

**D1063 / Lot No. 080700C**

Beagle Dog Liver Microsomes

Clofibric acid-treated

Male, Pool of 2

0.5 mL at 20 mg protein / mL

**Specific content and activities****Content / Rate**

Cytochrome P450 (nmol/mg protein)	0.318
Cytochrome b <sub>5</sub> (nmol/mg protein)	0.211
NADPH-cytochrome <i>c</i> reductase (nmol/mg protein/min)	41.4
Lauric acid 12-hydroxylation (pmol/mg protein/min)	1267 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Fold induction: ~1.2-fold increase over control microsomes

**Background:** Treatment of dogs with the peroxisome proliferator, clofibric acid, causes minimal induction (<2-fold) of liver microsomal CYP4A levels, which is associated with an increase in lauric acid 12-hydroxylation. Liver microsomes from saline-treated dogs were used as a control. Note: Clofibric acid is not the same as clofibrate, although both compounds are peroxisome proliferators and CYP4A inducers. Clofibrate is the ethyl ester of clofibric acid and is not readily soluble in water, in contrast to the free acid, clofibric acid.

**Animal Information**

Species:	Dog	Treatment:	Clofibric acid
Strain:	Beagle	Vehicle:	Saline, pH adjusted to 7 with NaOH
Sex:	Male	Regimen:	10 mg/kg body weight once per day on days 1-4, liver harvested and snap-frozen on day 5.
Age:	Sexually mature		

**Store at -80°C**

**CAUTION:** Although strict measures are taken to ensure that livers obtained from laboratory animals do not harbor infectious diseases, we recommend that all animal products be handled as potential biohazards and universal precautions be followed.

*For in vitro use only*

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