

May 13, 2019

③ U Michigan - Retinal Microstructure Imaging OCT

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.yabfsan



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DOI: dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.yabfsan

External link: https://mmpc.org/shared/document.aspx?id=308&docType=Protocol

Protocol Citation: David A. Antonetti 2019. U Michigan - Retinal Microstructure Imaging OCT. protocols.io

https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.yabfsan

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: February 18, 2019

Last Modified: May 13, 2019

Protocol Integer ID: 20515

Keywords: optical coherence tomography (OCT), internal microstructure



Abstract

Summary:

A spectral domain ophthalmic imaging system based on the technology of optical coherence tomography (OCT) will be used to acquire the microstructure image of retina in live animals. Like the ultrasound, but uses light waves instead of sound waves, the light backscattered from within a sample is processed to develop a high-resolution, depth-resolved image suitable for analyzing internal microstructure in vivo.

Materials

MATERIALS

- Ketamine Pfizer (Hospira) Catalog #0409-2051-05
- Xylazine VetOne Catalog #510004
- Tropicamide Opthalmic Solution 1% Bausch & Lomb
- Phenylephrine Hydrochloride Ophthalmic Solution 2.5% Akorn Inc.
- Propylene Glycol Eye Drop (Systane) Alcon
- 🔯 0.3 c.c. insulin syringe (31-gauge x 5/16") Becton Dickinson (BD) Catalog #328440

Note:

Hospira, RRID:SCR_003985 BD Biosciences, RRID:SCR_013311

- 1 The eyes of conscious animals are dilated by first applying a small drops (~10 µl) of tropicamide (1%) followed by a small drop of phenylephrine (2.5%) 2 to 3 minutes later
- 2 Animal is then sedated with ketamine and xylazine
- 3 After sedation, the corneas are kept moist with the wetting agents (Systane)
- 4 Animal is then placed on a platform enabling three-dimensional fine movements
- 5 The camera lens is adjusted to aim at the eye to acquire images without physical contact
- 6 Volume or radial scan $(1.4 \times 1.4 \text{ mm})$ is obtained from each eye with a Bioptigen Envisu R2200 preclinical spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) system
- 7 After imaging procedure, the animal is allowed to recover from the anesthesia
- 8 Bioptigen Diver software is used to analyze retinal structure from the image obtained