High Dose STZ Induction Protocol V.2

Frank Brosius

1University of Arizona

Diabetic Complications Consortium

Tech. support email: rmcindoe@augusta.edu

Lili Liang

ABSTRACT

Summary:

This protocol is used by DiaComp members to induce diabetes in a number of the animal models developed by the consortium. STZ is toxic to the insulin-producing beta cells of the pancreas and used to induce a diabetes similar to a type I diabetic (Reference). Some reports suggest cellular toxicity outside of the pancreas. STZ also exhibits broad spectrum antibacterial properties and alters the gut microbiota. Please ensure that appropriate controls are included in all studies and complementary models considered (e.g. the Ins2Akita mouse).

Diabetic Complications:
We use this protocol and it's working

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PROTOCOL integer ID:
28984

Keywords: STZ, Diabete, Cardiovascular, Nephropathy, Neuropathy, Retinopathy, Uropathy, Wound-Healing, Pediatric Endocrinology

MATERIALS

STZ-Na-Citrate Solution Contributed by users Catalog #See below

TB or insulin syringes w/ needle attached (26-28 1/2 gauge) Contributed by users

Isoflurane drop jar Contributed by users Catalog #Quantity (Optional)
Reagent Preparation:

**Na-Citrate Buffer:**

Reagents and Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reagent/Material</th>
<th>Quantity Required</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Stock Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na Citrate (enzyme grade)</td>
<td>1.47 g for 50 ml</td>
<td>Fisher Scientific</td>
<td># BP 327-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deionized water (ddH₂O)</td>
<td>50 ml</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pH meter</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Procedure

• Dissolve 1.47 g of Na Citrate in 50 ml ddH₂O
• Test pH with pH meter, adjust buffer to 4.5 pH with monohydrate Na Citrate solution if necessary.
• Buffer should be made fresh with every group of injections
• Place appropriate amount of buffer into a sterile conical tube.

**Streptozotocin (STZ):**

Reagents and Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reagent/Material</th>
<th>Quantity Required</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Stock Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Streptozotocin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sigma</td>
<td># S-0130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eppendorf tube</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum foil</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Procedure

**Concentration: 22.5mg/ml**

• STZ should be stored at −20°C
• Weigh the appropriate amount of STZ so your final concentration in the Na-Citrate buffer will be 22.5mg/ml; place this into an Eppendorf tube; cover with aluminum foil (light sensitive).

**STZ Na-Citrate Solution:**

Reagents and Materials
**Procedure**

**Concentration: 22.5 mg/ml Dosage: 150 mg/kg mouse**

- Do not mix STZ into buffer until ready for injections; the drug degenerates within 15-20 minutes in solution.
- Pour contents of Eppendorf tube (STZ) into the conical (buffer).
- Mix well
- Aspirate the solution using a 3 ml 23 gauge syringe/needle (may need to repeat this several times depending on amount of solution)
- Inject contents into the empty sterile vial
- Vial contains solution for injecting the mice

**BEFORE START INSTRUCTIONS**

**IMPORTANT:** Mice should fast for four (4) hours prior to STZ induction. The consortium has agreed that a proper fast for the mice is 4-6 hours. Some of the other institutions may fast for 6 hours; we have chosen 4 hours as a proper fasting time.

The STZ-Na Citrate buffer solution should only be prepared **immediately** before injection as the drug degrades after 15-20 minutes in the Na-Citrate buffer.

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1. Prepare the buffers and solutions as described below. Please note that the STZ-Na-Citrate solution should be prepared immediately prior to injection so as to avoid degradation of the STZ.

2. Mice should be fasted prior to injection; four hours is usually sufficient.

3. Place one mouse in the Isoflurane drop jar, according to your local IACUC anesthesia standards.

Remove mouse when breathing has slowed and animal is anesthetized.
5 Inject appropriate amount of the STZ solution IP so the final dosage is **150 mg/kg mouse**

6 Allow mouse to awaken and place back in cage

7 Repeat procedure for each animal; keep in mind that Isoflurane will need to be re-loaded after every third or fourth animal for proper anesthesia.

8 Each mouse should be given one injection.

9 Supply mice with 10% sucrose water overnight to avoid sudden hypoglycemia post-injection.

10 **Mice should be tested for sufficient levels of hyperglycemia two days after injection and 4 weeks post-injection.** Mice should be severely diabetic.