

Texas Biomed Available Animal Models

About Us

Texas Biomedical Research Institute pioneers and shares scientific breakthroughs that protect you, your families and our global community from the threat of infectious diseases. As an independent, not-for-profit, research institute with a strong history of collaborating with global partners and contributing to the world of science and human health for nearly 80 years, Texas Biomed is evolving into a one-of-a-kind, world-leader in the broad sciences of infectious diseases.

Species Available Relative to Biosafety Levels & Pathogens

The translation of basic biomedical knowledge to prevention or treatments of human diseases often requires the use of animals, tissues, or cells as models. Such models provide valuable insights into the basic biology of disease, diagnosis and treatment in humans. New and evolving animal models are needed to better recapitulate human disease phenotypes and to broaden the utility of these models for biomedical research. Measurable animal phenotypes, which may be different from or related to particular human disease conditions, can be very valuable for understanding the etiology of disease or for testing potential therapies.

At the Texas Biomedical Research Institute and the Southwest National Primate Research Center, we specialize in animal research to aid in the study of a number of infectious diseases and chronic human disease conditions such as diabetes, heart disease and cancer. We can adapt our expertise to many species for the purposes of discovery, refinement, and pre-clinical applications. Our team of highly skilled scientists, veterinarians and technical staff are available to accommodate all needs and have the necessary tools and skills to work with prospective clients in the development of new and improved platforms to suit all areas of biomedical research.

Texas Biomedical Research Institute has developed a vast array of rodent and Nonhuman Primate (NHP) animal models and interventions for Biosafety Level 2, 3 and 4 agents. We have acquired and are proficient with most of the CDC Select Agent list of pathogens, including both viral and bacterial select agents. We have a sophisticated and extremely experienced veterinary staff that is cross trained on all pathogens. Our team has the capacity to perform telemetry, intravenous serum delivery and catheterization on many of our animal models. For mice, an in vivo imaging system (IVIS) is also available.

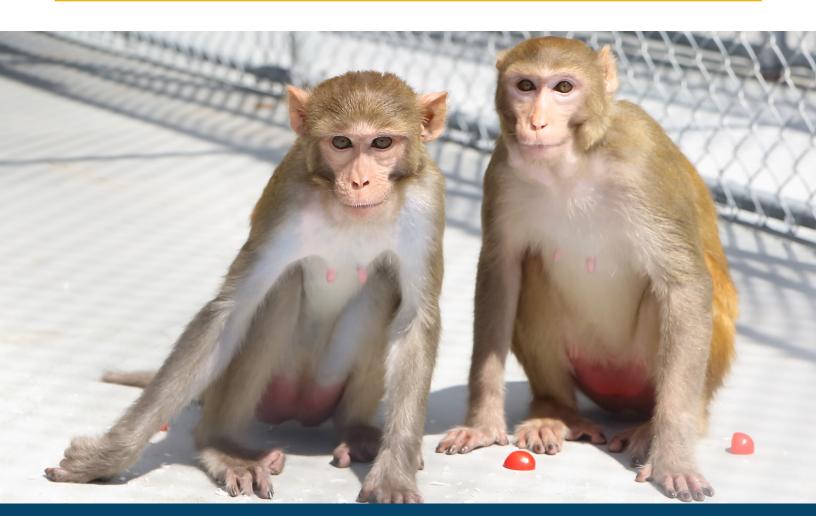


Biosafety Level-2

| Disease Models and Interventions | Species | Route |
|---|---|--|
| Influenza A and B Viruses | Mouse | Intranasal |
| SIV/SHIV | Rhesus macaque Cynomolgus macaque | Oral Rectal Vaginal Intravenous |
| Zika Virus | Mouse Marmoset pregnancy Male marmoset Male baboon | Intramuscular |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | Mouse | Intraperitoneal |
| Bordetella pertussis (Whooping cough) | Baboon | Intratracheal Intranasal |
| Ehrlichia chaffeensis | Mouse | Intraperitoneal |
| Legionella pneumophila | Mouse | Intratracheal |
| Streptococcus pneumoniae | Mouse Rat | Intranasal Intratracheal |
| Aspergillus fumigatus | Mouse | Intranasal Intratracheal |
| Plasmodium falciparum (Malaria) | Mouse | Intravenous |
| Schistosoma mansoni (Schistosomiasis) | Hamster Mouse | Intradermal |
| Trypanosoma cruzi (Chagas Disease) | Baboon | Natural infection |
| AAV (gene therapies) | Baboon | Intracochlear for deafness |
| Adenovirus (gene therapy, viral vaccines, oncolytic cancer therapy) | Mouse Rat | Intravenous Intranasal Intratumoral Intramuscular |
| Aging | Marmoset | Natural aging progression |
| Alzheimer's | Baboon | Natural aging progression |
| Autism | Marmoset | Subcutaneous (Poly ICLC) |
| Diabetes | Baboon Marmoset | Intravenous (Streptozotocin) |
| Endometriosis | Female baboon | Intraperitoneal (menstrual tissue) |
| Epilepsy | Baboon | Natural aging progression |
| Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis/ Multiple Sclerosis | Marmoset | Subcutaneous (Freud's adjuvant) |
| Hypercholesterolemia, Non-alcohol steatohepatitis (NASH), Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) | Baboon | High-fat, high-protein diet |
| Immunological recall studies, BCG vaccination and tuberculin skin testing | Mouse Rhesus macaque Baboon | Subcutaneous vaccination Intradermal test |
| Liver Cancer (tumor formation) | Baboon | Direct liver injection Subcutaneous |
| Transplant | Baboon | |

Biosafety Level-3

| Disease Models and Interventions | Species | Route |
|---|--|---|
| SARS-CoV-1 Urbani | Mouse | Intranasal |
| SARS-CoV-2 (numerous variants – please inquire) | Rhesus macaque Baboon Marmoset hACE2 mouse Hamster | Intranasal (NHP, rodents) Intratracheal (NHP) |
| Western Equine Encephalitis Virus | Cynomolgus macaque | Aerosol |
| West Nile Virus | Rhesus macaque Mouse | Subcutaneous |
| Bacillus anthracis (Anthrax) | Mouse Rabbit | Intranasal Subcutaneous |
| Francisella tularensis (Tularemia) | Mouse | Intranasal Subcutaneous |
| Mycobacterium tuberculosis (susceptible, MDR, XDR, XXDR strains) | Rhesus macaque Cynomolgus macaque Mouse | Aerosol (low/mid/high dose) Intranasal Intraperitoneal Intratracheal Intrabronchial Intravenous |
| Yersinia pestis (Plague) | Mouse | Intranasal Subcutaneous |





Biosafety Level-4

| Disease Models and Interventions | Species | Route |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Eastern Equine Encephalitis Virus | Marmoset Mouse | Intranasal |
| Ebola Zaire Virus | Cynomolgus macaque Rhesus macaque Guinea pig Mouse | Intramuscular Intranasal Intraperitoneal |
| Japanese Encephalitis Virus | Rhesus macaque | Subcutaneous |
| Junin Virus | Guinea pig | Subcutaneous |
| Lassa Virus | Rhesus macaque Marmoset Guinea pig | Subcutaneous |
| Marburg Virus | Cynomolgus macaque Rhesus macaque Guinea pig Mouse | Intramuscular Intraperitoneal (rodent) Aerosol |
| Sudan Virus | Cynomolgus macaque Rhesus macaque | Intramuscular |
| Rift Valley Fever Virus | Mouse | Intranasal |