

Micronuclei

Non-fasted mice were terminally anaesthetised and blood was collected into anticoagulant coated tubes via the retro-orbital sinus. A high-throughput flow cytometry-based method was then used to assess the samples for the presence of erythrocyte micronuclei which could indicate chromosomal instability.

Two methods were used during the lifetime of this assay. One used heparin anticoagulant and the second used EDTA. The second method also allowed for the measurement of reticulocytes and reticulocyte micronuclei.

This assay was performed at either 14 or 16 weeks of age, dependent upon the pipeline, with either Avertin or Ketamine/Xylazine as the anaesthetic. The diet the mice were on was pipeline dependant.