Patient-Derived Xenograft Models of Breast Cancer

Breast cancer is the leading type of cancer diagnosed in women worldwide and requires predictive research models for preclinical drug development. Patient-derived xenograft (PDX) models provide a true representation of the human heterogeneity and can be used to test the efficacy of novel agents against drug resistance. The CrownBio PDX models of breast cancer collection consists of a wide range of models, including 17 triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) models as well as ER+, PR+, and HER2+ models.

Benefits of CrownBio's Breast cancer Patient-derived xenograft model research

Our Breast cancer Patient-derived xenograft models offer the most translational preclinical model for efficacy screening in cancer drug development. Derived directly from patient tumors and never adapted to grow *in vitro*, Patient derived xenograft reflects the heterogeneity and diversity of the human patient population. A Breast cancer (PDX) model will give you an accurate, predictive model of how your treatment will perform, well before entering into expensive clinical trials. CrownBio's HuPrime® Breast cancer PDX models are well characterized for pathology, growth characteristics, and are also genetically/genomically annotated for gene expression, gene copy number, mutations, and fusions.

Breast Cancer

MMTV-PyMT is the most commonly used mouse model for the study of mammary tumor progression and metastasis. MMTV-PyMT transgenic mice express the Polyoma Virus middle T antigen under the transcriptional control of the mouse mammary tumor virus promoter/enhancer. This model shares many aspects of breast cancer progression seen in humans, characterized by multistage progression from hyperplasia to late carcinoma followed by metastatic lesions in the lymph nodes and in the lungs.