

FLi
France Life Imaging

Workshop

« Avancées récentes en analyse d'images médicales multi-modales »

22-23 mars 2018 Orsay (France)

Workshop WP4

« Intérêt de l'analyse des imageries in vivo et post mortem du cerveau en recherche préclinique »

Thierry DELZESCAUX

Molecular imaging research center (MIRcen)
UMR CNRS-CEA 9199

Institut François Jacob, CEA, Fontenay-aux-Roses, France








Thierry.Delzescaux@cea.fr

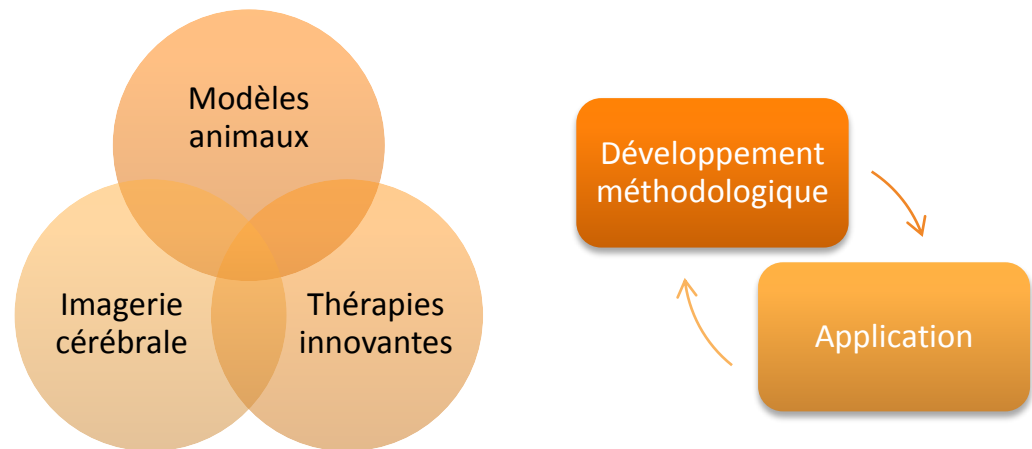


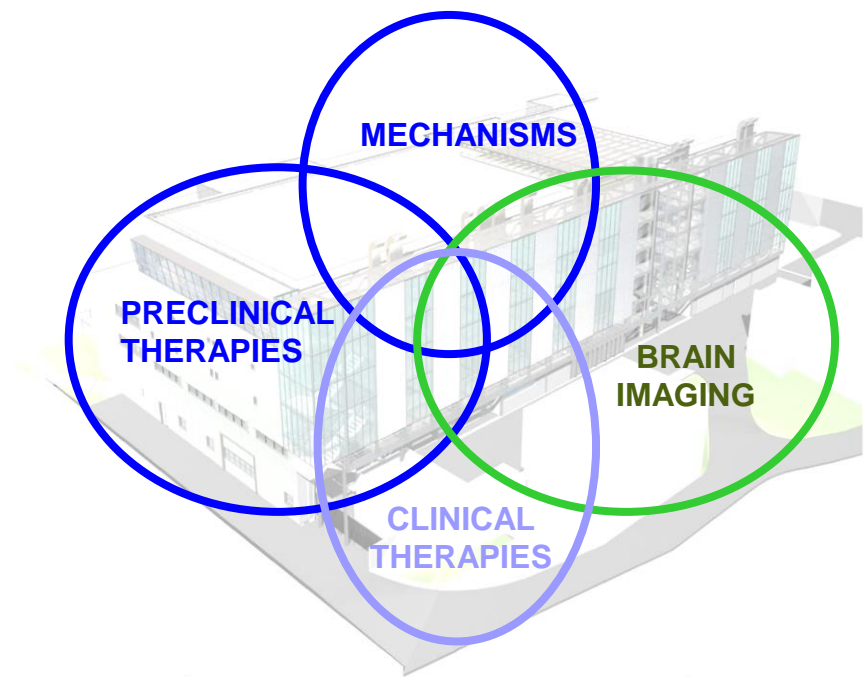
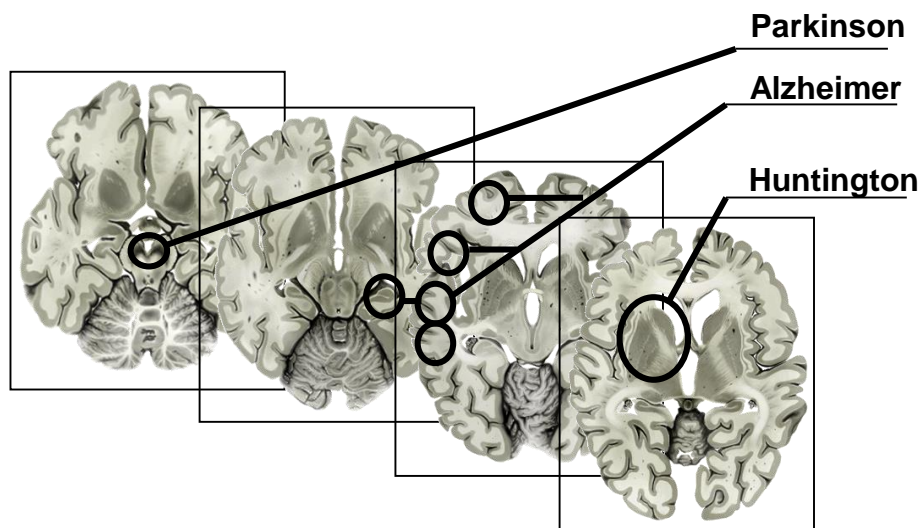
Laboratoire des Maladies Neurodégénératives



Une plateforme dédiée à la recherche translationnelle

-  Hébergement et Comportement
-  Analyses Biologiques
-  Laboratoires L2/L3
-  Histologie
-  Microscopie
-  Imagerie TEP
-  Imagerie et Spectroscopie RMN

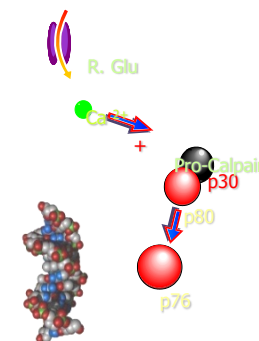
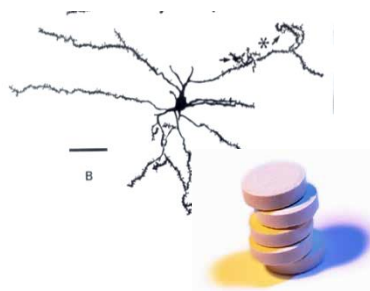




→ Medical and socio-economic impact

→ **Challenges:**

- Mechanisms
- Therapies
- Brain Imaging



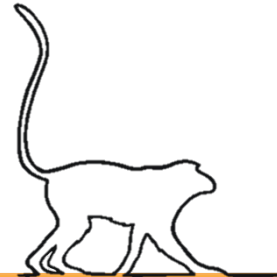
« From bench to bedside »



Cellules



Rongeurs



Primates Non-Humains



Homme

Similarité avec l'Homme

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-

+

Durée d'étude

Jours

Mois

Mois/Années

Années

Nombres de sujets

++++

> 10

< 10

> 100

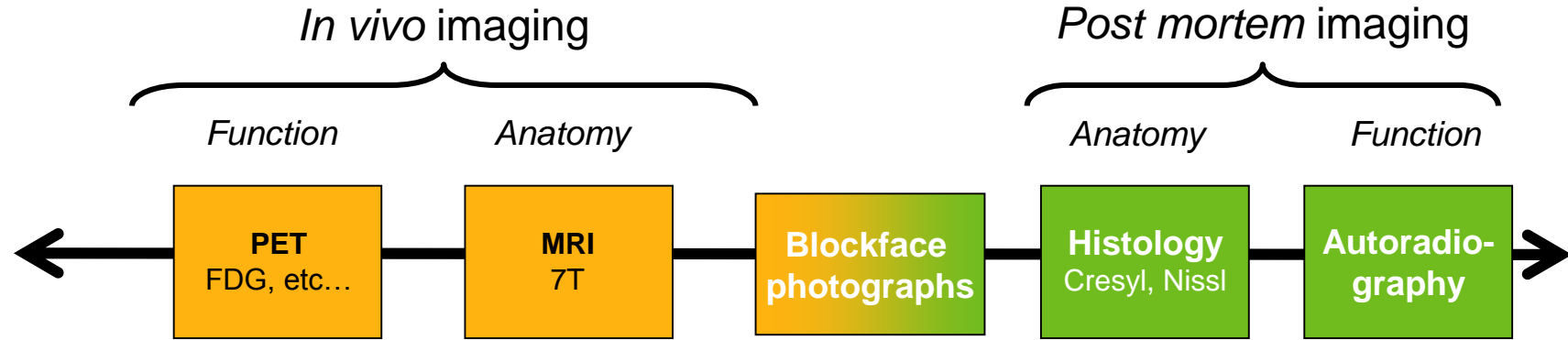
Coût

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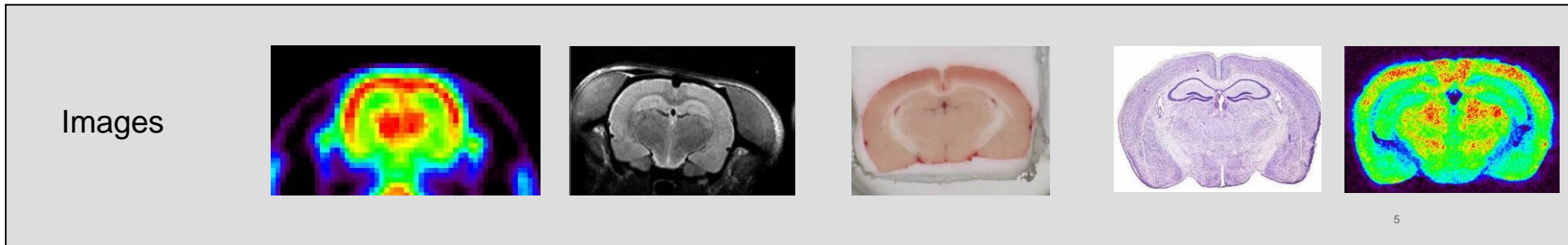
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Cerebral imaging in rodents. MIRCen facilities

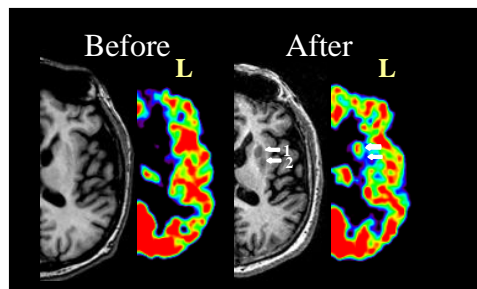
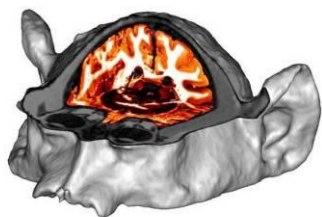


Dimension	3D	3D	3D/2D	2D	2D
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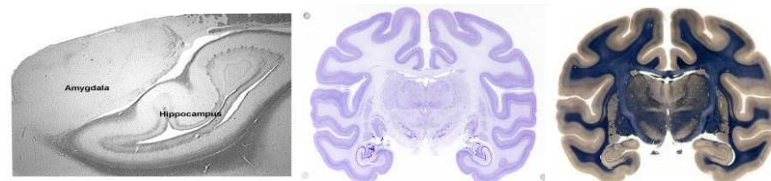


Advantages / Disadvantages

In vivo imaging



Post mortem imaging



+

- ✓ Longitudinal studies
- ✓ 3D imaging
- ✓ Fast acquisition time

-

- ✓ Technical limitations
- ✓ Difficult to use
- ✓ Recent
- ✓ High cost

+

- ✓ High spatial resolution
- ✓ Easy to use
- ✓ Low cost
- ✓ Variety of stainings

-

- ✓ Single observation
- ✓ 2D imaging
- ✓ Tedious

Complementary

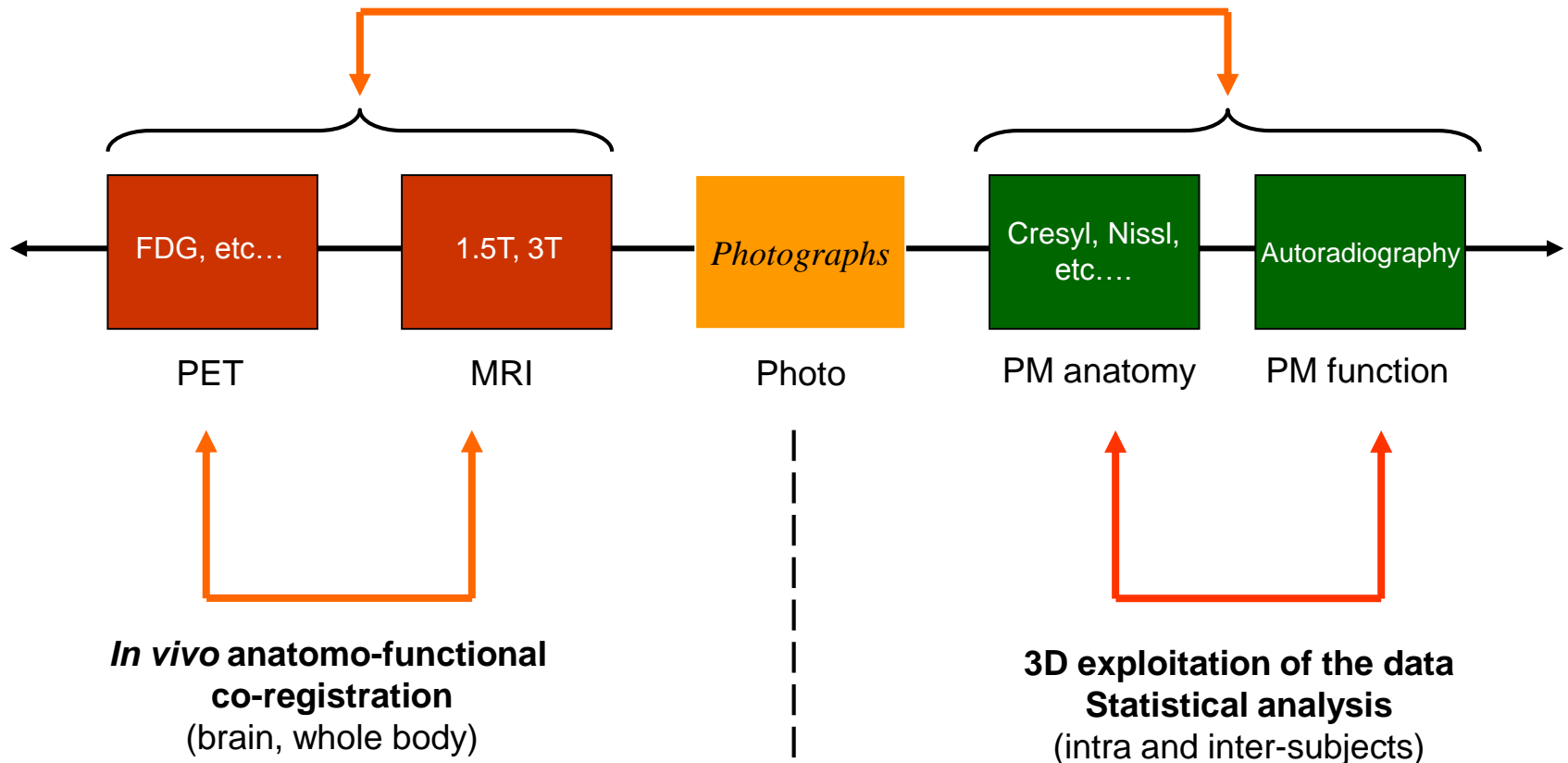
Background: research / applications

Merging of information acquired *in vivo* and *post mortem*:

- at microscopic and macroscopic level,
- anatomy and function.

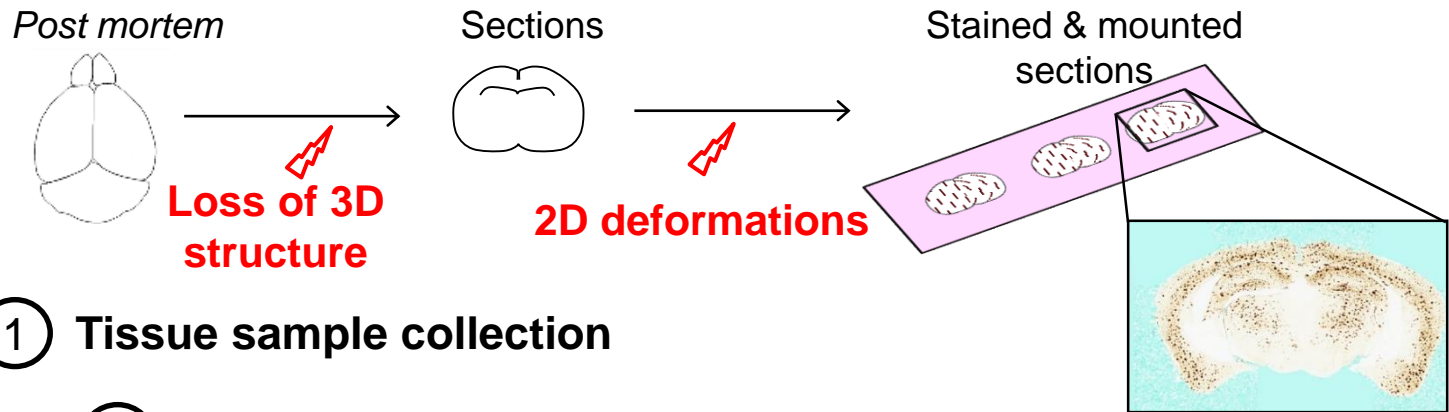
Quantitative validation of PET (instrumentation)

Evaluation of PET abilities (follow-up)

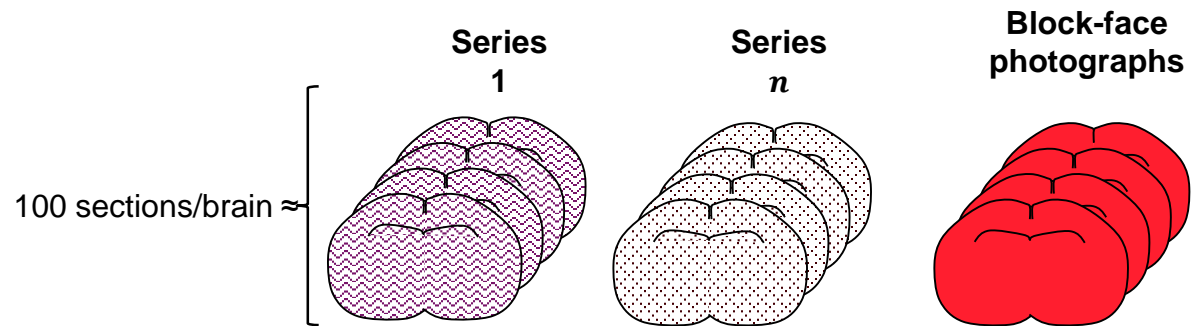
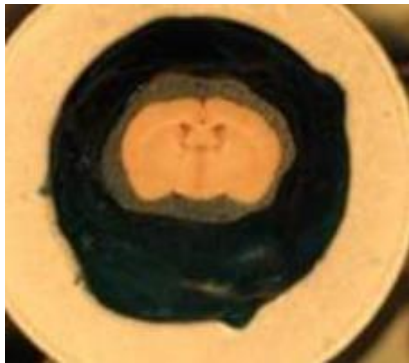


3-D *post mortem* reconstruction

Serial histology processing



- ① Tissue sample collection
- ② Tissue sectioning and block-face photography
- ③ Serial section staining
- ④ Tissue section imaging

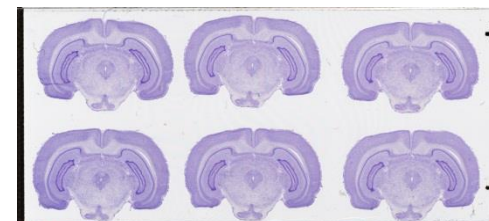
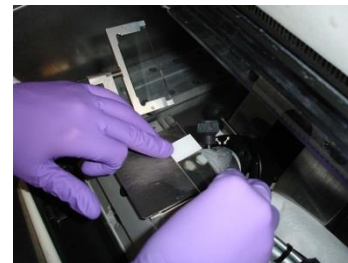
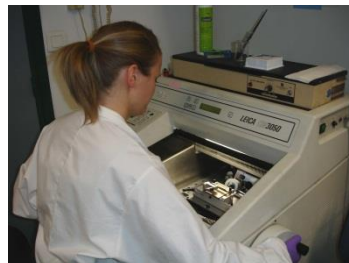
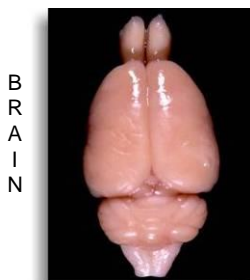


3D photographic modality

Cryostat

Cutting process

Histological staining

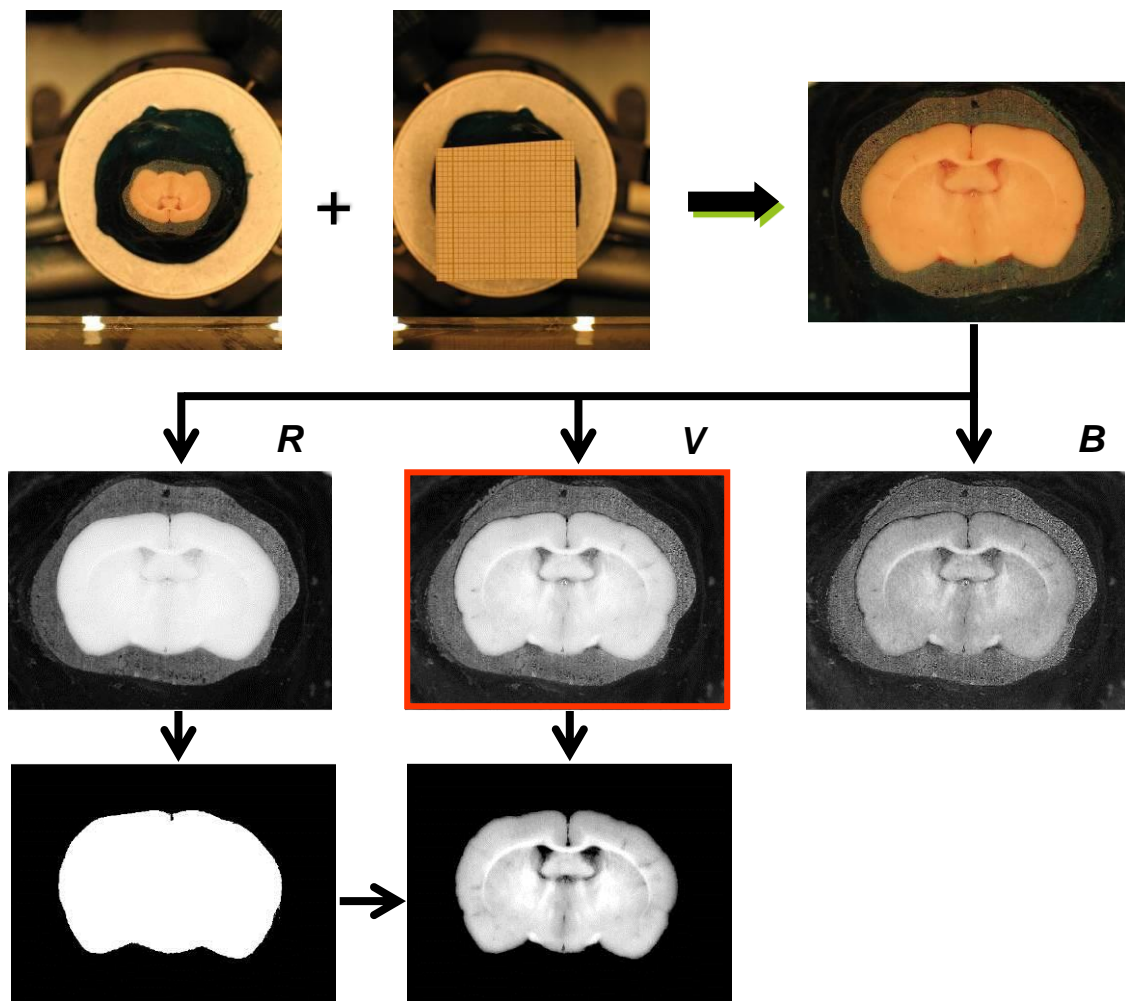


"Banana effect"



First prototype developed

3D photographic modality



3-D photographic volume

Coronal view

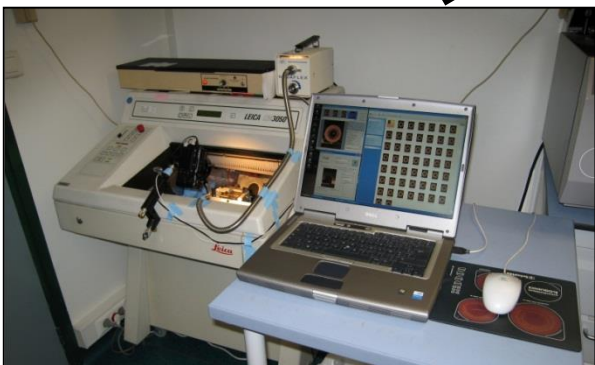
Axial view

Sagittal view

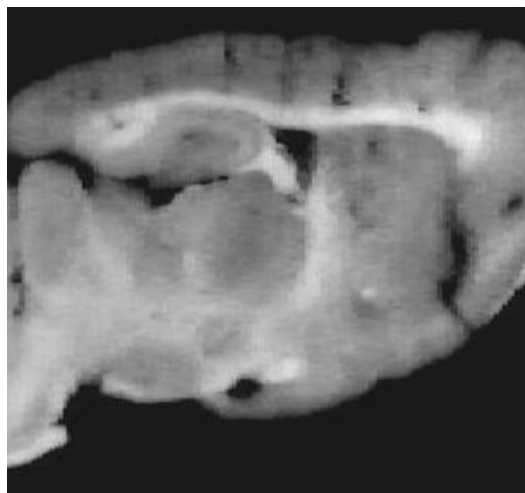
3D

3D photographic modality

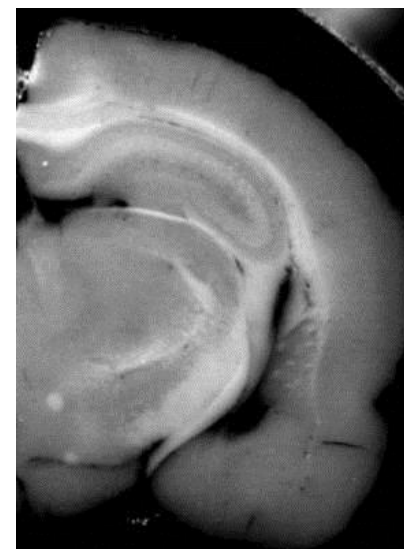
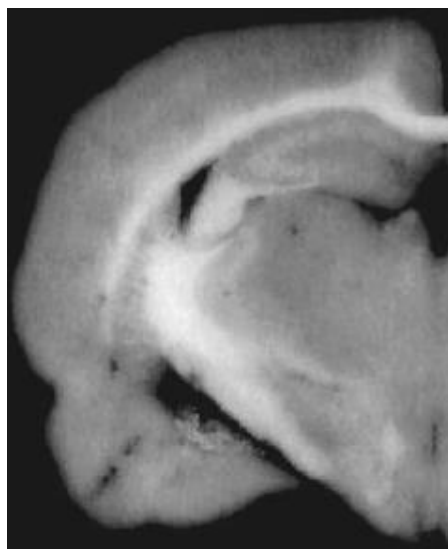
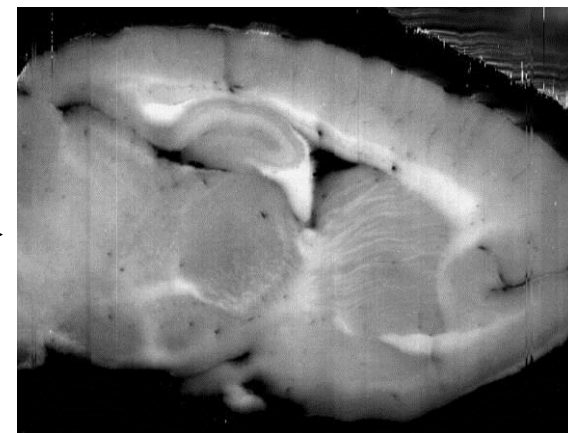
Setup



Photographs

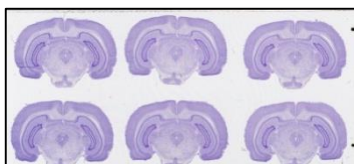


New prototype:
Improved performances



Tissue section digitization

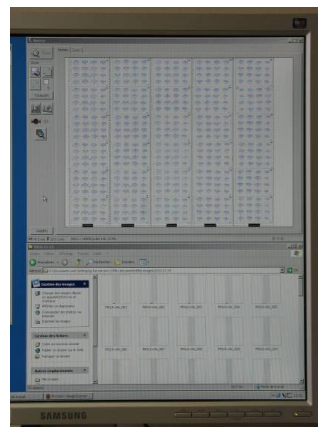
□ Optimized acquisition of the data



Histological staining

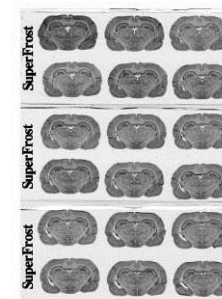


Flatbed scanner



A

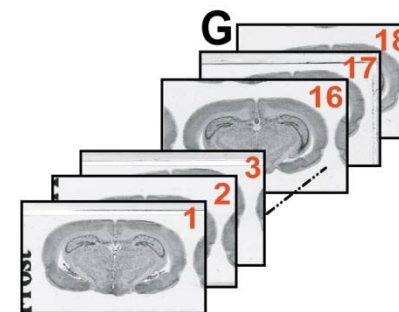
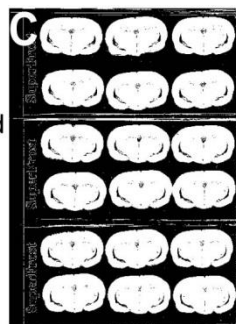
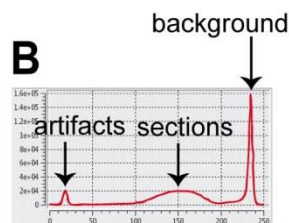
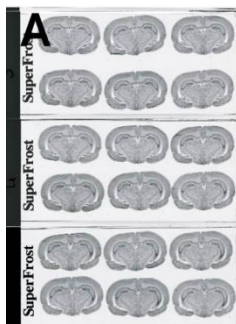
Anatomical information



Histological stained sections
(cresyl violet)

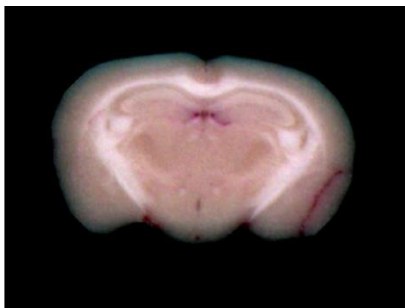
“Column” acquisition
Several dozens of sections
can be digitized at once

□ Automated extraction and stacking of the sections



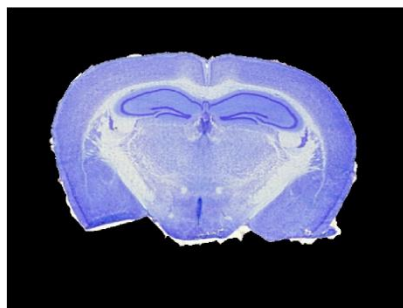
Boussicault *et al.*, JCBFM, 2014

Photograph

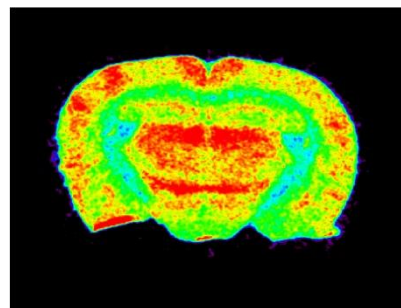


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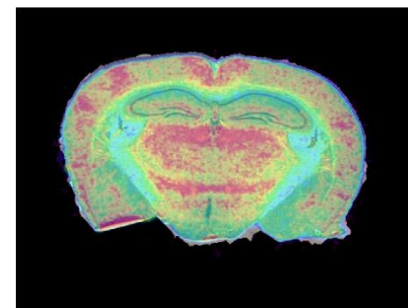
Cresyl violet



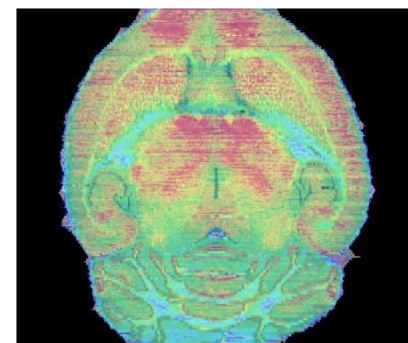
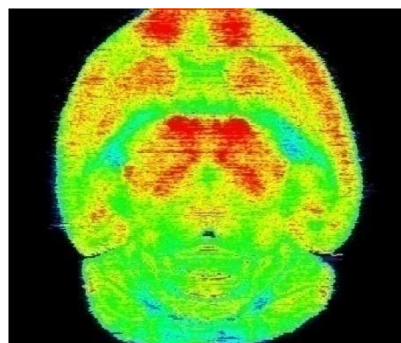
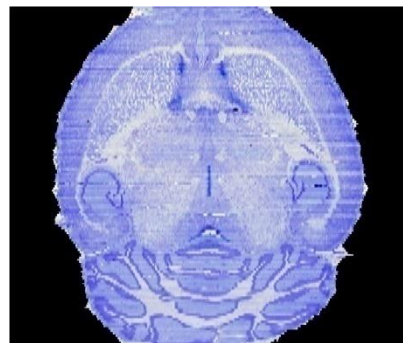
Autoradiography



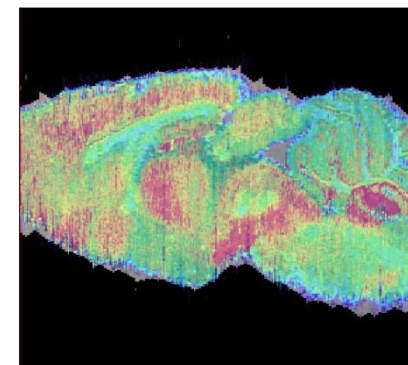
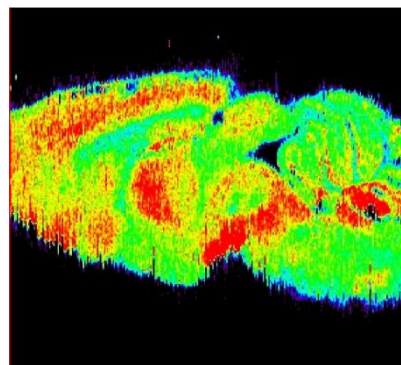
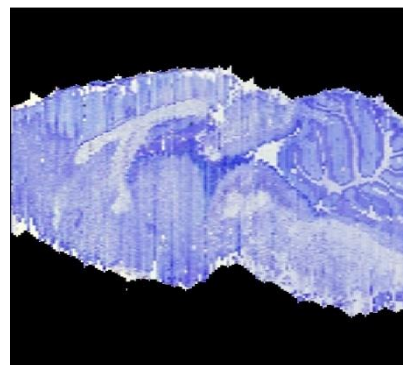
Fusion: cresyl / autoradio



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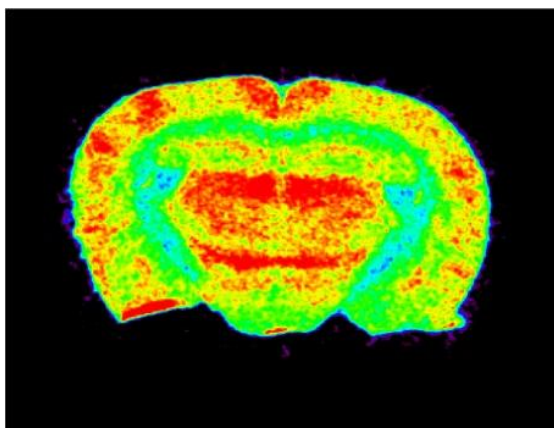
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Applications in Alzheimer's disease

- 1) Metabolism changes
- 2) Amyloid load assessment
- 3) *In vivo* / *post mortem* co-registration
- 4) Future research

1) Metabolism changes



1) Metabolism changes in Alzheimer's disease

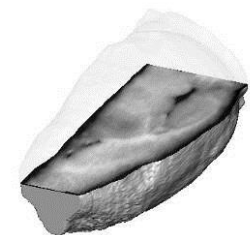
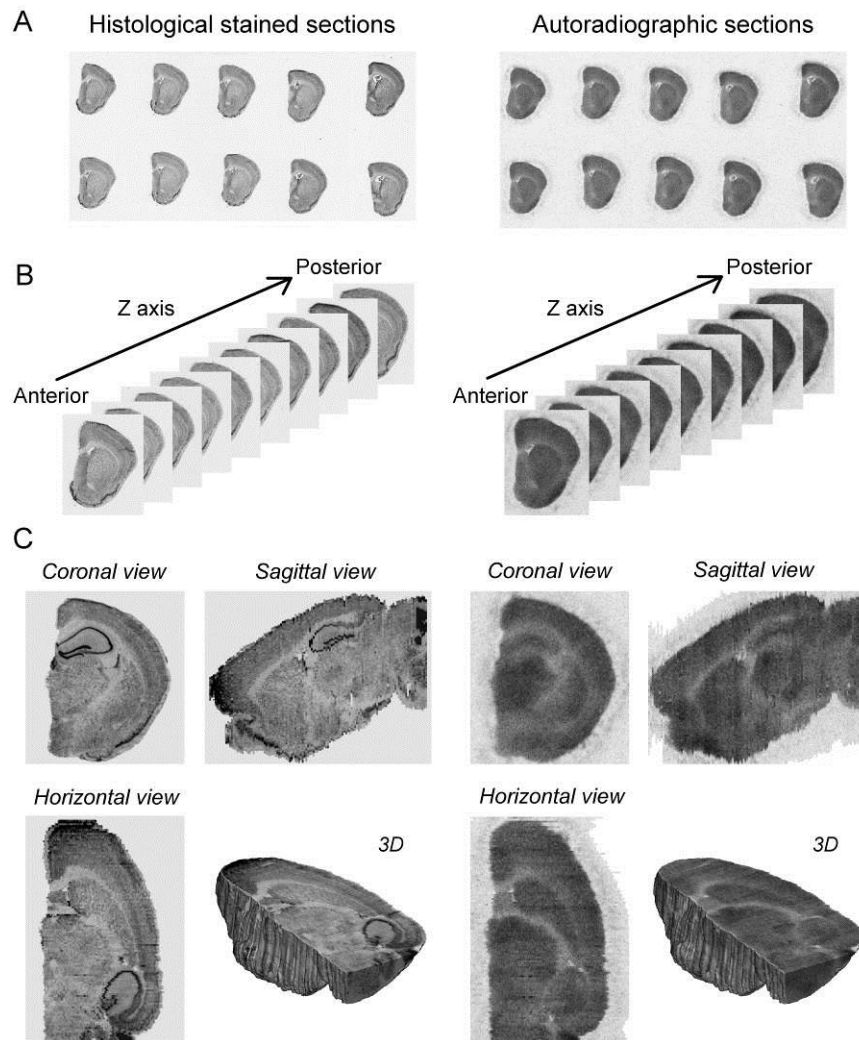
• **Material:**

- APP-PS1 (n=3),
- PS1 control (n=4).

Hemibrain studied

• **Reconstruction strategy:**

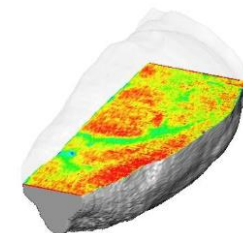
- Use of reference volume,
- Multimodality
- 3-D consistency,
- Photography : reconstruction + spatial normalisation.



Photographic volume



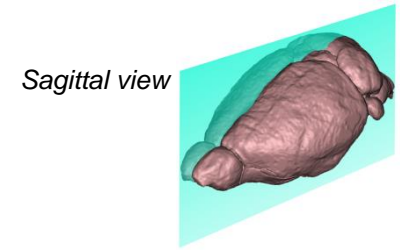
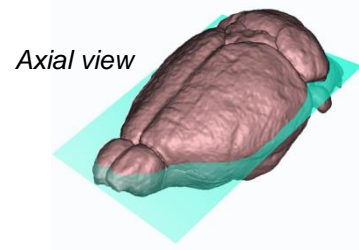
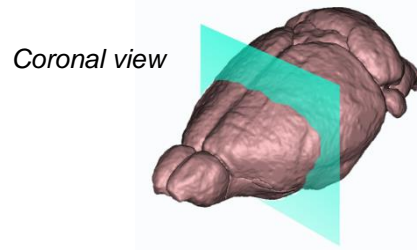
Histological volume



Autoradiographical volume

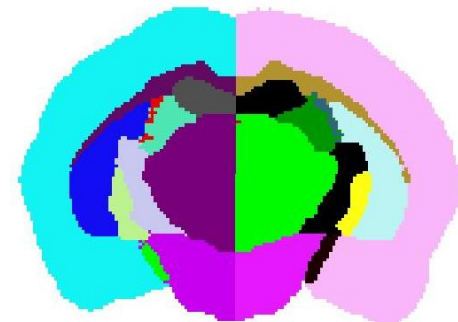
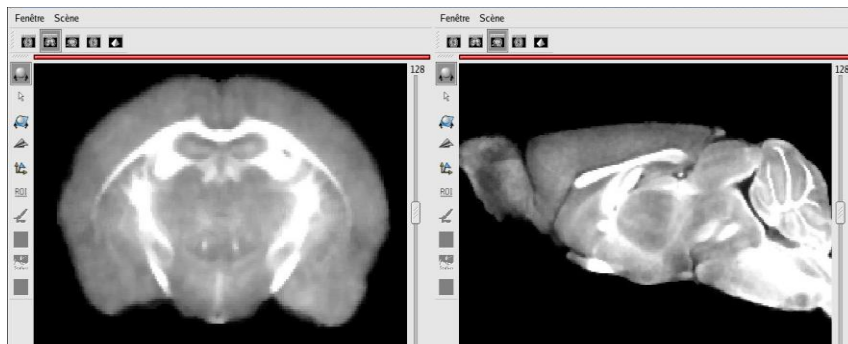
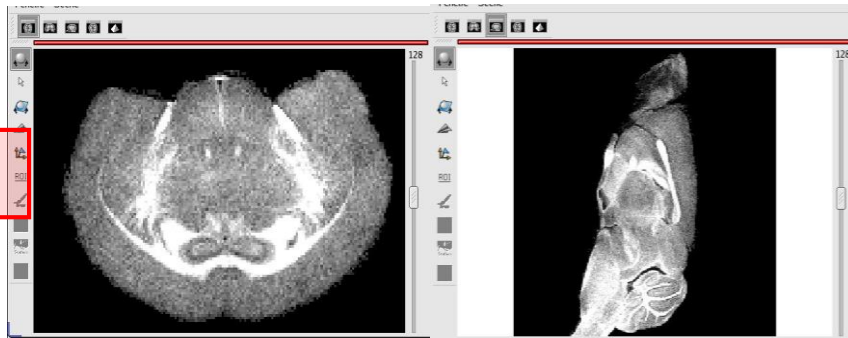
Construction of a digital atlas of mouse brain

- Pre-processing applied to the downloaded files



- MRI volume

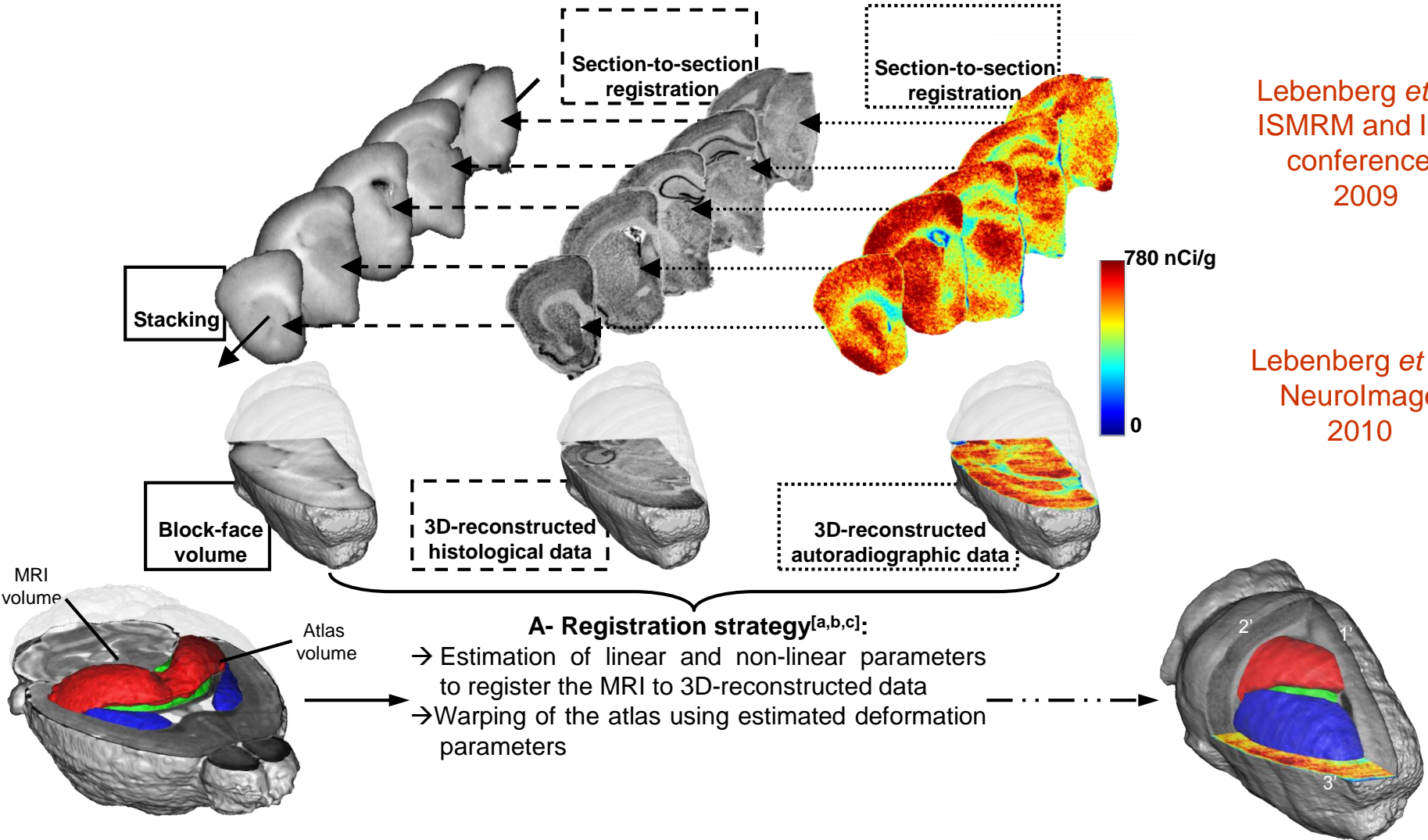
- Labeled volume



Analysis of PM dataset using a 3D digital atlas

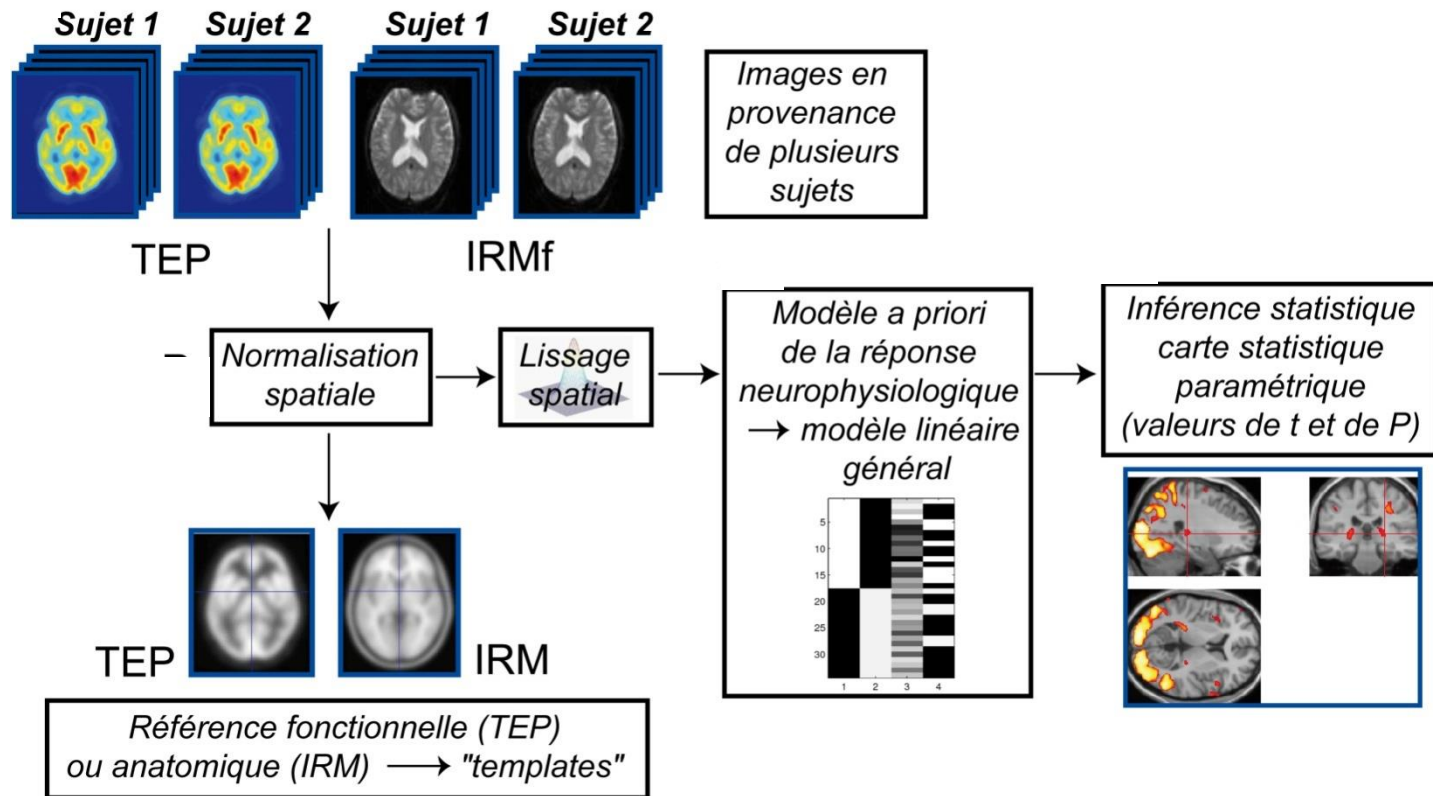
Lebenberg *et al.*,
ISMRM and ISBI
conferences
2009

Lebenberg *et al.*,
NeuroImage
2010



Analysis of PM dataset using voxel-wise approach

Détection automatique et sans *a priori*, à l'échelle des voxels, de différences significatives d'intensité entre deux groupes d'images



Technique principalement développée et utilisée chez l'**Homme** en imagerie *in vivo*

- **Synthesis of glucose changes detected:**

- \boxtimes : cortex Cg, hippocampus Rad and Mol, thalamus Th,
- \boxplus : hippocampus CA1, CA3, Pir cortex,

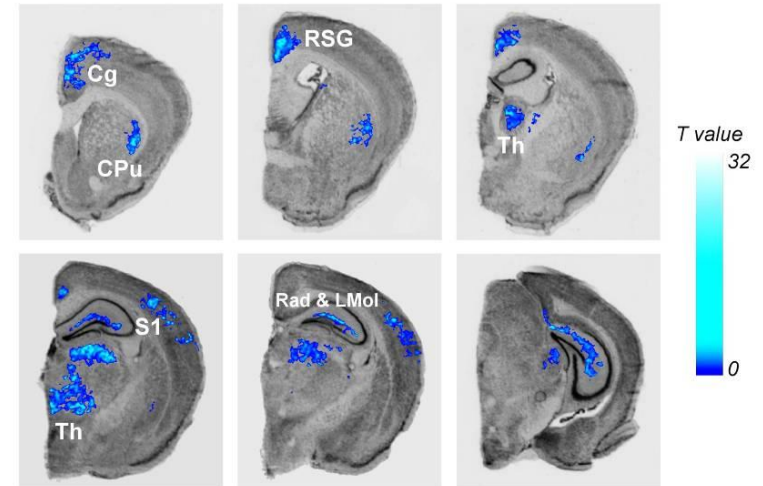
- **Limitations:**

- Huge amount of data,
- Reconstruction step,
- A single measurement.

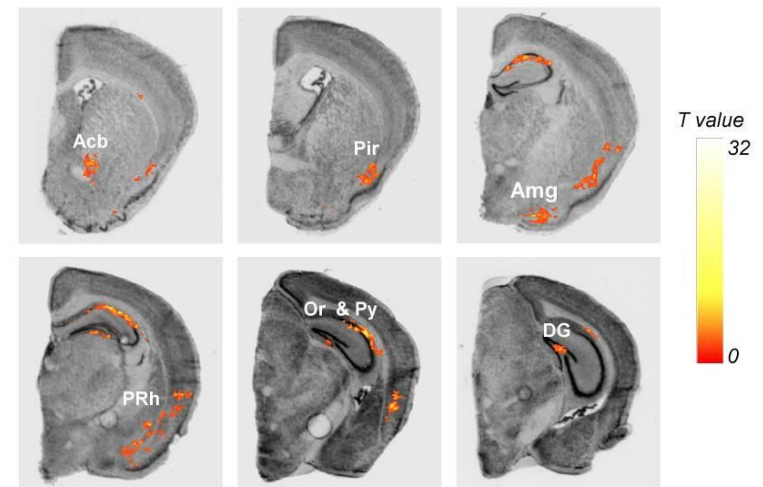
- **Interests:**

- Without anatomical *a priori*,
- Possibility to perform exploratory studies (*identification of structures / sub-structures involved*),
- Anatomico-functional data, high resolution ($\sim 20\text{-}40\ \mu\text{m}$).

Areas of decreased glucose uptake in APP/PS1 relative to PS1 mice



Areas of increased glucose uptake in APP/PS1 relative to PS1 mice

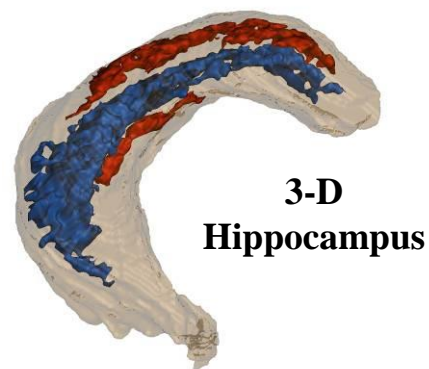
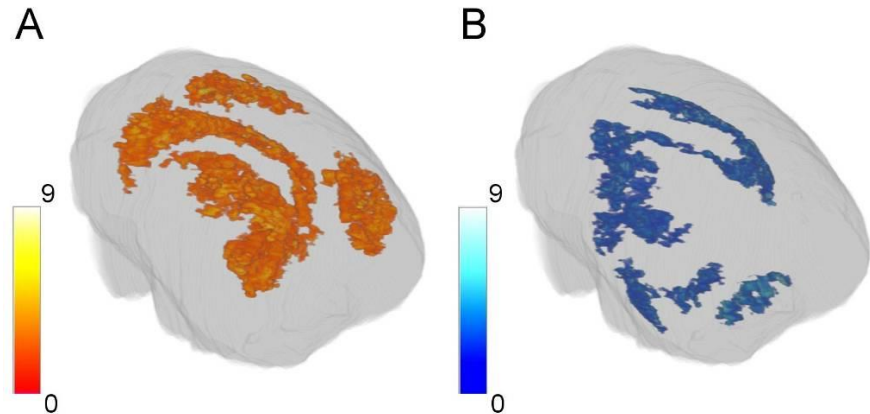


- **Surface rendering**

⇒ Improve our understanding of **pathophysiological processes**

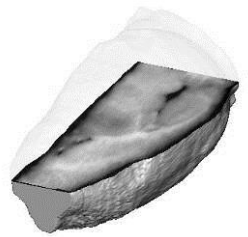
⇒ Possibility to quantitatively evaluate **drug efficacy / new therapeutic strategies**

⇒ Possibility to apply this methodology to **other species** (mouse, rat, microcebe, etc.)

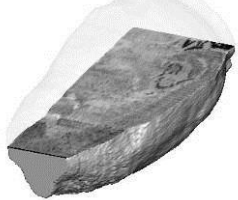


Dubois et al, NeuroImage, 2010

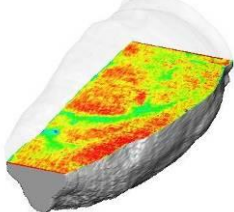
Detection of metabolic changes in AD mouse model



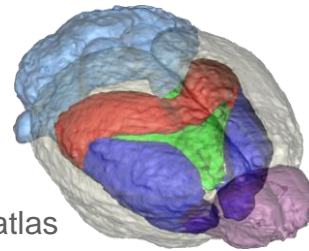
Photographical volume



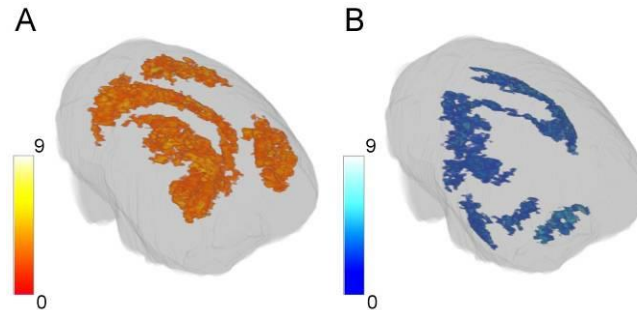
Histological volume



Autoradiographical volume



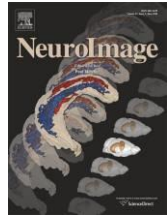
3D digital atlas



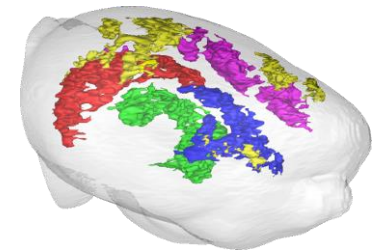
Statistical Parametric Mapping analysis (SPM) without anatomical a priori

Lebenberg *et al*, NeuroImage, 2010

Dubois *et al*, NeuroImage, 2010



Combined approaches

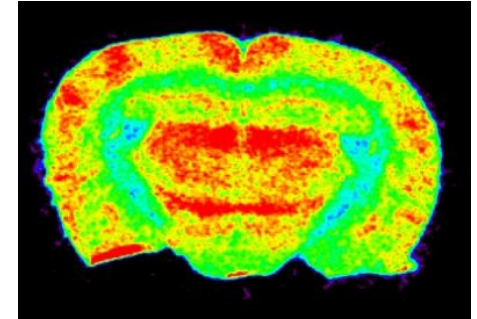


Lebenberg *et al*, NeuroImage, 2011

- ⇒ 3D *post mortem* reconstruction
- ⇒ Automated detection of regions presenting metabolic changes
- ⇒ Automated labelling of these regions based on the use of digital atlas

Extend 3D analysis from quantitative mesoscopic to qualitative microscopic data

- First group studies using 3D histology were performed:
 - 1) *in rodents (rats, mouse),*
 - 2) *on autoradiographic data.*

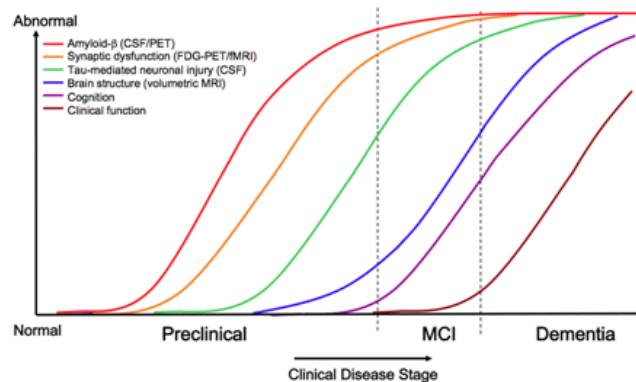


Autoradiographic section

- Continuous / quantitative information / mesoscopic scale / 3D reconstruction

-
- Sparse / qualitative information / meso-micro scale / 3D reconstruction

AD biomarkers



Amyloid plaques staining



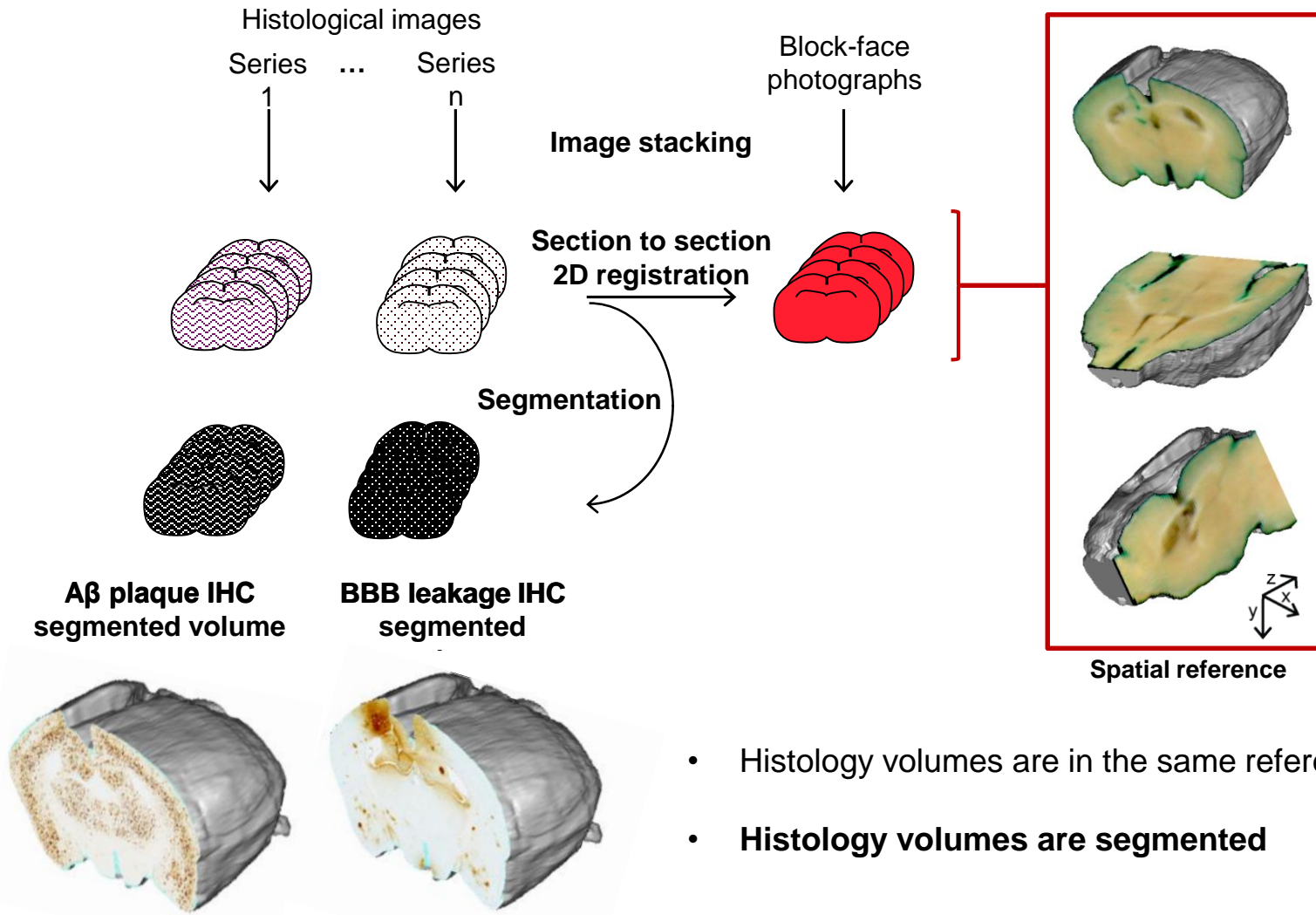
2) Amyloid load assessment



High throughput *post mortem* studies

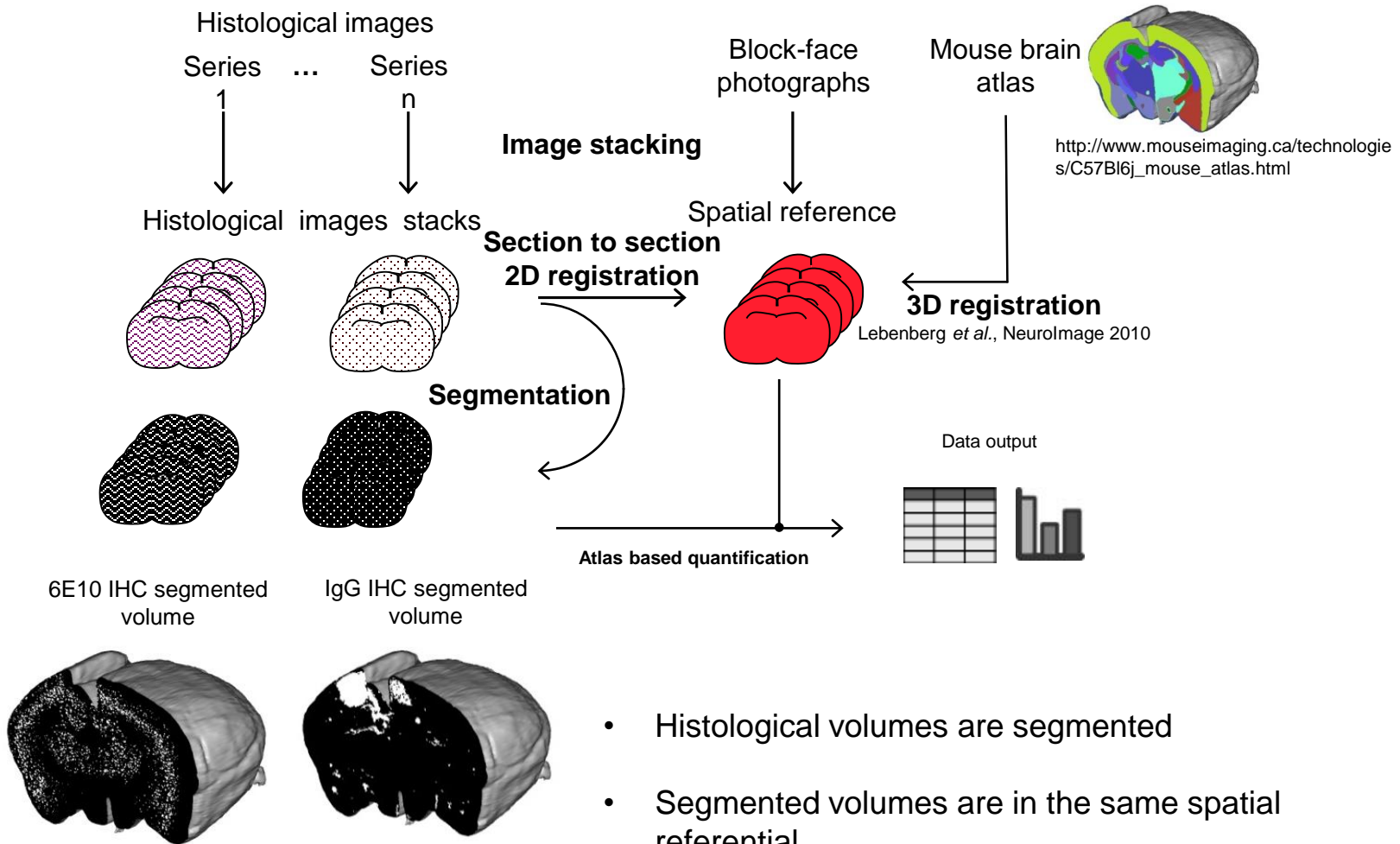
- 1) Histology production
- 2) Digitization process
- 3) Hardware facilities

Neuropathology image segmentation



- Histology volumes are in the same referential
- **Histology volumes are segmented**

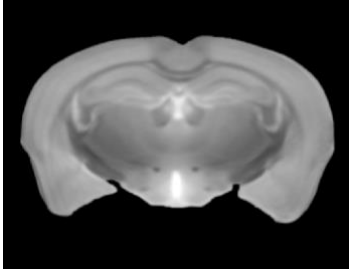
Ontology-based analysis (1/3)



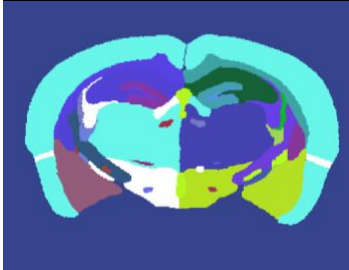
- Histological volumes are segmented
- Segmented volumes are in the same spatial referential
- **Regional measures output**

Ontology-based analysis (2/3)

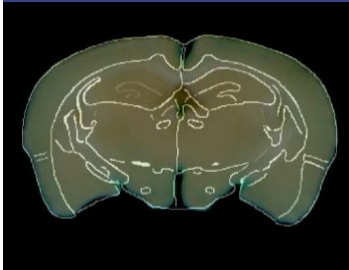
Atlas MRI



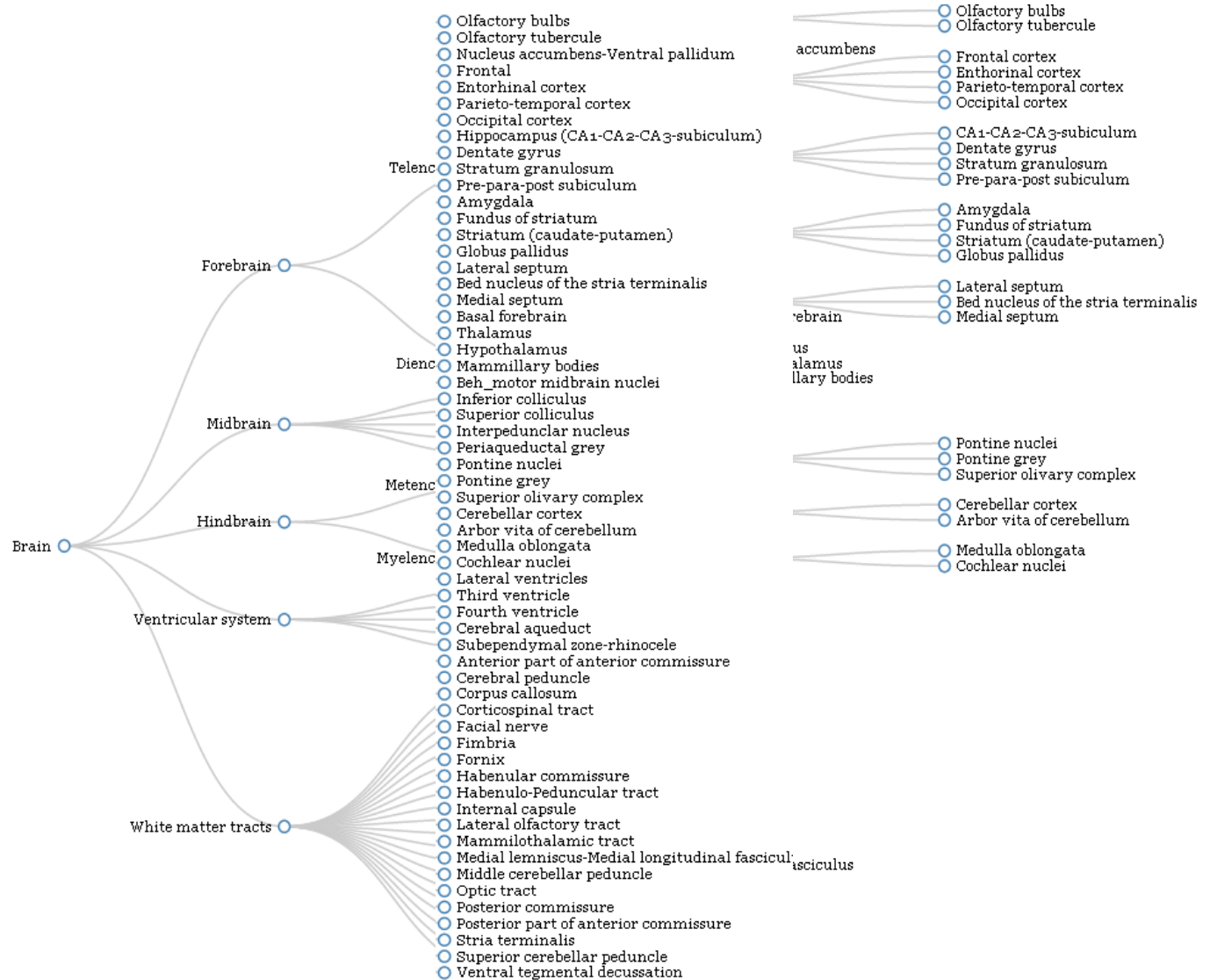
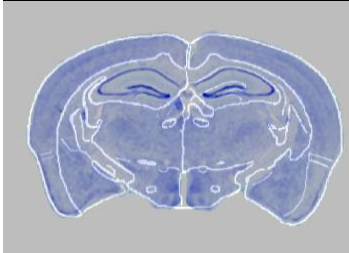
Atlas labels



Block-face
Photography
volume

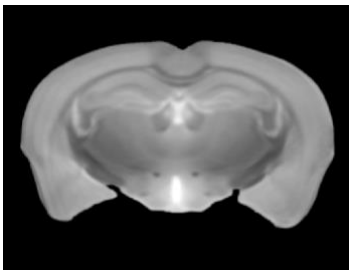


Nissl staining
volume



Ontology-based analysis (3/3)

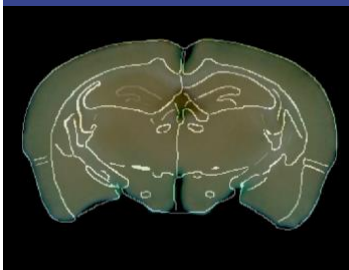
Atlas MRI



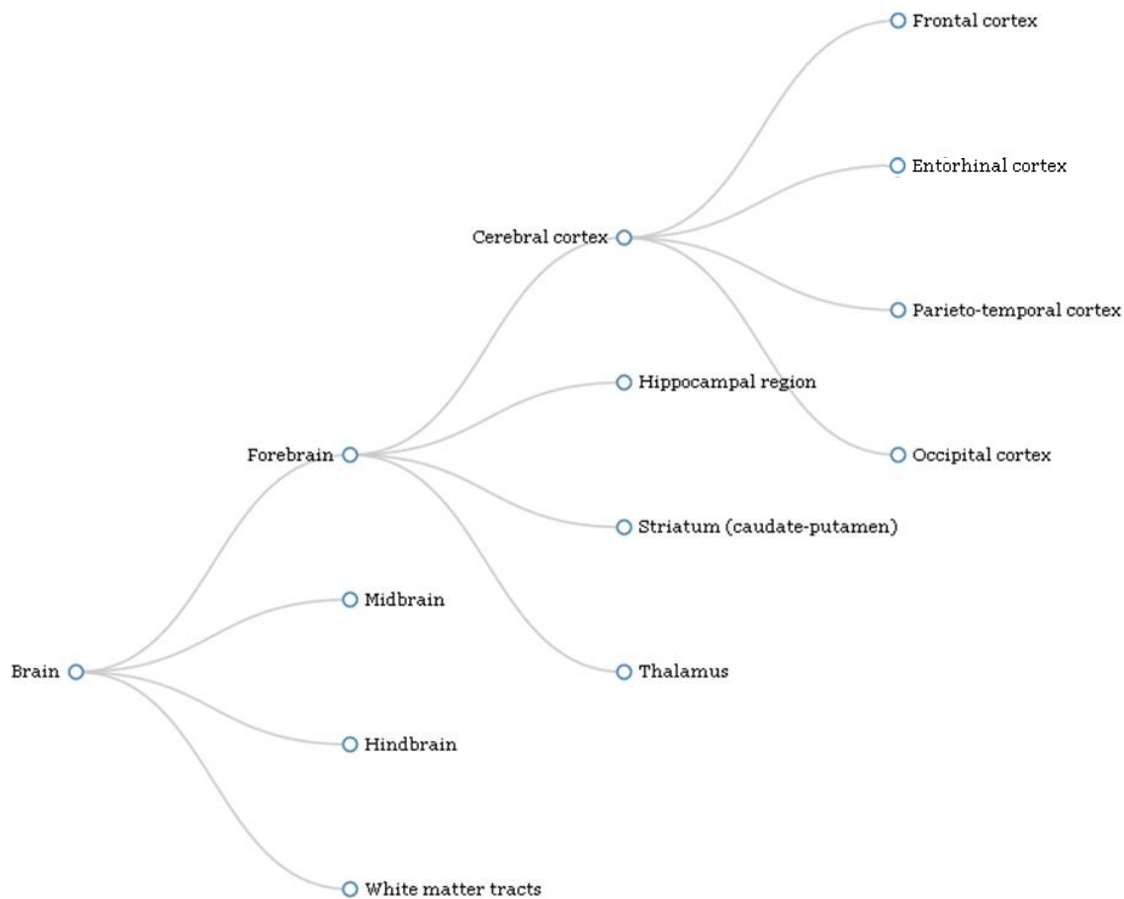
Atlas labels



Block-face
Photography
volume

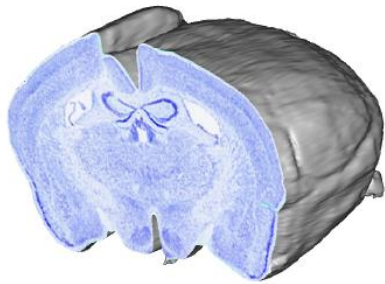


Nissl staining
volume

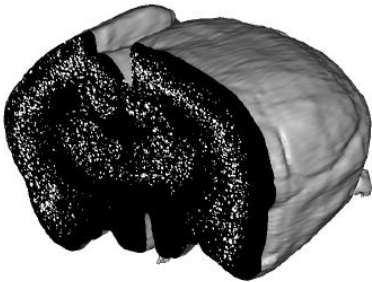


3D analysis – Amyloid load assessement

Violet de crésyl

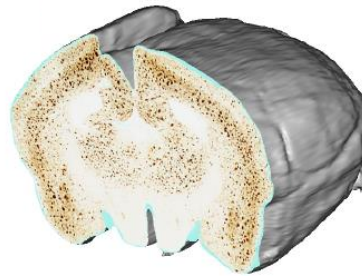


Plaques amyloïdes

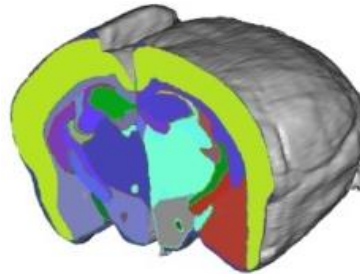


Vandenberghe *et al.*,
Sci Rep, 2016

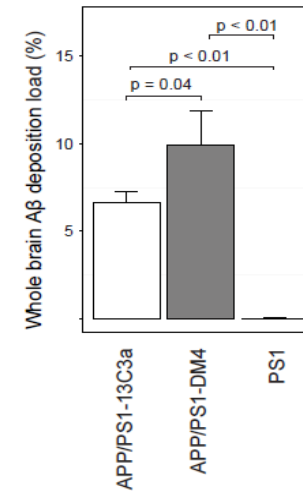
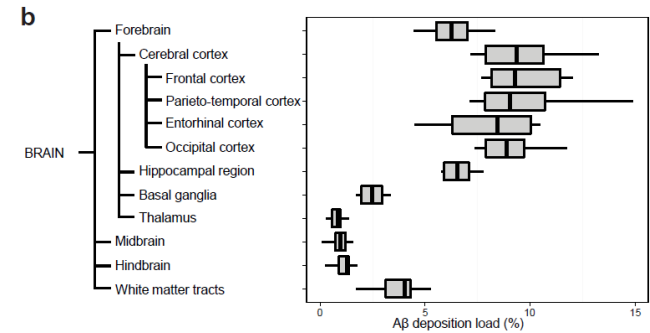
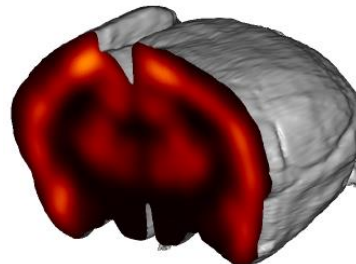
6E10 IHC



Atlas cerveau souris

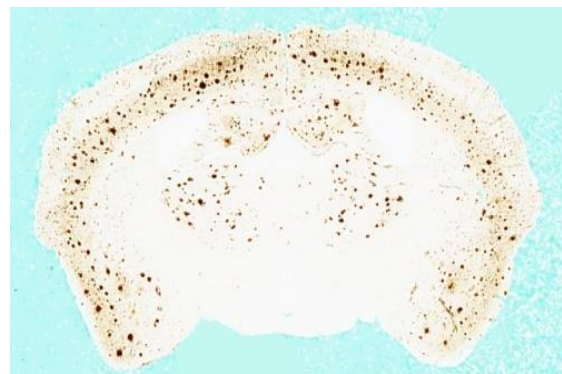


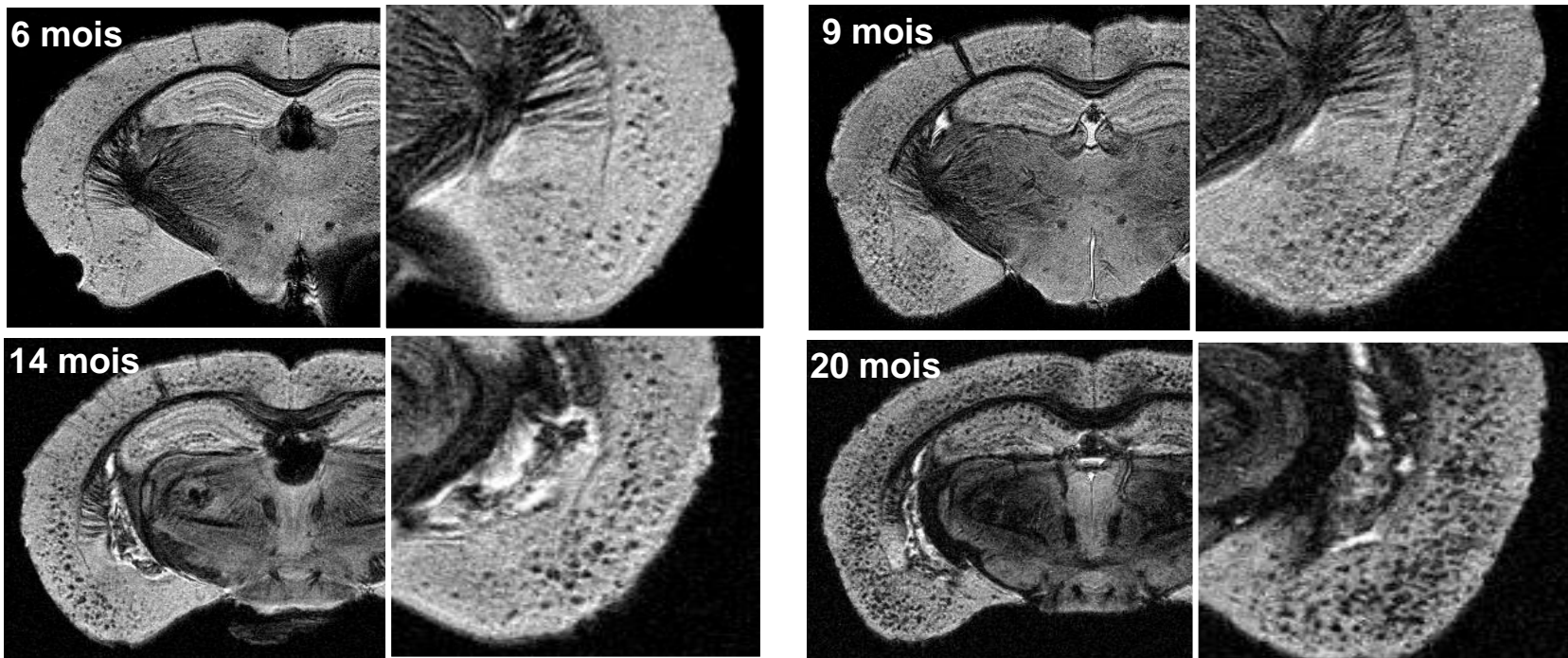
Carte quantitative



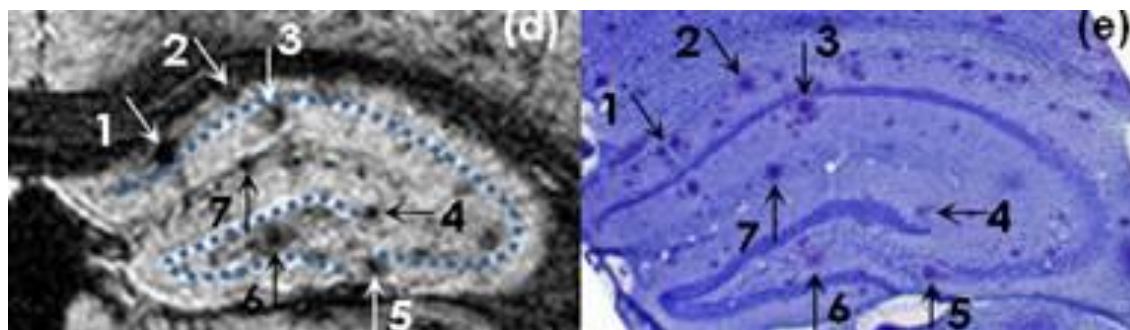
3) *In vivo* – *post mortem*

Co-registration

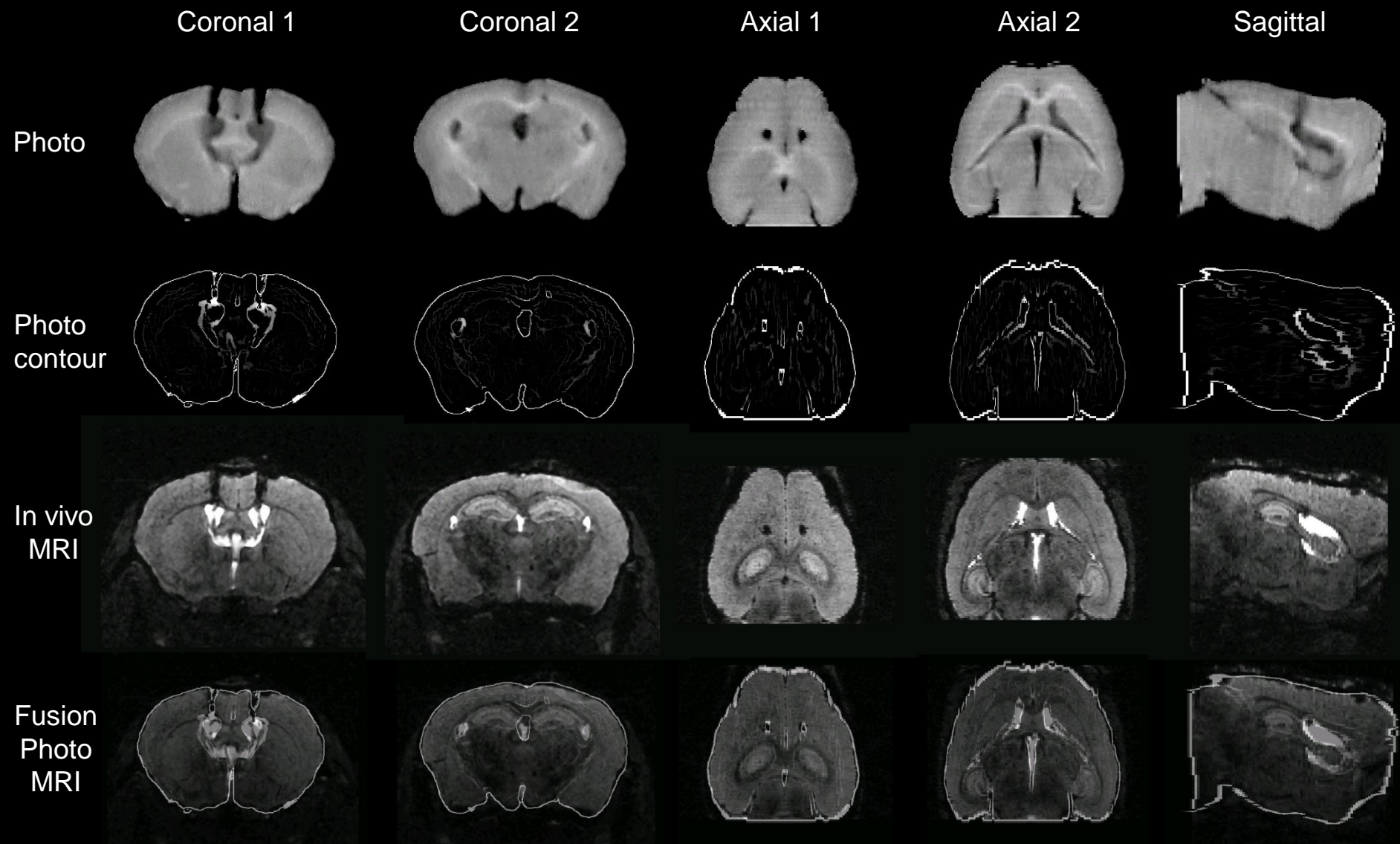




M. Dhenain team
(post mortem MRI)



In vivo / post mortem 3D co-registration



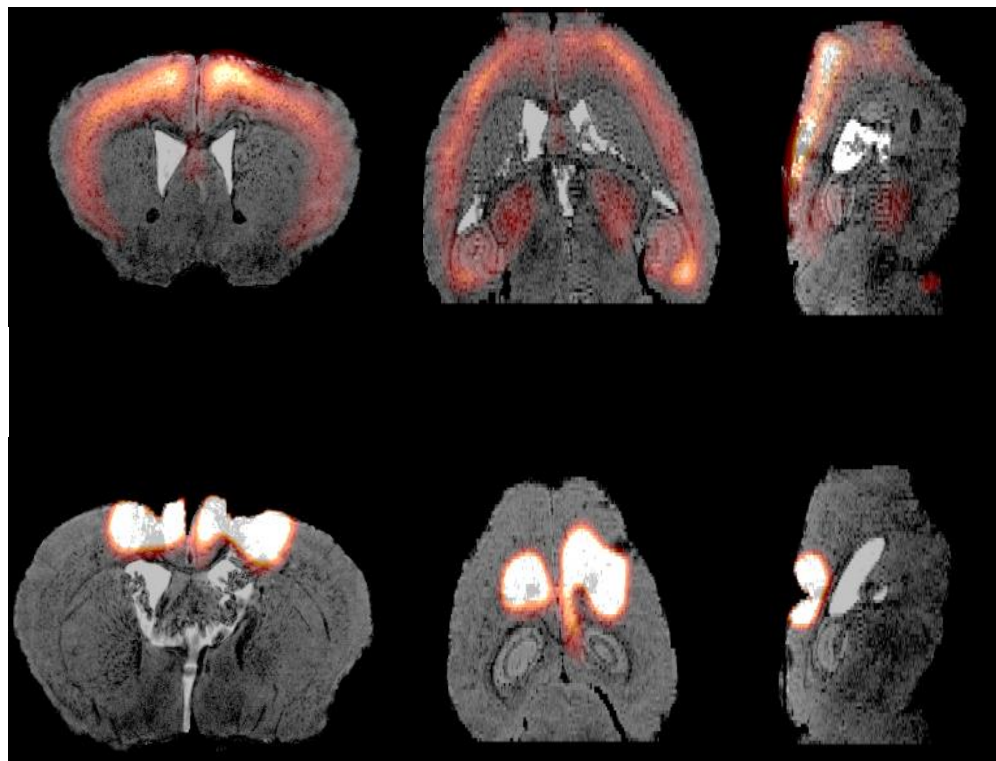
Coronal

Axial

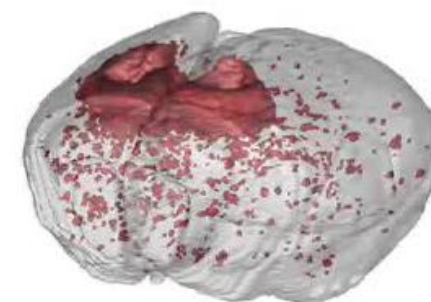
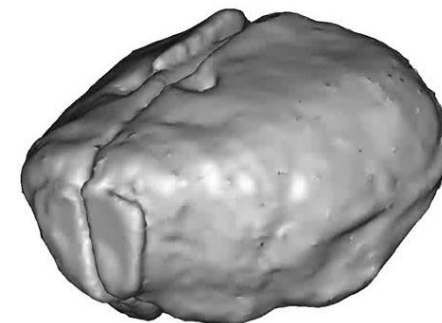
Sagittal

3D view

Amyloid
density
+
MRI



BHE
leakage
+
MRI

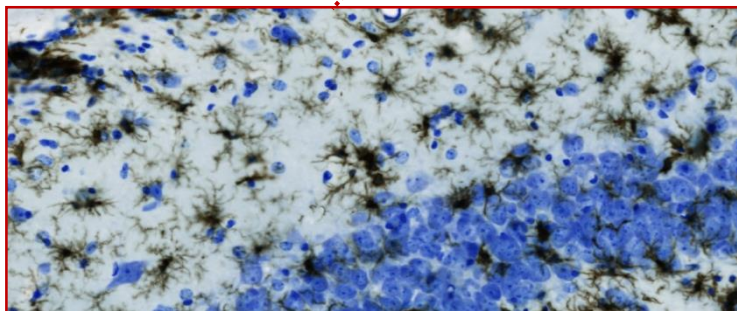
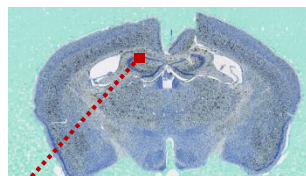
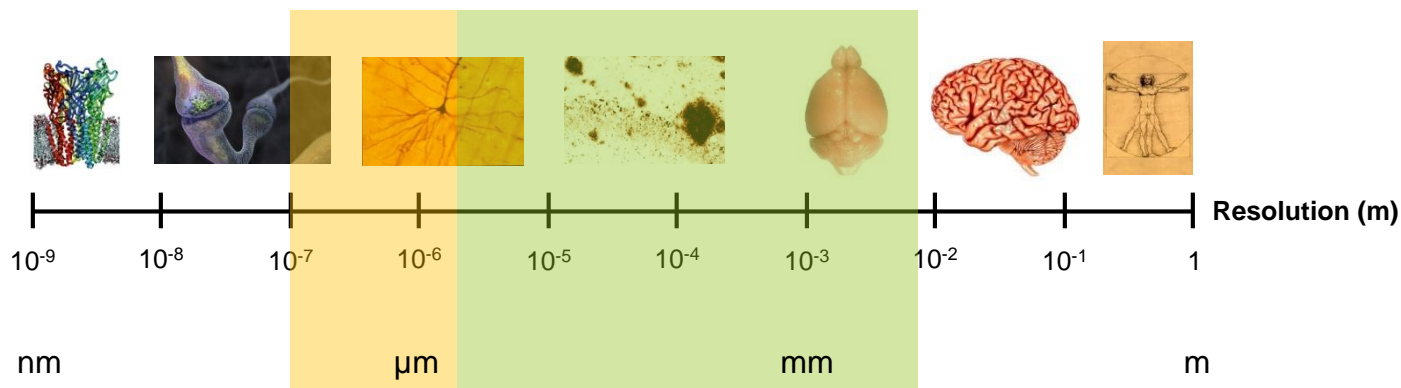


Vandenberghe *et al.*, Sci Rep, 2016
Santin *et al.*, Front Aging Neuro, 2016

4) *Future research*

Microscopic level

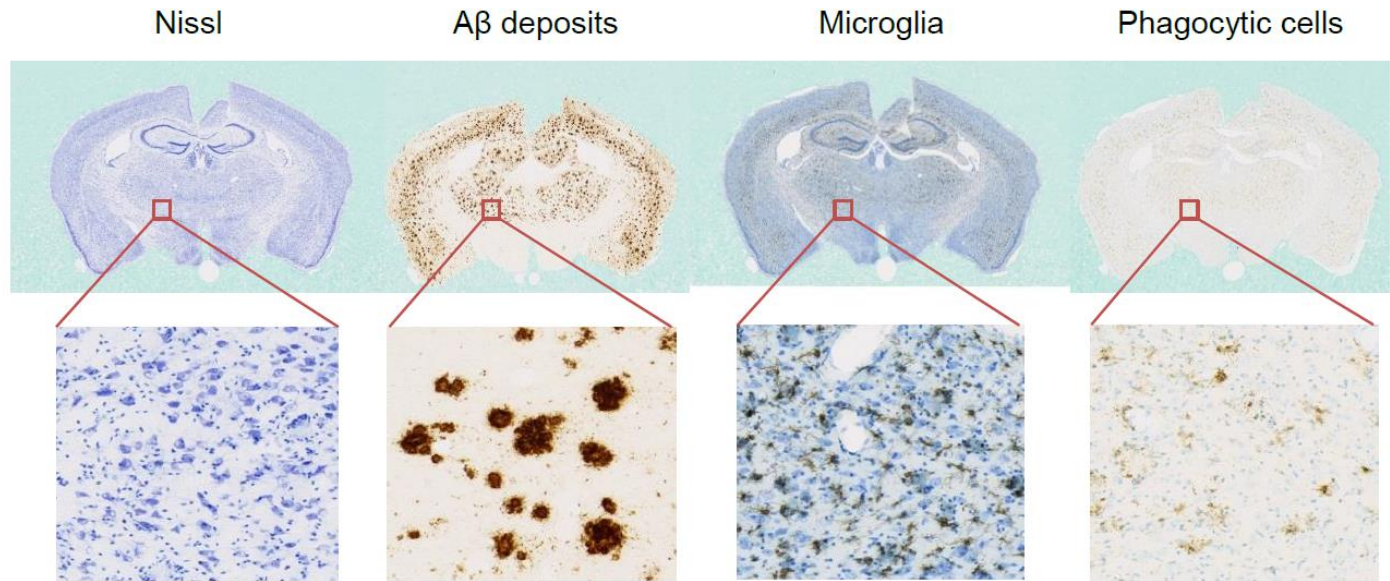
3D whole-brain histopathology



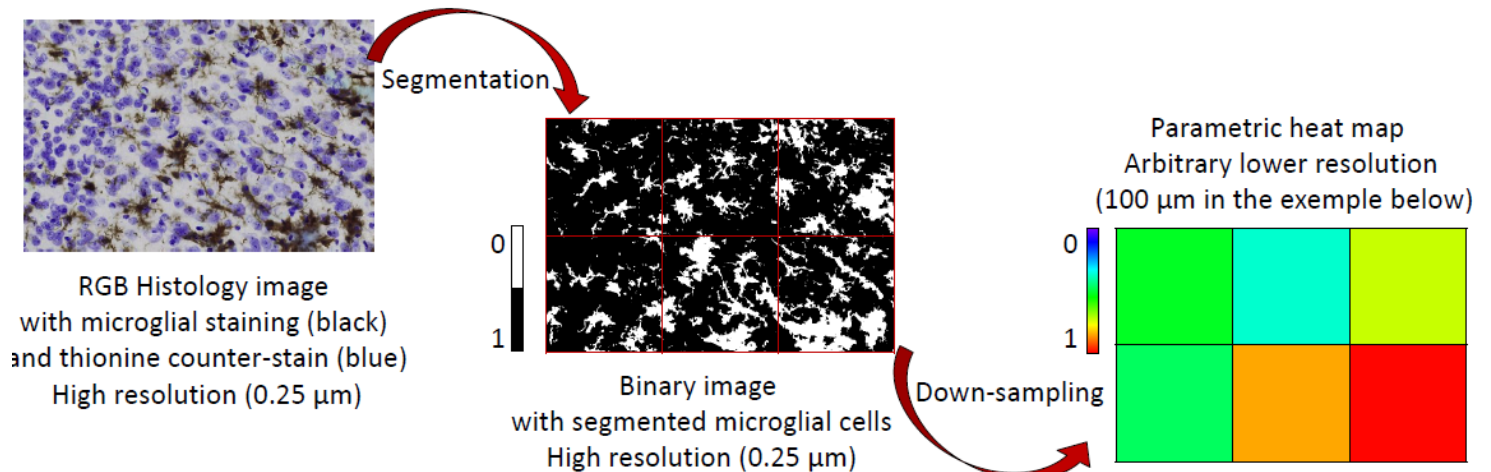
Images	Resolution (xyz, μm)	Approximate number of voxels	Approximate file size (gigabytes)
7T mouse brain MRI scan	30 30 30	10 ⁷	0.02
Block-face photography volume (100 sections)	30 30 120	10 ⁷	0.02
Mesoscopic IHC volume (100 sections)	5 5 120	10 ⁸	1
Microscopic IHC volume (100 sections)	0.20 0.20 120	10 ¹¹	1000

Multiple markers 3D histopathology [1/3]

Information
acquired at
cellular level



Analysis



Deriving mesoscopic quantitative information from high-resolution histology images.

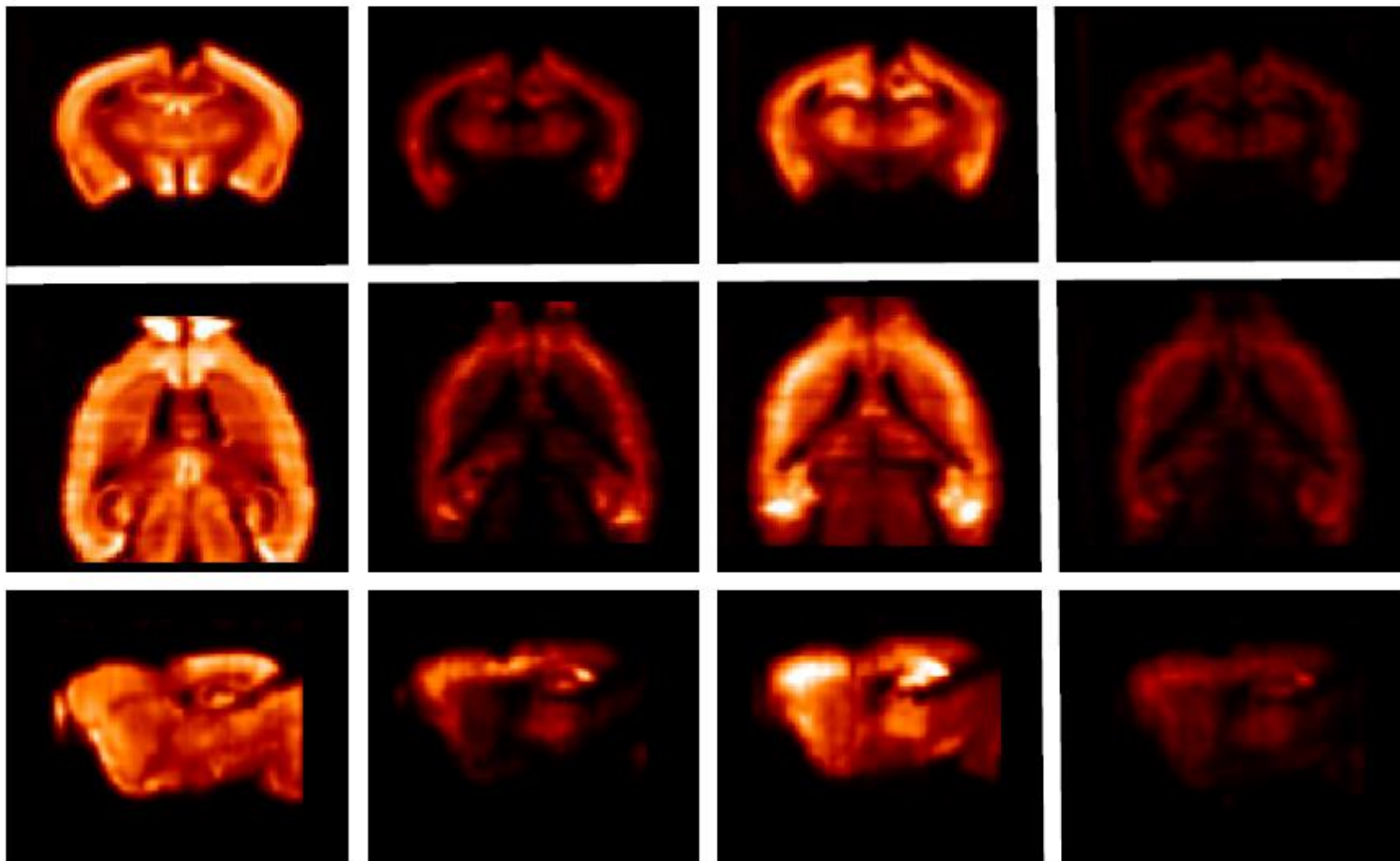
Multiple markers 3D histopathology [2/3]

Nissl

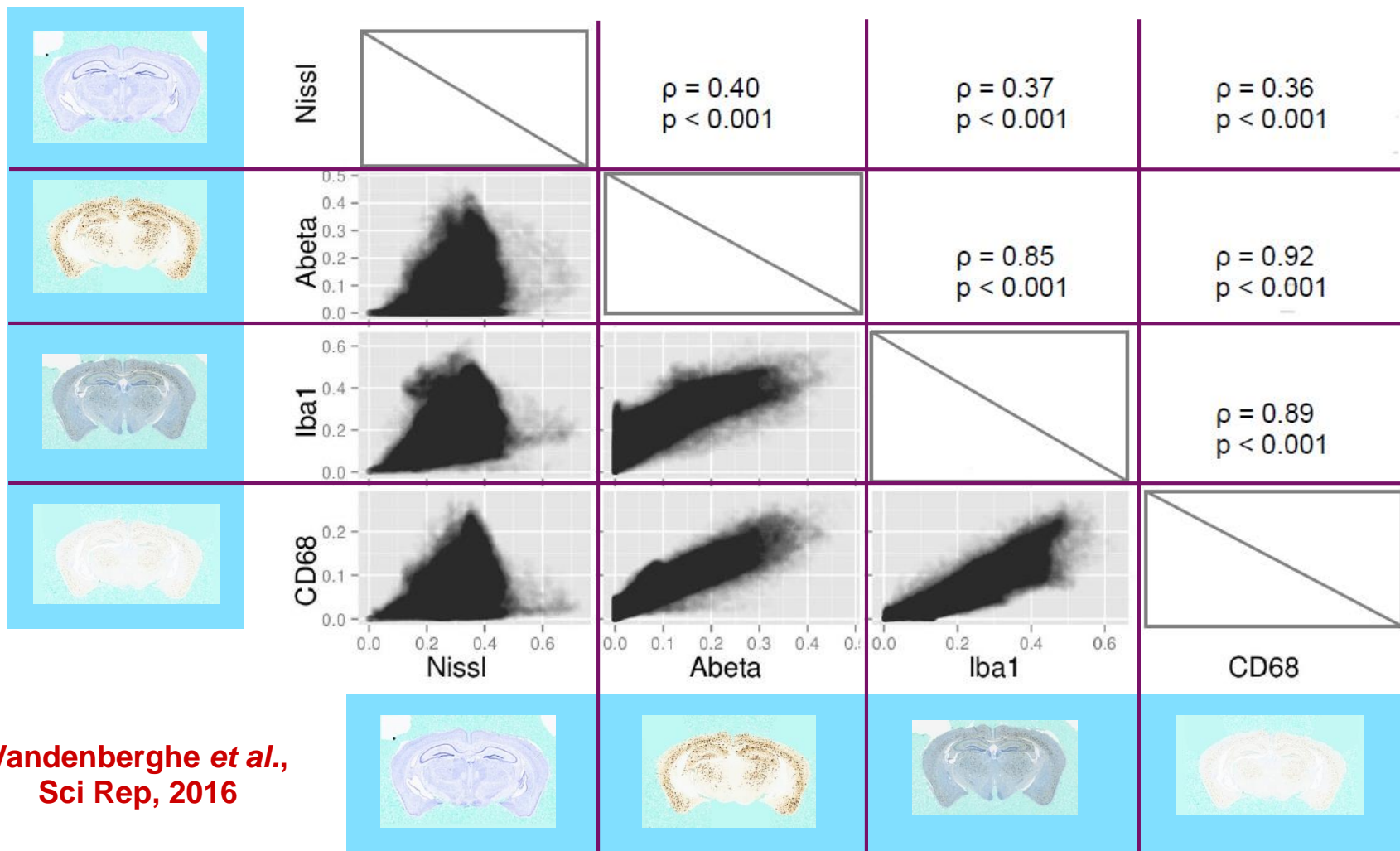
A β deposits

Microglia

Phagocytic cells



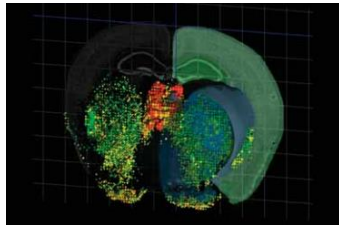
Multiple markers 3D histopathology [3/3]



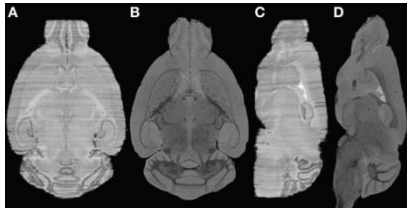
**Vandenberghé et al.,
Sci Rep, 2016**

Bridging the gap between microscopic and macroscopic scale

3D histology



Lein *et al*, Nature 2007

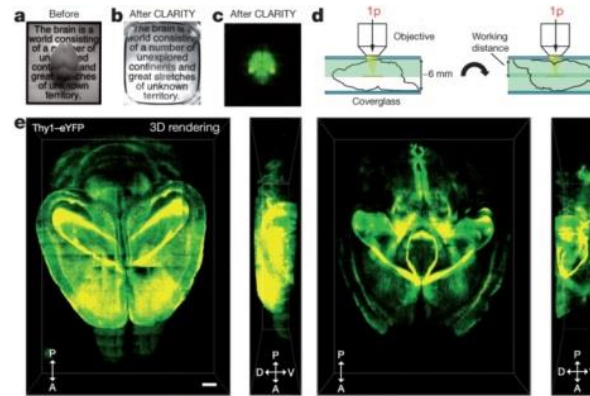


Yang *et al*, Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2013

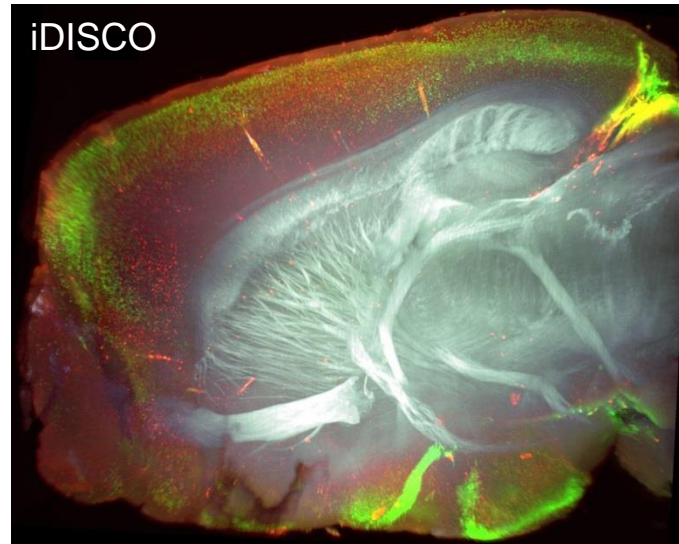


Dauguet *et al.*, J Neurosci Methods 2007
Dubois *et al.*, Neuroimage 2010
Lebenberg *et al*, NeuroImage 2010

Clarification



Chung *et al*, Nature 2013



High performance computing





- Nicolas Souedet
- C. Clouchoux
- C. Bouvier
- Anne-Sophie Hérard
- Didier Thenadey

MINDt team (M. Dhenain)

- Philippe Hantraye
- Emmanuel Brouillet
- Gilles Bonvento
- Romina Aron-Badin
- Carole Escartin
- Caroline Jan
- Et tous les autres... en particulier

**J. Dauguet, A. Dubois,
J. Lebenberg, M. Vandenberghe,
Y. Balbastre, Z. You**



- Jean-François Mangin
- Denis Rivière
- Yann Cointepas
- Vincent Frouin
- Clara Fischer
- Yann Leprince



**Programme transversal
Technologies pour la Santé (CEA)**