

# Advancing Nephrology Through 2- Photon Microscopy

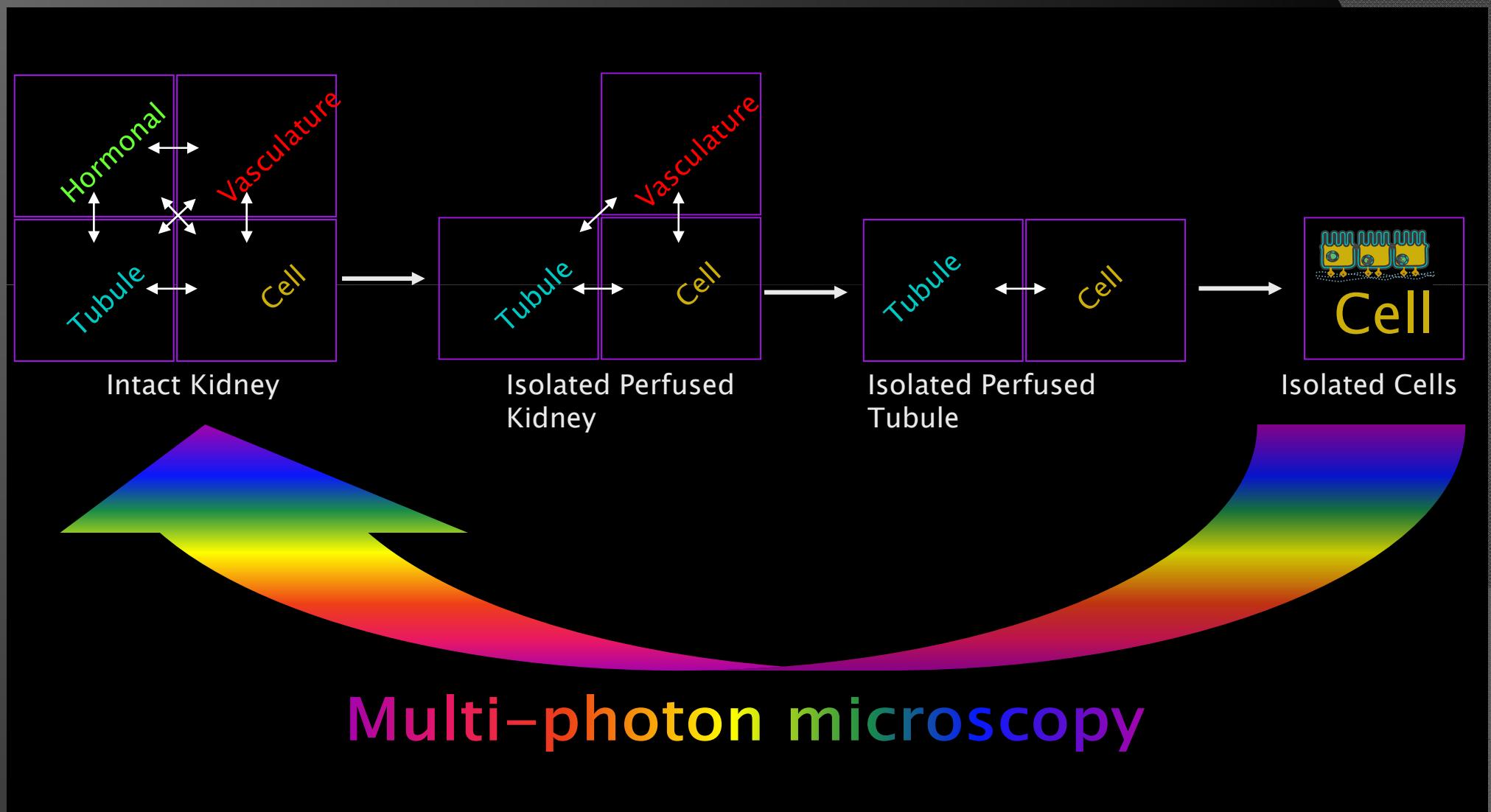
Bruce A. Molitoris

Department of Medicine

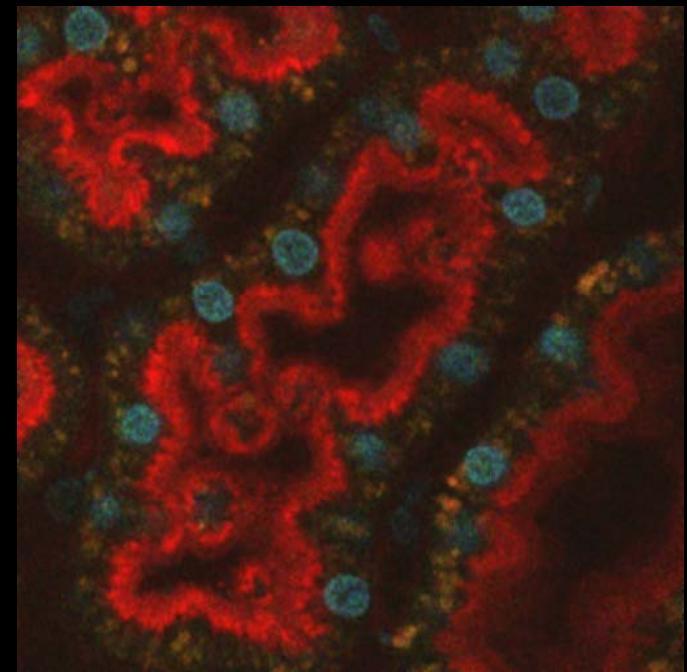
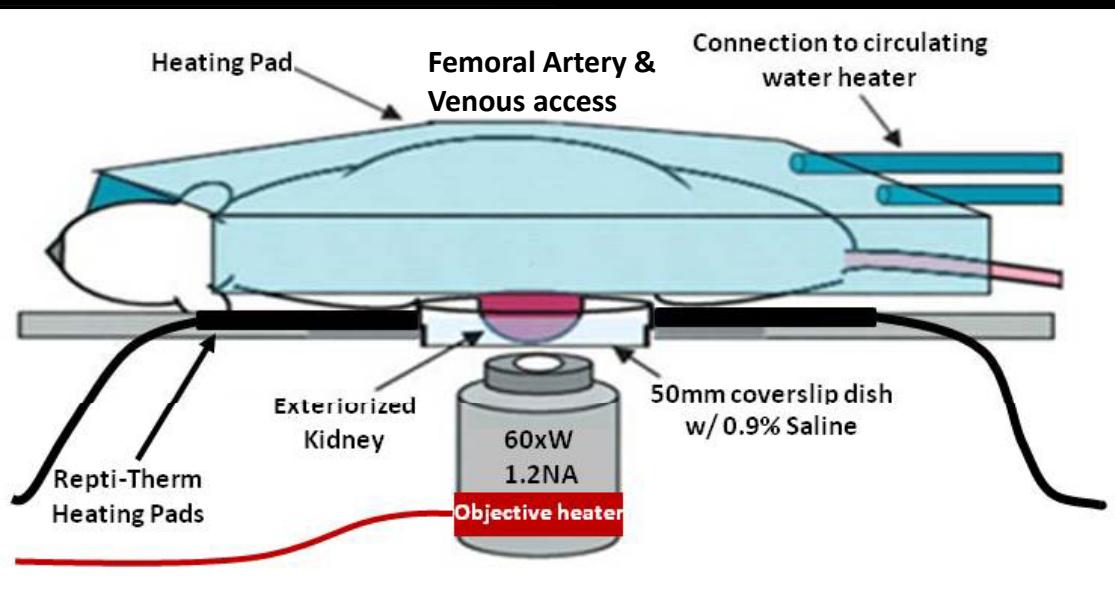
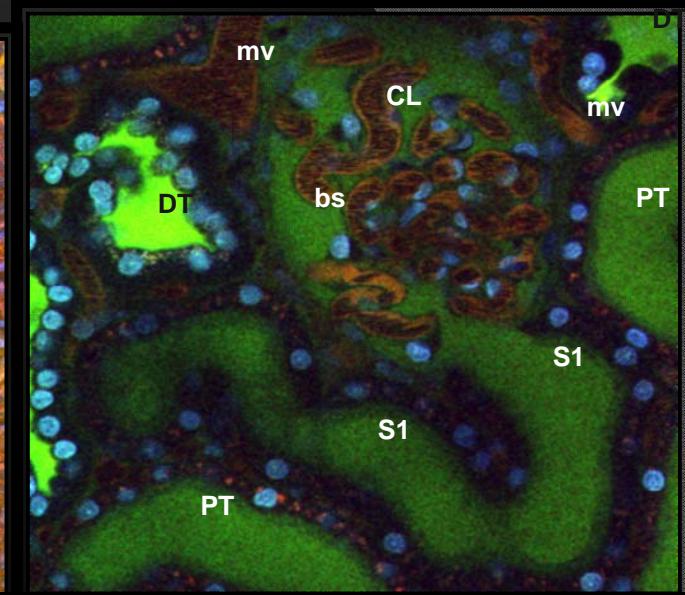
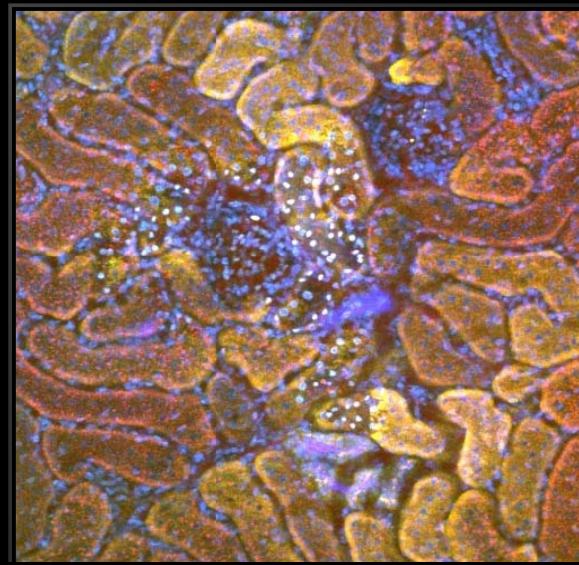
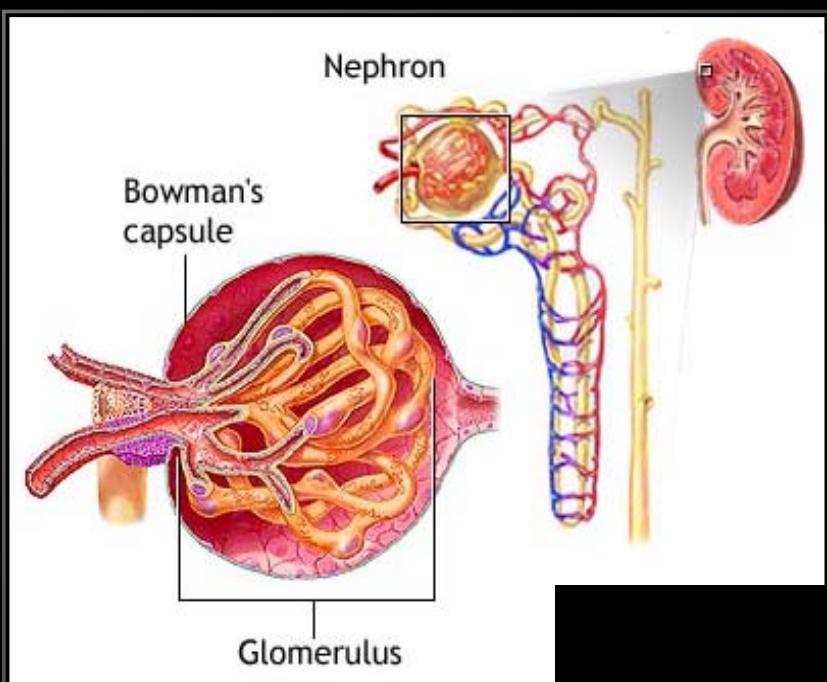
Indiana Center for Biological Microscopy

Indiana University School of Medicine

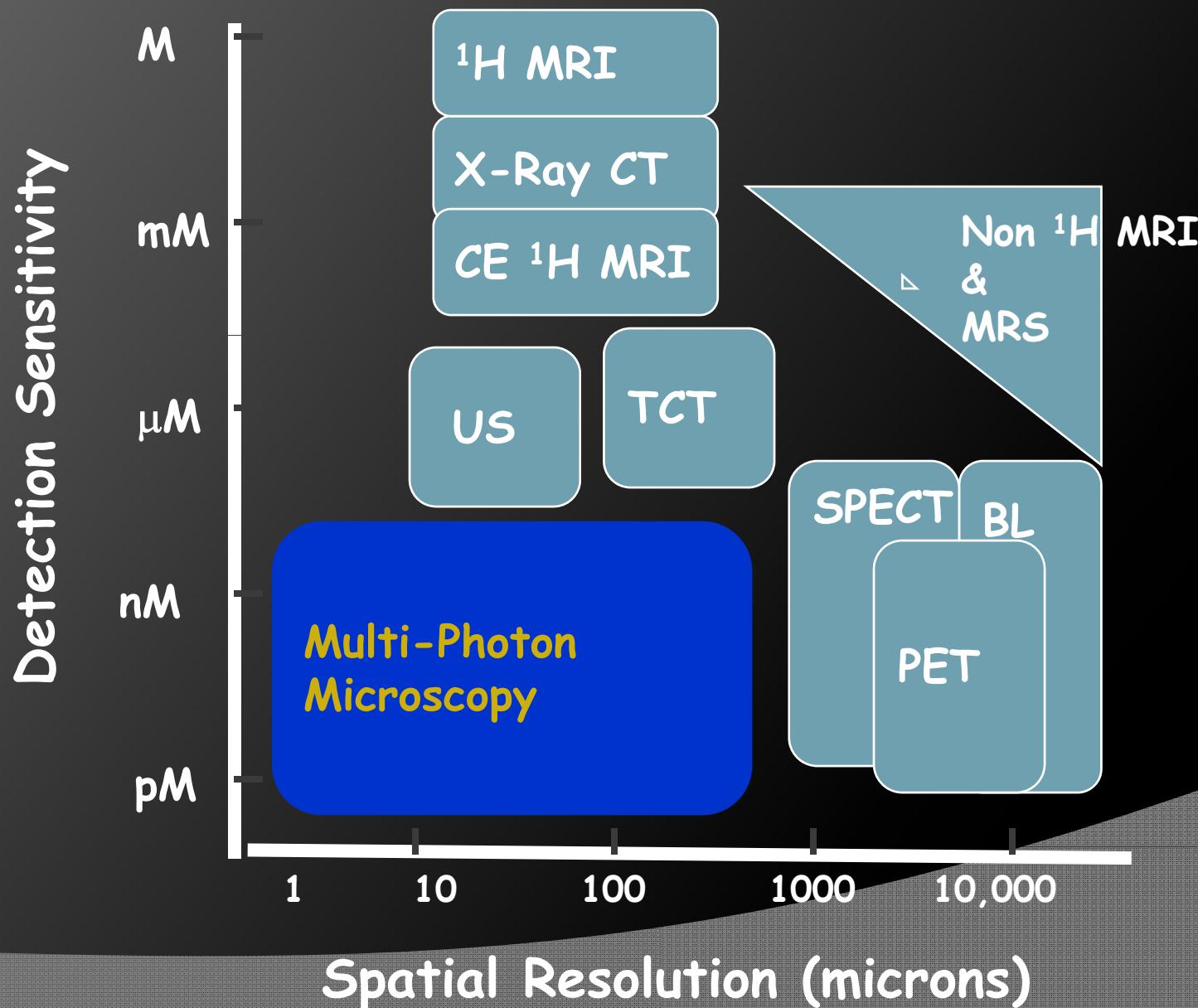
# Reversing Reductionism



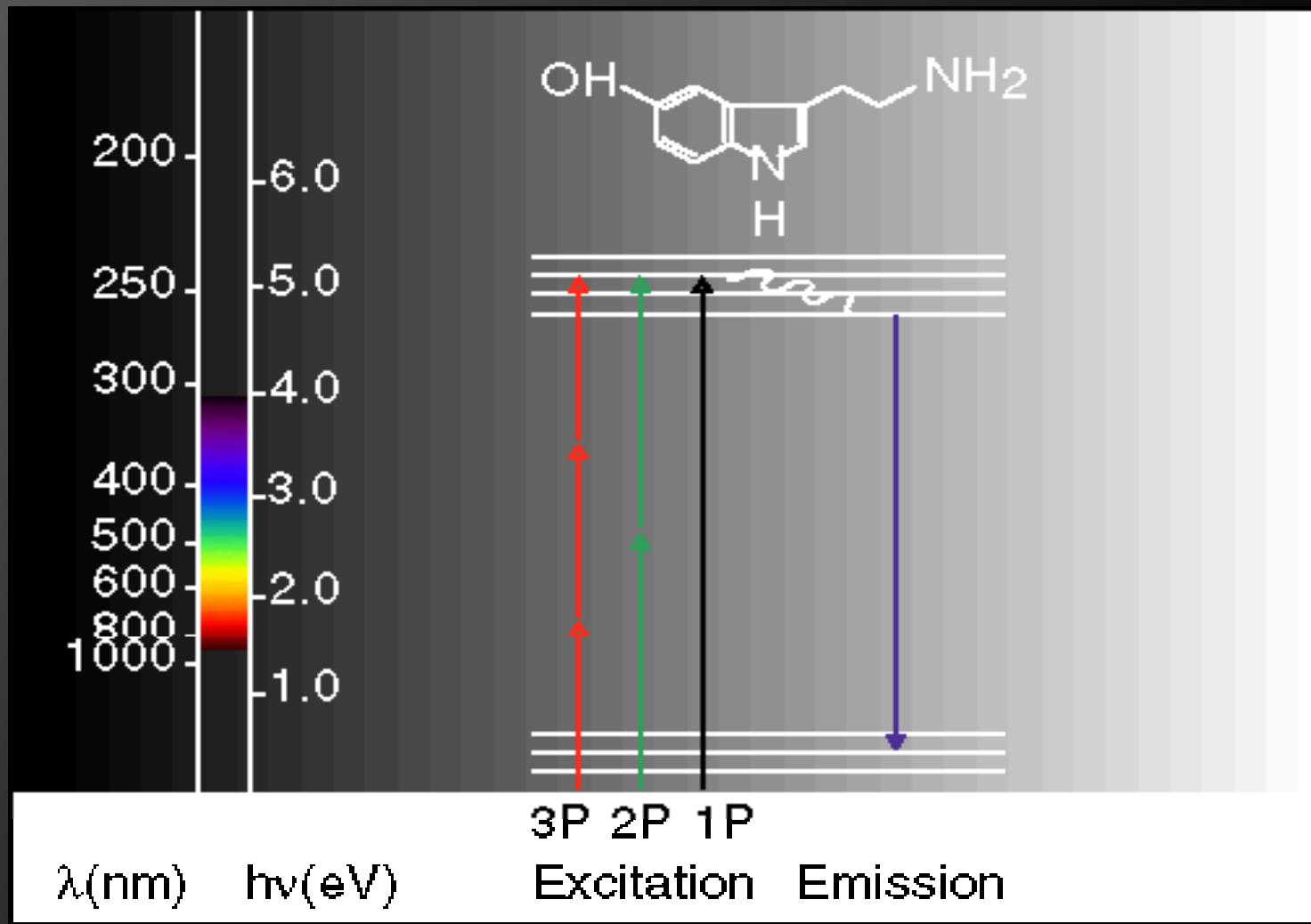
# Visualizing Glomerular & Nephron Function



# Intra-Vital Imaging Sensitivity vs Resolution



# TWO-PHOTON MICROSCOPY PRINCIPLE:



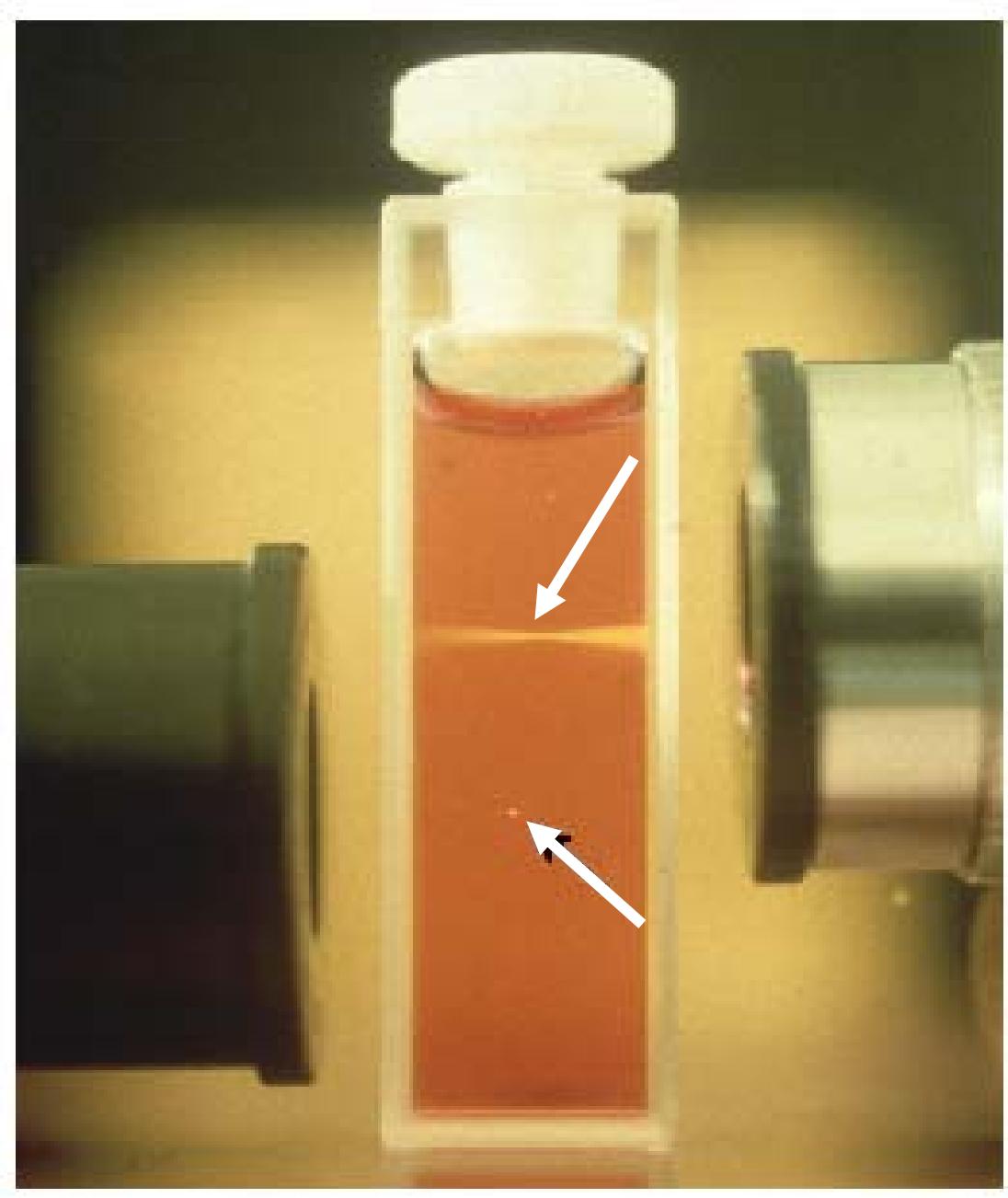
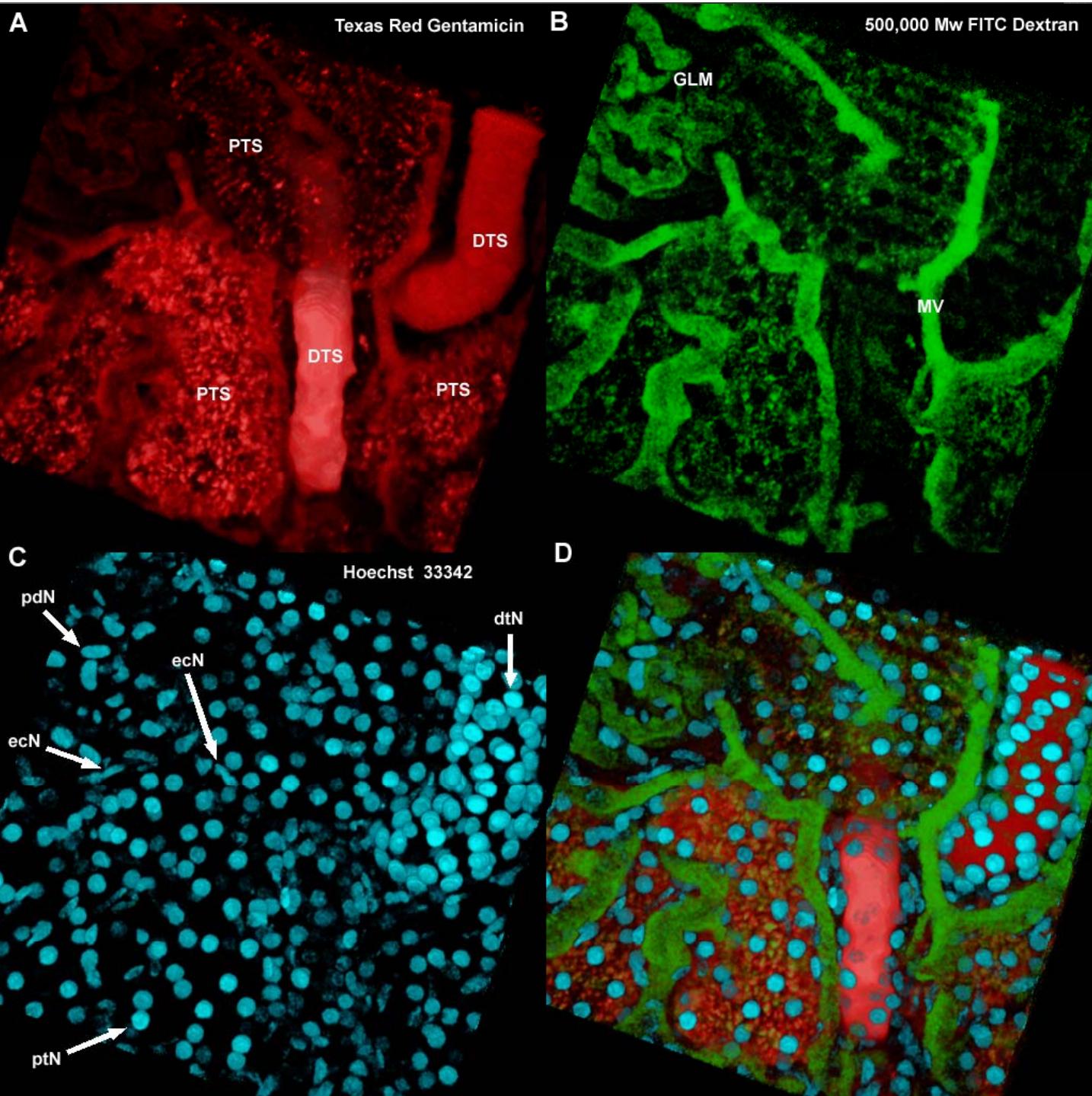
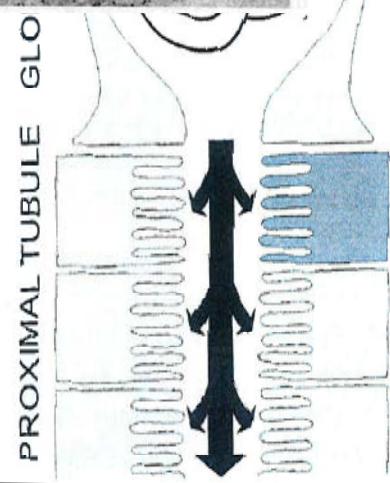
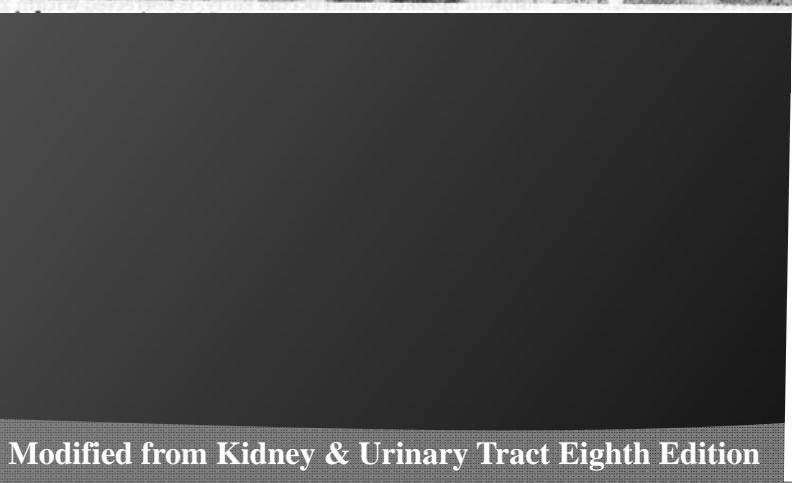
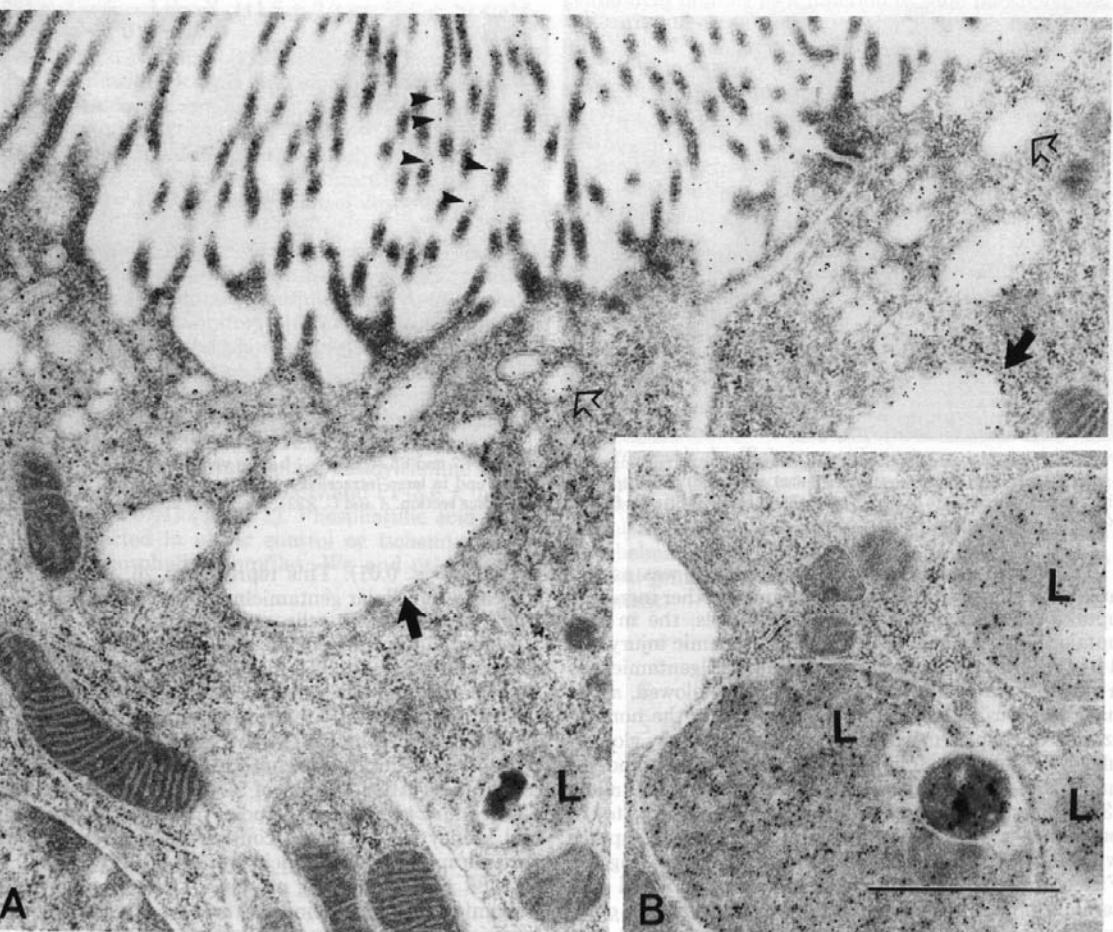


Figure courtesy of Brad Amos, MRC Laboratory

Volume of fluorescence excitation –  
Confocal versus 2-photon  
microscopy





**High Oxygen  
Aerobic metab.  
Minimal anaerobic metab  
Fatty acids, acetoacetate  
No glycogen  
Fluid Phase and Receptor Mediated  
Endocytosis  
Sensing environment, TLR  
Long lived cell**

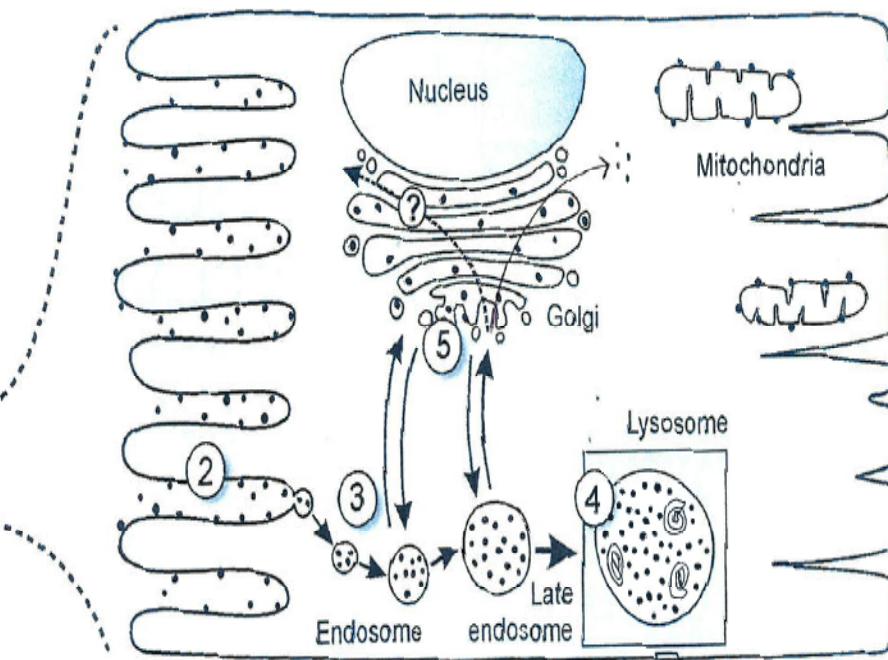


Figure 4

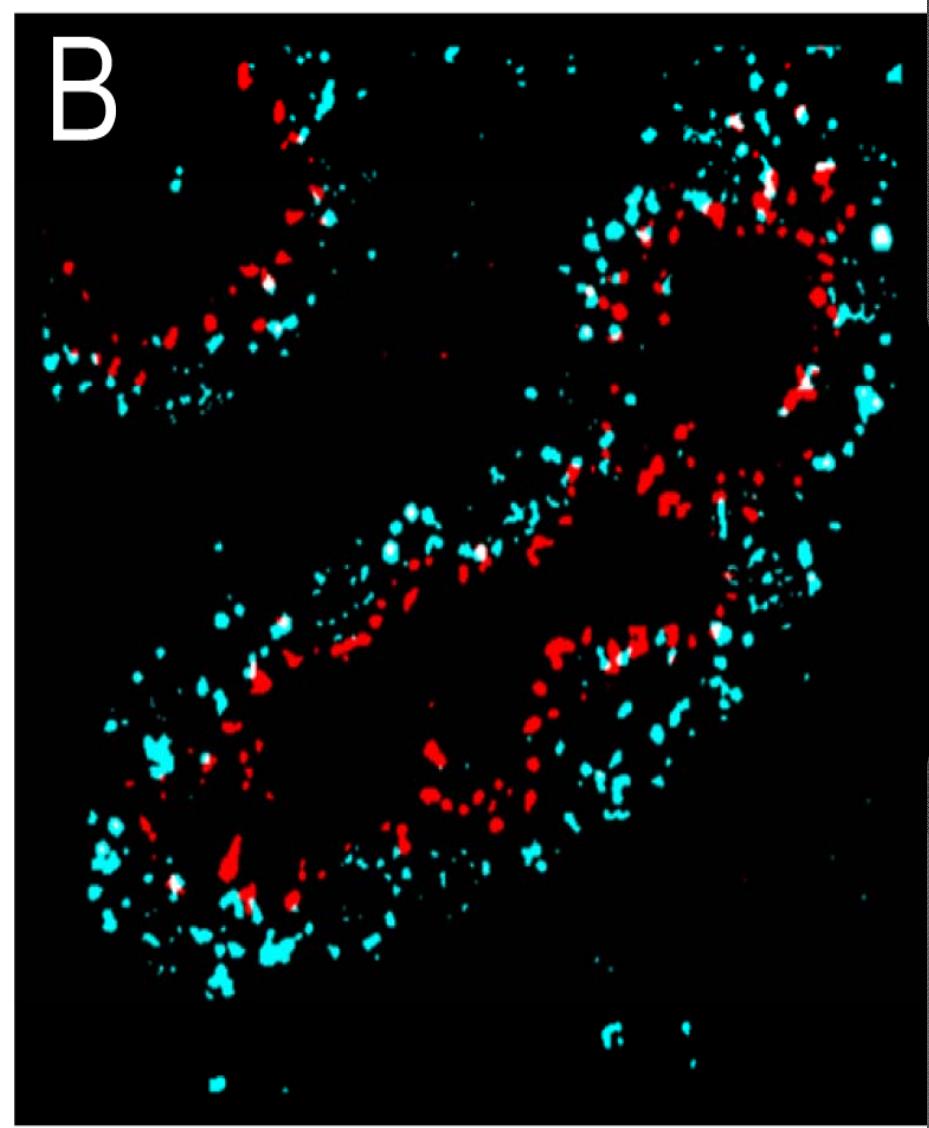
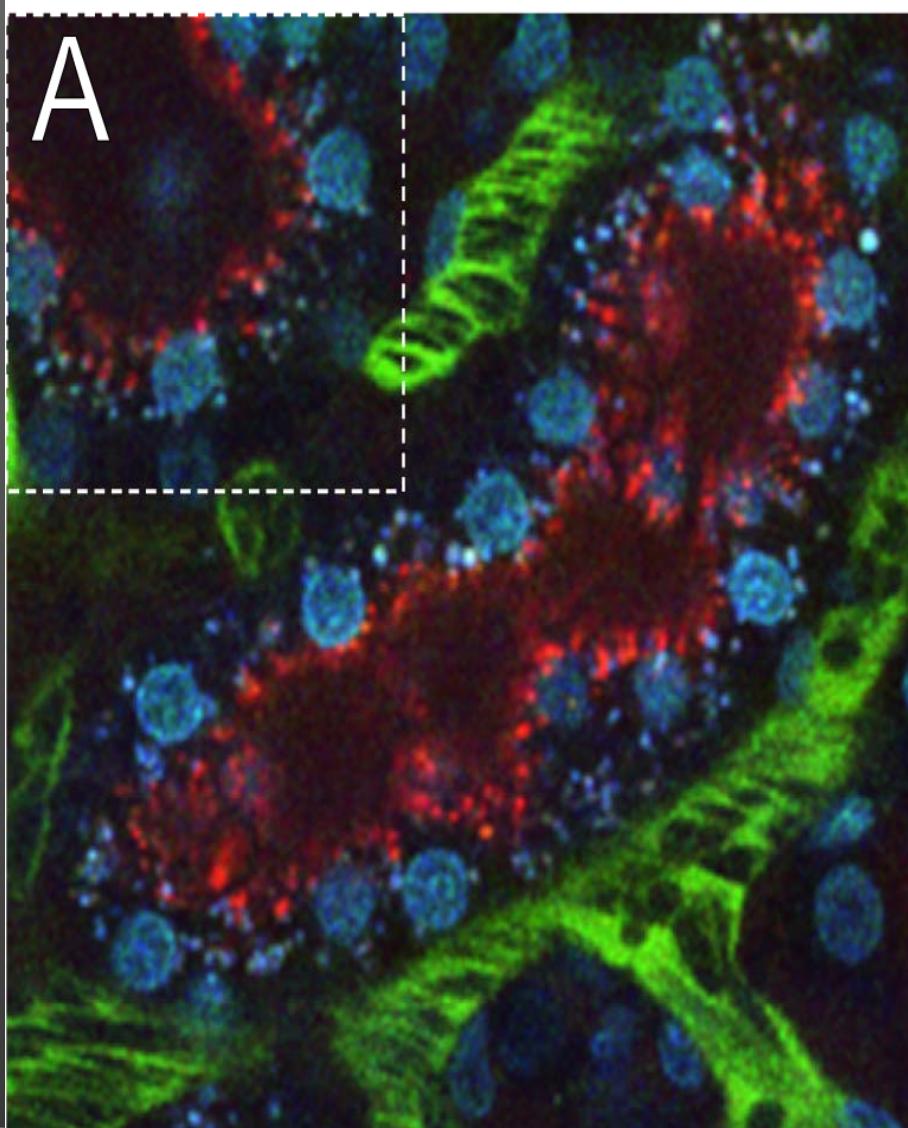
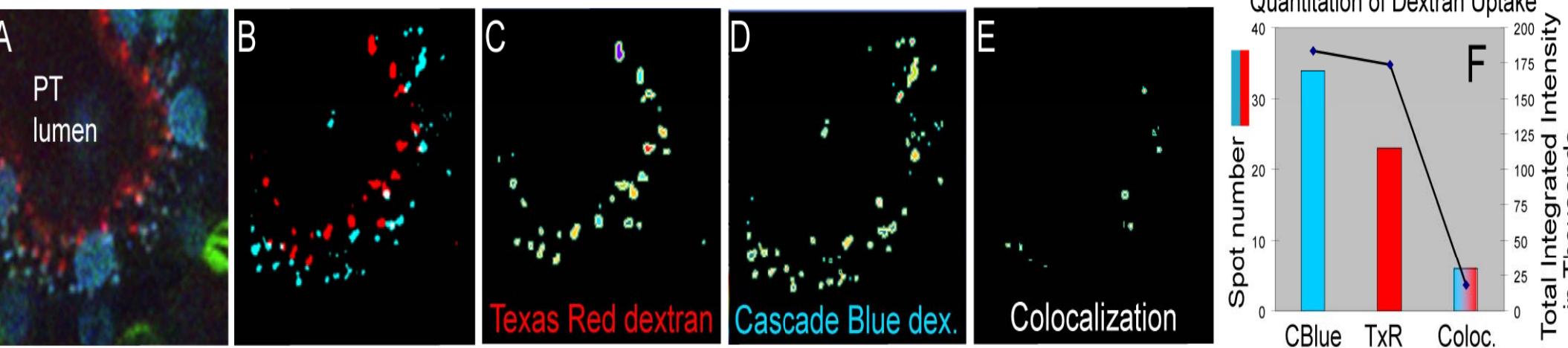
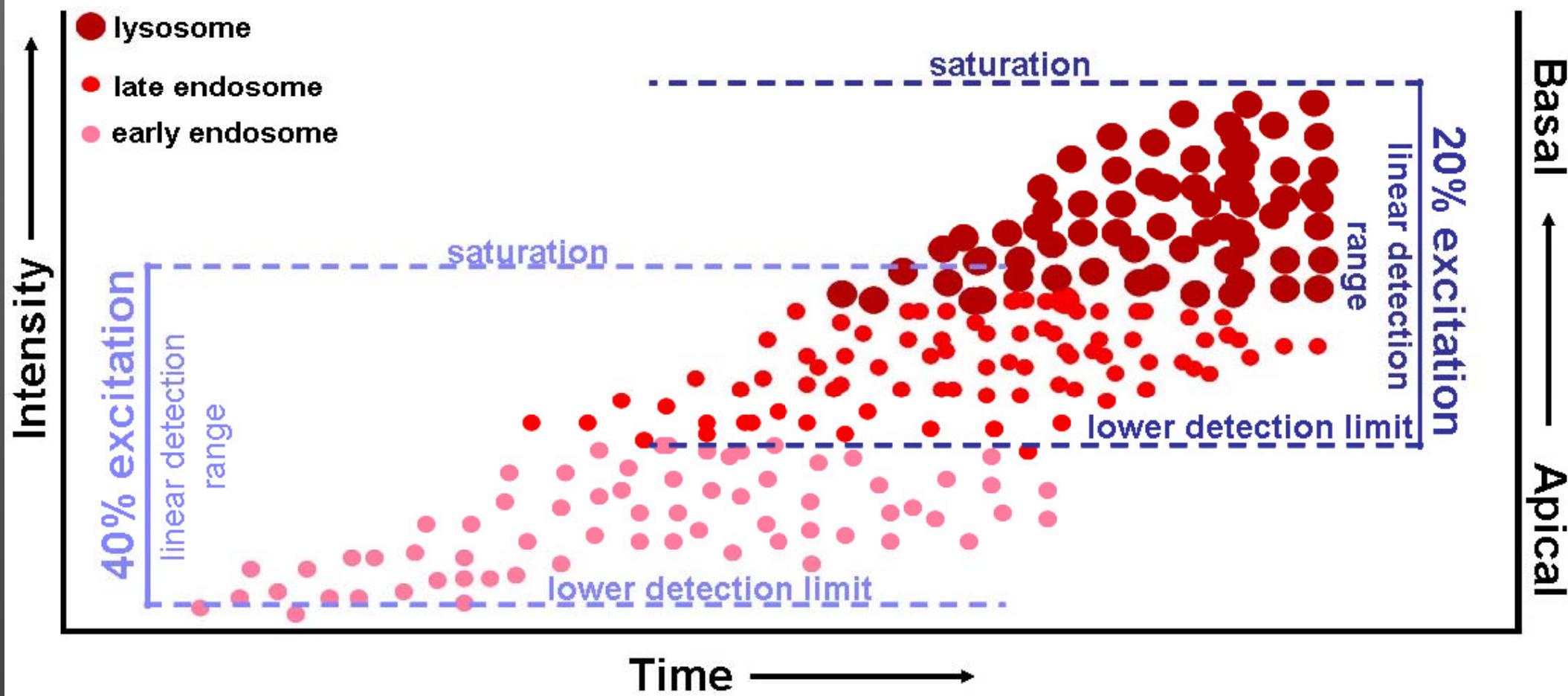
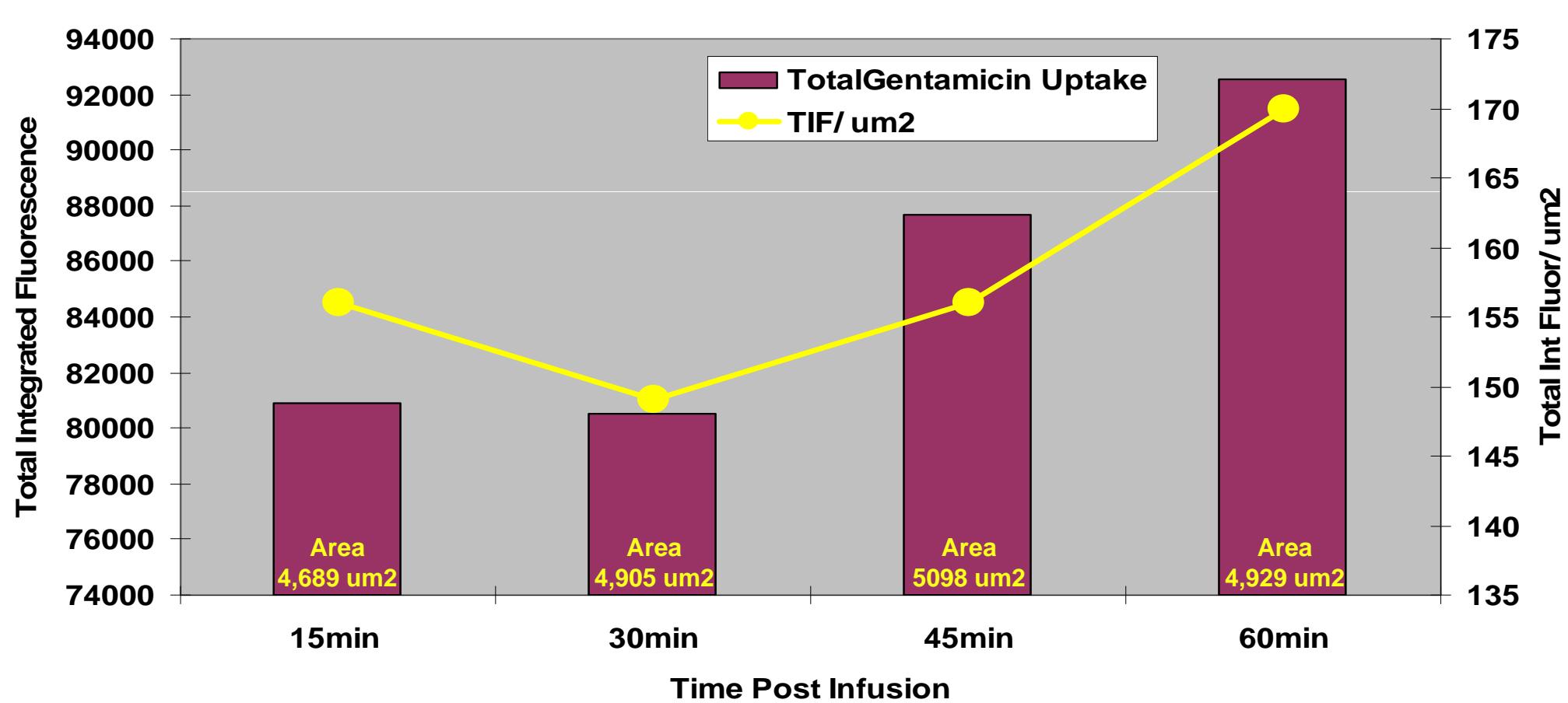


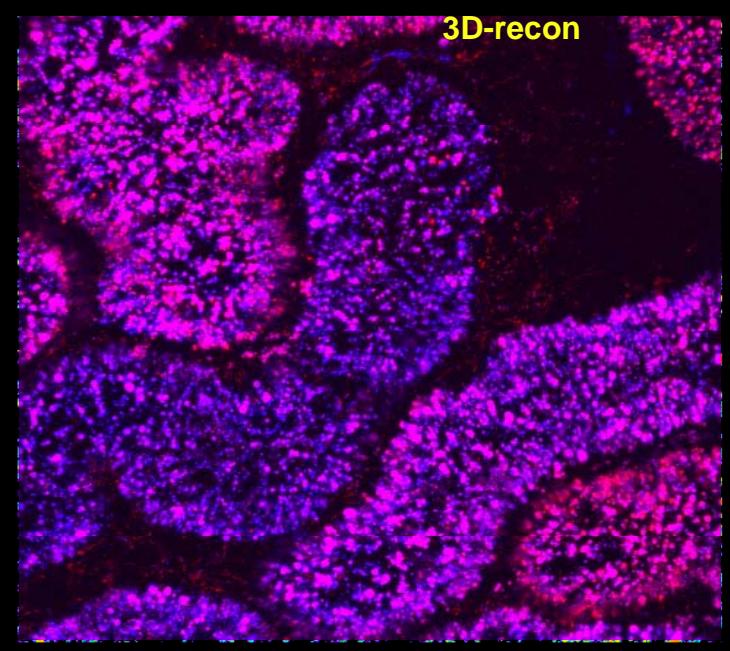
Figure 33 In vivo uptake of Cascade Blue (24 hrs) and Texas Red dextrans (15 min) by PTCs



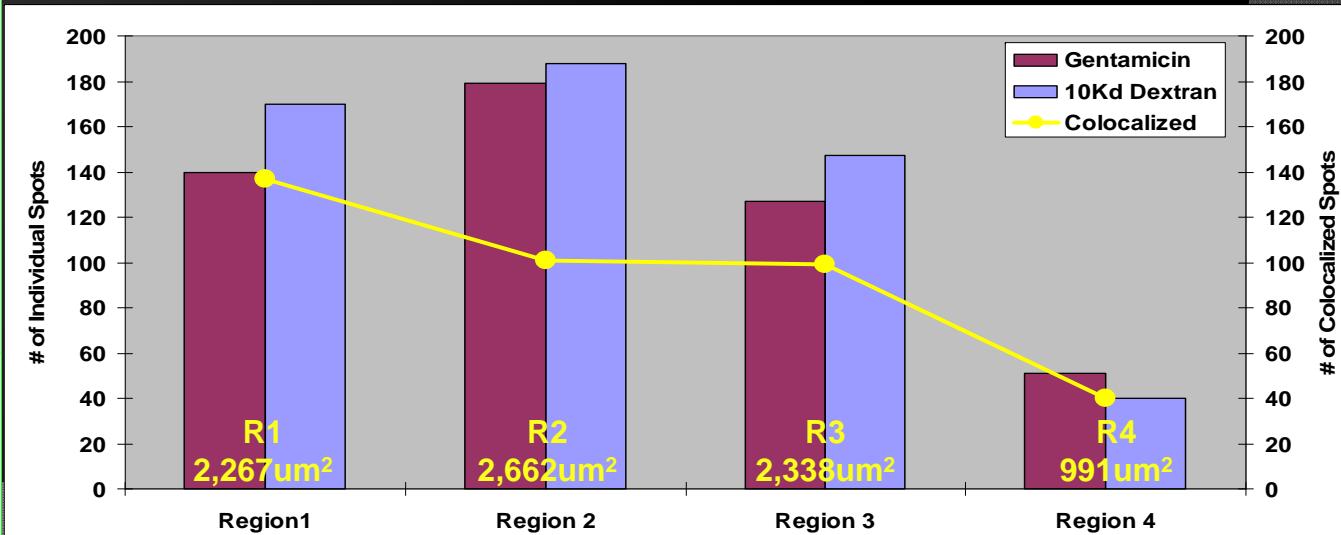
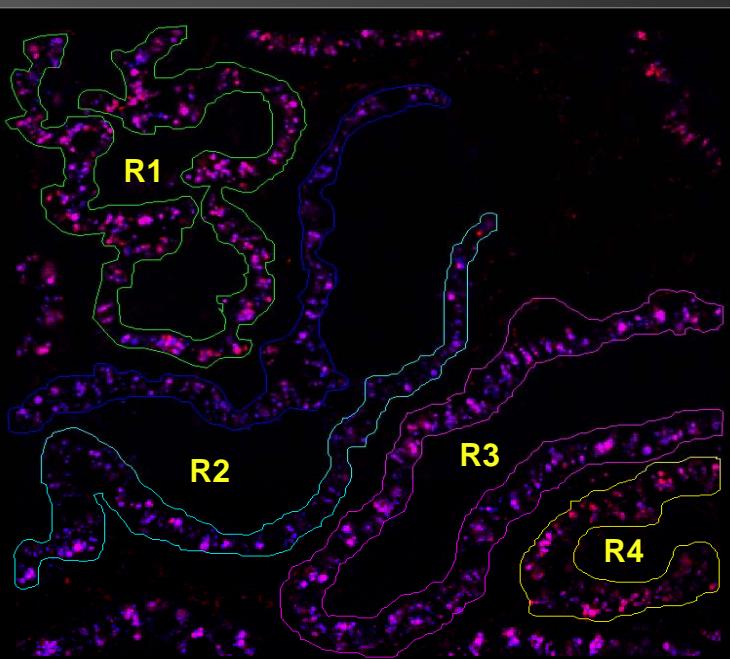
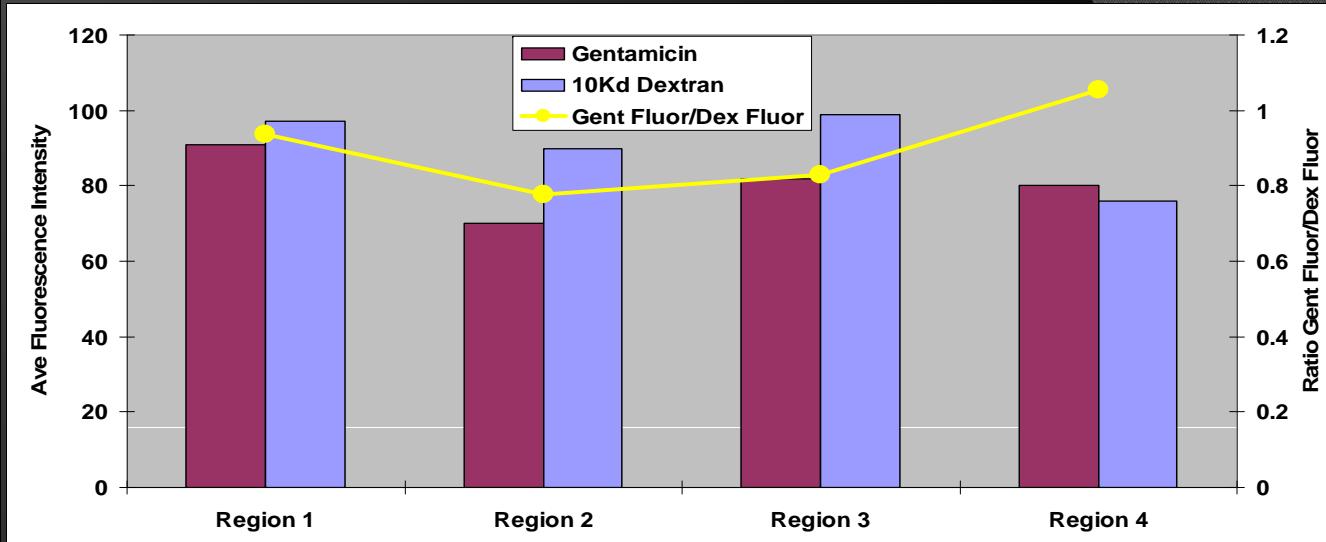


# Total Texas Red Gentamicin Uptake-Day 1

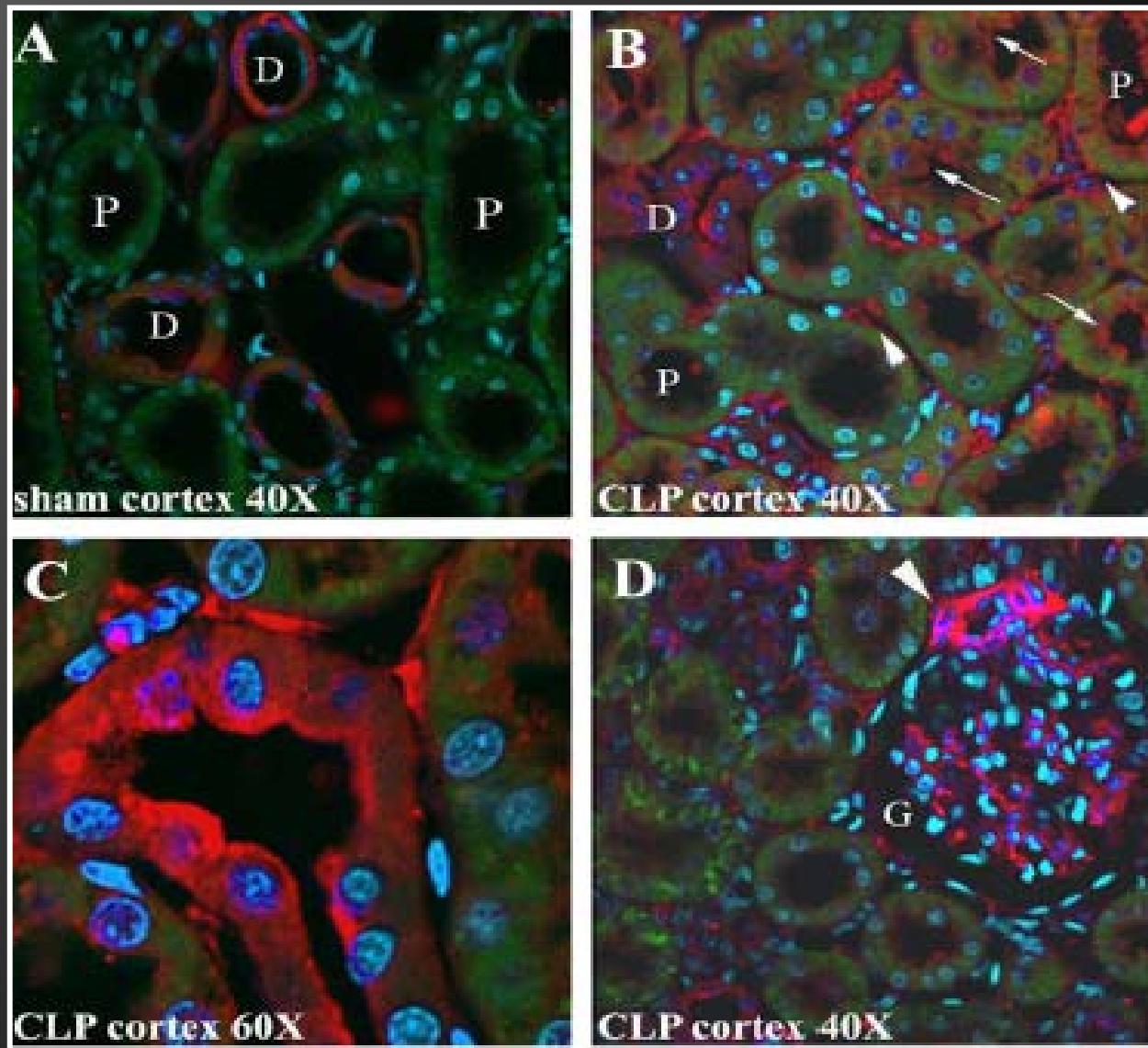




**Texas Red Gentamicin, 10,000 MW Cascade Blue Dextran  
24 hr post injection**



# CLP Induces TLR4 Expression in Proximal Tubule Cells

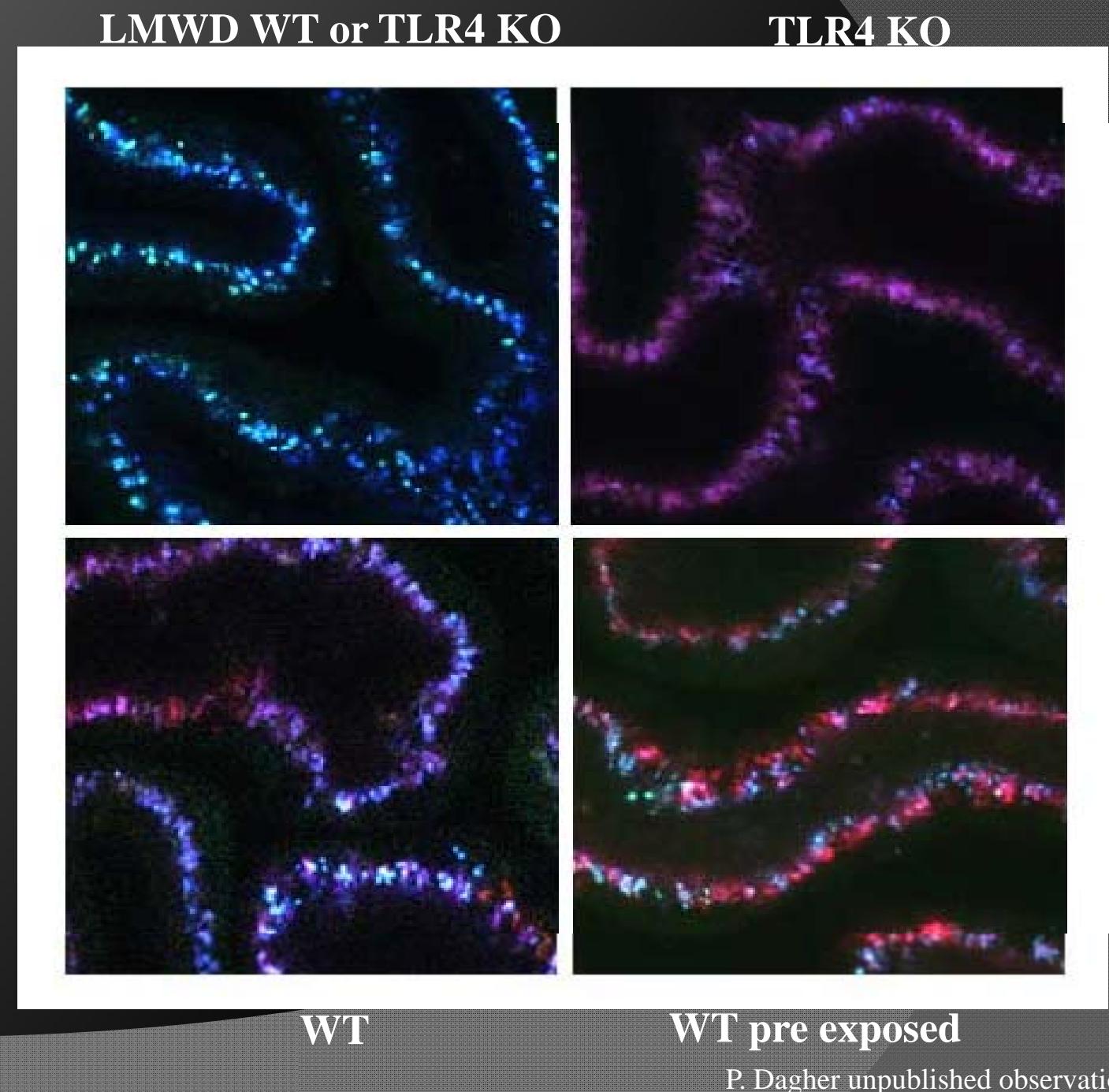


# LPS Endocytosis is Receptor Mediated

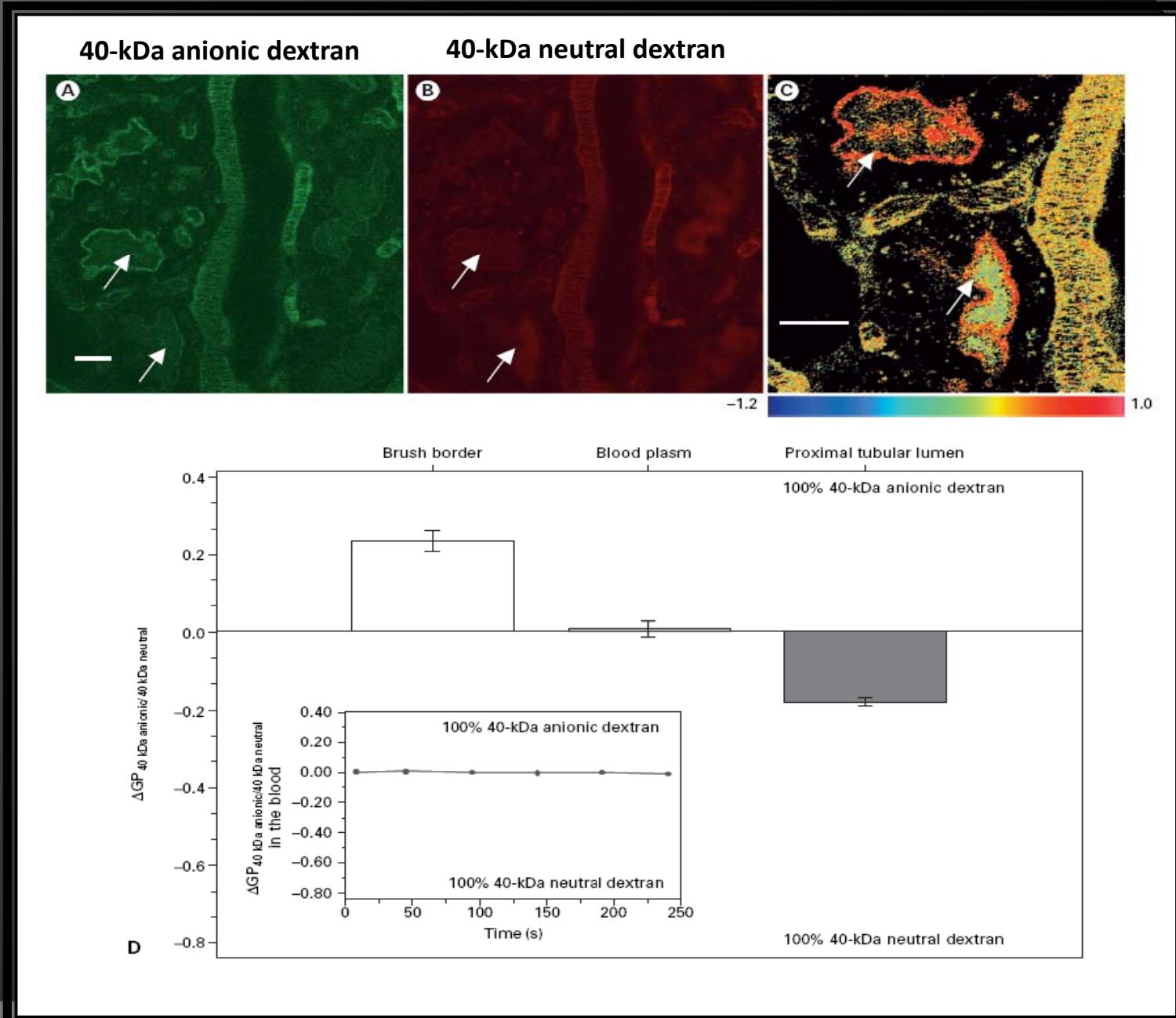
Blue: cascade blue LMWD,  
fluid phase

Red: Alexa 568-LPS

Pre exposure: 0.25 mg/Kg  
unlabeled LPS 24 hr pre to  
upregulate TLR4

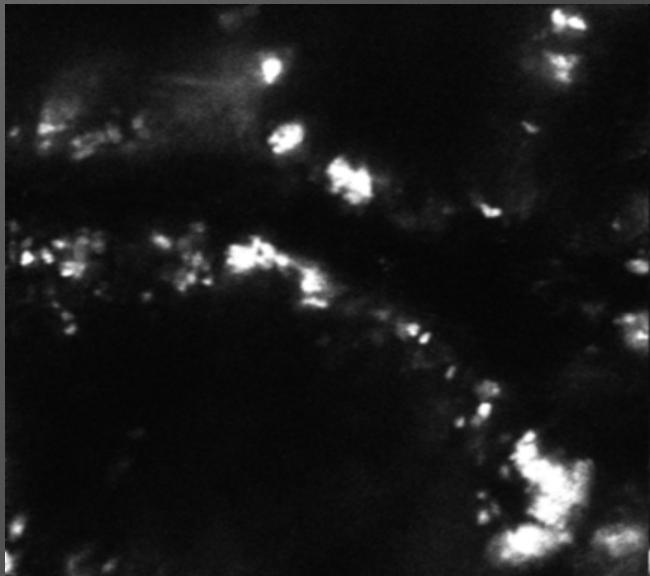


# Proximal Tubule Uptake Explains Differential Filtration

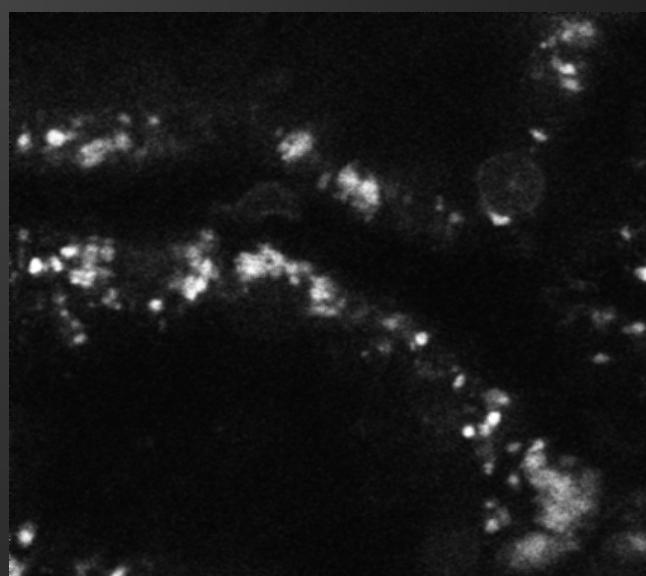


# Evaluating for Functional Impairment

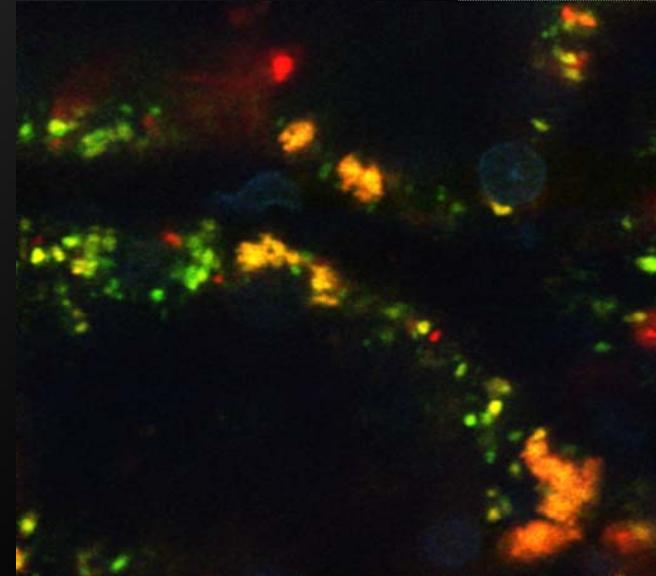
Red Channel Alone



Green Channel Alone



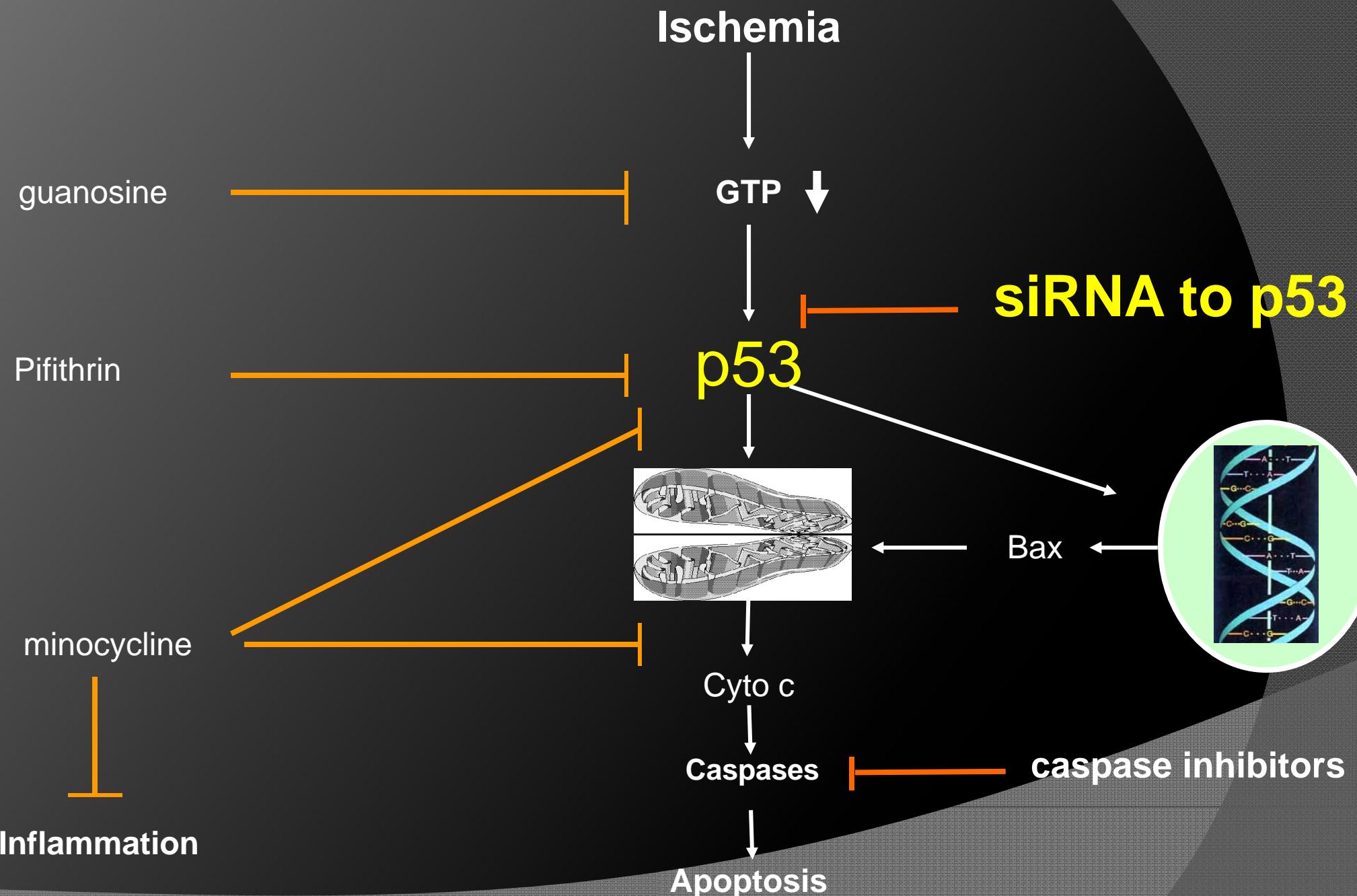
Color Combine



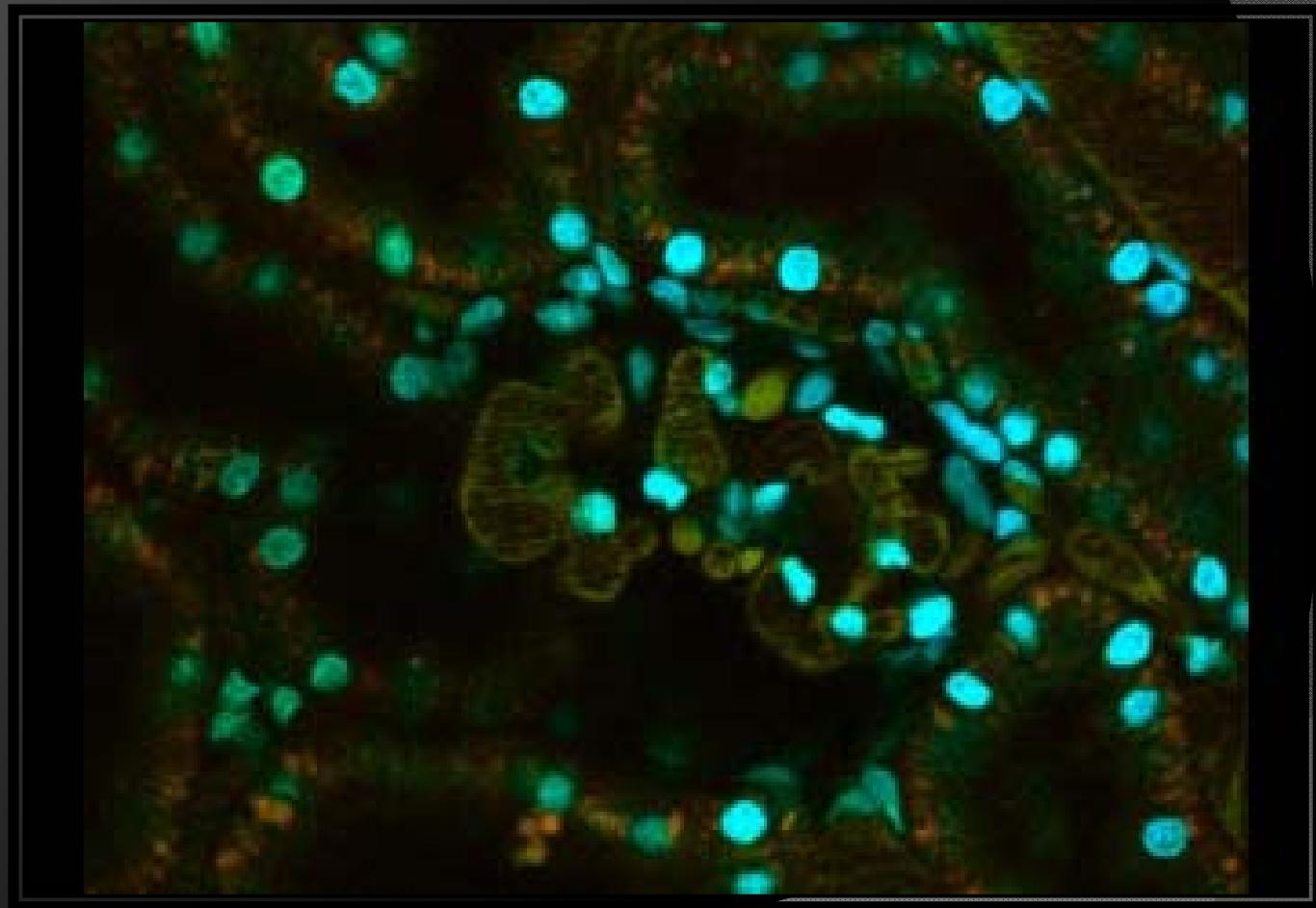
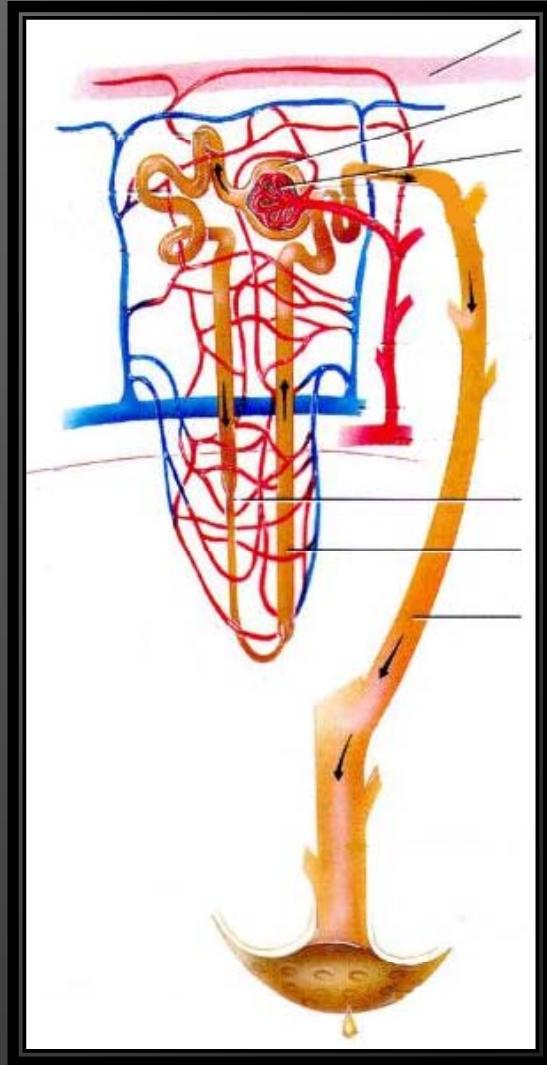
TAMRA Oligo (red)

Beta-2-microglobulin  
(green)

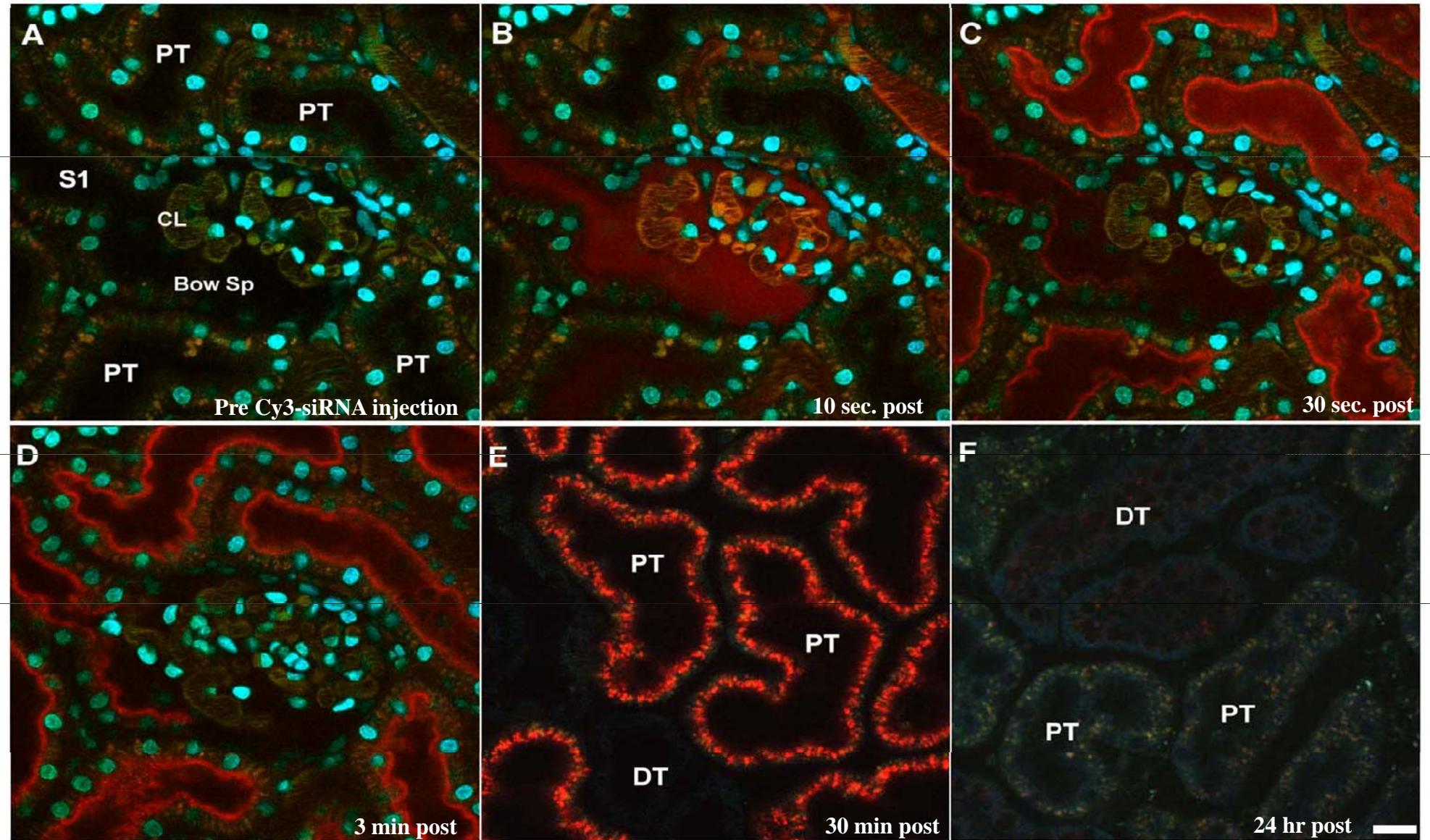
*Long Term 25mg/Kg 10% TAMRA 24Hrs Post Injection of  $\beta$ 2M*

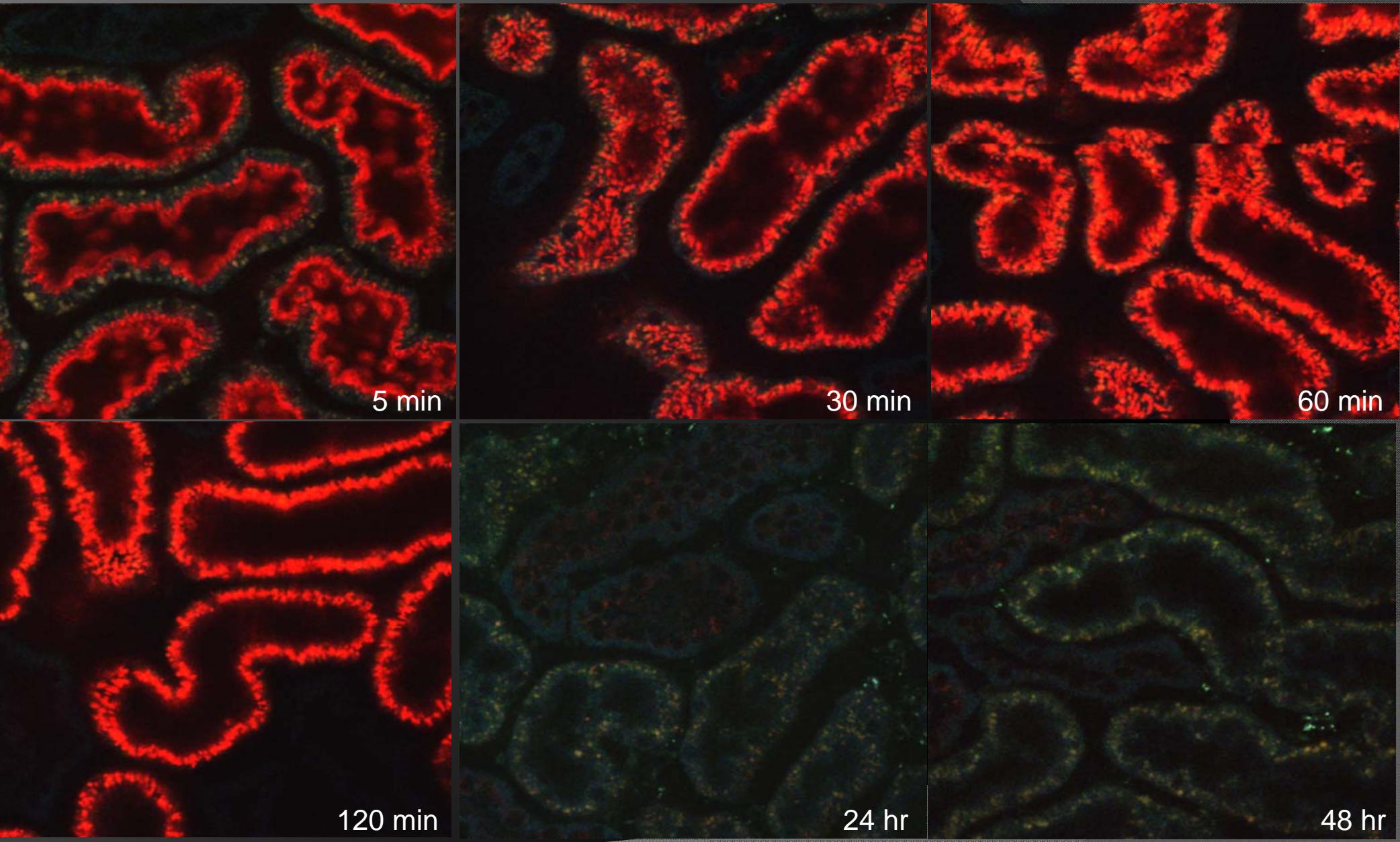


# Cy3-siRNA Filtration and Reabsorption by PTCs

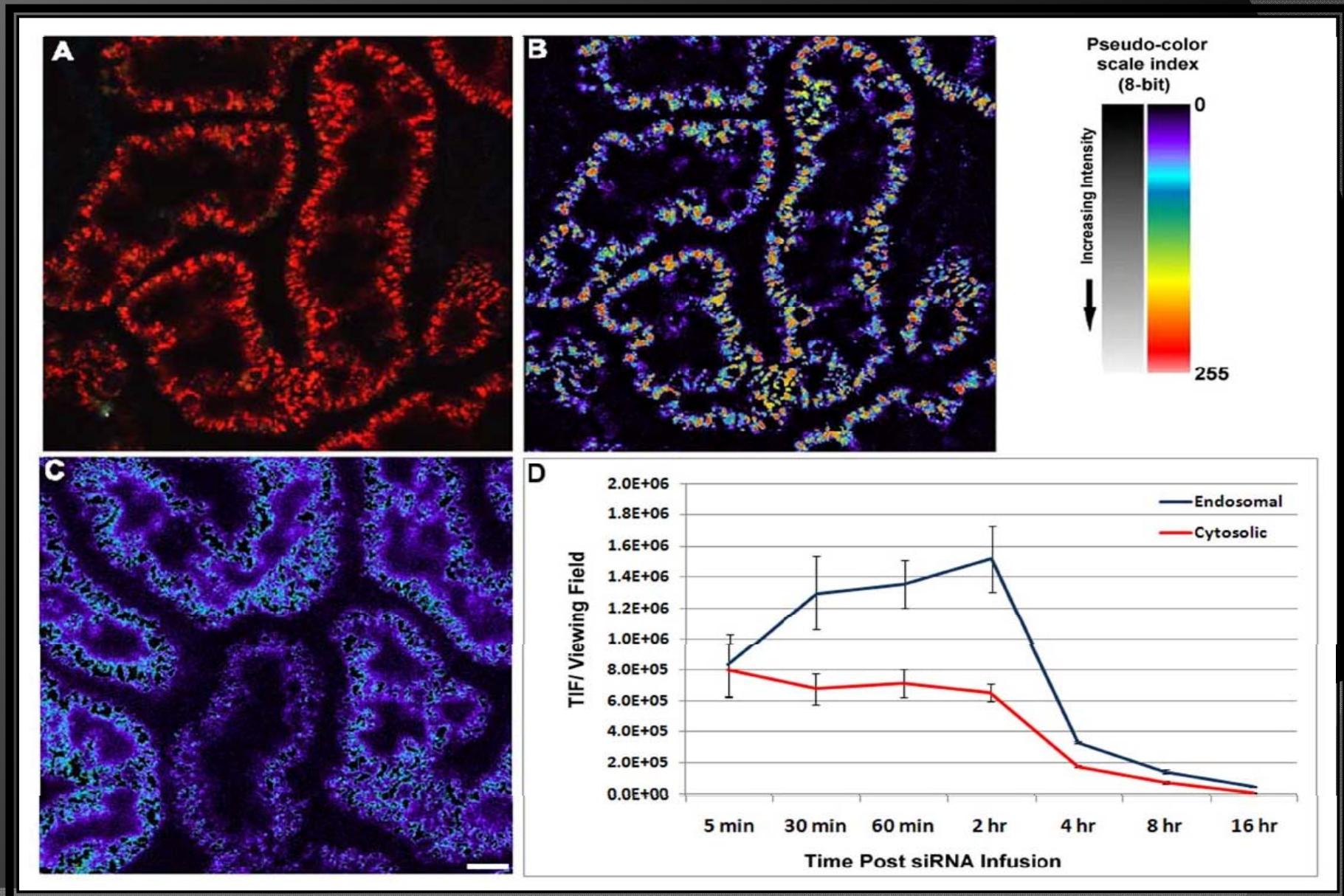


# PTC Uptake and Metabolism of Cy3-siRNA

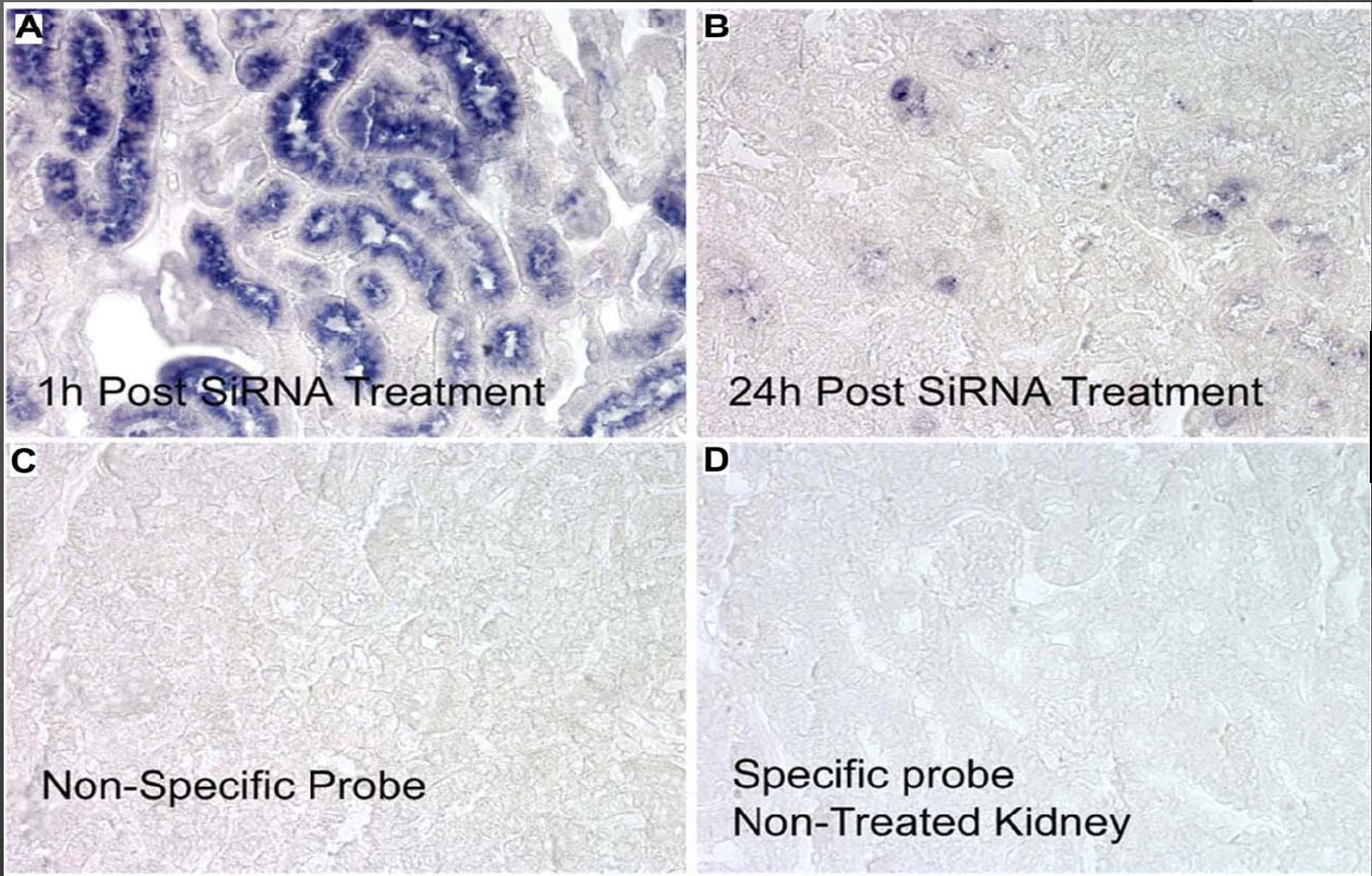


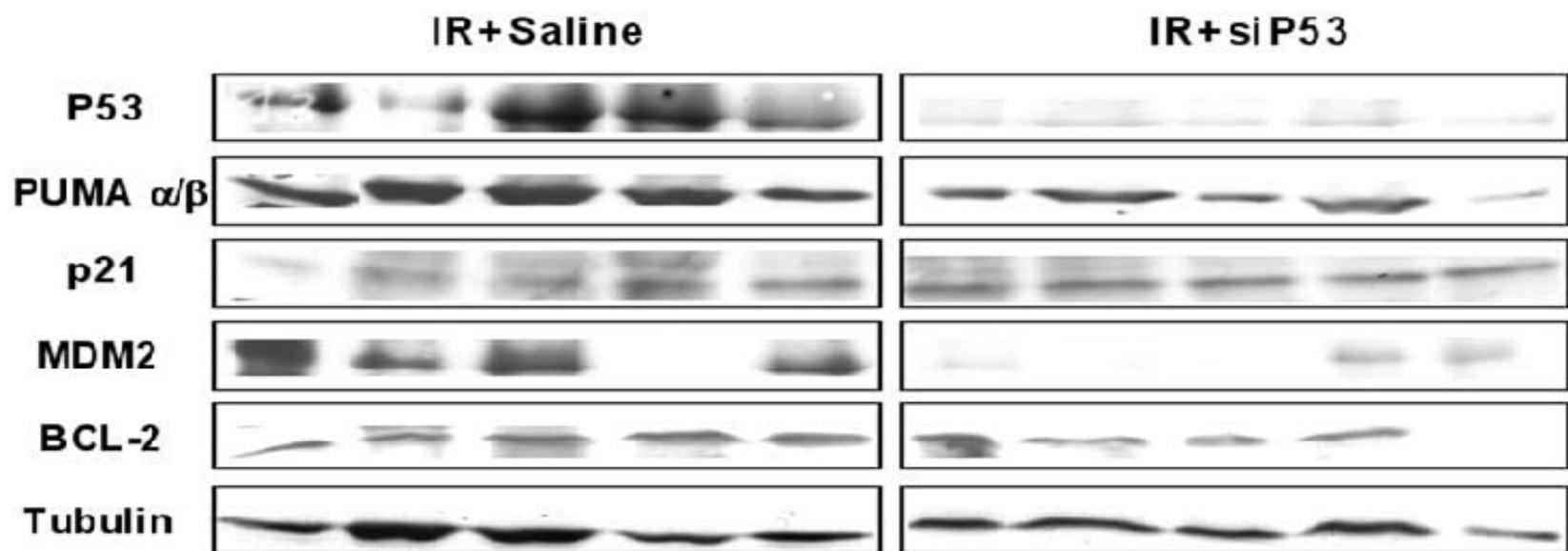
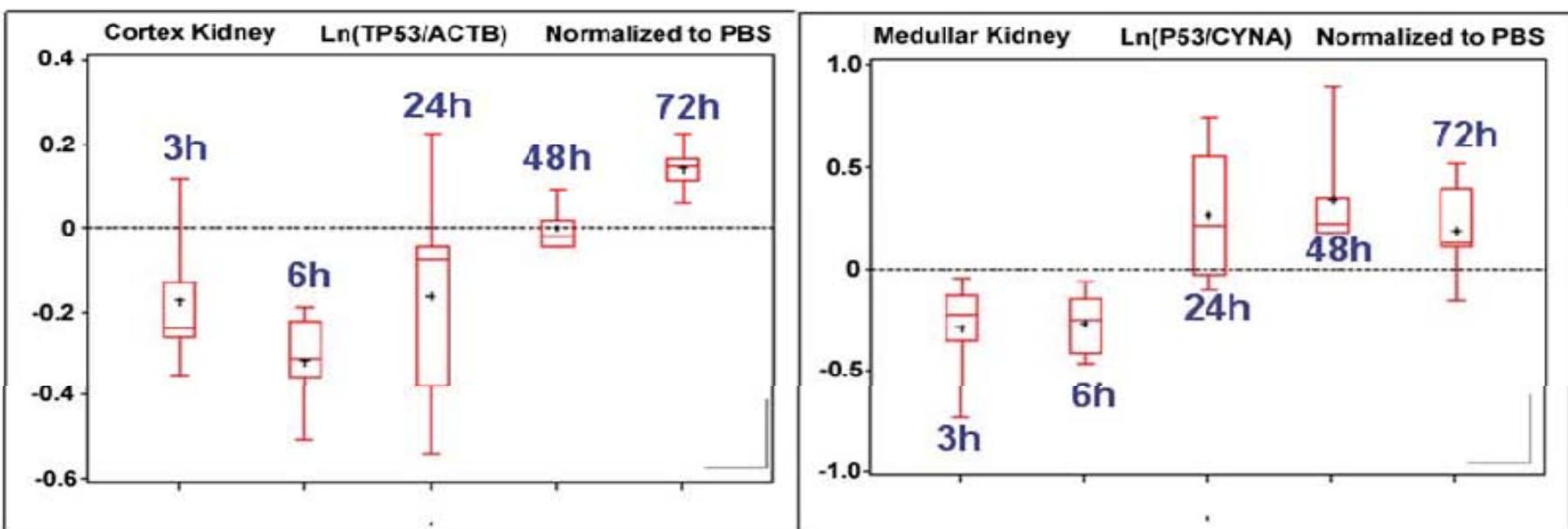


# Quantifying Vesicular vs Cytosolic Cy3-siRNA in PTCs

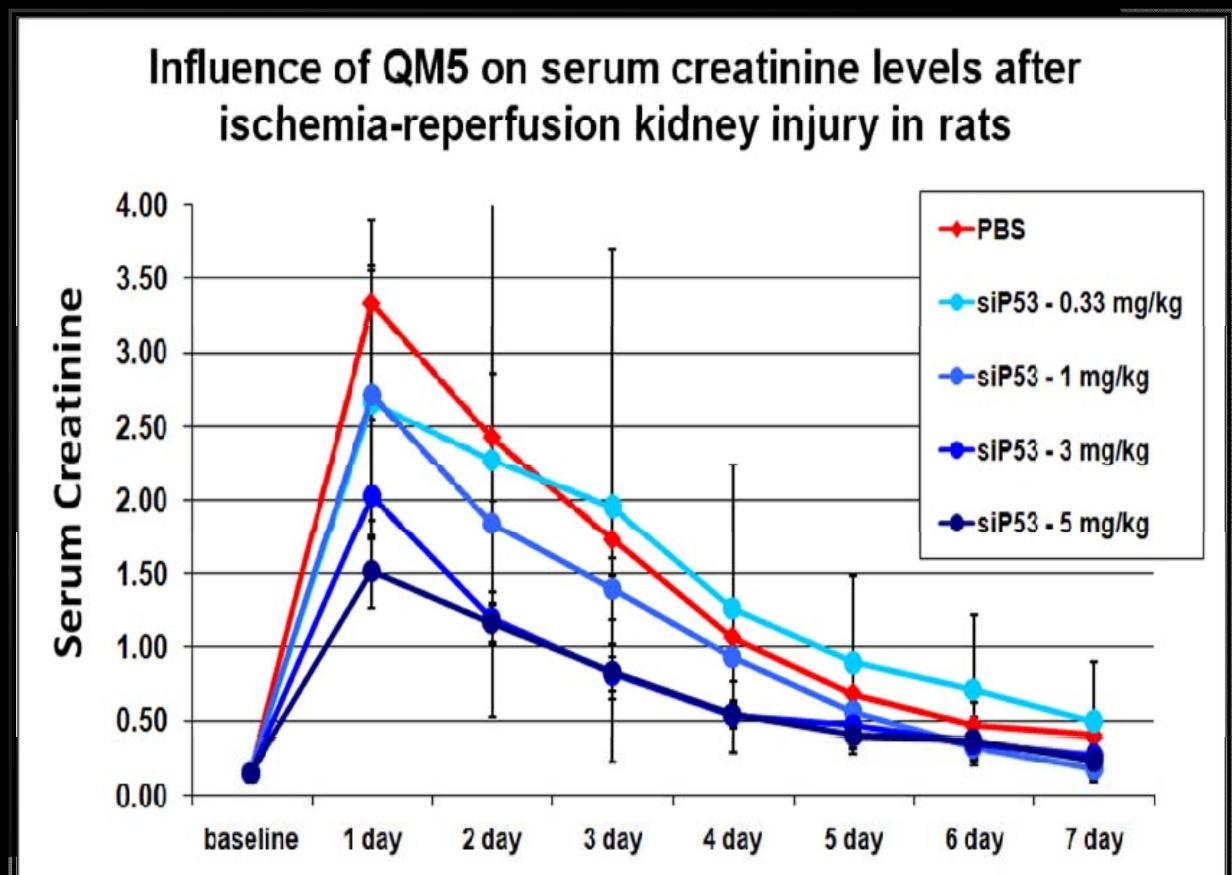
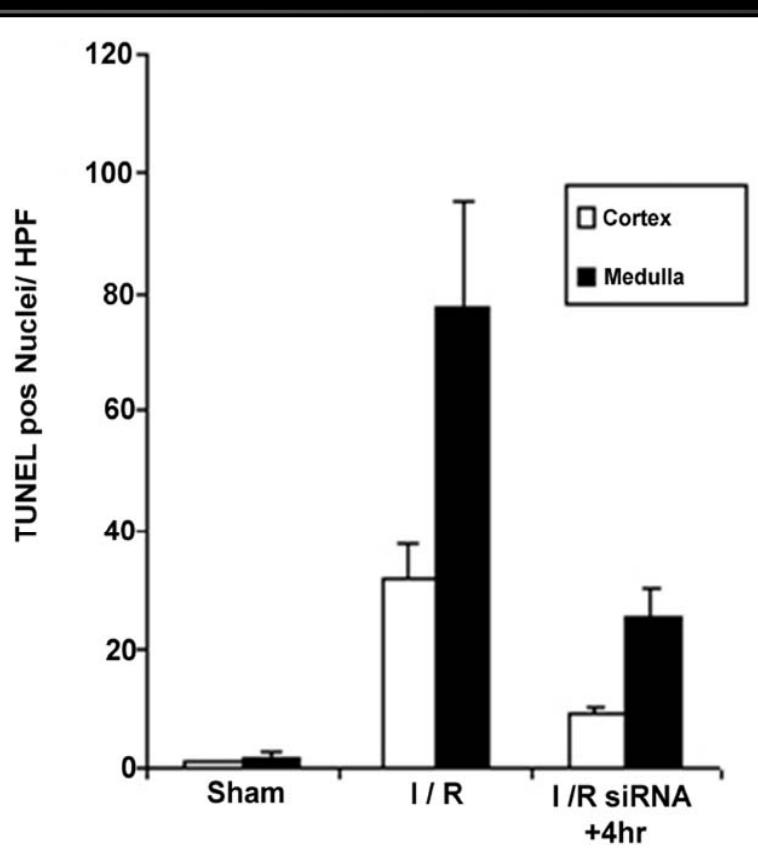


# Rapid Metabolism of siRNA in PTC by In situ Hybridization

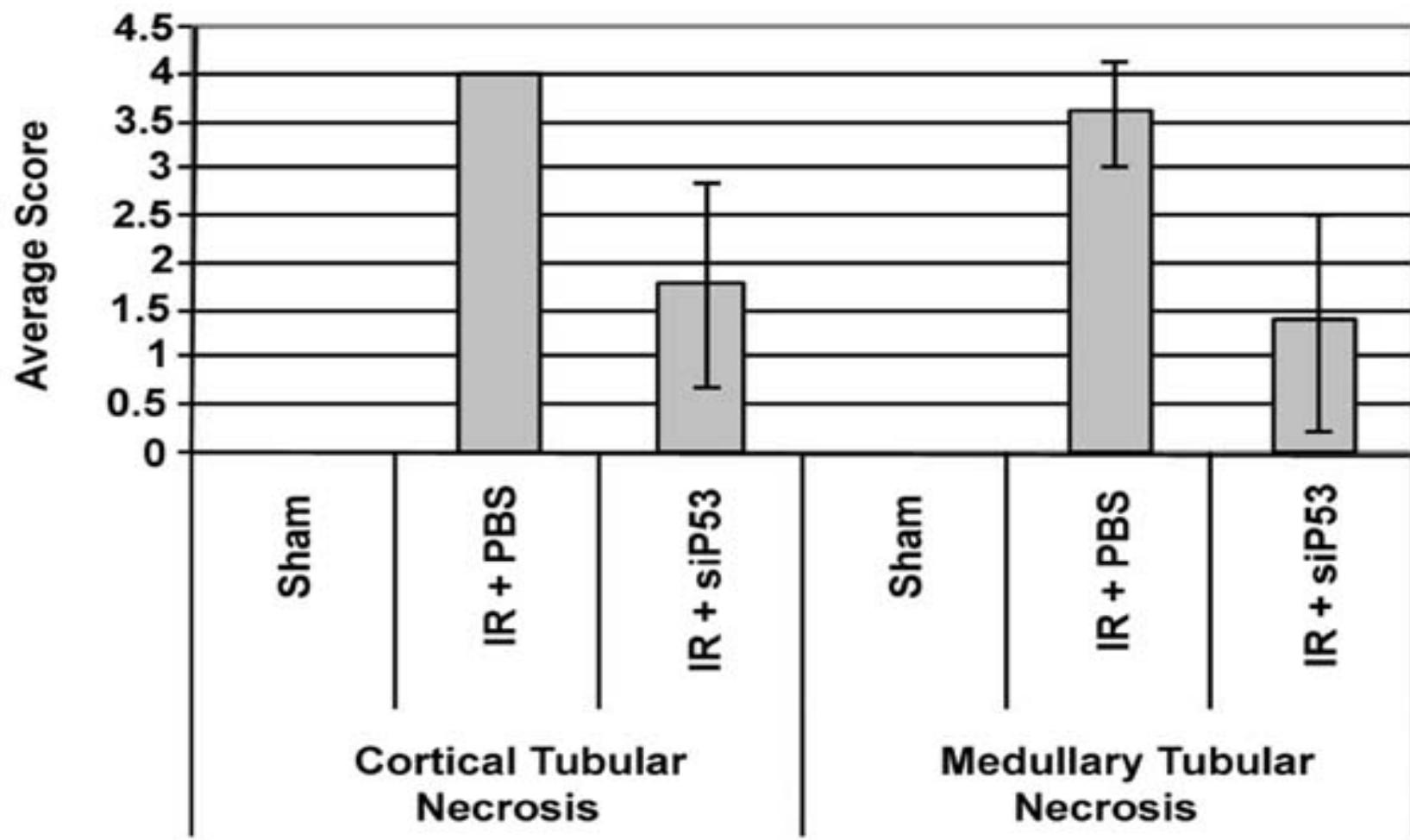


**A****B**

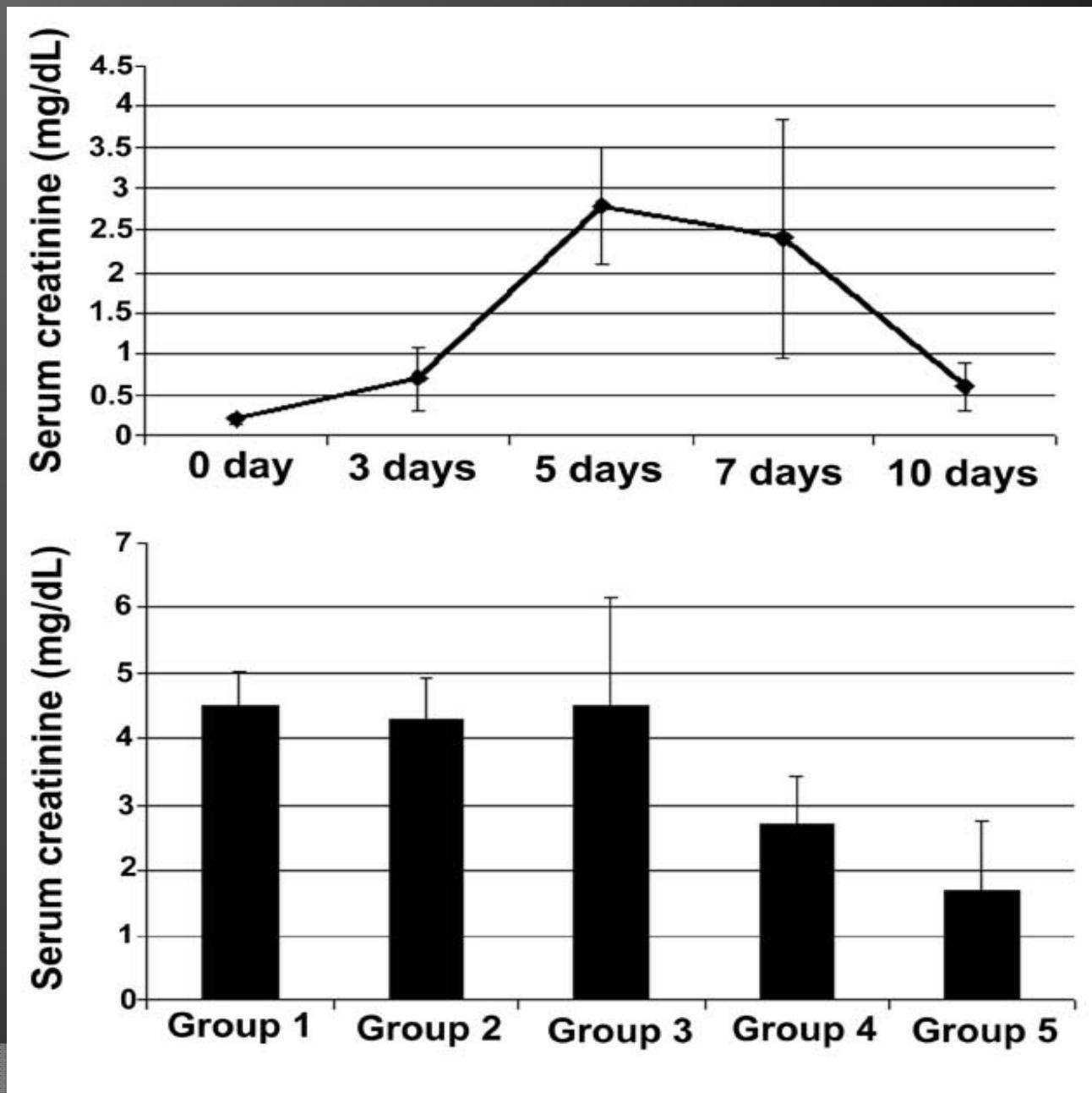
# Effect of siRNA to P53 on Expression, Apoptosis and Kidney Function



### Acute Kidney Injury Morphological Scoring



# siP53 Protects Against Cisplatin Induced Kidney Injury

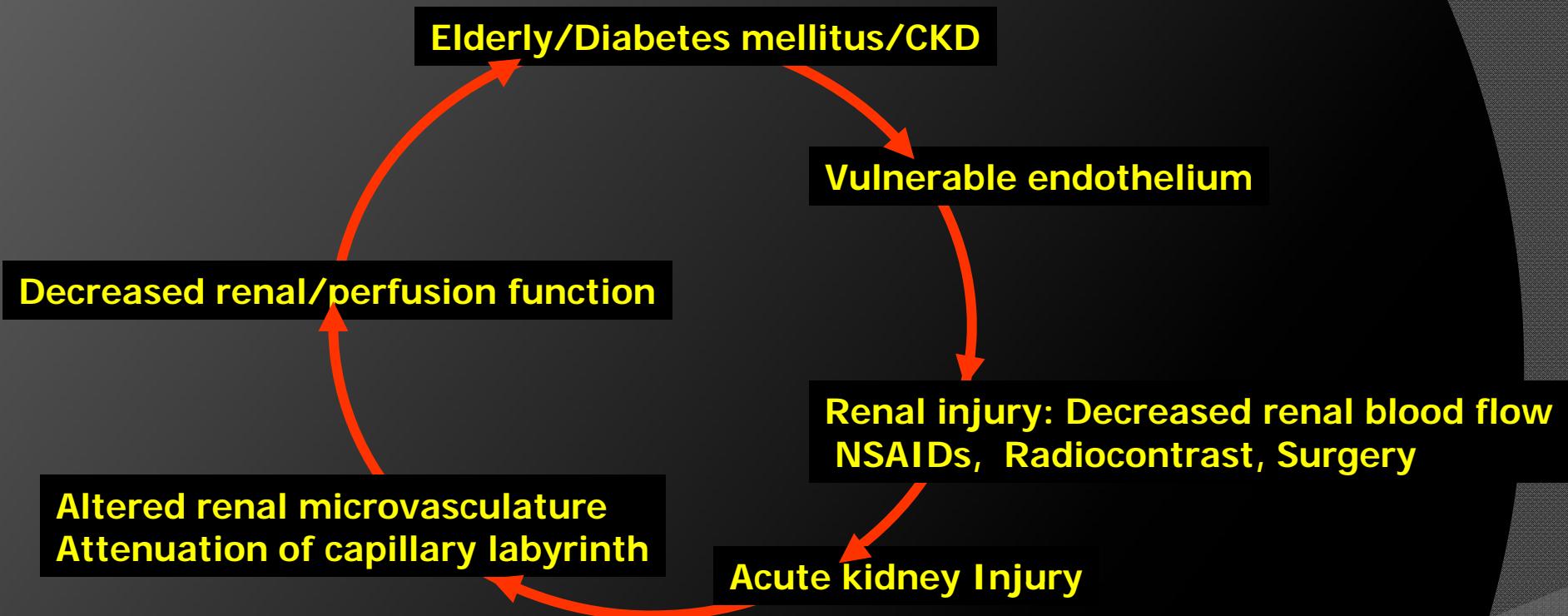


Time Course of Injury  
Without Therapy

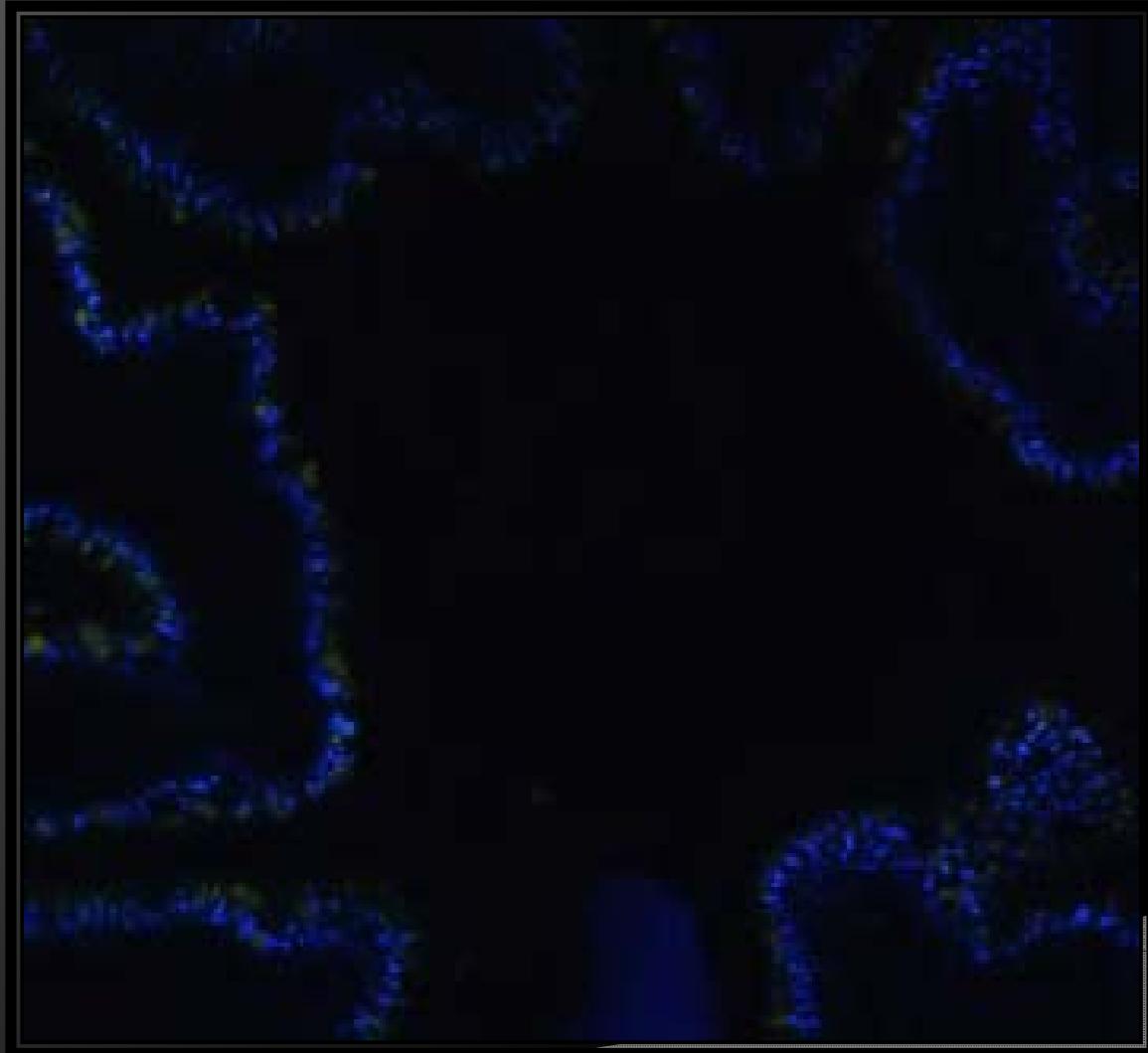
Effect of siP53 Therapy  
at Day 5

- Group 1 No Therapy
- Group 2 12 mg/Kg 30 prior to cisplatin
- Group 3 siP53 4 hours post cisplatin
- Group 4 Group 2 plus Doses on Days 2-4
- Group 5 Group 3 plus Doses on Days 2-4

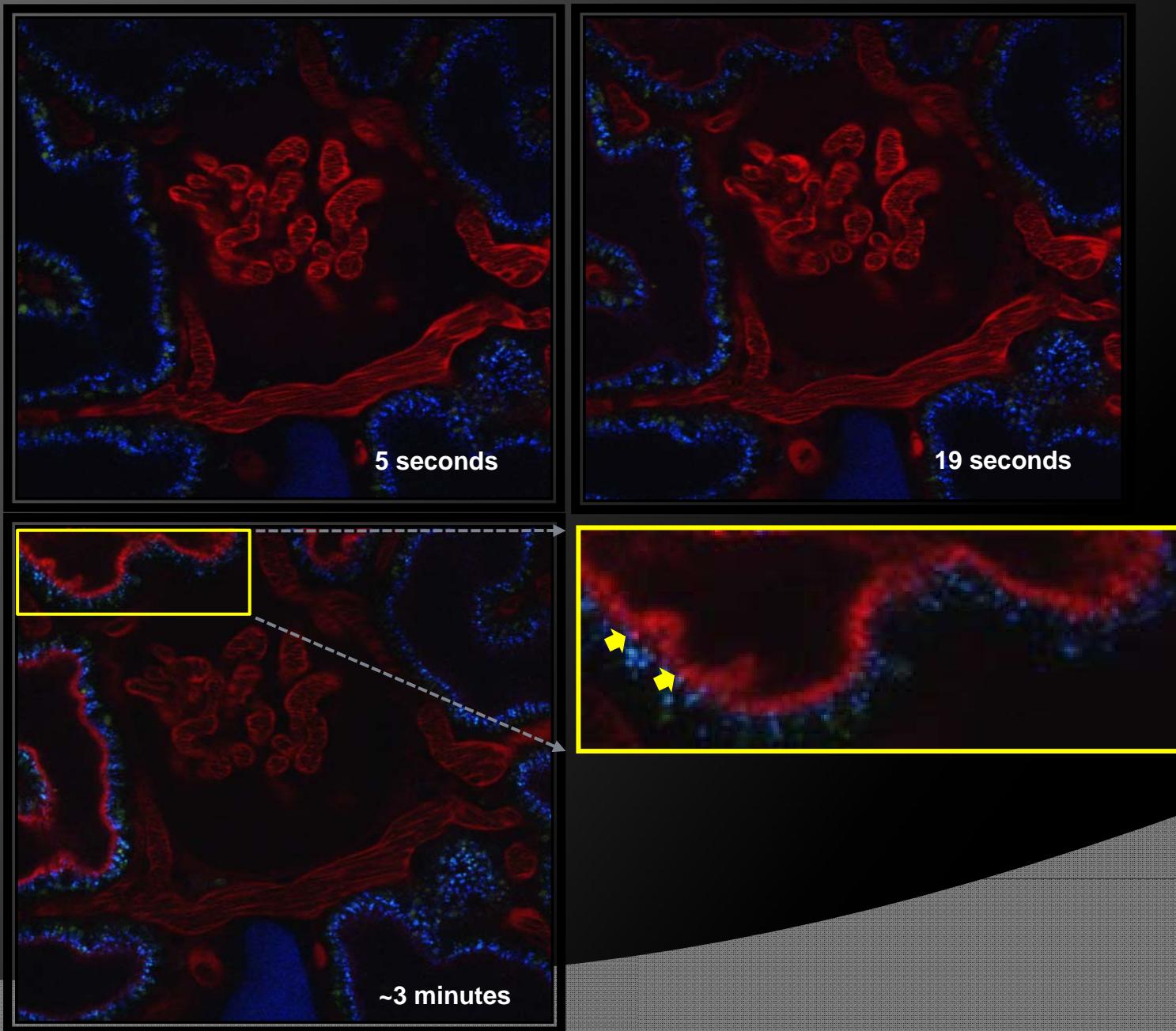
# A vicious cycle



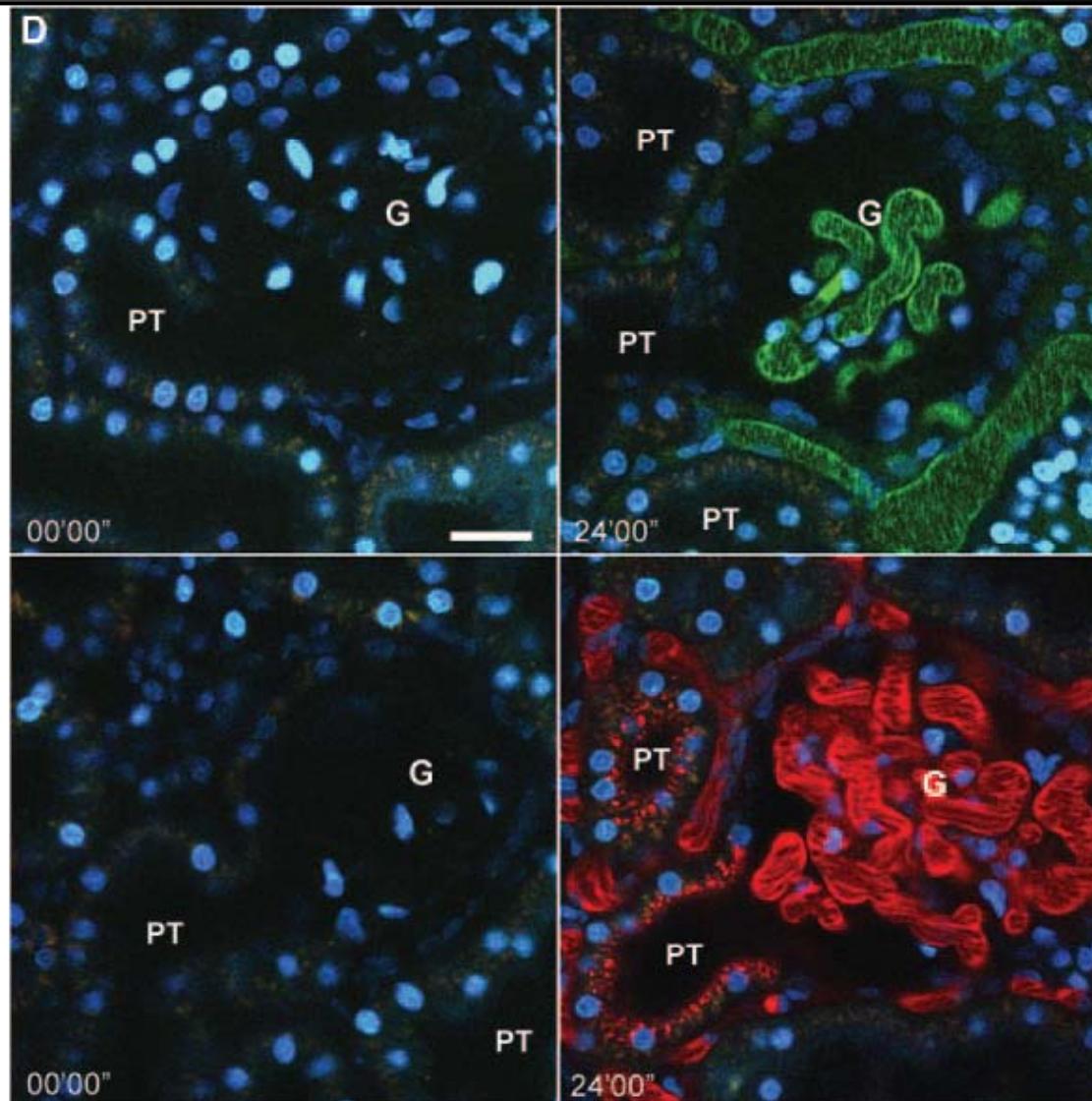
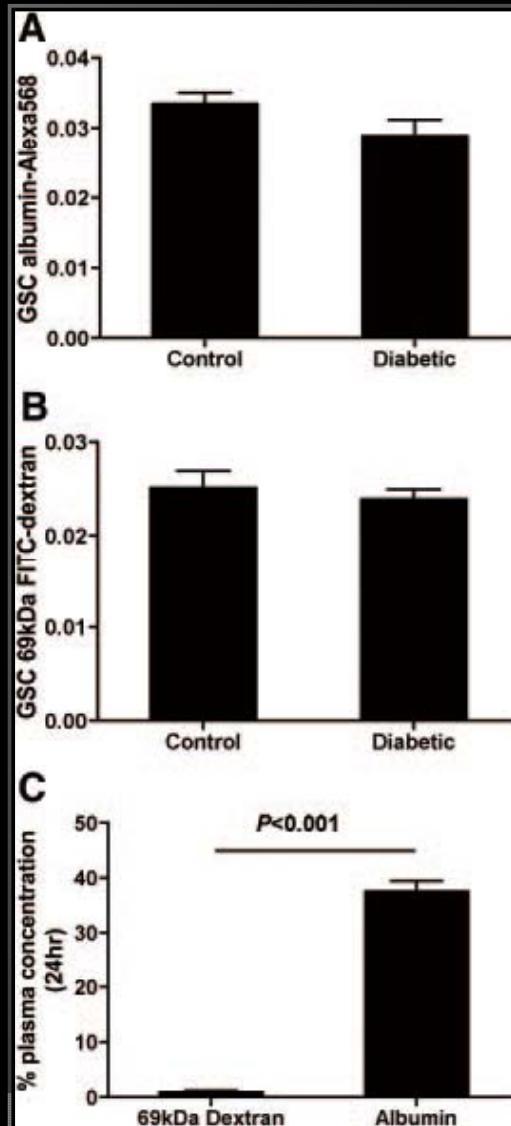
# Albumin Filtration and Reabsorption in the Rat



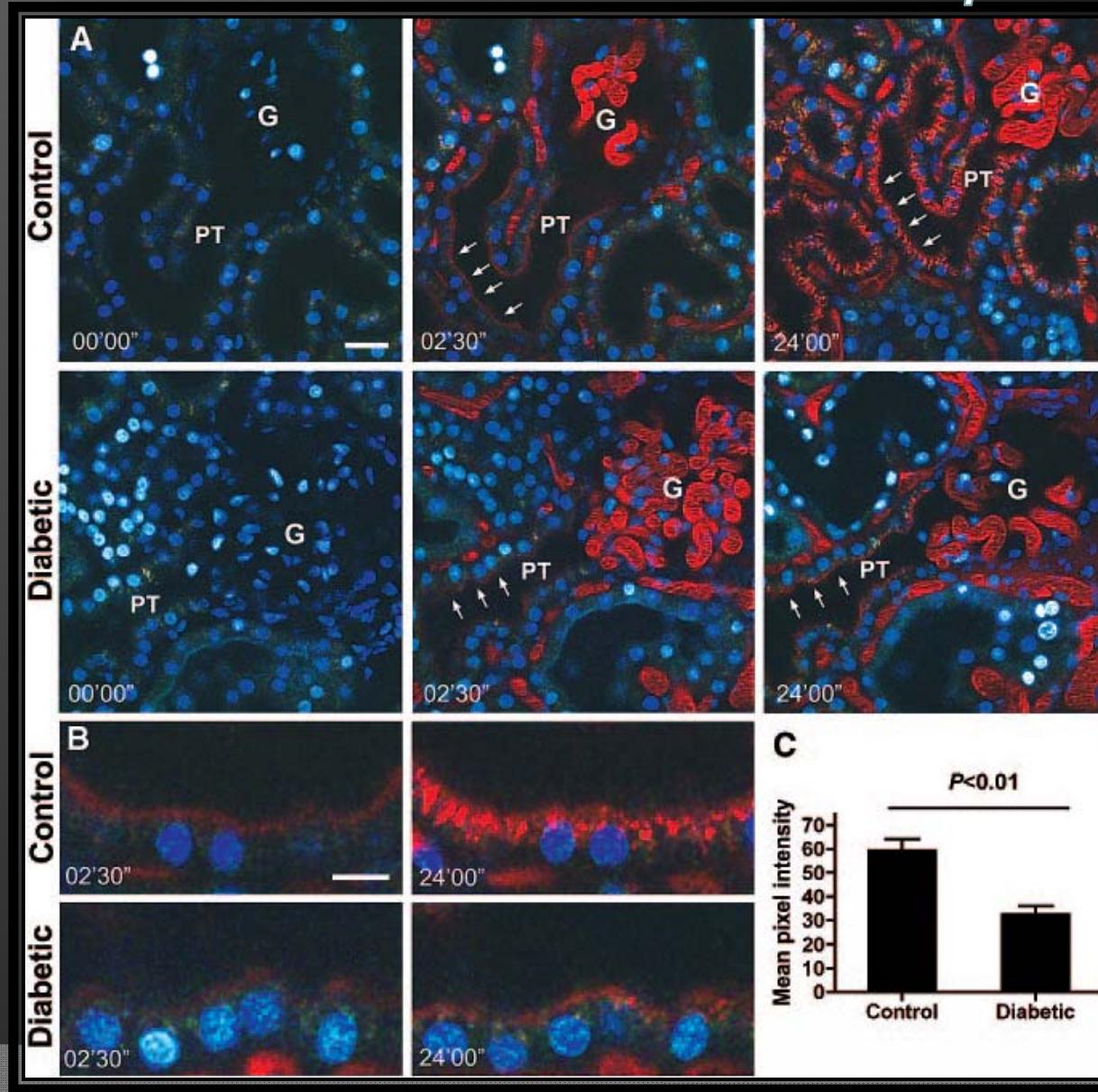
# *Albumin Filtration and Reabsorption in the Rat*



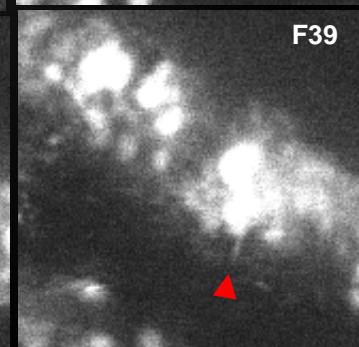
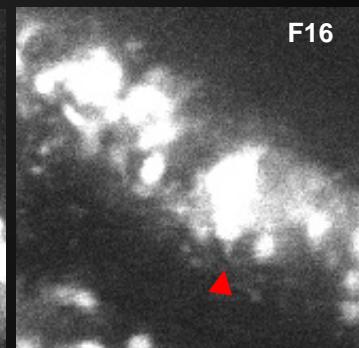
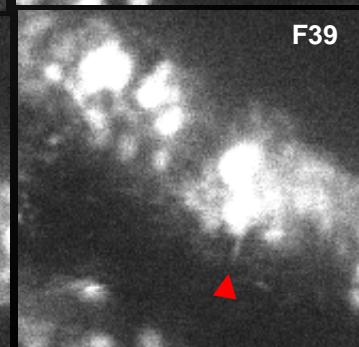
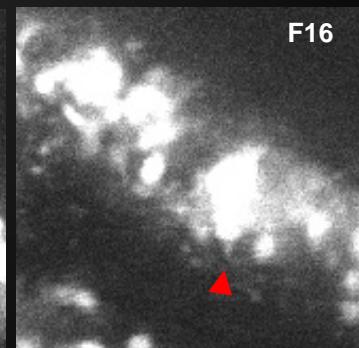
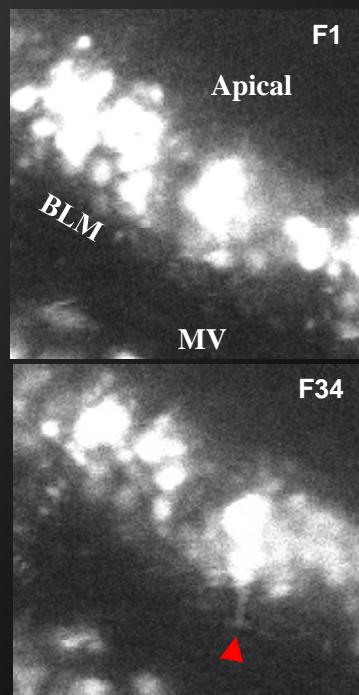
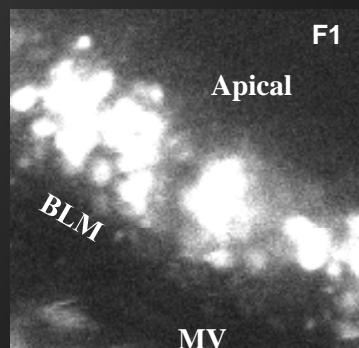
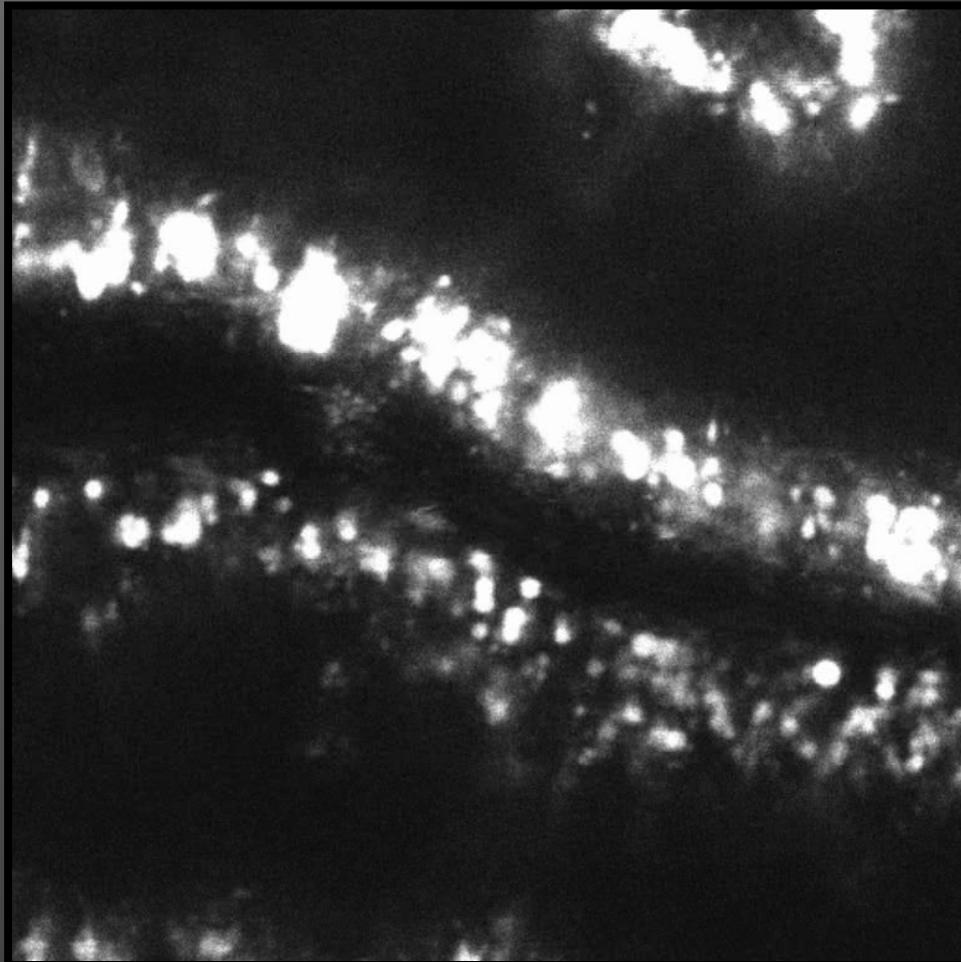
# Effect of Early Diabetes in the Rat on Albumin Filtration and Reabsorption



# *Effect of Early Diabetes in the Rat on Albumin Filtration and Reabsorption*



# PTC Albumin Transcytosis



# **Summary**

**The Proximal Tubule cell is a long lived cell with avid endocytosis**

**Endocytosis is necessary for recycling filtered materials**

**Unfortunately, this includes toxins that accumulate and cause cell injury**

**RNAi therapy is perhaps best applied to the Proximal Tubule**

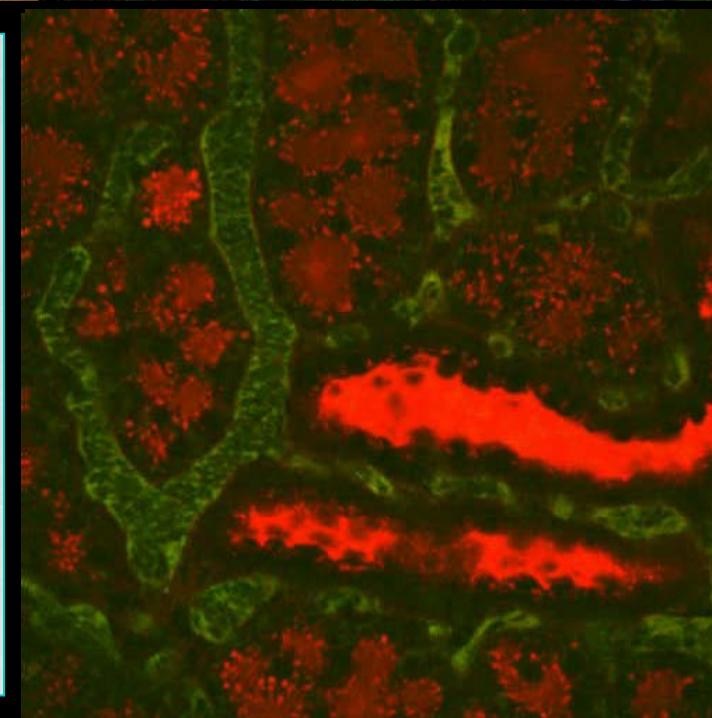
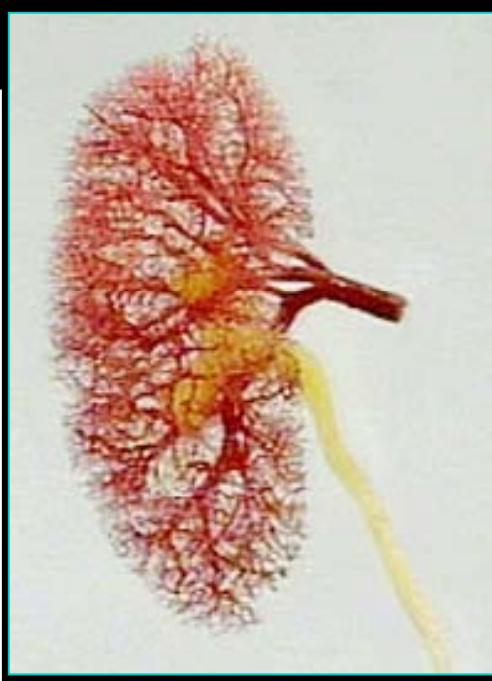
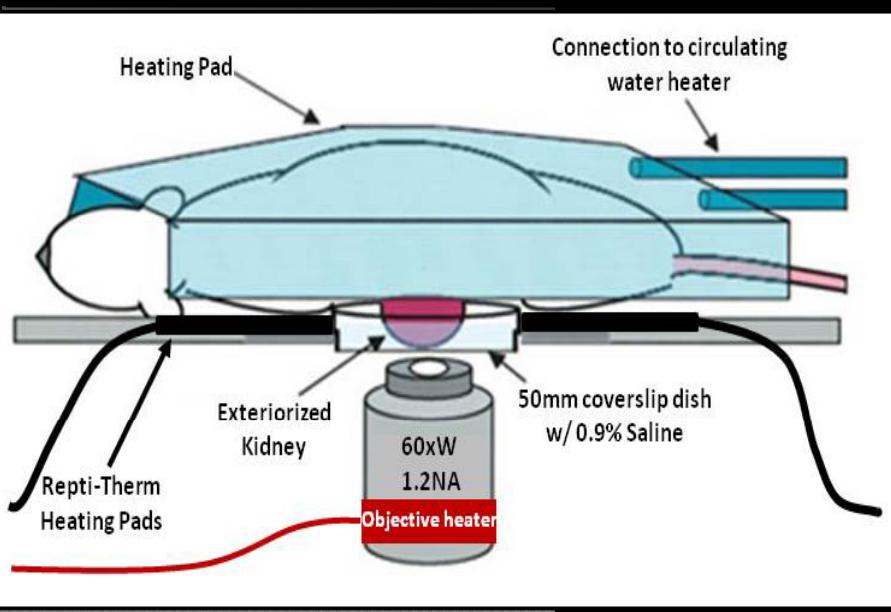
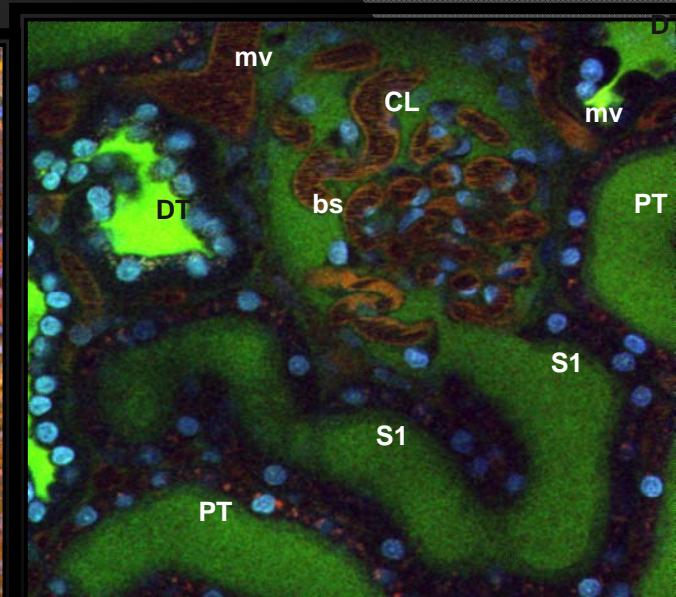
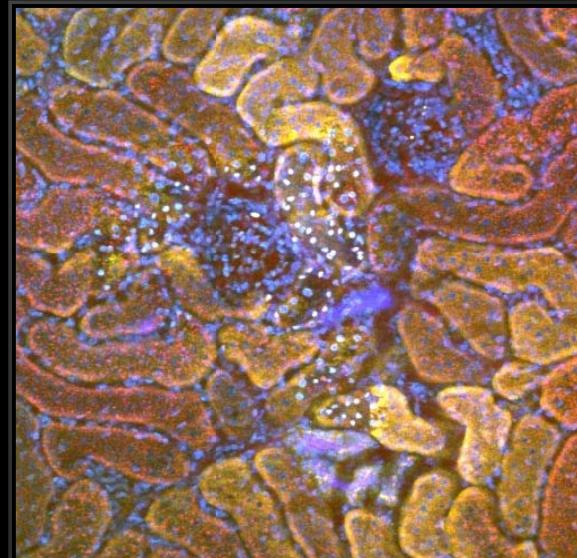
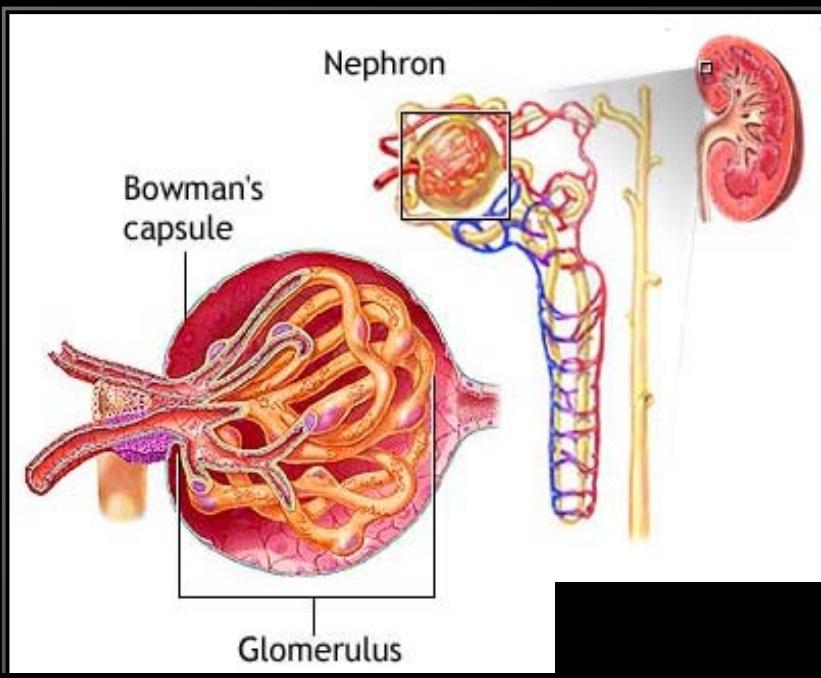
**Presently it is possible to inhibit upregulation of specific proteins**

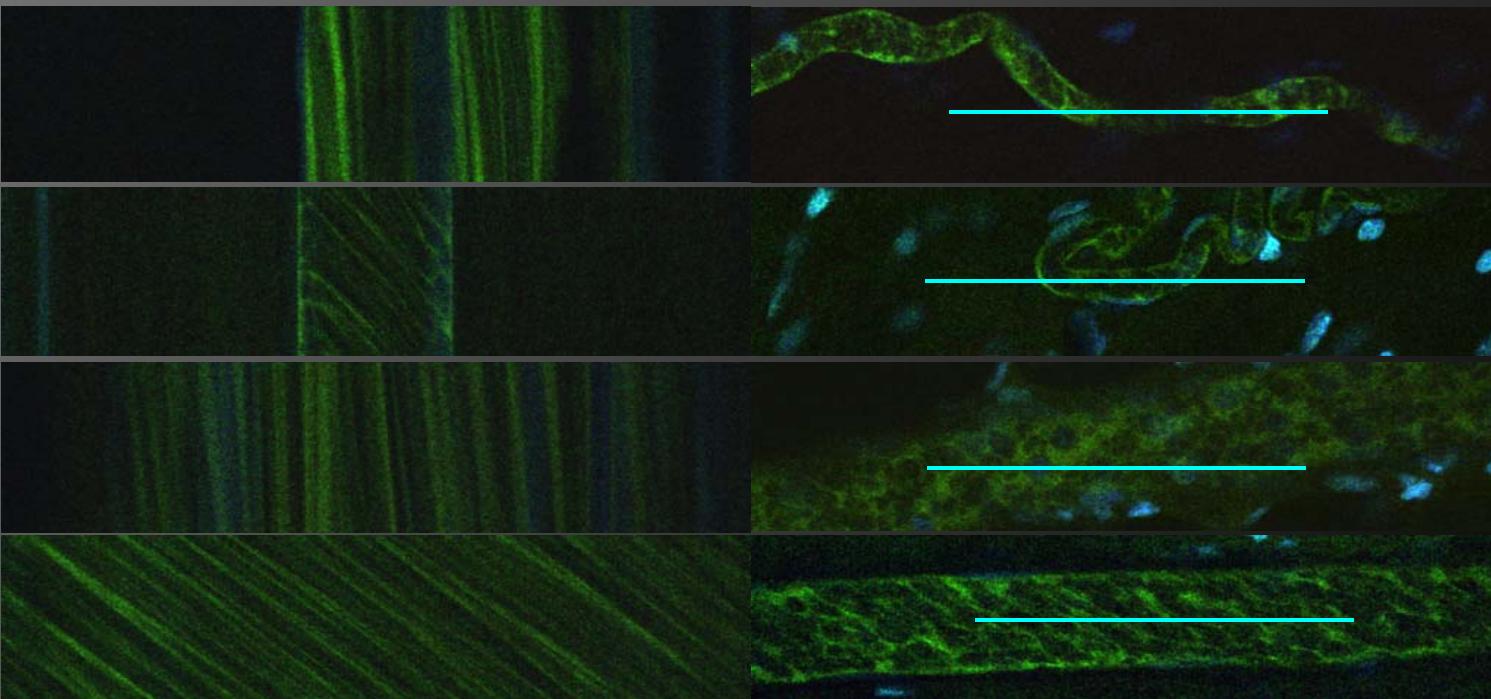
**It is also possible to down regulate specific proteins**

**Clinical trials are underway for both uses of RNAi in Proximal Tubule cells**

**There are many untested potential targets for endocytic processes in PTCs**

# Visualizing Vascular, Glomerular & Nephron Function



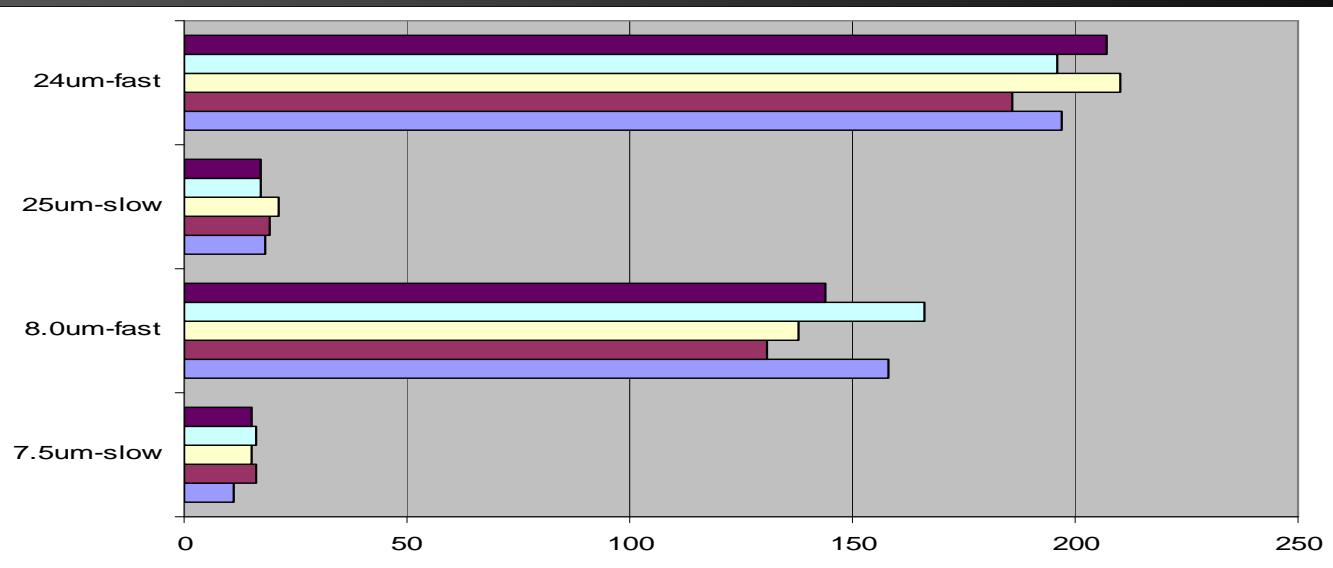


Vessel Diam.=7.5 um  
Ave.Speed=14um/sec

Vessel Diam.=8 um  
Ave Speed=147um/sec

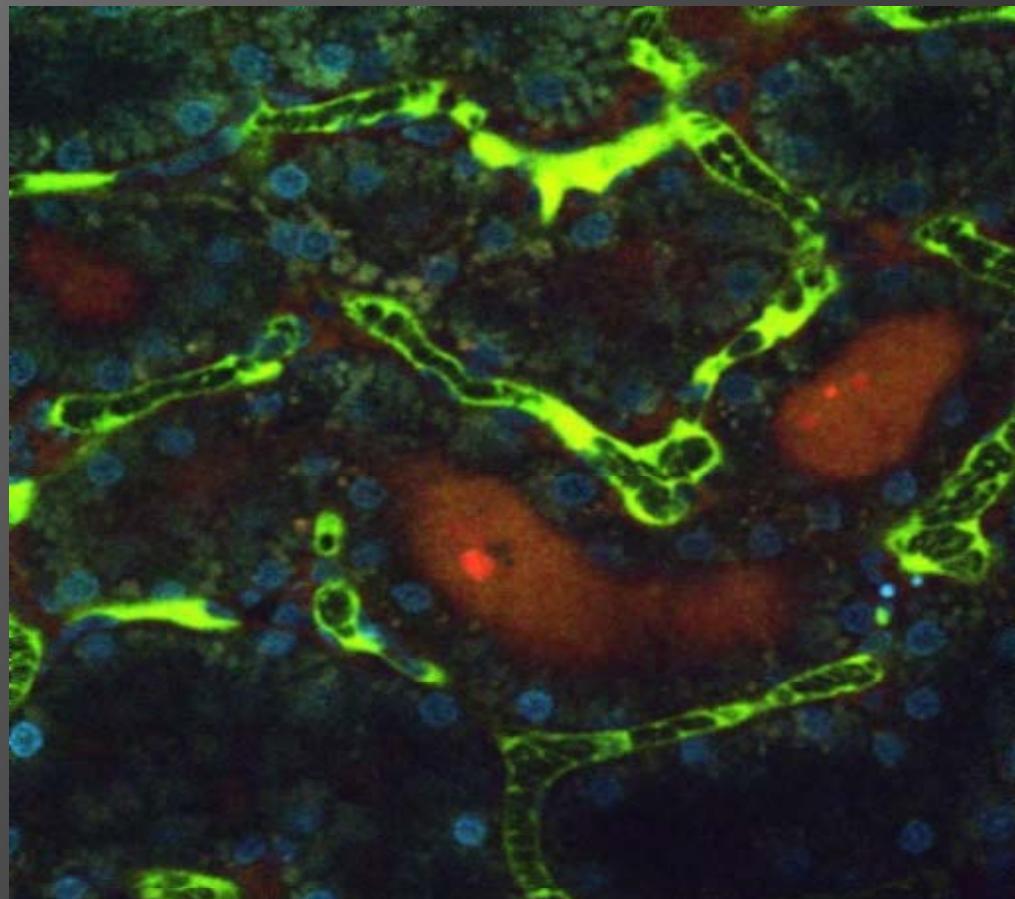
Vessel Diam.=23 um  
Ave Speed=18um/sec

Vessel Diam.=24 um  
Ave Speed=199um/sec

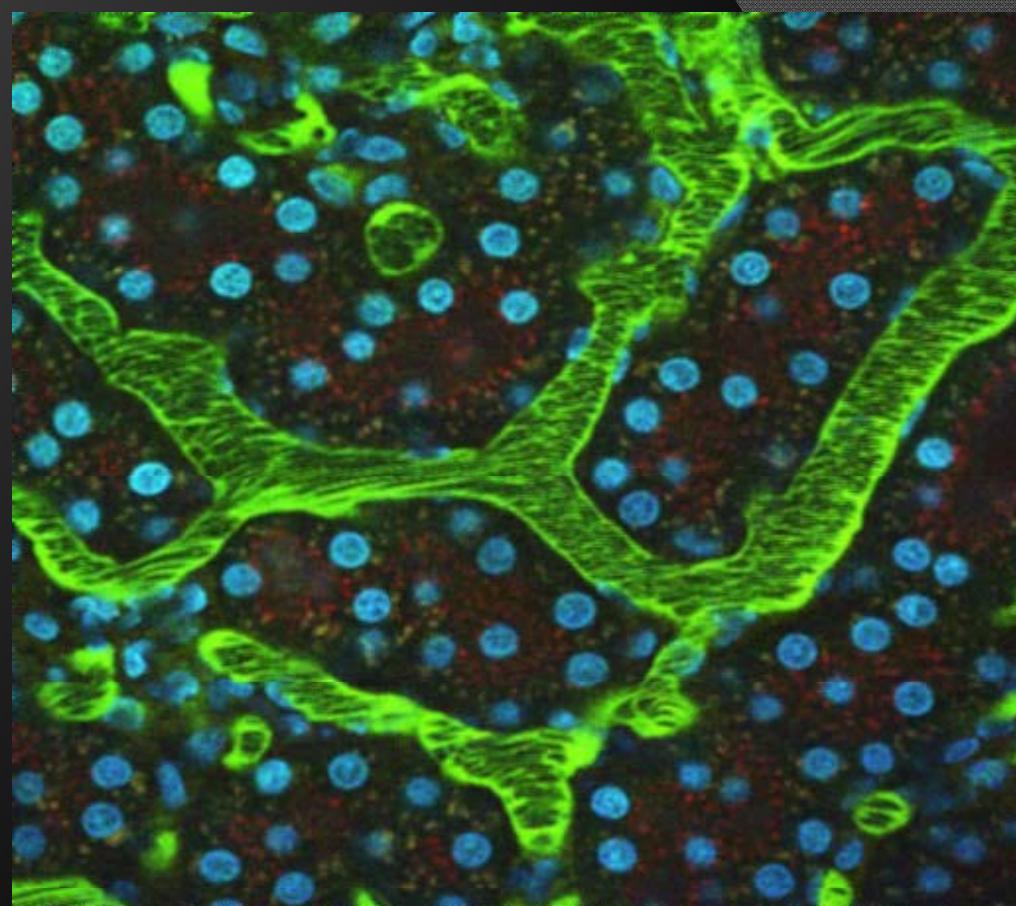


Vessel Diam. relative speed	Ave Speed in um/sec	St. Dev
7.5um-slow	14.6	2.07364414
8.0um-fast	147.4	14.3805424
25um-slow	18.4	1.67332005
24um-fast	199.2	9.5760117

# Microvascular Blood Flow at 24h Post Ischemia Effect of sTM



Saline treated

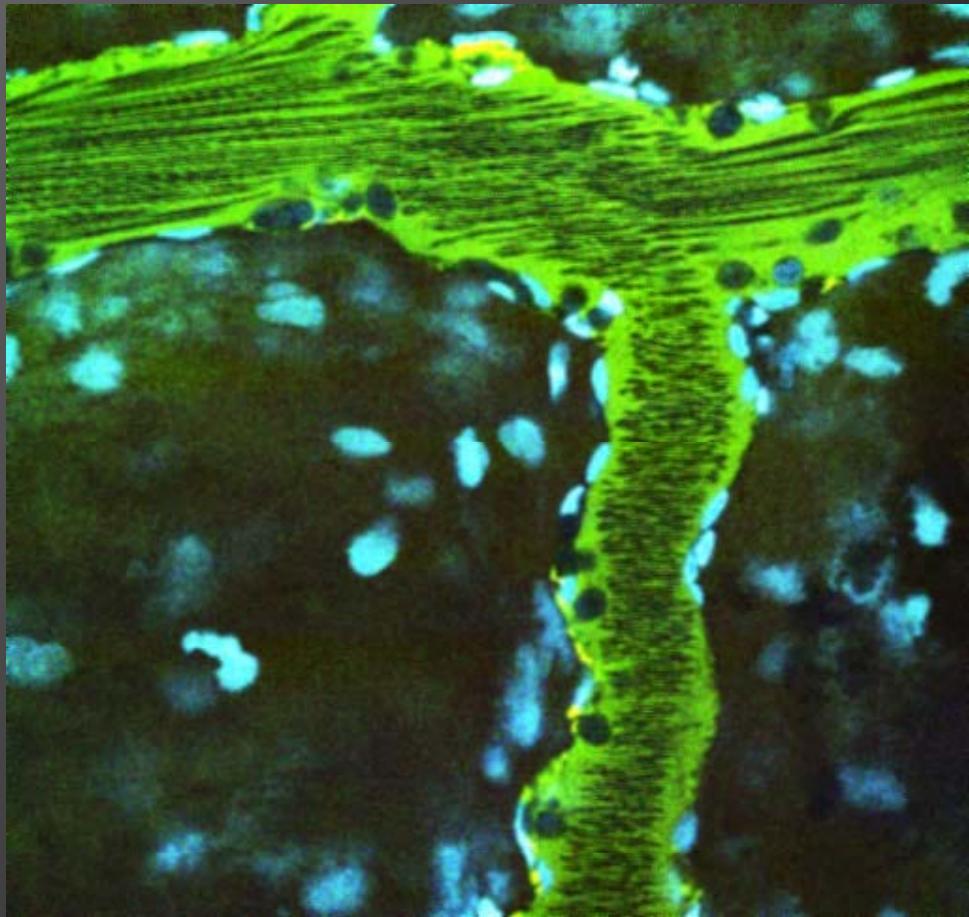


sTM treated

Blood Flow velocity ( $\mu\text{m/sec}$ )	253.36 +/- 95.01	786.75 +/- 280.75 *
-------------------------------------------------	------------------	---------------------

\* $P < 0.05$

# *Leukocyte-Endothelial Interactions – Intra-Vital 2- Photon*



Ischemic – Saline treated rat at 24h

	Saline	sTM treated
Flowing (%)	69.5	88.3 *
Rolling (%)	18.2	8.3 *
Static (%)	12.9	3.3 *

\* p<0.05

# with/without sTM Gross Specimens



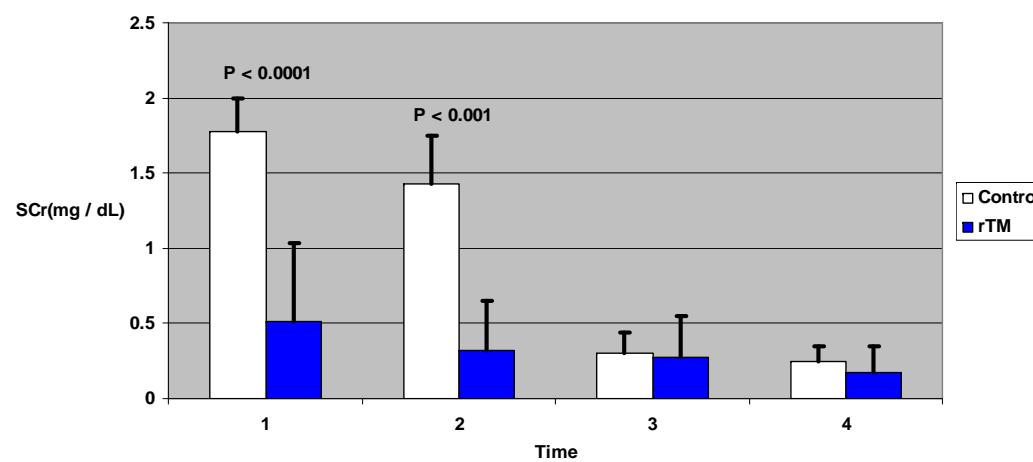
Control



sTM treated

# Effect of sTM Therapy on Kidney Function in Acute Kidney Injury

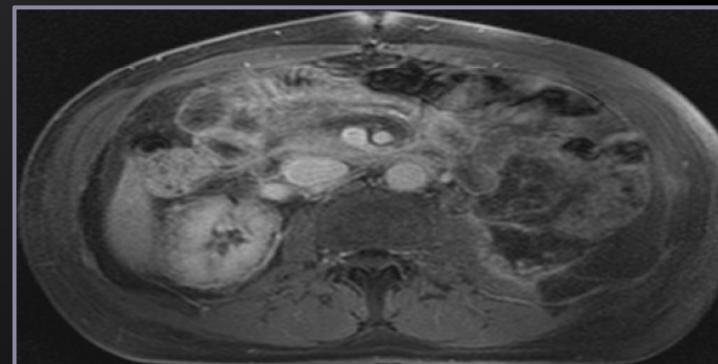
Effect of Pre-treatment with Soluble Rat Thrombomodulin on AKI



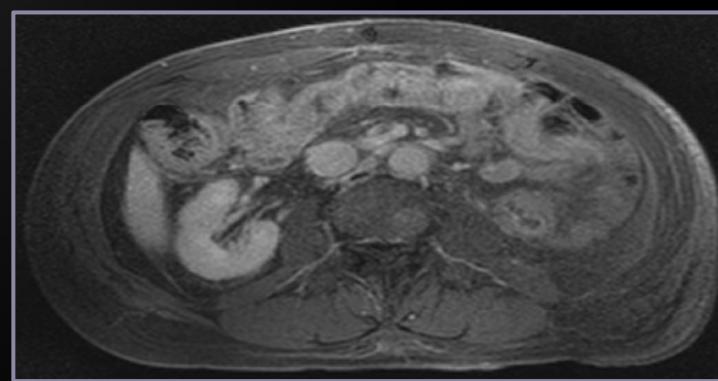
Sharfuddin et.al. JASN 2009



NMR Prior to Kidney Donation



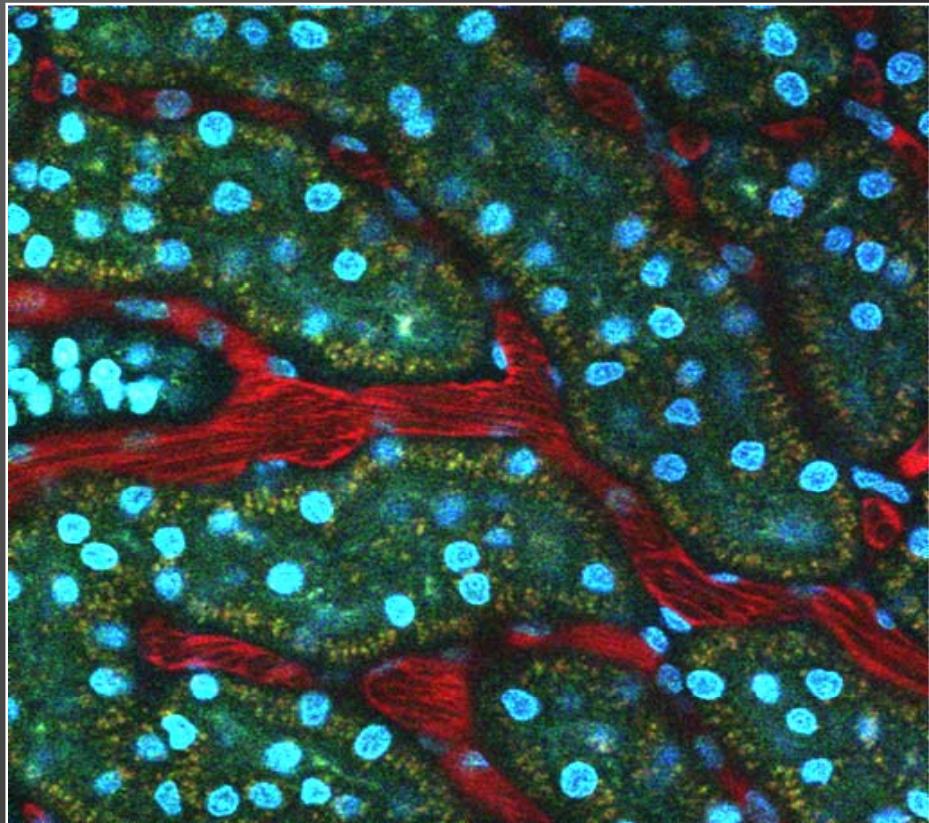
Acute Kidney Injury



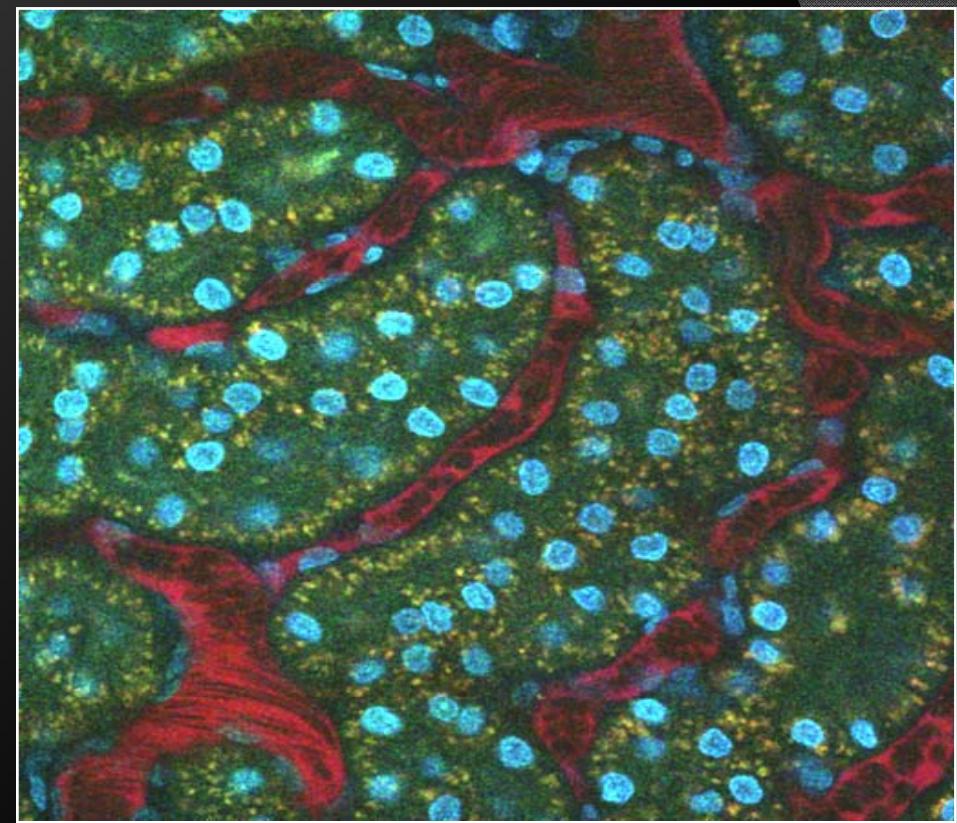
Resolution of AKI

Rosenthal et.al JASN, 2003

# Microvascular Flow in CLP

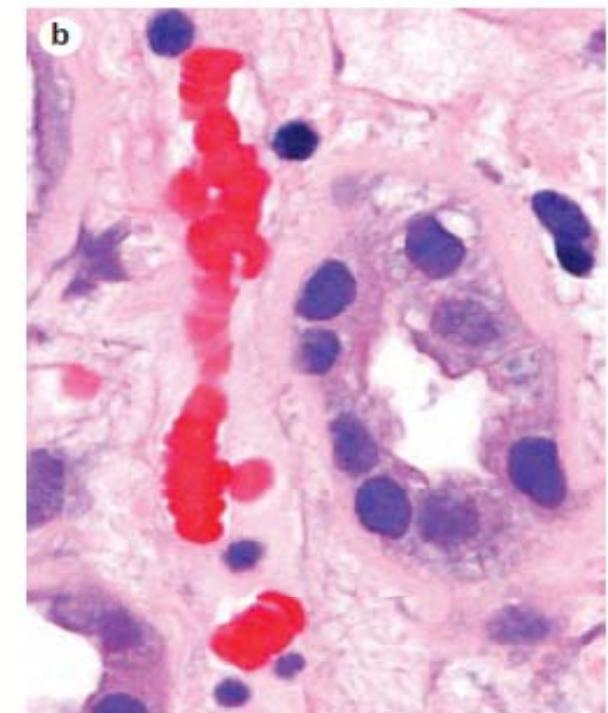
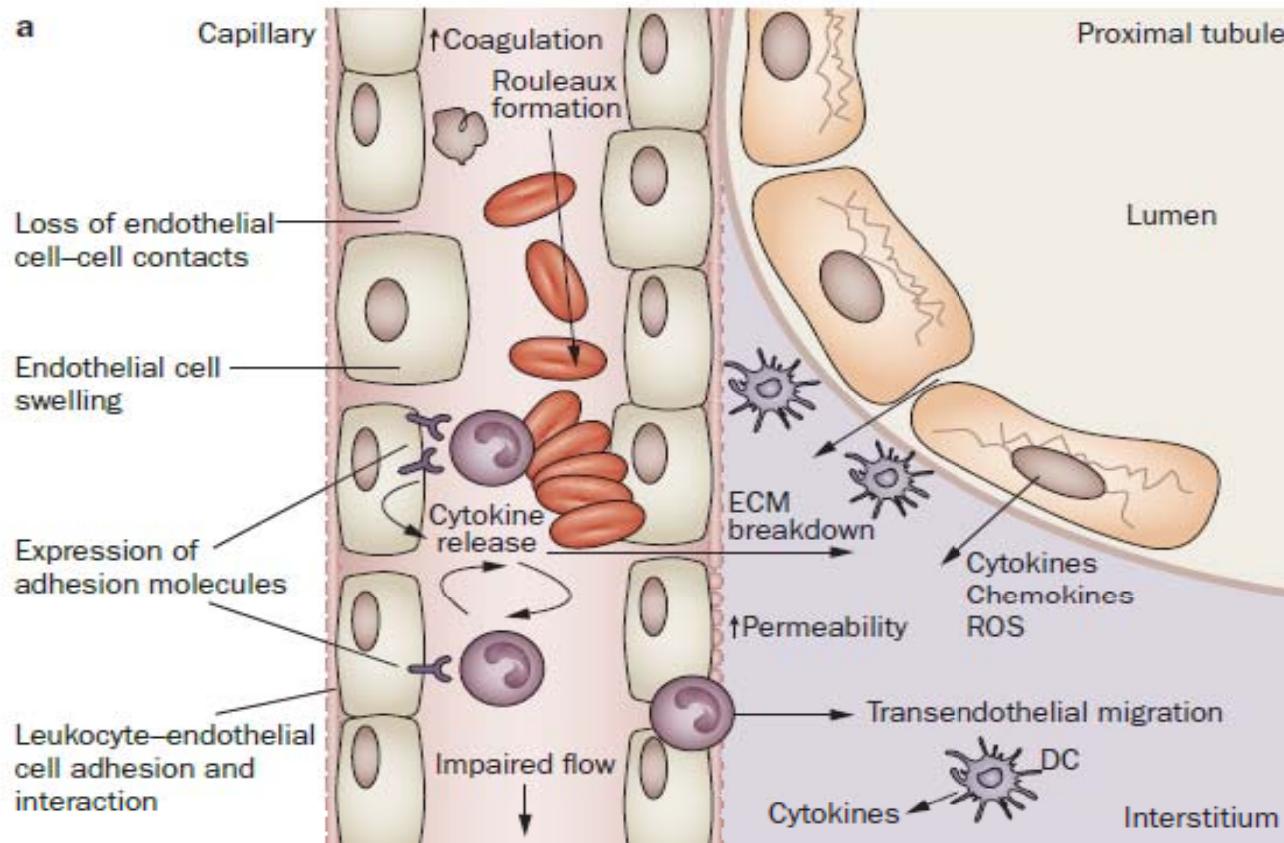


4Hr CLP

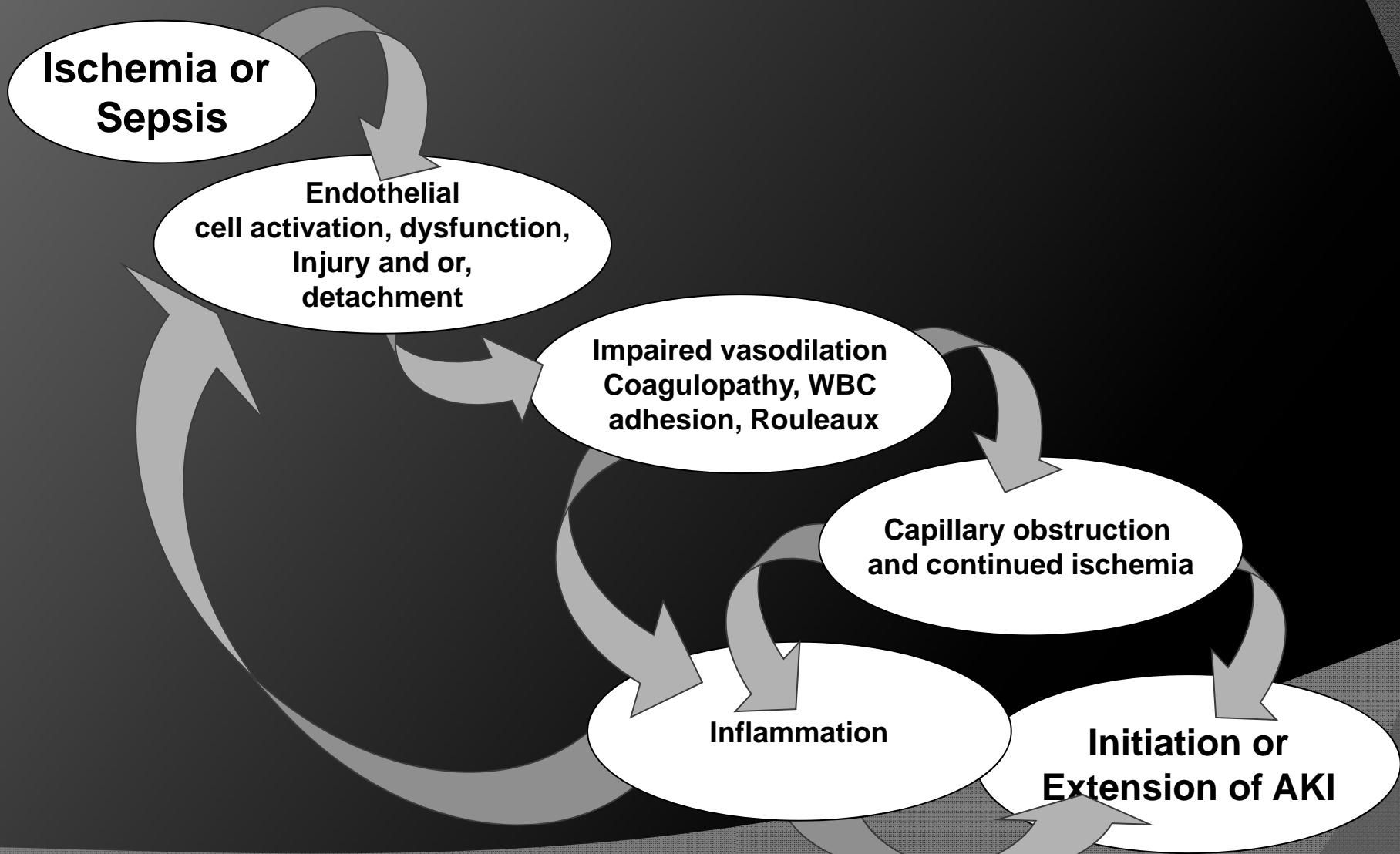


24Hr CLP

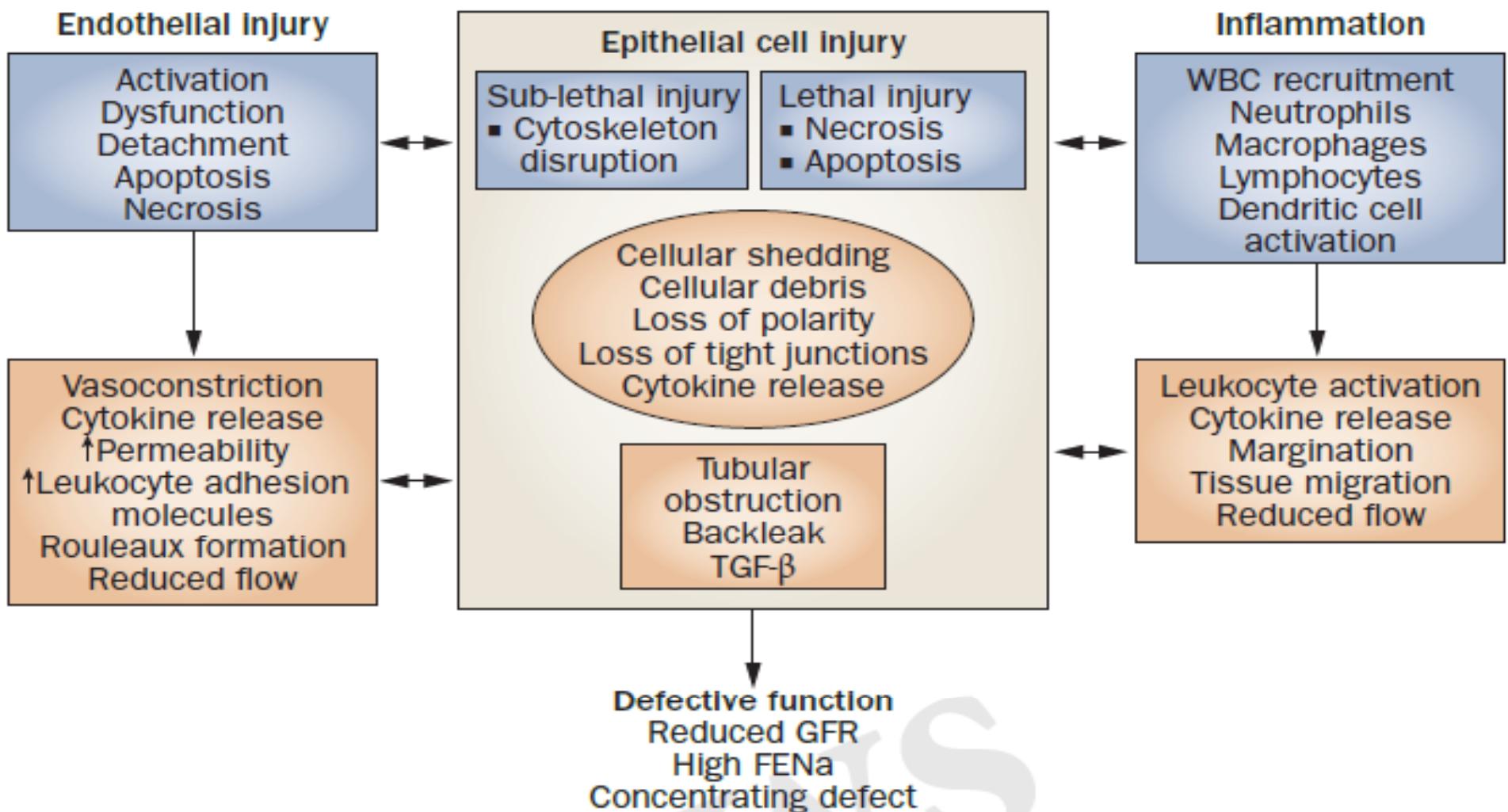
# Endothelial Pathophysiologic Events in AKI



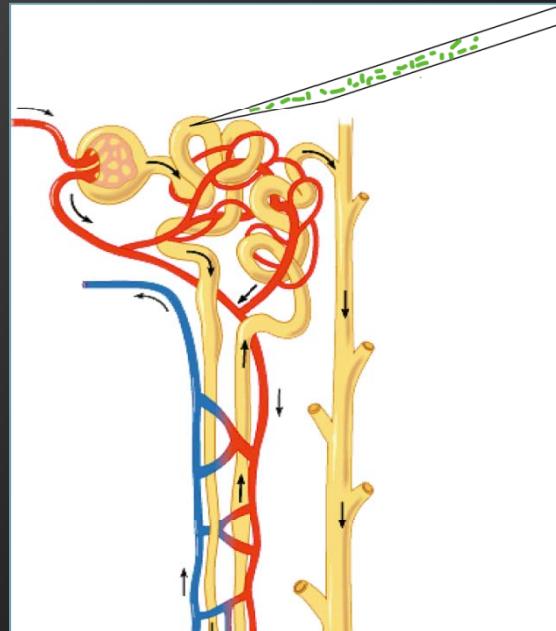
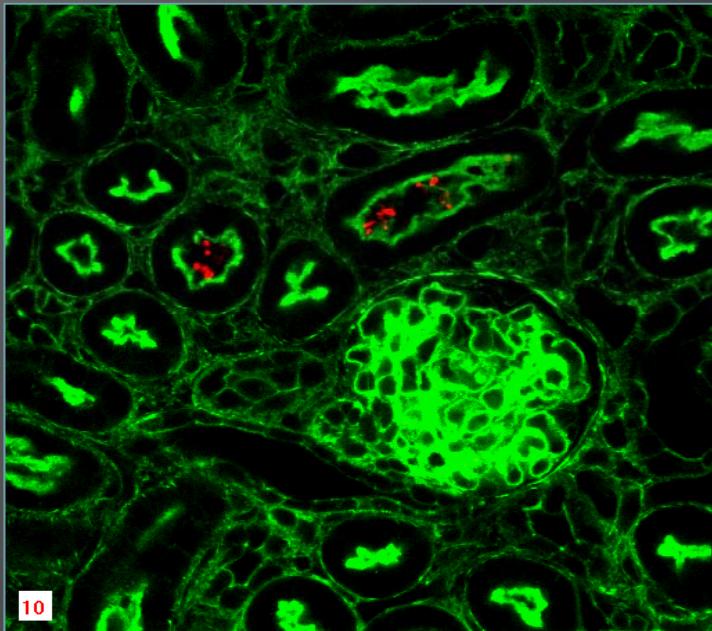
# Small Vessel Injury in Acute Kidney Injury



# Major Cellular Components and Physiologic Effects of AKI

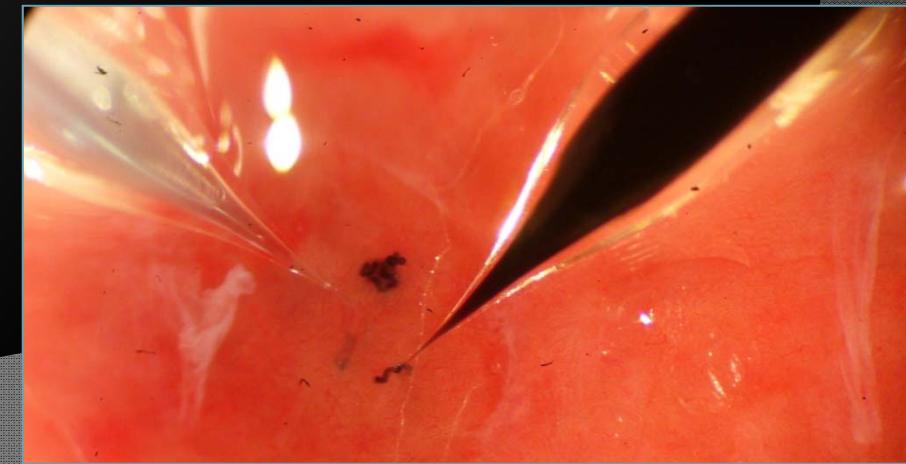
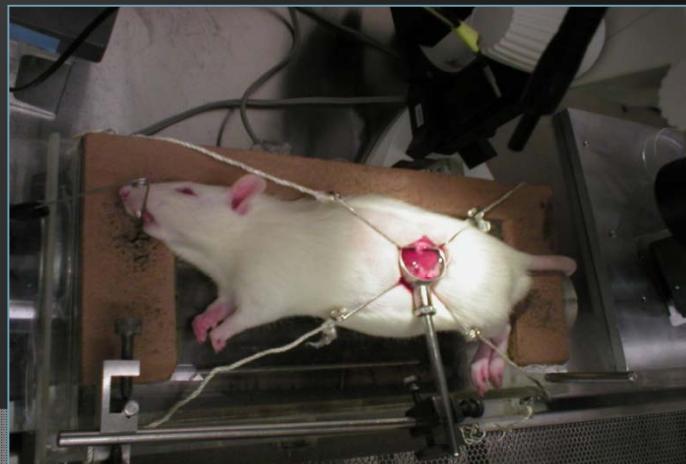


# Spatial Specificity Achieved by Micro-Infusion of Bacteria into Proximal Tubules



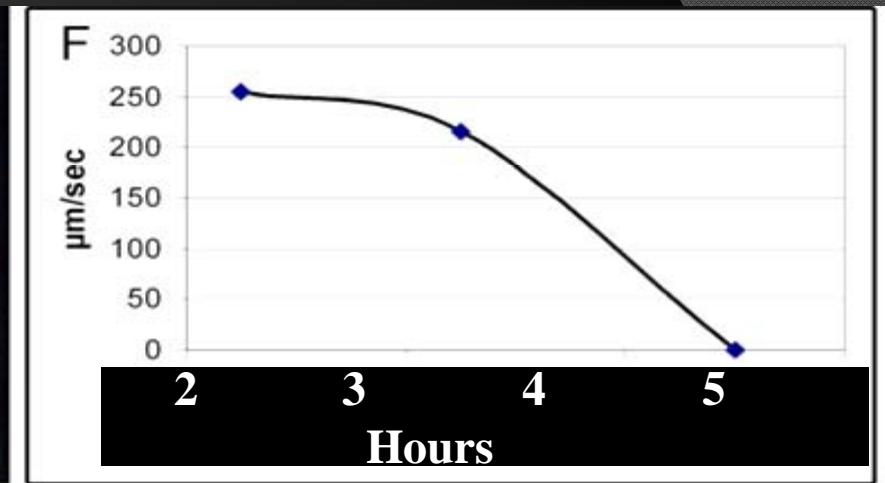
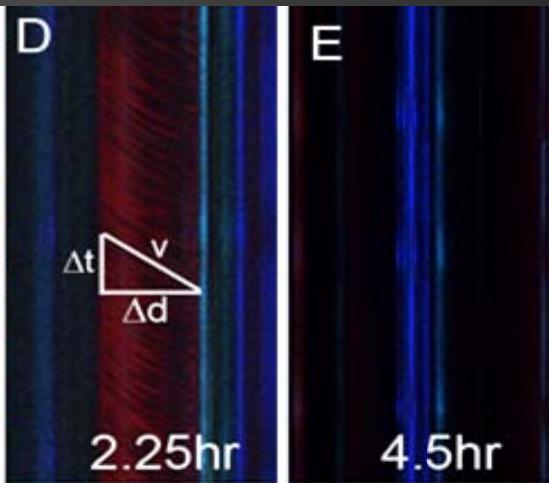
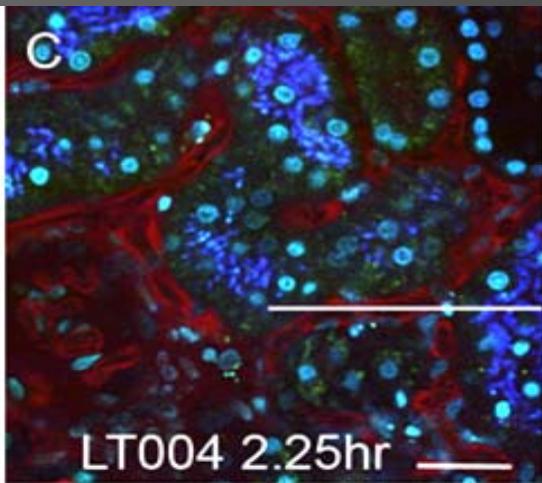
- $10^5$  cfu UPEC GFP<sup>+</sup>
- 0.1 to 0.7  $\mu$ l injected

Agneta Richter-Dahlfors,  
Lisa E. Mansson and Keira Melican  
Karolinska Institutet

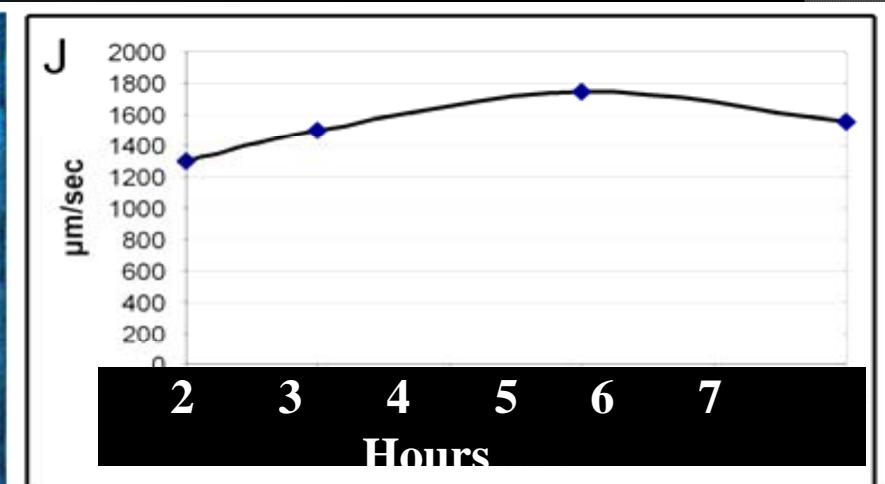
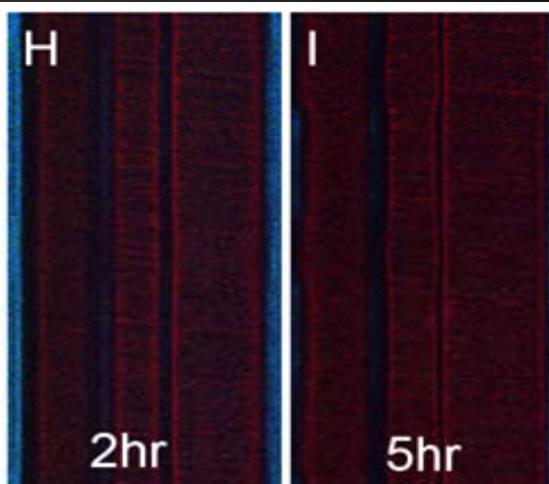
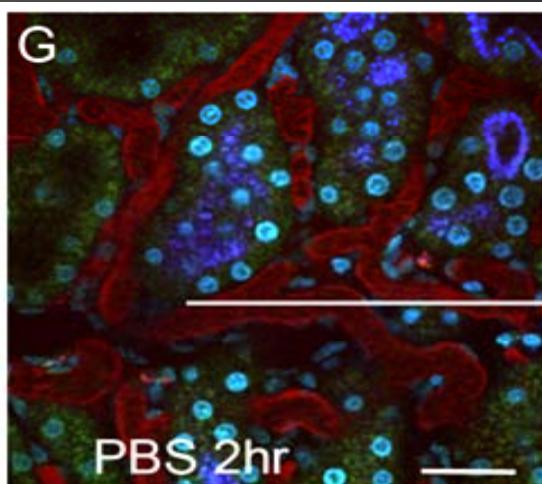


# Determining blood flow rates *in vivo*

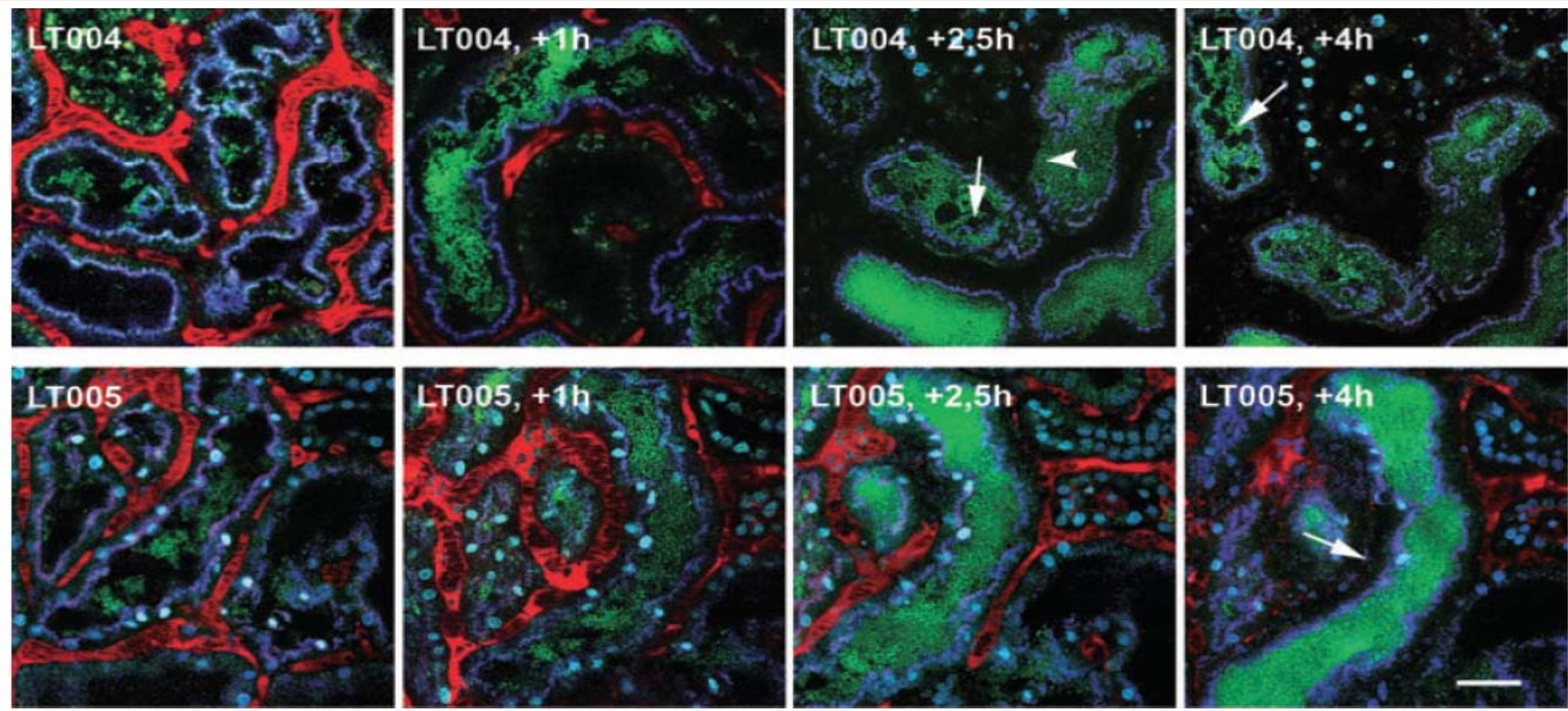
UPEC wt



PBS

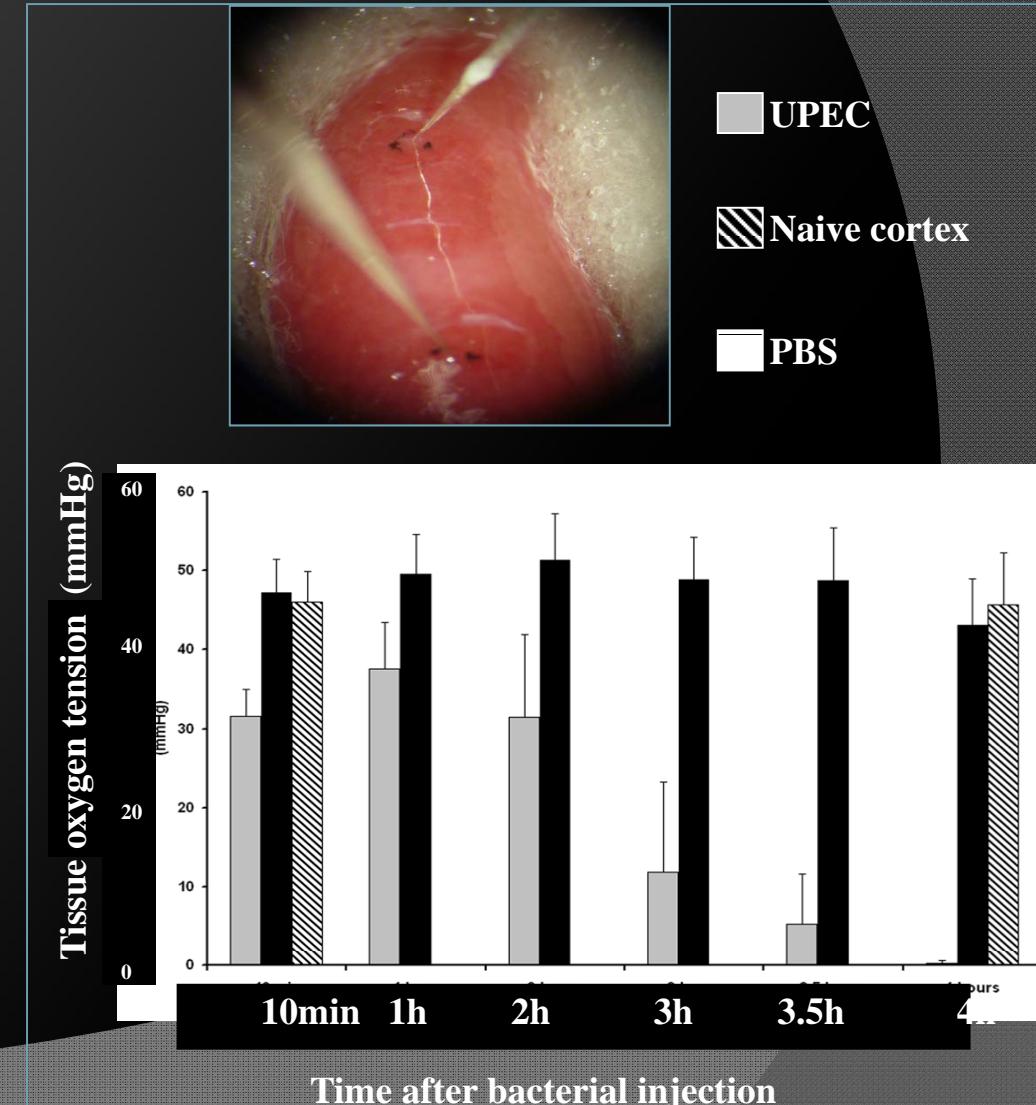
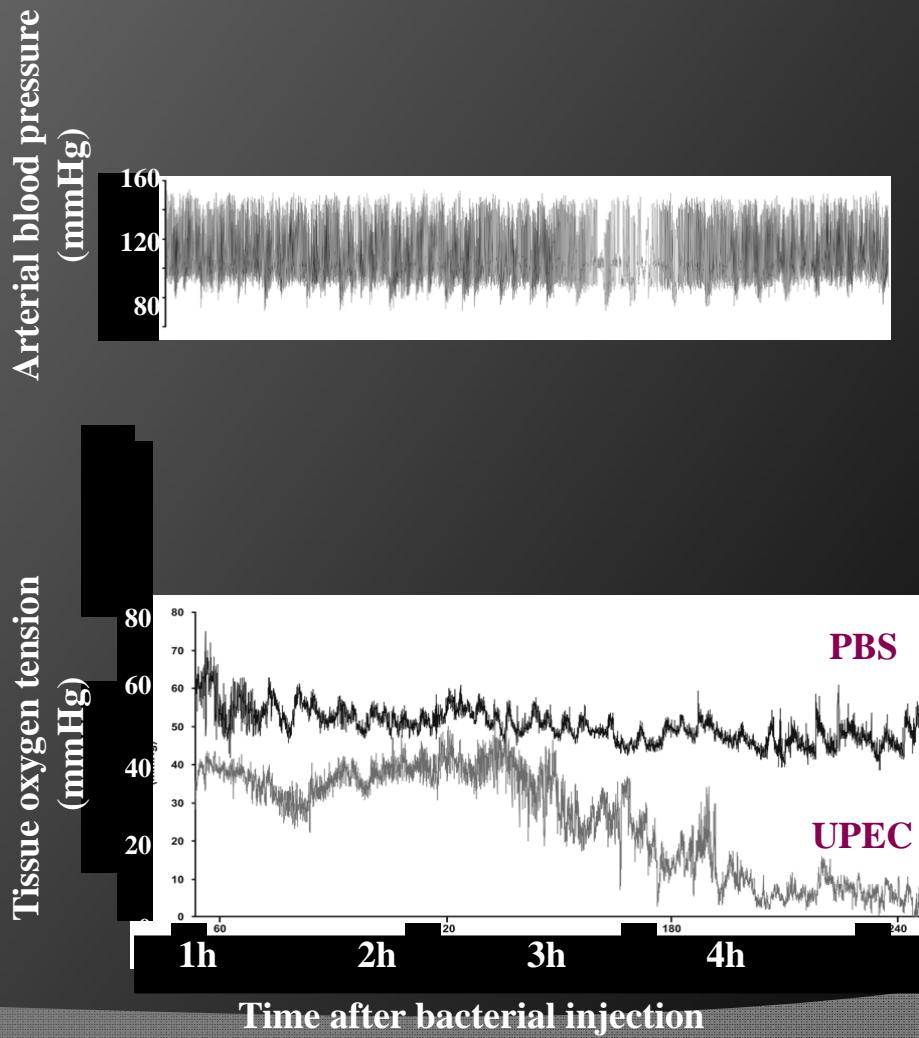


# Proximal Tubule *E. coli* Infection: Effect of Virulence Factor

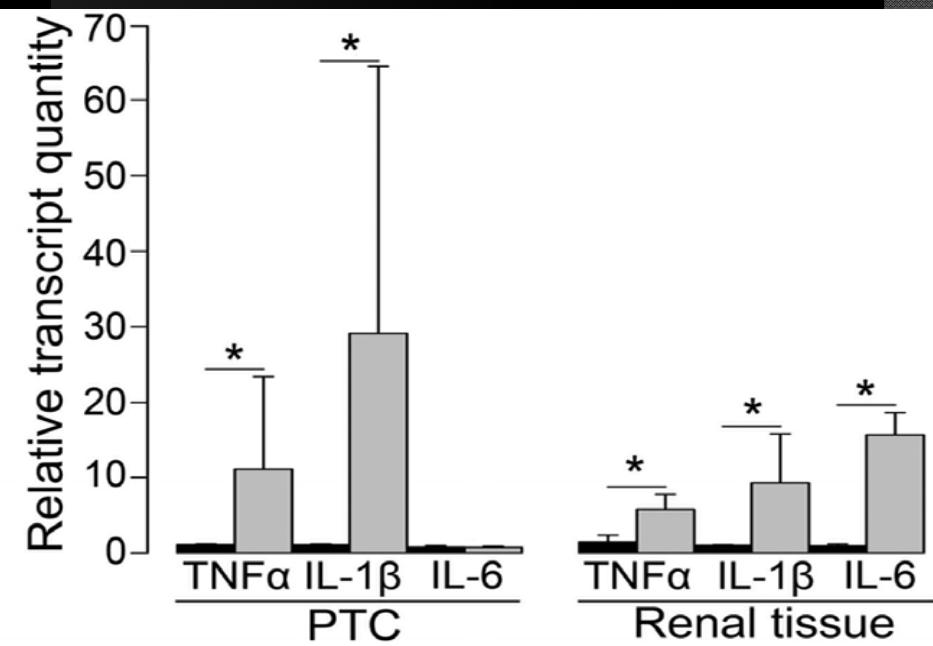
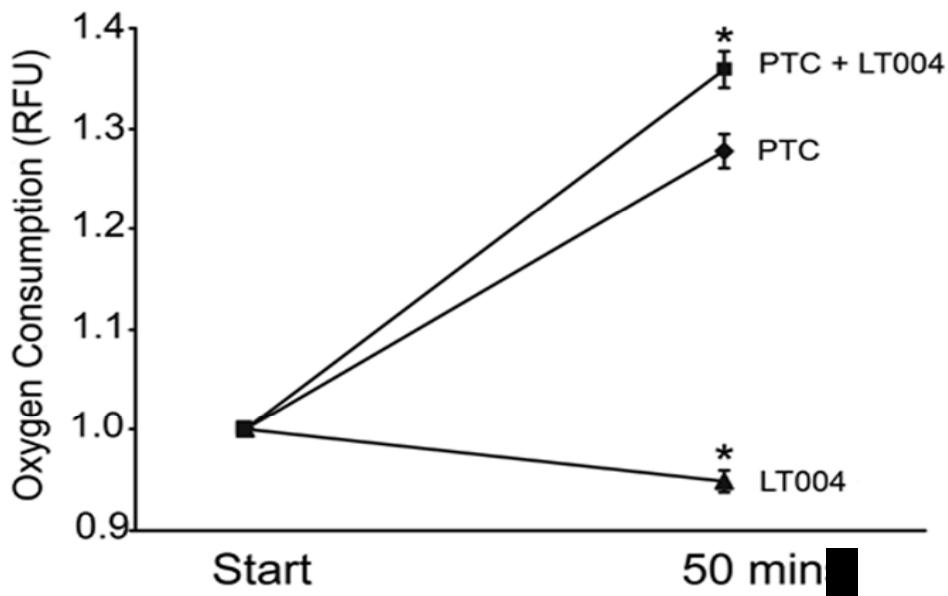
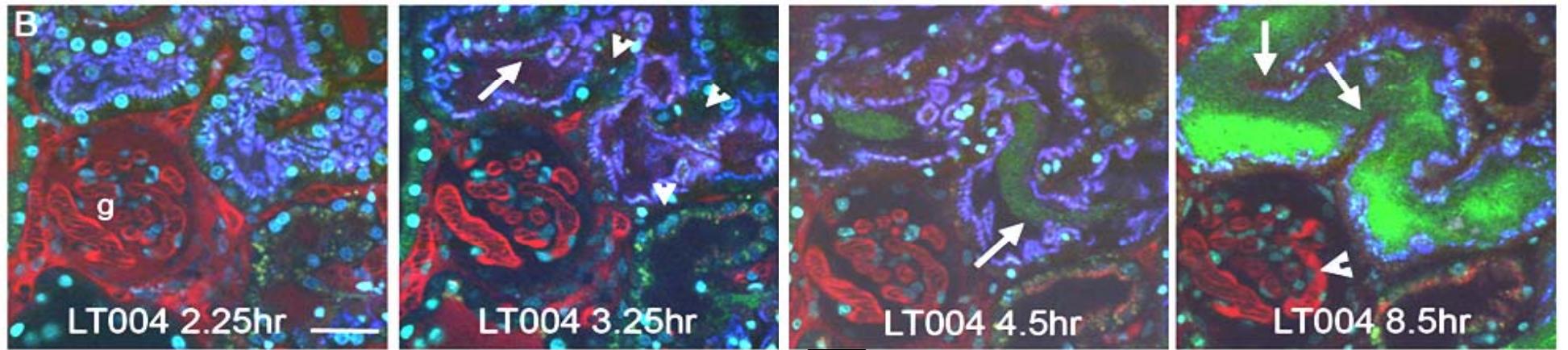


LE Måansson et al, Cell Microbiol 2007 Feb; 9(2) 413-24

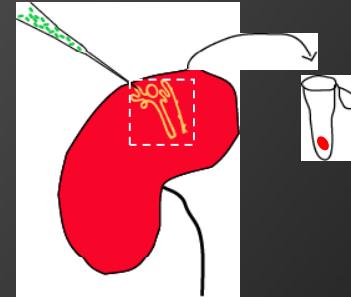
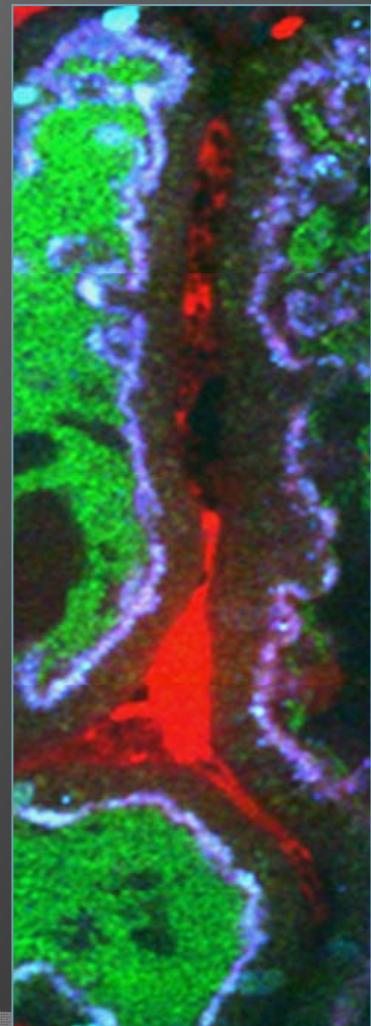
# Bacterial Infection Causes Rapid Drop in Tissue Oxygen Tension ( $pO_2$ )



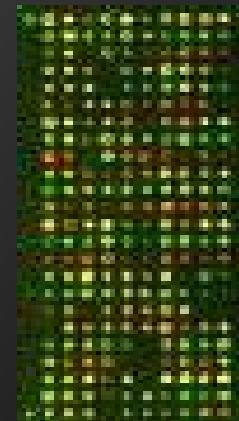
# Infection Triggers Increased Oxygen Consumption in Renal Cells



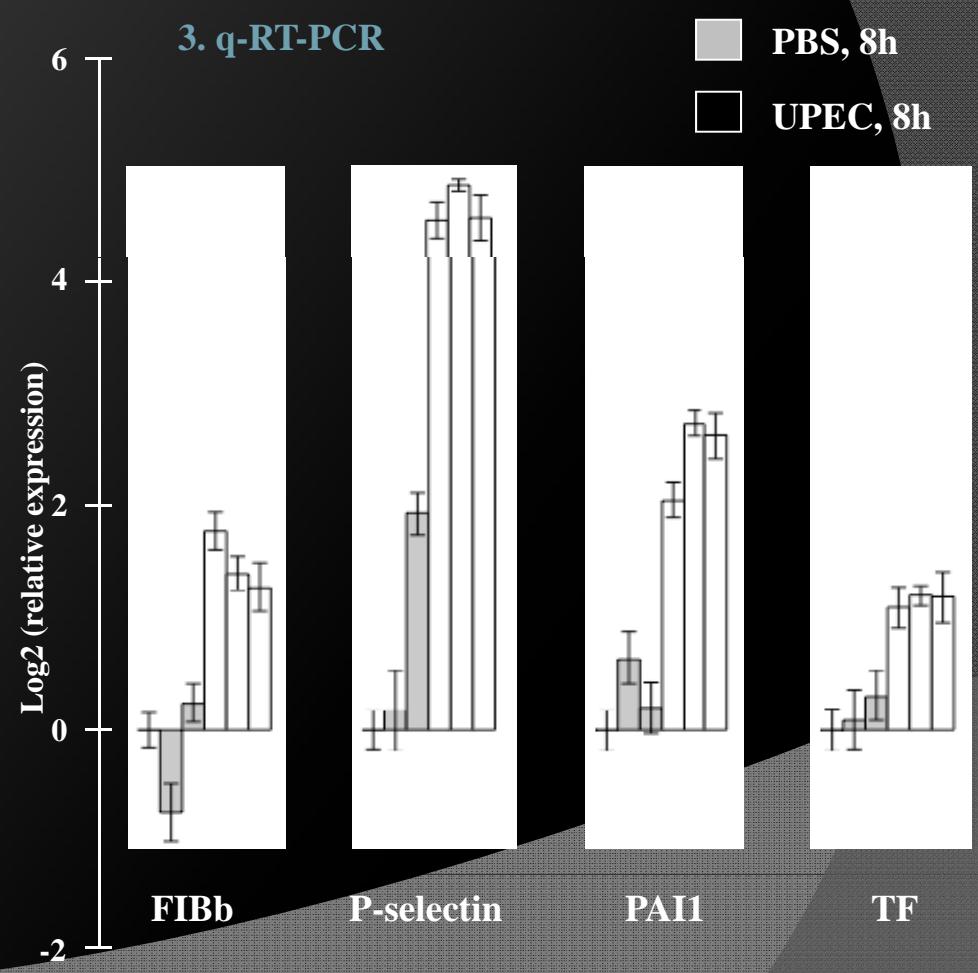
# Clotting Cascade Genes are Up-Regulated in Infected Kidneys



1. Precise dissection to enrich for local mRNA

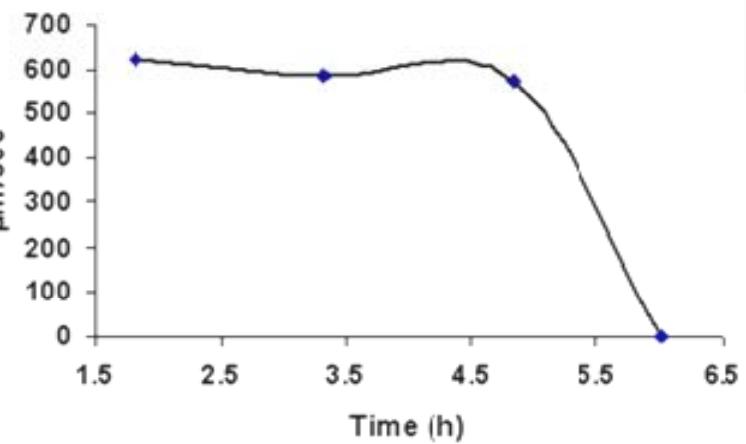
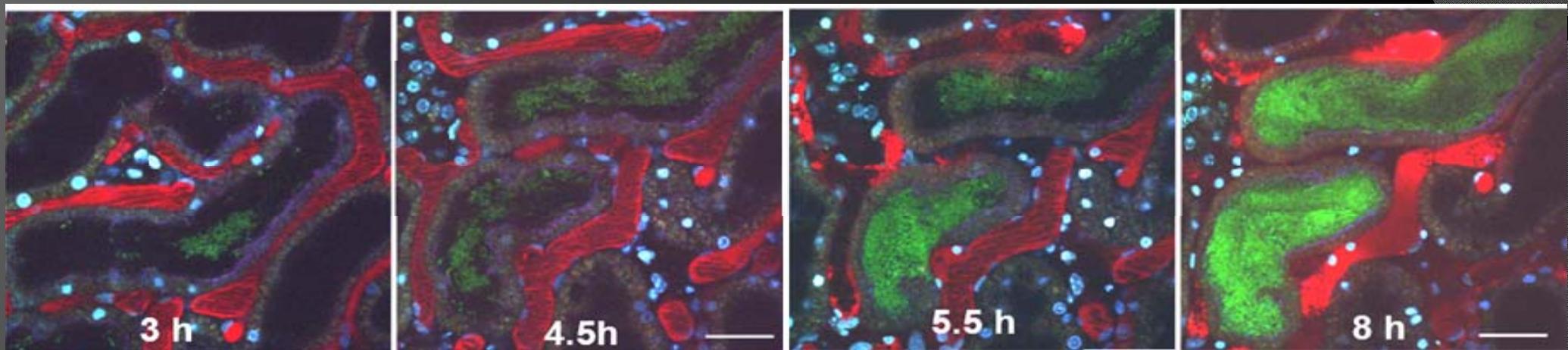


2. Gene expression array



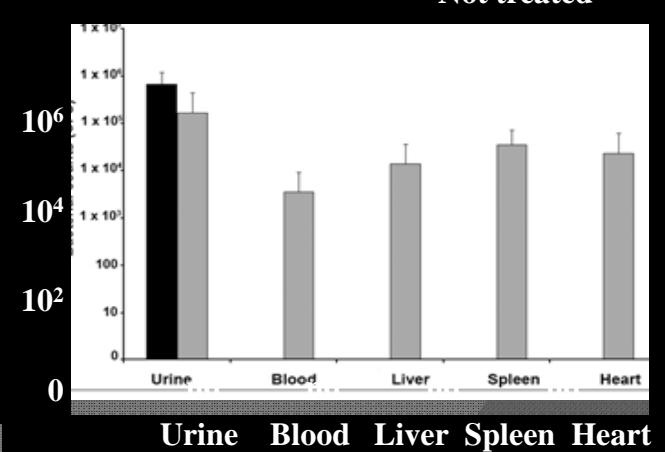
# Heparin-Treatment Causes Systemic Bacterial Spread, Rats Die from Sepsis

Animals treated with heparin (400 U/kg) to prevent clotting

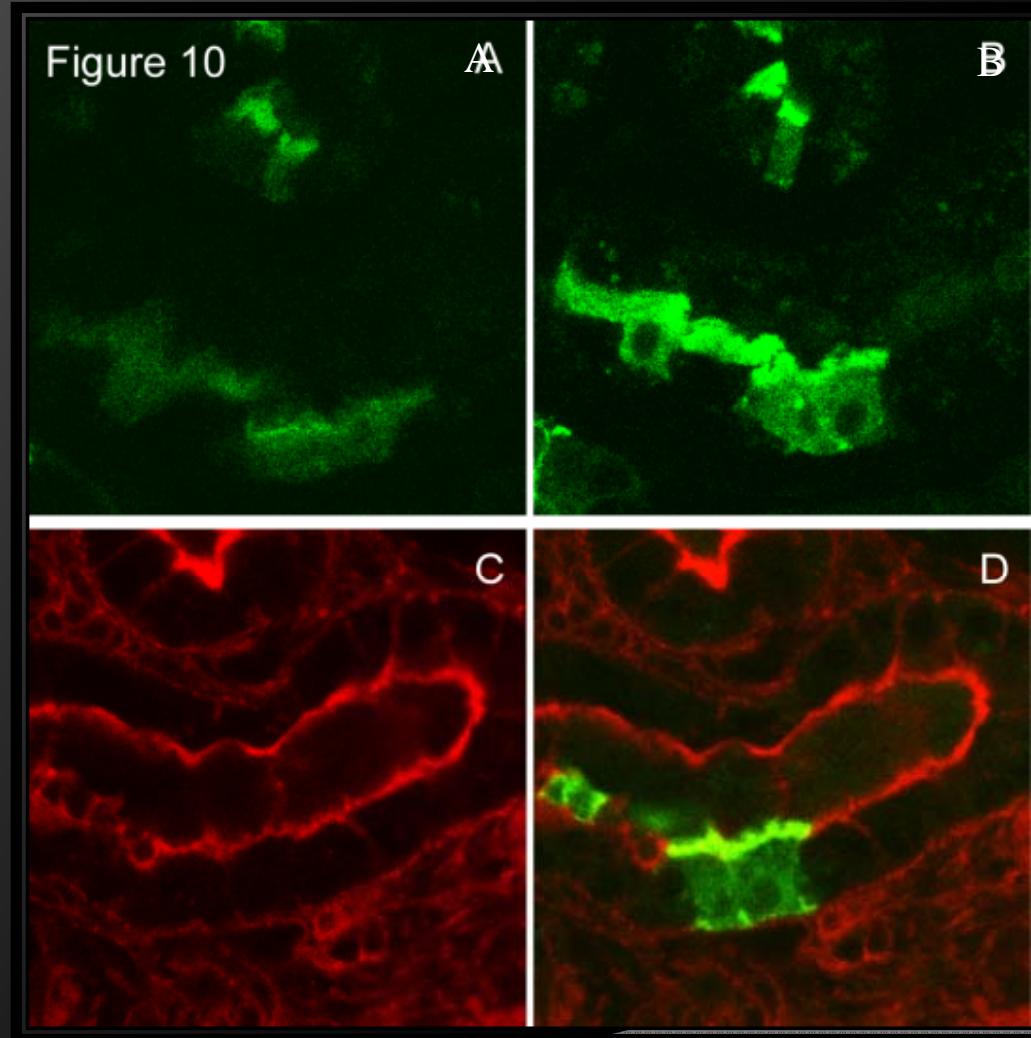
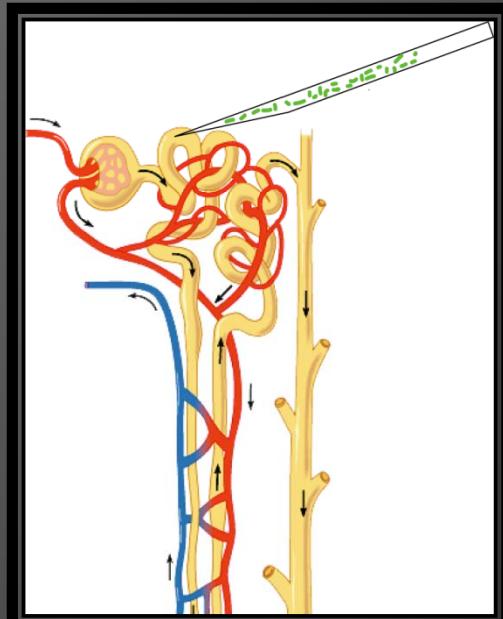


nd = Not detectable

■ Heparin treated  
■ Not treated



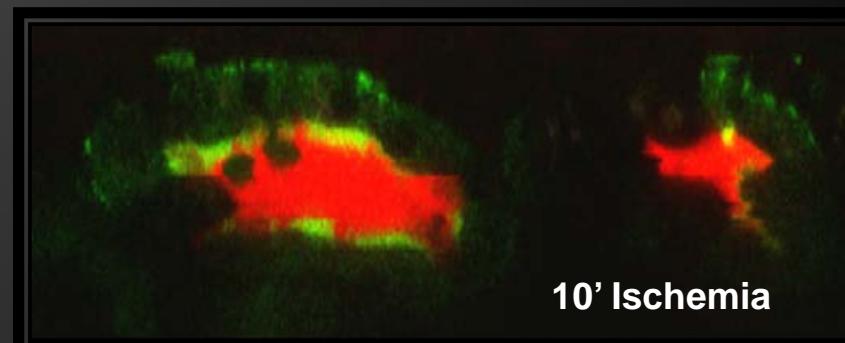
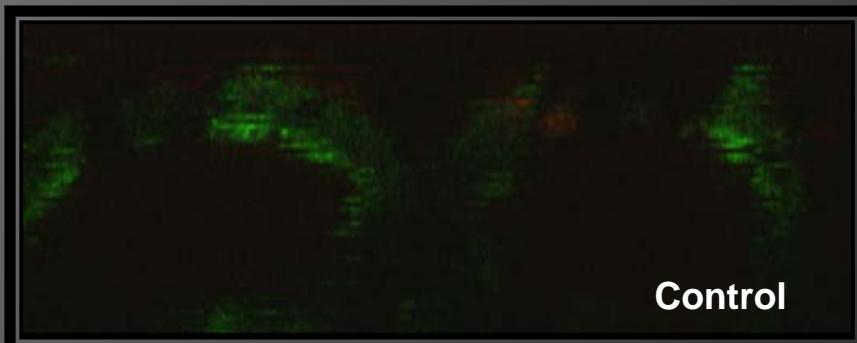
# Micropuncture Delivery of Adeno-eGFP Actin



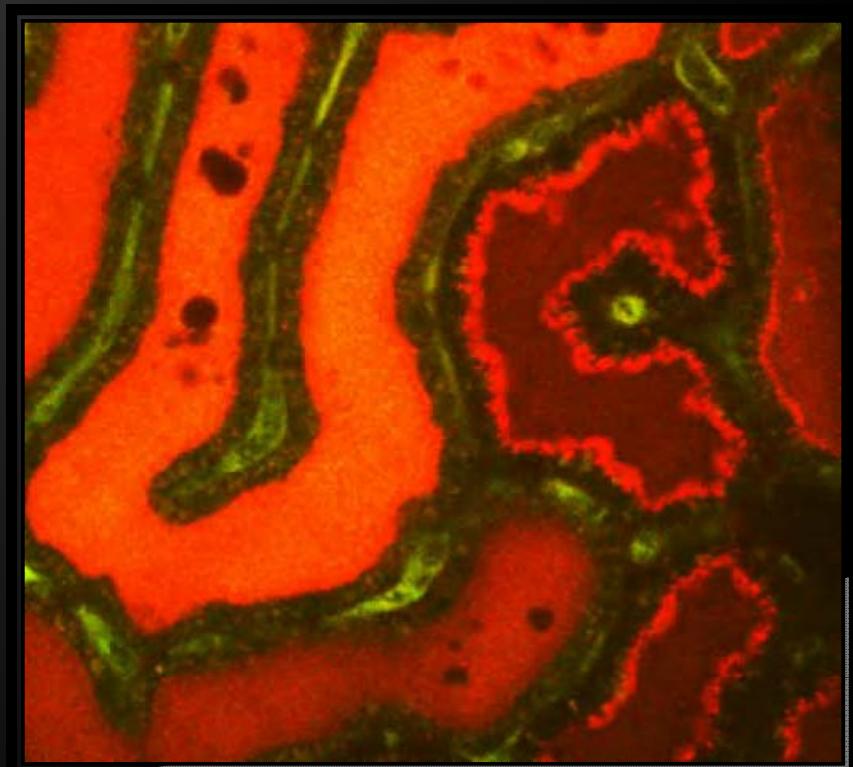
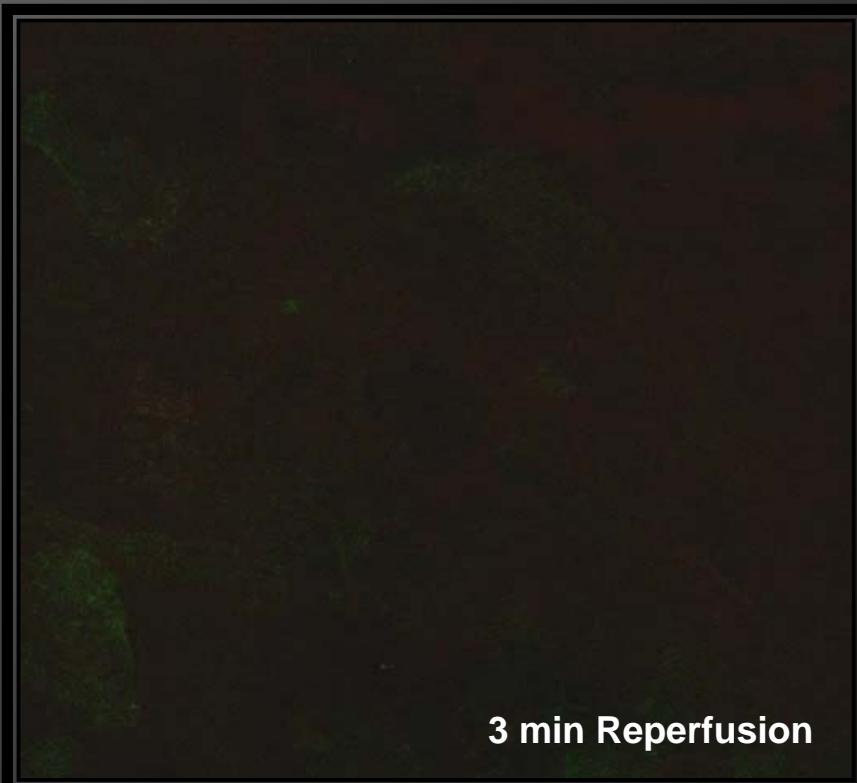
Proximal Tubules  
48 hr post Viral  
Injection

Proximal Tubules  
Post Fixation and  
rhodamine Phalloidin  
Staining;;

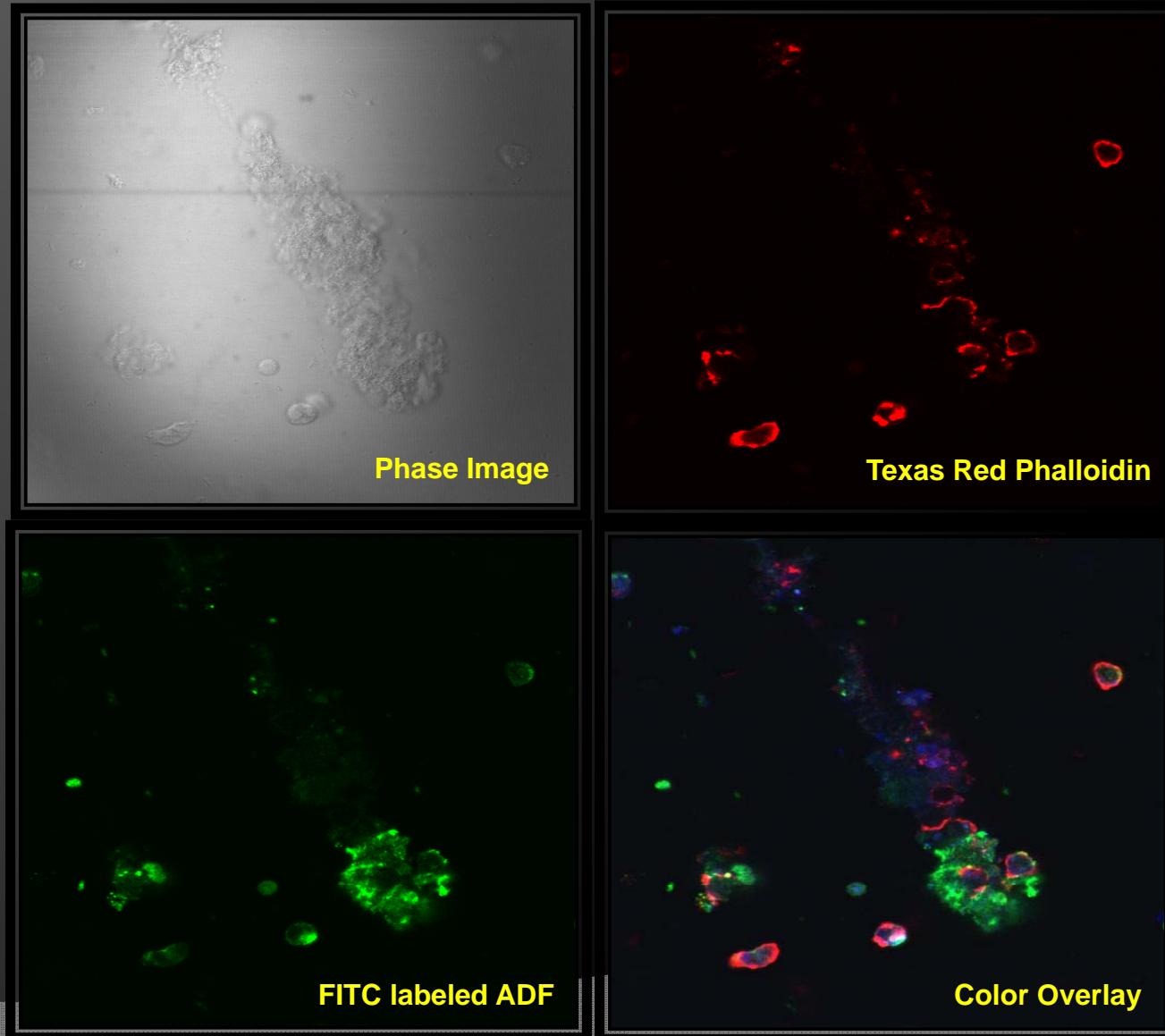
# *Apical Membrane Bleb and Tubular Cast Formation in Ischemia*



eGFP-Actin and  
3kDa TR Dextran



# *Actin Components of a Urinary Cast in Acute Renal Failure*



**Table 1.** Investigational uses for multi-photon microscopy

**Glomerular**

Size/volume

Permeability/filtration

Fibrosis/sclerosis

**Microvasculature**

RBC flow rate

Endothelial permeability

WBC adherence/rolling

Vascular diameter

**Cellular uptake**

Cell type-specific uptake

Site – apical vs. basolateral membrane

Mechanism – endocytosis vs. carrier/transporter mediated

**Cellular trafficking**

Intracellular organelle distribution

Cytosol localization

**Cellular metabolism**

Fluorescence decay over time

**Cell toxicity**

Cell injury in necrosis, apoptosis

Surface membrane/blebbing

Mitochondrial function

**Glomerular filtration rate determination**



