a/d OFM platform has been extensively employed in clinical setting to advance drug development and understanding the general physiology and pathophysiology. The technique and principles can easily be back-translated to preclinical studies.

To access an extended list of publications and presentations from the research group at Joannneum Research-Health, who pioneered the OFM technology, please click here

**Selected Preclinical Publications on a/d OFM**


   
   AAPS Poster: Continuous Sampling of Immune Cells in the Skin by Dermal Open Flow Microperfusion, Bodenlenz et al., 2016. *AAPS Annual Meeting and Exposition, Denver, 2016*. (click for reprint)

Selected Clinical Publications on a/d OFM


7. Bioavailability of insulin detemir and human insulin at the level of peripheral interstitial fluid in humans, assessed by open-flow microperfusion. Bodenlenz et al., *Diabetes Obes Metab.* 2015 Dec;17(12):1166-72. ([click for reprint](#))


14. Interleukin-6 produced in subcutaneous adipose tissue is linked to blood pressure control in septic patients. Ikeoka et al., Cytokine. 2010 Jun;50(3):284-91. (click for reprint)


16. Physiological hyperinsulinemia has no detectable effect on access of macromolecules to insulin-sensitive tissues in healthy humans. Weinhandl et al., Diabetes. 2007 Sep;56(9):2213-7. (click for reprint)

17. Subcutaneous adipose tissue exerts proinflammatory cytokines after minimal trauma in humans. Pachler et al., Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab. 2007 Sep;293(3):E690-6. (click for reprint)


23. Lactate metabolism of subcutaneous adipose tissue studied by open flow microperfusion. Ellmerer et al., J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 1998 Dec;83(12):4394-401. (click for reprint)
