|  | KVO/RCV                           | Vehicle and Drug(s)  | Continuous           | Intermittent or bolus | Circadian / Timed release |                          |   |                  |
| <p>Pulsatile GnRH administration for treating cognitive disorders</p> <p><b>MU6 PREVOT et al.</b><br/>International Publication Number WO 2020/221821 A1; <a href="https://patents.google.com/patent/WO2020221821A1/en?q=PULSATIVE+GNRH+ADMINISTRATION+FOR+TREATING+COGNITIVE+DISORDERS&amp;dq=PULSATIVE+GNRH+ADMINISTRATION+FOR+TREATING+COGNITIVE+DISORDERS">https://patents.google.com/patent/WO2020221821A1/en?q=PULSATIVE+GNRH+ADMINISTRATION+FOR+TREATING+COGNITIVE+DISORDERS&amp;dq=PULSATIVE+GNRH+ADMINISTRATION+FOR+TREATING+COGNITIVE+DISORDERS</a><br/>pg 28 of eBook</p>   | N/A                               | <p>Pulsatile GnRH infusion reverses both olfactory- and cognitive-related impairments in Ts65Dn mice. (A) Schematic diagram illustrating the pharmacological therapy performed in adult Ts65Dn mice with LUTRELEF®, a GnRH peptide of clinic use. Mice were implanted with osmotic pump, to receive a continuous infusion of vehicle or LUTRELEF® (0.25 pgr/ 3h); or with a programmable mini-pump (iPRECIO), to receive a pulsatile LUTRELEF® infusion (every 3 hours; a peak of 0.25 pg with peak duration of 10min). (B-F) Representative graphs for LH pulsatility assessment after 15 days of vehicle or LUTRELEF® subcutaneous administration. LUTRELEF® pulsatile infusion in Ts65Dn males significantly increased LH pulse frequency and LH pulse amplitude (G) compared to LUTRELEF® continuous infusion which prevented both LH pulse frequency and LH pulse amplitude both in WT and Ts65Dn mice(G). LUTRELEF® pulsatile infusion rescued the capacity to discriminate between different odors (H) and cognitive deficits (I) in Ts65Dn mice. *p &lt; 0.05; ** p &lt; 0.01; *** p &lt; 0.001.</p>                                       | No                   | Yes                   | Yes                       | ICV                      | mouse model of Down syndrome (DS - Ts65Dn mice)   | 2 weeks          |
| <p>Discovery, Preclinical Characterization, and Early Clinical Activity of JDQ443, a Structurally Novel, Potent, and Selective Covalent Oral Inhibitor of KRASG12CMU6</p> <p><b>MU6 Andreas Weiss et al.</b><br/><a discovery,preclinical-characterization,and-early-clinical-activity-of-jdq443,a-structurally-novel,potent,and-selective-covalent-oral-inhibitor-of-krasg12c."cancer-discovery-12.6-(2022):1500-1517.[open-access]"="" href="https://aacrjournals.org/cancerdiscovery/article/12/6/1500/699171/Discovery-Preclinical-Characterization-and-Early-Weiss,Andreas,et.al.">https://aacrjournals.org/cancerdiscovery/article/12/6/1500/699171/Discovery-Preclinical-Characterization-and-Early-Weiss,Andreas,et.al."Discovery,Preclinical-Characterization,and-Early-Clinical-Activity-of-JDQ443,a-Structurally-Novel,Potent,and-Selective-Covalent-Oral-Inhibitor-of-KRASG12C."Cancer-Discovery-12.6-(2022):1500-1517.[Open-Access]</a></p> | Unknown (not described in detail) | <p>To assess the effect of continuous dosing on tumor growth, LU99 tumor-bearing nude mice were implanted subcutaneously with a programmable microinfusion pump (iPRECIO, SMP310R, Primetech Corporation) as previously described (56). For this purpose, the catheter connected to the microinfusion pump was inserted into the left external jugular vein via midcervical incision, and the body of the microinfusion pump was implanted subcutaneously on the flank of the mice opposite to the xenograft tumor. For infusion, JDQ443 was dissolved in 30% PEG and 10% Kolliphor at a concentration of 3 and 10 mg/mL. The infusion rate of 4 µL/h was programmed with iPRECIO Management Software v1.0.4.0. Pumps were refilled with vehicle or JDQ443 daily. At days 2 to 3, 9 to 10, and 12 to 13, the drug released was quantified in blood samples collected at the tail vein by LC-MS/MS. "excerpt without modification according to Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND4.0) <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/</a></p> | Yes                  | No                    | No                        | IV external jugular vein | <p>Mice were kept under optimal hygiene conditions in individually ventilated cages under 12-hour dark/12-hour light conditions and had access to sterilized food and water ad libitum. Subcutaneous tumors were induced by injecting cells in HBSS containing 50% BD matrigel in the flank of female athymic Crl:NU(NCr)-Foxn1nu-homozygous nude mice (Charles River; MIA PaCa-2, NCI-H2122, NCI-H441 5 × 10<sup>6</sup>; LU99 2 × 10<sup>6</sup>) or female CB17.Cg-PrkdcscidLystbg-J mice (Charles River; KYSE410 10 × 10<sup>6</sup>). Subcutaneous NCI-H2030 and HCC44 tumors were induced by transplantation of tumor fragments in the flank of female C.B-Igh-1b/GbmsTac-Prkdcscid-Lystbg N7 mice (Taconic).</p> | 13 days at least |