



# CMHD Pathology Report



## CMHD Pathology Core

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## Mouse Genetics Project

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CMHD LabID: N13-1262

## Relevant History:

Brain - beginning of hydroencephaly? vesicles were large. noted at trimming, Seminal Vesicles - Left horn reddish -brown in colour

**AnimalID: M01253293 (Male)**

## Histopathology Findings:

### sternum (MA:0001331)

#### Histopath Description:

There is a sternal dislocation between the 4th and 5th sternal bodies. This is encased by a large nodular cartilaginous proliferation that extends to the outer aspect of the body wall and into the thoracic cavity (reactive reparative chondroid hyperplasia)

#### Morphological Diagnosis:

**Duration:** chronic; **Distribution:** focally extensive; **MPATH Process Term:** degenerative change MPATH:14

#### Definitive Diagnosis:

Sternal dislocation and reactive and reparative chondroid hyperplasia ('calus')

#### Histopathology Comments:

The cause of this lesion is not certain.

### adrenal gland (MA:0000116)

#### Histopath Description:

There is a small, well-circumscribed mass in the cortex. It is encapsulated by a thin layer of pale eosinophilic material and fusiform cells (connective tissue with fibroblasts) and is made of nests of polygonal cells interspersed by a very thin fibrovascular membrane. The architecture is reminiscent of the zona glomerulosa and zona fasciculata of the mature adrenal gland.

#### Morphological Diagnosis:

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

#### Definitive Diagnosis:

accessory adrenal cortical tissue

#### Histopathology Comments:

This is an incidental finding

### thymus (MA:0000142)

#### Histopath Description:

There is a 50 um diameter epithelial cyst.

#### Morphological Diagnosis:

**Distribution:** focal; **MPATH Diagnosis:** cyst MPATH:62; **MPATH Process Term:** developmental and structural abnormality MPATH:55

#### Definitive Diagnosis:

Epithelial cyst

#### Histopathology Comments:

This is a developmental abnormality commonly seen in mice.

**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.

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**AnimalID: M01253291 (Male)****Histopathology Findings:****mesenteric lymph node (MA:0002829)****Histopath Description:**

The mesenteric lymph node is markedly enlarged (greater than four-fold). The medulla is expanded by chords and sheets of lymphocytes. There are multiple germinal centers.

**Morphological Diagnosis:**

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

**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Lymphoid hyperplasia with medullary plasmacytosis.

**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.

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

There is severe dilation of the lateral ventricles

**Morphological Diagnosis:**

**Distribution:** diffuse; **Severity:** severe; **MPATH Process Term:** degenerative change MPATH:14

**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Dilation of the brain ventricles

**Histopathology Comments:**

Mild to moderate dilation of the ventricles is a background condition in mice of C57BL/6N background

**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.

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**AnimalID: M01253295 (Female)****Histopathology Findings:****sternum (MA:0001331)****Histopath Description:**

There is a sternal dislocation between the 4th and 5th sternal bodies. This is encased by a large nodular cartilaginous proliferation that extends to the outer aspect of the body wall and into the thoracic cavity (reactive reparative chondroid hyperplasia)

**Morphological Diagnosis:**

**Duration:** chronic; **Distribution:** focally extensive; **MPATH Process Term:** degenerative change MPATH:14

**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Sternal dislocation and reactive and reparative chondroid hyperplasia ('calus')

**Histopathology Comments:**

The cause of this lesion is not certain.

**heart (MA:0000072)**

**Histopath Description:**

There is a thin patch of fibroblasts and few mononuclear inflammatory cells on the right ventricular epicardium

**Morphological Diagnosis:**

**Duration:** chronic; **Distribution:** focally extensive; **MPATH Process Term:** fibrosis MPATH:181

**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Right ventricular epicardial fibrosis

**Histopathology Comments:**

The lesion is likely secondary to the sternal lesion

**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.

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**AnimalID: M01253296 (Female)****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 strain background.

Line summary: None