

# Visualization of Kidney Dynamics

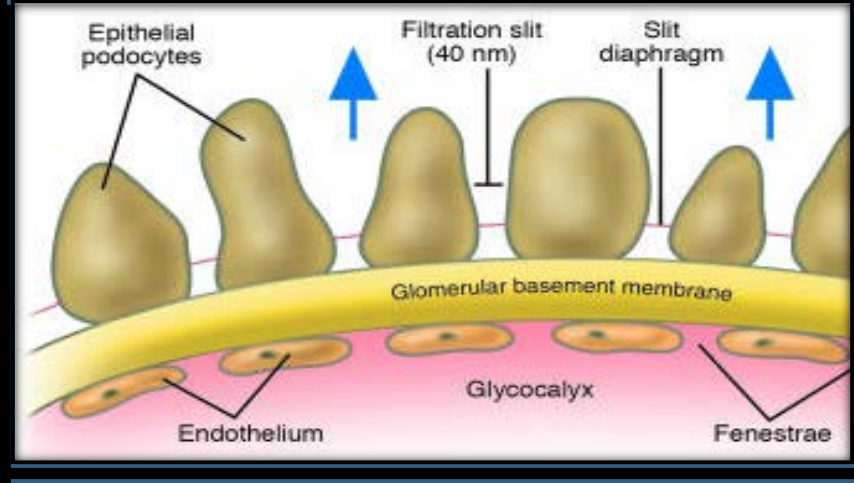
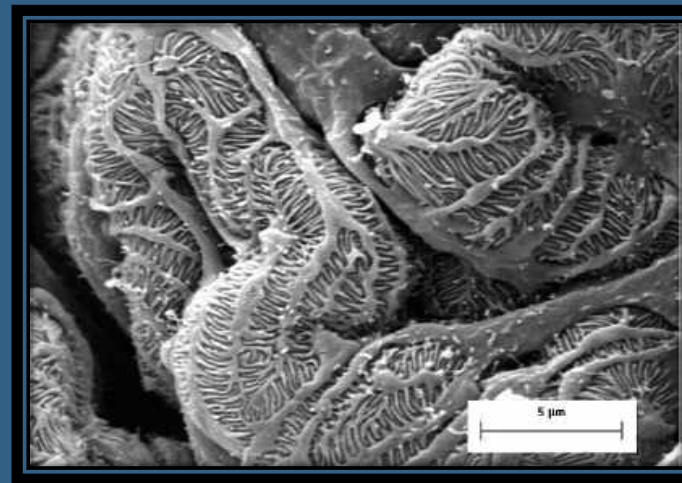
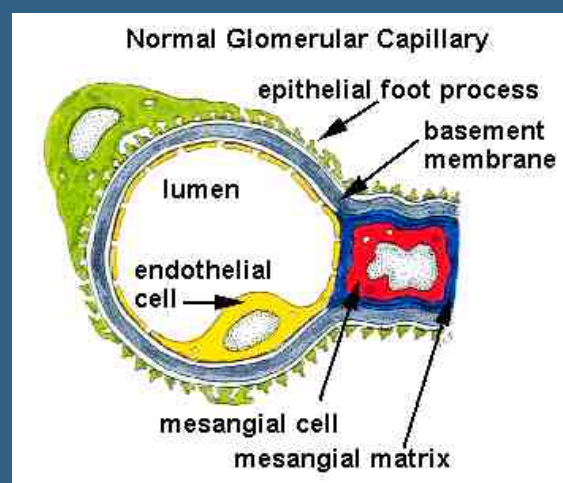
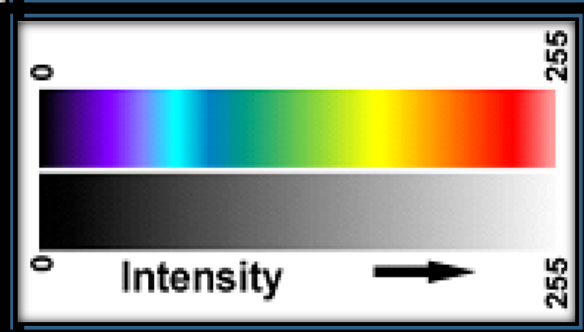
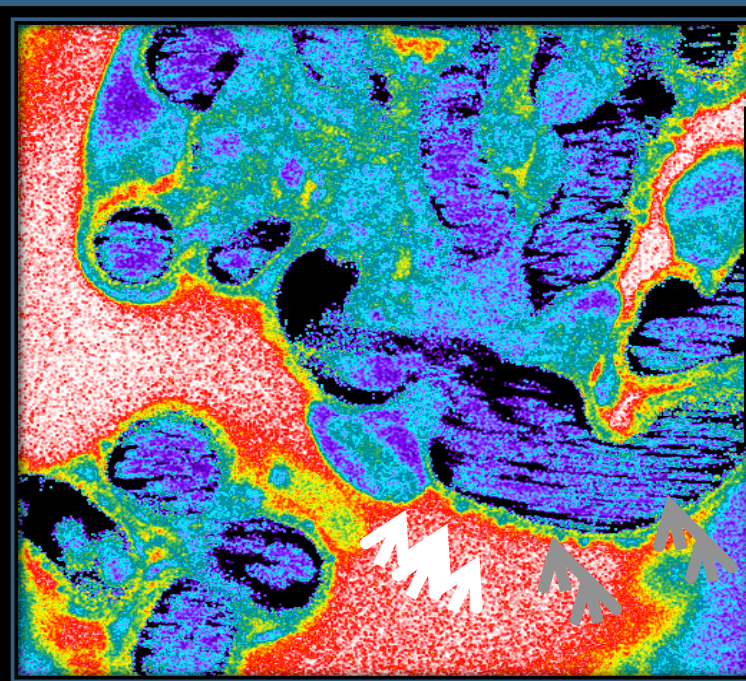
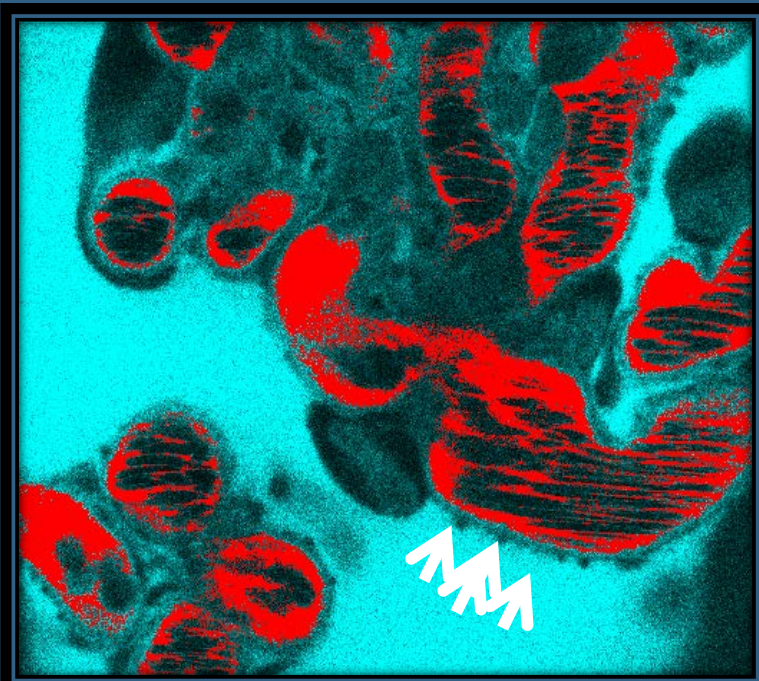
Bruce A. Molitoris

Department of Medicine

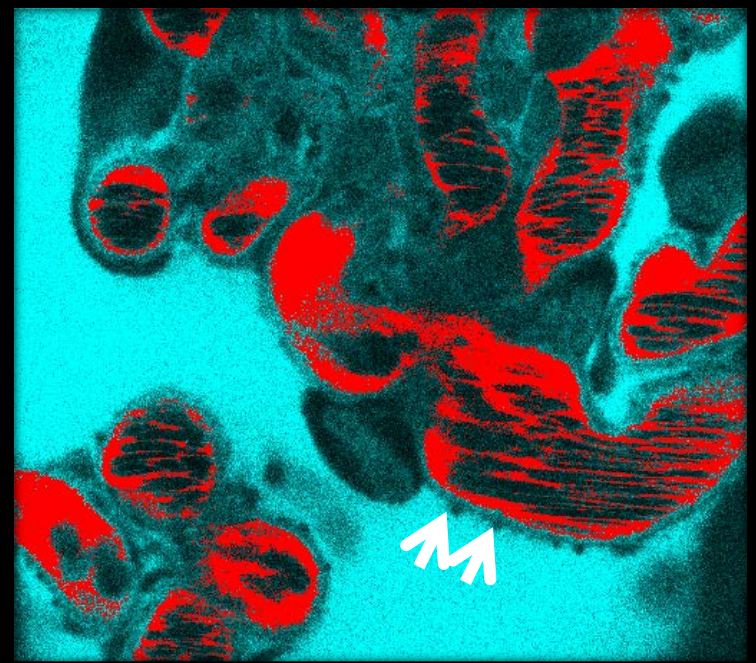
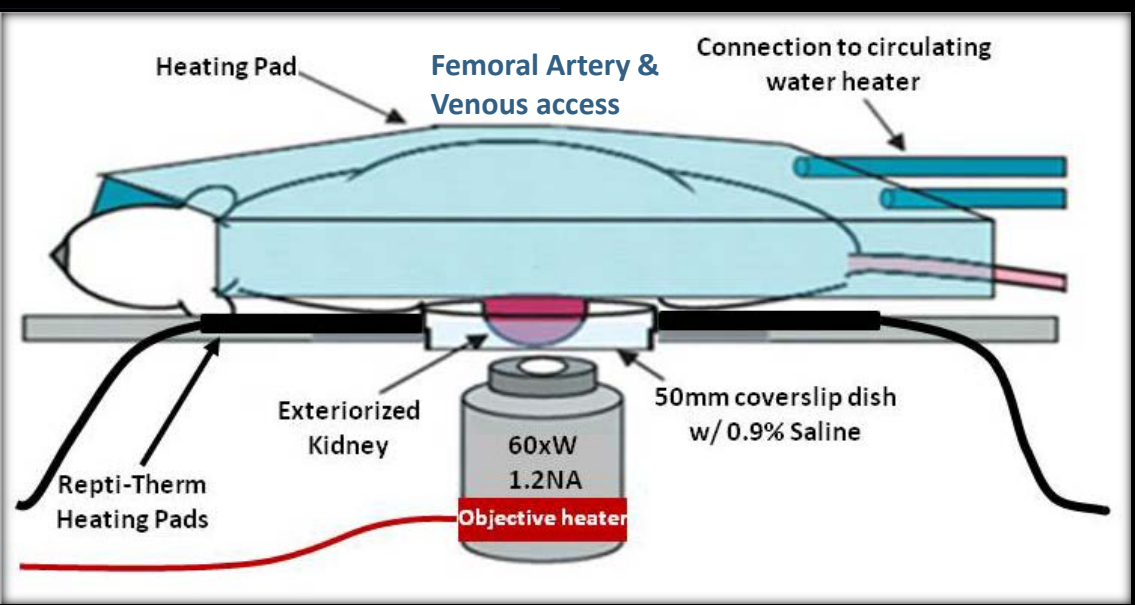
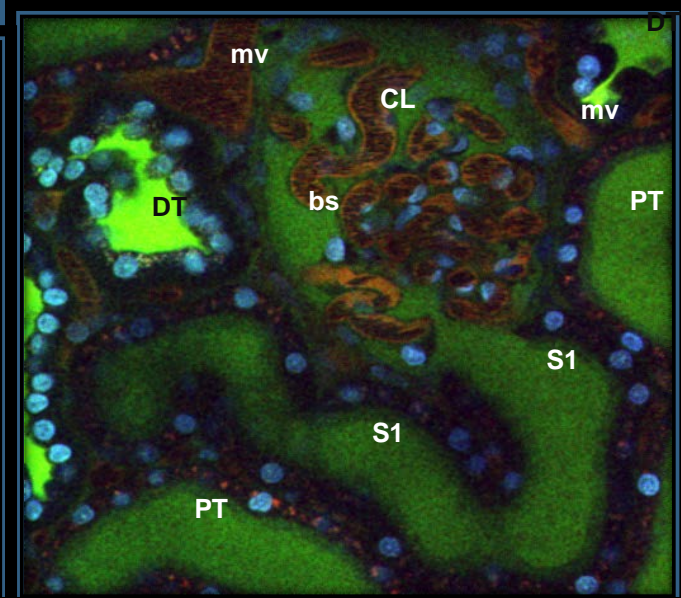
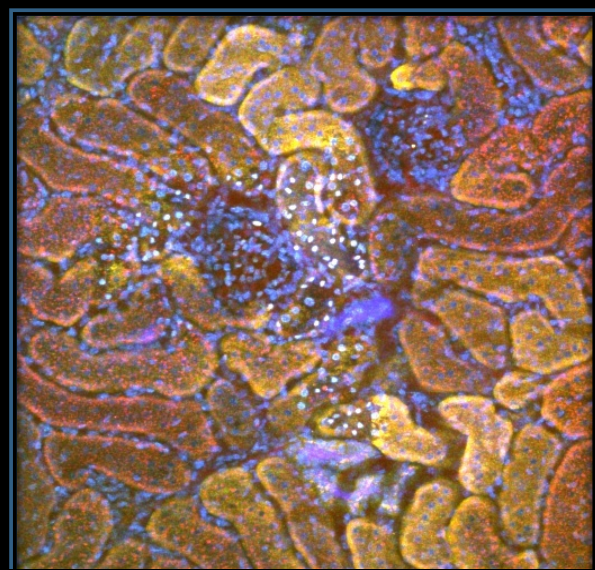
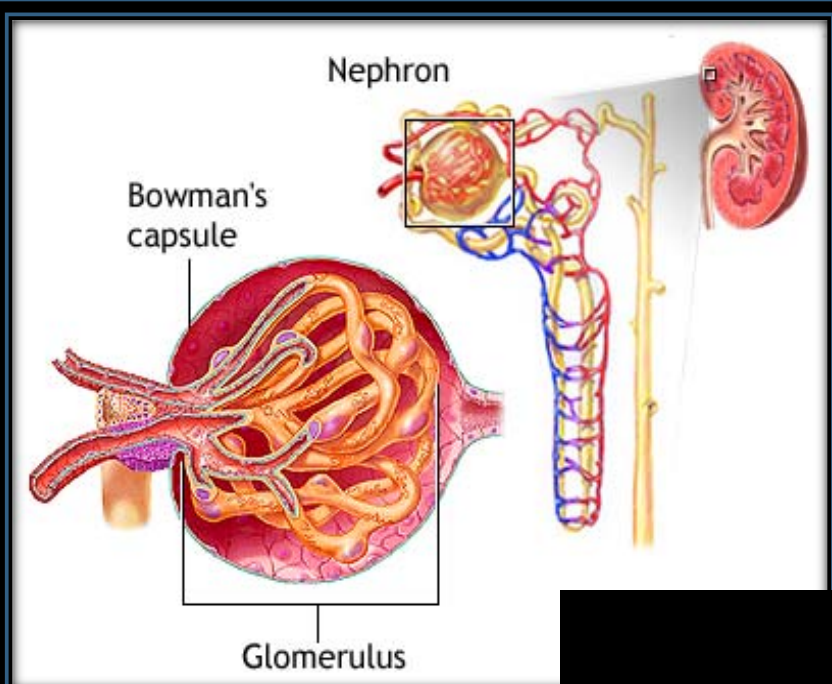
Indiana Center for Biological Microscopy

Indiana University School of Medicine

# Visualizing Filtration the Basement Membrane & Podocyte



# Visualizing Glomerular Function

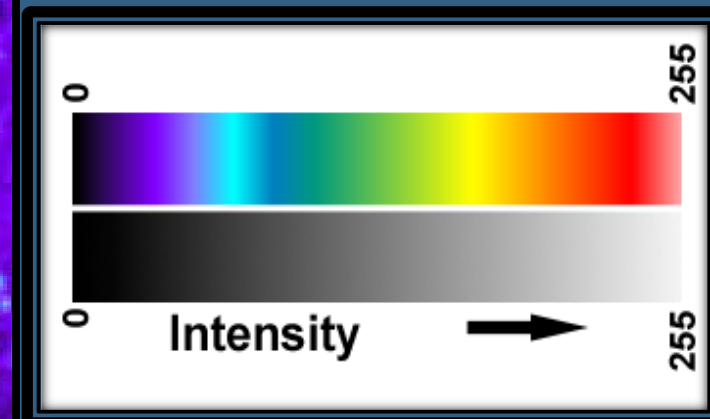
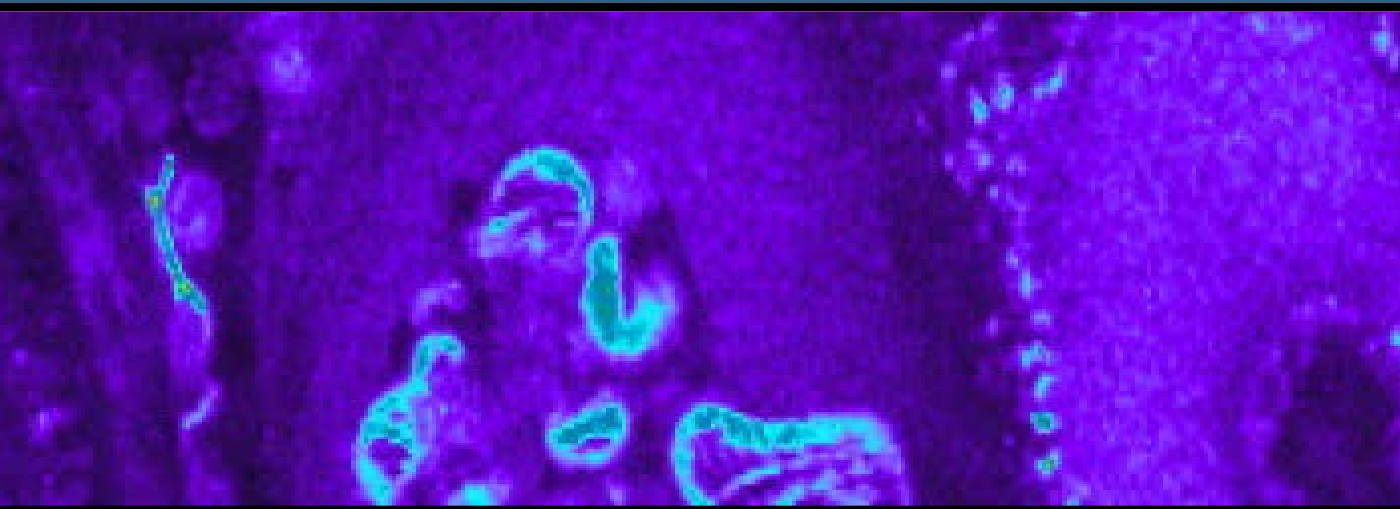
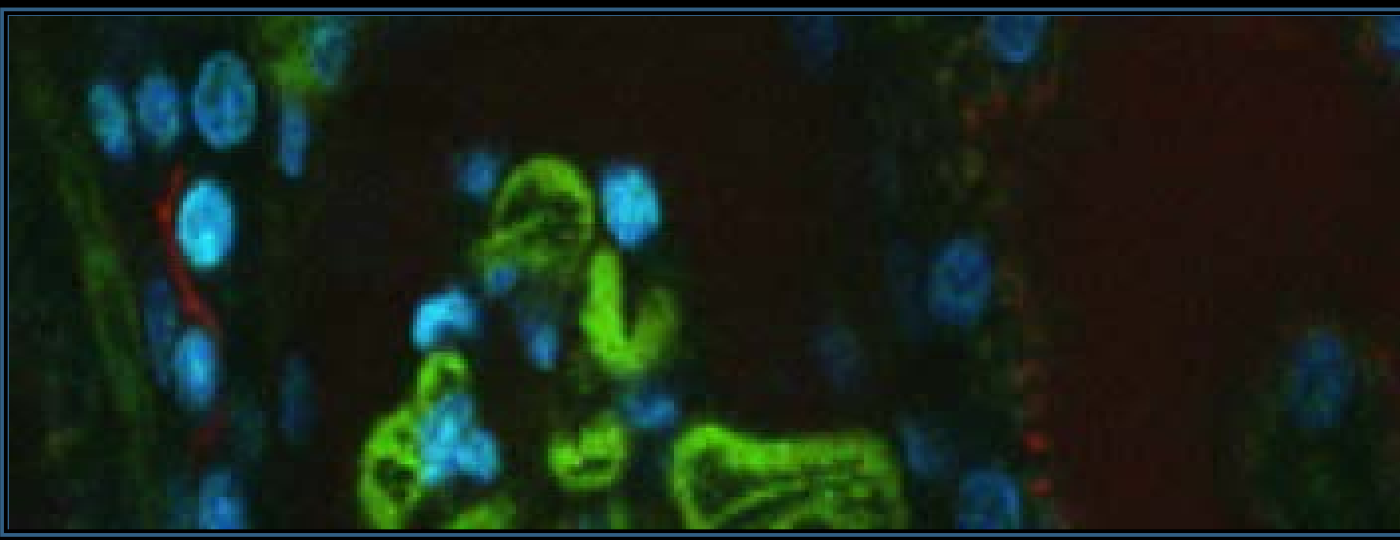


# Reducing Scan Size

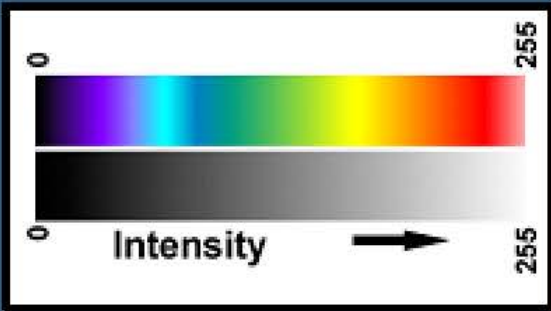
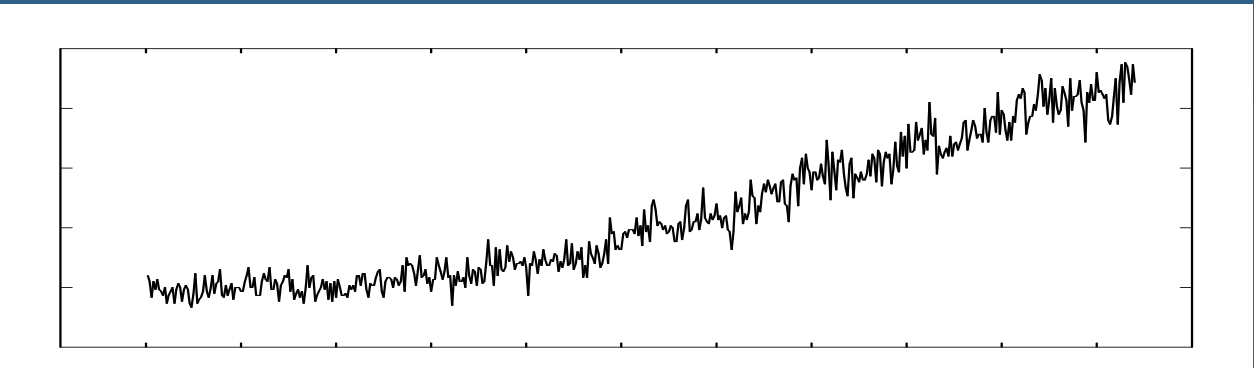
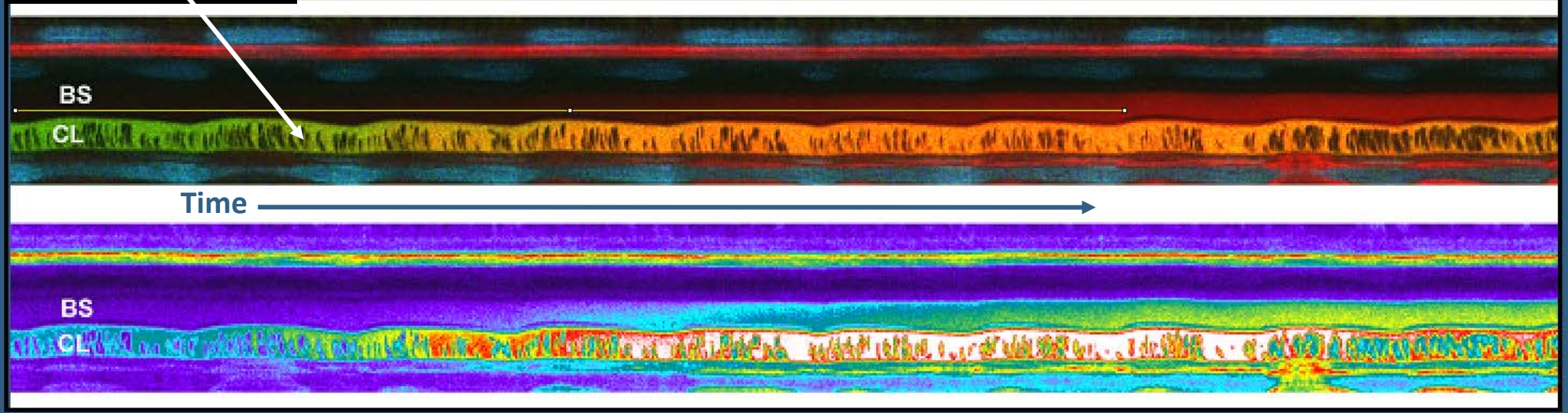
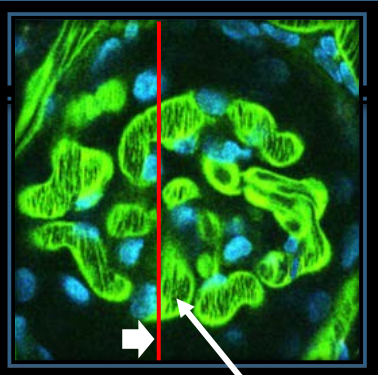
5 Frames/sec

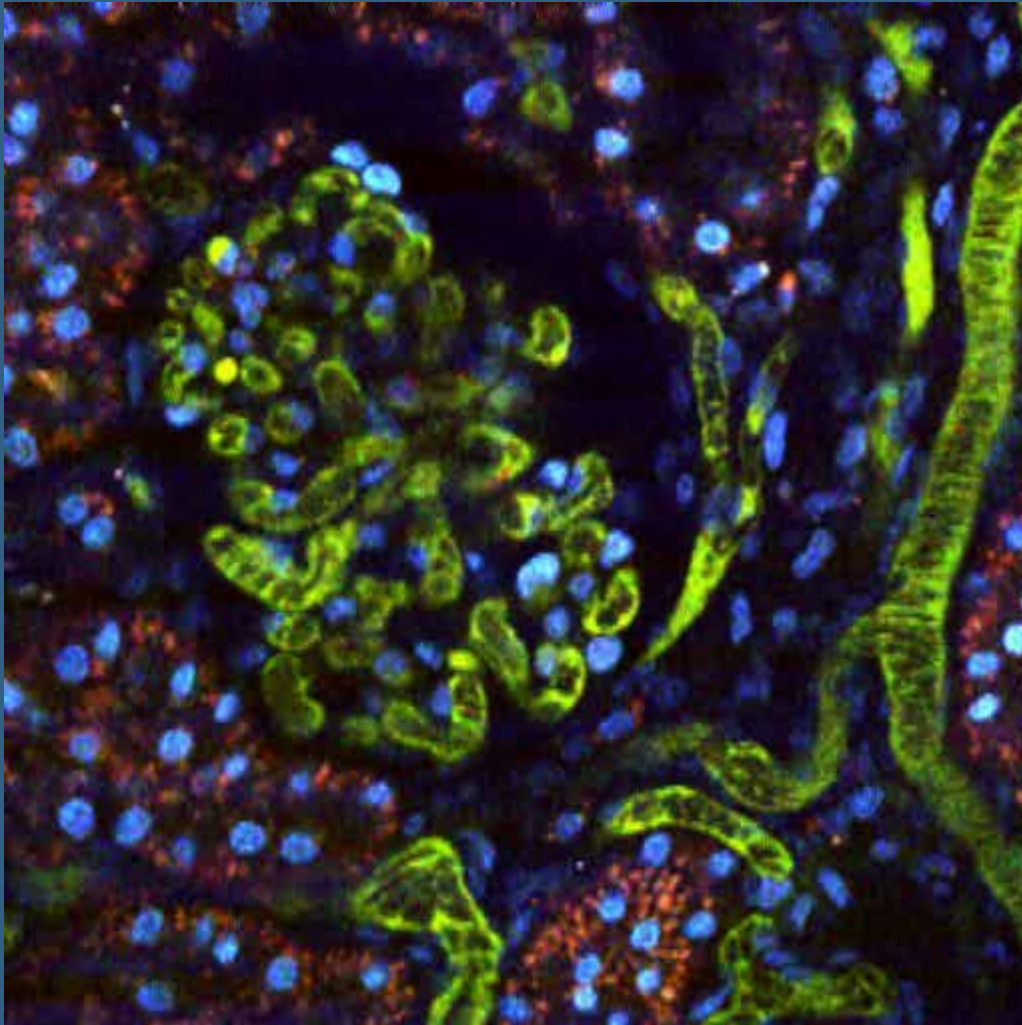
500kDa FITC Dextran with 3kDa TR

Dextran Injection



# Line Scan Analysis of Glomerular Filtration

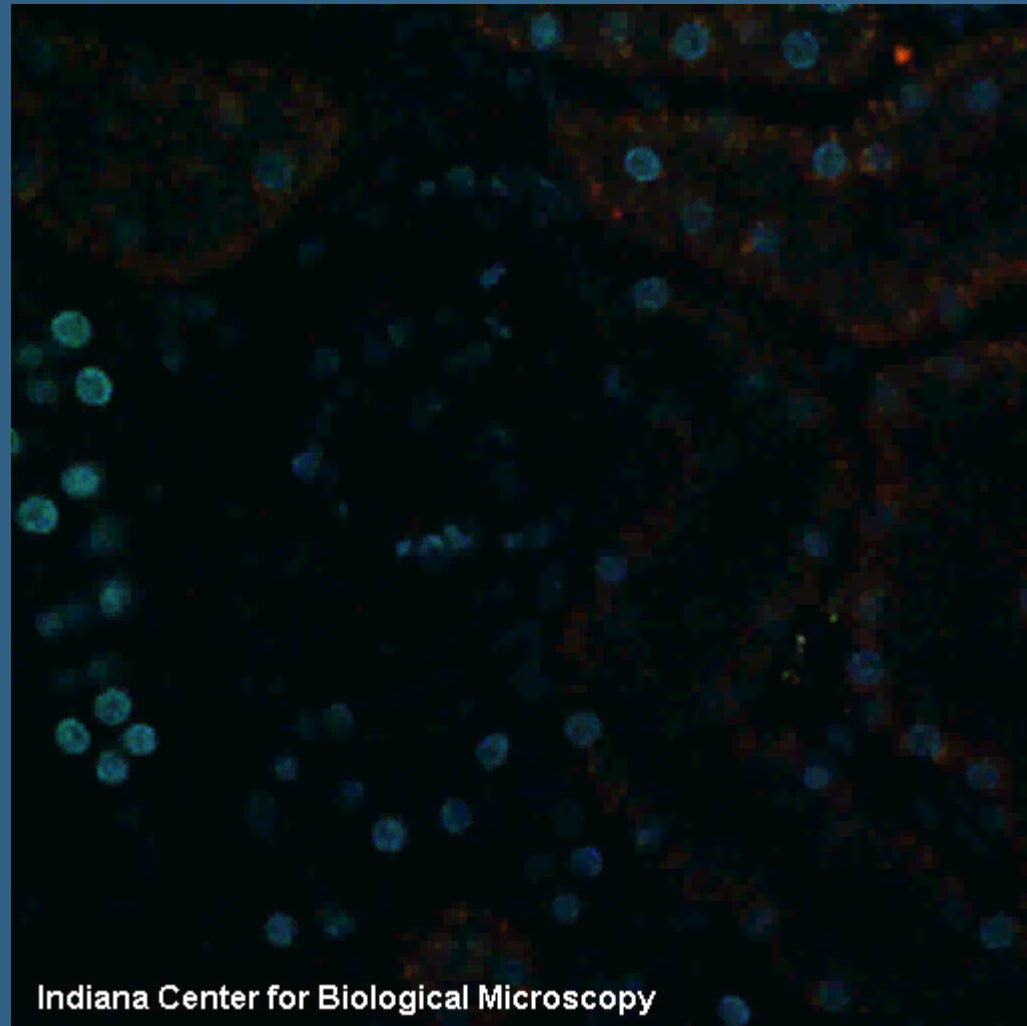




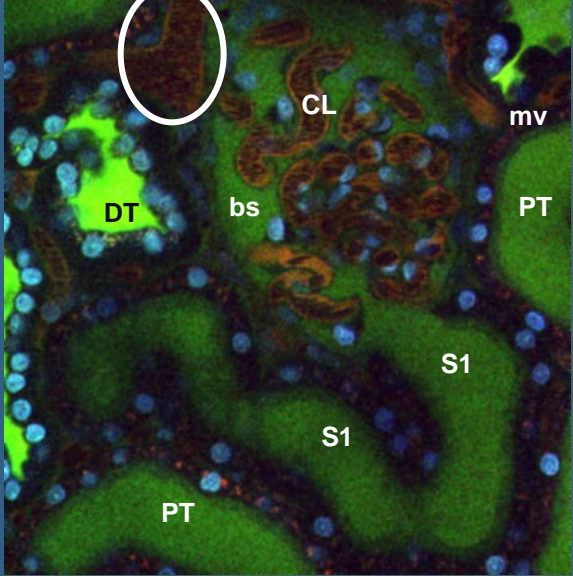
**500K Mw FITC-Dextran (Green)**

**10K Mw Rhodamine Dextran (Red)**

**Hoechst 44432 (Blue)**



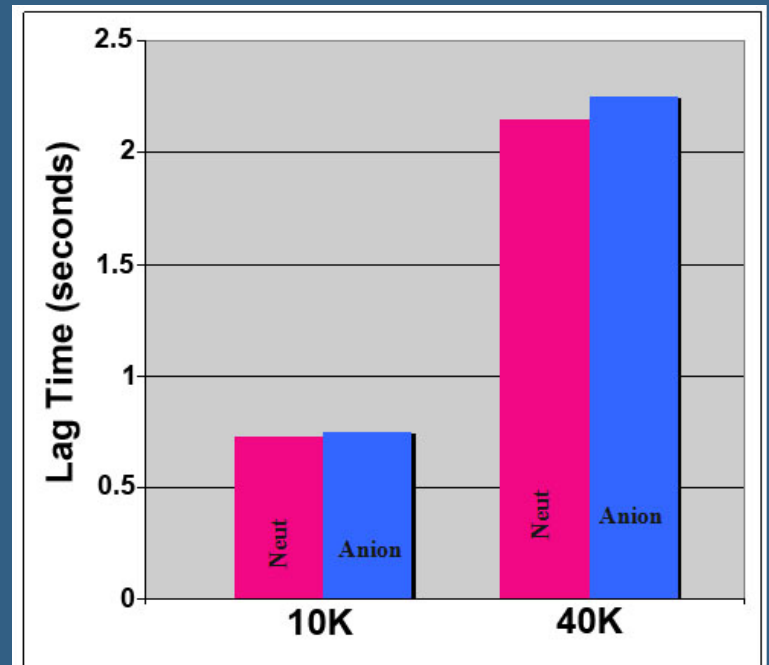
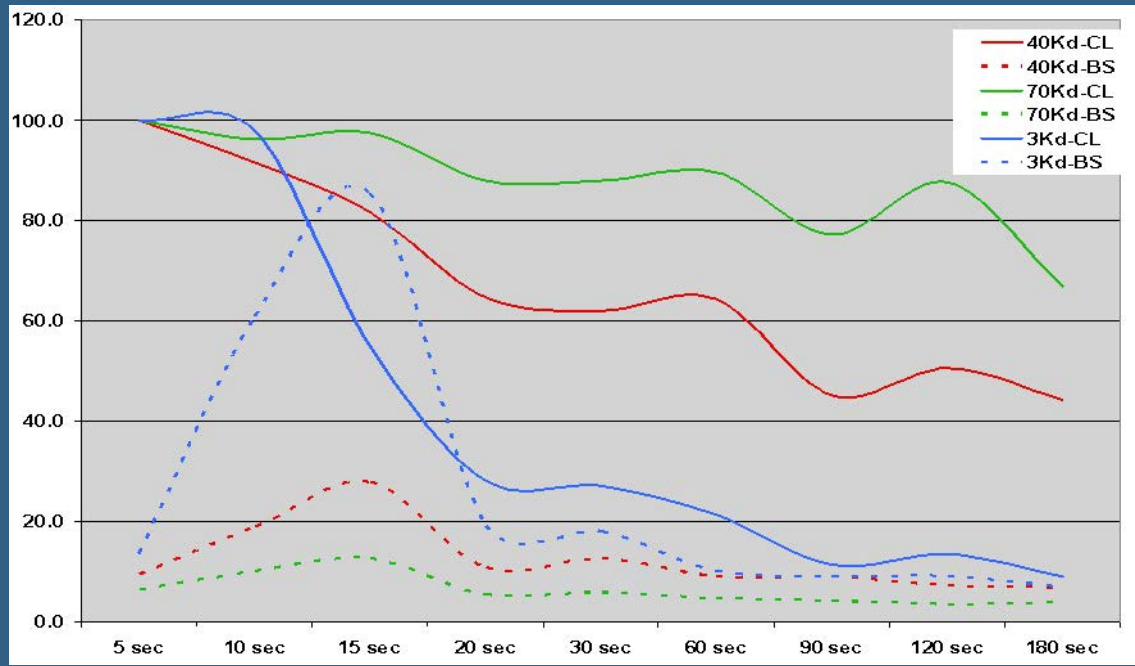
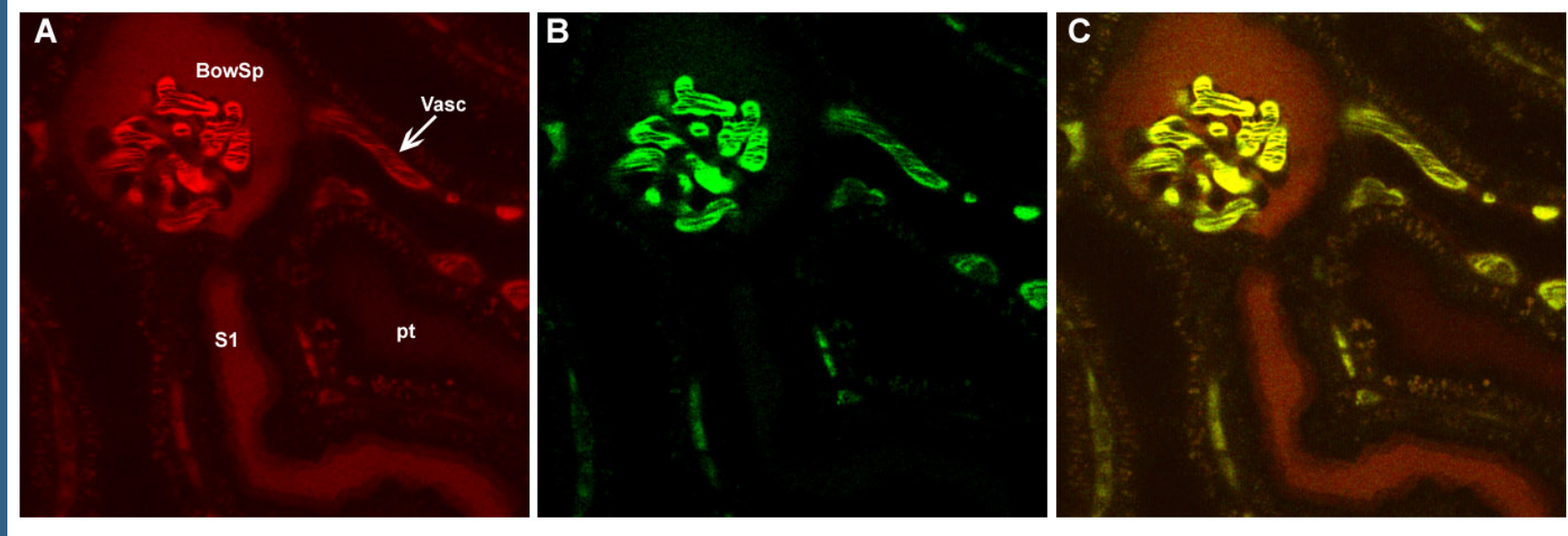
Indiana Center for Biological Microscopy



# Quantifying Glomerular Filtration



# Glomerular Permeability and Vascular Clearance



## **Question:**

**What are the Underlying Mechanisms of Proteinuria?**

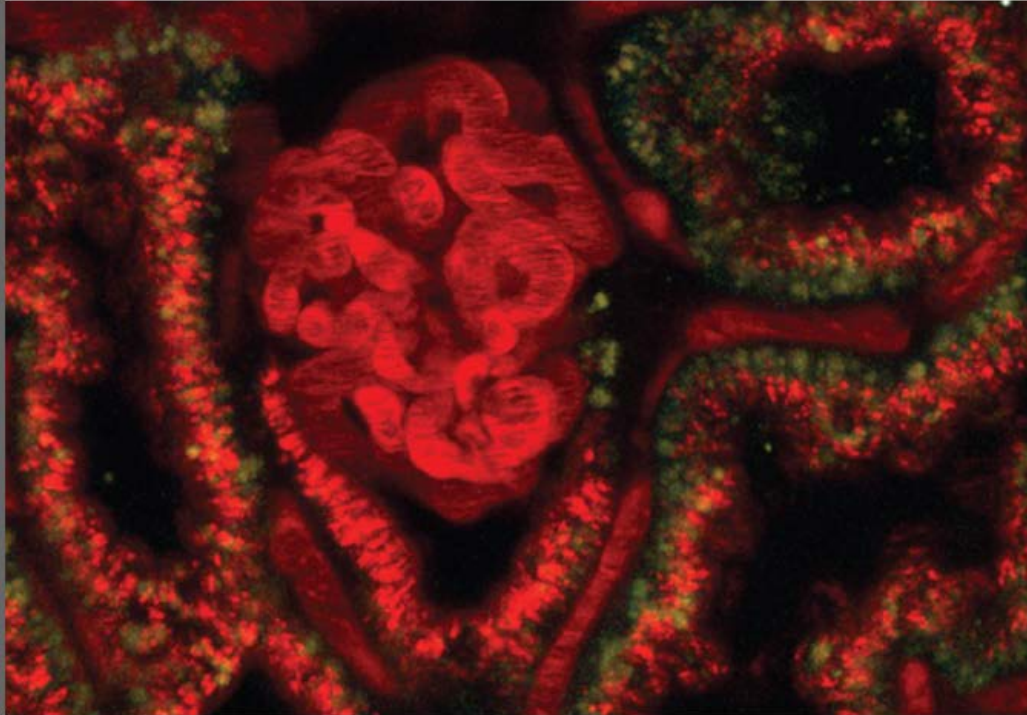
## **Hypothesis:**

**Glomerular Filtration as well as Proximal Tubule Reabsorption are Critical Determinants of Proteinuria**



# kidney

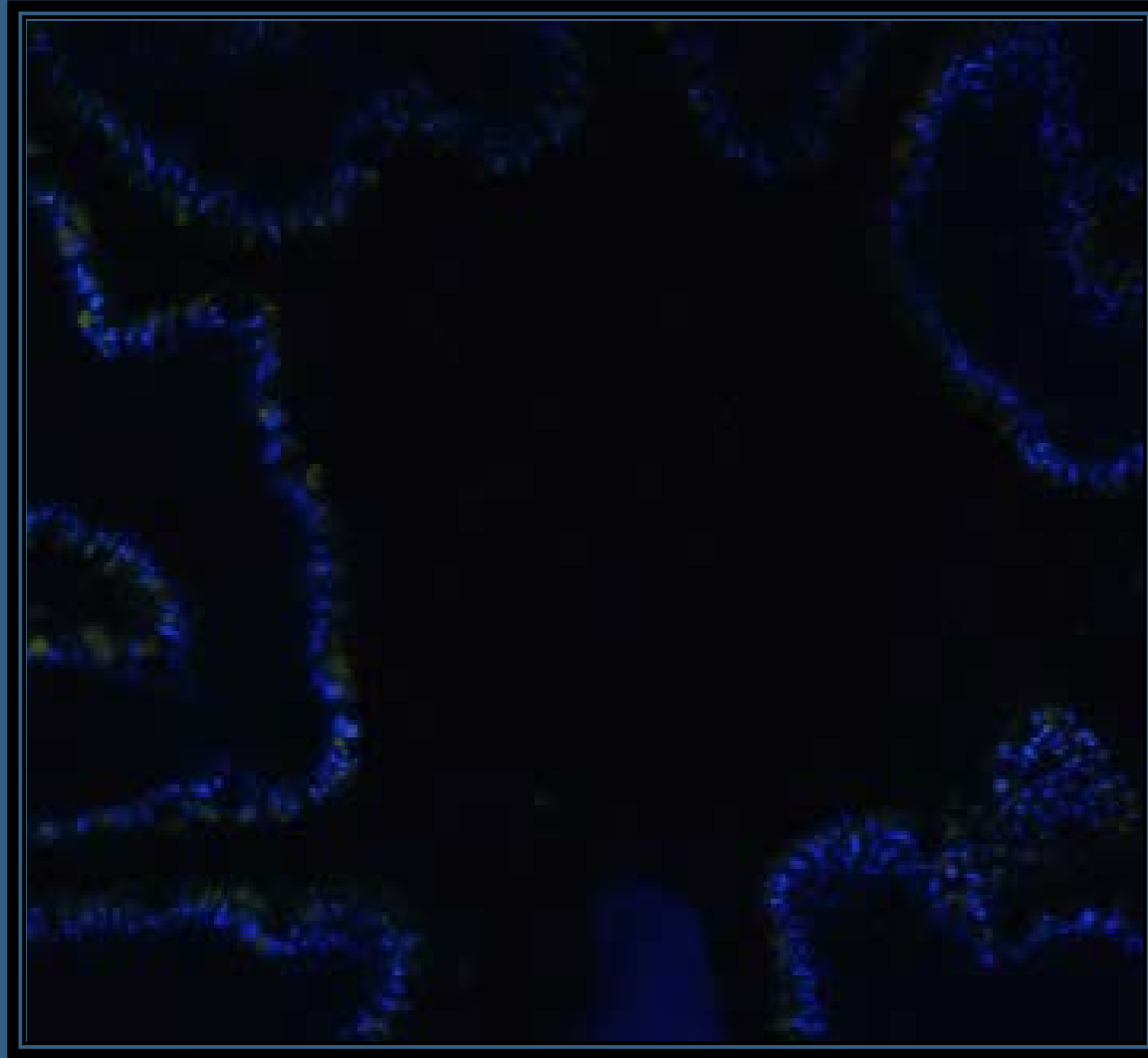
## INTERNATIONAL



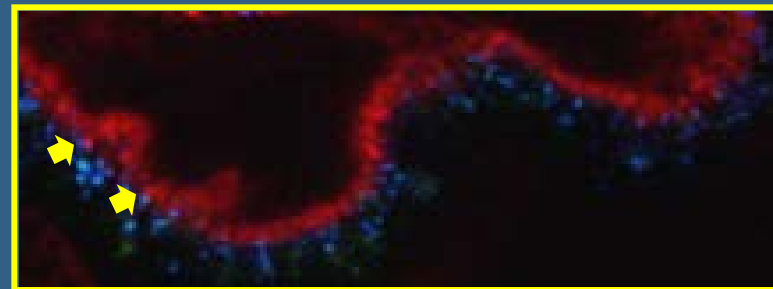
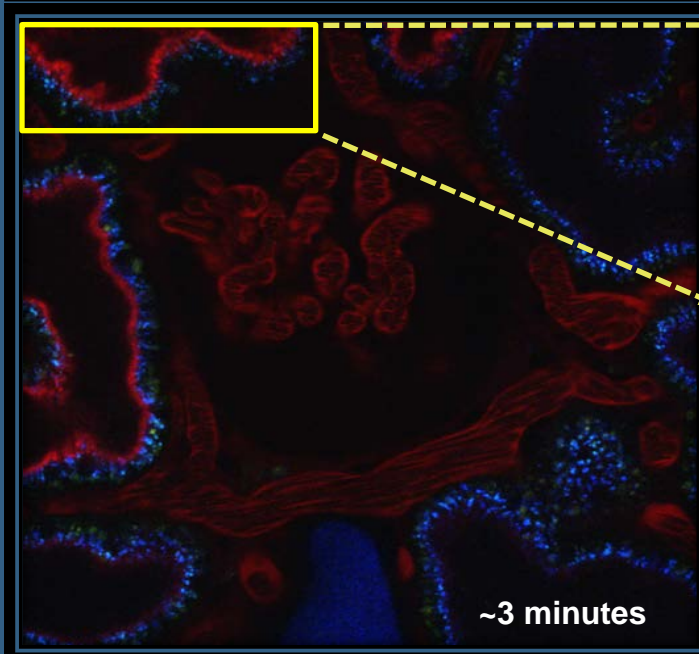
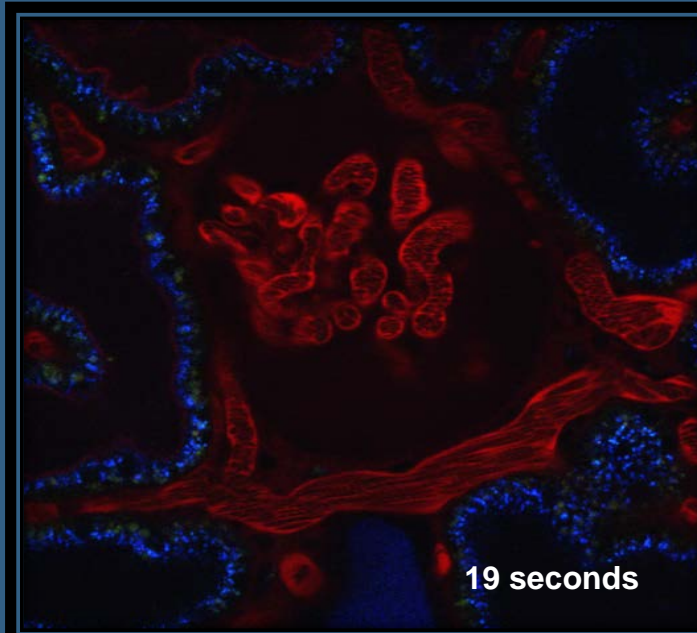
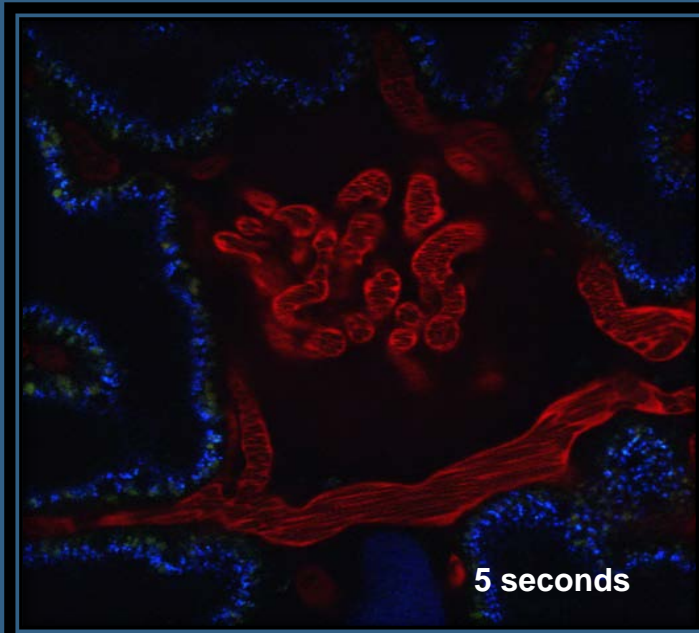
VOLUME 71 | ISSUE 6 | MARCH (2) 2007  
<http://www.kidney-international.org>

Albumin filtration  
Classification of  
lupus nephritis  
Peritoneal dialysis  
solutions

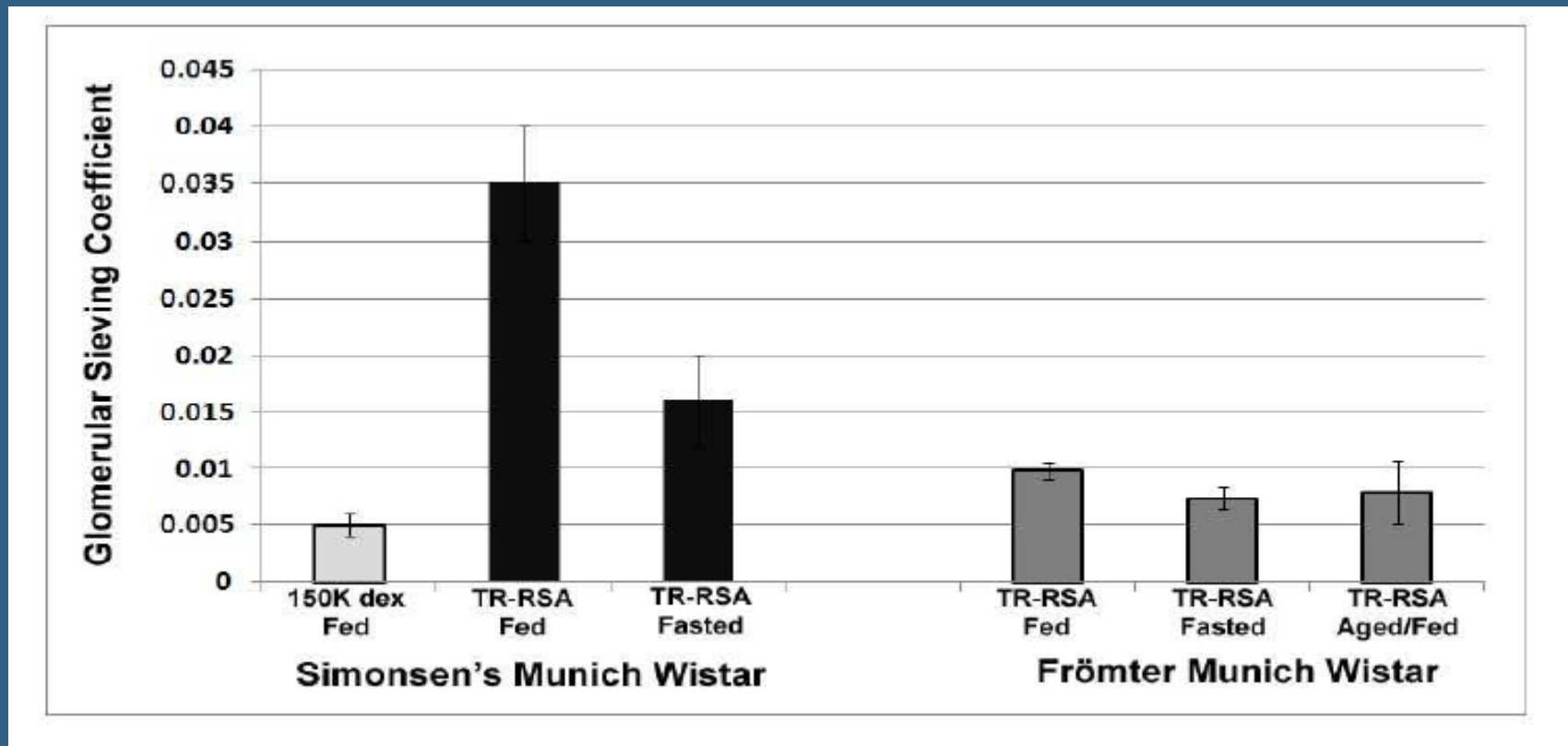
# Albumin Filtration and Reabsorption in the Rat

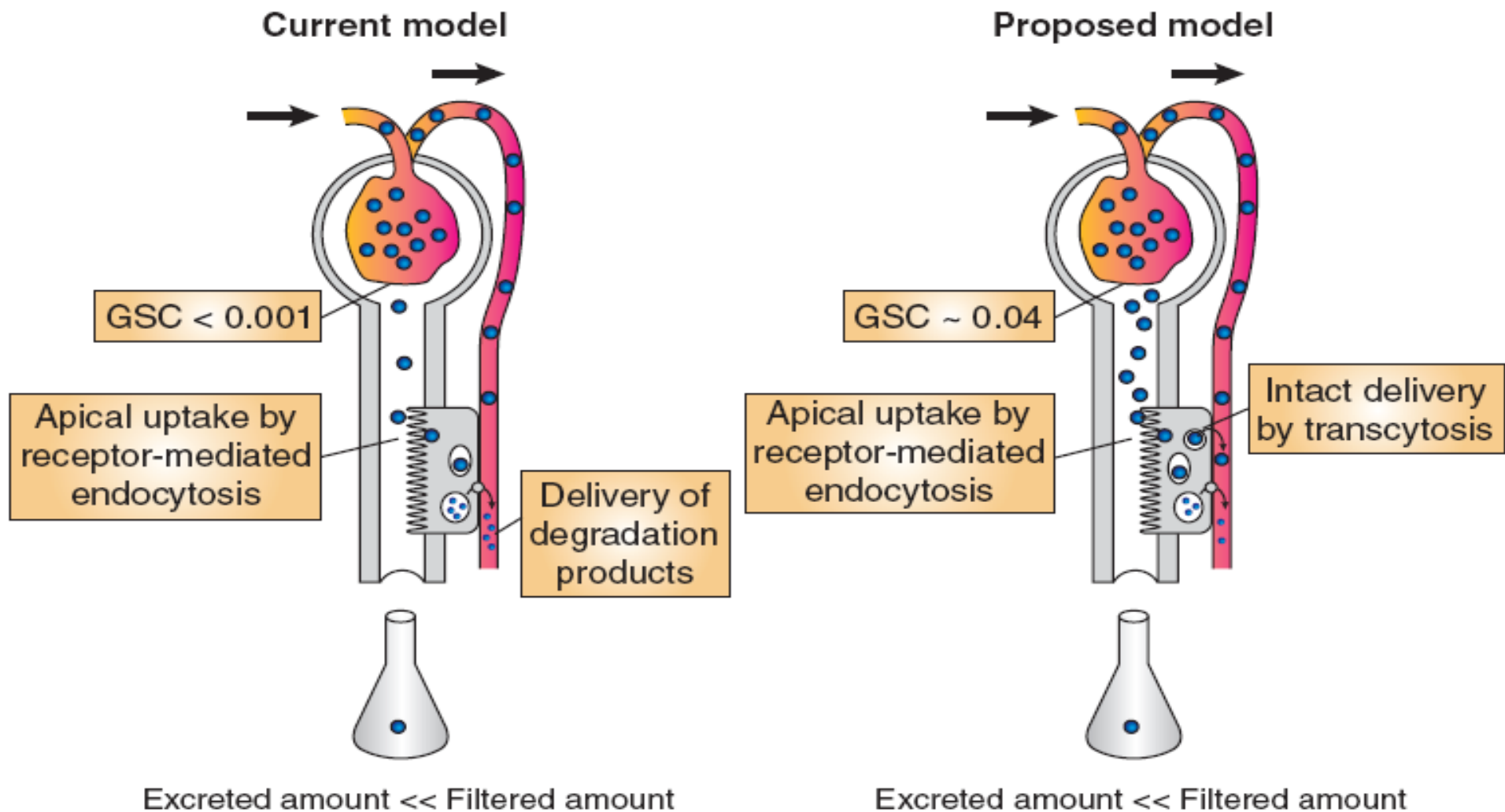


# Albumin Filtration and Reabsorption in the Rat



# Feeding and Genetics influence the Glomerular Sieving Coefficients





**Figure 1 | Comparison of the current model of renal albumin handling, as described in most of the publication, with the new model proposed by Russo *et al.* GSC, glomerular sieving coefficient.**

<b>Data Implicating PTC in Albuminuria</b>	<b>Reference</b>
D-Serine induced PTC injury	Carone & Ganote, 1975
Megalyn-Cubilin complex	Birn et al., 2000; Christensen & Birn, 2001; Wang et al., 2005
CLC-5 knockout	Piwon et al., 2000; Norden et al., 2002; Christensen et al., 2003
Total body irradiation	Yammani et al., 2002
NHE-3 knockout	Gekle et al., 2004
Statins	Sidaway et al., 2004; Verhulst, D'Haese, & De Broe, 2004; Atthobari et al., 2006
Rab 38	Rangel-Filho et al., 2005; Williams, Burke, Lazar, Jacob, & Roman, 2011
Neonatal Fc receptor	Kim et al., 2006; Sarav et al., 2009
Increased glomerular sieving coefficients	Russo et al., 2007
Transcytosis	Russo et al., 2007, Sandoval et al., 2012
Carbon nanotubes	Ruggiero et al., 2010
Bardoxolone	Reisman et al., 2012
Diphtheria toxin-induced PTC injury	Grgic et al., 2012; Sekine et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2012



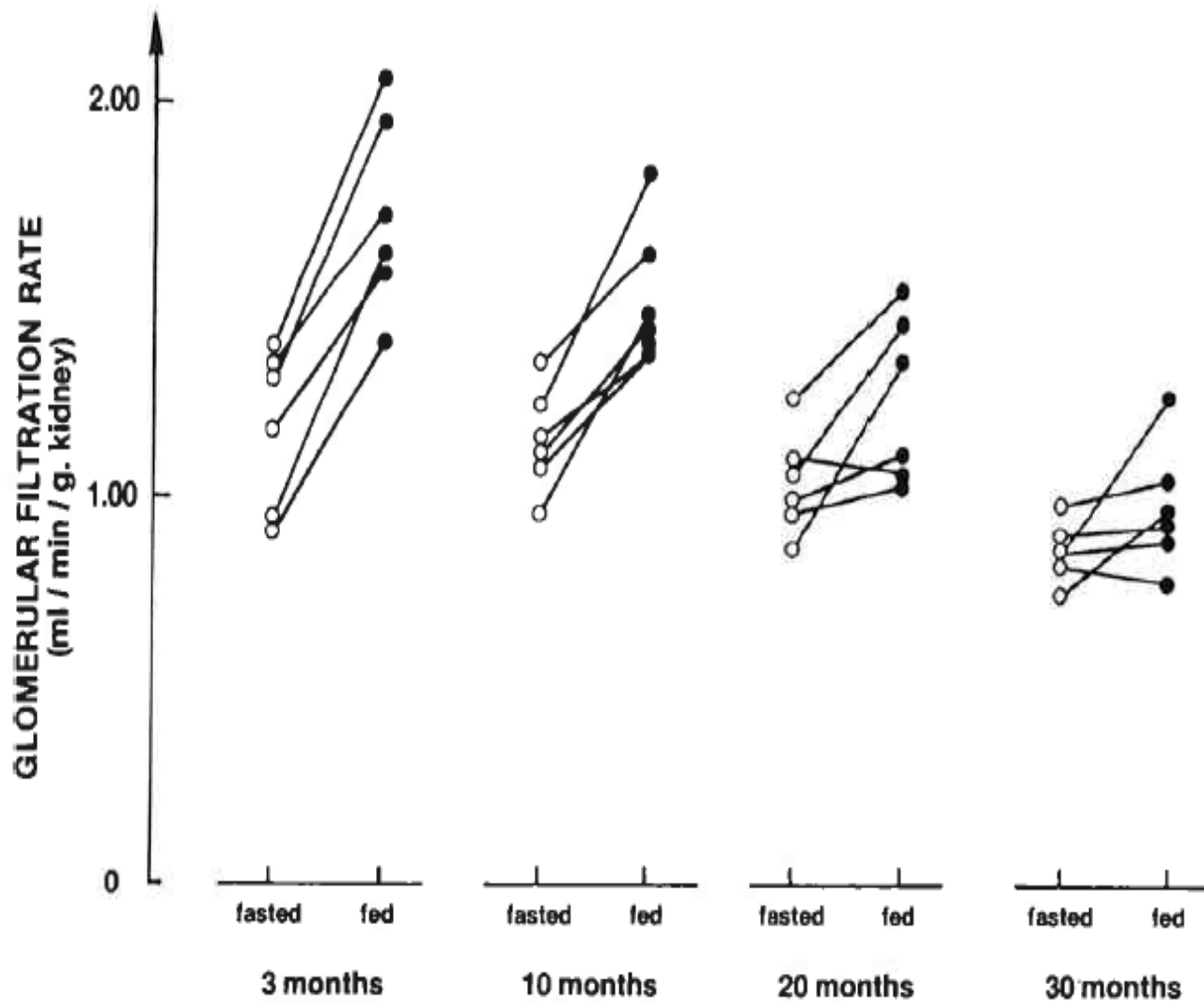


FIG. 2. Glomerular filtration rate in fed and fasted rats. Lines join data from same animals.

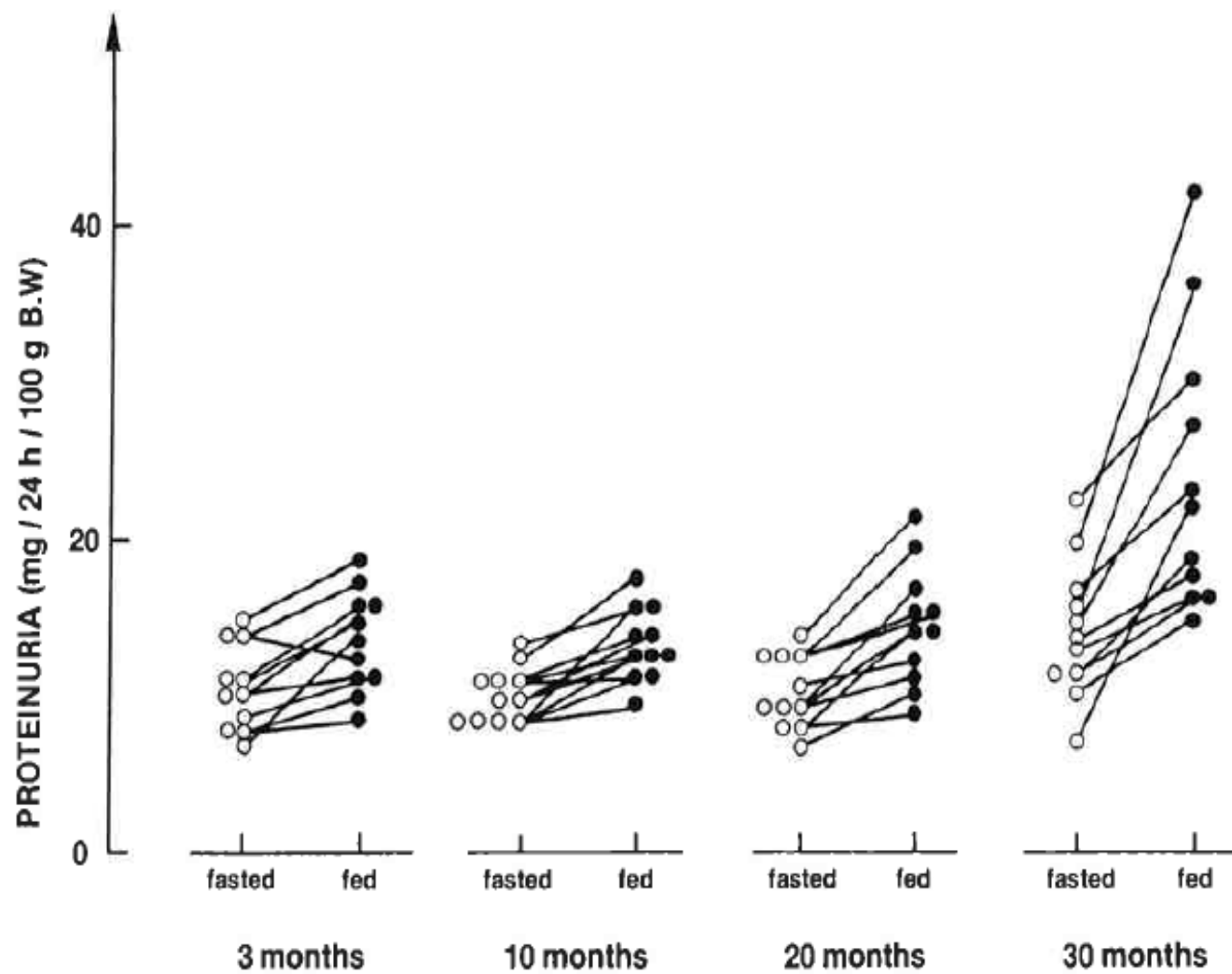
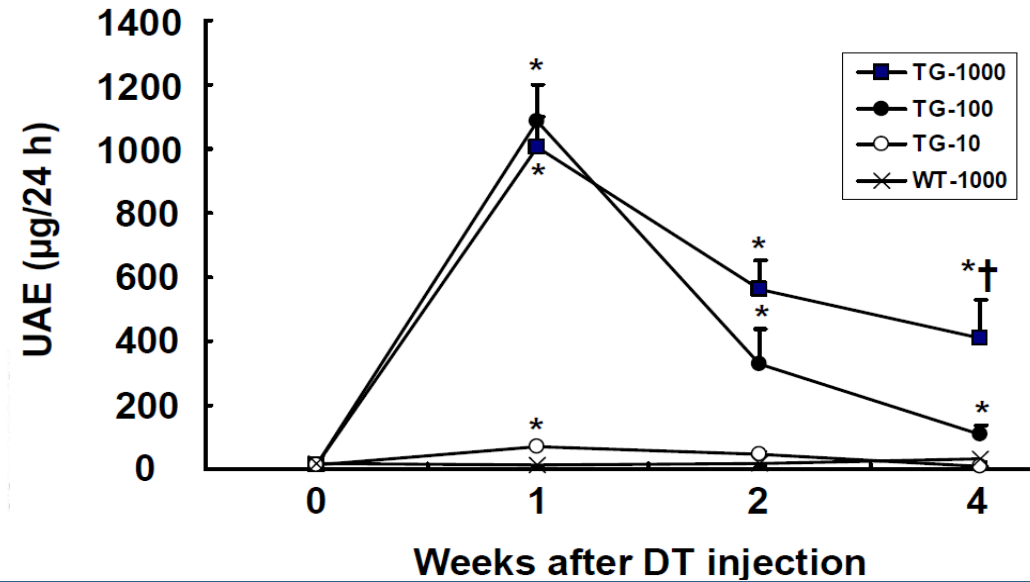
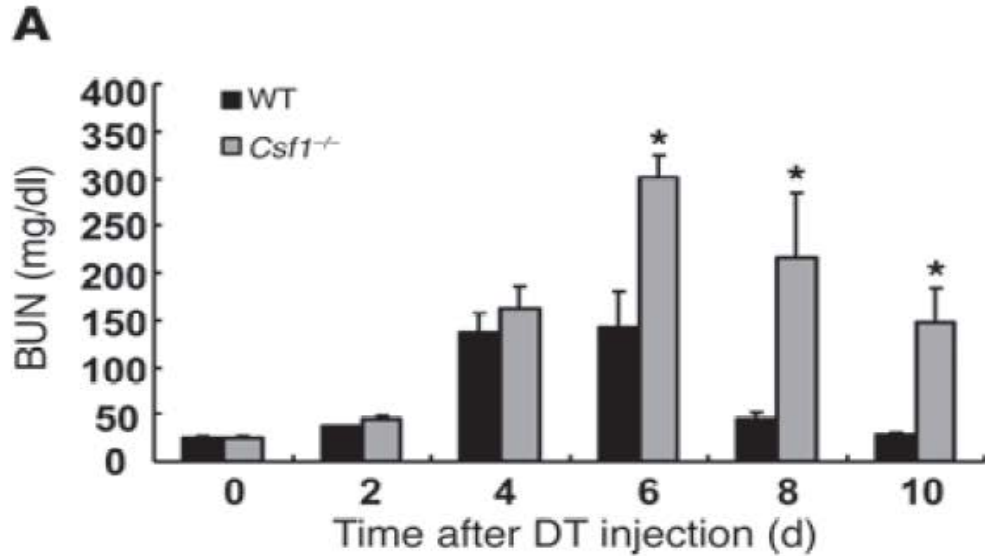
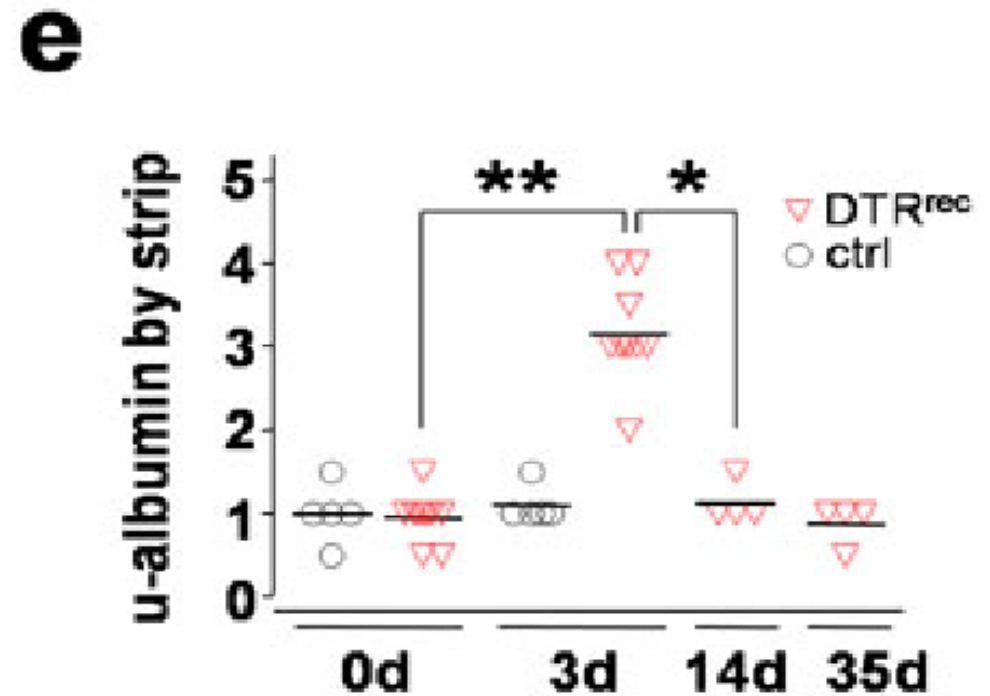
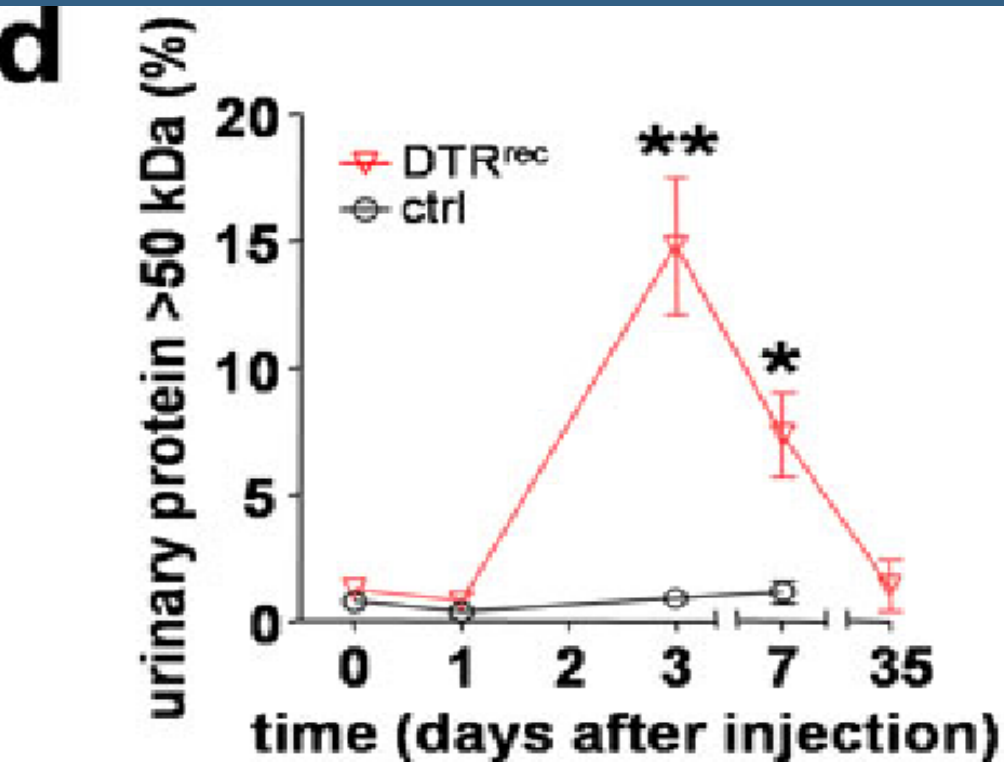


FIG. 1. Daily proteinuria in fed and fasted rats. Lines join data from same animals.

# DT-Induced AKI and PT Proteinuria



# Increased Urinary Albuminuria Post DT Injection



# Challenges

- 1. Dogma, Assumptions, Biology, Reagents, Sensitivity
- 2. Quantitative Analysis without Gold Standards
- 3. You See What you are Looking For
- 4. Correcting for Depth of Field
- 5. Going Deeper
- 6. Out of Focus Fluorescence
- 7. Physiologic state of the rat
- 8. Quantifying what you cannot see with the eye and believing it

# Tissue Depth Fluorescence Detection is Fluorophore Dependent

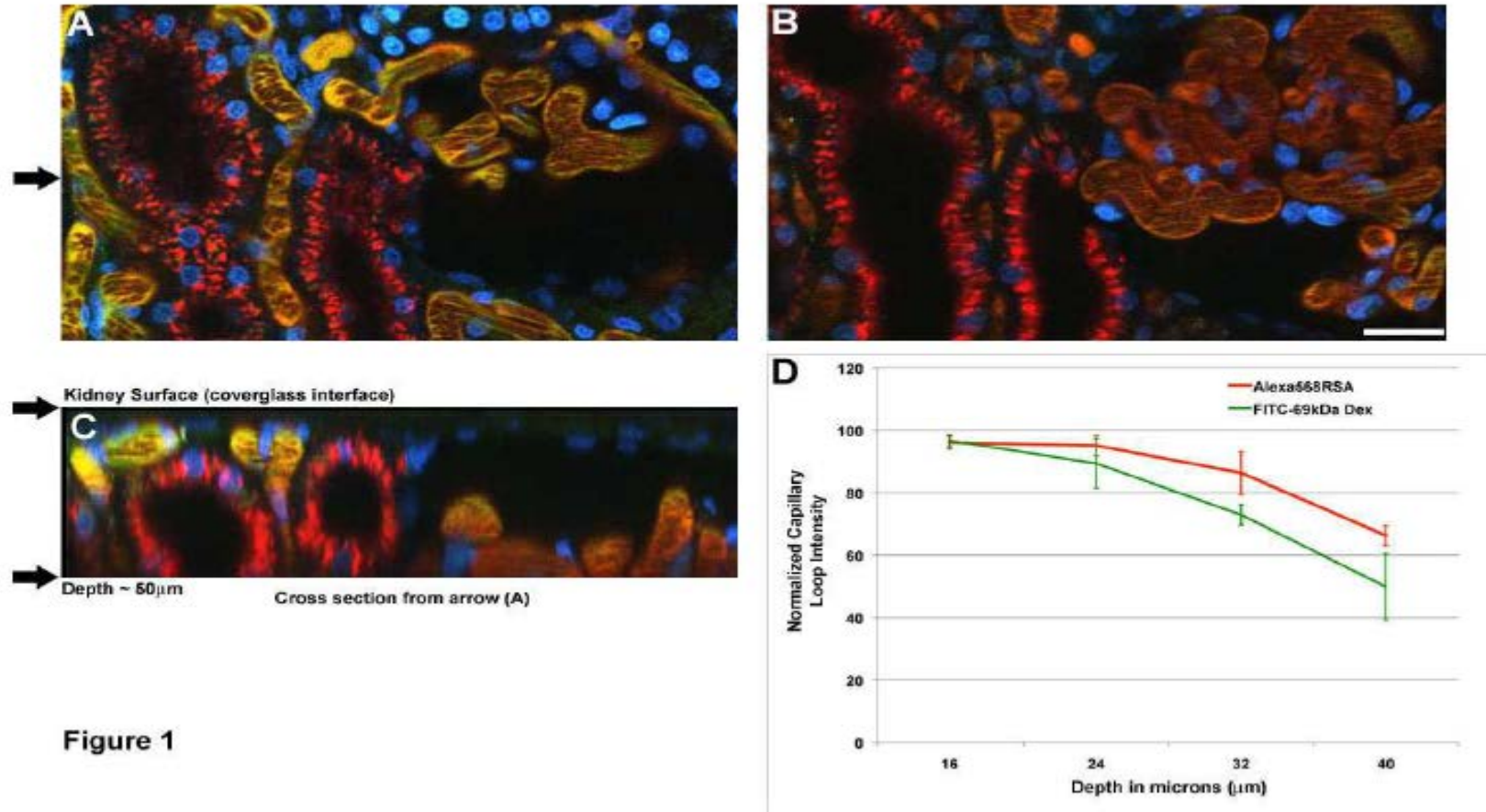
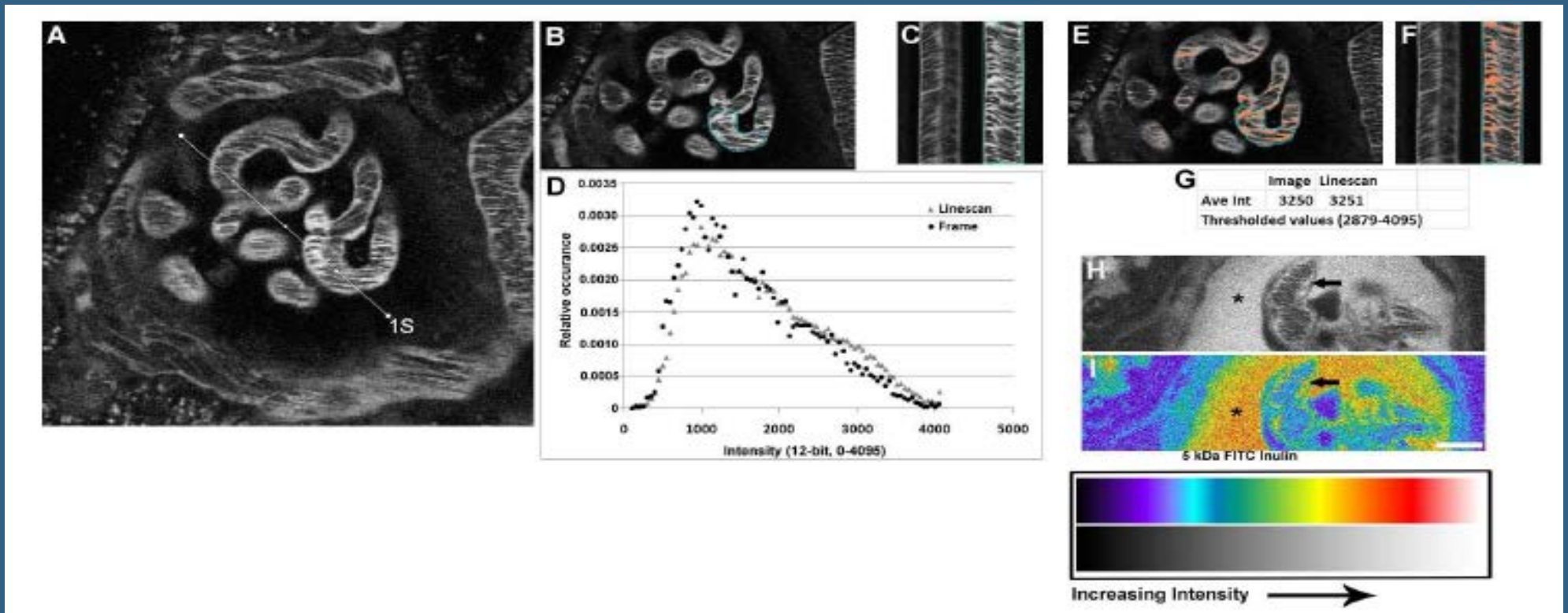
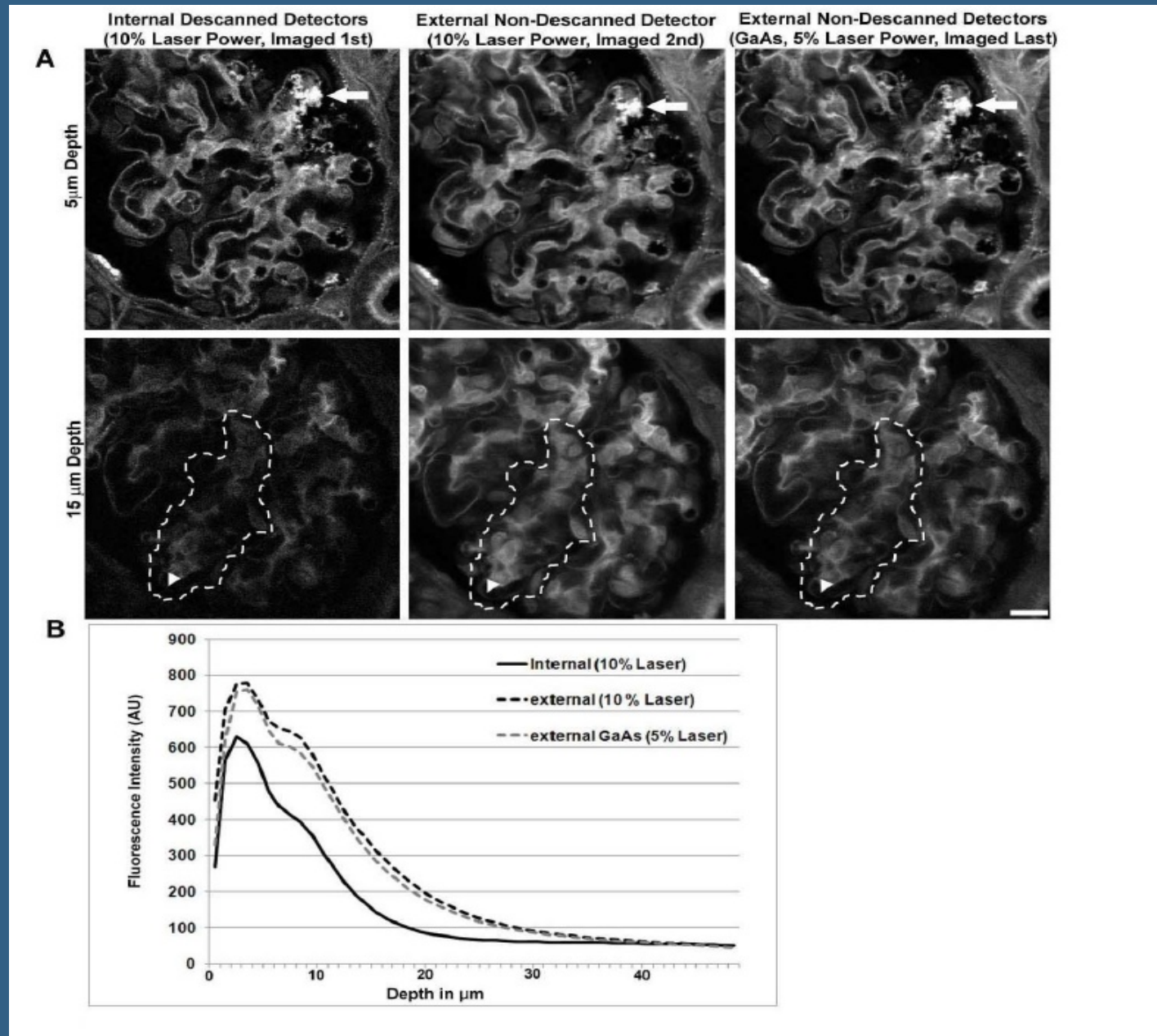


Figure 1

# Capillary Fluorescence by Two Different Techniques are Equivalent

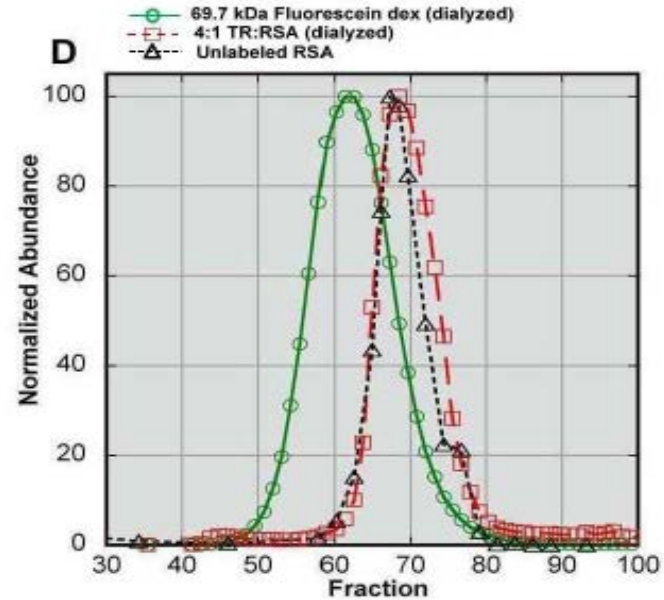
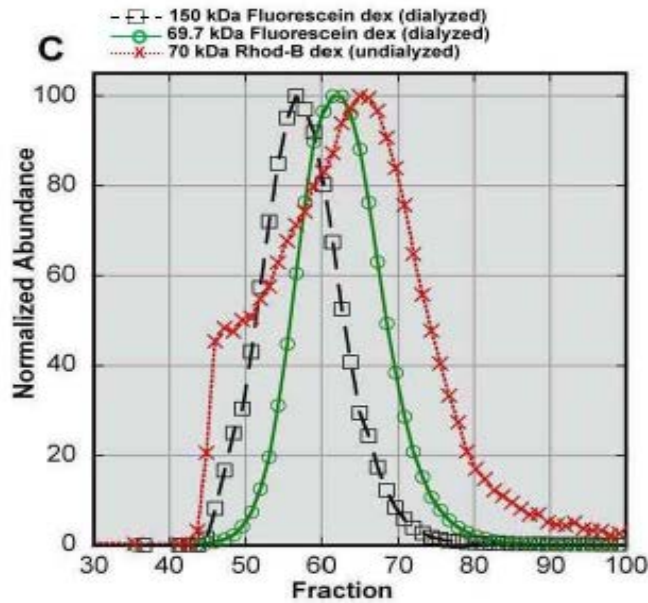
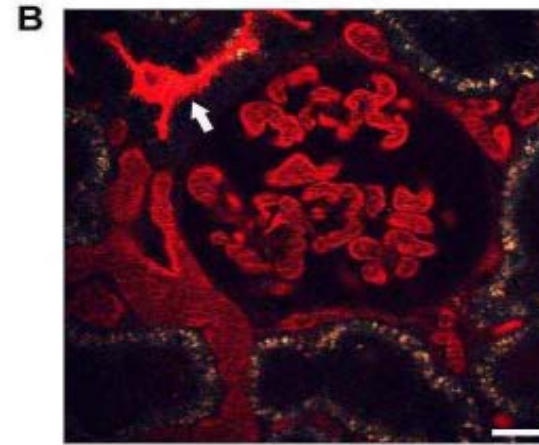
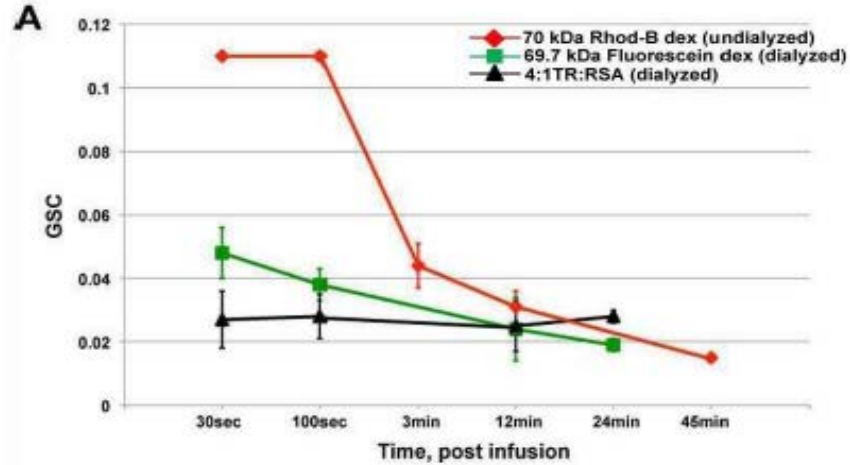


# Laser Detection Devices Vary Greatly in Sensitivity and Resolution



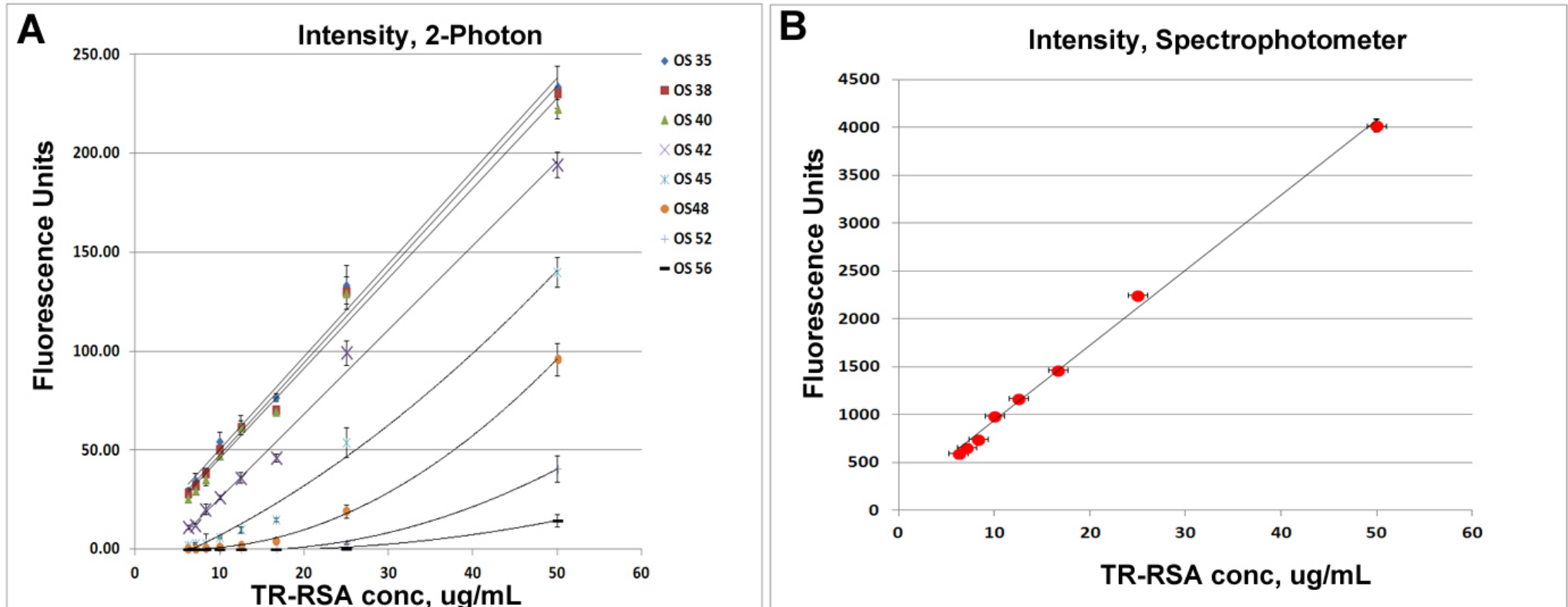


# Dextrans can Lead to Misinterpretation of GSCs



# Setting Background Level Determines Sensitivity

Figure 2

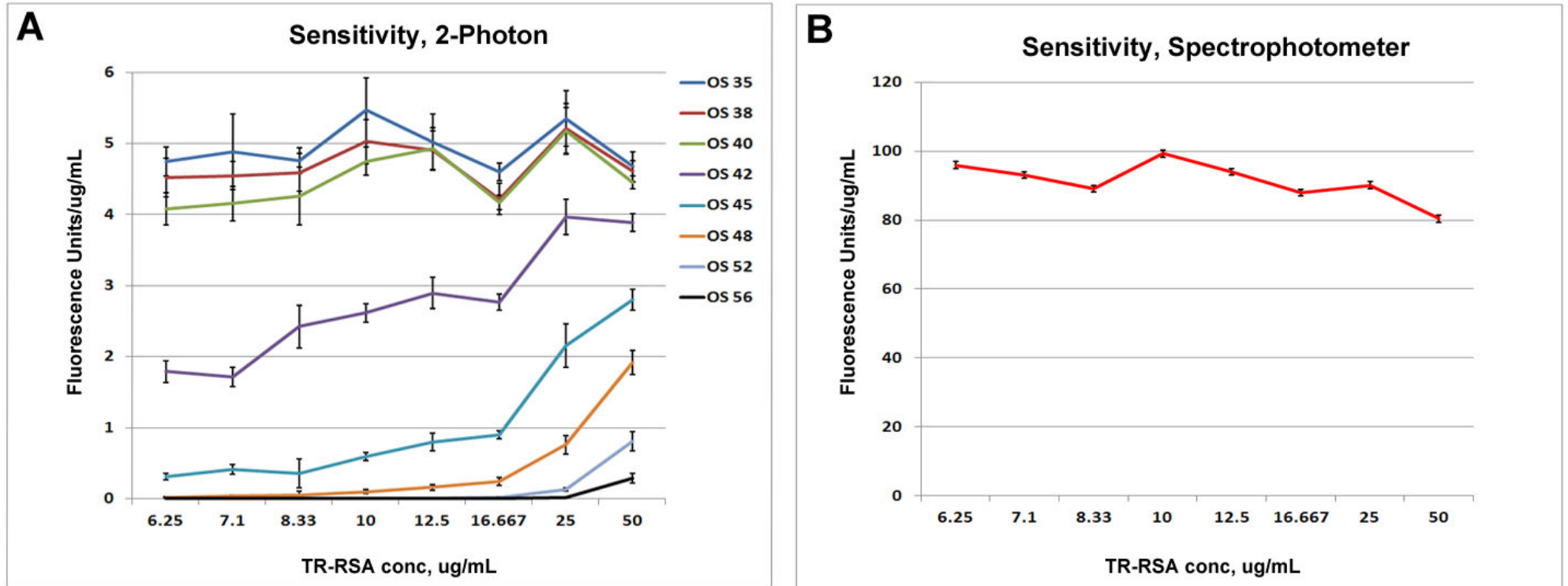


Sandoval et.al. Intravital 2013

*In vitro* analysis of effect of changing the background setting

# Setting Background Level Determines Sensitivity

Figure 4

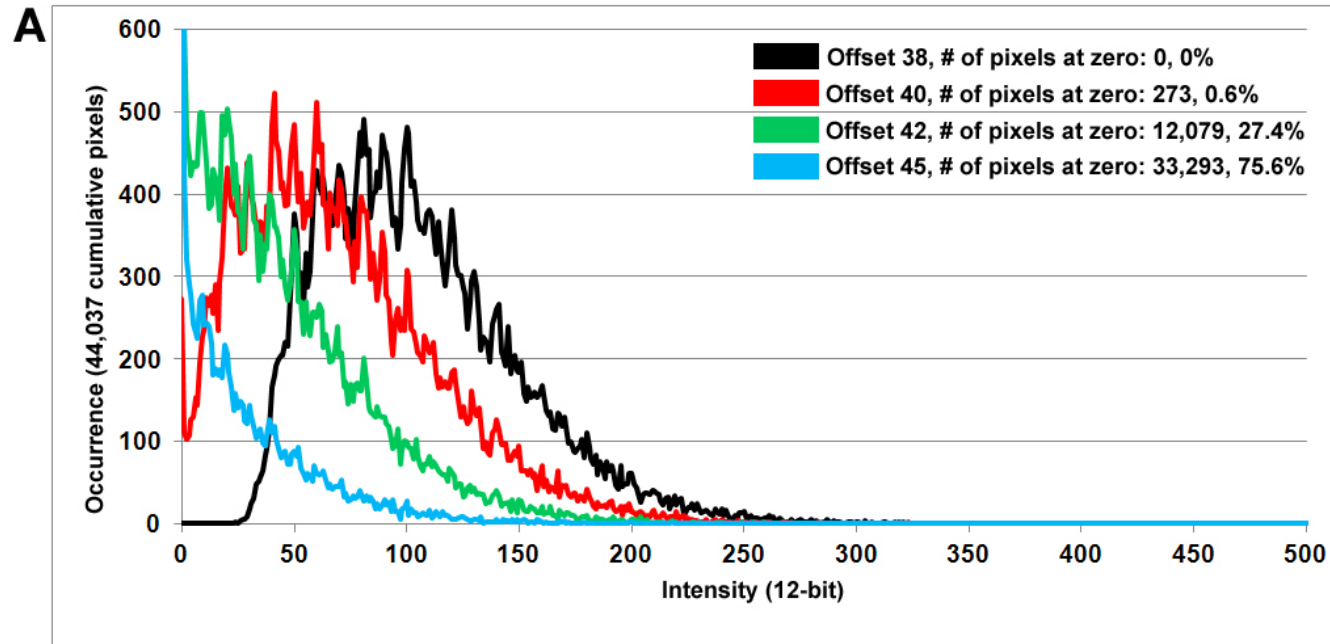


Sandoval et.al. Intravital 2013

*In vitro* analysis of fluorescence per unit TR-RSA at different background levels

# Setting Background Level Determines Sensitivity

Figure 3

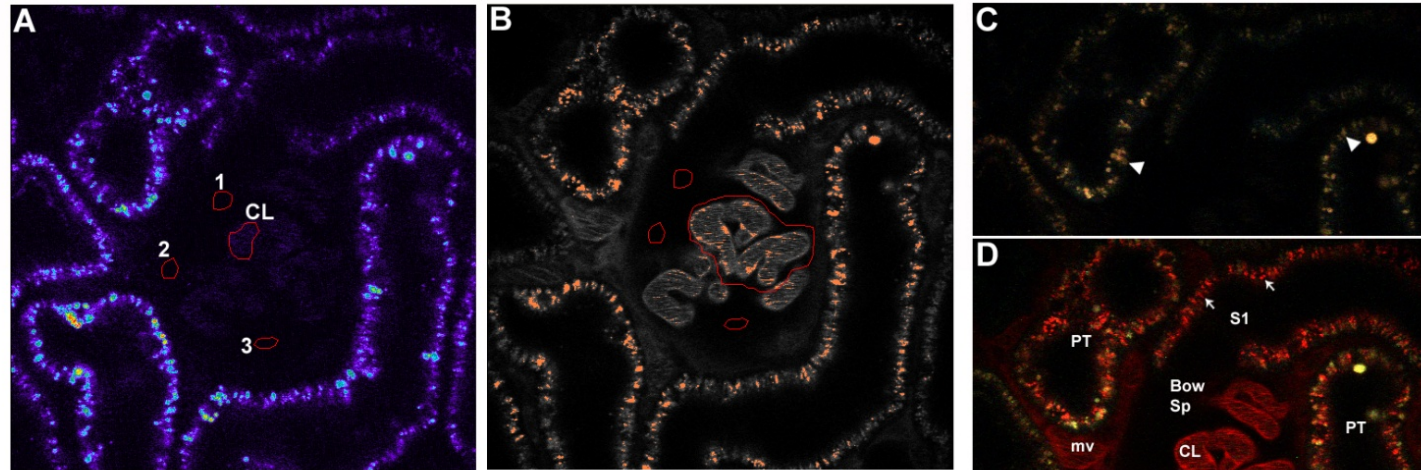


**B**

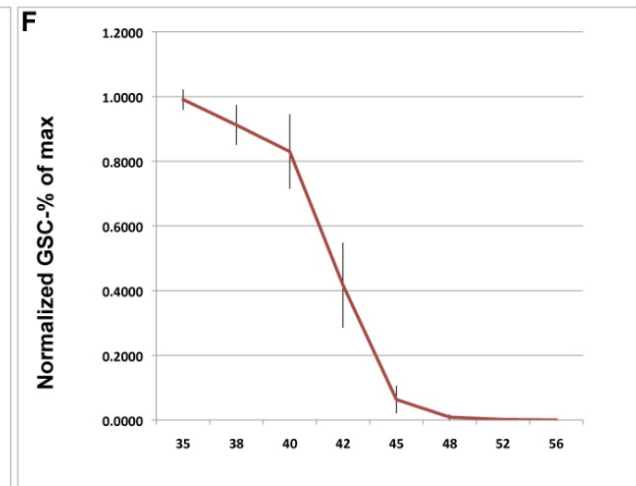
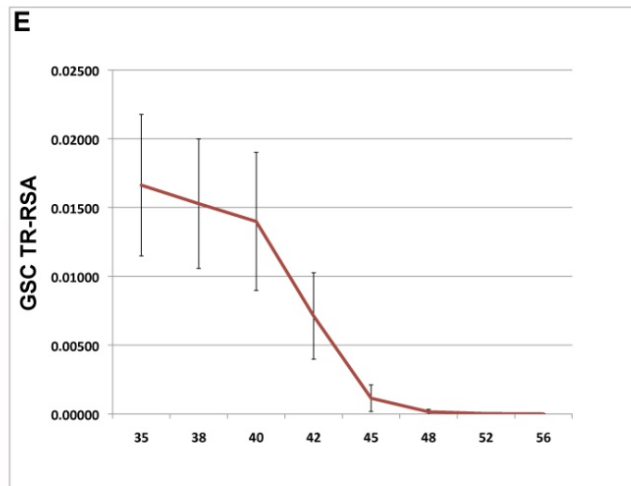
TR Albumin Conc	35	38	40	42	45	48	52	56
50 ug/mL	225.2	220.3	217.3	186.9	135.0	84.7	31.6	10.6
25 ug/mL	120.4	117.3	118.5	90.7	43.2	15.2	2.3	0.3
16.7 ug/mL	73.7	71.8	70.0	44.9	14.7	3.2	0.2	0.1
12.5 ug/mL	57.2	56.5	56.0	32.9	8.2	1.4	0.0	0.0
10 ug/mL	50.4	47.8	46.5	25.7	5.5	0.8	0.0	0.0
8.3 ug/mL	37.9	37.5	36.8	17.4	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
7.1 ug/mL	30.4	30.3	29.0	12.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
6.3 ug/mL	30.9	30.5	27.5	12.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0

# Setting Background Level Determines Sensitivity In vivo

Figure 6



$$\text{GSC} = \frac{\text{BowSp Int (Raw ave R1, R2, R3)} - (\text{Bkg ave R1, R2, R3})}{\text{CapLoop Int (Thresholded Plasma Int Post Infusion)} - (\text{CapLoop Int Background})}$$

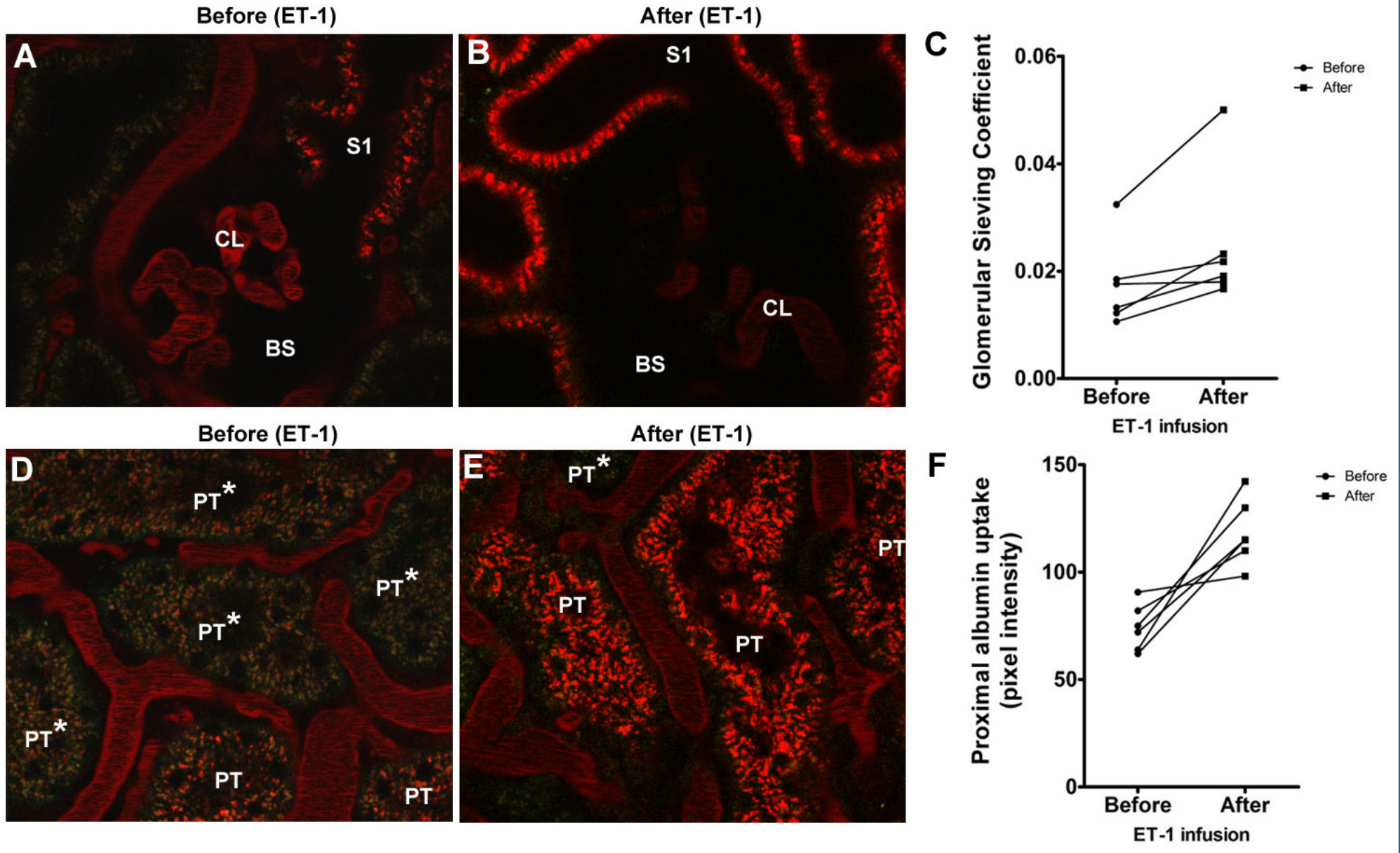


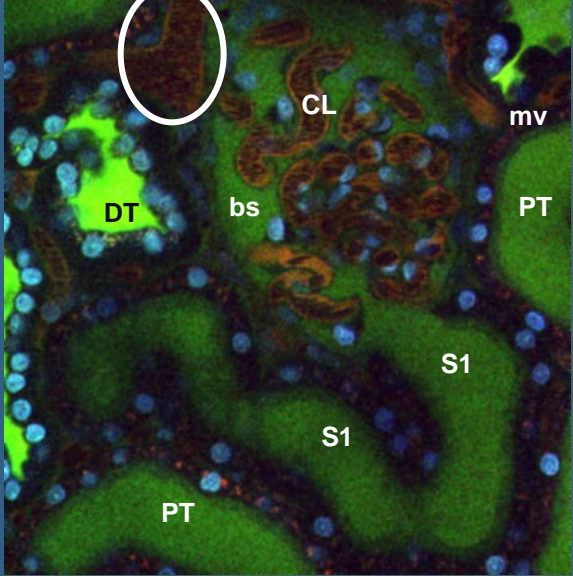
# Working Hypothesis

Both glomerular permeability and proximal tubule cell reabsorption play fundamental, physiologic, synergistic, interactive and inducible roles to try and maintain the physiological state and minimize albuminuria.

We further hypothesize that acute or chronic alterations in glomerular albumin permeability or in proximal tubule albumin reclamation can directly affect albuminuria.

# Chronic ET-1 Increases GSC for Albumin without Proteinuria

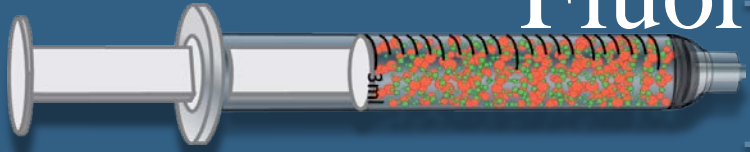




# Quantifying Glomerular Filtration

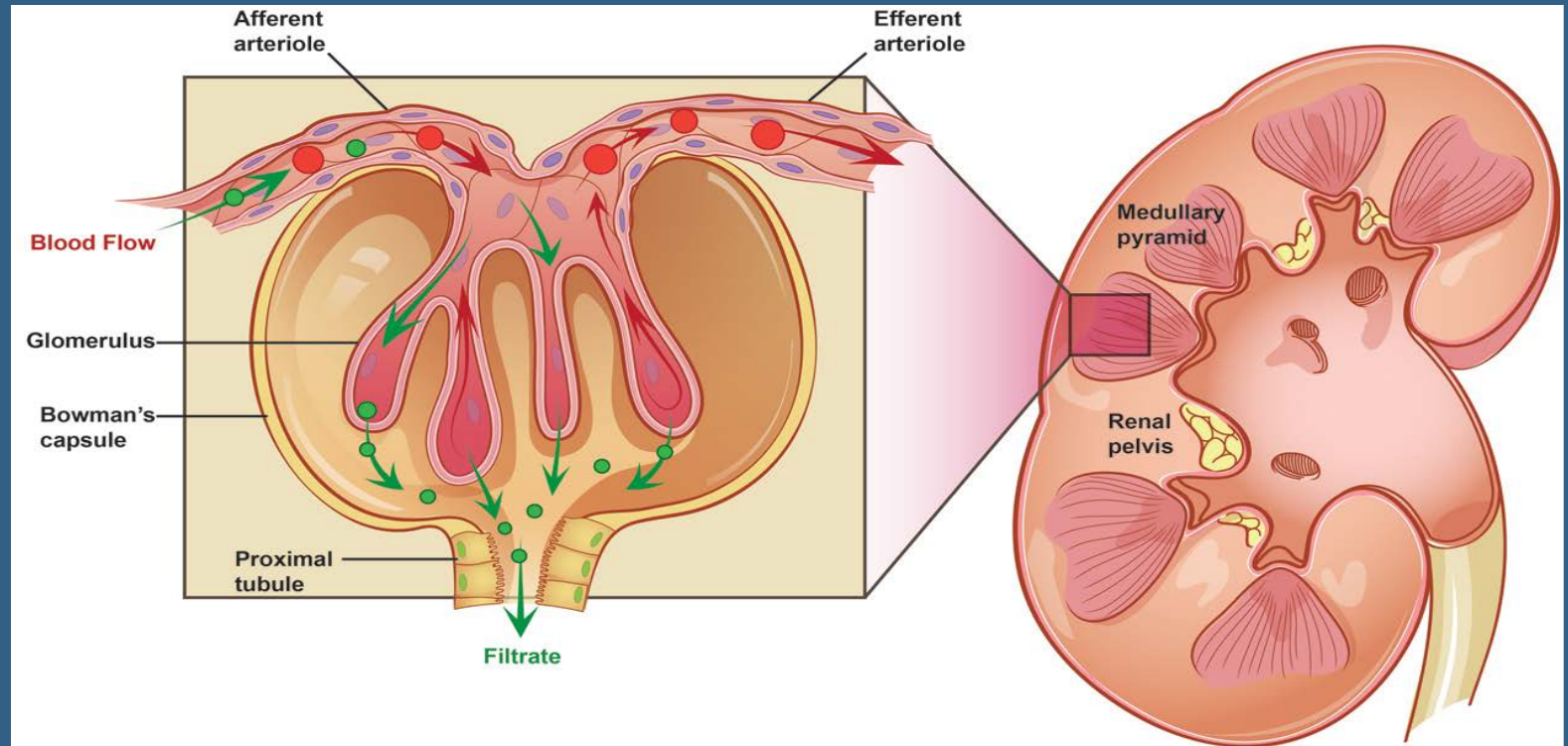


# Clearance of Intravenous Fluorescent Injectate

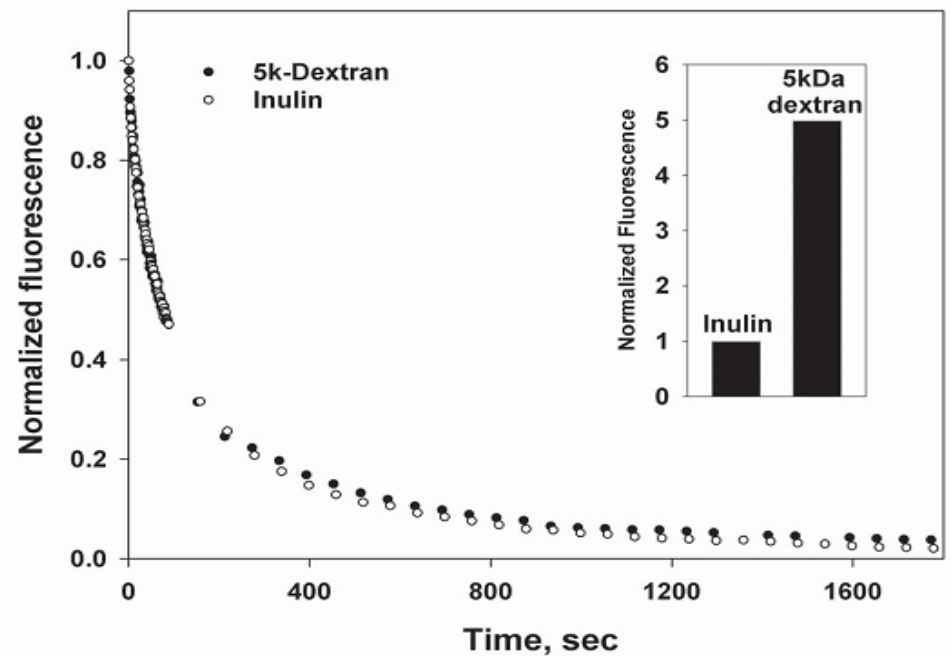
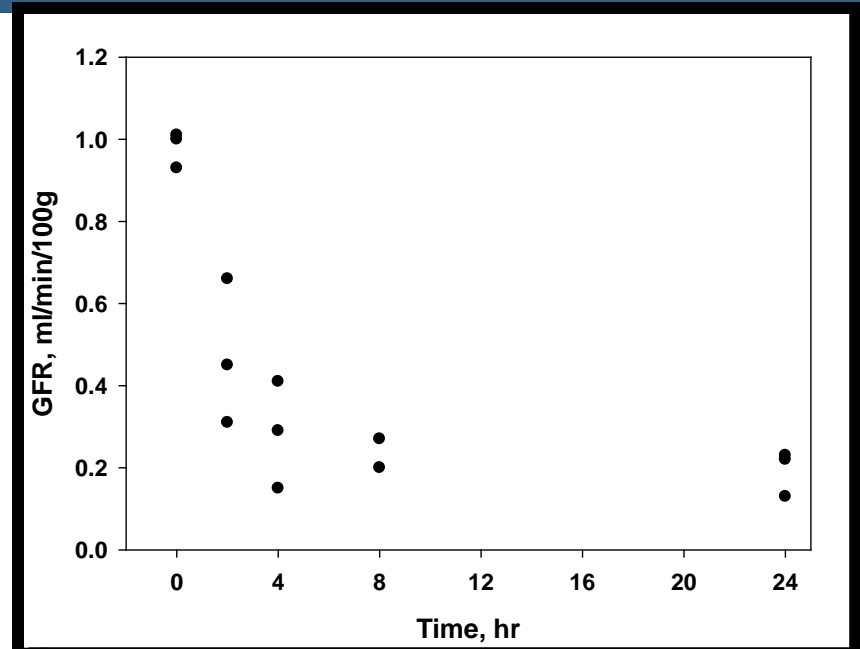
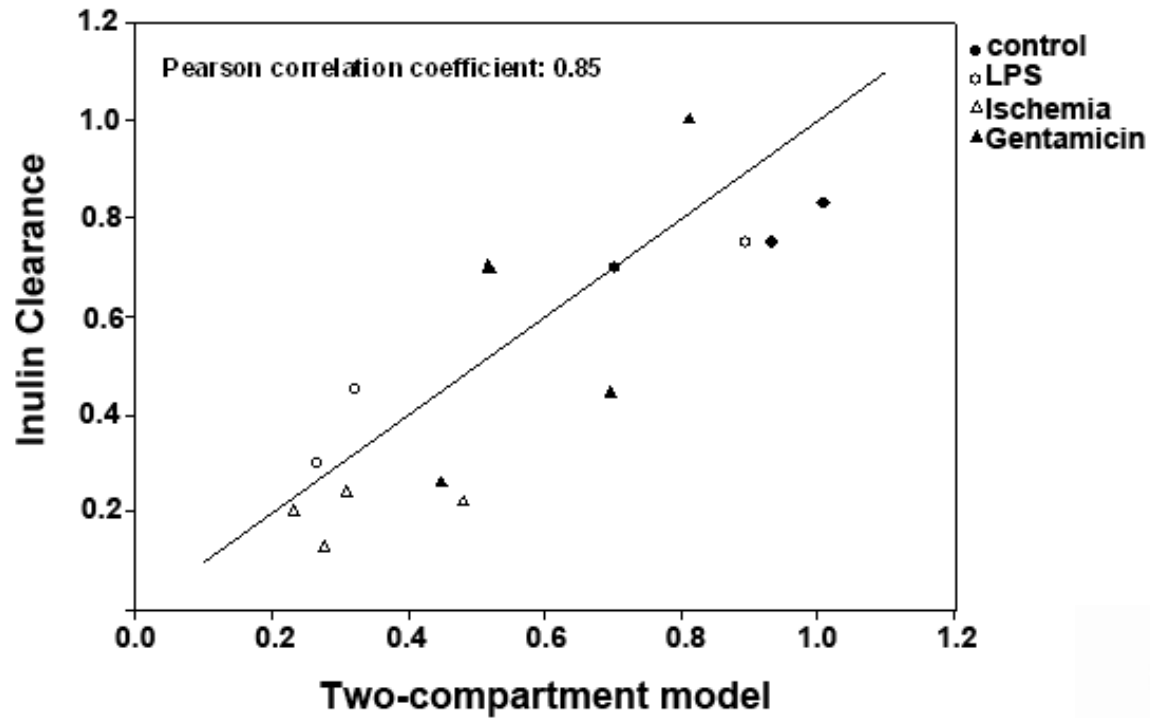


3ml IV injection of large & small fluorescent marker

Small marker  
filtered across  
glomerulus, large  
marker retained  
in vascular space



# Quantifying Glomerular Filtration in Rats



Data Collection Only Required 10-15 minutes per GFR Determination Post Injection.

Advantages of Dextrans

Solubility

None Immunogenic

High labeling efficiency

# "Advancing" to the Dark Side



Academia



Industry

# Converting from a Microscope to Portable Technique

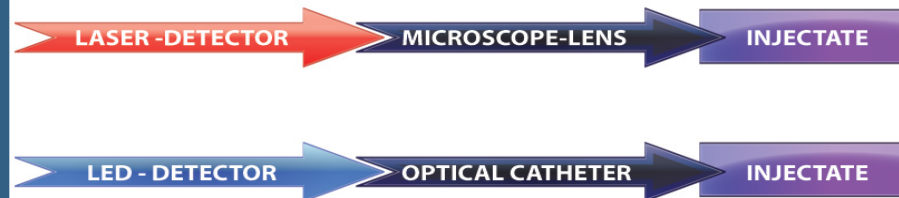
- 1. Fluorescent Markers, No Change form Microscopic Technique**
  - A. Large Dextran for Vascular Volume Measurement**
  - B. Small Free Filterable Dextran for Rate Determination**
- 2. Excitation Generation and Emission Detection Device Needed**
- 3. Optical Probe for Delivery of Excitation Pulse and Recovery of Emission Signal**
- 4. Data Storage and Software Analysis**
- 5. Raising MONEY**

# Commercialization: Bench to Bedside



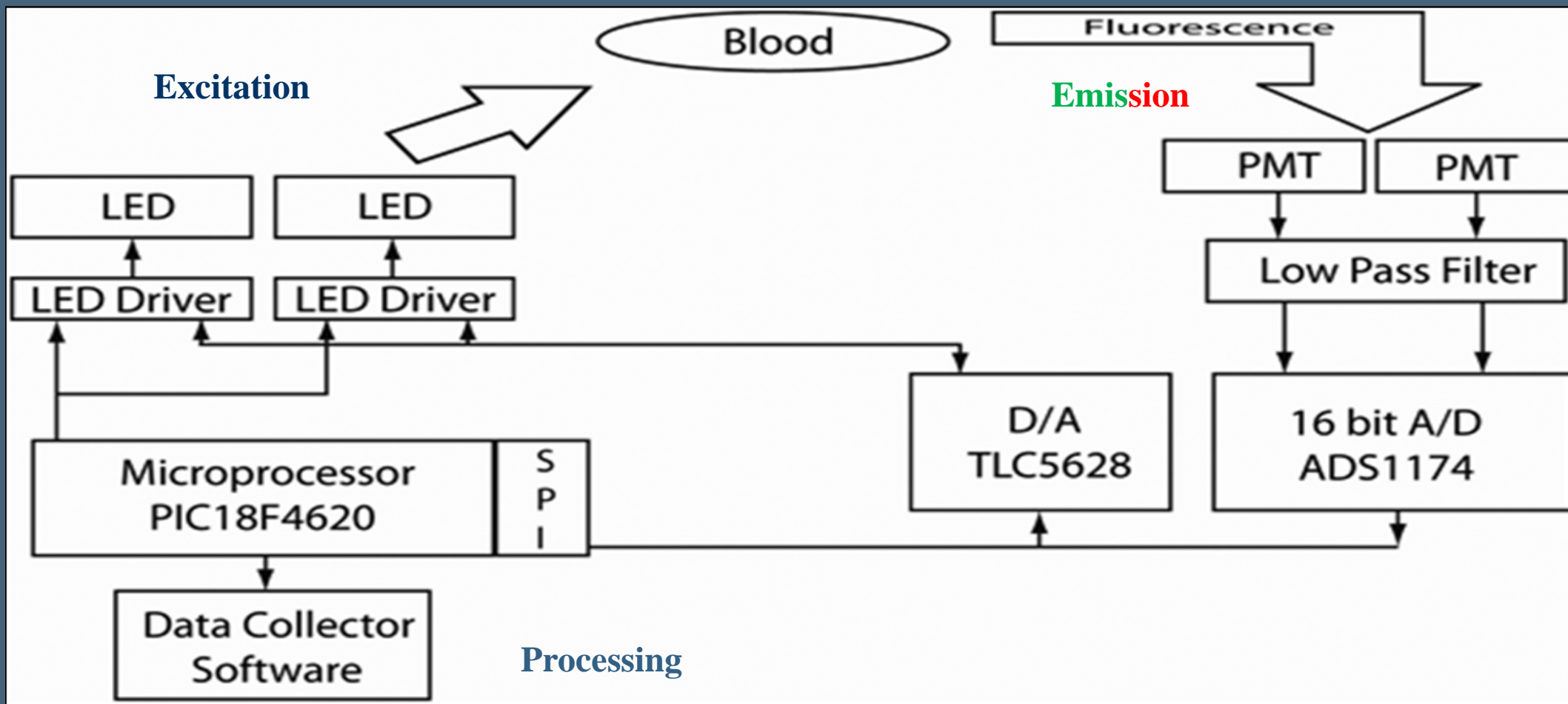
Discovery using expensive 2-photon laser requiring surgery to visualize exteriorized kidney

## Comparison Between the Microscope Technique vs. the Portable Technique



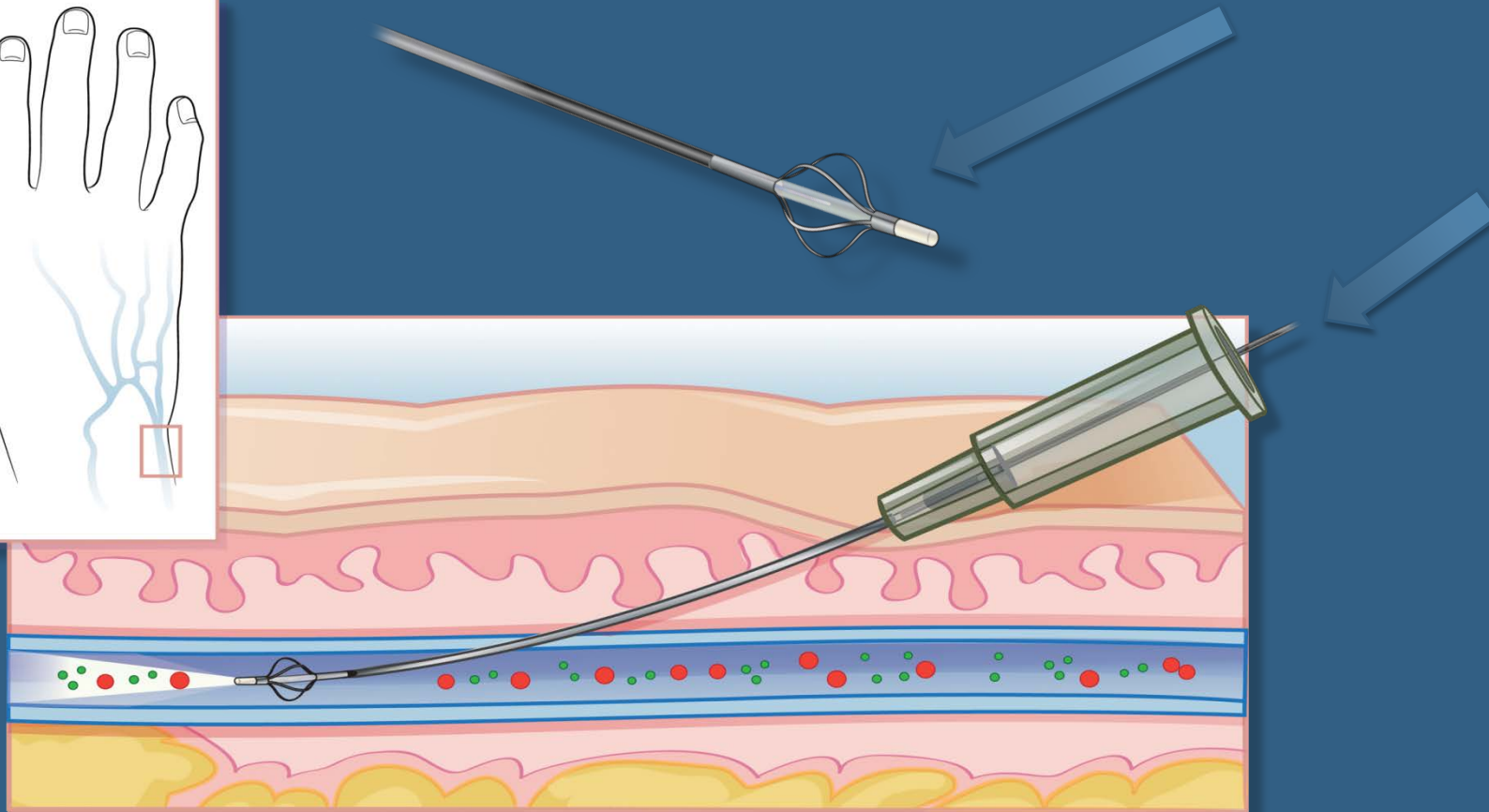
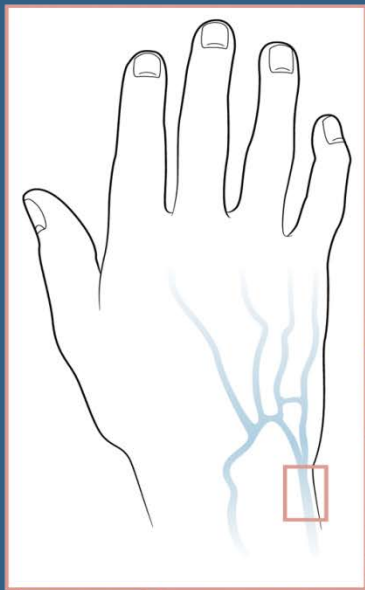
Inexpensive, portable LED-based device using fiber optic introduced through standard 18g catheter to read markers



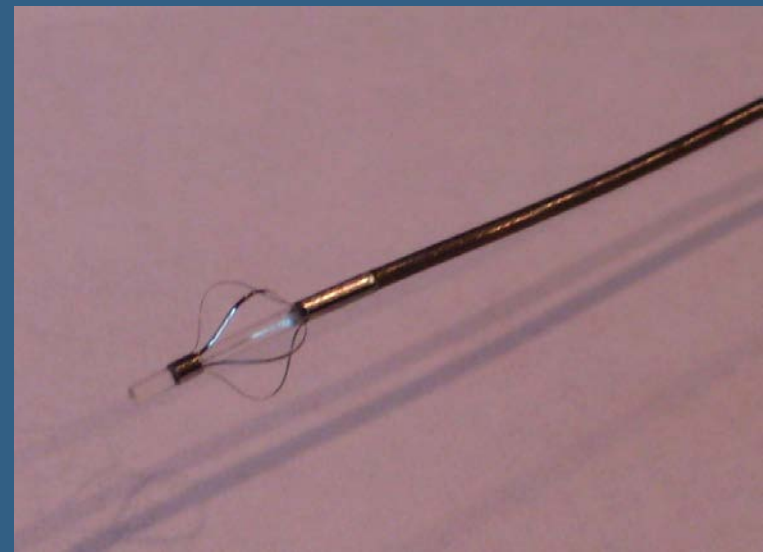


# Measuring Fluorescence Through 18g Catheter

Self Centering Fiber Optic Inserted Through 18g Peripheral Catheter

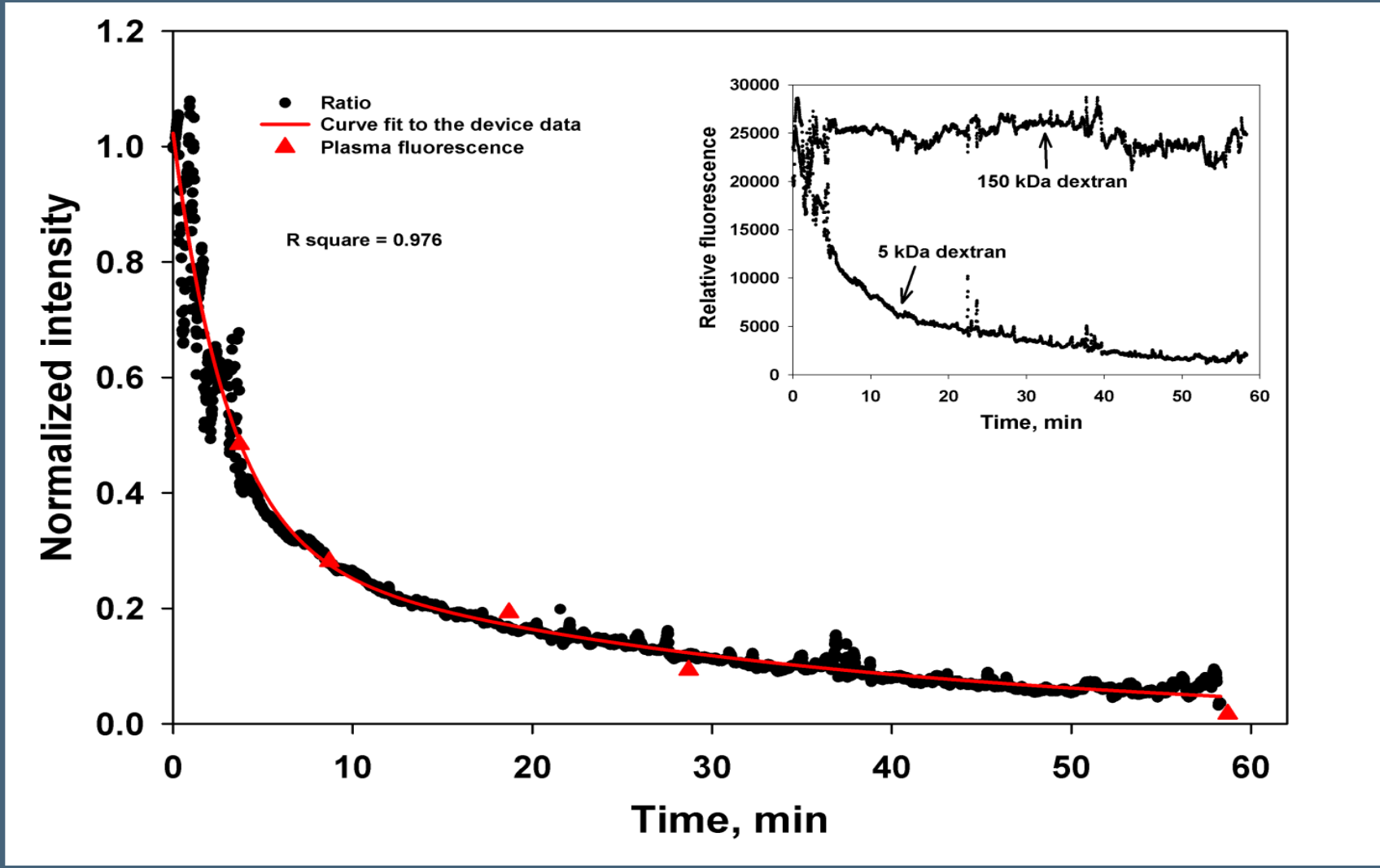


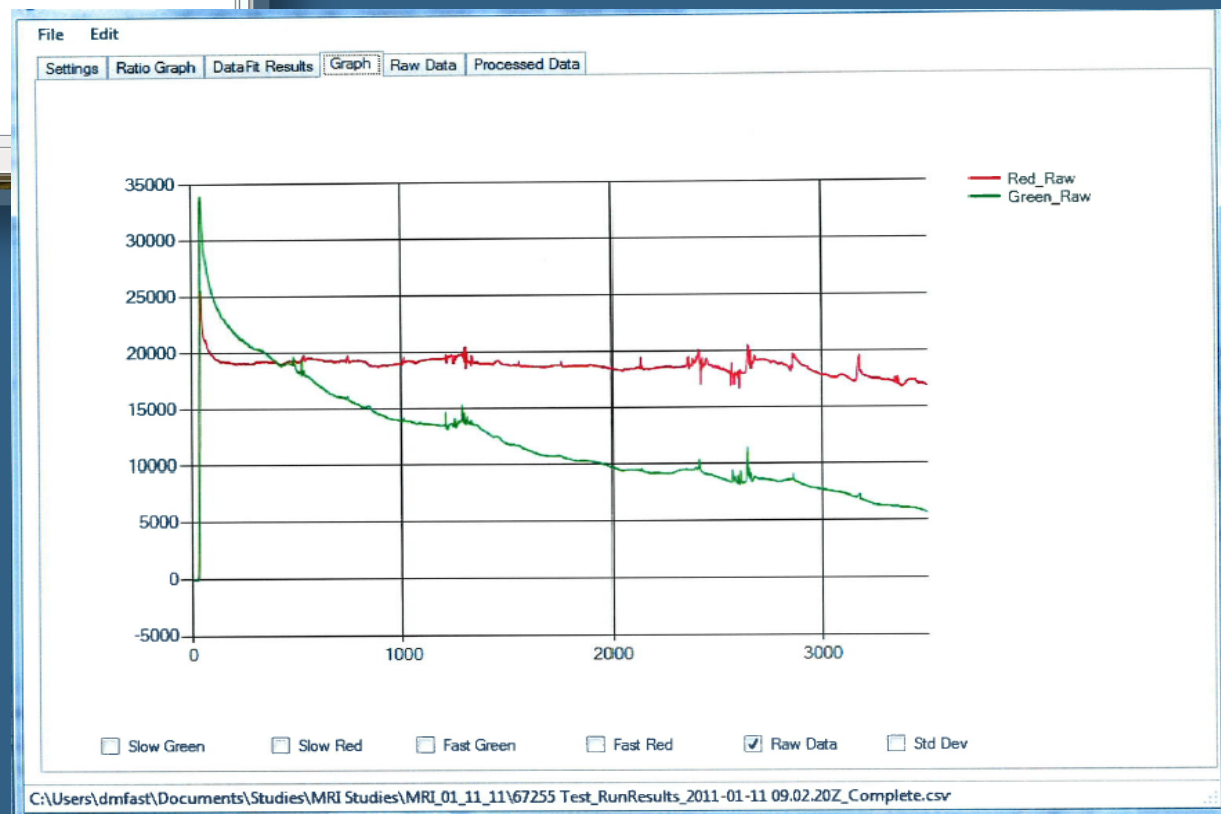
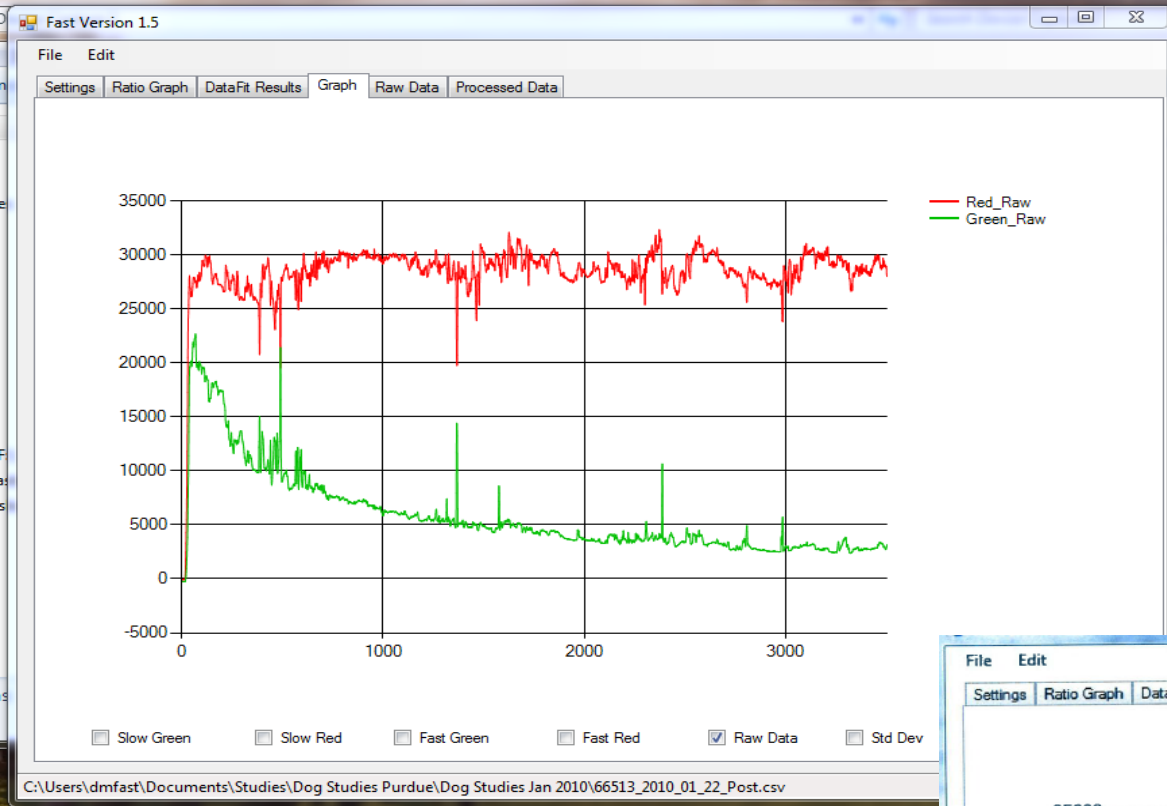
# FAST Clinical GFR Technique

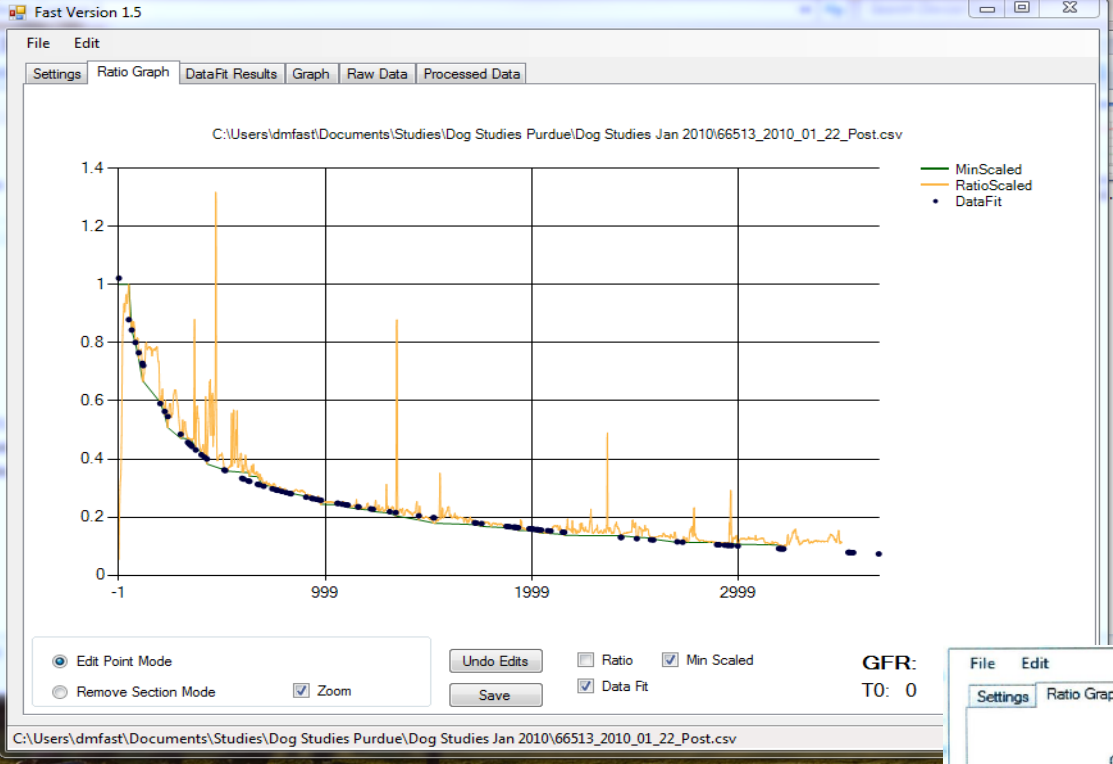




# GFR Determination in Dogs Via A Peripheral Vein







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

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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

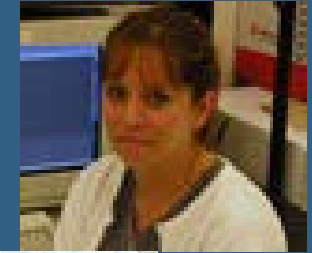
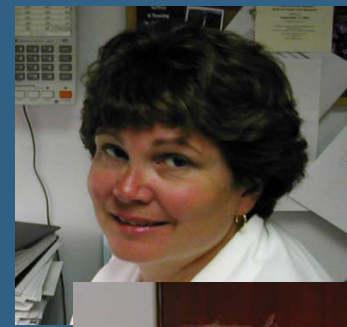
- Fluorescence decay over time

Cell toxicity

- Cell injury in necrosis, apoptosis
- Surface membrane/blebbing
- Mitochondrial function

Glomerular filtration rate determination

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IUSM Cellular & Integrative Physiology  
Mouhamad Alloosh  
Michael S Sturek