

LE (Long-Evans)

HsdBlu:LE

The Long-Evans rats were descendants of a cross between a captured wild male and several albino laboratory females, performed by Long and Evans in 1915.

From University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, to Blue Spruce Farms, Altamont, New York in 1964. To Harlan Laboratories, through acquisition in 1988. Harlan became Envigo in 2015, then Envigo was acquired by Inotiv in 2021.

CHARACTERISTICS

Black-hooded rat, small size. The LE rat is usually used for behavioral, neurological, toxicological and aging studies.

Genetics

Coat color genes

- a, C, h : black-hooded
- Other genes are variable (outbred stock).

REFERENCES

- Chen HJ, Walfish PG (1978) Effects of age and ovarian function on the pituitary-thyroid system in female rats. J. Endocr. 78, 225-232.
- Kihlstrum JM, Clements GR (1969) Spontaneous pathological findings in Long-Evans rats. Lab. Anim. Care 19, 710-715.
- Kinzey WG (1969) The effect of protein deficiency on uterine sensitivity in the pseudopregnant rat. Acta Endocrinologica 61, 232-238.
- 4. Kozma CK, Weisbroth SH, et al. (1969) Normal biological values for Long-Evans rats. Lab. Anim. Sci. 19, 746.
- Lee AK, Delellis RA, Blount M, Nunnenmacher G, Wolfe H (1982) Pituitary proliferative lesions in aging male Long-Evans rats. Lab. Invest. 47, 595-602.
- Weisbroth SH (1969) The origin of the Long-Evans rat and a review of the inheritance of coat colors in rats (Rattus norvegicus). Lab. Anim. Care 19, 733-737.

