

A Novel Preclinical Mouse Model of Neutrophilic Asthma: Advancing Mechanistic Studies and Therapeutic Development

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INTRODUCTION

Neutrophilic Asthma (NA): Airway neutrophil infiltration

Key Features

- Chronic, often severe, corticosteroid-resistant phenotype
- ~20–30% of asthma patients; more frequent in severe asthma
- Limited targeted therapies compared to eosinophilic asthma

Current Challenges

- Scarcity of robust preclinical models
- Hinders evaluation of novel anti-inflammatory interventions
- Delays bench-to-bedside translation

Strategic Opportunity

- Develop validated, reproducible experimental models
- Elucidate mechanisms of neutrophilic airway inflammation
- Enable targeted therapeutic testing
- Improve outcomes in refractory asthma

METHOD

TSLP/TSLPR/IL7R humanized mice

Administration Time (TBD)

Day 0 Day 14 Day 24 Day 29 Day 30

Sensitization (D0–D14)

- OVA/CFA administration

Challenge (D24–D29)

- OVA/LPS exposure

Assessments

- **Inflammatory cells:** Flow cytometry of BALF
- **Lung function:** Whole-body plethysmography (WBP)
- **Inflammatory cytokines:** Measured in BALF and blood
- **Histopathology:** Lung tissue sections stained with HE and PAS



Whole Body
Plethysmography

- Detect basic respiratory function parameters (e.g., PenH, Tvb, frequency)
- Non-invasive; automatic data collection



Resistance &
Compliance

- Collects invasive resistance, compliance, and elastance data across breathing conditions
- Prolonged data collection with heated bed



Pulmonary
Function Test

- Comprehensive pulmonary function assessment completed in minutes



Inhalation
Tower

- Multi-species inhalation platform (mice, rats, guinea pigs); IA & AIA compatible

RESULTS

Inflammatory Cell Counts in BALF-FACS

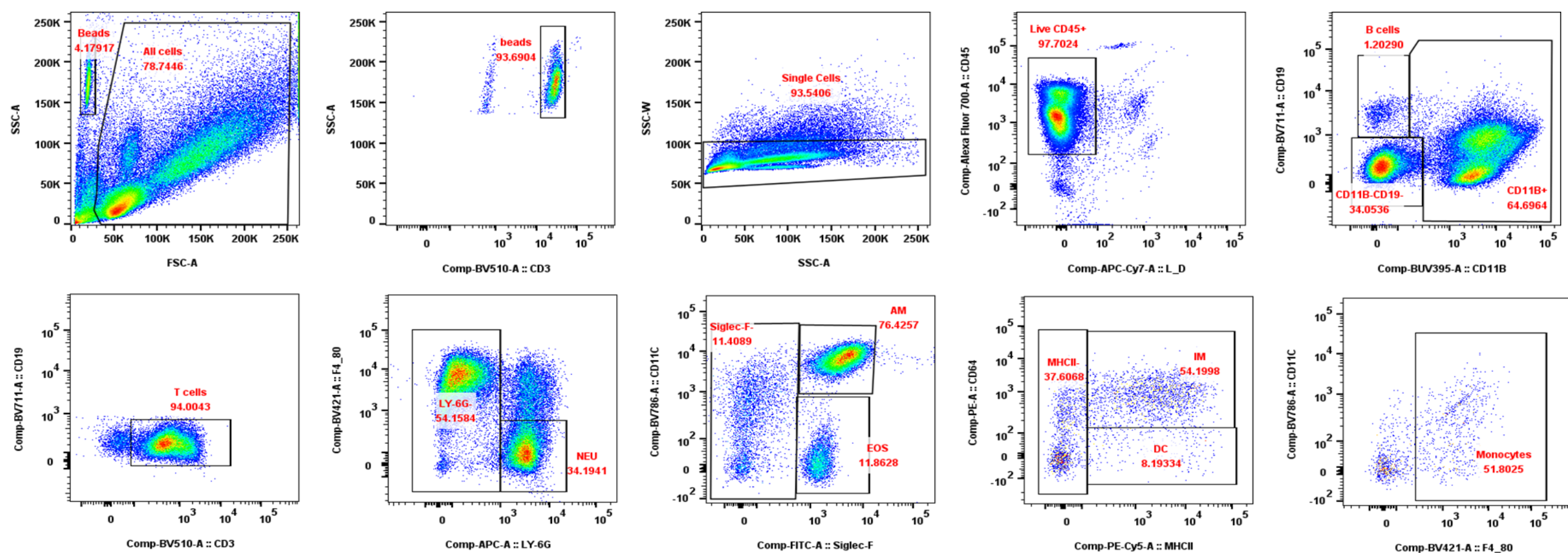


Figure 1. FACS settings for cell counting in BALF

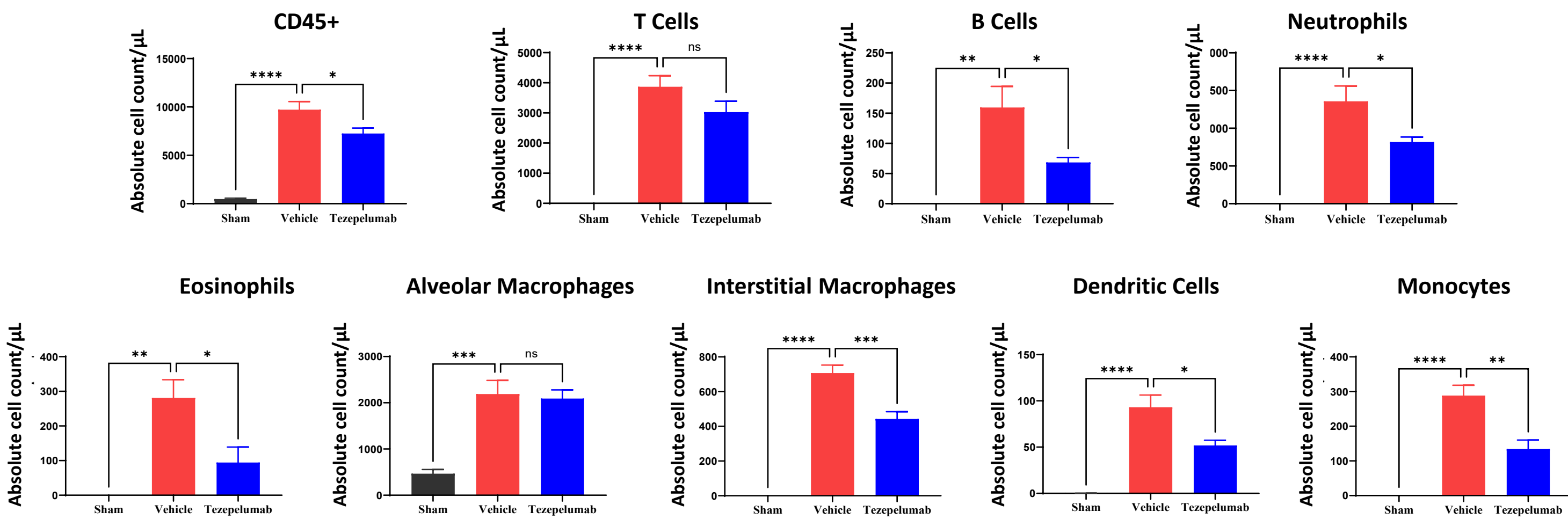


Figure 2. Number of inflammatory cells in BALF was significantly reduced following Tezepelumab treatment. N=12/group, mean±SEM, ****p<0.0001, ***p<0.001, **p<0.01, *p<0.05 vs. vehicle; One-Way ANOVA.

Biomarkers in BALF

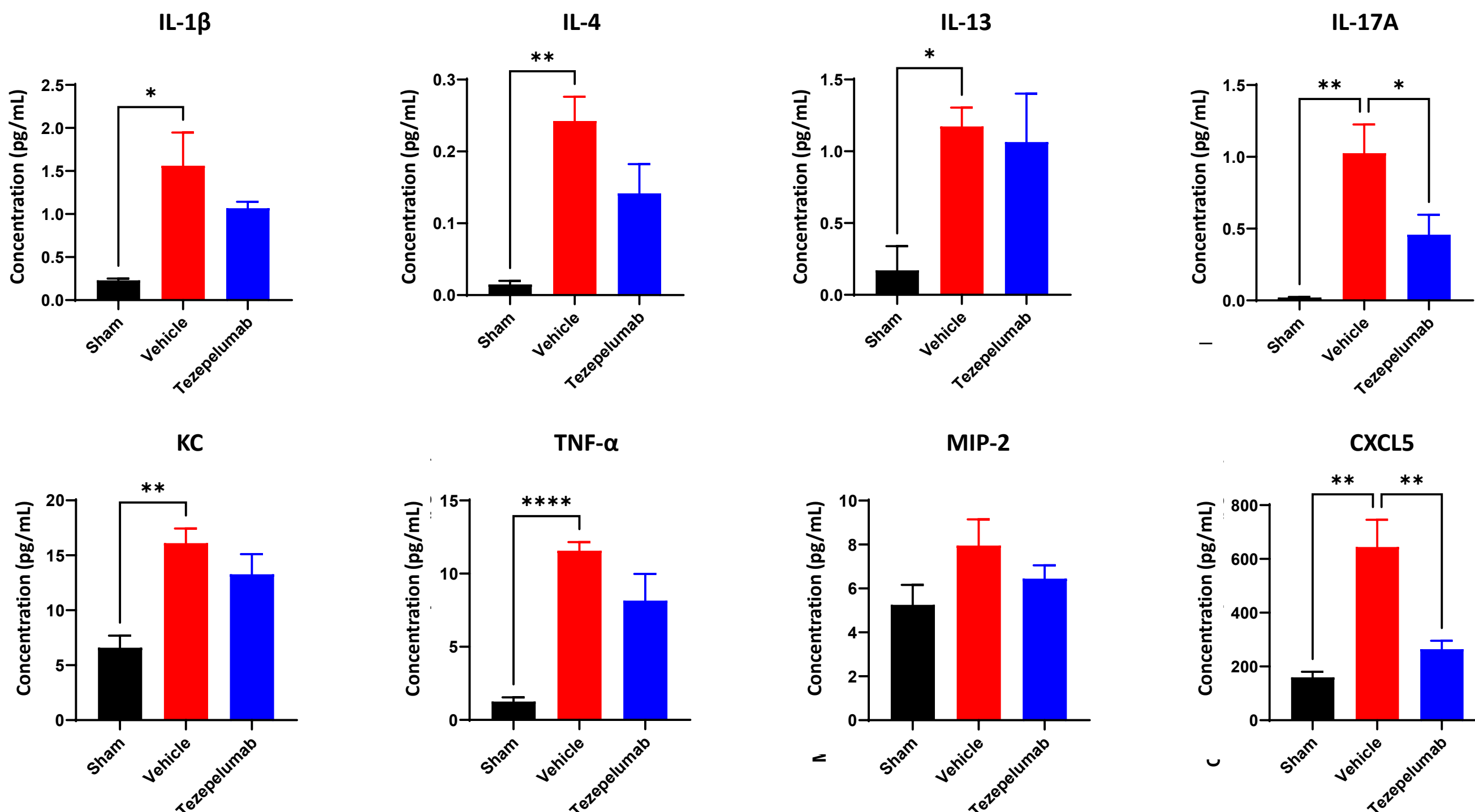


Figure 3. Level of different inflammatory biomarkers in BALF supernatant. N=12/group, mean±SEM, ****p<0.0001, **p<0.01, *p<0.05 vs. vehicle; One-Way ANOVA.

RESULTS

Lung function- AHR Test and Total IgE in Serum

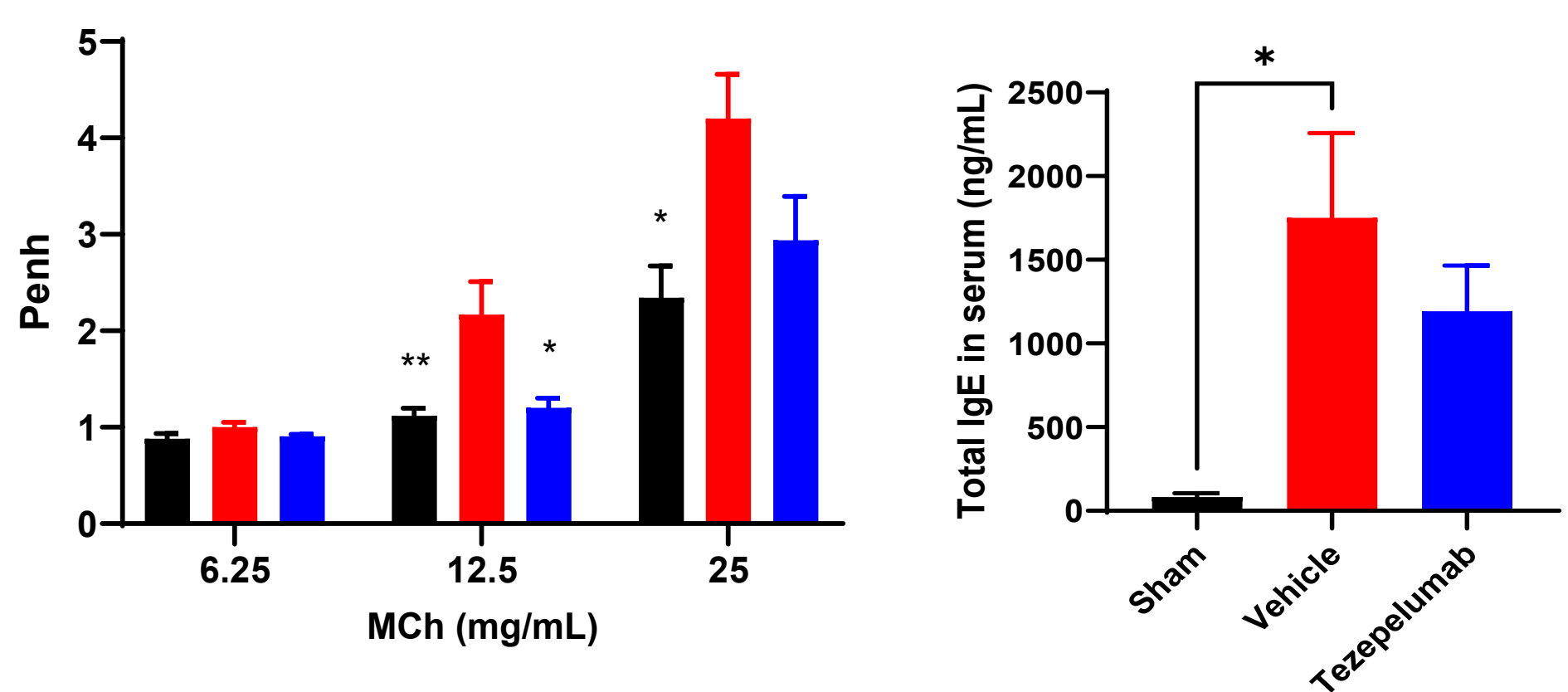


Figure 4. Lung function test at different dose of MCh and level of total IgE in serum. N=12/group, mean±SEM, **p<0.01 and *p<0.05 vs. vehicle; One-Way ANOVA.

H&E and PAS Staining of Lung Section (200 ×)

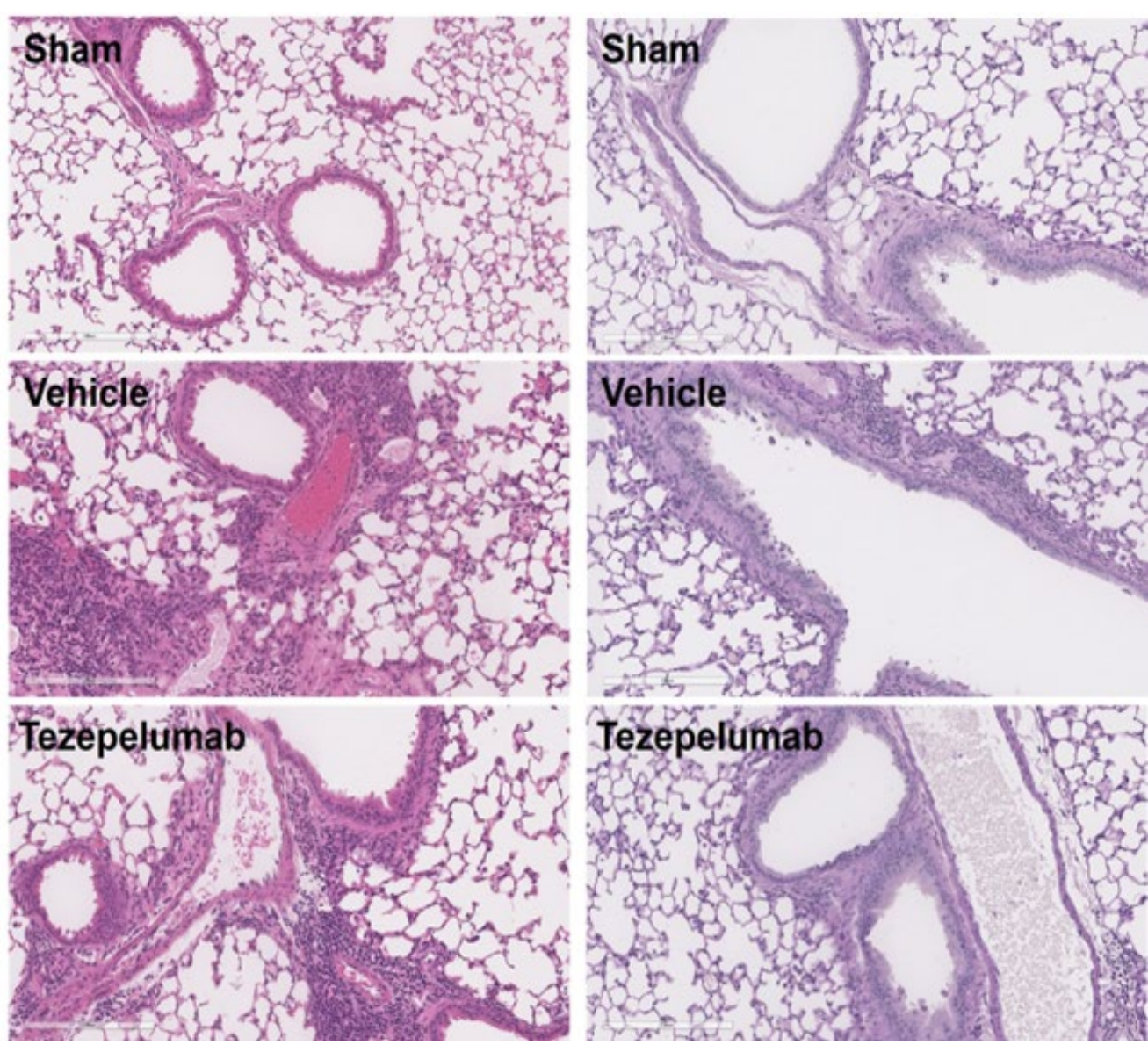


Figure 5. Lung injury and PAS-positive area were significantly reduced following Tezepelumab treatment. N=12/group, mean±SEM, ****p<0.0001 and *p<0.05 vs. vehicle; One-Way ANOVA.

CONCLUSION

We have developed a validated, reproducible preclinical model that faithfully recapitulates key features of neutrophilic airway inflammation:

- ✓ BALF cytology confirmed predominant neutrophil population, significantly elevated vs. sham
- ✓ Inflammation, mucus hypersecretion, and goblet cell metaplasia were elevated in the model group
- ✓ Increased airway resistance and airflow limitation were reversed following tezepelumab treatment

→ This model provides a translationally relevant platform for mechanistic studies and targeted therapeutic evaluation in neutrophil-driven airway disease.

REFERENCES

1. Xia M, Xu F, Ni H, et al. Neutrophil activation and NETosis are the predominant drivers of airway inflammation in an OVA/CFA/LPS induced murine model. *Respir Res.* 2022;23(1):289. Published 2022 Oct 21. doi:10.1186/s12931-022-02209-0
2. De Volder J, Bontinck A, De Grove K, et al. Trajectory of neutrophilic responses in a mouse model of pollutant-aggravated allergic asthma. *Environ Pollut.* 2023;329:121722. doi:10.1016/j.envpol.2023.121722

