Multimodal imaging for the detection of sub-micron particles in the gas-exchange region of the mammalian lung

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Abstract. The deposition sites of inhaled aerosols in the gas-exchange region of the lung represent one of the key parameters needed for the understanding of the interaction between these particles and lung tissue. In order to develop a method for three-dimensional imaging of sub-micron particles in lung tissue we applied gold particles (200 and 700 nm) to rat lungs by intratracheal instillation. The samples were scanned at TOMCAT, the beamline for TOMographic Microscopy and Coherent rAdiology experimenT at the Swiss Light Source. The 200 nm particles were slightly below the detection capabilities of TOMCAT. Therefore, their localization was obtained only by electron microscopy. At a voxel size of 350 nm we observed single and clustered gold particles (700 nm) in alveoli, alveolar ducts, and small bronchioli. The locations of the gold particles were verified by transmission electron microscopical serial sections. We observed a very high correlation between these two imaging modalities. We conclude that a combination of x-ray tomographic microscopy and electron microscopy allows the full unrestricted 3D localization of particles smaller than the resolution of x-ray tomographic microscopy. We are planning to use this method for the verification of the simulation of particle deposition in the airway tree.

1. Objective
To study the deposition of sub-micron particles in the mammalian lung, we used synchrotron radiation based x-ray tomographic microscopy (SRXTM) to record tomographic images of lung samples with high resolution (350 nm). In addition to SRXTM, we used conventional transmission electron microscopy (TEM) to obtain high resolution images (resolution smaller than 1 nm).

2. Materials and Methods
We applied 200 nm and 700 nm gold particles to rat lungs by intratracheal instillation. Thirty minutes after instillation, the lungs were fixed with 2.5 % glutaraldehyde by vascular perfusion, stained according to standard protocols for TEM and embedded in Epon. The samples were
shaped to cylinders with a diameter of either 0.6 or 1.2 mm and a length of several millimeters using a watchmakers lathe and then scanned at TOMCAT [1], the beamline for TOmographic Microscopy and Coherent rAdiology experimenTs at the Swiss Light Source at the Paul Scherrer Institute in Villigen, Switzerland. The samples were scanned at a wavelength of 11.5 keV, post processed on a 20-node Linux cluster using filtered backprojection, resulting in an image stack of 2048×2048×2048 pixels with isotropic voxels of 350 nm side length. The samples were visualized in three dimensions using an isosurface computed with Imaris x64 5.72 (Bitplane AG, Switzerland) on an AMD 64-based windows computer [2]. After tomographic image acquisition serial sections of the sample were cut and processed for transmission electron microscopy [3].

3. Results

We have been able to observe single and clustered gold particles in alveoli, alveolar ducts, and small bronchioli while imaging them at a voxel side length of 350 nm with the use of SRXTM (Fig. 1a and 1b). We were able to verify the locations of the observed gold particles by TEM (Fig. 1c).

Particles with a size of 200 nm — a size smaller than the resolution achievable at TOMCAT — were imaged using TEM after selecting a particular alveolus in three dimensional visualizations obtained from SRXTM data. Thirty minutes after instillation, particles were observed in cells — mainly macrophages — as well as in airspace. Most of the particles located in the airspace were in close contact to protein precipitations (Data not shown).

Figure 1: (a): Three dimensional isosurface visualization of gold particles in the lung obtained from SRXTM data. Gold grains (yellow) are deposited in terminal airspaces. The air-tissue interface was removed on top of the gold grains during the visualization process in order to show the gold particles (arrows). (b): Detailed view of virtual SRXTM section obtained at TOMCAT containing two gold particles (arrows). The arrowheads are pointing to erythrocytes which are lighting up in the SRXTM images due to their high iron content of the hemoglobin. Due to the high contrast of gold the particles appear larger in the SRXTM images than they are in reality and we observed spiked image artifacts going out from the particles. (c): Corresponding TEM section of the virtual SRXTM section. The thin black lines in (c) represent folds in the serial section. The white lines in (c) represent knife marks from the sectioning process.

4. Discussion

A very high correlation between the two imaging modalities was observed. The virtual slices obtained from the SRXTM image stack (Fig. 1b) and the real slices obtained using TEM (Fig. 1c) have only been corrected for rotation and magnification. The correct vertical position of the serial
Figure 2: Transmission electron microscopy images of 700 nm gold particles: (a)–(c): Close-up view of square A of Fig. 1b showing a gold particle (arrows) in consecutive TEM sections which are 80 nm apart. (d): Gold grain observed in square B in Fig. 1b (arrow). Roughly half of the gold grains observed were located inside the cells, e.g. macrophages. The thin black lines visible in subfigures (a), (c) and (d) represent folds in the TEM section.

TEM section in the sample was obtained through rigorous alignment and precise positioning of the sample in the microtome.

We have been able to track the gold particles over consecutive serial sections, even if they sometimes were not directly visible. As can be seen in Fig. 2c, we sometimes only observed a hole where we would have expected to see the gold particle (arrow). Since the gold grains are much harder than Epon and do not stick well to the resin, it is expected that the grains will be pulled out of the Epon block as soon as half of the grain is cut.

5. Conclusions
We conclude that the combination of SRXTM and TEM allows the three dimensional localization of particles in the mammalian lung. In a synergistic way, we used SRXTM to obtain the full unrestricted 3D access and TEM to verify the localization of the particles in the 3D-space with very high resolution.

We are planning to use this method for the detection and localization of inhaled particles and as a mean of providing data for airflow simulation in the mammalian lung.

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References