



Validation Study: Streptozotocin-Induced Diabetes as a Model of Diabetic Retinopathy in Brown Norway Rats

Robin Dean • Robert Sukhu • Leslie Nemeth • Carol Meschter

Comparative Biosciences, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA 94085

Abstract:

Streptozotocin-Induced Hyperglycemia resulted in changes in the retinal pigmented layer.

Abstract

Streptozotocin-induced hyperglycemia resulted in changes in the retinal pigmented layer consisting of increased new vessel formation, reactive endothelium, dilated capillaries distended with either blood or edema fluid, acute inflammation composed of intravascular neutrophils, and neutrophils adhered to vessel walls and extravascularly at 4 weeks post STZ treatment.

Additionally, there were neutrophils free in the retina and vitreous and there was some fibrinous debris in the vitreous. Occasional necrotic debris was also present in the retina. These changes were clearly evident histologically. Examination of the retina via fluorescein angiographs using a Phoenix Research Labs Micron III retinal scanner, revealed marked increases in retinal vascularity in streptozotocin-treated rats with areas of leakage particularly surrounding the optic nerve. These changes were compatible with and correlated with the histopathologic findings of increased vascularity of the retinal pigmented layer. The Phoenix Research Labs Micron III retinal scanner is a suitable and appropriate device for assessment of retinal changes in STZ-hyperglycemic rats. The scanner allows for multiple, detailed, long-term noninvasive retinal-vascular assessments in life in a scientifically accurate, efficient and cost effective manner.

Introduction

Diabetes is associated with retinal microvascular changes that include leakage, increased neovascularity, and increased tortuosity, as well as neutrophil attachment and leukostasis. The streptozotocin (STZ)-induced model of diabetes in rats serves as a validated and reproducible model of retinal hypervascularity in Brown Norway rats. Body weights and blood glucose levels were monitored weekly. At two and four weeks, retinas were examined using the Micron III retinal scanner (Phoenix Research Labs, Pleasanton, CA). Histologic examination of the eyes was also performed. The in-vivo fluorescein angiography as displayed by the Phoenix Research Labs Micron III coupled with histopathologic assessment of the vasculature of the retinal pigmented layer allows for a complete assessment of microvascular retinal effects in this model.

All in vivo experiments were conducted in accordance with the ARVO Statement for the Use of Animals in Ophthalmic and Vision Research and the guidelines established by the Animal Care Committee at Comparative Biosciences, Inc, an AAALAC accredited facility.



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STZ-treated rats lost body weight over the four-week period while untreated animals gained weight (Figure 1).

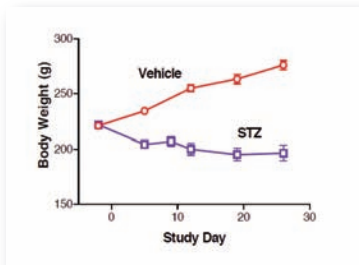


Figure 1. Body weight graph.

Blood Glucose Monitoring

Blood glucose levels were determined pretest and weekly thereafter (Figure 2). Hyperglycemia was evident by one week. Control glucose was in the range of 153±16 mg/dL range and STZ-treated glucose levels were consistently in the 765±98 mg/dL range from Week 1-4.

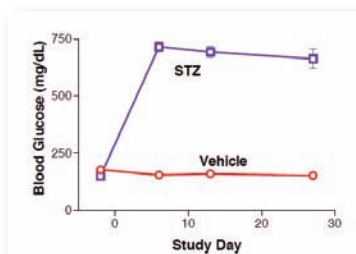


Figure 2. Blood glucose levels

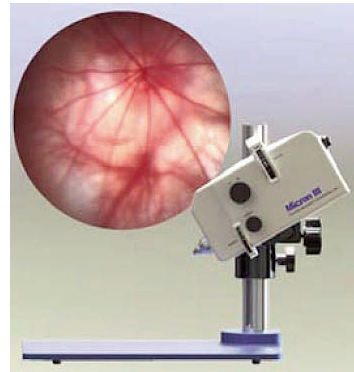


Figure 3. Phoenix Research Labs

Micron III Retinal Scanner

Retinal Imaging

Retinal imaging was performed on Days 14 and 28. Fluorescein dye was administered intravenously and optical density staining was visualized using the [Phoenix Research Labs Micron III](#) retinal scanner (Figure 3), including the recording of ~45 sec/animal of high-definition digital video. Videos of the retina immediately after fluorescein dye injection were made using a Phoenix Research Labs Supplied camera and computer imaging program.

For the two week videos, 2500-frame recordings were selected. For the four-week videos, 1600 frame recordings used for the recording.

Selected images from the resulting Week-4 videos were used to quantify the amount of dye leakage from retinal vessels in STZ vs. control animals. The retinal findings may be summarized:

- Two weeks: There was a mild increase in retinal vascularity between control and STZ-treated animals.
- Four weeks: Retinal vascularity was markedly increased in STZ-treated rats with areas of leakage, particularly surrounding the optic nerve.



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Necropsy

For each animal, both eyes (with optic nerve attached) were collected and fixed overnight in modified Davidson's solution and then transferred to 10% neutral buffered formalin. Following processing, tissues were dehydrated, embedded sagittally in paraffin and serially sectioned (at 3-5 μ m) through the center portion of the eye, including the retina-optic nerve region.

Histopathologic Findings

Lesions from both eyes for each animal from both groups were evaluated via light microscopy by an ACVP board-certified veterinary pathologist. Representative sections of untreated and treated retinas were assessed. Vascular lesions in the retinal pigmented layer were scored 0-4 (0= no lesion present; 1 = minimal; 2 = mild; 3 = moderate; 4 = severe) and included vascular dilation, leakage and inflammation. These results are summarized in Table 1.

Untreated eyes were within normal limits. In the STZ-treated rats, there was increased new vessel formation, reactive endothelium, dilated capillaries distended with either blood or edema fluid, acute inflammation composed of intravascular neutrophils, neutrophils adhered to vessel walls and extravascularly. Additionally, there were neutrophils free in the retina and vitreous,

and there was some fibrinous debris in the vitreous. Occasional necrolytic debris was also present in the retina. While lesions were present in all animals, there was considerable variation in severity of the lesions. Vascular lesions corresponded with the retinal scans. In Group 1 capillaries were clearly visible and there was no tortuosity or evidence of leakage, while in the STZ-treated groups, vascular tortuosity and vascular leakage was clearly present. The histologic scores are summarized in Table 1.

Histomorphometry

Histomorphometric analysis of angiograms at 2 and 4 weeks to assess vascular changes was conducted using color phase analysis employing the MicroSuite Five (Software for imaging application). Areas of interested were photographed and then analyzed. The affected areas between untreated and STZ-treated eyes were compared at 2 and 4 weeks. In the untreated animals, there were minimal areas in which there appeared to be vascular effects. In STZ-treated animals, there were large affected areas constituting about 10-12% in comparison to the untreated animals (2-3%). This is approximately a 3-4 fold increase in vascularity and leakage in STZ-treated rats in comparison to untreated rats. These results are summarized in Table 2.



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Conclusion

In-vivo fluorescein angiography as displayed by the Phoenix Research Labs Micron III retinal scanner, coupled with histopathologic assessment of the vasculature of the retinal pigmented layer, allows for a complete assessment of the microvascular retinal effects in this model.

The CBI STZ-induced model of hyperglycemia is a robust and validated model for the assessment of hyperglycemia-induced retinal vascular lesions. The scanner allows for multiple, detailed, longterm noninvasive retinal-vascular assessments in life in a scientifically accurate, efficient and cost effective manner.

Table 1. Summary of histology measurements at 4 weeks*.

Group	Animal No.*	Treatment	New vessel formation score	Edema score	Inflammation score	Total lesion score
1	101-110	No treatment	0±0	0±0	0±0	0±0
2	201-210	STZ	1.8±1.1	1.8±0.8	2.1±1.0	5.8±2.7

*Group mean and standard deviation. Vascular lesions in the retinal pigmented layer were scored 0-4 (0=no lesion present-normal; 1=minimal; 2=mild; 3=moderate; 4=severe) and included vascular dilation, leakage and inflammation.

Table 2. Summary of quantitative histomorphometry of angiographic retinal vascular changes and leakage.

Group	Animal No.	Treatment	Total Histology Lesion Score at 4 weeks*	2 Weeks % of angiographic retinal vascular leakage and changes**	4 Weeks % of angiographic retinal vascular leakage and changes
1	101-110	No treatment	0±0	1.9±0.9	2.9±1.3
2	201-210	STZ	5.8±2.7	3.9±0.8	11.3±5.9

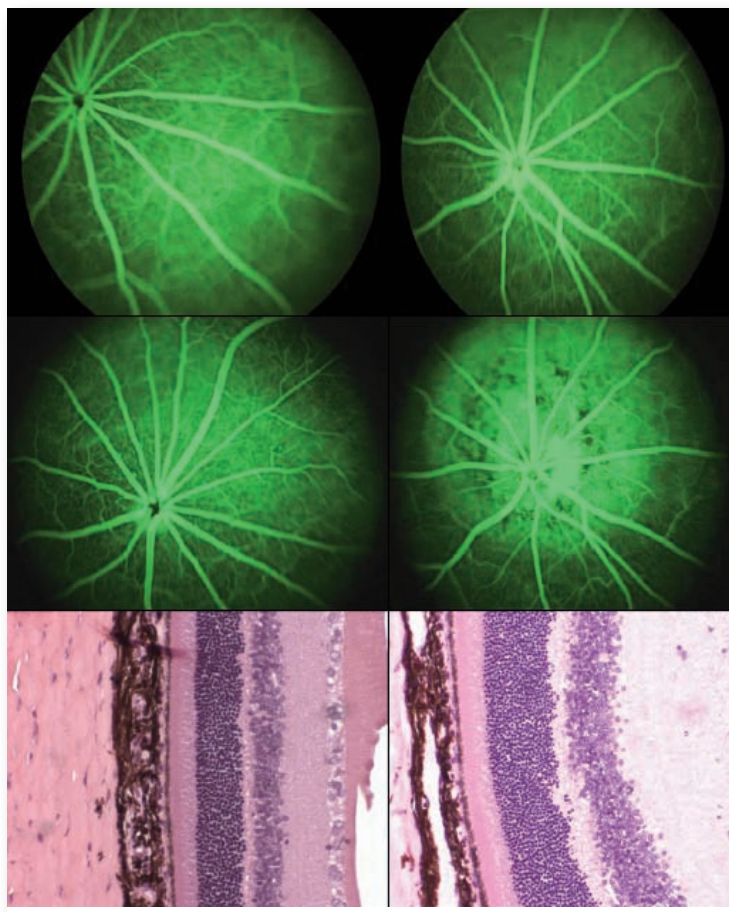
*Derived from Table 1. Histomorphometric analysis of % of angiographic retinal vascular leakage and changes



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Photomicrographs



Rat -Untreated at 2 and 4 weeks

Retinal scan: Two- and four-week retinal scans:
Normal capillaries are present.

HE: Retina is within normal limits. 4 weeks, HE,
200x

Rat- STZ-treated at 2 and 4 weeks

Retinal scan: Two- and four-week retinal
scans: Increased vessel tortuosity and
vascular leakage are present.

HE: Widened retinal pigmented layer with
increased vascularity. Dilated capillaries
filled with edema fluid, interstitial edema and
neutrophils. 4 weeks, HE, 200x