

“Bioluminescent Cell-Based Assay European Seminar Tour 2014”

Multicolor Bioluminescence imaging:
expanding the potentials of cell-
based assays and in vivo imaging

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Outline of the presentation



- Bioluminescence and analytical use of luciferases
- Color tuning fundamentals and dual color imaging
- Application of multicolor bioluminescence in cell based assay
- In vivo applications: challenges and limitations

Bioluminescence

Bioluminescence (BL) is the production and emission of visible light by a living organism as a result of a chemical reaction (it's a kind of Chemiluminescence (CL)). It is generated by an enzyme catalyzed reaction wherein a luciferin substrate is oxydised by a luciferase.

Quantum efficiency of BL systems are generally high: in the case of the firefly luciferase/luciferin it is about 0.44.

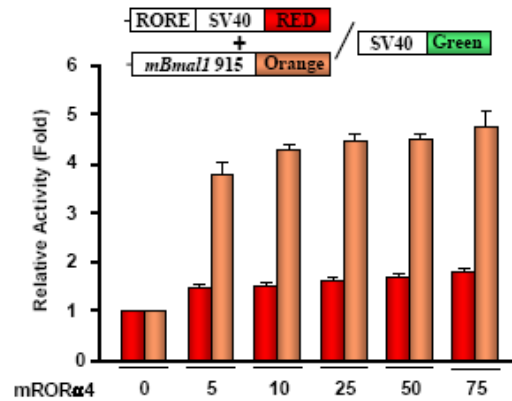


luciferin

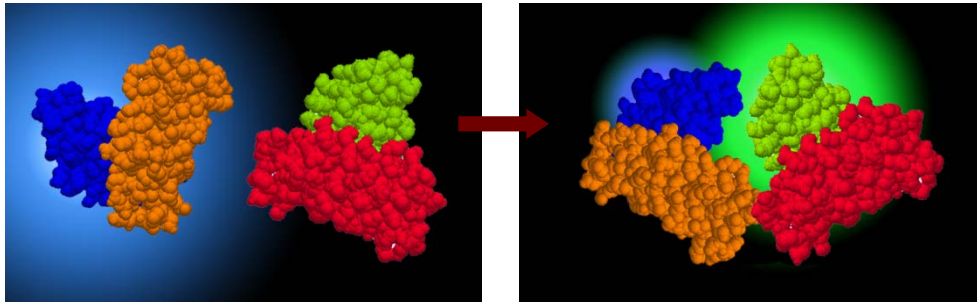
luciferase

Bioanalytical applications of luciferases

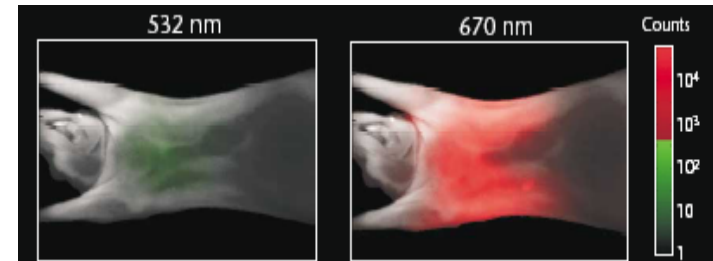
Reporter cell lines and biosensors for multiplex analysis



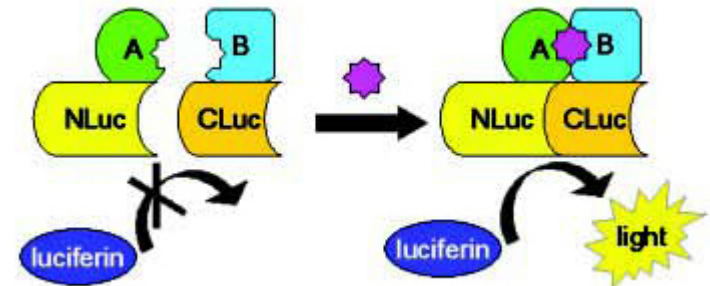
BRET Systems



in vivo Imaging



SPLIT Technology



Luciferases available as reporter genes



Click beetle
luciferase

Gaussia
luciferase



Metridia luciferase

Oplophorus gracilirostris



Renilla luciferase



Click beetle
larvae
luciferase

Bacterial
luciferase

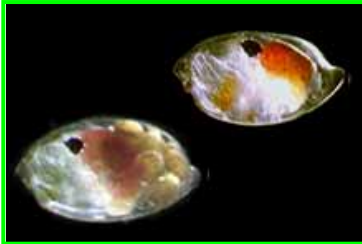


Photinus pyralis
firefly luciferase

Luciola cruciata
/Luciola Italica
firefly luciferase



Cypridina sea firefly
luciferase



Luciferase used in vivo

Firefly-
Click beetle



Luciferin + ATP + Mg²⁺ + O₂

Fluc

CBluc

540-560nm

Renilla
Oplophorus



Coelenterazine/Vargulin/Furimazine
+ O₂

hRluc

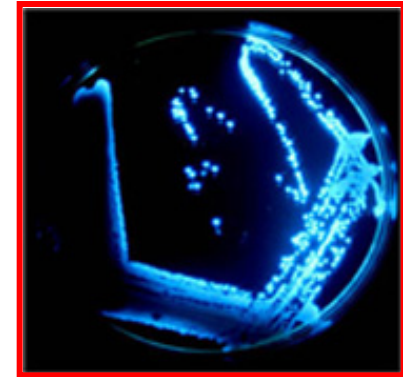
Gluc

CyLuc

NanoLuc

460-480nm

Bacterial



Aldehyde + FMNH₂ + O₂

luxAB

490nm

Smart reporter for bioluminescence imaging

- High quantum yield of BL system
- High signal to background ratio
- Ph-insensitivity
- Thermostability
- No toxicity
- Narrow spectrum and isolated peak of emission for signal separation in multicolour applications
- Rapid turnover of substrate
- Biodistribution of substrate
- No immunogenicity

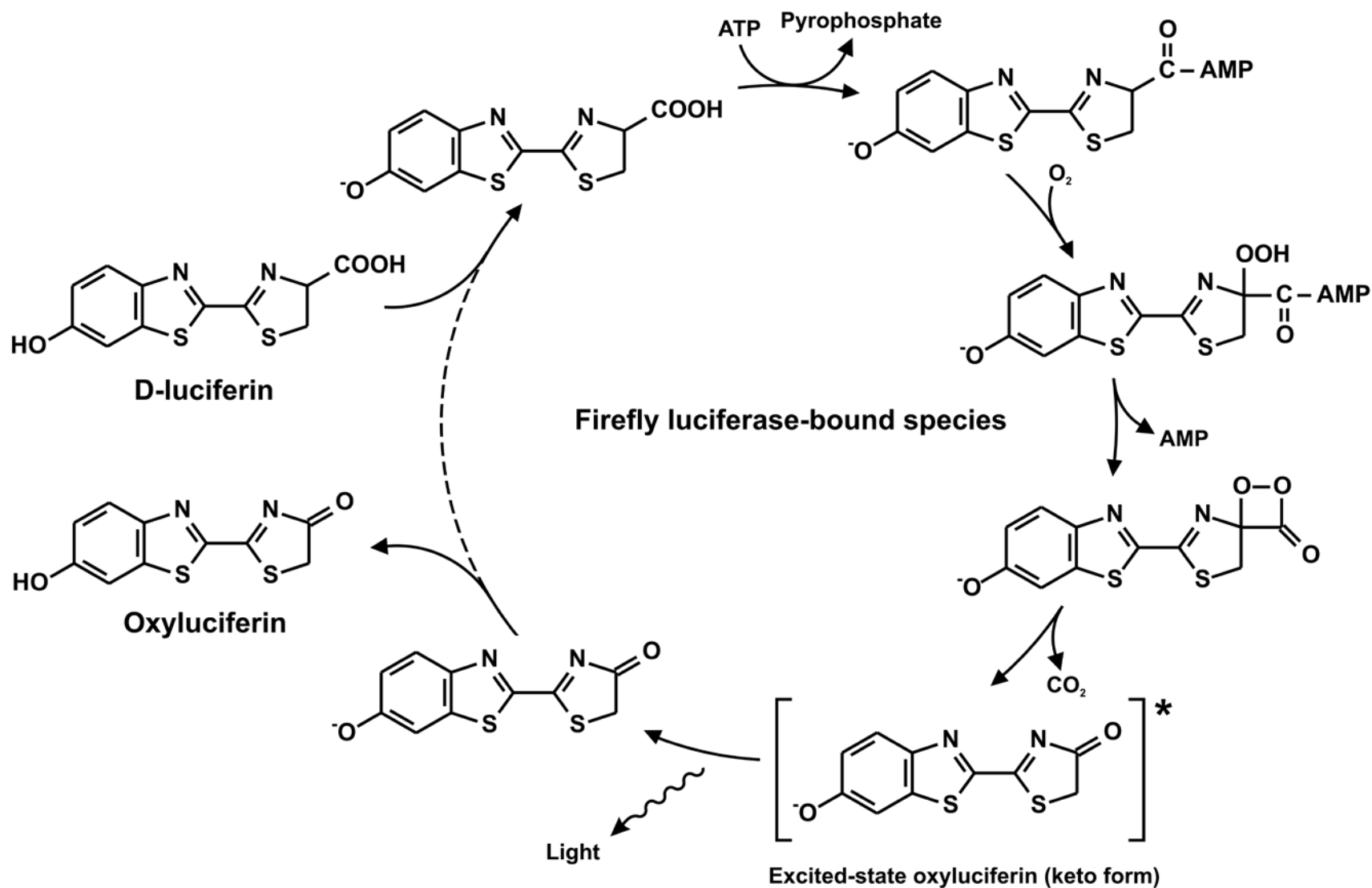
Sensitivity of detection?



Sensitivity of detection in vivo is determined by:

- Quantum Yield of Luciferase/Luciferin system
- Reporter Expression system
- Cell type
- Wavelength of emission
- Quantum efficiency and noise of camera
- Collection optics
- Depth within tissues
- Skin and fur color
- Background emission of live animals

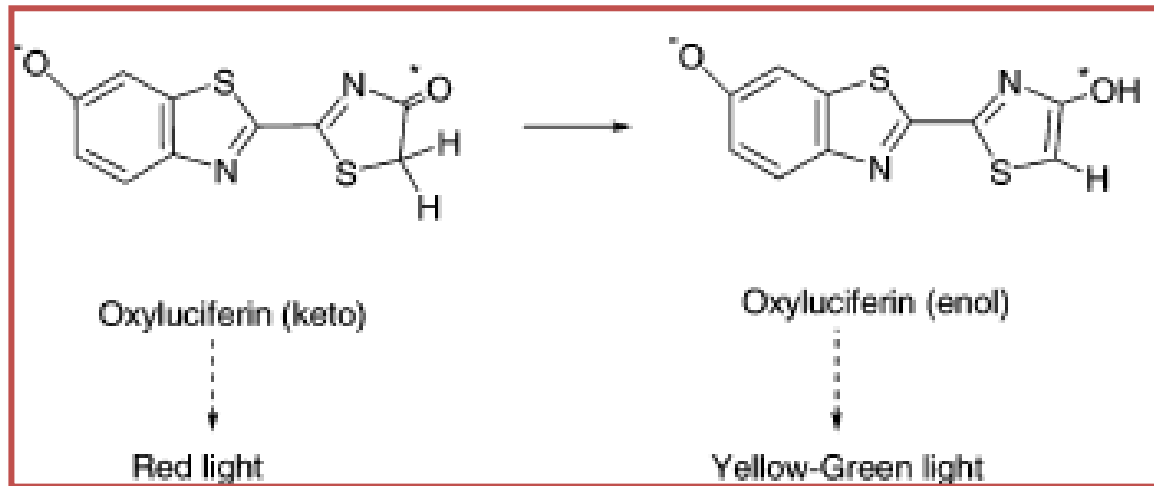
Luciferase-luciferin mechanism



[Bioluminescence in analytical chemistry and in vivo imaging](#)

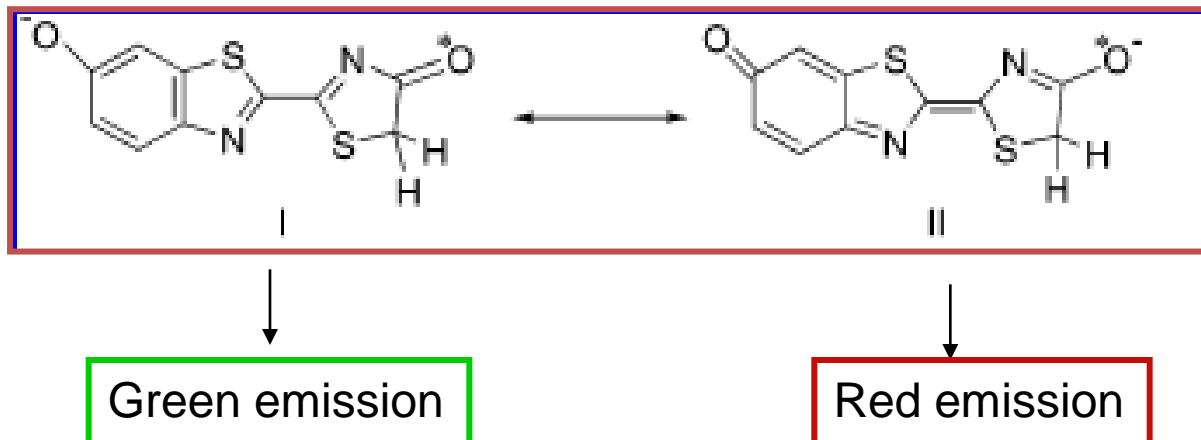
Roda A et al. *TrAC Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, Volume 28, Issue 3, March 2009, Pages 307-322

Theories on color tuning mechanism



Red light is ascribed to the keto form of excited state oxyluciferin and green light to the corresponding enol form of the emitter..

1971 White et al.



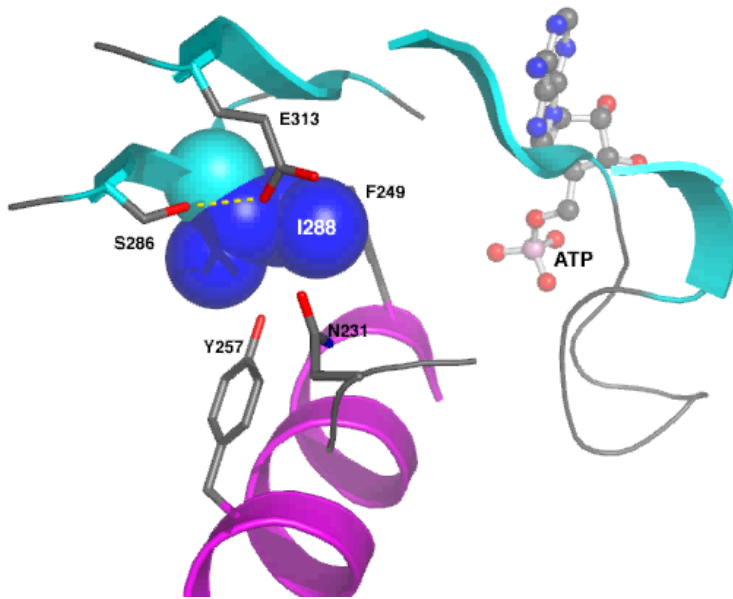
A single emitter in the keto form could account for the range of bioluminescence color observed in nature. Resonance-based charge delocalization of the anionic keto form of the oxyluciferin.

2004 Branchini et al.

Theories on color tuning mechanism

L. cruciata luciferase WILD TYPE

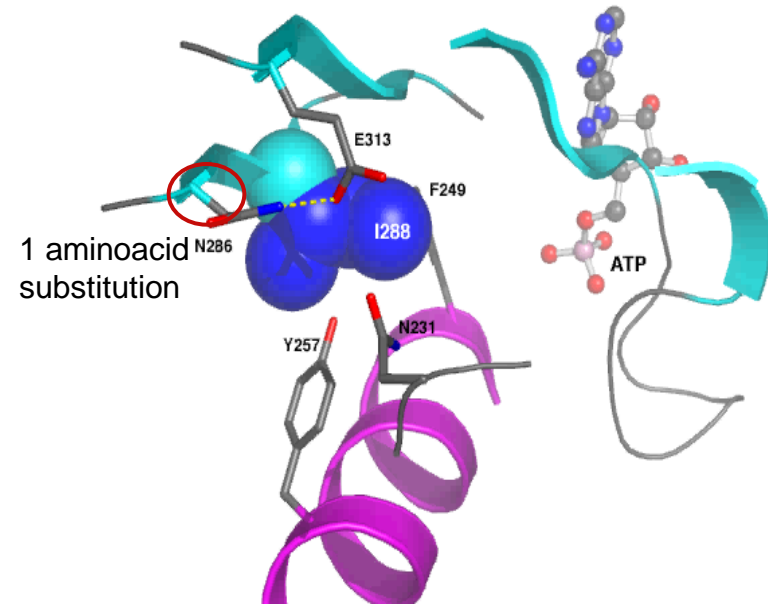
Wild
(1) Before Reaction (ATP complex)



RED MUTANT (single mutation: Ser 286

Asn)
S286N

(1) Before Reaction (Calculated with Wild ATP complex)



A conformational change in Ile 288 occurs in WT luc (in complex with AMP and LH₂) but not in the red mutant, shifting the emission wavelength.

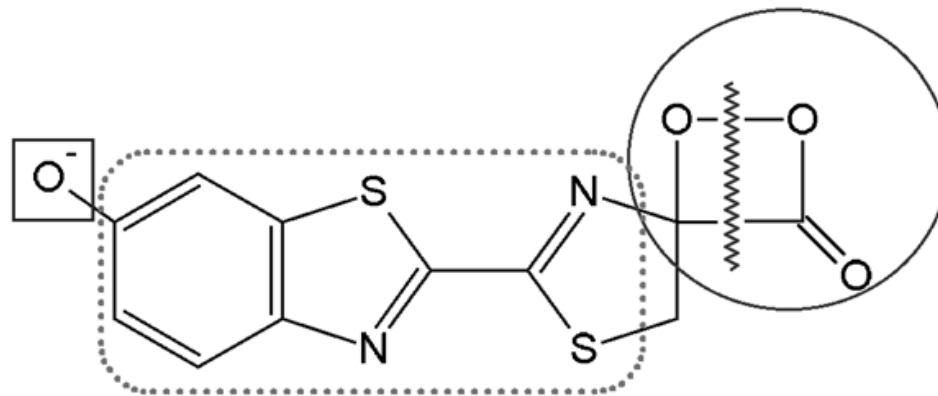
The degree of molecular rigidity
of the excited state



Shift in colour of BL emission

Theories on color tuning mechanism

CT (charge transfer)
controlling group



The
chemiluminophore

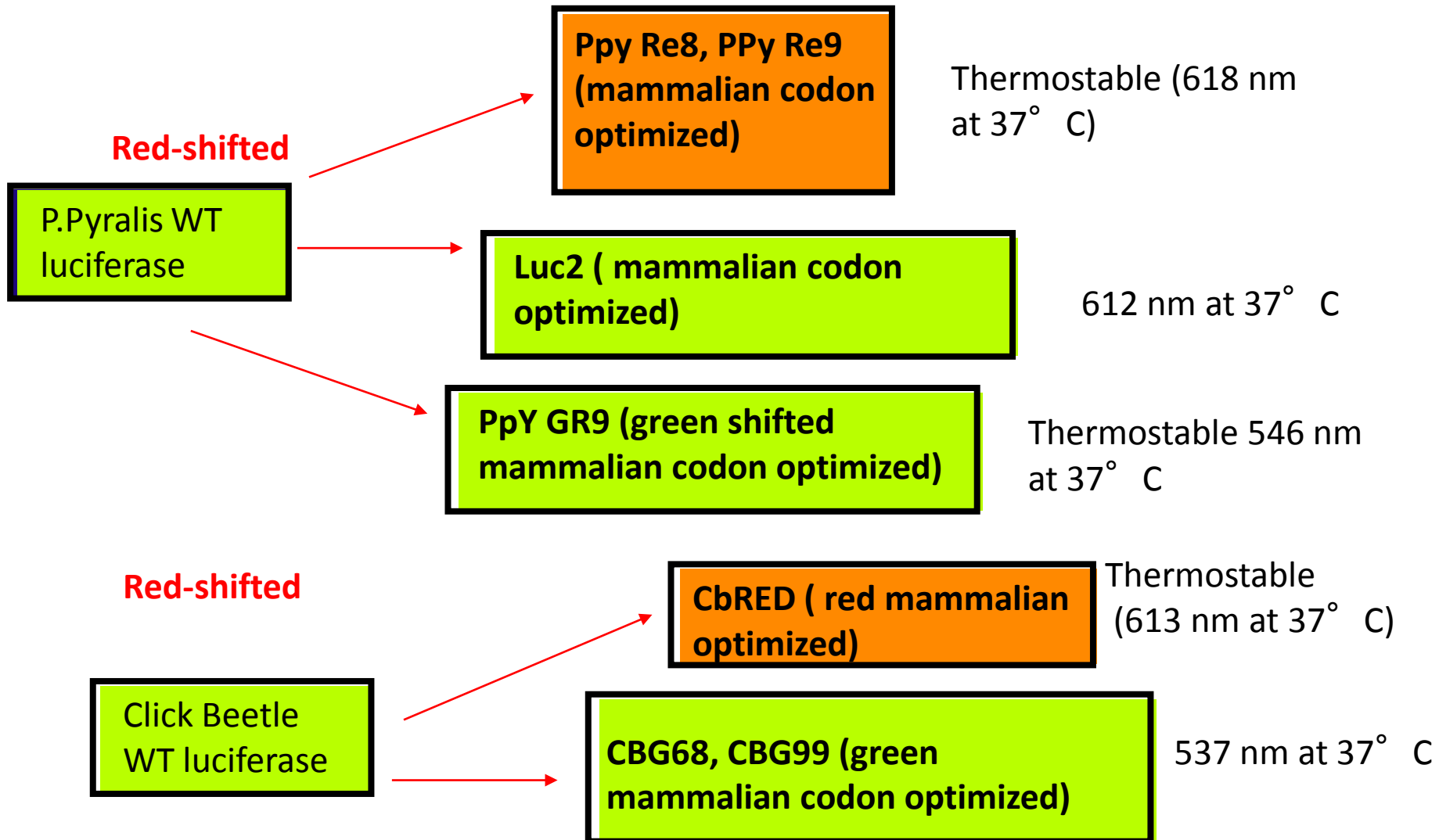
The electron donating fragment

- The chemiluminophore opens the path to the excited-state surface
- The electron donating fragment lowers the activation energy of the reaction by means of a CT mechanism
- The CT controlling group turns the CT mechanism on or off and modulates the color emission, depending on the interactions between this moiety and the protein

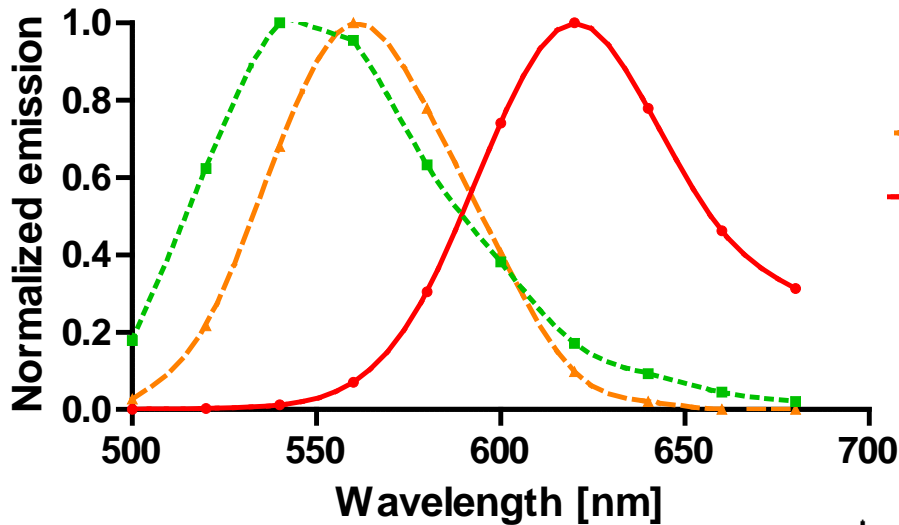
[The chemistry of bioluminescence: an analysis of chemical functionalities.](#)

Navizet I et al. Chemphyschem. 2011 Dec 9; 12(17):3064-76.

Multicolor luciferases available

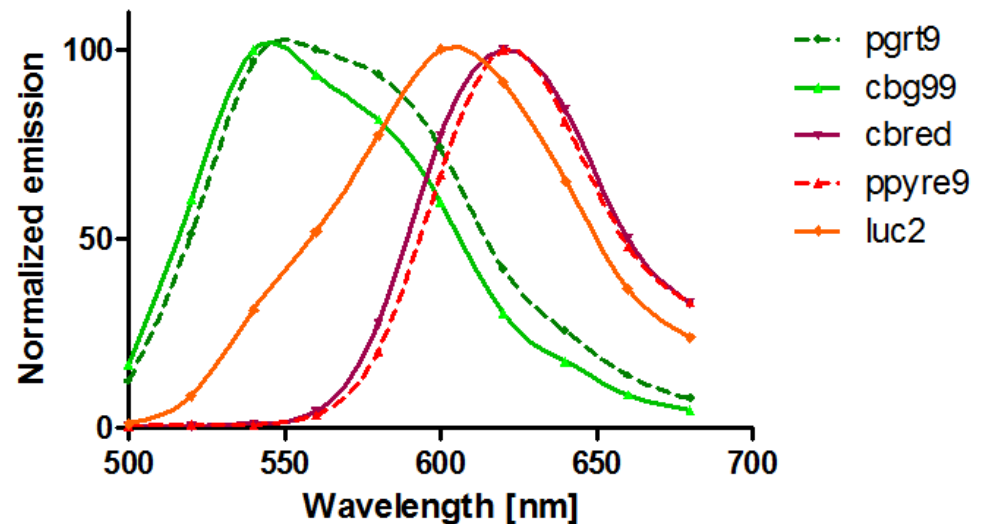


Multicolor luciferases: spectra of emission

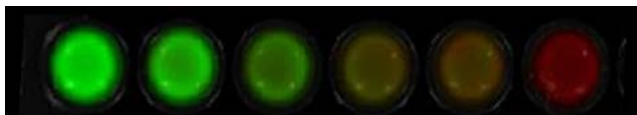
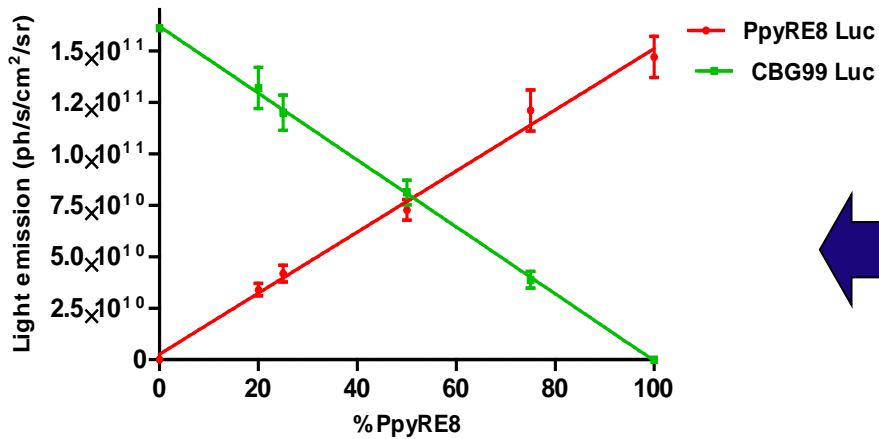
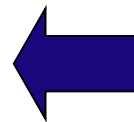
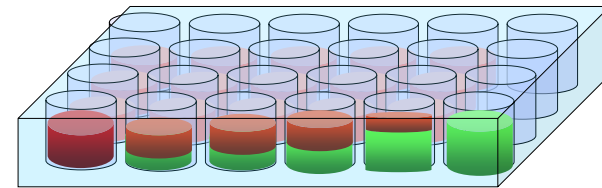
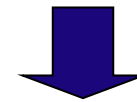
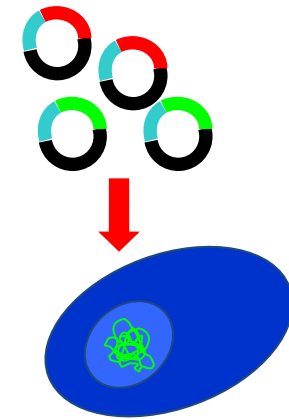
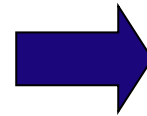
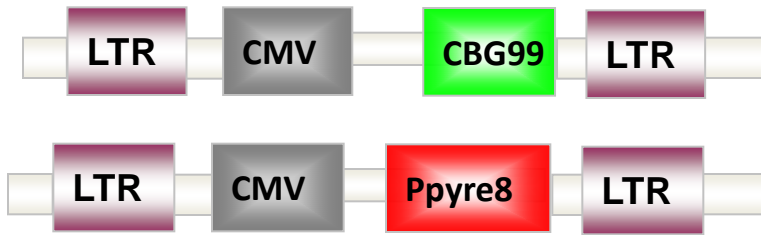


Normalized Emission spectra of multicolor luciferases at 25° C ph 7.8 on lysed cells using commercial luciferase substrate for assays

Normalized Emission spectra of multicolor luciferases at 37° C on live cells with 1mM luciferin

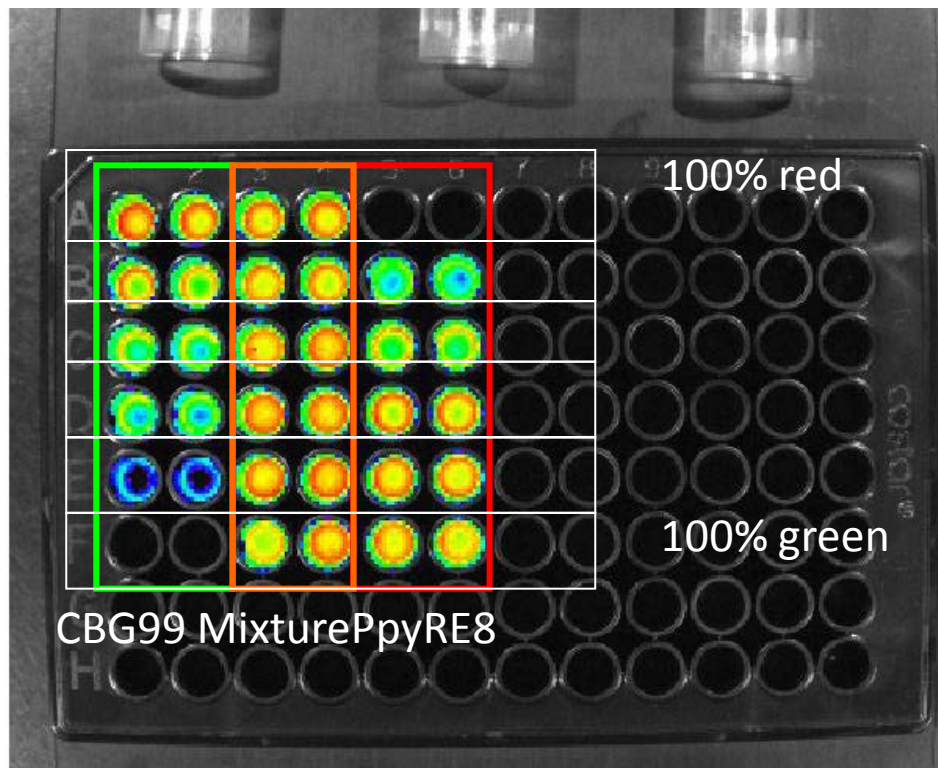


Spectral unmixing of bioluminescence



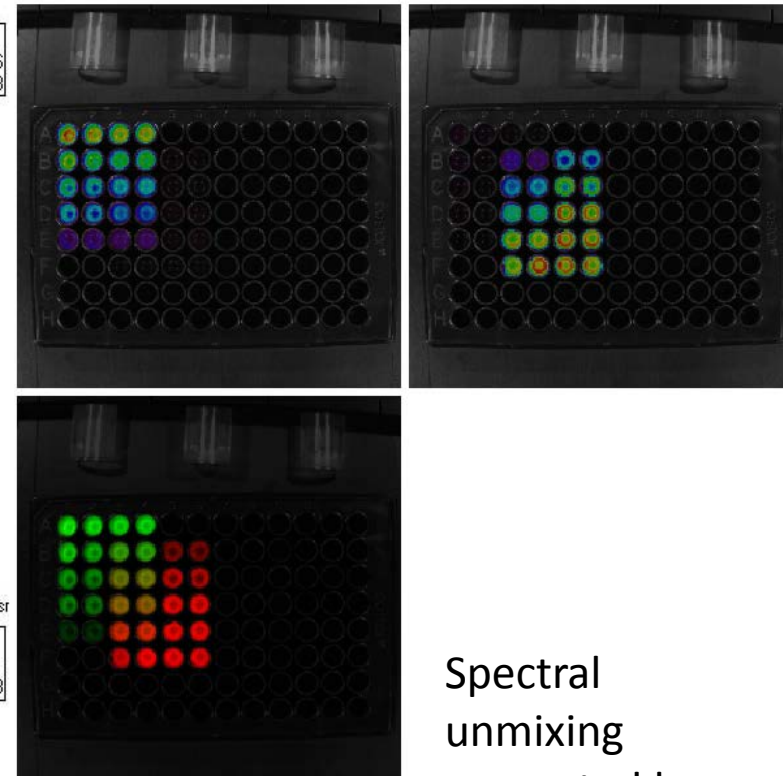
Mixing lysates of red and green luciferase expressing cells in different proportions

Spectral unmixing of bioluminescence



Unmixed1

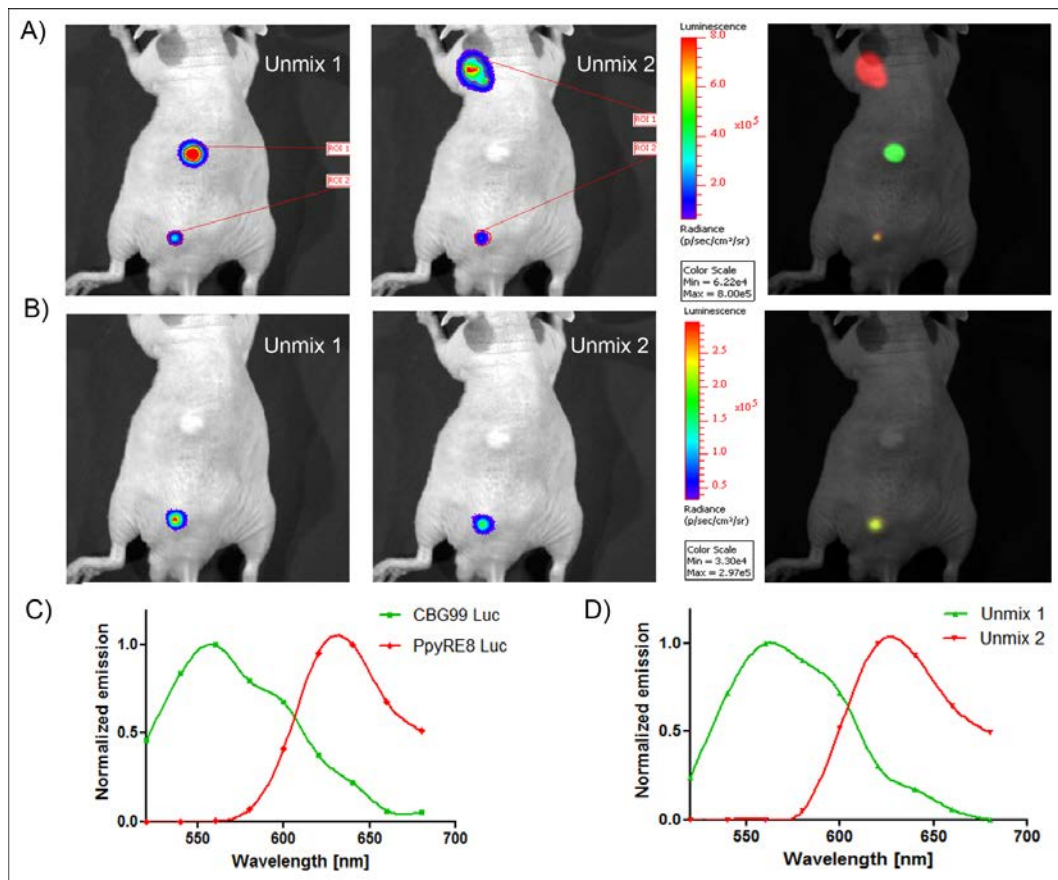
Unmixed2



Spectral unmixing generated by Living image 4 software

Dual luciferase *in vivo* bioluminescence imaging

In vivo experiments by injecting Hek cells expressing PpyRE8 and CBG99 luc and a mixture and visualized after i.p. injection of D-luciferin



Animal model: which mouse is better?



CD1 Nude mice (e.g. for tumor biology to obtain enhanced light transmission and reduced scattering)
Balb/c nude
NOD SCID nude



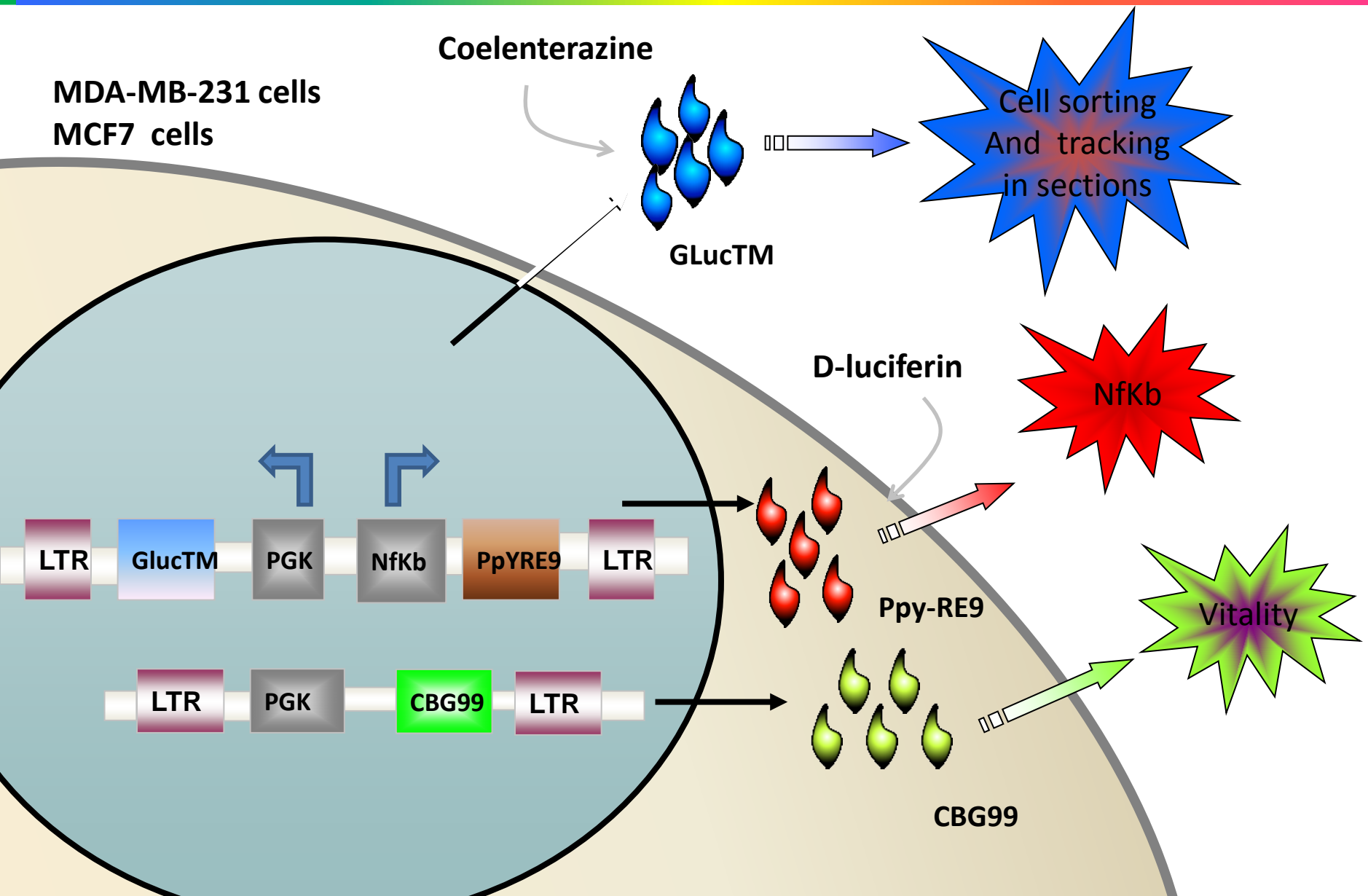
BALB/c
B6(Cg)-*Tyr^{c-2J}*/J (Albino B6)
NOD SCID

PGP Mouse P-glycoprotein Deficient (PGP-deficient blood brain barrier model, CNS, transport/excretion for neurobiology)



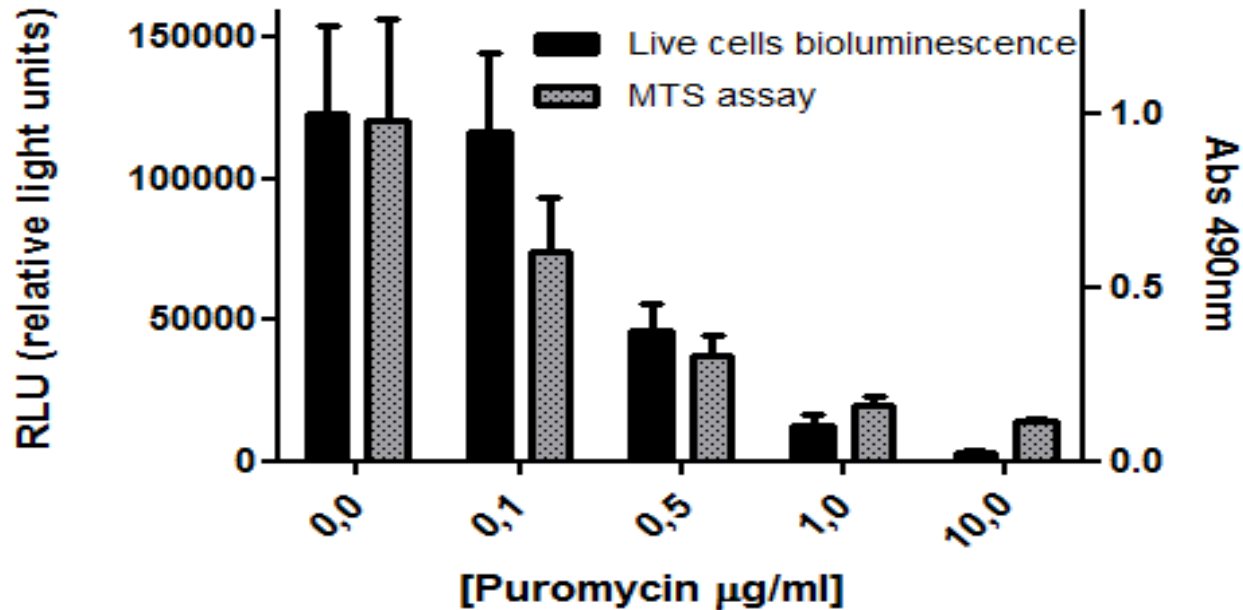
POUND MOUSE (for obesity, hyperinsulinemia, insulin resistance, dyslipidemia, metabolic syndrome)
C57BL/6

Triple color Breast cancer cell line for monitoring NfKb pathway in vitro and in vivo

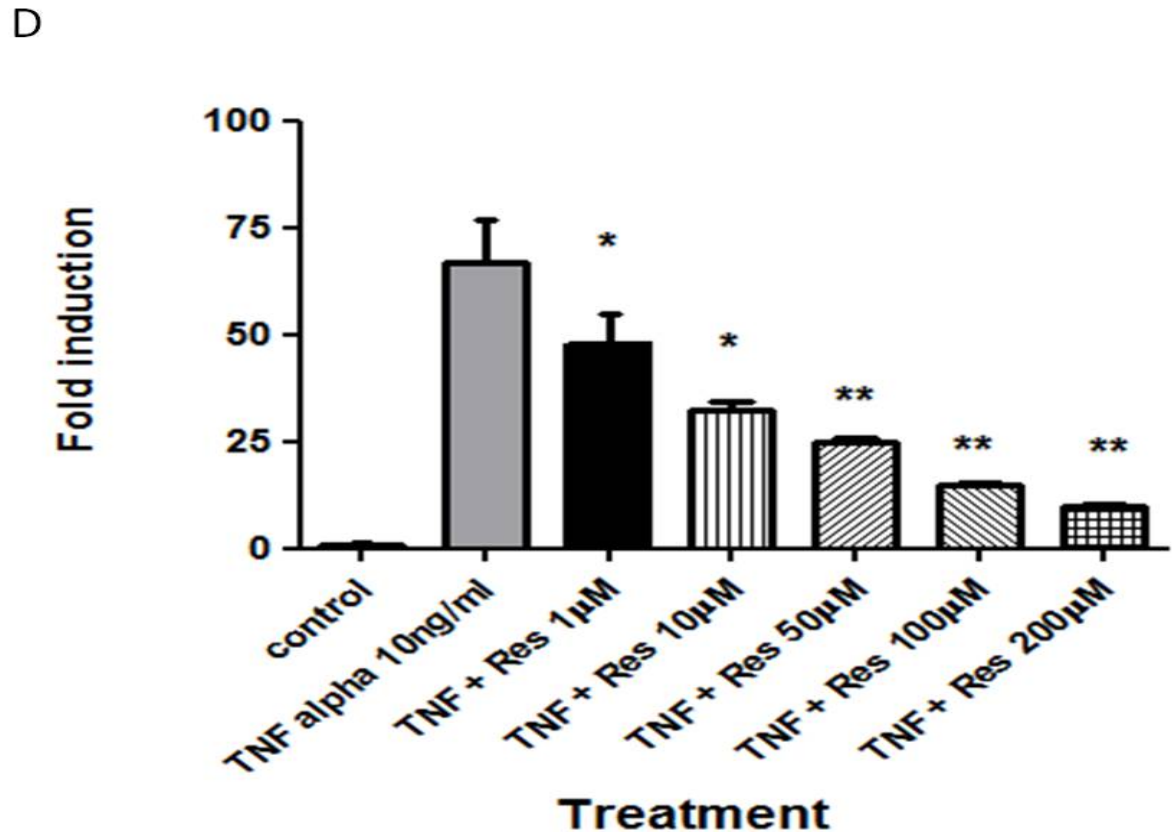
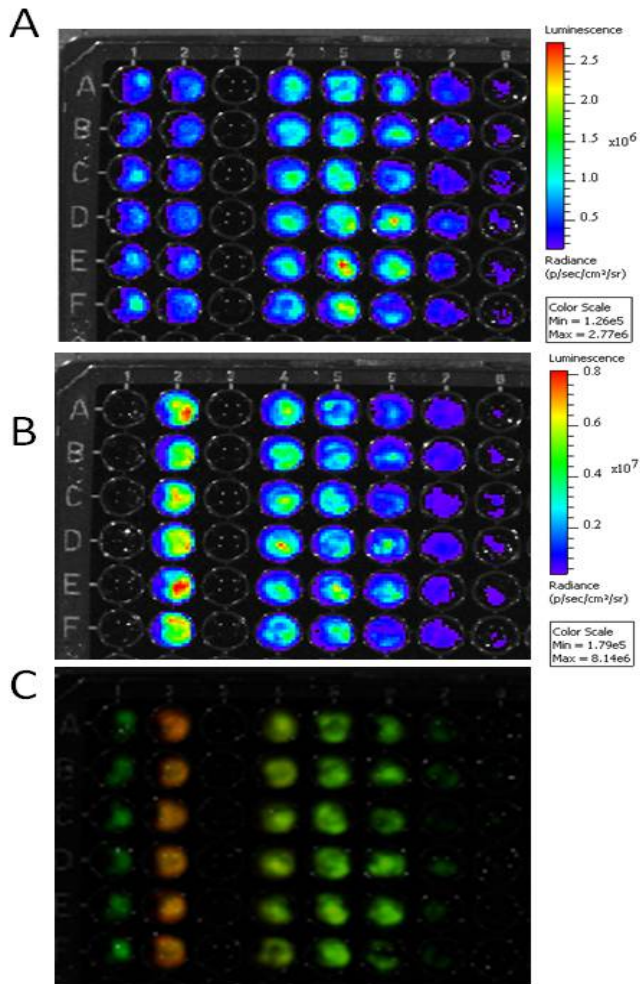


Validation of dual and triple color cell line

Correlation between MTS proliferation assay and green signal



Validation of the triple color cell line: resveratrol



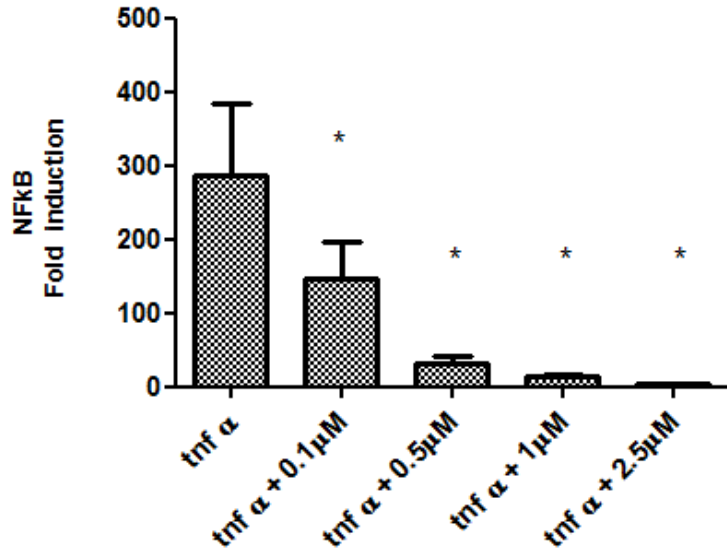
Intra assay variability 6%

Inter assay variability 6.9% (within plate variability)

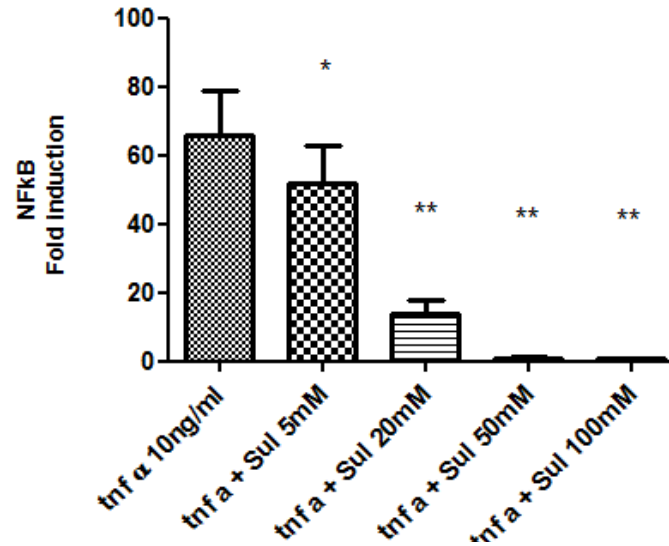
Inter day variability 34%

Testing chemopreventive compounds acting on NFkB signalling

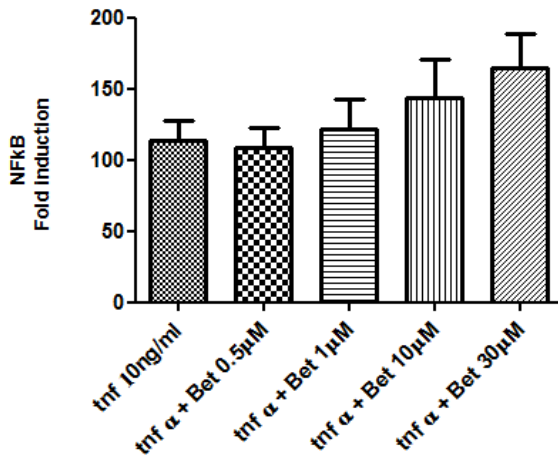
Celastrol



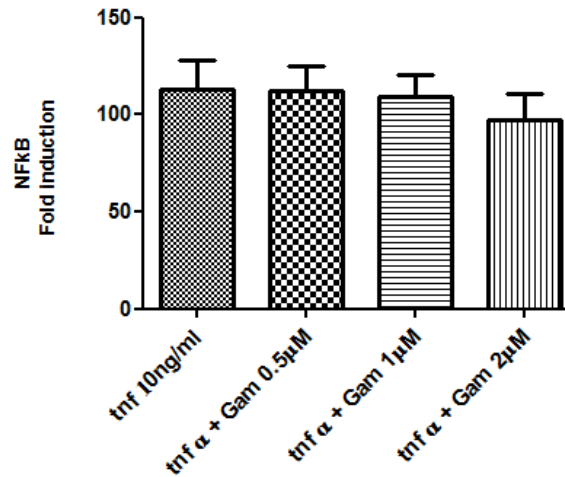
Sulforaphane



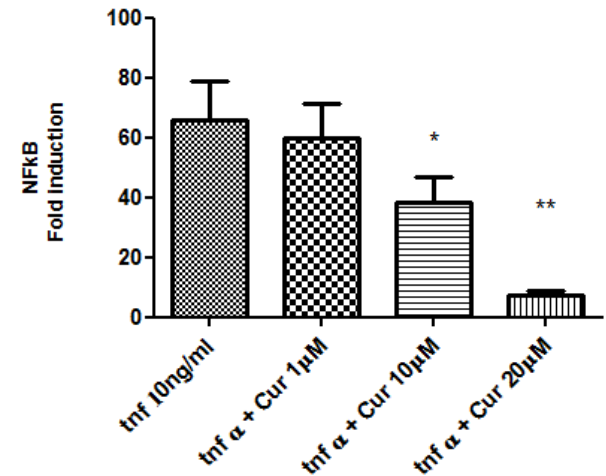
Betulinic acid



Gambogic acid



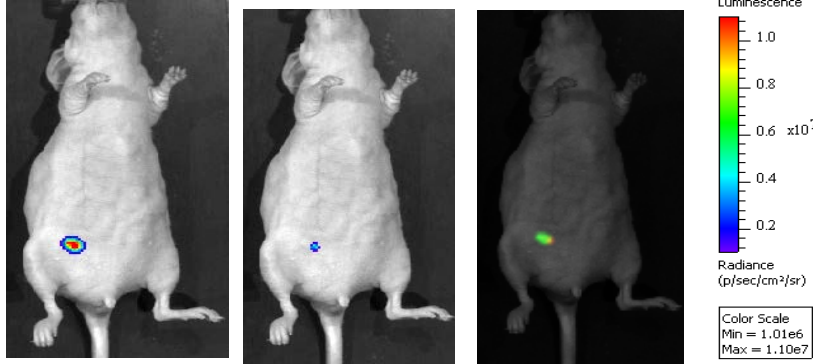
Curcumin



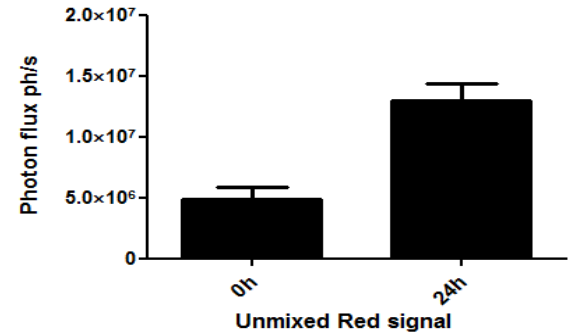
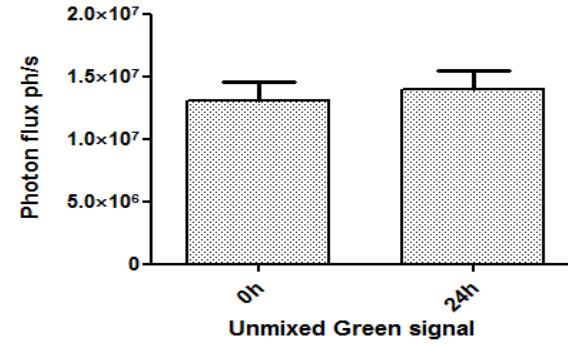
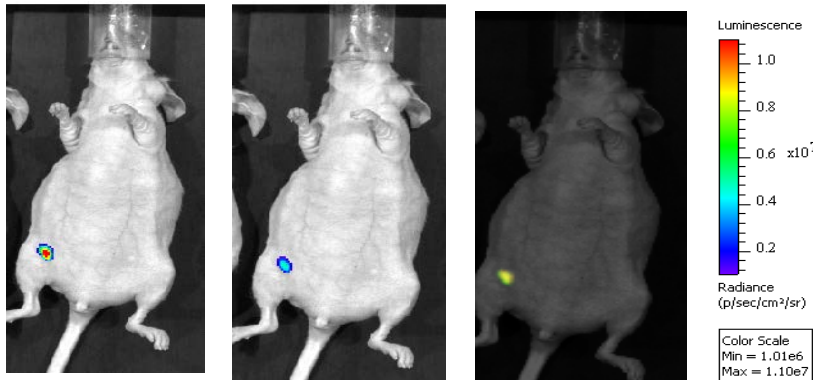
Validating the dual color luciferase system in vivo

Unmixed Green Unmixed Red Composite

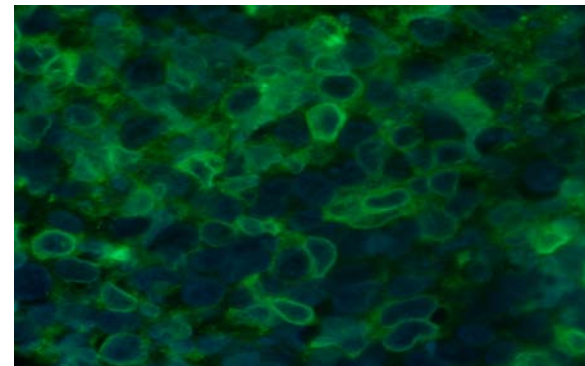
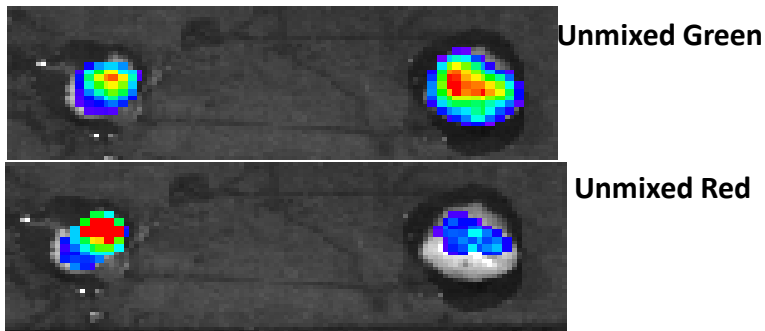
0h



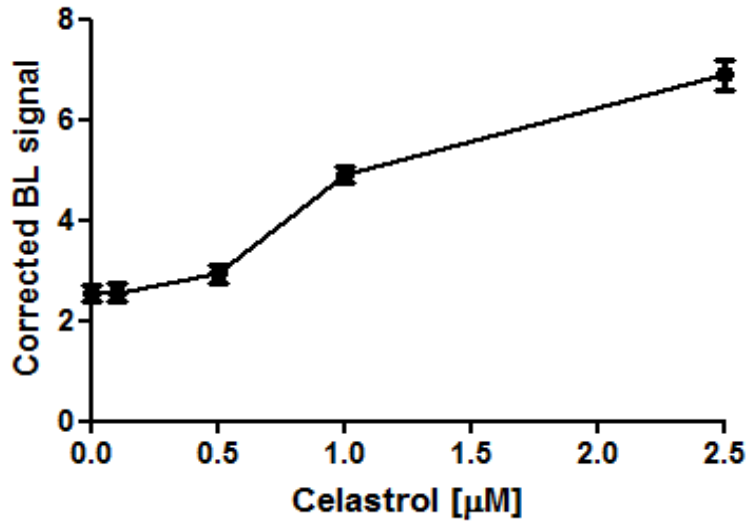
24h



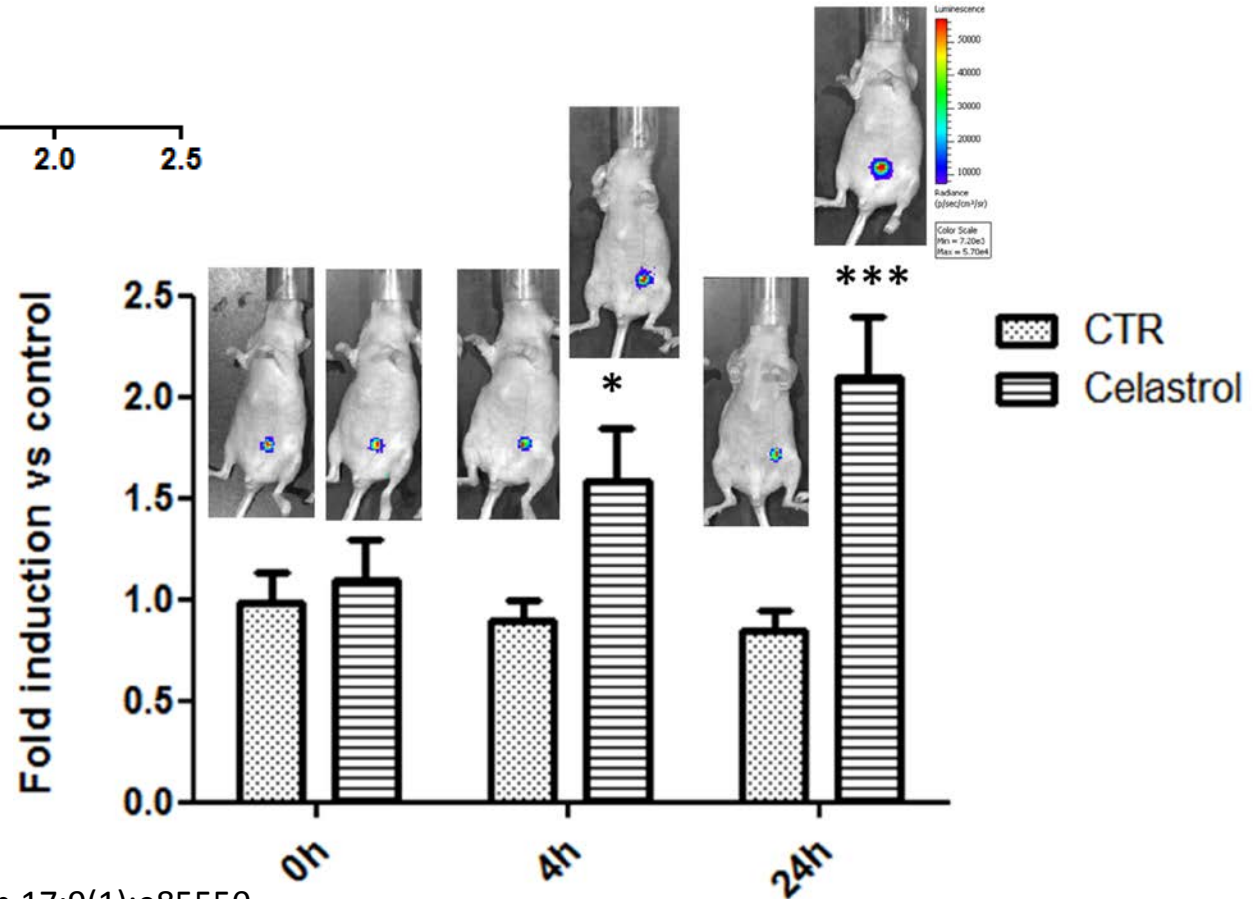
Stimulated Tnf α Control



Detection of Apoptosis in vitro and in vivo



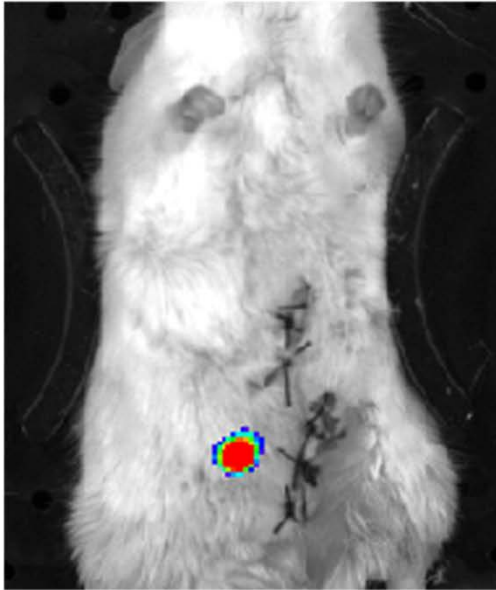
Caspase3/7 Glo and in vivo Caspase 3/7 substrate.



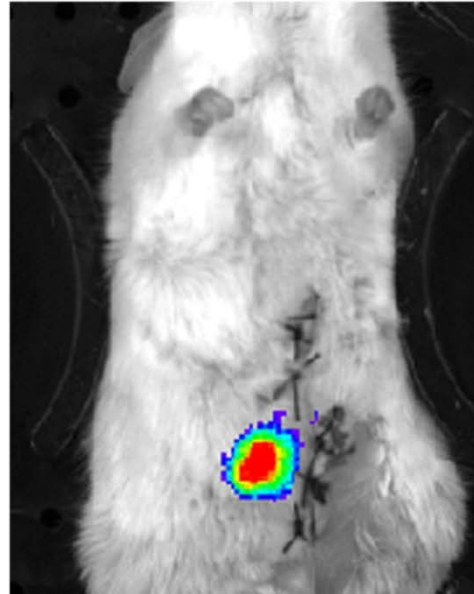
Spectral unmixing in different organs

A)

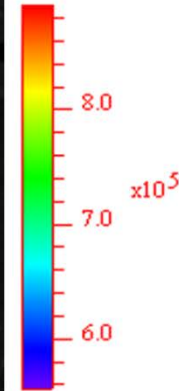
Unmixed 1



Unmixed 2



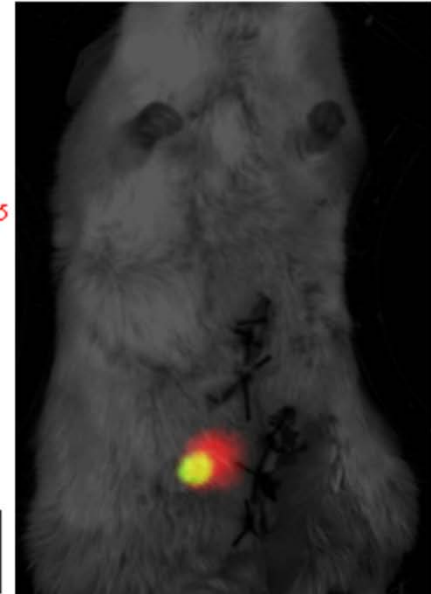
Luminescence



Radiance
(p/sec/cm²/sr)

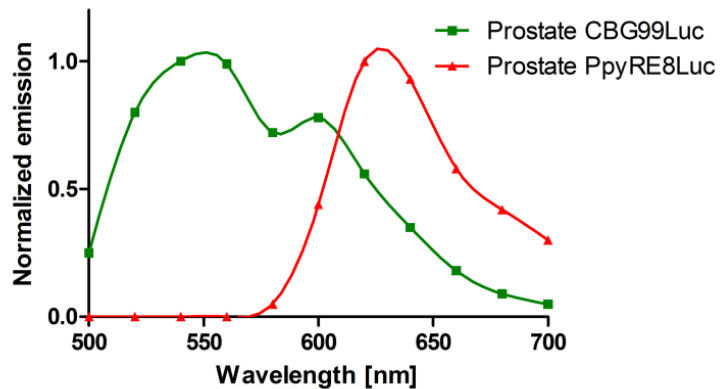
Color Scale
Min = 5.56e5
Max = 8.91e5

Composite



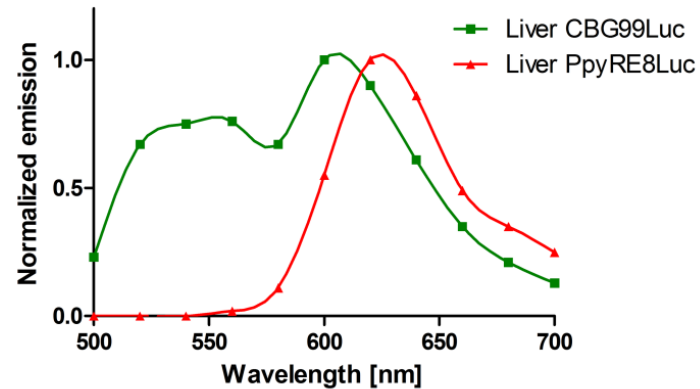
A)

Prostate

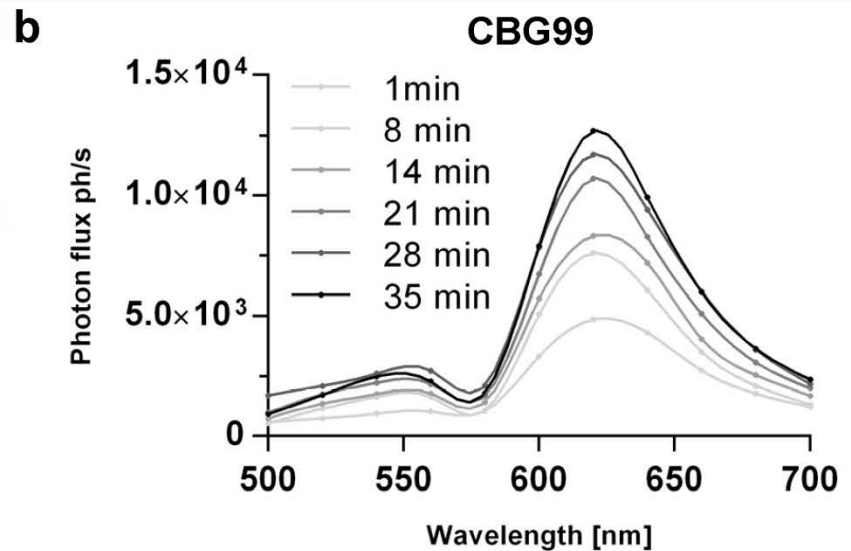
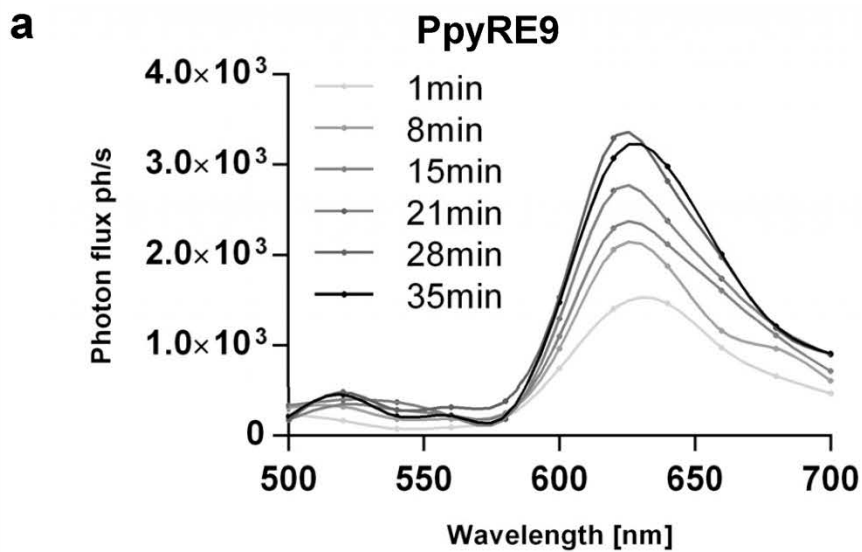
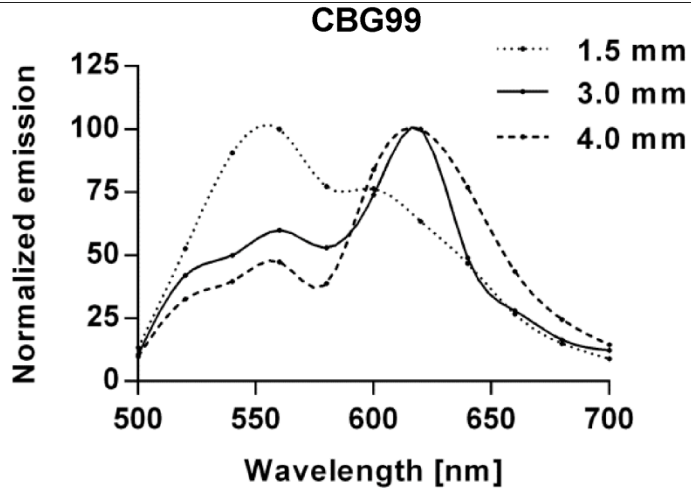


B)

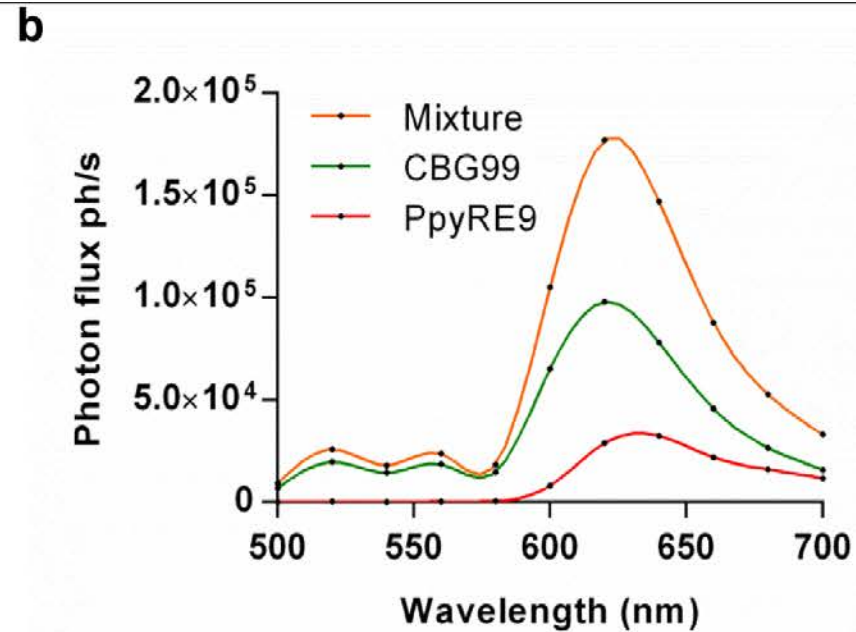
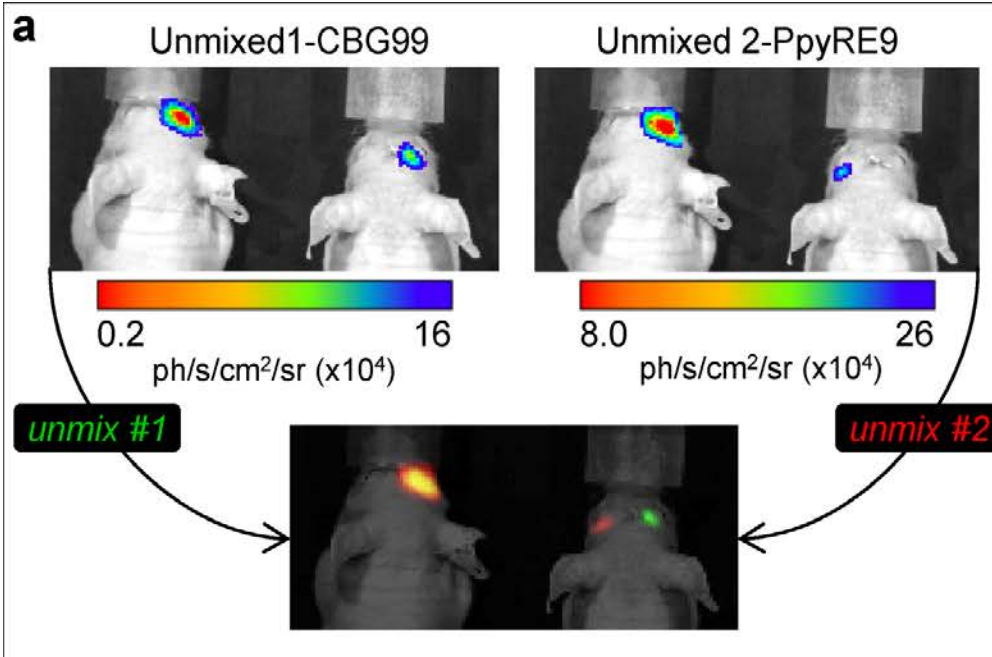
Liver



Spectral unmixing in brain



Spectral unmixing in brain



Acknowledgments



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