3R Research Foundation Switzerland

Annual Report 2015

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3R-Principles

The 3Rs are Replace, Reduce and Refine animal experimentation. The 3Rs must be the guiding principles behind animal experimentation; if a study can be carried out without using any laboratory animals then such a procedure must be used (Replace). If it is essential to use laboratory animals under the terms of animal protection legislation the number used must be kept to a strict minimum (Reduce). The third "R" requires that animals used for laboratory experiments be made to suffer an absolute minimum of pain and/ or stress (Refine). The 3R Research Foundation funds research projects whose aim is to improve present-day experimental methods from the point of view of the 3Rs.

The 3R Research Foundation in 2015

In 2015 the Foundation provided a total of CHF 321,990.05 for 9 research projects that had been approved previously. Four projects were successfully completed and the Administrative Board approved 4 new projects. The latter, with a high level of relevance to the Foundation's 3R principles, were selected by the Evaluation Committee from the 45 project outlines originally submitted and were recommended for research grants. 3R Info Bulletins 54 and 55 included the results of two completed projects. The Confederation and Interpharma together provided CHF 445,000. This is a lower amount than usual, owing to the fact that Interpharma contributed only CHF 250,000 and the outstanding amount of CHF 170,000, representing the shortfall to equal the amount provided by the Confederation in 2014, was not received and had to be written off. Since, in addition, Interpharma has also promised a maximum amount of CHF 250,000 for 2016 and, in the future, all funds provided by the Confederation and Interpharma are to be used for the 3R Competence Centre, the Administrative Board was obliged to take the decision in December 2015 to forego calling for outline projects to be submitted for financial reasons.

On 1 July 2015 the Federal Council published its reply to proposition 12.3660 put forward by the National Council Science, Education and Culture Committee (SECC) on 17 August 2012 concerning "The future of the 3R Research Foundation and alternative methods in animal experimentation." The Federal Council's reply put the focus on a new 3R Competence Centre with the aim of strengthening competence in this field. On 8 October 2015 the Foundation had the opportunity to present its point of view to the National Council SECC. Furthermore, the Foundation had to accept that it was unlikely to receive more funds for promoting research and that, for financial reasons, the 3R Research Foundation is unlikely to continue to exist alongside the planned 3R Competence Centre.

As a result, the Foundation will meet its present obligations in the immediate future but will not be able to allot any new research grants.

The Administrative Board

The Administrative Board of the Foundation is made up of nine members, two representing the Swiss parliament, two representing animal protection, two from Interpharma and two from the Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office, as well as one representative of other interested circles. Current members are:

Joachim Eder

member of the Council of States, Unterägeri Chairman

Dr. Peter Bossard

Horw, Deputy Chairman

Dr. Philippe Bugnon

Institute of Laboratory Animal Science, University of Zurich

Dr. Isabelle Chevalley

member of the National Council, St-George (as from 26.5.15)

Dr. Kaspar Jörger

Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office, Berne-Liebefeld

Dr. Ingrid Kohler

Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office,

Berne-Liebefeld

Dr. Birgit Ledermann Novartis Pharma Ltd, Basle

Claudia Mertens

biologist, Zurich Animal Protection Leage, Winterthur

Nathalie Stieger

economist, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basle

Prof. Andrew Hemphill

Institute of Parasitology, University of Berne

Dr. Ingrid Kohler

Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office, Berne-Liebefeld

Dr. Kurt Lingenhöhl

Novartis Pharma Ltd, Basle

Prof. Matthias Lutolf

Lausanne Federal Institute of Technology

Prof. Thomas Lutz

Institute of Veterinary Physiology, University of Zurich

Prof. Alex Odermatt

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Basle

Prof. Tatiana Petrova

University of Lausanne

Prof. Barbara Rothen-Rutishauser

Adolphe Merkle Institute, University of Fribourg (as from 25.9.2015)

Dr. Stefanie Schindler

Animalfree Research Foundation, Berne

Scientific Adviser

Prof. Ernst B. Hunziker University Hospital, Berne

Administrator

Ernst P. Diener, lawyer, Münsingen

Auditors

DieWirtschaftsprüfer.ch AG, Thun

The Evaluation Committee

Prof. Ernst B. Hunziker

University Hospital, Berne, Chairman

Prof. Hans Acha-Orbea

Department of Biochemistry, University of

Dr. Franziska Boess

F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basle

Dr. Urban Deutsch

Theodor-Kocher-Institute, University of Berne

Prof. Robert R. Friis

University of Berne

Supervisory body

Federal Department of Home Affairs

Articles and statutes of the Foundation

- Deed of foundation dated 13 February 1987, modified on 28 September 2011
- Regulations dated 30 March 2011 (latest update 4 December 2014)
- Guidelines for awarding research grants dated
 15 May 1987 (latest update 4 December 2014)



Summary of the Year's Activities

The Foundation's website

Detailed information about all the Foundation's activities can be found on its website at www.forschung3r.ch.

Nine projects subsidised

A total amount of CHF 321,990.05 was paid out for 9 ongoing projects during 2015.

Four new projects

Four new projects were approved in 2015 for which a total of CHF 553,315 has been earmarked. These new projects are described in detail in the list of funded projects on the Foundation's website (http://www.forschung3r.ch/en/projects/index.html).

Validation of a novel cell-based approach to study thyroidal physiology: Reduction and/or replacement of experiments with rodents (146/15) Dr. Gerasimos Sykiotis, Endocrinology, Diabetology and Metabolism Service, Vaud University Hospital, Lausanne. Rats are normally used to study the function of the thyroid and the role of its secreted hormones. Owing to the small size of the organ, such experiments involve the consumption of many animals. Using stem cells, it has recently become possible to generate three-dimensionally in vitro a functionally-competent model of the hormone-producing part of the thyroid, namely, the follicle. The project aims to validate this new in-vitro model using murine cells, and to ascertain whether various pharmacological and genetic manipulations influence its formation and signal transmission during hormonal steerage in a reproducible manner. (http://www.forschung3r.ch/ en/projects/pr_146_15.html)

Combining computational modelling with invitro cellular responses in order to predict chemical impact on fish growth (145/15) Prof. Kristin Schirmer, EAWAG, Dübendorf. To examine the putatively negative side-effects of chemicals on the biological growth of fish and to determine the potentially poisonous impact of new substances that are intended for industrial and domestic use, hundreds of thousands of animals per year are legally subjected to experimental testing. The aim of this project is to develop a new computational model that is based upon toxicity data appertaining to cultured piscine cells. The comprehensive data-base that will be thereby derived will permit researchers in the future to conduct such testing computationally. (http://www.forschung3r.ch/ en/projects/pr_145_15.html)

Development of in-vitro three-dimensional multi-cellular culture models to study the role of heterotypic cellular interactions in colorectal cancer invasion (144/15) Prof. Curzio Rüegg, Department of Medicine, Chair of Pathology, University of Fribourg. The survival chances of patients with cancer of the colon or the rectum are poor, owing primarily to the capacity of the cancerous cells to invade the surrounding tissue and to metastasize. Relatively little research has been conducted to elucidate the mechanisms that underlie the invasive process. The murine models that are currently available for studying the attributes of colorectal cancerous cells are of only limited use. Prof. Rüegg's research team has developed a promising new in-vitro model which can be used to investigate the interactions of the colorectal cancerous with stromal cells during the process of invasive growth. This model will now be rendered more sophisticated by including other cells that are implicated in the process (vascular cells, immune cells, etc.), as well as organ-like modules that better simulate cancer-cell biology. (http://www. forschung3r.ch/en/projects/pr_144_15.html)

An advanced in-vitro model of pulmonary inflammation based on a novel lung-on-chip technology (143/15) Prof. Olivier Guenat, ARTORG Centre, Lung Regeneration Tech, University of Berne. Inflammatory changes in lung tissue often lead to serious breathing problems. The complex processes that occur at the air-blood barrier, and which impair the exchange of gases and the flow of blood and influence the breathing mechanism, are normally simulated in animal experiments. The aim of this project is to create a lung model on a chip that will enable researchers to investigate various basic functions of the lung under the influence of pathological agencies, such as a post-traumatic inflammation. (http://www. forschung3r.ch/en/projects/pr_143_15.html)

Four projects successfully completed

Non-invasive electrical monitoring of the population spiking activity in the central nervous system (119/10) Dr. Sara Gonzalez Andino, Micro-circuit Neuroscience Laboratory, EPFL, Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne. Electro-encephalography (EEG) measures electrical activity on the surface of the head. New EEG analysis models are being developed in order to precisely and topographically locate pathological processes as well as to improve our understanding of the importance and function of electrical brain activity. These new models are aimed at improving topographical resolution so that the electrical activity at even the topographical level of small nerve cell groups in the brain can be described. Experiments are being carried out to measure the electrical activity in the brain both through the skin and through the cranium with a high resolution using laboratory animals. Such experiments fall into category 3 with regard to suffering among the animals used. Dr. Gonzales Andino is proposing a new EEG analysis model that would enable such measurement to be made on the surface of the head. The principle of the new EEG model has been successfully tested and the results have been published. Further work must now be carried out to refine this method in order to achieve the aims defined at the outset. (http://www.forschung3r. ch/en/projects/pr_119_10.html)

Establishing a novel system for quantitative production of murine basophils in vitro (127/11) Prof. Thomas Kaufmann, Institute of Pharmacology, University of Berne. White blood corpuscles are a mixture of various types of cells that serve to protect the system against pathogens that enter the body. It would appear that a subpopulation of these cells – basophils – plays an important role in allergic reactions as well as in the modulation and regulation of immune responses. Research into the functioning of these cells normally involves murine basophils but, owing to their extremely low concentration in the blood (0.5% of white corpuscles), a large number of mice are required in order to be able to isolate minimum quantities of the cells. Prof. Kaufmann's research team has succeeded in producing immortalised basophil precursor cells in vitro which can provide functioning basophils in almost unlimited quantities. (http://www.forschung3r.ch/en/projects/ pr_127_11.html)

Establishment of an in-vitro organ-slice defect model for meniscal repair in orthopaedic research (130/11) Prof. Ernst B. Hunziker, Centre of Regenerative Medicine for Skeletal Tissues, University of Berne. Injuries to the meniscus, especially in the human knee, are very frequent. Surgical removal of the damaged meniscus normally leads to arthritis in the joint after a few years. For this reason considerable efforts are being made to treat meniscus injuries biologically in order to avoid the later negative side-effects of surgical removal. Through tissue engineering using load-bearing material, regeneration cells and signal substances that regulate the healing processes, such ideas are normally tested on laboratory animals. Prof. Hunziker and his team succeded to establish a simple, cheap and standardised in-vitro meniscus model that would enable researchers to simulate the injury and the healing process in vitro on the basis of material obtained from slaughter houses (from bovine knee joints). (http://www.forschung3r.ch/ en/projects/pr_130_11.html)

Development of a cardiovascular simulator with auto-regulation (134/12) Prof. Stijn Vandenberghe, ARTORG, Biomedical Research Centre, University of Berne. New materials and components such as heart valves, blood vessel walls, etc. are constantly being developed for heart surgery. The functioning, durability, tolerance, etc. of these components are tested on laboratory animals, which involves considerable suffering on their part. The aim of this project was to create an experimental cardiovascular machine which could be used for in vitro research and testing, including long-term testing. Prof. Vandenberghe's team has succeeded in building a realistic cardiovascular machine which accurately simulates the haemodynamic conditions and which can be regulated (using appropriate software) to simulate the various pathological circumstances. (http://www.forschung3r.ch/en/ projects/pr_134_12.html)

3R-Info Bulletin

3R-Info Bulletins are published on the Foundation's website (www.forschung3r.ch/en/publications/index.html).

Establishment of a novel system for the production of large numbers of mouse basophils in vitro (Bulletin no. 55, October 2015) Although basophils constitute only around 0.5% of the leukocyte population in the blood, they appear to play an important role in the body's allergic reactions as well as in modulating and regulating the immune response. Research into the function of these cells usually involves mouse basophils. Owing to the fact that their concentration in the blood is extremely small, many mice are required for isolating a minimal quantity of cells from the blood. Dr. Kaufmann's research team succeeded in producing immortalised basophil progenitor cells with which a virtually unlimited quantity of mature basophils can be obtained in vitro.

New tools for the generation of peptide and antibody-based ligands in vitro: Reduction of experimental animals for antibody production. (Bulletin no. 54, March 2015) The practical selection of specific antibodies for therapeutic, diagnostic and other purposes from a mixture of antibodies which are normally produced in animal experiments using repeated injections of immunogens is based on the use of phages (viruses) that are propagated in bacteria. They then express the desired target molecules on their surface (phagedisplay strategy), where they are recognised by the specific antibodies and then bind, thus enabling the researchers to select them. In this project, Prof. Heini and his team succeeded in developing an elegant, simplified phage-display strategy which requires fewer experimental steps and which can also be used in non-specialised laboratories. With this simplification and the possibility of the method being used more widely, the number of laboratory animals required can be considerably reduced.

Background of the Foundation

The Foundation is a cooperative institution set up by the Parliamentary Group for Animal Experimentation Questions (public organ), Interpharma (association of pharmaceutical companies that carry out research in Switzerland; www.interpharma.ch/thema/uberinterpharma) and the Animalfree Research Foundation (animal protection). The Foundation was entered in the commercial register on 18 August, 1987.

The funds for subsidising research are provided principally by the Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office as well as Interpharma.

Purpose of the Foundation

The purpose of the 3R Research Foundation Switzerland is to promote alternative research methods through grants for research projects as well as to implement and promote the 3R principles. The organisation supports first and foremost projects aimed at developing new methods or refining accepted methods (validation) which offer improvements vis-à-vis standard animal experimentation in line with the 3R motto, Replace, Reduce, Refine.

A broad range of projects is funded on the condition that they are likely to replace animal experimentation or to reduce the number of animals used or the stress and/or pain suffered. Accordingly, projects based on the Foundation's three principles and covering any of a broad selection of bio-medical disciplines will be taken into consideration.

Activities during 2015

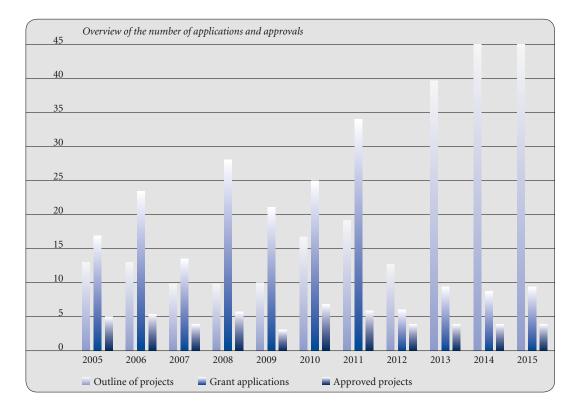
In the Foundation's twenty-ninth year of existence the Administrative Board met three times, namely in May, September and December, for a half-day meeting. Apart from the statutory business concerning the end of the business year 2014, the Board addressed the following issues.

In May, the Board focused on the financial statements for 2014 and earmarking research funds for ongoing projects. In addition, it took note of the final reports on four completed projects. The appointment of Dr. Isabelle Chevalley, a member of the National Council, to the Administrative Board means that the second parliamentary seat has now been filled.

At its meeting in September, the focus was on funding for new projects. Out of a total of 9 project proposals selected by the Evaluation Committee from the 45 applications received, 4 were finally approved. The Administrative Board noted the Federal Council's reply dated 1 July 2015 to the proposal put forward by the National Council Science, Education and Culture Committee (SECC) on "The future of the 3R Research Foundation and alternative methods in animal experimentation." The representative of the Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office informed the Board of the plans to set up a new 3R Competence Centre. One option that remains to be examined would be for the 3R Research Foundation to modify its official purpose and become legal entity for the 3R Competence Centre.

At the Administrative Board's December meeting, Prof. Hans Wyss, the Director of the Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office, informed the Board about the plans and conditions for the creation of the 3R Competence Centre. It then became clear that, with its current purpose and scope of activities, there would be no future for the 3R Research Foundation. Bearing this in mind, the Administrative Board examined the overall financial situation in detail. It concluded that the existing funds would suffice to meet all current obligations vis-à-vis research projects but that no further obligations could be entered into. For this reason it was decided not to call for





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project proposals for 2016. The meeting finished with a review of activities during 2015 and those planned for 2016, which was followed by way of a thank-you for the work carried out in 2015 by a dinner for the whole Board.

Under the chairmanship of the Scientific Advisor, the Evaluation Committee held two meetings during the year, where in particular they examined 45 new applications for funding of which they chose 9 likely projects; finally 4 were approved. In addition they examined the final reports on a total of four completed projects and submitted them to the Administrative Board. We should like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Evaluation Committee for their voluntary work in this connection.

Overview of the number of applications and approvals

During 2015 four projects were completed (119/10, 127/11, 130/11 and 134/12). Together with those projects completed earlier, this brings the total of finished projects to 132 out of 146.

The bar-chart shows that the trend in the number of project outlines, detailed proposals and project approvals remained similar to the previous year. The total number of project outlines and detailed proposals received each year has almost tripled over the past 10 years. The number of project outlines and applications for funding shown above from 2013 on cannot be compared with figures for previous years since a new twolevel application procedure was introduced in 2013. First, applicants submit project outlines which are assessed by the Evaluation Committee in the first round. Only those applicants putting forward a project with clear relevance to the Foundation's 3R principles are subsequently invited to submit a detailed project proposal.

Forty-five project outlines were submitted. After examining them all, the Evaluation Committee asked 9 applicants to submit a detailed proposal, and out of the 9 detailed proposals the Administrative Board finally approved 4 for a research grant. Regardless of the many applications received, there is little fluctuation in the number of projects approved for funding owing to the limited means available to the Foundation (funding rate <10%).

Personnel

In May 2015, the Administrative Board was pleased to appoint Dr. Isabelle Chevalley, a member of the National Council for the Green Liberal Party, from St. George, as the second parliamentary representative on the Board.

At the beginning of the year, Prof. Marianne Geiser Kamber from the Anatomical Institute of the University of Berne resigned from the Evaluation Committee. The Administrative Board thanked her most sincerely for her many years of work on the Committee. Her seat has been taken up by Prof. Barbara Rothen-Rutishauser from the Adolphe Merkle Institute of the University of Fribourg, whose special field is diseases of the respiratory system.

Financial business

Research funding for the 9 ongoing projects amounted to CHF 321,990.05 in 2015. The sum of CHF 7,517.20 was used for an interactive internet platform as well as for participation in meetings where the projects funded by the 3R Foundation were presented. Together with expenditure on project supervision (CHF 93,134.47) and provisions for project funding (CHF 187,538.90 made up of CHF 587,322.80 for provisions for 2016 minus CHF 399,783.90 for provisions for 2015), total expenditure for research projects amounted to CHF 610,180.62. Administrative costs totalled CHF 92,992.35. Total expenditure therefore amounted to CHF 703,172.97.

On the income side, the equal financial commitment of the Confederation and Interpharma has thus far constituted the basis for the Foundation's activities. In 2015 the Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office provided the Foundation with CHF 365,000. Interpharma, however, transferred the sum of CHF 250,000 and informed the Board that an equal amount was the maximum that it could promise for 2016. This meant that the outstanding amount of CHF 170,000 compared with the Confederation's contribution in 2014, which had been booked on the assets side as an accounting apportionment item, had to be

written off. This resulted in a net contribution of CHF 80,000 from Interpharma for 2015. Together with other income (CHF 46.50) and a repayment of unused funding (CHF 24,782.75), total income for 2015 amounted to CHF 469.829,25.

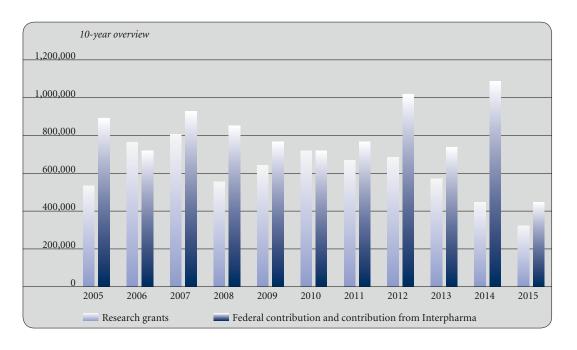
The balance therefore shows an excess of expenditure over income of CHF 233,343.72. This amount has been covered on the balance sheet by a transfer from capital funds. Consequently, capital funds or unused research funding was reduced from CHF 258,604.89 at the end of 2014 to CHF 25,261.17 at the end of 2015.

At the end of 2015 the sum earmarked by the Administrative Board in principle on the basis of project approvals but as yet not paid out amounted to CHF 851,481.45. Out of this, CHF 587,322.80 is covered by provisions. Consequently, as at 31.12.2015, there remained contingency commitments in the amount of CHF 264,158.65 that are not shown in the financial statements. The Foundation's credit balance with Interpharma arising from its Commitment VI amounted to CHF 2,132,000.00 at the end of 2015.

The budget for 2016 includes CHF 583,322.80 for current projects.







Overview of grants awarded between 1987 and 2015

Together the federal authorities and Interpharma have contributed CHF 23,211,000 to the Foundation since 1987. At the end of 2015 a total of CHF 19,628,418.65 had been granted for projects and other subsidies, of which CHF 18,776,937.20 had been paid out so far. Expenditure for project evaluation and supervision amounted to CHF 2,252,041.48 and the accumulated administrative costs totalled CHF 1,958,929.17 (8.3% of total expenditure or 10% of grants paid).

The noticeable difference between contributions for 2014 and 2015 can be explained by the fact that the outstanding amount of CHF 170,000 owed by Interpharma to bring its contribution into line with that from the Confederation in 2014 was not received. It had already been booked as income in 2014 and was included on the assets side as an accounting apportionment item. It had to be written off in 2015. This resulted in the reduced contribution for 2015.

Auditors' report to the Administrative Board

DieWirtschaftsprüfer.ch AG in Thun audited the financial statements for the year according to standards of limited auditing and did not find any indication that the accounts and statements do not correspond to current legislation or the principles and regulations of the Foundation.

Annual financial statements

Profit and loss account	2015	2014
Federal contribution	365,000.00	535,000.00
Interpharma contribution	80,000.00	535,000.00
Contributions to the Foundation	445,000.00	1, 070,000.00
Research grants	-329,507.25	-454,511.05
Reimboursement of research grants	24,782.75	0.00
Adjustment reserves for research grants	-187,538.90	-399,783.90
Project supervision and information	-93,134.47	-94,923.85
Balance for current projects	-140,397.87	120,781.20
Administrative costs	-92,992.35	-113,717.50
Intermediate balance	-233,390.22	7,063.70
Financial income	46.50	179.83
Financial result	46.50	179.83
Allocation to capital funds		-7,243.53
Withdrawal from capital funds	233,343.72	0.00
Balance	0.00	0.00
Balance as per 31 December	2015	2014
Assets	2013	2011
Liquid assets	616,992.37	509,678.94
Accounts payable	010,772.37	200,070.01
Accounting apportionment assets	2,367.60	171,019.30
Current assets	619,359.97	680,698.24
Can rem sieces	013,003,37	000,000.21
Liabilities		
Accounting apportionment liabilities	5,776.00	21,309.45
Reserves for research grants	587,322.80	399,783.90
Borrowed capital	593,098.80	421,093.35
Capital		
– Carried forward 1 January	258,604.89	251,361.36
- Change in capital	-233,343.72	7,243.53
Balance as at 31 December	25,262.17	258,604.89
Z	23,202.17	200,001.09
Foundation's capital	1,000.00	1,000.00
Organisational capital	26,261.17	259,604.89
	619,359.97	680,698.24

Contingency liabilities

Approved but not paid out for research grants CHF 264,158.65.

Münsingen, 15 March 2016

3R RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The Chairman sig. Joachim Eder

The Administrator sig. Ernst P. Diener

3R-Info Bulletins

In 2015 two new 3R-Info Bulletins (ISSN 1421-6590) were published in English and added to the Foundation's website (www.forschung3r. ch/en/publications/index.html).

The latest 3R-INFO BULLETINS are

N^o 55, October 2015

Establishment of a novel system for the production of large numbers of mouse basophils *in vitro*

N^o 54, *March* 2015

New tools for the generation of peptide- and antibody-based ligands *in vitro*: Reduction of antibody production in experimental animals

List of Projects

A complete list of projects with summaries of each can be found on the Foundation's website (http://www.forschung3r.ch/en/projects/index. html).

This platform for presenting research work enables research teams worldwide to find out about new 3R methods very quickly.

List of new projects approved in 2015

146/15 Dr. Gerasimos Sykiotis

Endocrinology, Diabetology and Metabolism Service, Vaud University Hospital, Lausanne

Validation of a novel cell-based approach to study thyroidal physiology: Reduction and/ or replacement of experiments with rodents

145/15 Prof. Kristin Schirmer

EAWAG, Dübendorf

Combining computational modelling with in-vitro cellular responses in order to predict chemical impact on fish growth

144/15 Prof. Curzio Rüegg

Department of Medicine, Chair of Pathology, University of Fribourg

Development of in-vitro three-dimensional multi-cellular culture models to study the role of heterotypic cellular interactions in colorectal cancer invasion

143/15 Prof. Olivier Guenat

ARTORG Centre, Lung Regeneration Tech, University of Berne

An advanced in-vitro model of pulmonary inflammation based on a novel lung-onchip technology

List of current projects and those completed in 2015

119/10 Dr. Sara Gonzalez Andino

Neural Microcircuitry Laboratory, EPFL, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne

Non-invasive electrical monitoring of the population spiking activity in the central nervous system

Completed in 2015

122/10 Dr. Helene Rohrbach

Department of Clinical Veterinary
Medicine, University of Berne
Improved perioperative analgesia and reduced stress during recovery for the experimental animal: ultrasound-guided sciatic and femoral nerve block in sheep and quantitative assessment of block quality

127/11 Prof. Thomas Kaufmann

Institute of Pharmacology, University of Berne, Switzerland Establishing A Novel System For Quantitative Production of Murine Basophils In Vitro Completed in 2015

130/11 Prof. Ernst B. Hunziker

Center of Regenerative Medicine for Skeletal Tissues, University of Berne, Switzerland

Establishment of an in-vitro organ-slice defect model for meniscal repair in orthopaedic research

Completed in 2015

133/12 Prof. Robert Rieben

Department of Clinical Research, University of Berne, Switzerland Development of an in vitro system to grow and investigate vascular endothelial cells under physiological flow

134/12 Prof. Stijn Vandenberghe

ARTORG Center for Biomedical Research, University of Berne, Switzerland Development of a cardiovascular simulator with autoregulation Completed in 2015

135/13 Dr. Benedikt Weber

Swiss Centre for Regenerative Medicine, University Hospital Zürich, Switzerland In vitro engineering of a human cell-based three-dimensional dynamic model of atherosclerosis

136/13 Prof. Joachim Frey

Institute of Veterinary Bacteriology, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Berne, Switzerland

Development of an in-vitro potency assay for Clostridium chauvoei vaccines: Replacement of the guinea-pig-challenge potency test

137/13 Prof. Luis Filgueira

Department of Medicine, University of Fribourg, Switzerland Validation of a new human in-vitro model of microglia

138/13 Marc-André Avondet and

Prof. Stephen Leib

Toxinology Group, Spiez Laboratory, FOCP, Switzerland

Optimization of the nerve-cell-mimicking liposome assay as an in-vitro alternative for detecting Clostridium botulinum neurotoxins and validating their presence in complex sample materials

Abandonned in 2015

139/14 Dr. Marietta Herrmann

AO Research Institute Davos, Switzerland A new in vitro microvascular model of the endothelial barrier

140/14 Dr. Marianne Schmid Daners

Institute for Dynamic Systems and Control, Zurich Federal Institute of Technology, Switzerland

Hydrocephalus simulator for testing of active ventriculoperitoneal shunts

141/14 Prof. Helmut Segner

Centre for Fish and Wildlife Health, University of Berne, Switzerland
In-vitro alternatives to in vivo bioconcentration testing with fish: restricted to rainbow trout or broadly applicable?

142/14 Prof. Christian de Geyter

University Hospital Basle, Switzerland Validation of human stem-cell pluripotency using a bioreactor-based culturing system instead of a murine model to effect the development of embryoid bodies into teratomas

