



CMHD Pathology Report



CMHD Pathology Core

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Mouse Genetics Project

Wellcome Trust Sanger
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Wellcome Trust Genome
Campus
Hinxton, Cambridge
CB10 1SA
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CMHD LabID: N13-562

Relevant History:

Phenotype: None reported

AnimalID: M00746430 (Male)

Histopathology Findings:

liver (MA:0000358)

Histopath Description:

diffuse lipidosis

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: diffuse; **Severity:** extreme; **MPATH Diagnosis:** steatosis MPATH:622

Definitive Diagnosis:

hepatic steatosis

brain (MA:0000168)

Histopath Description:

There is mild dilation of the lateral ventricles

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: bilateral; **Severity:** mild;

Definitive Diagnosis:

Dilation of the brain ventricles

Histopathology Comments:

Mild dilation of the lateral ventricles is a background condition in mice of C57BL/6N background (Brayton et al., 2004).

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: M00724474 (Male)

Histopathology Findings:

liver (MA:0000358)

Histopath Description:

No hepatic lipidosis observed

Definitive Diagnosis:

Absent hepatic lipidosis

spleen (MA:0000141)**Histopath Description:**

megakaryocyte hyperplasia

Morphological Diagnosis:**Severity:** moderate; **MPATH Diagnosis:** extramedullary hemopoiesis MPATH:595**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Megakaryocyte hyperplasia

Histopathology Comments:

Increased splenic hematopoiesis is commonly seen as a consequence of chronic clinical condition; it might have been caused by chronic active prostatitis (see below)

prostate gland dorsolateral lobe (MA:0001739)**Histopath Description:**

Marked chronic active inflammation with hyperplasia

Morphological Diagnosis:**Duration:** chronic-active; **Distribution:** multifocal to coalescing; **Severity:** severe;**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Chronic active prostatitis with hyperplasia

Histopathology Comments:

Prostatitis is rare in young adult 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.

AnimalID: M00843813 (Female)**Histopathology Findings:****liver (MA:0000358)****Histopath Description:**

diffuse lipidosis

Morphological Diagnosis:**Distribution:** diffuse; **Severity:** extreme; **MPATH Diagnosis:** steatosis MPATH:622**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Moderate 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.

AnimalID: M00723407 (Female)**Histopathology Findings:****liver (MA:0000358)****Histopath Description:**

moderate lipidosis

Morphological Diagnosis:**Distribution:** multifocal to coalescing; **Severity:** moderate; **MPATH Diagnosis:** steatosis MPATH:622**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Moderate hepatic steatosis

brain (MA:0000168)

Histopath Description:

There is mild dilation of the lateral ventricles

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: bilateral; **Severity:** mild;

Definitive Diagnosis:

Dilation of the brain ventricles

Histopathology Comments:

Mild dilation of the lateral ventricles is a background condition in mice of C57BL/6N background (Brayton et al., 2004).

thymus (MA:0000142)**Histopath Description:**

There are two 50 um diameter epithelial cysts.

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: multifocal; **MPATH Diagnosis:** cyst MPATH:62

Definitive Diagnosis:

Epithelial cyst

Histopathology Comments:

This is a developmental abnormality commonly seen in mice.

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;

Definitive Diagnosis:

accessory adrenal cortical tissue

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 are attributable to diet or strain background.