

Non-Invasive Imaging of Metabolic Fluxes and Enzymatic Activity in Living Mice

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(LCBIM)

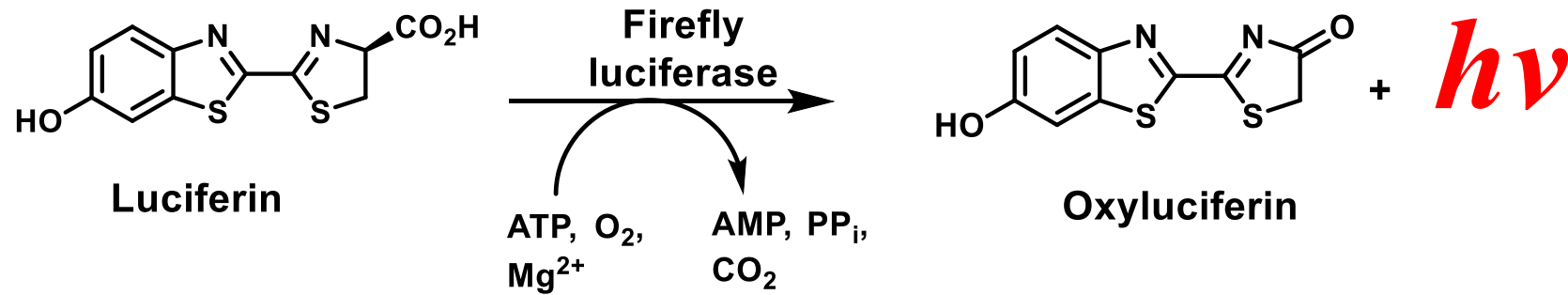
June-6-14

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Development of Probes and Methods for *in vitro* and *in vivo* Imaging

- A novel approach for imaging metabolic fluxes *in vivo*
- A novel approach for imaging of proteases *in vivo*

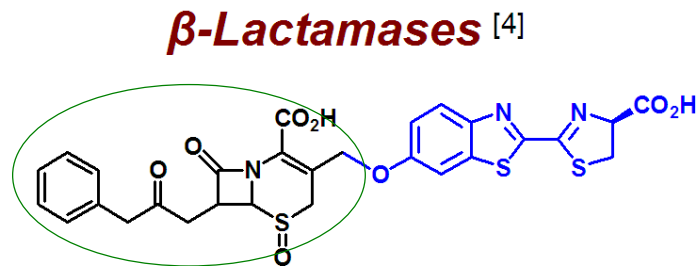
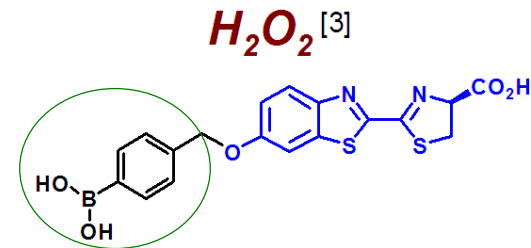
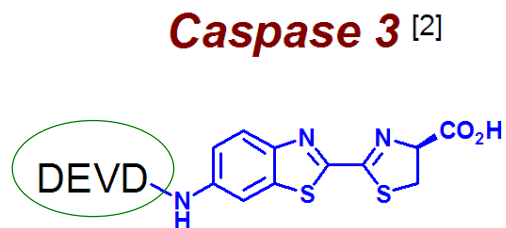
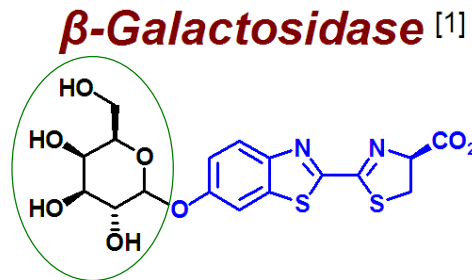
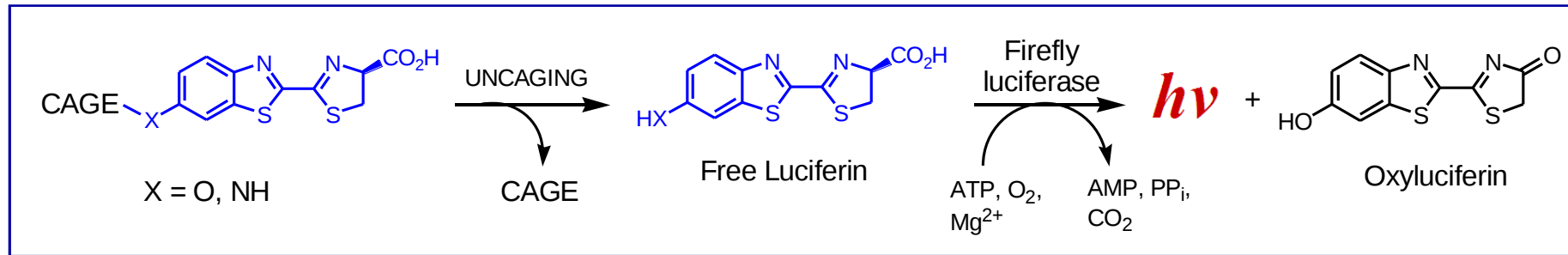
Bioluminescent imaging (BLI)



Natural process based on the oxidation of D-luciferin by Luciferase

- Non-invasive detection method
- High sensitivity 10^{-17} mol/L
- 100,000 times more sensitive than fluorescence
- High specificity
- Low background

Applications of BLI to probe molecular signatures of target tissues

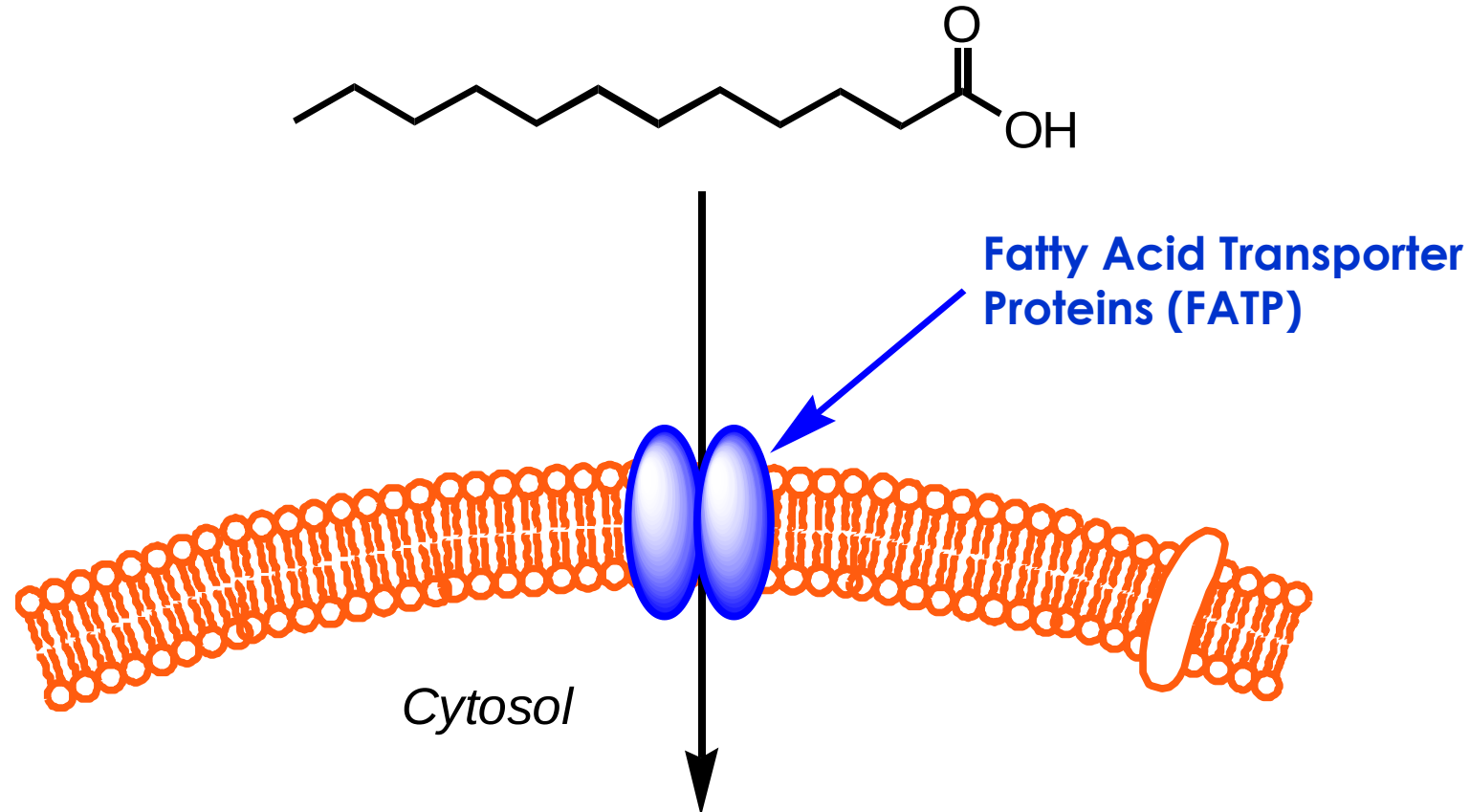


(1) Nat Methods, **2006**, 3, 295. (2) Mol Ther, **2005**, 11, 926. (3) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. **2010**,
(4) Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2007**, 46, 7031.

A novel approach for imaging metabolic fluxes in vivo

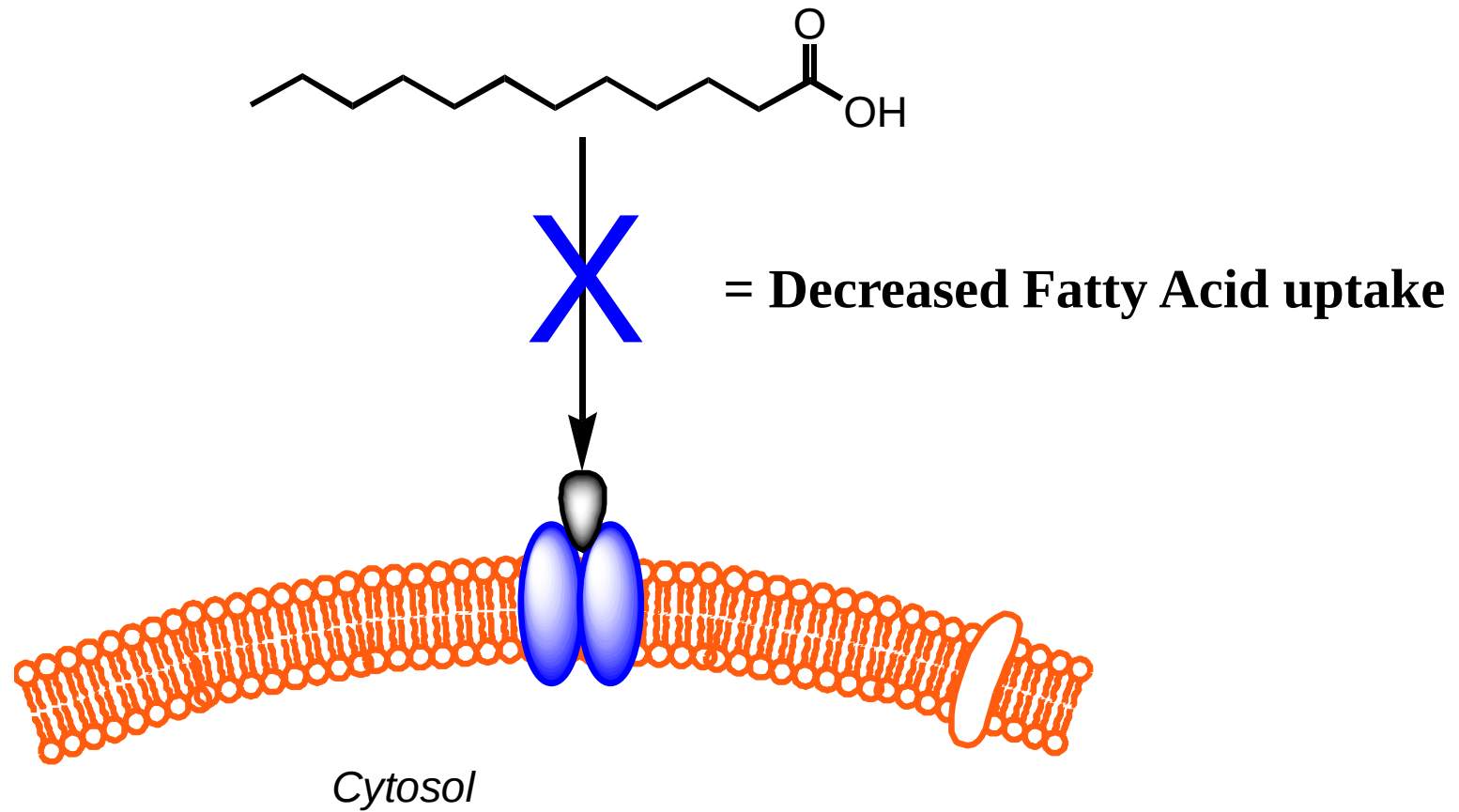
*with Prof. Andreas Stahl Group
Nutritional Science and Toxicology Department,
UC Berkeley, CA*

Uptake of fatty acids into cells



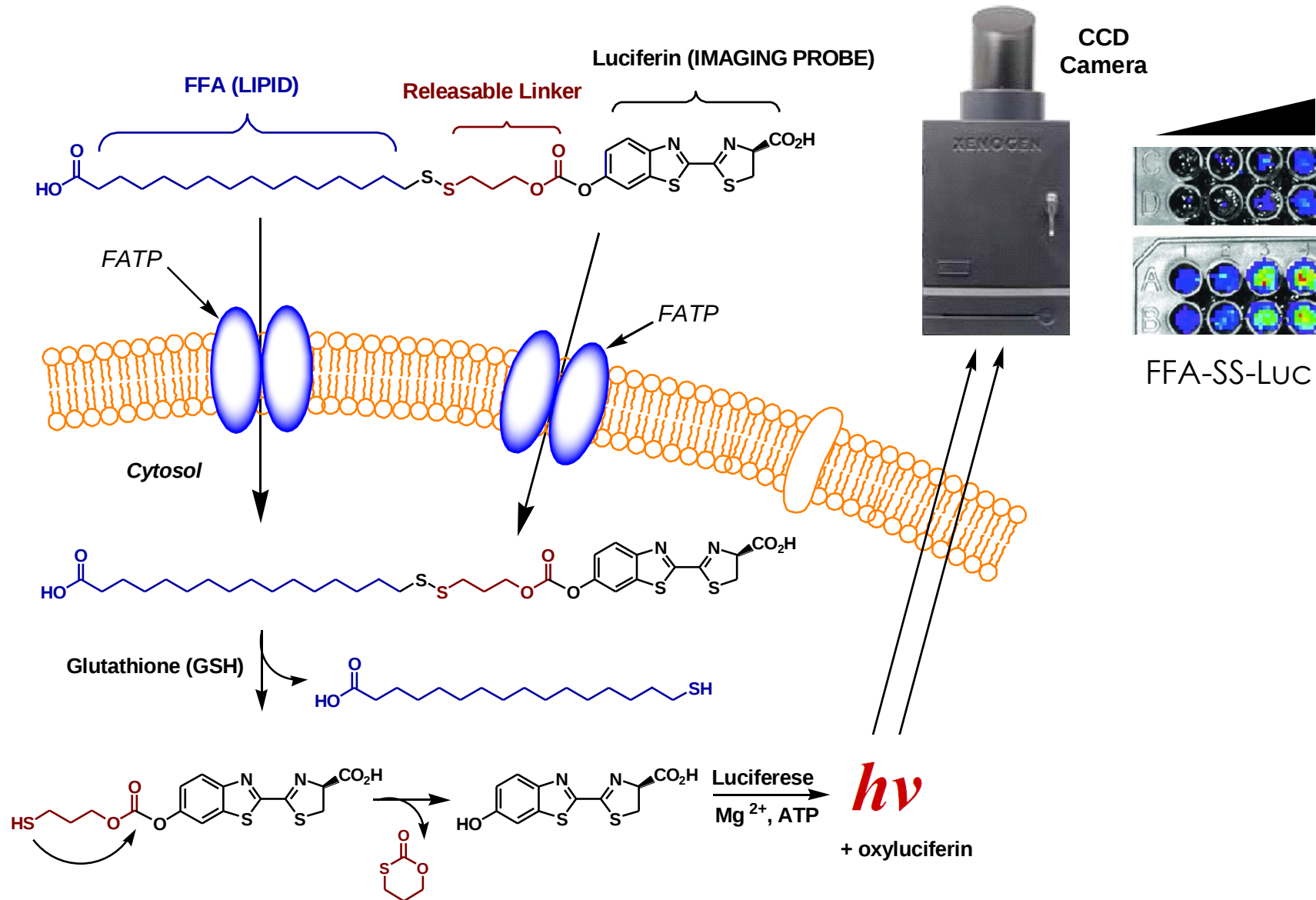
FFA uptake regulated by FATP
FATP linked to obesity

Blocking FATP in the intestine reduces caloric uptake

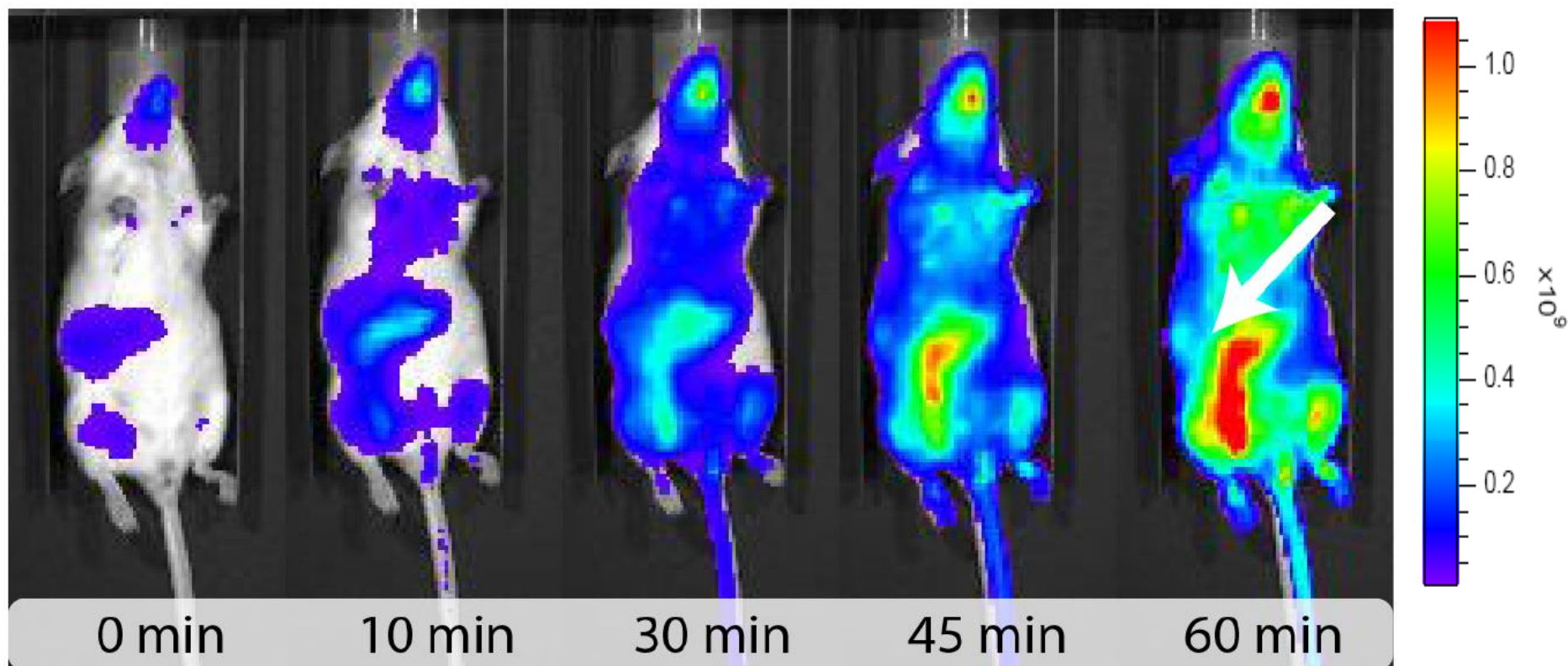


FATP promising therapeutic target to control FFA uptake

Activable bioluminescent fatty acid probe

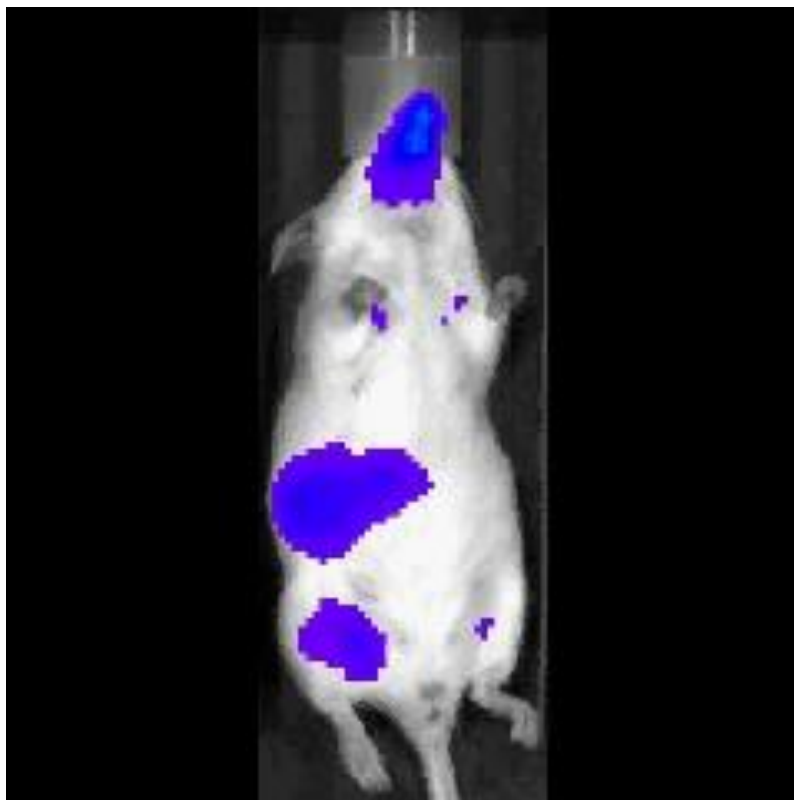


Intestinal fatty acid uptake in real time in live animals



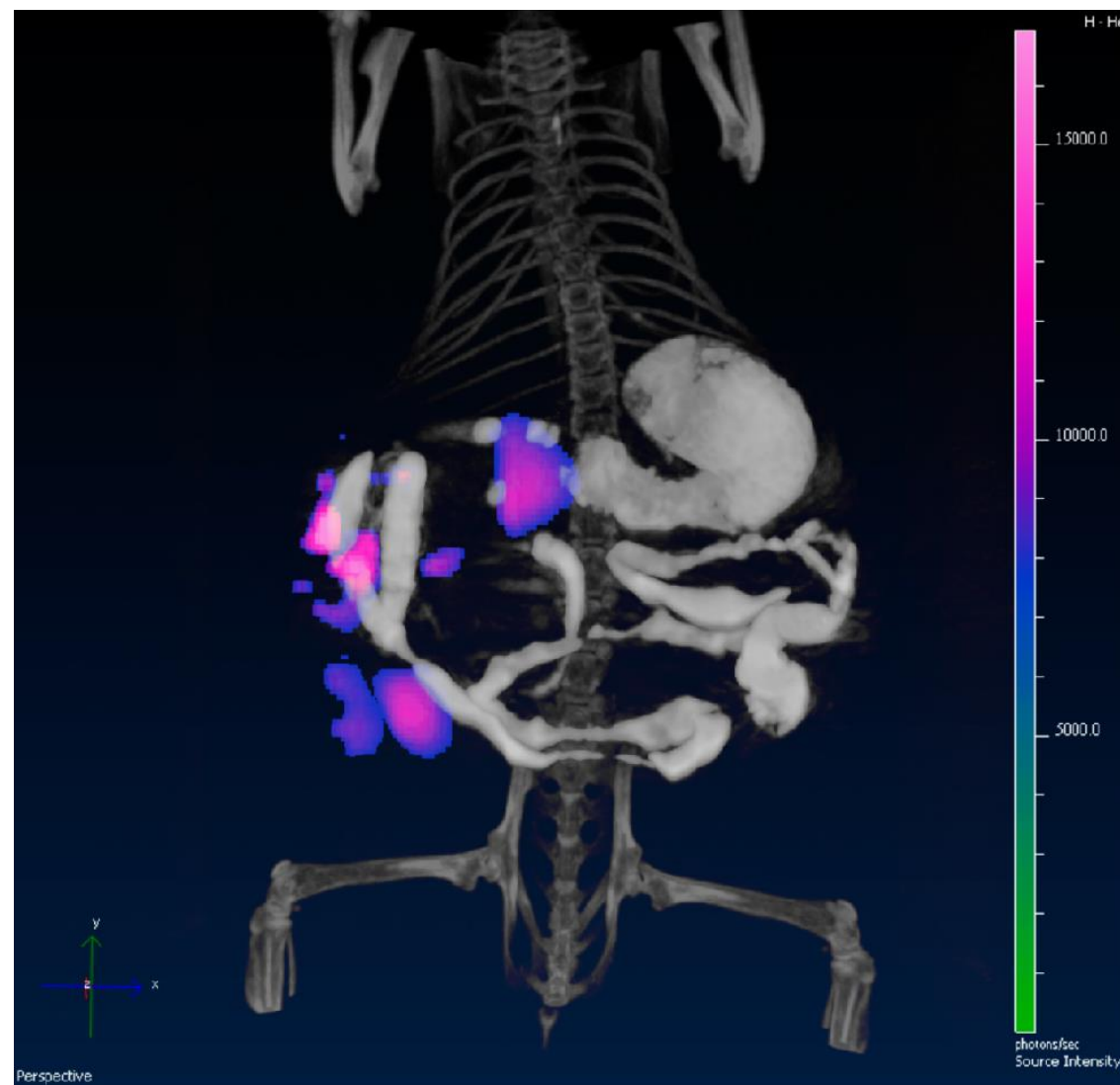
Time course after oral gavage

Intestinal fatty acid uptake in real time in live animals



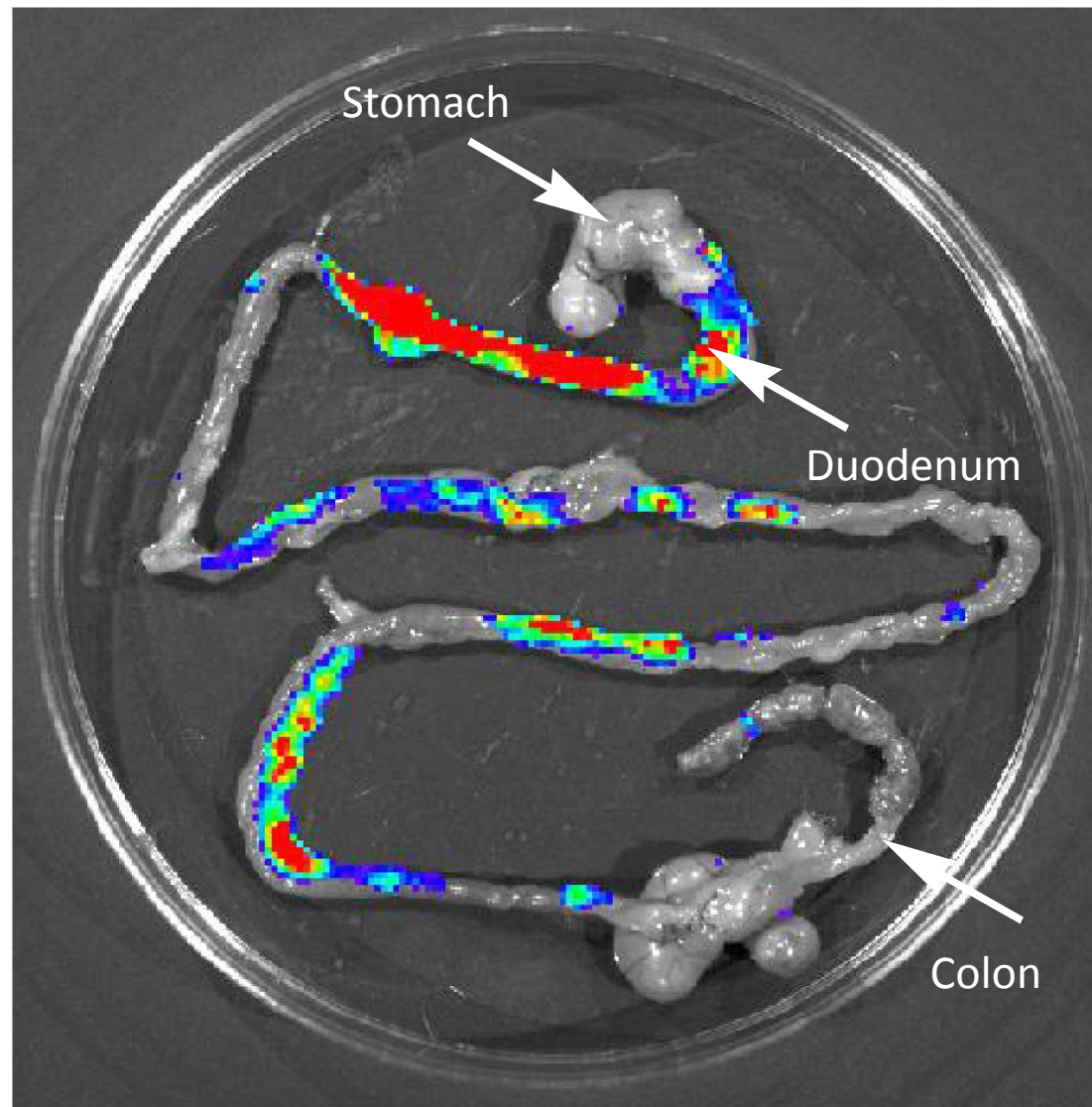
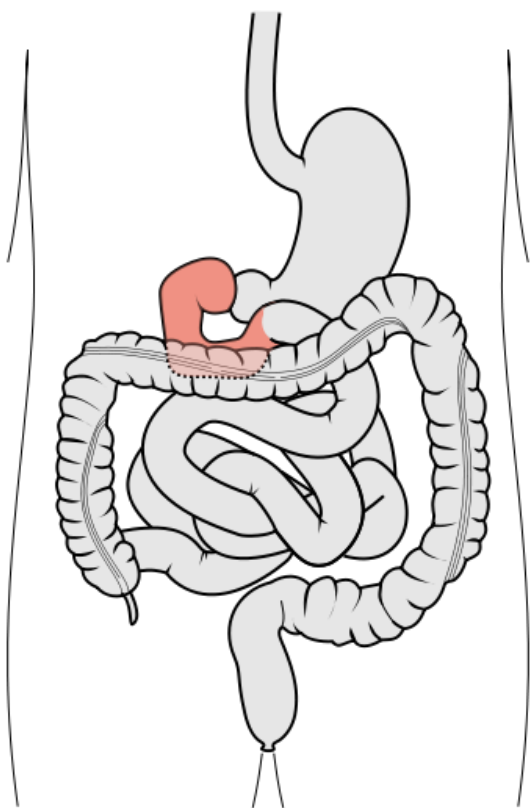
MicroCT and BLI overlay of uptake

BaSO₄ radiocontrast agent for intestine labeling

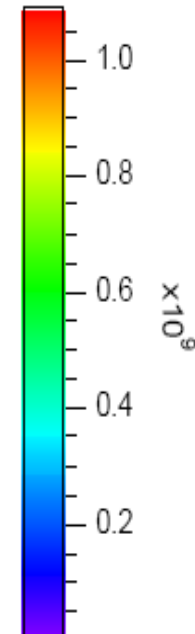
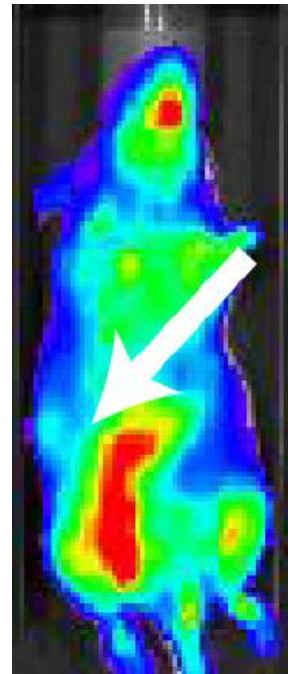
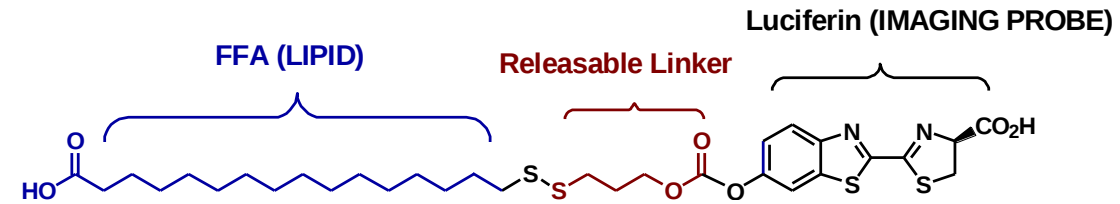
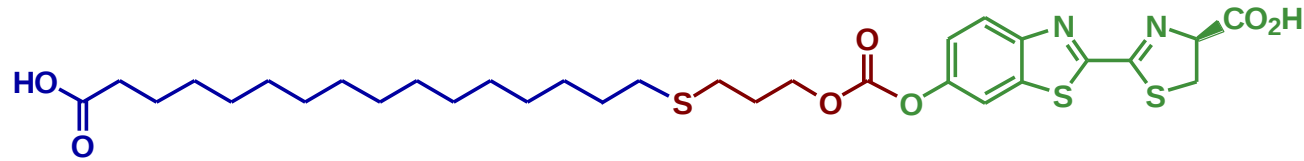


Where does the light come from?

The duodenum is the first section of the small intestine



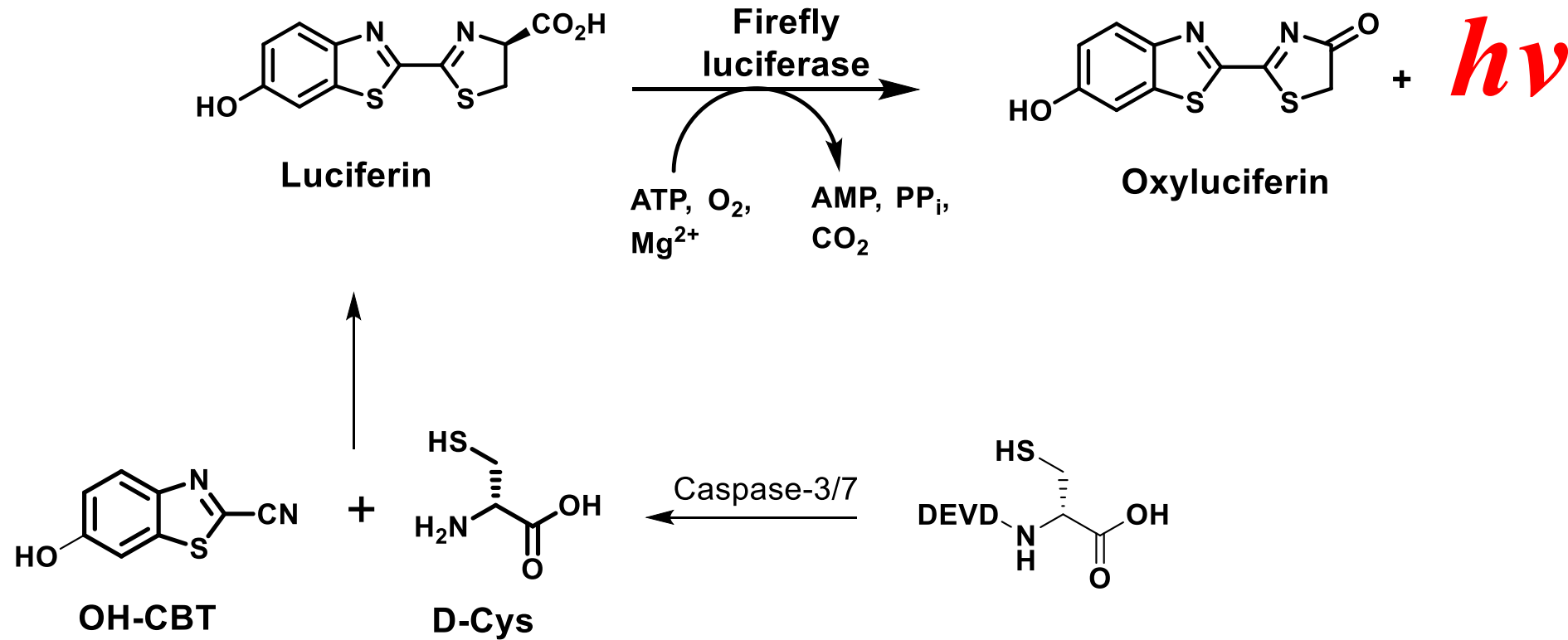
Comparison to the control compound



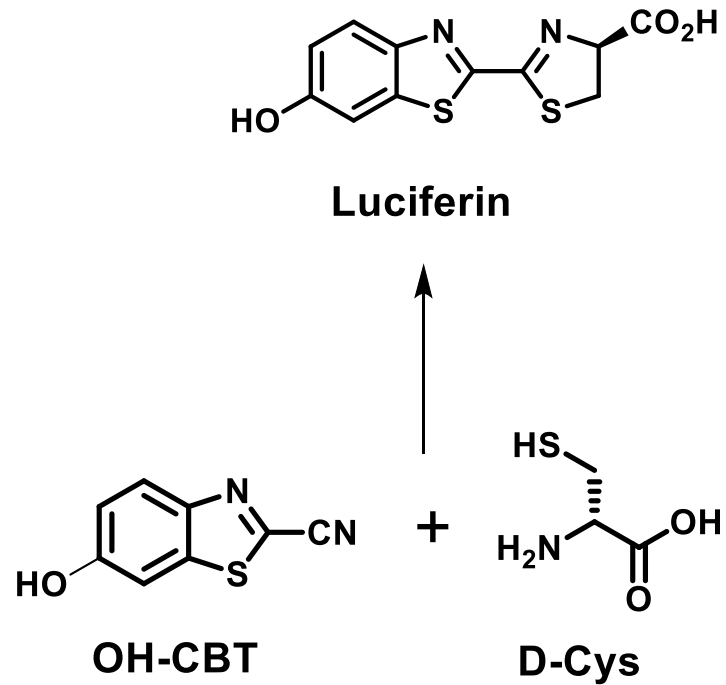
A novel approach for imaging of proteases *in vivo*



Split Luciferin Approach

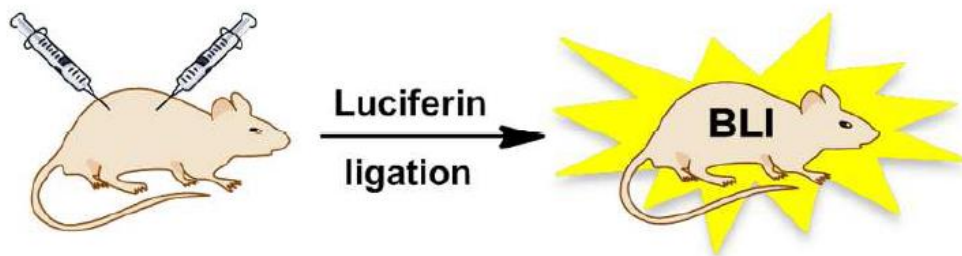
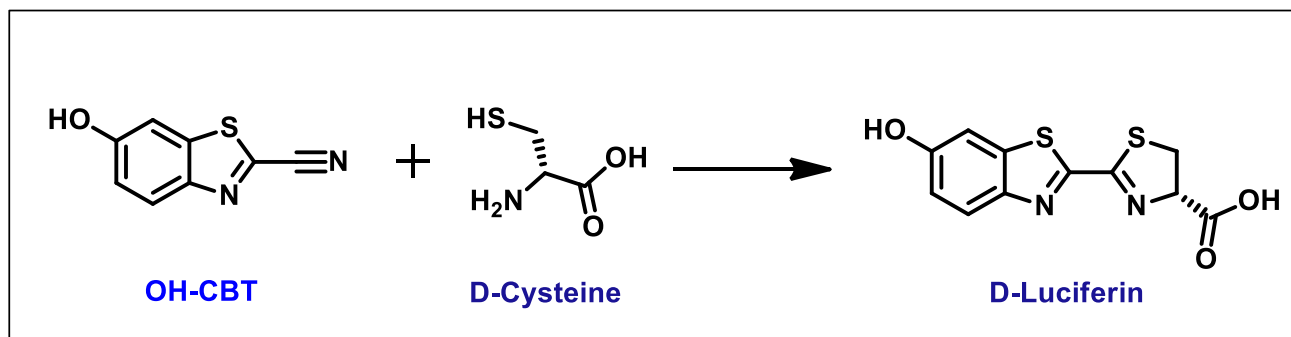


Split Luciferin Approach; Advantages

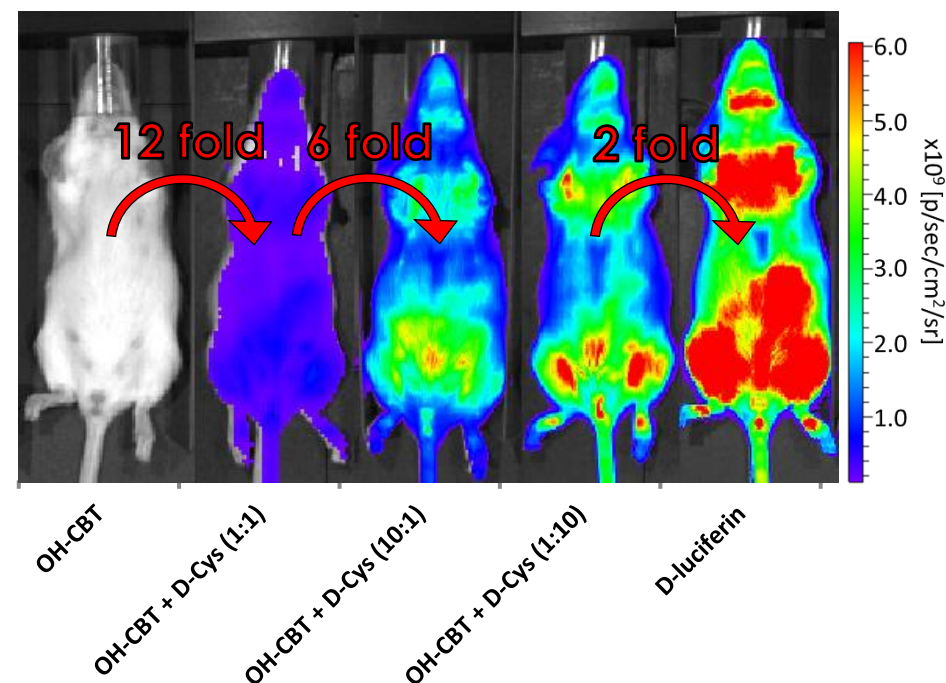


- Higher permeability
- Easier chemistry
- Simultaneous detection
- Better stability
- Lower cost

Does this reaction work in vivo ?

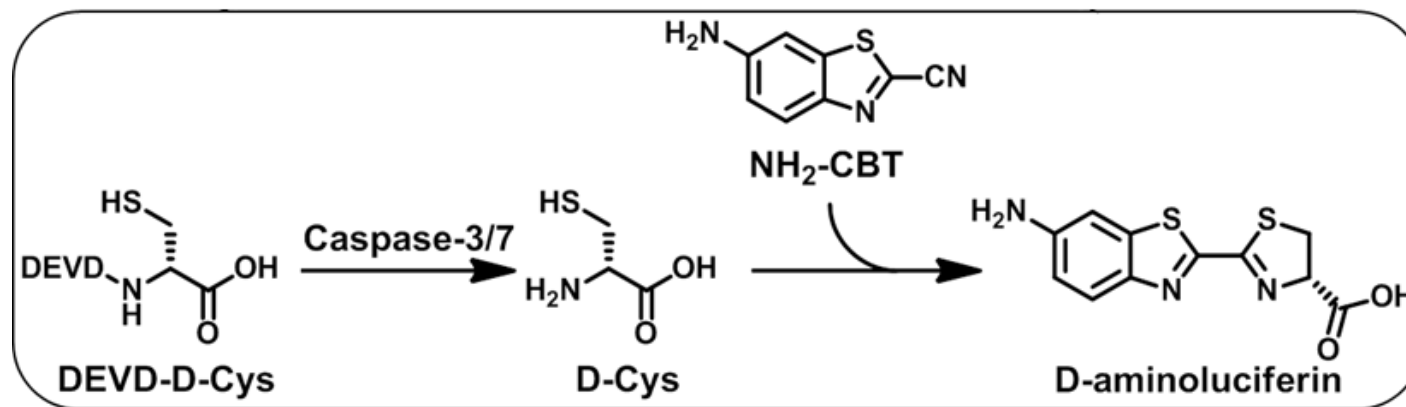


IP injection
FVB-luc+ mice
Dose : 0.268 mmol/kg

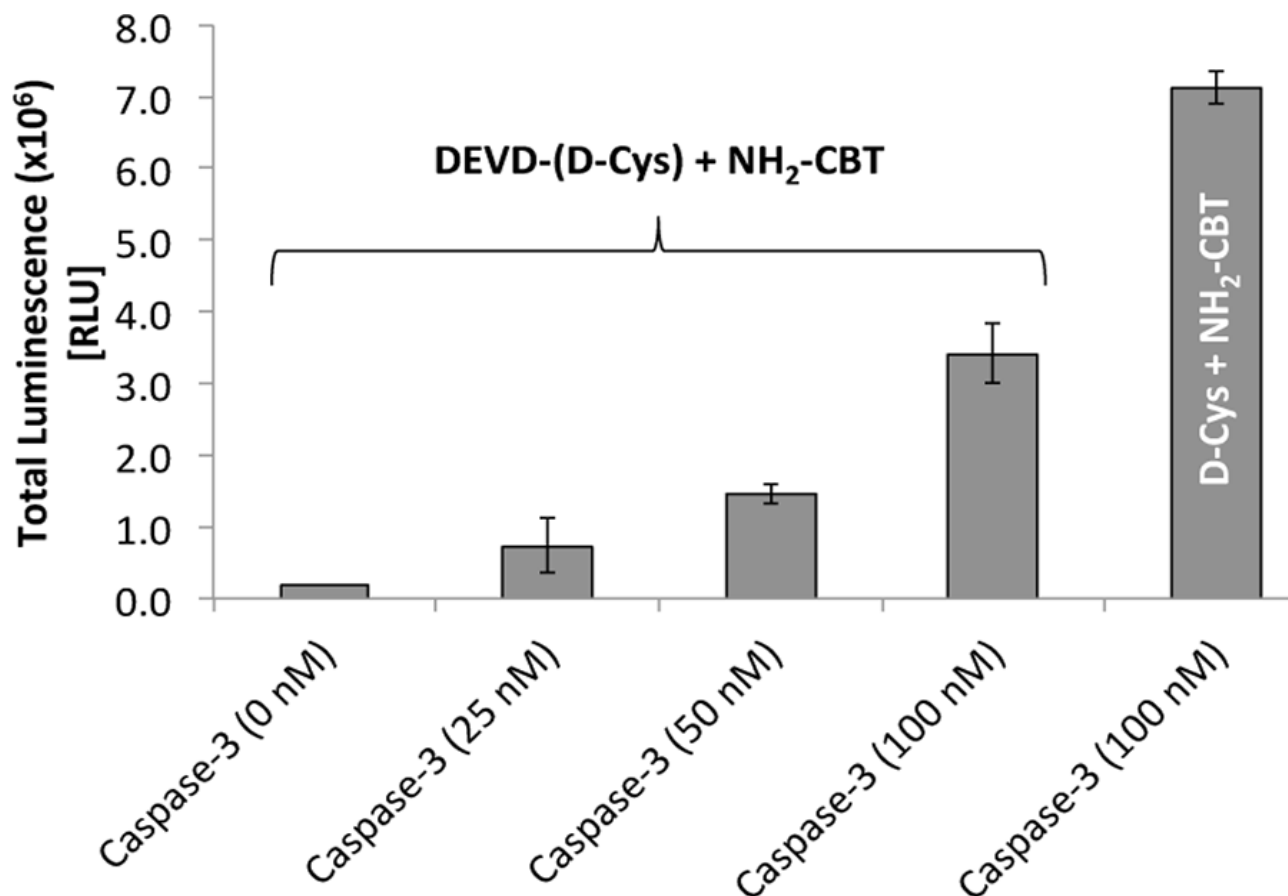


15 min post-injection

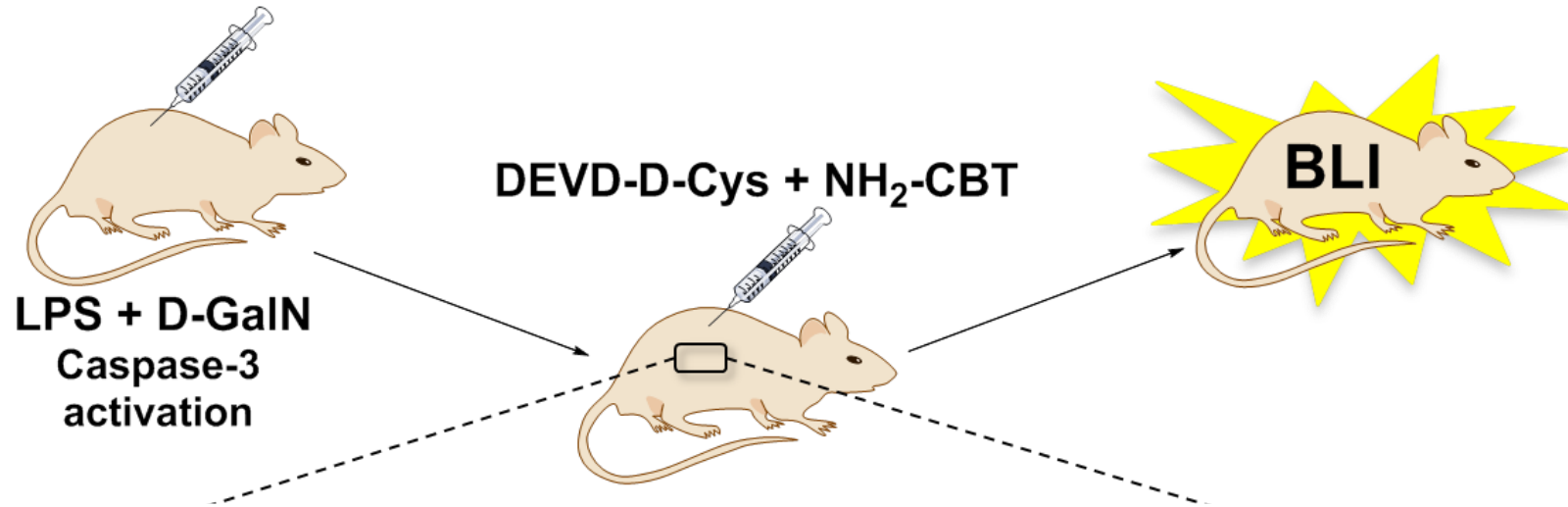
Caspase-3 activity imaging in vitro



Caspase-3 activity imaging in vitro

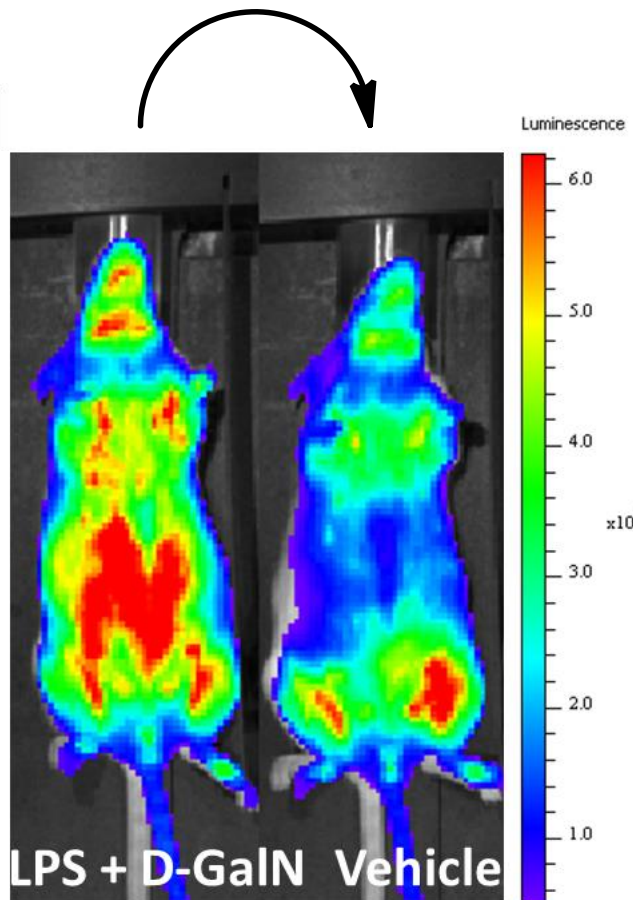


Caspase-3 activity imaging in FVB+*luc* Mice



Caspase-3 activity imaging in FVB+luc Mice

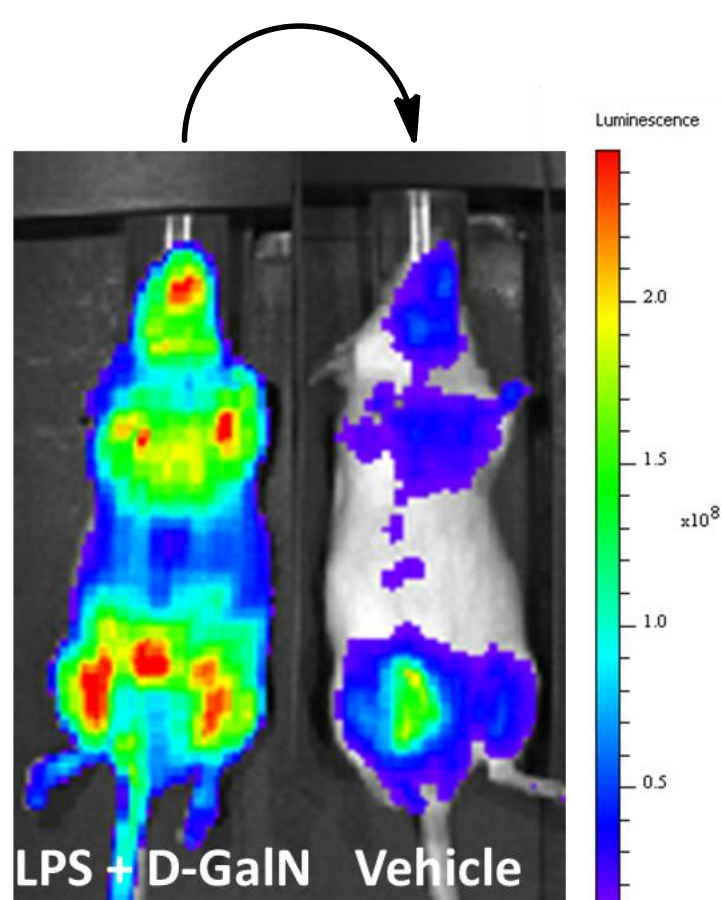
3 fold



DEVD-aminoluciferin

\$60/mouse/inj.

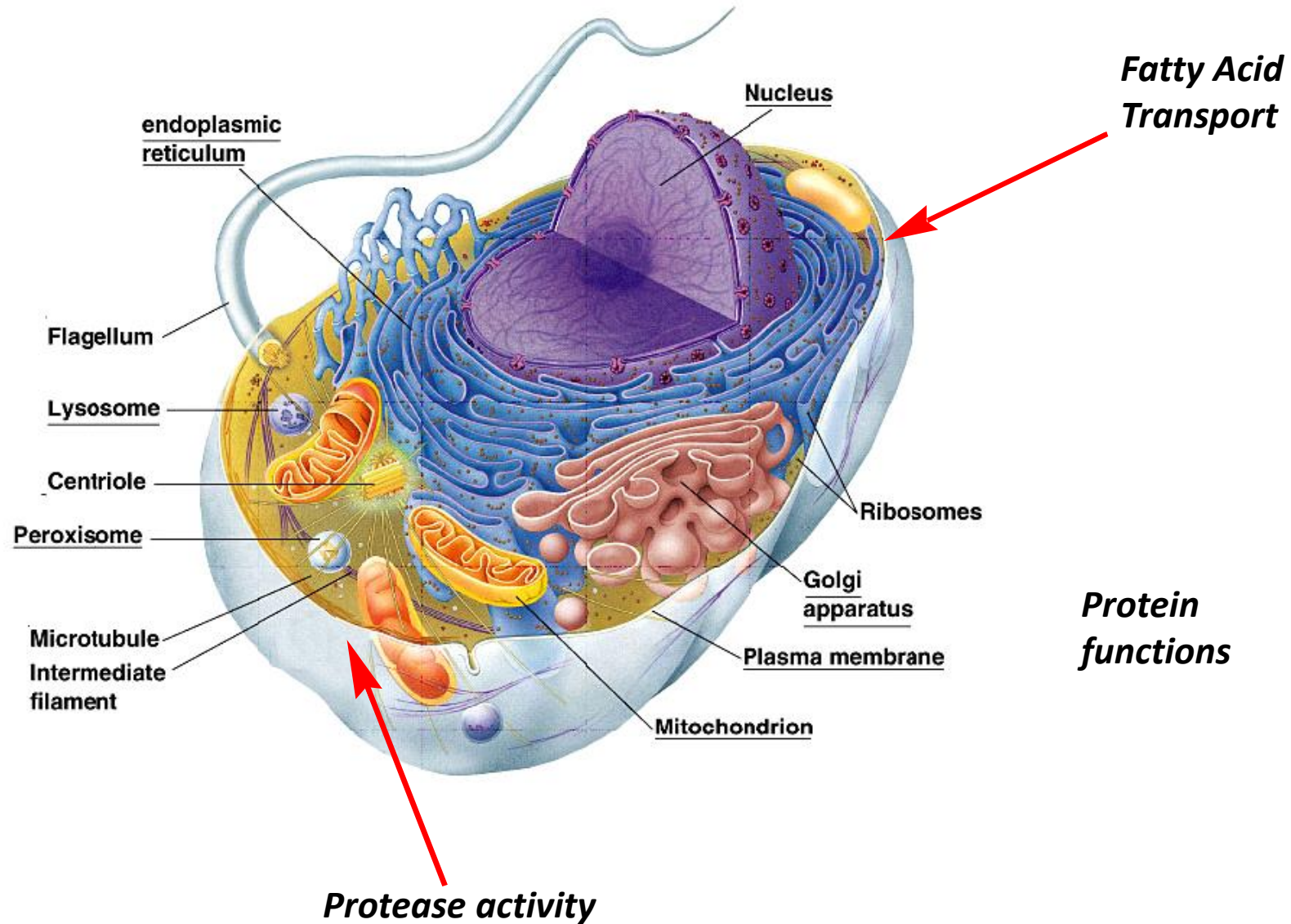
6 fold



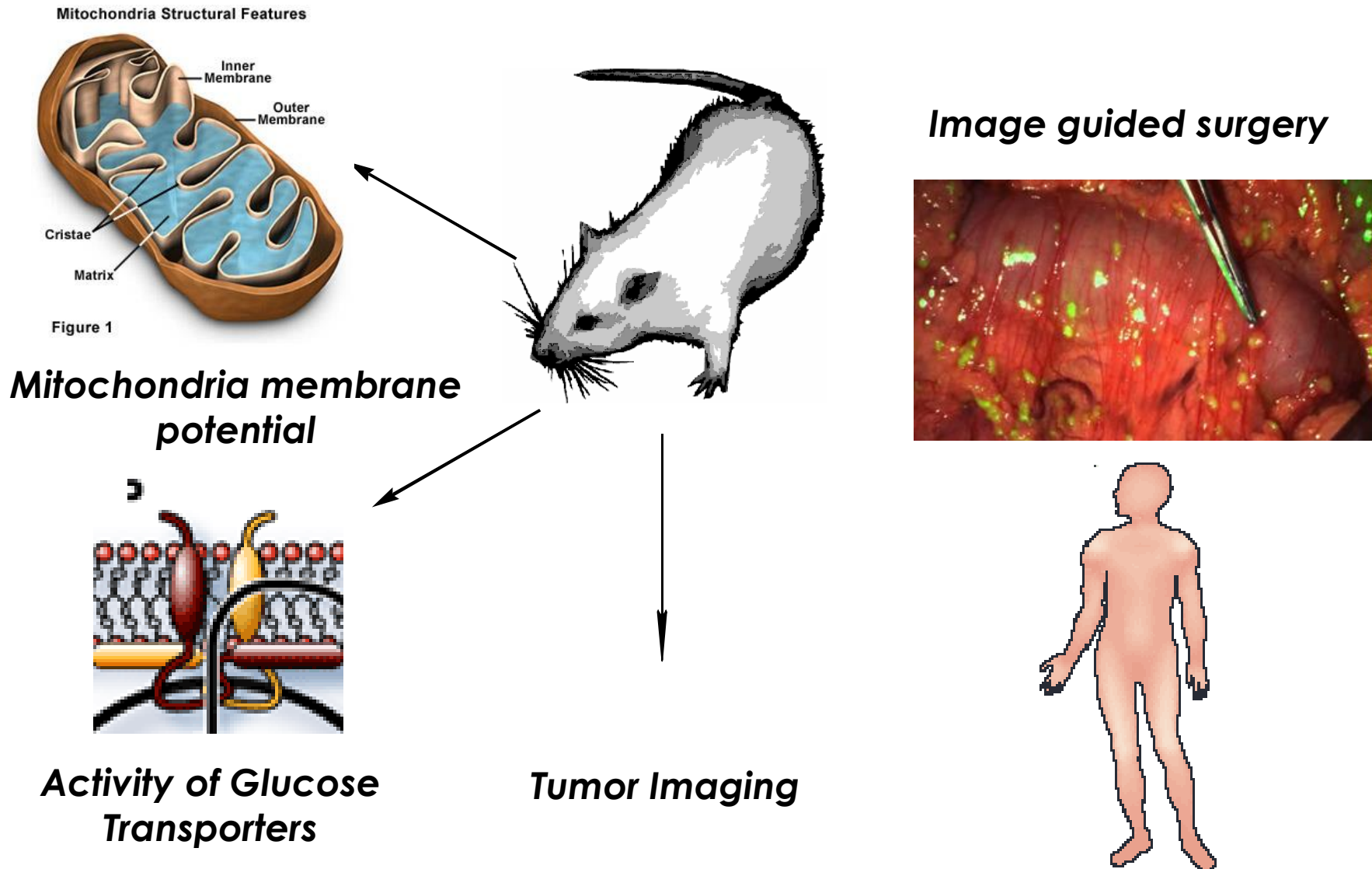
DEVD-D-Cys + NH₂-CBT

\$2/mouse/inj.

Conclusions



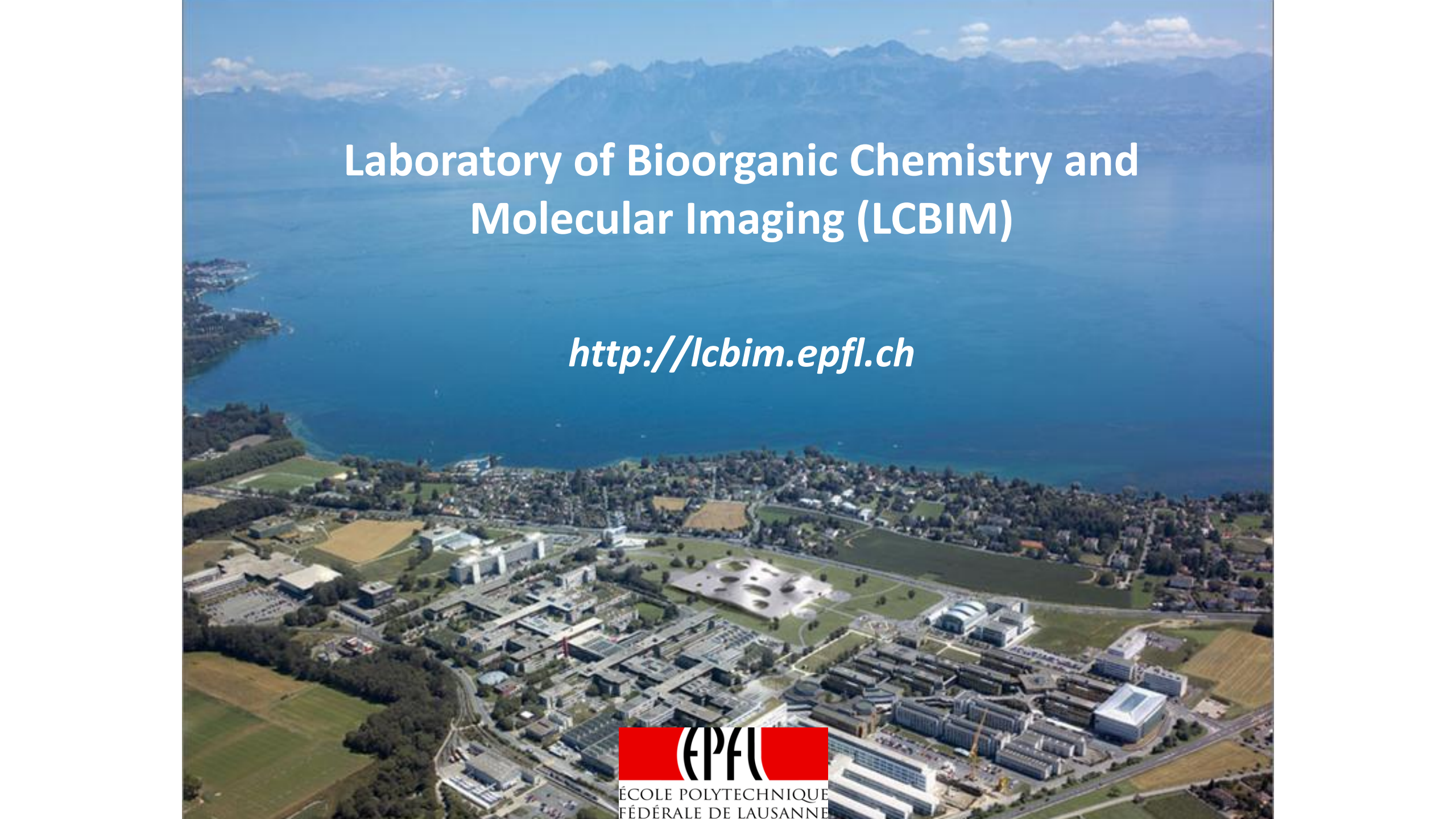
Development of new probes



Acknowledgements

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