

(SNUOT - Rb1)

: 18

가 3 T1 - , T2 - MR , H & E

(23/36, 64%).

(21/23, 91%), T1 -

(13/23, 57%), T2 -

가 (17/23, 74%) 가 (n=21) 6 가 5

(7).

가 , 15,000 - 34,000 (1).

가 1980 95% , 11) MRI 가 (8 -

(2 - 4).

가

가

(5, 6). 가 (SNUOT - Rb1) BALB/C- (nude mouse) 2

가 (Fig. 1).

(floating)

가

(Y79 WERI - Rb1)

1

2

(0520240 - 2).

2007 1 4

2007 3 19

(retinoic acid)

(rod cell)

가 (doubling time)
(35 - 53) 26

30 gm BALB/C -
18
(ketamine HCl,) 0.25 mg/10 gm
(xylazine,) 0.035 mg/10 gm
5 × 10⁶ cells/cc 30

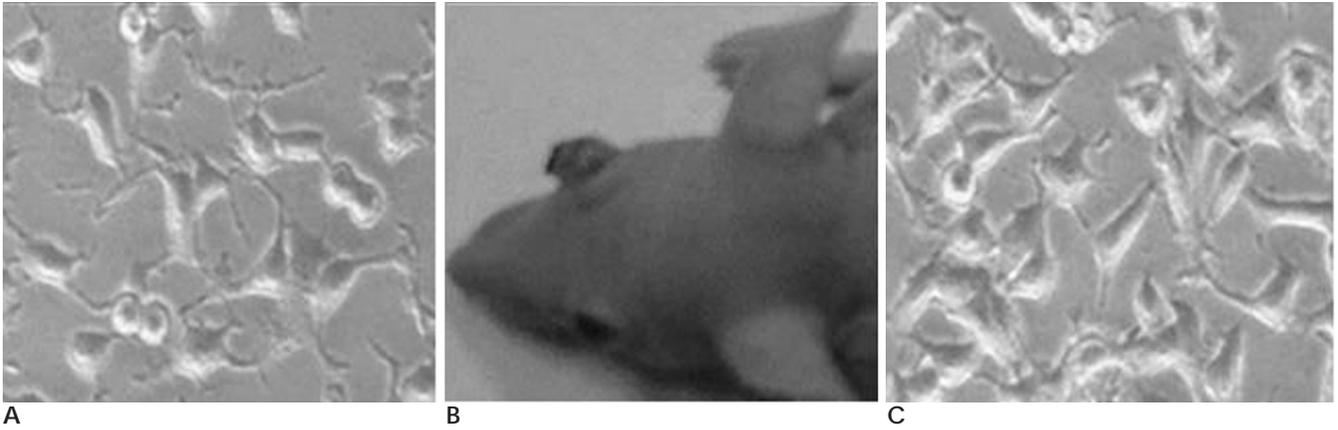


Fig. 1. SNUOT-Rb1 and orthotopic transplantation.

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).

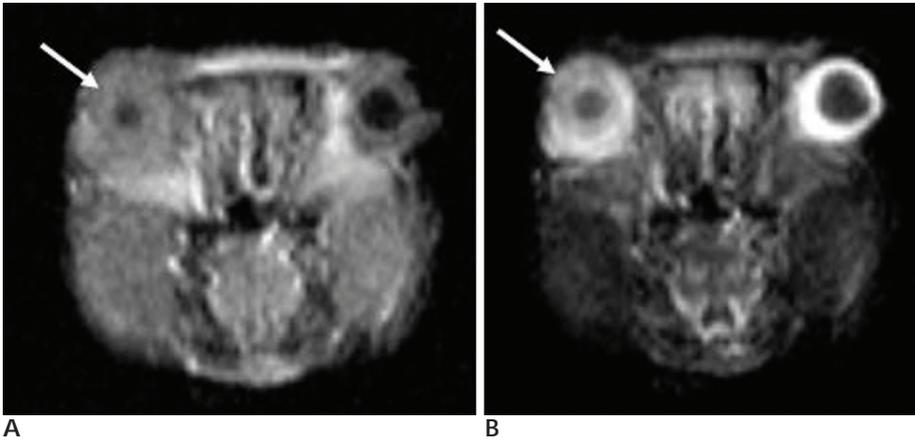
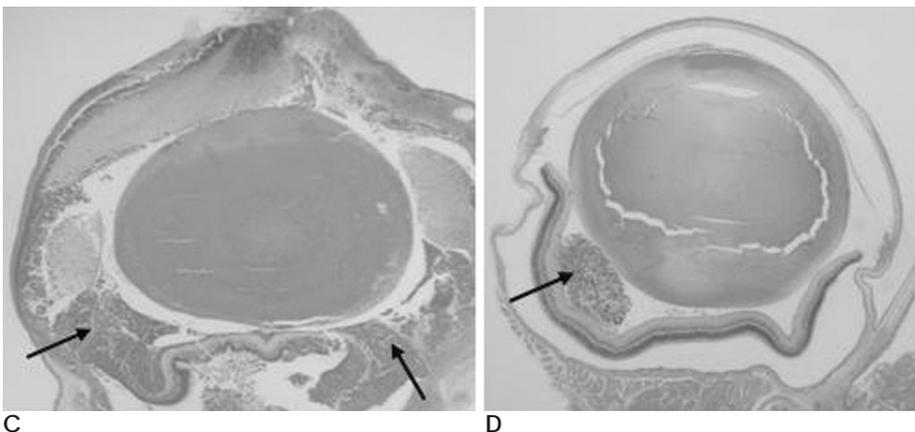


Fig. 2. Nude mouse with retinoblastoma in both eyeballs after 1 month of tumor injection. There are noncontrast T1-weighted coronal scan (**A**) with homogeneous moderated hyperintense tumor (arrow) and T2-weighted coronal scan (**B**) with hypointense tumor (arrow), filling out the right vitreous body. 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 MRI

가 T1- 24 (24/36, 67%)

T2- T1 95% (22/23)

() 2). MRI (Fig. 3). MRI 2

1.5T MR (Magnetom 24 2 MRI

Vision, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) MRI

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- 가 6, 14, 3, T2-

210×256 210×180 MRI

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

Germany) 0.2 mmol/kg 6 5

1 2 1 3

3 1 가

가 1 (Fig. 4).

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

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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 retinoblastom cell line (SNUOT-Rb1), which was inoculated into the intravitreous cavity.

Materials and Methods: The established cell line was inoculated into the intravitreous 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 innoculated 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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