hPD-1

Nomenclature	C57BL/6Smoc-*Pdcd1*$^{em1(hPDCD1)/Smoc}$
Cat. NO.	NM-HU-00015
Strain State	Repository Live

Gene Summary

Gene Symbol Pdcd1	**Synonyms**	PD-1; Pdc1; Ly101
	NCBI ID	18566
	MGI ID	104879
	Ensembl ID	ENSMUSG00000026285
	Human Ortholog	PDCD1

Model Description

The endogenous mouse Pdcd1 gene was replaced by human PDCD1(PD-1) gene .
Research Application: Immunotherapy,cancer research,drug screening
*Literature published using this strain should indicate: hPD-1 mice (Cat. NO. NM-HU-00015) were purchased from Shanghai Model Organisms Center, Inc..

Validation Data

- Data from flow cytometry (FACS) analysis

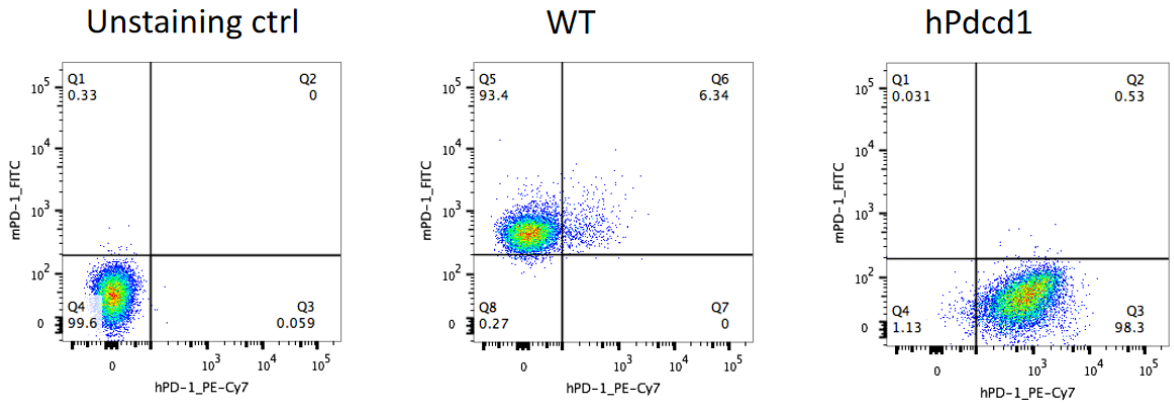

Fig1 . Expression of PD-1 in the activated spleen lymphocytes of humanized PD-1 Homozygous mice is detected by FACS.

- *In vivo* validation in a MC38 tumor-bearing model of humanized PD-1 mice

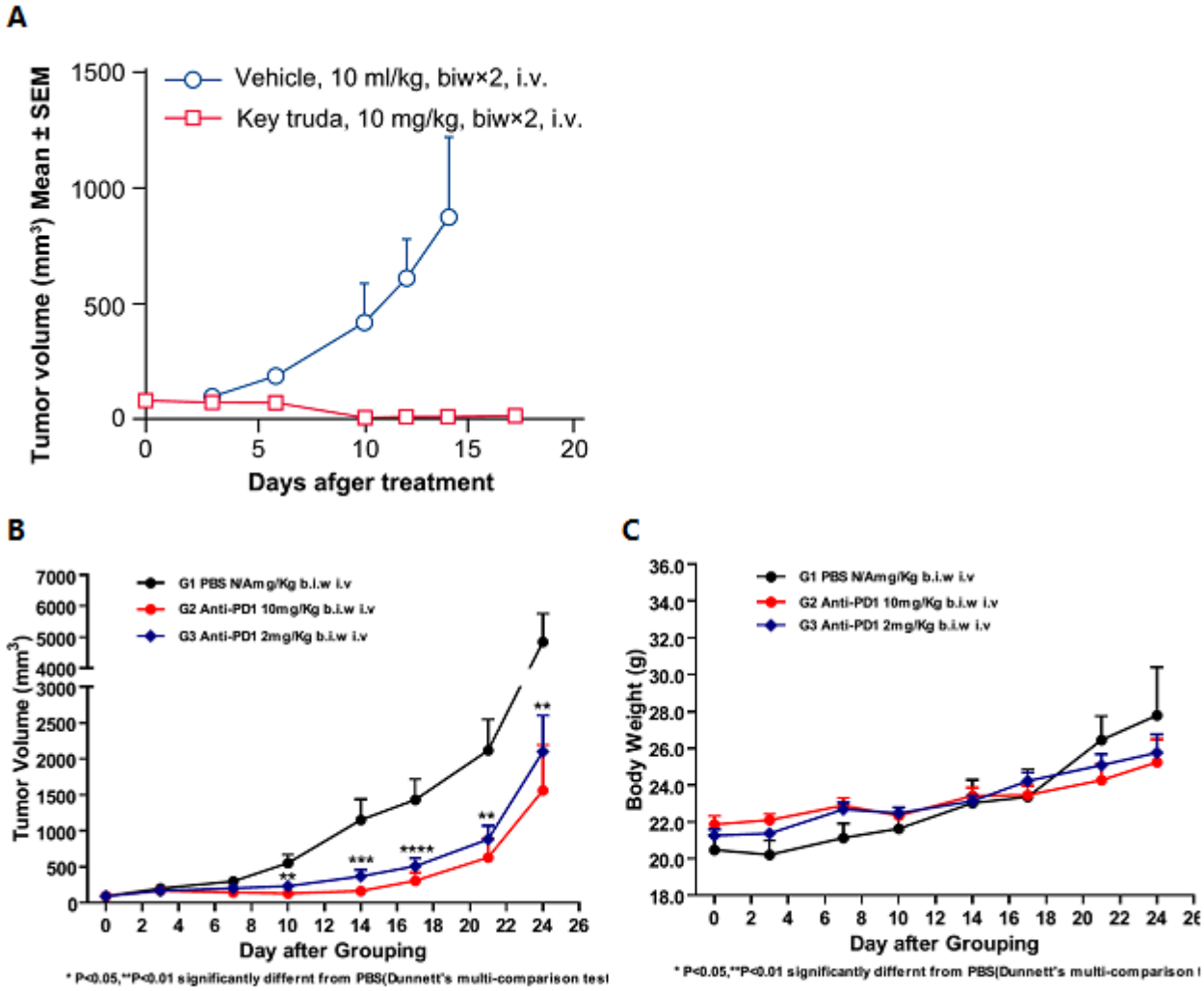

Fig2 . *In vivo* anti-tumor effect of an anti-human PD-1 antibody in a humanized mouse model of PD-1. Anti-human-PD-1 drugs significantly inhibited the growth of MC38 tumors in PD-1 mice, demonstrating that the humanized PD-1 mice can be used to assess the anti-human PD-1 antibody.

A. Mean volume ± SEM of tumor tissues (completed in cooperation with Genscript).

In vivo validation of anti-tumor efficacy in a MC38 tumor-bearing model of humanized PD-1 mice. Homozygous humanized PD-1 mice were inoculated with MC38 colon cancer cells. After the tumors grew to 100 mm3, the animals were randomly assigned into a control group and a treatment group (n=8). The drug was given twice a week for a total of 4 administrations. The results showed that Keytruda, a drug targeting human PD-1, exerted a very significant anti-tumor effect ($p<0.001$), demonstrating that the humanized PD-1 mice are a good in vivo model for

validating the efficacy of antibodies targeting human PD-1.

B. Mean volume ± SEM of tumor tissues. C. Mean body weight ± SEM of mice (data were obtained in cooperation with PharmaLegacy).

In vivo dose validation of anti-tumor efficacy in a MC38 tumor-bearing model of humanized PD-1 mice. Homozygous humanized PD-1 mice were inoculated with MC38 colon cancer cells. After the tumors grew to about 90 mm3, the animals were randomly assigned into a control group and a treatment group (n=9). The results showed that the antibodies targeting human PD-1 showed a very significant antitumor effect ($p<0.001$), and such antitumor effect is dose-dependent.

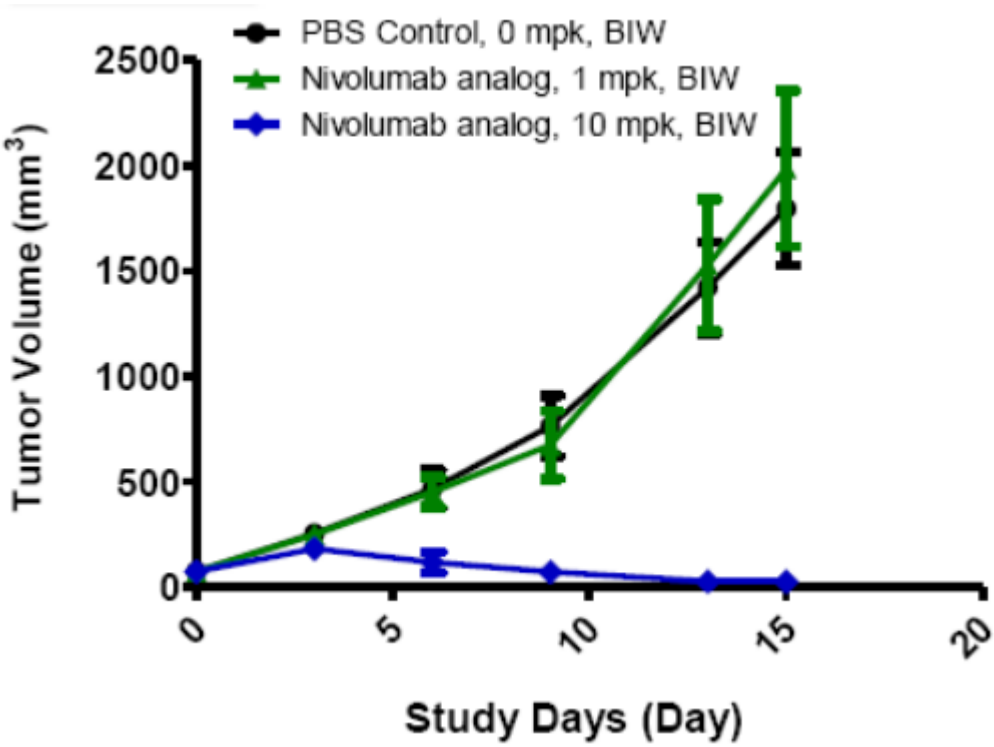

Fig3 . *In vivo* dose validation in a MC38 tumor-bearing model of humanized PD-1 mice. Homozygous humanized PD-1 mice were inoculated with MC38 colon cancer cells. After the tumors grew to 100 mm3, the animals were randomly assigned into a control group and a treatment group (n=8). The drug was given twice a week for a total of 4 administrations.

Case Study

As one of the first five anti-PD-1 drugs with BLAs accepted by CFDA, Sintilimab has shown potent T cell stimulating activity and significant anti-tumor efficacy. (read more)

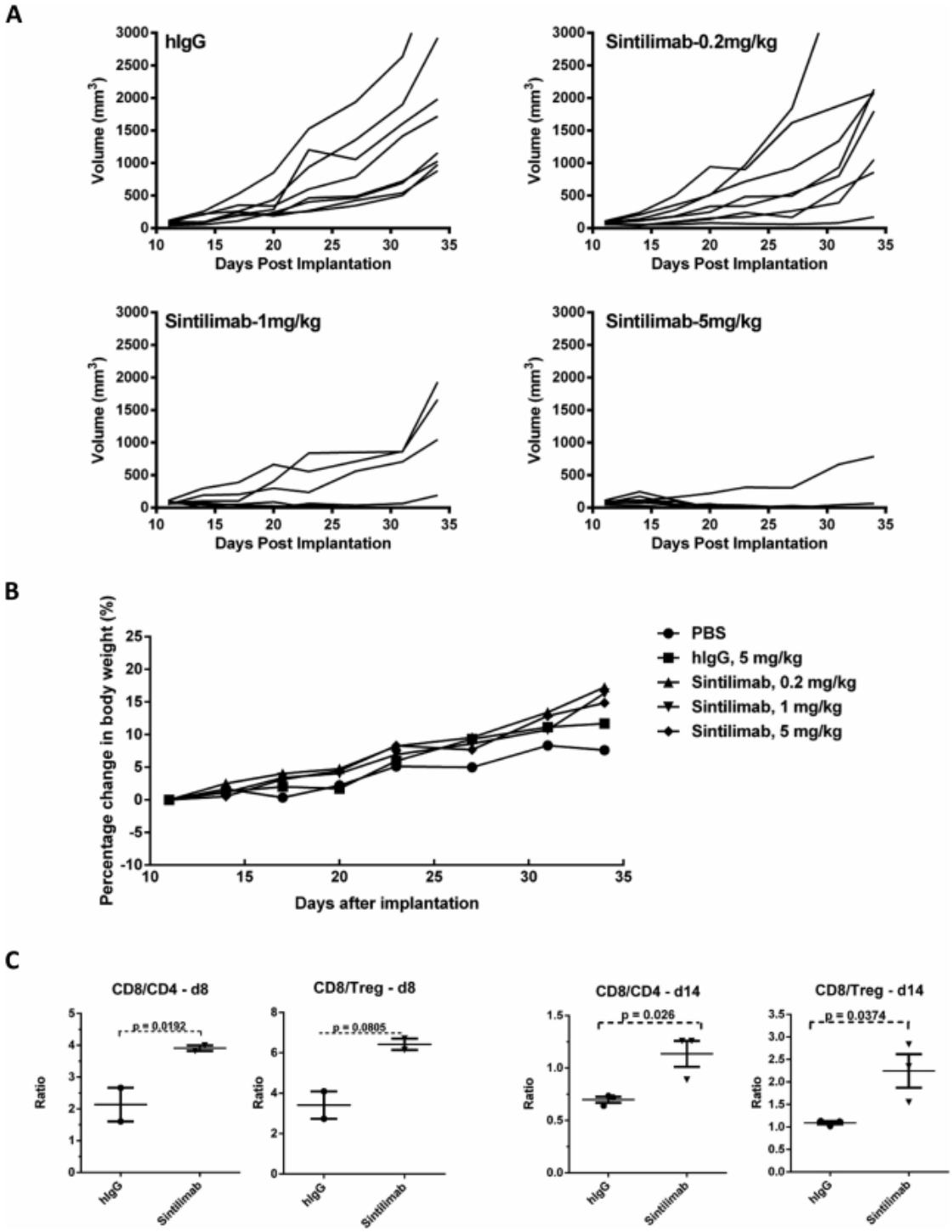

Fig4 . *In vivo* hPD-1 knock-in mouse model to test anti-tumor efficacy of Sintilimab. (A) Tumor growth inhibition (TGI) of MC38 tumors in hPD-1 knock-in mice of individual animals treated with different doses of Sintilimab. (B) Effect of Sintilimab on percentage changes in mouse body weight(mean). (C) Changes in ratios of tumor infiltrating CD4+, CD8+ and Treg cells. For d8: IgG (n = 2); Sintilimab (n = 2). For d14, n = 3 for all groups. P values were calculated using a two-tailed t-test method.

Publications

Enhanced Therapeutic Efficacy of a Novel Oncolytic Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2 Encoding an Antibody Against Programmed Cell Death 1

References：Molecular Therapy Oncolytics