

Scanning electron microscopy of the corneal endothelium of ostrich

Microscopia eletrônica de varredura do endotélio da córnea de avestruz

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-NOTE-

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the endothelial surface morphology and perform a morphometric analysis of the corneal endothelial cells of ostrich (*Struthio camelus*) using scanning electron microscopy. Polygonality, mean cell area, cell density and coefficient of variation of mean cell area were analyzed. The normal corneal endothelium consisted of polygonal cells of uniform size and shape with few interdigitations of the cell borders. Microvilli appeared as protusions on the cellular surface. The average cell area was $269 \pm 18 \mu\text{m}^2$ and the endothelial cell density was 3717 ± 240 cells mm^{-2} . The coefficient of variation of the cell area was 0.06, and the percentage of hexagonal cells was 75%. The parameters evaluated did not differ significantly between the right and the left eye from the same ostrich. The results of this study showed that the ostrich corneal endothelial cells appear quite similar to those of the other vertebrates.

Key words: corneal, endothelium, ostrich, *Struthio camelus*.

RESUMO

Objetivou-se examinar a superfície posterior do endotélio corneano e realizar análise morfométrica das células endoteliais da córnea de avestruz (*Struthio camelus*) valendo-se da microscopia eletrônica de varredura. Avaliaram-se o número de lados, a área celular média, a densidade celular e o coeficiente de variação da área celular. O endotélio corneano de avestruz constituiu-se de células poligonais uniformes em tamanho e forma, e com poucas interdigitações das bordas celulares. Visibilizaram-se microvilosidades na superfície celular.

A área celular média foi de $269 \pm 18 \mu\text{m}^2$ e a densidade celular foi de 3717 ± 240 células mm^{-2} . O coeficiente de variação foi de 0,06 e o percentual de células hexagonais de 75%. Não foram observadas diferenças significativas entre os parâmetros avaliados entre os olhos esquerdo e direito. Este estudo demonstrou que o endotélio corneano de avestruz é semelhante ao descrito em outros vertebrados.

Palavras-chave: endotélio, córnea, avestruz, *Struthio camelus*.

The corneal endothelium is a single layer of polygonal cells covering the posterior surface of the cornea (TUFT & COSTER, 1990). The structure of the normal corneal endothelium has been documented in humans (ABIB & BARRETO, 2001), dogs (GWIN et al., 1982; PIGATTO et al., 2006; RODRIGUES et al., 2006), horses (ANDREW et al., 2001) and other animal species (YEE et al., 1987; COLLIN & COLLIN, 1998; PIGATTO et al., 2004; PIGATTO et al., 2005a; PIGATTO et al., 2005b). The ostrich (*Struthio camelus*) is the world's largest living bird. Native of Africa, these flightless bird are important animals in many livestock industries. However, studies about the corneal endothelium of the ostrich (*Struthio camelus*) have not been reported previously, in the referred literature. The aim of this study was to examine the surface morphology and to

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perform a morphometric analysis of the normal corneal endothelial cells of ostrich by using scanning electron microscopy (SEM).

These findings help to establish the normal appearance of ostrich corneal endothelial and can be used for comparison with other animal species.

Twenty-four normal eyes from 12 Ostriches (*Struthio camelus*), males, with 1 year old and about 100kg of body weight, were studied. These eyes were obtained from a licensed Brazilian commercial company that breeds ostriches for meat production. All procedures were performed in compliance with the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology statement regarding the use of animals in ophthalmic and vision research. Ostriches were killed in a commercial abattoir, using a standard slaughter protocol. After 1 hour of death, eyes were enucleated and those one that showed evidence of ocular disease were excluded. The posterior endothelial surfaces were examined and photographed using a scanning electron microscope operated at 15kV. Ten photomicrographs were taken from each cornea with magnifications of X 750, X 1,000, and X 1,500. The photomicrographs were scanned into the computer, and polygonality was determined. With image analyzer software, the cell area of 100 endothelial cells from each cornea was measured, and mean endothelial cell density was obtained. The coefficient of variation of mean cell area was calculated by dividing the standard deviation of the cell area by mean cell area. Statistical data analysis was conducted using the Tukey test. Values of $P < 0.05$ were considered significant.

The posterior corneal endothelium surface of the ostriches observed on SEM revealed a continuous layer of polygonal cells of uniform size and shape (Figure 1). The cell borders showed few interdigitations. Microvillousities appeared as multiple protusions on cell surface. Cilia were not observed. Small pits were observed scattered over the cell surface. Regarding the polygonality of the endothelium, the majority of cells were six-sided (75%), with five- (14%), and seven-sided (11%) cells constituting the remaining corneal endothelium. The mean cell area of corneal endothelium was $269 \pm 18 \mu\text{m}^2$ and the endothelial cell density was $3717 \pm 240 \text{ cells mm}^{-2}$. The coefficient of variation of mean cell area was 0.06. The parameters evaluated did not differ significantly between the right and the left eye from the same Ostrich.

Despite of their considerable use, the effects of preparation of cornea for SEM on corneal endothelium have been described (VIRTANEN et al., 1984). SEM, with appropriate consideration of the effects of fixation, allows the evaluation of morphology

and morphometric analysis of endothelial cells of ostrich.

In most vertebrates the shape of normal corneal endothelial cells shows a mosaic-like pattern of polygonal cells (YEE et al., 1987; COLLIN & COLLIN, 1998; ANDREW et al., 2001; PIGATTO et al., 2004; PIGATTO et al., 2005a; PIGATTO et al., 2006). The pleomorphic characteristics of ostrich corneal endothelium are similar to those of man, cat, dog, and other vertebrates, where 65-80% of corneal endothelial cells area hexagonal (DOUGHTY, 1989; PIGATTO et al., 2005a). This study shows endothelial cells with minimal variation in size and shape, probably because all animals were of the same age, and only healthy corneas were studied. In other species, endothelial morphologic features and cell densities are dependent on age, with a decrease in endothelial cell density and corresponding increases in cell size and variation in shape with age (GWIN et al., 1982). The coefficient of variation in cell area observed in this study was similar to those described in normal corneal endothelium of other avians (YEE et al., 1987; PIGATTO et al., 2005).

Our results regarding the ultrastructure of the corneal endothelium of ostrich agree with those reported by other authors (YEE et al., 1987; DOUGHTY, 1989; COLLIN & COLLIN, 1998; PIGATTO et al., 2004; PIGATTO et al., 2005a; PIGATTO et al., 2006). Our study confirmed the presence of microvilli distributed over the surface of each endothelial cell. The small microvilli projected from all the endothelial cells have been described in other vertebrates (COLLIN & COLLIN, 1998). In the current investigation, we did not detect cilia in the corneal endothelium. However, this structure, protruding into the anterior chamber, was occasionally found in the endothelial cells of humans as well as in other animals (GALLAGHER, 1980). The small pits observed scattered over the cell surface probably represent pinocytotic vesicles, previously documented (SVEDBERGH & BILL, 1972). Density of corneal endothelial cells using SEM has previously been reported in other species (COLLIN & COLLIN, 1998; PIGATTO et al., 2004; PIGATTO et al., 2005a; RODRIGUES et al., 2006). The cell densities of the representative species of birds ranged from $4.413 \pm 766 \text{ cells mm}^{-2}$ to $11.734 \pm 1.687 \text{ cells mm}^{-2}$ (COLLIN & COLLIN, 1998). Our results showed that cell density is similar to that found by COLLIN and COLLIN (1998). This study showed that the parameters evaluated did not differ significantly between both eyes from the same ostrich. Such findings are in agreement with previous studies (TUFT & COSTER, 1990; ANDREW et al., 2001; PIGATTO et al., 2004; PIGATTO et al., 2005b). The ultrastructure and the morphometric parameters of the

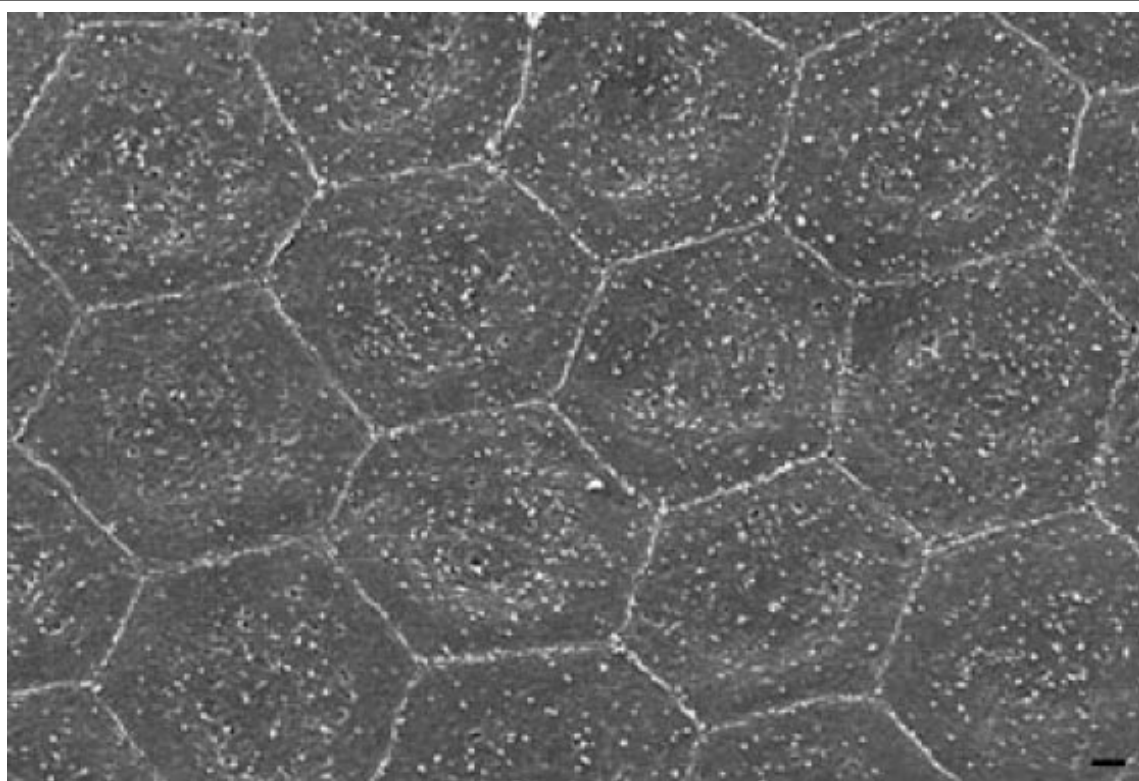


Figure 1 - Scanning electron micrograph of normal corneal endothelium of ostrich, showing polygonal cells of uniform in size and shape. The predominant number of cells are hexagonal. x 750; Bar = 10µm.

Ostrich corneal endothelium are similar to those described in other vertebrates. Furthermore, these data will increase our understanding about the environmental constraints placed on the non mammalian cornea and the evolutionary development of this tissue.

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