

# Chick Chorioallantoic Membrane assay

**Commonly used acronym:** CAM assay

Created on: 27-11-2024 - Last modified on: 19-12-2024

## Contact person

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## Organisation

**Name of the organisation** University of Hasselt (UHasselt)

### Department

Laboratory for research in ischemic stroke, stem cells & angiogenesis (LISSA)

### Specific Research Group or Service

Laboratory for research in ischemic stroke, stem cells & angiogenesis (LISSA)

**Country** Belgium

**Geographical Area** Flemish Region

## SCOPE OF THE METHOD

<b>The Method relates to</b>	Animal health, Human health
<b>The Method is situated in</b>	Basic Research
<b>Type of method</b>	In vitro - Ex vivo
<b>Species from which cells/tissues/organs are derived</b>	Chicken embryo

Type of cells/tissues/organs	Chorioallantoic membrane
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## DESCRIPTION

### Method keywords

in ovo

chorioallantoic membrane

CAM

Embryonic development

chicken embryo

fertilized chicken egg

### Scientific area keywords

vascular research

biomedical research

pharmacology

angiogenesis

Developmental biology

### Method description

The Chorioallantoic Membrane (CAM) assay is a versatile, cost-effective *in ovo* model using the vascular-rich membrane of fertilized chicken eggs to study biological processes such as angiogenesis, tumor growth, metastasis, and drug testing. Its transparency and rapid vascularization make it ideal for the evaluation of vascular responses. Widely used in cancer research, pharmacology, and tissue engineering, the CAM assay serves as an ethical and efficient alternative to traditional animal models, offering high-throughput testing in a controlled embryonic environment. For further information, please contact Prof. dr. Annelies Bronckaers ([annelies.bronckaers@uhasselt.be](mailto:annelies.bronckaers@uhasselt.be)) at the Biomedical Research Institute (BIOMED) of Hasselt University.

### Lab equipment

- Egg incubator (temperature and humidity control),
- Camera/microscope.

## **Method status**

History of use

Published in peer reviewed journal

## **PROS, CONS & FUTURE POTENTIAL**

### **Advantages**

- Low-cost assay,
- Rapid growth,
- Ethical alternative to animal models,
- High-throughput screening,
- Transparent membrane.

### **Challenges**

- Limited Immunological Context,
- Short Experimental Window,
- Egg variability.

## **REFERENCES, ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

### **References**

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