Born Normalization for Fluorescence Optical Projection Tomography for Whole Heart Imaging

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Video Article

Born Normalization for Fluorescence Optical Projection Tomography for Whole Heart Imaging

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Abstract

Optical projection tomography is a three-dimensional imaging technique that has been recently introduced as an imaging tool primarily in developmental biology and gene expression studies. The technique renders biological sample optically transparent by first dehydrating them and then placing in a mixture of benzyl alcohol and benzyl benzoate in a 2:1 ratio (BABB or Murray’s Clear solution). The technique renders biological samples optically transparent by first dehydrating them in graded ethanol solutions then placing them in a mixture of benzyl alcohol and benzyl benzoate in a 2:1 ratio (BABB or Murray’s Clear solution) to clear. After the clearing process the scattering contribution in the sample can be greatly reduced and made almost negligible with the absorption contribution being eliminated completely. When trying to reconstruct the fluorescence distribution within the sample under investigation, this contribution affects the reconstructions and leads, inevitably, to image artifacts and quantification errors. While absorption could be reduced further with a permanence of weeks or months in the clearing media, this will lead to progressive loss of fluorescence and to an unrealistically long sample processing time. This is true when reconstructing both exogenous contrast agents (molecular contrast agents) as well as endogenous contrast (e.g. reconstructions of genetically expressed fluorescent proteins).

Protocol

Imaging Procedure

The experimental setup is shown in detail in Figure 1. A light source LS serves both as illumination for absorption measurements and as excitation source for fluorescence measurements and it is filtered with a narrow band pass interference filter BPF. A set of fixed and variable neutral density filters ND combined with the presence of an automatic shutter S allow to control the amount of light on the sample and to keep it low enough to prevent any photobleaching. Uniform sample illumination is achieved by using a beam expander BE with a combined two lenses Galilean telescope and a diffuser. The sample S is immersed in the clearing solution and is held in place on a holder and rotated along its vertical axis by way of a high speed rotation stage (Newport, PR50) with an absolute accuracy of 0.05 degrees. Three distinct manual controllers allow for the sample vertical axis to be tilted and adjusted in its orthogonal plane. The transillumination signal is directly detected by the CCD camera; the fluorescence signal is filtered through a narrow band-pass interference filter coupled with a longpass filter (Omega, Optical, Brattleboro, VT) and then collected with a telecentric lens TL. Telecentric lenses offer the advantage of providing unique features that make them ideal for optical projection tomography. In fact the presence of an aperture stop located within the lens assembly at the focal point of the lens assures that rays, that make the image of the aperture stop, will travel parallel to the optical axis virtually eliminating any perspective distortion and providing the same magnification for multiple planes within the telecentric depth.

Sample Preparation

The following procedure is followed in order to fix the tissue/organs

1. Samples are fixed in PFA for 8 hours at 4°C.
2. Sample is then washed in PBS for 15 minutes
3. The sample is embedded in a 0.6% Agarose block
4. Agarose block is dehydrated through a series of 20% to 100% of Ethanol solutions. This dehydrating ethanol series procedure helps in avoiding any asymmetric shrinkage of the sample.
5. Finally the sample is incubated 10 hours in 100% ethanol in order to remove any water content from the sample.
6. Put the sample in a solution 1:2 of Benzyl Alcohol and Benzyl Benzoate for the time necessary for the sample to clear. Note that the time can vary considerably from sample to sample from a few hours to several days.
7. Ethanol in minimal traces can be left at the end of the clearing process giving rise to sever artifacts in the reconstructions due to thermal motion of the alcohol within the clearing solution itself. In order to avoid this problem, a second clearing cycle in recommended.
8. Point 4 and 5 should be performed in the dark to avoid any bleaching of fluorescent contrast agents or proteins.

Heart Sample Preparation

It is important to remove any blood content from any tissue prior to be imaged in order to avoid high absorption artifacts in the reconstructions. The following procedure can be followed.

1. Anesthetize the mouse with an intraperitoneally (IP) injection of a mix of ketamine (90 mg/kg) and xylazine (10 mg/kg).
Absorption Reconstructions

Reconstruction of optical absorption in the absence of scattering are in general analogous to X-CT and can be obtained using a common filtered Radon backprojection algorithm. The absorption images are then taken by a CCD camera in transillumination over 360 projections with a 1 degree angle along the vertical axis. It is convenient to align the vertical axis of the sample parallel to the column of pixels of the CCD.

Fluorescence Reconstructions

The algorithm used for the absorption reconstructions is not valid for reconstruction of fluorescence distribution and, if not taken into account, the absorption contribution will lead to severe artifacts.

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References