



CMHD Pathology Report



CMHD Pathology Core

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Mouse Genetics Project

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[Mouse Portal](#)
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CMHD LabID: N13-698

Relevant History:

Phenotype:

Homozygous viability at P14
Recessive Lethal Study

preweaning lethality
abnormal craniofacial development
embryonic lethality
fetal edema

AnimalID: M00849104 (Male)

Histopathology Findings:

liver (MA:0000358)

Histopath Description:

diffuse lipidosis

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: diffuse; **Severity:** extreme; **MPATH Diagnosis:** steatosis MPATH:622; **MPATH Process Term:** lipid deposition MPATH:42

Definitive Diagnosis:

hepatic steatosis

Organ/Tissue Analyzed:

Histopathology examination included the following organs and tissues: brain, trigeminal ganglion, eyes, salivary glands, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidneys, adrenal gland, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bone marrow, sternum, femur and tibia with associated skeletal muscles, brown fat, pinna, skin, testis, epididymis, seminal vesicle, and prostate.

AnimalID: M00849106 (Male)

Histopathology Findings:

liver (MA:0000358)

Histopath Description:

marked lipidosis

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: multifocal to coalescing; **Severity:** severe; **MPATH Diagnosis:** steatosis MPATH:622; **MPATH Process Term:** lipid deposition MPATH:42

Definitive Diagnosis:

hepatic steatosis

Lymph node (MA:0000139)**Histopath Description:**

The mesenteric lymph node is markedly enlarged (greater than four fold). The medulla is particularly expanded by chords and sheets of plasmotoid cells. There are prominent germinal centers within the medulla

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: Diffuse; **Severity:** moderate; **MPATH Diagnosis:** hyperplasia MPATH:134;
MPATH Process Term: hyperplasia MPATH:134

Definitive Diagnosis:

Lymphoid hyperplasia

Histopathology Comments:

The changes in the mesenteric lymph node are suggestive of draining of a regional inflammatory process. However, such a process was not observed in the tissues examined. Early marginal center lymphoma is suspected.

Organ/Tissue Analyzed:

Histopathology examination included the following organs and tissues: brain, trigeminal ganglion, eyes, salivary glands, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidneys, adrenal gland, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bone marrow, sternum, femur and tibia with associated skeletal muscles, brown fat, pinna, skin, testis, epididymis, seminal vesicle, and prostate.

AnimalID: M00849111 (Female)**Histopathology Findings:****liver (MA:0000358)****Histopath Description:**

marked lipidosis

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: multifocal to coalescing; **Severity:** severe; **MPATH Diagnosis:** steatosis MPATH:622; **MPATH Process Term:** lipid deposition MPATH:42

Definitive Diagnosis:

hepatic steatosis

eye (MA:0000261)**Histopath Description:**

In one of the eyes, there is a 100 uM stalk of pigmented fibrous connective tissue containing a small artery in the center extends from the area of the optic disc towards the posterior vitreous. A small fragment of fibrous tissue is freely present within the vitreous anterior to this stalk (assumed to be extension of the stalk).

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: Bilateral; **MPATH Process Term:** developmental and structural abnormality MPATH:55

Definitive Diagnosis:

hyaloid artery remnant; aka - bergmeister papilla

Histopathology Comments:

hyaloid artery remnant is a rare condition in which there remain some parts of the hyaloid artery. The posterior hyaloid vascular system of mice usually undergoes involution in the first month of life.

Lymph node (MA:0000139)**Histopath Description:**

The mesenteric lymph node is markedly enlarged (greater than four fold). The medulla is particularly expanded by chords and sheets of plasmotoid cells. There are prominent germinal centers within the medulla

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: Diffuse; **Severity:** moderate; **MPATH Diagnosis:** hyperplasia MPATH:134;
MPATH Process Term: hyperplasia MPATH:134

Definitive Diagnosis:

Lymphoid hyperplasia

Histopathology Comments:

The changes in the mesenteric lymph node are suggestive of draining of a regional inflammatory process. However, such a process was not observed in the tissues examined. Early marginal center

lymphoma is suspected.

Organ/Tissue Analyzed:

Histopathology examination included the following organs and tissues: brain, trigeminal ganglion, eyes, salivary glands, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidneys, adrenal gland, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bone marrow, sternum, femur and tibia with associated skeletal muscles, brown fat, pinna, skin, uterus, oviduct, and ovary, and mammary gland.

AnimalID: M00849110 (Female)**Histopathology Findings:****liver (MA:0000358)****Histopath Description:**

diffuse lipidosis

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: diffuse; **Severity:** extreme; **MPATH Diagnosis:** steatosis MPATH:622; **MPATH Process Term:** lipid deposition MPATH:42

Definitive Diagnosis:

hepatic steatosis

Organ/Tissue Analyzed:

Histopathology examination included the following organs and tissues: brain, trigeminal ganglion, eyes, salivary glands, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidneys, adrenal gland, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bone marrow, sternum, femur and tibia with associated skeletal muscles, brown fat, pinna, skin, uterus, oviduct, and ovary, and mammary gland.

Report Summary and Recommendation:

Lesions in this line are incidental or attributable to diet or strain background. No morphological abnormalities were detected to predict embryonic and preweaning lethality in homozygotes. Analysis of homozygous embryos and preweaning mice is recommended.