

Therapeutic Areas: Endocrine and Metabolic Disease Models

Animal models are vital for studying endocrine and metabolic disorders such as hyperlipidemia, osteoporosis, and hyperuricemia. These models support the development of treatments like statins, bisphosphonates, and urate-lowering drugs by enabling efficacy and mechanistic evaluation prior to clinical trials.



Disease Type	Animal Model / Study
Obesity	Model of high-fat diet-induced obesity
Diabetes and Its Complications	Model of STZ-induced types I and II diabetes
	Spontaneous type II diabetes model
	Model of STZ plus unilateral nephrectomy-induced diabetic nephropathy
	Model of STZ plus high-fat diet-induced diabetic nephropathy
	Model of STZ plus incised wound-induced diabetic foot

Hyperuricemia, Gout	Model of adenine and hypoxanthine-induced hyperuricemia
	Model of dried yeast and adenine-induced hyperuricemia and gout
	Model of oteracil potassium plus ethambutol-induced chronic hyperuricemia
	Model of sodium oxalate diet-induced hyperuricemia
Hyperlipidemia	Spontaneous hyperlipidemia model
	Model of high-fat diet-induced hyperlipidemia
Hepatopathy	Model of western diet-induced plus spontaneous non-alcoholic steatohepatitis NASH model
	Model of complex factors (carbon tetrachloride plus 30% ethanol)-induced liver fibrosis
	Model of DMNA-induced liver fibrosis
Anti-Glucocorticoid Side Effects	Hormone metabolism disorders, withdrawal reactions and neuroendocrine suppression models



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