



Preclinical Models of Dry Eye Syndrome

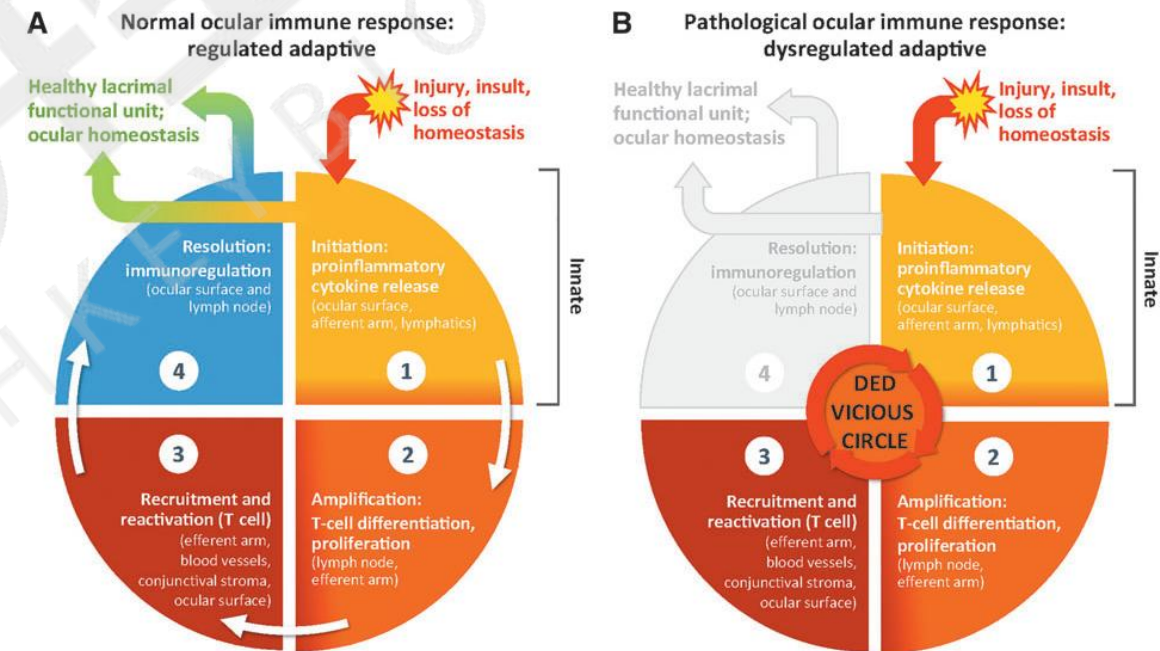
Dry Eye Syndrome (DES)

Symptoms and Causes

The prevalence of dry eye increases with age; it has been reported to be 6% among 40 year olds, increasing to 25% among those over 65 years of age. Dry eye is caused by an imbalance between tear-related components due to factors such as reduced tear production and the excessive evaporation of tears from the ocular surface. The symptoms of dry eye include blurred vision, photophobia (light sensitivity), and eye irritation, including feelings of irritation and dryness

Models in place:

■ Scopolamine Induced Dry Eye Model



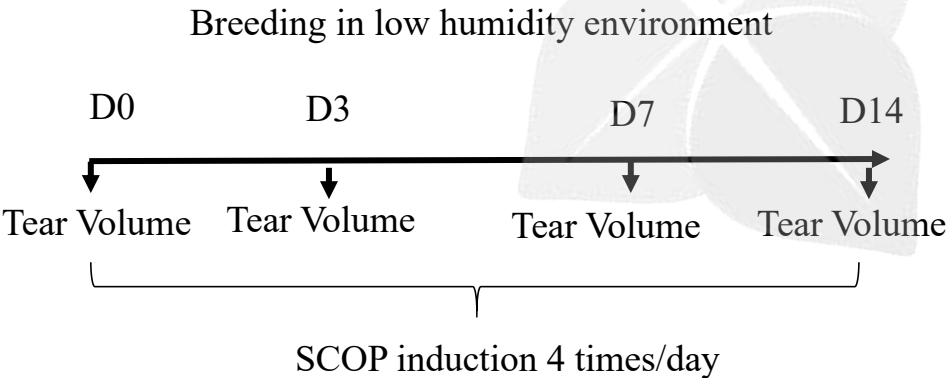
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SCOP Induced Dry Eye Model in Rodent

■ Mechanism

Scopolamine (SCOP) is a non-specific muscarinic antagonist blocks the lacrimal gland associated nerve pathways to intervene the tear production and composition. SCOP induced dry eye model is widely used for related drug evaluation.

■ SCOP Induced Murine Dry Eye Model



Animal	BALB/c
Evaluation	Clinical: Tear Volume, Image
	Pathology: H&E

SCOP Induced Dry Eye in Mice

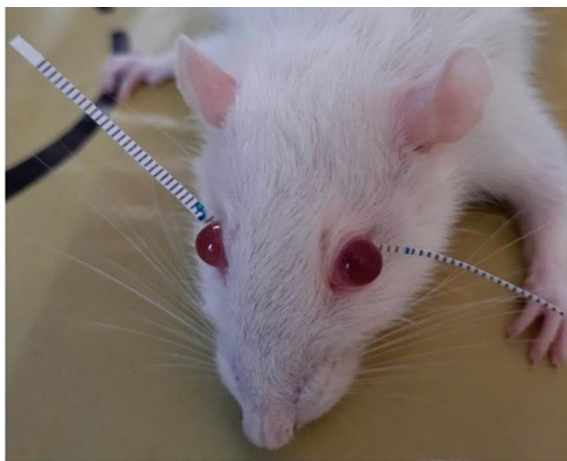


Fig 1 Tear Volume test

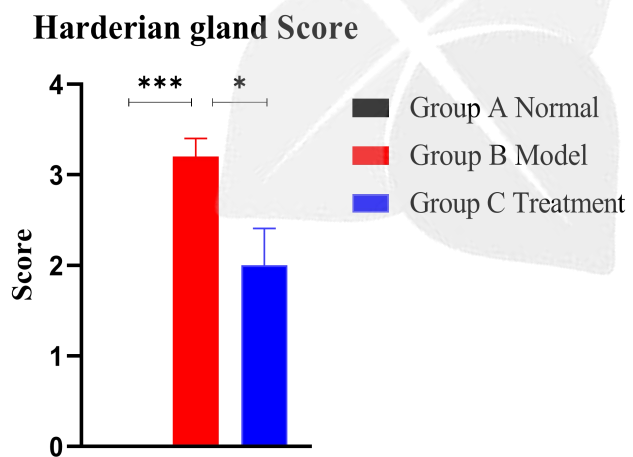


Fig3. Harderian gland score

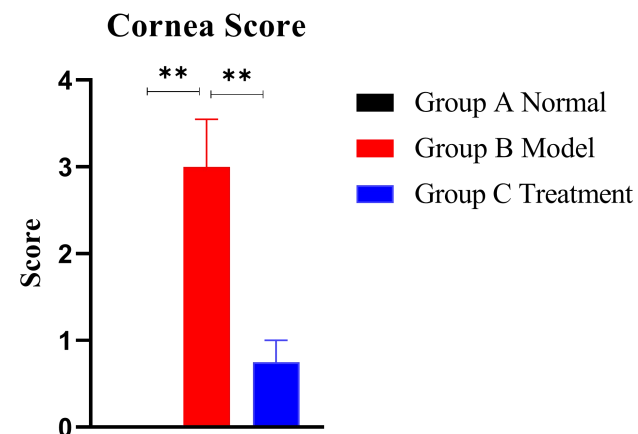
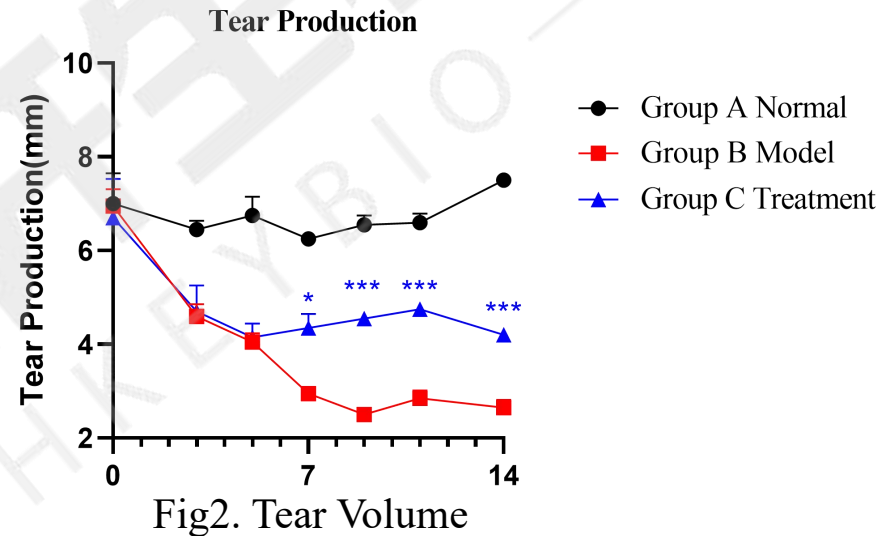


Fig4. Corneal score



Our Sites

Non-human Private Center: Guangxi
Analysis Center: Suzhou
Rodent Center: Suzhou



WeChat

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