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Development and time-course of bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis in NMRI mice

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Abstract:

Bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis is a widely used experimental model for human lung fibrosis. The severity of fibrosis varies among different strains of mice and investigation on different strains and finding the mechanisms of variation is important in understanding the pathogenesis of human lung fibrosis. In the present study, NMRI mice were used to investigate the severity and also time-course of bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis in comparison with C57BL/6 mice. After single dose administration of intratracheal bleomycin, the fibrotic response was studied by biochemical measurement of collagen deposition and semiquantitative analysis of pathological lung changes. NMRI mice developed lung fibrosis from 1 to 4 week after bleomycin instillation, with significant increases in lung collagen content and significant morphological changes ($P < 0.05$). These findings indicate that NMRI mice might be suitable as an experimental model of bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis.

Keywords:

Pulmonary fibrosis ، NMRI mice

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