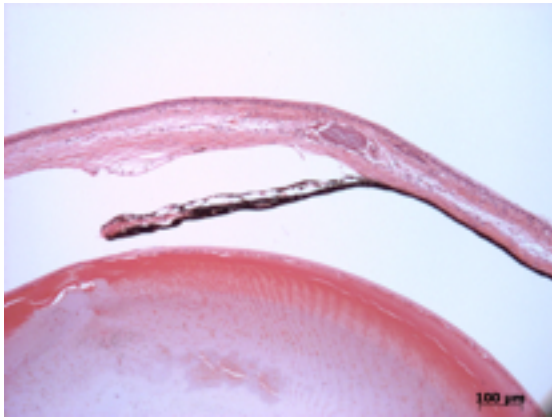


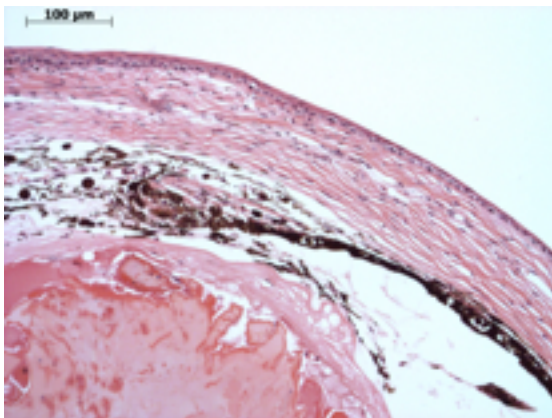
Abnormal Findings: Variable degree of anterior segment dysgenesis.

EYE Phenotype



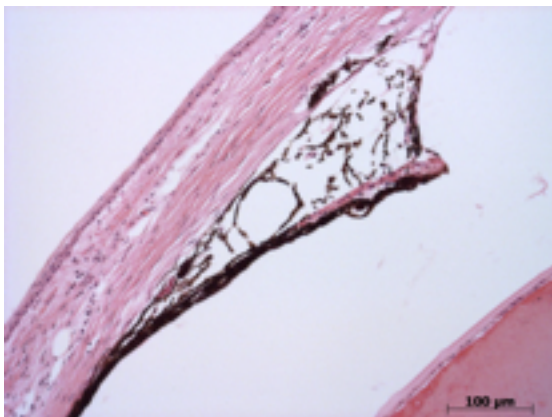
Cornea:

6/6. Abnormal thickening of the stroma with opacities, breaks in endothelium and Bowmans layer. This image also shows anterior displacement of the angle.



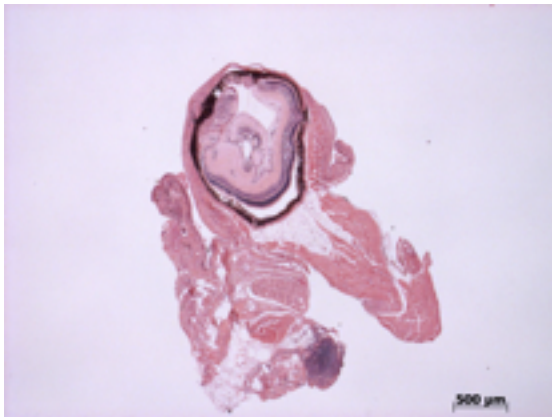
Anterior chamber:

6/6. The anterior chamber was variably flattened, filled with cellular debris. The angle is obliterated.



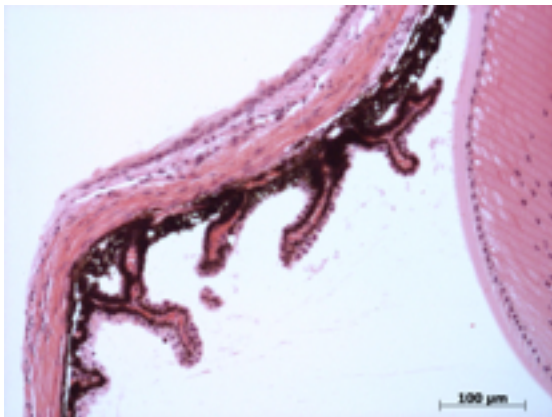
Iris:

6/6. The iris was abnormally shortened, missing, dysmorphic, or attached to the cornea.



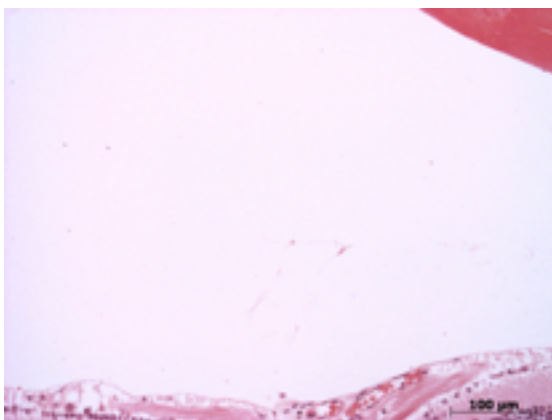
Lens:

3/6. Varying degrees of lens abnormality severity including small size, cataract, and anterior displacement. This image also shows the most grossly malformed eye.



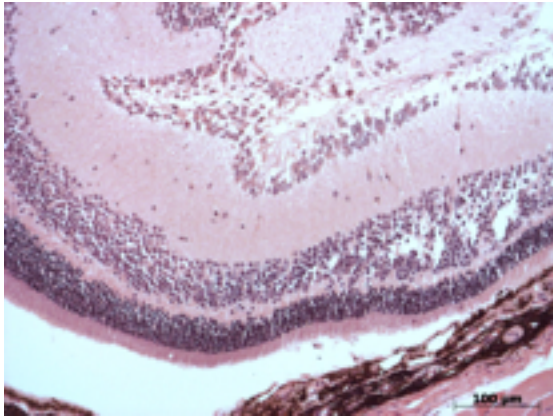
Ciliary body:

6/6. Blunt cilia and thin stroma.



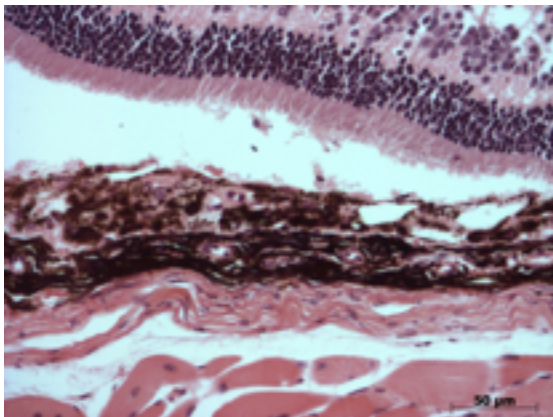
Vitreous:

6/6. No abnormal opacities or cells.



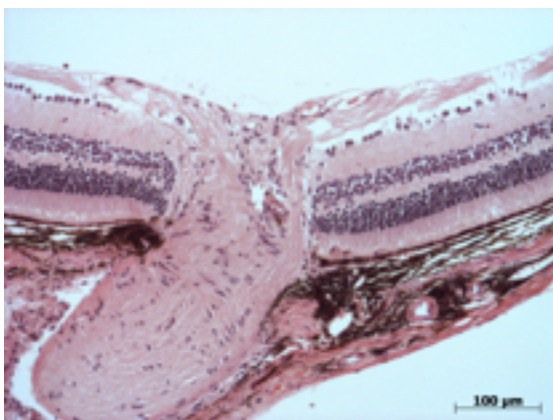
Retina:

6/6. The retinal ganglion, inner nuclear and photoreceptor layers were intact. There were some cases of folded retina and intercellular separation, which may represent a processing artifact.



Retinal pigment epithelium and Choroid:

2/6. Normal pigmentation with focal areas of cellular proliferation. In some cases, it is difficult to identify Bruch's membrane. No neovascular membranes were noted.



Optic Nerve:

6/6. The nerve was normal.

Methods. 6 eyes from 3 male mice were enucleated by blunt dissection and fixed. Pupil-optic nerve sections were processed with hematoxylin and eosin, and standard images were captured under light microscopy for review.