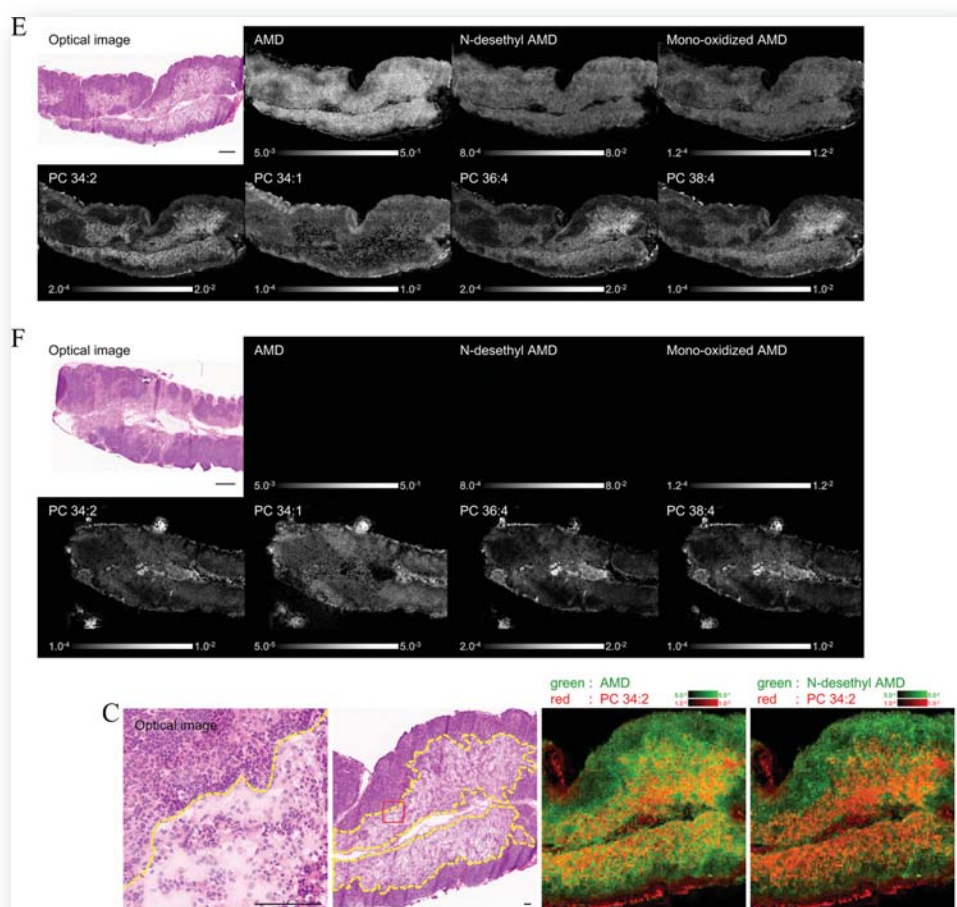




# *Journal of* **TOXICOLOGIC PATHOLOGY**

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### Description

The *Journal of Toxicologic Pathology* is an official periodical journal of the Japanese Society of Toxicologic Pathology. The journal accepts original papers, short communications, case reports and review articles. One volume published each year is composed of four numbers. Members of the Society are entitled to receive all publications in exchange for his or her membership fee. All articles published in the *Journal of Toxicologic Pathology* represent the opinion(s) of the author(s) and should not be construed to reflect the opinion of the Society.

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**Cover:** Upper: Imaging mass spectrometry analysis of the mesenteric lymph node. In amiodarone-administered rat, amiodarone, its metabolites (N-desethyl amiodarone and mono-oxidized amiodarone), and phosphatidylcholines were detected (E). These molecules had a similar distribution with localization in the medullary sinus. In vehicle-administered rat, amiodarone and its metabolites were not detected, and phosphatidylcholines were distributed evenly in general (F). Optical image (HE staining) and imaging mass spectrometry image. Scale bar = 600  $\mu$ m.  
Lower: Comparison between light microscopy and imaging mass spectrometry analysis in the mesenteric lymph node of amiodarone-administered rat. The images are taken from the same lesion area. The left optical images are magnified images of the right optical images (red lined square). The detection intensity of amiodarone, N-desethyl amiodarone, and representative phosphatidylcholine (PC 34:2) was relatively higher in the medullary sinus where foamy macrophages accumulated (yellow dotted outline) compared with normal areas. Optical image (HE staining) and imaging mass spectrometry image. Scale bar = 100  $\mu$ m. (See A Kashimura, *et al.* p 223–229)