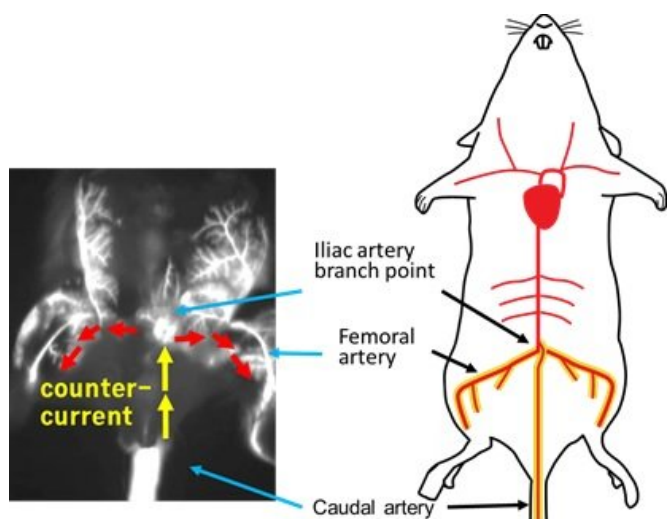


# A reliable, easy-to-use mouse model for investigating bone metastasis

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The study showed that cancer cells can be delivered in a direction counter to the blood flow in order to reach the branch point of the iliac artery, which sends blood to the lower limbs via the femoral arteries. The delivery route was confirmed using real-time near infrared fluorescent imaging. Credit: Shinae Kondoh, *Nature Communications*

In a study published in *Nature Communications*, a group of researchers led by Takahiro Kuchimaru and Shinae Kondoh of Tokyo Institute of Technology (Tokyo Tech) have proposed an improved mouse model that could revolutionize bone metastasis research. Their method, which involves injecting cancer cells via the so-called caudal artery in the mouse tail, overcomes many limitations of traditional mouse models. The new model could thus open a new chapter in the development of therapeutic strategies for bone metastasis and cancer progression.

It is widely known that metastasis—the spread of [cancer cells](#) from a primary tumor to other parts of the body—is one of the main causes of [cancer](#) mortality in humans. Bone metastasis commonly

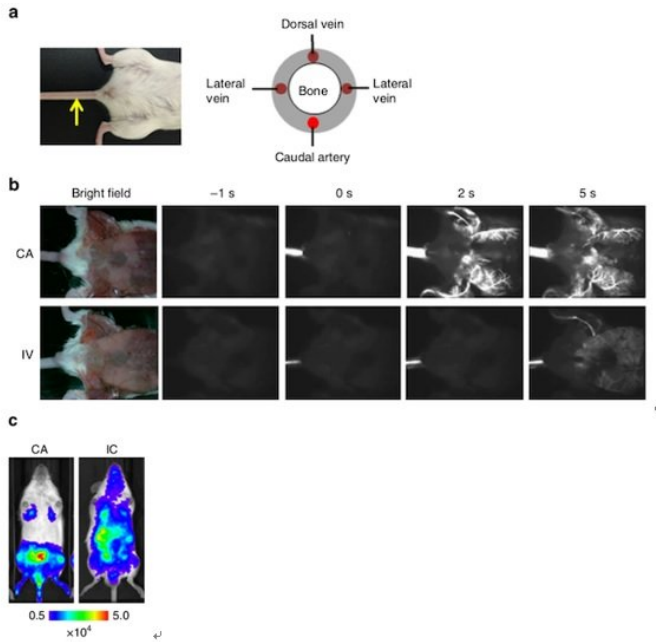
occurs when cancer cells spread to the [bone](#) from tumors originating, for example, in the prostate, breast, lung and kidney.

Experimental [mouse](#) models provide vital clues as to how cancer cells proliferate and how treatments could be developed. For the last 20 years, a [model](#) based on intracardiac (IC) injection has been considered the "gold standard" for inducing bone metastasis. This model involves injecting cancer cells directly into the left ventricle of the mouse heart. It requires a high degree of technical expertise, and even when performed successfully, the number of cancer cells that can be injected at any one time is limited. Another drawback is that the IC model tends to be more suitable for studying cancer cell lines that have a relatively high metastatic ability, ruling out analysis of "weaker" cancer cell lines.

In contrast, the new method developed by Kondoh's group involves injecting cancer cells via the caudal artery (CA) in the mouse tail—a procedure that can be performed much more easily as the artery is visible on the body surface. (See Figures 1 and 2.) This method allows researchers to inject a larger number of cancer cells without causing acute death: In the present study, around one million [cells](#) were injected without any acute death. Moreover, the new method provides a new way of studying cancer cell lines with low bone metastatic potential.

The researchers emphasize that the CA model predominantly ensures that bone metastasis develops in the hind limbs with much higher efficiency.

Using bioluminescence (BL) imaging, the team was able to detect bone metastasis just five to twelve days after CA injection of all cell lines examined.



**More information:** Takahiro Kuchimaru et al, A reliable murine model of bone metastasis by injecting cancer cells through caudal arteries, *Nature Communications* (2018). DOI: [10.1038/s41467-018-05366-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-05366-3)

Provided by Tokyo Institute of Technology

a: Location of the caudal artery in a mouse (left) and a schematic cross-section of the mouse tail (right). The yellow arrow indicates the caudal artery along the tail. b: Comparison of fluorescence images after CA or tail vein (IV) injection of near-infrared II nanoparticles. c: Bioluminescence images at 30 minutes after injecting lung carcinoma cells expressing firefly luciferase (LLC/luc) via the CA (left) or left ventricle of the heart (right). Credit: Shinae Kondoh, *Nature Communications*

"Overall, the results demonstrated that CA injection provides a reliable method to develop bone metastasis by increasing the delivery efficiency of a wide variety of cancer cell lines to the bone marrow of the hind limbs in mice," they write.

In addition, the CA model enables scientists to monitor the progression of bone metastasis over a longer period of time compared with the IC model due to reduced incidence of lethal metastasis in other organs. This represents a big step forward for investigating cancer cell dormancy and reactivation in greater depth.

The researchers conclude, "Our model may open a new avenue for understanding the bone metastatic processes and development of drugs preventing [bone metastasis](#) and recurrence."

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