



CMHD Pathology Report



CMHD Pathology Core

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Mouse Genetics Project

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CMHD LabID: N11-374

Relevant History:

No in-life phenotype

AnimalID: M00374702 S100b hom

Histopathology Findings:

vagina (MA:0000394)

Histopath Description:

The vaginal lumen is distended up to 7 mm in diameter with proteinaceous granular material and occasional keratin aggregates admixed with cellular debris. The vaginal epithelium is hypertrophic and markedly vacuolated. The submucosa and the muscular layers are infiltrated by large numbers of neutrophils, lymphocytes, plasma cells and macrophages.

Morphological Diagnosis:

Duration: Chronic-active; **Distribution:** Diffuse; **Severity:** severe; **MPATH Diagnosis:** inflammation MPATH:212

Definitive Diagnosis:

Suppurative gastritis with luminal distention with cellular and keratin debris

Histopathology Comments:

The vaginal lesion likely precipitated the hydrometra.

liver (MA:0000358)

Histopath Description:

The overall hepatic lobular architecture is normal. Approximately 20% of hepatocytes within the midzonal region contain large (8-12 um in diameter) intracytoplasmic clear vacuoles (macrovesicular lipid).

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: Multifocal; **Severity:** no lesions; **MPATH Diagnosis:** lipid deposition MPATH:42

Definitive Diagnosis:

Hepatic lipidosis.

Histopathology Comments:

The hepatic lipidosis is considered very mild compared to many WTSI lines.

kidney (MA:0000368)

Histopath Description:

There is a focal aggregate of lymphocytes, plasma cells and macrophages within the submucosa of the renal pelvis.

Morphological Diagnosis:

Duration: Chronic; **Distribution:** Focal; **Severity:** mild; **MPATH Diagnosis:** inflammation MPATH:212

Definitive Diagnosis:

Chronic pyelitis

Histopathology Comments:

Incidental lesion usually associated with retrograde bacterial infection

brown fat (MA:0000057)**Histopath Description:**

There is focally extensive hyperplasia of brown fat infiltrated with low numbers of inflammatory cells (lymphocytes, macrophages and rare neutrophils)

Morphological Diagnosis:

Duration: Chronic-active; **Distribution:** Focal; **Severity:** mild; **MPATH Diagnosis:** inflammation MPATH:212

Definitive Diagnosis:

Steatitis with hyperplasia

pancreas (MA:0000120)**Histopath Description:**

There are rare small perivascular aggregates lymphocytes and macrophages

Morphological Diagnosis:

Duration: Chronic; **Distribution:** Multifocal; **Severity:** mild; **MPATH Diagnosis:** inflammation MPATH:212

Definitive Diagnosis:

Multifocal perivascular inflammatory infiltrates

lung (MA:0000415)**Histopath Description:**

There are rare small perivascular aggregates lymphocytes and macrophages

Morphological Diagnosis:

Duration: Chronic; **Distribution:** Multifocal; **Severity:** mild; **MPATH Diagnosis:** inflammation MPATH:212

Definitive Diagnosis:

Multifocal perivascular inflammatory infiltrates

AnimalID: M00374729 S100b hom**Histopathology Findings:****brown fat (MA:0000057)****Histopath Description:**

There is focally extensive hyperplasia of brown fat

Morphological Diagnosis:

Severity: mild; **MPATH Diagnosis:** hyperplasia MPATH:134

Definitive Diagnosis:

Brown fat hyperplasia

liver (MA:0000358)**Histopath Description:**

There is diffuse hepatic lipidosis.

Morphological Diagnosis:

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

Definitive Diagnosis:

Hepatic lipiosis

stomach (MA:0000353)**Histopath Description:**

There are large numbers of neutrophils within the lamina propria at the limiting ridge.

Morphological Diagnosis:

Duration: Sub-acute; **Distribution:** Multifocal; **Severity:** moderate; **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.

AnimalID: M00374730 S100b hom**Histopathology Findings:****brown fat (MA:0000057)****Histopath Description:**

There is focally extensive hyperplasia of brown fat infiltrated with low numbers of inflammatory cells (lymphocytes, macrophages and rare neutrophils)

Morphological Diagnosis:

Duration: Chronic-active; **Distribution:** Focal; **Severity:** mild; **MPATH Diagnosis:** inflammation MPATH:212

Definitive Diagnosis:

Steatitis with hyperplasia

liver (MA:0000358)**Histopath Description:**

The overall hepatic lobular architecture is normal. Approximately 80% of hepatocytes within the midzonal and pericentral region contain large or fine lipid vacuoles.

Morphological Diagnosis:

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

Definitive Diagnosis:

Hepatic lipidoses.

Histopathology Comments:

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

brain (MA:0000168)**Histopath Description:**

There is a mild enlargement of the lateral ventricle.

Morphological Diagnosis:

Severity: mild; **MPATH Diagnosis:** degenerative change MPATH:14

Definitive Diagnosis:

hydrocephalus, lateral ventricle

Histopathology Comments:

Variable degree of hydrocephalus is observed in a proportion of wild type C57 Black 6 mice.

AnimalID: M00374732 S100b hom**Histopathology Findings:****brain (MA:0000168)****Histopath Description:**

There is a mild enlargement of the lateral ventricle.

Morphological Diagnosis:

Severity: mild; **MPATH Diagnosis:** degenerative change MPATH:14

Definitive Diagnosis:

hydrocephalus, lateral ventricle

Histopathology Comments:

Variable degree of hydrocephalus is observed in a proportion of wild type C57 Black 6 mice.

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.