

The 1970s called...



...they want their micronucleus studies back.

You wouldn't make a call on one of these phones, so why trust your genotox studies to technologies that were born in the same era? Catch up with the rest of science and you'll see why flow cytometry is the obvious choice for *in vivo* micronucleus assessment.

Reasons to Switch to Flow Cytometric Micronucleus (MN)

- *In vivo* micronucleus scoring by **flow cytometry is a mature technology** that has been in use in its current form since 2003.
- OECD Test Guideline 474 **recommends** flow cytometric scoring over microscopy.
- When MN are observed by flow, it is possible to use the same samples to measure MN size and gain insights into **genotoxic mode of action**.
- Negative test results may be questioned in cases when only 4,000 cells are evaluated per animal and low %MN are observed (< 0.1%); **this concern is eliminated** by the use of flow cytometry. Flow routinely scored 20,000 cells for better statistical power and more confidence in your calls.

How to Make the Change

Tell your preferred CROs that you want flow cytometric scoring for *in vivo* MN, chances are they do it already and can incorporate this analysis in MN/Comet combination studies and into 28-day studies as well.

Talk to us about our kits and services for MN detection and other genotox assays. We're the experts and we're here to help.