

NON-OBESE DIABETIC MOUSE

The non-obese diabetic (NOD) mouse is genetically predisposed to the development of autoimmune diabetes making it a useful model for studying the disease.



NOD mouse disease model

A number of genomic loci in the NOD mouse have been identified that play a role in development and progression of diabetes. These regions are referred to as Idd (Insulin-dependent diabetes associated) regions.

More than 19 chromosomal intervals (Idd regions) have been identified that contribute to diabetes susceptibility.

Applications

Commonly researchers will breed NOD with the non-autoimmune C57BL/6 mice to focus on one or more of these intervals.

- The markers in the panel allow tracking of these regions through breeding cycles.

The panel contains 3 SNP markers each for 14 insulin-dependent diabetes (Idd) associated regions. This allows researchers to ensure the presence of a NOD derived Idd region in an inbred C57BL/6 mouse.

Idd regions covered in the panel:

- 1-10 plus 13-15 and 21

Service Access

Submission format

- Minimum sample submission is 24 samples.

DNA requirement

- 200ng concentration at 20ng/ul
- A260/A280 between 1.6-2.0
- Our DNA extraction service is available

Data Delivery

Results are reported as an Excel spreadsheet of genotypes. Genotypes will match back to either NOD or C57BL/6.



Our funding partners

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These schemes include NCRIS, EIF, Super Science Initiative CRIS and NCRIS 2