





Spectroscopy and imaging of biological tissues at optical clearing

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(a)

cartilage











Saratov National Research State University





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Outline

- Motivation
- Fundamentals of optical clearing (OC)
- Optical clearing agents (OCAs)
- Quantification of optical properties
- Collimated transmittance, free and bound water
- OC of pathological tissues
- ♦ OCT
- Speckle dynamic microscopy
- Photoacoustic microscopy and flow cytometry
- Nonlinear optical imaging
- Confocal Raman spectroscopy of skin
- Nanoparticle labeling
- Summary



Challenges in Optical Imaging



- **OCT:** Optical coherence tomography
- **DOT:** Diffuse optical tomography
- **UOT:** Ultrasound-modulated optical tomography
- **PAT:** Photoacoustic tomography

Tissue Optics: absorption & scattering



Absorption and dispersion of water Møller et al., J. Opt. Soc. Am. B, 26 (9), 2009 OCT : Examples of clear and turbid (scattering) tissues M.G. Ghosn, V. V Tuchin, K. V. Larin, IOVS, 2007





Reduced scattering coefficient of skin Steven L. Jacques, Ulm, LALS-2014

OCT images and in-depth signal



Tissue 'optical windows'



Y. Zhou, et al. J. Biomed. Opt. 21(6), 061007 (2016)





Absorption (μ_a) and reduced scattering (μ_s') coefficients, and light penetration depth (δ) of peritoneum within tissue 'optical windows' Bashkatov A. N. *et al*. *Opt. Spectrosc.* **120** (1), 1-8, 2016

Experimental data for rat muscle treatment with 20% glucose solution

P. Peixoto, et al., J. Biomed. Photonics & Eng 1(4) 255, 2016





E.A. Genina et al.: Optical clearing of biological tissues: prospects of application in medical diagnostics and phototherapy [Review]

J. Biomed. Photon. Eng., 1(1), 22-58, 2015 Optical clearing of biological tissues: prospects of application in medical diagnostics and phototherapy

E.A. Genina^{1,2*}, A.N. Bashkatov^{1,2}, Yu.P. Sinichkin¹, I.Yu. Yanina³, V.V.Tuchin^{1,2,4} ¹N.G. Chernyshevsky Saratov State University, 83 Astrakhanskaya Str., Saratov, 410012, Russia





Pancreas

Scleral tissue optical clearing:The action of *propylene glycol* on the human eye ball - dropping protocol0 min5 min30 min









Rabbit *dura mater,* 1-min in glycerol

Fundamentals of optical clearing

Immersion optical clearing method



 \Rightarrow Refractive index matching of tissue/cell components and interstitial fluid (ISF)/cytoplasm due to:

1) agent diffusion into the tissue/cell

2) tissue/cell dehydration caused by osmotic action of an optical clearing agent (OCA) \Rightarrow Tissue shrinkage: less thickness and better ordering of collagen fibers with volume fraction $f_c(t)$ caused by temporal/reversible dehydration

 $\mu_{s}' = \mu_{s}(1-g) \sim [1-f_{c}(t)]^{3}/[1+f_{c}(t)]$

 \Rightarrow Disruption of the hydration shell collagen (hydrodynamic radius)

V.V. Tuchin, *Tissue Optics*, 3rd edition, SPIE Press, PM 254, 2015

Optical clearing agents (OCAs)

In vitro measured optical clearing potential (OCP) at OCA application to dermis side of human skin using a Franz diffusion chamber

B. Choi et al. "Determination of chemical agent optical clearing potential using in vitro human skin," Lasers Surg. Med. 36, 72-75, 2005

Hydroxy-terminated chemical agent	Refractive index	Osmolality (mOsm/kg)	OCP
Glycerol	1.47	14,550	2.9±0.8
50% TMP (trimethylolpropanol)	1.43	6,830	2.2±0.3
100% TMP	1.47	13,660	2.1±0.7
1,3-butanediol	1.44	22,050	2.4±0.7
1,4-butanediol	1.44	26,900	2.8±0.5
Ethylene glycol	1.43	22,640	1.9±0.6
MPDiol glycol (1,3-diol, 2-methyl-propane)	1.44	23,460	2.3±0.2
P-0062 ¹	1.48	1,643	2.0±0.5

¹P-0062 is a polyethylene glycol based prepolymer (Univ. of California, Irvine)

 $OCP \equiv \mu_{s}'(before)/\mu_{s}'(in 20 min after application)$

Saccharides: glucose, sucrose, maltose, fructose PEGs, Propylene glycol (1,2-propanediol), DMSO, et. al Iodine based non-ionic contrast media have lower osmolarity and tend to have less side-effects: Omnipaque, Ultravist, Visipaque, etc. Quantification of optical properties



Dehydration

A 1C C

T. Yu, X. Wen, V.V. Tuchin, Q. Luo, D. Zhu, J. Biomed. Opt. 16 (2011)

Pig skin sample before and after treatment by 1,2-propanediol at time intervals of 0 (native), 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 min



Optical clearing

Collimated transmittance, free and bound water

Time dependence for collimated transmittance for the rat muscle treatment with glucose (L.Oliveira, M.I. Carvalho, E. Nogueira, V. V. Tuchin *JIOHS*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1350012, 2013; JBO, 2015)



Diffusion time of Glucose and Ethylene Glycol for rat muscle on concentration in solution.

(L.Oliveira, M.I. Carvalho, E. Nogueira, V. V. Tuchin, Laser Physics, 2013, JBO, 2015)

$$D_a = \frac{l^2}{\pi^2 \tau} = \frac{0.05^2}{\pi^2 \times 302.9} = 8.36 \times 10^{-7} \, cm^2 \, / \, s$$

$$D_{EG} = \frac{d^2}{\pi^2 \tau_{EG}} = \frac{0.05^2}{\pi^2 \times 446.0} = 5.68 \times 10^{-7} \ cm^2 / d^2$$

400



 $f_{water natural} = f_{bound water} + f_{free water} = 0.161 + 0.595 = 0.756$

OC of pathological tissues

Diffusion time for healthy colon mucosa and tumor

Tissue type	Mucosa									
OCA concentration	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	54%
Diffusion time, s			65.1	69.4	81.1	138.4	299.2	211.5	104.3	55.7
SD			0.2	3.2	6.1	5.9	4.7	6.1	1.3	5.9
Tissue type	Tumor									
Diffusion time, s	62.9	68.6	71.1	73.9	136.1	320.6	234.9	139.0	82.7	58.4
SD	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.5	1.1	10.6	4.1	14.0	2.0	1.7

(L. Oliveira *et al*, Glucose diffusion in colon mucosa – a comparative study between healthy and cancerous tissue, ALT-16)

Tumor has ~5% more of free-water content than mucosa

Glucose takes more time to diffuse into tumor than into mucosa

(Software from: P. Peixoto, L. Oliveira, M. I. Carvalho, E. Nogueira, and V.V. Tuchin, Software development for estimation of optical clearing agent's diffusion coefficients in biological tissues, *J. Biomed. Photonics & Eng* 1(4) 255, 2016)



Normal mucosa shows similar results to muscle tissue (Oliveira et al, 2013)

BIOPHOTONICS

FULL ARTICLE

Ex vivo optical measurements of glucose diffusion kinetics in native and diabetic mouse skin

Daria K. Tuchina^{*, 1,2}, Rui Shi¹, Alexey N. Bashkatov^{2,3}, Elina A. Genina^{2,3}, Dan Z Qingming Luo¹, and Valery V. Tuchin^{1, 2, 3}





Clearing efficiency was 1.5-fold better and glucose diffusivity was 2-fold slower for diabetic skin

Speckle dynamic microscopy



0.20 0.25

contrast

pixels

0.10 0.15

0.05

200 sloxid 400

500

600

100 200 300 400 500 600

Speckle contrast imaging microscopy $K = \sigma/\langle I \rangle \sim 1/\langle V \rangle$,

 σ is the standard deviation of the intensity fluctuations <I> is the mean intensity, and <V> is the mean velocity

Blood vessel visibility at topical treatment of rat skin *in vivo* by a mixture of PEG-400 and thiazone

Zhu D., et al. J. Biomed. Opt. 15(2), 026008 (2010)



J. Wang, Y. Zhang, T. Xu, Q. Luo, D. Zhu, "An innovative transparent cranial window based on skull optical clearing, "Laser Phys. Lett., 9(5): 2012

Skull optical clearing solution (SOCS): laurinol, weak alkaline substances, EDTA, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), sorbitol, alcohol, glucose



area A

White-light images: intact skull (a), SOCS – 25 min (b), removed skull of area A (c); (d), (e), (f) – magnified images of the area A



Polina A. Timoshina et al. Study of blood microcirculation of pancreas in rats with alloxan diabetes by Laser Speckle Contrast Imaging, AD FLIM, 2017, poster



Application of 70%-aqueous glycerol solution demonstrates 50%-decrease of blood flow velocity in the group of diabetic animals, to 10th min blood flow velocity was completely restored. Blood flow in the control group almost stopped and to 10 min has not been recovered.

OCT/Cartilage/Omnipaque as an OCA

A. Bykov et.al. , **Imaging of subchondral bone by optical coherence tomography upon optical clearing of articular cartilage**, J. Biophotonics, 2015; DOI: 10.1002/jbio.201500130)



Synergetic effects of OCT wavefront shaping and optical clearing

[dB]

70

66

62

58

54

50

[dB]

66

62

58

54

Location 6

H. Yu, P. Lee, Y. Jo, K. Lee, V. Tuchin, Y. Jeong, Y. Park, Synergetic effects of wavefront shaping and optical clearing agent in optical coherence tomography, *J. Biomed. Opt.* **21** (12), 2016



Location 4

Location 5

Photoacoustic microscopy and flow cytometry

Photoacoustic microscopy and flow cytometry Y.A. Menyaev, D.A. Nedosekin, M. Sarimollaoglu, M.A. Juratli, E.I. Galanzha, V.V. Tuchin, and V.P. Zharov,

Skin optical clearing for in vivo photoacoustic flow cytometry, Biomed. Opt. Express 4 (12), 3030-3041 (2013)









Nonlinear Microscopy





JenLab GmbH, Jena/Saarbrücken (http://www.jenlab.de/). Multi-photon microscope MPTflex-CARS A. Sdobnov, M. E. Darvin, J. Lademann, V. Tuchin, Enhanced Two-photon Microscopy of Skin by Immersion Optical Clearing, J. Biophotonics (2017)

Depth, μm	No agent	100% OmnipaqueTM	60% Glycerol	100% Glycerol
5		Rest		25µm
35				
55			2	
85				
105				
135				
165				

TPEAF and **SHG** images of skin layers obtained *ex vivo* on porcine ear skin samples for **OmnipaqueTM** and **glycerol** solutions

Red – **TPEAF** signal

Green - SHG signal

OCA	Glycerol			Omnipaque		
Concentration,%	40	60	100	60	100	
Refractive index, n	1.384	1.413	1.474	1.392	1.432	
Osmolarity, Osm/L	5.5	8.2	10.9	0.33	0.465	
Viscosity, cp	3.7	10.8	1410	3.1	11.8	



A. Sdobnov, M. E. Darvin, J. Lademann, V. Tuchin, Enhanced Two-photon Microscopy of Skin by Immersion Optical Clearing, J. Biophotonics (2017)



Averaged depth-dependent intensity profiles and OCE indices for **TPEAF** (a, c) and **SHG** (b, d) signals



Comparison of skin epidermal layer structure on **35 µm-depth**: without (a) and with [(b) – (d)] OCA treatment; **100%-OmnipaqueTM(300)** (b); **40% glycerol** (c); **100% glycerol** (d).

Confocal Raman spectroscopy of skin



River Diagnostics, Model 3510 SCA; Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Fingerprint Raman spectra of porcine ear skin at OC

A. Yu. Sdobnov et. al. J. Physics D: Appl. Phys. (2017)

Confocal Raman Microscope (CRM) for *in vivo/ex vivo* skin measurements River Diagnostics, Model 3510 SCA, Rotterdam, The Netherlands: 785 nm, oil objective ×50, laser power 20 mW, exposure 5 s, resolutions \leq 5 µm and 2 cm⁻¹







Glycerol in



OmnipaqueTM



*Nanoparticle labeling



Upconversion nanoparticles (UCNP) for deep-tissue imaging

A.P. Popov, E.V. Khaydukov, A.V. Bykov, V.A. Semchishen, V.V. Tuchin, Enhancement of upconversion deep-tissue imaging using optical clearing, Proc. of SPIE-OSA **9540**, 95400B-5, 2015

[NaYF4 matrix is doped with ions of ytterbium, erbium and thulium)]





Laser CCD cartera Satriple



Size distribution



Spectra of luminescent radiation at pumping on 975 nm



Upconversion luminescence of a starshaped label at **800 nm**, glycerol clearing of 6-mm-thick porcine muscle tissue



Before and after **255 min** of **glycerol** clearing mouse leg *in vivo*

Optical Clearing for Ultrasensitive Imaging of Single Cells

Kinnunen M., et al, Optical Clearing at Cellular Level. J. Biomed. Opt. 2014, 19, 71409.

Yi Cui, et al., Optical Clearing Delivers Ultrasensitive Hyperspectral Dark-Field Imaging for Single-Cell Evaluation, *ACS Nano* (2016)



From: V. Tuchin, Tissue Optics, SPIE Press, 2015



Tanev-Tuchin, 2006 Tanev, S., et al. *J. Biomed. Opt*. 11(6), 064037-1-6 (2006)





Birefringence Polarization









Confocal microscopy

Raman spectroscopy

Two-photon microscopy

Speckles



Skull, tooth,

bone, cartilage



Rheumatoid arthritis



Glucose sensing



Weak fluorescence /luminescence Salmonella detection **Tumor imaging**





Precise laser surgery





PA microscopy & flow cytometry



Summary: Optical clearing benefits





Glycated tissue differentiation



Cancerous tissue differentiation

Laser tattoo removal







Cell imaging in lymph nodes





For reading

Optical Clearing of Tissues and Blood



SPIE.

TISSUE OPTICS

Light Scattering Methods and Instruments for Medical Diagnostics THIRD EDITION



Laser Photonics Rev., 1-26 (2013) / DOI 10.1002/lpor.201200056

Abstract Tissue optical clearing technique provides a prospective solution for the application of advanced optical methods in life sciences. This paper gives a review of recent developments in tissue optical clearing techniques. The physical, molecular and physiological mechanisms of tissue optical clearing are overviewed and discussed. Various methods for enhancing pen etration of optical-clearing agents into tissue, such as physical methods, chemical-penetration enhancers and combination of physical and chemical methods are introduced. Combining the tissue optical clearing technique with advanced microscopy image or labeling technique, applications for 3D microstructure of whole tissues such as brain and central nervous system with unprecedented resolution are demonstrated. Moreover, the difference in diffusion and/or clearing ability of selected agents in healthy versus pathological tissues can provide a highly sensitive indicator of the tissue health/pathology condition. Finally,



REVIEWS

LASER & PHOTONICS

recent advances in optical clearing of soft or hard tissue for in vivo imaging and phototherapy are introduced.

Recent progress in tissue optical clearing

Dan Zhu^{1,2,*}, Kirill V. Larin^{3,4}, Qingming Luo^{1,2}, and Valery V. Tuchin^{4,5,6,*}

A new special section of the *Journal of Biomedical Optics* **Tissue and Blood Optical Clearing for Biomedical Applications** *Guest Editors:* **Dan Zhu** Huazhong University of Science and Technology **Bernard Choi** University of California, Irvine **Elina Genina Valery V. Tuchin** Saratov National Research State University **Published August 2016** <u>http://spie.org/x1825.xml#Optical Clearing</u>

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Starting a journal with such lofty goals is challenging. I am highly encouraged by superb articles that have already been submitted. I wish to express my gratitude to many individuals who have contributed to the successful startup of the JBPE. I thank all members of the Editorial Board for their efforts in soliciting manuscripts and seeing them through the review process.

Many strategic aspects of JBPE were developed in the course of extensive discussions that I had with many colleagues, and I continue to welcome your thoughts and suggestions on how we can further improve the journal.

Valery V. Tuchin Editor-in-Chief Journal of Biomedical Photonics and Engineering



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