


### A brief roundup of optical imaging

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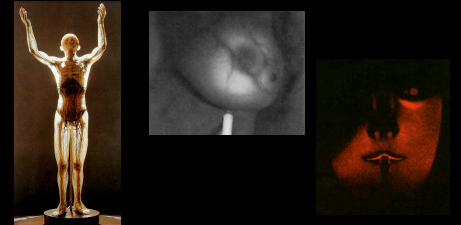


### Outline

- Naive optical imaging and variations
- Basics on contrast enhanced optical imaging
  - Methodology
  - Tracers
- Applications
  - Clinical applications
  - A preclinical model study

### Naïve optical imaging


How it all began – diaphanoscopy.



Cutler; Annals of Surgery, 1931  
Brown Kelly; British Medical Journal, 1905

### Naïve optical imaging

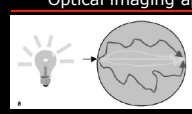
How is this still a thing?



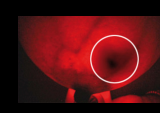
breastlight™; PWR Health Ltd., Huddersfield, UK

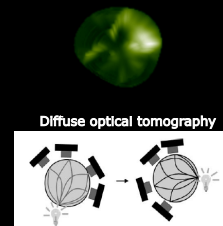
### Naïve optical imaging

Optical imaging approaches – planar vs. tomographic



**Diaphanoscopy**



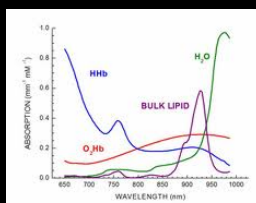


**Diffuse optical tomography**

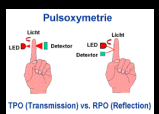
Brenner; Die Radiologie, 2001  
Floory et al.; Investigative Radiology, 2005

### Optical spectroscopy

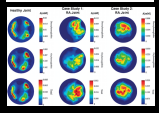
A reasonable use of absorption and scattering



**Pulsoxymetrie**



**TPO (Transmission) vs. RPO (Reflection)**



Lasker et al.; Biomedical Optics, 2002

### Contrast enhanced optical imaging

Different types of optical contrast

- Autofluorescence and absorption
- Fluorescent proteins
- Fluorescent tracers

### Contrast enhanced optical imaging

Why (near-infrared) fluorescence?

Wesslender, *NBChirobot*, *Nature Medicine*, 2003

### Some technical issues

Optical imaging approaches – fluorescence imaging

Illumination  
 ↓ Absorption  
 Excitation  
 ↓ „Fluorescence Lifetime“  
 Relaxation  
 ↓ Stokes Shift  
 Emission

Wesslender et al; European Radiology, 2003

### Contrast enhanced optical imaging

Intrinsic optical contrast – fluorescent proteins

Image: <http://www.biolab.ucsd.edu/>

### Contrast enhanced optical imaging

Different types of fluorescent tracers

Brammer et al; European Radiology, 2003

### Application

ICG –mediated arthritis imaging

Bauerblittas, Brammer, *Quality: Diagnostic Potential of Optical Imaging for Therapy Monitoring of Arthritis; Pflar Specialty Care*, 2013

### Application

#### Protease-sensitive optical probes for endoscopy

The diagram shows a probe with a red star-like structure that is cleaved by a protease. Below it, a human figure highlights the abdominal area. To the right, two endoscopic images are shown: one in white light and one showing green fluorescence from the probe.

white light      fluorescence

Bremer et al; Nature Medicine, 2002  
Steden; Fox Chase Cancer Center, 2009

### Research application

#### Potential target structures in cancer

The diagram illustrates various cancer-related targets and pathways. It includes labels for:
 

- Phosphatase (PTP)
- Cell Adhesion Molecules (CAMs)
- ECM (Extracellular Matrix)
- VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor)
- Angiogenesis
- ECM remodeling
- ECM degradation
- ECM synthesis
- ECM cross-linking
- ECM assembly
- ECM disassembly
- ECM turnover
- ECM degradation
- ECM synthesis
- ECM cross-linking
- ECM assembly
- ECM disassembly
- ECM turnover

Weisleder; Nature, 2009

### Research application

#### S100A9 as an example for OI in preclinical research

The diagram shows S100A9 binding to receptors like Glycans, Heparin, RAGE, and CD15. This triggers signaling pathways involving PKC and Ca<sup>2+</sup>, leading to the production of LPS, IL-18, and TNF. It also shows interactions with MT (Microtubules), Extracellular matrix proteins, and Cell contacts.

Adapted from Foell, Roth; Arthritis Rheum, (2004)

### Research application

#### S100A9 as an example for OI in preclinical research

Inter- and intraindividual grading of disease activity and correlation with established clinical parameters.

The bar graph shows OI (OIU) for 100 μg S100A9, 100 μg S100A9-Δ1, and 100 μg S100A9-Δ2. The values are approximately 100, 100, and 100 respectively.

Proof of principle and assessment of specificity (S100A9<sup>-/-</sup>).

Complex models of disease, challenging OI performance.

Vogel, Eisenblätter et al; Nature Communications, 2014

### Research application

#### S100A9 as an example for OI in preclinical research

The images show mice with fluorescence in the abdominal area. Labels include:
 

- aS100A9-Cy5.5
- rab1gG-Cy7
- aS100A9-Cy5.5

Becker, Große Hokamp et al; J of Nuclear Medicine, 2015

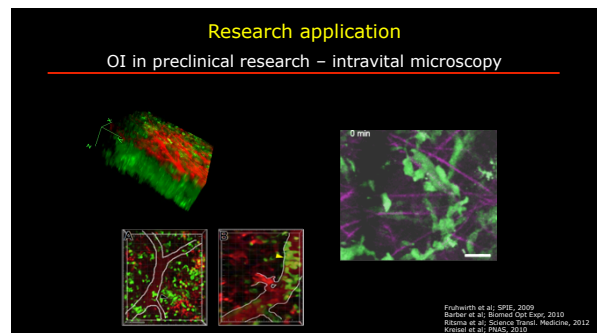
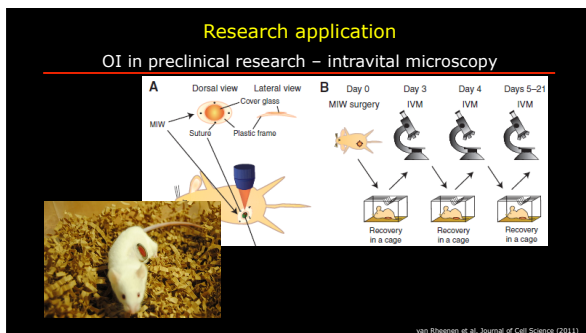
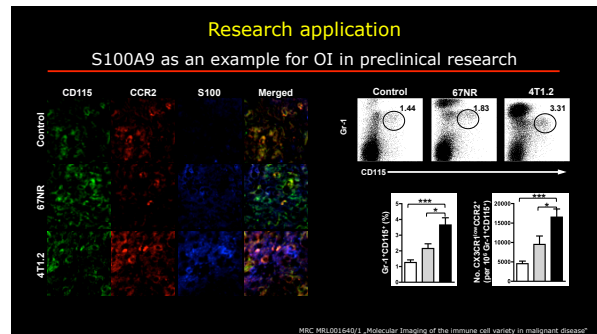
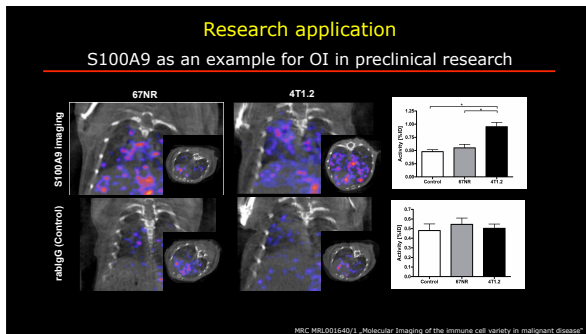
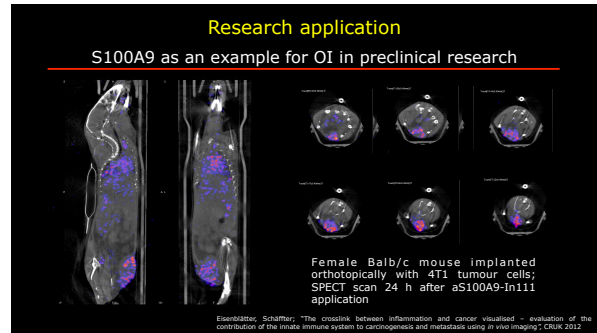
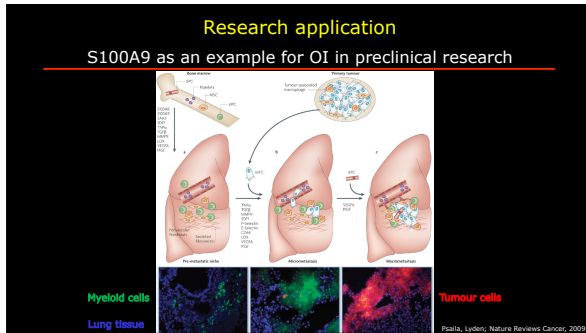
### Research application

#### S100A9 as an example for OI in preclinical research

The images show mice with fluorescence in the abdominal area. Labels include:
 

- 4T1
- 168FAR
- 67NR
- S100A9
- CD11b

Becker, Große Hokamp et al; J of Nuclear Medicine, 2015



### Research application

Preclinical research concept – from OI to SPECT and back

### Some things to remember

Basic facts on optical imaging

- Different ways to generate optical contrast (absorption/scattering, fluorescence).
- Naive as well as contrast enhanced OI can be planar or tomographic.
- Fluorescence imaging requires intrinsic (proteins) or extrinsic (contrast agents) contrast media.
- Fluorescent tracers exist in different forms (perfusion, targeted, smart).
- Selected models permit multiscale imaging and validation.

### Some things to remember

The role of OI in state of the art imaging research

- Ideal for initial testing and high throughput screening (no decay-related time limitation, very short scan times).
- Direct correlation with ex vivo methodology (FACS, fluorescence microscopy).
- Parallel imaging of multiple dyes allows for specificity testing.
- Systemic imaging still requires radionuclide labelling – labelling chemistry is virtually identical.

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Thank You!

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