



Quantification & Validation of Imaging Biomarkers in Preclinical Models of Alzheimer's Disease

(Applications for Therapy Development)

Marc Dhenain

URA CEA CNRS 2210 – MIRCen - Fontenay aux Roses
Alzheimer's Disease Group:
Modelization, Biomarkers, Preclinical Imaging

Declaration of Conflict of Interest or Relationship



Conflict of Interest

“I have no conflicts of interest to disclose with regard to the subject matter of this presentation”

Slides are available from:
<http://marc.dhenain.free.fr/Diaps/ISMRRM.pdf>

Outline

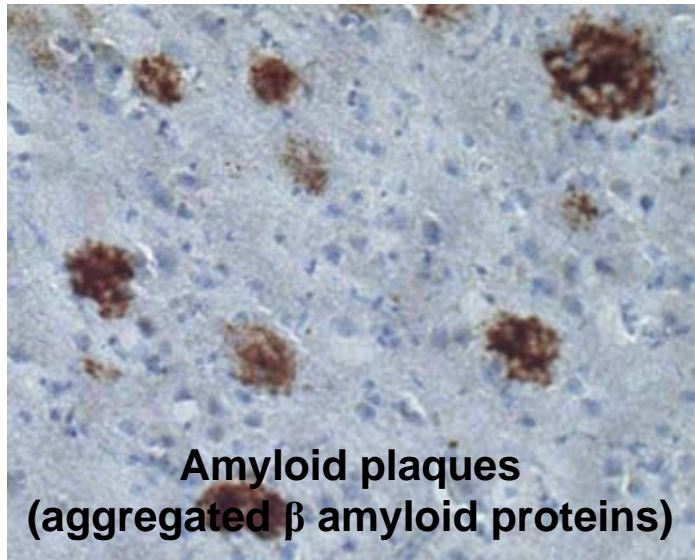


- Alzheimer's disease and preclinical research
 - ❖ Concepts of preclinical biomarkers
 - ❖ Concepts of animal models
 - ❖ Concepts of biomarkers in animal models
- Amyloid plaque imaging
- Cerebral atrophy
- Functional imaging: Perfusion
- Functional Imaging: Neuronal transportation
- Evaluation of toxicity

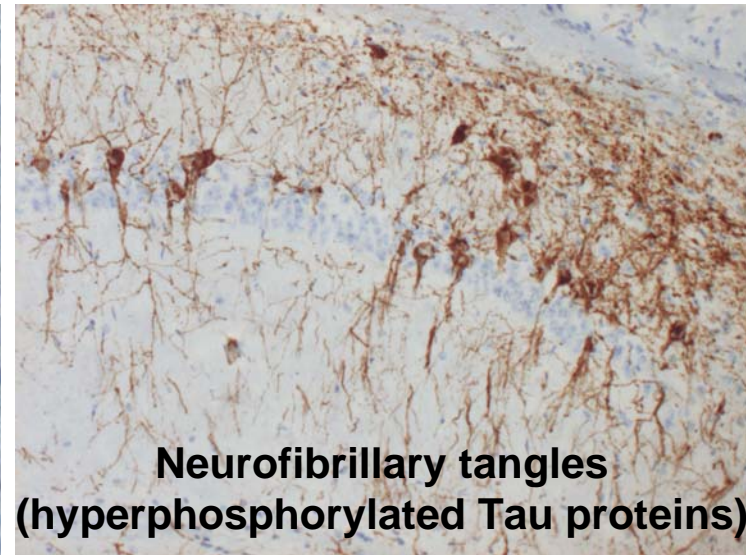


Alzheimer's disease (AD)

- Severe dementia
- Most common neurodegenerative disease
 - ❖ 22 million people worldwide
 - ❖ 34 million people in 2025
- Two main microscopic lesions



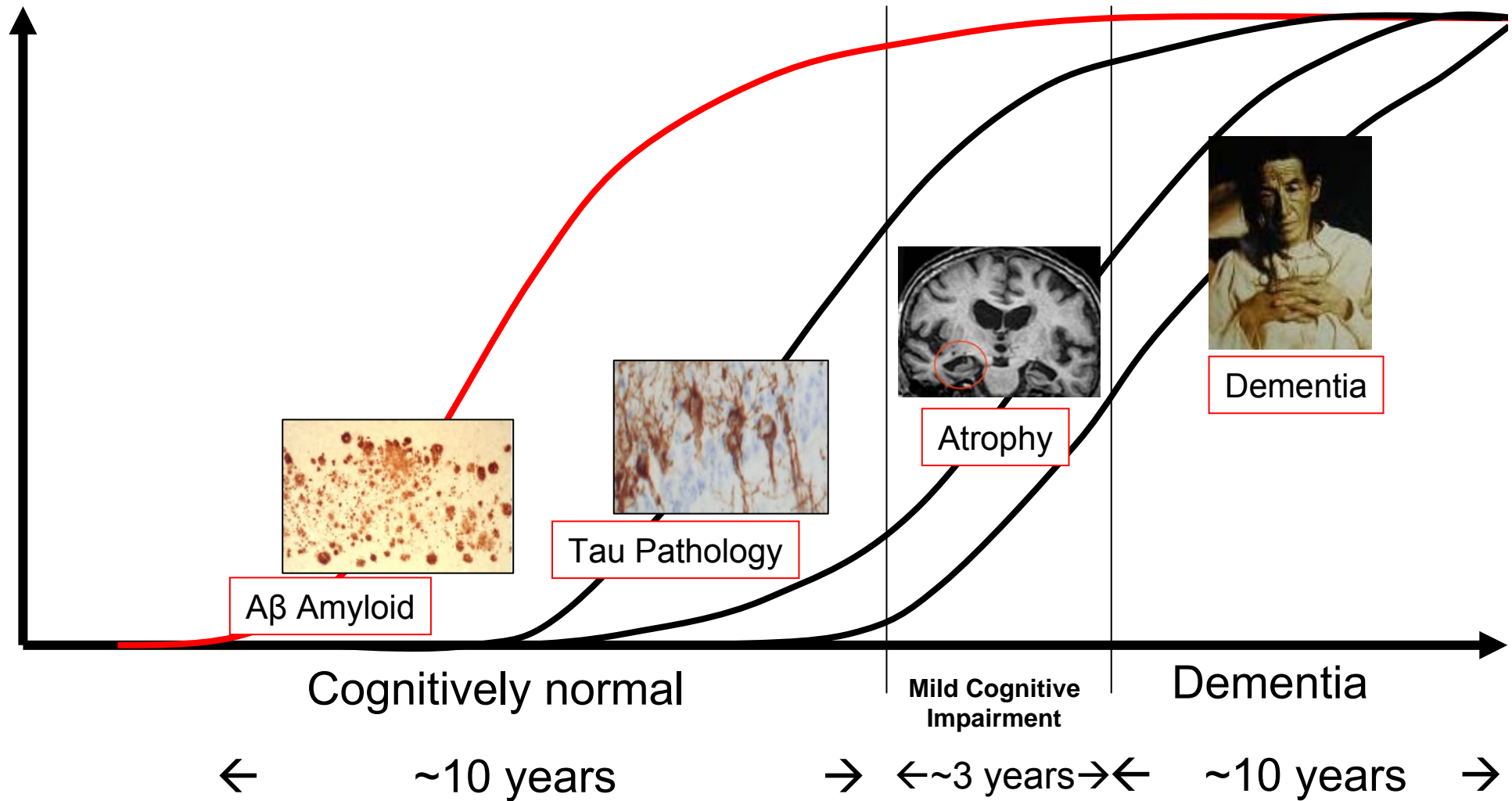
Amyloid plaques
(aggregated β amyloid proteins)



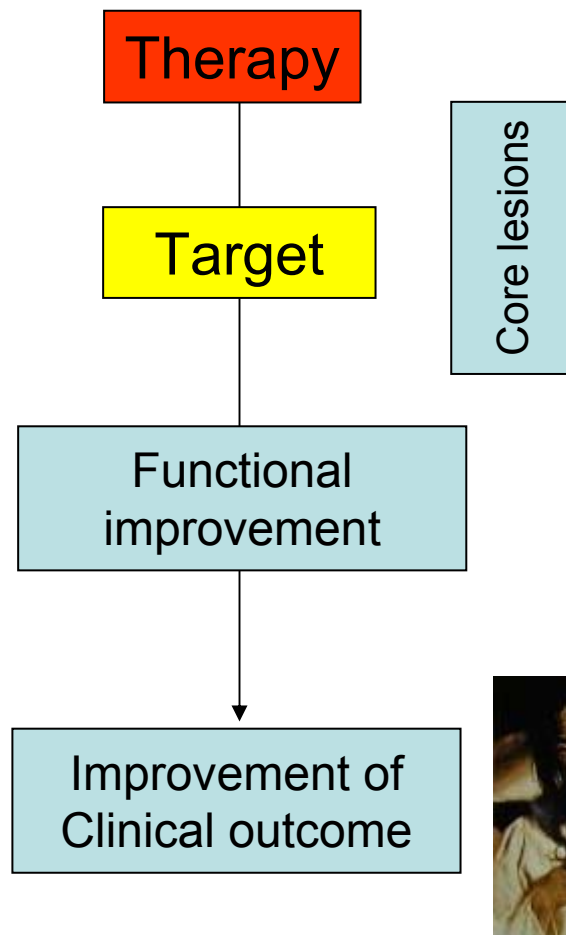
Neurofibrillary tangles
(hyperphosphorylated Tau proteins)

- No curative treatment

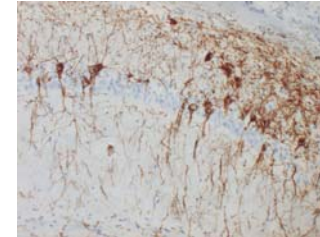
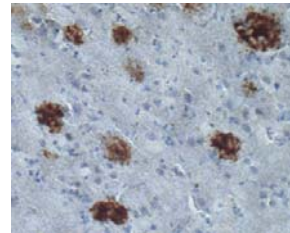
A slowly evolving disease



Critical questions during drug discovery



- Is the therapy active on core lesions ?



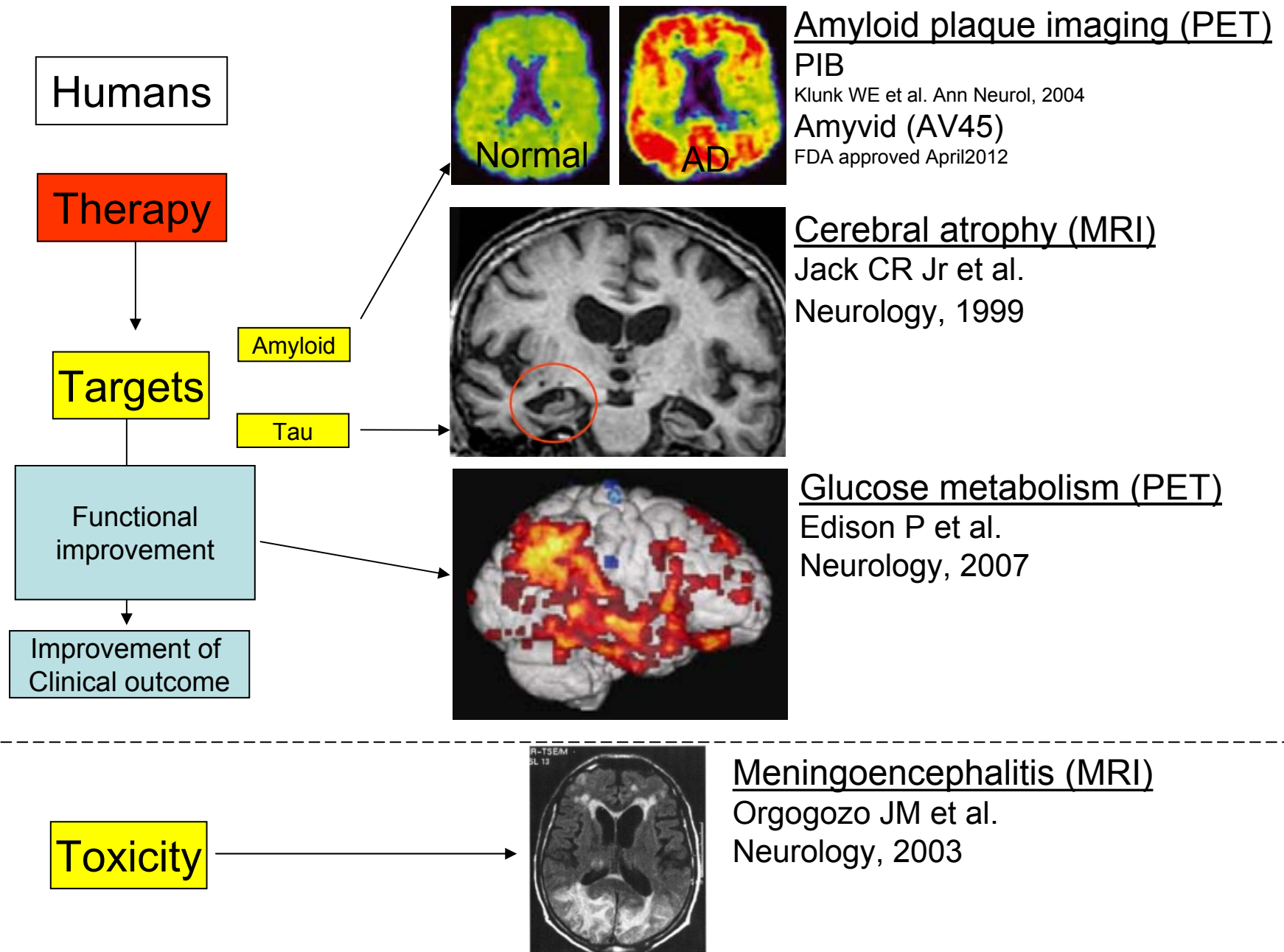
- Is the therapy modifying disease evolution ?
 - Improvement of brain function ?

- Is the therapy modifying the clinical outcome ?
Ex. Cognitive alterations

Toxicity

- Is the therapy toxic ?

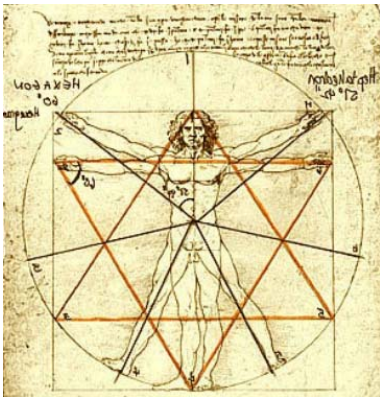
Biomarkers are widely used in human studies



Animal models are critical in the process of drug development

Disease characterization

- Diagnostic
- Natural history of the disease



Preclinical research

- Basic mechanisms
- Drug discovery



Toxicity/Safety

- Small animals
- Large animals

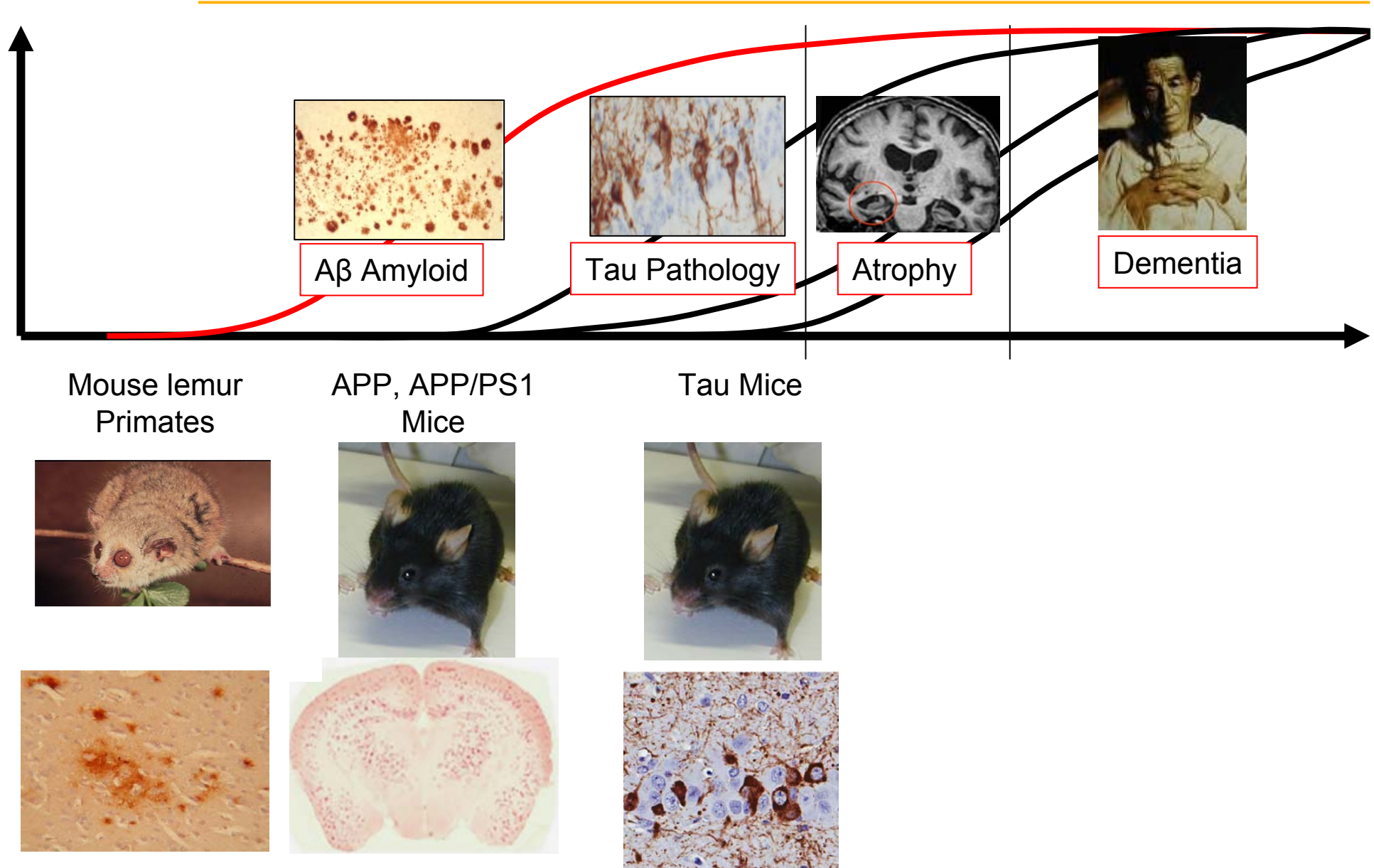


Clinical trials

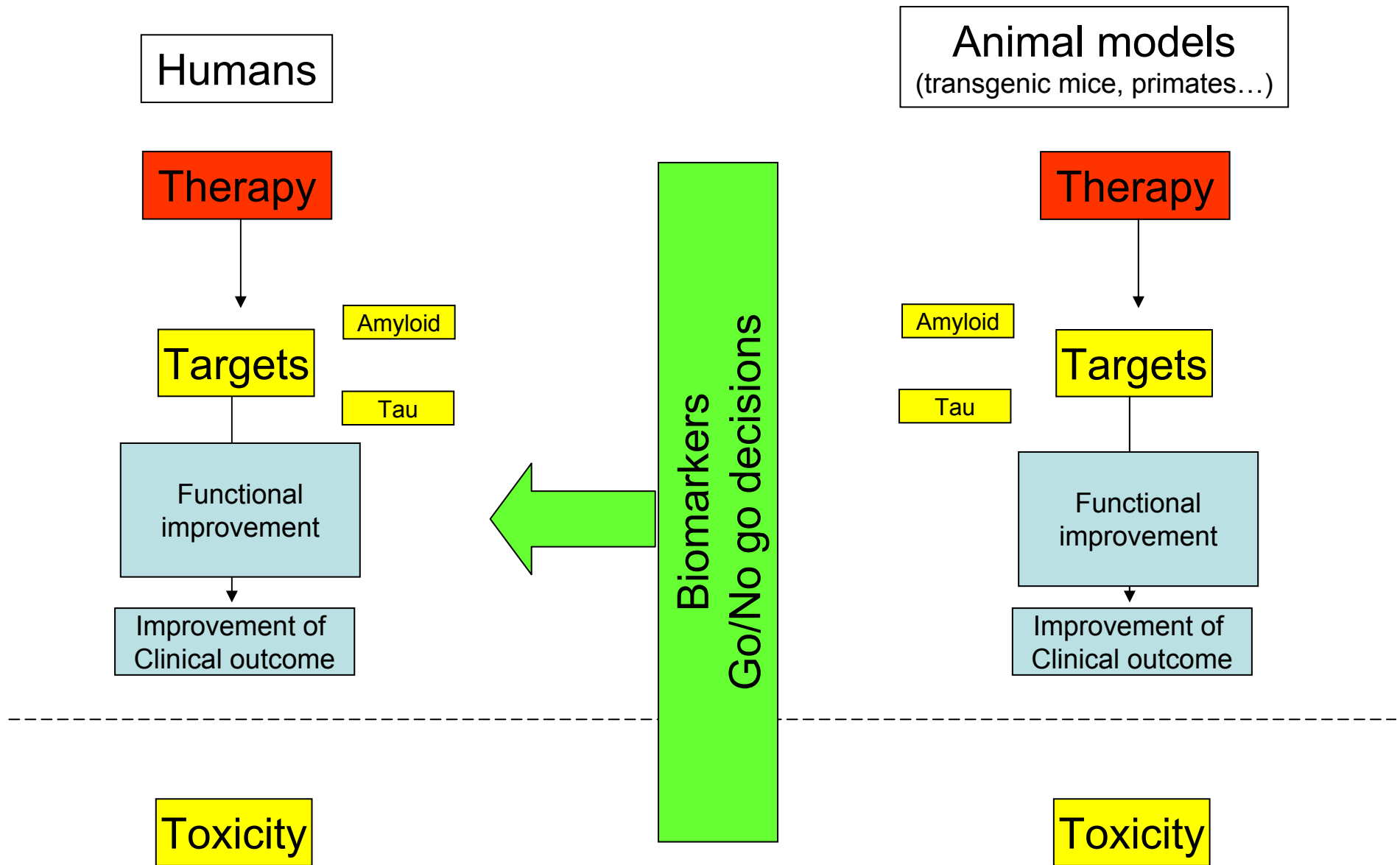
- Phase 1 – Pharmacokinetic
 - 10 volunteers
- Phase 2 – Safety
 - 20-40 volunteers
- Phase 3 - Safety/Efficacy
 - Targeted population
 - 5000/50 000 persons



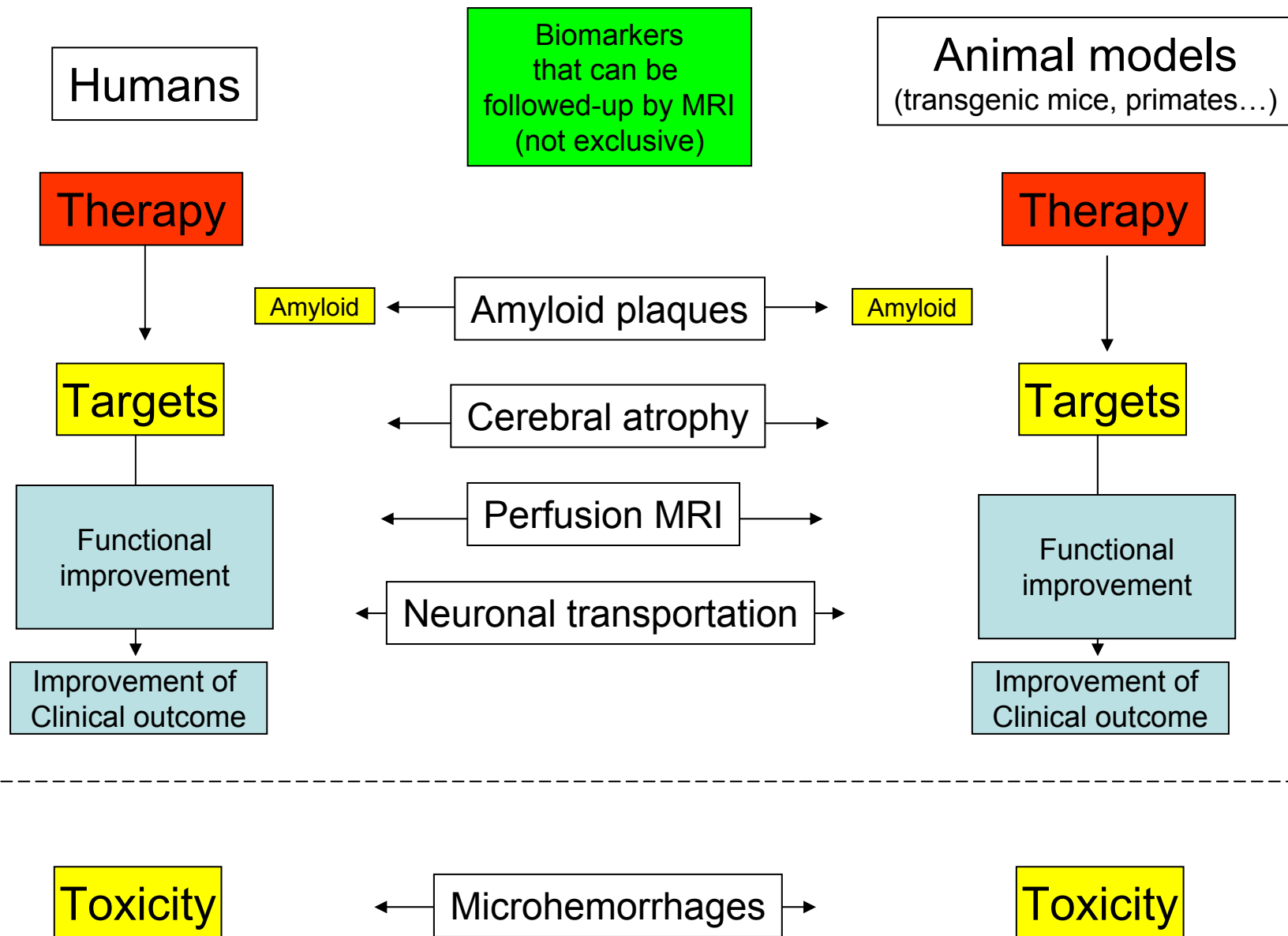
Which animal model ?



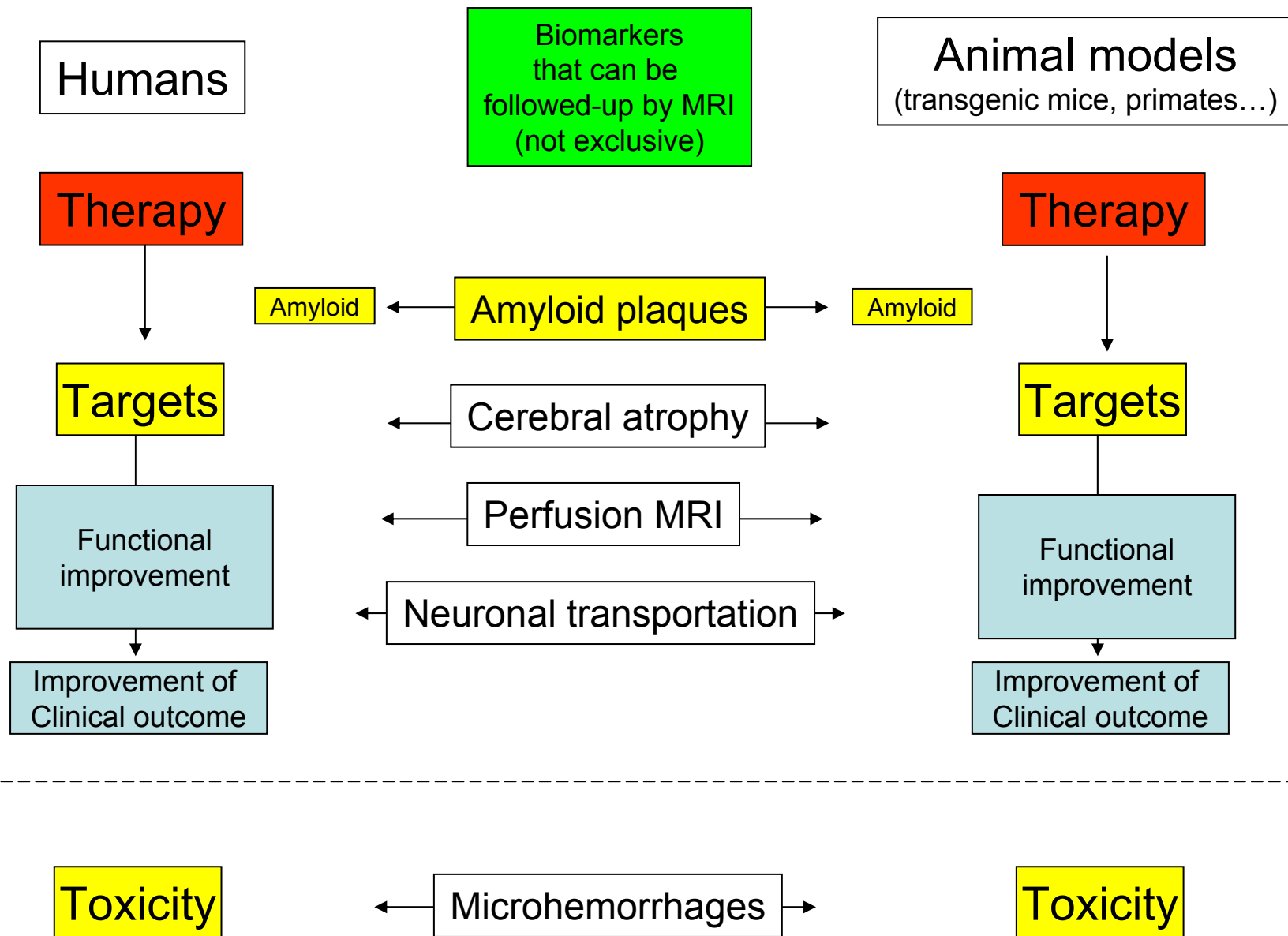
Preclinical studies and Biomarkers



MRI biomarkers



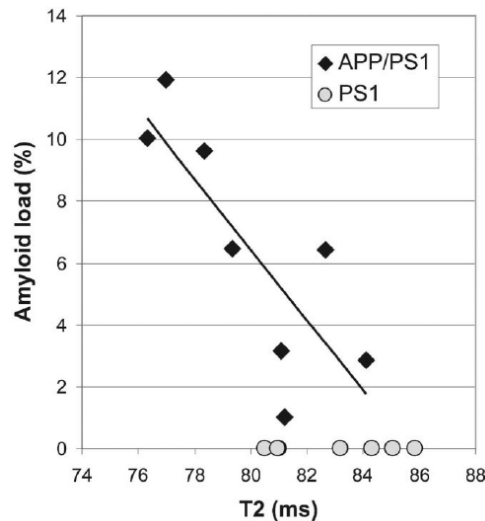
MRI biomarkers



Imaging amyloid plaques by MRI

Indirect
detection

Relaxivity
(T2 decrease)



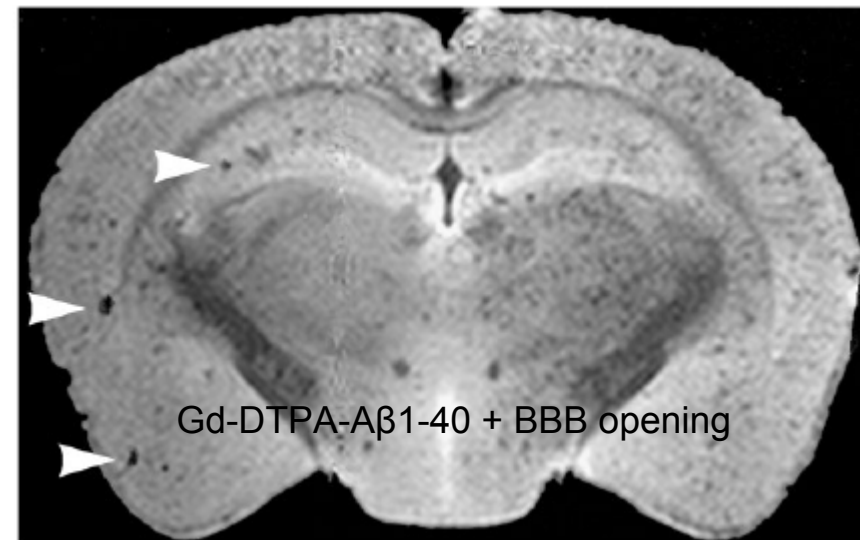
El Tannir El Tayara N et al. MRM, 2007
Helpern J et al. MRM, 2004

Direct detection
(MR microscopy)

Spontaneous
contrast

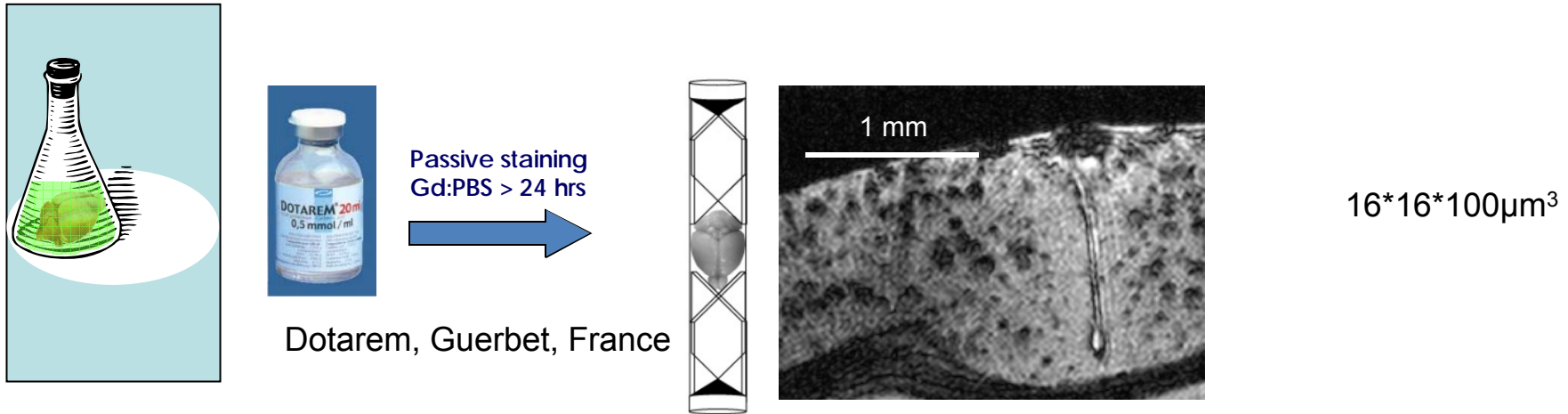
Targeted
Contrast agent

Non targeted
Contrast agent

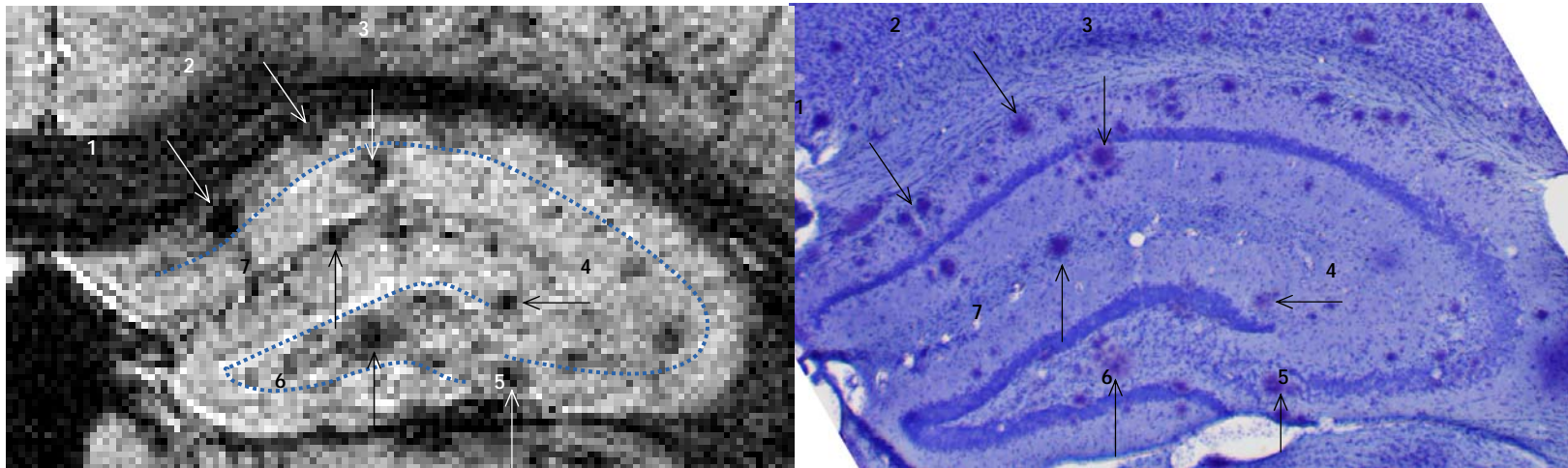


Zaim Wadghiri Y et al. MRM, 2003

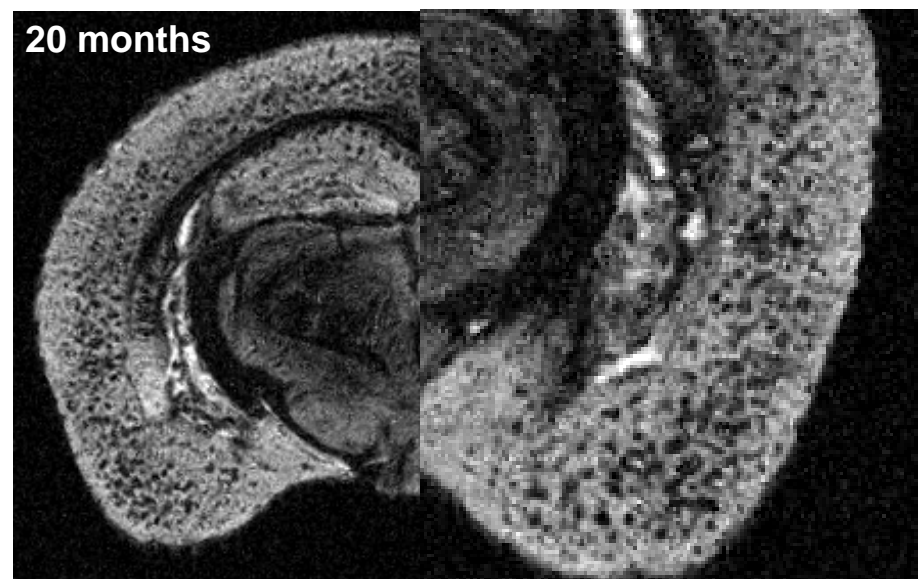
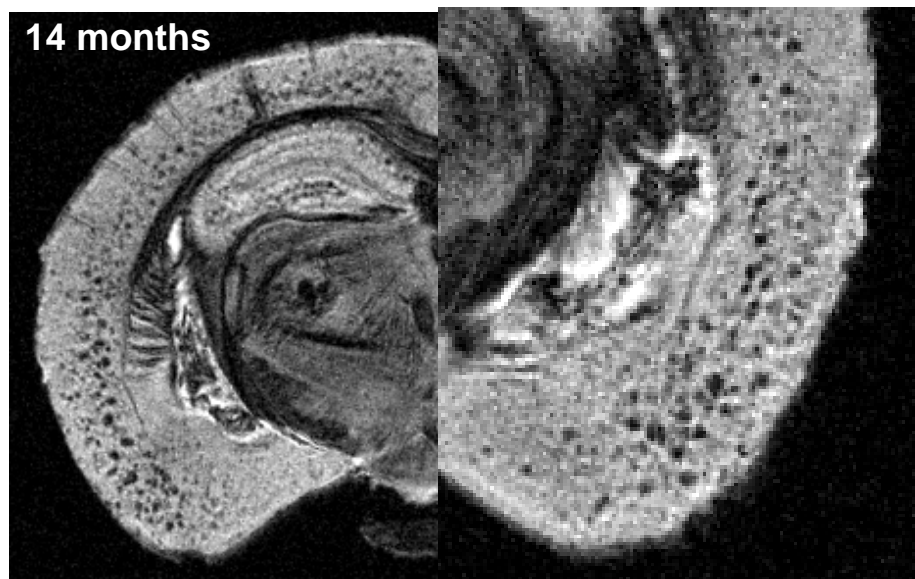
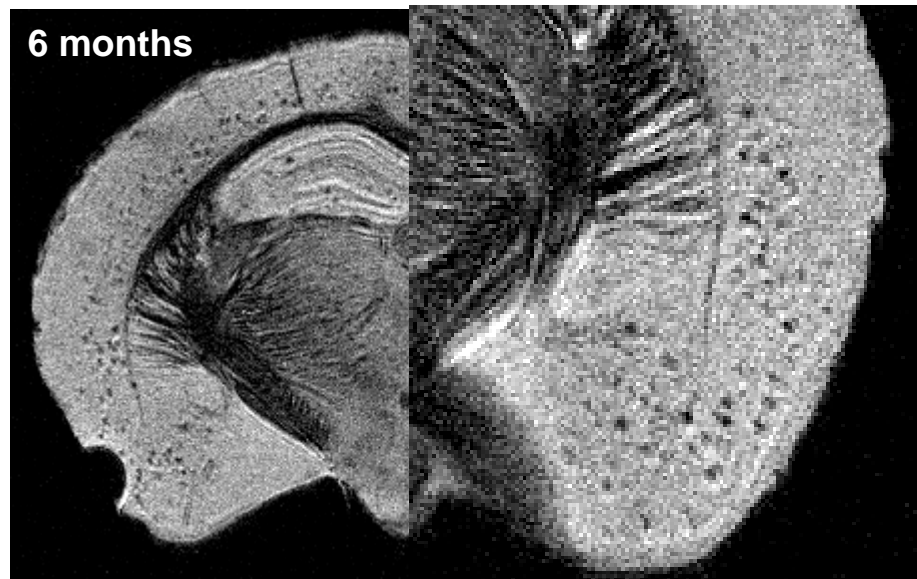
Development of Gadolinium Staining method



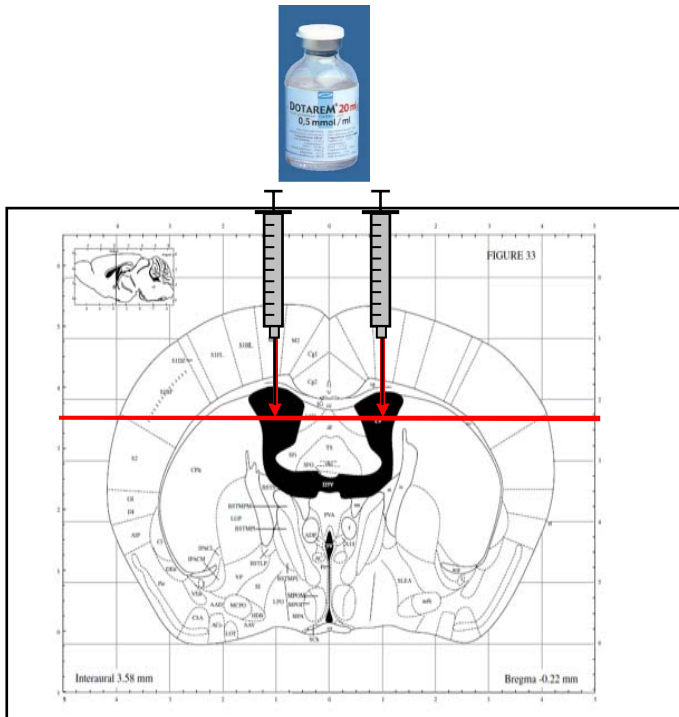
"Passive Gadolinium staining" method



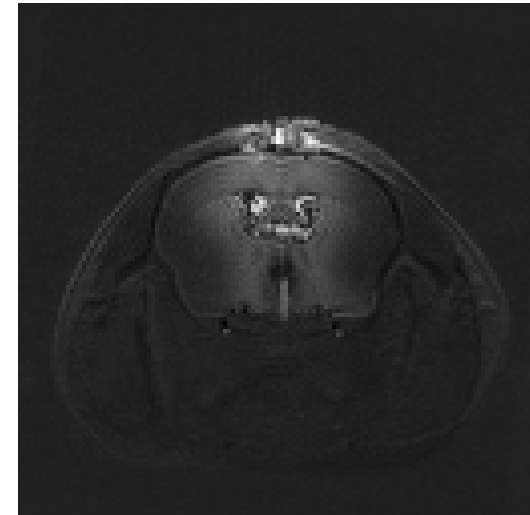
Detection of amyloid plaques by MR microscopy



In-vivo intra-cerebroventricular injection of Gadolinium



Movie from
30 min to 2 hours
post Gd injection



→ Diffusion of Gadolinium in the brain

"*In-vivo* Gadolinium staining" method

In-vivo follow-up of amyloid load

Detection of amyloid plaques by "*In-vivo* Gadolinium staining"



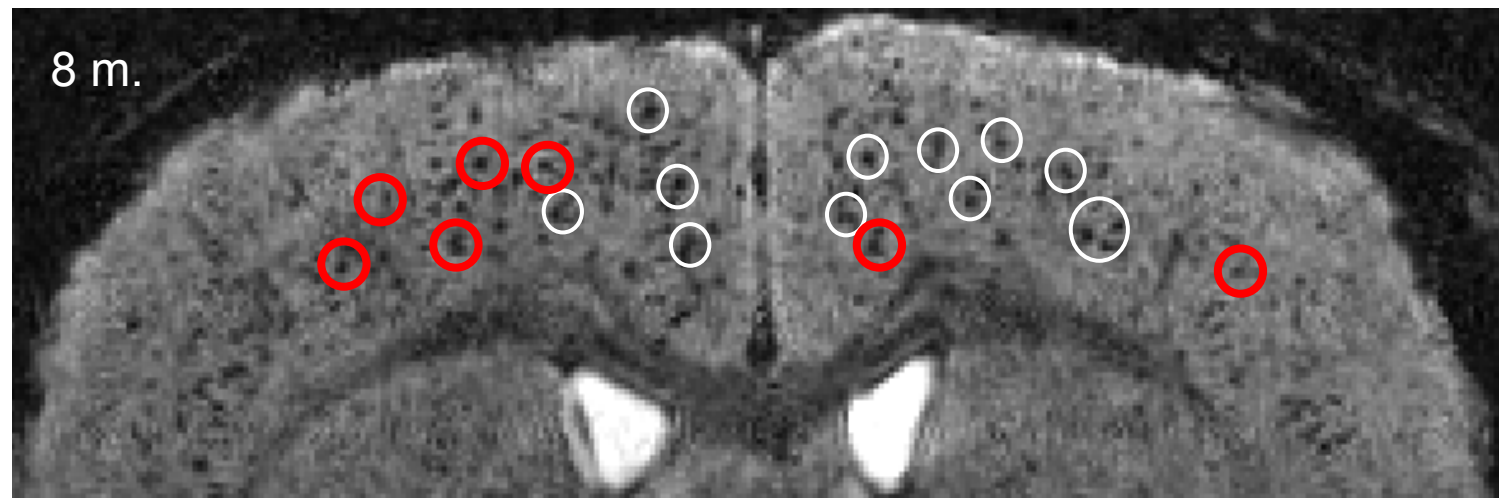
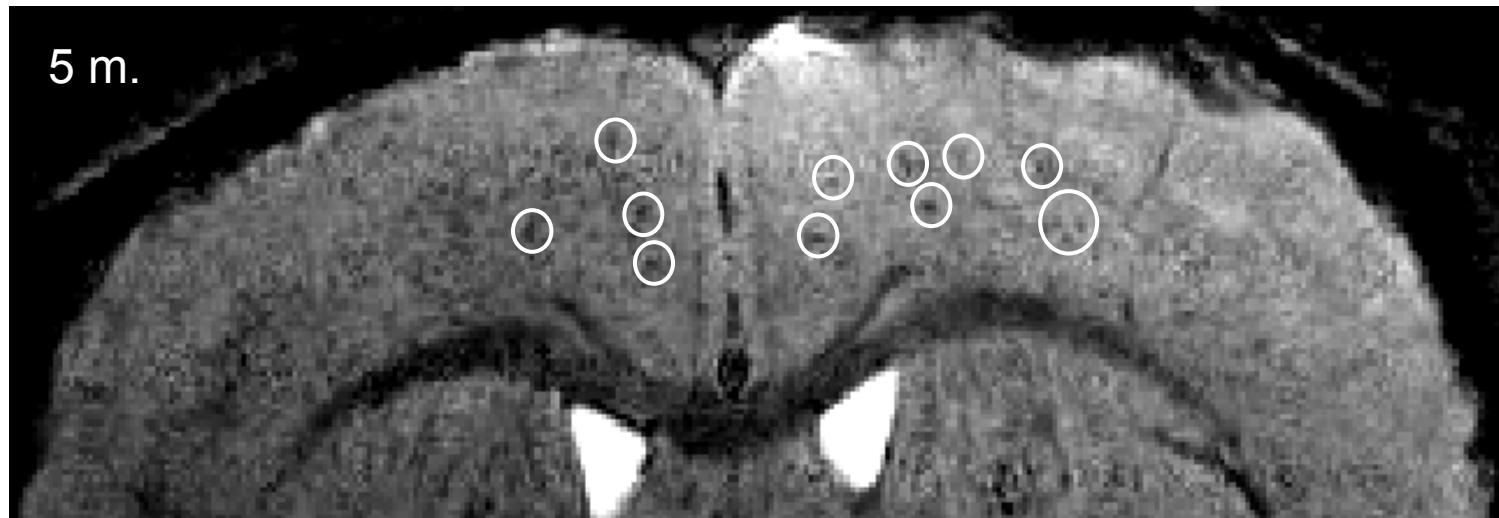
APP/PS1



Control

$29 \times 29 \times 117 \mu\text{m}^3$
Acq Time can be 32 min

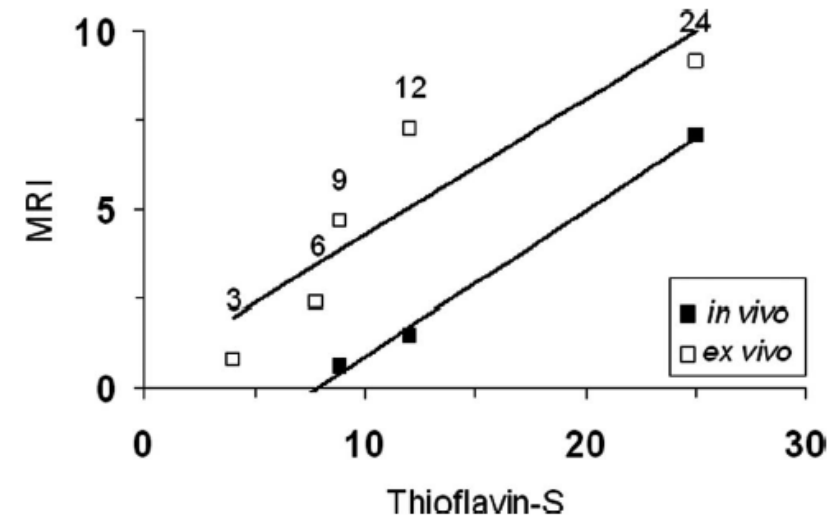
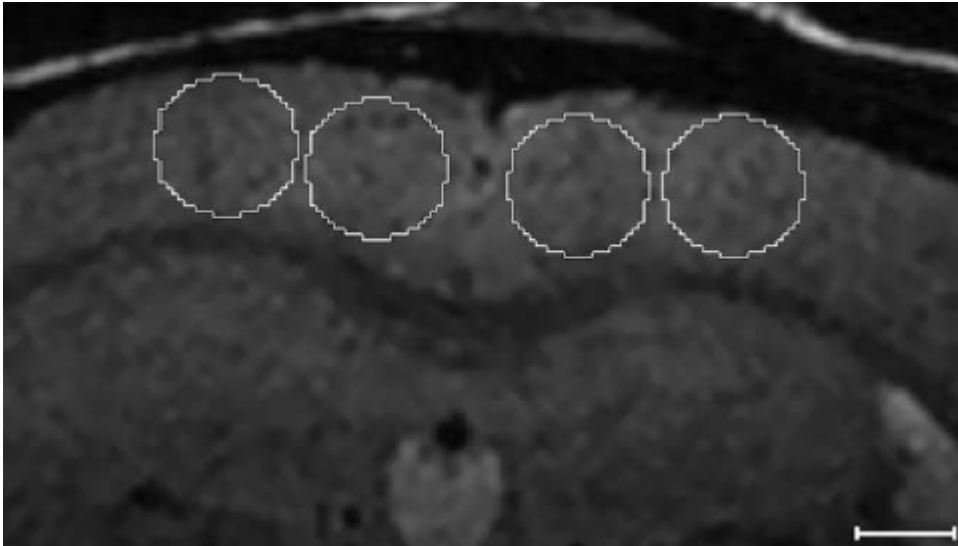
In-vivo longitudinal follow-up of amyloid plaques



→ A tool for preclinical therapeutic evaluation

Quantification of amyloid plaques

Counting in regions of interest

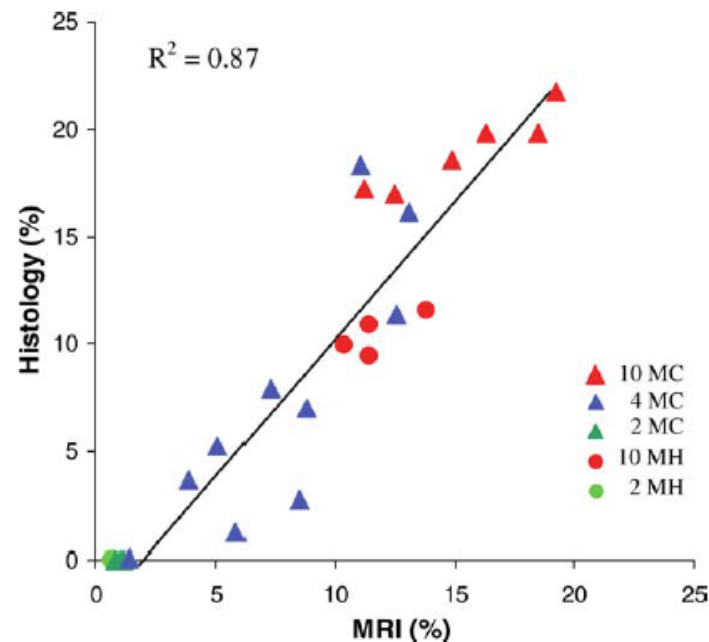
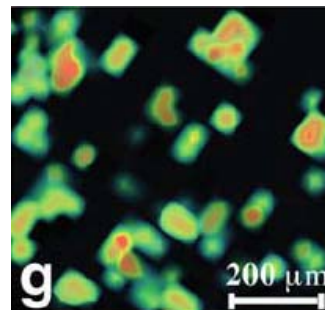
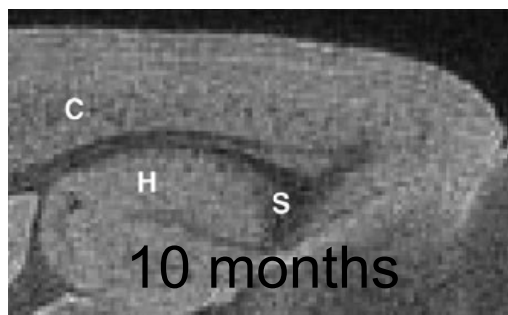
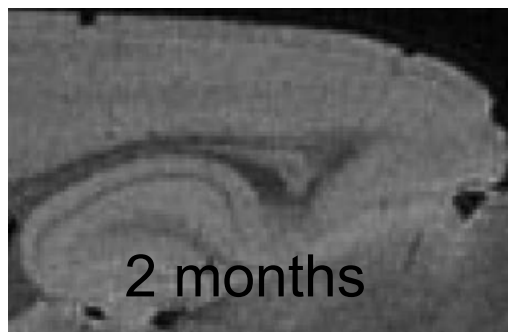


- Time consuming

Quantification of amyloid plaques

Automatic segmentation

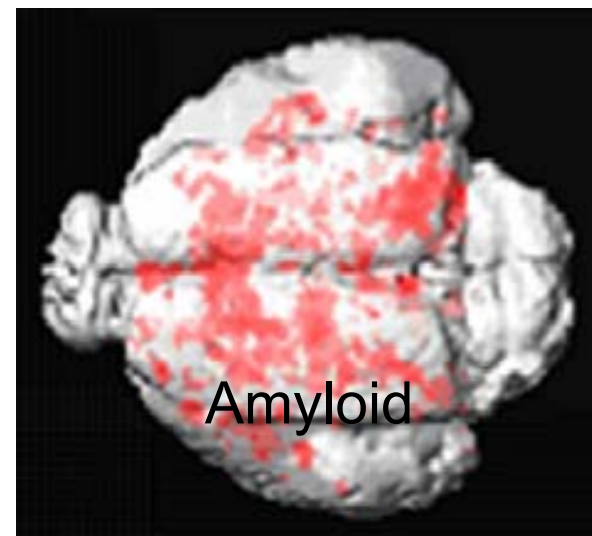
- Individual plaques in MR images are defined as regions with large intensity variation around local minima
 - ❖ Identification of plaques candidates: watershed method
 - ❖ Classification as plaque or non plaque: unsupervised learning method



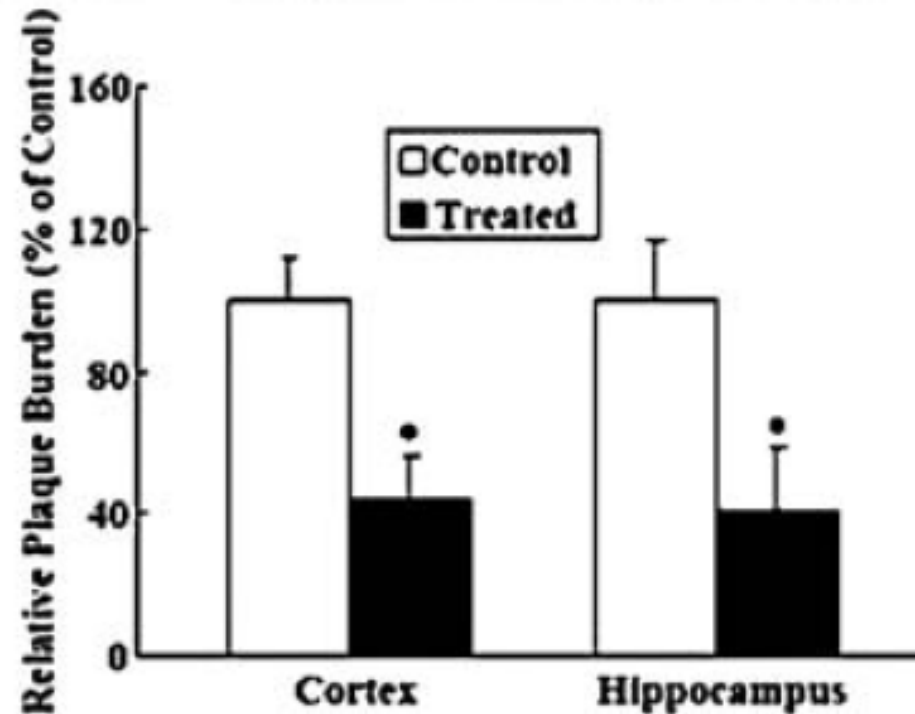
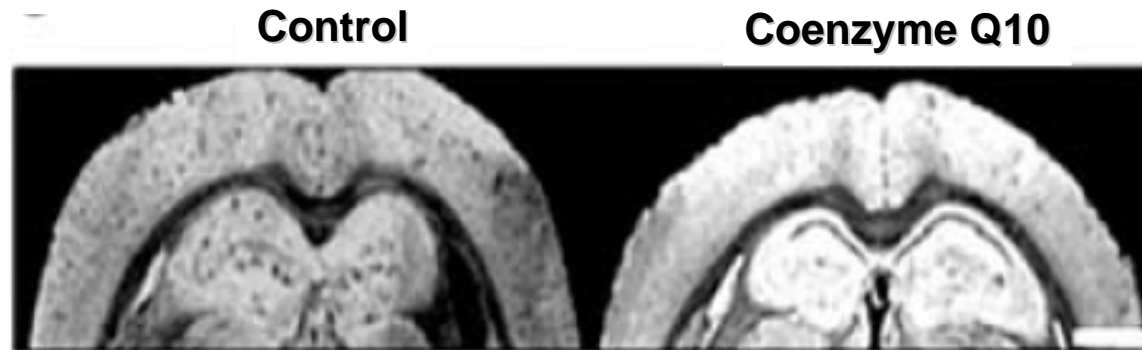
Quantification of amyloid plaques

Group studied by voxel based analysis (VBA) methods

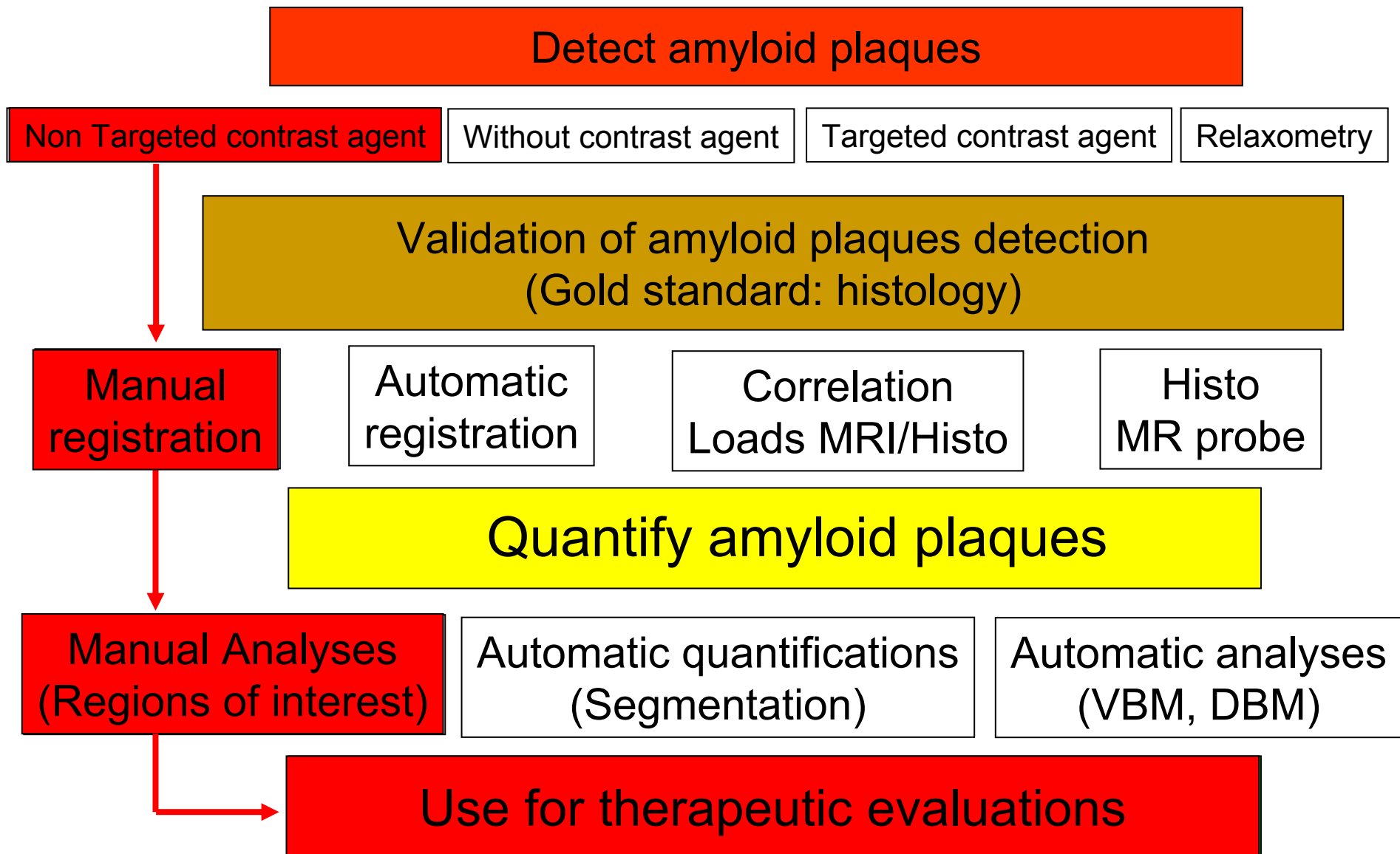
- Images recorded before and after administration of a contrast agent targeting amyloid plaques
- Group analysis by VBA



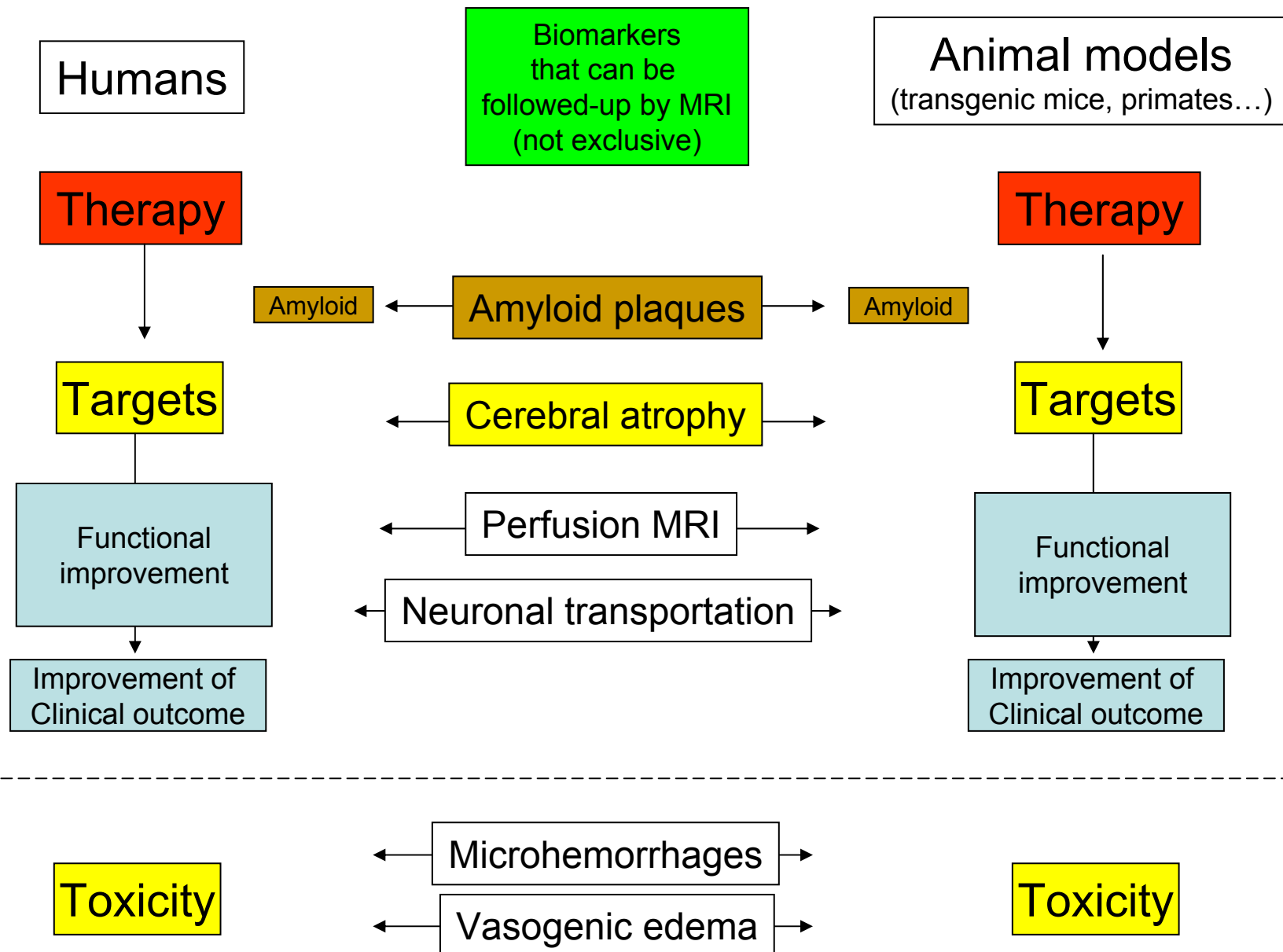
Use of MRI to quantify amyloid load in drug research



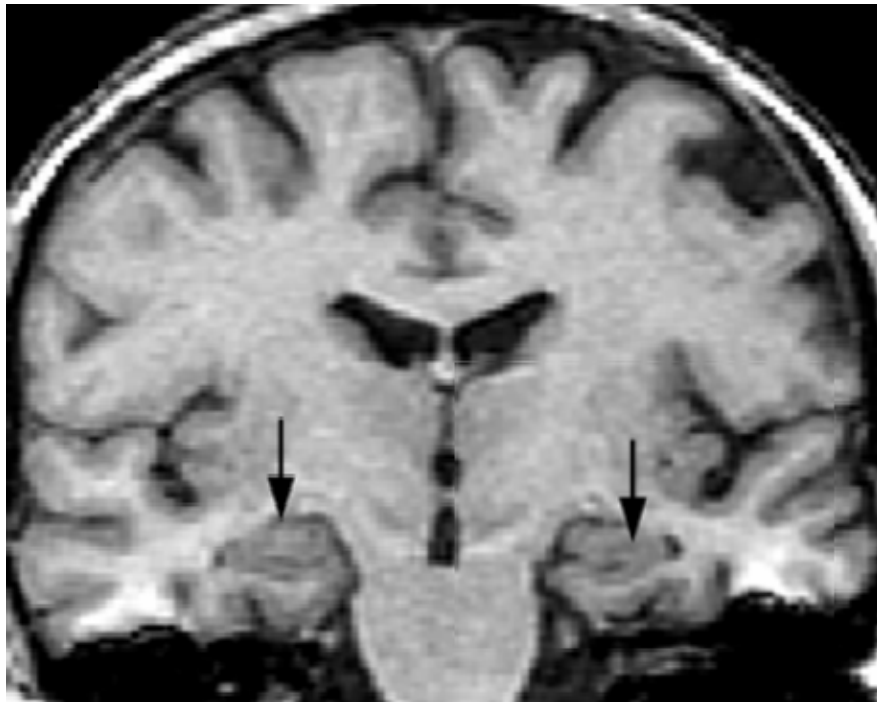
Detection of amyloid plaques by MRI: Summary



MRI biomarkers



Cerebral atrophy in humans with Alzheimer



Normal aging



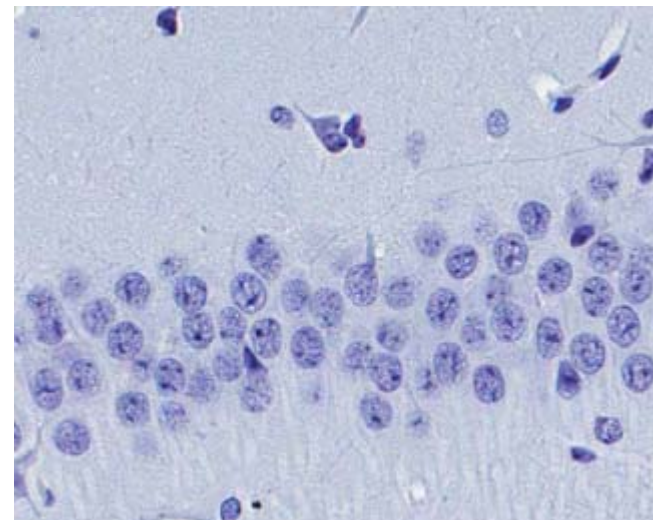
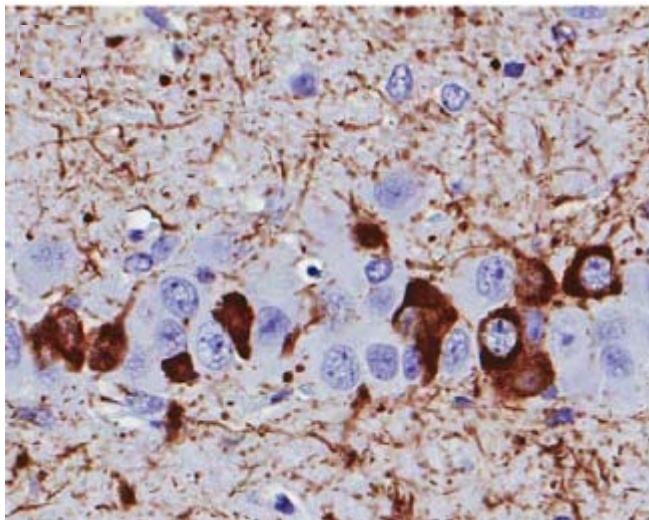
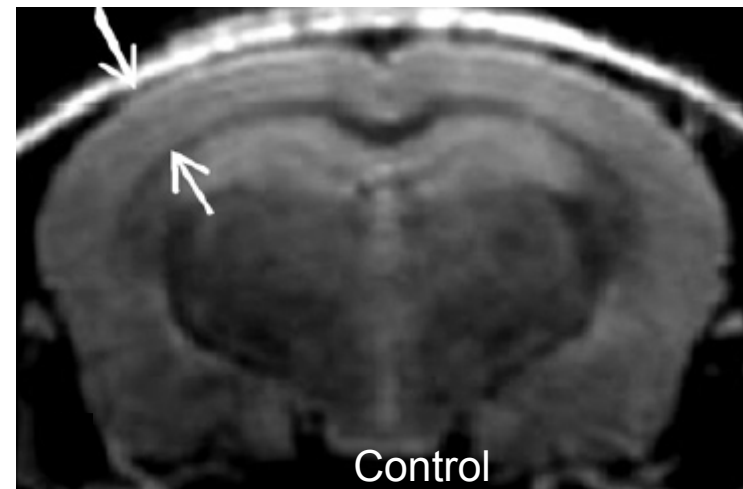
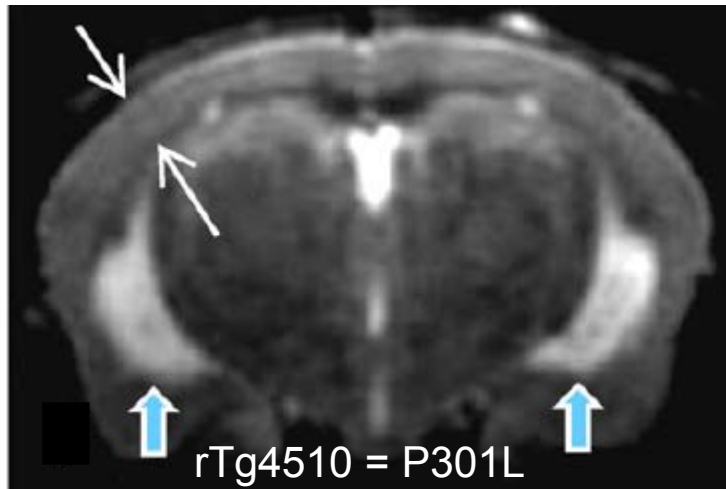
Alzheimer

Starts in the hippocampus then spreads all over the brain



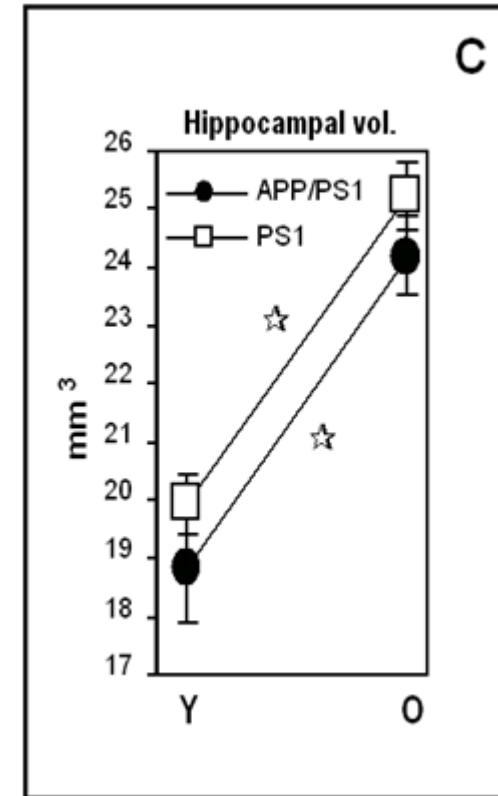
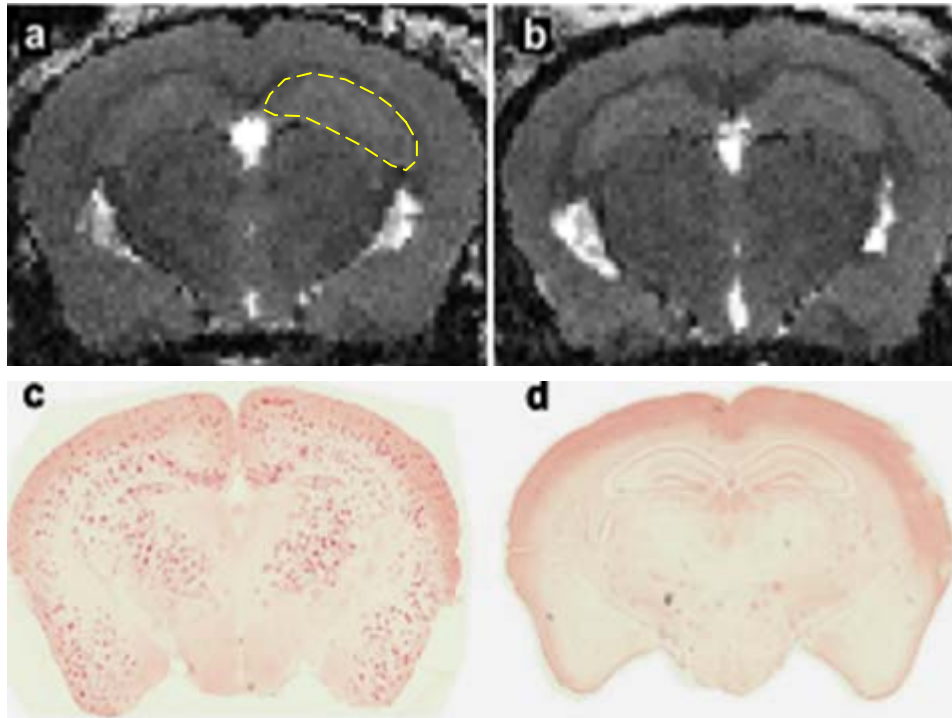
Evaluation of cerebral atrophy in animal models of AD

Cerebral atrophy in Tau mice



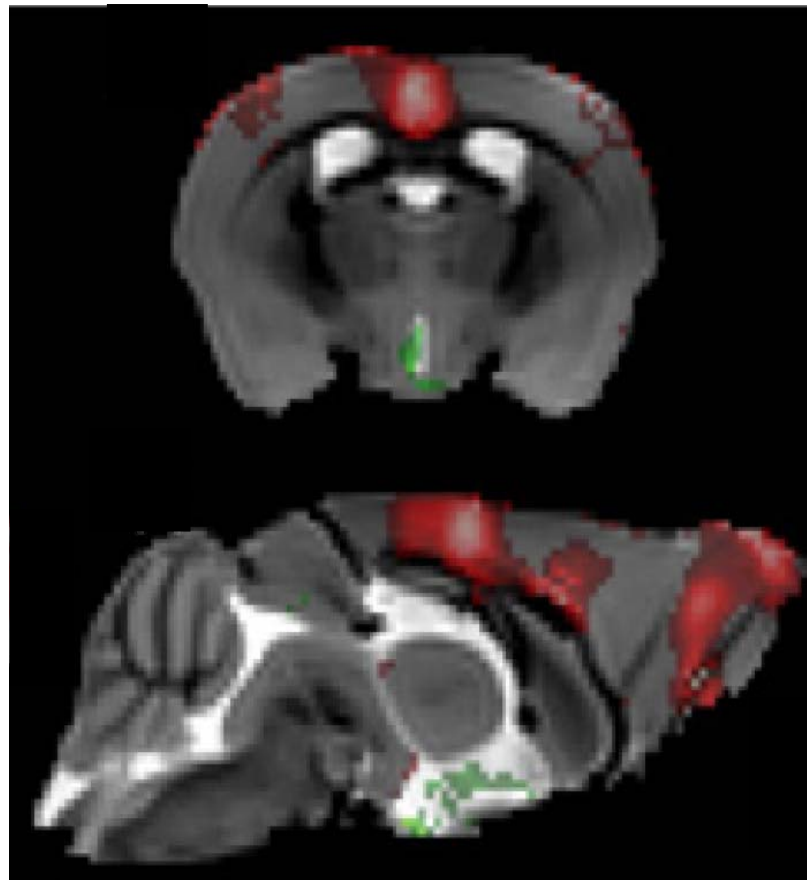
Suggests that atrophy is a marker of Tau pathology

Cerebral atrophy in transgenic mouse model of amyloidosis



Brain and hippocampal growth
even in the presence of amyloid deposits...

Automatic procedures: Example of deformation-based morphometry



Control > APP/PS1

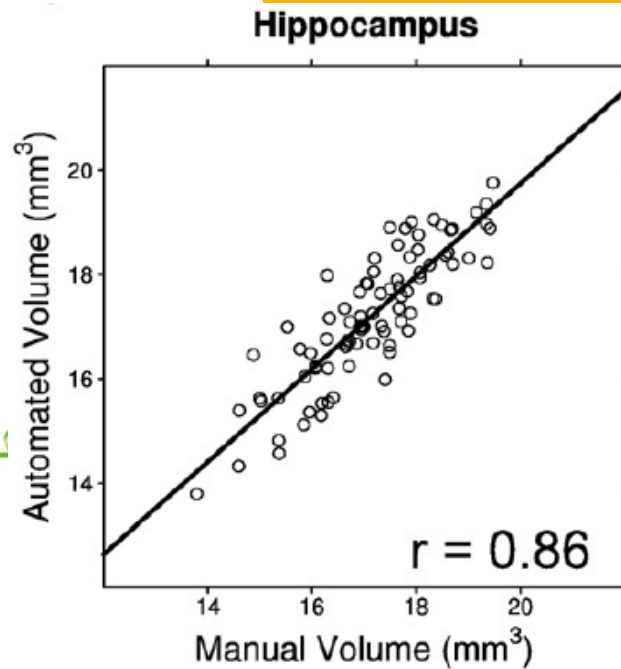


APP/PS1 > Control



- Genotype effect detected
- Neurodevelopmental rather than degenerative process

Comparison of manual and automatic procedures



- Good correlation between manual and automatic procedures

	Manual (regions of interest)	Automatic analyses (VBM, DBM)
Technical level	Low	High
Time consuming	Yes	No
Intra-/inter-rater variability	Yes	No
Can detect atrophy in regions that can not be outlined	No	Yes
Group studies	Yes	Yes
Individual analyses	Yes	No

Detection of cerebral atrophy by MRI: Summary

Detection of cerebral atrophy

Manual method

Automatic method

Mouse model of Tauopathy

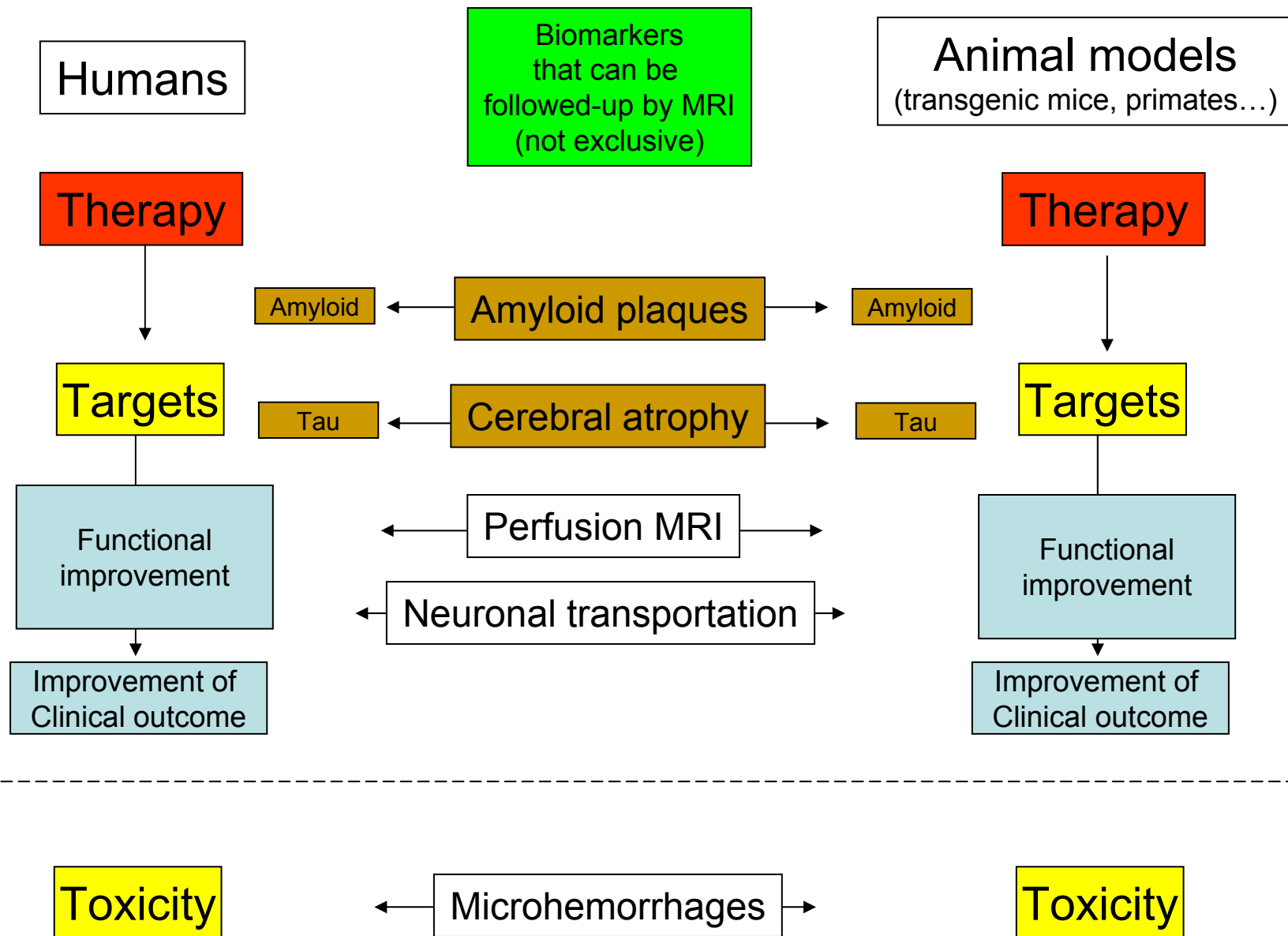
Atrophy seems to be linked to Tau pathology
but few published studies so far

Mouse model of amyloidosis

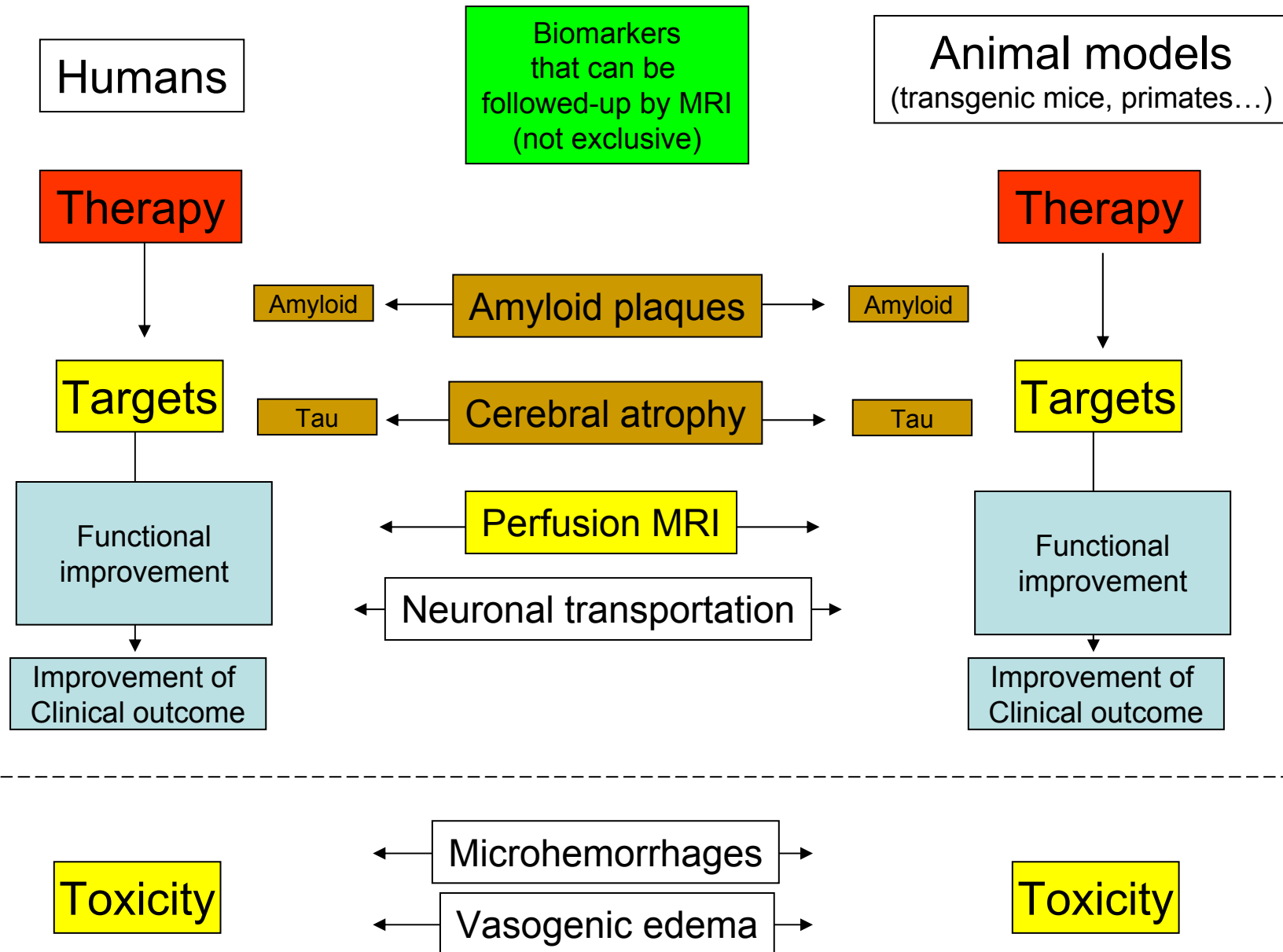
Often linked to a neurodevelopmental
rather than degenerative process

Not use for therapeutic evaluations

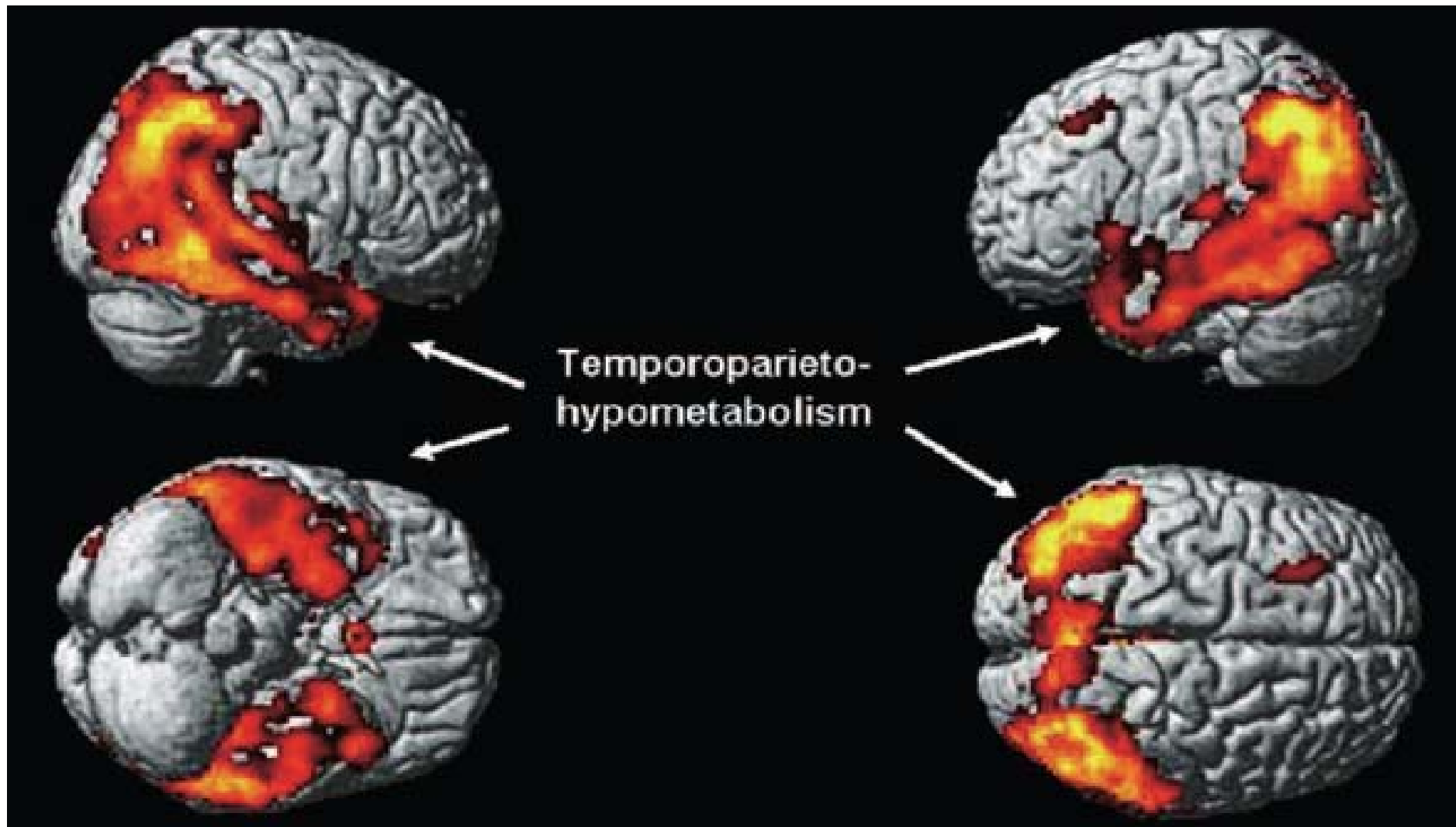
MRI biomarkers



MRI biomarkers



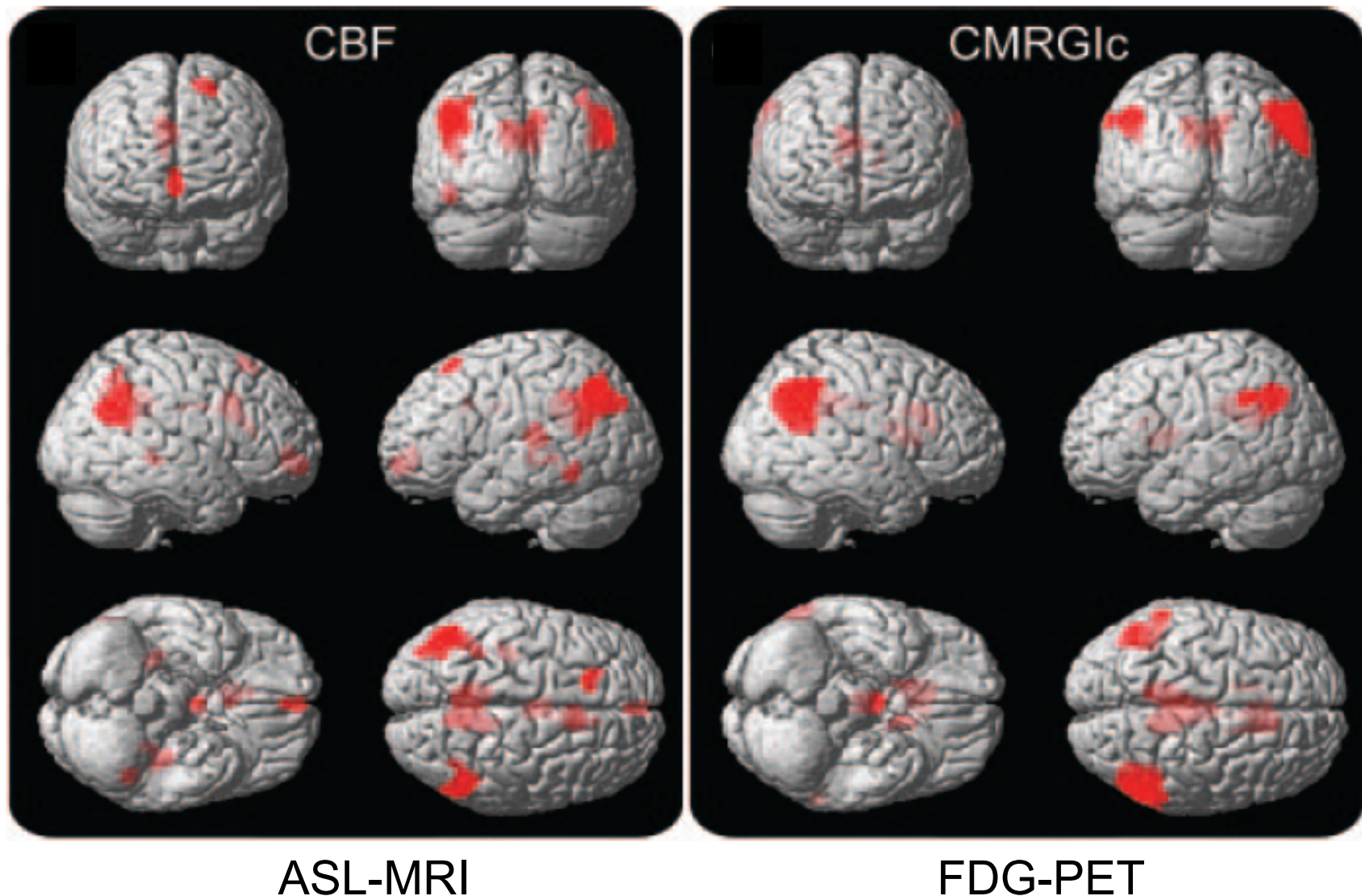
Alteration of glucose metabolism in AD



Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-PET

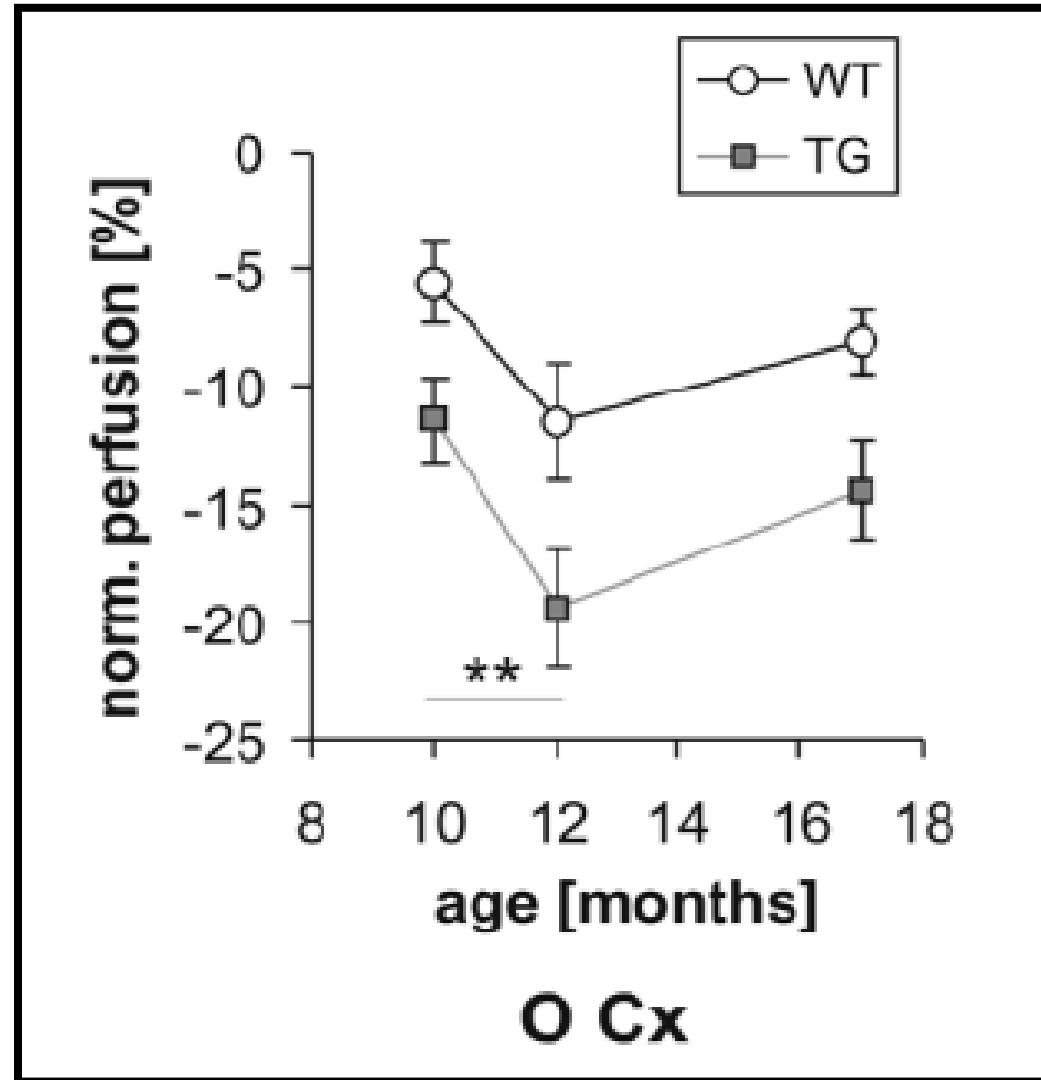
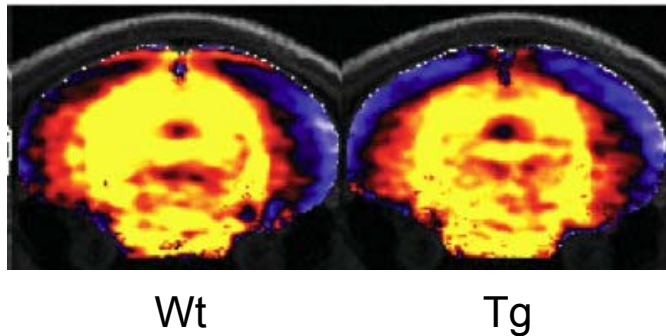
Perfusion measurements from MRI

ASL-MRI provides overlapping information with FDG-PET

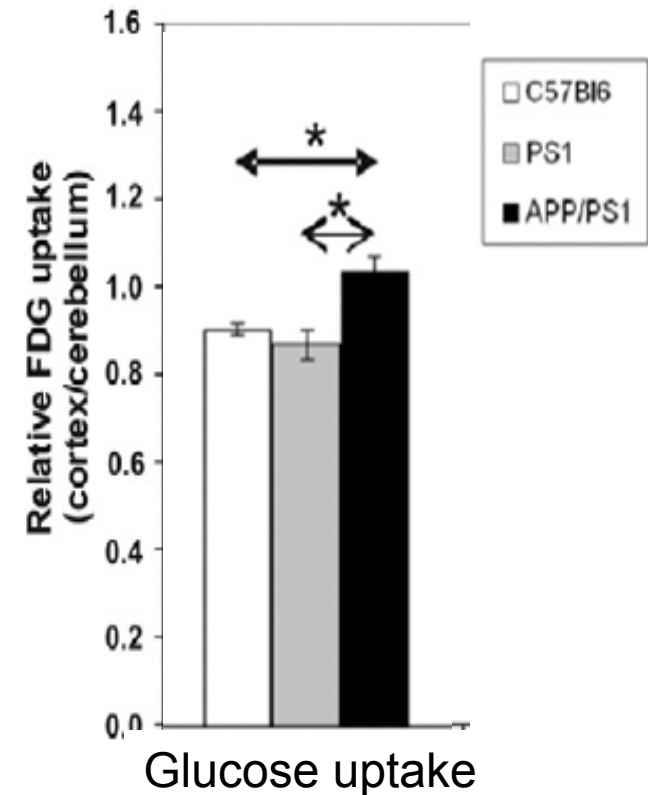
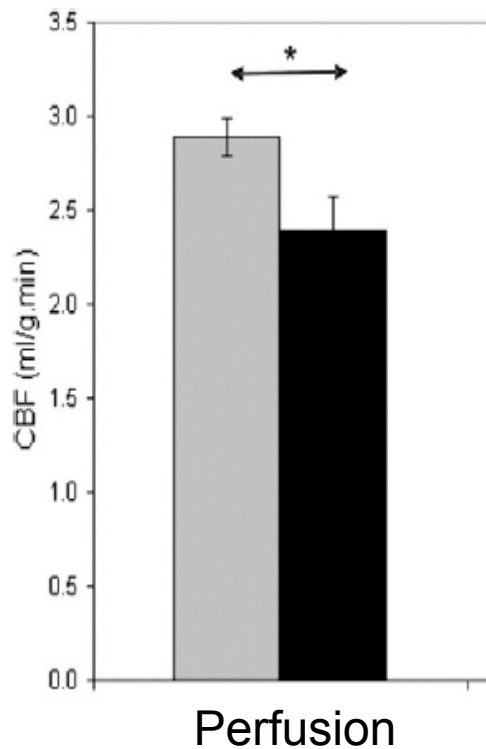
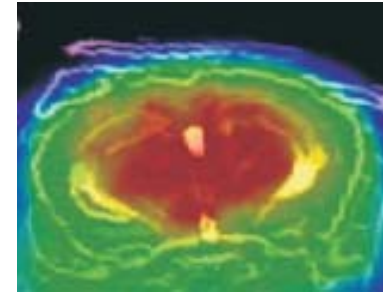
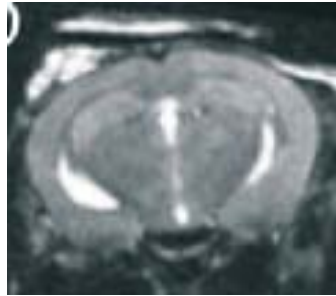


Alteration of perfusion response in mouse models of amyloidosis

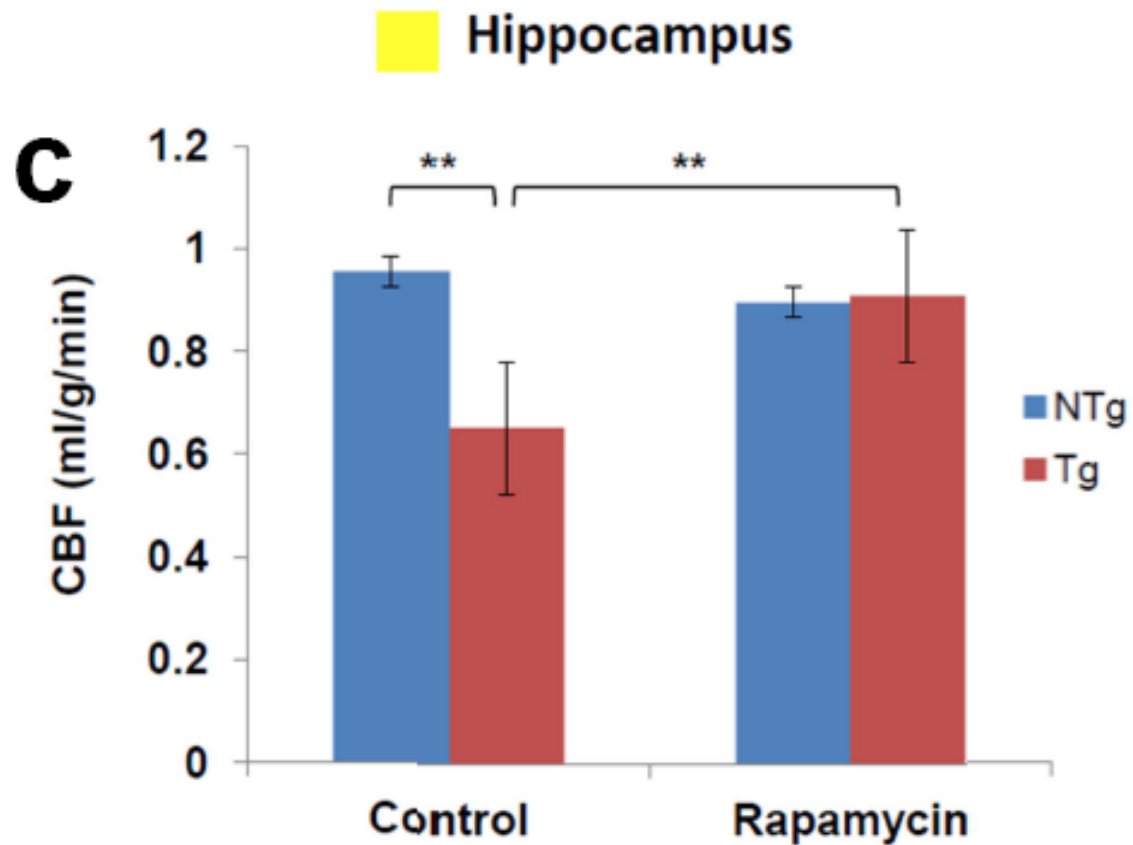
Absolute perfusion



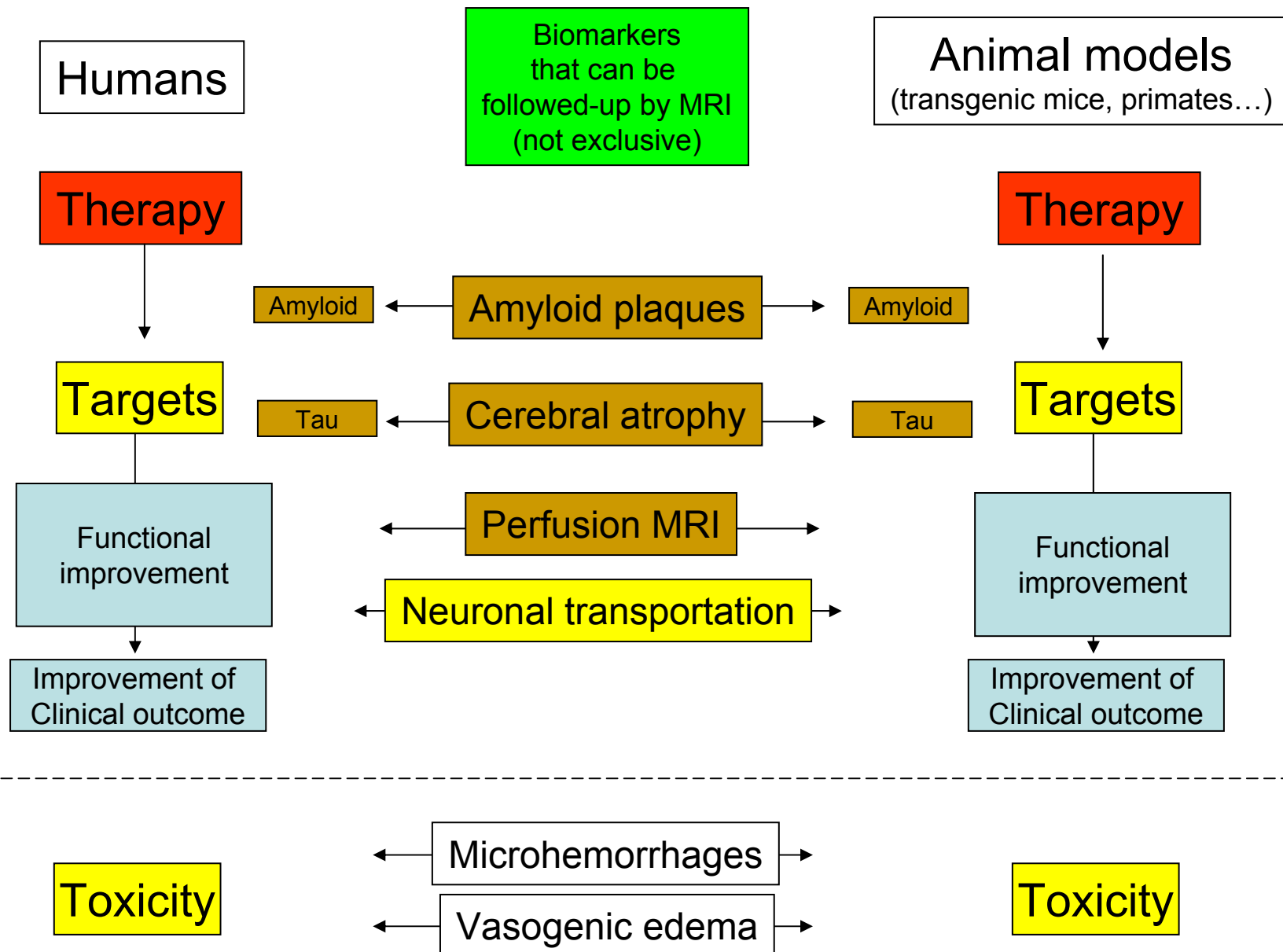
Dissociation between perfusion and glucose uptake in mouse models of amyloidosis



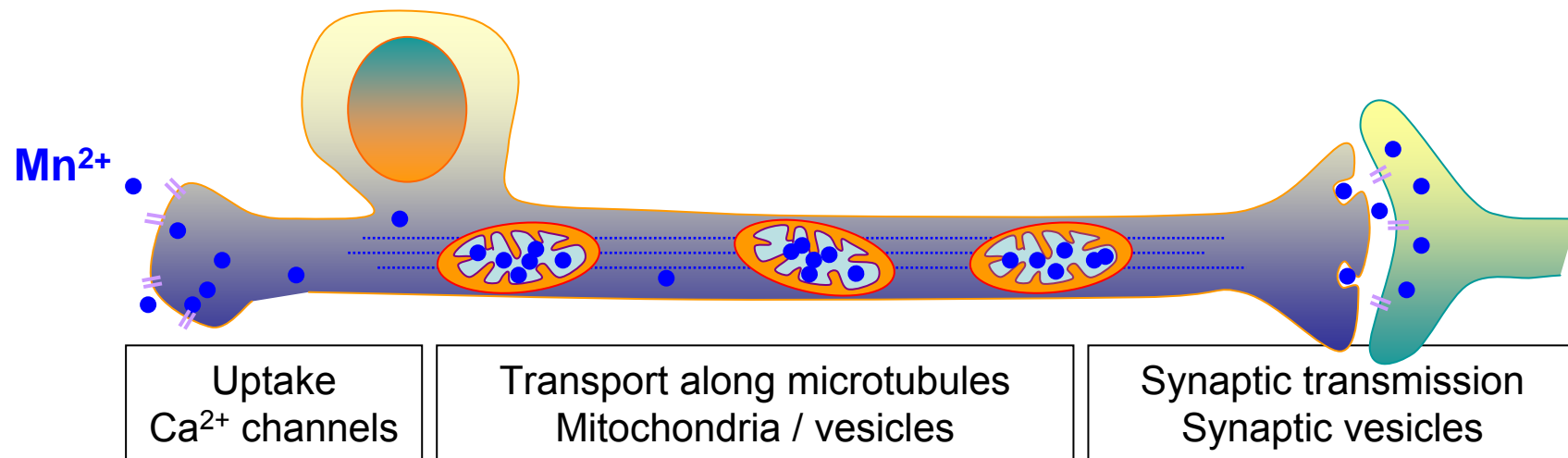
Application for therapeutic evaluation



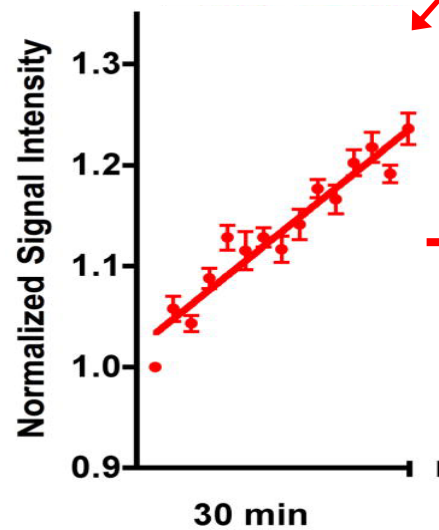
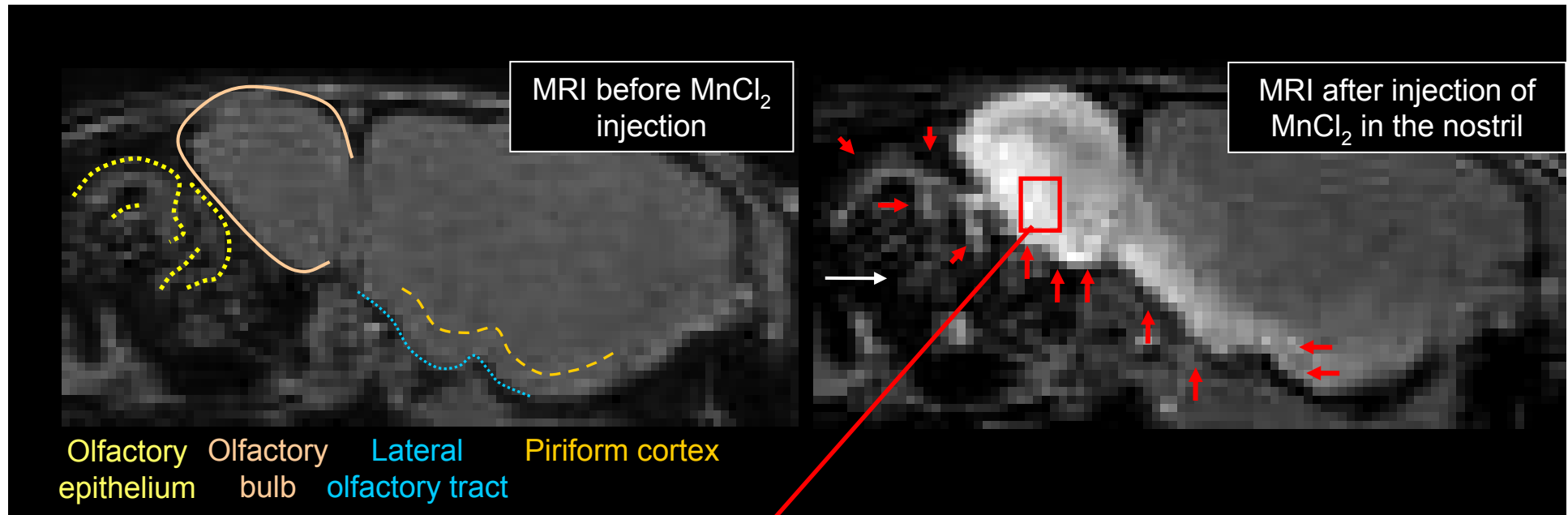
MRI biomarkers



Manganese-enhanced MRI (MEMRI) & neuronal transport



MEMRI & neuronal transport



Index of the speed of neuronal transportation

Smith KD et al.
Neuroimage. 2007

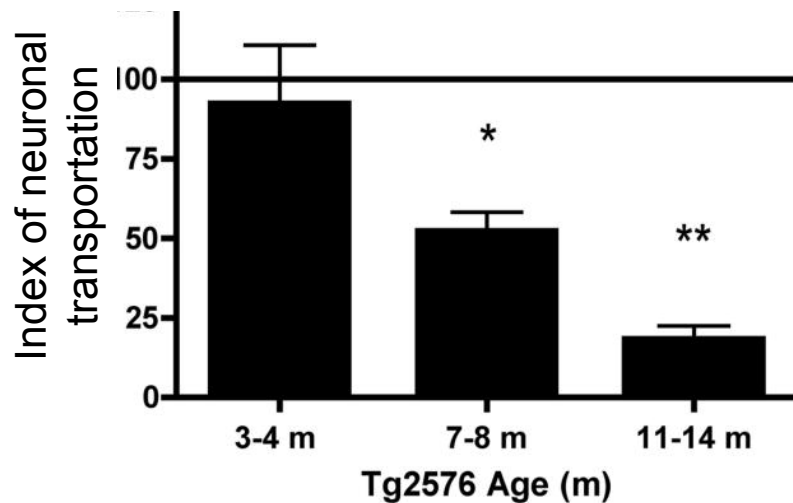
Alteration of neuronal transport in animal models of Alzheimer's disease

Amyloid

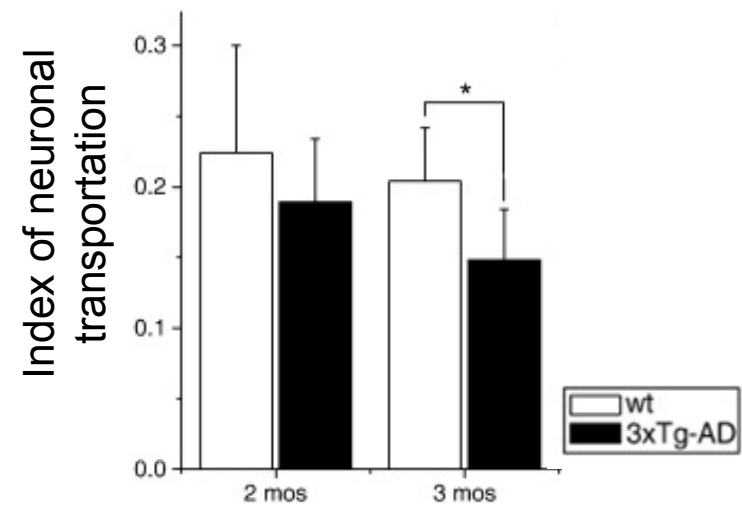
APP_{Swe}

Tau + Amyloid

PS1_{M146V} + APP_{Swe} + Tau_{P301L}

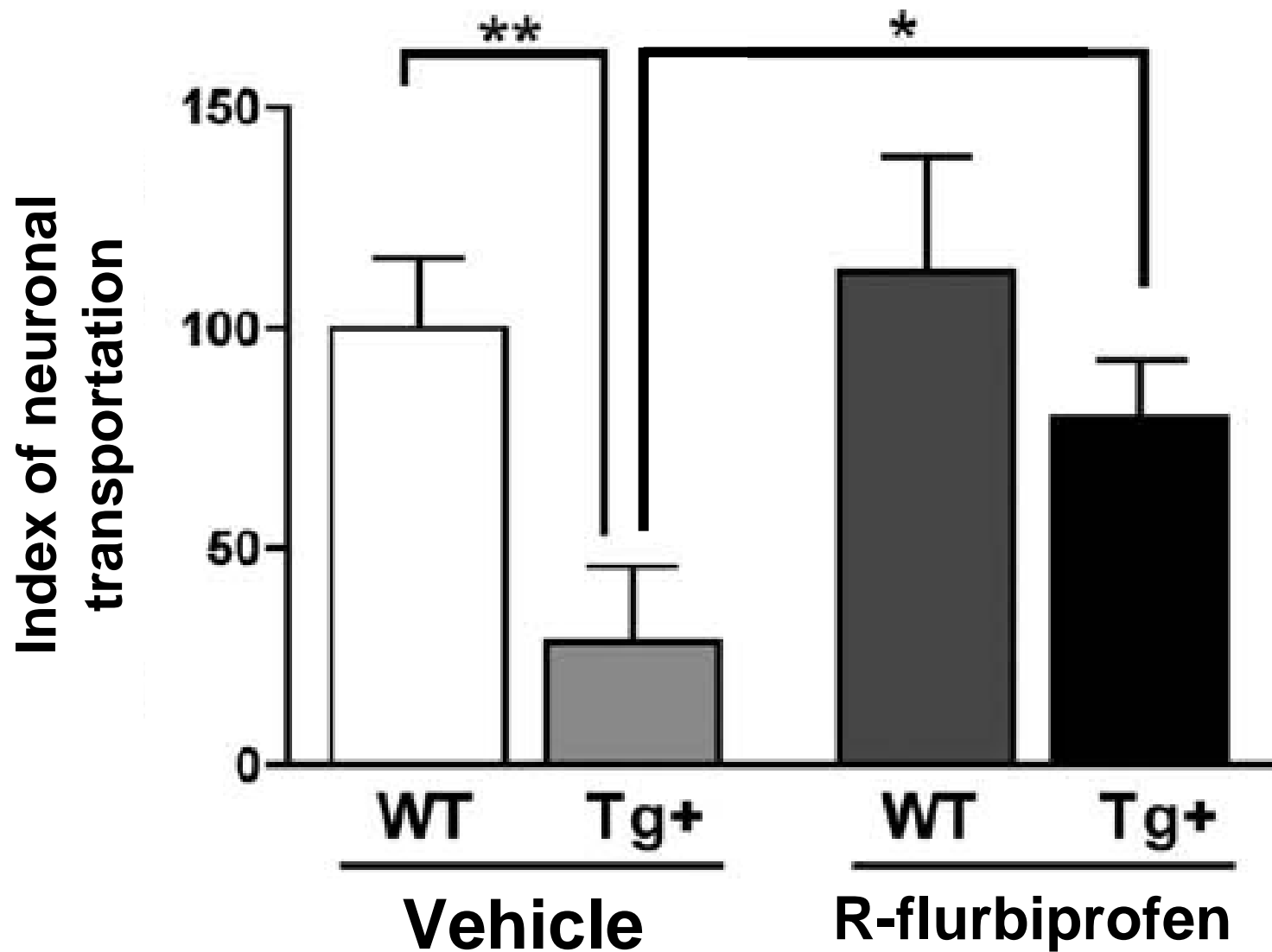


Smith KD et al. Neuroimage 2008

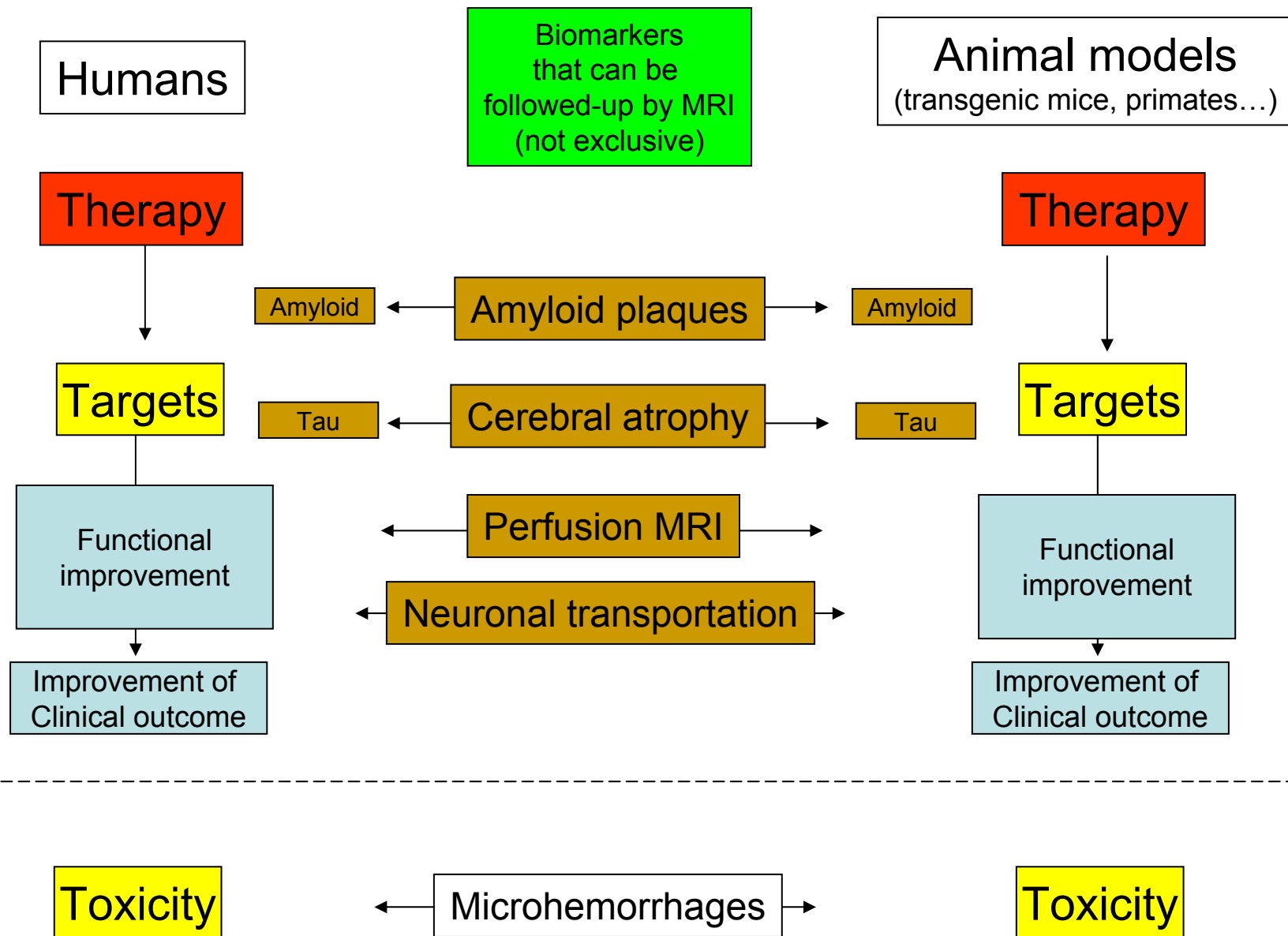


Kim J et al. Neuroimage 2011

MEMRI studies and therapeutic evaluations

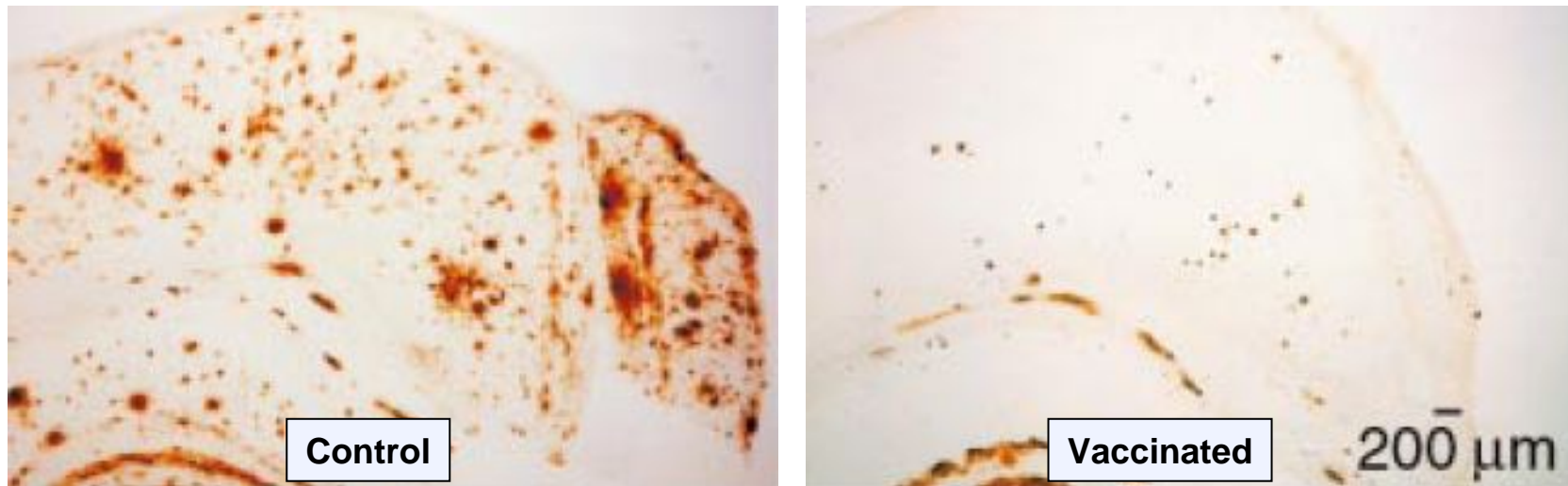


MRI biomarkers



Anti-amyloid immunotherapy: a therapeutic strategy against AD

- Activation of anti-amyloid immune system by inoculating A β peptides or anti-amyloid monoclonal antibodies



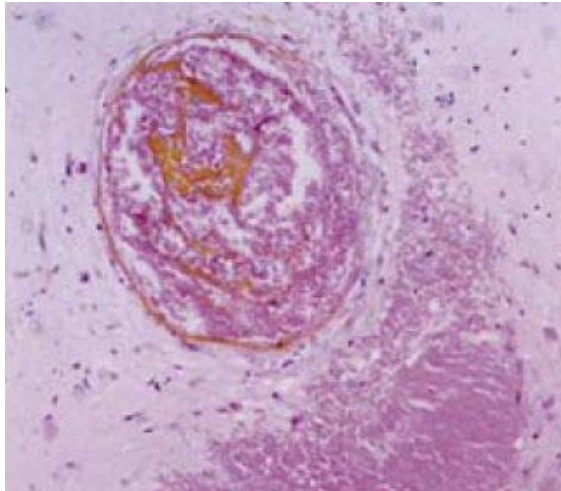
(Schenk et al, 1999)

- Reduction of the amyloid load in treated mice
- Most widely used experimental method to treat AD

Imaging biomarkers of Toxicity Example of the immunotherapy

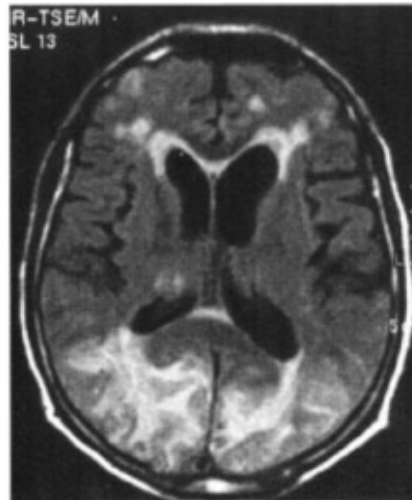
Severe side effects detected in human studies

Microhemorrhages



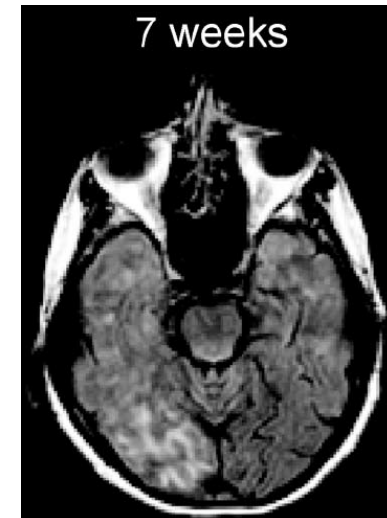
Ferrer I et al.
Brain Pathol, 2004

Meningoencephalitis



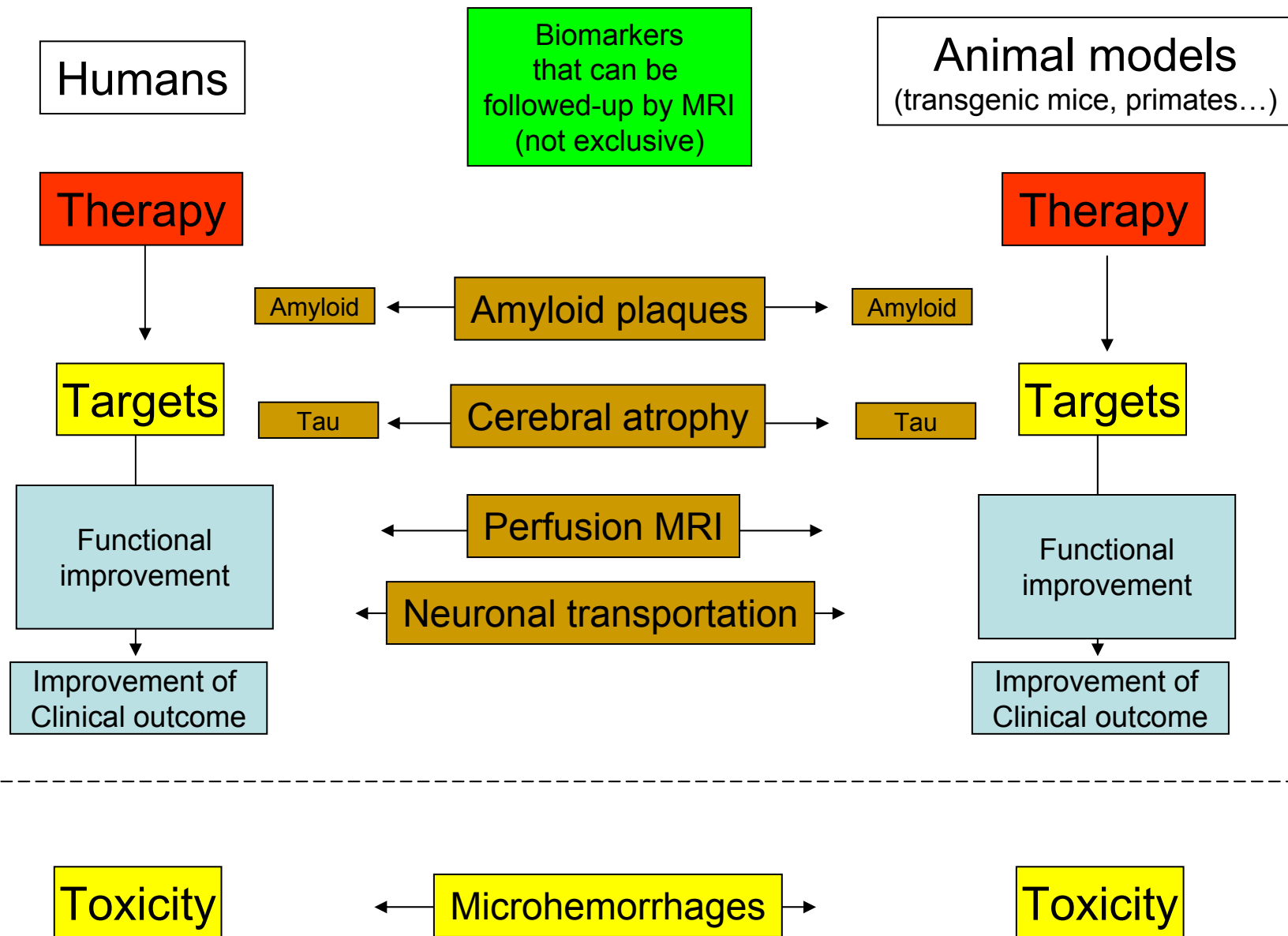
Orgogozo JM et al.
Neurology, 2003

Vasogenic edema

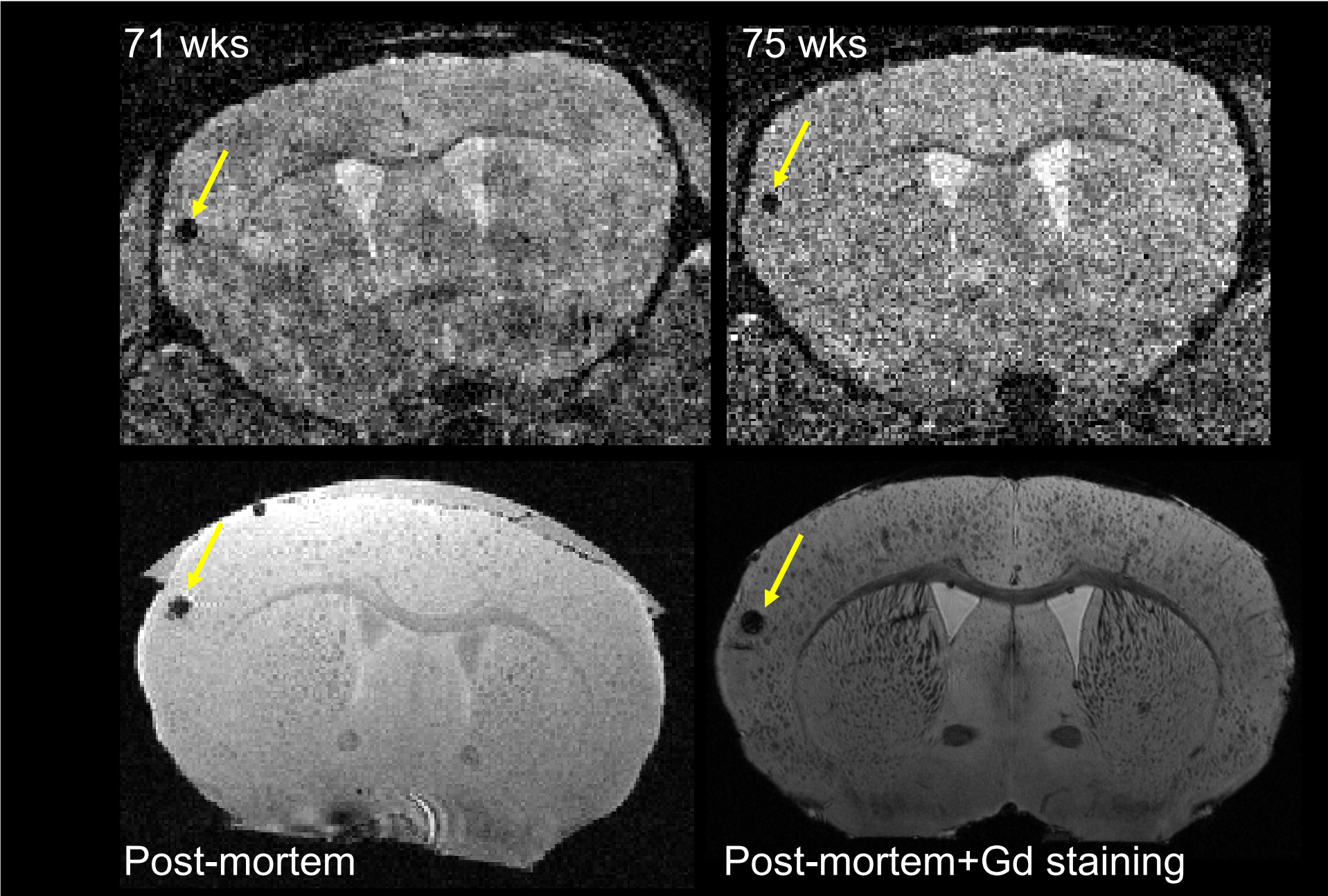


Salloway S et al.
Neurology, 2009

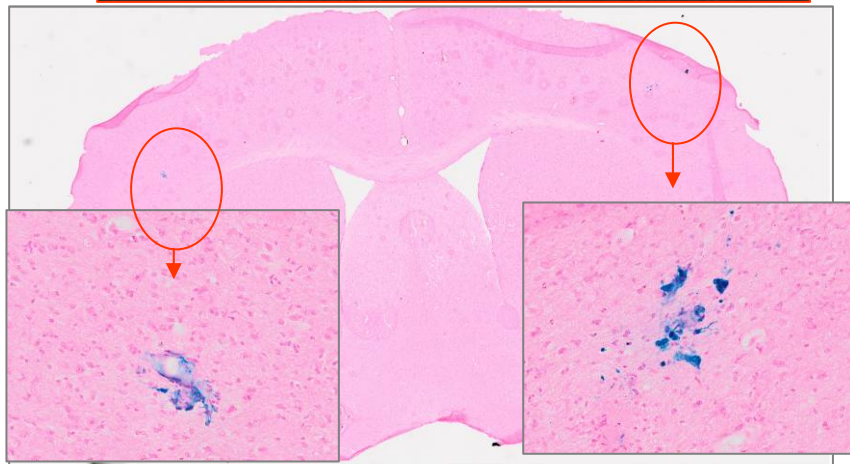
MRI biomarkers



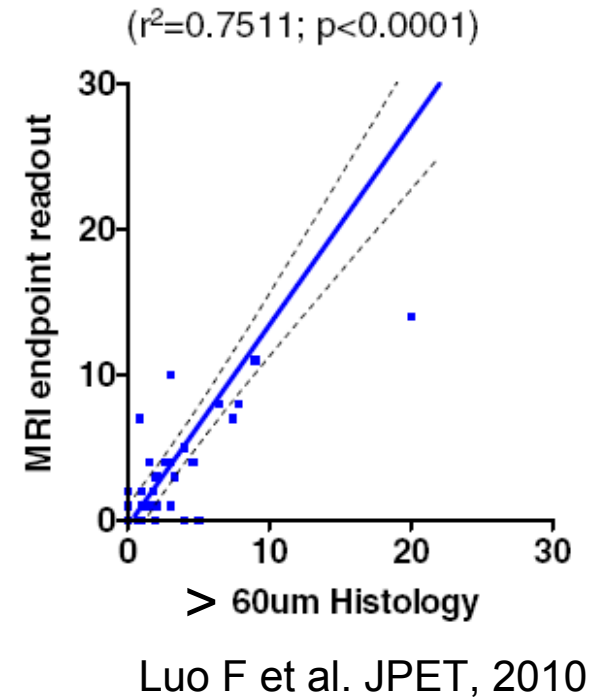
Detection of cerebral microhemorrhages by MRI



Validation of microhemorrhage detection



Registration between MRI and histological sections



Comparison of counting in MRI and histological sections

Conclusions



- MRI is used to evaluate
 - ❖ Amyloid load
 - ❖ Cerebral atrophy (probably linked to Tau pathology)
 - ❖ Perfusion
 - ❖ Neuronal health
 - ❖ Microhemorrhages associated to immunotherapies
- Validation is based on the use of gold standard methods
 - ❖ Histology
 - ❖ Other methods (see next speaker)
- Quantification
 - ❖ Manual counting
 - Time consuming
 - Can not be applied during routine evaluation of drugs at a large scale
 - ❖ User-independent automatic methods
 - High throughput
- Several examples of the use of MRI to evaluate anti-Alzheimer therapies are already available
- **MRI evaluation in animals can be used to predict/interpret results from MRI studies in human clinical trials**

Thanks ...

- MIRCent, CEA-CNRS URA 2210 MAMOBIPET

- ❖ Marc.Dhenain@cea.fr
- ❖ Mathieu Santin
- ❖ Alexandra Petiet
- ❖ Christelle Po
- ❖ Anne Bertrand
- ❖ Jean-Luc Picq
- ❖ Nelly Joseph-Mathurin
- ❖ Olene Dorieux
- ❖ Audrey Kraska
- ❖ Cecile Cardoso



- ICM / NAMC

- ❖ Benoît Delatour



- Sanofi-Aventis Neurodegenerative Disease Group

- Hoffman LaRoche



- MIRCent, CEA-CNRS URA 2210 and platforms

- ❖ Martine Guillermier
- ❖ Diane Houitte
- ❖ Marion Chaigneau
- ❖ Fanny Petit
- ❖ Caroline Jan
- ❖ Philippe Hantraye

- NEUROSPIN

- ❖ Christopher Wiggins
- ❖ Denis Lebihan



- U759 INSERM

- ❖ Nadine El-Tannir El-Tayara
- ❖ Andreas Volk

- CRMBM Marseille

- ❖ Frank Kober
- ❖ Patrick Cozzone

Grants

- France Alzheimer 2007
- Medicen (Pole de compétitivité Ile de France)
- NIH
- Programme longévité du CNRS 2009
- Fondation de Coopération Scientifique Maladie d'Alzheimer et maladies apparentées
- France Berkeley
- Hoffman LaRoche

One position currently available

Slides are available from:

<http://marc.dhenain.free.fr/Diaps/ISMRRM.pdf>