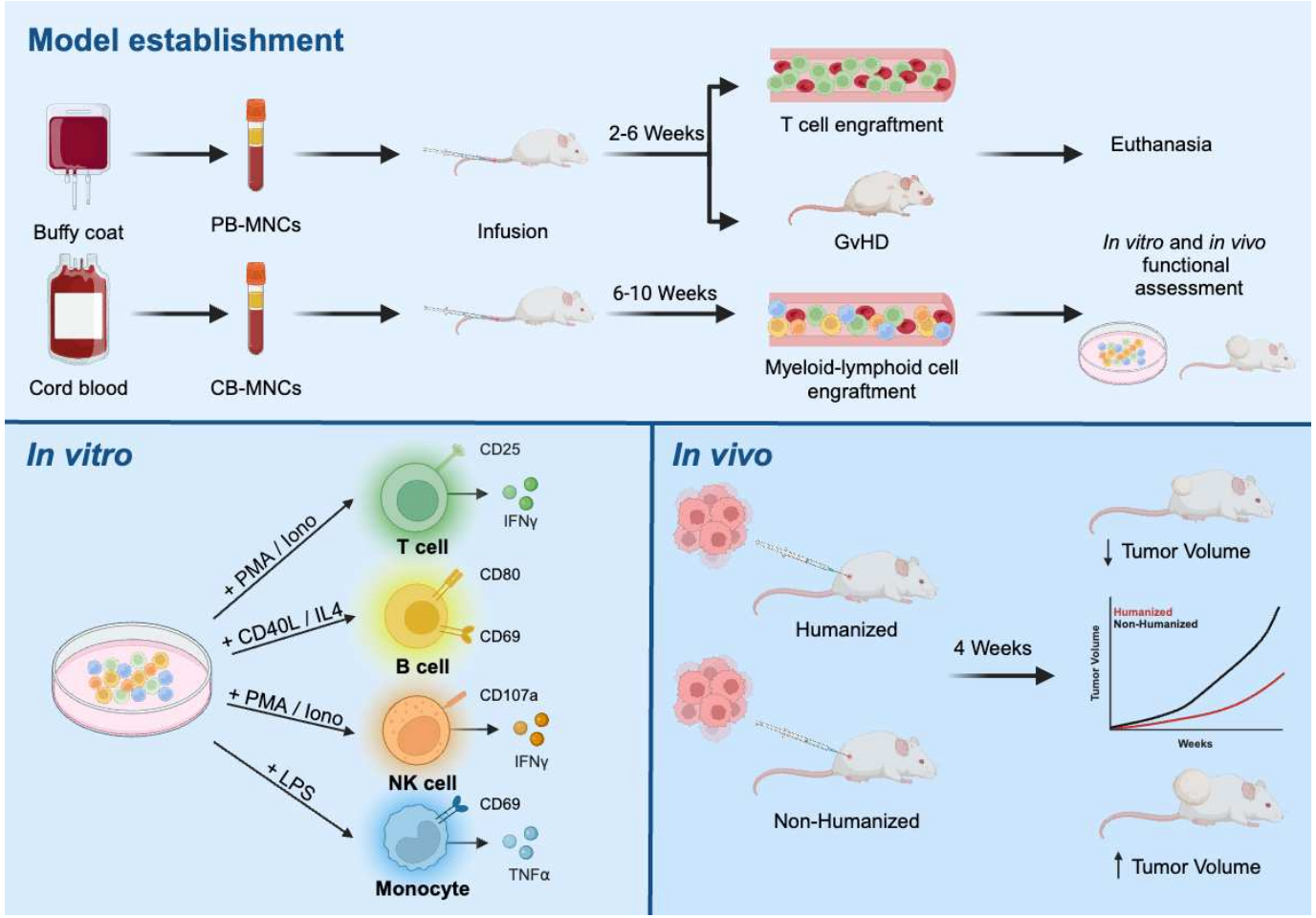
NSGS mice humanized with cord blood mononuclear cells show sustained and functional myeloid-lymphoid representation with limited graft-versus-host-disease



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In brief

Current humanized mouse models based on CD34+ cells or peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PB-MNCs) face severe limitations, such as inefficient long-term immune reconstitution and high rates of graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), respectively. This study introduces a new model, with the use of cord blood mononuclear cells (CB-MNCs), which demonstrated rapid, sustained and functional myeloid-lymphoid immune engraftment with limited GvHD. This approach offers a promising platform for cancer immunotherapy preclinical testing.