



CMHD Pathology Report



CMHD Pathology Core

Toronto Centre for
Phenogenomics
25 Orde St. 3rd fl.
Toronto, Ont. M5T 3H7
Tel.(416) 586-8375
Fax (416) 586-5993

contact: Dr. Susan
Newbigging
email:
newbigging@lunenfeld.ca

Principle Investigator: Dr. Colin McKerlie ICSIG

Institute: Sick Kids
Address:

ReportID: Report Date: November 23,
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Pathologist: H. Adissu

Mouse Genetics Project

Wellcome Trust Sanger
Institute
Wellcome Trust Genome
Campus
Hinxton, Cambridge
CB10 1SA
UK

email:
MGPenquiries@sanger.ac.uk
[Mouse Portal](#)
[Europhenome](#)

CMHD LabID: N11-371

Relevant History:

(Body Composition (DEXA); X-ray Imaging; Plasma Immunoglobulins; Heart Weight) Mainly skeletal and growth

AnimalID: M00218821 Bbx hom

Tissue Preservation and Staining:

There is artefactual separation of dermis and hypodermis

Histopathology Findings:

liver (MA:0000358)

Histopath Description:

The overall hepatic lobular architecture is normal. Approximately 50% of hepatocytes within the midzonal region contain large (8-12 um in diameter) intracytoplasmic clear vacuoles (macrovesicular lipid).

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: Multifocal; **Severity:** moderate; **MPATH Diagnosis:** lipid deposition MPATH:42

Definitive Diagnosis:

Hepatic lipidosiis.

Histopathology Comments:

Hepatocellular vacuolar change of variable degree suggestive of lipidosiis is present in all mice from WTSI, consistent with high lipid diet.

AnimalID: M00218786 Bbx hom

Tissue Preservation and Staining:

There is artefactual separation of dermis and hypodermis

Histopathology Findings:

liver (MA:0000358)

Histopath Description:

There is diffuse hepatic lipidosiis.

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: Diffuse; **Severity:** severe; **MPATH Diagnosis:** lipid deposition MPATH:42

Definitive Diagnosis:

Hepatic lipidosiis

AnimalID: M00212645 Bbx hom

Tissue Preservation and Staining:

There is artefactual separation of dermis from hypodermis

Histopathology Findings:

stomach (MA:0000353)

Histopath Description:

There are moderate numbers of neutrophils within the lamina propria of the glandular region at the limiting ridge.

Morphological Diagnosis:

Duration: Sub-acute; **Distribution:** Multifocal; **Severity:** mild; **MPATH Diagnosis:** inflammation MPATH:212

Definitive Diagnosis:

Gastritis, suppurative

Histopathology Comments:

This lesion is most commonly associated with Helicobacter infection. Further investigation is suggested using histochemistry (Silver stain) or colony fecal PCR. The presence of eosinophils suggest allergic cause.

Report Summary and Recommendation:

Incidental lesions attributable to diet or strain background are observed in this line.