

Downsized Sinclair™ vs. Göttingen™ Minipigs Similarities and Differences of Toxicological Reference Range Data in Preclinical Safety Studies

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BACKGROUND

Minipigs (MP) are recognized as offering advantages over other established non-rodent models, such as beagle dogs, based upon substantial evidence of similarities to humans with regard to anatomy, physiology, and biochemistry. Currently, MP are used increasingly in non-clinical contract research organizations (CRO) and the biopharmaceutical industry to support investigational new drugs (IND)-enabling toxicology studies. However, similarities and differences in toxicological reference data between the commonly used Göttingen™ MP and Sinclair™ breeds have not been reported.

OBJECTIVE

To provide scientific justification for the selection of the most appropriate breed of MP for clients' drug development program, and as part of the Altasciences Historical Control Database initiative, this study was performed to compare reference baseline/background data for a battery of standard toxicological parameters obtained from Sinclair™ and Göttingen™ MP studies conducted at Altasciences Columbia site.

STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS

Data for Göttingen™ MPs (3-7 months old; Marshall) was extracted from an electronic data capture system (Pristima®) and compared with the reference data of downsized Sinclair™

MPs (2-4 months old; Book of Normals 2021; Sinclair BioResources), including body weight, clinical pathology (hematology, serum chemistry, coagulation, urinalysis), organ weights and histopathology background lesions of a panel of tissues from 10 physiological organ systems. Multiple statistical analyses, including mean and standard deviation (SD), range (min, max), fold difference of mean, quartile, interquartile range (IQR), and Tukey fence (upper and lower limit), were used for data comparison.

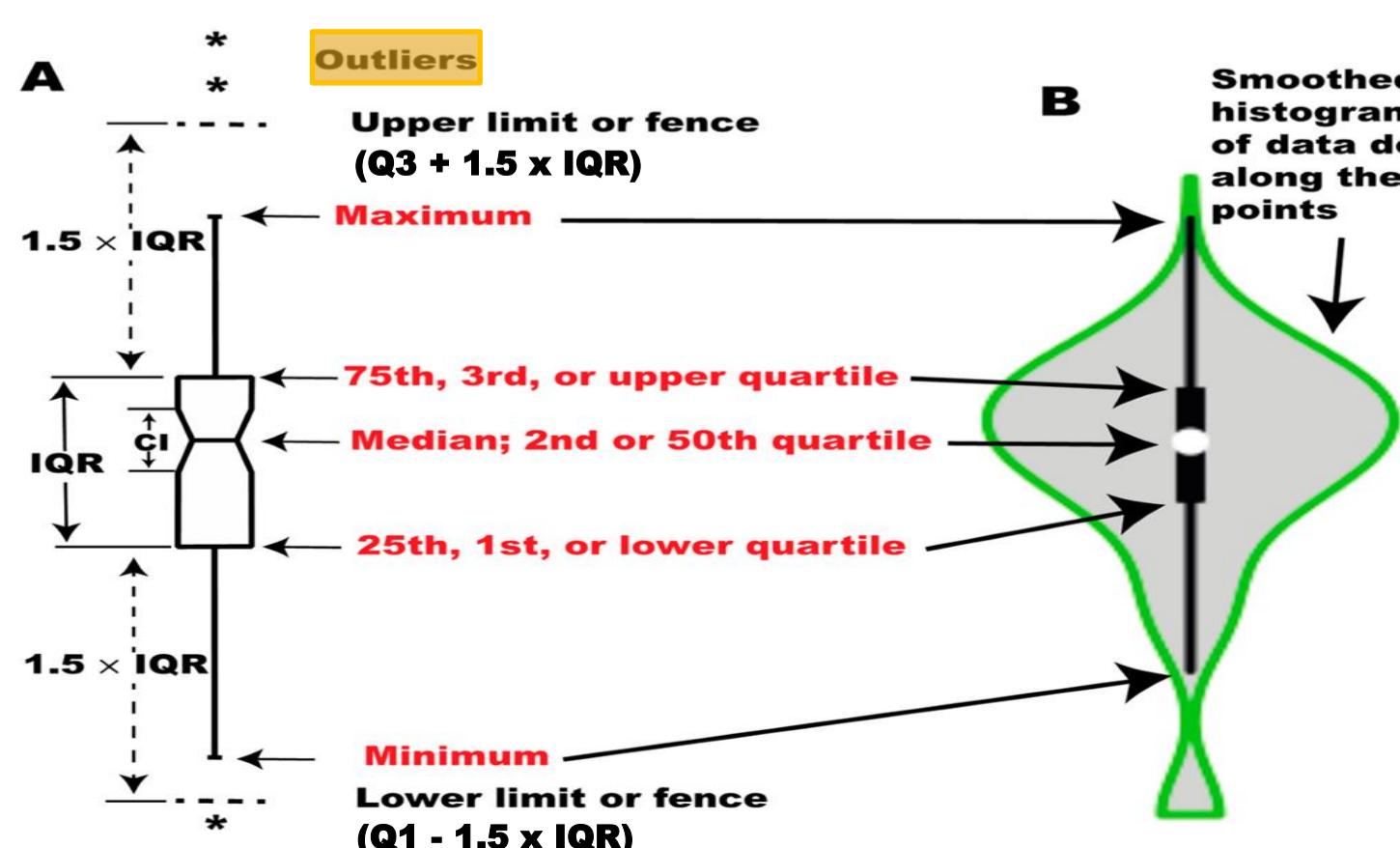
RESULTS

Body weights were similar between these two MP breeds up to approximately three months of age. There was considerable overlap of mean and statistical clinical pathology values between Sinclair™ vs. Göttingen™ MPs, except that **basophil**, **lymphocyte**, **monocyte**, **white blood cells (WBC)**, **globulin**, and **total bilirubin** values were significantly higher (2-5-fold) in Sinclair™ MPs as compared to Göttingen™ MPs. In addition, **brain and thymus weights** for Sinclair™ MPs were higher than Göttingen™ MPs in both males (1.4-fold and 2.5-fold, respectively) and females (1.3-fold and 1.4-fold, respectively). The sex differences in organ weight to brain or body weight ratio were also observed, as the **heart and adrenal weights to brain ratio** were lower, while **thymus weight to body weight ratio** was higher in male (only) Sinclair™ MPs as compared to Göttingen™ MPs. The relatively higher blood basophil, lymphocyte, monocyte, WBC, globulin values, and thymus weight in Sinclair™ MPs may indicate a potential difference in immune system function (further validation study is warranted).

The most common microscopic finding noted in Sinclair™ MPs was **multifocal lymphohistiocytic infiltration** in various tissues at low levels of severity and incidence. Detailed descriptions of similarities and differences of background, histopathological findings and incidence (Sinclair™ vs. Göttingen™) are discussed.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on data comparison in this study, all apparent differences among clinical pathology, organ weight and background microscopic findings between Sinclair™ vs. Göttingen™ MPs were considered minor in magnitude and biological significance. This study, for the first time, provides assessment criteria for minipig breed selection, data quality control and interpretation of results in preclinical toxicity studies using **downsized Sinclair™** MPs, which have similar toxicological reference data vs. Göttingen™, are more cost effective, and readily available at different ages ensuring customized study design for each clients' drug development strategy.



KEY PATHOLOGY DATA COMPARISON (DOWNSIZED SINCLAIR™ VS. GÖTTINGEN™ MINIPIGS; MOST WITHIN 3-6 MONTHS OF AGE OR YOUNG ADULT)

Table 1. Hematology and Coagulation

Analyte	Abbrev.	Units	N	Mean	SD	Range		Tukey Fence			IQR		Tukey Fence			N	Mean	SD	Range		Mean Fold Change				
						Min	Max	LL	Q1	Median	Q3	UL	Sinclair™ Male	Sinclair™ Göttingen™	Min	Max			Min	Max					
Basophil (Absolute)	BAS	(10 ³ /μL)	108	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.13	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	47	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.30	5.1	1.1	2.3	3.1	4.3	1.9	0.5		
Basophil Percent	BAS %	(%)	108	0.22	0.23	0.00	1.40	-0.09	0.10	0.10	0.23	41	0.50	0.40	0.00	1.30	2.3	1.3	2.3	4.4	5.0	5.1	3.4	0.8	
Eosinophil (Absolute)	EOS	(10 ³ /μL)	108	0.21	0.14	0.03	0.80	-0.09	0.12	0.18	0.26	46	0.28	0.27	0.00	1.47	1.3	1.4	2.0	3.5	163.5	51	102.0	26.0	0.7
Eosinophil Percent	EOS %	(%)	108	2.37	1.52	0.70	10.00	-0.85	1.40	2.00	2.90	5.16	47	1.40	1.30	0.00	6.00	0.6	5.1	32.0	8.0	55.0	0.9		
Hemoglobin	Hb	(g/dL)	108	13.34	1.21	5.90	15.40	10.81	12.80	14.10	14.13	16.11	47	13.40	1.30	11.20	16.40	1.0	51	37.0	17.0	18.0	91.0	1.1	
Hematcrit	HCT	(%)	108	39.51	3.80	18.50	47.10	30.78	37.45	39.60	41.90	48.58	47	42.40	3.80	35.30	51.30	1.1	51	10.6	4.0	9.8	11.4	1.0	
Lymphocyte (Absolute)	LYM	(10 ³ /μL)	108	4.79	1.26	2.20	8.60	1.03	3.84	4.83	5.72	5.53	47	11.62	3.83	4.95	20.46	2.4	51	24.0	4.0	16.0	31.0	1.3	
Lymphocyte Percent	LYM %	(%)	108	85.71	8.95	25.70	73.30	25.40	46.48	54.45	60.53	61.60	47	60.80	12.90	22.10	78.60	1.1	51	14.0	4.7	11.0	15.0	1.1	
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin	MCH	(pg)	108	16.47	1.73	13.50	21.70	11.86	16.15	17.43	20.76	21.70	47	19.70	1.10	15.00	19.40	1.1	51	103.0	3.0	96.0	110.0	1.0	
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Conc.	MCHC	(g/dL)	108	33.78	1.12	29.70	36.90	32.01	33.40	34.33	35.71	47	31.70	0.90	30.10	33.90	0.9	51	144.0	3.0	137.0	151.0	1.0		
Mean Corpuscular Volume	MCV	(fL)	108	48.76	4.90	38.80	62.70	45.70	47.75	51.70	60.70	47	58.40	3.30	49.40	62.00	1.2	51	6.2	0.5	5.1	7.2	1.1		
Monocyte (Absolute)	MONO	(10 ³ /μL)	108	0.29	0.13	0.07	0.65	-0.02	0.21	0.28	0.36	0.59	47	0.98	0.51	0.31	2.69	3.3	51	86.0	12.0	50.0	58.0	1.3	
Monocyte Percent	MONO %	(%)	108	3.28	1.19	0.90	6.60	0.34	2.48	3.10	3.90	6.04	47	5.20	2.00	14.00	14.6	1.6	51	24.0	4.0	16.0	31.0	1.3	
Neutrophil (Absolute)	NEU	(10 ³ /μL)	108	3.60	1.57	1.26	14.05	-0.02	2.70	3.22	4.51	7.22	47	6.03	3.64	2.07	20.03	1.7	51	11.0	4.5	5.1	9.0	1.1	
Neutrophil Percent	NEU %	(%)	108	39.37	9.28	27.10	70.00	10.09	31.58	39.30	45.90	67.39	47	30.50	12.50	12.90	73.70	0.8	51	144.0	3.0	137.0	151.0	1.0	
Platelet Count	PLT	(10 ³ /μL)	108	505.17	181.27	7.00	951.00	119.13	417.25	533.00	616.00	914.13	47	459.00	123.00	140.00	669.00	0.9	51	144.0	3.0	137.0	151.0	1.0	
Red Blood Cell Count	RET	(10 ⁹ /μL)	108	8.17	0.98	3.35	10.00	6.01	7.67	8.28	8.75	10.44	47	7.54	0.75	6.00	9.79	0.9	51	11.7	3.8	7.3	10.6	1.2	
Redocyte Count	RET %	(%)	108	167.55	100.08	24.10	521.90	77.50	95.75	105.40	211.25	384.50	47	130.45	61.77	37.30	276.30	0.8	51	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
White Blood Cell Count	WBC	(10 ³ /μL)	108	9.01	2.33	4.02	20.06	2.46	7.27	9.31	10.46	15.26	47	16.81	4.70	9.21	28.29	2.1	51	21.0	2.70	3.0	34.55	1.7	
Coagulation																									
Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time	APTT	(sec)	66	15.22	4.08	9.30	29.10	4.49	12.18	14.55	17.30	24.99	51	16.30	13.60	2.00	12.10	21.80	1.1	51	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Prothrombin Time	PT	(sec)	88	12.92	1.09	11.20	15.00	9.10	12.10	12.45	14.10	17.10	51	14.40	1.60</										