Age-Related Retinal Pigment Epithelium and Bruch’s Membrane Degeneration in Senescence-Accelerated Mouse

Ajit B. Majji, Jingtai Cao, Kwang Yul Chang, Atsushi Hayashi, Seema Aggarwal, Rhonda R. Grebe, and Eugene de Juan, Jr

PURPOSE. To investigate age-related changes in the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE), Bruch’s membrane, and choriocapillaris in the senescence-accelerated mouse (SAM).

METHODS. The external and eyecup features and light and electron microscopic findings were examined in three male and two female mice of a senescence-prone mouse strain (SAM P₈) monthly for 12 months. These results were compared with those in age-matched mice of similar background but senescence resistant (SAM R₁). Choroidal vascular casts were prepared at 12 months in seven mice each of the SAM P₈ and SAM R₁ strains. Quantitative analysis of area of choriocapillaris was performed by automated image analysis, and the results were analyzed by paired Student’s t-test.

RESULTS. We found in the SAM P₈ strain that hair loss, coarseness of hair texture, and ulceration of skin appeared and increased as the age advanced (at approximately 5–9 months). Eyecup examination showed no differences. Light and electron microscopy revealed progressively more prominent abnormalities in the RPE and Bruch’s membrane mice older than 10 months. Two of the five SAM P₈ mice older than 11 months showed what appeared to be intra-Bruch’s membrane choroidal neovascularization. The RPE and Bruch’s membrane appeared normal in the SAM R₁ strain. In the SAM P₈, vascular casts of the choriocapillaris showed a mild but significant decrease in vascular area when compared with the SAM R₁ strain at 12 months (P = 0.011).

CONCLUSIONS. Senescence accelerated mice develop progressive age-related changes in the RPE-Bruch’s–choriocapillaris complex that have features that may be relevant in the study of age-related macular changes in humans. (Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2000;41:3936–3942)

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a leading cause of blindness in Western society. Although incompletely understood, AMD is associated with a progressive degeneration of photoreceptors, retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) cell layer, and choriocapillaris. Drusen are a hallmark of the disease. Intra-Bruch’s membrane neovascularization is rare (occurring in less than 10% of cases) but is often associated with severe visual loss. One severe limiting factor in studying AMD is the unavailability of a relevant animal model to test hypotheses related to cause and treatments. Most of the models developed to date have concentrated on the development of choroidal neovascularization, for example, by using laser photocoagulation in primates, rabbits, and rats or subretinal neovascularization in transgenic mice.¹–⁴ Also, changes in the choriocapillaris have been studied in animal models by inducing RPE atrophy by surgical or pharmacologic means.⁵–¹¹

There are few reports available on animal models showing macular lesions associated with aging akin to human disease.¹² This is in part due to the limited number of animals that have macular differentiation and the cost of the animals that do. Another problem in studying age-related changes is the time that these changes take to develop. Although it is generally agreed that in AMD the macular changes are the most severe and significant, most agree that the RPE-Bruch’s–choriocapillaris changes are not limited to the macular region. Drusen, choroidal neovascularization, and RPE atrophy occur outside the macular region. Because of these problems, the identification of a rapidly aging inexpensive animal in which a progressive age-related RPE-Bruch’s–choriocapillaris degeneration (with occasional intra-Bruch’s membrane choroidal neovascularization) develops could be useful in the study of AMD.¹²–¹⁶ The senescence-accelerated mouse (SAM) has some of these characteristics.¹³–¹⁶ It was developed from AKR/J mouse strains, and consists of nine accelerated senescence-prone (SAM P) strains and four senescence resistant (SAM R) strains. The SAM P strains have an early onset and more rapid advancement of the senescence feature after a normal process of development and a significant shorter life span than do the SAM R strains. They are shown to have senescence-associated systemic and ocular changes.¹⁷–⁵⁴ The pathologic phenotypes reported in the SAM strains are shown in Table 1.

In the past, the SAM P₁ strain was shown to exhibit changes only in the Bruch’s membrane and RPE.⁵⁹–⁵¹ The SAM P₂ and SAM P₃ strains were studied but did not show any

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The SAM-P8 strain was studied between the ages of 1 and 12 months. The SAM R1 strain served as a comparison. All procedures conformed to the ARVO Statement for the Use of Animals in Ophthalmic and Vision Research.

Both SAM strains were obtained as breeding pairs from stock and maintained in the animal holding center of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Thus, designations for these strains of mice are officially SAM P8/Ta and SAM R1/Ta.

External photographs were taken monthly from 1 to 12 months. The grading system described by Hosokawa was followed.21 General features such as skin glossiness, coarseness of hair, hair loss, skin ulceration, and lordokyphosis were evaluated. The presence or absence of each feature and time of first appearance were noted in the two strains.

Three male and two female mice were examined histologically at each month from 1 month to 12 months. The mice were sedated and killed with an overdose of intravenous pentobarbital. The eyes were enucleated and the eyecups were photographed with a microscope (Carl Zeiss; Thornwood, NY) at ×10 magnification. The eyecups were then dissected into halves; one half was archived, and the second half was used for light and electron microscopy. At 12 months seven mice (four male and three female) of the SAM-P8 series and seven mice (four male and three female) of the SAM-R1 series were used for choroidal vascular cast preparation.

### Light and Electron Microscopy

One half the eyecups obtained for light and electron microscopy were postfixed for 2 hours in 2% osmium tetroxide in phosphate buffer, alcohol dehydrated, and embedded in epoxy resin. Two-micrometer-thick sections, stained with toluidine blue, were used for light microscopy evaluation. Thin sections were stained with lead citrate and uranyl acetate and examined by electron microscope (JEM-100 CX; JEOL, Tokyo, Japan). Changes in photoreceptors, RPE, Bruch’s membrane, and choriocapillaris were examined in both the SAM-P8 and the SAM-R1 series.

### Choroidal Vascular Casts

At 12 months, seven mice each of the SAM-P8 and SAM-R1 series were used to make choroidal vascular casts. These casts were then studied for analysis of the choriocapillaris surface area. The mice were anesthetized with intramuscular injection of 50 mg/kg body weight ketamine and xylazine. The left ventricle was perfused with 50 ml of heparinized lactated Ringer’s solution. The mice were killed before the injection of Mercox solution (Ladd Research Industries, Burlington, VT) through the left ventricle. The eyes were enucleated, the anterior segment separated by microdissection, and corrosion casts made of the posterior segment in 0.1 M KOH. After complete bleaching of the tissues, the retinal vessels were separated from the choroidal vasculature by careful microdissection under water. Choroidal vascular casts were mounted on aluminum tubes (Ted Pella, Irvine, CA) and sputter coated with gold palladium before scanning electron microscopy.

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**Table 1. Pathological Phenotypes Reported in SAM Strains**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAM P strains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>Senile amyloidosis, impaired immune response, hyperinflation of lungs, hearing impairment, cataract, corneal ulcer, pericellular lesions, RPE changes, thickening of Bruch’s membrane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>Senile and secondary amyloidosis, impaired immune responsiveness, pericellular lesions, corneal infiltration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3</td>
<td>Degenerative disease of temporomandibular joint, cataract, pericellular lesions, corneal infiltration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6</td>
<td>Senile osteoporosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P7</td>
<td>Senile amyloidosis, thymoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8</td>
<td>Deficits in learning and memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P9</td>
<td>Cataract, persistent hyaloid artery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P10</td>
<td>Deficits in learning and memory, brain atrophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P11</td>
<td>Senile amyloidosis and contracted kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM R strains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>Nonthymic lymphoma and histiocytic neoplasma, ovarian cyst, pericellular lesions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td>Late-appearing cataract, pericellular lesions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5</td>
<td>Deficits in learning and memory, nonthymic lymphoma, histiocytic sarcoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5</td>
<td>Colitis</td>
</tr>
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RPE and Bruch’s Membrane Degeneration in SAM

and housed in a microisolation facility with filtered air and controlled humidity. The cages and bedding material were sterilized before use. Biosafety cabinets and sterile techniques were used to keep the animals pathogen free. Light and temperature were controlled (68–72°F and with a light–dark cycle with lights on from 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.). The mice had access to food (supplied by PMI Nutrition, St. Louis, MO) ad libitum and water (pH 2.5) purified by a reverse osmosis system. SAM used in this present study were derived from this stock and maintained in the animal holding center of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Thus, designations for these strains of mice are officially SAM P8/Ta and SAM R1/Ta.
Three random areas in the posterior pole were recorded in each eye at ×400 magnification for quantitative analysis of the choroidal vascular bed.

An image analysis program (Microplan II; Laboratory Computer Systems, Cambridge, MA) was used for measuring the area of the choroidal vascular bed in each ×400 micrograph by tracing the area of the choriocapillaris. The resultant values were tabulated and analyzed by paired Student’s t-test. P < 0.05 was regarded as significant.

RESULTS

External Features
Mice in both the SAM R1 and SAM P8 series appeared similar up to 4 months in general features and activity. Skin changes (coarseness and hair loss) appeared at 5 months of age in the SAM P8 series mice, frank skin ulceration appeared at 9 months of age, and lordokyphosis at 11 months. Skin ulceration mostly appeared around the face, hind limbs, and back part of the body in this series. Mice in the SAM R1 series maintained good skin luster until the end of the study period (Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C). The mice in the SAM P8 group showed a decrease in general activity after the age of 9 months in comparison with those in the SAM R1 group.

Gross Examination of Eyecups
The eyecups were examined at ×10 magnification at each time point of death. The eyecups were transparent because of the absence of melanin pigment, resulting in poor contrast. Retinal vessels appeared similar in both the groups at all time intervals. No gross changes such as drusen were observed.

Light Microscopy
In the SAM P8 series, light microscopy revealed changes mainly in the RPE and Bruch’s membrane. In the initial months the retinal photoreceptors, RPE, Bruch’s membrane, and choriocapillaris appeared normal and were comparable to those in mice aged 12 months in the SAM R1 series. In the SAM P8 series mice older than 10 months, progressively severe changes appeared in the RPE-Bruch’s membrane complex. The changes in Bruch’s membrane were mainly in the form of localized areas of thickening on the RPE side, and in addition there was a uniformly increased thickness of Bruch’s membrane in the other areas. The RPE cells showed some cellular variation in thickness and atrophy and appearance of increased numbers of lipoidal degeneration cells. The choriocapillaris did not appear abnormal on light microscopy at 12 months. The photoreceptor layer did not show any significant abnormality over the areas of abnormal RPE cells (Fig. 2A, 2B, 2C).

In SAM R1 series eyes light microscopy did not show any photoreceptor, RPE, Bruch’s membrane, or choriocapillaris abnormalities during the study period (Fig. 2D).

Electron Microscopy
Electron microscopy at 2 months revealed normal photoreceptors, RPE, Bruch’s membrane, and choriocapillaris in SAM P8 series mice (Fig. 3A). Early disruption of basal microvilli of RPE could be seen by 8 months of age (Fig. 3B). Severe changes appeared in the RPE at 12 months (Fig. 3C), with marked disruption of basal microvilli and derangement of cellular components. Bruch’s membrane showed uniformly increased thickness in mice aged more than 8 months (Fig. 3F). Bruch’s membrane measured three to four times more in thickness in the SAM P8 series after 8 months of age when compared with mice of the same age group in the SAM R1 series. We also observed localized areas of increased thickness in Bruch’s membrane and abnormal deposits of amorphous material in the sub-RPE space, similar to the basal laminar deposits of human AMD (Figs. 3H, 3I). The deposits were localized to the RPE side of Bruch’s membrane. At 11 months, there were fingerlike extensions of the choriocapillaris into the thickened Bruch’s membrane with amorphous material surrounding such extensions. Intra-Bruch’s membrane extensions were seen in
two of five eyes examined in the SAM P8 series after month 11 (Figs. 3D, 3E). Intra-Bruch’s membrane neovascularization assumed different shapes as shown in Figures 3D and 3E. These extensions showed no lumen (Fig. 3D) or very narrow lumens (Fig. 3E). The RPE did not show any abnormality over the areas with intra-Bruch’s membrane vascular extensions. The photoreceptors in this model did not show any degenerative changes during the period of the study.

The photoreceptors, RPE, and choriocapillaris in the SAM R1 series mice did not show any abnormality up to 12 months (Fig. 3B). Bruch’s membrane showed minimal increase in thickness with age (Fig. 3G) when compared with the SAM P8 series mice of the same age (Fig. 3F).

**Scanning Electron Microscopy of Choroidal Vascular Casts.** The choroidal vascular casts of SAM R1 series at 12 months showed uniformly distributed choriocapillaris in the posterior pole as well as the equatorial region, no grossly atrophic areas were found (Figs. 4A, 4C). The choriocapillaris in the SAM P8 series at 12 months showed areas of atrophy with reduced density of the choriocapillaris. There was no visible difference between the posterior pole and the equator (Figs. 4B, 4D).

**Quantitative Analysis of the Choroid Vascular Casts.** Analysis showed a mean area of choriocapillaris in the SAM R1 series at 12 months of 0.0562 ± 0.002 mm² mm (n = 14) and in the SAM P8 series at 12 months 0.054 ± 0.0038 mm² (n = 14). The mean area of choriocapillaris was minimally reduced in the SAM P8 series when compared with the SAM R1 series (P = 0.011).

**DISCUSSION**

AMD is of multifactorial origin with both environmental and genetic factors contributing to its onset. The complexity of the disease has hampered the development of relevant animal models to test environmental and genetic causative factors. Also of importance, there is no good model to obtain reasonable preclinical data on the efficacy of a variety of treatments to prevent the changes associated with macular degeneration. The SAM P8 strain had certain features that may make it relevant to understanding and potentially preventing several of the changes that are associated with AMD. The mouse had a progressive and age-related degeneration of the RPE-Bruch’s-choriocapillaris complex. This degeneration had certain characteristics that resemble early stages of AMD. There was a degeneration and loss of RPE as evidenced by the presence of cell that had lost most of their intracellular details. There were abnormal deposits of amorphous material (resembling basal laminar deposits) in the sub-RPE space, some with a microfibrillar structure. There was a progressive and dramatic (three-to fourfold) thickening of Bruch’s membrane. There was a mild but significant atrophy of the choriocapillaris. Finally, in two of five animals examined after 11 months we found vascular...
invasion of the thickened Bruch’s membrane. Although no choriocapillaris neovascularization was evident in the vascular cast studies, this may have been due either to the method of vascular casting or simply to the rarity of the neovascularization (similar to human disease). The accelerated aging is an additional advantage, shortening the time that experiments must take. Because there are multiple strains of the SAM with genetically similar control animals, comparison experiments are possible.

Human AMD is mainly classified as the dry or wet disease type.35 The dry form of the disease constitutes abnormalities in the RPE and Bruch’s membrane. The neovascular activity in AMD has been successfully produced in experimental animals.5–11 Conclusions of such studies tend not to be typical of the choriocapillaris neovascularization seen in AMD and should be tested in other animal models.36

The SAM model is naturally occurring, with different substrains manifesting a spectrum of diseases associated with senescence (Table 1).13–34 Light microscopy (Fig. 2C) and electron microscopy (Figs. 3H, 3I) showed deposits with characteristics similar to basal laminar material seen in AMD.37 RPE and Bruch’s membrane changes observed in our study have also been reported in several studies.29–34 They have shown swelling of basal infoldings, extension of intercellular space, and accumulation of lipofuscin granules in RPE. Bruch’s membrane was shown to have discontinuation of elastic layer and abnormal increase in fine fibrils in the outer collagenous layer. They also showed increased staining of type IV and anti-heparin sulfate proteoglycan (HSPG) antibodies. In our study we observed localized bumps in the Bruch’s membrane (akin to basal linear deposits found in human AMD) as well as a generalized increase in the thickness of Bruch’s membrane in the
SAM model. Bruch’s membrane increased in thickness by three- to fourfold in the SAM P8 compared with the SAM R1 strain. This may be an indication of generalized degenerative changes in the choroid–RPE complex. We did not observe any photoreceptor changes in these mice during the study period.

A surprising and potentially important observation made in this study is intra-Bruch’s membrane neovascularization (Figs. 3D, 3E; akin to the early wet form of AMD). We have observed this in more than two of five eyes at ages of more than 11 months in the SAM P8 series. Intra-Bruch’s membrane neovascularization observed in this model is similar to that described in human cadaveric eyes. Although intra-Bruch’s membrane neovascularization was observed on histology, choroidal vascular casts failed to demonstrate similar findings. This may have been because the lumen was absent or very narrow in the vascular extensions or because the Mercox solution we used for the vascular casts was thick and failed to enter the lumens. Intra-Bruch’s membrane neovascularization is a significant finding in this model and, if common, would be helpful in developing studies to better understand the natural course of subretinal neovascularization.

The choroidal vascular cast preparations showed significant atrophy of the choriocapillaris in the SAM P8 series compared with the SAM R1 series at 12 months. Studies have shown severe choriocapillaris atrophy in eyes with geographic atrophy in humans (Gerard Lutty, unpublished results, March 1998). Retinal degeneration animals (rd mouse, RCS rats) also show choriocapillaris atrophy. This finding is consistent with AMD, but its importance is unknown.

Unlike previous models of RPE atrophy with choriocapillaris degeneration by pharmacological and surgical means, this model is a naturally progressive degeneration with the changes that are associated with senescence, simulating the human disease.

Acknowledgments

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