

NANOBIO EUROPE

*Development of molecular imaging strategies
for in vivo animal model phenotyping of human
pathologies. Translational extension to patients*

Jesus Santamaría

Ana Paula Candiota

Barcelona, 9-13th June 2008



Objectives of the IMAFEN project:

To develop preclinical strategies in order to achieve **MR-based non invasive phenotyping of tumoural and neurodegenerative (Alzheimer) pathology of the brain.**

- For this we will develop *funcionalized nanoparticles* in order to obtain specific contrast enhancement with MRI.
- We will also investigate the *endogenous contrast* caused by reversible perturbation of the metabolomic pattern of the tissue and its detection by magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) maintaining the spatial information (*Chemical Shift Imaging*, CSI).

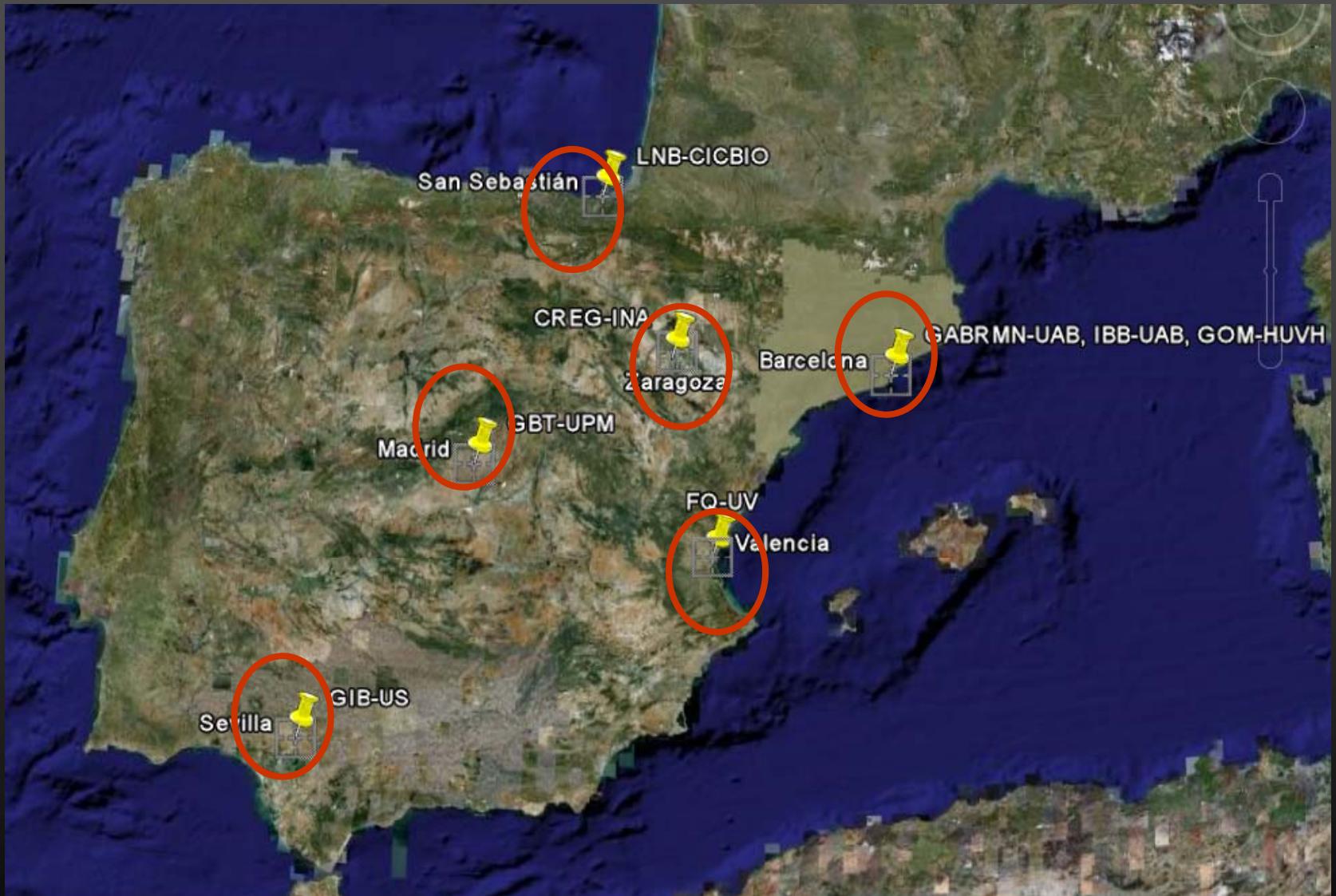
CIBER groups involved in IMAFEN:

PROJECT COORDINATOR : GABRMN-UAB, CIBER06-01-0010, PI : Carles Arús
(GABRMN-UAB)

OTHER GROUPS:

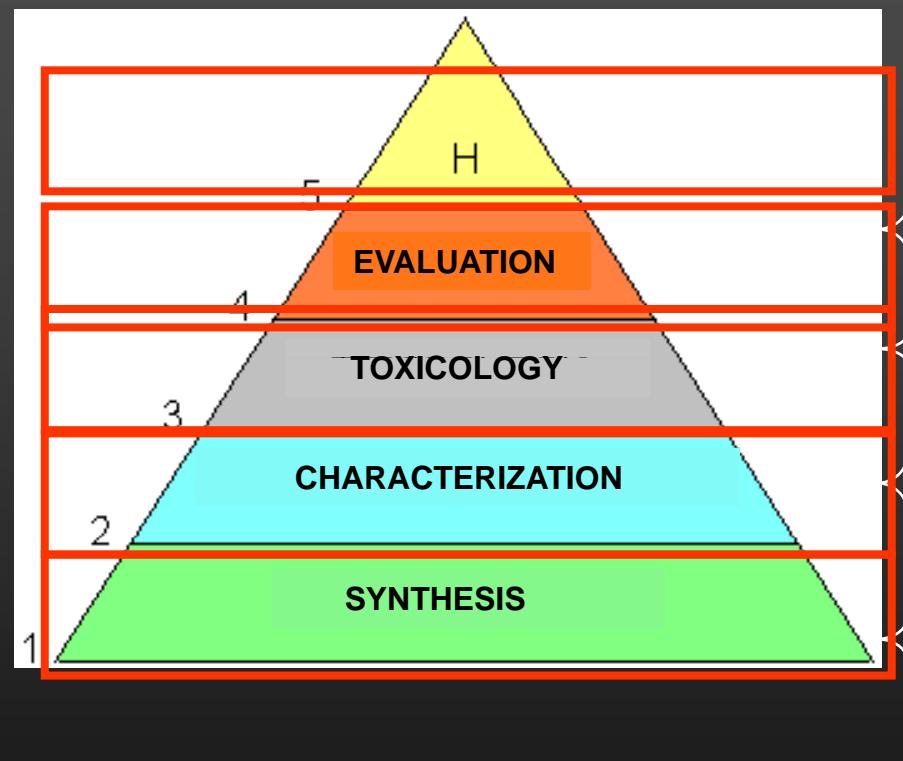
GROUP:	CB06-01-0004	PI: Soledad Penades	(LNB-CICBIO)
GROUP :	CB06-01-0012	PI: Simó Schwartz	(GOM-HUVH)
GROUP :	CB06-01-0014	PI: Antoni Villaverde	(IBB-UAB)
GROUP :	CB06-01-0022	PI: Laura Roa	(GIB-US)
GROUP :	CB06-01-0026	PI: Jesús Santamaría	(CREG-INA)
GROUP :	CB06-01-0029	PI: Bernardo Celda	(FQ-UV)
GROUP :	CB06-01-0051	PI: Francisco del Pozo	(GBT-UPM)

Geographic location of the IMAFEN partners



IMAFEN

Summary of the steps in the research of new contrast agents and antitumoral agents based in nanoparticles



CIBER06-01-0010 Carles Arús

CB06-01-0029 Bernardo Celda

CB06-01-0022 Laura Roa

CB06-01-0012 Simón Schwartz

CB06-01-0051 Francisco del Pozo

CB06-01-0014 Antoni Villaverde

CB06-01-0026 Jesús Santamaría

MONIT_IM

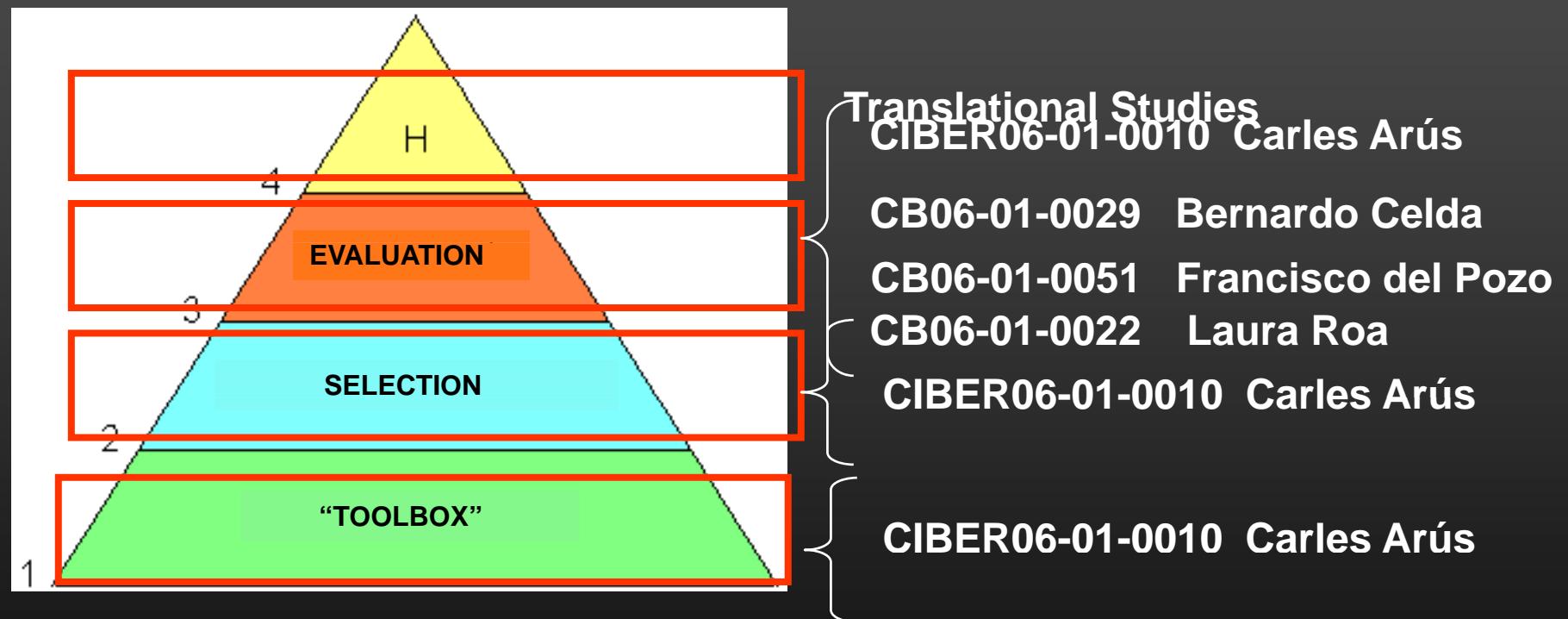
NANOMAG

NANOMAG

MONIT_IM

IMAFEN

Summary of the steps in the research of reversible perturbation of spectral pattern



IMAFEN

Nanoparticles and contrast type: which one?

SYNTHESIS

T1 contrast agents

Paramagnetic GNP
(Gd incorporation)

Enhance signal in T1-weighted images
“positive contrast”

LNB-CICBIO

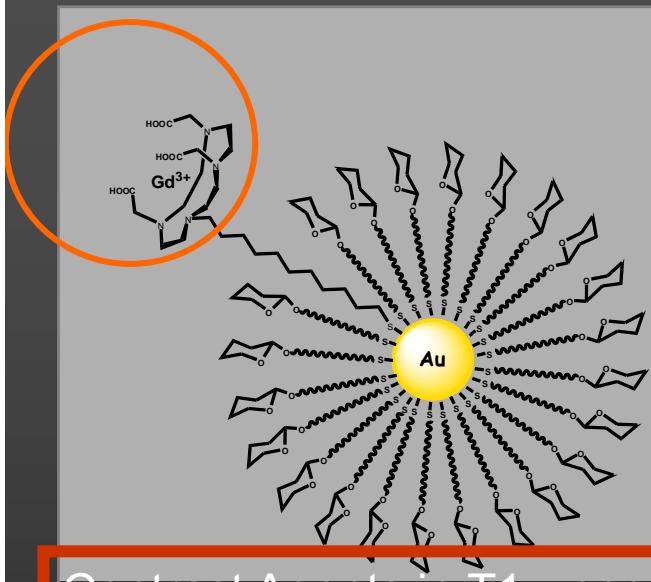
T2 contrast agents

Magnetic nanoparticles
Fe or Fe+Au (core)

Signal drop in T2-weighted images
“negative contrast”

CREG-INA
GBT-UPM

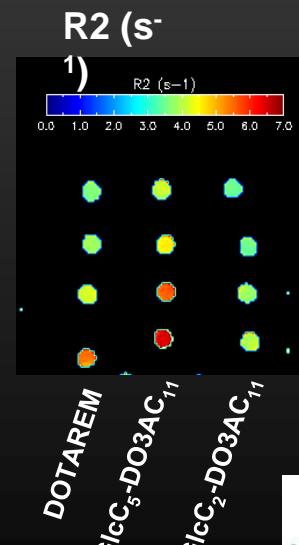
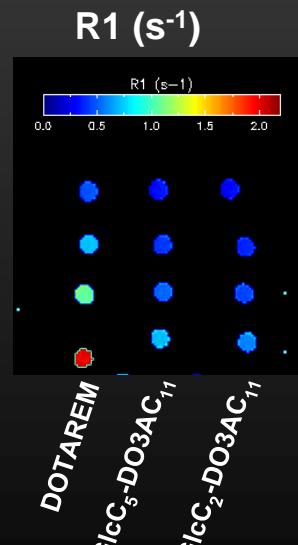
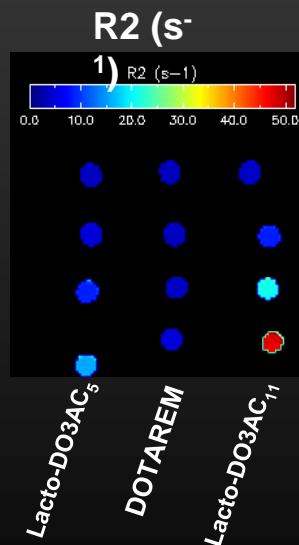
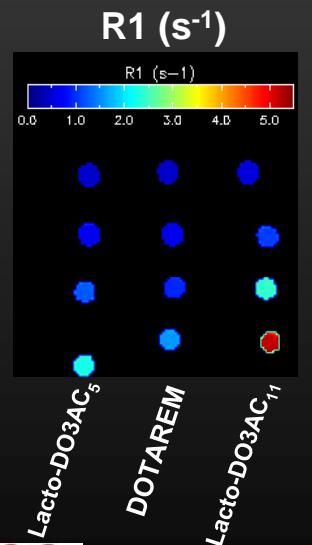
Paramagnetic Gold Glyconanoparticles



Contrast Agents in T1w sequences

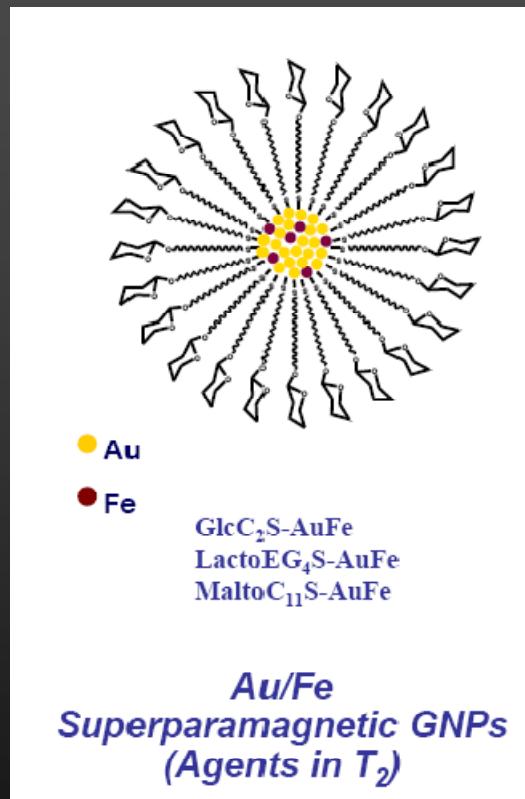
Relaxivity Values r_1 (longitudinal) and r_2 (transversal)

GNPs and Commercial Contrast Agents	r_1 [$\text{s}^{-1}\text{mM}^{-1}$]	r_2 [$\text{s}^{-1}\text{mM}^{-1}$]
GlcC ₂ S-Au-SC ₁₁ DO3A-Gd ³⁺	1.4	2.1
GlcC ₅ S-Au-SC ₁₁ DO3A-Gd ³⁺	3.1	5.3
LactoC ₅ S-Au-SC ₁₁ DO3A-Gd ³⁺	25.2	40.7
GlcC ₂ S-Au-SC ₅ DO3A-Gd ³⁺	5.3	7.6
GlcC ₅ S-Au-SC ₅ DO3A-Gd ³⁺	2.1	4.5
LactoC ₅ S-Au-SC ₅ DO3A-Gd ³⁺	14.3	22.5
Magnevist®	3.4	3.8
Dotarem®	3.1	3.7



Magnetic Glyconanoparticles as Contrast Agents in MRI

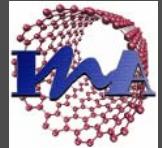
Gold Core Modification



Contrast agents in T2w sequences

D. Alcántara, J. de la Fuente, 2003

Magnetic nanoparticles as Contrast Agents in MRI



SiO_2

Drug delivery
Gene Therapy

$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$

Anti

$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{Au}$

Antibody conjugation
hyperthermia
MRI

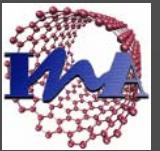
$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$

Antibody conjugation
hyperthermia

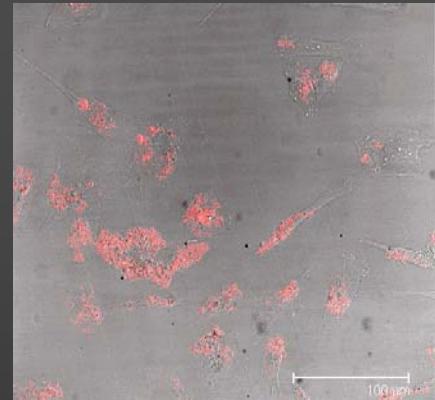
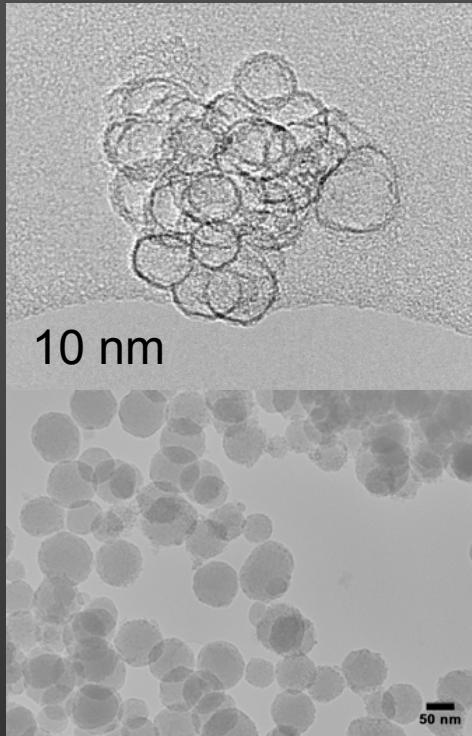
Contrast agents in T2w
sequences

Vectorization

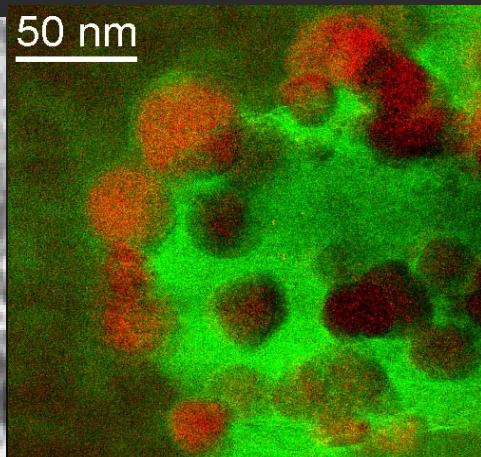
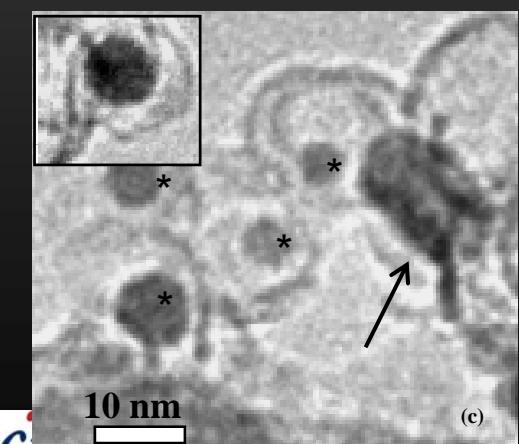




SiO_2
Drug delivery
Gene Therapy

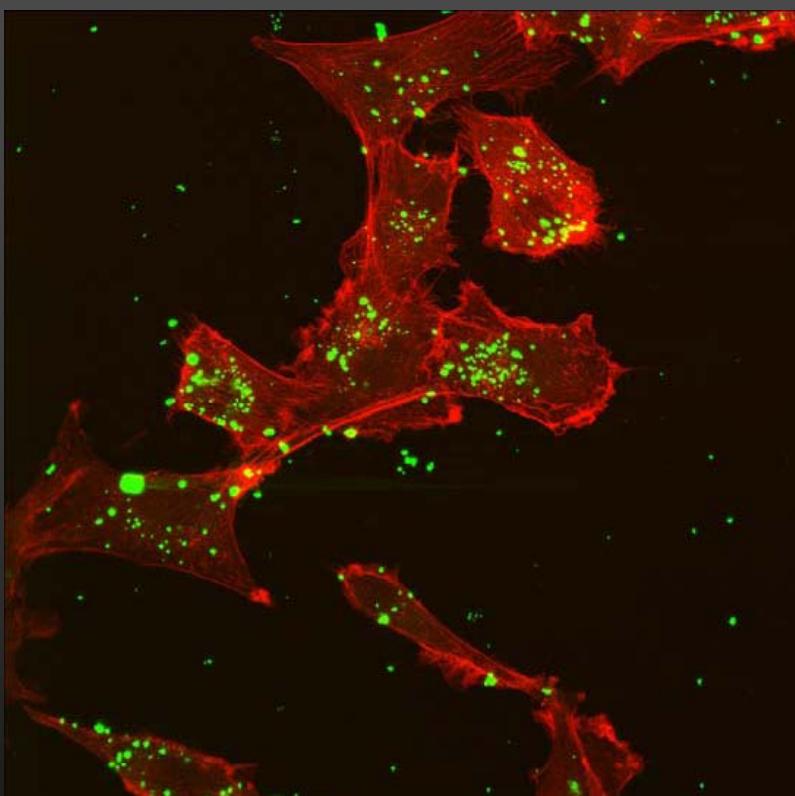


in collaboration with N. Villaboa



$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$
Antibody conjugation
hyperthermia
MRI

Magnetic nanoparticles as Contrast Agents in MRI Initial studies



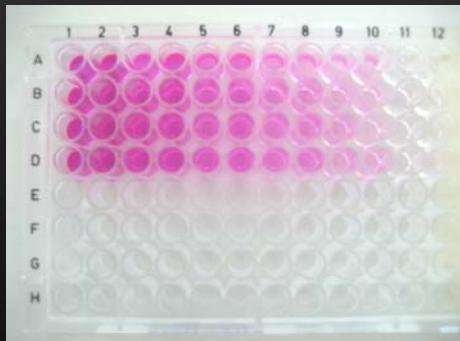
- **Magnetic nanoparticles (50nm, dextran coated)**
- **Using 1321n1 cell line (human brain glioma) → log phase**
- **100 µg NP /ml culture media**
- **Endocytosis of the MNP**

Contrast agents in T2w sequences

IMAFEN CHARACTERIZATION, TOXICOLOGY

- Characterization: in vitro relaxativity, solubility, aggregation...
- Ex vivo testing: mouse brain tissue
- Toxicology tests previous to in vivo testing

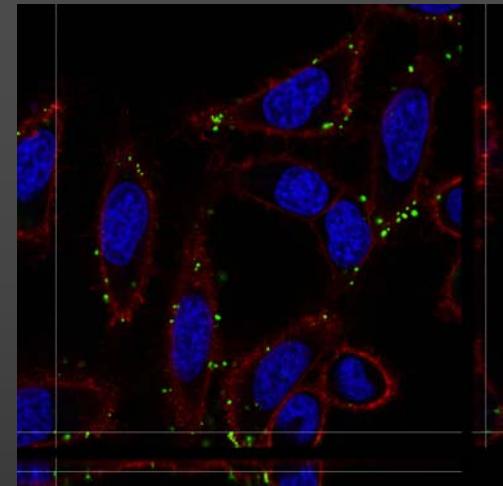
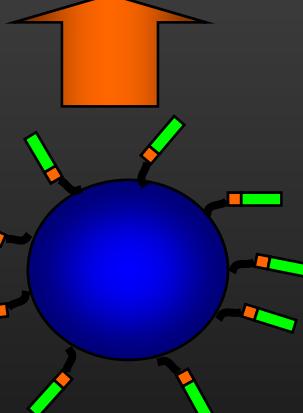
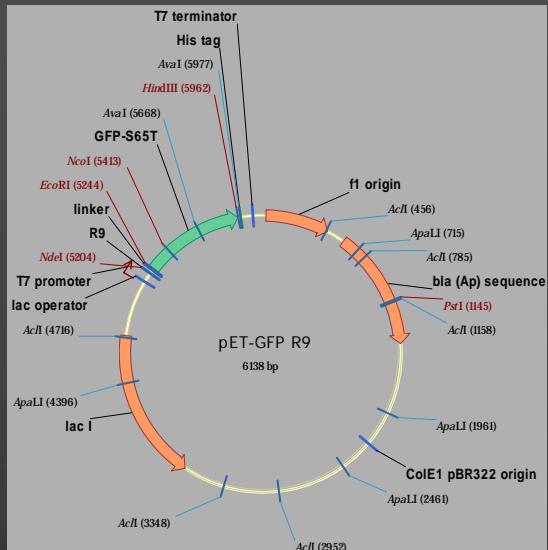
In vitro toxicity



In vivo toxicity



IMAFEN CROSSING INTACT BBB



New strategy #1: use of D-arginines
(Wender, P.A. et al PNAS 97(24): 13003-13008, 2000)

New strategy #2: use of Myristoylated arginines
(Pham W. et al Neuroimage 28: 287-292, 2005)

NMR facility for in vivo/ex vivo studies at UAB



Biospec 7T



Avance 500
+ crioprobe



Avance 600

Animal models of cerebral tumours (UAB)

GEM colonies at SE-UAB

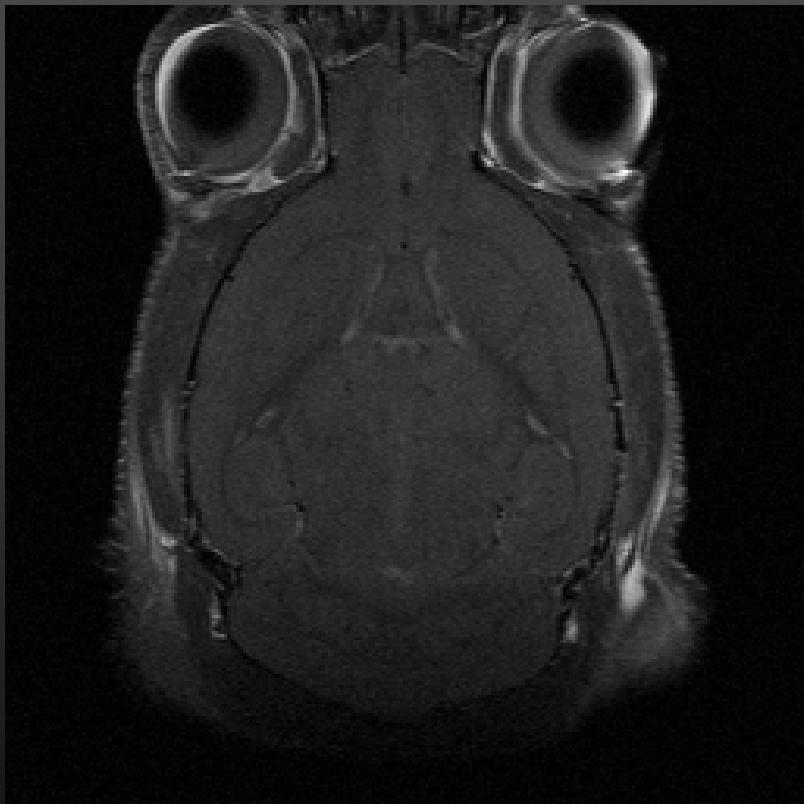
- $Nf1-Trp53^{(+)}$ **N**
Astrocytoma (high incidence) }
Low grade ↓
 - $GFAP-v-src$ **G**
Astrocytoma (low incidence) }
High grade
 - $s100\beta-v-erbB$ **S**
Oligodendrogloma (low grade)
 - $s100\beta -v-erbB / InK4a-Arf^{(+)}$ **S**
Oligodendrogloma (high grade)

Intracerebral injection of GL261 cells



Contrast agents - MRI

Normal



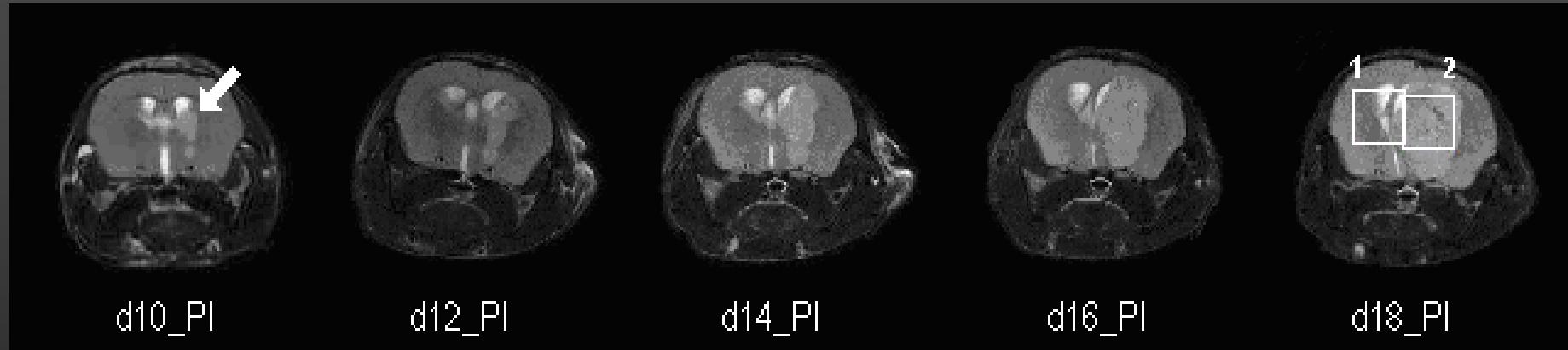
GEM
(oligodendroglioma)



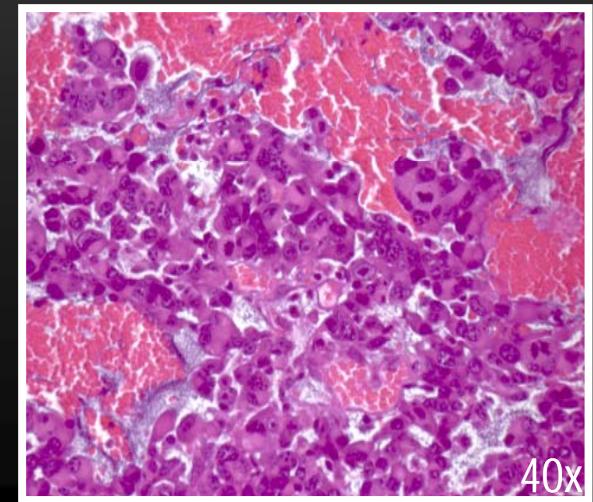
CE-T1

GL261 tumour size progression

MRI (T2-W)

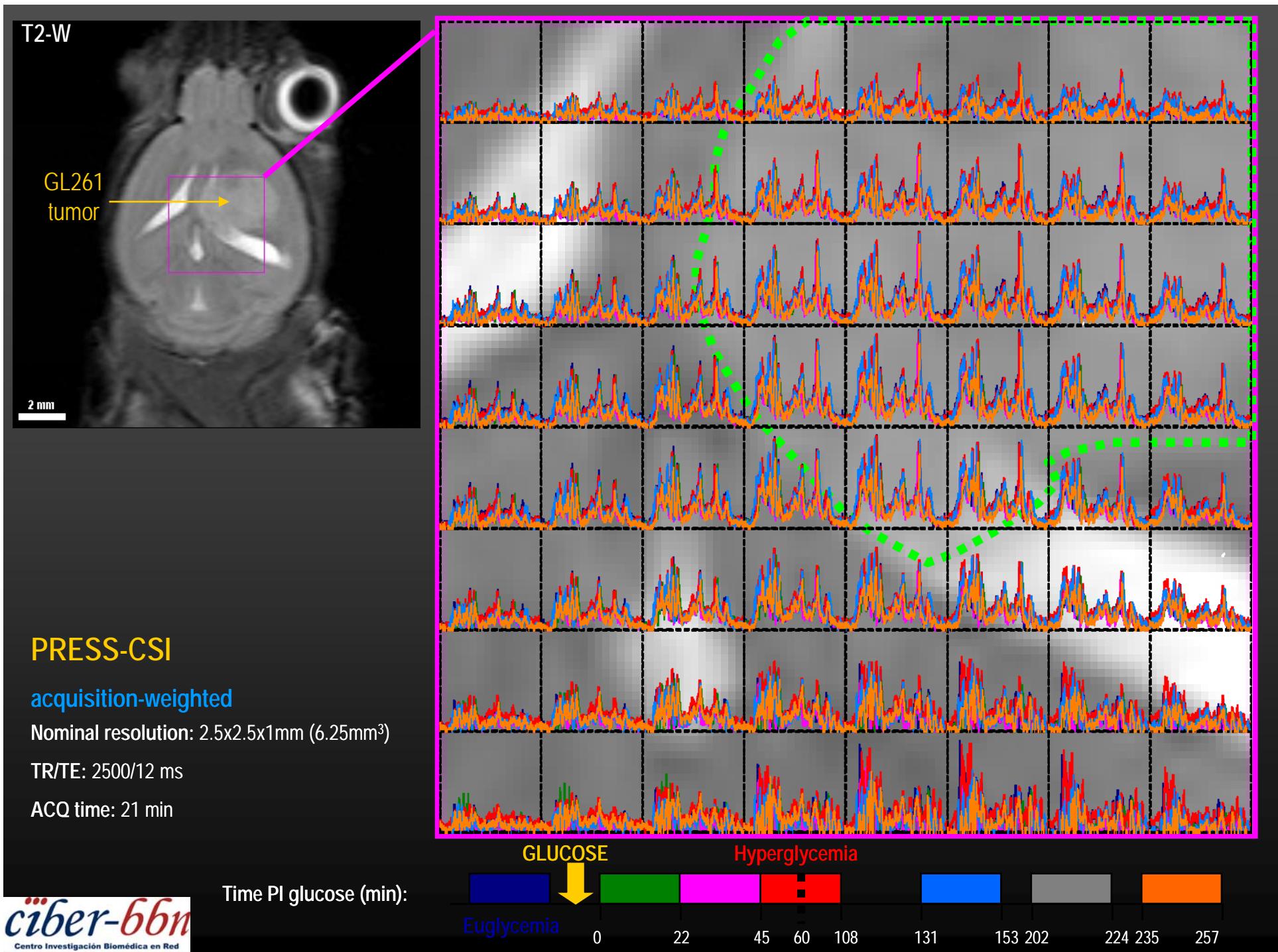


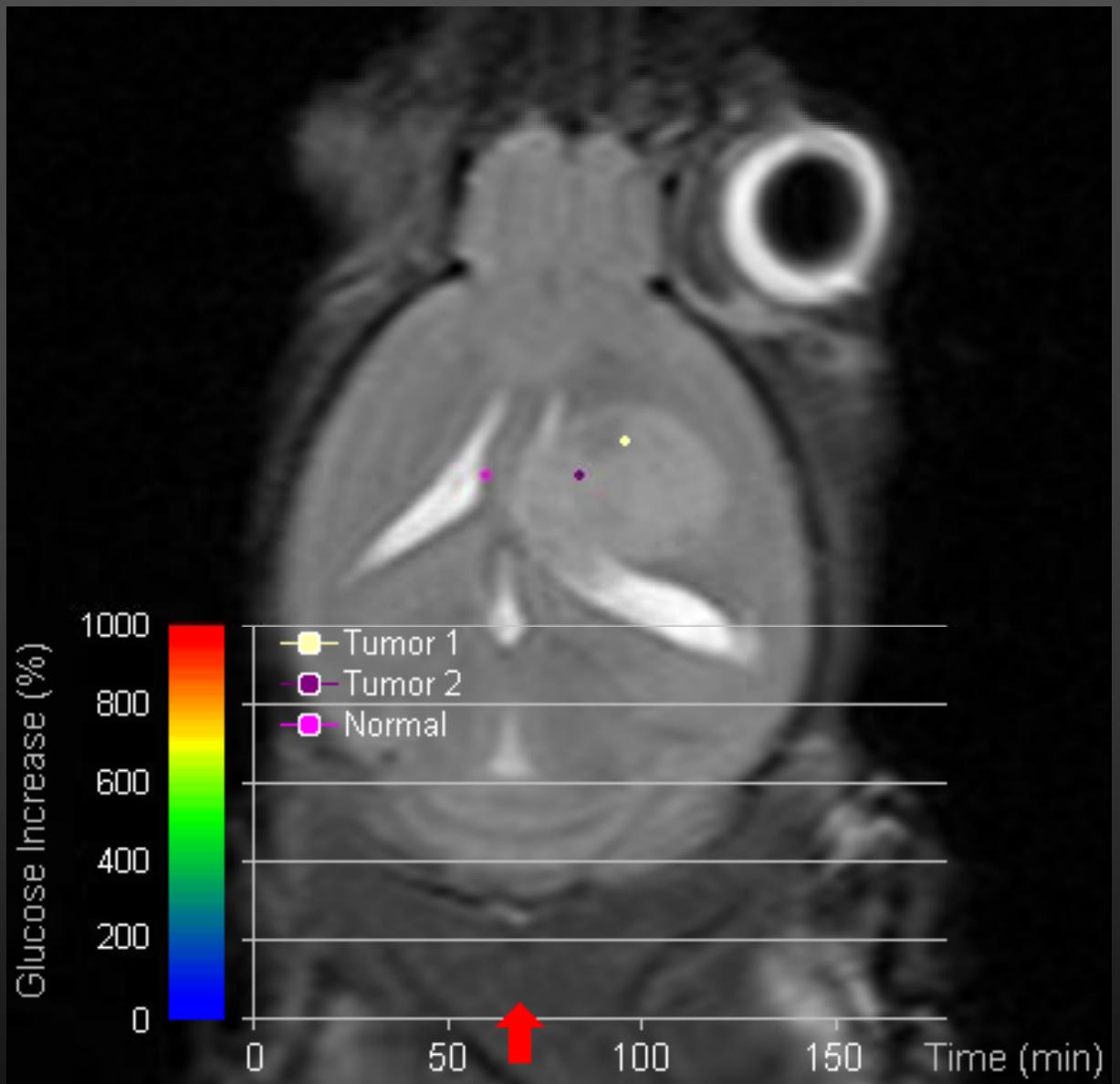
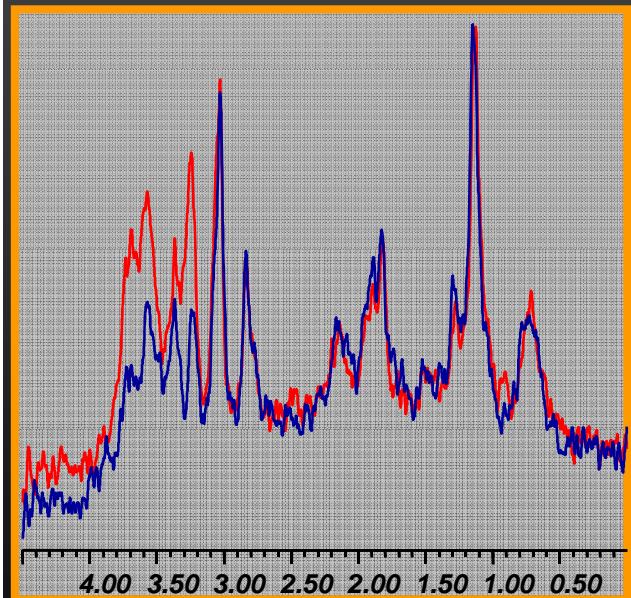
Histopathology (H&E):

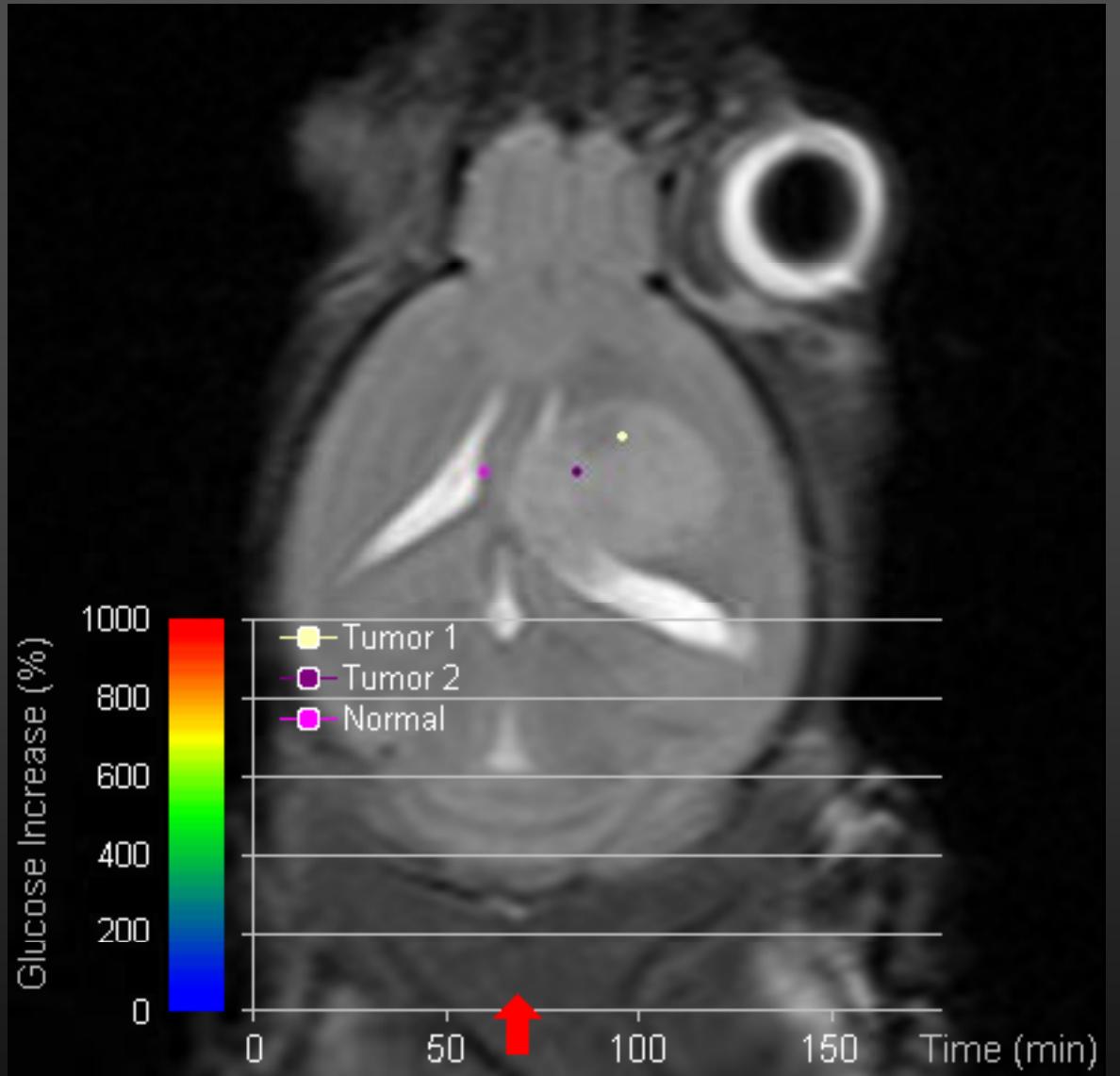
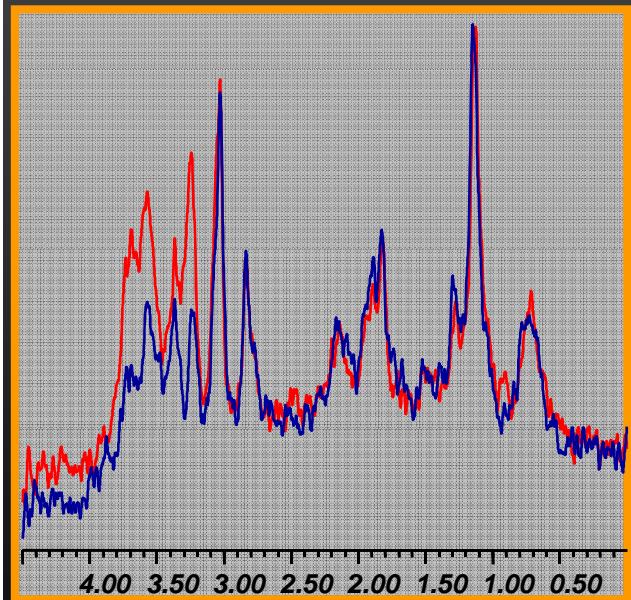


Effect of metabolome challenge
in animal models of cerebral
tumours:

Hiperglycemia in GL261
tumours







Extended IMAFEN

4 new research groups

CB06-01-1039 GIB-UB

IP: Javier Pavía

CB06-01-1031 GOA-HSCSP

IP: Ramon Mangues

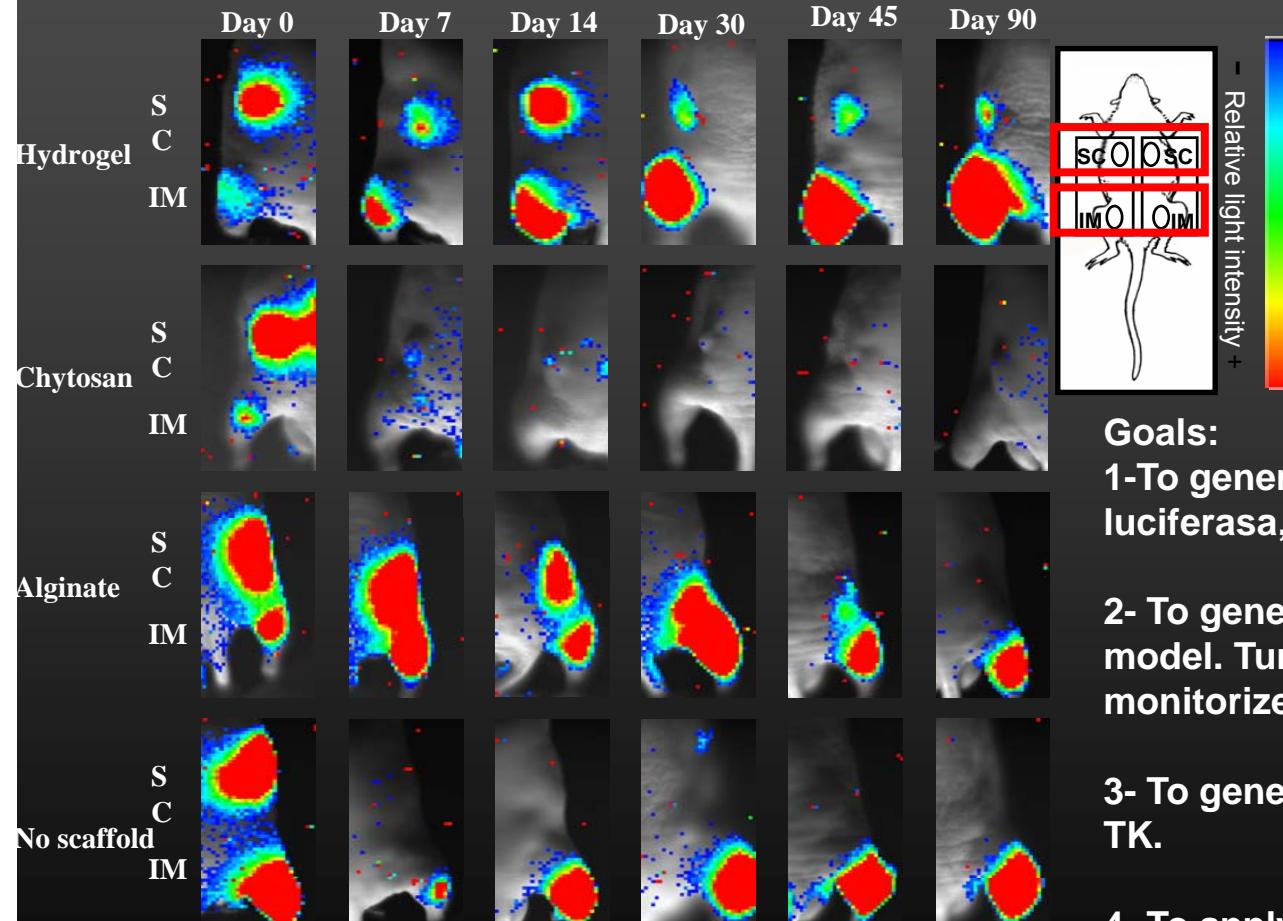
CB06-01-1035 CSIC-ICCC

IP: Jerónimo Blanco

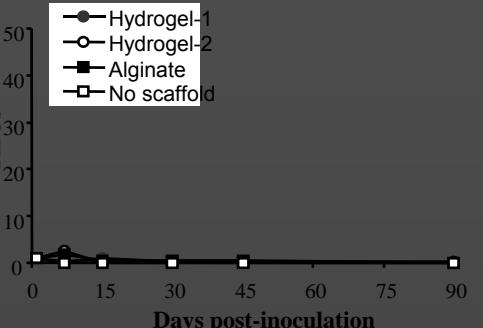
CB06-01-1044 BIT-UPM

IP: Andrés Santos

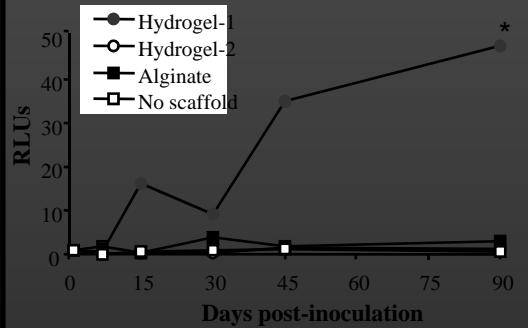
Analysis of Progenitor Cell-Scaffold Combinations by In-Vivo Non-Invasive Photonic Imaging



Normalized average SC implantations



Normalized average IM implantations

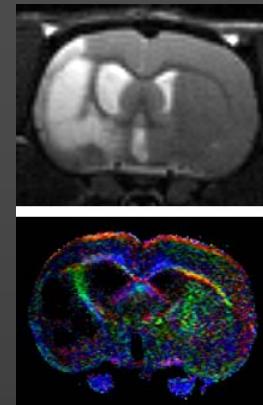
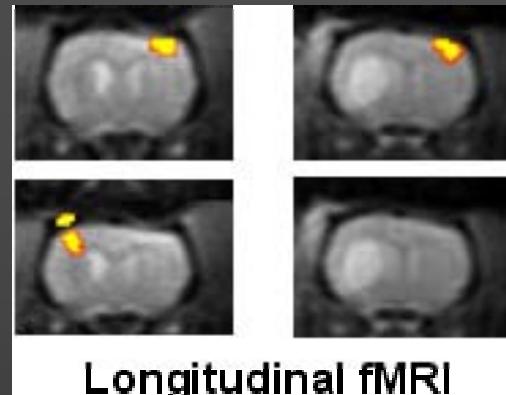


Goals:

- 1- To generate a lentiviral vector expressing luciferase, FE and TK.
- 2- To generate a murine cerebral tumour model. Tumour progression will be monitored by MR and/or bioluminescence.
- 3- To generate MSCs tagged with LR, FE and TK.
- 4- To apply the antitumoural therapy by using Ganciclovir (TK substrate).



group **CB06/01/1039** (GIB-UB)



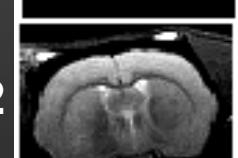
Diffusion tensor imaging

Multimodal Imaging

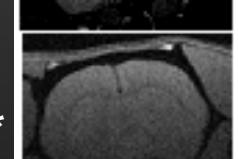
Diffusion



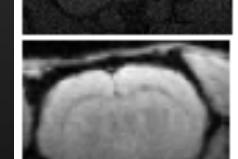
T2



T2*



T1



PASL

GOALS:

- To measure changes in multimodal MRI in an experimental model of cerebral ischaemia. To compare sequential images in the same animal in order to evaluate the damage and treatment effects. To improve postprocessing and co-registering.
- To acquire spectroscopic images and metabolite quantitation to better characterize the ischaemic penumbra.
- To quantify changes in cerebral perfusion by contrast injection, and to use new contrast agents to improve MRI enhancement. New contrast agents could be targeted against specific molecules to obtain molecular imaging *in vivo*.
- To visualize and track some specific cerebral cells, if the new contrast agents could target them.

Thank you!