

Research Paper

Multiparametric Spectroscopic Photoacoustic Imaging of Breast Cancer Development in a Transgenic Mouse Model

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Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the potential of multiparametric spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging using oxygen saturation, total hemoglobin, and lipid content to differentiate among four different breast histologies (normal, hyperplasia, ductal carcinoma *in situ* (DCIS), and invasive breast carcinoma) in a transgenic mouse model of breast cancer development.

Materials and Methods: Animal studies were approved by the Institutional Administrative Panel on Laboratory Animal Care. Mammary glands (n=251) of a transgenic mouse model of breast cancer development (FVB/N-Tg(MMTV-PyMT)634Mul) were imaged using B-mode ultrasound and spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging, analyzed for oxygen saturation, total hemoglobin, and lipid content, and processed for histological analysis. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA, two-sample t-tests, logistic regression, and ROC analysis.

Results: Eighty-two normal, 12 hyperplastic, 96 DCIS, and 61 invasive breast carcinoma mammary glands were analyzed. Based on spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging, the oxygen saturation of hyperplasia (50.6%), DCIS (43.0%), and invasive carcinoma (46.2%) significantly increased compared to normal glands (35.5%, $P < 0.0001$), while both total hemoglobin ($P < 0.01$), and lipid content ($P < 0.0008$) significantly decreased with advancing histology. In differentiating normal and hyperplasia from DCIS and invasive breast carcinoma, multiparametric imaging of oxygen saturation, lipid content, and raw photoacoustic signal at 750 nm provided an AUC value of 0.770.

Conclusion: Multiparametric spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging is feasible and allows detection of differences in concentration of tissue chromophores among different histologies in a transgenic mouse model of breast cancer development.

Key words: Photoacoustic Imaging, Breast Cancer, Molecular Imaging, Spectroscopic.

Introduction

Breast cancer remains the second deadliest cancer in women in the USA with an estimated 232,340 new cases diagnosed and 39,620 patients dying from the disease in 2013 (1). If detected early, usually by screening mammography, mortality from breast cancer can be decreased by approximately one-fifth (2). However, the sensitivity of mammography is often

decreased in patients with dense breast tissue (sensitivity as low as 30%), resulting in delayed detection and worse prognosis (3–5). Therefore, ultrasound is currently being explored as a second line, complementary screening modality in patients with dense breast tissue diagnosed on mammography (6). While anatomical ultrasound imaging used in combination

with mammography can substantially increase the detection rates for breast cancer in patients with dense breast tissue, its positive predictive value is low (as low as 8.7% in a recent study) (6), resulting in many unnecessary callbacks and biopsies. Thus, improving our ability to non-invasively differentiate benign from malignant diseases on ultrasound imaging is critically needed to decrease the number of false positive findings in particular for patients with dense breast tissue.

Photoacoustic imaging is an emerging modality that is complementary to ultrasound imaging due to shared instrumentation and data processing algorithms. It provides additional tissue information to ultrasound imaging by adding quantitative data on the molecular composition of the tissue based on optical absorption properties (7,8). The photoacoustic effect is the conversion of low fluence, pulsed laser irradiation to broadband acoustic waves through several physical phenomena, including thermoelastic expansion (7,8). In brief, when sufficiently short (<10 ns) pulsed laser irradiation is absorbed by tissue chromophores (the section of a molecule that absorbs light) there is localized heating and expansion of the environment immediately surrounding the absorber. When the heat dissipates, the rapid contraction of the environment to its initial state releases broadband acoustic transients which can be detected and used to form an image, similarly to traditionally used ultrasound. Since sound waves, instead of optical signals, are released at the site of chromophores, photoacoustic imaging provides optical contrast at depths far beyond traditional optical modalities (theoretically up to 5 cm instead of a few mm) (9,10).

While several exogenous photoacoustic contrast agents including noble metal, plasmonic nanoparticles, iron oxide nanoparticles, carbon nanotubes, and dyes are currently being explored as photoacoustic contrast agents due to their high optical absorption coefficients and thus high imaging signal (8), endogenous photoabsorbers such as oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin (11), melanin (12), and lipids (13) can also act as photoacoustic contrast agents. The advantage of leveraging endogenous photoabsorbers for photoacoustic imaging is that there is no need for administering exogenous contrast agents which makes this an immediately clinically translatable molecular imaging approach. As the optical absorption of endogenous photoabsorber substantially changes with the optical wavelength, spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging can be used to quantify the photoacoustic signals produced by different chromophores within the tissues in a concentration dependent manner (13–15). Furthermore, the oxygen saturation of tissues can be calculated by determining the ratio of oxygenated hemoglobin to total hemoglobin (16,17).

While spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging appears to be a promising non-invasive molecular imaging modality, no animal or clinical studies have been performed to determine how spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging could be used to characterize focal diseases such as different breast lesions. Whether different breast lesions have reliable changes in endogenous photoabsorber concentrations, and whether these changes are significant enough to be detected using spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging has yet to be determined.

The purpose of our study was to evaluate the potential of multiparametric spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging using oxygen saturation, total hemoglobin, and lipid content to differentiate among four different breast histologies (normal, hyperplasia, ductal carcinoma *in situ* (DCIS), and invasive breast carcinoma) in a transgenic mouse model of breast cancer development.

Materials and Methods

Transgenic Animal Model of Breast Cancer Development

All procedures involving the use of laboratory animals for this study were approved by the Institutional Administrative Panel on Laboratory Animal Care. A well characterized transgenic mouse model of breast cancer development (FVB/N-Tg(MMTV-PyMT)634Mul) was used for this study (18,19). In this mouse model, breast tissue progresses through four distinct histological stages from normal mammary tissues, through hyperplasia, to DCIS, and finally invasive breast carcinoma. Individual mice may have mammary glands at various stages of disease progression. A total of 27 female mice (19 transgene positive, 8 transgene negative, each with 10 mammary glands; total of 270 mammary glands; Figure 1) with various ages (mean age, 7 weeks; range, 4–10 weeks) and hence various stages of disease progression were examined in this study.

Combined Ultrasound and Photoacoustic Imaging of Mammary Glands

During imaging sessions, all animals were kept anesthetized with 2% isoflurane in oxygen at 2 L/min on a heated stage to maintain body temperature at 37 °C. Pre-warmed, clear, non-colored ultrasound gel was used to couple the ultrasound transducer to the animal. In all mice, transverse two-dimensional B-mode ultrasound and photoacoustic images of all ten mammary glands were collected at the level of the maximal gland diameter using a dedicated small-animal, high-resolution ultrasound imaging system (Vevo2100 / Vevo LAZR, VisualSonics, To-

ronto, Canada). Co-registered ultrasound and photoacoustic images were obtained of each mammary gland with a 21 MHz transducer (lateral and axial resolution of 165 and 74 μm , respectively), fixed to a rail system to maintain constant position. Photoacoustic images were acquired over 17 wavelengths (700-860 nm in 10 nm increments) with an average fluence of 10 mJ/cm^2 as measured by a power meter (Ophir Photonics Group, Utah, USA). The surface of the skin was always placed at a distance of 9 mm compared to the surface of the transducer to allow for homogenous light illumination of the mammary gland tissues because in the photoacoustic imaging system used in this study the optical fibers emit light from either side of the transducer and the intersection of the light paths occurs at a depth level of 9 mm.

To determine whether differences in raw photoacoustic signal can also be used to differentiate between different breast tissue histologies, raw photoacoustic signal intensities were also obtained in addition to spectroscopically resolved tissue chromophores concentrations. The raw photoacoustic signal intensity was measured at three wavelengths: 750 nm (the peak absorption for both deoxygenated hemoglobin and lipid), 800 nm (oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin have similar absorption properties), and 850 nm (oxygenated hemoglobin dominates absorption) (20,21). To allow for intra-animal and inter-animal comparisons, all ultrasound and photoacoustic imaging settings were kept constant throughout the experiments.

Image Analysis of Photoacoustic Data Sets

A MATLAB-based, spectroscopic approach was used to define the average oxygen saturation and lipid content of each gland as described in detail elsewhere (10,22). Briefly, the co-registered transverse B-mode ultrasound images were used to define the region of interest (ROI) containing the entire mammary glands in a random order by one researcher experienced with both ultrasound and photoacoustic imaging. The researcher was blinded to the age and histology results of the mammary glands. Using photoacoustic signal from images acquired at 800 nm (the isobestic absorption point of oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin) any pixels within the ROI that had low signal amplitudes indistinguishable from background signals were eliminated from the spectroscopic calculation as previously described (22). Glands in which 50% or more of the pixels had insuf-

ficient signal were eliminated and not included in the study results ($n=19/270$; 7%).

Assuming the optical absorption in mammary glands is derived primarily from three endogenous photoabsorbers, oxygenated hemoglobin (*Hb*), deoxygenated hemoglobin (*deHb*), and lipids (*L*), the localized absorption coefficient (μ_a) can be considered the sum of the three individual absorption coefficients. The absorption coefficient ($\mu_a(\lambda,r)$) is defined as the product of the molar extinction (ϵ) and the concentration (*C*) of the photoabsorber as described (10,22), providing the following equation (1).

$$\mu_a(\lambda,r) = C_{\text{Hb}}(r) \epsilon_{\text{Hb}}(\lambda) + C_{\text{deHb}}(r) \epsilon_{\text{deHb}}(\lambda) + C_{\text{L}}(r) \epsilon_{\text{L}}(\lambda) \dots(1)$$

A linear least squares regression was used to determine the concentration of oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin, and of lipids in relative but arbitrary units (a.u.) within the ROI based on the assumption that the photoacoustic signal (known variable as measured in the experiment) is proportional to the molar extinction coefficient (known variable from the literature (20,21)) times the concentration of the individual photoabsorbers (unknown variable). Any pixels that resulted in negative calculated concentrations (a known limitation of least squares error regression methods (22)) of photoabsorbers were eliminated from the average. Other parameters, such as fluence and the Grüneisen parameter (7,10), were assumed to be constant due to the superficial location of mammary glands at less than 2 mm depth in this mouse model, the constant fluence applied, and the similarity of tissues being imaged. Oxygen saturation was calculated by taking the concentration of the oxygenated hemoglobin and dividing it by the sum of the oxygenated and deoxygenated concentrations times 100%. Please note that these oxygen saturation values vary from clinical oxygen saturation measurements obtained by a pulse-oximeter which measures an optical absorbance ratio between two wavelengths of light which is then compared to a calibration curve to provide oxygen saturation (23). The measure of oxygen saturation provided by the technique in this study corresponds to the ratio of concentrations of oxyhemoglobin (4/4 oxygens bound to hemoglobin) to deoxyhemoglobin (approximately 0/4 oxygens bound to hemoglobin) determined from the molar absorption coefficients over multiple wavelengths (10, 22, 24). A flow chart illustrating the imaging and image analysis workflow is provided in Figure 1.

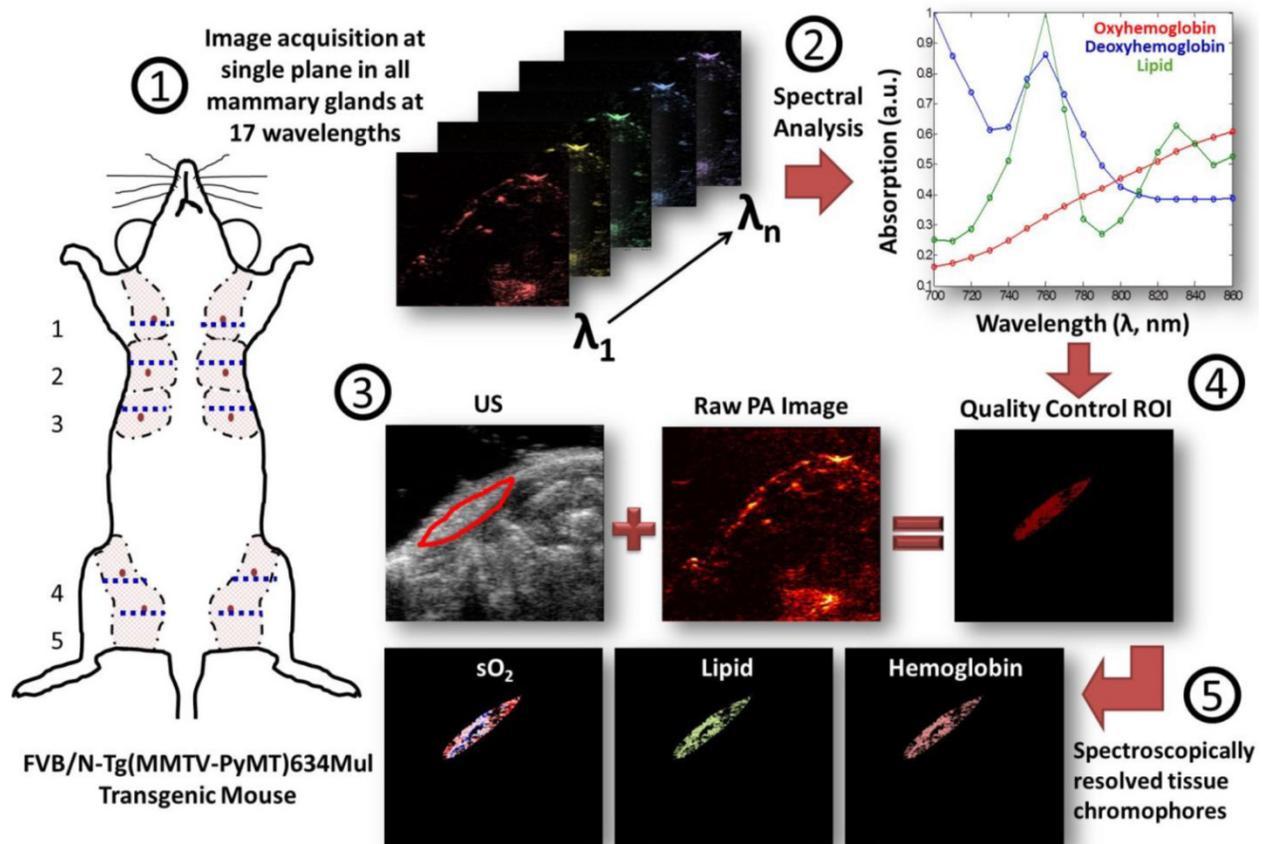


Figure 1. Flow chart summarizes the workflow of spectral photoacoustic imaging data set acquisition and data analysis in transgenic mice. (1) Co-registered transverse ultrasound and photoacoustic images at 17 wavelengths were collected in a single plane at the level of the maximal diameter of the mammary gland (dotted blue line) in each of the ten mammary glands in a transgenic mouse model of breast cancer development. (2) A linear least squares regression was performed using known absorption spectra of tissue chromophores in order to spectroscopically resolve the concentrations of individual photoabsorbers (oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin and lipid). (3) In parallel, (2), regions of interest (ROI) were drawn on the ultrasound images, while the raw photoacoustic signal intensities measurements were analyzed to ensure sufficient signal for quality spectral analysis. (4) The quality-controlled ROI and spectroscopically processed images were then combined to provide (5) maps of total hemoglobin and lipid content and the oxygen saturation within the glands.

Ex Vivo Analysis of Mammary Glands

After combined ultrasound and photoacoustic imaging, all 251 mammary glands were harvested for *ex vivo* analysis. Each gland was fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde, embedded in paraffin and cut into 5 μm sections for hematoxylin-eosin (H&E) staining according to standard protocols (19). Histological diagnoses (normal mammary gland, hyperplasia, DCIS, or invasive breast carcinoma) were determined by the most advanced stage present in the gland in random order rendered by two readers in consensus familiar with this mouse model and blinded to both the age of the animals and imaging results. Normal mammary glands were characterized by high proportion of fat with few, organized ductal epithelium. Mammary hyperplasia was distinguished by an increased volume of ductal epithelium that was still organized in an overall fatty gland. DCIS was defined as an increase of acinar cell clusters with completely expanded ductal proliferation. Findings were interpreted as invasive carcinoma on the basis of large solid expansile growth that infiltrates and entraps

adjacent tissue such as fat as described previously in more detail (18,19).

To analyze lipid content in the mammary glands, four glands from each disease state (normal, hyperplasia, DCIS, invasive carcinoma) were also frozen into optimal cutting temperature compound and sliced into 12 μm sections following standard protocols (25). In brief, sections were washed with phosphate buffered saline, and stained for 6 min with freshly prepared Oil Red O (ORO) stain in 60% isopropanol which had been filtered through a 0.45 μm syringe filter. Next, the slides were rinsed for 2 min with a 60% isopropanol solution to destain the slides, followed by a 30-second nuclear stain with hematoxylin. Slides were then rinsed for 30 min under gently running tap water and mounted with an aqueous mounting medium. Slides were digitized using a Nanozoomer (Hamamatsu, Japan) at 40x. For quantitative assessment of the % area lipid content, images of five adjacent 20X sections from each gland were captured and, using RGB thresholding, the total area of red staining was measured compared to the total area of tissue.

Assessment of Total Hemoglobin Concentration in Blood

To assess relative changes of total hemoglobin concentrations in the blood of mice with invasive breast cancer versus mice with normal breast tissue, blood was collected using submandibular bleed as described previously (26) and complete blood counts (CBC) were provided by a veterinary diagnostic laboratory using a standard hematology analyzer (XT-2000iV, Sysmex, Lincolnshire, Illinois, USA). In brief, six, 12-week-old transgenic mice with invasive carcinoma and six littermate transgene negative control mice were anesthetized using 2% isoflurane in oxygen at 2 L/min on a heated stage to maintain body temperature at 37 °C. A 5 mm lancet was used to puncture at the junction of the orbital veins and the submandibular vein and 0.2 - 0.4 ml of blood was collected into an ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid spray-coated vial. A routine CBC analysis was performed by the Veterinary Service Center Diagnostic Lab using a standardized protocol.

Statistical Analysis

Continuous measurements were summarized as means \pm standard error of the means. All statistical comparisons used one-way ANOVA tests to determine if differences among the four histological groups existed; individual two-sample t-tests were used to compare any two histological groups. The predictive value of individual and combined tissue chromophores was evaluated by estimating the area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve (AUC) for differentiating dichotomized outcomes of interest such as normal vs. other histologies or normal/hyperplasia vs. DCIS/invasive breast cancer. The 95% confidence intervals for AUC were also provided. Tissue spectroscopic parameters were combined to boost the discriminating power by fitting multivariate logistic regression models in which the linear combination of the selected biomarkers was estimated. All statistical analysis was performed using R (2.10.1) and Prism GraphPad software. A two-sided *P*-value of less than 0.05 was considered indicative of a significant difference.

Results

In Vivo Spectroscopic Photoacoustic Imaging of Breast Tissue

Total Hemoglobin and Oxygen saturation

In total, 251 mammary glands were imaged, analyzed, and classified into four histologies: normal (n=82, 77 from transgene negative controls and 5 from transgene positive mice), hyperplasia (n=12), DCIS

(n=96), and invasive carcinoma (n=61) (Figure 2). Based on spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging, the total hemoglobin levels were 527.4 a.u. \pm 20.5 a.u. in normal tissue, 590.5 a.u. \pm 42.3 a.u. in hyperplasia, 472.2 a.u. \pm 9.1 a.u. in DCIS, and 477.9 a.u. \pm 14.0 a.u. in invasive carcinoma. Normal (*P* = 0.01 and 0.007, respectively) and hyperplasia (*P* <0.0001 and 0.002, respectively) glands had significantly more hemoglobin content than DCIS and invasive carcinoma. Values between normal and hyperplasia were not significantly different (*P* = 0.26) (Table 1). Total hemoglobin concentrations in the blood of mice with normal breast cancer (13.5 \pm 0.4 mg/dL) was significantly higher (*P* <0.01) compared to mice with invasive breast tissue (10.9 \pm 0.6 mg/dL).

The oxygen saturation in hyperplasia (50.6% \pm 1.9%; *P* <0.0001), DCIS (43.0% \pm 0.9%; *P* <0.0001), and invasive carcinoma (46.2% \pm 1.1%; *P* <0.0001) significantly increased compared to normal mammary tissues (35.5% \pm 0.6%). The oxygen saturation in hyperplasia was significantly higher compared to DCIS (*P* = 0.005). On histology, there were no foci of necrosis in invasive cancer or in any of the other histologies.

Lipid Content

Based on spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging, the lipid content for the four histologies were 75.4 a.u. \pm 3.4 a.u. (normal), 64.5 a.u. \pm 6.6 a.u. (hyperplasia), 60.4 a.u. \pm 2.5 a.u. (DCIS), and 55.5 a.u. \pm 2.2 a.u. (invasive carcinoma; Table 1). The lipid content decreased significantly (*P* <0.0008) between normal/hyperplasia versus DCIS/invasive carcinoma. On histology, the lipid content significantly (*P* < 0.01) decreased with disease progression from normal to invasive carcinoma. In normal and hyperplastic breast tissue the % area lipid was 68.3% \pm 4.0% and 49.8% \pm 5.5%, respectively; whereas in glands with DCIS and invasive carcinoma, respectively, the area percent of lipid was 8.7% \pm 1.6% and 4.1% \pm 0.8% (Figure 3).

Table 1. Summary of spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging signals of total hemoglobin, oxygen saturation, and lipid content in four histologies (normal, hyperplasia, ductal carcinoma *in situ*, and invasive carcinoma) in a transgenic mouse model of breast cancer development.

Histology	Total Hemoglobin \pm SEM (a.u.)	Oxygen Saturation \pm SEM (%)	Lipid Content \pm SEM (a.u.)
Normal	527.4 \pm 20.5	35.5 \pm 0.6	75.4 \pm 3.4
Hyperplasia	590.5 \pm 42.3	50.6 \pm 1.9 *	64.5 \pm 6.6
Ductal Carcinoma <i>In situ</i>	472.2 \pm 9.1 *^	43.0 \pm 0.9 *^	60.4 \pm 2.5 *
Invasive Carcinoma	477.9 \pm 14.0 *^	46.2 \pm 1.1*	55.5 \pm 2.2 *

*Statistically significant difference (*P* < 0.01) as compared to normal. ^Statistically significant difference (*P* < 0.01) as compared to hyperplasia. †Statistically significant difference (*P* < 0.01) as compared to ductal carcinoma *in situ*.

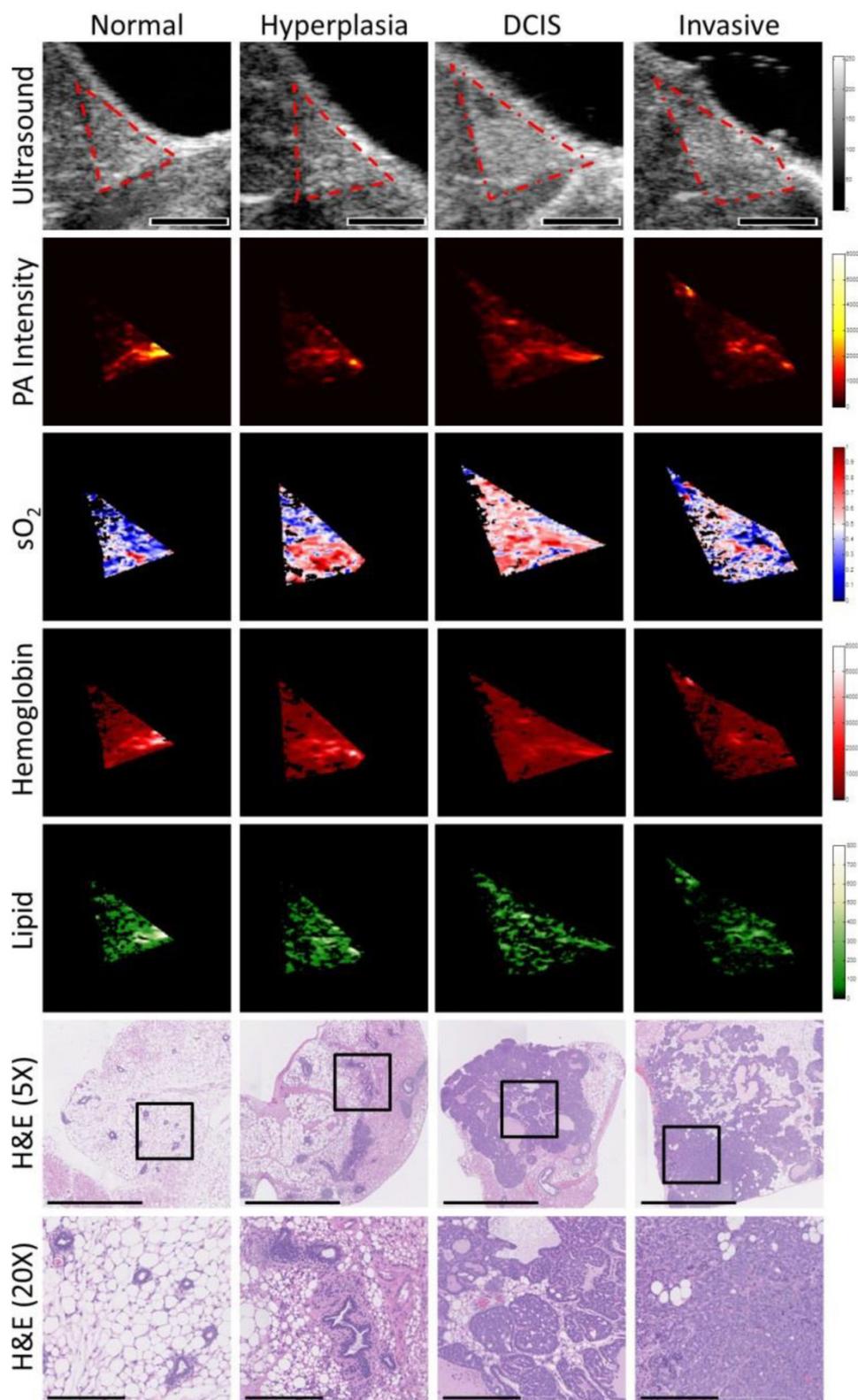


Figure 2. Representative transverse B-mode ultrasound images and spectroscopic photoacoustic images (raw photoacoustic signal intensity at 750 nm, oxygen saturation (sO_2), total hemoglobin, and lipid content) of four histologies (normal, hyperplasia, DCIS, and invasive carcinoma) from distinct animals of a transgenic mouse model of breast cancer progression. Regions of interest were outlined in red on B-mode images. Scale bar in ultrasound images represents 2 mm. Corresponding hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained histology findings of normal, hyperplasia, DCIS, and invasive carcinoma are also shown. Scale bars represent 1 mm in 5X images and 200 μ m in magnified (20X) images. Boxes on histology images show area of magnification for 20X images.

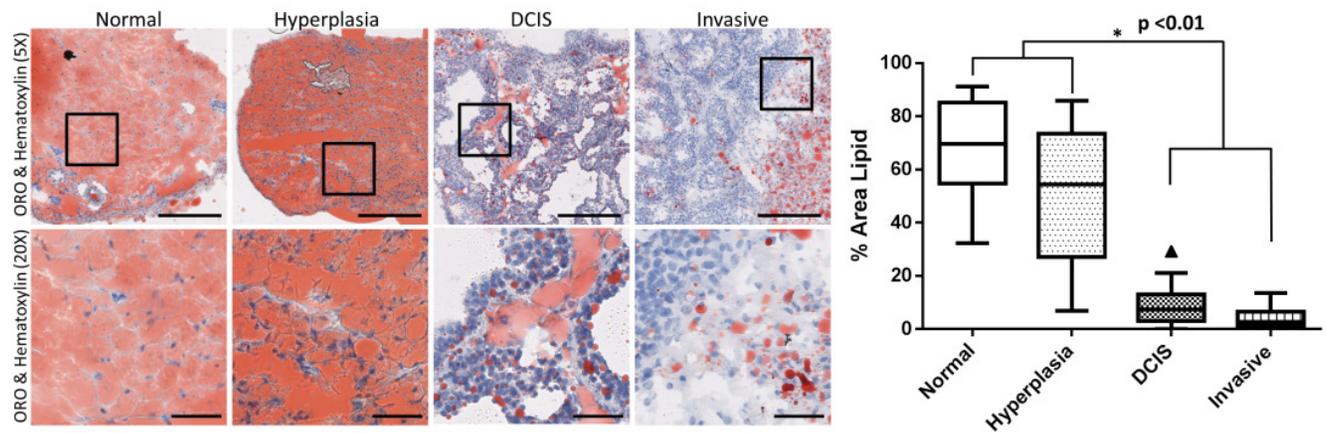


Figure 3. Representative photomicrographs of mouse mammary glands with four different histologies including normal, hyperplasia, ductal carcinoma *in situ*, and invasive breast cancer stained for lipids using Oil Red O (ORO) (red); the cell nuclei were counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Note that there was substantial decrease of fat when mammary glands progressed into invasive breast cancer. Scale bars represent 250 μ m in 5X images and 50 μ m in magnified (20X) images. Boxes on histology images show area of magnification for 20X images. Box plot showing statistically significant ($P < 0.01$) decrease in gland lipid content with disease progression from normal to invasive carcinoma. Note: following Tukey rules, each box edge in the plot represents the 25th and 75th quartiles, the center line represents the median, and the vertical lines outside the box represent the largest data point up to the 75th quartile plus 1.5 times the interquartile range and the smallest value down to the 25th quartile minus 1.5 times the interquartile range respectively. Any data outside these lines represent statistical outliers (triangles).

Raw Photoacoustic Signal Intensity

The average raw photoacoustic signal intensity at 750 nm was measured as follows: normal (364.8 a.u. \pm 14.0 a.u.), hyperplasia (333.7 a.u. \pm 24.8 a.u.), DCIS (281.8 a.u. \pm 5.3 a.u.), and invasive carcinoma (280.0 a.u. \pm 9.5 a.u.). The raw photoacoustic imaging signal in normal and hyperplasia glands were higher compared to DCIS and invasive carcinoma ($P < 0.001$). The raw photoacoustic signal intensity at 800 nm was measured as follows: normal (242.6 a.u. \pm 9.4 a.u.), hyperplasia (264.5 a.u. \pm 21.4 a.u.), DCIS (223.5 a.u. \pm 6.4 a.u.), and invasive carcinoma (231.5 a.u. \pm 9.0 a.u.). No significant difference ($P = 0.16$) in raw photoacoustic signal intensity at 800 nm was found as expected because oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin have similar absorption properties at this wavelength. The raw photoacoustic signal intensity at 850 nm was as follows: normal (248.2 a.u. \pm 10.2 a.u.), hyperplasia (297.6 a.u. \pm 33.2 a.u.), DCIS (225.3 a.u. \pm 5.2 a.u.), and invasive carcinoma (236.1 a.u. \pm 7.7 a.u.). The raw photoacoustic imaging signal at 850 nm in hyperplasia was significantly higher compared to those measured in mammary glands with other histologies ($P = 0.008$).

Multiparametric Analysis of Spectral Photoacoustic Images for Histological Classification of Mammary Glands

In order to determine feasibility of using different spectroscopically resolved tissue chromophores to help distinguish the four different breast histologies, ROC curves for various combinations of the calculated spectroscopic categories were created for two different groupings of disease stage: either normal

glands versus combined hyperplasia/DCIS/invasive carcinoma or normal/hyperplasia versus DCIS/invasive carcinoma (Table 2). The individual parameter with the highest AUC value (0.805 and 0.736 respective of group) was oxygen saturation. The combination of parameters that yielded highest AUC values was oxygen saturation, lipid concentration, and raw PA signal at 750 nm with an AUC of 0.822 and 0.770 respective of grouping.

Table 2. Summary of AUC values (including 95% confidence intervals) for single and combined photoacoustic parameters in differentiating either normal mammary gland histology versus hyperplasia/DCIS/invasive carcinoma or in differentiating normal/hyperplasia versus DCIS/invasive carcinoma.

Parameters	Normal vs. Others (95% CI)	Normal/Hyperplasia vs. DCIS/Invasive Carcinoma (95% CI)
sO ₂ , Lipid, and PA ₇₅₀	0.822 (0.772, 0.873)	0.770 (0.711, 0.829)
sO ₂ , Lipid, Hemoglobin	0.822 (0.772, 0.873)	0.765 (0.705, 0.824)
sO ₂ , Lipid, PA ₇₅₀ , Hemoglobin	0.822 (0.771, 0.872)	0.763 (0.704, 0.823)
sO ₂ , PA ₇₅₀	0.820 (0.769, 0.872)	0.763 (0.703, 0.822)
sO ₂ , PA ₇₅₀ , Hemoglobin	0.819 (0.768, 0.871)	0.763 (0.703, 0.822)
sO ₂ , Lipid	0.819 (0.768, 0.870)	0.755 (0.694, 0.815)
sO ₂	0.805 (0.752, 0.859)	0.736 (0.673, 0.789)
PA ₇₅₀	0.653 (0.576, 0.729)	0.659 (0.586, 0.732)
Lipid	0.640 (0.567, 0.713)	0.624 (0.551, 0.696)
PA ₈₀₀	0.527 (0.444, 0.611)	0.561 (0.482, 0.640)
Hemoglobin	0.512 (0.428, 0.596)	0.552 (0.473, 0.631)
PA ₈₅₀	0.511 (0.427, 0.595)	0.533 (0.453, 0.612)

Note.- sO₂ - Oxygen saturation, Lipid - lipid content, - Hemoglobin - total hemoglobin, PA₇₅₀ - raw photoacoustic signal intensity at 750 nm, PA₈₀₀ - raw photoacoustic signal intensity at 800 nm, PA₈₅₀ - raw photoacoustic signal intensity at 850 nm.

Discussion

This study showed the feasibility of using multiparametric spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging to differentiate among groupings of various breast histologies (defined as either clinically actionable or non-actionable) in a transgenic mouse model of breast cancer development. Oxygen saturation as a single parameter as well as a combination of oxygen saturation, lipid content, and raw photoacoustic signal at 750 nm performed best for classifying histologies.

Photoacoustic imaging is an emerging imaging approach which is currently being translated from preclinical to clinical applications in breast imaging through the development of new clinical grade photoacoustic systems (27–29). Specifically, spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging allows quantification of endogenous photoabsorbers such as hemoglobin or lipid that could be leveraged for non-invasive characterization of focal breast lesions (11–13). To validate this technique, spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging has been compared to standard laboratory CO-oximeter measurements as the gold standard in an initial *in vitro* study. In that study it has been shown that spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging is accurate to within a few percent in the quantification of oxygen saturation of hemoglobin (30). Subsequent *in vivo* measurements in sheep comparing spectroscopic measurements versus direct blood sample readings using a CO-oximeter as the gold standard further confirmed ability of the spectroscopic photoacoustics to measure oxygen saturation (31). Additional *in vivo* studies used spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging to assess total hemoglobin concentration and oxygenation saturation versus histological findings in mice including an orthotopic U87 human glioblastoma model (16) as well as in subcutaneous murine (17) and human (22) breast cancer models. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging allows visualization of areas of hypoxia in an animal model of pancreatic cancer which correlated well with immunohistochemical hypoxia staining (32). Other tissue chromophores, such as lipids, have also been imaged with spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging and compared to histology both in an atherosclerosis models in rabbits *in vivo* (13) and in excised human atherosclerotic aortas in an *ex vivo* study (33). In our study, we explored the potential of multiparametric spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging for characterization of various pathologies in breast cancer development in a transgenic mouse model which could eventually be helpful to further characterize sonographically detected lesions in patients undergoing breast ultrasound.

We found that oxygen saturation as a single parameter performed best to differentiate clinically

non-actionable (normal/hyperplasia) versus clinically actionable (DCIS and invasive breast carcinoma) findings with an AUC value of 0.74. Considering hyperplasia also an actionable precursor lesion in this transgenic mouse model (because hyperplasia always progresses into DCIS and eventually to invasive carcinoma in these mice) the AUC value further increased to 0.81.

Oxygen saturation was elevated at the hyperplasia stage compared to normal tissue which may be explained by a metabolic switch to a more anaerobic metabolism (e.g., the Warburg effect) (34,35) already at the hyperplasia stage in this transgenic mouse model, leaving more oxygen bound to hemoglobin in the blood. Oxygen saturation levels were also increased in DCIS and further remained elevated in invasive carcinoma compared to normal tissue. In particular, we did not observe hypoxia in the invasive cancer cases in our study and histological analysis did not show areas of necrosis. Hypoxia and or necrosis are typical findings of more advanced cancer cases which we did not include in our study.

Another observation in our study was that spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging showed decreased levels of total hemoglobin in DCIS and invasive carcinoma compared to normal tissue and hyperplasia. This was an unexpected finding since vascularity is increased both in DCIS and invasive carcinoma in this mouse model (36) and an increased number of vessels would suggest an increased concentration of hemoglobin in the tissue. However, since total hemoglobin as measured by spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging not only depends on the number of vessels in the imaging plane but also on the hemoglobin concentration of the blood perfusing those vessels, the observed trend may partially be explained by decreased blood hemoglobin concentrations in mice with invasive carcinoma as confirmed by CBC measurements in our study.

Another parameter examined in our study was the lipid content of each gland, which was the second best individual classifier of disease. Despite the significantly higher optical absorption coefficients of hemoglobins compared to lipid (fat), lipid maintains a distinctive spectrum in the range of 680–900 nm with two peaks at 762 and 830 nm (37). This spectrum, along with a high proportion of fat (mammary glands can contain up to 87% by mass of lipids (38) and confirmed in this study), allows detection via spectroscopic analysis. The overall observed decrease in lipid content in breast cancer development in our study was due to the replacement of fat tissue by solid tumor components with the mammary glands progressing towards invasive cancer. This was further confirmed by lipid staining which showed a substan-

tial decrease in the percent area lipid in the mammary glands at more advanced stages.

There are several recognized limitations of our study. First, while the transgenic model of breast cancer development used in our study recapitulates disease progression in patients with various histological precursor stages including hyperplasia and DCIS, which is substantially closer to human diseases than other animal models such as subcutaneously or orthotopically implanted breast cancer, this model still varies in some aspects compared to human disease. For example, the hyperplasia disease state is transitional and rapidly progresses to DCIS and invasive cancer, whereas hyperplasia in humans is not always considered precancerous and actually may not always progress to cancer (39,40). Therefore, the noticeable differences in spectroscopically resolved parameters (i.e. oxygen saturation) found in this study may not be detectable in different types of hyperplasia in humans. Another limitation of the animal model is that disease development is often focal within the mammary gland with areas of normal gland tissue (or other histologies) interspersed. While focal areas become more confluent with disease progression, B-mode ultrasound imaging still does not allow differentiation between different histological foci based on morphological criteria. Therefore, for quantitative assessment of spectral photoacoustic signatures, we chose to draw ROIs over the entire glands in all animals, which may have resulted in averaging of imaging signals since some glands may have contained more than one histological entity and calculated values may, therefore, either under- or overestimate values for the four different histologies. Therefore, our findings need to be eventually validated in patients where B-mode ultrasound shows distinct lesions that can then be further characterized by spectral photoacoustic imaging by drawing regions of interest around the focal lesions as outlined by the ultrasound imaging. Another limitation of the mouse model refers to the relatively small number of hyperplasia cases imaged in our study as hyperplasia only persists for a few days in this model before progressing to DCIS. Also, this mouse model does not develop other benign lesions beyond hyperplasia such as for example fibroadenoma.

Second, quantitative spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging has intrinsic limitations due to depth and wavelength dependent light absorption. Commonly used models to address this limitation include fluence correction via Monte Carlo modeling and other methods for depth and wavelength dependent attenuation of light (10,22) for which this study did not account for since all breast tissues were scanned at a similar depth level of only 2 mm or less.

Third, the images in this study were limited to two-dimensional planes, which may not accurately portray disease status in the entire gland.

In conclusion, the results of our study suggest that multiparametric spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging is feasible and allows differentiating normal and hyperplasia from DCIS and invasive breast carcinoma in a transgenic mouse model of breast cancer development with reasonable diagnostic accuracy. Future studies in patients using clinical grade photoacoustic imaging devices currently under development are needed to assess the clinical value of spectroscopic photoacoustic imaging to non-invasively characterize sonographically detected focal breast lesions. This complementary technique which could be added to standard ultrasound during the same exam may help further increase diagnostic accuracy of ultrasound in breast cancer imaging.

Abbreviations

DCIS: Ductal carcinoma *in situ*; ROI: region of interest; ROC: receiver operating characteristic; AUC: area under the curve; H&E: hematoxylin-eosin.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors report no potential conflicts of interest.

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