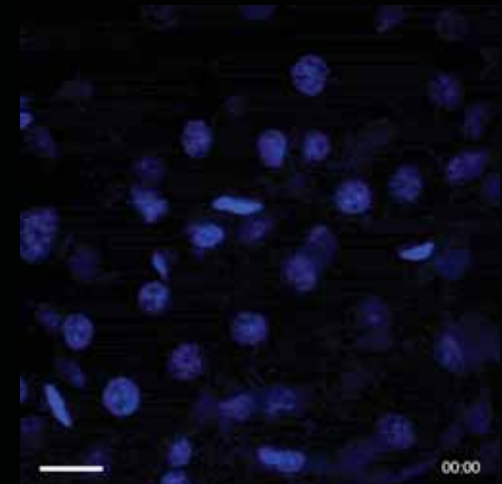
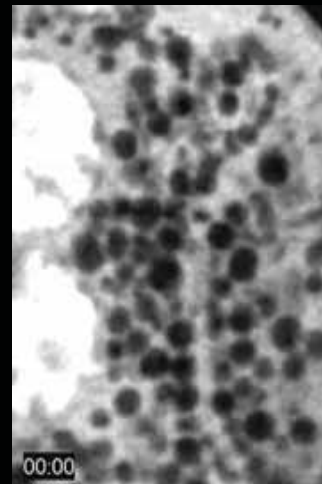
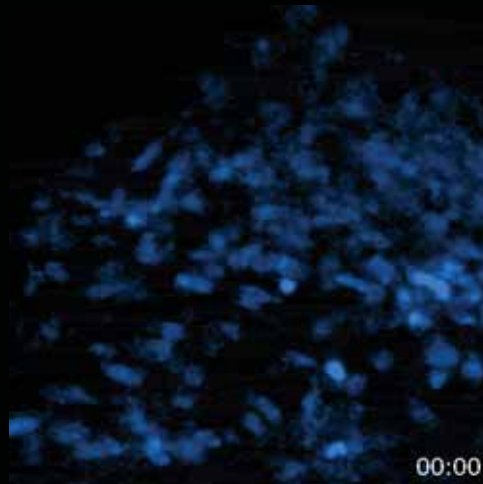
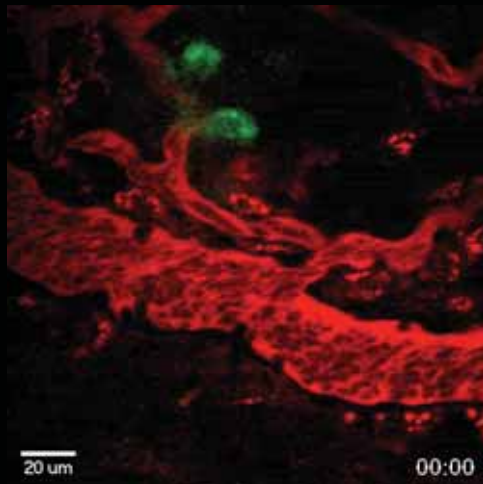


Intravital microscopy: a novel tool to study membrane traffic in physiological conditions and during invasion and metastasis



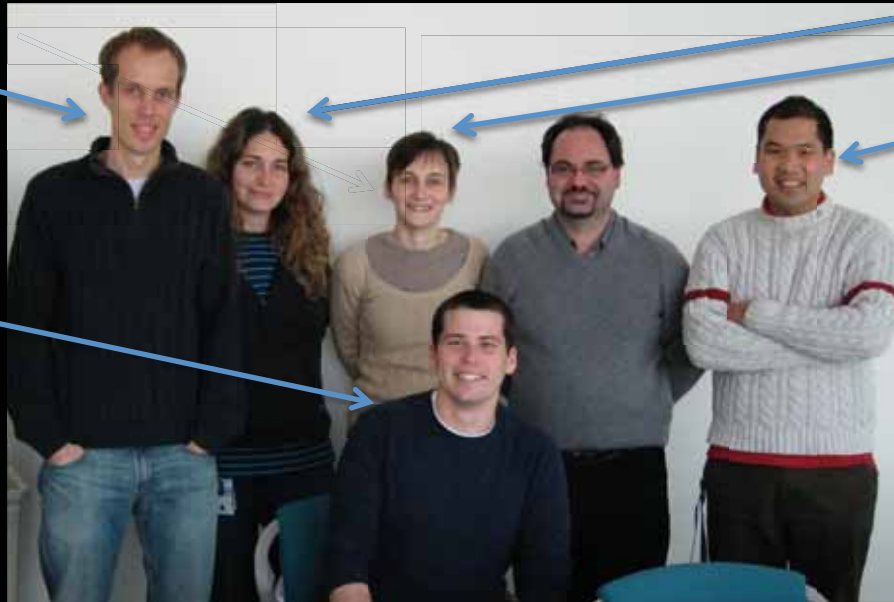
Roberto Weigert, Ph.D.
Intracellular Membrane Trafficking Unit
Oral and Pharyngeal Cancer Branch
NIDCR-NIH



Intracellular Membrane Trafficking Unit

Andrius Masedunskas

Tim Wigand



Natalie Porat-Shliom

Monika Sramkova

Panomwat Amornphimoltham

Kamil Rechache

PTRU, NIDCR

Thomas H. Bugge
Katiuchia Uzzun Sales

OPCB, NIDCR

Silvio Gutkind
Vyomesh Patel
Kantima Leelahavanichkul
Alfredo Molinolo

VRC, NIDCR

Barton Weick
Rebecca Martinez

NHLBI

Bob Adelstein
Marie Anne Conti

NICHD

Tamas Balla

University of Pittsburgh

Alexander Sorkin

University of South California

Sarah Hamm-Alvarez

Former members



Laura Parente



Sonita Bennett



Sara Lamb



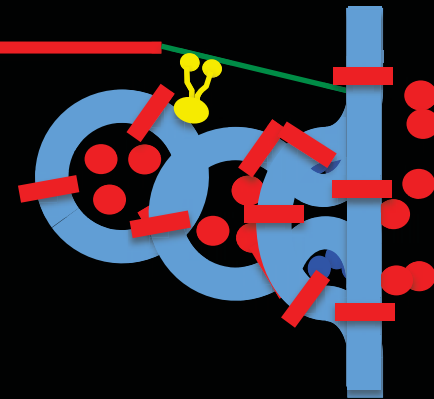
Myo-Pale' Aye



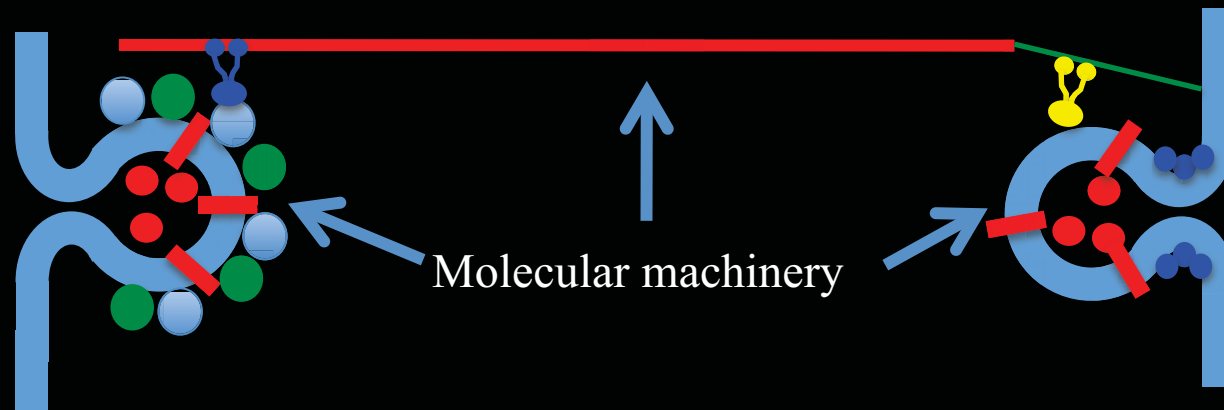
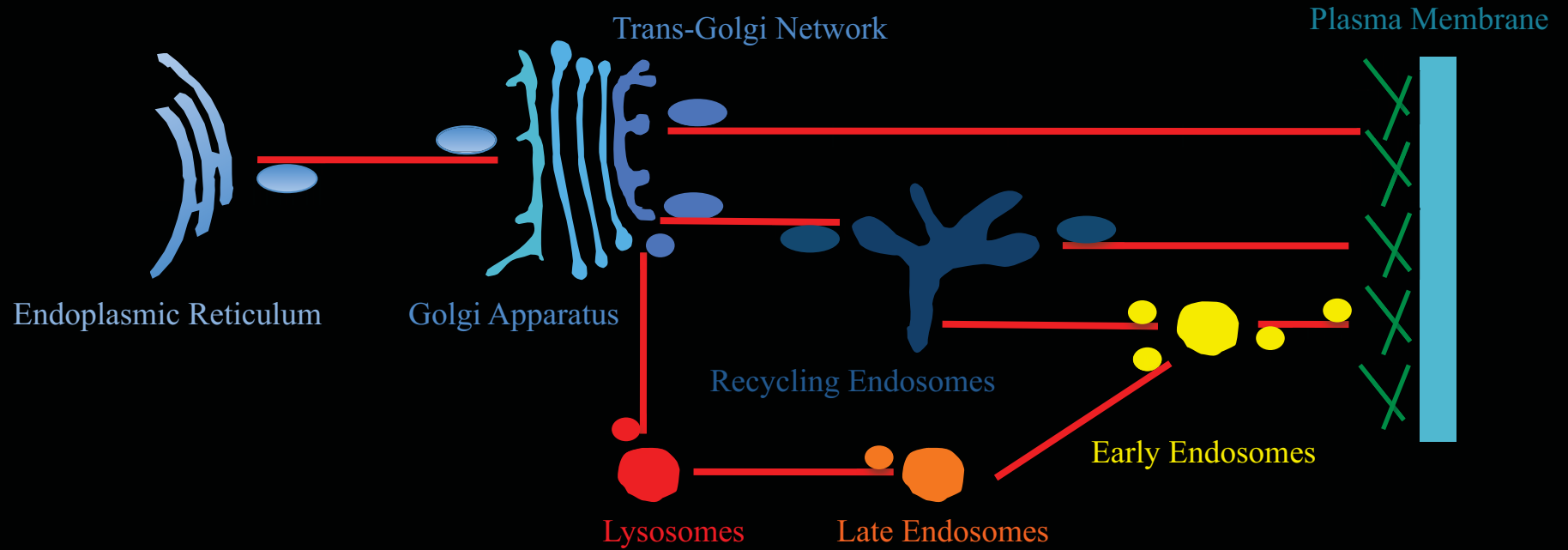
Intracellular Membrane Traffic



Transport intermediates



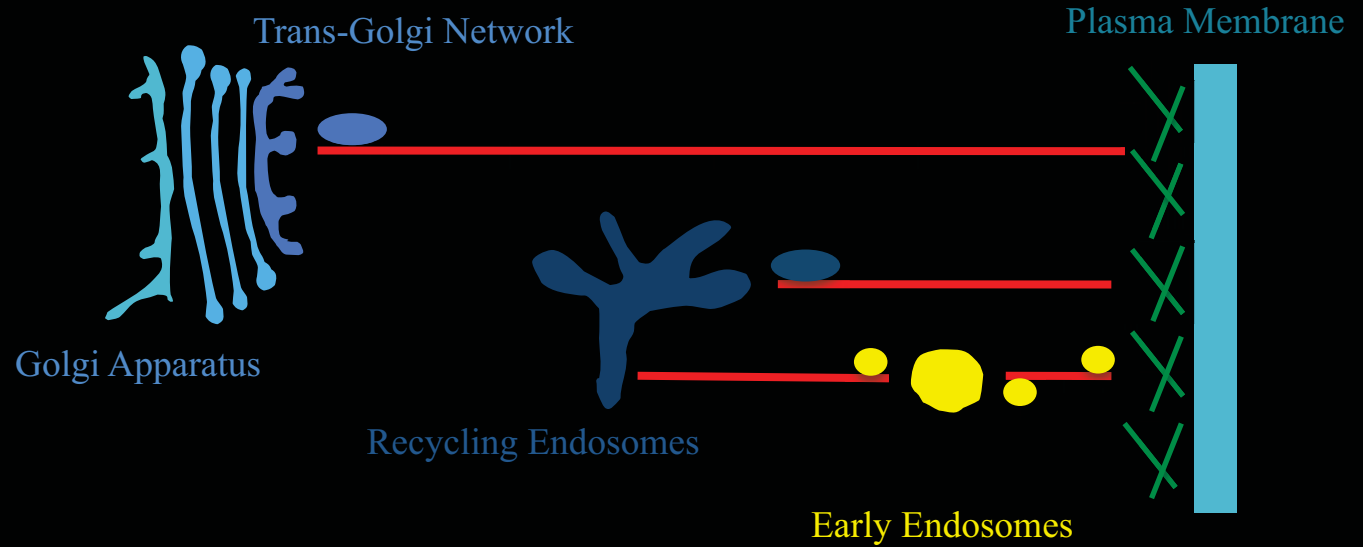
Aims of the Lab



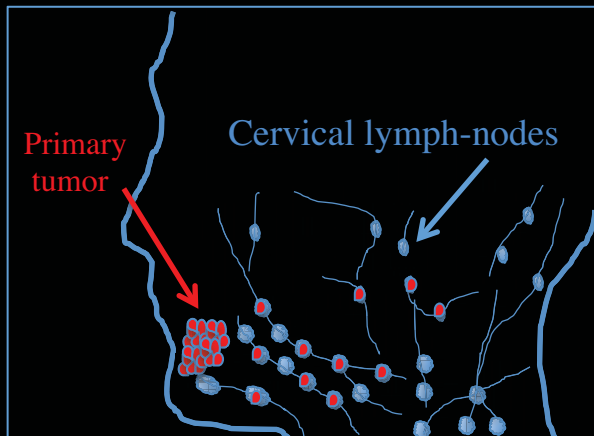
Transport intermediate biogenesis

Transport intermediate targeting/fusion

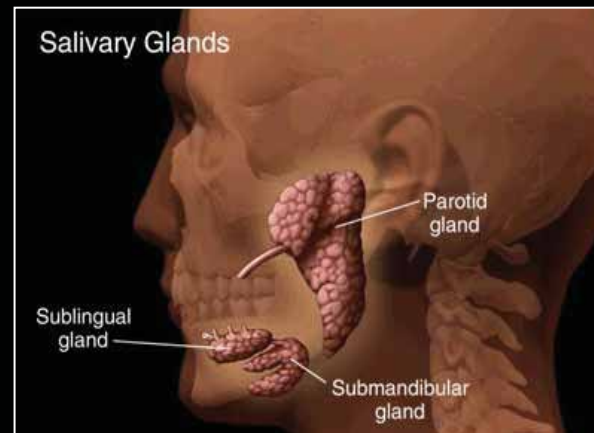
Aims of the Lab



Endosomal recycling



Regulated exocytosis

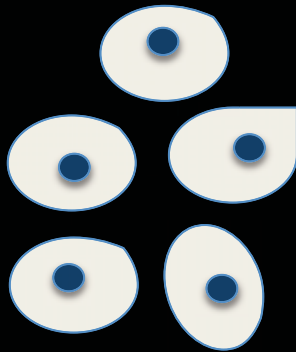


Physiopathology of the oral cavity

Experimental models to study membrane traffic

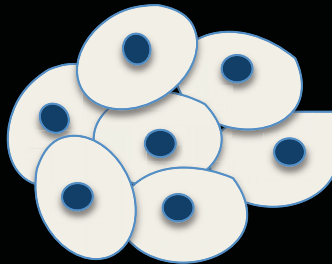
Physiological relevance

2D cell cultures

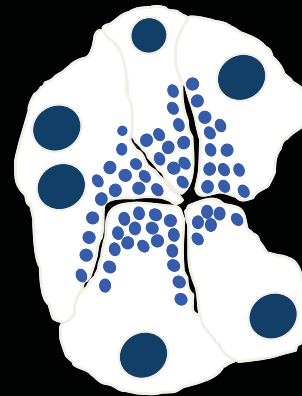


In vitro

3D cell cultures

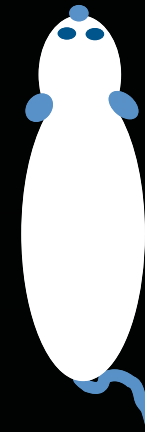


Explanted organs



Ex vivo

Animal model



In vivo

Manipulation, Reproducibility, Imaging, Accessibility

- 1) Biochemical assays
- 2) Imaging of subcellular organelles

Indirect

-Electron microscopy

Static

-Light microscopy
Time lapse

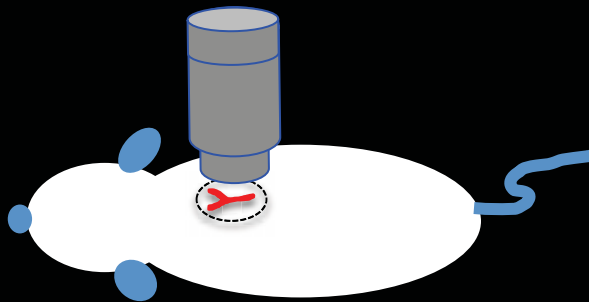
Intravital Microscopy (IVM)



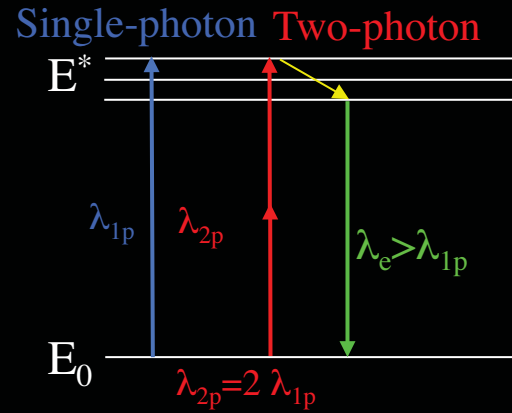
Intravital Microscopy

Technical improvements in
confocal microscopes and optics

Two-photon microscopy



Deeper tissue penetration
Limited tissue photo-damage
Limited photo-bleaching



UV -Visible light

350 nm
400 nm
500 nm
600 nm
700 nm
800 nm
900 nm
1000 nm
1100 nm
1200 nm
1300 nm



NIR/IR

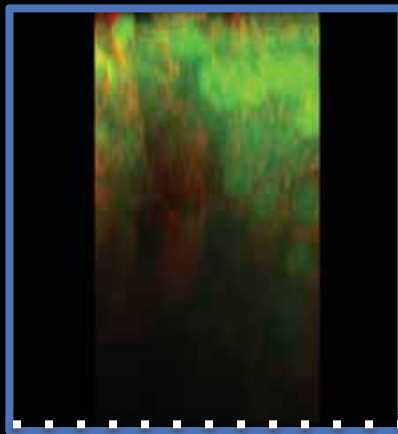


Intravital Microscopy

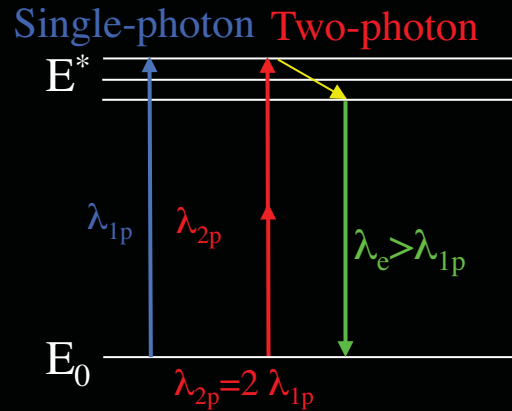
Homogeneous tissue

Higher spatial resolution

Salivary glands
GFP/mTomato mouse



Deeper tissue penetration



Single-photon
50 μm

Two-photon

60x, NA 1.2

20x, NA 0.95-1

500 μm

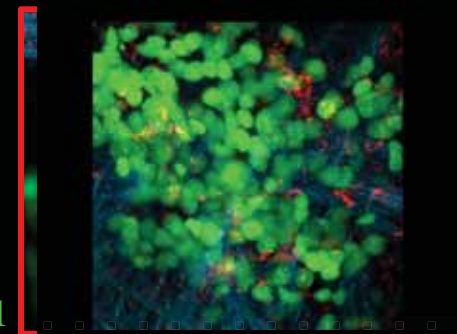
1000 μm

1500 μm

Deep tissue

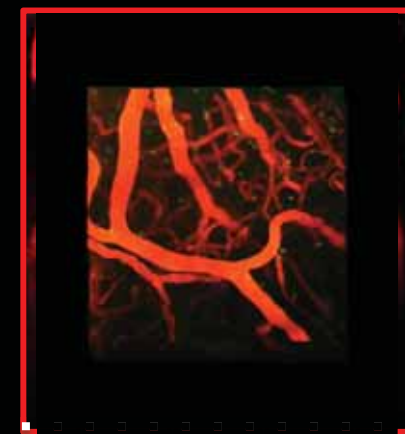
Long term imaging
Endogenous emission

Tongue Xenograft
GFP-H2B/TX-red dextran/SHG
Excitation 930 nm



140 μm

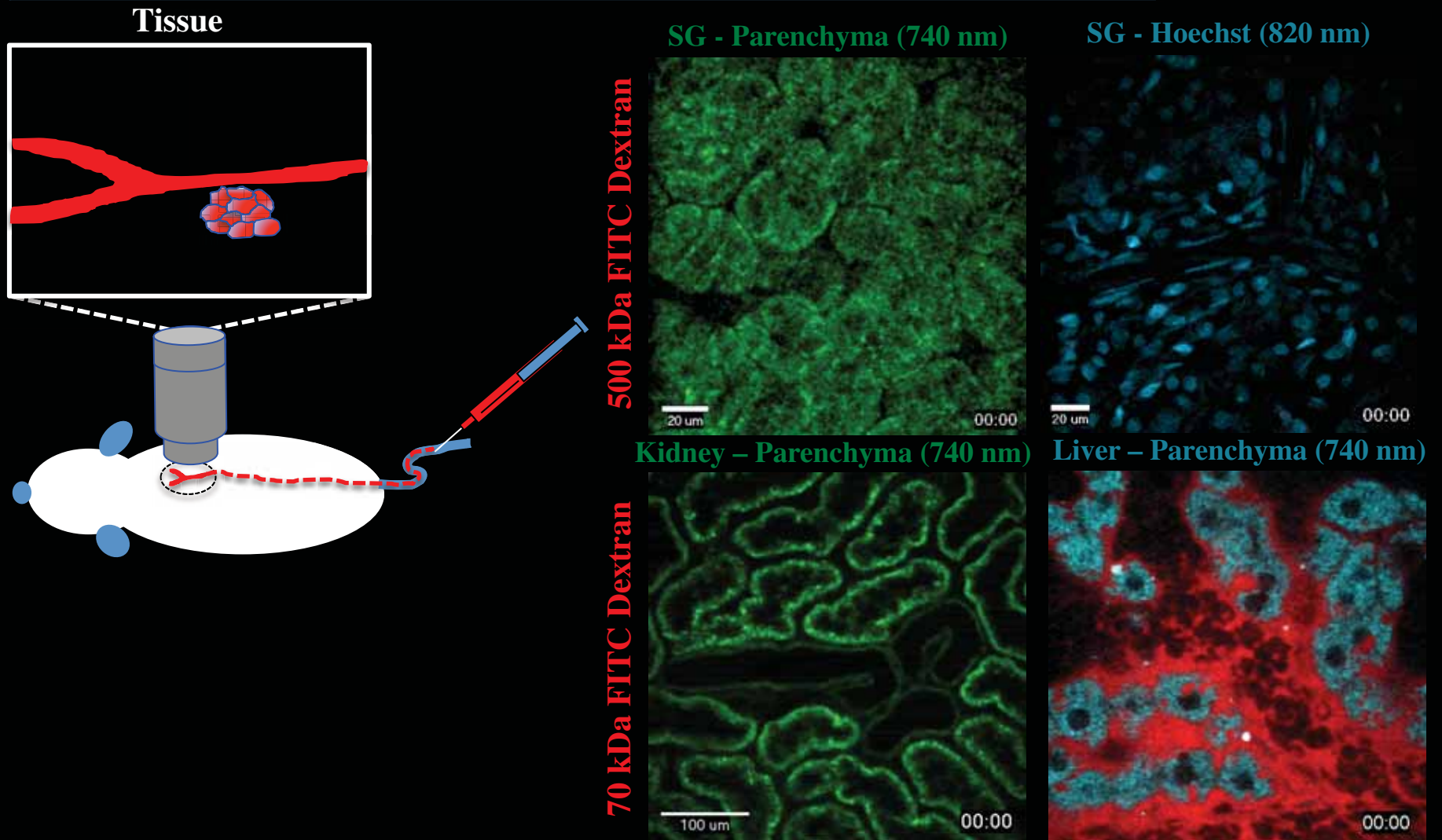
Brain
TX-red dextran
Excitation 930 nm



700 μm

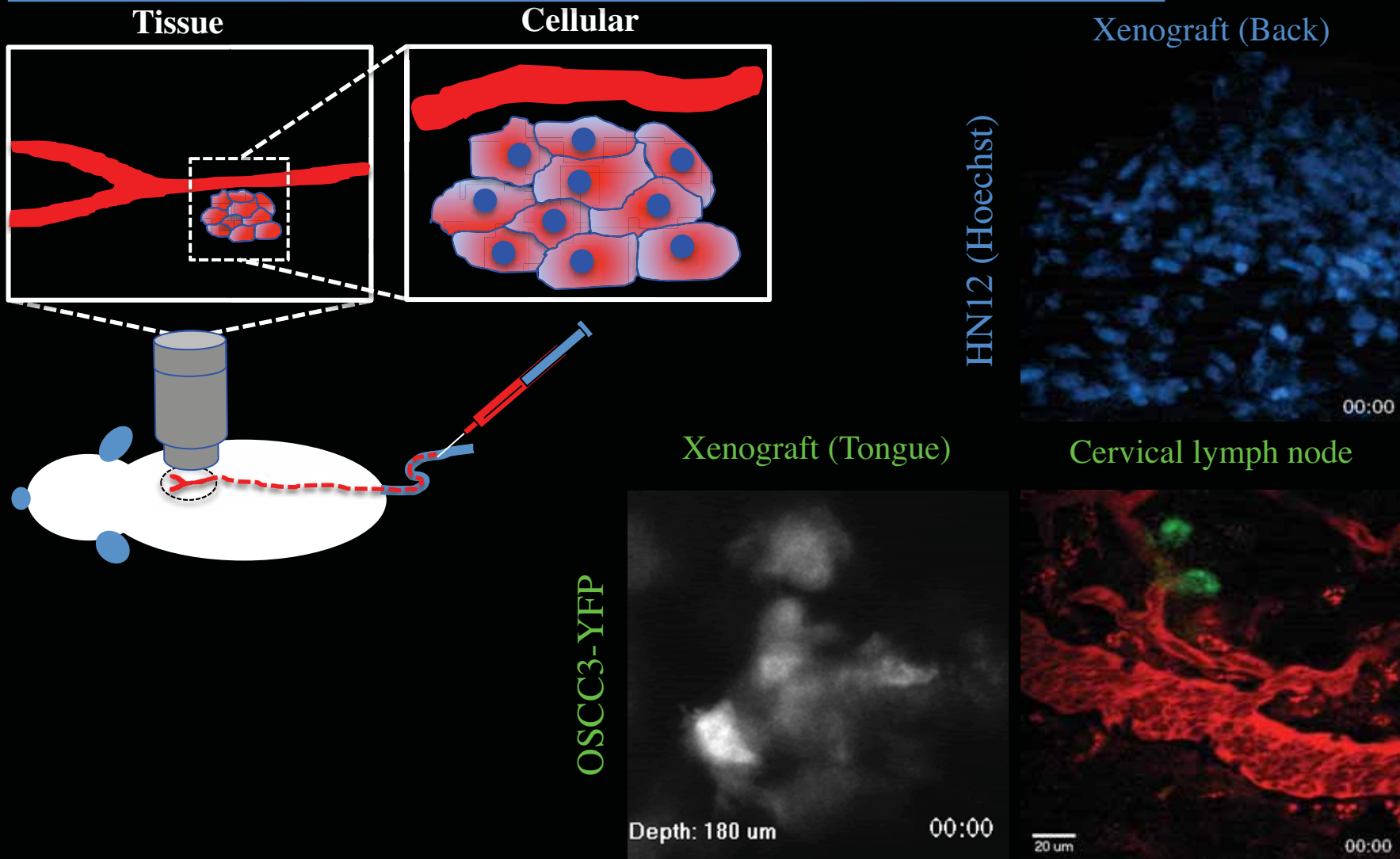
Intravital Microscopy

Resolution



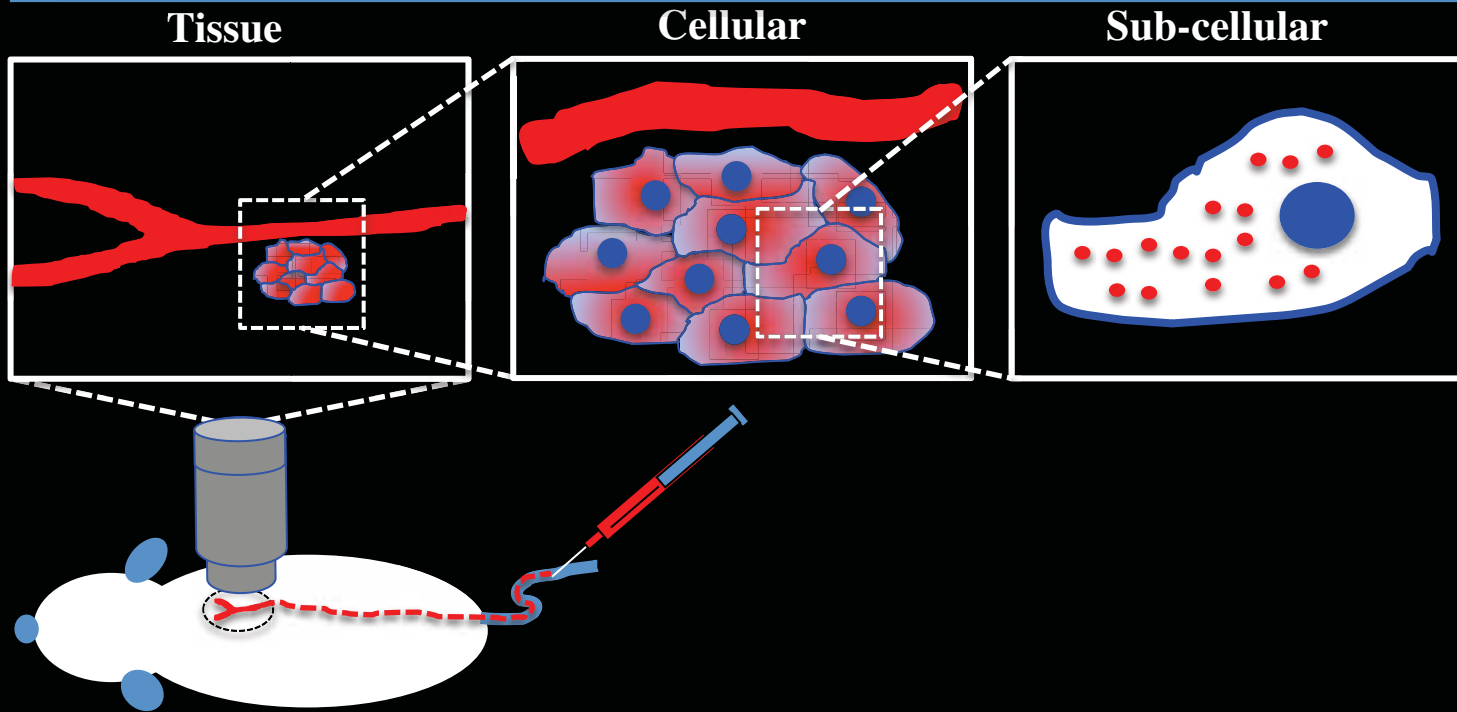
Intravital Microscopy

Resolution

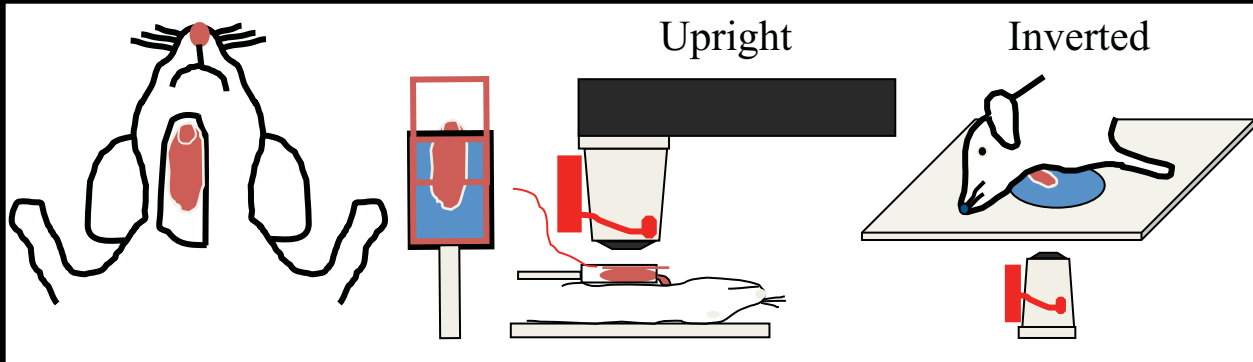


Intravital Microscopy

Resolution



An experimental system to image subcellular organelles in live animals

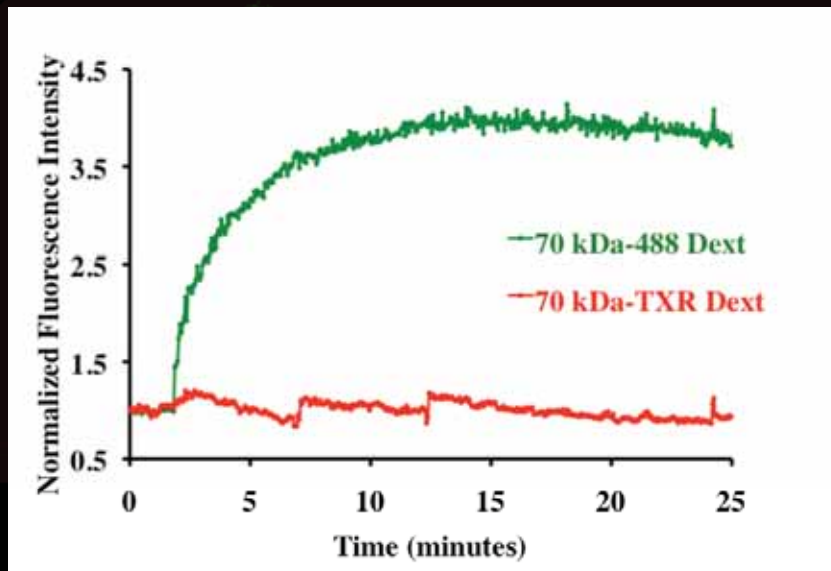


- 1) Stability
- 2) Spatial resolution
- 3) Temporal Resolution
- 4) Quantitative analysis

Endocytosis of systemically injected fluorescently labeled molecules

500 kDa FITC-Dextran / 70 kDa TXR-Dextran

Early endosomes / Lysosomes
70 kDa 488-Dext / 70 kDa TXR-Dext

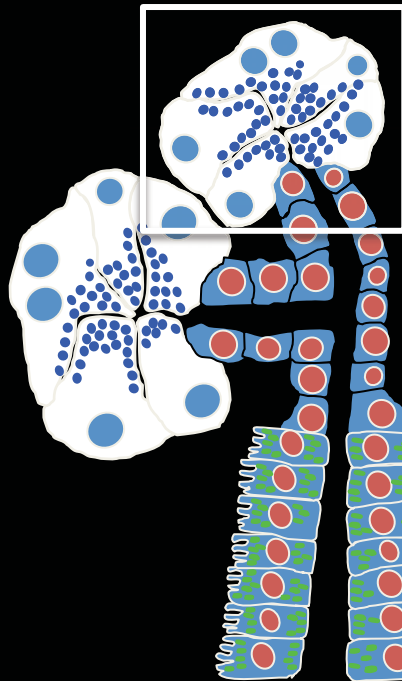


Masedunskas and Weigert (2008), Traffic

.....And amenable to pharmacological and genetic manipulations



- 1) Delivery of fluorescent molecules
- 2) Selective delivery of drugs
- 3) Gene transduction

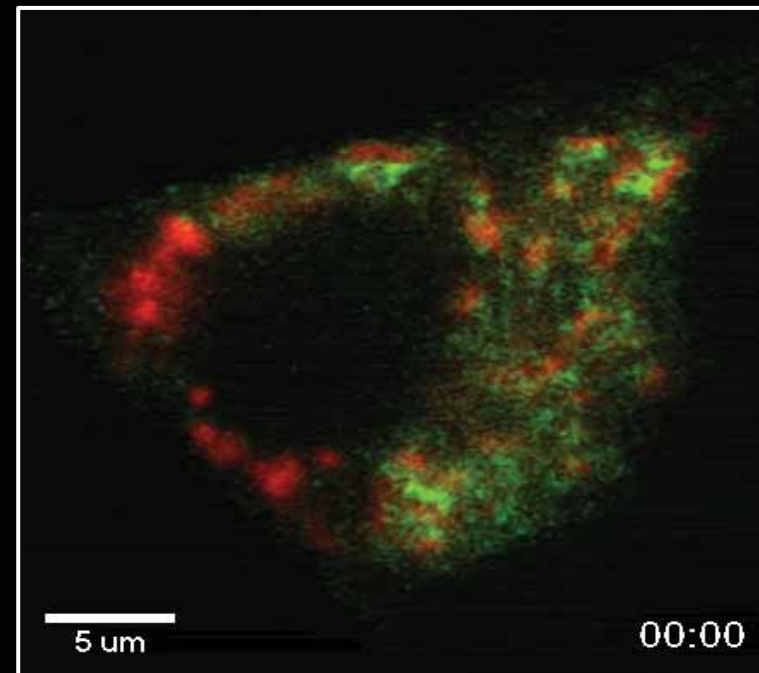


Plasmid DNA/Ad5
Plasmid DNA/PEI
Plasmid DNA/Isoproterenol

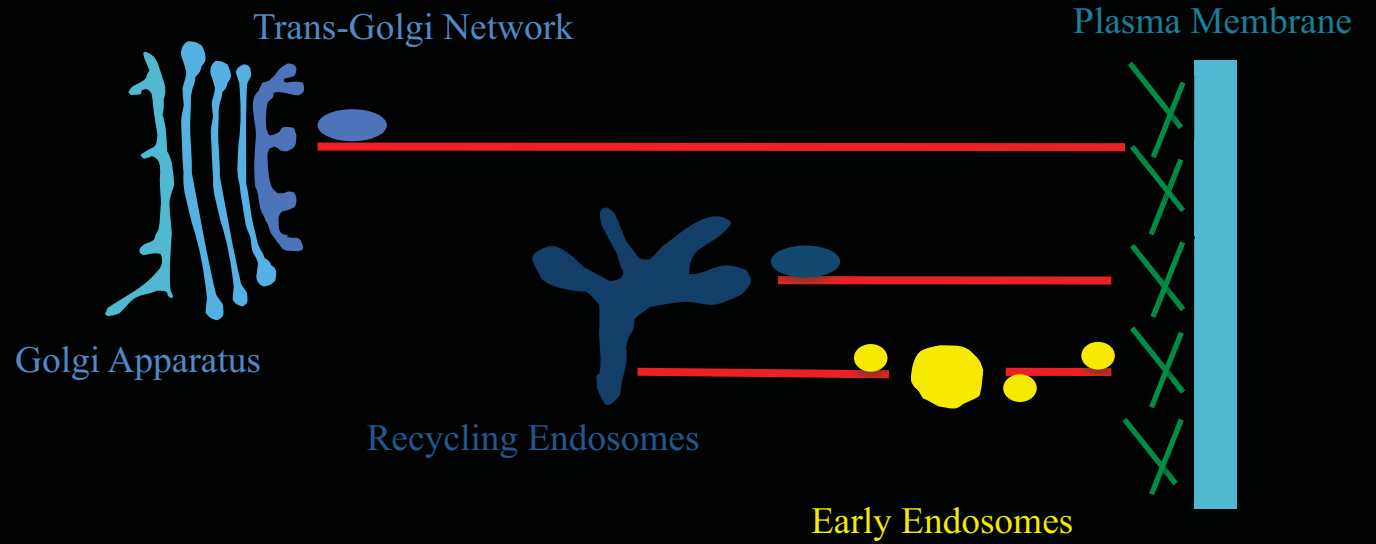
Plasmid DNA

Plasmid DNA/Ad5

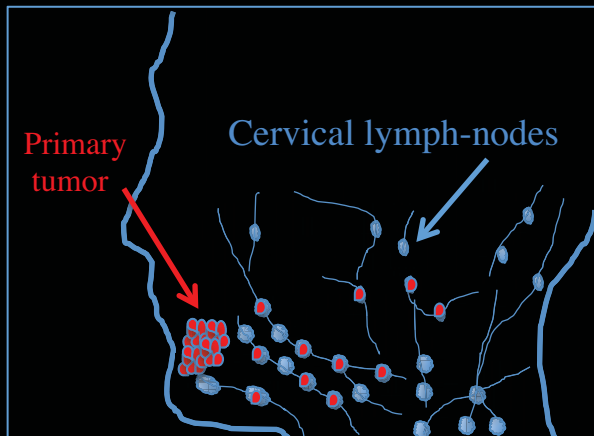
GFP-Clathrin / TGN38-mcherry



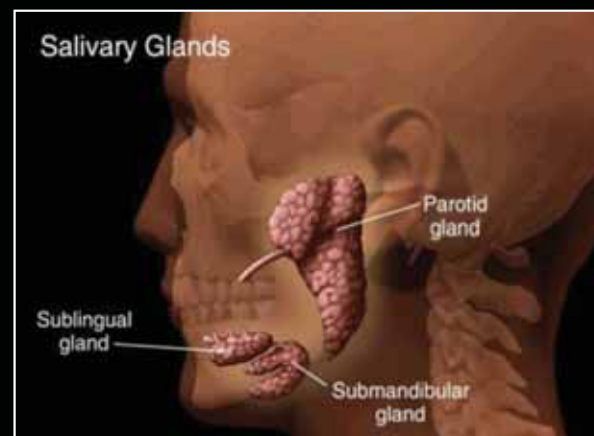
Aims of the Lab



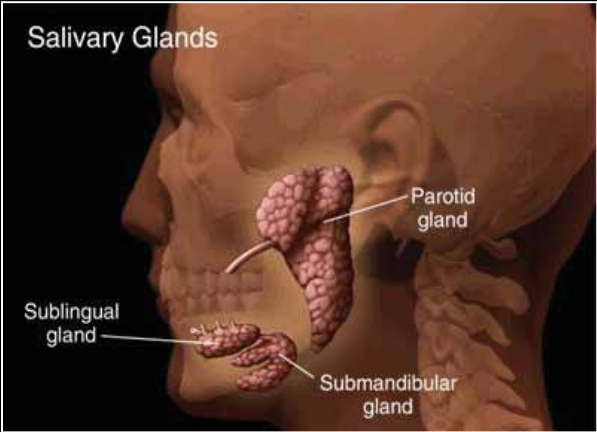
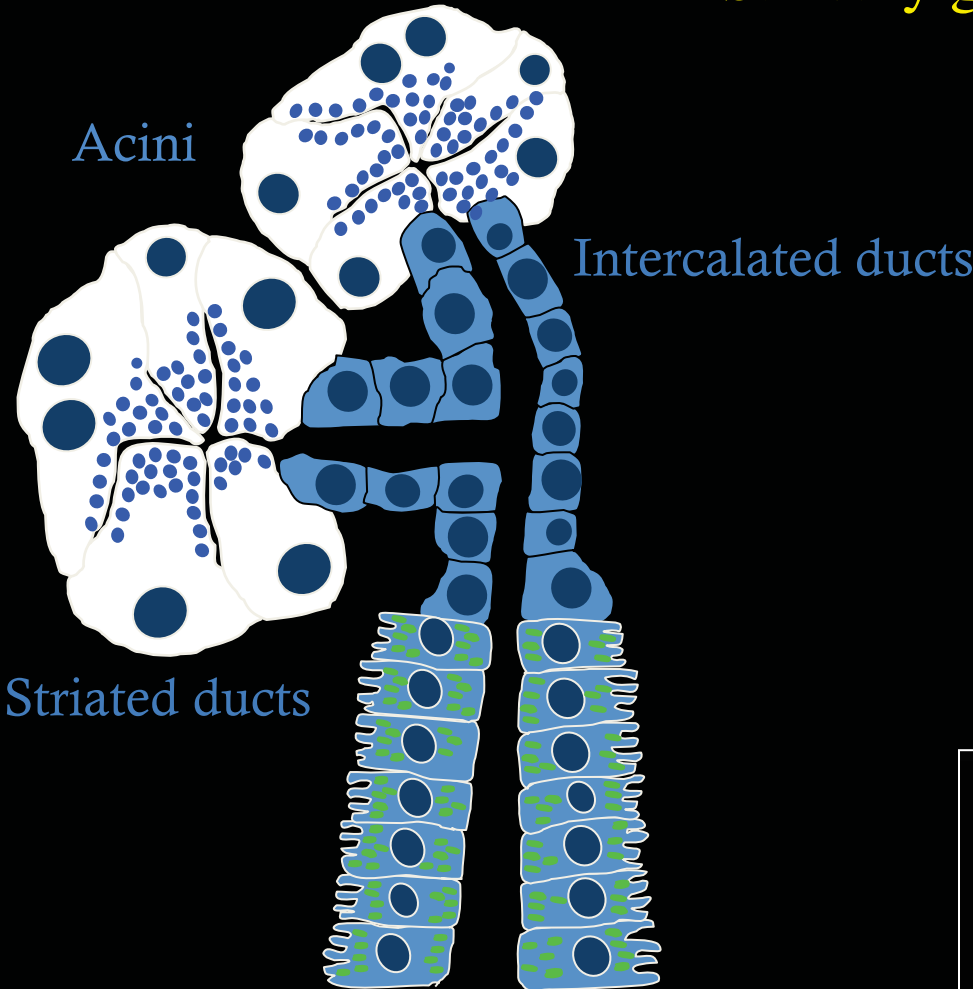
Endosomal recycling



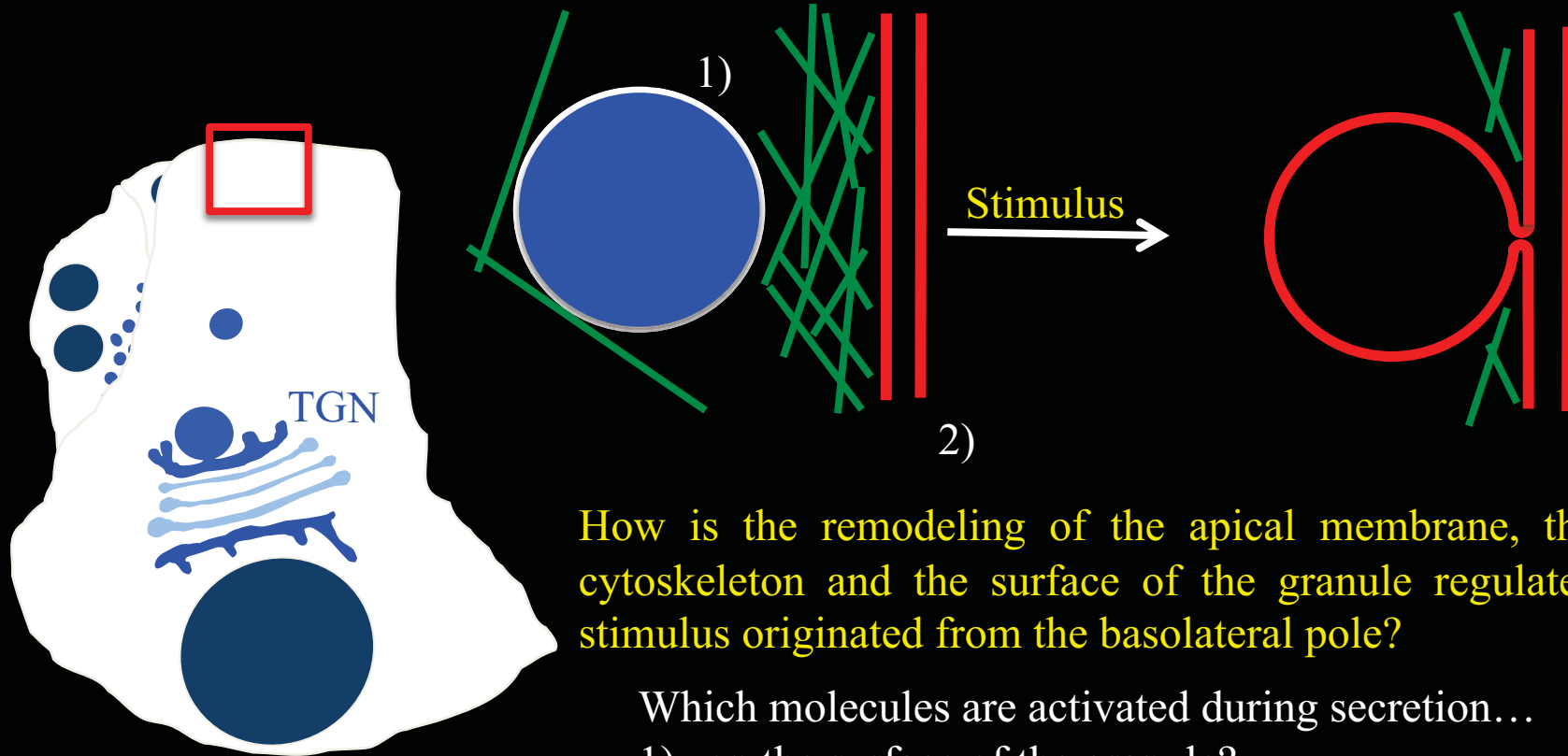
Regulated exocytosis



Salivary glands



Regulated exocytosis in salivary glands

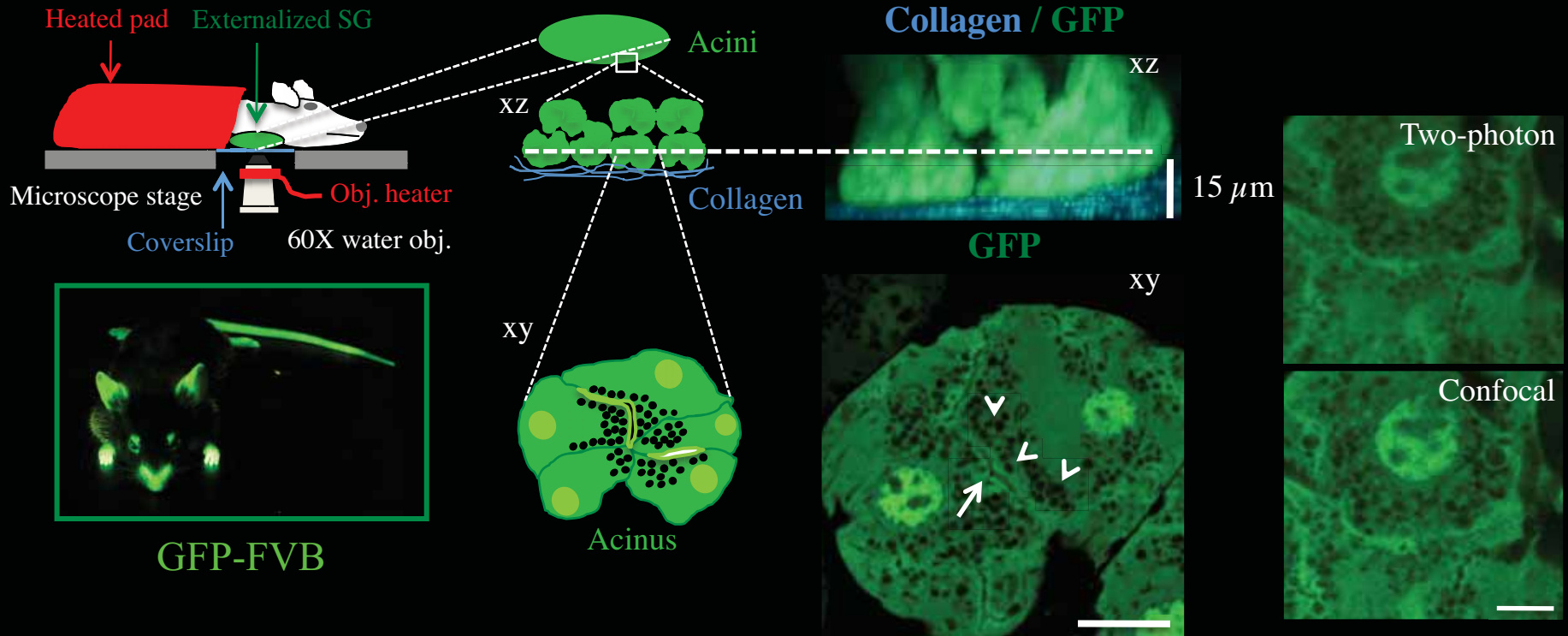


How is the remodeling of the apical membrane, the actin cytoskeleton and the surface of the granule regulated by a stimulus originated from the basolateral pole?

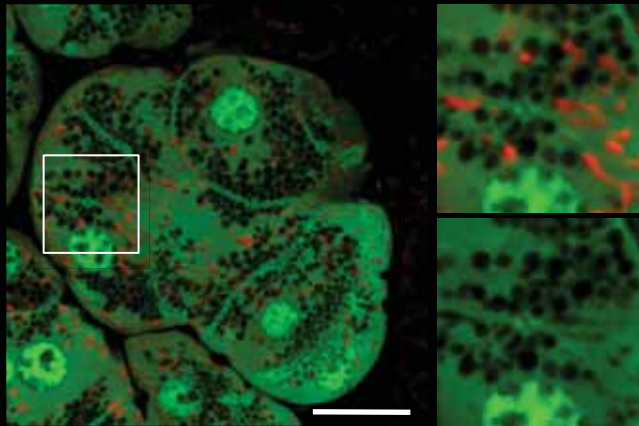
Which molecules are activated during secretion...

- 1) on the surface of the granule?
- 2) at the apical plasma membrane?

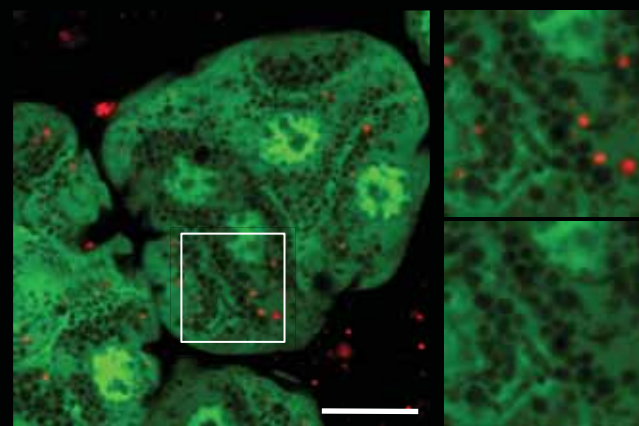
A model to study exocytosis in salivary glands: the GFP mouse



Mitotracker

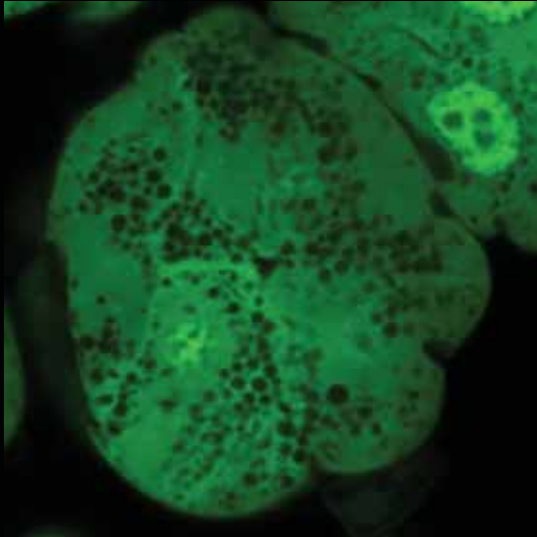


Lysotracker

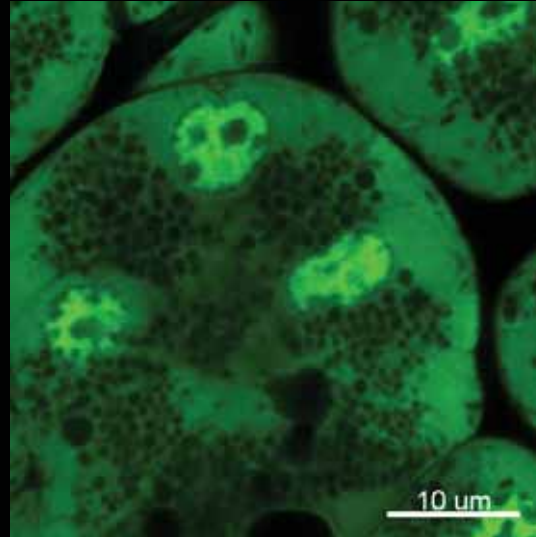


Exocrine glands in the GFP mouse

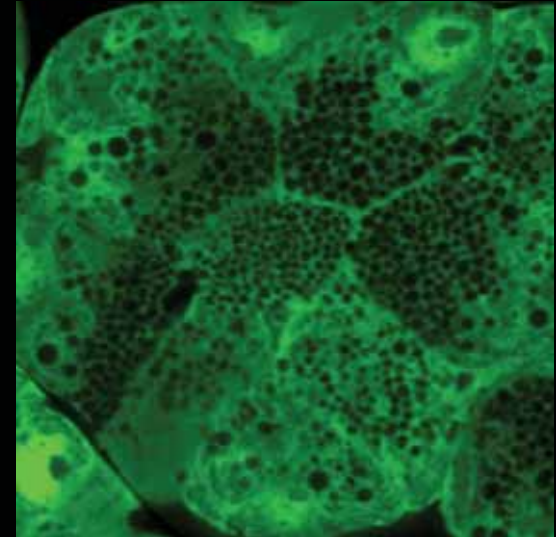
Submandibular



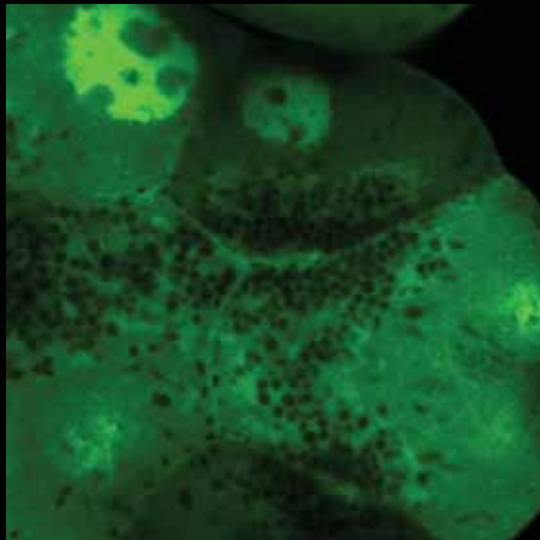
Parotid



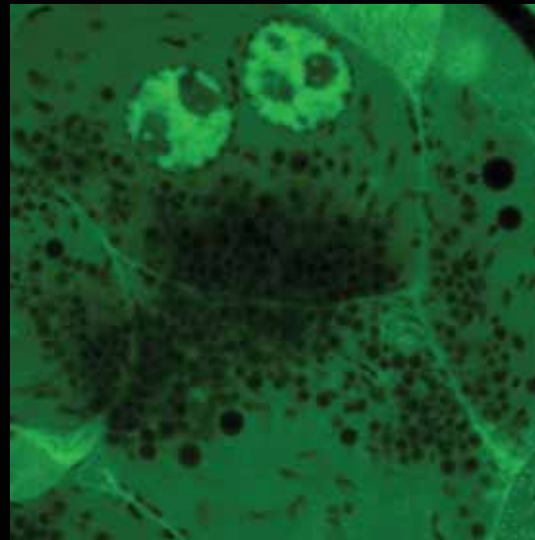
Sublingual



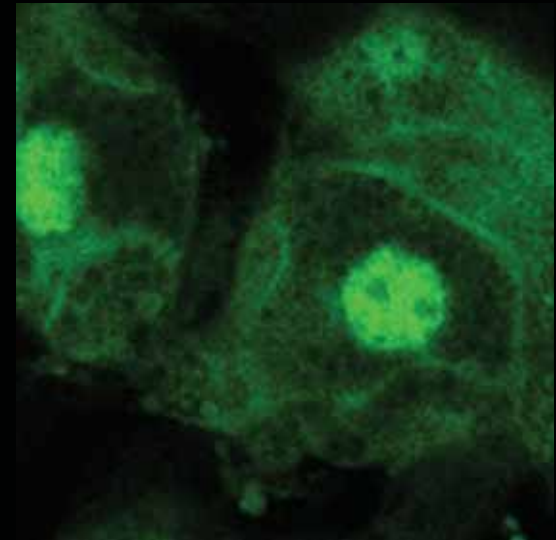
Lacrimal



Pancreas

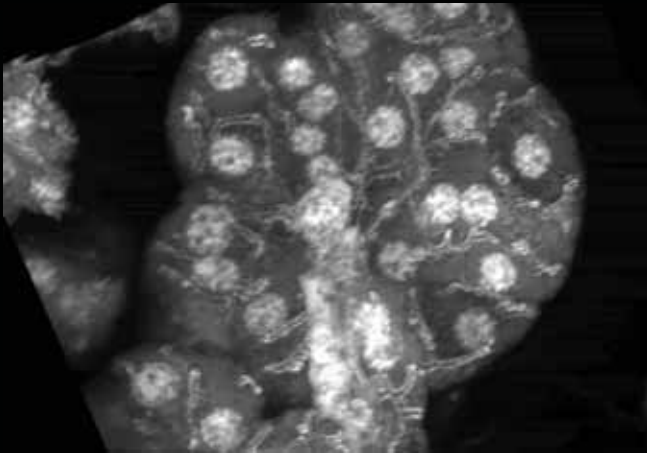


Adrenal

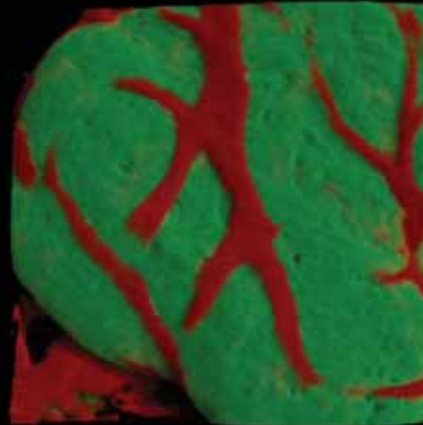


The architecture of the acini

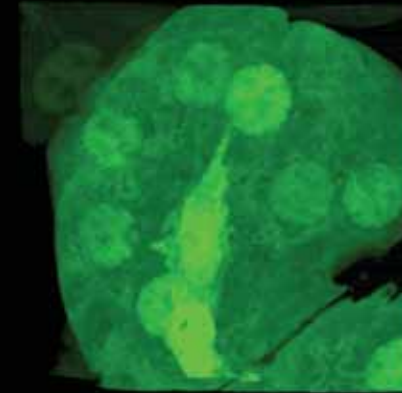
GFP



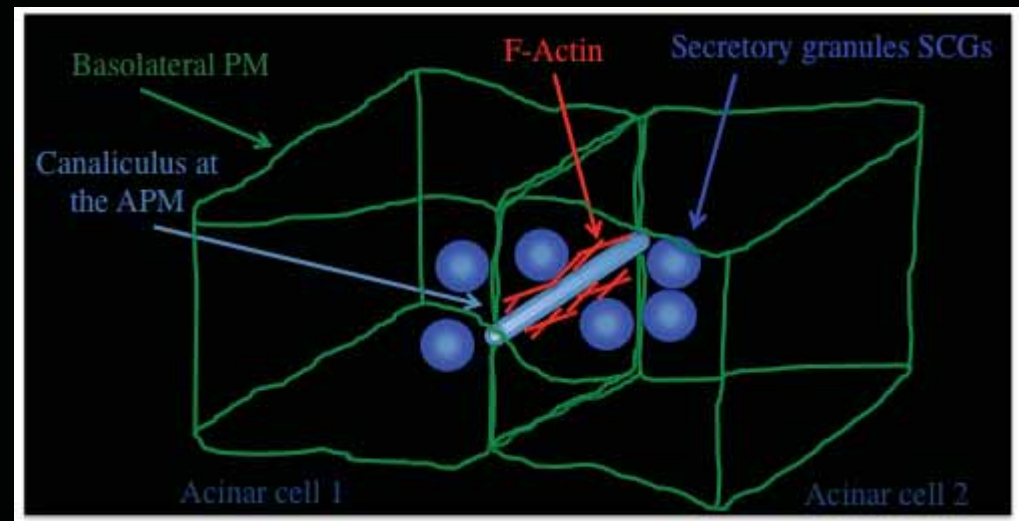
GFP/Phalloidin



GFP/Secretory granules



Secretory granules per acinus	2300-3100
Cells per acinus	9-10
Diameter of the granules (μm)	1.5 – 2.0
Diameter of the canaliculi (μm)	0.3-0.4

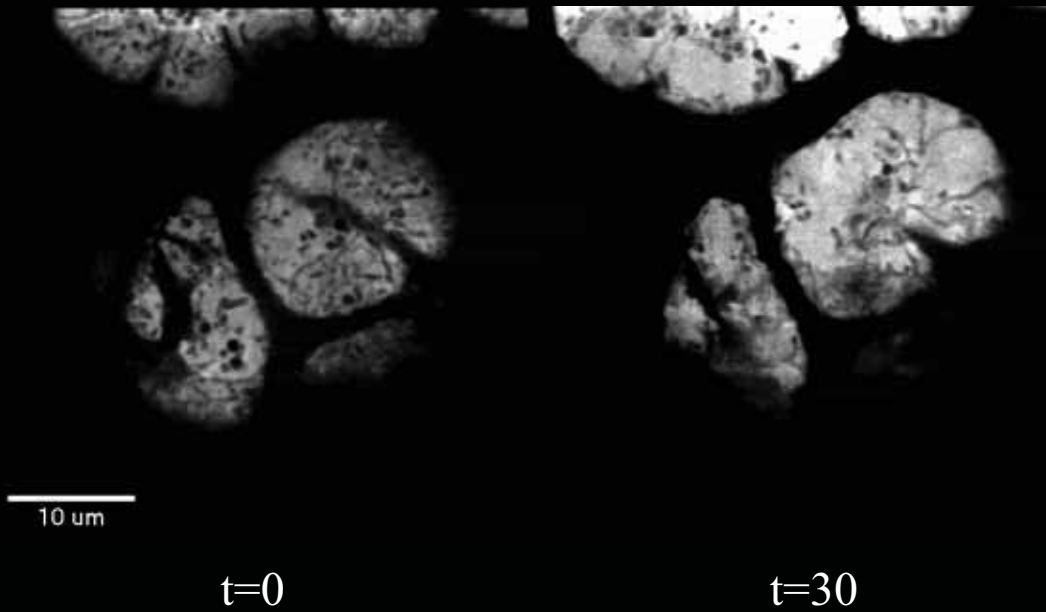
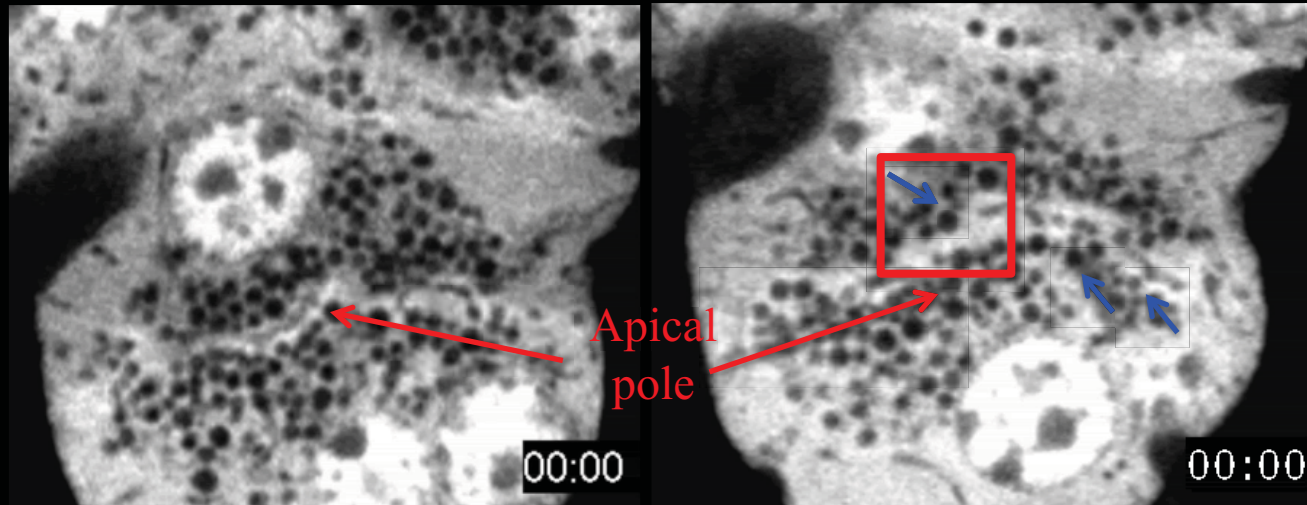


Dynamics of the secretory granules during regulated exocytosis *in vivo*

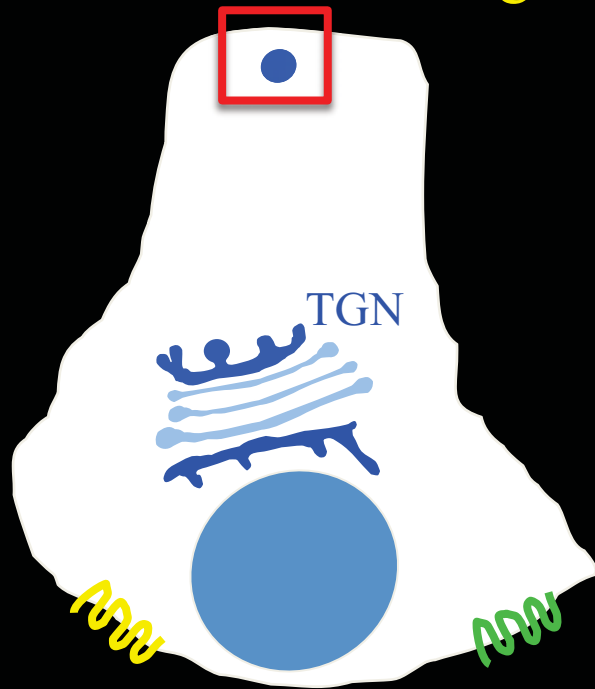
Resting

Stimulated – Iso/Carb

Submandibular gland



Regulated exocytosis in salivary glands



In vivo

β -adrenergic receptors

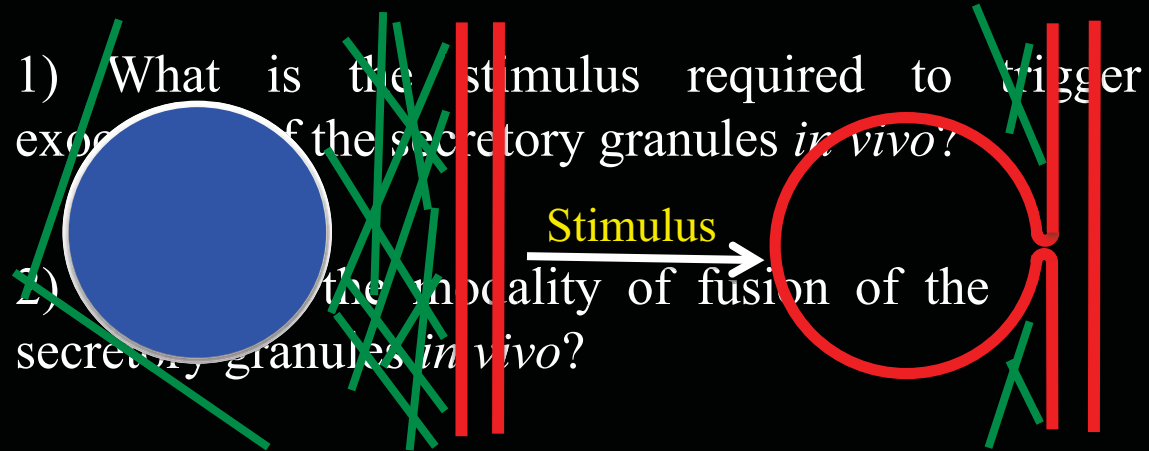
Ex-vivo

M1/M3 muscarinic receptor
 β -adrenergic receptors

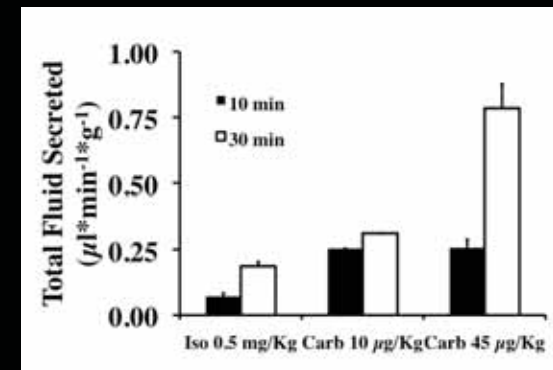
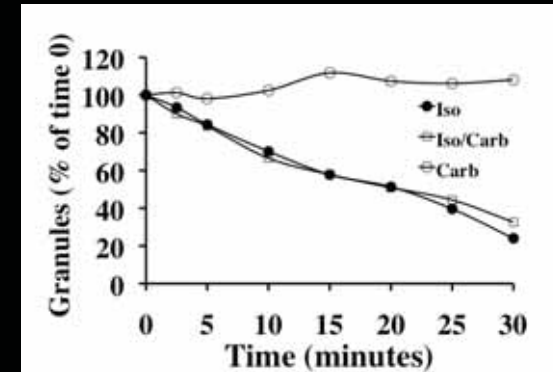
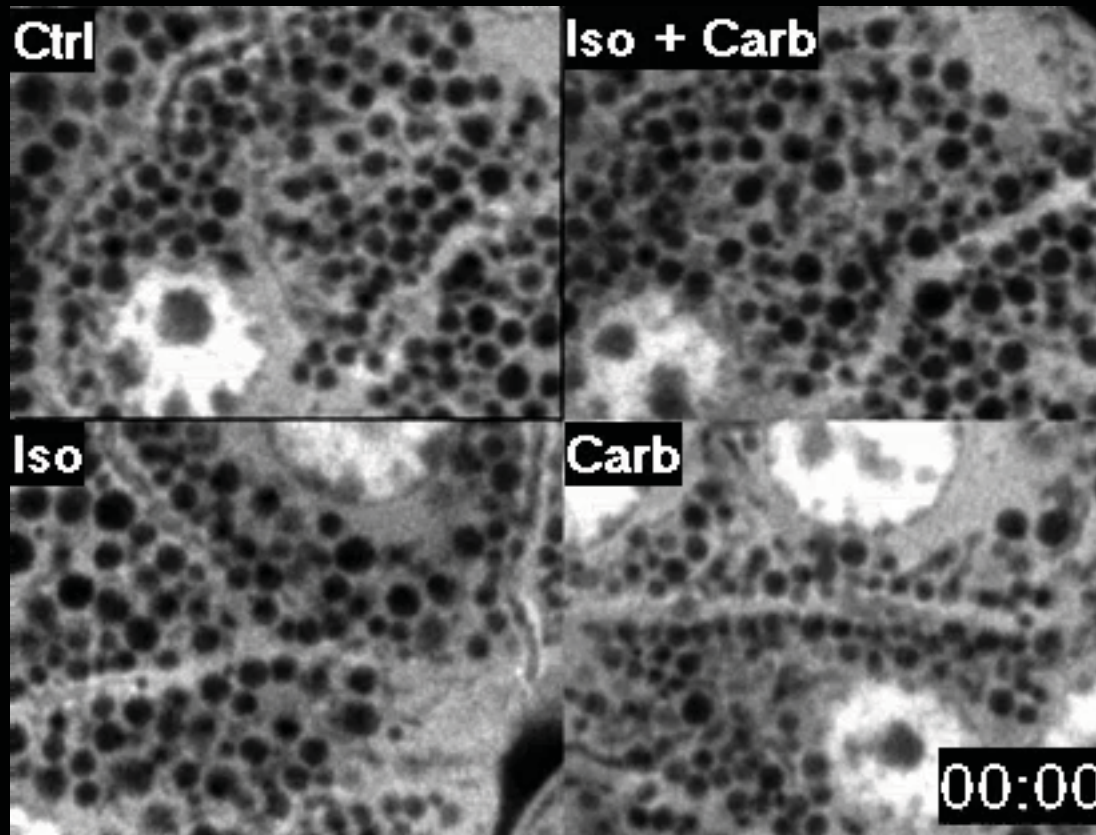
1) What is the stimulus required to trigger exocytosis of the secretory granules *in vivo*?

2) What is the modality of fusion of the secretory granules *in vivo*?

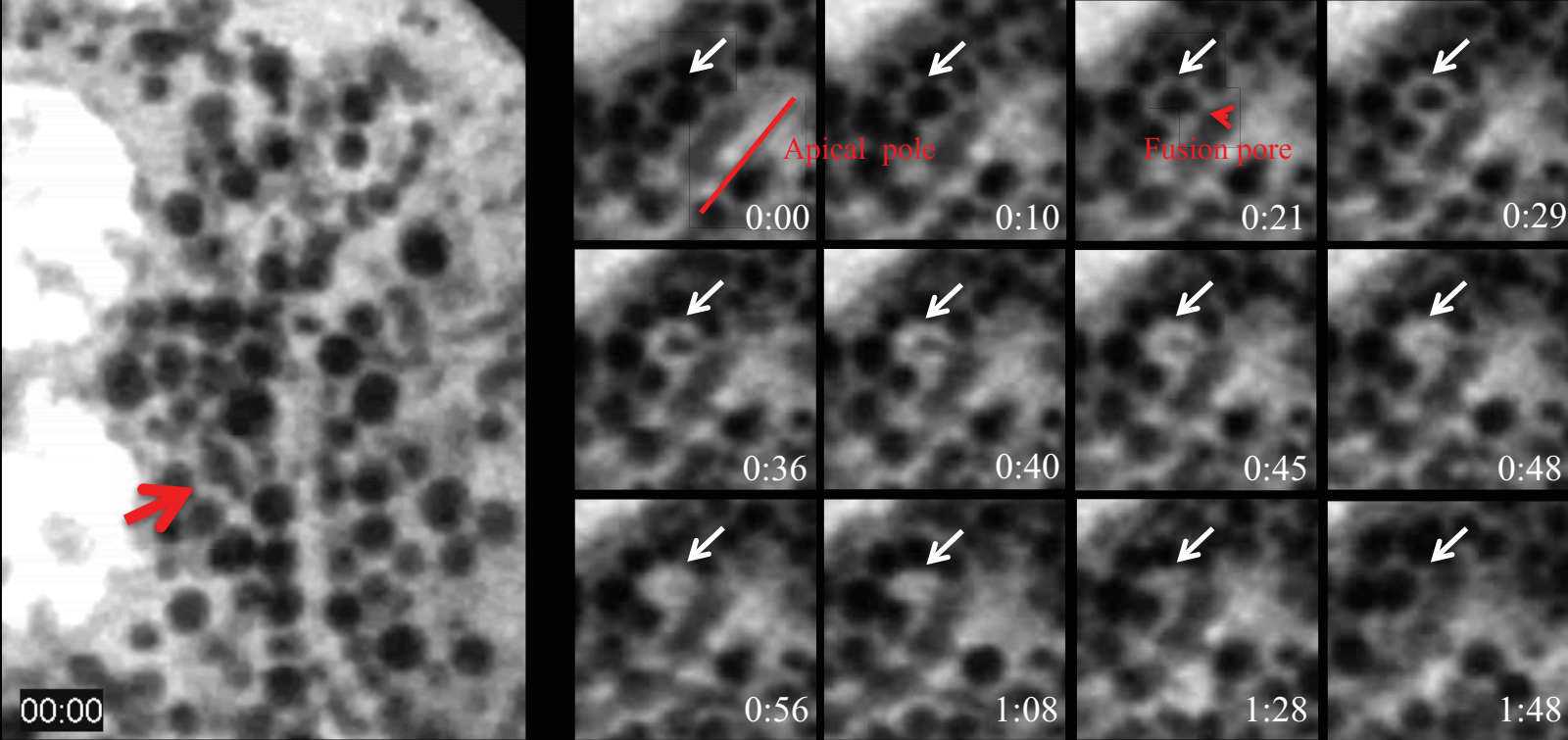
3) How is fusion regulated?



Signaling through β -adrenergic and not muscarinic receptors stimulate the exocytosis of the secretory granules in the salivary glands *in vivo*

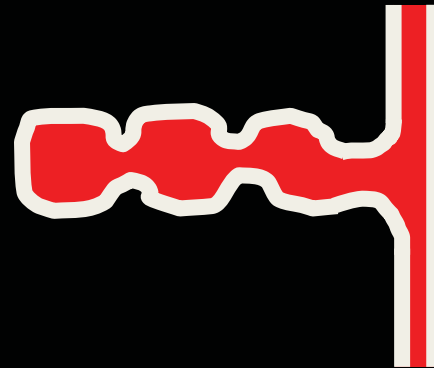
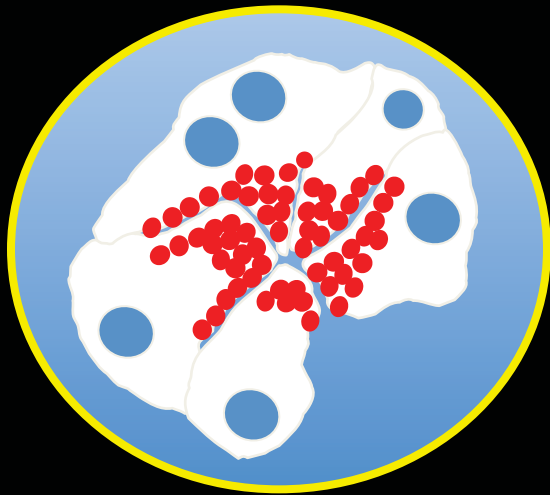


Secretory granules exocytosis *in vivo* occurs through single fusion events

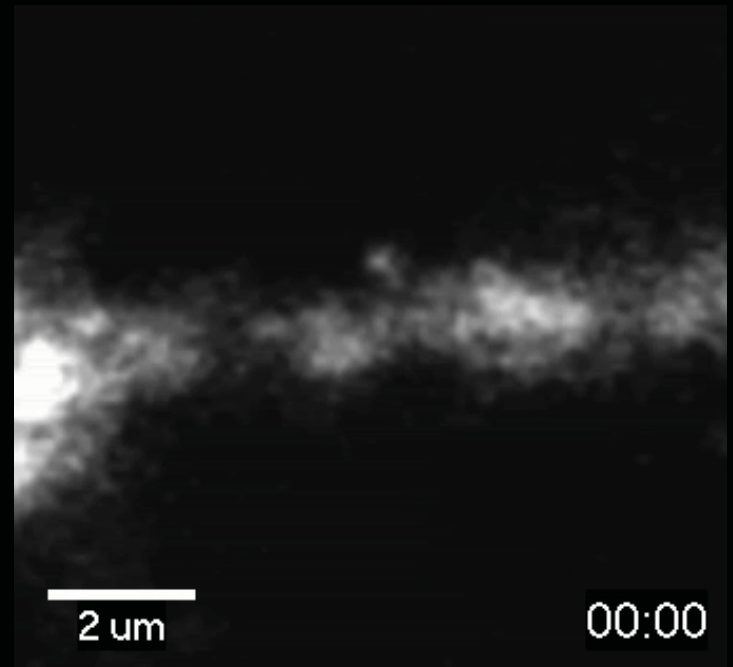
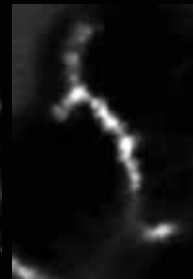
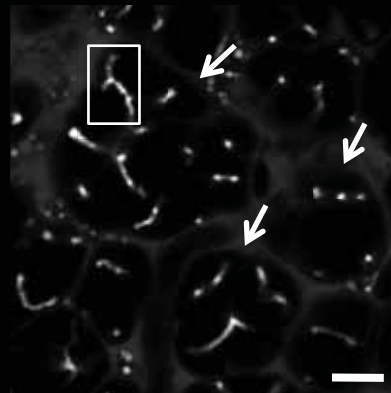


Sec Granule Plasma membrane

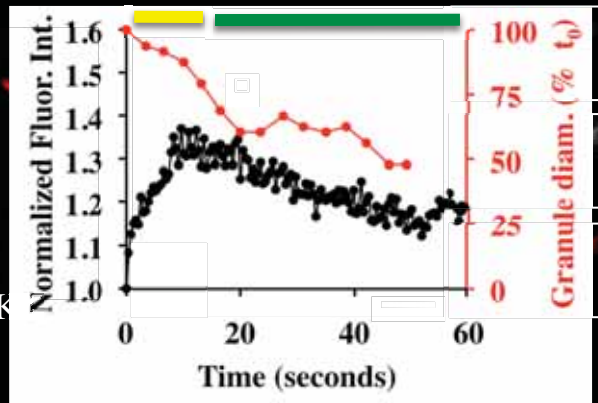
Secretory granules exocytosis *in vivo* occurs through single fusion events



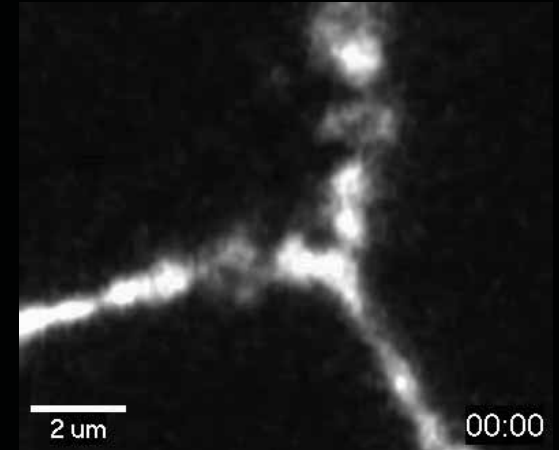
10 kDa Texas-Red Dextran



Secretory granules exocytosis *in vivo* occurs through single fusion events

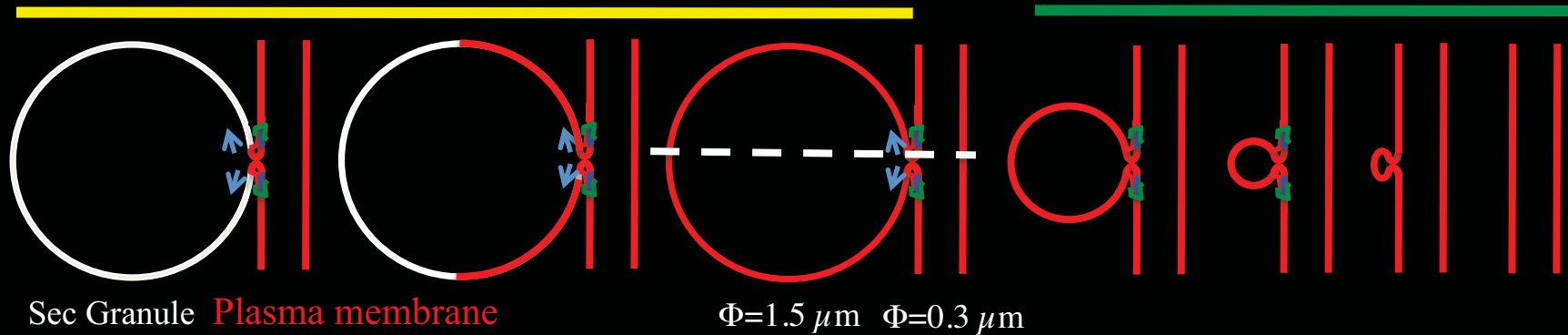


PM bilayer



Membrane diffusion

Collapse



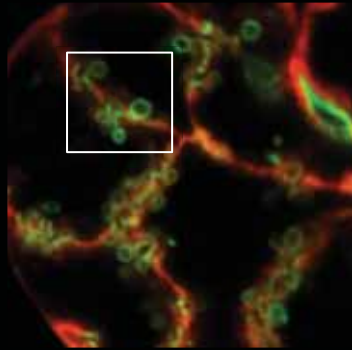
t=0

t=5-10 sec

t=40-90 sec

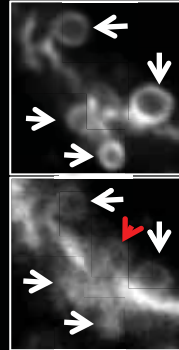
Masedunskas et al., submitted

Actin is recruited onto the secretory granules after fusion with the APM



Tomato

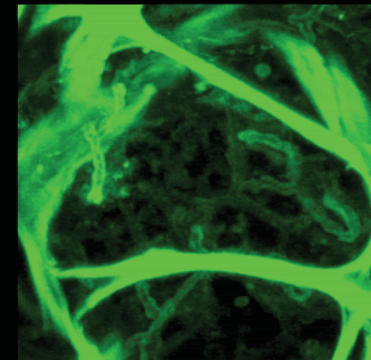
Phalloidin



GFP-Lifeact (F-actin)

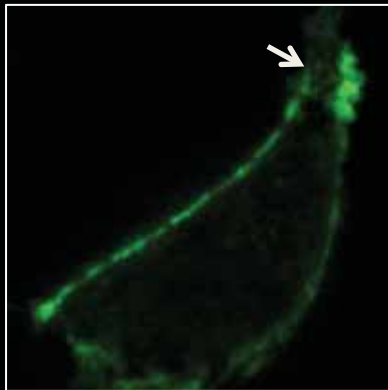
Riedl et al., (2008) Nat. Methods
Courtesy of Tamas Balla (NICHD)

GFP-Lifeact mouse

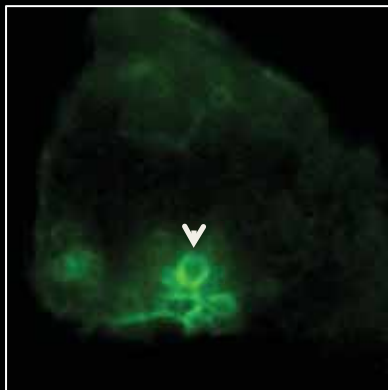


GFP-Lifeact

Ctrl

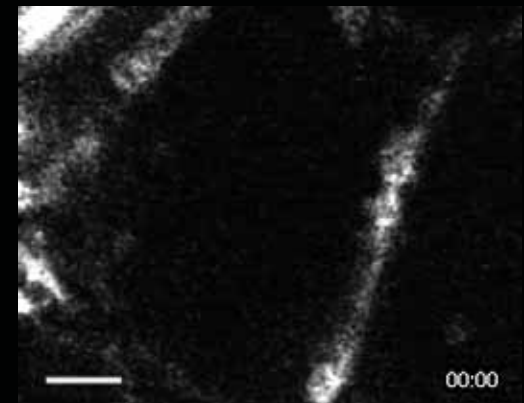
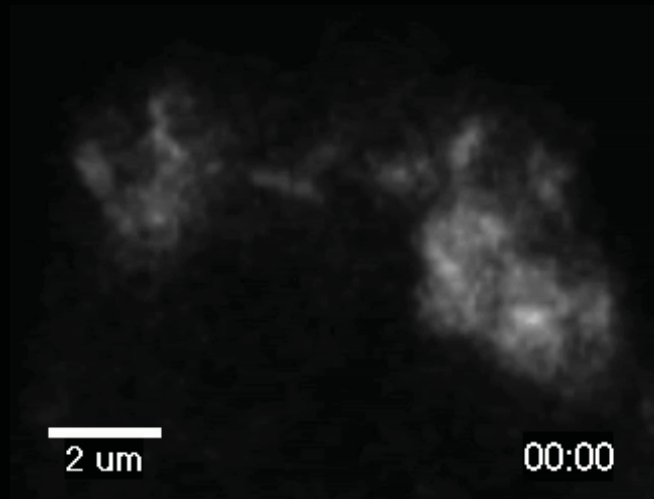


Iso



Iso

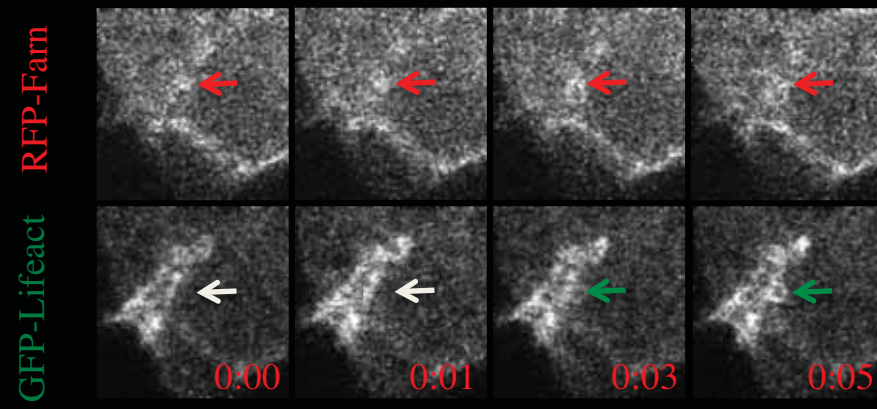
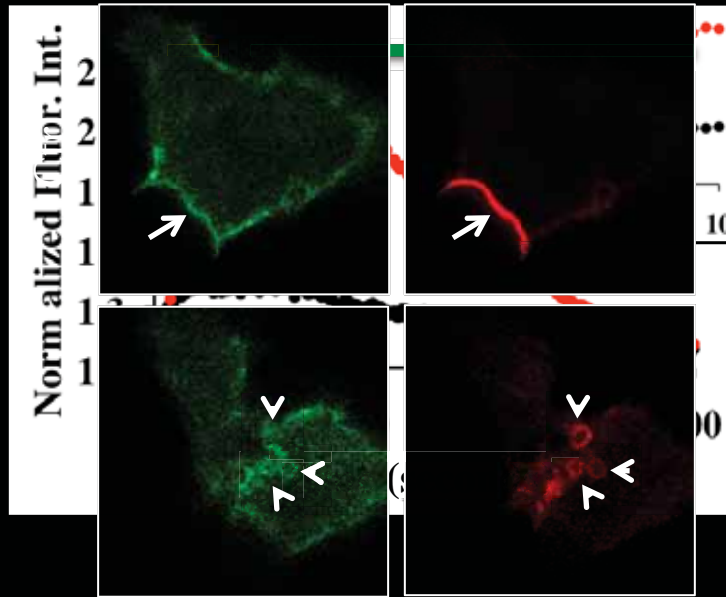
GFP-Lifeact



Masedunskas et al., submitted

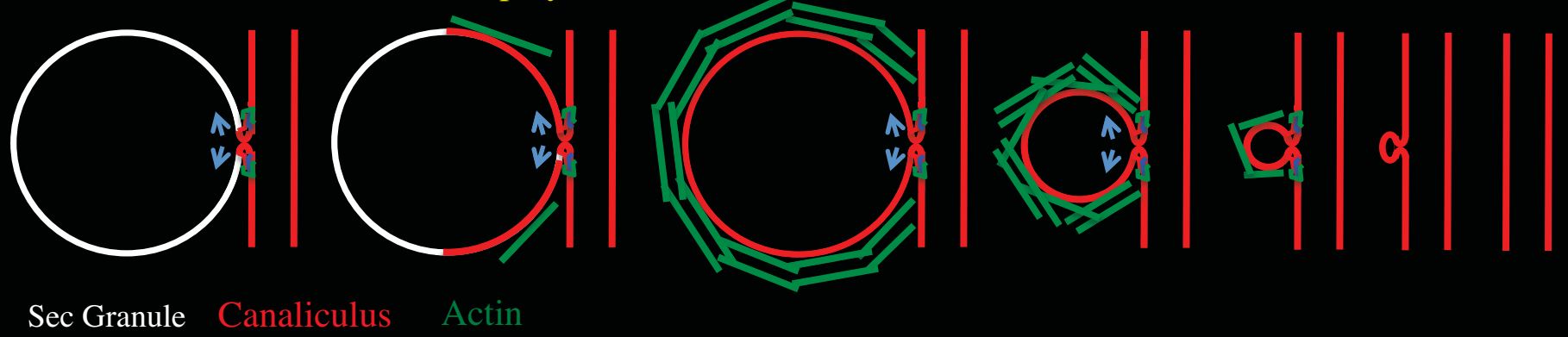
Actin is recruited onto the secretory granules after fusion with the APM

GFP-Farnesyl RFP-Lifeact

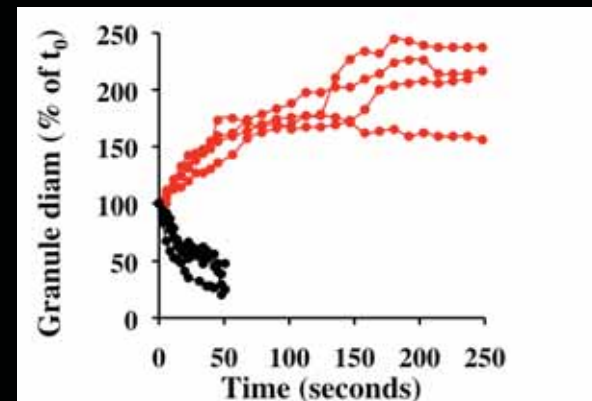
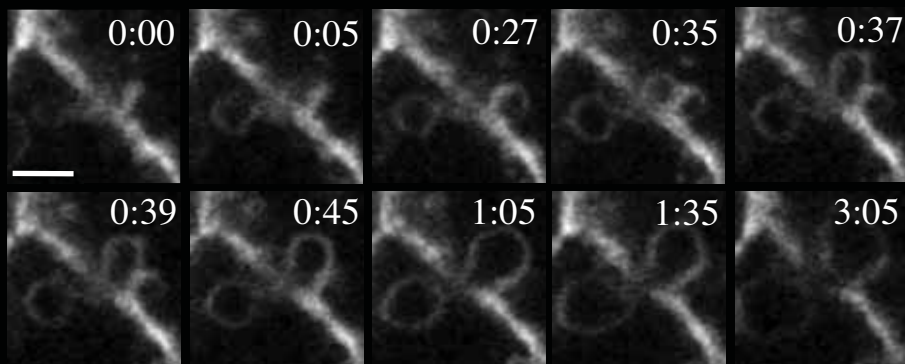
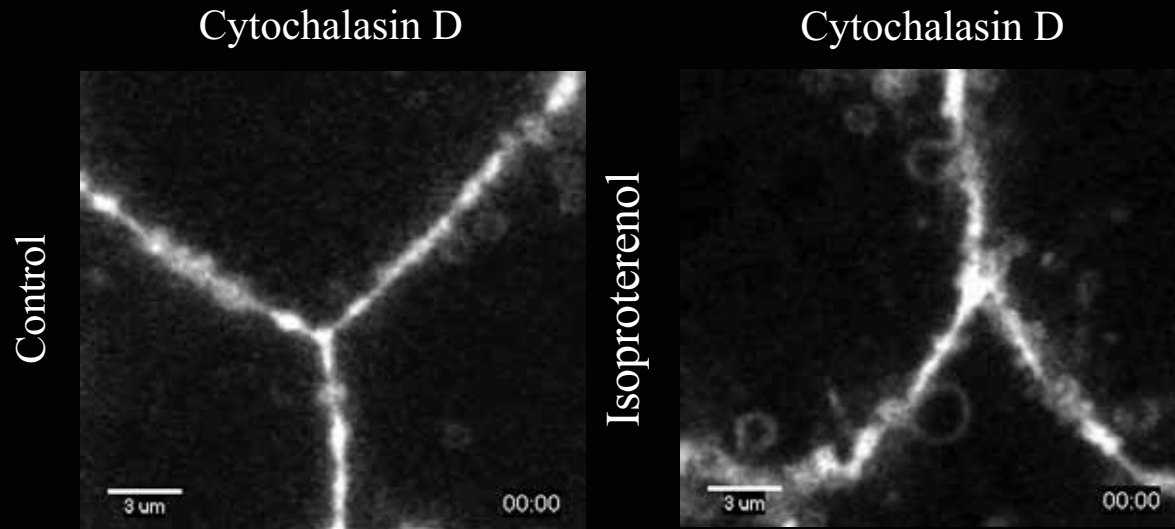


Collapse

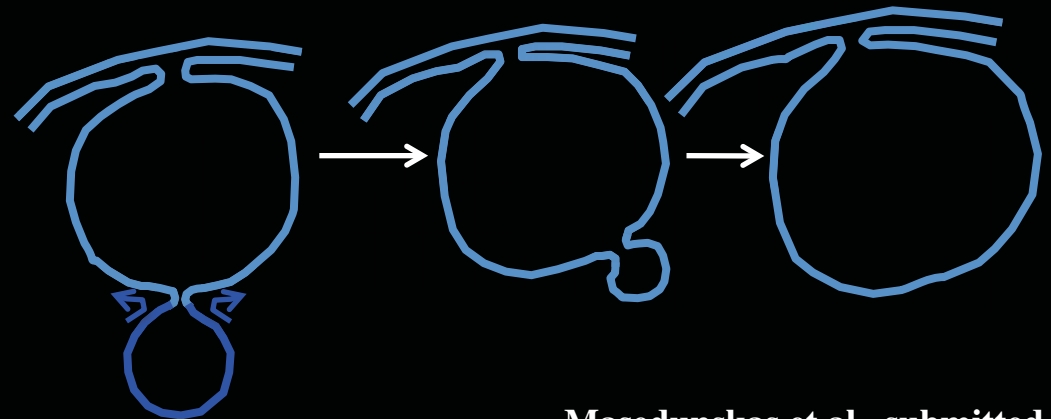
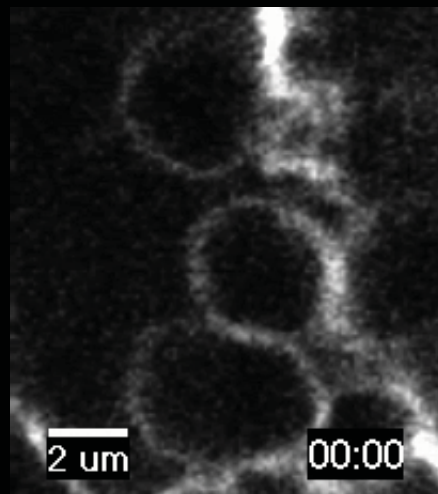
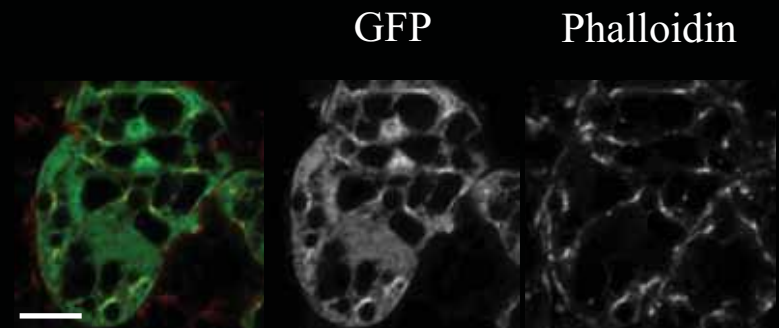
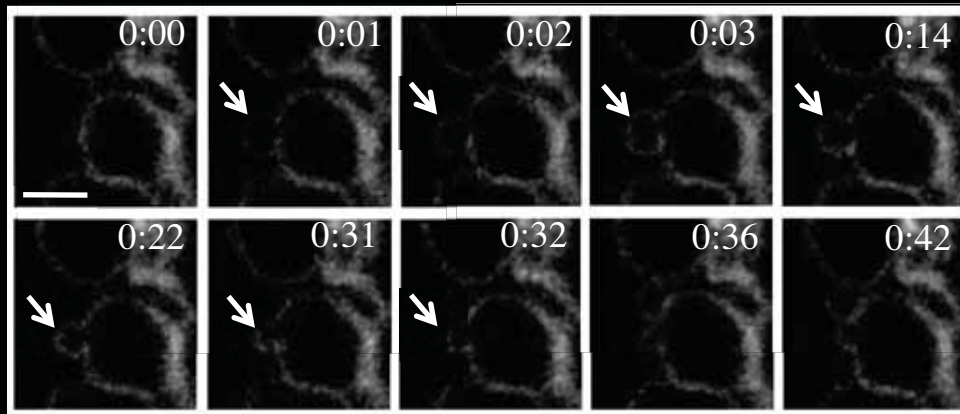
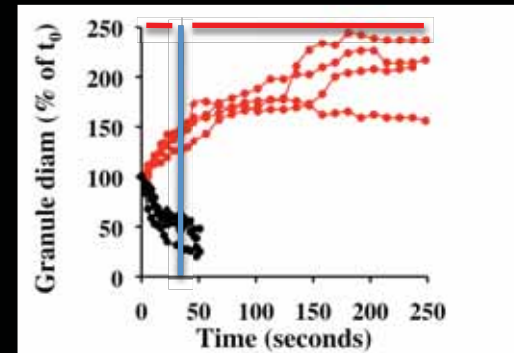
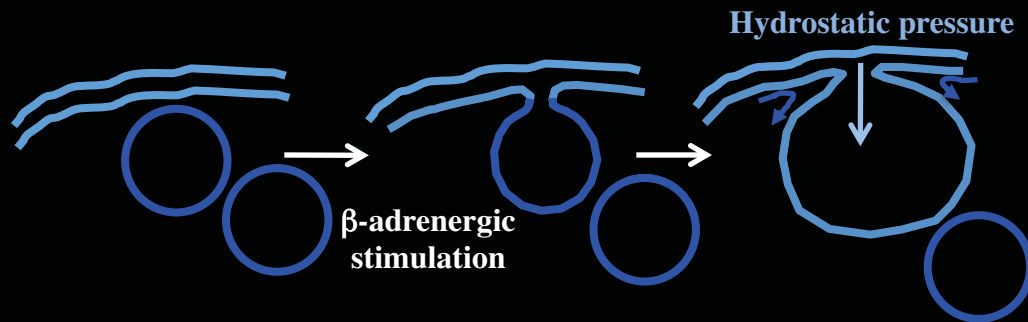
Actin nucleation and polymerization



Actin is required to complete the collapse of fused the secretory granules

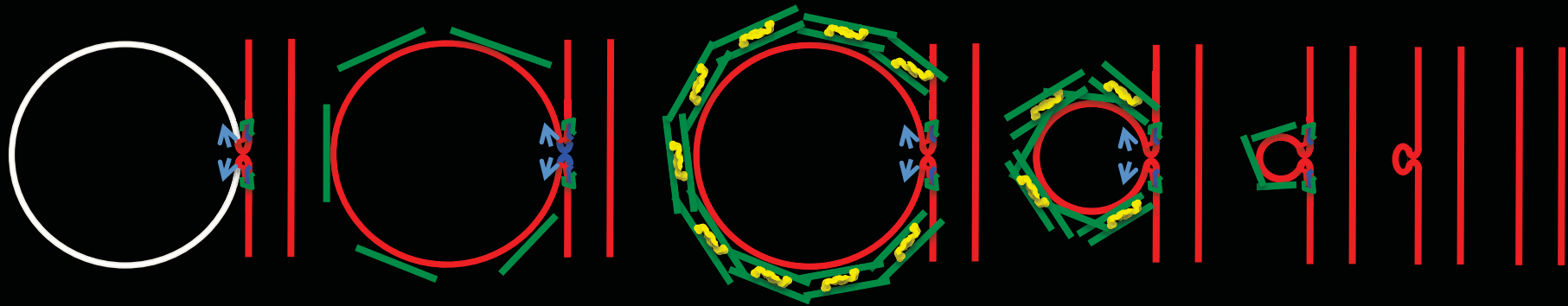


Actin is required to complete the collapse of fused the secretory granules

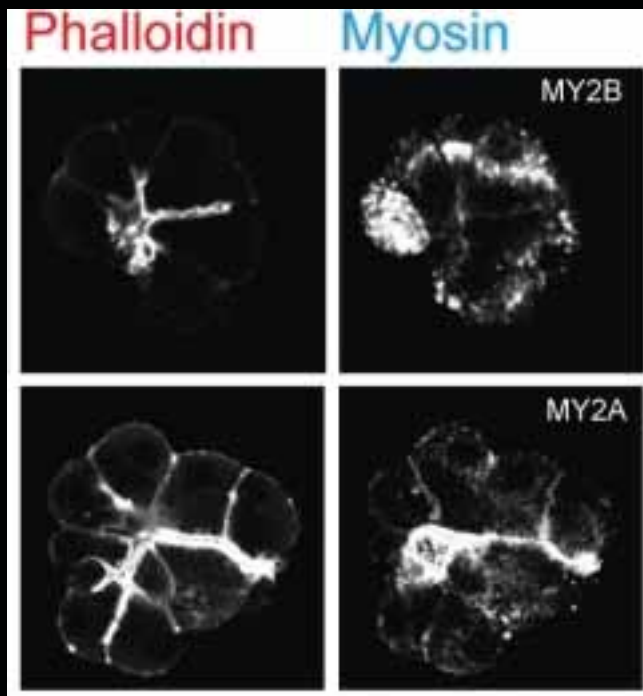


Actin is Myosin II and Myo II plate the cell apical surface to segregate granules

Myosin motor

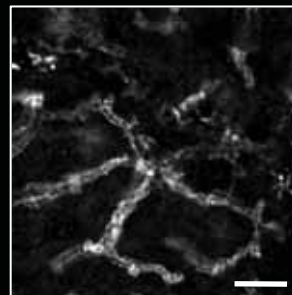


Pancreatic acini



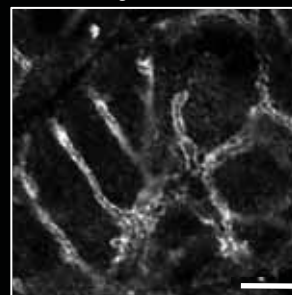
Bhat and Thorn, (2009) MBC

Myo IIa



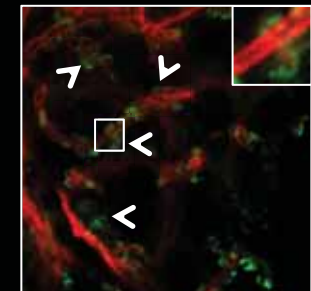
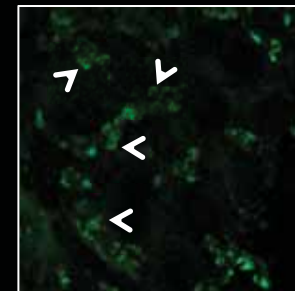
Control

Myo IIb

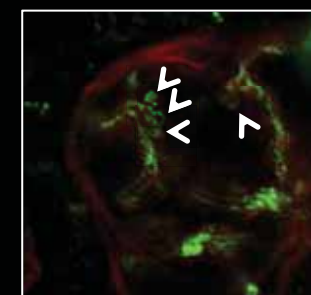
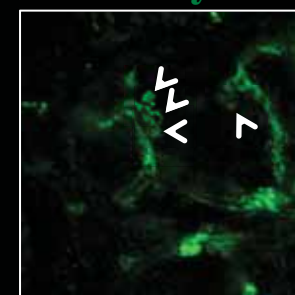


Isoproterenol

Myo IIa Phalloidin

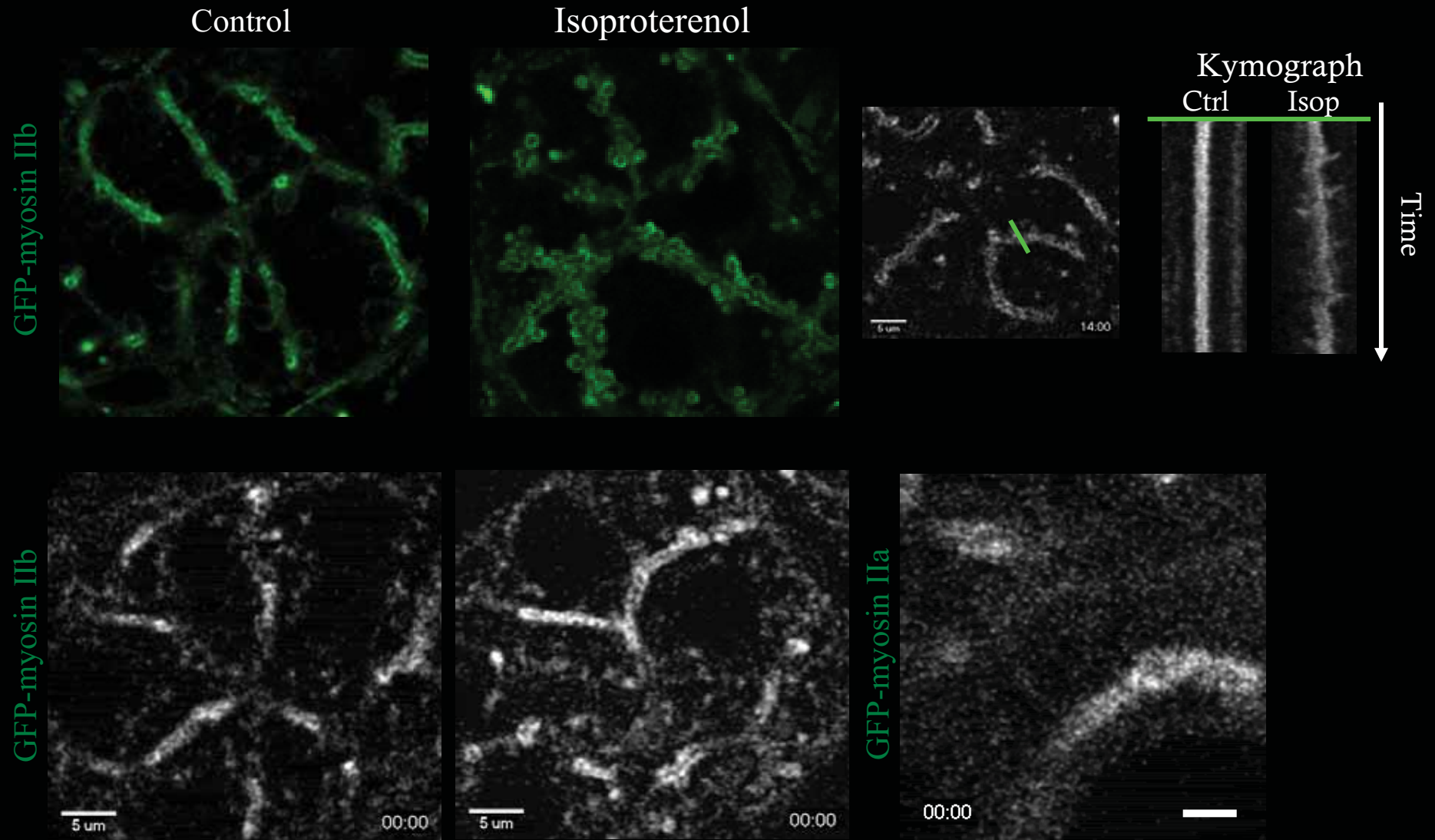


Myo IIb Phalloidin

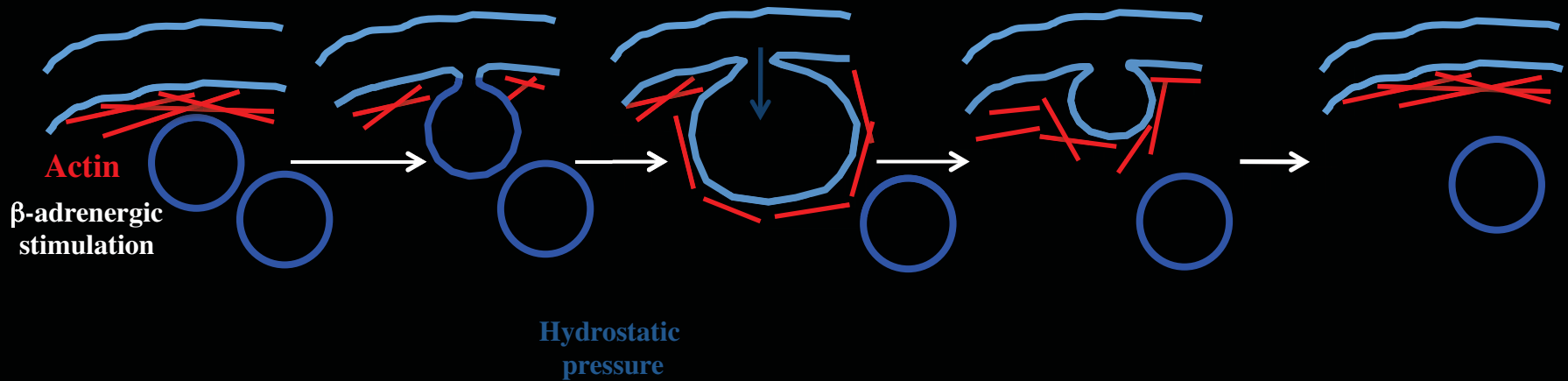
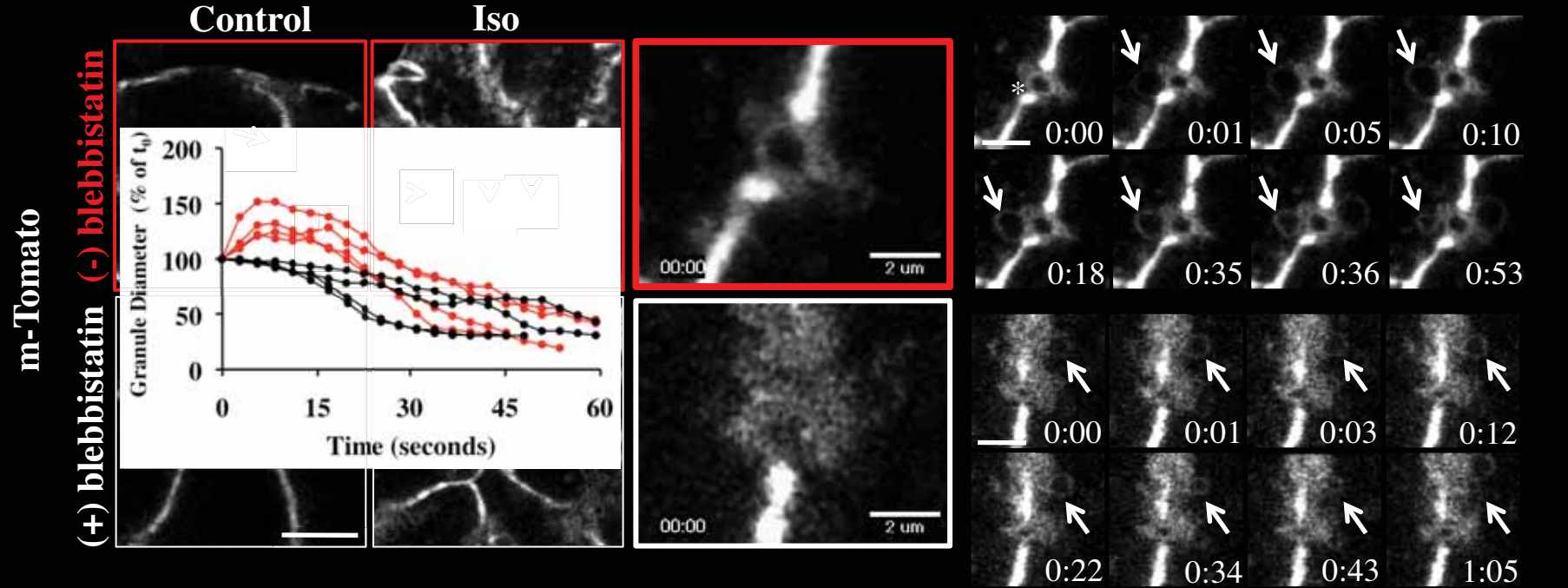


Masedunskas et al., submitted

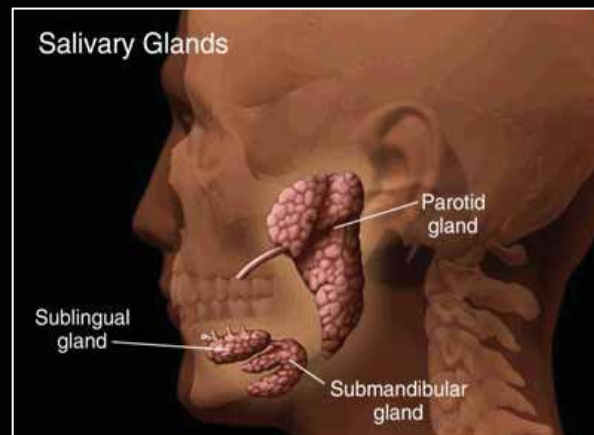
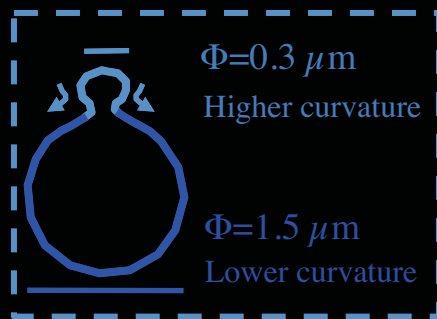
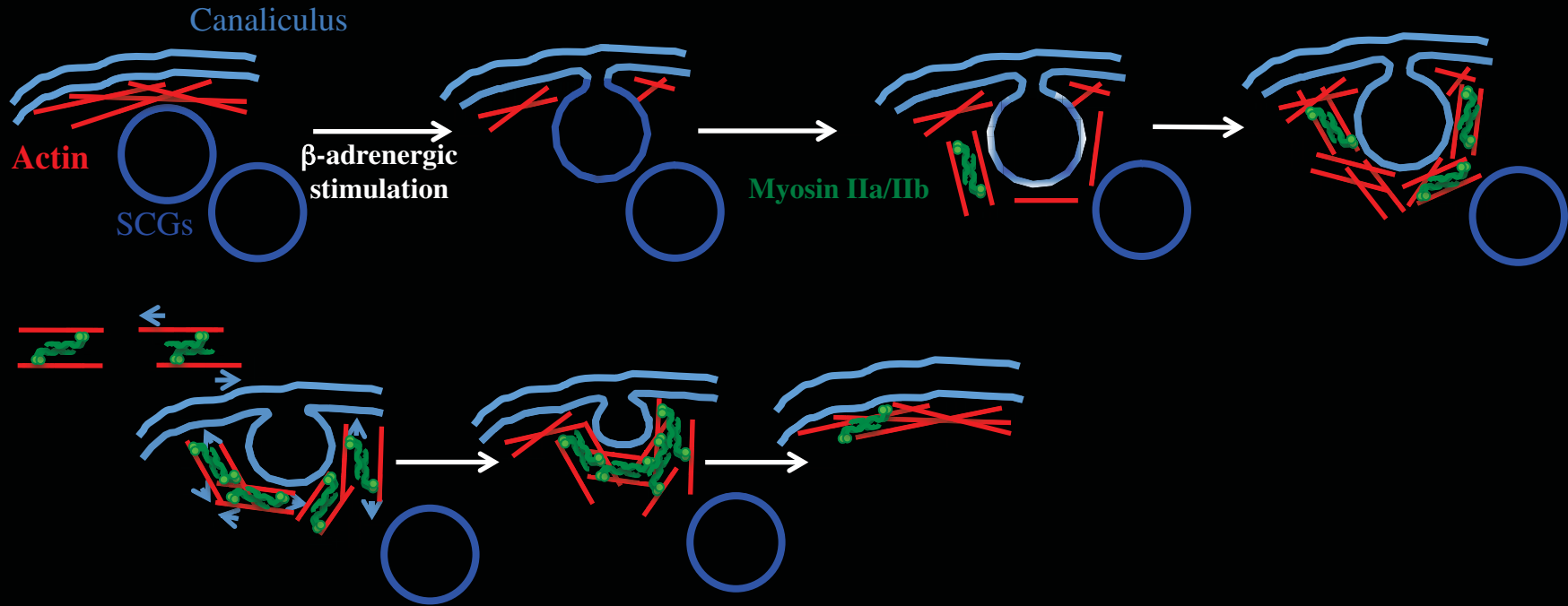
Myosin IIa and IIb are recruited onto the secretory granules



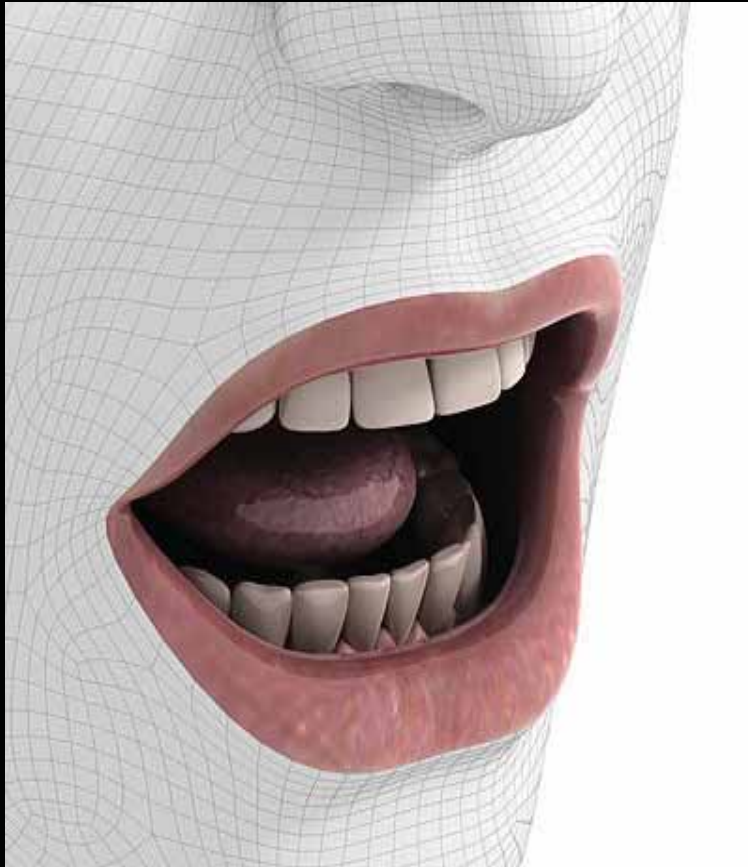
The impairment of the motor activity of myosin II affects the collapse of the SCGs



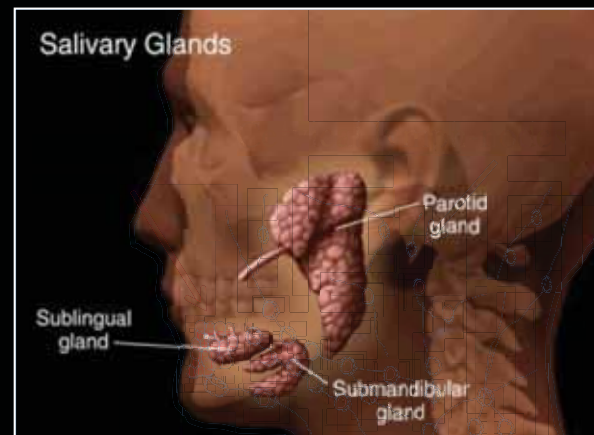
Model



Head and Neck Cancer

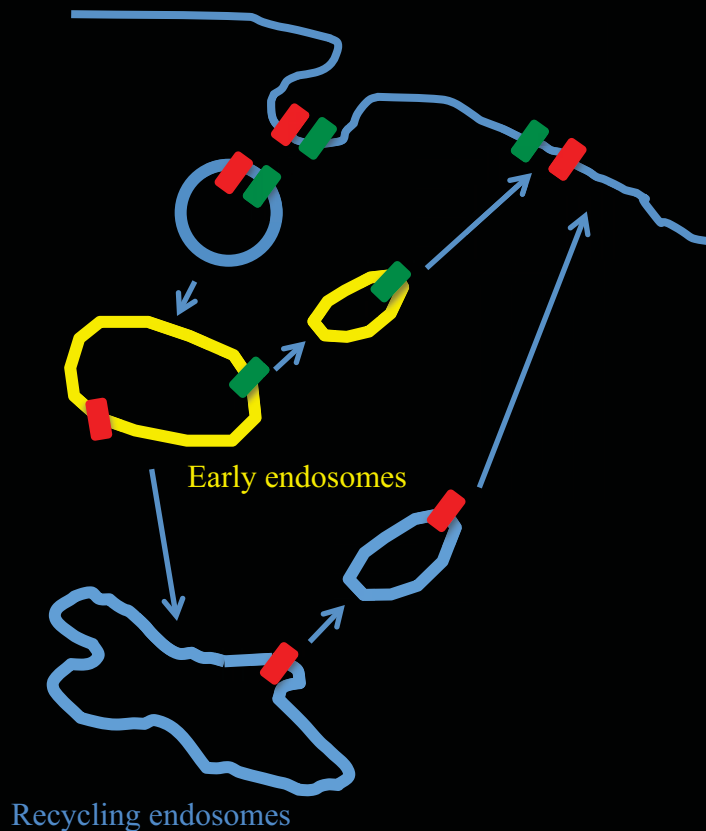


- Sixth most common cancer in the developed world (500,000 new cases; 250,000 deaths/year)
- 37,000 new cases of head and neck cancer/year (8,000 deaths/year) in U.S. (Cancer statistics, 2010)
- The incidence of oral cancer varies greatly worldwide
- 90-95% are squamous cell carcinoma
- 30-40% are originated from dorsal and lateral tongue
- Survival rate less than 50%



What is the role of membrane trafficking in invasion and metastasis?

Endosomal recycling



Cell motility → Invasion and metastasis

Directing molecules to specific locations of the PM

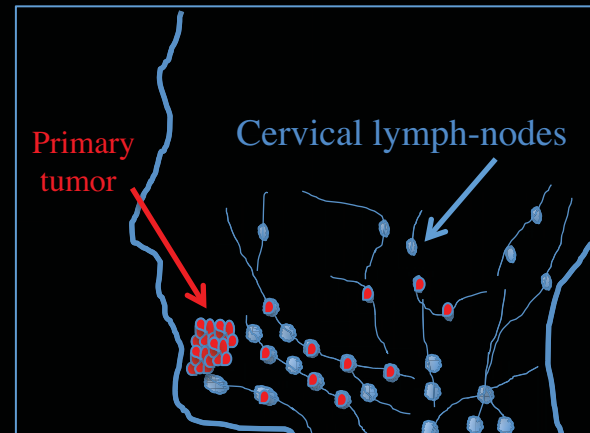
Adhesion

Signaling

Matrix degradation

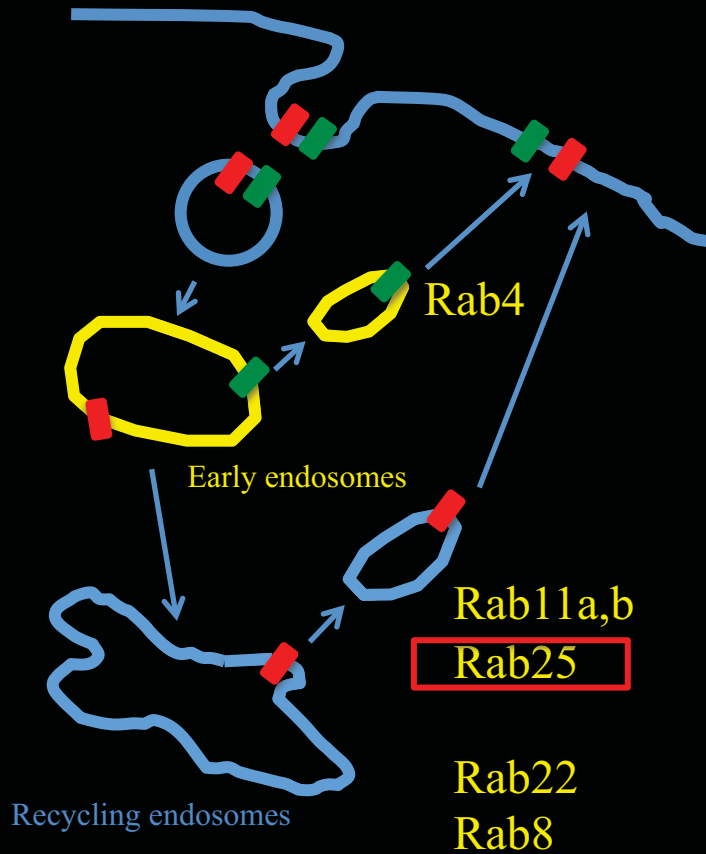
Moving membranes in the direction of migration

- 1) Which recycling pathway controls the invasion process ?
- 2) How is invasion regulated by endosomal recycling ?



What is the role of membrane trafficking in invasion and metastasis?

Endosomal recycling



Rab GTPase

Close homologue of Rab11a and Rab11b

Implicated in recycling in epithelial polarized cells

Interacts with integrin $\alpha 5 \beta 1$
(Caswell PT et al., 2007)

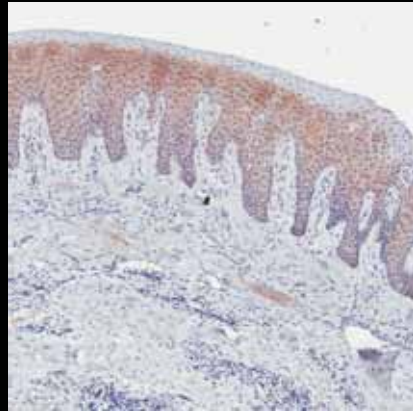
Overexpressed in breast and ovarian cancer
(Cheng JM et al., 2004)

Downregulated in breast cancer
(Cheng KW et al., 2006)

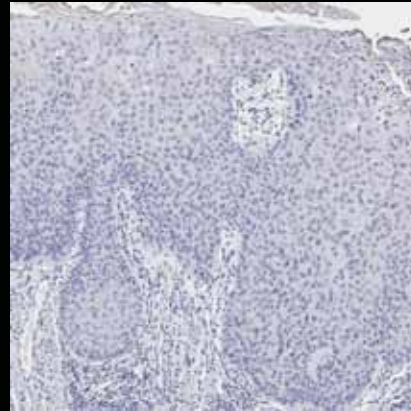
Downregulated in colon cancer
(Nam KT et al., 2010)

The small GTPase Rab25 is down regulated in human HNSCC tissues

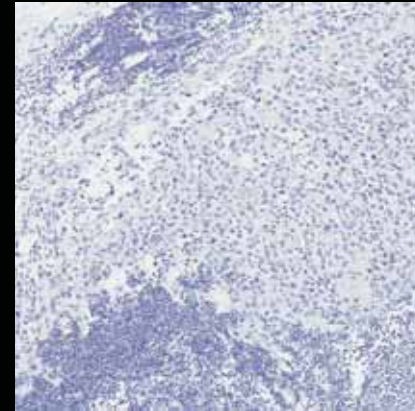
Normal



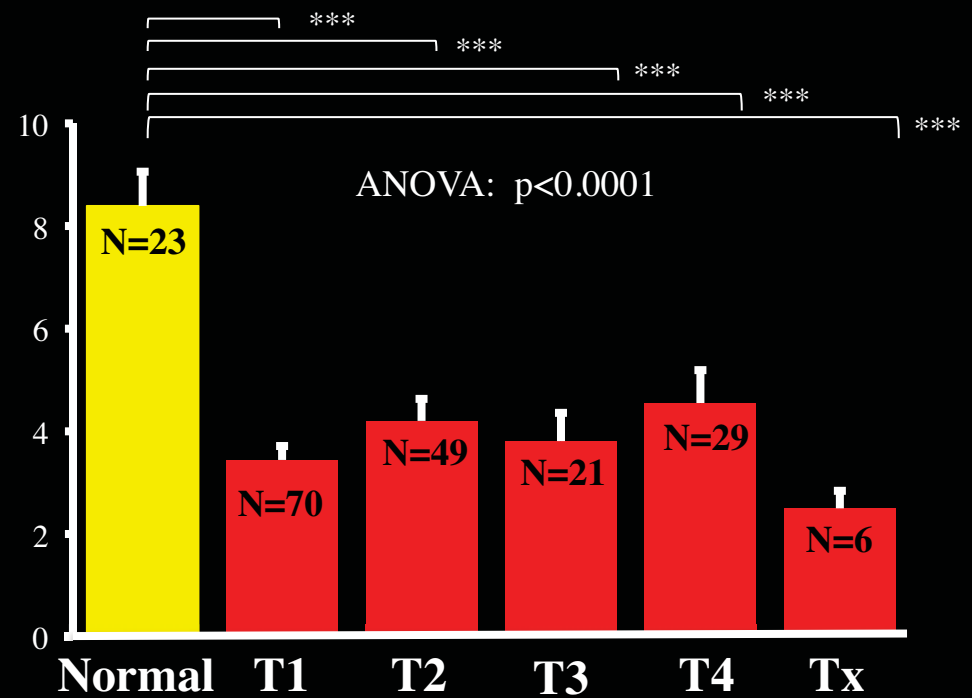
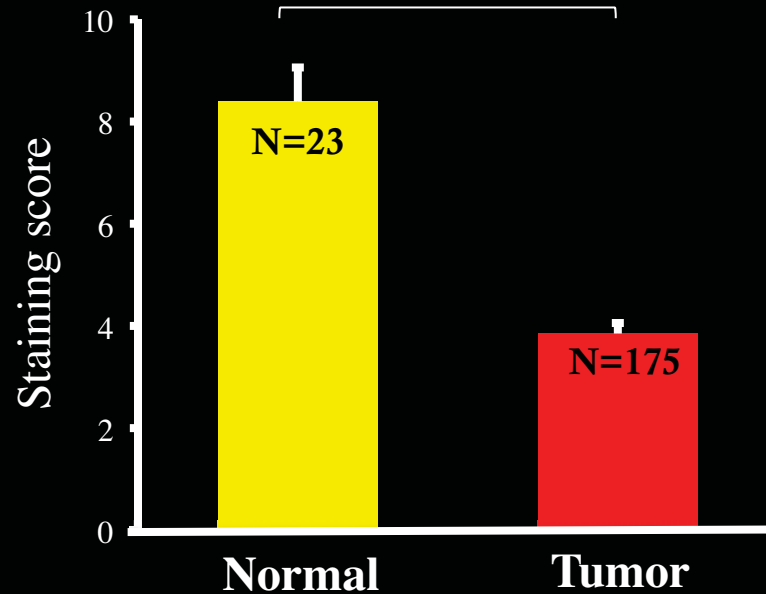
Tumor



Lymph nodes metastasis



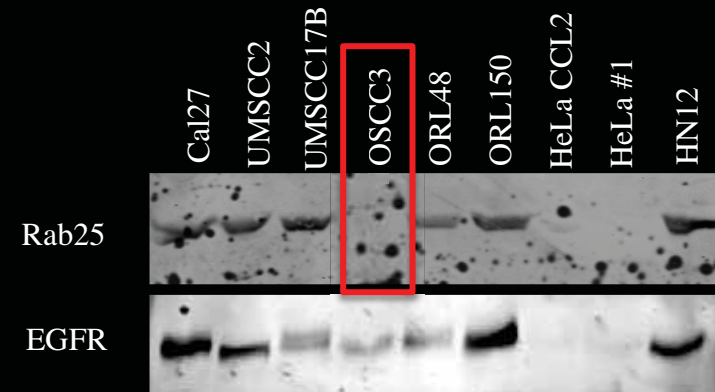
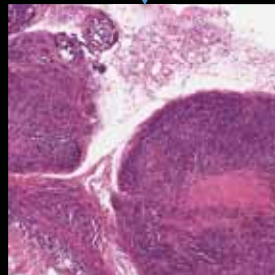
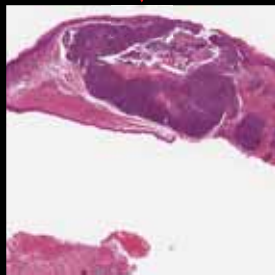
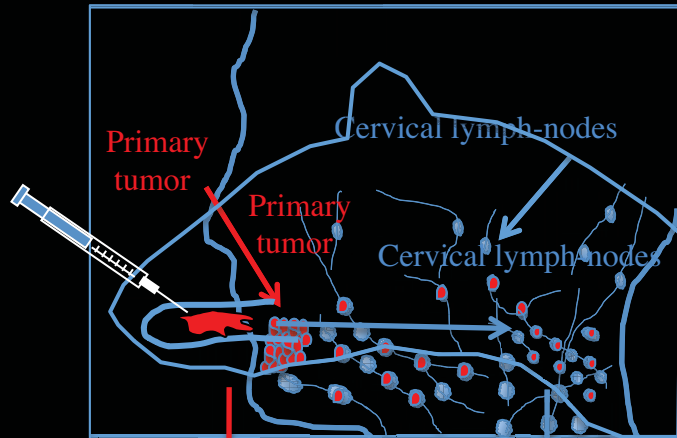
T test : $p < 0.0001$



Experimental model

Xenograft in the mouse tongue

Nude or Scid mice

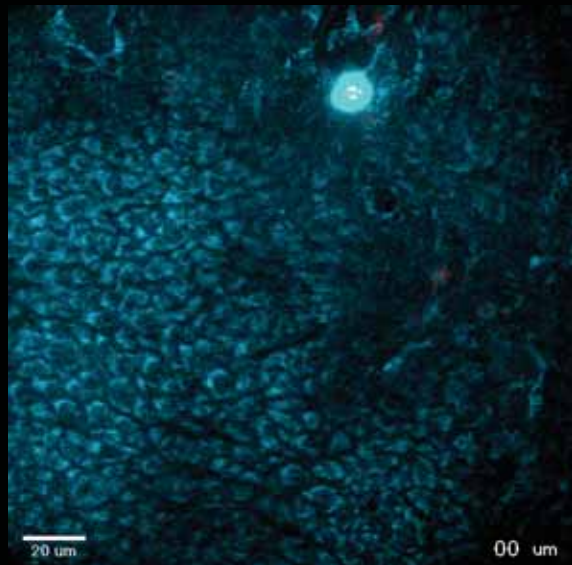


OSCC3 → HeLa #3

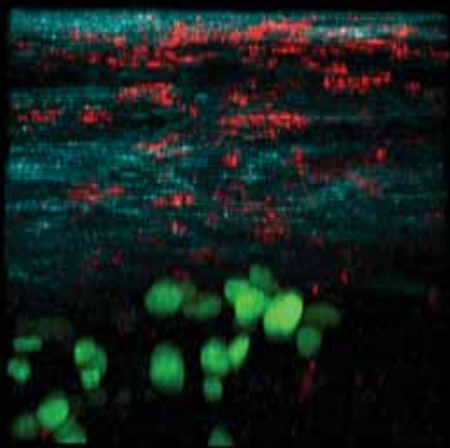
Experimental model

Xenograft in the mouse tongue

H2B Endog fluo Stromal cells



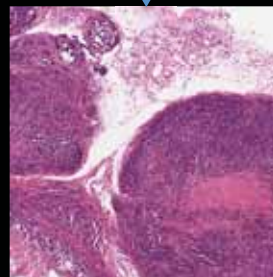
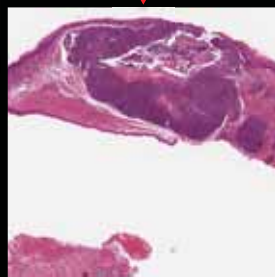
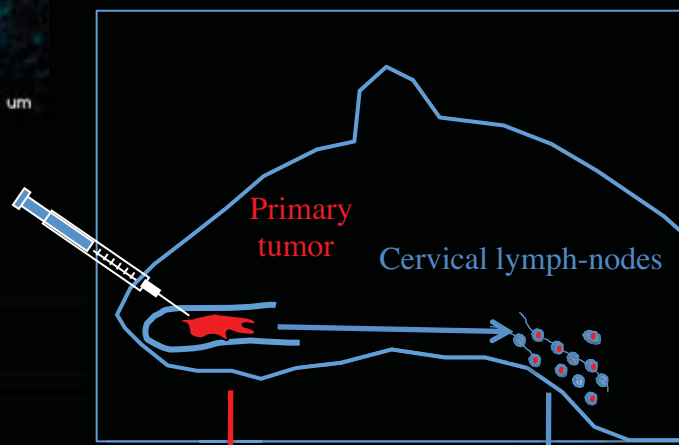
Excitation 740/930 nm



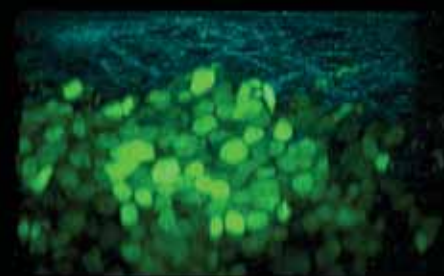
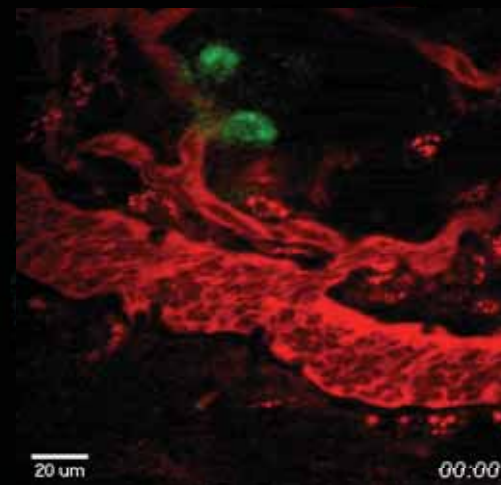
Excitation 930 nm



Nude or Scid mice

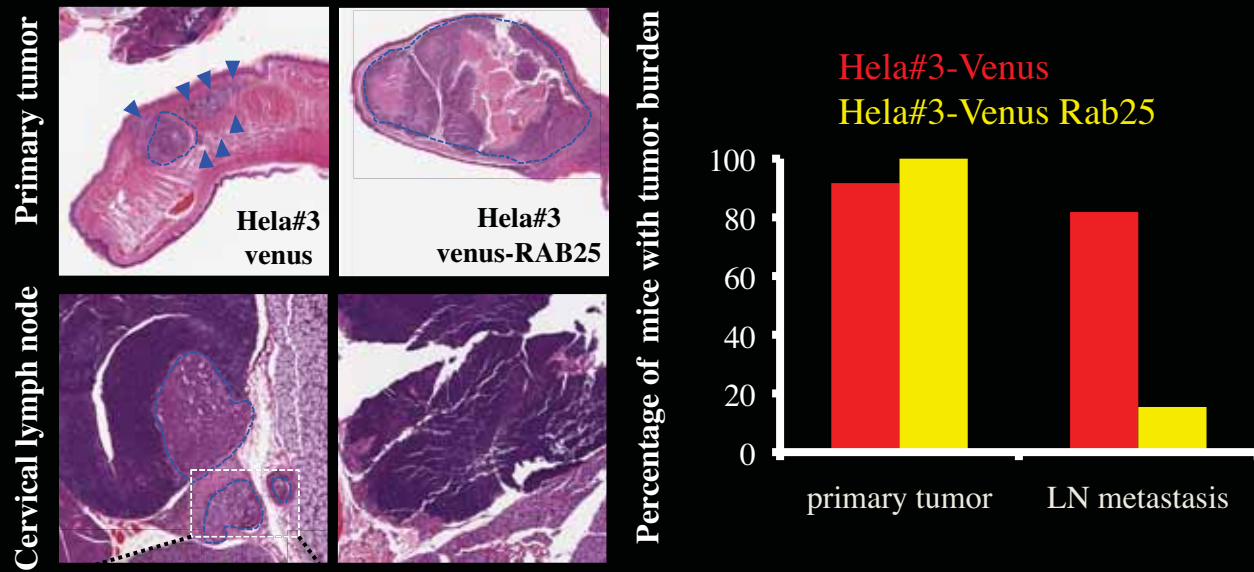


H2B H2B Dextran Lymphatic

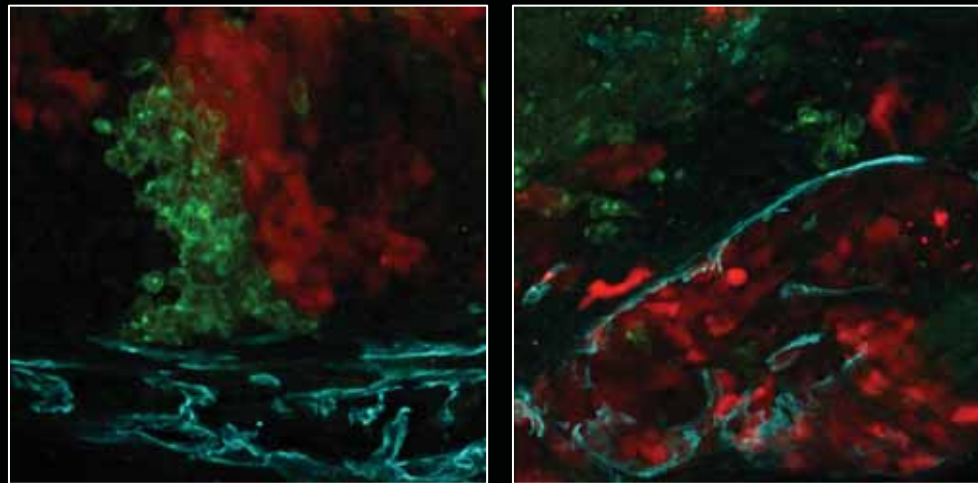


Excitation 930 nm

Rab25 re-expression blocks invasion and metastasis *in vivo*



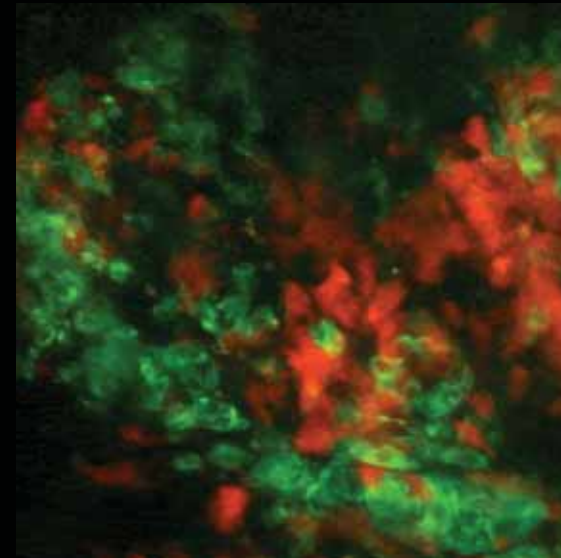
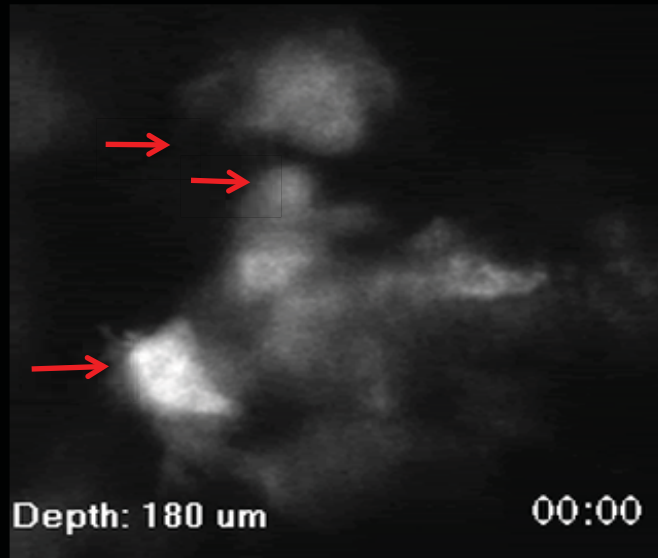
Hela#3-Venus Rab25/ HeLa#3-mCherry/ Lyve1



Rab25 re-expression blocks invasion and metastasis *in vivo*

Hela#3-Venus

Hela#3-Venus Rab25/ Hela#3-mCherry



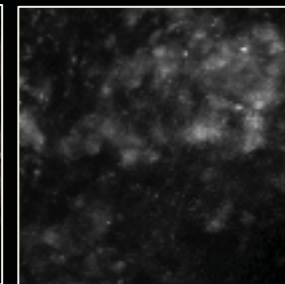
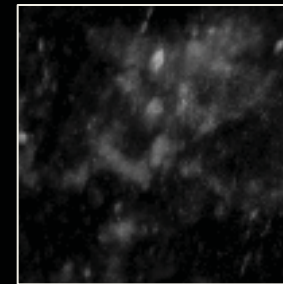
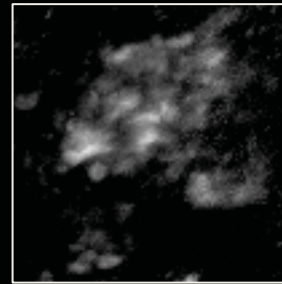
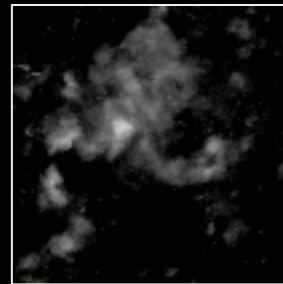
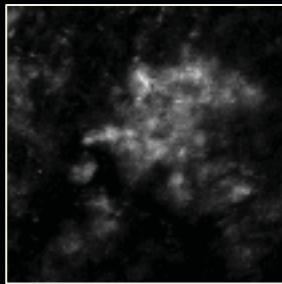
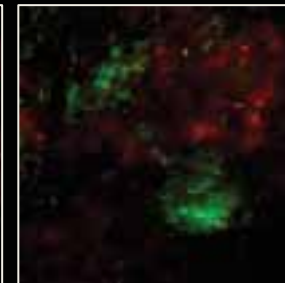
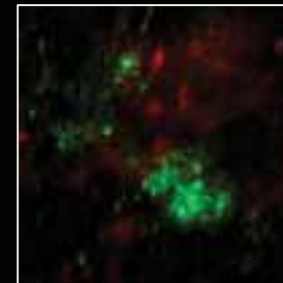
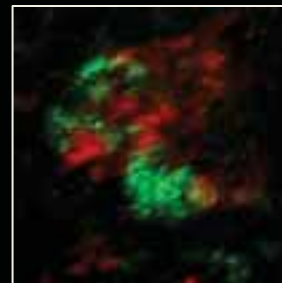
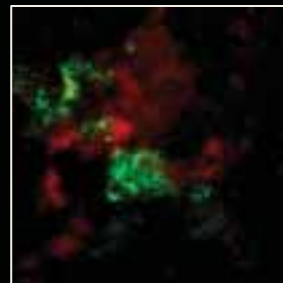
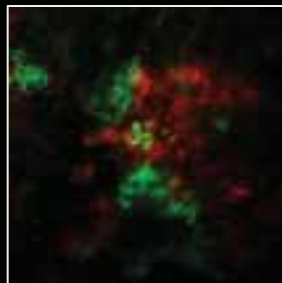
Day 23

24

25

26

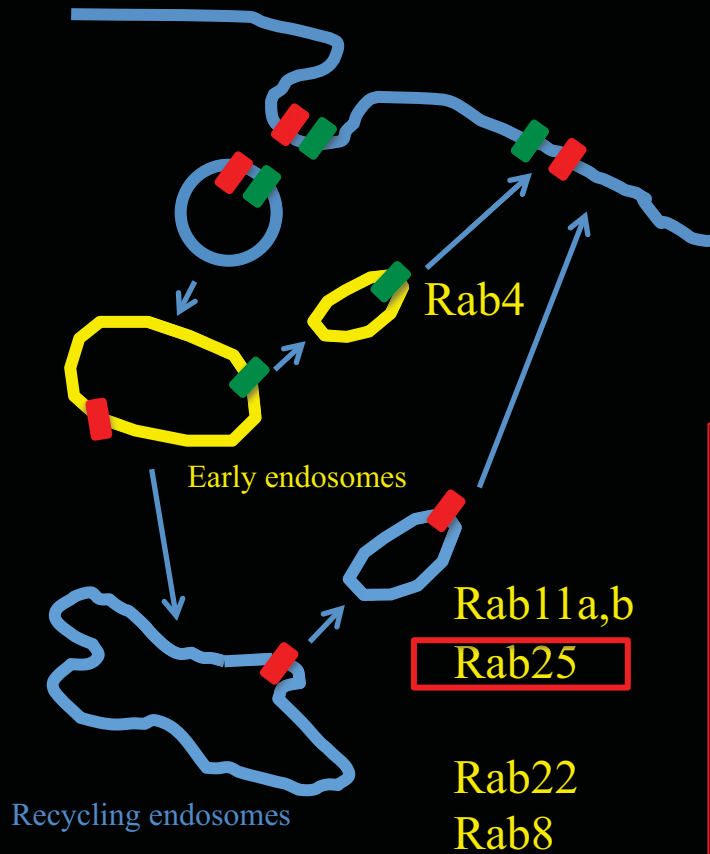
27



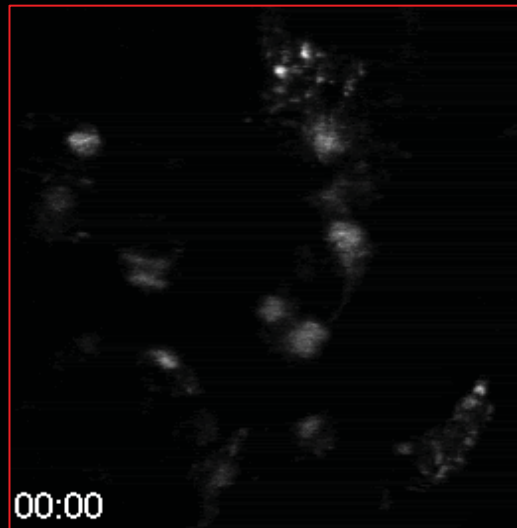
Rab25 plays an important role in preventing invasion and metastasis

What is the mechanism?

- ~~1) Pro apoptotic~~
- ~~2) Prevent angiogenesis~~
- ~~3) Regulate cell cycle~~
- 4) Cell motility | Integrin trafficking?
- 5) Adhesion



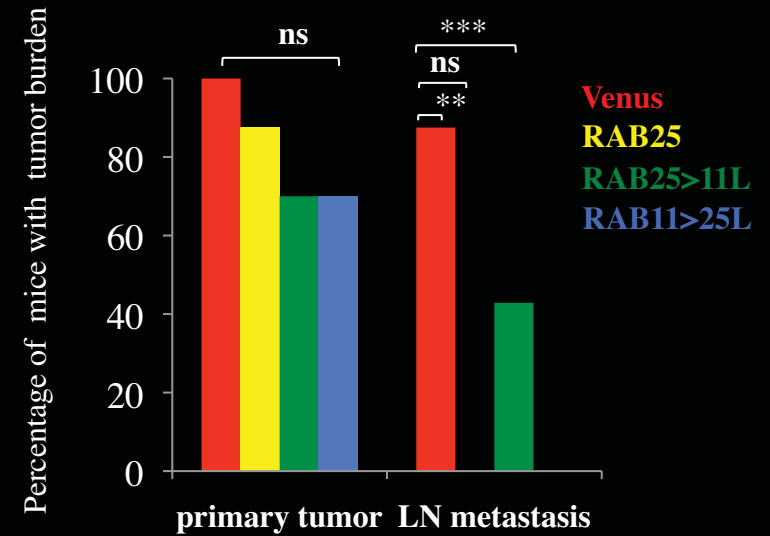
Venus Rab25



The C-terminus of Rab25 is necessary and sufficient to block cell invasion *in vitro*



Caswell PT et al., 2007

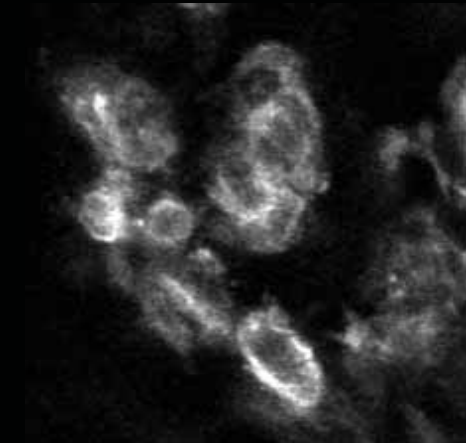
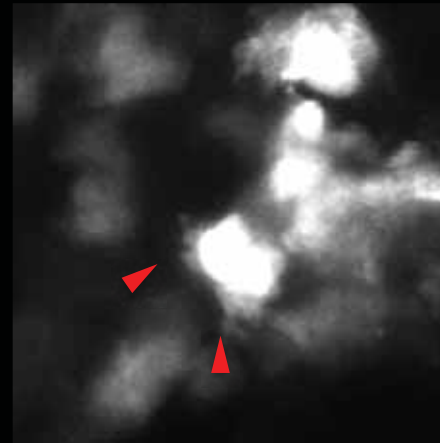
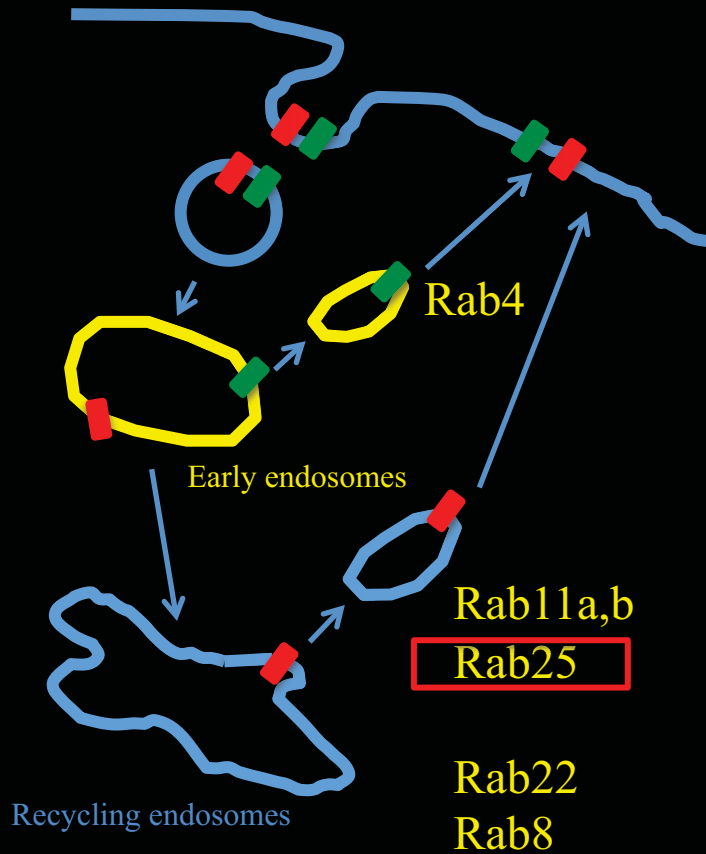


No effect of Rab25 on integrin localization or trafficking

Rab25 plays an important role in preventing invasion and metastasis

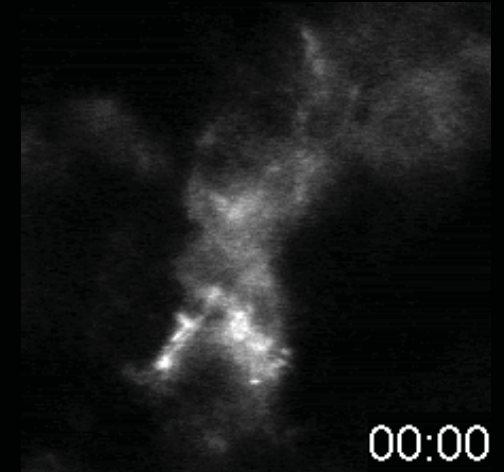
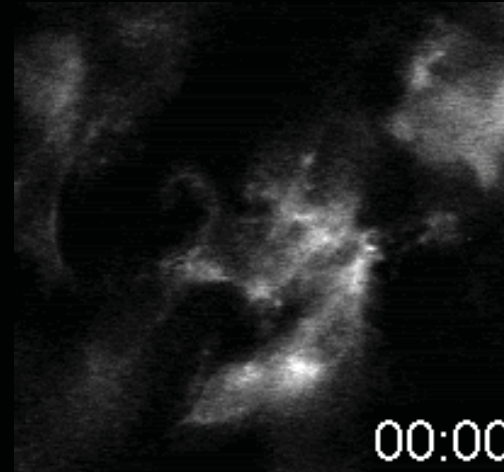
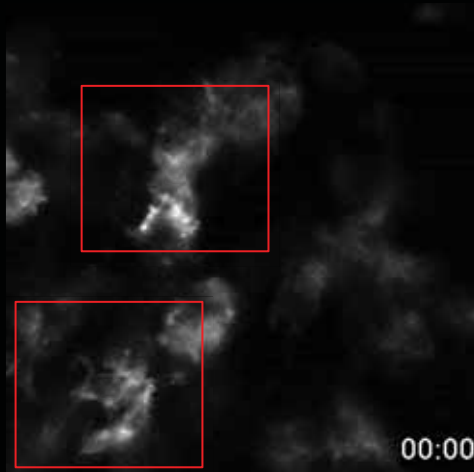
What is the mechanism?

- ~~1) Pro apoptotic~~
- ~~2) Prevent angiogenesis~~
- ~~3) Regulate cell cycle~~
- 4) Cell motility | Cytoskeleton
- 5) Adhesion



Rab25 re-expression reduces actin-rich structures at the PM

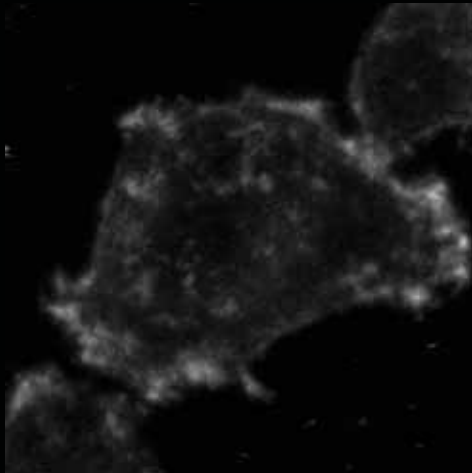
HeLa#3-GFP-lifeact



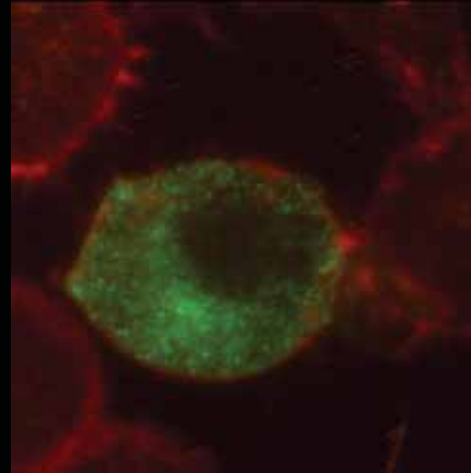
Cells migrating in 3D

Phalloidin

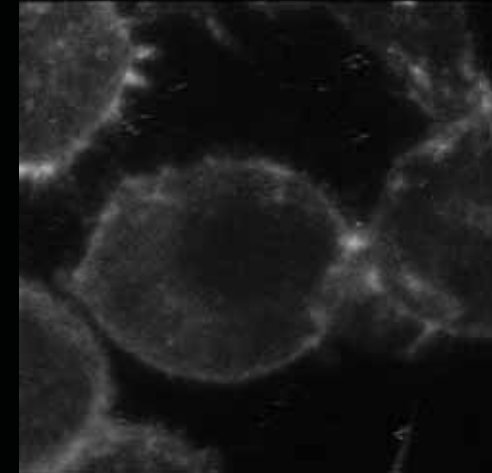
HeLa#3-Venus



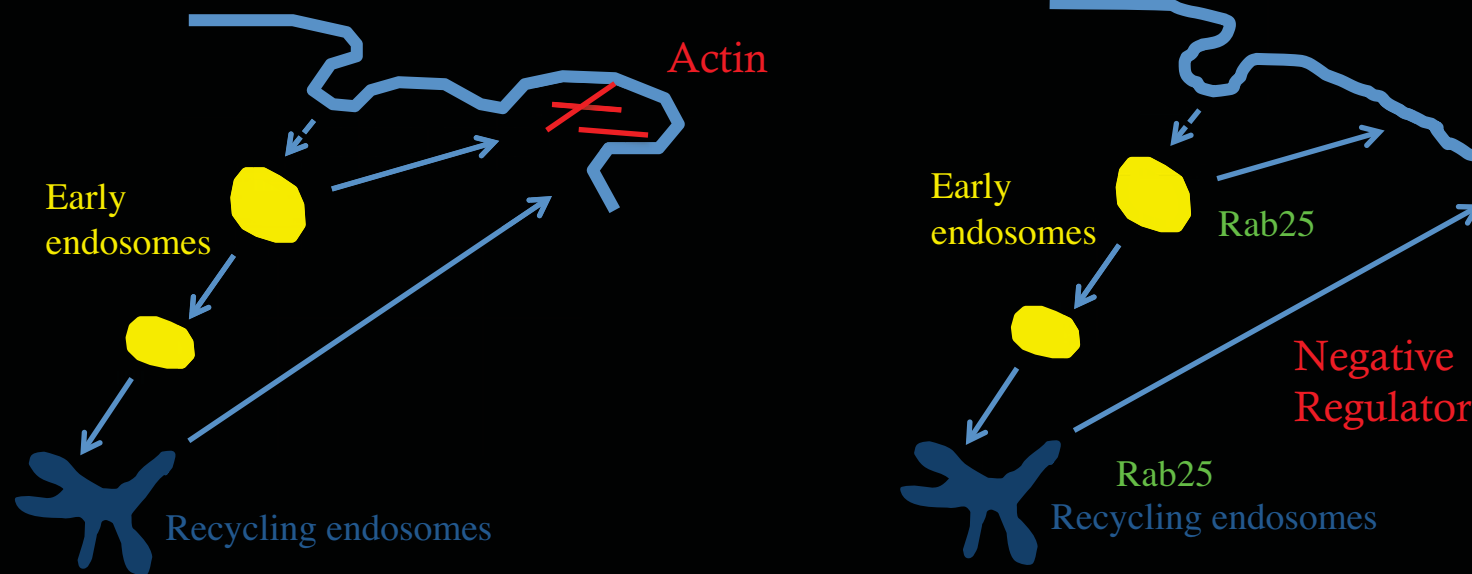
HeLa#3-Venus Rab25



Venus Rab25/ Phalloidin



Rab25 re-expression reduces actin-rich structures at the PM



MAY 18-19, 2011

Frontiers in Intravital Microscopy

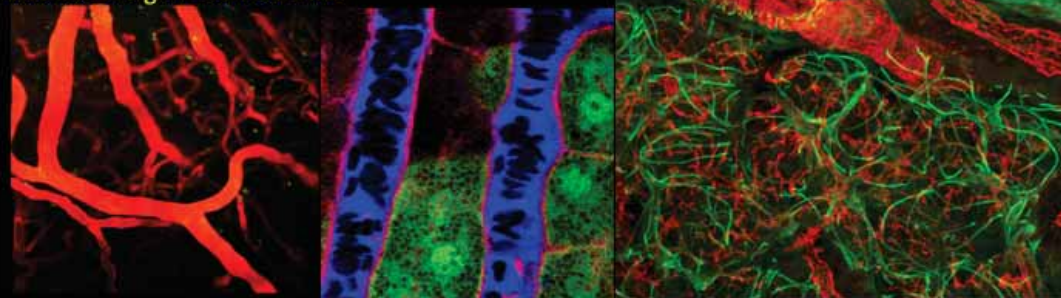
Symposium on Intravital Microscopy

May 18-19, 2011

Natcher building (Main auditorium)
National Institute of Health
Bethesda, MD

Speakers

Robert S. Balaban - NHLBI-NIH
Micheal D. Cahalan - University of California, Irvine
John J. Condeelis - Einstein College of Medicine
Kenneth H. Dunn - Indiana University
Peter Friedl - NCMLS - Nejmegen (NL)
Ron Germain - NIAID-NIH
Bradley T. Hyman - Mass General Hospital
Rakesh K. Jain - Mass General Hospital
Michael J. Levene - Yale School of engineering
John J. Lemasters - University South Carolina
Xinde Li - Johns Hopkins University
Marshall H. Montrose - University of Cincinnati
Mark Schnitzer - Stanford University
Ulrich H. Von Andrian - Harvard Medical School
Roberto Weigert - NIDCR-NIH



Sponsored by the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)

For more information please contact
Roberto Weigert IMTU/OPCB/NIDCR
(weigert@mail.nih.gov)

Event will be videocast LIVE at <http://videocast.nih.gov/>

