Acharya & BM Reddy College of Pharmacy

Soldevanahalli, Bengaluru – 560 107

Preincubation Unit

In vivo Bioscience centre

In-Charge:

Dr. Suresh Janadri, PhD

Assistant Professor, IAEC Member secretory

Equipment's available	Experiments conducted
1. Actophotometer(6 & 4 digits)-Inco 2. Analgesiometer (tail flick & eddy's hot plate)-Inco 3. Beam walking instrument 4. Bio pack system- MP45 5. Digital plythesmometer- Panlab Harvard 6. ECG physiograph with stimulator-Inco 7. Homogenizer with digital speed indicator-Remi 8. Langendorff apparatus-Inco 9. Leica manual rotary microtone tissue-Lemikro systems 10. Letabolic cage set - Techniplast 11. Mucus chamber with electrode- 12. Open field apparatus 13. Respiration pump variable rat strokecapacity500cc 14. Respiration pump variable rat strokecapacity 500cc-inco 15. Semiauto analyser-Biosystems 16. Urine analyser- Prism medical service 17. Semi-Auto Analyzer-Biosystem 18. Hematoanlyzer- NIHON KOHDEN	*In vivo* animal studies are an essential for any drug development. Use of animal models for biomedical research has become imperative not only to enhance our understanding of current health issues but also to make progress in this vast field. In vivo animal models have unraveled disease pathologies of numerous diseases. These models have served in disease diagnostics, pharmacological and toxicological testing of drugs, and surgical research. 1. In vivo efficacy models: Animals have been used and are still permitted for screening for drugs, bioassay and for preclinical testing including preclinical safety and efficacy. This usually includes various screening models: Anti-infective, behavioural models, Anticancer and Antioxidant activity, Immuno-modulatory and anti-inflammatory, various metabolic disorder models, cardioprotective, hepatoprotective, nephroprotective and neuroprotective screening models. 2. Pharmacokinetic & Pharmacodynamic study: Since concentrations at the site of action and pharmacologic response are governed by complex biological processes, in vivo characterizations offer a special window into these systems. Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) concepts underlying drug disposition and response provide a quantitative framework with which to identify potential clinical candidates.