

: (SNUOT - Rb1)
 : 18
 3
 가 T1 - , T2 -
 MR H & E
 :
 : (23/36, 64%). (21/23, 91%), T1 -
 가 (13/23, 57%), T2 -
 3 (17/23, 74%) 가 (n=21)
 6 가 5
 :
 :
 가 (7).
 , 15,000 - 34,000
 (1).
 가 , 가 (8 -
 1980 95% 11) MRI
 ,
 (2 - 4).
 가
 ,
 가 (5, 6). 가 (SNUOT - Rb1)
 BALB/C - (nude mouse) 2
 가 , 가 (Fig. 1).
 (floating) 가 (Y79 WERI - Rb1)

가	(doubling time)				30 gm	BALB/C -
(35 - 53)		26		18		
			(ketamine HCl,) 0.25 mg/10 gm
			(xylazine,) 0.035 mg/10 gm
					5 × 10 ⁶ cells/cc	30

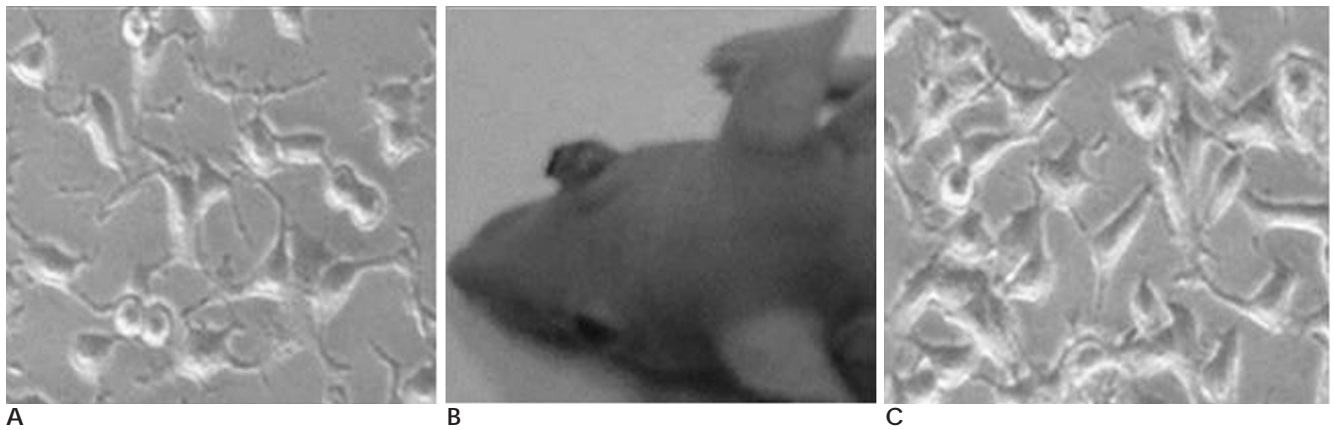


Fig. 1. SNUOT-Rb1 and orthotopic transplantation. **A.** SNUOT-Rb1, established from primary human retinoblastoma, (phase-contrast microscopy, ×400), **B.** Orthotopic transplantation of SNUOT-Rb1 in vitreous cavity (4 wks), **C.** SNUOT-Rb1, secondarily isolated and recultured from induced retinoblastoma in the vitreous cavity of nude mice (phase-contrast microscopy, ×400).

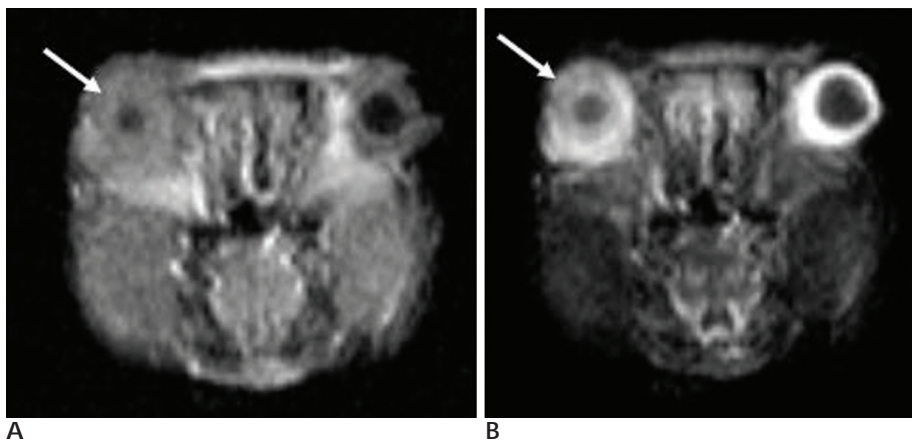
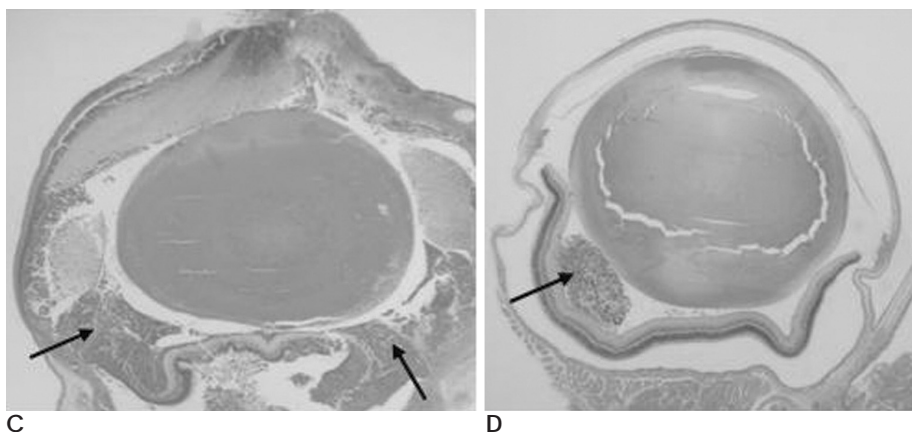


Fig. 2. Nude mouse with retinoblastoma in both eyeballs after 1 month of tumor injection. There are noncontrast T1-weighted coronal scan (**A**) with homogeneous moderated hyperintense tumor (arrow) and T2-weighted coronal scan (**B**) with hypointense tumor (arrow), filling out the right vitreous body. Left eyeball shows no abnormality. However, histological preparations (×40) show multifocal tumor foci (arrows in **C** & **D**). Small tumor is seen in vitreous body of left eyeball.



(leukocoria) 1

3 MRI (Table 1)

MRI (hematoxyline and eosine) 1 가 6 (n=12),

MRI 2 , 3 가 6

(n=24) 가 36

23 (64%) 34

가 T1 - 24 (24/36, 67%)

T2 - T1 95% (22/23)

() 1 MRI (Fig.

2). MRI

1.5T MR (Magnetom 24 2 MRI

Vision, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

T1 (repetition (Fig. 3). MRI 2

time) [TR] = 320 ms, (echo time) [TE] = 20 (Table 1). 2 가

ms, (section thickness) 4 mm, (gap) 0.1 mm, 1 , 1

70 - 75 mm, 3 , 2 , T1 - , ,

210 × 256 210 × 180 가 6 , 14 , 3 , T2 -

가 (Magnevist, Schering AG, Berlin, 17 , 3 , 3 . MRI

Germany) 0.2 mmol/kg 6 5

1 2 1 3

3 , 가

1 (Fig. 4).

가

Table 1. MRI and Pathology in Mice with Injected Retinoblastoma

No.	Type	MRI		Pathology	
		Involved Eyes	T1/ T2/ Gd-Enh (Rt : Lt)	Findings	Inv. of CN II
1	A	Bo	/ /enh : iso/ /enh	Tm in Bo	
2	A	Rt	Iso/iso/enh : (-)	Tm in Rt	
3	A	Rt	(-) : iso/ /enh	Tm in Rt	(+) in Rt
4	A	Bo	/ /enh : / /enh	Tm in Bo	
5	A	Lt	Iso/iso/enh : iso/ /enh	Tm in Lt	
6	A	(-)	(-) : (-)	(-)	
7	B	Bo	(-) : iso/ /enh	Tm in Rt lens, Lt vitreous humor	
8	B	Lt	/ /(-) : / /enh	Tm in Lt, Rt cornea	
9	B	Rt	/ /(-) : (-)	Tm in Rt	
10	B	Rt	/ /enh : (-)	Tm in Rt	
11	B	Bo	/ /enh : iso/ /enh	Tm in Rt, Necrosis in Lt	
12	B	Lt	(-) : iso/ /enh	Tm in Lt	(+) in Lt
13	C	Bo	Iso/ /enh : iso/ /enh	Tm in Bo	
14	C	Rt	Iso/ /enh : (-)	Tm in Rt	(+) in Rt
15	C	Lt	(-) : iso/ /enh	Tm in Lt, brain	(+) in Lt
16	C	Bo	Iso/iso/enh : iso/ /enh	Tm in Bo	(+) in Lt
17	C	Rt	Iso/ /enh : (-)	Tm in Rt	
18	C	Lt	(-) : iso/ /enh	Tm in Lt	

Note.- No. = number, A = 1 month after tumor injection, B = 2 months after tumor injection, C = 3 months after tumor injection, T1 = T1-weighted image, T2 = T2-weighted image, Gd-Enh = Gadolinium enhancement, Iso = iso signal intensity, = hypersignal intensity, = hyposignal intensity, (-) = absence, Bo = both eyeballs, Rt = right eyeball, Lt = left eyeball, Inv. of CN II = Involvement of optic nerve, Tm = tumor

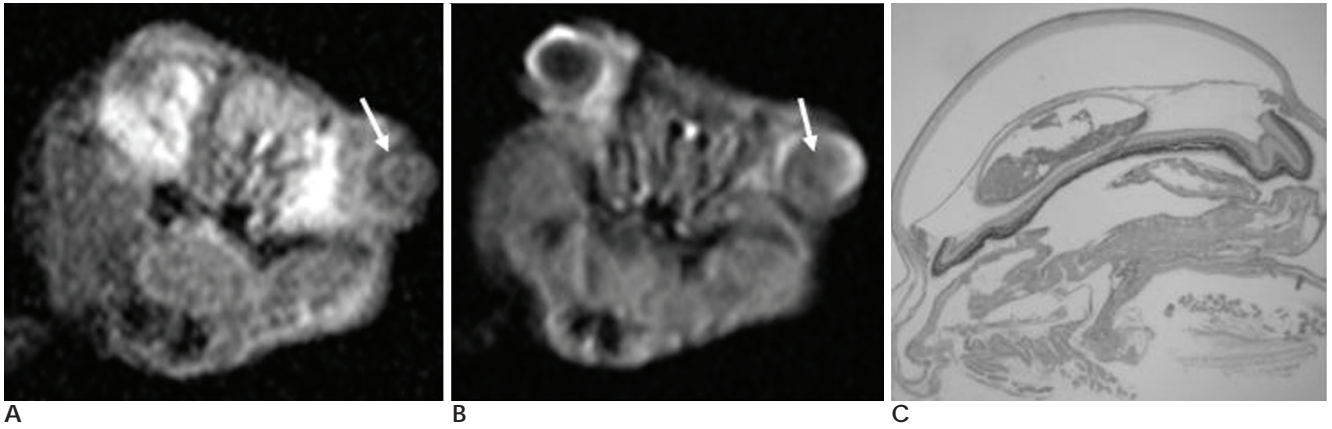


Fig. 3. Nude mouse with pseudotumor in left eyeball.

Coronal T2WI (A) shows hypointense mass (arrow) and T1WI after application of contrast (B) shows relatively homogeneous enhancement (arrow) in left eyeball. However, histological preparation ($\times 40$) of the same area (C) demonstrates destructed lens, hemorrhage, and inflammation.

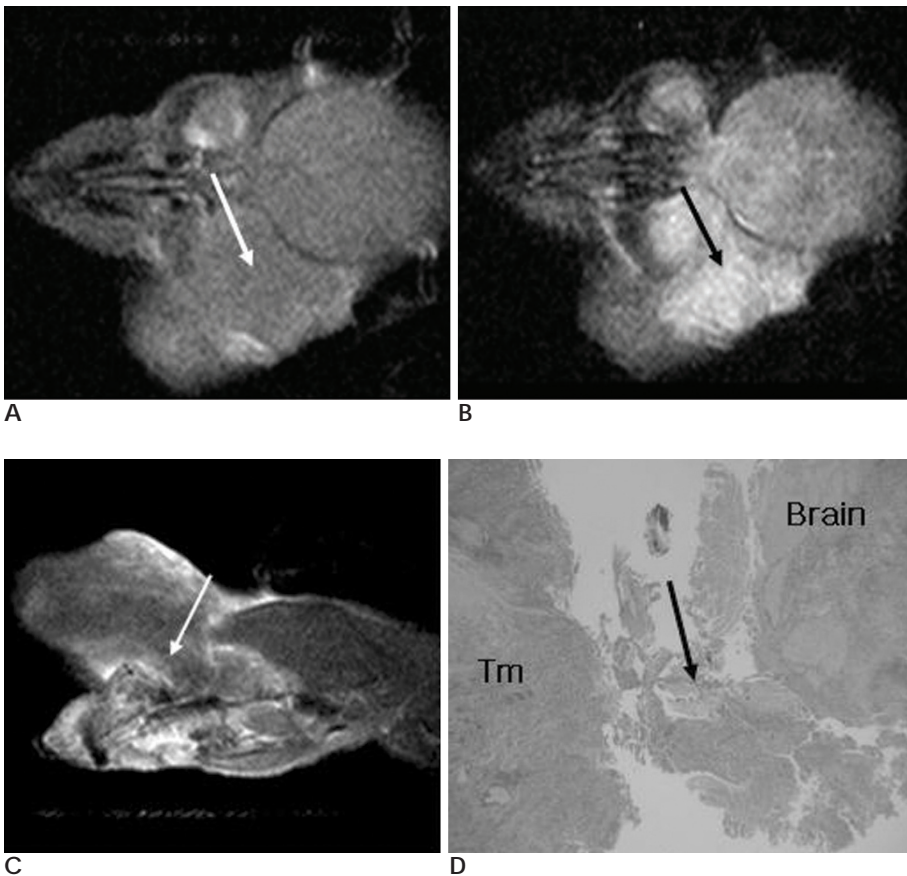


Fig. 4. Nude mouse with retinoblastoma invading optic nerve and brain.

Axial T1WI (A) and T2WI (B) show huge exophytic growing mass (arrows) involving left optic nerve.

C. Contrast enhanced axial T1WI shows an enhancing mass with heterogeneous enhancement and thickening of the intraorbital part of the optic nerve (arrow), in continuity with the brain mass.

D. Histological preparation ($\times 40$) shows tumor infiltration throughout the optic nerve (arrow) and metastasis into brain.

- 가
- (15) CT MRI (16-23).
- 가
- 가
- (11, 13), (24),
- 가
- (25) 가
- MR 가
- 가
- MR
- SNUOT - Rb1
- 가
- BALB/C -
- Y79 WERI - Rb1
- 가
- (7),
- MRI
- MRI가
- 가
- (orthotopic transplantation)
- 3 23
- 5
- MRI
- 가
- 가
- MRI
- (11, 13), (14)
- 가
- 가
- MRI
- (8),
- MRI가
- 가
- 3
- 가
- 가
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Various Ocular MR Imagings in a Mouse Implanted with a New Cell Line of Retinoblastoma and the Correlation with the Pathology: Preliminary Study¹

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Purpose: We wanted to show various MR and correlated pathologic images of retinoblastoma in nude mouse with a new human retinoblastoma cell line (SNUOT-Rb1), which was inoculated into the intravitreal cavity.

Materials and Methods: The established cell line was inoculated into the intravitreal cavity of 36 eyeballs of 18 mice and the transplanted retinoblastoma was examined for 3 months. The T1-weighted (T1WI), T2-weighted (T2WI), and contrast enhanced (Gd-DTPA) T1-weighted images were obtained with using a small loop coil. After scanning, the mice's eyeballs were extracted and the hematoxylin & eosin stained specimens were examined with a microscope. We compared the MR imagings with pathologic findings and evaluated the character of the tumors.

Results: The inoculated cells in the eyeballs of the mice grew into retinoblastoma (23/36, 64%). The eyeballs with retinoblastoma protruded externally and showed focal hemorrhage. Most tumors showed iso-signal intensity on T1WI (13/23, 57%), high signal intensity on T2WI (17/23, 74%), and good enhancement (21/23, 91%) with contrast. Almost all of the tumors ($n=21$) were located in the retina and three extraretinal tumors were confirmed by pathology. Involvement of the optic nerve was suspected on MRI and this was confirmed by pathology in 6 cases and 5 cases, respectively.

Conclusion: We could demonstrate various MR imagings of transplanted retinoblastoma by using the new tumor cell line in vivo.

Index words : Eye, MR
Eye, neoplasms
Retina, neoplasms
Animals

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