Column E Explanation

Annual Reports and explanations should NOT include PII information such as names (principle investigators and research staff), addresses, protocols, meeting notes (either in part of in full), the animals room numbers, grant information, veterinary care programs, and the like. A Column E explanation must be written so as to be understood by lay person as well as scientists.

1. Registration Number: 51-F-0001

2. Customer Number: 432

Facility Business Address: 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814

4. Telephone: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

5. Number of animals categorized as column E used in this study.

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Species (common name) of animals used in this study.

Swine (strain Gottingen minipig)

Explain the procedure producing pain and/or distress. Explanations should include a brief
description of the procedure, but also explain what the animal's experience, examples of
which may include, but are not limited to: Neurological signs, seizures, tremors, paralysis,
lethargy, inappetance, respiratory signs, GI distress, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Animals were exposed to total total body irradiation. For this procedure, animals were anesthetized, and then placed in a panepinto sling, and exposed to ionizing radiation for a period of 5-6 1/2 minutes. Following exposure to radiation, animals exhibited low red and white blood cell count, which can cause lethargy and reduced ability to fight infections. Animals also exhibited inappetance, dehydration, GI distress (constipation or diarrhea), and ataxia.

Attach or include with the reason(s) for why anesthetics, analgesics and tranquillizers could not be used. (For federally mandated testing, see Item 6 below).

Anesthetics were used for brief periods of restraint in the panepinto sling during blood draws.

However, analgesics were administered following radiation exposure. Anesthetic agents are known to interact with the immune system (see references in Jacobsen, K. O., V. Villa, V. L. Miner, and M. H. Whitnall. 2004. Effects of anesthesia and vehicle injection on circulating blood elements in C3H/HeN male mice. Contemp Top Lab Anim Sci 43:8-12.). As a result, this will skew our results and would not be productive. Alternatively, we are providing supportive care in terms of fluids and nutritional support to increase survival. Use of supportive care is expected to help to mitigate the pain associated to the sequelae of irradiation. For many years, we have used tissue culture models of radiation effects, but such models to not recapitulate the complexity of the mammalian biological systems and their interactions, for instance, the gastrointestinal system and the hematopoietic system. Although we have utilized mice for most of our studies a to provide preclinical information about countermeasures against the toxic effects of radiation, in order to develop a radiation countermeasure for future use for humans, efficacy of the drug must be demonstrated in an additional non-rodent species, in compliance