Thymus factor X

**Description**
Thymic factor X (TFX-Jelfa) is an aqueous extract from juvenile calf thymuses and a natural stimulator of lymphocyte function.[1][2]

**In Vivo**
The percentage of necrotic lymphocytes in the spleen in Group I (infected with *T. spiralis* and treated with Thymus factor X (TFX)) is significantly lower than in the control group on day 7, and approximately the same as in the control group for the rest of the experiment. The percentage of necrotic lymphocytes in muscle tissue in Group I is approximately the same as in the control group on day 7, significantly lower on days 14 and 21 (p<0.0002), approximately the same on days 28 and 35, significantly lower on day 42, and significantly higher on day 60 (p<0.005).[1]

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

**Protocol**
The experiment is carried out using 134 mice divided into three groups: Group I: 46 mice infected with *T. spiralis* and treated with Thymus factor X (TFX); Group II: 42 uninfected mice treated with Thymus factor X; and Control group: 46 mice infected with *T. spiralis* and not treated with Thymus factor X. Thymus factor X is administered subcutaneously at a dose of 15 mg/kg. The first dose is administered on the third day before the mice are infected with *T. spiralis*. The dose is repeated at 24 h intervals until the thirteenth day after infection. In all, 17 doses are administered. On days 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, and 60 after infection, six mice from each group are sacrificed using halothane. The spleen, mesenteric lymph nodes and masseter muscles are excised from each mouse and transferred to sterile phospho-buffered saline at 4°C.[1]

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**References**
