



# CMHD Pathology Report



## CMHD Pathology Core

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ReportID: Report Date: March 06, 2014  
Pathologist: Dr. H. Adissu

## Mouse Genetics Project

Wellcome Trust Sanger  
Institute  
Wellcome Trust Genome  
Campus  
Hinxton, Cambridge  
CB10 1SA  
UK

CMHD LabID: N13-1042

## Relevant History:

Phenotype:

None (no hit)

## AnimalID: M01174259 (Male)

### Histopathology Findings:

#### 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 maginal 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: M01078923 (Male)

### Histopathology Findings:

#### brain (MA:0000168)

##### Histopath Description:

There is marked dilation of the lateral ventricles

##### Morphological Diagnosis:

**Distribution:** diffuse; **Severity:** severe; **MPATH Diagnosis:** hydrocephalus MPATH:639;  
**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: M01174263 (Female)****Histopathology Findings:****eye (MA:0000261)****Histopath Description:**

Involving one eye, there are clusters of external nuclear structures within the internal plexiform layer.

**Morphological Diagnosis:**

**Distribution:** multifocal; **Severity:** mild; **MPATH Process Term:** developmental dysplasia  
MPATH:64

**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Retinal dysplasia

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**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: M01013600 (Female)****Histopathology Findings:****eye (MA:0000261)****Histopath Description:**

Multifocal retinal folds

**Morphological Diagnosis:**

**Distribution:** multifocal; **Severity:** mild; **MPATH Process Term:** developmental dysplasia  
MPATH:64

**Definitive Diagnosis:**

Retinal dysplasia

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**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.

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**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