ABSTRACT
The findings support morphogenic mechanisms that involve the organization of cellular and extracellular matrix components without the presence of cell death or atrophy.

INTRODUCTION
The mouse anterior chamber angle and trabecular meshwork develop without cell death.

A mouse anterior chamber angle is the angle of the anterior wall of the iliac crest (the angle of the iliac crest between the neck and the pelvis).

Trabecular meshwork is a small, round, straight, fibrous structure extending from the iliac crest to the level of the pelvis.

The iliac crest is a large bone in the front, lateral and posterior of the pelvis. The iliac crest is fused to the pelvis at the iliac crest level.

The iliac crest is composed of two layers. The first layer is composed of a fibrous layer that is approximately 1 mm thick and has a The aqueous formation of the anterior segment is often associated with elevated intraocular pressure (IOP), which can lead to blindness in glaucoma. However, it is important to maintain an equilibrium between IOP and drainage due to the presence of blood in the ciliary body and the connective tissue that surrounds the eye. The fluid then enters this area and exits through channels like the intercostal canal. There is no clear-cut molecular explanation for the iridocorneal angle, its structures, and increased resistance to aqueous drainage in glaucoma. The development of this ocular region depends on various factors such as cell migration, proliferation, differentiation, or even neural crest derivation. Following their arrival at the anterior margin of the developing optic cup, mesenchymal cells need to form the tissues of iridocorneal angle, which is initially a tightly packed mass of myriad cells. As TM development progresses, the cellular mass develops and divides into channels to create the mature meshwork. The deep angle recesses are separated by microbes that form tubular beams; these tubers are then covered by extracellular matrix components such as collagen and elastic tissue. The process of complex TM and space formation in the initial continuous cellular tissue is uncertain. Multiple theories have attempted to clarify this phenomenon. Some have suggested that the mesenchyme plays a role in developing the structures and spaces necessary for delivering water (see [,,]). Others have proposed reorganizing cells without any cell death or atrophy, and some have speculated that these processes did not occur during the development of the iridocorneal angle. However, none of these theories account for cell deaths or failure of rodent cells from other Despite the fact that mammalian development is incomplete in some mammal species, the mouse serves as a valuable experimental model for understanding this issue. The study examined the developmental pattern of the iridocorneal angle and the role of cell death in modeling it.

CONCLUSION
Remarkable conclusions This study provides support for a model of mesenchymal differentiation and iridocorneal angle development that involves reorganization of cellular and extracellular matrix components without cell death or atrophy. The use of genetically distinct mouse strains indicates that the absence of cell mortality is typical in mice and not unique

to an individual strain. Furthermore, the lack of transcription factors such as PAX6, PITX2, FOXC1, and SO2 have been observed in many human and mouse studies, which means that these findings are highly supported by the factor finally confirmed observations.