to archive transgenic lines until required, and thus avoids the potential wastage associated with their maintenance by continuous breeding (see Section 19). The cryopreservation of sperm is itself a reduction initiative as it substantially reduces the numbers of mice required to store and regenerate a transgenic line compared with the cryopreservation of embryos (see Section 19.2). Provided that no adverse welfare problems have been identified, homozygotes should be bred (see Section 18). Such breeding programmes prevent the production of unwanted genotypes, as well as negate the need to genotype and identify mice (a refinement). Care should be taken, however, as the random integration of transgenes can cause mutations with no phenotypic effects in heterozygotes but which lead to poor welfare in homozygotes.

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