

# Multimodality Animal Rotation Imaging System (MARS) for *In Vivo* Detection of Intraperitoneal Tumors

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## Keywords

Imaging, metastasis, nanoparticles, ovarian cancer, ovarian cancer stem cells

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Submitted August 22, 2011;

accepted August 30, 2011.

## Citation

Pizzonia J, Holmberg J, Orton S, Alvero A, Viteri O, Mclaughlin W, Feke G, Mor G. Multimodality animal rotation imaging system (MARS) for *in vivo* detection of intraperitoneal tumors. *Am J Reprod Immunol* 2012; 67: 84–90

doi:10.1111/j.1600-0897.2011.01070.x

## Introduction

Ovarian cancer is the leading cause of gynecological cancer deaths.<sup>1</sup> Recurrence and chemoresistance are the major hurdles in the management of patients with ovarian cancer. This is because even with a successful first-line therapy, almost 90% of patients develop recurrence, which is the cause of most ovarian cancer deaths.<sup>2,3</sup> Furthermore, recurrent ovarian cancer is generally characterized by carcinomatosis

## Problem

Ovarian cancer stem cells (OCSCs) have been postulated as the potential source of recurrence and chemoresistance. Therefore identification of OvCSC and their complete removal is a pivotal stage for the treatment of ovarian cancer. The objective of the following study was to develop a new *in vivo* imaging model that allows for the detection and monitoring of OCSCs.

## Method of Study

OCSCs were labeled with X-Sight 761 Nanospheres and injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) and sub-cutaneously (s.c.) to Athymic nude mice. The Carestream *In-Vivo* Imaging System FX was used to obtain X-ray and, concurrently, near-infrared fluorescence images. Tumor images in the mouse were observed from different angles by automatic rotation of the mouse.

## Results

X-Sight 761 Nanospheres labeled almost 100% of the cells. No difference on growth rate was observed between labeled and unlabeled cells. Tumors were observed and monitoring revealed strong signaling up to 21 days.

## Conclusion

We describe the use of near-infrared nanoparticle probes for *in vivo* imaging of metastatic ovarian cancer models. Visualization of multiple sites around the animals was enhanced with the use of the Carestream Multimodal Animal Rotation System.

or widespread metastatic disease – often not amenable to surgical debulking – and it is chemoresistant.

A limiting factor preventing the appropriate treatment and removal of metastatic progenitors is the lack of sensitive approaches to detect micrometastases. Furthermore, there is no animal model that can be used to evaluate new technologies that could be used for the screening and monitoring of recurrent disease. Many of the ovarian cancer animal models are based on subcutaneous (s.c.) injection

tion of ovarian cancer cells. Although this localization is most convenient for monitoring tumor growth and response to potential therapies, it does not reflect the natural environment of ovarian cancer in the peritoneal cavity. Furthermore, although there have been advances in the development of intraperitoneal (i.p.) tumor models, only upon *post-mortem* analysis can one determine the extent of xenograft formation or the success of the administered chemotherapies.

We described the development of an i.p. model based on the injection of human ovarian cancer stem cells, which were able to form metastatic lesions.<sup>4</sup> However, monitoring the growth and spread of these lesions is limited by the lack of an adequate imaging approach.

## Materials and methods

### Cell Labeling

KODAK X-SIGHT 549 or 761 Nanospheres (Carestream Molecular Imaging, Woodbridge, CT, USA) were diluted to a final concentration of 1  $\mu\text{M}$  in 3 mL of Roxwell Park Memorial Institute Media (RPMI) containing 2% FBS. Ovarian cancer stem-like cells (OCSCs) were trypsinized and washed three times with 2% RPMI. After the final centrifugation, the media were removed, replaced with the diluted nanospheres, and incubated at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, with gentle shaking for 6 hr. The cells were spun, resuspended in 10% RPMI, and returned to the tissue culture plates overnight. The cells were then imaged for fluorescence using a Zeiss Axio Imager (Carl Zeiss, Thornwood, NY, USA). To obtain growth curves, the labeled and unlabeled cells were plated in low confluence in a six-well plate. Images were taken at pre-set intervals using an IncuCyte real-time imaging system (Essen BioScience, Ann Arbor, MI, USA).

### FACS Analysis

Ovarian cancer stem-like cells labeled with X-SIGHT 549 Nanospheres (as above) were trypsinized, washed with PBS, and prepared for flow cytometric analysis. Cell labeling with X-SIGHT Nanospheres was confirmed by microscopy, and both labeled and unlabeled cells were incubated for 1 hr at 4°C with either anti-human CD44 FITC or rat anti-human FITC isotype control (1:100)

(eBioscience, San Diego, CA, USA). Data were acquired using a BD FACSCalibur and analyzed with Cell Quest Pro software (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA).

### *In Vitro* Vessel Formation

*In vitro* vessel formation was previously described.<sup>5,6</sup> Briefly, OCSCs were labeled with X-SIGHT 549 Nanospheres (as above) and plated as follows. Monolayer cultures were plated at a density of 70,000 cells per well in a 48-well plate in RPMI with 10% FBS. To test for vessel formation, cells were plated at a density of 70,000 cells per well in a 48-well plate onto BD Matrigel basement membrane matrix (BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA). Vessel formation was imaged using a Zeiss Axio Imager.

### *In Vivo* Imaging

Ovarian cancer stem-like cells labeled with Kodak X-SIGHT 761 Nanospheres (Carestream Health Inc, Woodbridge, CT, USA) were injected subcutaneously at the left flank ( $3 \times 10^6$  cells) and intraperitoneally ( $3 \times 10^6$  cells) into female athymic nude mice (NCR-*Foxn1*<sup>nu</sup> homozygous, Taconic Farms, Germantown, NY, USA). The Carestream In-Vivo MS FX PRO imaging system was used to obtain X-ray and, concurrently, near-infrared fluorescence (NIRF) images. Animals were anesthetized with 2% isoflurane, and tumors were imaged (X-ray and fluorescence) at days 7, 14, and 21 postinoculation utilizing the Carestream multimodal animal rotation system (MARS). The functionality of the MARS has been previously described.<sup>1</sup>

Highlights include the ability to capture both X-ray and optical (bright field or fluorescence) images of small animals (i.e. mice) at precise and repeatable positioning angles. This enhances the ability to find the optimized orientation of the animal to minimize the tissue distance between the internal signal and the external detection device (i.e. CCD camera). Once identified, the animal can be easily returned to the exact position to facilitate observation in longitudinal studies.

To begin, the mouse was loaded into the system in a prone position and images were taken at every 10° position of a full clockwise rotation of the mouse to arrive at a complete 360° representation of the optical signal. NIRF images were then co-registered with an X-ray image for anatomic localization. On

Day 21, the animals were killed and tumor fluorescence was analyzed *ex vivo*.

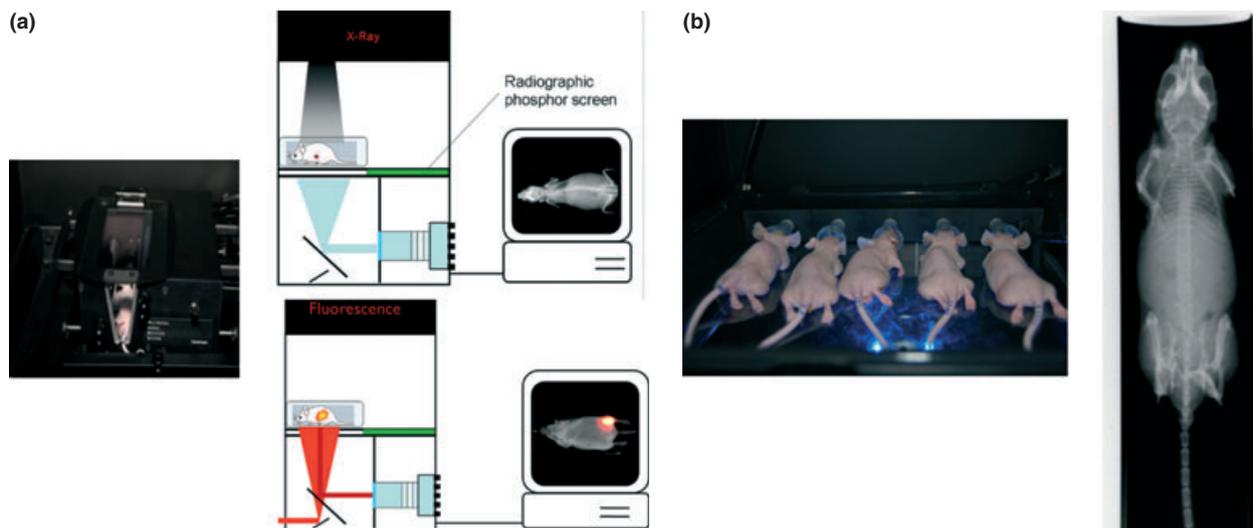
Quantitative analysis of the optical signal capture was completed in Carestream MI software v5.0.5.29 (Carestream Health Inc.). Fluorescence intensity from subcutaneous and i.p. tumors was measured by creating an automatic ROI thresholded to 30% of each tumor's maximum intensity and measuring that area's mean intensity. Fluorescence intensities were normalized to the peak angle of detection, and figures were then created in Microsoft Excel (2007). Images were batch exported as 16-bit tiffs, and overlays were completed in ImageJ software (v1.44).

## Results and discussion

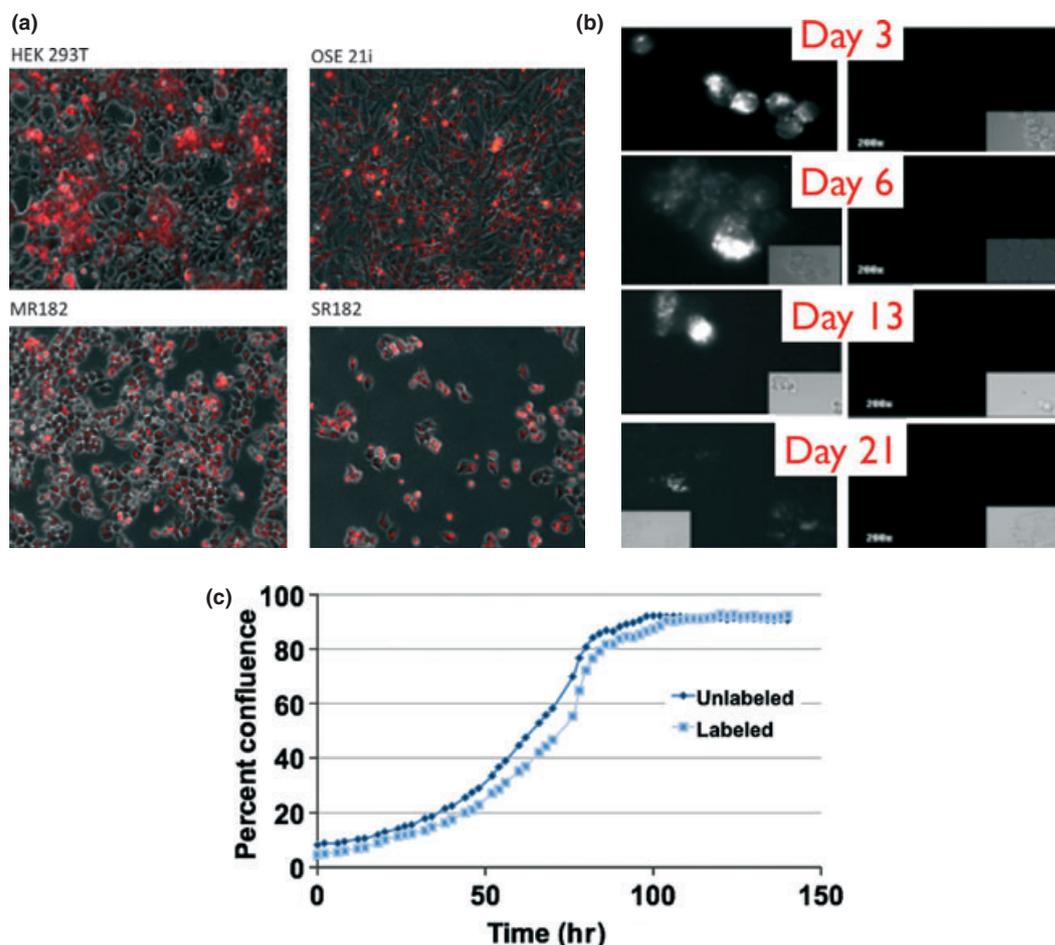
The In-Vivo MS FX PRO system (Carestream Molecular Imaging) allows for the sensitive, accurate imaging of fluorescent labels in mice while concurrently obtaining X-ray images (Fig. 1a,b). Additionally, the In-Vivo MS FX PRO system can now be used with the MARS, which allows for the automatic rotation of the mouse to capture fluorescent signals and concurrent X-rays at specified angles (Fig. 1a). The functionality and integration of this accessory with the In-Vivo MS FX PRO system were originally described by Feke et al.<sup>7</sup> and have been extended here to describe its application to preclinical cancer research. The system contains three seamless software mod-

ules that guide the user through the acquisition of images, separation of individual signal profiles for spectral unmixing, and finally, the compilation of individual two-dimensional images into an.avi movie format for viewing. The acquisition software is programmable such that multiple image capture sequences (i.e. fluorescence followed by X-ray) can be collected at defined angles in as small as 10° increments. The spectral unmixing module provides the user with the ability to model signals from background autofluorescence and subtract them from experimental signals from *in vivo* probes. Finally, the rotation viewer module provides a quick and easy workflow toward viewing the final overlay.

This system was used in combination with appropriate fluorescent reagents, i.e. Kodak X-SIGHT Nanospheres (Carestream Molecular Imaging), to longitudinally monitor the development and progression of i.p. tumors. The result was 360° coverage of a mouse while obtaining multispectral data sets (Supplementary Video Clip S1). While several good near-infrared (NIR) probes are now available that facilitate deeper penetration of excitation light and greater return of emitted signal to the surface of the skin, identifying and consistently returning to the optimal angle to minimize the tissue depth remains a challenge. We used Kodak X-SIGHT Nanospheres, which are bright latex nanoparticles coated with polyethylene glycol chains that make the nanoparticle water



**Fig. 1** (a) The multimodality animal rotation imaging system is fully automated and compatible with the Carestream In-Vivo imaging systems. It provides the ability to rotate an animal 360° precisely and consistently, facilitating a user's ability to ensure the optimized position for image acquisition. Schematic showing the In-Vivo MS FX PRO system setup for X-ray imaging (left) and fluorescence imaging (right). (b) The fluorescent/X-ray chamber can analyze multiple animals and provide sensitive X-ray images.



**Fig. 2** (a) Labeling of cells with X-SIGHT 761 Nanoparticles. Different cell types, including normal cells (ovarian surface epithelial cells OSE21), as well as cancer cells (MR182 and SR182), are capable of uptaking the labeled nanoparticles and are detectable by fluorescent microscopy. (b) Labeled nanoparticles are detectable in the cells up to 21 days postlabeling. (c) Labeling of cells with X-SIGHT 761 Nanoparticles had no effect on cell growth.

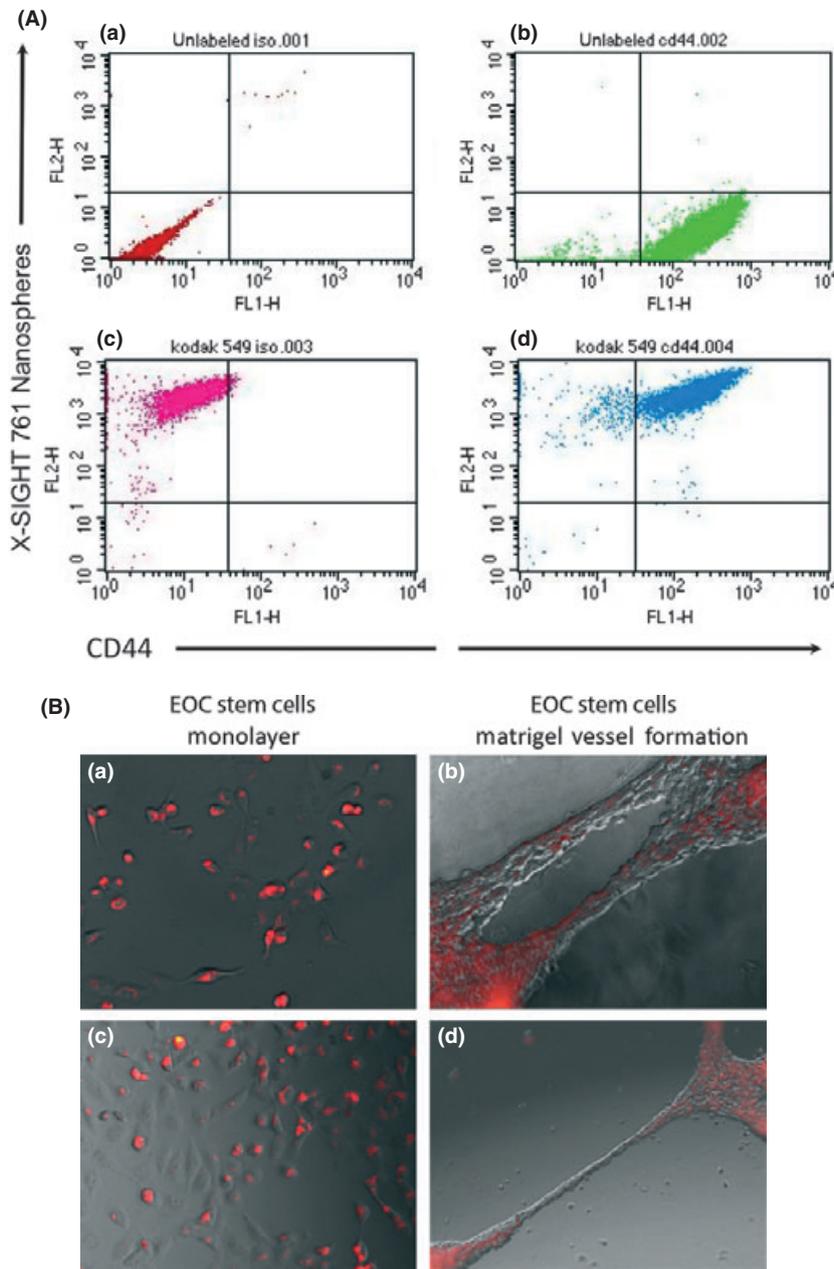
soluble and biocompatible, in conjunction with the MARS to identify human primary ovarian cancer cells labeled with X-SIGHT 761 Nanospheres (X-SIGHT 761 or 761 Nanoparticles), in the i.p. cavity. The polyethylene glycol chains on the 761 Nanoparticles are terminated with primary amines to facilitate the ability to penetrate into cells without the need for additional conjugation to proteins or peptides.

First, we determined whether the nanoparticles loaded with fluorescent dye X-SIGHT 761 would be taken up by mammalian cells and therefore be valuable in monitoring their presence. As shown in Fig. 2a, four different cell types [human embryonic kidney (HEK 293T), ovarian surface epithelial cells (OSE 21i), ovarian cancer spheroid progenitors (SR182), and epithelial ovarian cancer cells

(MR182)] were successfully labeled with the X-SIGHT 761 Nanospheres. The labeled cells retained the fluorescent nanospheres label for up to 21 days in culture (Fig. 2).

To determine whether the X-SIGHT 761 Nanospheres affect the growth rate of cells, we compared the growth of both labeled and unlabeled cells in a real-time imaging system. We found no difference in the growth rate of the X-SIGHT 761 Nanosphere-labeled cells when compared to unlabeled cells (Fig. 2c).

Next we evaluated whether the incorporation of the labeled nanoparticles could affect self-renewal or induce differentiation of ovarian cancer stem cells. Thus, we labeled CD44<sup>+</sup> EPC stem cells with X-SIGHT 761 Nanospheres and determined the per-

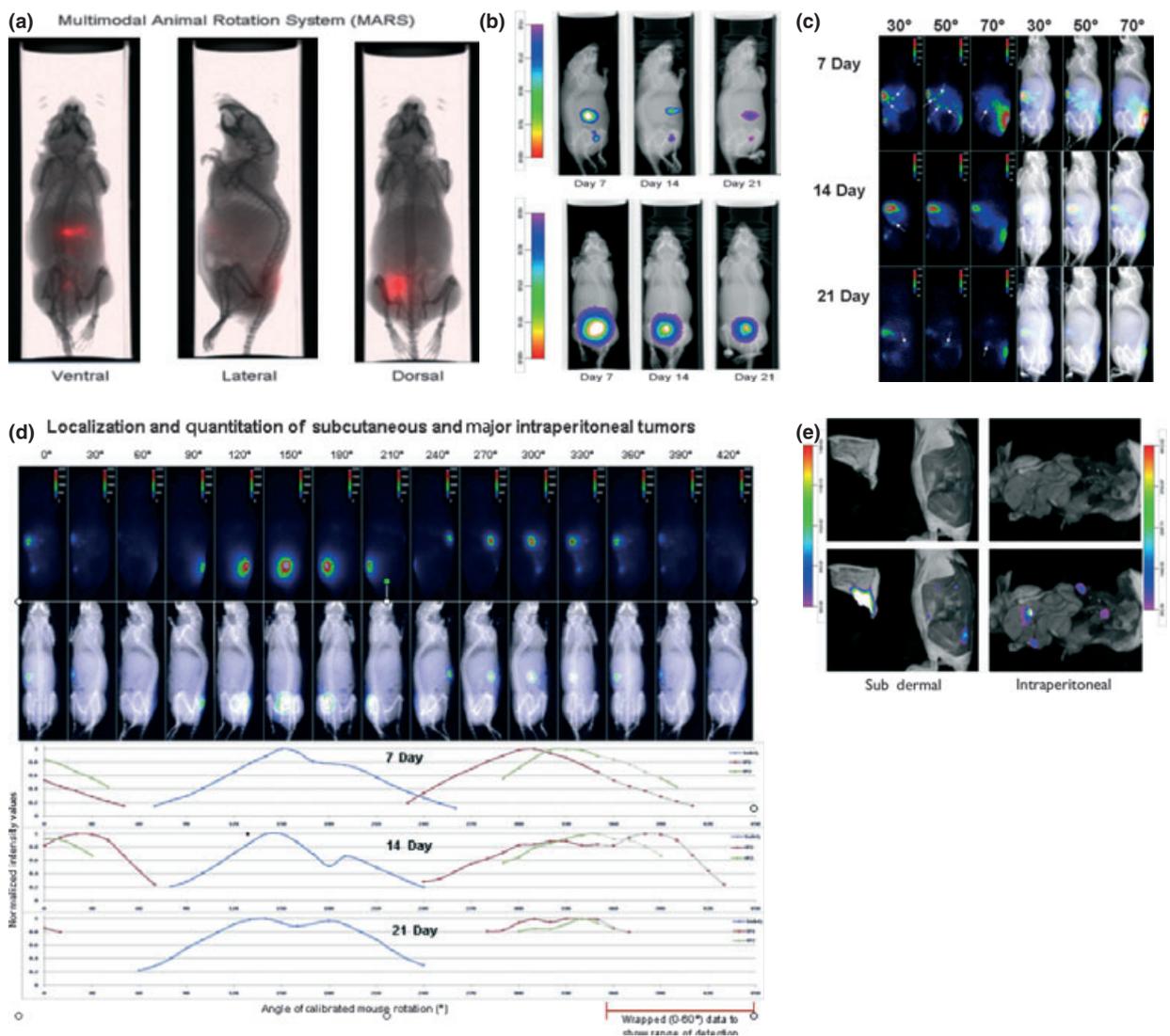


**Fig. 3** (A) Flow cytometry demonstrates ovarian cancer stem-like cells, labeled with Kodak X-SIGHT Nanospheres, retain CD44 expression. Unlabeled cells (upper left), Kodak X-SIGHT Nanosphere-only labeled cells (upper right), CD44-only labeled (lower left), and both X-SIGHT- and CD44-labeled cells (lower right). (B) Nanosphere-labeled EOC stem cells are able to form vessel-like structures when plated upon Matrigel.

centage of CD44 + cells during and after labeling by flow cytometry (Fig. 3A). We did not observe any change in the percentage of CD44 + cells following labeling with X-SIGHT 761 Nanospheres, and the percentage remained without change after 13 days. Further, the maintenance of the stems after labeling was verified by testing the capacity of epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) stem cells to differentiate into endothelial-like cells.<sup>6</sup> X-SIGHT 761 Nanosphere-

labeled epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) stem cells are able to form vessel-like structures when plated upon Matrigel (Fig. 3B).

Once established *in vitro* that cancer stem cells can be labeled and are not affected by X-SIGHT 761 Nanospheres, the ovarian cancer cells were injected both *i.p.* and *s.c.* into athymic nude mice. At days 7, 14, and 21 postinjection, mice were anesthetized and observed under the Carestream In-Vivo MS FX



**Fig. 4** (a) Rotational analysis helps to ensure the best angle for imaging deep *in vivo* signals can be determined and reliably re-established for longitudinal studies. (b) Imaging individual animals longitudinally reduces the number of cohorts necessary and increases statistical accuracy. (c) White arrows indicate near-infrared fluorescence masses (tumors). Rotation permits detection of small tumors with low-level fluorescent emissions. (d) Visual presentation of the localization of subcutaneous and major intraperitoneal tumors (top) and relative quantitation (bottom). (e) Image overlay provides a useful tool for signal localization for *in situ* studies as well.

PRO system. The functionality of the MARS includes the ability to capture both X-ray and optical (bright-field or fluorescence) images of small animals, such as mice, at precise and repeatable positioning angles. This enhances the ability to find the optimized orientation of the animal to minimize the tissue distance between the internal signal and the external detection device (i.e. CCD camera). Once identified, the animal can be easily returned to the exact position to facilitate observation in longitudinal studies.

To begin, the mouse was loaded into the system (See Fig. 1a) in a prone position, and images were taken at every 10° position in a full clockwise rotation of the mouse to arrive at a complete 360° representation of the optical signal. NIRF images were then coregistered with an X-ray image for anatomic localization. Images were obtained using X-rays and, concurrently, NIRF (Fig. 1a). Fluorescence images were taken at 10° increments and overlaid onto the corresponding X-ray image. Quantitative analysis of

the optical signal capture was completed in Carestream MI software v5.0.5.29 (Carestream Health Inc.). Fluorescence intensity from s.c. and i.p. tumors was measured by creating an automatic ROI with a threshold set to 30% of each tumor's maximum intensity and measuring that area's mean intensity. Fluorescence intensities were normalized to the peak angle of detection. The imaging sequence begins with the animal in the prone position. A plot of the measured normalized intensity versus rotation angle clearly defines the optimal position to deliver the greatest signal intensity peak for each day (Fig. 4a and Supplemental Video Clip S1).

Using the MARS, we were able to observe the presence of tumor cells by ventral and lateral views (Fig. 4b). NIRF emissions produced reliable capture for the longitudinal quantification of the engrafted s.c. and two major i.p. tumors out to 21 days postinoculation of tumor cells (Figs. 4b,c). The s.c. tumor was shown to have greatest signal capture at an approximate 150° clockwise rotation of the mouse from a prone starting position (Fig. 4d).

Labeled tumor cells were detected infiltrating the peritoneum (Fig. 4b). Intraperitoneal tumors had a more narrow range of visualization because they presented with low fluorescence intensity and were located in deeper tissue (Fig. 4d). The optimal signal capture of i.p. tumor 1 occurred at an approximate 300° clockwise rotation, while i.p. tumor 2 was best imaged at approximately a 330° clockwise rotation of the mouse from a prone starting position (Fig. 4d). Very small, low-intensity satellite tumors could also be visualized within the peritoneum. These tumors had very narrow ranges of visualization of 20–40°, could not be visualized from a prone position, and would have gone undetected without multiple-angle imaging. Importantly, signals from the labeled X-SIGHT 761 Nanospheres continue to be visible through 21 days postinjection [Fig. 4e (*in vitro*), b and c (*in vivo*)], demonstrating a high capacity for signal retention.

Evaluation of the tumors demonstrates that with both the s.c. and i.p. injections, we were able to discern the discrete localization of the labeled cancer cells (Fig. 4e). Together, these data suggest that (i) ovarian cancer stem cells can be efficiently labeled by fluorescent NIR nanoparticles, (ii) this label is maintained in the complex *in vivo* environment, (iii) the signal can be detected up to 21 days using our

*in vivo* imaging system, and (iv) a combination of the MARS and nanoparticles allows the *in vivo* detection of small lesions that otherwise could not be observed.

## Acknowledgments

This study was supported in part by grants from NCI/NIH RO1CA127913, RO1CA118678, The Janet Burros Memorial Foundation, The Sands Family Foundation and the Discovery to Cure Research Program.

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## Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article.

**Video Clip S1.** Mouse administered X-ray contrast and fluorescence agents and rotated 360 degrees about craniocaudal axis. X-ray and spectrally unmixed fluorescence overlays are shown every 30 degrees. Fluorescence reveals the presence of ovarian cancer tumors.

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