



# CMHD Pathology Report



## CMHD Pathology Core

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ReportID: Report Date: November 23,  
2011  
Pathologist: H. Adissu

## Mouse Genetics Project

Wellcome Trust Sanger  
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Hinxton, Cambridge  
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UK

CMHD LabID: N11-377

### AnimalID: M00239573 Slc22a21 hom

#### Tissue Preservation and Staining:

Thyroid gland is not present in section

#### 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 lipidosi.

#### Histopathology Comments:

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

##### salivary gland (MA:0000346)

#### Histopath Description:

There is a focal interstitial aggregate of histiocytes and lymphocytes.

#### Morphological Diagnosis:

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

#### Definitive Diagnosis:

Interstitial histiocytic and lymphocytic inflammatory infiltrates

#### Histopathology Comments:

This is a common and insignificant incidental finding in mice.

#### Organ/Tissue Analyzed:

There were no significant findings in the following tissues: Calvarium, brain, eyes, ears, tongue, Harderian gland, zymbal gland, nasal sinuses, teeth, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, spleen, gall bladder, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, esophagus, stomach, intestines, urinary organs and tract, adrenal gland, reproductive organs, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bones, bone marrow, skeletal muscles, brown fat, and skin.

### AnimalID: M00243579 Slc22a21 hom

#### Organ/Tissue Analyzed:

There were no significant findings in the following tissues: Calvarium, brain, eyes, ears, tongue, Harderian

gland, zymbal gland, salivary glands, nasal sinuses, teeth, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, spleen, liver, gall bladder, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, esophagus, stomach, intestines, urinary organs and tract, adrenal gland, reproductive organs, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bones, bone marrow, skeletal muscles, brown fat, and skin.

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**AnimalID: M00239627 Slc22a21 hom****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.

**salivary gland (MA:0000346)****Histopath Description:**

There is a focal interstitial aggregate of histiocytes and lymphocytes.

**Morphological Diagnosis:**

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

**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Interstitial histiocytic and lymphocytic inflammatory infiltrates

**Histopathology Comments:**

This is a common and insignificant incidental finding in 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.

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

There is a mild enlargement of the lateral ventricle.

**Morphological Diagnosis:**

**Severity:** mild; **MPATH Diagnosis:** hydrocephalus MPATH:639

**Definitive Diagnosis:**

hydrocephalus, lateral ventricle

**Histopathology Comments:**

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

**Organ/Tissue Analyzed:**

There were no significant findings in the following tissues: Calvarium, eyes, ears, tongue, Harderian gland, zymbal gland, nasal sinuses, teeth, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, spleen, gall bladder, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, esophagus, intestines, urinary organs and tract, adrenal gland, reproductive organs, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bones, bone marrow, skeletal muscles, brown fat,

and skin.

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**AnimalID: M00239630 Slc22a21 hom****Histopathology Findings:****liver (MA:0000358)****Histopath Description:**

The overall hepatic lobular architecture is normal. Diffusely, hepatocytes contain intracytoplasmic clear vacuoles (lipid). The lipid vacuoles within the midzonal and periacinar regions are small (2-3 um in diameter) and surround a central nucleus (interpreted as microvesicular lipid). The lipid vacuoles within the portal areas are large (8-12 um in diameter) and displace the nucleus to the margin (macrovesicular lipid). There are rare perivascular mononuclear inflammatory cells.

**Morphological Diagnosis:**

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

**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Hepatic lipidosi

**Histopathology Comments:**

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

**Organ/Tissue Analyzed:**

There were no significant findings in the following tissues: Calvarium, brain, eyes, ears, tongue, Harderian gland, zymbal gland, salivary glands, nasal sinuses, teeth, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, spleen, gall bladder, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, esophagus, stomach, intestines, urinary organs and tract, adrenal gland, reproductive organs, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bones, bone marrow, skeletal muscles, brown fat, and skin.

**Summary:**

No significant histological finding in this line

**Report Summary and Recommendation:**

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