

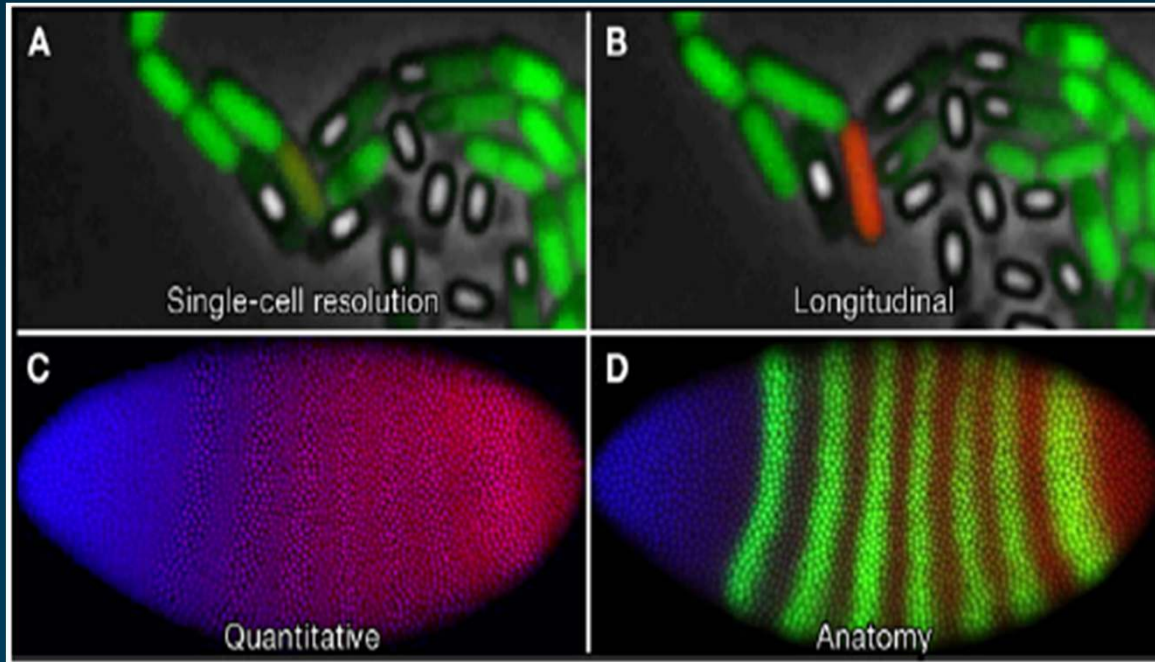
In Vivo Cell Tracking with MRI

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College of Medicine Seoul National University

Advantages of imaging for systems biology



Single-Cell Resolution

Longitudinal Data

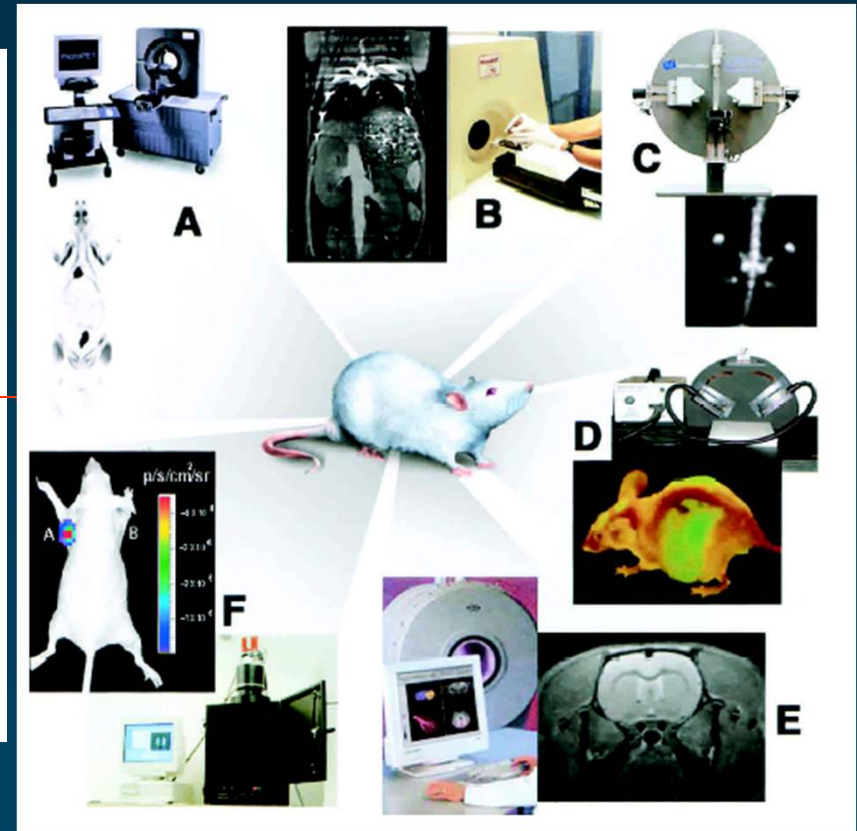
Quantitation

Biological Context

Current Imaging Technology for Molecular Imaging

Modality	Sensitivity	Resolution		
		Spatial	Temporal	Contrast
CT	+	++	+	++
MR imaging	++	+++	++	+++
Nuclear medicine	+++	+	+	++
Optical imaging	+++	+	+++	+++
US	++	+++	+++	++

Note.—+ = low resolution, ++ = intermediate resolution, +++ = high resolution.



Strategy of Cell Trafficking Imaging

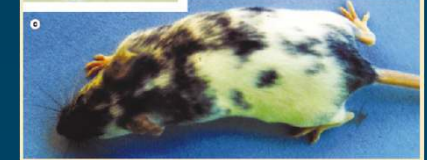
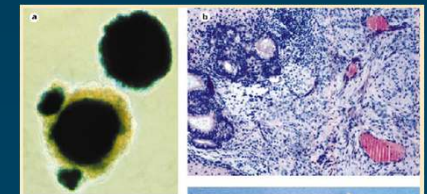
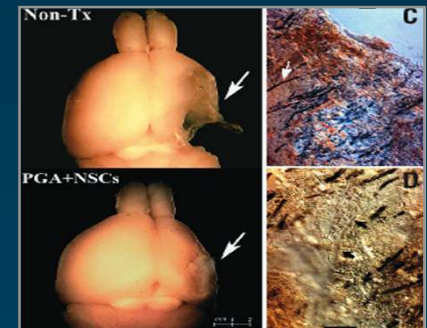
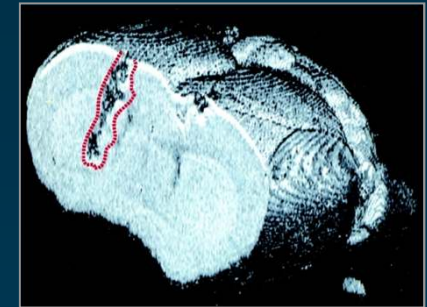
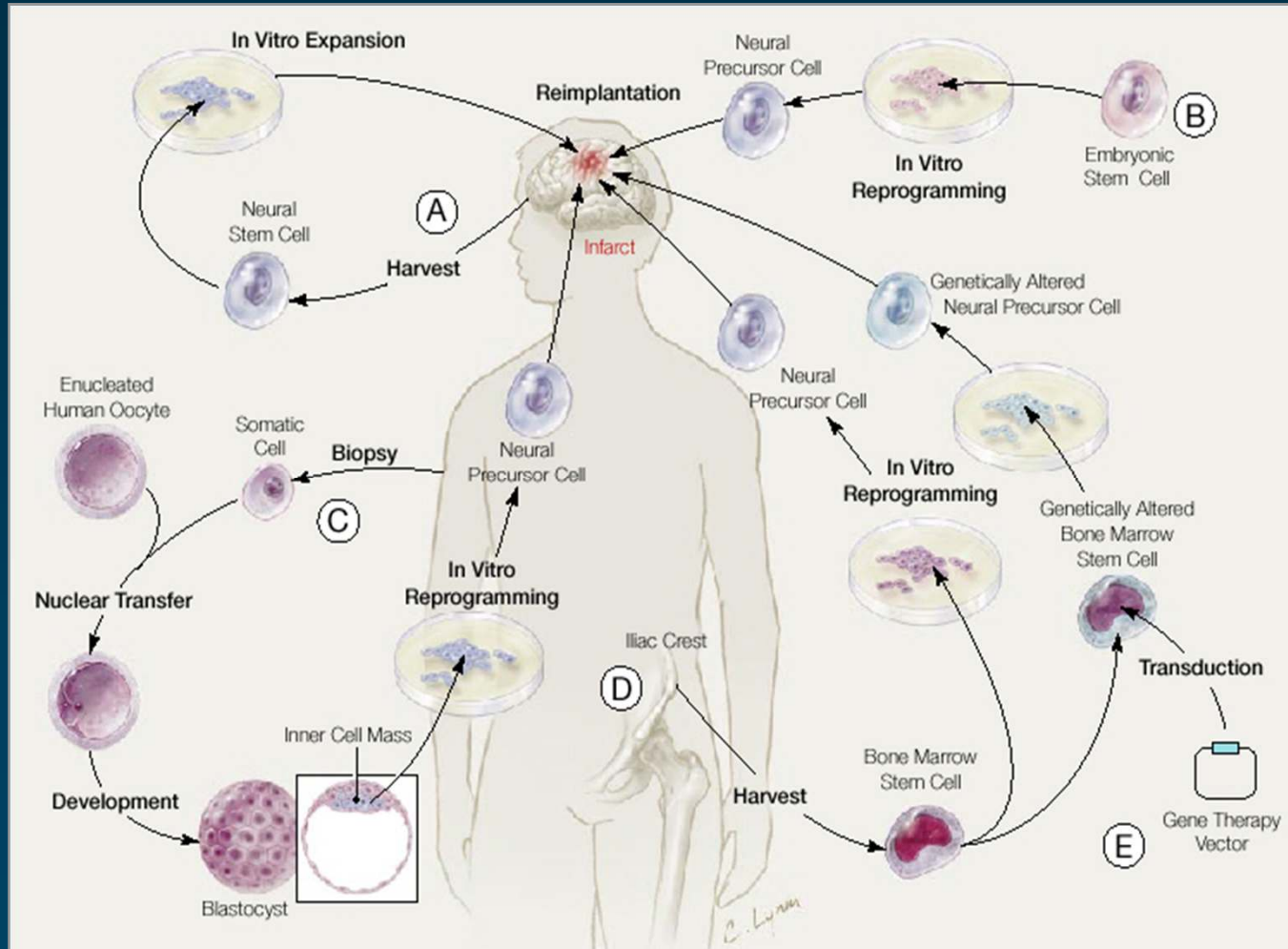
1. Direct cell labeling

: fluorescence, radionuclide, **magnetics**

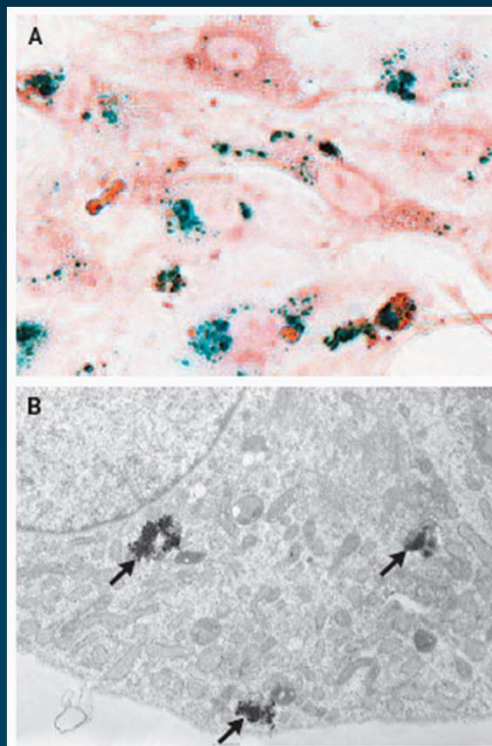
2. Imaging reporter gene

: GFP, luciferase, TfR, **ferritin**, HSV1-tk

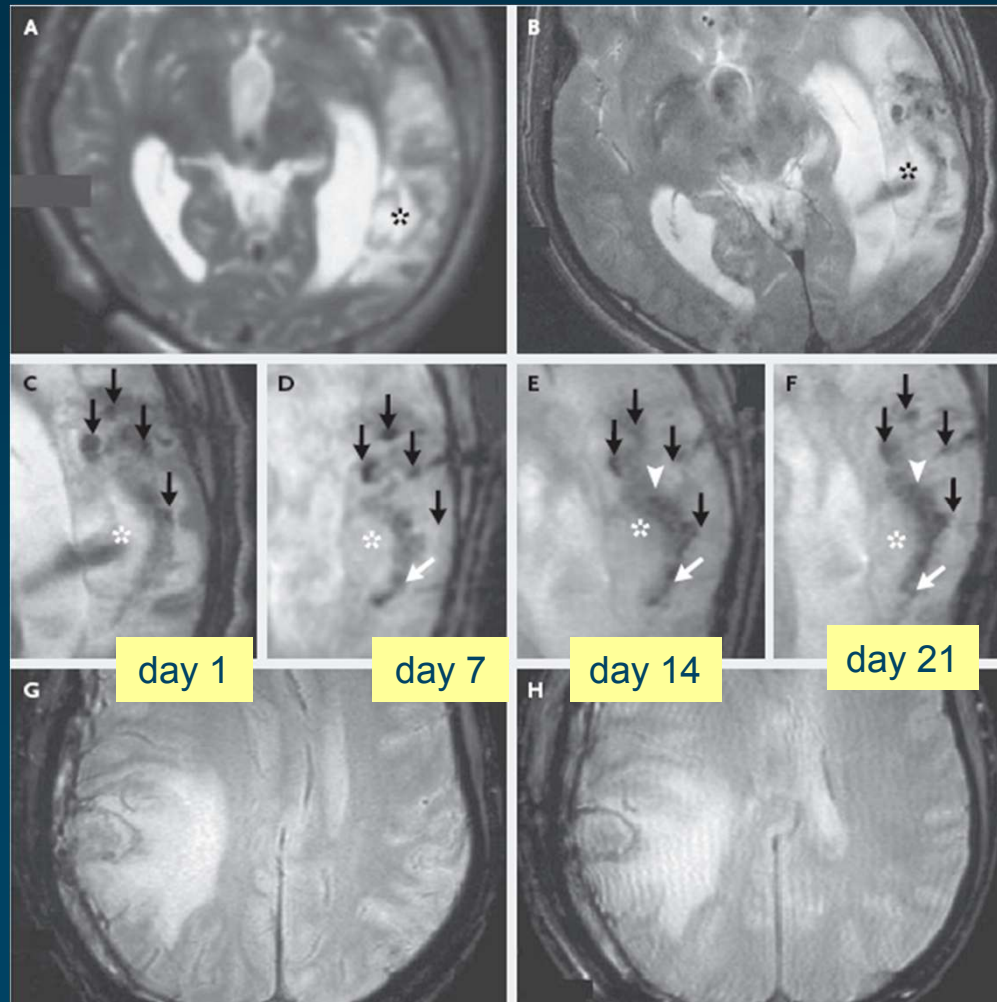
In Vivo Monitoring of Cell Therapy



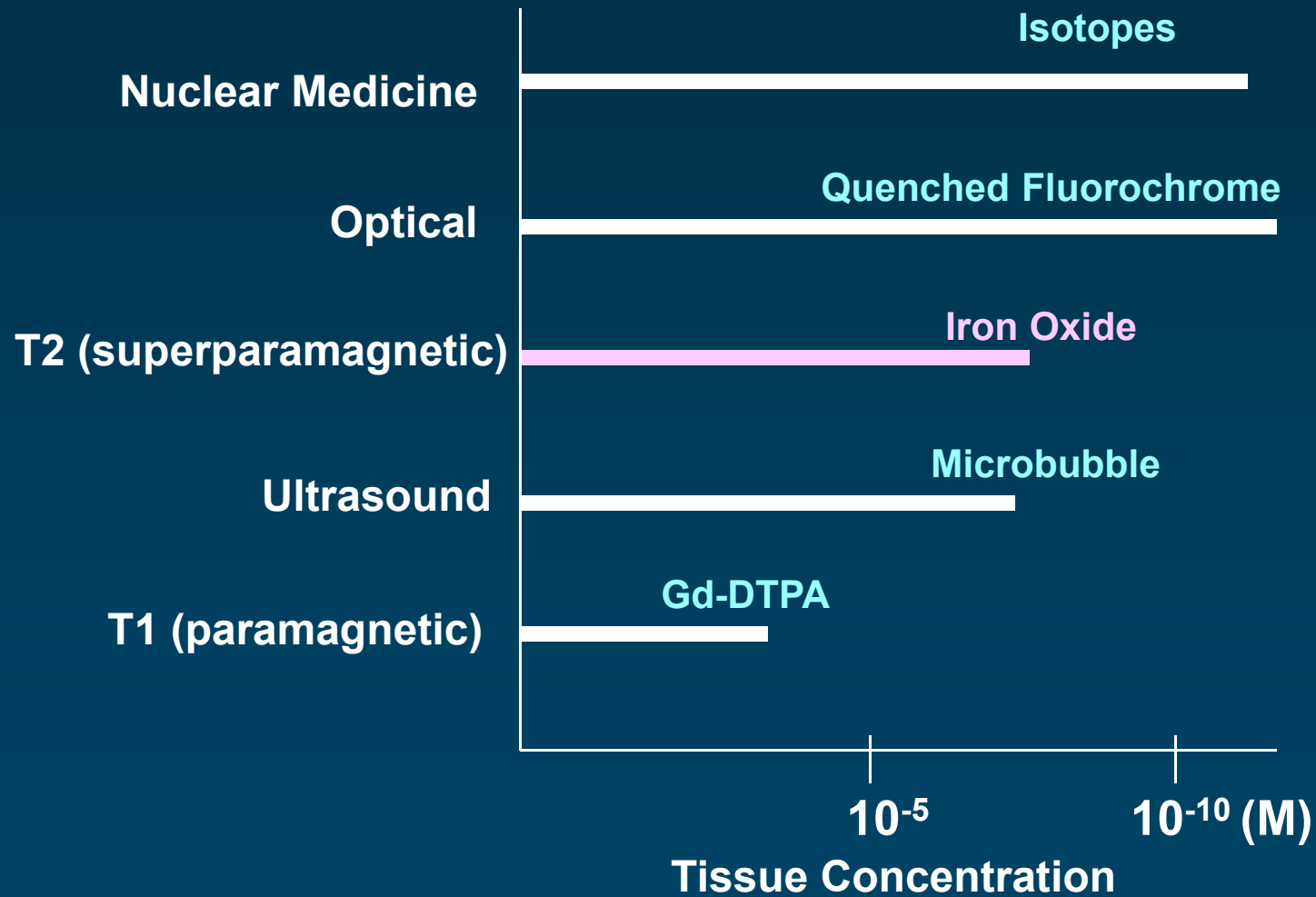
Tracking Neural Stem Cells in Patients with Brain Trauma



Feridex
(SPIO)



Detection Level of Various Imaging Probes



SPIO: Feridex[®]

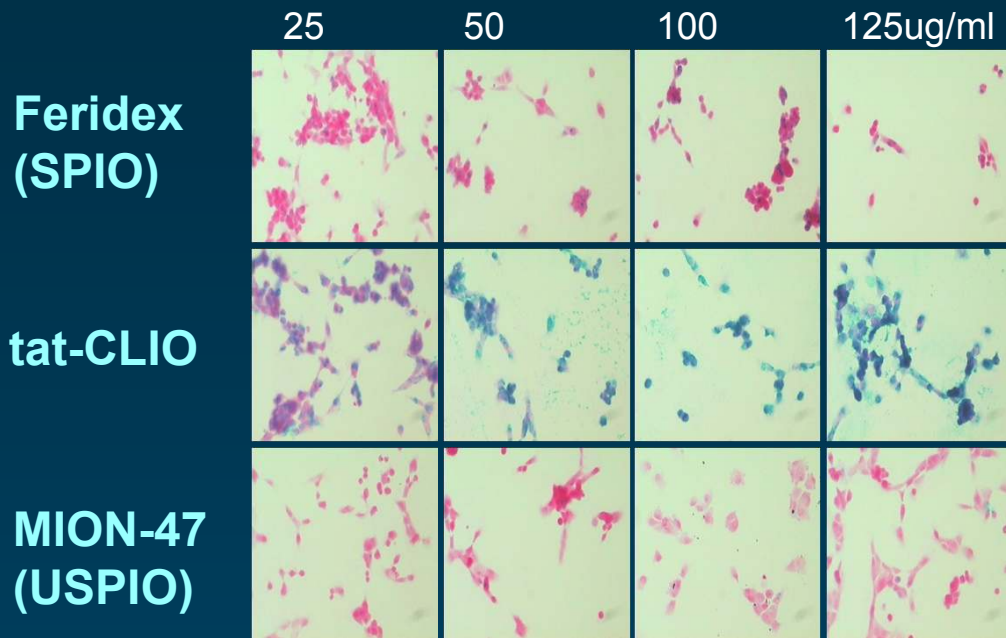
USPIO

Monocrystalline iron oxide nanoparticles (MION-47)

Cross linked iron oxides with tat-peptide (tat-CLIO)

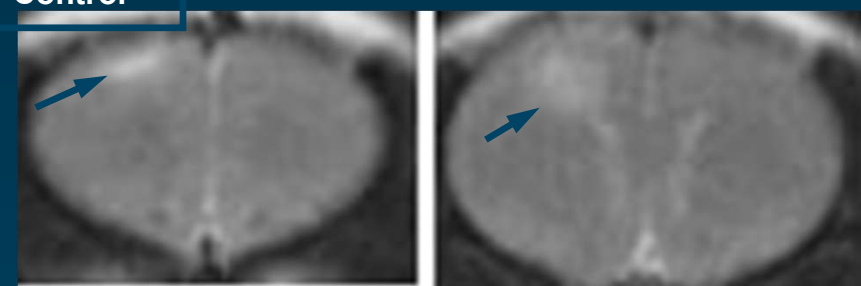
- **To Compare the Capacity to Label hNSCs and MSCs for the in vivo MR Tracking using MR Imaging**
- **To Evaluate the Effect of Particle Size, Surface Modifications, Lipofection on Cell Labeling**

MR Trafficking of Human Stem Cells

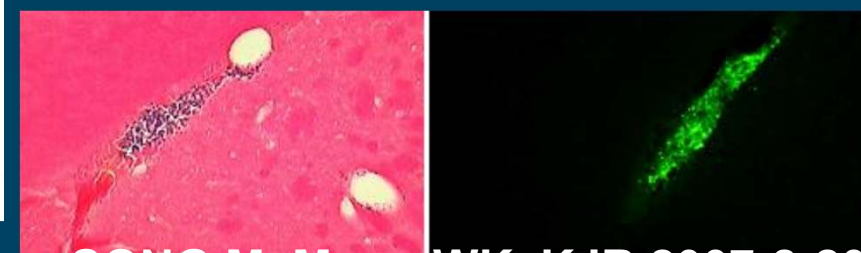
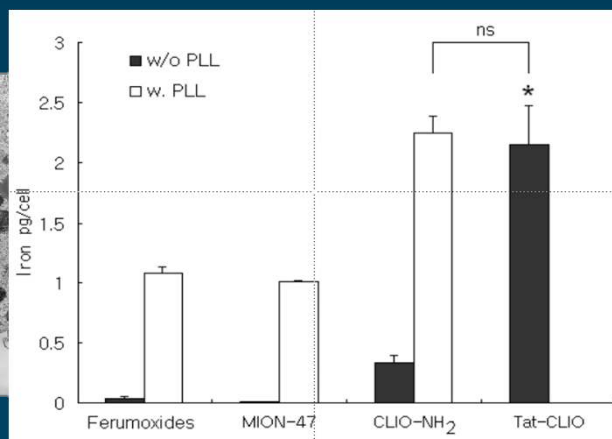
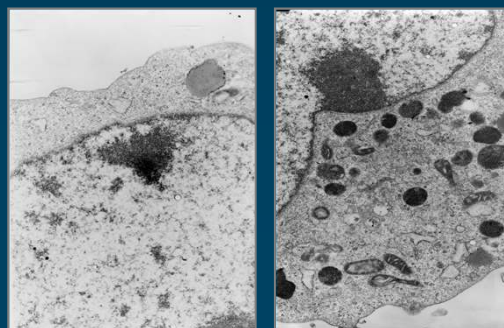
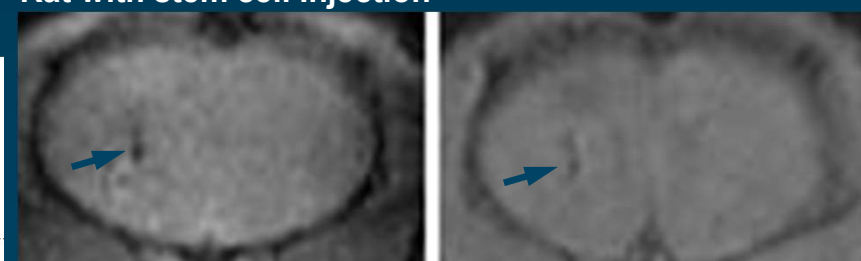


125 Fe $\mu\text{g/mL}$ incorporated 1200 hNSC per 2% agarose gel μL

Control



Rat with stem cell injection



SONG M, Moon WK. KJR 2007;8:206

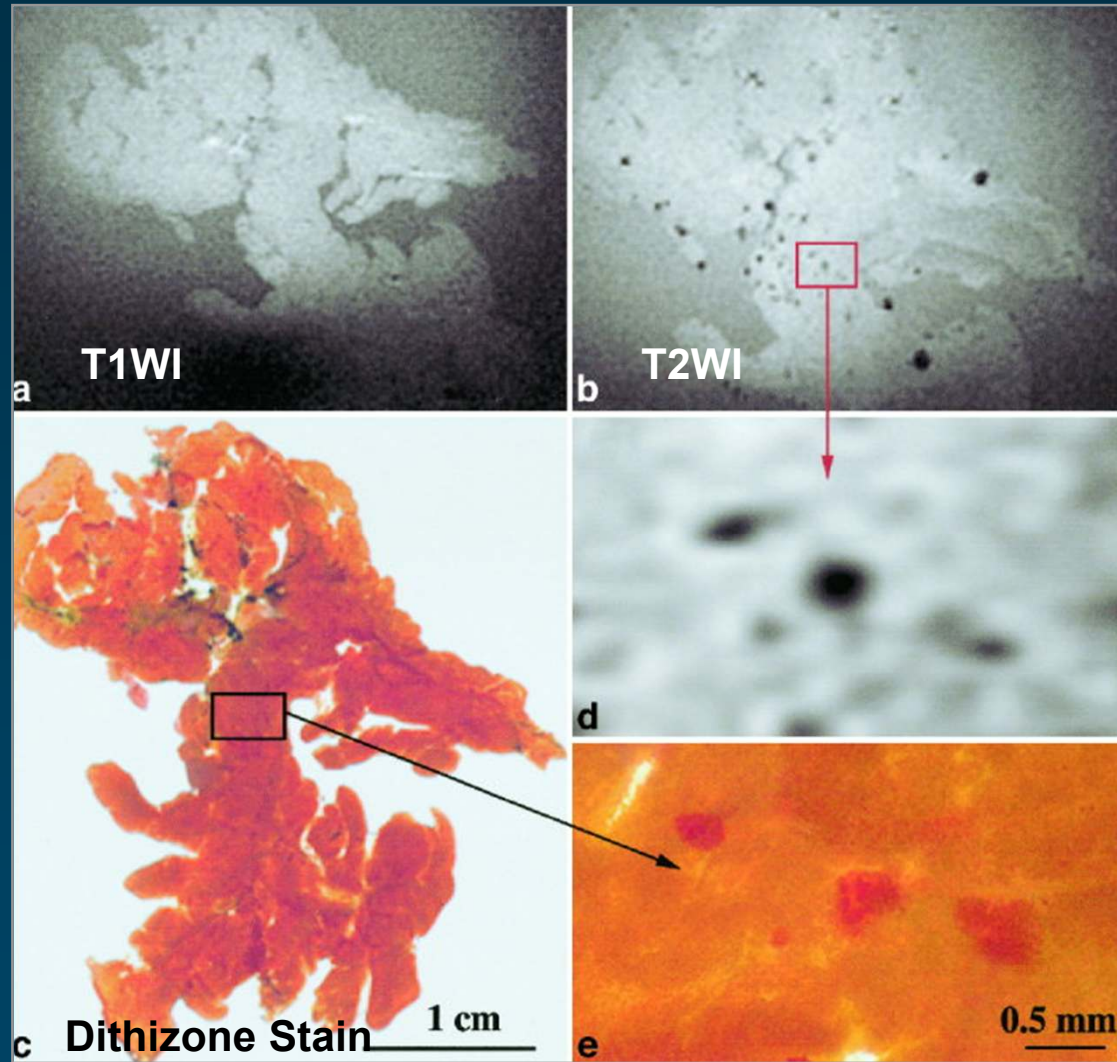
MRI in Diabetes

1. Imaging of β cell mass
2. Imaging of autoimmune attack
3. Imaging of islet vasculature
4. Imaging of islet transplantation

MRI of β Cell Mass and Function

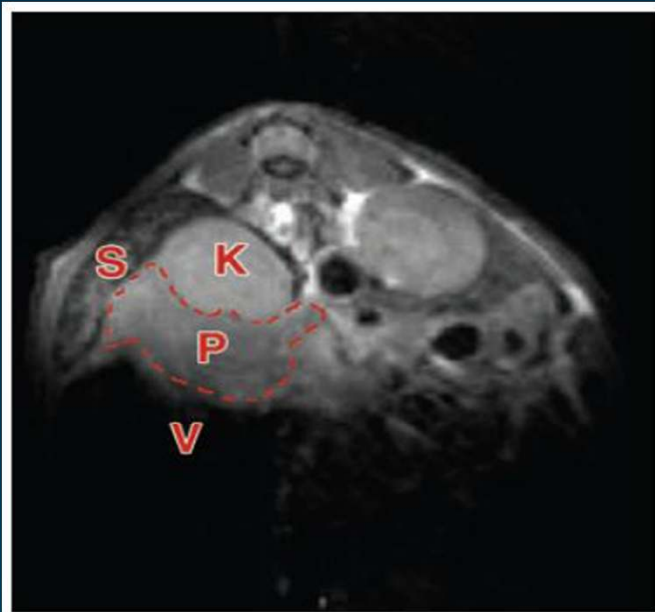
- β Cells are components of pancreatic islets and exist as part of micron-sized (~150 μm) multifocal structures
- Designing β cell specific imaging agents
 - Gd-G80BP for GLUT-2 receptor
 - Manganese(Mn^{2+})
 - Zn-sensitive probe
- Chemical exchange saturation transfer (CEST) , PARACEST
- Hyperpolarized, dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) ^{129}Xe , ^{13}C

MRI of Insulitis in Autoimmune Diabetes



Pancreas after adoptive transfer of diabetic splenocytes labeled with CLIO-Tat into NOD.scid mice (1.5 T MRI)

MRI of Lymphocyte Infiltration of Pancreas



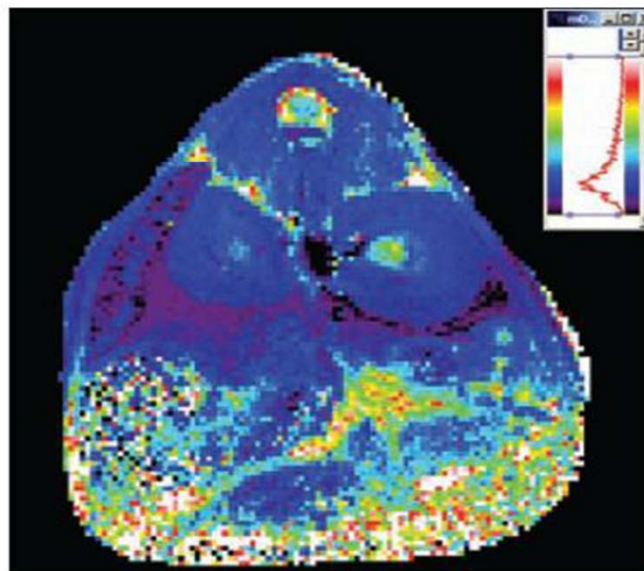
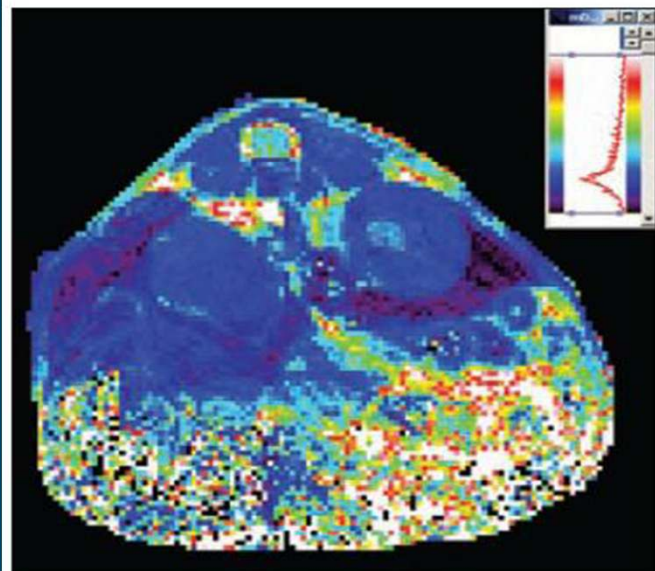
before

A



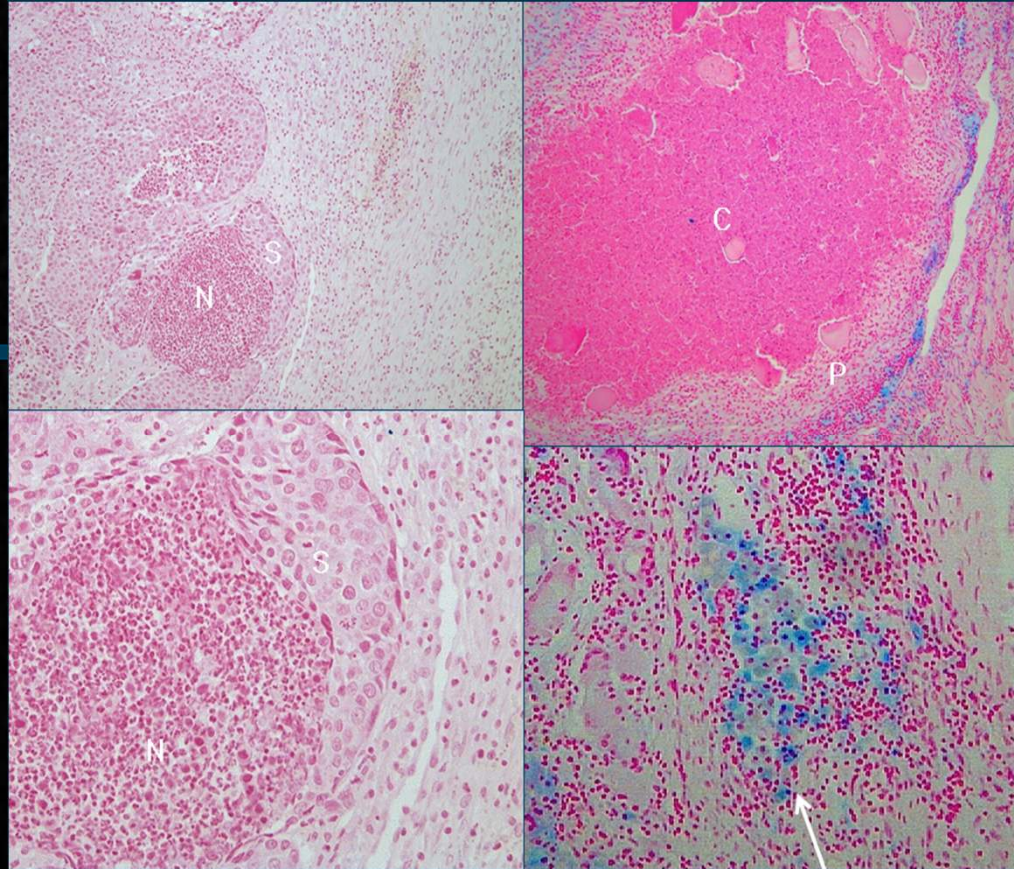
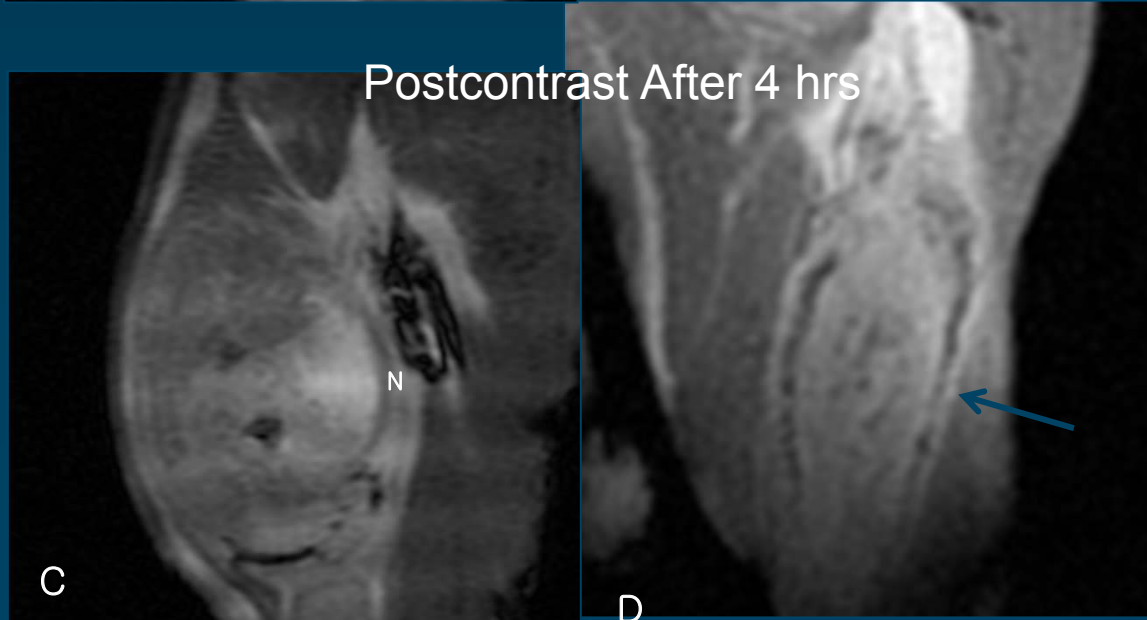
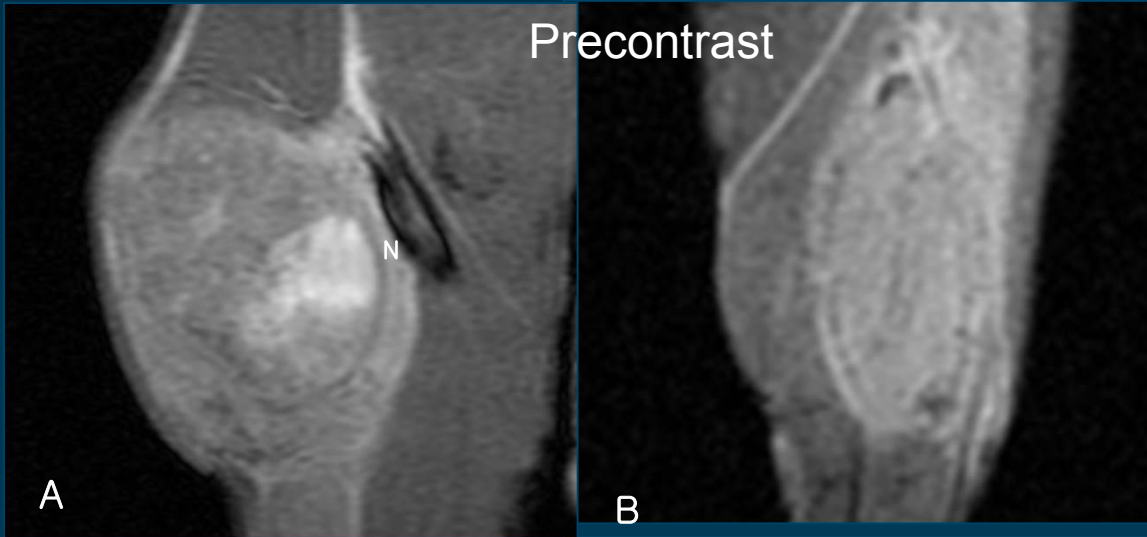
after

B



Iron oxide nanoparticles
conjugated to peptide-specific
diabetogenic (CD8+) T cells

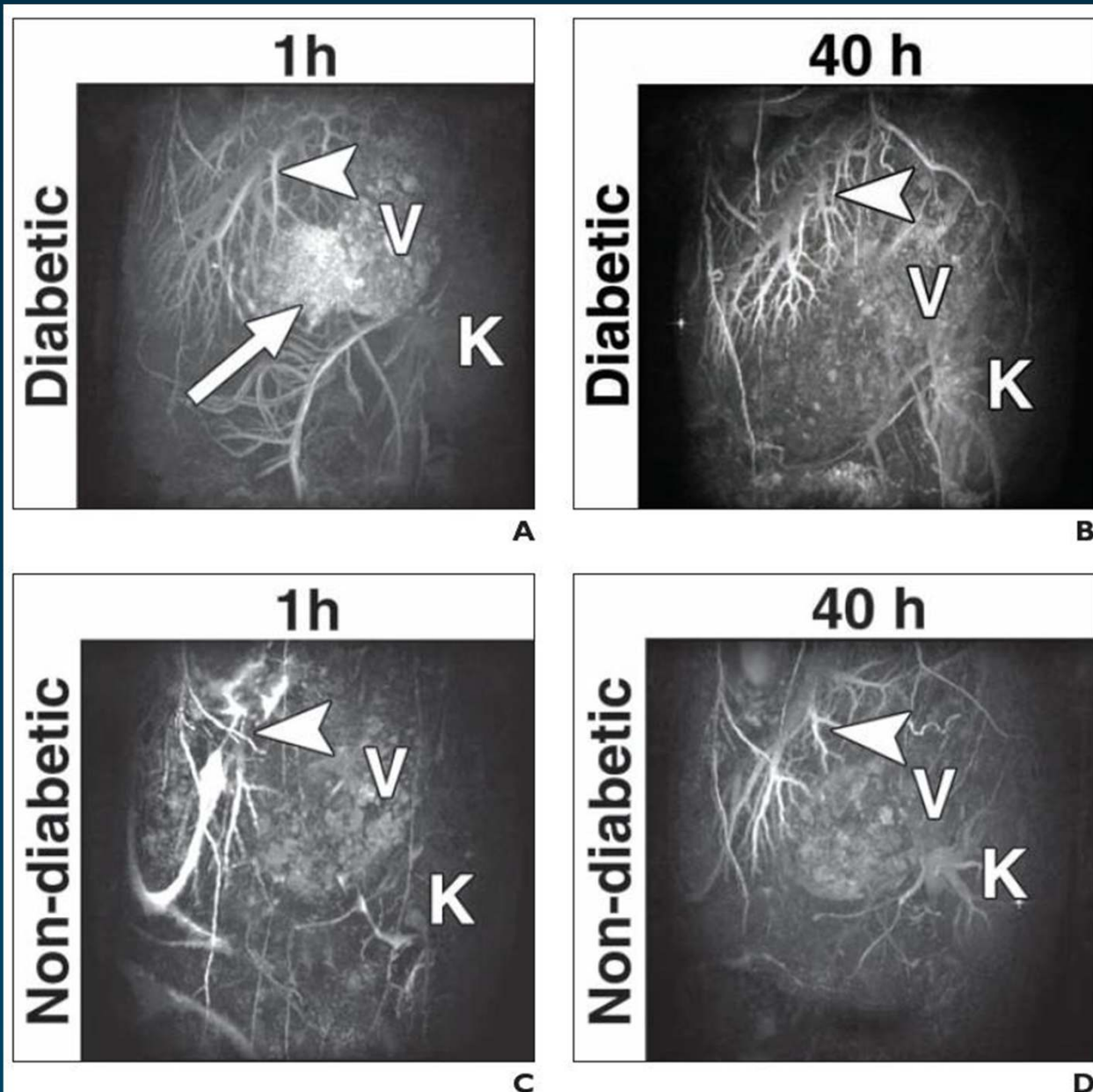
SPIO-Labeled MRI for Macrophage Tracking



VX2 carcinoma

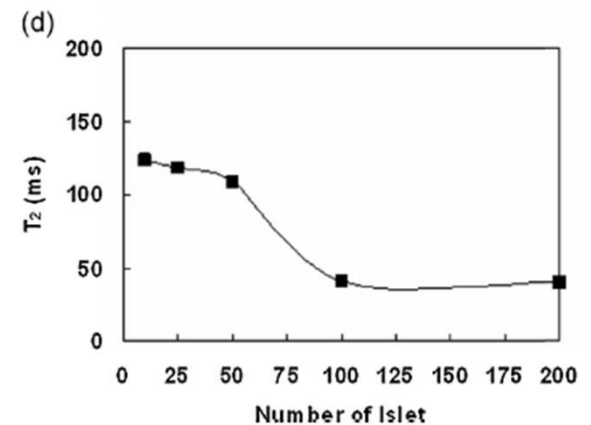
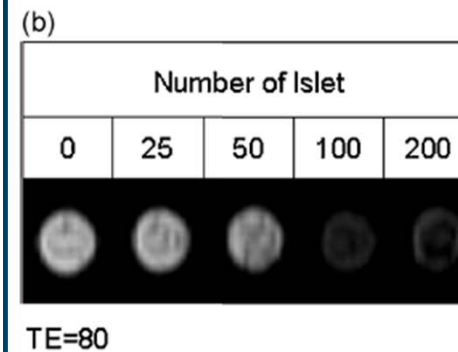
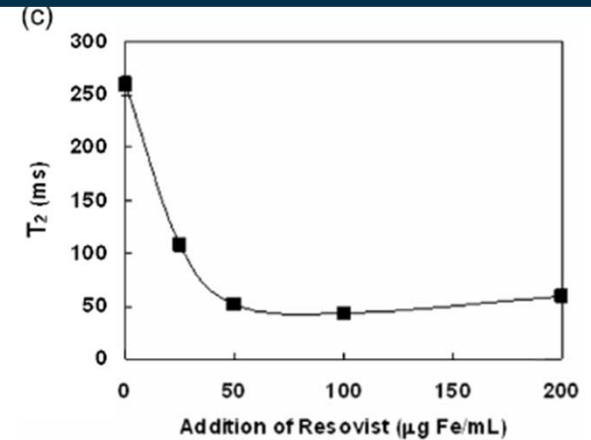
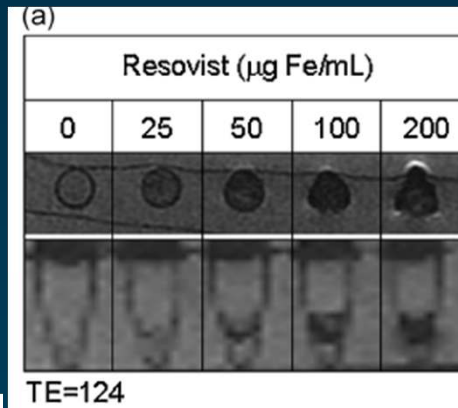
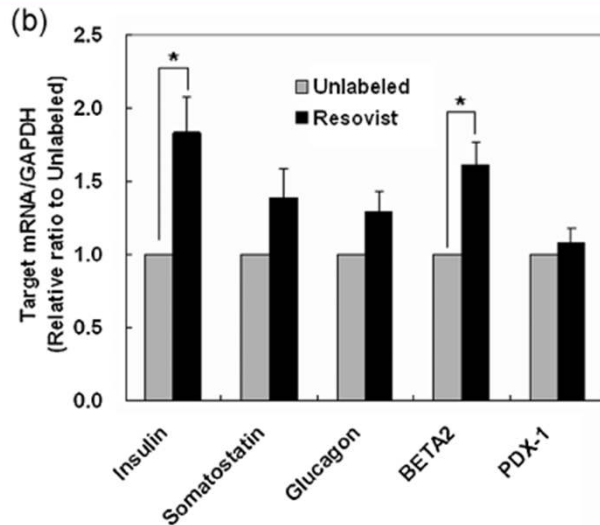
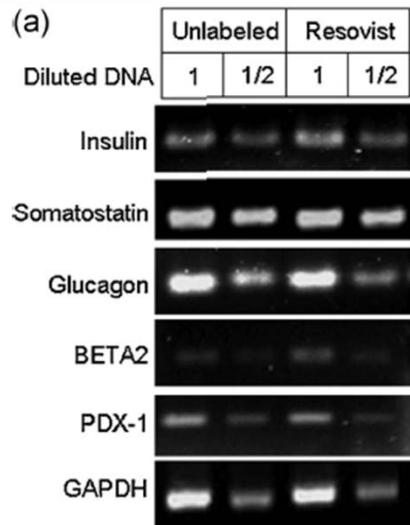
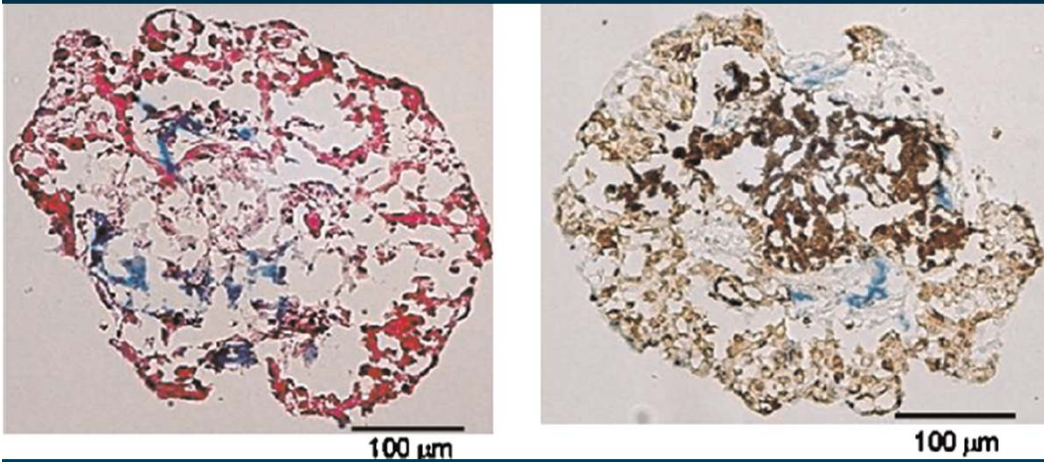
Abscess

MRI of Islet Vasculature



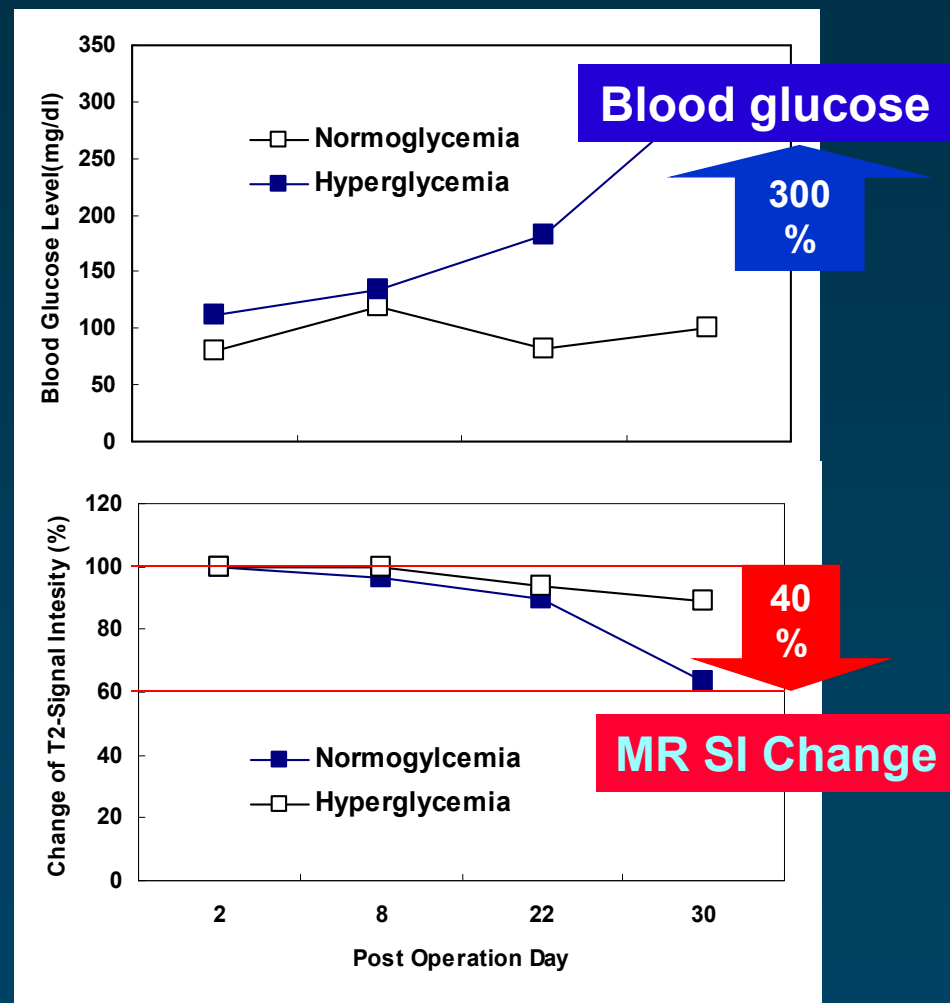
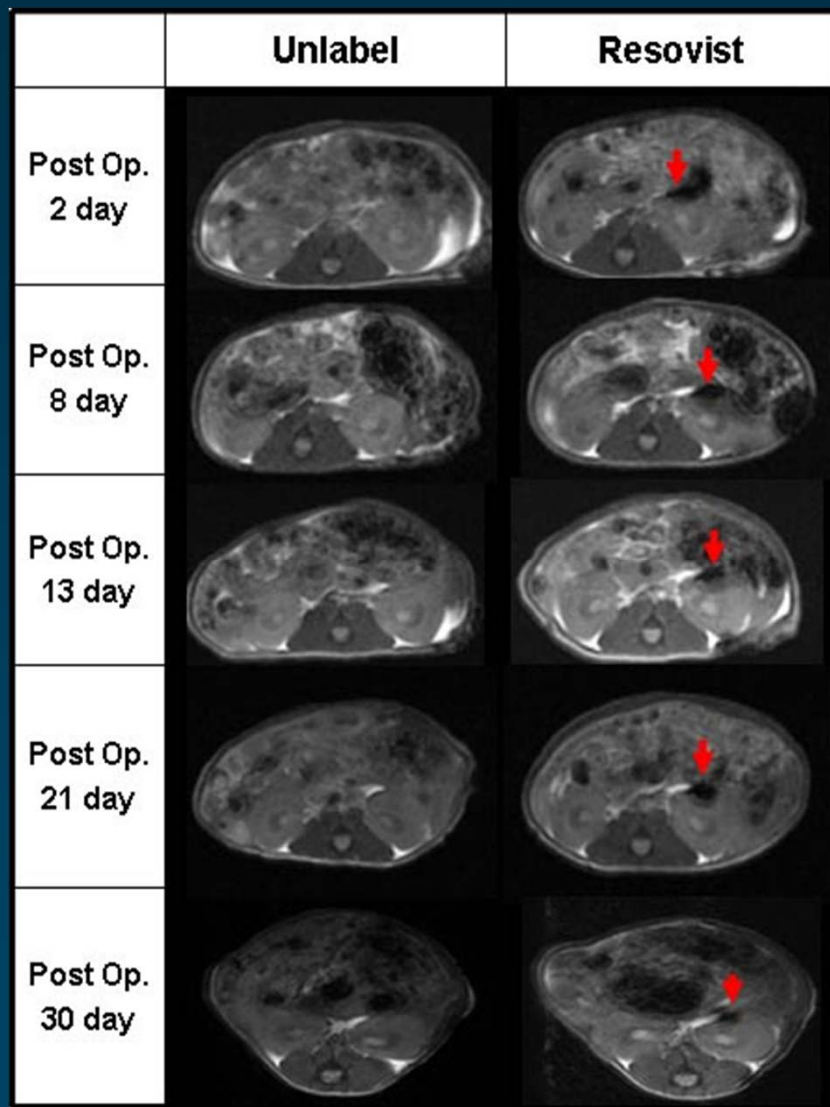
- PEG-GdDTPA
- 3D MR Angiography

MRI and Biological Properties of Pancreatic Islets Labeled with Resovist

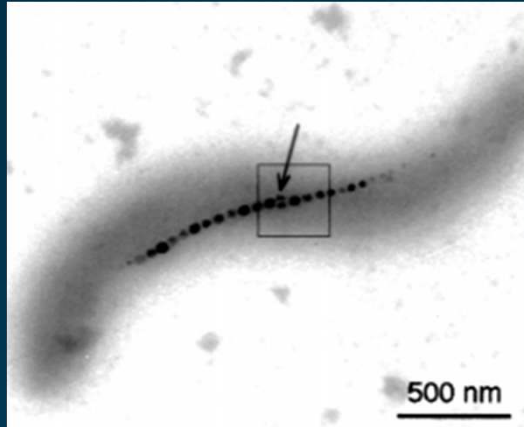


BETA2(beta-cell E-box trans-activator)

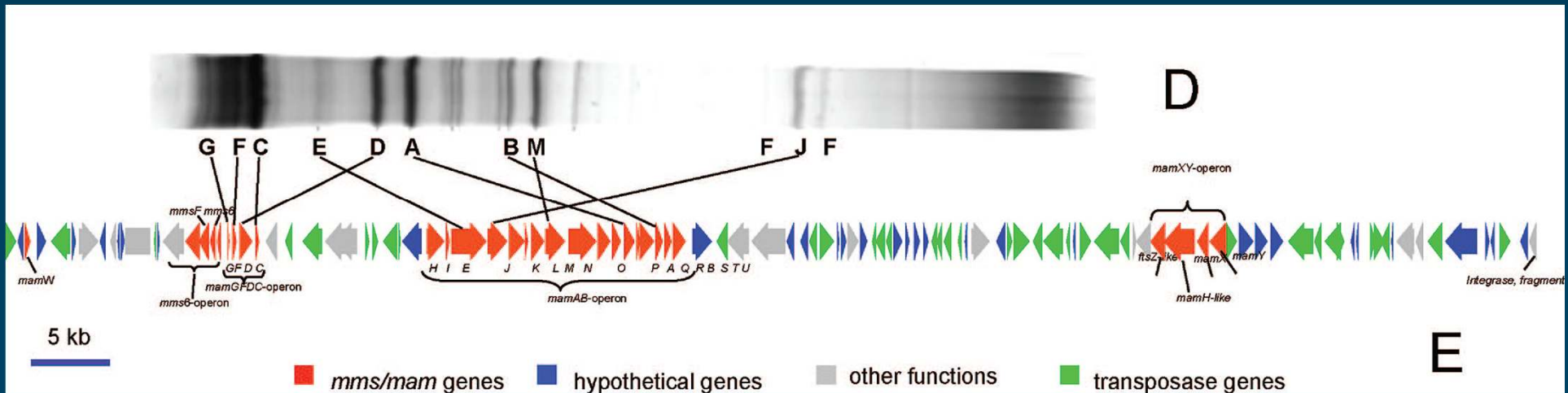
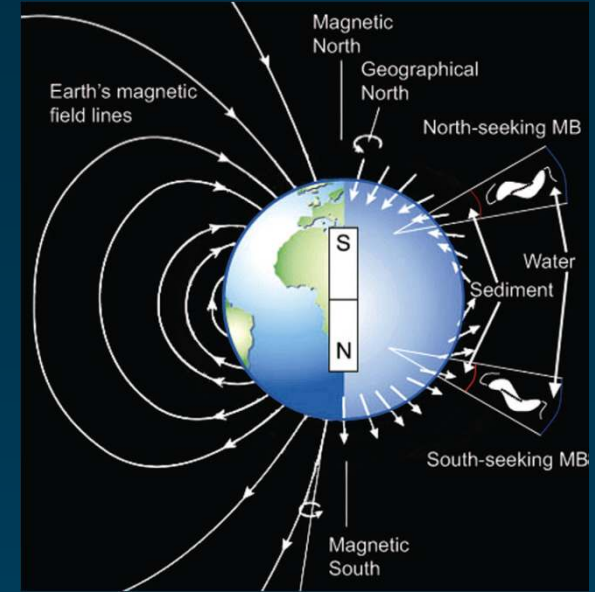
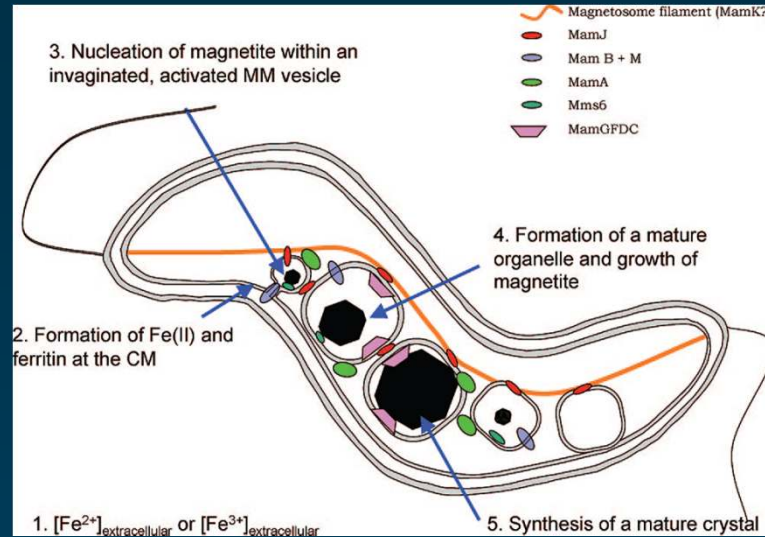
Porcine Islets Transplanted in the Kidney Capsules of Diabetic Mice



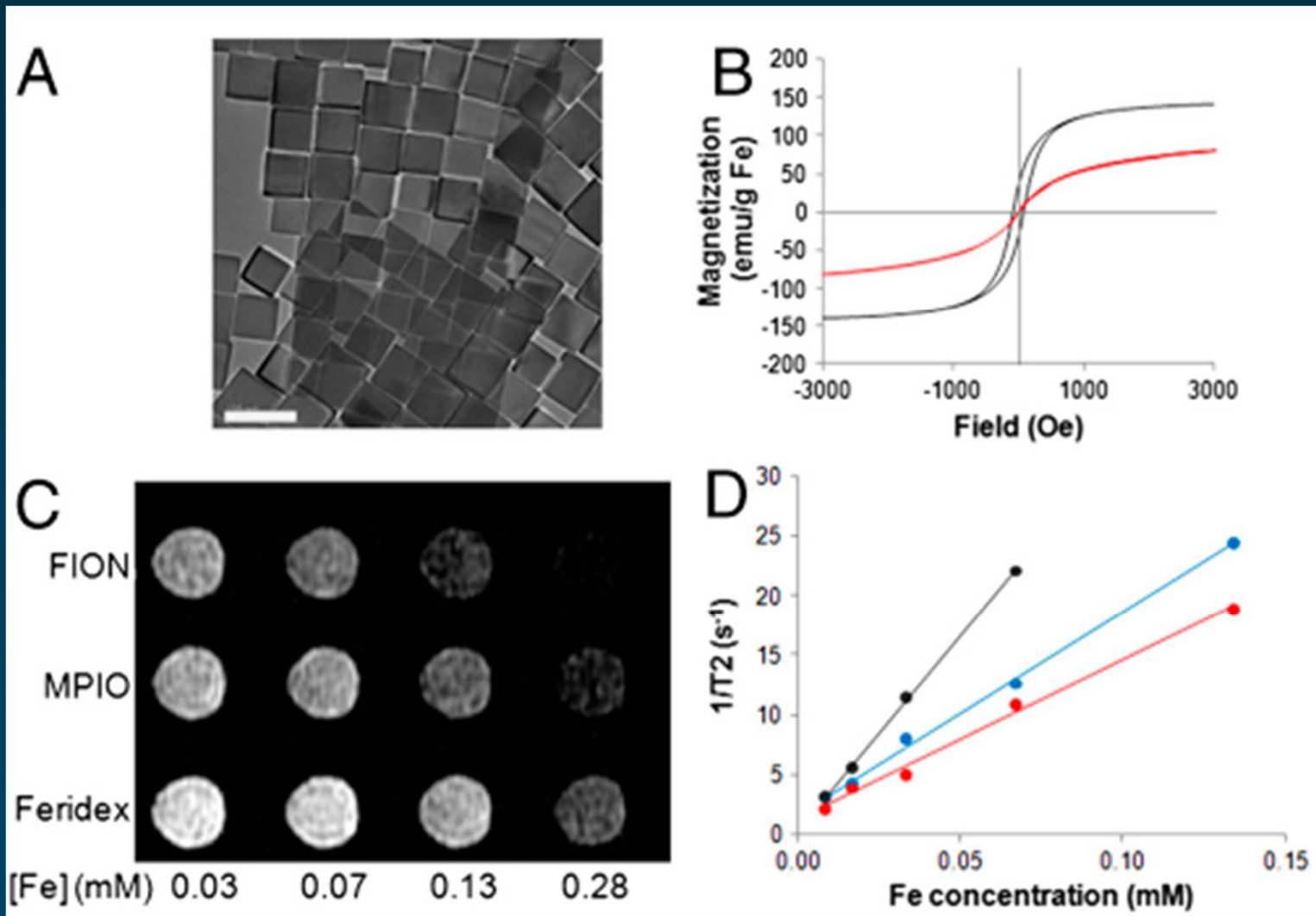
Magnetotactic Bacteria and Magnetosomes



Magnetospirillum magnetotacticum

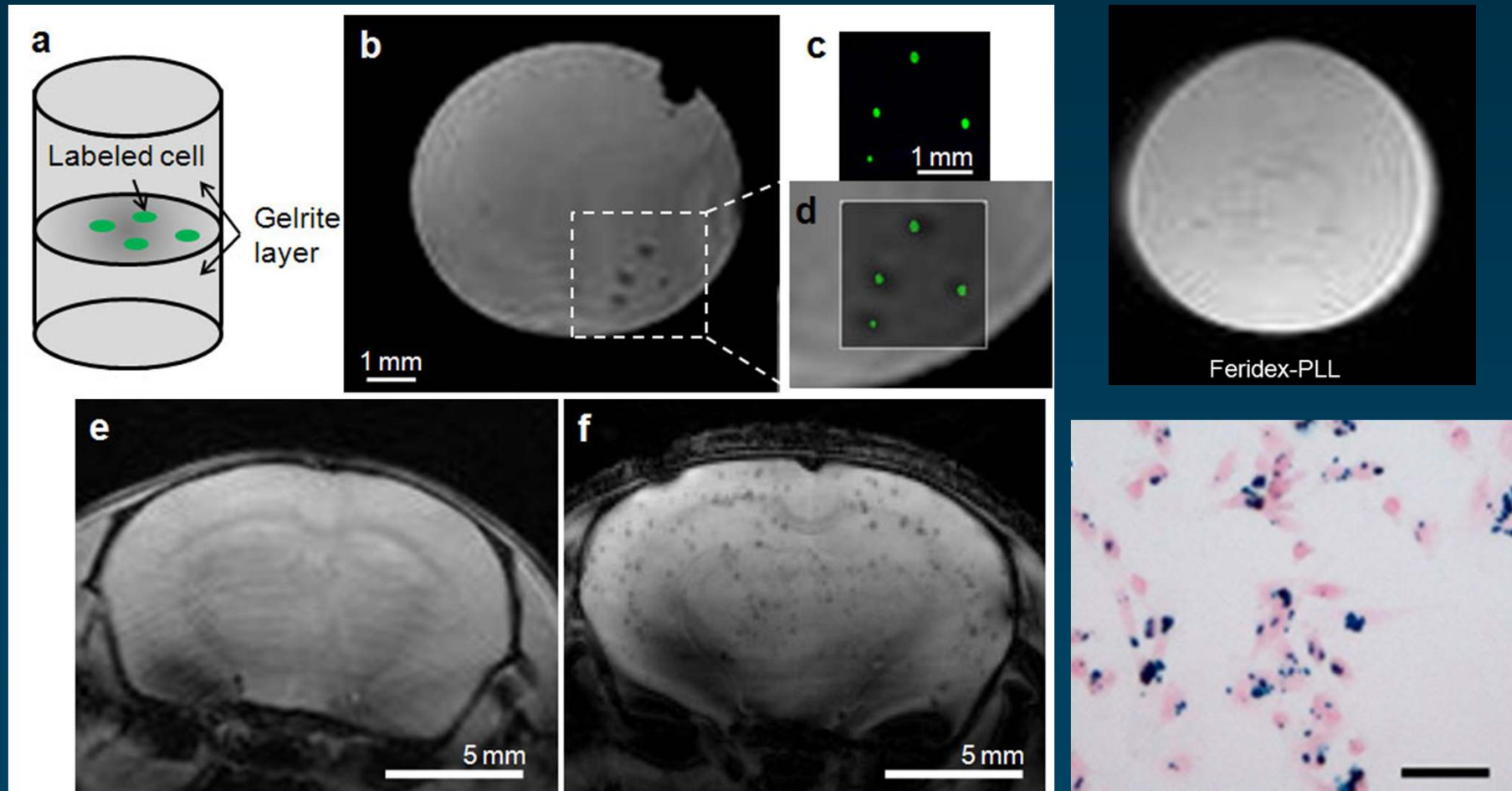


Magnetosome-like ferrimagnetic iron oxide nonocubes (FION)

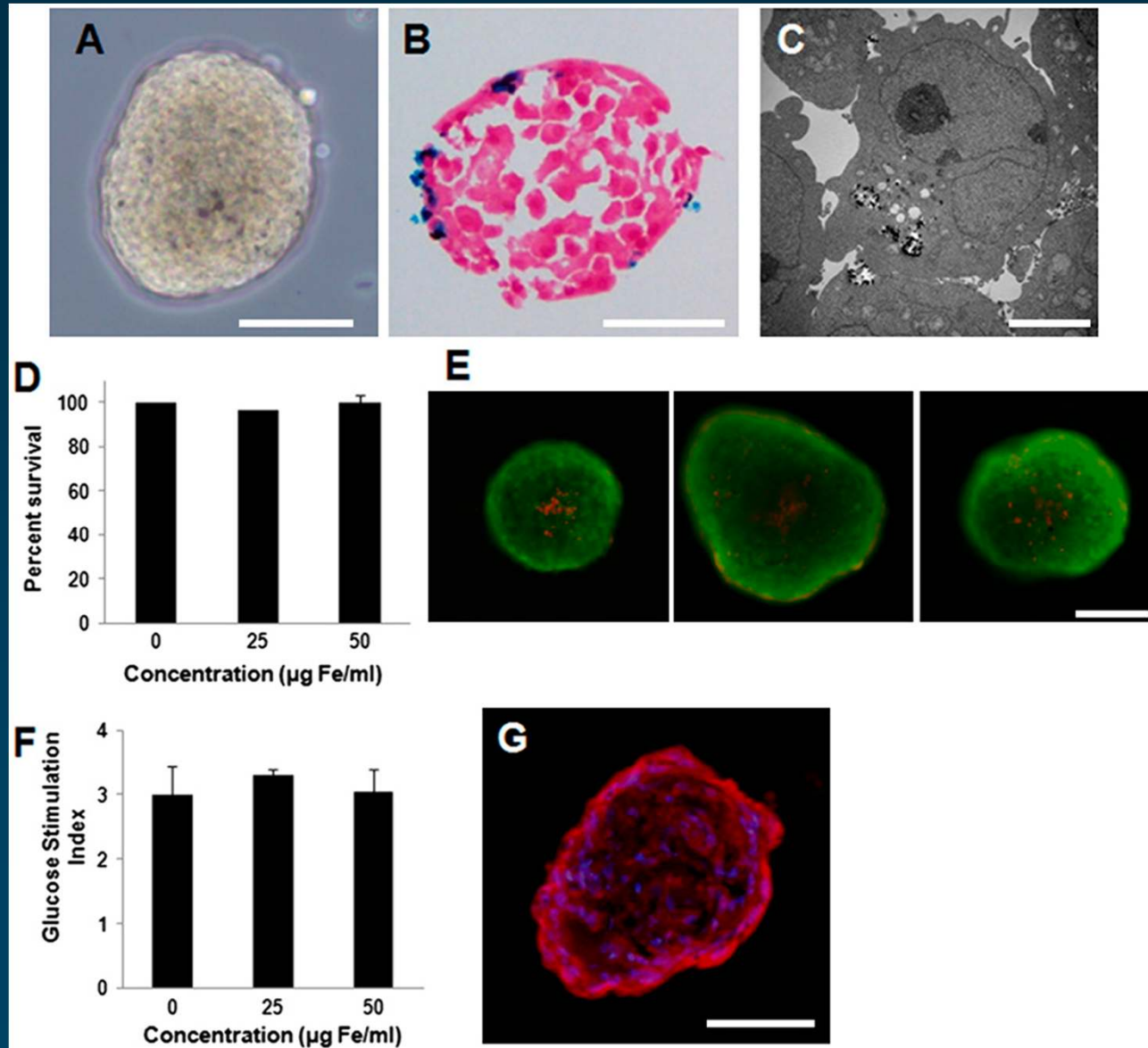


Collaboration with Dr. Hyeon T

Single Cell Imaging using FION and 9.4T MRI

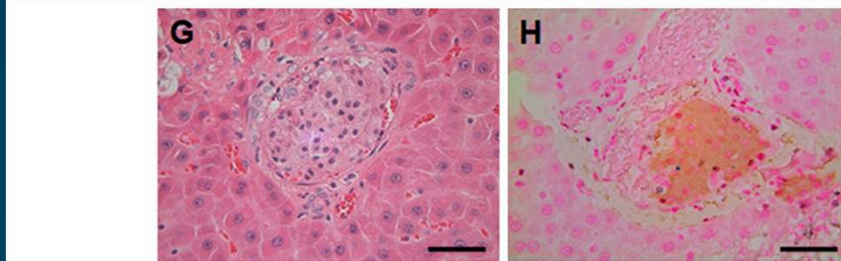
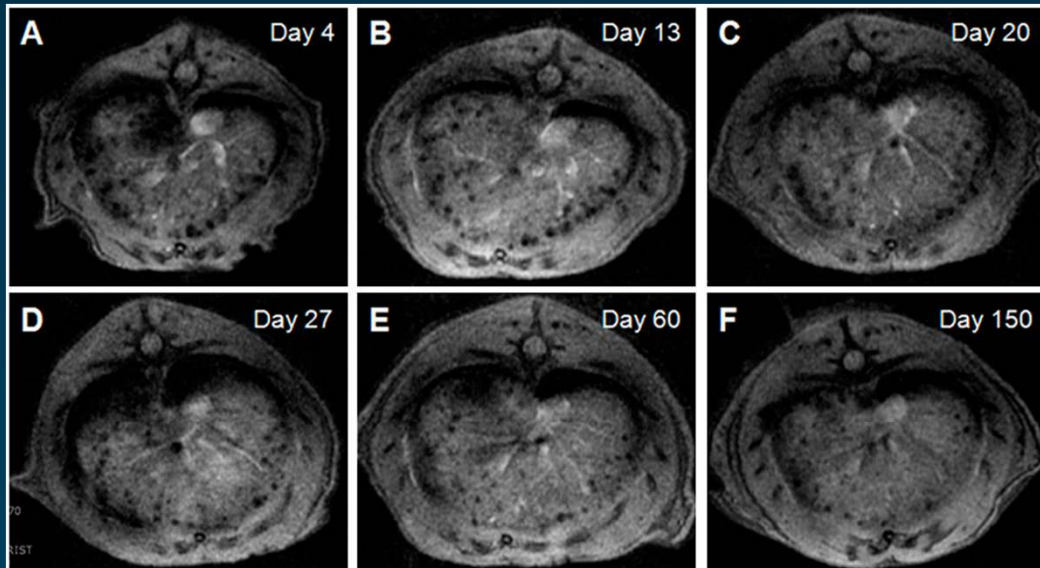


Labeling of pancreatic islets with FIONs

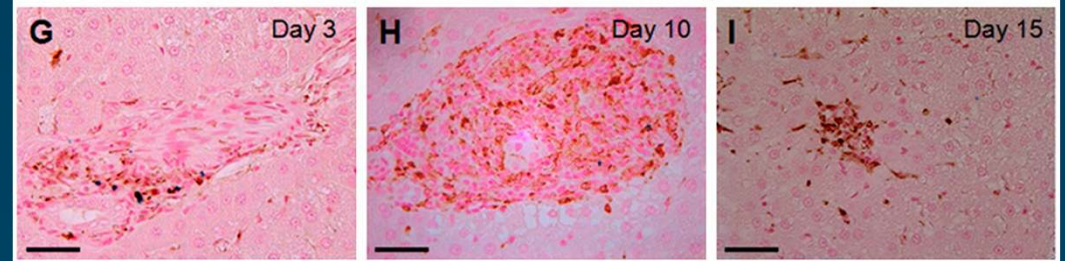
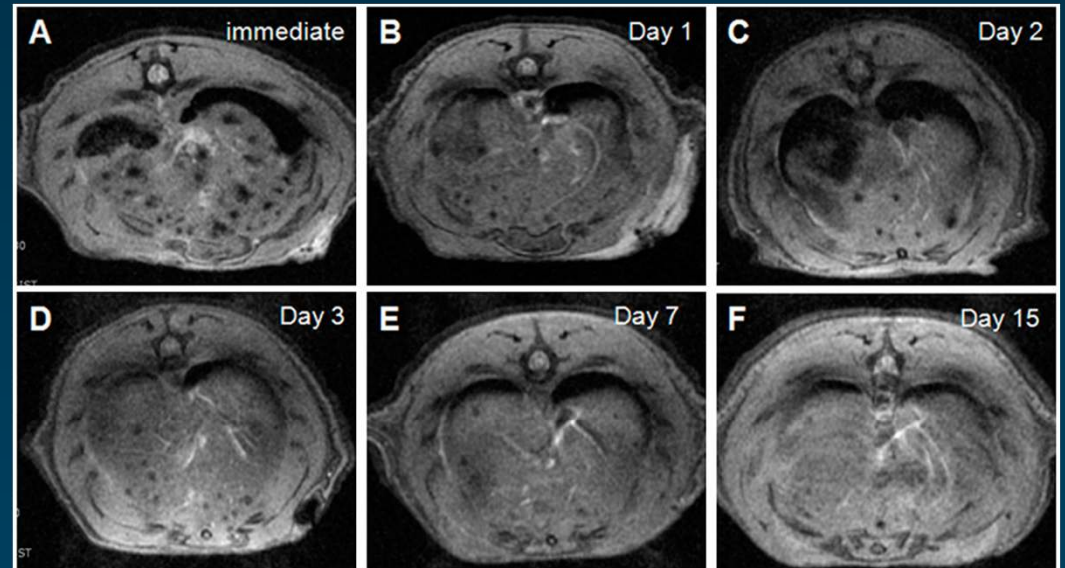


Transplanted pancreatic islets

Rat models

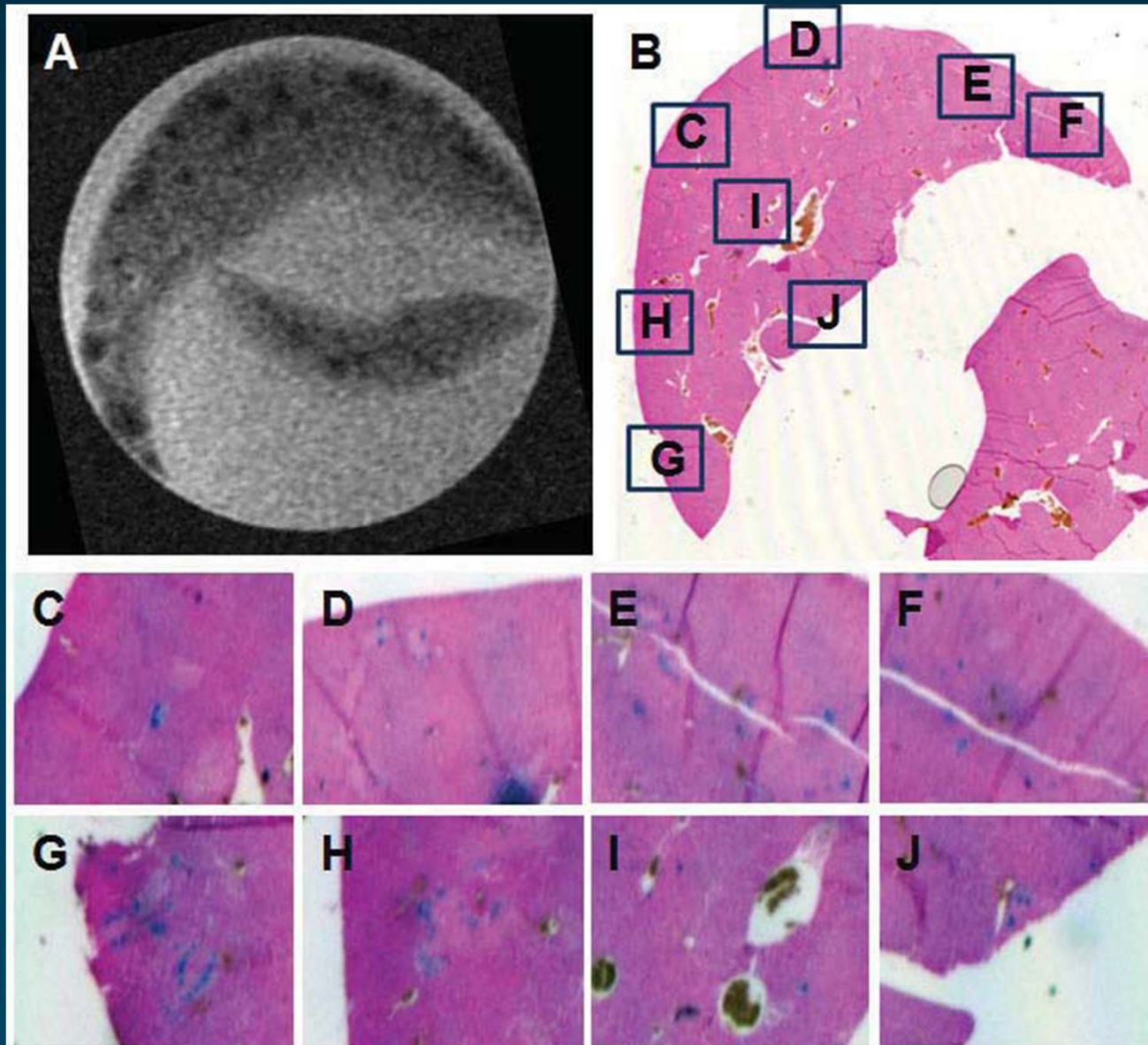


syngeneic islets



allogeneic islets

Transplanted pancreatic islets

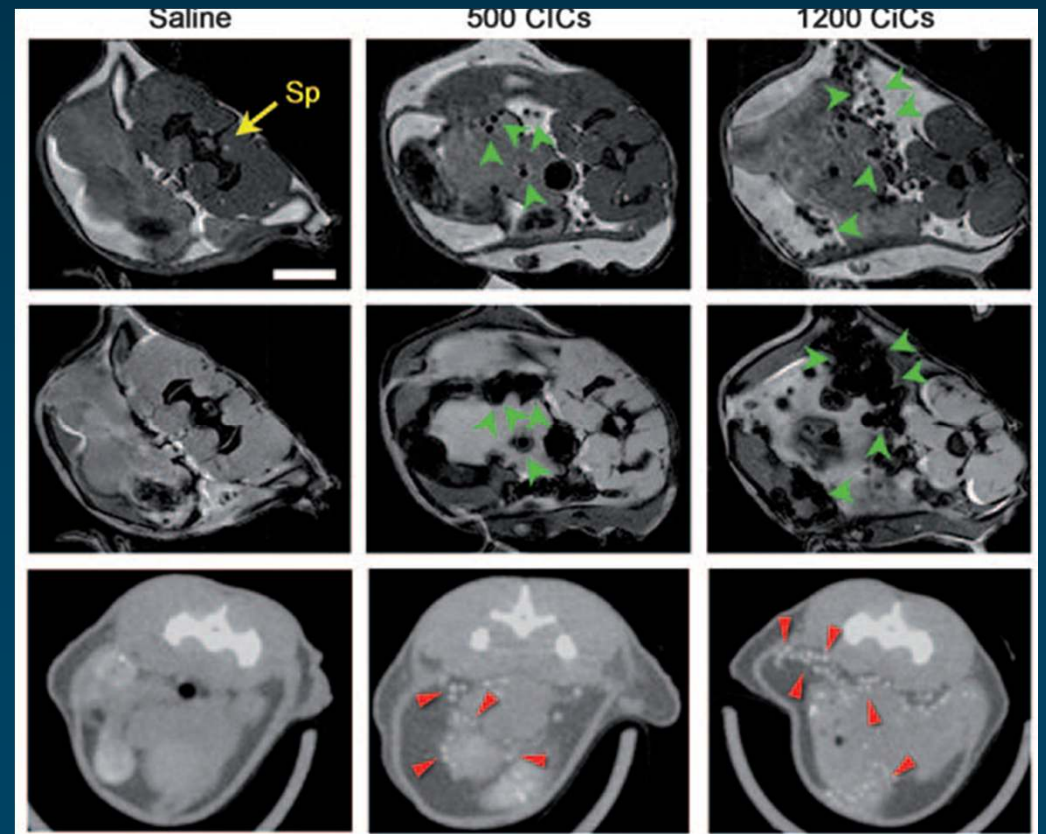
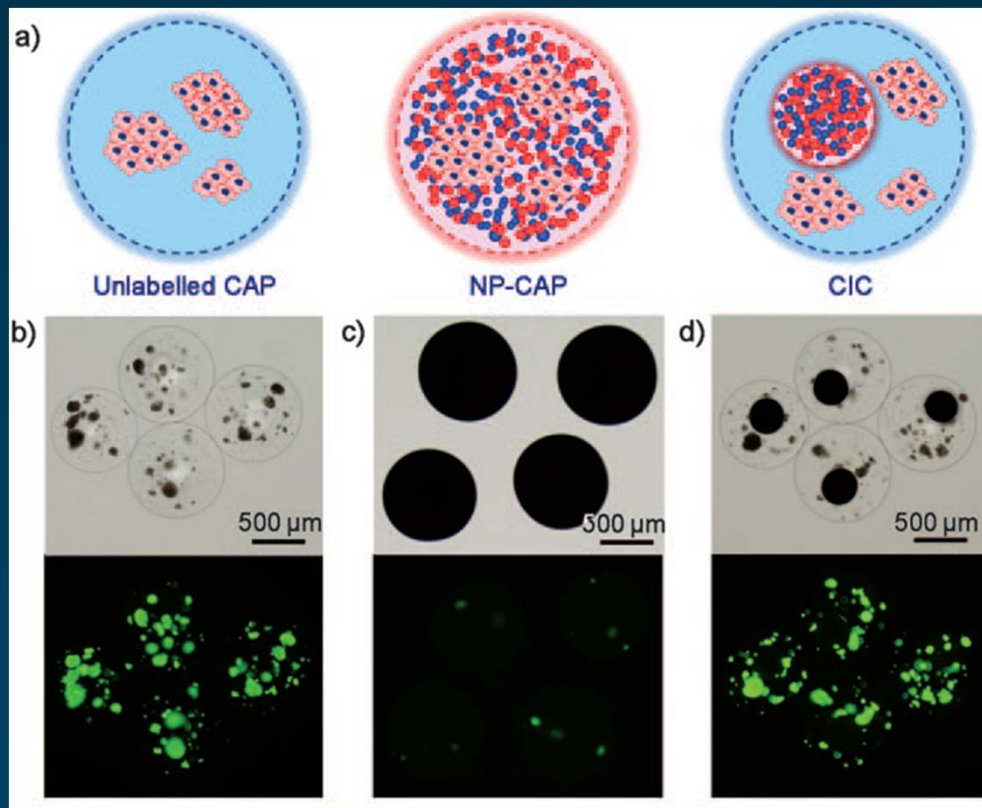


Transplanted pancreatic islets

Swine models



Multifunctional capsule-in-capsules for immunoprotection and trimodal imaging



Limitation of cell labeling with SPIO

- It is not possible to discriminate live from dead cells.
- The SPIO label quickly is divided among daughter cells to undetectable levels when cells divide rapidly after transplantation.
- MRI cell tracking is difficult to perform in cases of traumatic injury in which hemorrhage is present or when hypointensity areas obscure the normal anatomic features of underlying tissue.

Conclusion

1. MRI is a powerful technique capable of detecting small micron-size objects such as pancreatic islets.
2. 나노입자 세포 표지와 MRI를 이용하여 이식 체계의 생존 및 기능 등 치료효과를 비침습적 평가할 수 있음.
3. Reporter gene methods offer several advantages over direct labeling techniques but are not as established.

감사드립니다.

- 박경수, 정혜승
- 김회숙, 전련희, 김형수