Noninvasive assessment of experimental glomerulonephritis using fluorescence molecular tomography

PerkinElmer -525.00Imaging Agent: Cat B 750 FAST -350.00-175.00-0.00 [nM] NTS-CatB:4-0-9 Ellipsoid Ellipsoid



Threshold: 226.57 nM Min: 230.73 nM Max: 542.05 nM Mean: 356.86 nM StdDev: 80.68 nM Total: 17.05 pmol

Size: 48 voxels, 47.8 mm³ (10-14 7-15 5-15) Size: 20 voxels, 19.9 mm³ (22-26 6-15 6-15) Threshold: 226.57 nM Min: 232.15 nM Max: 384.75 nM Mean: 288.87 nM StdDev: 44.91 nM Total: 5.75 pmol

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Alfred Kim, MD, PhD has financial interests to disclose. None are relevant to today's presentation.

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Traditional imaging modalities continue to provide mechanistic and diagnostic value in lupus nephritis

Light, immunofluorescence, and electron microscopy commonly used







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Can glomerulonephritis be detected noninvasively?

Traditional laboratory (i.e. proteinuria) and imaging modalities (i.e. ultrasound, CT, MRI, PET) cannot specifically assess changes due to GN

Targeted contrast probes with MRI Superparamagnetic iron oxide nanoparticles linked to CR2 TE = 70 msWild-type TE = 70 msMRL-lpr

Near-infrared probes to markers of GN activity NIR dye attached to RGD motifs that target $\alpha\nu\beta$ integrins



Serkova, NJ, et al., Radiology, 255:517 (2010)

Near-infrared wavelengths optimal for *in vivo* imaging NIR minimally scattered and absorbed by biologic tissue



NIR enables for deep tissue imaging (up to several cm depending on power source)



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Activatable NIR probes can detect enzymatic activity within tissue

For example, cathepsin B produced by inflammatory macrophages can activate quenched probes generating a detectable signal



Lin SA, et al., Int J Mol Imaging, 2012:Article ID 189254 (2012)

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Fluorescence Molecular Imaging of Cathepsin B Activity







C. Tumor tissue fluorescence

Walter Akers

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Goggles help surgeons 'see' tumours

() 13 April 2014

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The newly developed goggles allow surgeons to 'see' the cancer cells they need to remove





Mammalian Near-Infrared Image Vision through Injectable and Self-Powered Retinal Nanoantennae

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Imaging instrumentation: FMT4000

Fluorescence molecular tomography (FMT)



- FMT: form of optical imaging, detects fluorescence signals (intensity, lifetime) quantitatively and in 3D
- Light source and detector in transillumination geometry: generates paired absorption and fluorescence data maps throughout the mouse
- Possesses high sensitivity for probe (femtomole)
- Can generate whole body tomography reconstruction

Optical imaging of experimental glomerulonephritis

Cathepsin B-mediated activation of a NIR dye detectable and quantifiable



Optical imaging of experimental glomerulonephritis

Cathepsin B-mediated activation of a NIR dye detectable and quantifiable



Optical imaging of experimental glomerulonephritis Cathepsin B signal is not derived from macrophages



Optical imaging of experimental glomerulonephritis Cathepsin B may be a specific signal for GN



Conclusions

- Cathepsin B activated probes can detect inflammatory changes in experimental glomerulonephritis
 - Other molecular targets uncovered through AMP?
- NIR-based platforms may have limited application for humans though due to signal attenuation
 - Can photoacoustics overcome this issue?

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Fast label-free multilayered histology-like imaging of human breast cancer by photoacoustic microscopy

Terence T. W. Wong,¹ Ruiying Zhang,¹ Pengfei Hai,¹ Chi Zhang,¹ Miguel A. Pleitez,¹ Rebecca L. Aft,^{2,3}* Deborah V. Novack,^{4,5}* Lihong V. Wang¹*[†] Wong *et al.*, *Sci. Adv.* 2017;**3**:e1602168 17 May 2017

