

The pathophysiology and retention of gadolinium

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Objectives

- **Elucidation** of the mechanisms of gadolinium-based contrast agent-induced toxicity is an **active area of investigation**
- The focus of this presentation is the work in my laboratory concerning the **mechanisms** of gadolinium-based contrast agent **toxicity** and how this is **manifested systemically**
- A **model** has been **established** in rodents
- One gadolinium-based contrast agent has been used in these experiments, Omniscan (gadodiamide/caldiamide), but the **findings** may be **applicable** for the other gadolinium-based contrast agents

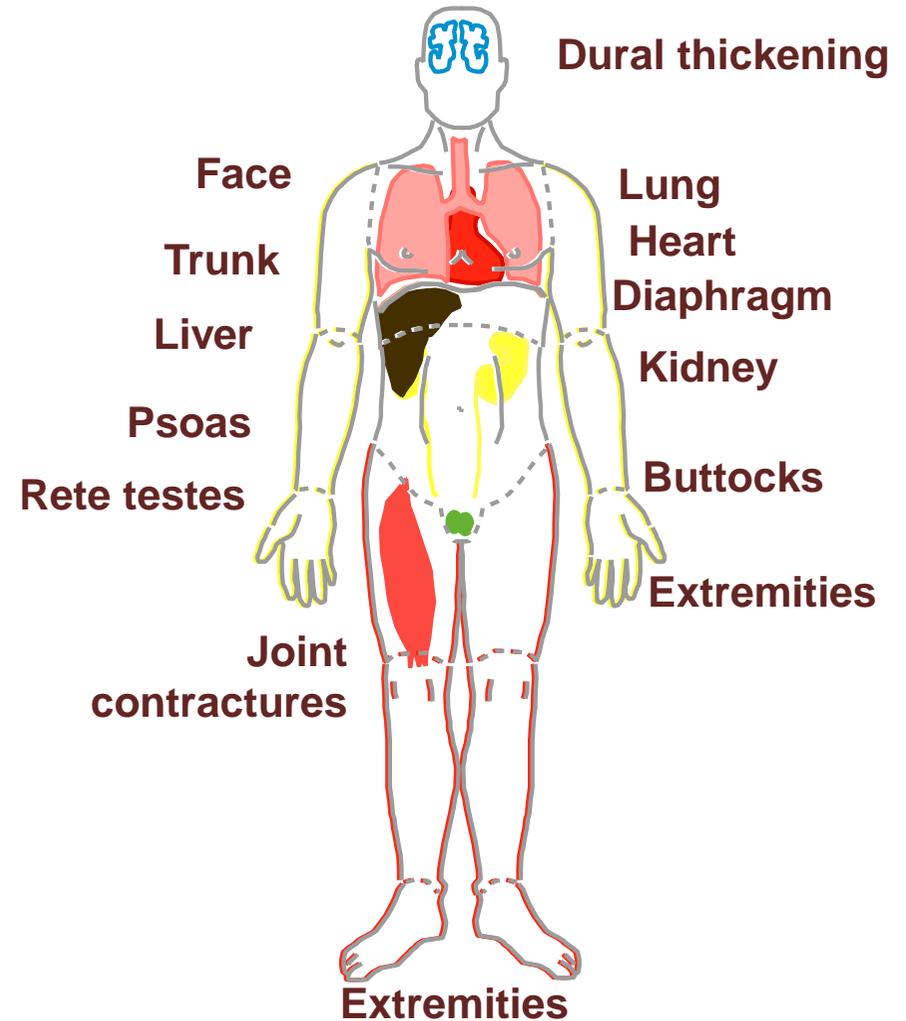
Overview

- *There are many different chemical formulations of **gadolinium-based contrast agents** used in **magnetic resonance imaging***
- ***Gadolinium-based contrast agents** have been linked to ‘nephrogenic’ **systemic fibrosis cases***
- *There is **evidence** that **gadolinium** is **deposited** in the **central nervous system***
- *The central nervous system **toxicity** warrants **more study***
- ***Gadolinium-based contrast agents** are **biologically active***
- ***Little** is known about the **metabolism** of **gadolinium-based contrast agents**, their **biologic effects**, and the **implications** of **retained gadolinium***
- *The **toxic effects** and mechanisms of **gadolinium-based contrast agents** is a major **gap** in our knowledge*
- ***Understanding** the pathophysiology of **gadolinium-induced systemic fibrosis** will be **critical** for **future discoveries***
- *How gadolinium from **different contrast agents** distributes throughout the body is an **active area** of investigation*

Wagner B et al, *Adv Chronic Kidney Dis*, 2017

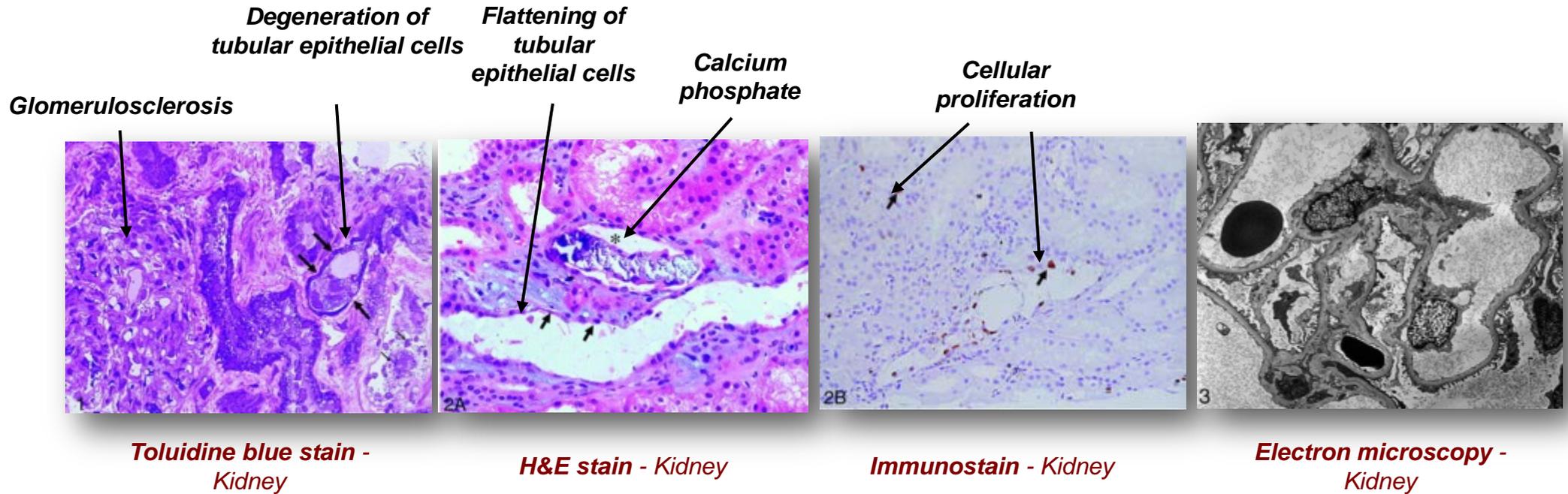
Wagner B et al, *Am J Physiol Renal Physiol*, 2016

'Nephrogenic' systemic fibrosis, a man-made disease caused by magnetic resonance imaging contrast agents



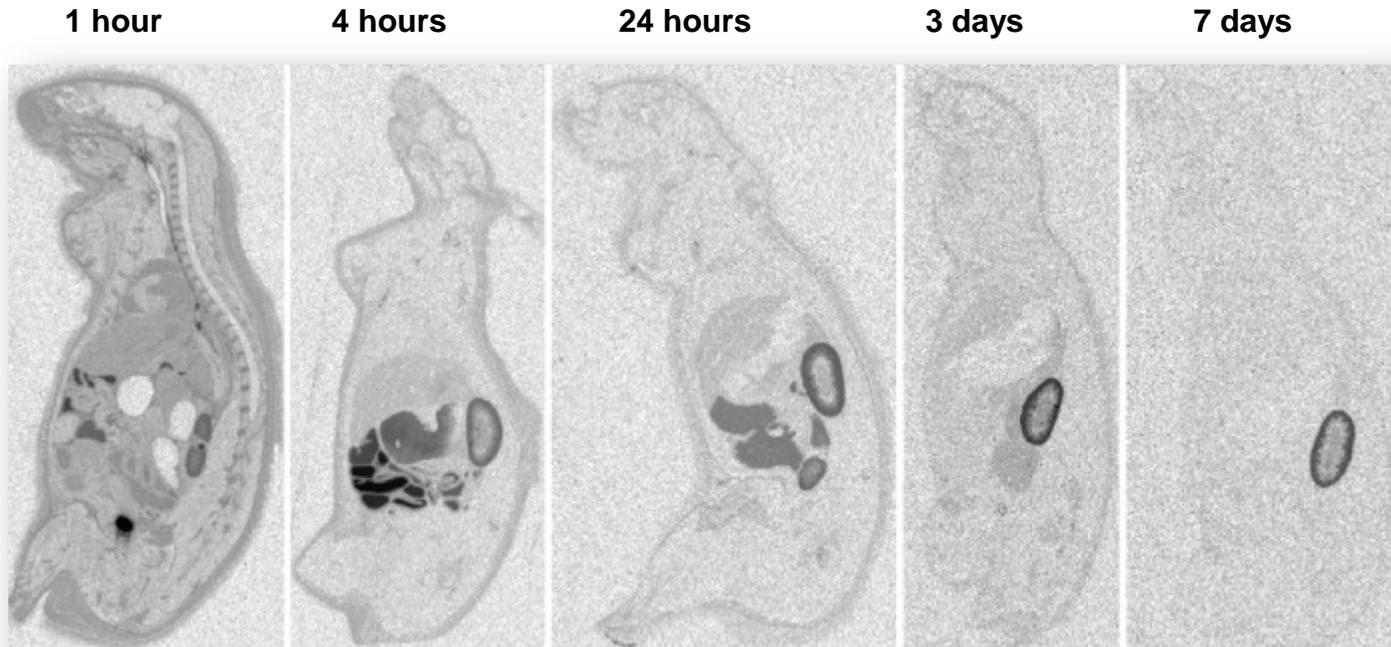
Girardi M et al, *J Am Acad Dermatol*, 2011

Gadolinium-based contrast agents can be acutely nephrotoxic *in humans*



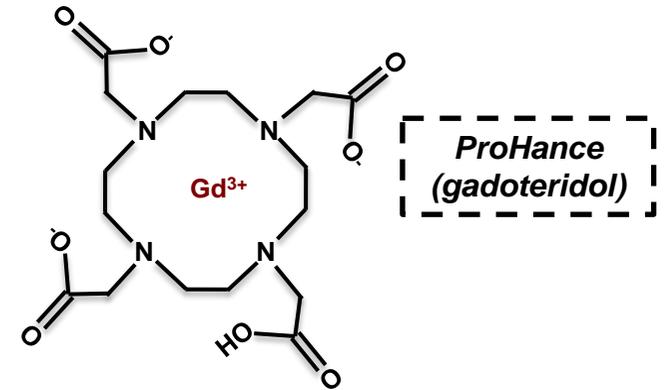
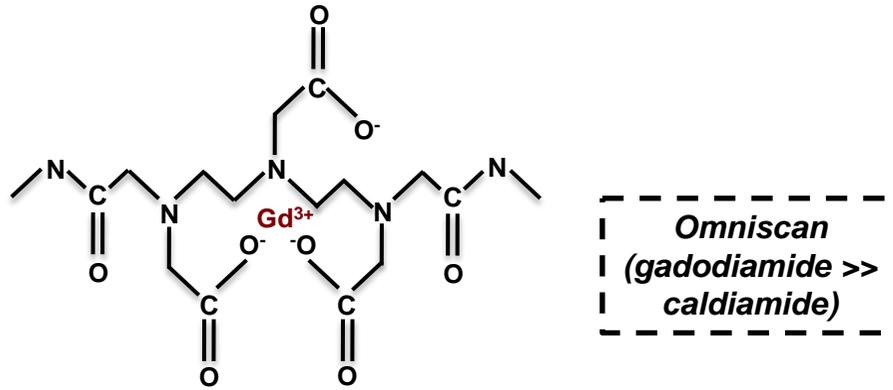
Akgun H et al, *Archives of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine*, 2006

Widespread biodistribution of gadolinium-based contrast; remnants in the kidney cortex up to 7 days after a single, clinically-relevant injection in rat



Quantitative whole-body autoradiography

Differential effects of gadolinium-based contrast agents in rats



Control

Gadodiamide

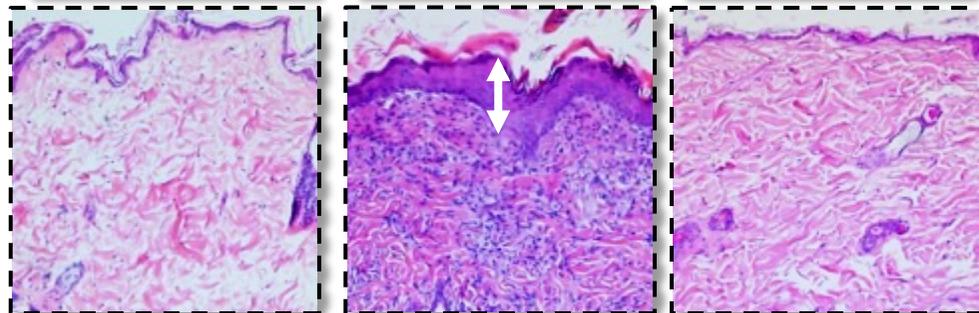
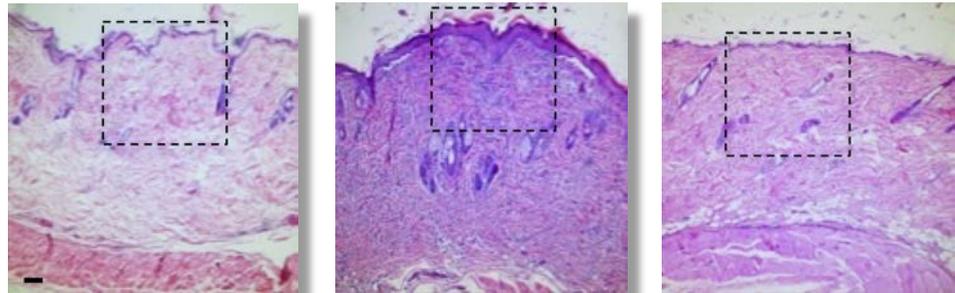
Gadoteridol



Control

Gadodiamide

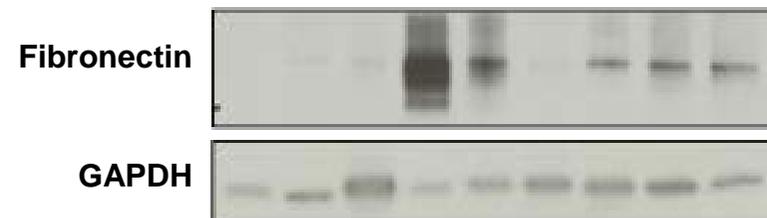
Gadoteridol



H&E staining - Skin

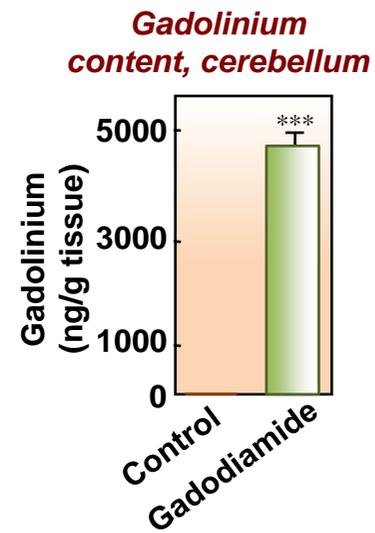
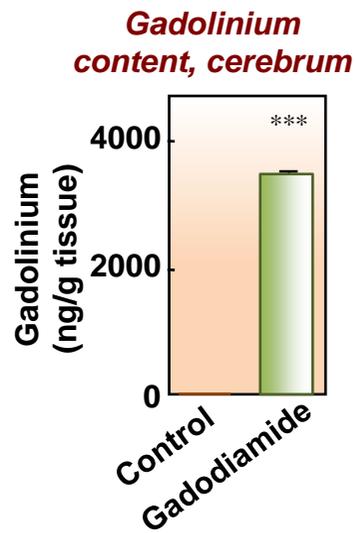
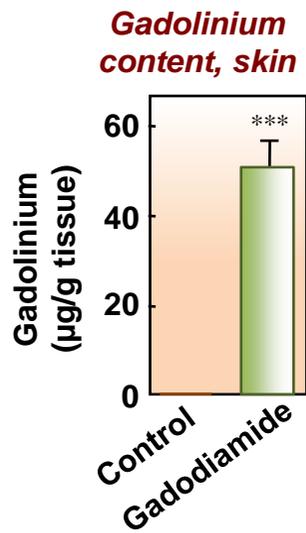
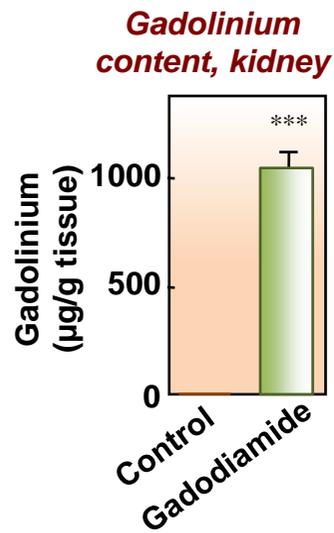
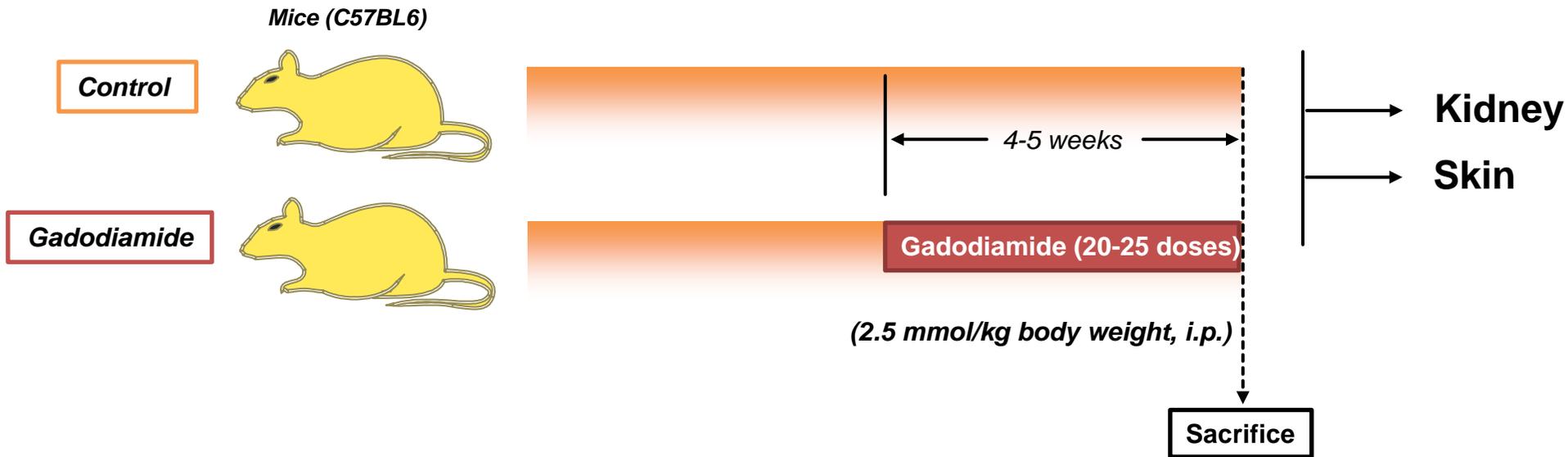
**Immunohistochemical staining – Skin
fibronectin (marker of fibrosis)**

Control Gadodiamide Gadoteridol

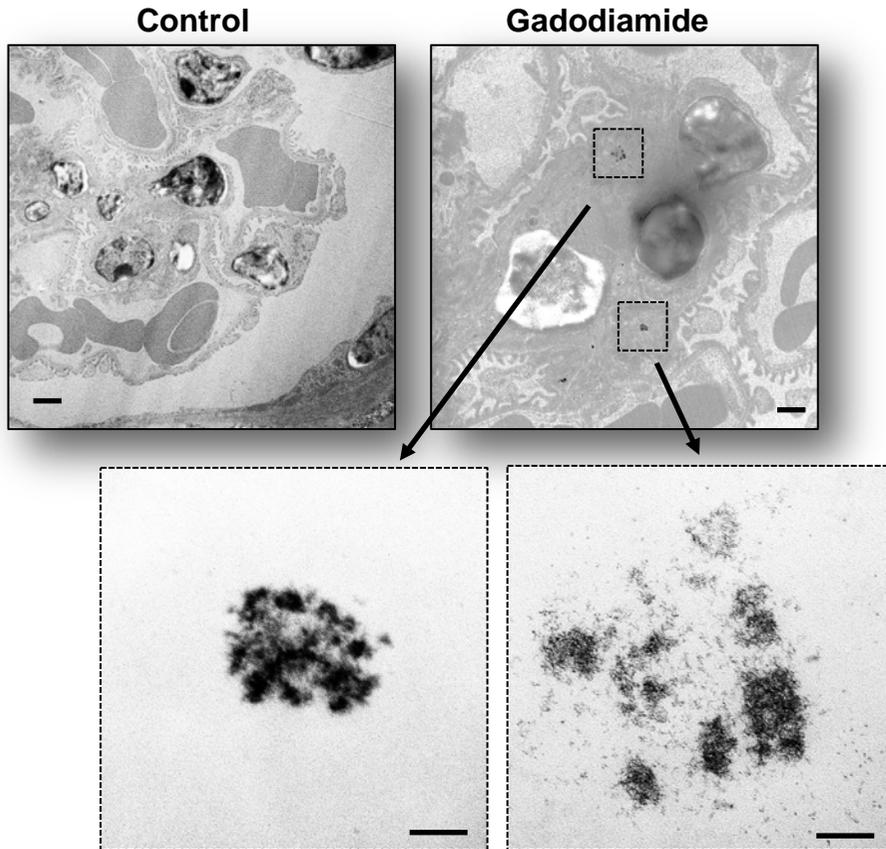


Immunoblot - Skin

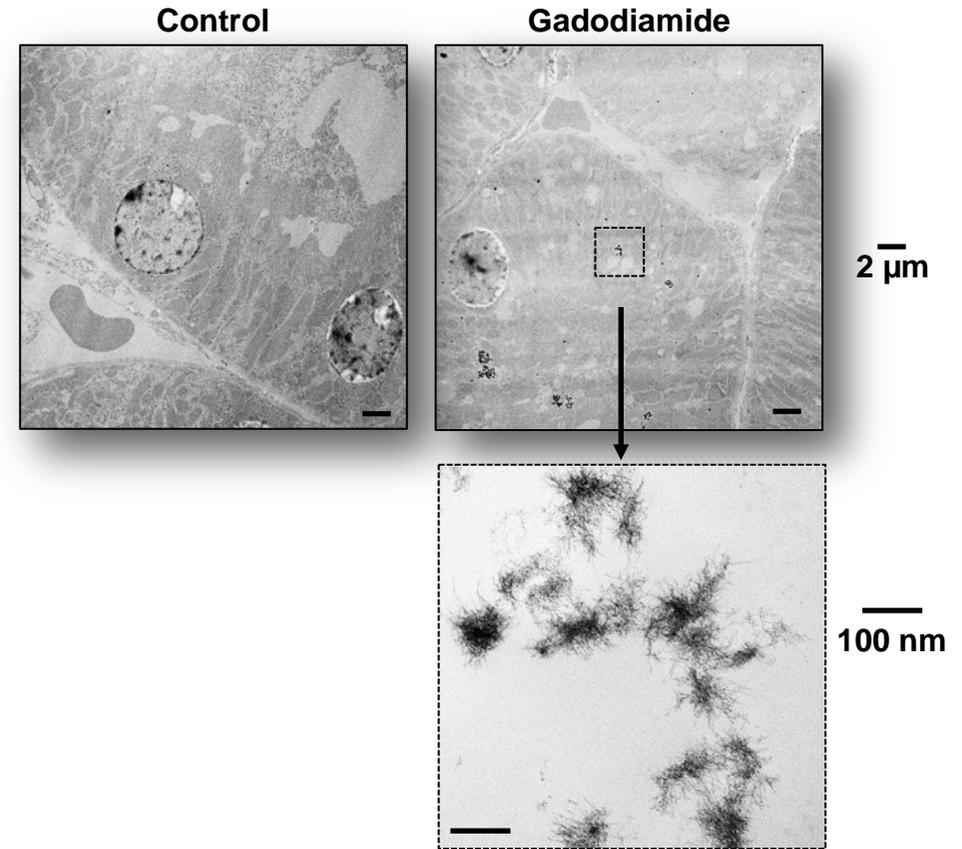
Gadodiamide administration in mice with *normal renal function*



Electron microscopy shows *electron-dense deposits* in the kidneys of gadodiamide-treated mice *with normal renal function*



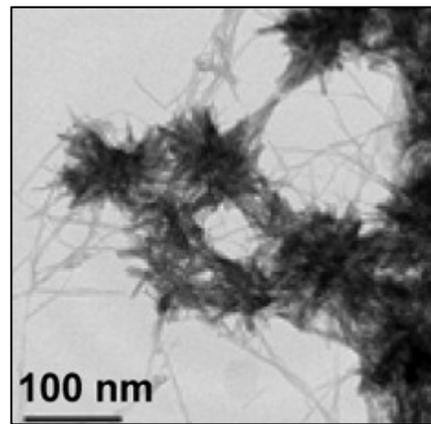
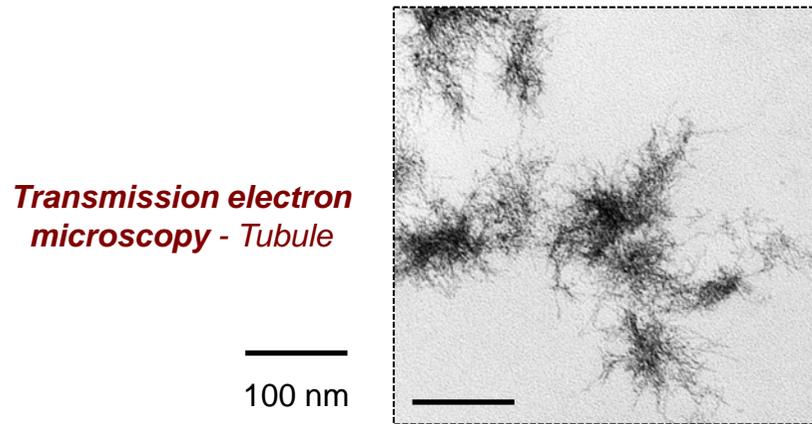
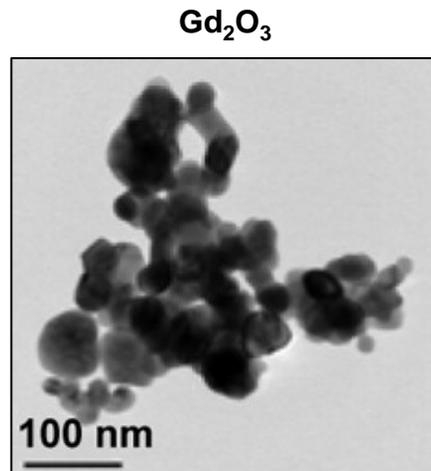
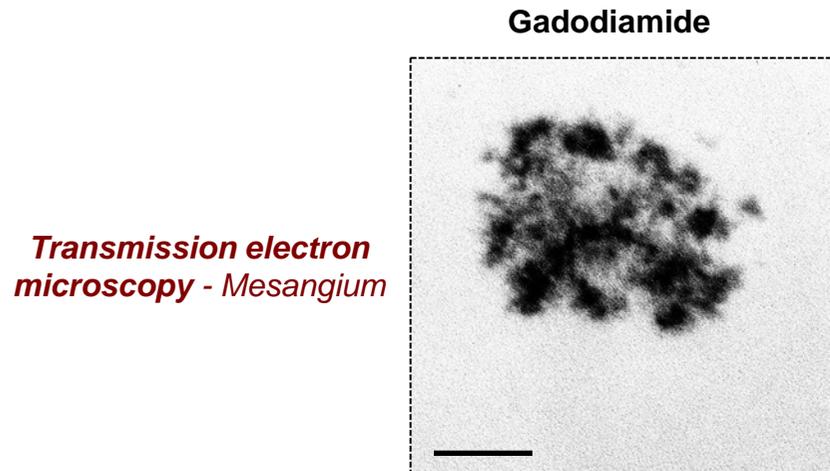
Transmission electron microscopy - Glomeruli



Transmission electron microscopy - Tubules

Wagner laboratory, unpublished

The renal deposits resemble Gd_2O_3 disordered mesh-like nanowire/nanoparticle aggregates *in vitro*



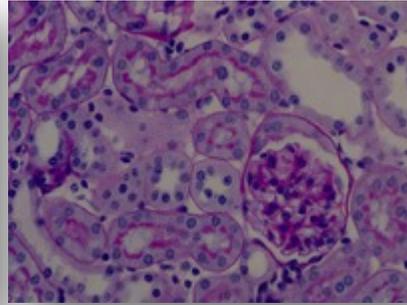
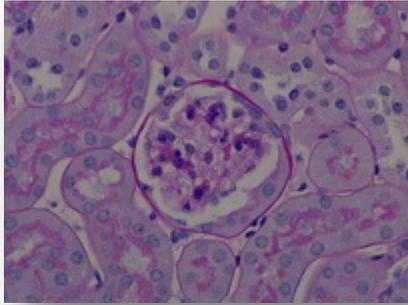
Wagner laboratory, unpublished

Li R et al, *ACS Nano*, 2014

Gadodiamide induces renal fibrosis in mice

Control

Gadodiamide

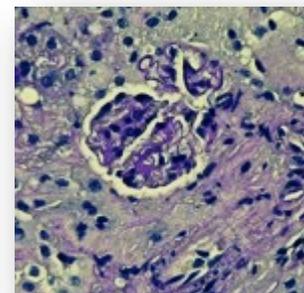
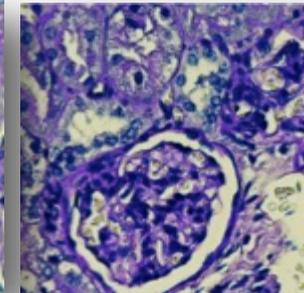
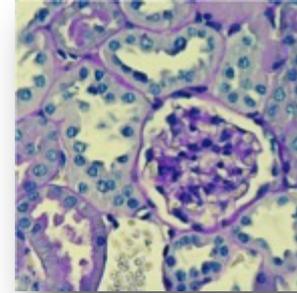


PAS staining

Control

Gadodiamide

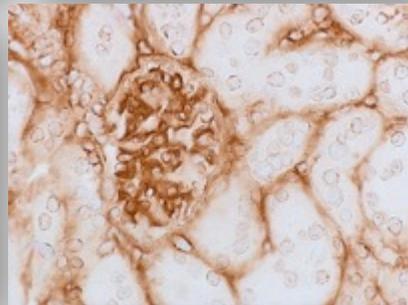
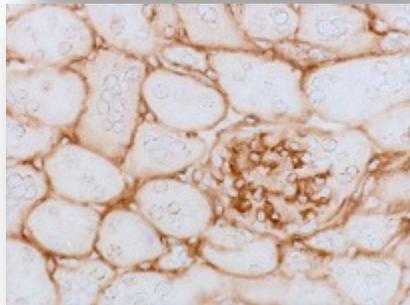
Gadodiamide



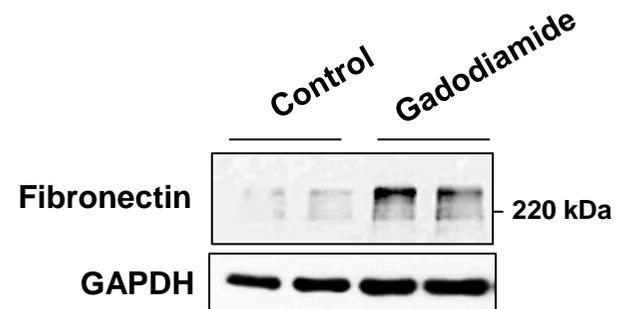
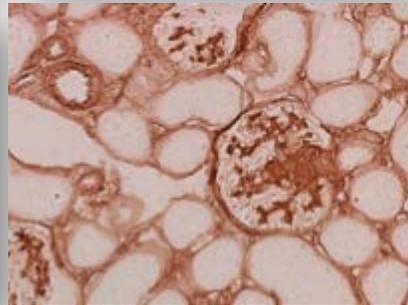
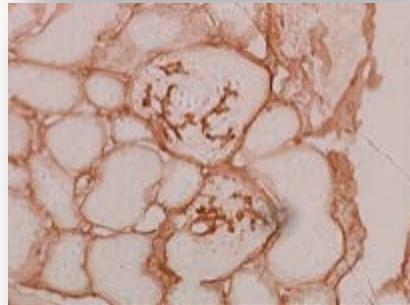
PAS staining - Kidney

PAS staining - Kidney

Fibronectin



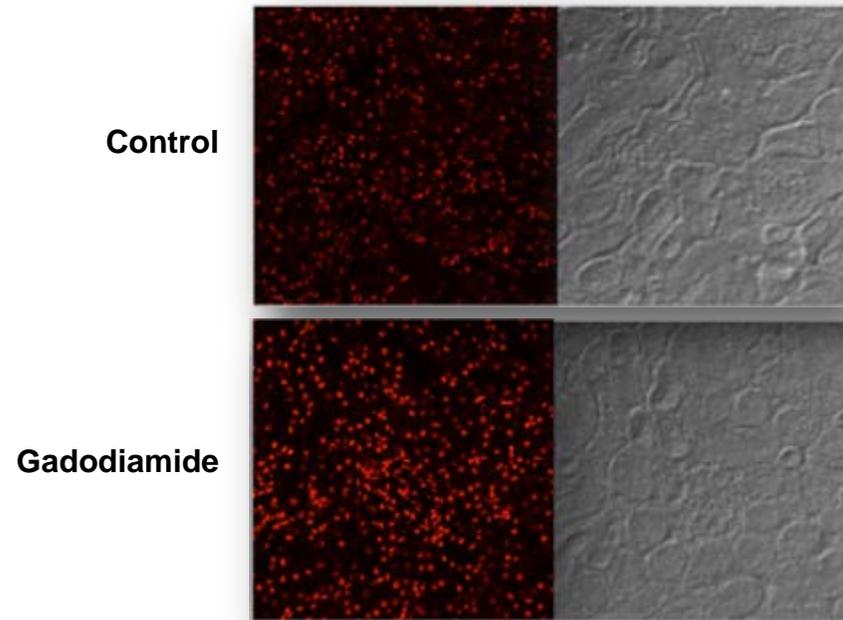
Collagen IV



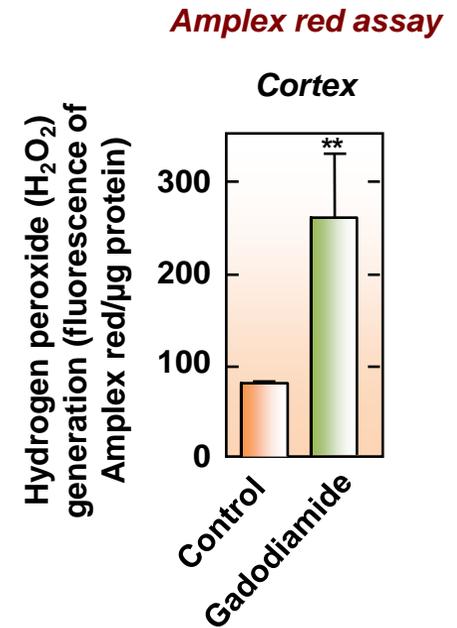
Immunoblot - Skin

Wagner laboratory, unpublished

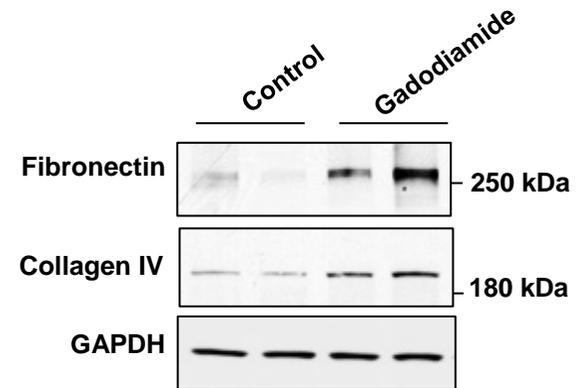
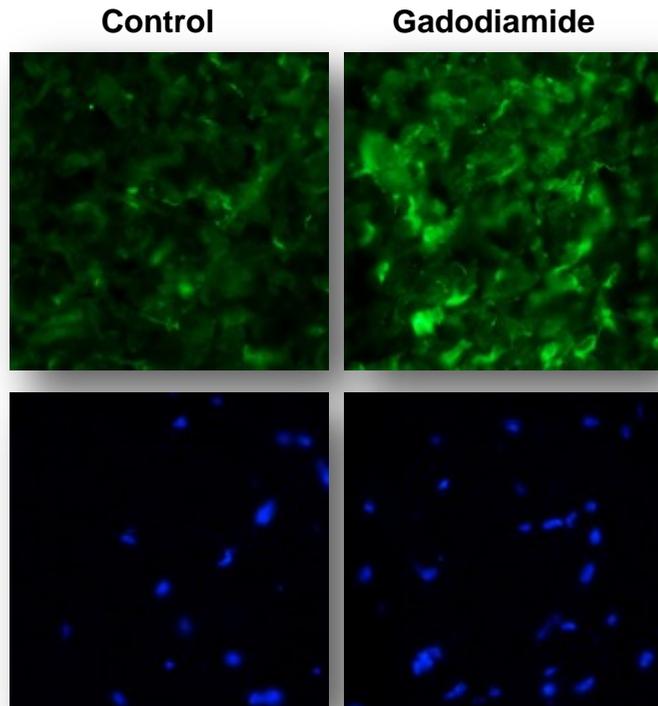
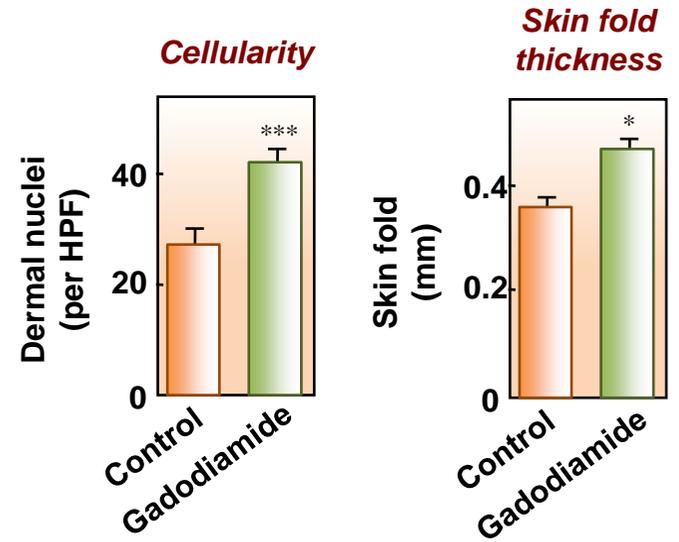
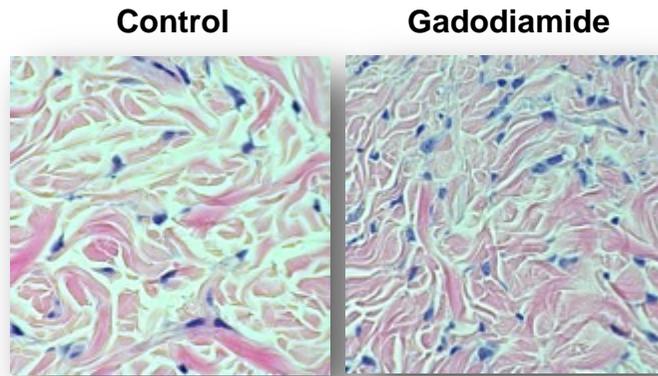
Gadodiamide induces oxidative stress in the mouse kidney



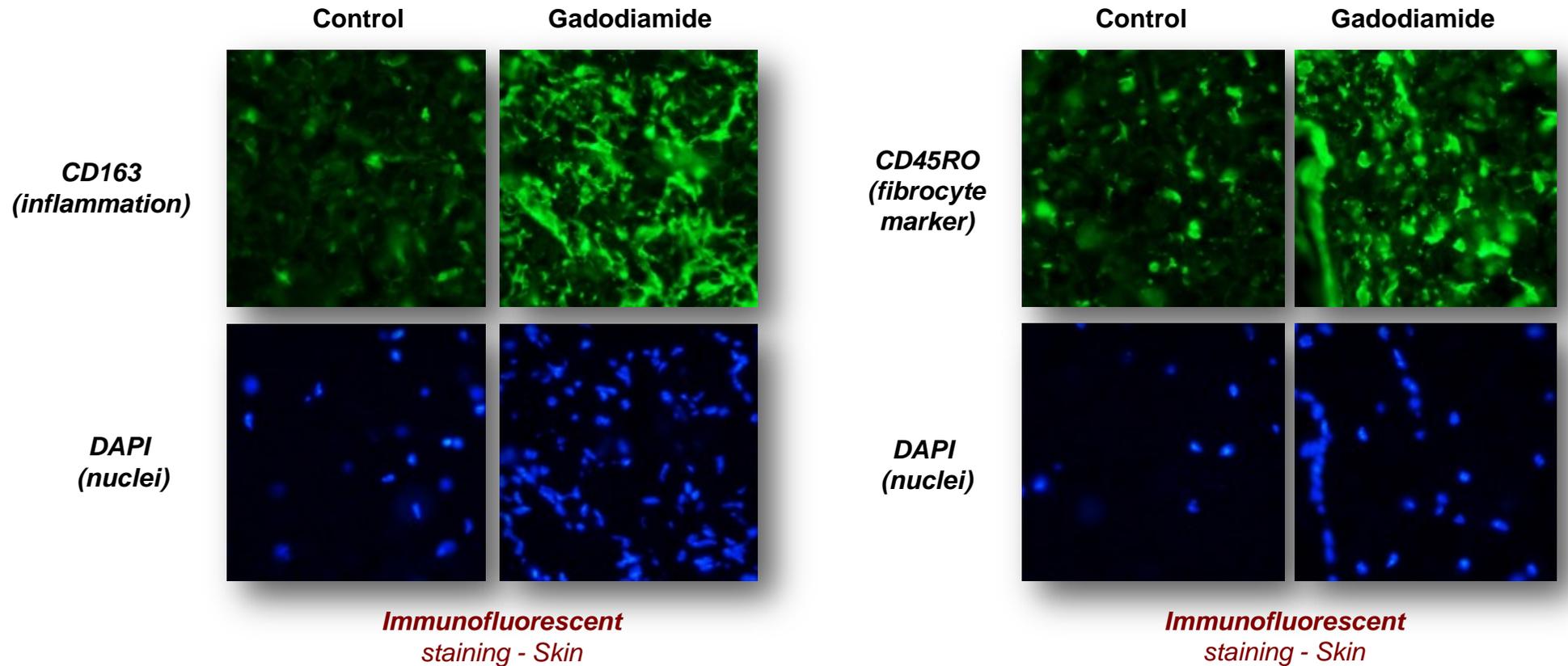
DHE fluorescence with confocal laser scanning microscopy



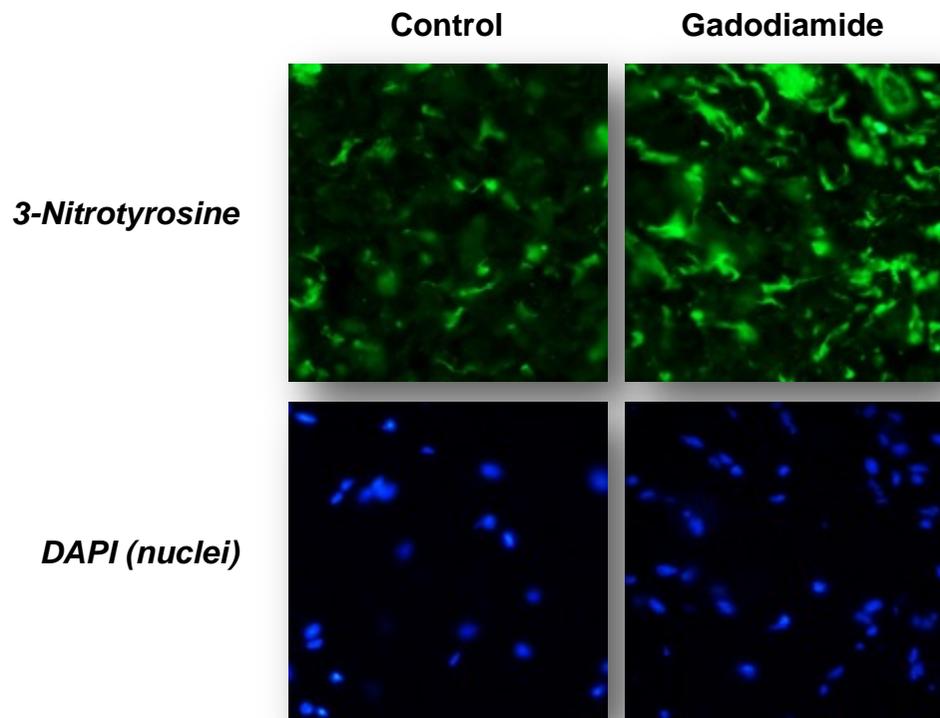
Gadodiamide induces skin fibrosis in mice with normal renal function



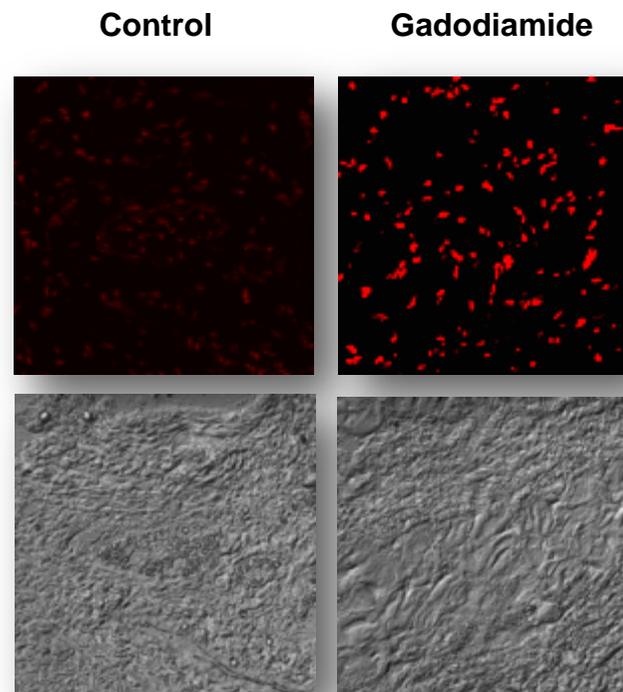
Gadodiamide treatment leads to inflammation and bone marrow-derived cells to the dermis in mice with normal renal function



Gadodiamide increases oxidative stress in the skin of mice with normal renal function

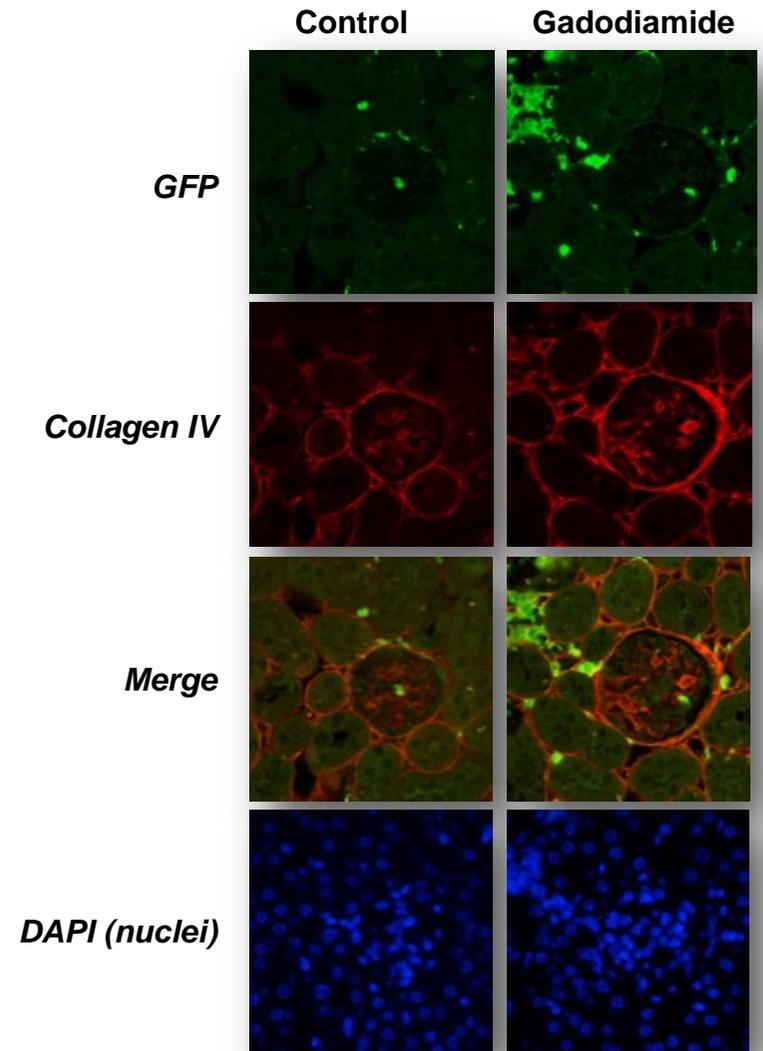
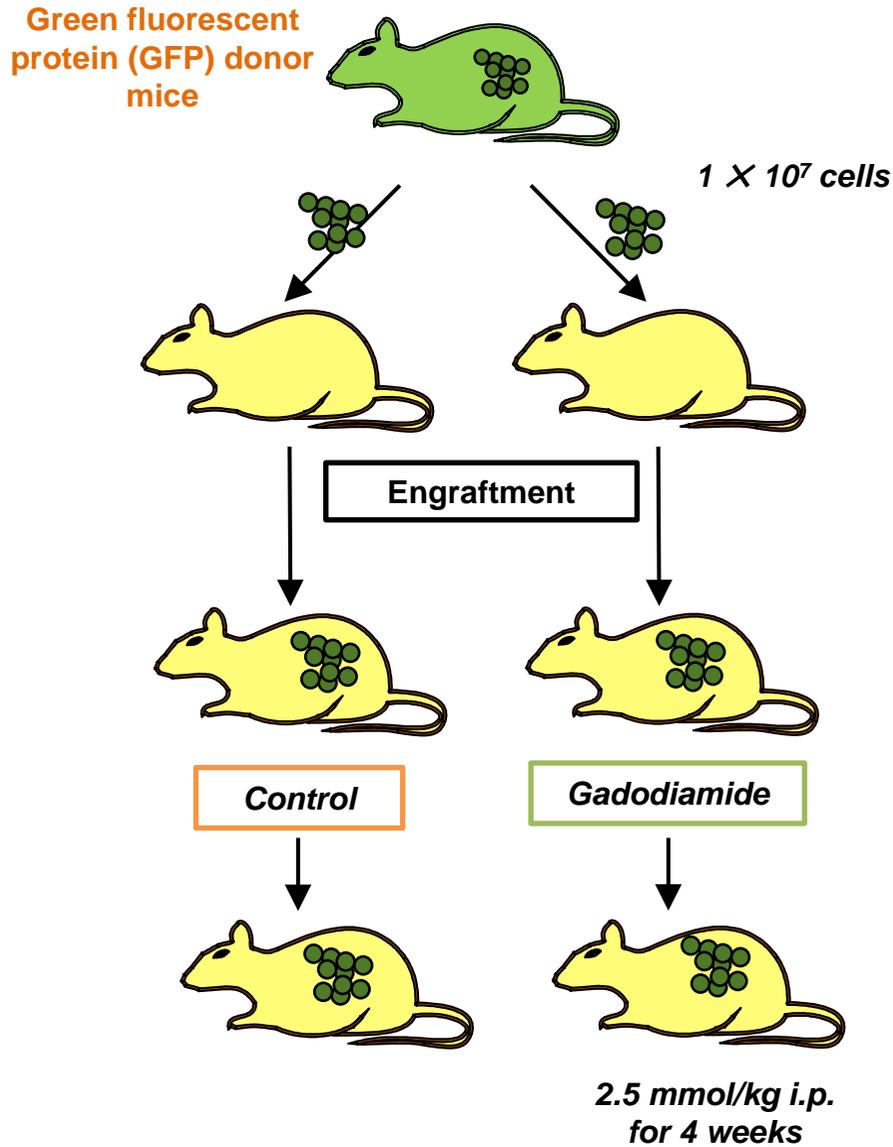


Immunofluorescent staining - Skin



In situ DHE staining and confocal microscopy - Skin

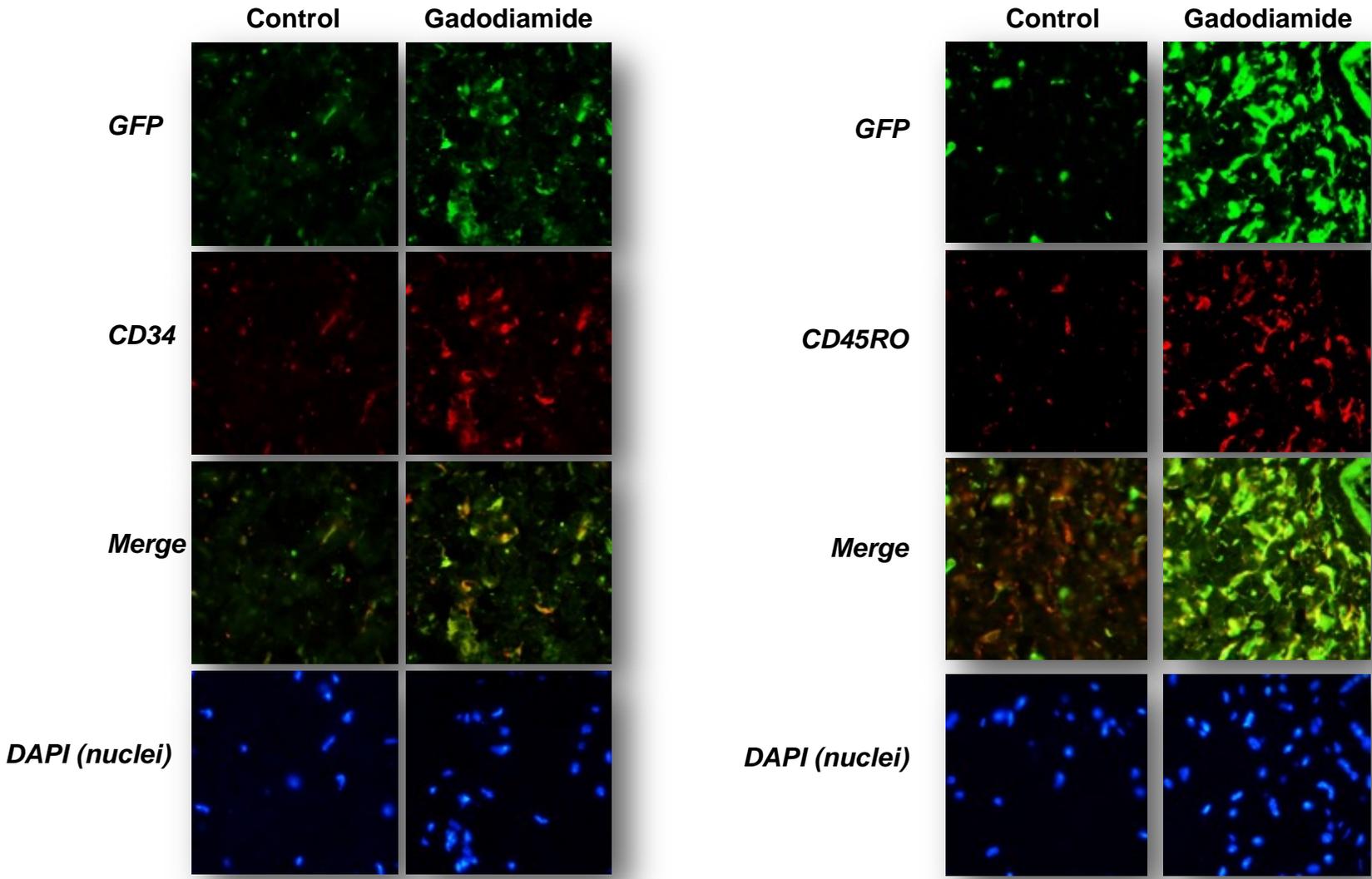
Experimental design: Tagged bone marrow transplant in mice with normal renal function



Immunofluorescent staining – Kidney

Wagner laboratory, unpublished

Gadodiamide induces the recruitment of bone marrow-derived fibroblasts to the skin in mice



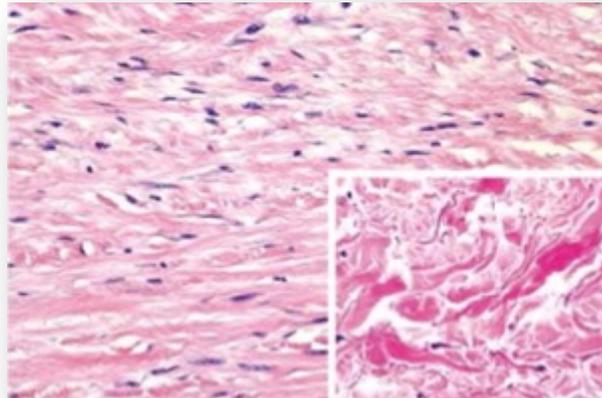
Immunofluorescent staining - Skin

Immunofluorescent staining - Skin

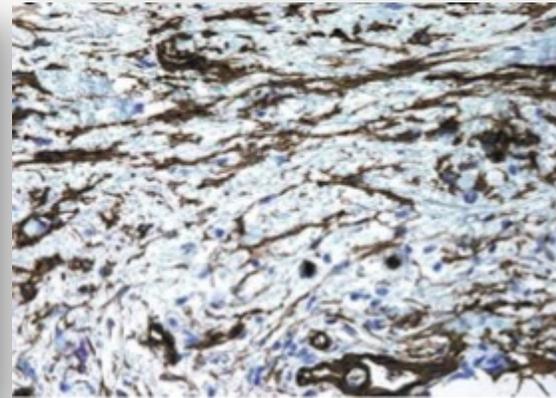
Biopsies of patients with NSF demonstrate significant expression of the hematopoietic progenitor marker CD34



Clinical photographs of a patient showing skin lesions



H&E staining - Skin
Dermal hyper-cellularity

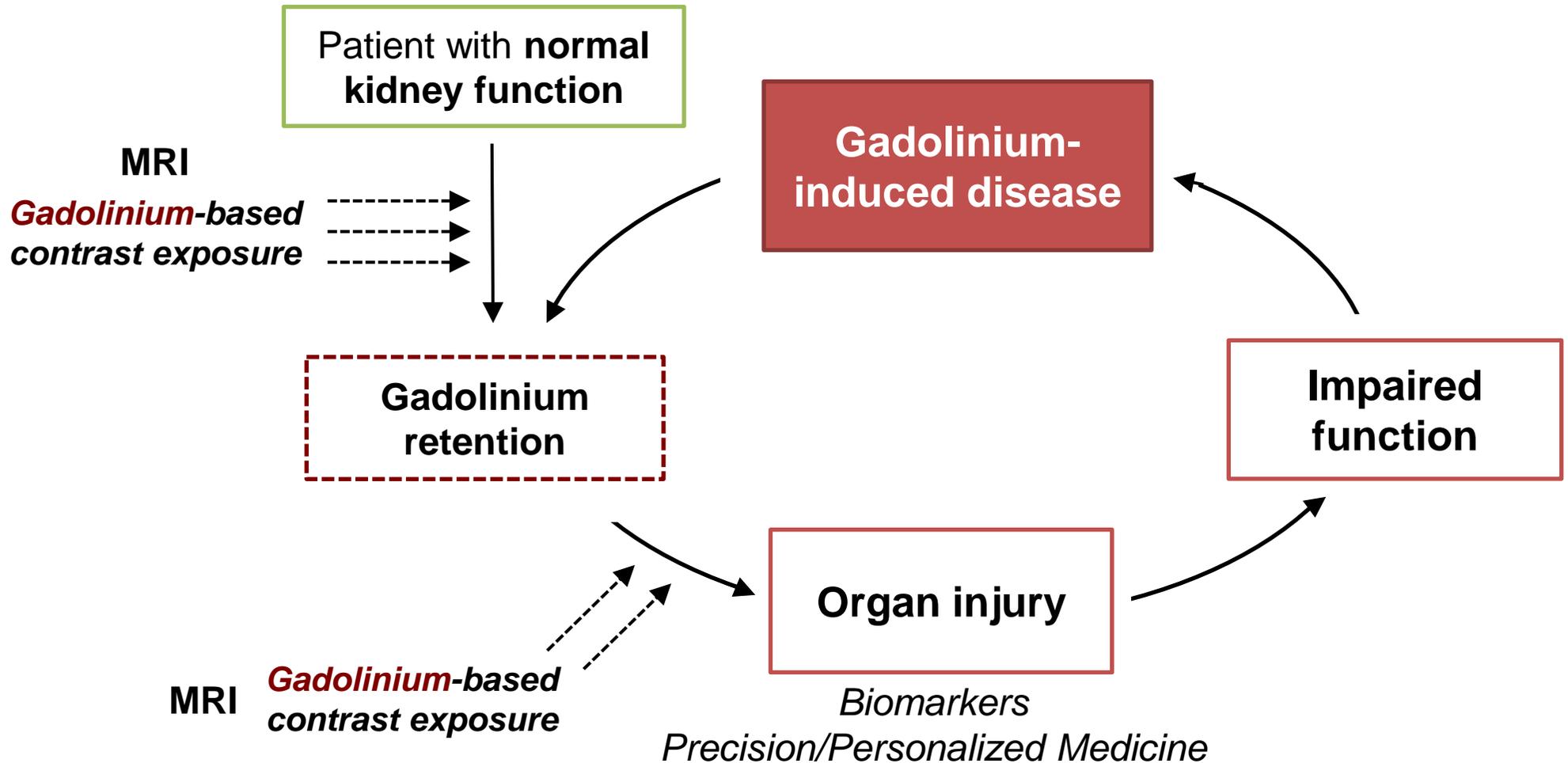


Immunostaining for CD34 - Skin

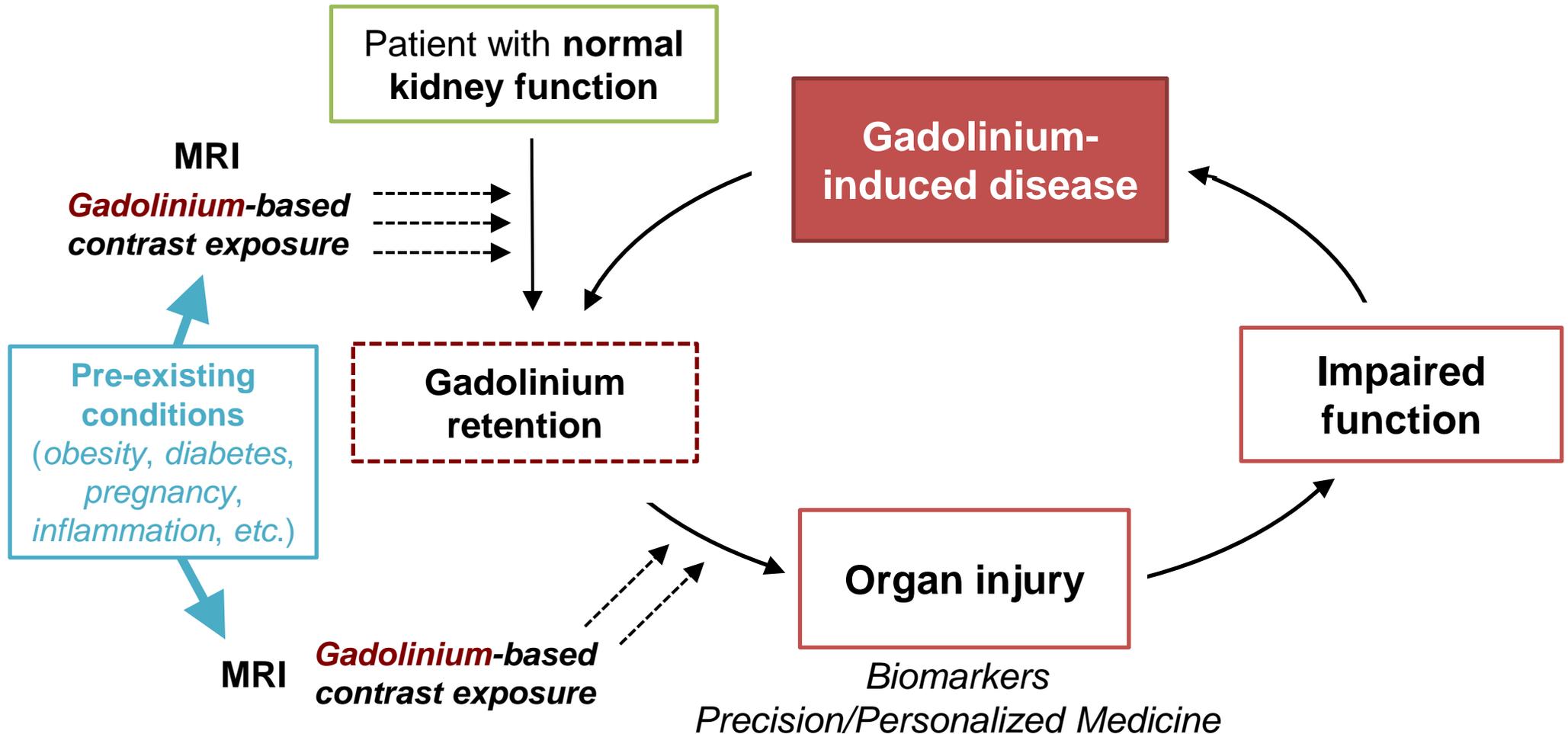
Conclusions

- *Gadolinium **retention** can be detected in **humans** and in **our models**; This allows the **mechanistic** study of gadolinium-induced **organ injury***
- *The pathologic **effects** of gadolinium-based contrast agents are **not well-characterized***
- *Our experiments show that **renal insufficiency** is **not requisite** for fibrosis*
- *Mechanistically, our experiments demonstrate that it is the recruitment of **bone marrow-derived cells** that mediate the **deleterious actions***
- *We provide examples of important avenues to **understanding** the **mechanisms** of **disease** (lending itself to the **discovery** of **biomarkers**)*
- ***Dechelation** of gadolinium is a **hypothetical** pathologic mechanism.*
- *Studies concerning the biologic effects of **rare earth metals** in general and their **retention** in human organs are in the **nascent** stage*
- *The **science** on this topic is at **ground zero***

Working hypothesis



Working hypothesis



Acknowledgments

UTHSCSA Nephrology

Wagner's Laboratory

- **Chunyan Tan**
- **Catherine Do, M.D.**
- Viktor Drel, Ph.D.**

- **Yves Gorin, Ph.D.**

Denis Féliers, Ph.D.

Jeffrey L. Barnes, Ph.D.

Seema Ahuja, M.D.

Doug-Yoon Lee, Ph.D.

Hanna E. Abboud, M.D.

Rush University Medical Center Internal Medicine Department

Jochen Reiser, M.D., Ph.D.



Northwestern

Keith MacRenaris, Ph.D.

Northwestern

UTSA

Miguel Yacaman, Ph.D.

Josefina Arellano-Jimenez, Ph.D.

UTSA

UNC

Michael Jay, Ph.D.
John Prybylski, Ph.D.



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Supported by :

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NIH RO1DK102085 (PI)



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New Investigator Award (PI)