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Comparative analysis of retinal ganglion cell damage in three glaucomatous rat models

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PII: S0014-4835(17)30859-X

DOI: 10.1016/j.exer.2018.03.019

Reference: YEXER 7330

To appear in: Experimental Eye Research

Received Date: 19 December 2017

Revised Date: 21 February 2018

Accepted Date: 19 March 2018

Please cite this article as: Huang, W., Hu, F., Wang, M., Gao, F., Xu, P., Xing, C., Sun, X., Zhang, S., Wu, J., Comparative analysis of retinal ganglion cell damage in three glaucomatous rat models, *Experimental Eye Research* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.exer.2018.03.019.

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4 5	Wanjing Huang ^a , Fangyuan Hu ^{a, b, c, d} , Min Wang ^a , Fengjuan Gao ^a , Ping Xu ^{a, b, c, d} , Chao Xing ^{a, b, c, d} , Xinghuai Sun ^{a, b, c, d} , Shenghai Zhang ^{a, b, c, d, *} and Jihong Wu ^{a, b, c, d, *}
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18 19	Abstract
20	Progressive retinal ganglion cell (RGC) death is the major cause of retinal nerve fiber layer
21	thinning and visual field defects in glaucoma. The purpose of this study was to compare RGC
22	damage in three commonly used glaucomatous rat models. These models were generated by (i)
23	injection of paramagnetic microbeads into the anterior chamber; (ii) cauterization of three
24	episcleral veins of the eye (EVC); and (iii) intravitreal injection of N-Methyl-D-Aspartate
25	(NMDA). Intraocular pressure (IOP) was measured with a rebound tonometer at 6, 12, and 18
26	hours; 1, 3, and 5 days; and 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 weeks. We measured the RGC density of the three
27	glaucomatous models in the flat-mounted retina by immunofluorescence. Subsequently, the
28	thicknesses of both retinal ganglion cell layer (GCL) and inner retinal layer (IRL) were analyzed
29	by hematoxylin and eosin staining of retinal sections. The visual functional deterioration was
30	evaluated by measurement of the photopic negative response (PhNR) of different models.
31	The IOP averages during three weeks were 22.35±1.23 mmHg (mean±SD), 20.91±1.97 mmHg,
32	and 9.67 ± 0.42 mmHg, with 50.2%, 44.00% and 66.76% RGC loss by 8 weeks, respectively, in the
33	microbead group, EVC group and NMDA group. Decreased thickness in the GCL was observed
34	in all three groups, while the thickness of IRL and ONL was decreased in the EVC and NMDA

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