

Brain PET imaging in awake mice and its application to human disease models

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- ✓ Overview of our research group
- ✓ Brain PET imaging in awake mouse
- ✓ Other PET study using small animals

Facility of Molecular Imaging at RIKEN

Kobe MI R&D Center



4-storied
Lot area: 6,000m²
Total floor area: 8,600m²

4F Laboratory animal breeding area

3F Office, Optical imaging, MALDI-TOF-MS, etc.

2F Office, Synthetic organic chemical labs, etc.

1F RI laboratory area, PET, MRI, etc.



KOBE Biomedical Innovation Cluster
(神戸医療産業都市)



<https://www.fbri-kobe.org/kbic/>

Radioisotope laboratory area

Major instrumentation

- 2 Cyclotrons
- 14 Automated synthetic robotics
- 2 PET/CT scanners for animals
- 1 CT scanners for small animals

- 8 Hot labs (including one GMP-based)
- 2 PET scanners for small animals
- 1 Optical imaging scanners for animals
- 1 MRI (3.0T) for animals and humans



PET scanner



PET/CT scanner



Cyclotron



Hot Cell



Automated synthesizers



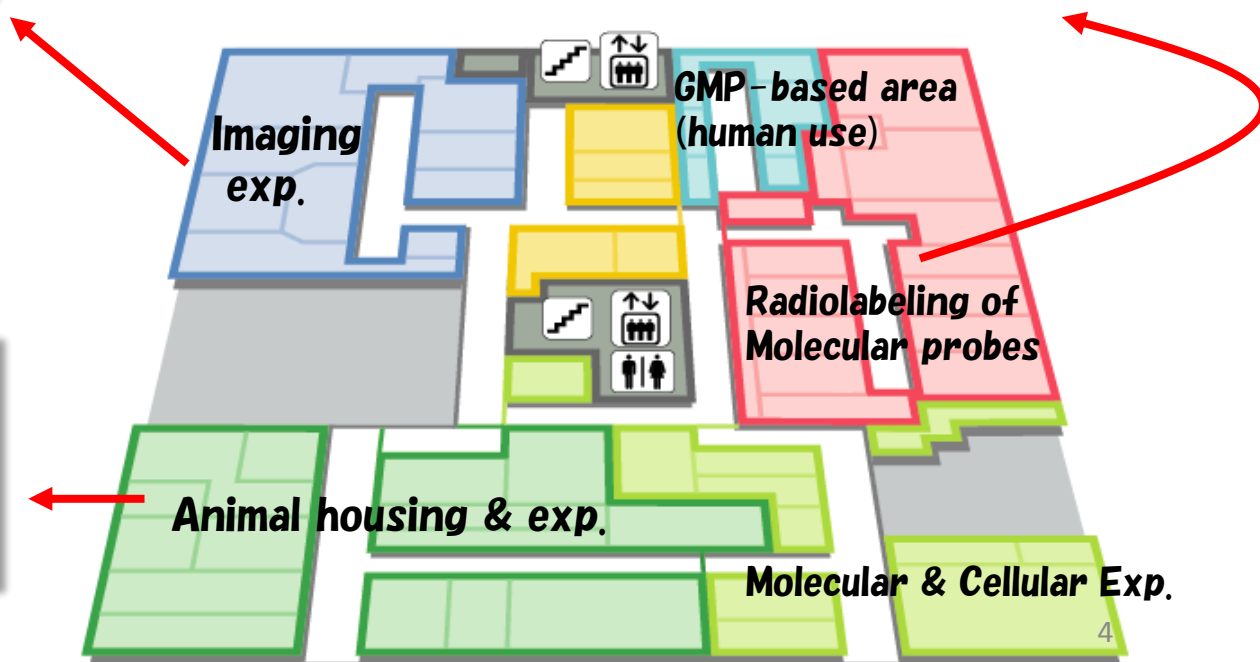
CT scanner



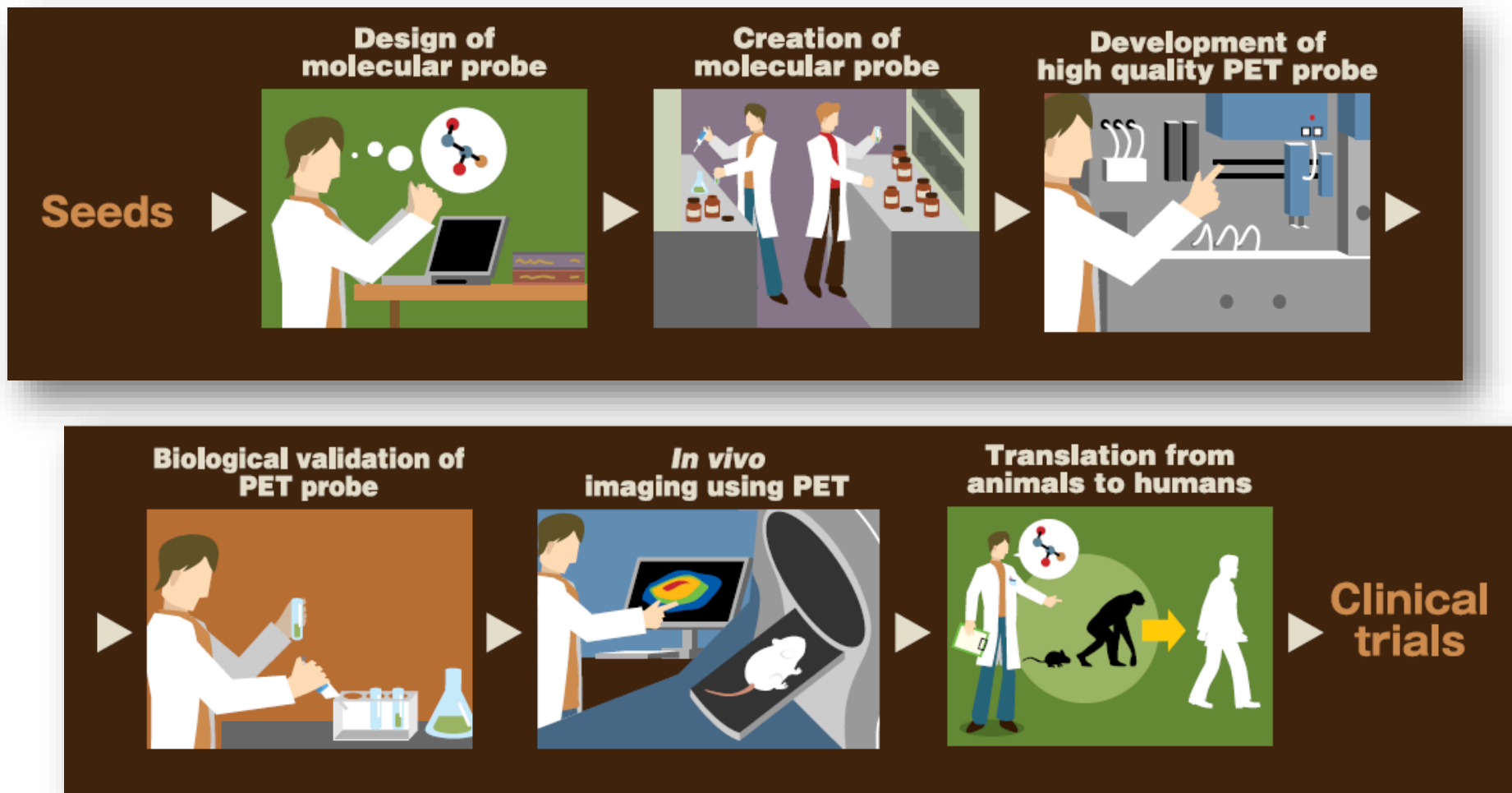
Optical imaging scanner



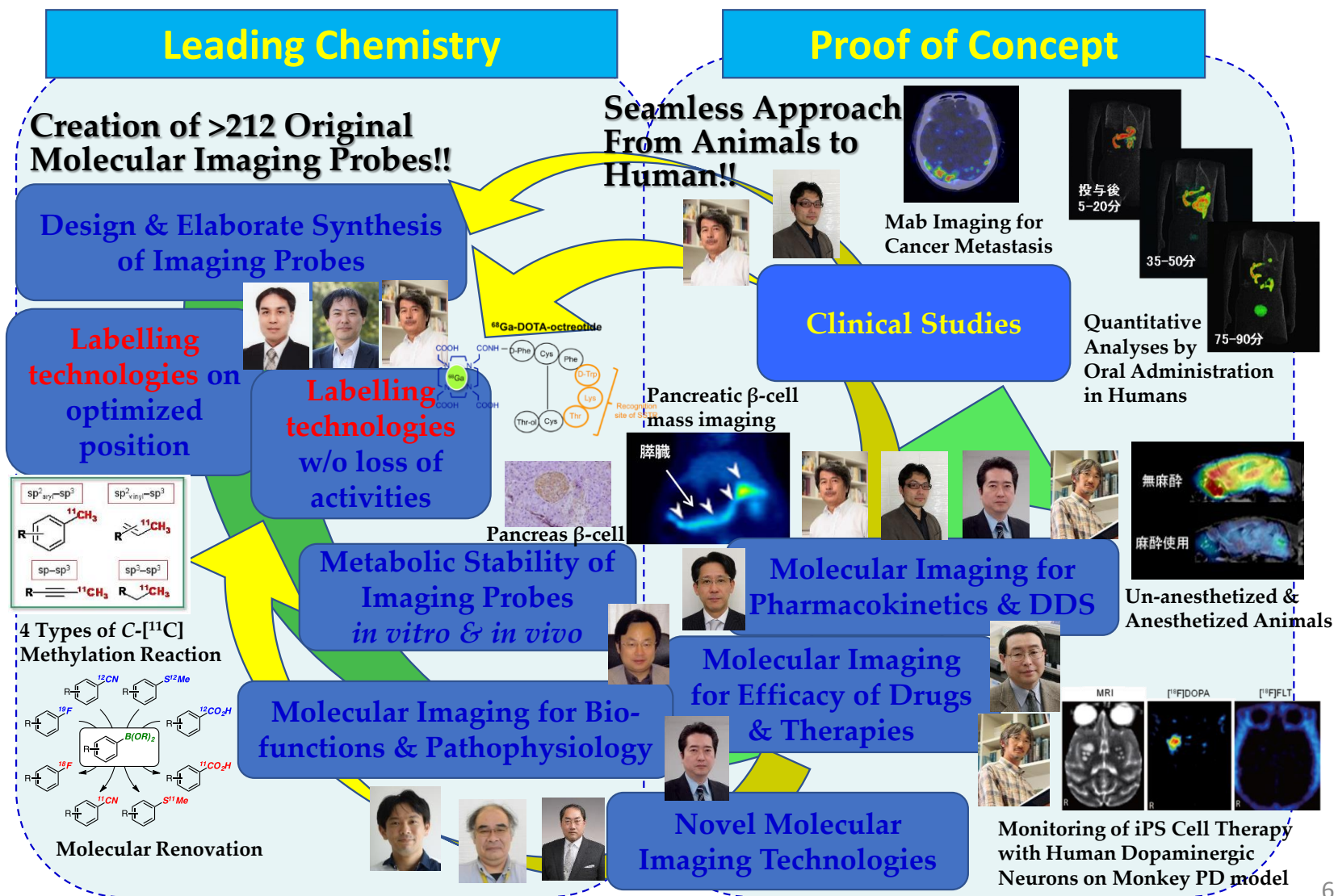
3T MRI



Workflow of Molecular Imaging



Workflow of Molecular Imaging





Why is PET central for application to human and functioning animals?

1. Ultra-high sensitivity (thus microdose)

ultra-high specific radioactivity (short half-life):

i.e., injection mass = 0.1-10 nmol (30-3,000 ng, if MW=300)

1'. Little perturbation to intrinsic system

2. Broad spectrum of target molecules

A variety of positron emitters for the radiolabel

^{11}C , ^{18}F , ^{13}N , ^{15}O ; “*Physiological!*”, ^{64}Cu , ^{68}Ga , ^{76}Br , ^{89}Zr , ^{124}I

principally, any organic compounds can be introduced

3. Highly quantitative even in depth of the body

coincidence detection of annihilation photons

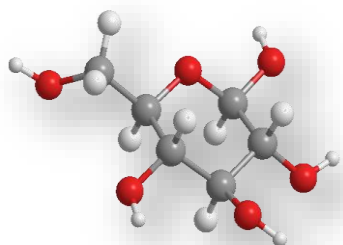
accurate attenuation correction

Positron emitters

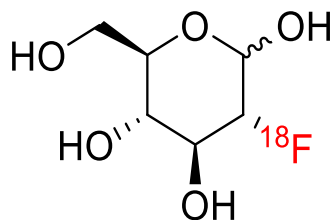
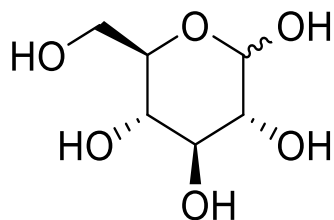
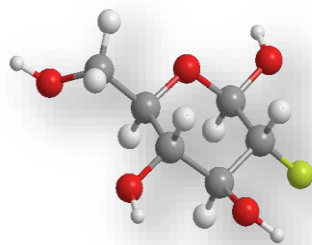
Radionuclides	Half-life	Nuclear reaction	Common precursor
^{11}C	20.4 min	$^{14}\text{N}(\text{p}, \alpha)^{11}\text{C}$	$^{11}\text{CO}_2$, ^{11}CO , $^{11}\text{CH}_4$
^{13}N	9.96 min	$^{16}\text{O}(\text{p}, \alpha)^{13}\text{N}$	$^{13}\text{NO}_3^-$, $^{13}\text{NO}_2^-$, $^{13}\text{NH}_3$
^{15}O	2.03 min	$^{14}\text{N}(\text{d}, \text{n})^{15}\text{O}$ $^{15}\text{N}(\text{p}, \text{n})^{15}\text{O}$	$^{15}\text{O}_2$, C^{15}O_2 , H_2^{15}O
^{18}F	110 min	$^{18}\text{O}(\text{p}, \text{n})^{18}\text{F}$	$^{18}\text{F}^-$, $^{18}\text{F}_2$
^{68}Ga	68 min	$^{68}\text{Ge}(\text{p}, \text{n})^{68}\text{Ga}$	^{68}Ga
^{64}Cu	12.7 hrs	$^{64}\text{Ni}(\text{p}, \text{n})^{64}\text{Cu}$	^{64}Cu
^{76}Br	16.2 hrs	$^{76}\text{Se}(\text{p}, \text{n})^{76}\text{Br}$	^{76}Br
^{89}Zr	3.26 days	$^{89}\text{Y}(\text{p}, \text{n})^{89}\text{Zr}$	^{89}Zr
^{124}I	4.18 days	$^{124}\text{Te}(\text{p}, \text{n})^{124}\text{I}$	^{124}I

[^{18}F]FDG-PET imaging

D-glucose
(ブドウ糖)

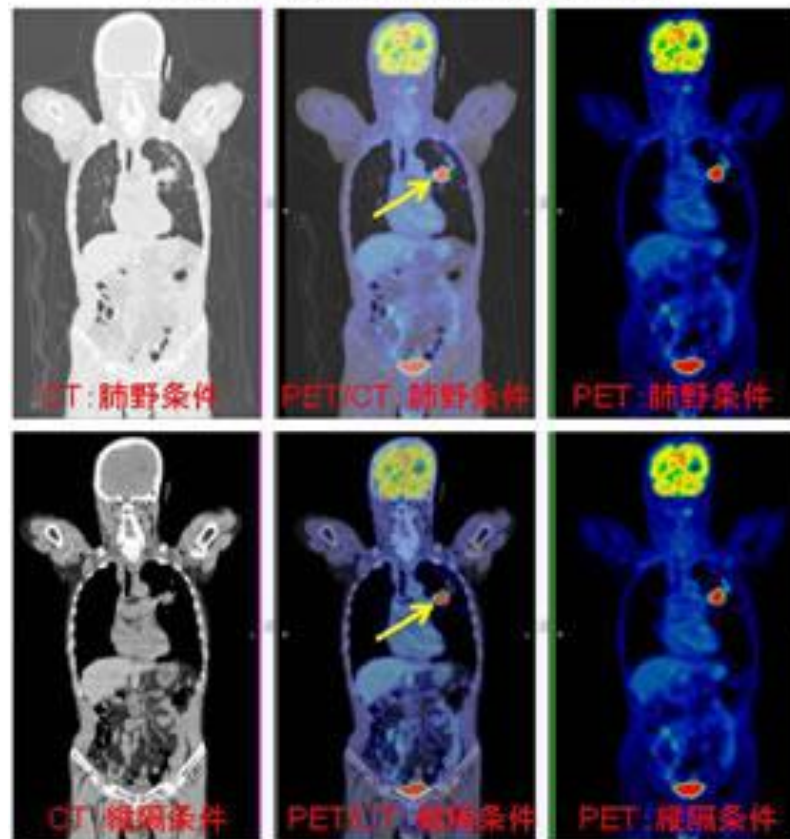


2-fluoro-2-deoxy-
D-glucose
(FDG)



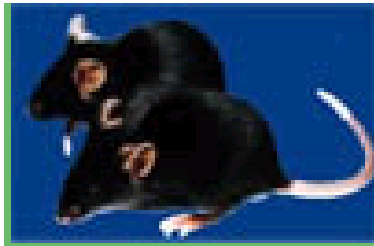
Human PET images with [^{18}F]FDG

FDG-PETのPET/CT画像：肺がんの例



Rodents (げっ歯類)

Mouse



Rat



- Homogeneity
- Short life span
- Inexpensive
- Large number
- Easy animal handling
- **Gene modification (mouse)**

Non-human primates (非ヒト霊長類)

Marmoset



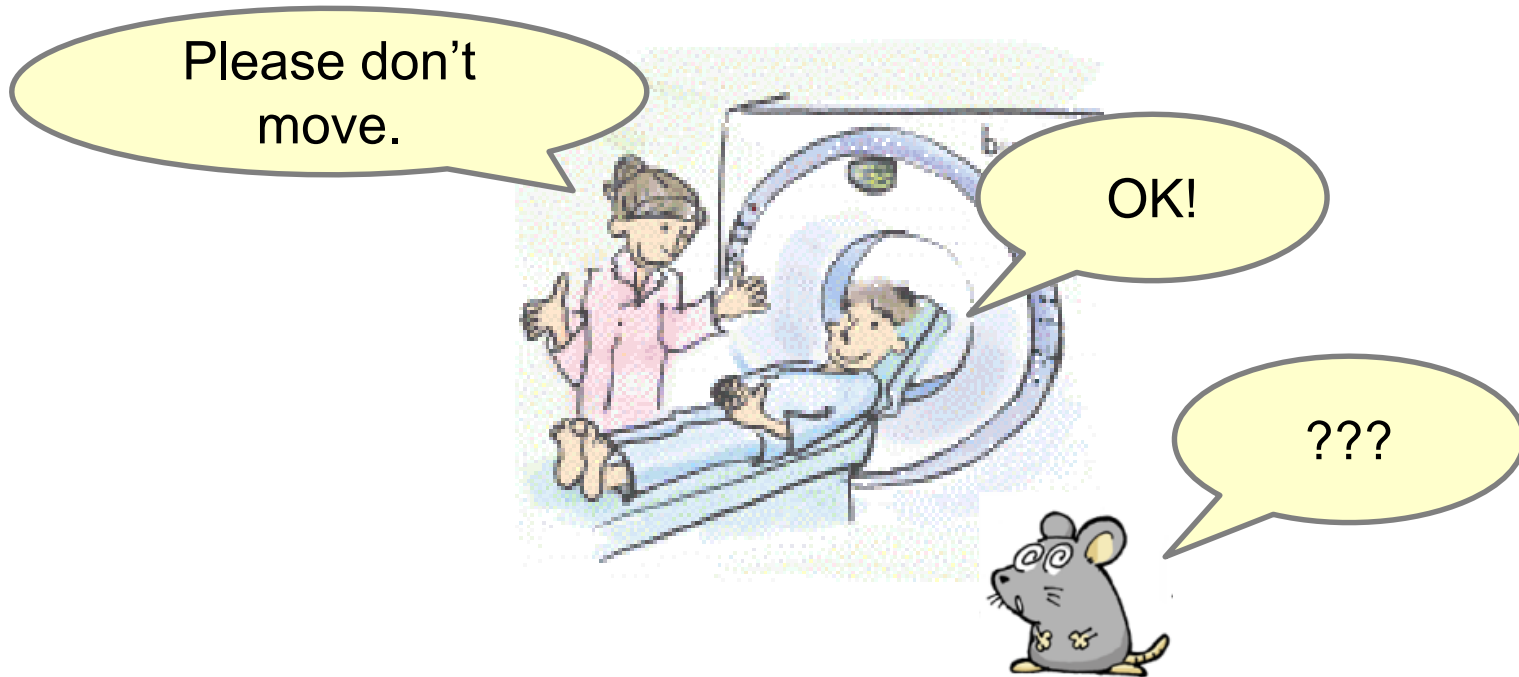
Monkey



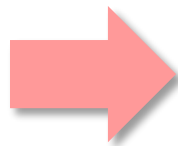
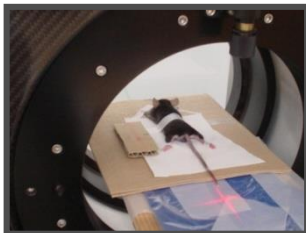
- Resemble to human
- Longitudinal course
- Expensive
- Small number
- Difficult animal handling
- **Higher brain function**

- ✓ Overview of our research group
- ✓ **Brain PET imaging in awake mouse**
- ✓ Other PET study using small animals

Why is anesthetics needed?



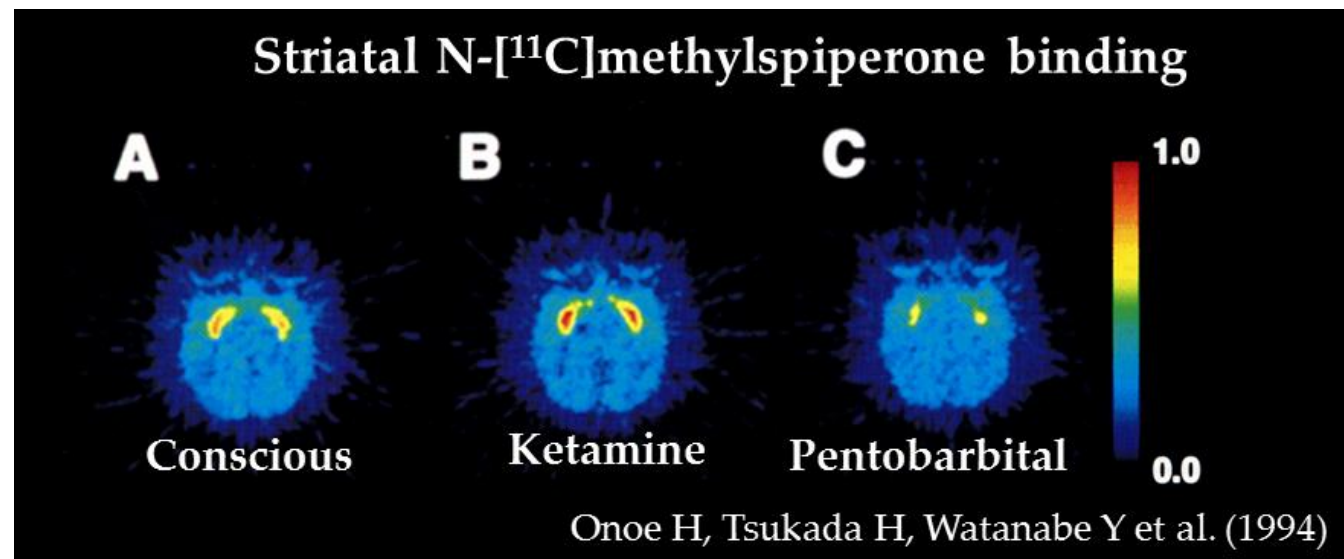
Under anesthetic condition...



Body temp.
Heart rate
Respiration
Neural activity

Why is anesthetics needed?

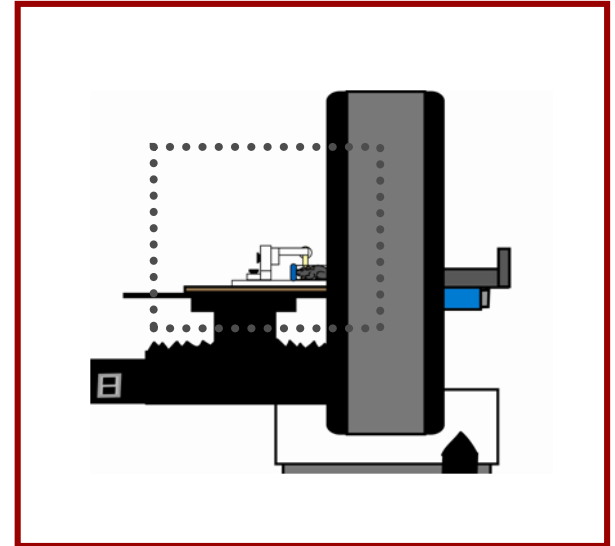
A PET study using Monkey



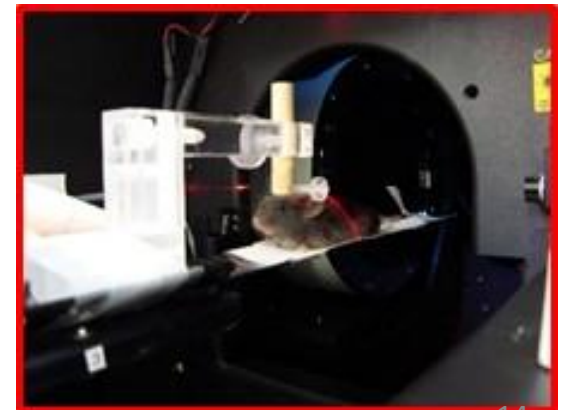
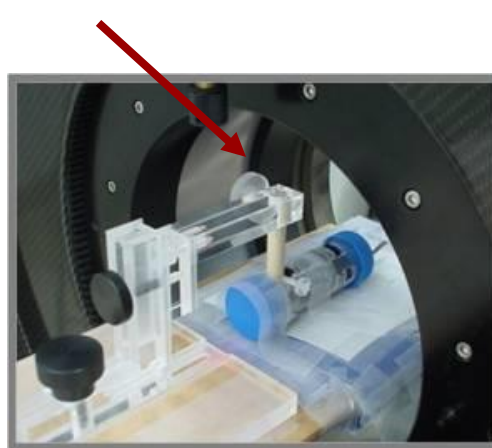
A method for brain PET imaging in awake mouse

Overview of the apparatus for immobilization

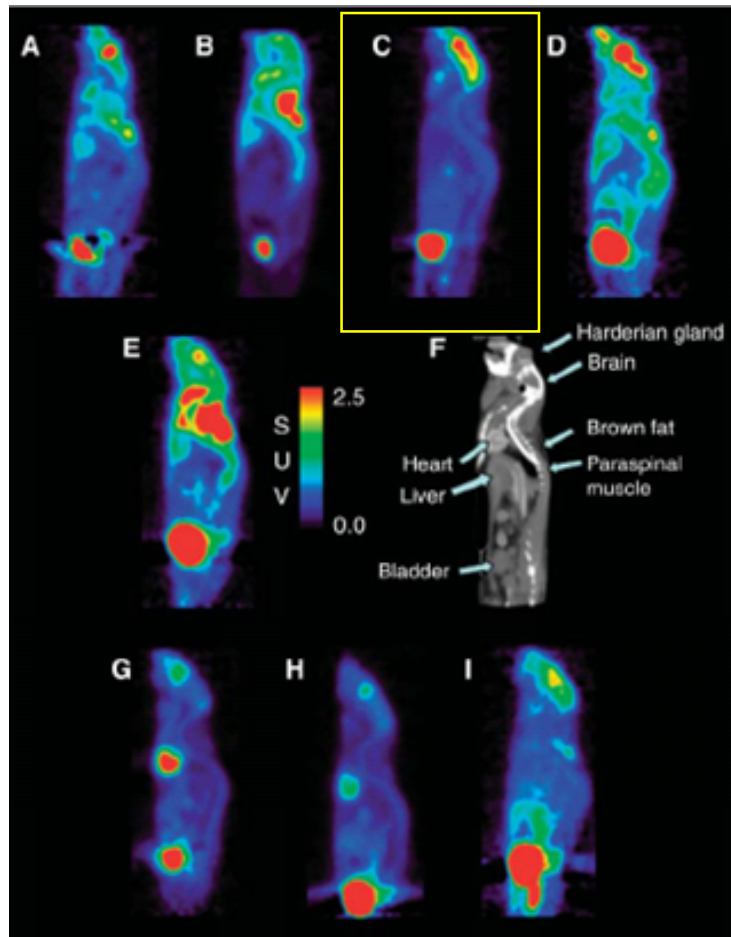
The head-holder



The apparatus for the head-hold



Influence on [^{18}F]FDG biodistribution under various conditions

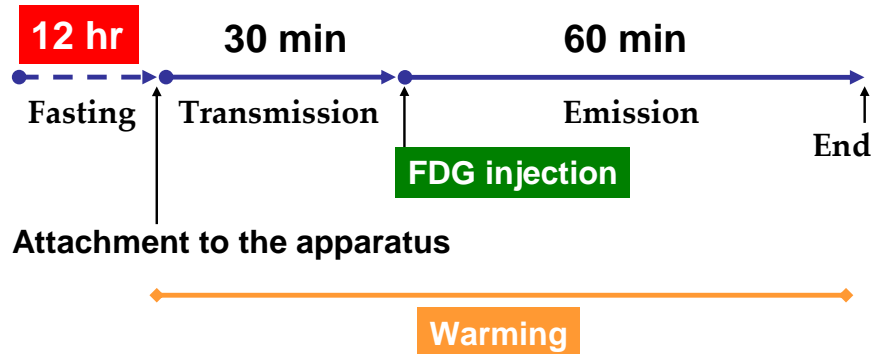


Fueger et al. (2006)

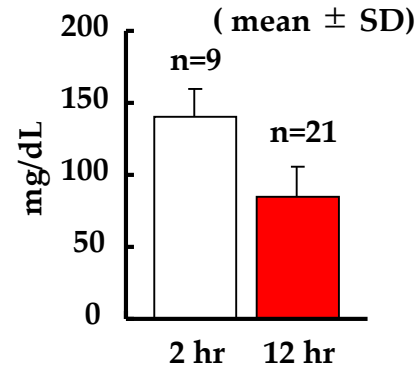
	Fasting	Warming	Anesthesia
A	No	Yes	No
B	Yes	No	No
C	Yes	Yes	No
D	Yes	Yes	No
E	No	No	No
			@ inj. FDG Isoflurane during PET scan
F	microCT sagittal view		
G	No	Yes	Isoflurane
H	Yes	Yes	Isoflurane
I	Yes	Yes	Ketamine

Improvement of brain [^{18}F]FDG uptake in awake mice

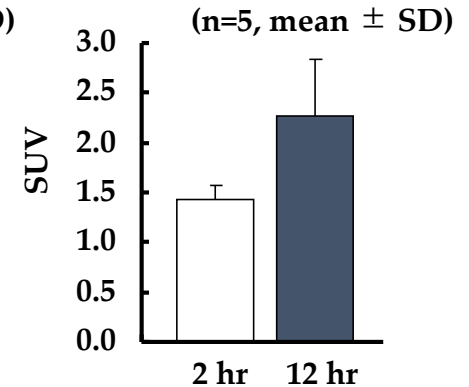
Experimental procedure



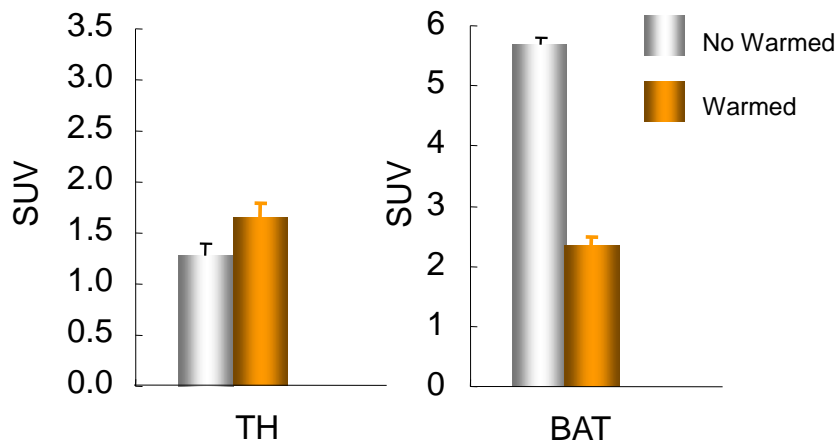
Blood glucose



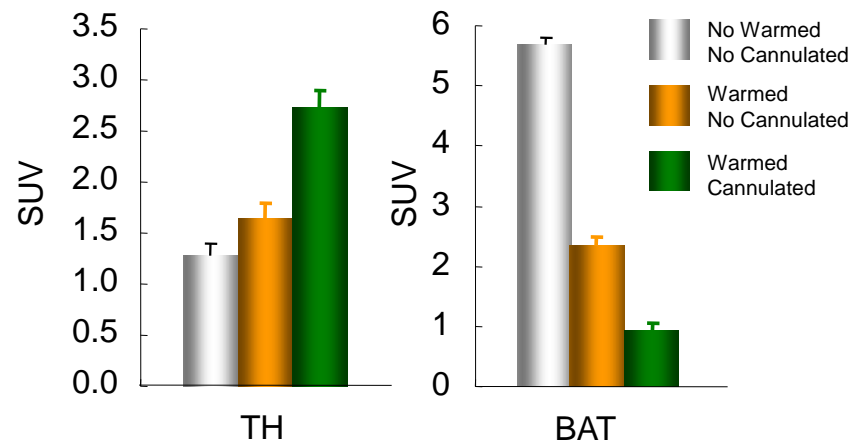
Thalamic [^{18}F]FDG uptake



Warming

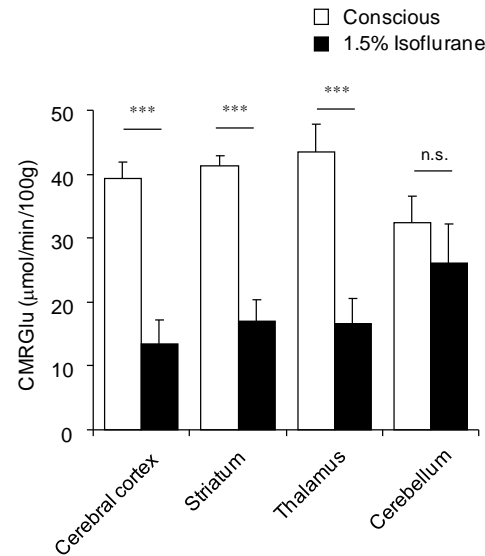


FDG injection





RIKEN Center for Biosystems Dynamics Research

Mizuma et al., *J Nucl Med* (2010)

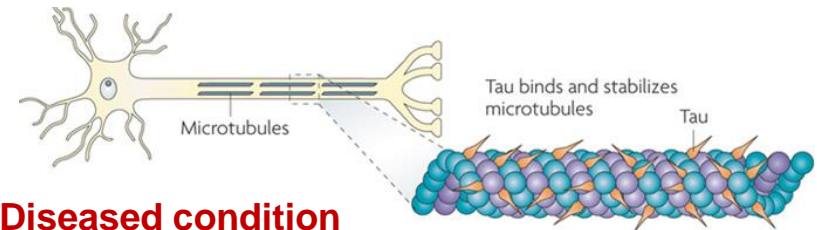
Tauopathy is a class of neurodegenerative diseases, caused by the pathological aggregation of hyper-phosphorylated tau proteins.

Related disease

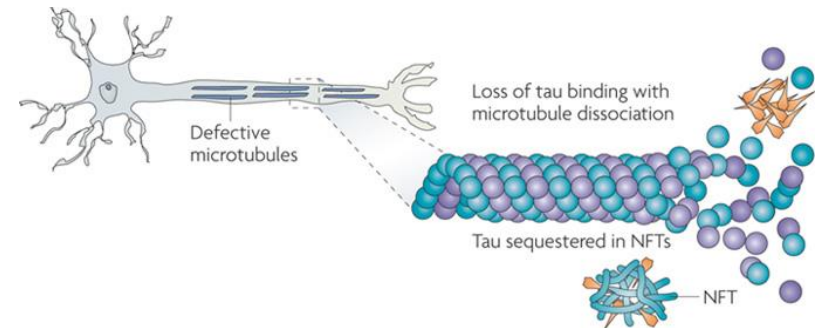
- Alzheimer's disease (AD)
- Frontotemporal dementia (FTD)
- Corticobasal degeneration (CBD)
- Frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD)

Structures of microtubule

Healthy condition



Diseased condition



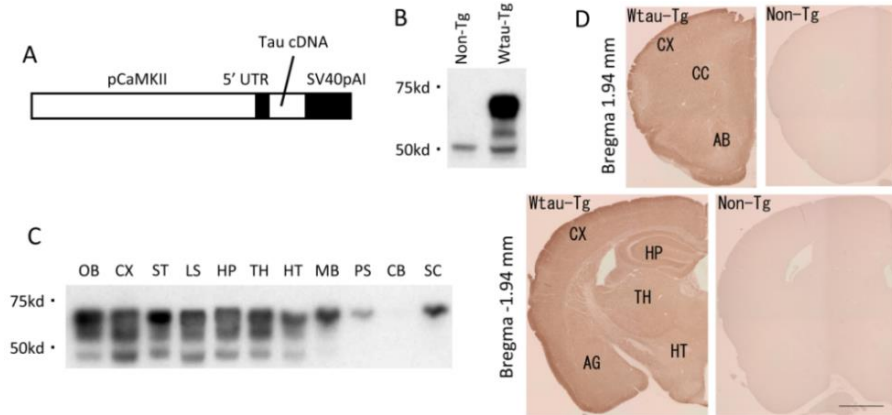
Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery

Brunden et al., *Nat Rev Drug Discover* (2009)

Comparison of other mouse models of tauopathy

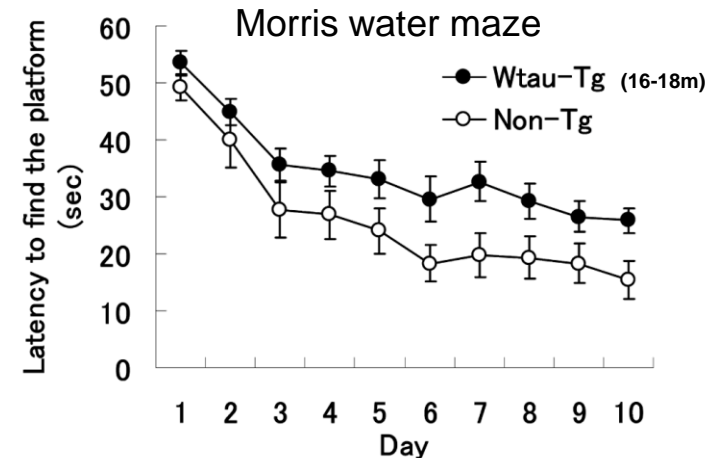
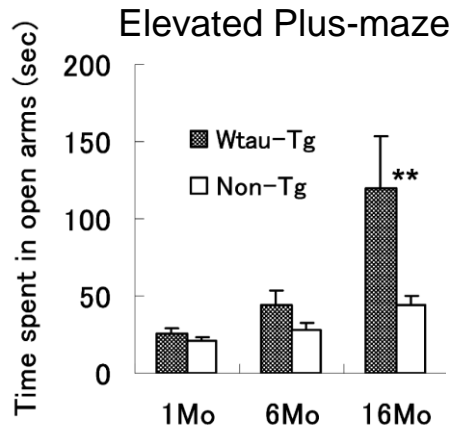
Mutation/construct	Promoter	Cognition	Motor	Pathology
4R/2N isoform	Thy 1	Impairment	Deficit	Hyperphosphorylated PHFs
P301L	Thy 1.2	Impairment	Deficit	Tangle pathology detectable at 2.5 M
rTg4510 (P301L)	Prion protein	Impairment	Deficit	Tangle pathology detectable at 3 M
P301S	Prion protein	Impairment	Deficit	Synapse loss, glial activation
Tg601 (4R/2N)	CaMK II	Impairment	Normal	?

Exogenous tau protein level



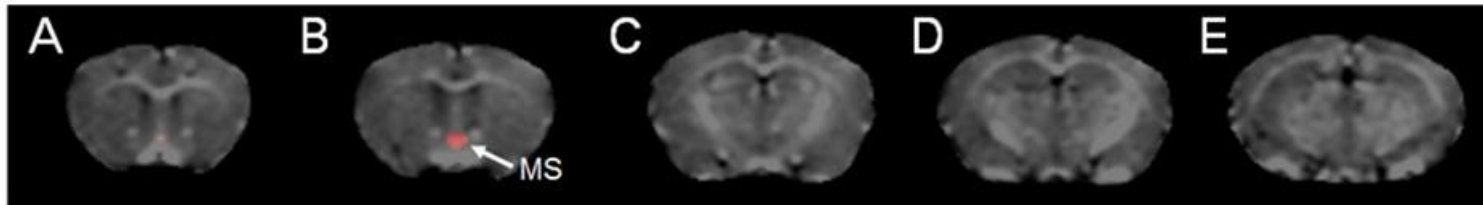
Tg601 mouse was uniquely developed as a model of tauopathy, which overexpressed **the wild-type human tau protein (4R2N type)** under the control of CaMK-II promoter.

Behavioral characterization

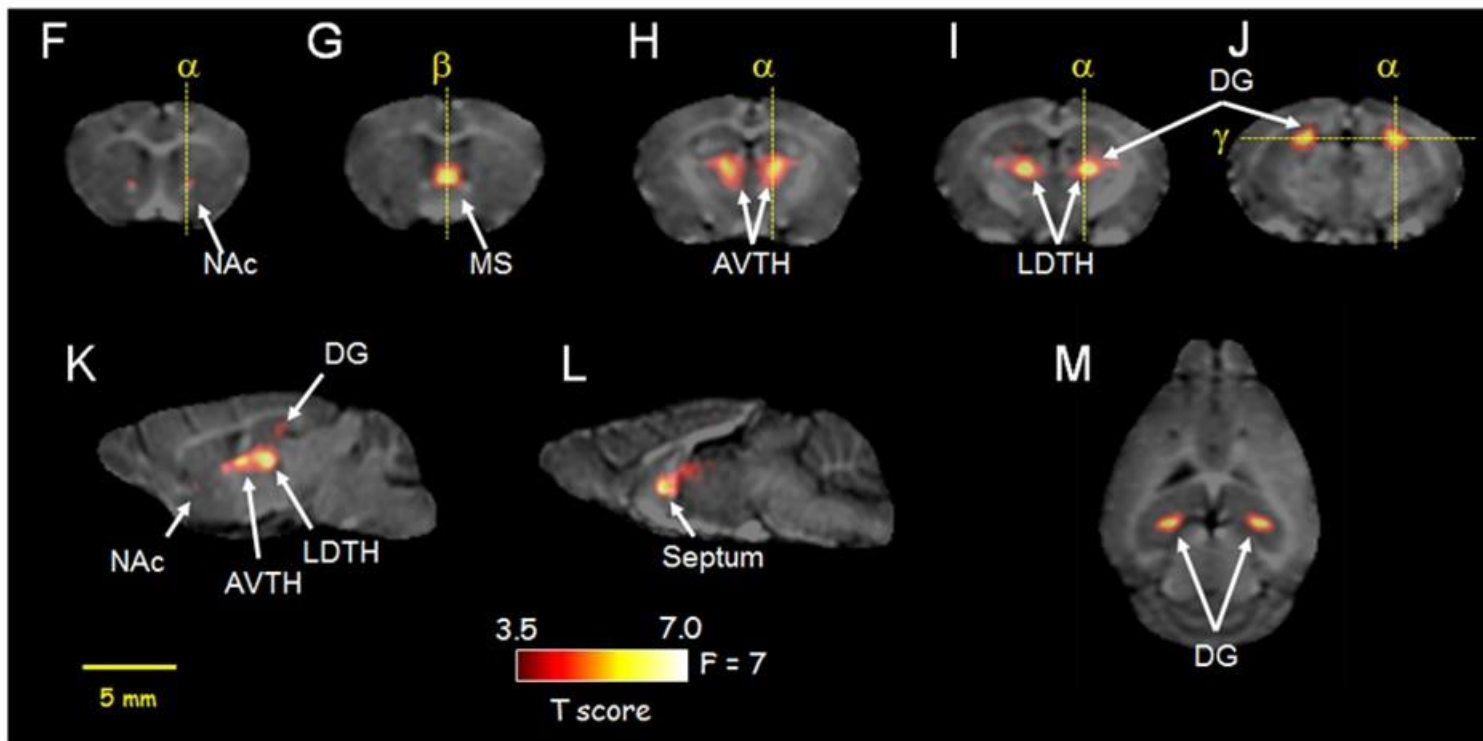


Decrease in [^{18}F]FDG uptake in Tg601 mice

Adult (6 months)



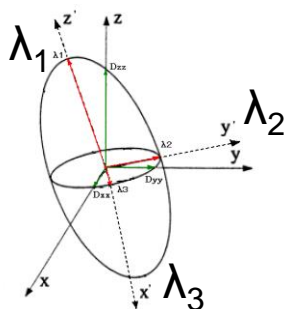
Old (18-months)



Low septo-hippocampal connectivity in old tg601 mice measured by ex vivo DT tractography

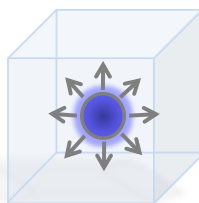
DT tractography For visualization of neuroanatomical tracts
e.g. disease progression, brain development

Fractional anisotropy (FA)



Basser et al.,
Biophys J, (1994)

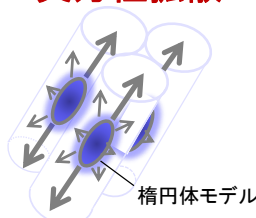
等方性拡散



$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3$$

$$FA = 0$$

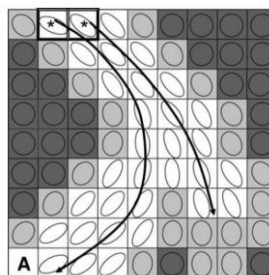
異方性拡散



$$\lambda_1 \gg \lambda_2 = \lambda_3$$

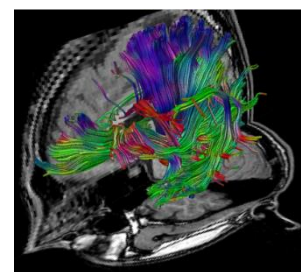
$$FA \doteq 1$$

追跡方法



Mori & Zhang, *Neuron* (2006)

トラクトグラフィ

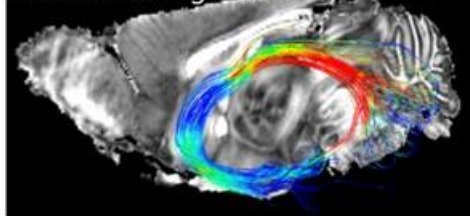


Non-tg

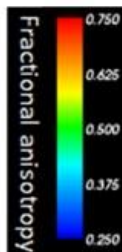
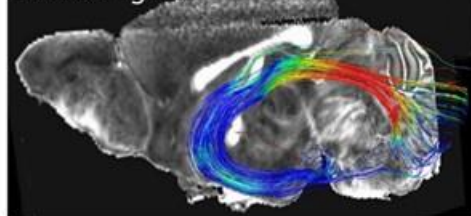
Tg601

Adult (6M)

A. Adult non-tg

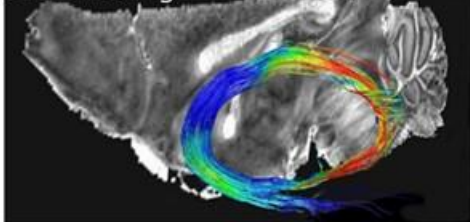


C. Adult Tg601

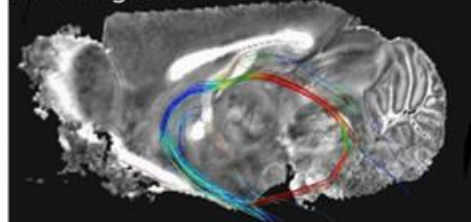


Old (16M)

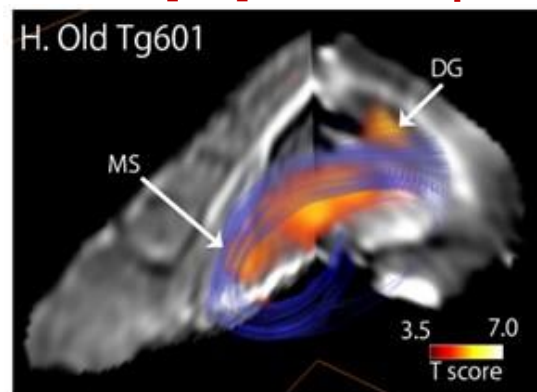
B. Old non-tg



D. Old Tg601



With [¹⁸F]FDG T-map



In collaboration with Drs. Keiko Hikishima & Hideyuki Okano
(Keio Univ. & Cent. Inst. Exp. Animals)

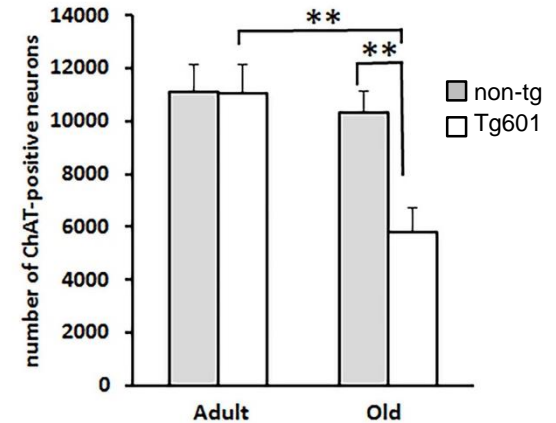
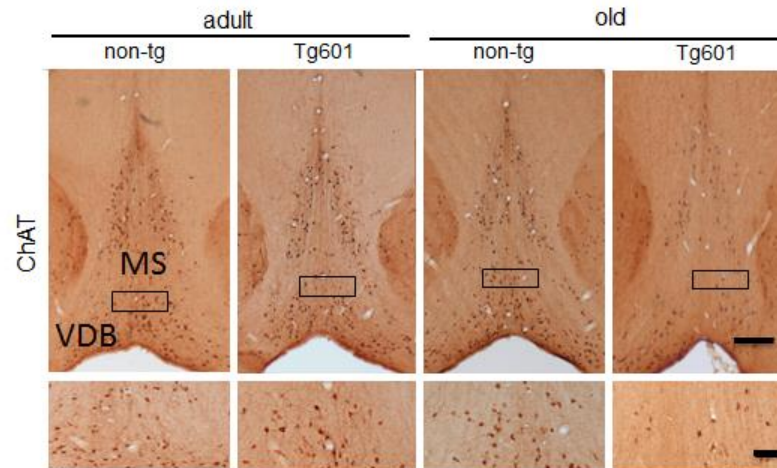
Hara et al., *Curr Alzheimer Res*, in press

The number of choline acetyltransferase (chat)-positive neurons decreased in the medial septum in old tg601 mice

Immunohistochemistry

ChAT

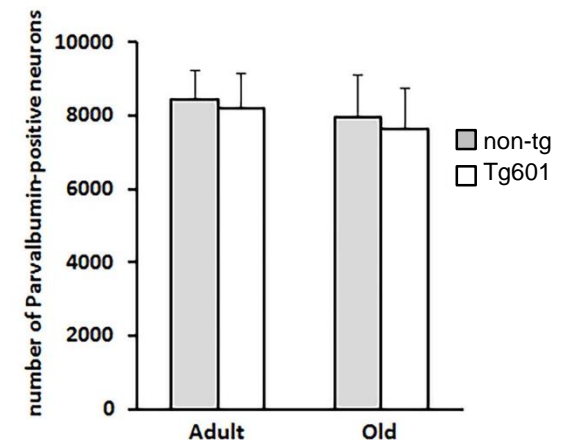
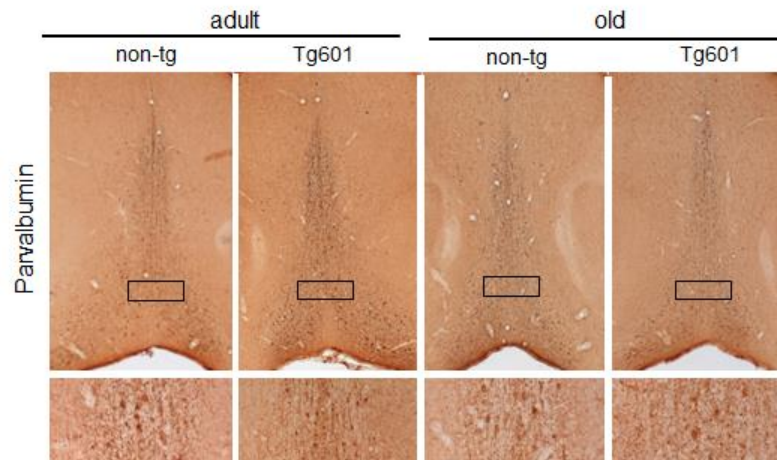
Cholinergic neuron



** $P < 0.01$

Parvalbumin

GABAergic neuron



Diagnostic criteria *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Fifth Edition, DSM-5 (2013)*

A. Persistent deficits in social communication and social interaction

- A-1. Failure to initiate or respond to social interactions
- A-2. A total lack of facial expressions and nonverbal communication
- A-3. Absence of interest in peers.

B. Restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities

- B-1. Stereotyped or repetitive motor movements, use of objects, or speech
- B-2. Insistence on sameness, inflexible adherence to routines, or ritualized patterns or verbal or nonverbal behavior
- B-3. Highly restricted, fixated interests that are abnormal in intensity or focus
- B-4. Hyper- or hyporeactivity to sensory input or unusual interest in sensory aspects of the environment

C. Symptoms must be present in the early developmental period

D. Symptoms cause clinically significant impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of current functioning.

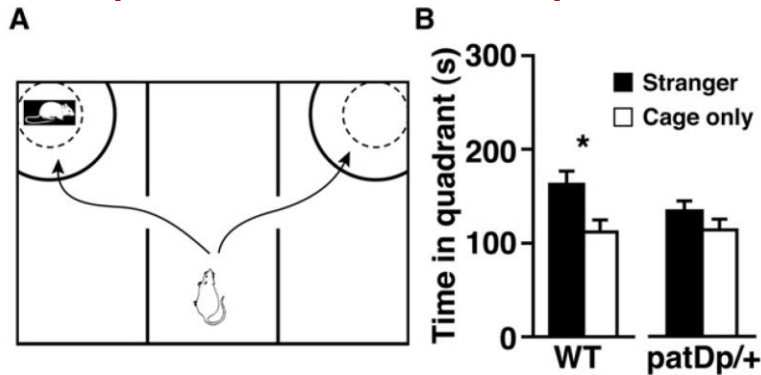
E. These disturbances are not better explained by intellectual disability or global developmental delay

Prevalence About 1 in 68 children has been identified (about 4.5 times more boys than girls)

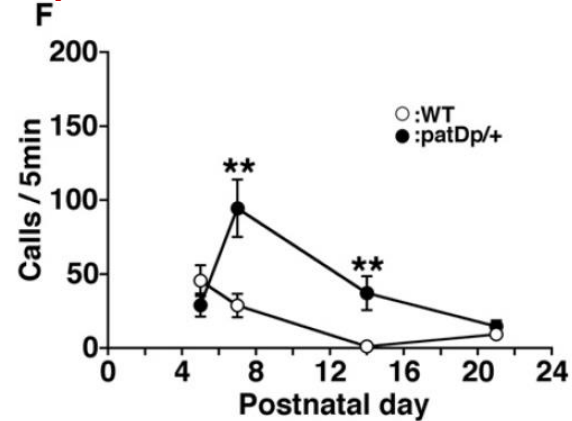
Treatment There are no medications that can cure ASD or treat the core symptoms.

ASD-like symptoms in patDp/+ mouse

Social interaction (three-chamber test)

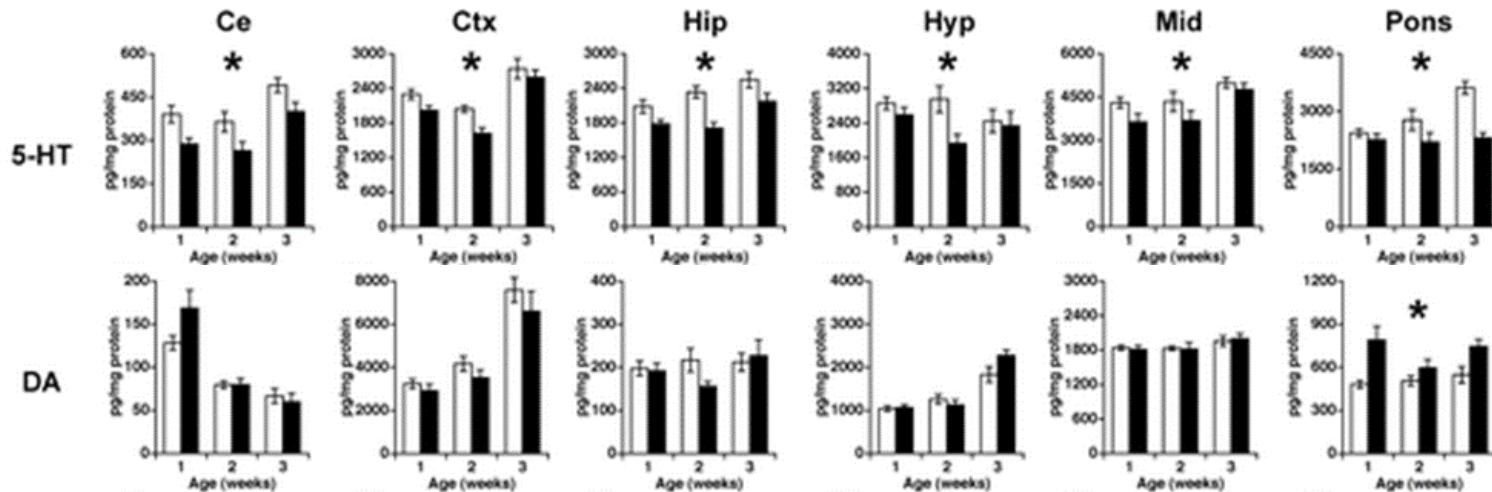


Communicative behavior (ultrasonic vocalization)



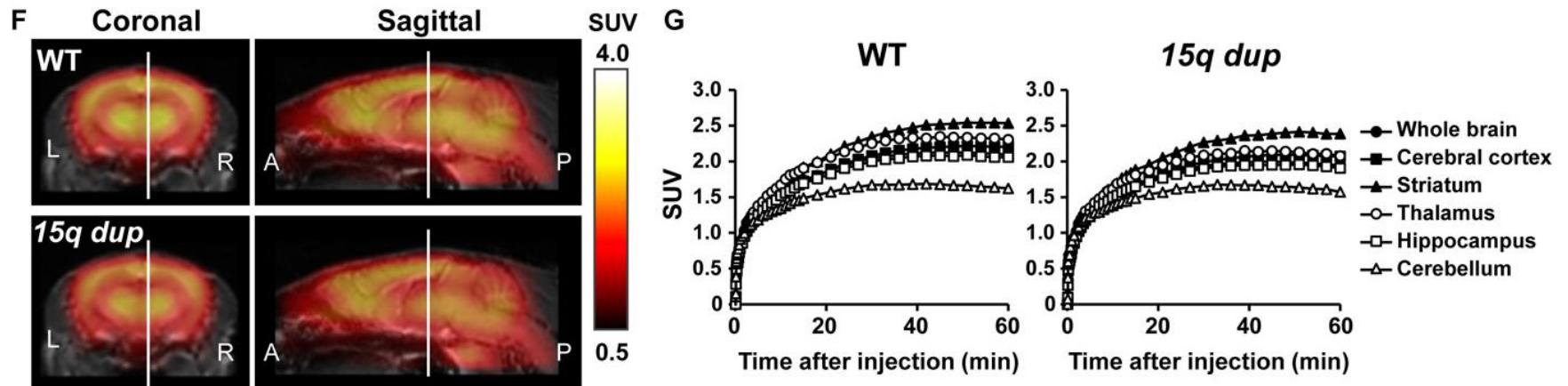
Brain monoamine levels

Nakatani et al., *Cell* (2009)



Tamada et al., *PLoS ONE* (2010)

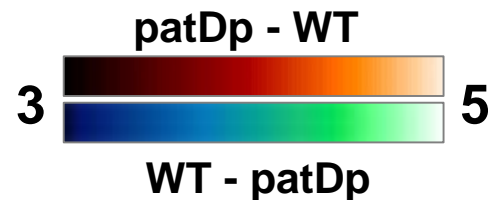
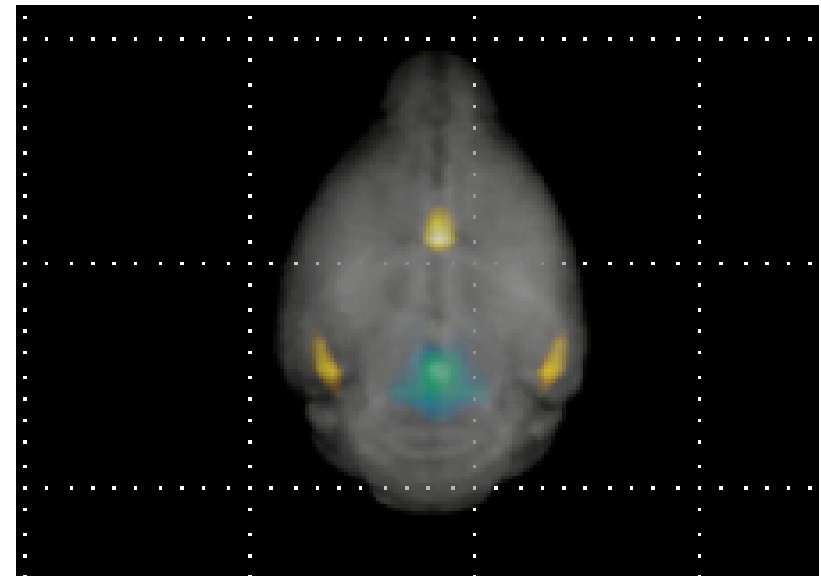
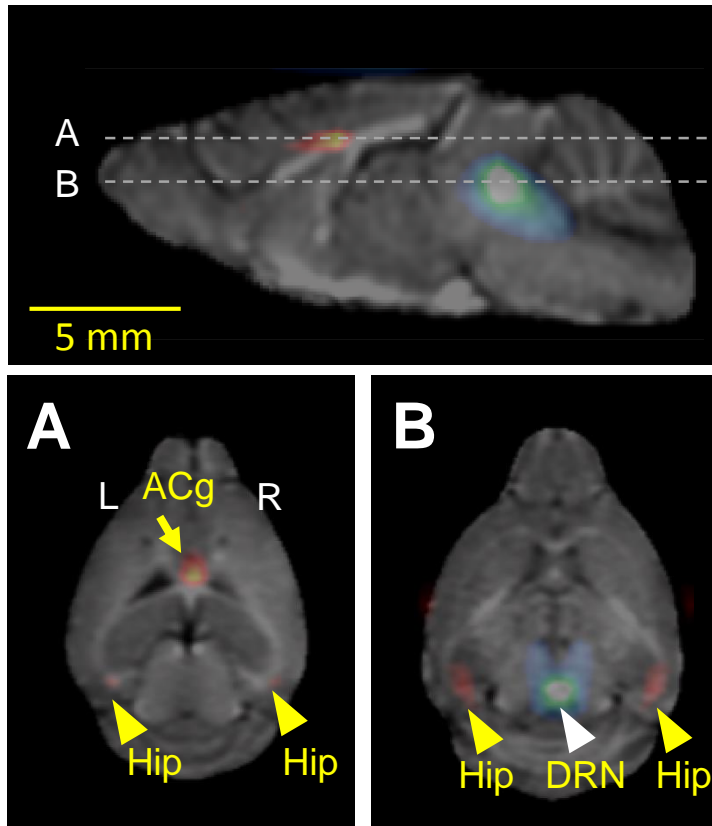
PET images with [^{18}F]FDG



Nakai et al., *Sci Adv* (2017)

A voxel-based statistical analysis

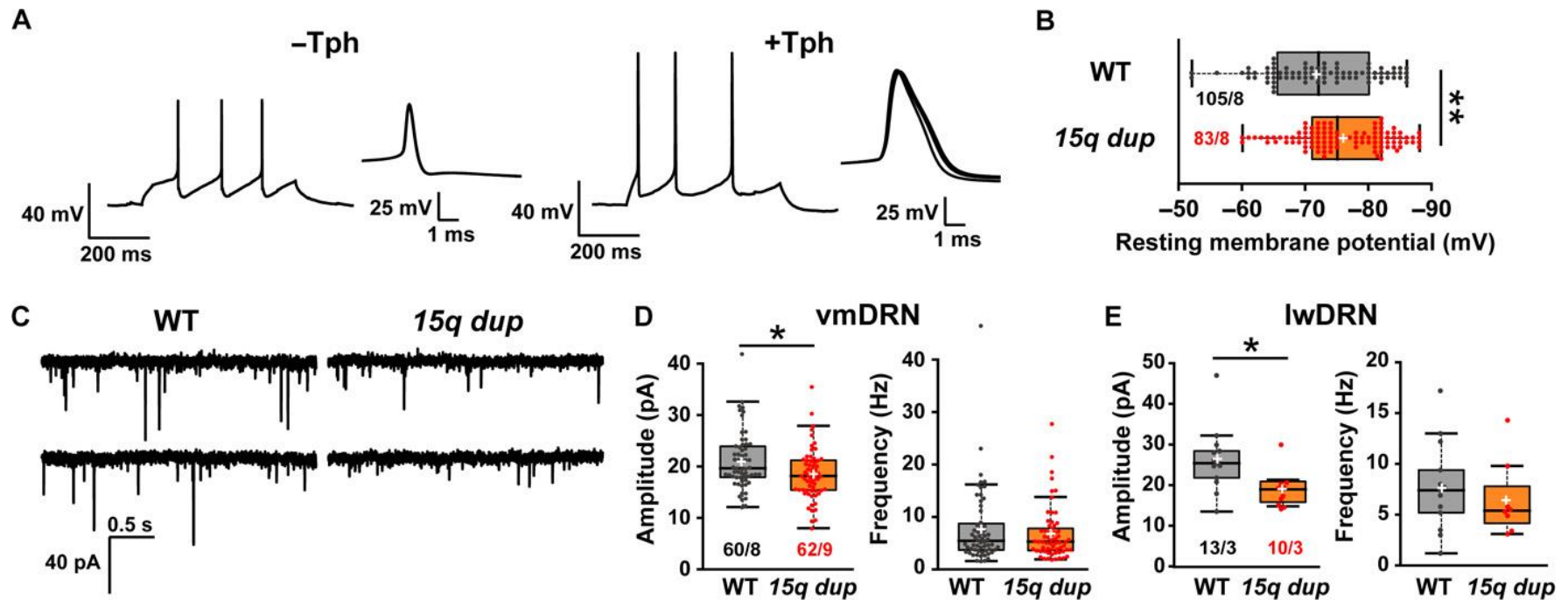
3D image



uncorrected

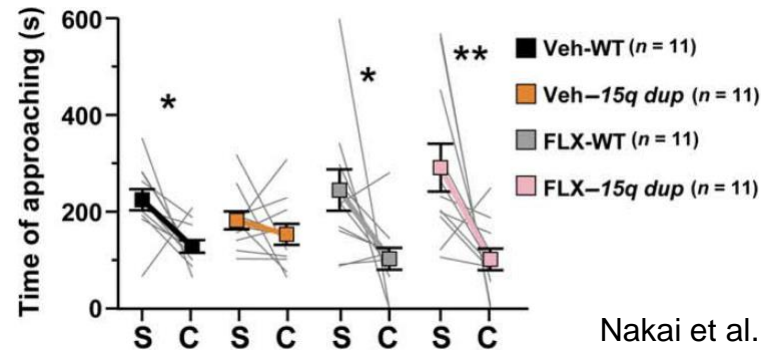
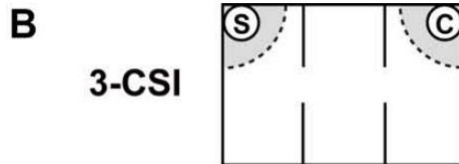
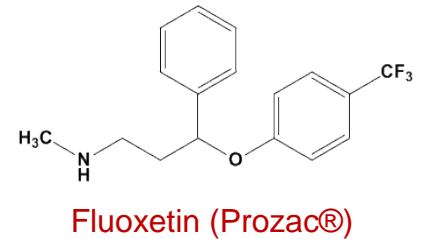
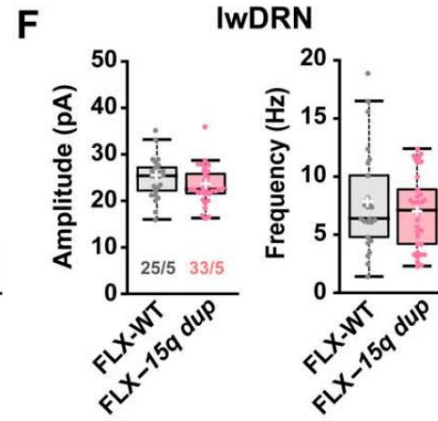
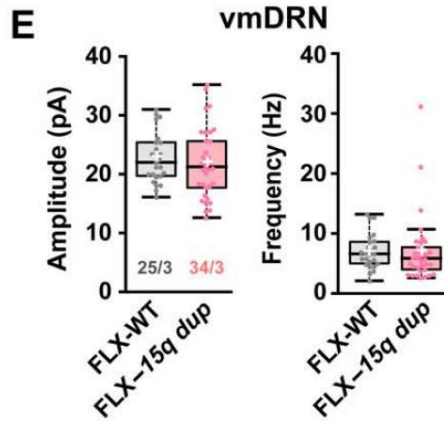
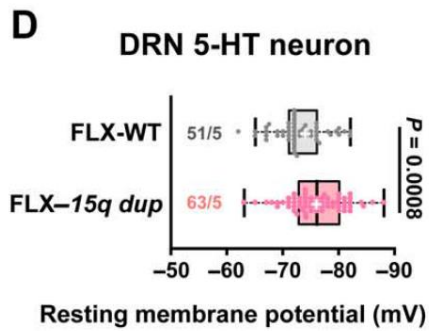
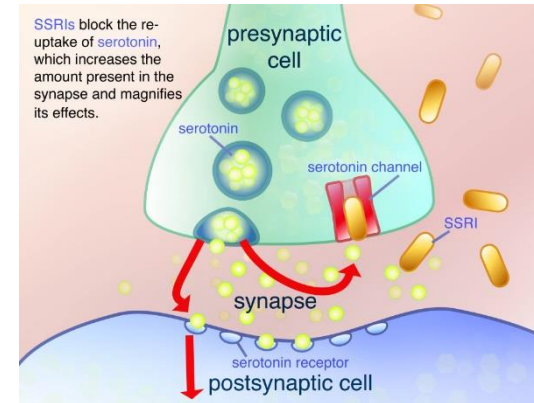
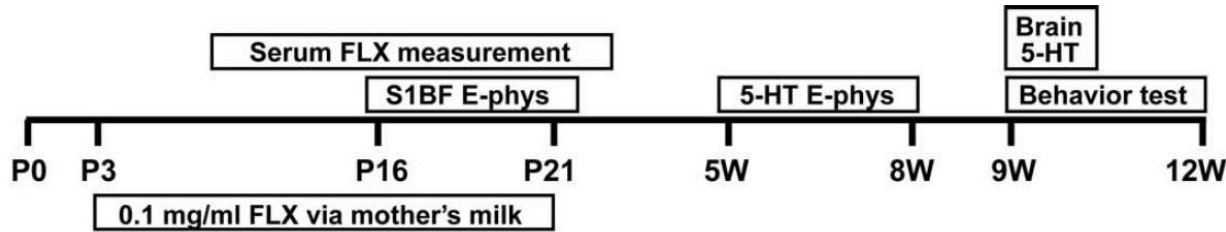
Nakai et al., *Sci Adv* (2017)

In vitro electrophysiological study



Nakai et al., *Sci Adv* (2017)

Restoration by SSRI treatment



Nakai et al., *Sci Adv* (2017)

1. *Ex vivo* DT MRI tractography and *in vivo* voxel-based statistical analysis of [^{18}F]FDG-PET revealed the selective involvement of the septo-hippocampal pathway in a wild-type tau overexpressing Tg601 mouse model.
2. Histological analysis identified decreases in the number of ChAT-positive neurons in the septum.
1. A voxel-based statistical analysis of [^{18}F]FDG-PET revealed that glucose metabolism was decreased in the DRN in patDp/+ mice
2. In vitro electrophysiological study identified the abnormalities of 5-HT neurons in DRN.
3. The abnormalities of the model mouse were improved by SSRI treatment

Our PET imaging method would provide for detection of regional brain abnormalities and for efficient biological evaluation method in the process of drug developments.

- ✓ Overview of our research group
- ✓ Brain PET imaging in awake mouse
- ✓ Other PET study using small animals

Overview: Immuno-PET



Dr. Kanayama

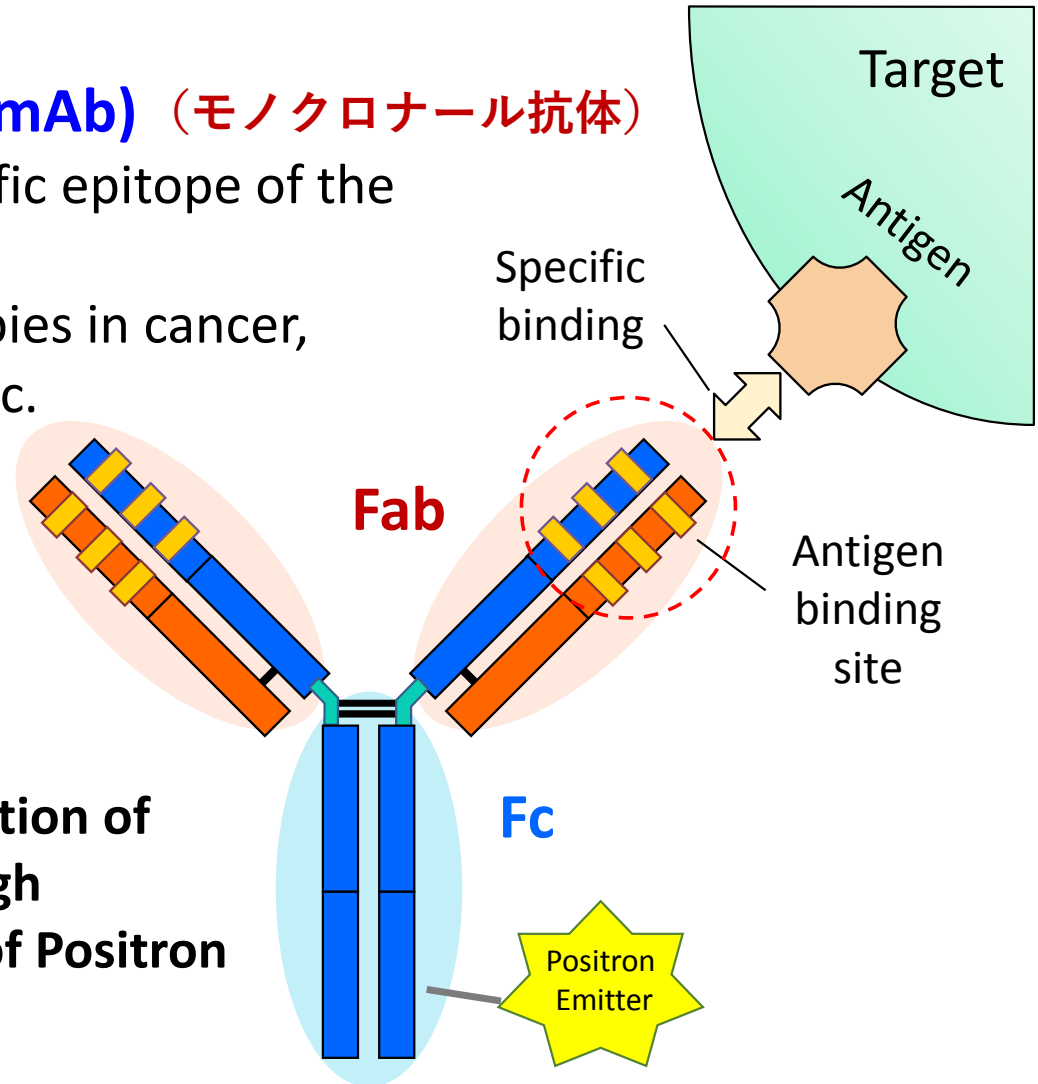
Monoclonal antibody (mAb) (モノクローナル抗体)

- selectively bind to specific epitope of the antigen
- used for targeted therapies in cancer, autoimmune disease, etc.

Antibody preparation (抗体医薬)

Immuno-PET:

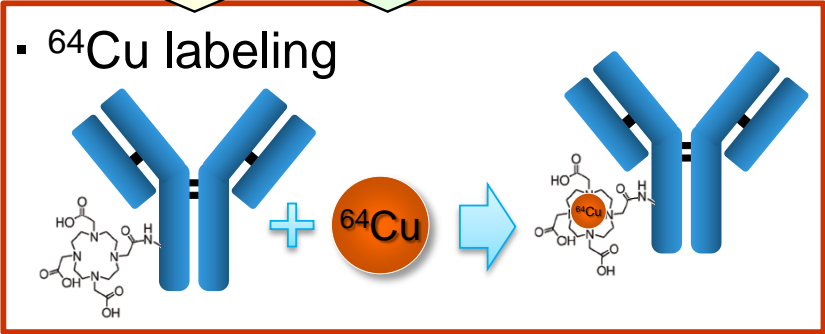
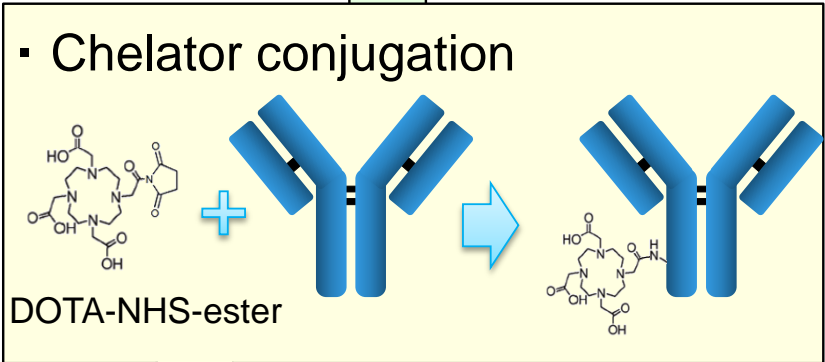
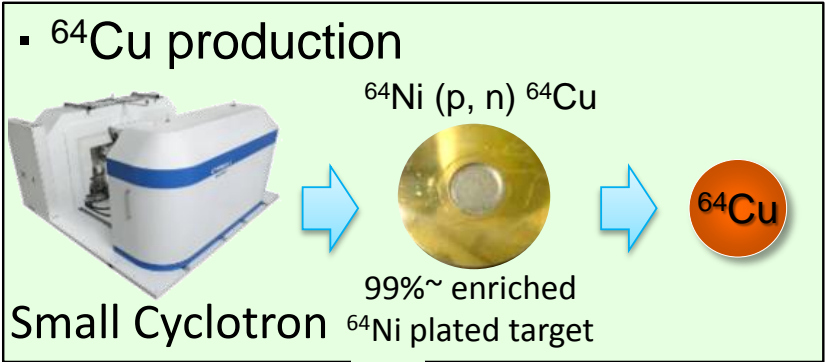
the tracking and quantification of radiolabeled mAbs with high resolution and sensitivity of Positron Emission Tomography



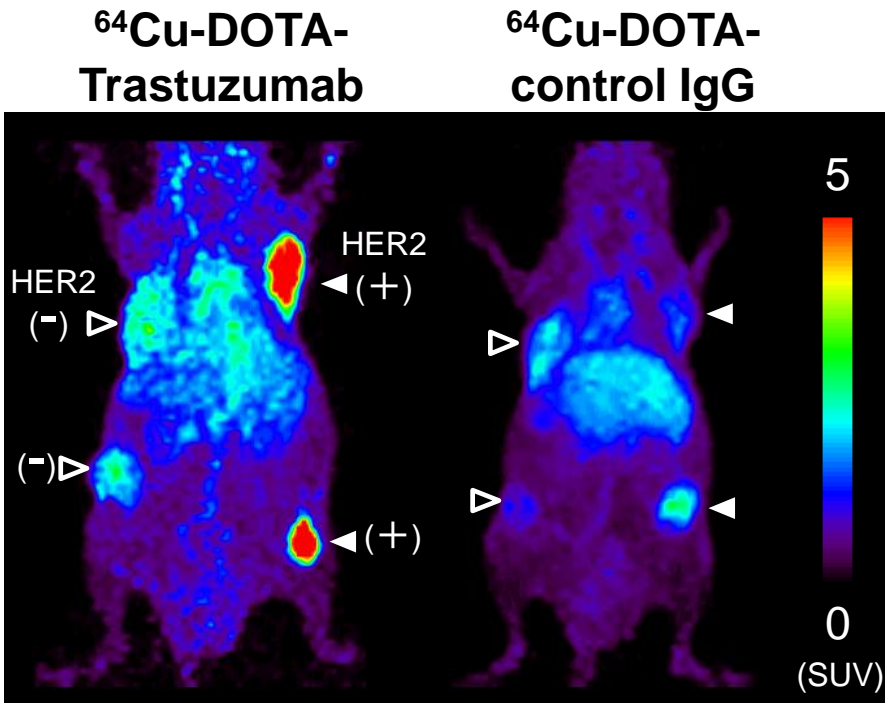
PET Imaging of ^{64}Cu -Labeled Trastuzumab



Dr. Kanayama



- PET imaging of tumor-bearing mouse
- mAbs: **Trastuzumab (anti-HER2)**
- Mouse IgG1 isotype control
- Imaging: 30 min of data acquisition was performed at 57 h after injection.



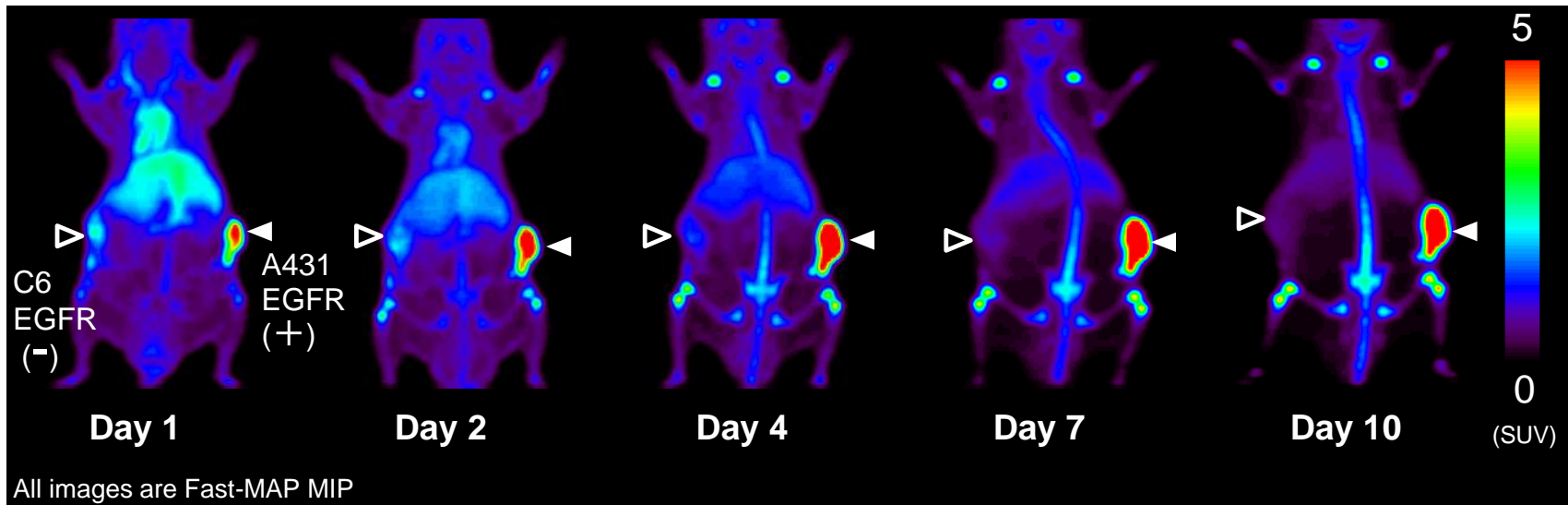
PET images are shown as MIP image.

Long-Time Observation of ^{89}Zr -Cetuximab



Dr. Kanayama

We also performed the longitudinal tracking of ^{89}Zr -labeled cetuximab using EGFR-positive and negative tumor-bearing mice. **Zirconium-89 (half-life, 78.9 h)**

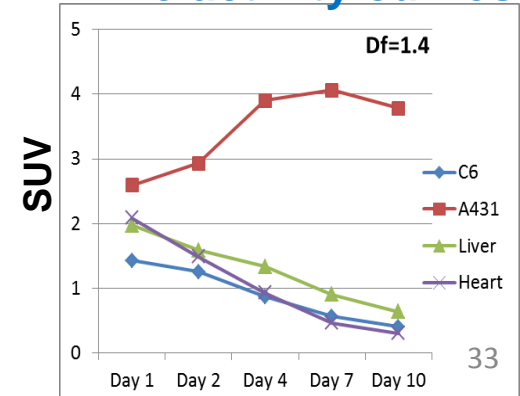


High activity observed in the EGFR-positive tumor region for 10 days.

However, the bone accumulation was observed in spine and several joints. The accumulation seemed to increase with time.

Once internalized, ^{89}Zr is considered to remain in the cell. So ^{89}Zr dissociation might occur during circulation.

Time activity curves



Clinical PET trial: ^{64}Cu -DOTA-Trastuzumab



Dr. Kanayama

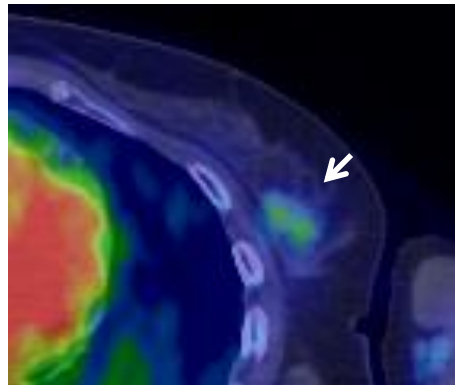
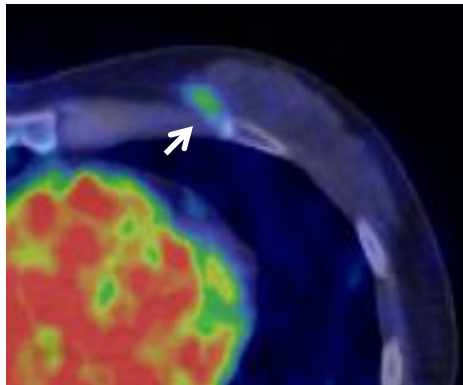
Primary cancer lesion (Breast)

Metastatic cancer lesion (Brain)

Case 1
Axia

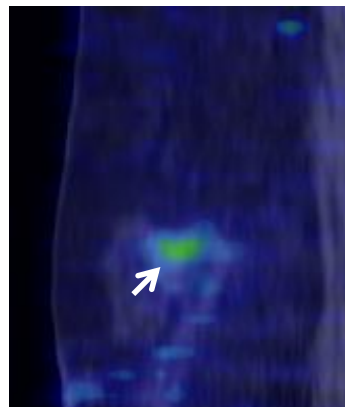
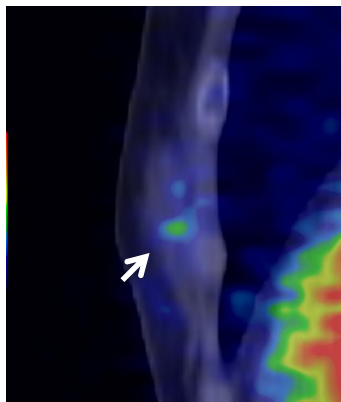
Case 2
Axia

Case 4

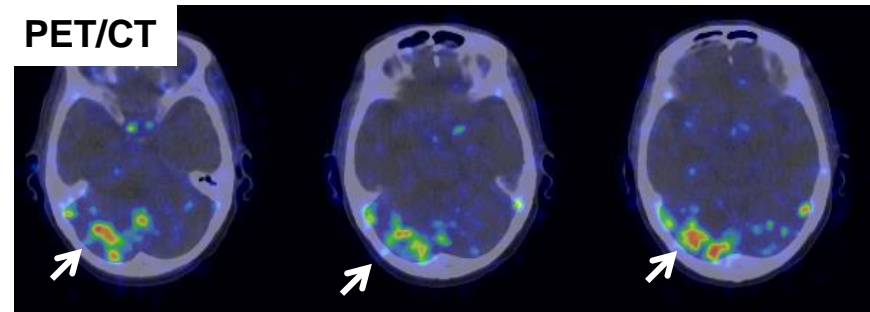


Sagittal

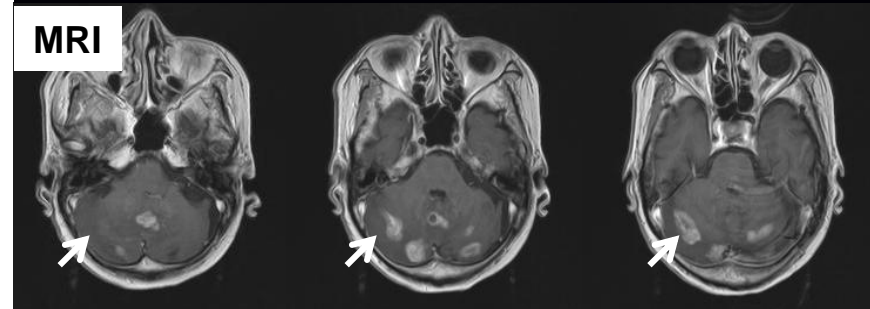
Sagittal



PET/CT



MRI



All images at 48 h postinjection