



FASEB

Federation of American Societies
for Experimental Biology

Representing Over 130,000 Researchers

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March XX, 2021

The Honorable Debbie Wasserman Schultz
Chairwoman
U.S. House Appropriations Committee|
Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies
Washington, D.C., 20515

The Honorable John Carter
Ranking Member
U.S. House Appropriations Committee|
Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies
Washington, D.C., 20515

Dear Chairwoman Wasserman Schultz and Ranking Member Carter,

As the largest coalition of biomedical researchers in the United States, representing 29 member societies and over 130,000 individual scientists, the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB) seeks to advance public health and welfare by promoting progress and education in biological and biomedical sciences. To fulfill this mission, FASEB strongly advocates for federal support of pre-clinical research with animals. For decades, animal research conducted at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has led to numerous health advances, including the development of the cardiac pacemaker and more recently a [cough stimulator](#), which assists veterans with spinal cord injuries to breathe without a ventilator and cough effectively. Biomedical breakthroughs such as these, which both required studies in canines, have dramatically improved veterans' quality of life.

We are writing to urge the House Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies to reject language prohibiting canine, feline, and non-human primate research conducted at the VA that was recently inserted in appropriations bills and reports. This language risks delaying medical advances and creates unnecessary obstacles in researchers' quest to improve the health of Veterans and all Americans. Such policies conflict with the Department of VA's mission to improve veteran health, and more broadly, the Biden Administration's commitment to implement evidence-based policies.

While non-animal alternative methods are rapidly evolving and are valuable for some areas of research, the consensus among scientists remains that such techniques provide limited information and cannot be used alone to replace animal studies. *In-vitro* methods such as computer simulations, cell culture, and organs on a chip supplement and expand our understanding of how well-defined systems respond but cannot tell us how to define these biological systems in the first place.

Full members: The American Physiological Society • American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology • American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics • American Society for Investigative Pathology • American Society for Nutrition • The American Association of Immunologists • American Association for Anatomy • Society for Developmental Biology • American Peptide Society • Association of Biomolecular Resource Facilities • The American Society for Bone and Mineral Research • American Society for Clinical Investigation • Society for the Study of Reproduction • The Society for Birth Defects Research & Prevention • The Endocrine Society • American College of Sports Medicine • Genetics Society of America • The Histochemical Society • Society for Glycobiology • Association for Molecular Pathology • Society for Redox Biology and Medicine • Society For Experimental Biology and Medicine • American Aging Association • U. S. Human Proteome Organization • Society of Toxicology • Society for Leukocyte Biology • American Federation for Medical Research • Environmental Mutagenesis and Genomics Society **Associate members:** The American Society of Human Genetics

The primary challenge to the use of alternative models is their ineffectiveness in providing insight into complex biological and disease mechanisms. For example, investigating and developing treatments for spinal cord injury (SCI)—a debilitating condition [affecting](#) over 27,000 veterans under the VA’s care—depend on the study and testing of systems that mimic the anatomical and physiological characteristics of human SCIs. Observations have shown that rodent models differ in important ways from what occurs in humans, and currently available knowledge is not yet sufficient to create non-animal systems. In contrast, the canine spinal cord is anatomically and physiologically more similar to the human spinal cord than rodents. Furthermore, canines also suffer from SCIs, accounting for approximately two percent of traumatic injury cases presented to veterinarians. Therefore, large animal translational models such as canines offer an authentic paradigm for researchers to examine and treat this and several other conditions, including traumatic brain injuries and lung cancer, ultimately benefitting Veterans as well as our beloved animal companions.

The specifics of certain research questions necessitate other distinct animal models. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has clearly demonstrated this, as researchers depended on hamsters, ferrets, and non-human primates, among other species to create a vaccine because wild-type mice are unable to contract the virus. By contrast, toxicological studies have made dramatic improvements towards utilization, where feasible, of non-animal techniques, most recently [skin sensitization](#) testing for active ingredients. However, no two scientific disciplines are the same, and cannot be expected to abide by the same timeline in adopting alternative models. Individual research questions possess unique characteristics that require specific tools and resources that may or may not be currently available. Recently, the National Academies [Committee](#) on the Assessment of the Care and Use of Dogs in Biomedical Research Funded by or Conducted at the U.S Department of Veterans Affairs further underscored this principle after carefully examining whether dogs continue to be necessary for biomedical research related to the VA’s mission. Their findings, published in the [report](#), *“Necessity, Use, and Care of Laboratory Dogs at the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs”* concluded that canine research is scientifically necessary for the foreseeable future, particularly for cardiovascular and spinal cord injury studies.

FASEB recognizes that VA researchers are committed to the established ethical, legal, and scientific standards that strictly regulate animal research, including the three R’s—reduction, replacement, and refinements of the use of animals in research. For instance, VA policy requires that this work—and all other VA research with animals—meets standards of care that exceeds United States Department of Agriculture and National Institutes of Health policies, requiring VA animal research to be conducted only in AAALAC International-accredited facilities, a voluntary accrediting organization that promotes internationally accepted standards of humane, responsible animal care and use. More importantly, as with all federally supported studies with animals, VA research proposals undergo a rigorous evaluation process before receiving federal funds, including review by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC), a committee that includes a community representative and is responsible for reviewing all animal procedures and protocols. The IACUC and veterinary

staff routinely monitor animals throughout the lifespan of studies to ensure both regulatory compliance and optimal animal welfare.

Advances in Veteran care in critical areas such as spinal cord injuries, traumatic brain injuries, and neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's Disease are dependent on the use of canines, felines, non-human primates, among other large animal species. Therefore, FASEB encourages House Subcommittee Members to sustain support for large animal translational models in future appropriations deliberations. We also encourage Subcommittee Members to utilize and share the many FASEB animal research factsheets, including [biomedical and pharmaceutical breakthroughs](#) of the decade and the role of [large animal translational research](#) in improving human and animal health when communicating the VA's use of animal models to support Veterans' health. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any questions regarding this important topic.

Sincerely,

Louis B. Justement, PhD
FASEB President