

MOLECULAR IMAGING

Functional Imaging Methods
Multi-Modality



Máthé, Domokos PhD

Nanobiotechnology and In Vivo Imaging Center

Overview

- What do we call molecular imaging and why?
- What can we exploit to obtain molecular imaging data?
- Research-oriented molecular imaging methodologies (in general)
- Clinical application possibilities of molecular imaging (screening, diagnostics, personalized therapy, monitoring/follow-up)
- Most actually important methods in M.I., outlook for tomorrow
PET, SPECT, MRI, Planar Fluorescence, Optical Tomographies
Onkológia, idegtudomány, kardiovaszkuláris medicina, reumatológia, endokrinológia, sebészet
- Correlation of functional and morphological information
- PACS and clinical relevance of image segmentation/registration



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- Molecular Biology + In-Vivo Non-Invasive Imaging?
“Imaging is the extraction of information in time and space at all levels of biological organization”

(Dr. Elias Zerhouni, XIVth NIH Director)

“Molecular imaging is the **visualization**, **characterization**, and **measurement** of **biological** processes at the molecular and cellular levels in humans and other living systems.”

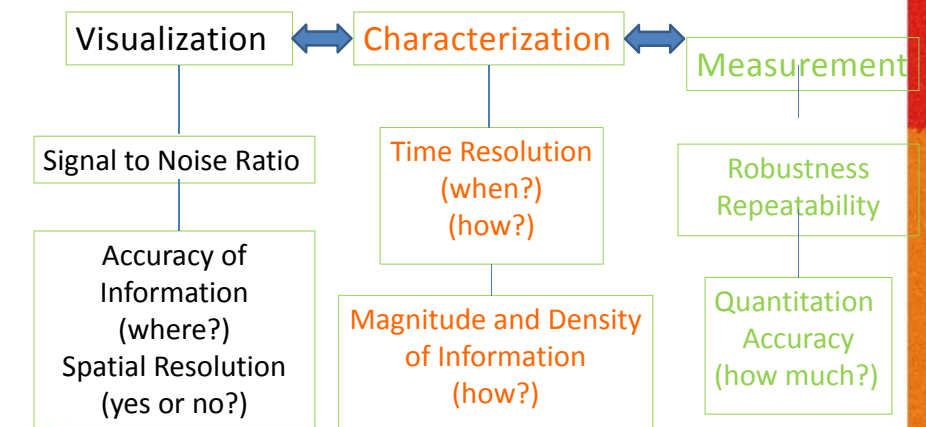
(definition by the U.S. Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging)



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Molecular Imaging Ideals:

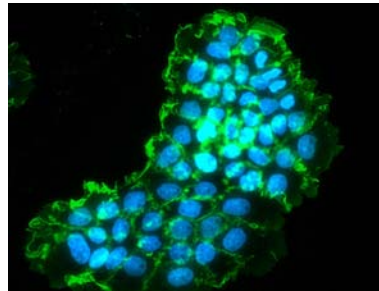
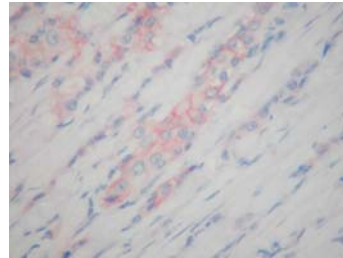
B i o l o g i c a l



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Microscopy: Immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence

IHC: Targeted antibody reacts with somatostatin 2a receptors over-expressed in insulinoma (300x, H&E counterstain, reaction is RED)



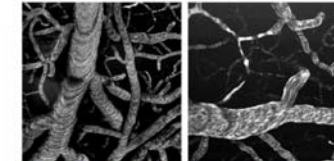
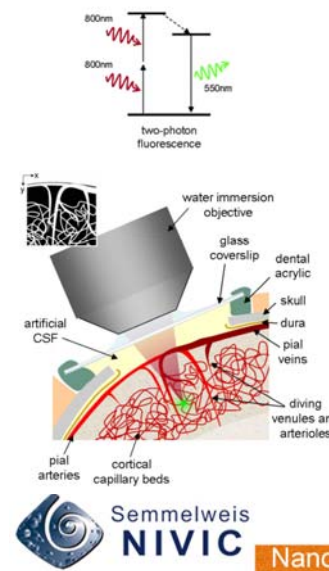
A431 epithelial cc. tumor cells, nuclei stained with Hoechst-blue, PHOSPHORILATED EGF receptors in cell membrane are GREEN using an antibody coupled to 488 nm emission DyLight fluorescent stain



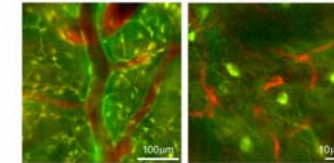
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High definition methods in live animals: in vivo dual photon microscopy

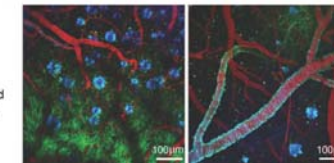
better S/N ratio
increased resolution



Pattern of RBC flow in brain vessels



Vessels and neurons (dextran Texas Red and GFP-TG mouse)

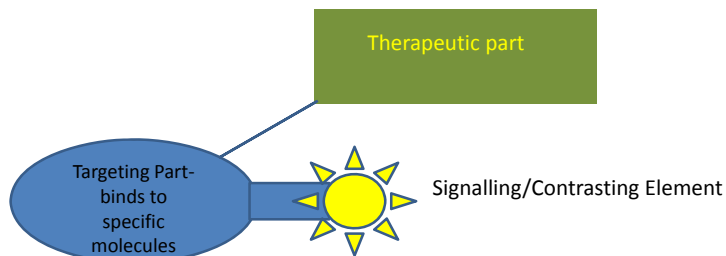


Amyloid plaques (Blue), Vessels (red) neurons (green)



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General Structure of a Molecular Probe



Small Molecules
Peptides
Proteins/Subunits
Antibodies/Subunits

Chemical Nature:

PET/SPECT: isotopes (radioactivity)
Optical/Acoustic: Fluorescent Dyes
MRI: Gd, Fe

Nano/microparticles:

Optical: quantum dot, carbon nanotubes, Au particles
MRI: iron and Mn-oxide particles
CT: golden particles

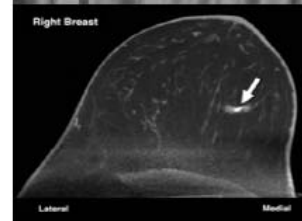
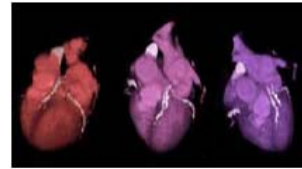


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Modalitás	Előnyei	Hátrányai	Fontos kontrasztanyag/jel	Klinikai alkalmazás példái
CT	Any image depths Good time resolution Perces kép-idők Közepesen drága Anatómiai módszer	Sugárterhelés Rossz lágyrészt kontraszt Jelenleg csak anatómiai és funkcionális képek.	Ba, I, Kr, Xe	Tumor perfúzió,
PET	Bármilyen mélységű kép Egésztest-képkalkotás Kvantitatív mérések Kombinálható CT/MRI-vel	Sugárterhelés Drága Milliméteres felbontás Hosszabb képidő (perc-óra)	C-11, F-18, Ga-68, Cu-64, Zr-89	FDG-PET tumor staging, különböző betegségek diagnosztikája
SPECT	Bármilyen mélységű kép Egésztest-képkalkotás Kvantitatív mérések Multiplex Teragnosztika Kombinálható CT-vel	Sugárterhelés Szubmilliméteres-milliméteres felbontás Hosszabb képidők	Tc-99m, I-123, In-111, Lu-177	Molekuláris diagnosztika Radioterápia (NHL, NET, pm. cc.)
MRI	Bármilyen mélységű kép Egésztest-képkalkotás Nincs ionizáló sugárzás Kitűnő lágyrészt kontraszt	Drága Hosszú képidők Korlátozott érzékenység	Gd ³⁺ , vas-oxid részecskék (SPIO, USPIO)	Prosztatagaganat nycs. met. Fokális májléziók Szív perfúzió
MRS	Nincs ionizáló sugárzása Egésztest-képkalkotás	Drága Hosszú képidők Kis érzékenység	Kolin, laktát, kreatin, lipidek, N-acetil-aszpartát	Agytumorok anyagcseréje Alzheimer-kór követése
UH	Nincs ionizáló sugárzás Rövid/valós idejű képkalkotás Nagy térbeli felbontás Olcsóság Nagy érzékenység	Egésztest-képkalkotás nincs Kontrasztanyagok csak az érrendszerre Operátor-függő	Mikro-buborékok	Fokális májléziók, echokardiográfia, Tumor perfúzió
Optikai módszerek	Nincs ionizáló sugárzás Rövid/valós idejű képkalkotás Nagy térbeli felbontás Olcsóság Nagy érzékenység, kvantitatív Multiplex	Korlátozott áthatolóképesség (1 cm) Nincs egésztest-képkalkotás	Fluoreszcens molekulák és festékek, fény-elnyelő nanorészecskék	OCT-érelmeszesedés, retinopathiák, kolonoszkópia

Nanobiotechnológiai és In Vivo Képkeltő Központ

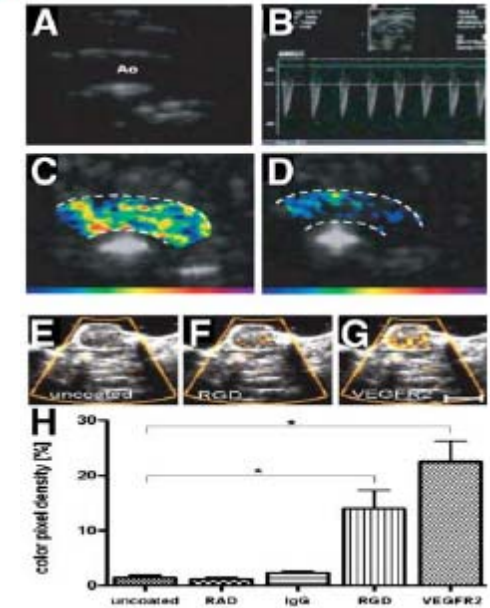
CT	3D Attenuation Map of X-Rays
Advantages	Any Imaging Depth Good Resolution Simple Medium-Priced Sub-minute scan times
Disadvantages	Radiation Dose Soft Tissue C. Just anatomical and functional images Any imaging depth Good Resolution WB Imaging Minute Scanning Time Semi-Expensive Anatomy
Contrast Materials	Ba, I, Kr, Xe, Au
Clinical Use	Tumor perfusion, Ca-score, Ventillation
Voxel Sizes, Cells Per Voxel	1x1x1 mm 1 million



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Nanobiotechnológiai és In Vivo Képkeltő Központ

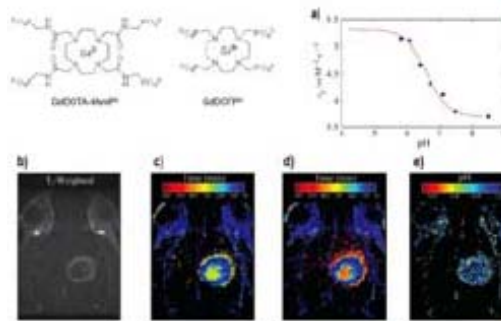
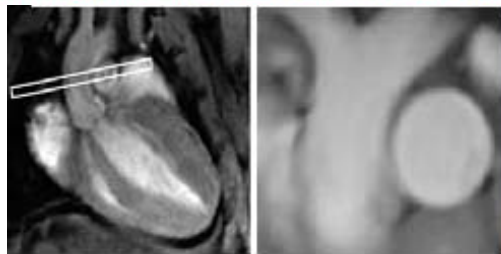
UltraSound	3D differences in echo and spreading of sound waves
Advantages	No ionizing radiation Fast/RT imaging High Sensitivity High Resolution Cheap
Disadvantages	No WB img. Only vascular contrast materials Operator dependency
Contrast Materials	Micro-Bubbles
Clinical Use	Focal liver lesions, Echocardiography, Blood perfusion...Rare, Prostate Cancer VEGF Expression (Phase III BR55)
Voxel Sizes, Cells Per Voxel	1x1x1 mm 1 million



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Nanobiotechnológiai és In Vivo Képkeltő Központ

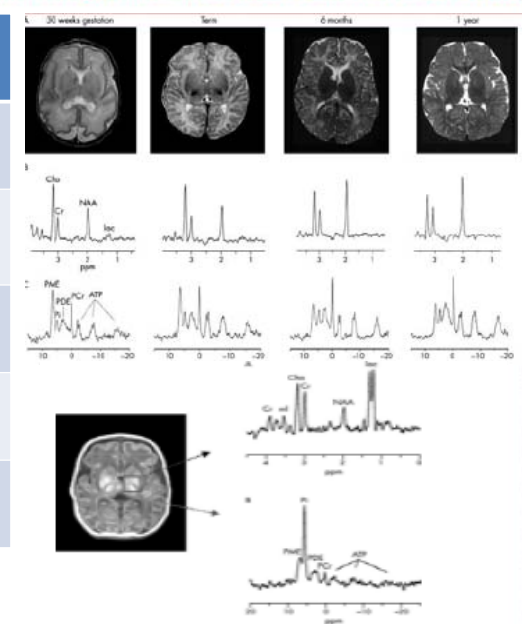
MRI (IRM...)	3D / 2D Image of Proton Spins
Advantages	Any Imaging Depth and Plane WB Imaging No ionizing radiation High Soft Tissue Contrast
Disadvantages	Expensive Low Sensitivity Long imaging time
Contrast Materials	Gd3+, iron-oxide particles (SPIO, USPIO)
Clinical Use	Liver, Brain Lesions, Cardio-MRI
Voxel Sizes, Cells Per Voxel	1x1x1 mm 10 ¹³



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Nanobiotechnológiai és In Vivo Képkeltő Központ

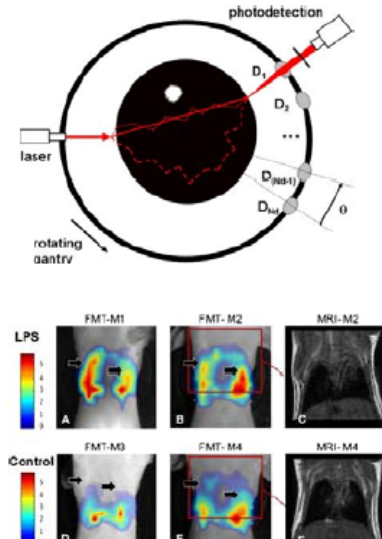
MRS	Recorded Electromagnetic Resonance Spectrum
Advantages	No ionizing radiation WB Imaging
Disadvantages	Expensive Very low sensitivity External Calibration / Special Knowledge
Contrast Materials	Cholin, Lactate, Creatin, Lipids, N-Ac-Aspartate
Clinical Use	Brain Tumor Stratification, Stroke
Voxel Sizes, Cells Per Voxel	N.A.



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Nanobiotechnológiai és In Vivo Képalkotó Központ

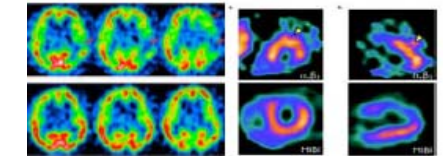
Optical Methods	Visible/NIR Light Transmission/Reflectance/Emission/ Scatter in 2D, 3D
Advantages	No ionizing radiation Short/RT Imaging High Spatial Resolution Very Sensitive, Semi-Quantitative Multiplex
Disadvantages	Limited Transparency No WB imaging
Contrast Materials	Fluorescent molecules, Light-emitting reactions, Dyes, QD-s, NP-s
Clinical Use	Experimental, Sentinel Ln., Image-Guided Surgery, Retinopathies (OCT), Mammary screening (LumaGem)
Voxel Sizes, Cells Per Voxel	2D: 0.01 mm ² 3D: 0.8x0.8x0.8 cm 10 ³ (2D), 10 ¹³ (3D): cca.10 ⁴⁻⁵ per cell



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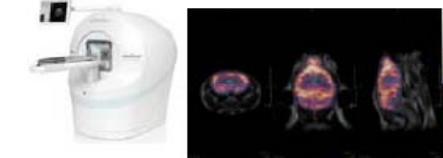
Nanobiotechnológiai és In Vivo Képalkotó Központ

SPECT	3D Gamma-ray Source Array in Tissue
Advantages	Any imaging depth WB Imaging Quantitative Good resolution Multiplexing Theranostics Combination w/CT
Disadvantages	Radiation Dose Sub-mm Resol. Long imaging times
Contrast Materials	Tc-99m, I-123, In-111, Lu-177, Ho-166, Tl-201
Clinical Use	Nuclear Cardiology, Brain Perfusion, Oncology (AB, Peptides), Receptor T.
Voxel Sizes, Cells Per Voxel	Clinical: 0.8 x 0.8 x 0.8 mm Small A: 0.3 x 0.3 x 0.3 mm 2 pM / voxel 1/10 atom per cell



I-123 iomazenil agyi SPECT

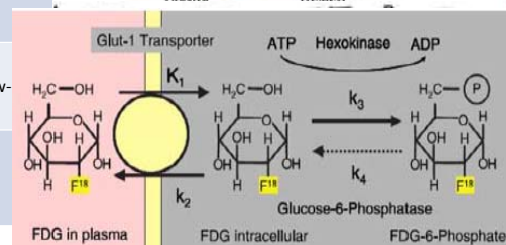
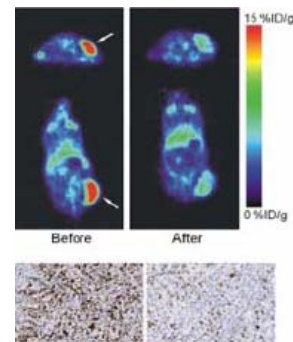
Tc-99m-MIBI szív perfúzió + angiogenezis SPECT I-123-integrin liganddal



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Nanobiotechnológiai és In Vivo Képalkotó Központ

PET	3D 511 keV Gamma-ray Source Array in Tissue
Advantages	Any imaging depth WB Imaging Quantitative Anatomical Co-registration CT, MRI
Disadvantages	Radiation Dose PRICE Resolution Longer imaging times
Contrast Materials	C-11, F-18, Ga-68, Cu-64, Zr-89
Clinical Use	FDG Patient Staging+Follow-
Voxel Sizes, Cells Per Voxel	5 x 5 x 5 mm 0.6 x 0.6 x 0.6 mm 0.02 pM/voxel 1/100 atom per cell



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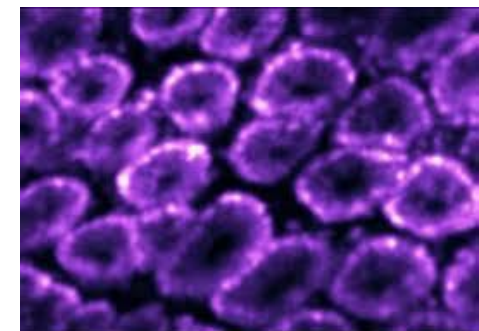
Nanobiotechnológiai és In Vivo Képalkotó Központ

Screening-Confocal Endomicroscopy



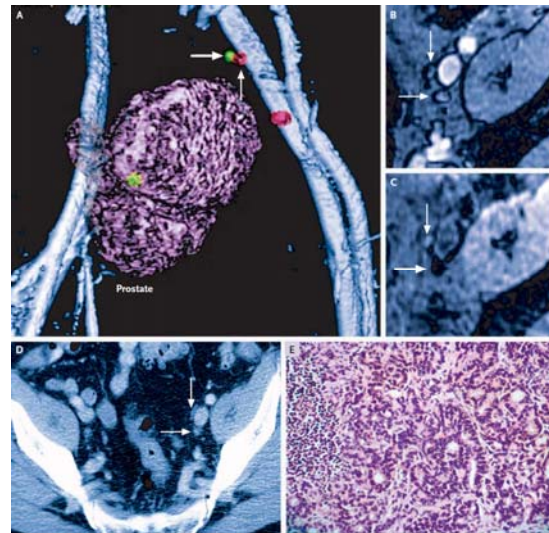
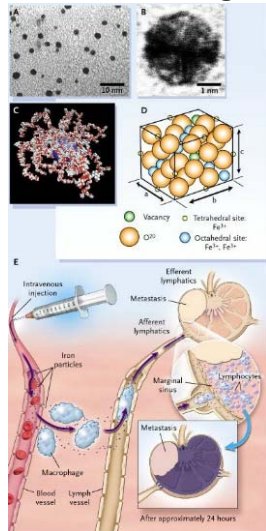
In vivo real time image of a patient's colonic crypts

Oesophagus, stomach, bile ducts, ileal/colonic mucosa examined on cell level using fiber optic confocal microscope at autofluorescence emission/excitation wl-s



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Diagnostics-USPIO MRI-A SAD STORY



Harishingani M et al N.Engl. J:Med. 2003



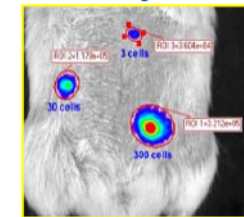
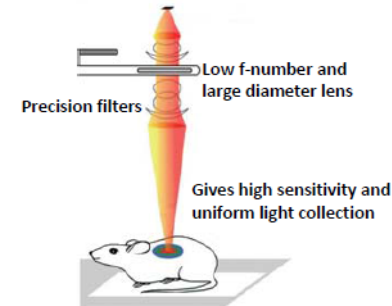
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BIOLUMINESCENCE-The power of nature helping to collect IF-s
Firefly, Jellyfish – TG animals

Cooled (-90C) camera with large
CCD chip area for high
sensitivity

Resolves multiple bioluminescent
reporters

Even detects single cells *in vivo*



Rabinovich *et al.* (2008)
PNAS 105(38): 14342-6

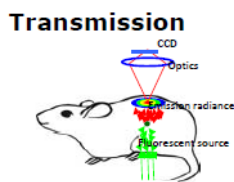
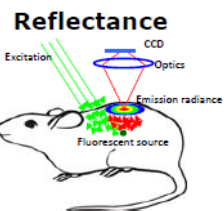
In vivo imaging of s.c. implanted T cells transduced with
optimized firefly luciferase (left) and a 'single' 4T1 breast cancer
cell (right)



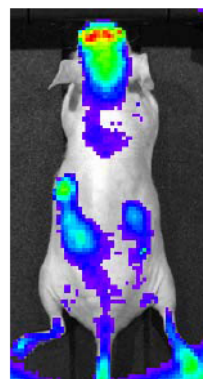
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FLUORESCENCE IMAGING

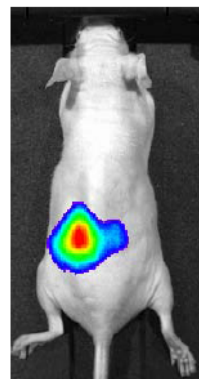
Cooled (-90C) camera with large CCD chip area for high sensitivity and a
choice of imaging modes for maximal flexibility, *e.g.*, transmission for
deep tissues.



Epi-Illumination



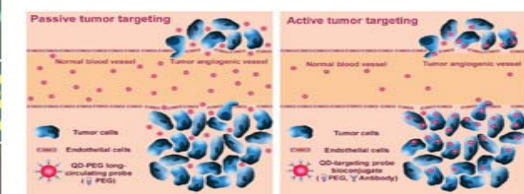
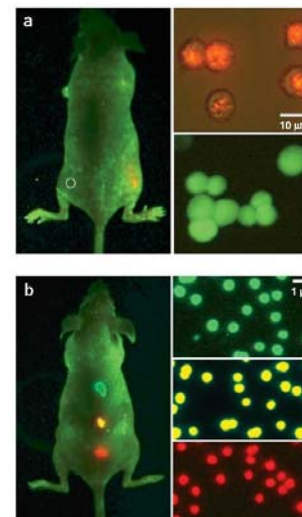
Transillumination



Pillow implanted medial to left kidney, 1x10¹⁵ molecules

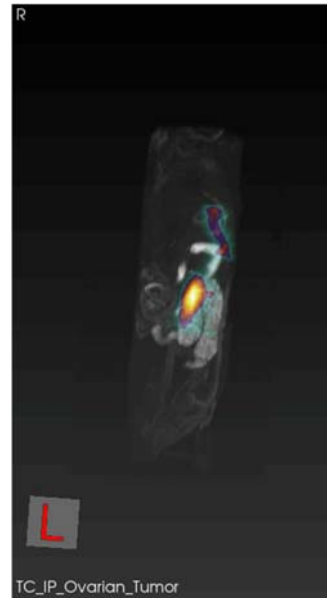
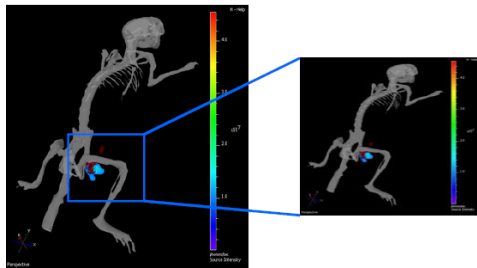


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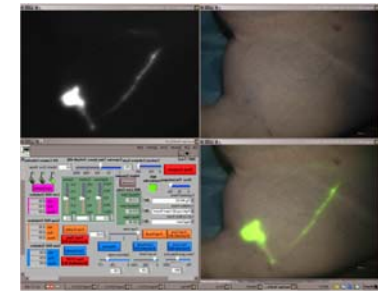
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3D Optical Tomography



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Image guided surgery

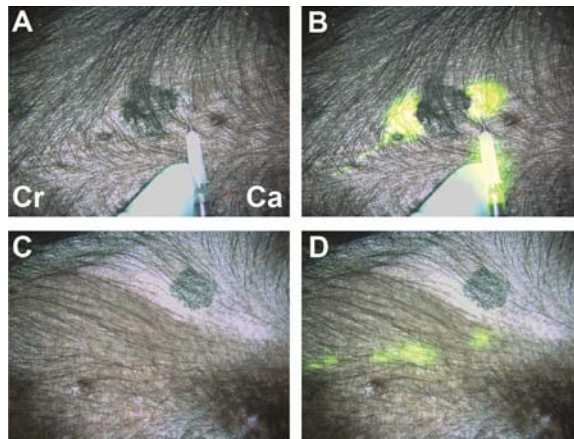


John Frangioni FLARE Harvard



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Planar Fluorescence In the Clinic

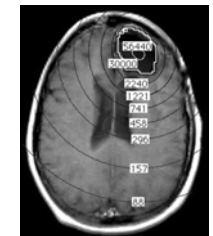
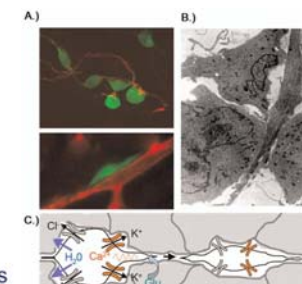
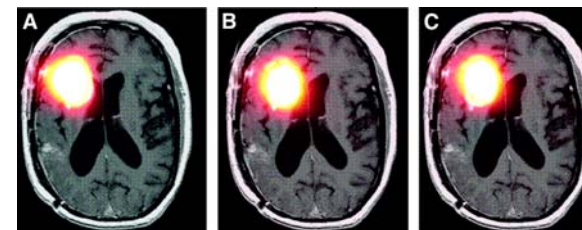


Melanoma, ICG-Albumine particle



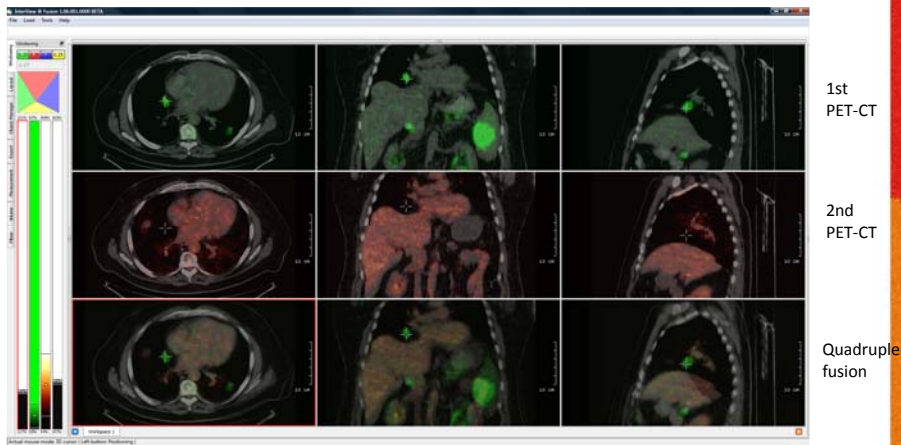
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Personalized Targeted Therapy: SPECT/MRI/RNT

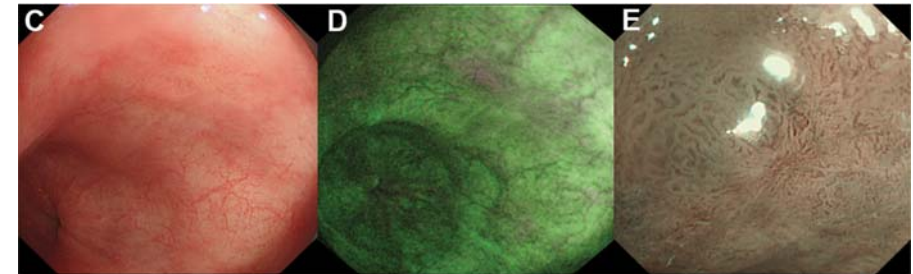


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Monitoring with FDG-PET



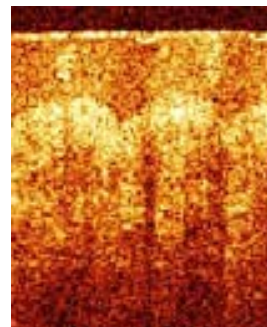
Planáris autofluoreszcencia-endoszkópia



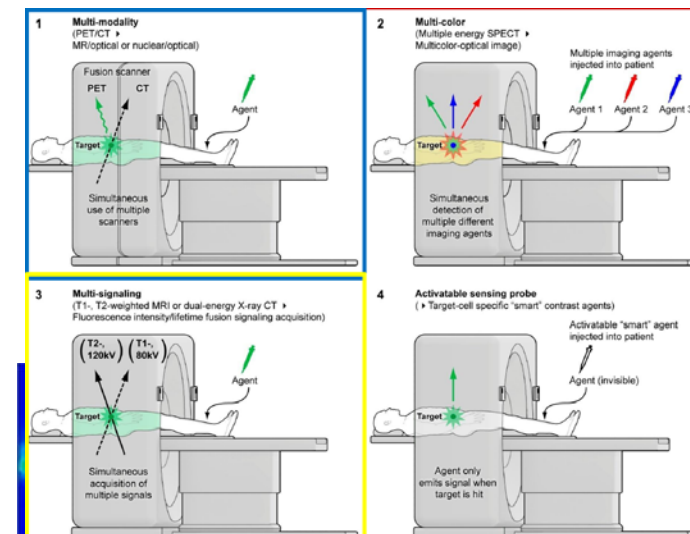
C: Barrett-oesophagus endoszkópia, D: autofluoreszcencia (kék) E: nagyfelbontású endoszkópia-irreguláris mintázat. A biopszia adenocarcinoma-t igazolt.

OCT (optical coherence tomography)

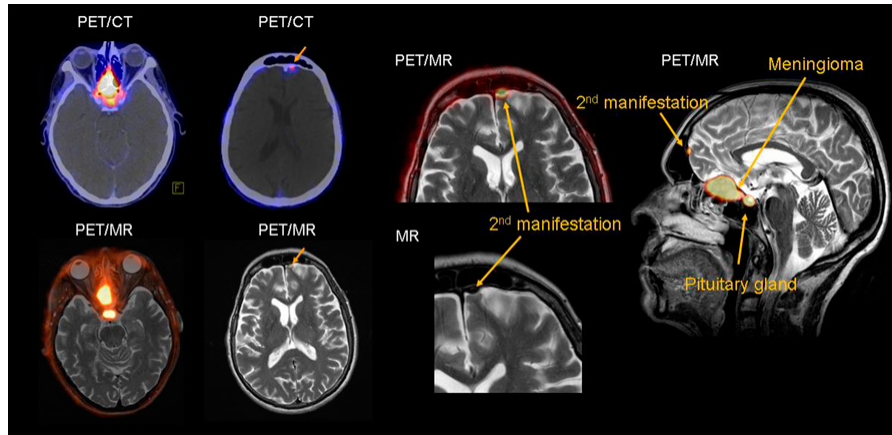
- Retina:
- Mucosák
- Porc
- Agyi vérkeringés
- Pár mm-es áthatolóképesség
- Mikronos felbontás
- Valós idejű képkeltés



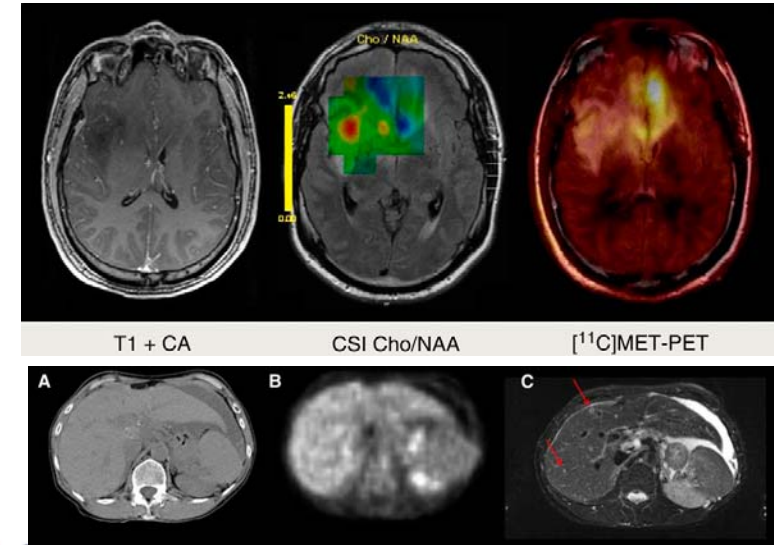
Multimodális rendszerek lehetőségei



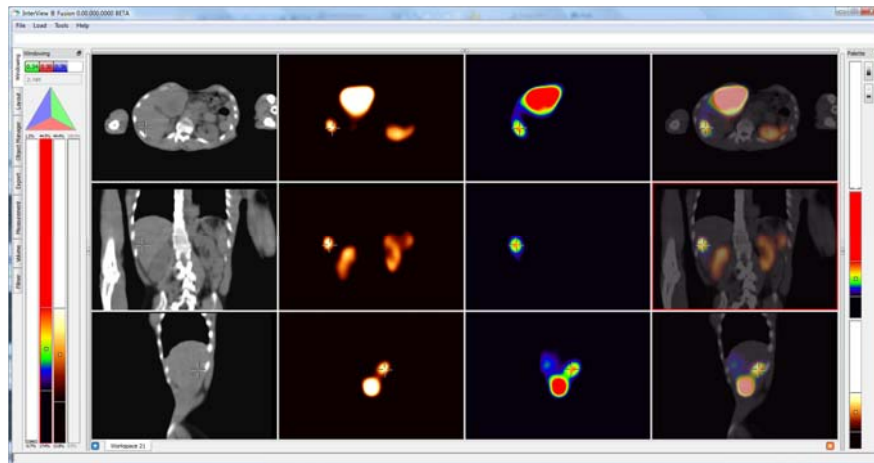
PET/MRI



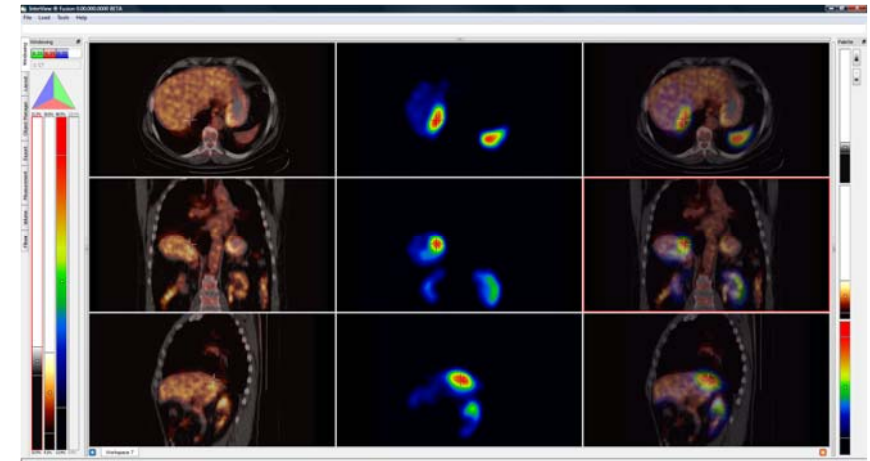
PET/MRI



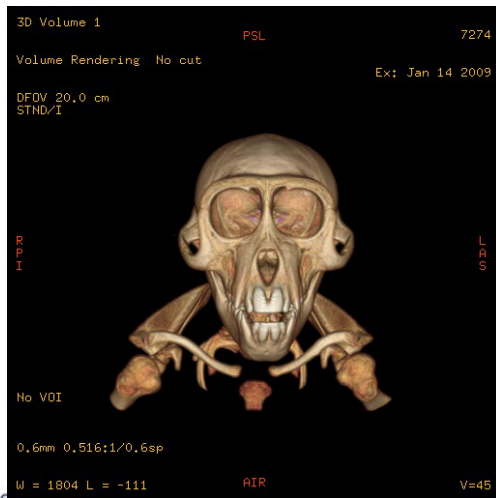
SPECT for neuro-endocrine tumor treatment/assessment



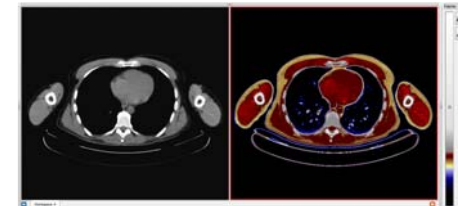
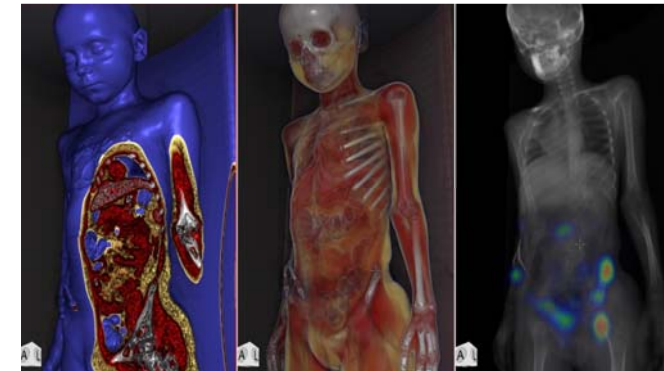
PET/SPECT/CT – Funkcionális és morfológiai információ együtt



Correlation in Functional/Morph info



SPECT-CT look-up table/ablakolás

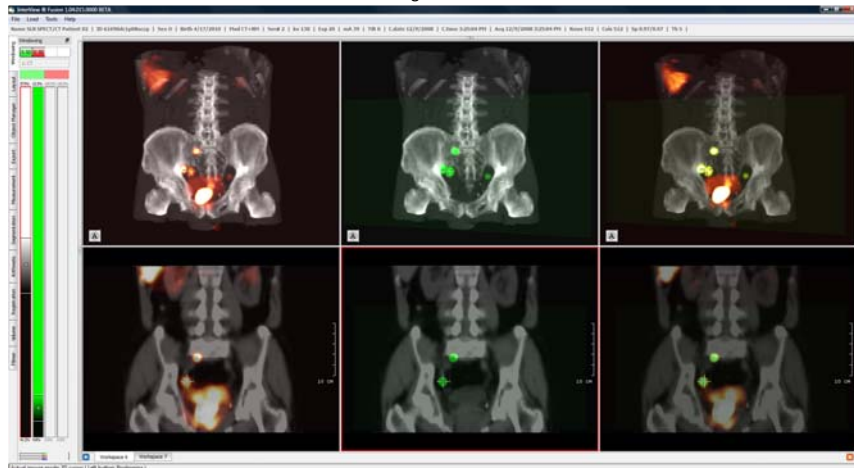


Képszegmentáció

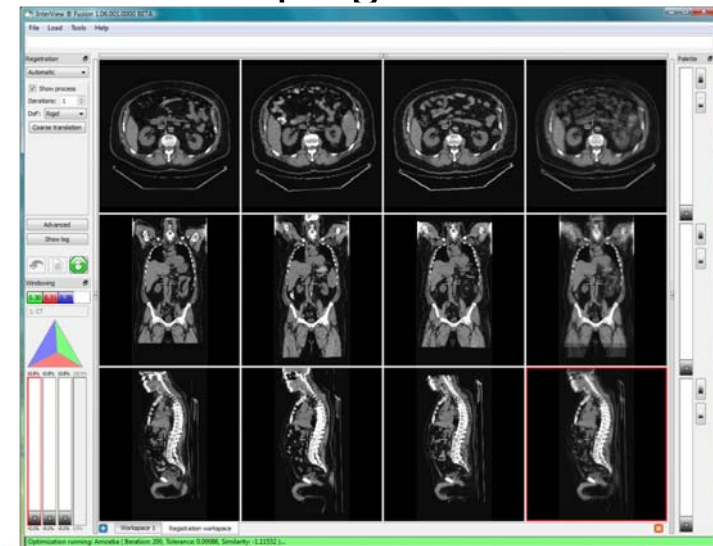
Triple fusion
(Segmented SPECT-
SPECT-CT)

SLN SPECT-CT

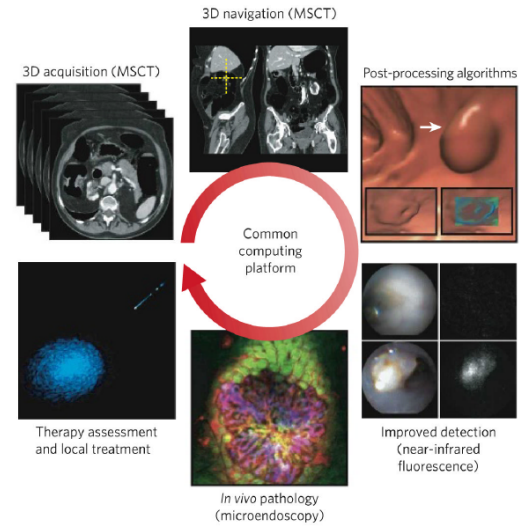
Segmented SPECT-CT



Képregisztráció



Imaging in Clinical PACS (MGH)



Thanks!

- domokos.mathe@cromedresearch.com

