## Naason Preclinical Research Model

# SOD1-G93A TG for ALS

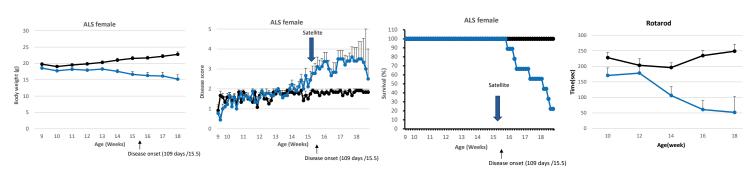
Species: Mouse Genes: SOD1

Disease Relevance: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)

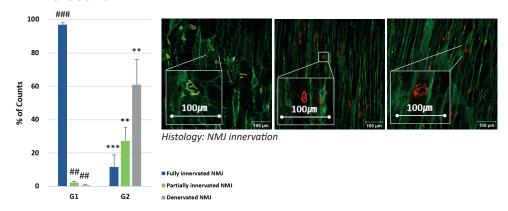
Strain Name: SOD1-G93A

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a progressive nervous system disease that affects nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord, causing loss of muscle control. Naason Science has validated the transgenic SOD1-G93A Model of ALS. SOD1 mice exhibit a phenotype similar to ALS in humans and are the most widely used animal model in ALS Drug Discovery Studies.

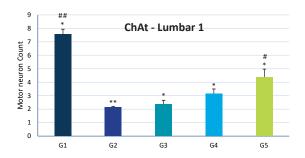




#### **NMJ Count**



# ChAt (Choline Acetyltransferase) – Motor neuron count, Lumbar (L1)



- G1 : WT + Vehicle
- G3 : Tg + Compound A
- G4 : Tg + Compound B
- G5 : Tg + Compound C

#### Statistical analysis

All values were presented as mean ± standard error (SEM) All values were statistically analyzed by one-way ANOVA with LSD post-hoc analysis

- \*: 0.05>p, \*\*: 0.01>p, \*\*\*: 0.001>p; G1 vs All group
- #: 0.05>p, ##: 0.01>p, ###: 0.001>p; G2 vs All group

# Immunofluorescence

#### **Neuromuscular junction**

- Sample: Gastrocnemius muscle
- Staining
- pre-synaptic: synaptotagmin 2
- Post-synaptic: α-bungarotoxin
- Imaging: confocal
- Analysis: level of innervation in each minimum 50 NMJ
  - Fully innervated NMJ
  - Partially innervated NMJ
  - Denervated NMJ

## Motor neuron count

- Sample: Spinal cord Lumbar (L1)
- Staining: Neurotrace Fluorescent Nissl
- Imaging: Fluorescence microscope
- Analysis: Ventral horn
  - Nissl: Motor neuron count
  - ChAt: Motor neuron count

#### GFAP, Iba1

- Sample: Spinal cord Lumbar (L1)
- Staining: GFAP
- Imaging: Fluorescence microscope
- Analysis: Ventral horn
  - GFAP: Alexa fluor 488 intensity
  - Iba1: Alexa fluor 594 intensity





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