TACONIC

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MODELS

Amyloid beta (Aβ) plaques and neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) combined with deficits in learning and memory are hallmarks of Alzheimer's Disease. Understanding how plaques and tangles are formed and discovering effective therapeutics that prevent these neurodegenerative processes are important factors for winning the battle against Alzheimer's Disease.

Taconic offers a variety of transgenic rodent models that develop plaques and tangles and can be used for screening of novel drug candidates for treating Alzheimer's and other neurodegenerative diseases.

FAMILIAL ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MODELS

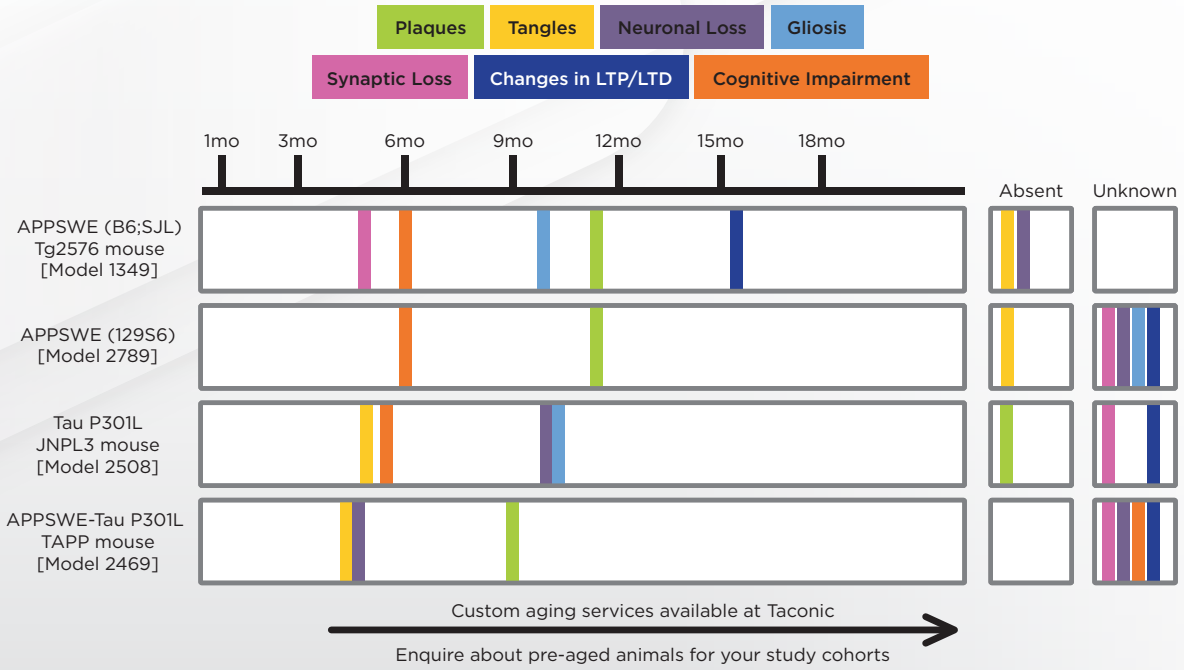
- APPSWE (Tg2576)
- TAU P301L (JNPL3)
- APPSWE-TAU P301L (TAPP)

SPORADIC ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MODELS

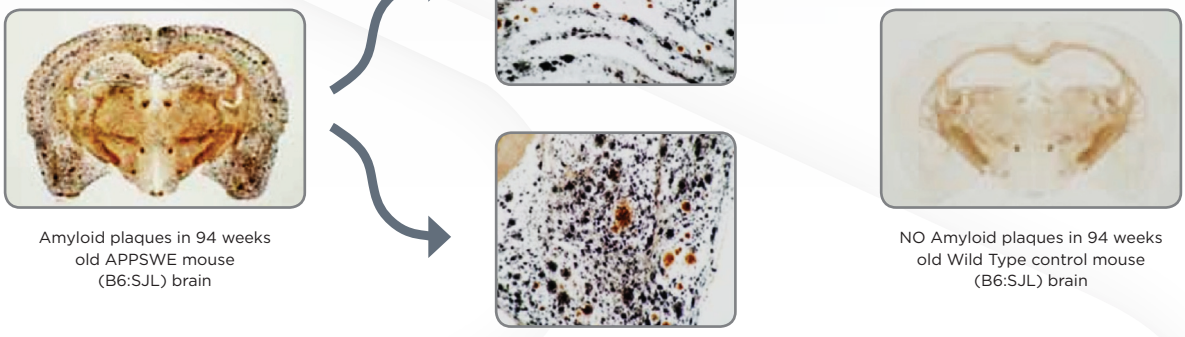
- HUMANIZED APOE 2/3/4

TIMELINE OF NEUROPATHOLOGY OF POPULAR ALZHEIMER'S MOUSE MODELS AVAILABLE FROM TACONIC

Graphic adapted from 'Research Models Visualization" at www.alzforum.org



AMYLOID PLAQUE DEVELOPMENT IN APPSWE MOUSE BRAIN



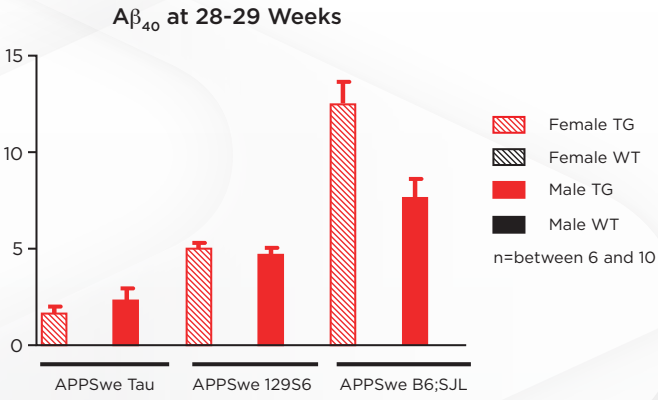
Amyloid plaques in 94 weeks old APPSWE mouse (B6:SJL) brain

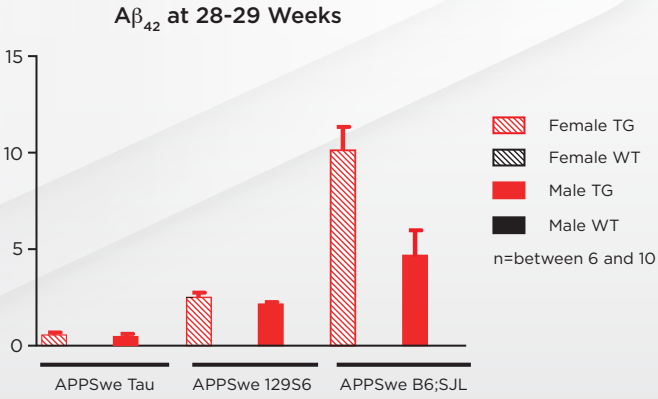
Mature (amber) and immature (black) plaques in left hippocampus

Mature (amber) and immature (black) plaques in right amygdala

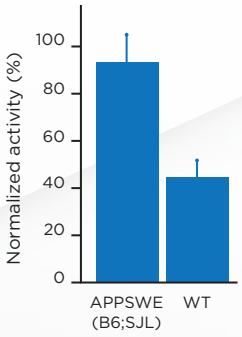
NO Amyloid plaques in 94 weeks old Wild Type control mouse (B6:SJL) brain

PATHOGENIC Aβ IN ALZHEIMER'S MOUSE MODELS





LEARNING DEFICITS IN APPSWE MICE



Impaired trace fear conditioning in 54 weeks old APPSWE mice

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