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Abstract. Herein, the optical adequacy of a tumor model prepared with tumor cells grown on the chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) of a chicken egg is evaluated as an alternative to the mouse tumor model to assess the optimal irradiation conditions in photodynamic therapy (PDT). The optical properties of CAM and mouse tumor tissues were measured with a double integrating sphere and the inverse Monte Carlo technique in the 350- to 1000-nm wavelength range. The hemoglobin and water absorption bands observed in the CAM tumor tissue (10 eggs and 10 tumors) are equal to that of the mouse tumor tissue (8 animals and 8 tumors). The optical intersubject variability of the CAM tumor tissues meets or exceeds that of the mouse tumor tissues, and the reduced scattering coefficient spectra of CAM tumor tissues can be equated with those of mouse tumor tissues. These results confirm that the CAM tumor model is a viable alternative to the mouse tumor model, especially for deriving optimal irradiation conditions in PDT. © 2015 Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE) [DOI: 10.1117/1.JBO.20.12.125001]

Keywords: optical property; tumor cells; chorioallantoic membrane; photodynamic therapy; inverse Monte Carlo technique; double integrating sphere.

1 Introduction
Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a minimally invasive procedure that can selectively kill tumor tissues by producing singlet oxygen.1 Although conventional PDT uses lasers with a monochromatic emission, PDT2,3 using light emitting diodes (LEDs) is advantageous, due to its low cost, for example.4 We have been investigating various LED applications as low-cost light sources for PDT. However, because the broad spectral bandwidth emission of LEDs differs significantly from that of a laser, the optimal LED irradiation parameters (e.g., wavelength, irradiation power, and irradiation time for PDT) must be investigated based on the tissue optics. PDT response can be influenced by the factors such as photosensitizer concentration,5 oxygen supply, and fluence rate of light.6 One of the important factors of PDT7,8 is the spatial fluence distribution. The light propagation depends on the optical properties of the tissue [e.g., absorption coefficient (μa), scattering coefficient (μs), anisotropy factor (g), and refractive index (n)]. To help achieve adequate fluence distribution, optimal irradiation parameters must be investigated based on the tissue optics.

The standard tumor model to assess the optimal PDT dose is tumor tissue grown in mice. However, ethical restrictions are making it more difficult to conduct animal experiments.9,10 Because an alternative approach to derive suitable PDT conditions will be needed in the near future, we have evaluated the validity of a tumor model prepared with tumor cells grown on the chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) of the chicken egg,11–15 which is called a “CAM tumor.” Due to its dense capillary network, CAM is commonly used to study in vivo new vessel formation (angiogenesis) and inhibition in response to different factors. The increased interest in a chick embryo as a model in biological and pharmaceutical research is related to its simplicity and affordability compared with mammalian models.

CAM tumor model was reported more than 100 years ago.16 There are reports on the properties of CAM tumor models.12,13 The CAM is a natural immunological-deficient host17 and can accept transplantation of a variety of tissues.18 The research of the grafted tumor tissue on angiogenesis is reported.11 Vargas et al.14 reported mass development, angiogenesis, and infiltrative growth of CAM tumor tissue. CAM model can assay the vascular response. Blood vessel occlusion in implanted tumor on CAM was observed.12 There is a limitation of the CAM tumor model. CAM model cannot examine cancer-immune cell interactions, because the CAM is a natural immunological-deficient host.13

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Journal of Biomedical Optics 20(12), 125001 (December 2015)
The CAM tumor model has been used for evaluation of the PDT efficiency. The anti-tumor outcome by the combination of PDT with anti-angiogenic drugs was monitored by Weiss et al.\(^{19}\) in the model of CAM tumor. Park et al.\(^{20}\) examined the PDT with hexenyl ester of 5-aminolevulinic acid in CAM tumor model. The research of the biological properties of CAM tumor has been conducted, and CAM tumor models have been used for PDT model as mentioned previously.

To estimate the conditions suitable for PDT experiments employing the CAM tumor model, accurate light dosimetry is necessary, which requires that the light distribution in the desired tissue is understood. This can be realized using the optical properties of the tissue.

The primary motivation for this work is that the optical properties of CAM tumor tissues have yet to be reported. The optical properties in the visible and near-infrared wavelength ranges must be studied, because various photosensitizers have absorption bands in this wavelength range.\(^{21}\) Herein, we prepared CAM and mouse tumor models and measured their optical properties in the 350-1000-nm wavelength range. By measuring different samples, the mean of the optical properties and variations in the wavelength range of interest were obtained. A double integrating sphere optical setup\(^{22,26}\) and an inverse Monte Carlo method\(^{24,28}\) were used to measure the optical properties of the samples. Additionally, the adequacy of CAM tumor model to evaluate the optimal irradiation conditions in PDT with LED was evaluated.

### 2 Materials and Methods

#### 2.1 Sample Preparation

Tumors implanted on the CAM of chicken eggs or on the back of female BALB/c mice were used as samples. Ten fertilized hen eggs (Goto Hatchery, Inc., Gifu, Japan) were incubated at 37°C. Here, the first day of incubation is defined as the first day of embryonic development. The EMT6 mouse breast cancer cell (CRL-2755, ATCC) was cultured in Waymouth’s MB 752/1 medium (11220-035, Life technologies) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (S1820, Biowest) and an antibiotic antimycotic solution (100×) (A5955-100ML, Sigma-Aldrich). Cells were prepared at a concentration of $1.25 \times 10^7$ cells/mL for transplantation after removing part of the egg shell. A polytetrafluoroethylene ring was placed onto the part of the CAM that included the branch of the blood vessel on the 11th day of embryonic development. Immediately after excluding, 20 μL of the tumor cell solution was dropped in the ring. The ring was removed on the 13th day of embryonic development. The measurement was conducted 8 days after tumor implantation on the CAM.

Eight syngeneic female BALB/c mice (5 weeks of age) were used. The EMT6 tumor cells were prepared at a concentration of $2 \times 10^6$ cells/mL for injection. The mouse received subcutaneous injections of 0.1 mL cell suspension in the dorsal region using a 27-gauge needle. Sixteen days after implantation, the tumor was ready for measurements. To prepare the tissue, the mouse was euthanized by an overdose of anesthesia. The animal experimentation protocol was approved by the Animal Experiments Committee of Osaka University. The animal experiment was performed in accordance with the regulations on animal experiments established by the Animal Experiments Committee of Osaka University. The sample size is the number of individuals.

Tumor tissues were resected and cut into 1-mm thick slices using surgical knives and scissors. Each section was sandwiched between slide glasses. The sample thicknesses of the tumor tissues were fixed at 1 mm using spacers. For a high-accurate calculation of optical properties with inverse Monte Carlo method, the sample thickness was adjusted for the reflectance and transmittance of the samples to be $>0.5\%$, which was the limit of detection sensitivity of the optical setup.

#### 2.2 Integrating Sphere Measurements

A double-integrating sphere system with an intervening sample was designed to measure the optical properties of biological tissues. This is a convenient tool, because it can measure diffuse reflectance ($R_d$) and total transmittance ($T_t$) simultaneously. Figure 1 schematically diagrams the optical properties measurement system, which uses a xenon light source [L2274(GS) and C8849, Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.]. The spheres equip with a light baffle between the detector port and the sample port. Samples were placed between two 100-mm outer diameter integrating spheres (CSTM-3P-GPS-033SL, Labsphere), which...
were made of a diffusely reflective material, Spectralon. The entrance port of reflectance sphere and the sample port for the spheres had 10-mm diameters. The beam-illuminated area on the sample had 1-mm diameter. The incident light was diffusely reflected from the sample surface and diffusely or directly transmitted through the sample. Then, the light was scattered in the spheres and transported through an optical fiber (CUSTOM-PATCH-2243142, Ocean Optics) to a spectrophotometer (Maya2000-Pro, Ocean Optics) as \( R_d \) and \( T_i \). The average measurement integration time was 100 ms. Spectralon standards (Labsphere Inc.) were used to calibrate the diffuse reflectance spectrum. From the experimental data, the optical properties were calculated with the inverse Monte Carlo method as described in Sec. 2.3.

### 2.3 Inverse Monte Carlo Method

We employed the inverse Monte Carlo technique to calculate the optical properties of the samples from the measured \( R_d \) and \( T_i \) values. The tissue’s optical properties were calculated for each wavelength point. The algorithm consisted of the following steps: (a) estimate a set of optical properties; (b) calculate the reflectance and transmittance with the Monte Carlo code developed by Wang et al.\(^{36}\); (c) compare the calculated results with the measured values of the \( R_d \) and \( T_i \); and (d) reiterate the above steps until the calculated and measured values agree within the specified acceptance margin of 99.5%. This iterative process yields the set of optical properties that most closely match the measured values of reflectance and transmittance of the tissue. The cross talk between the spheres was not taken into account because our estimation was done by gel tissue simulation phantom that was prepared using hemoglobin powder as the absorber and Intralipid as the scatter.\(^{31}\)

2.4 Optical Penetration Depth

Two equations were used to calculate the optical penetration depth (\( \delta \)). When \( \mu_s \ll 3 \mu'_a \), the \( \delta \) can be estimated as:\(^{37}\)

\[
\delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3\mu_a + \mu'_a}}. \tag{1}
\]

When \( \mu_s \) is comparable with \( \mu'_a \) (10\( \mu_s \geq 3 \mu'_a \)), \( \delta \) was estimated by using the following equation:\(^{38}\)

\[
\delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_a + 3\mu'_a}}. \tag{2}
\]

### 2.5 Histological Study

Harvested CAM and mouse tumor tissues were fixed with a 20% buffered formalin solution (Mildform 20NM, Wako Pure Chemical Ind.) for 32 and 26 days, respectively. Then, the tumors were sliced through the plane with the largest tumor diameter, embedded in paraffin, and sectioned at 3 \( \mu \text{m} \). Histology slides were prepared at Genostaff Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. Sections were mounted on glass slides, stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E), and scanned with a computerized image analyzer (NanoZoomer 2.0-RS, Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.). Image analysis was performed with NDP Scan 2.5 software that accompanied the computerized image analyzer. The number of cell nuclei was ascertained from nine randomly selected locations in the H&E selection. Each location had a total area of 90,000 \( \mu^2 \). Cell diameter at the cut surfaces of the tissue is measured. The major axis of the cells in CAM and mouse tumor tissues was derived from 120 and 113 tumor cells, respectively.

### 2.6 Tissue Extraction and High-Performance Liquid Chromatography Analysis of Protoporphyrin IX

CAMs with tumors were used in photosensitizer accumulation studies. Twenty-four samples were analyzed at time intervals ranging from 0 to 24 h following 5-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) administration. A 1-mg/egg i.v. dose of ALA was used in experiments involving the high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis of extracted photosensitizer. To extract the protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) from tumors, tumors were homogenized in ice-cold 0.01 mol/L phosphate buffered saline eight times the initial weight of the tissue using a sonicator (Vibra cell VCX130, Sonics & Materials, Inc.) for 30 s. The 100 \( \mu \text{L} \) resulting homogenate was mixed with 10 \( \mu \text{L} \) of 50% acetic acid and 300 \( \mu \text{L} \) of \( N,N \)-dimethylformamide (DMF)/2-propanol (IPA) (100:1 v/v). This mixture was vigorously shaken for 1 min and the phases were then separated by centrifugation. The supernatant was collected for PpIX analysis by HPLC. The pellet was suspended with 150 \( \mu \text{L} \) of DMF/IPP, shaken for 1 min, and centrifuged again. The supernatant was collected. The supernatants obtained were mixed, and HPLC analysis was carried out using a HPLC system consisted of Alliance e2695 separations module and a model 2475 Multi-Wavelength Fluorescence Detector from Waters. HPLC grade solvents from Wako Pure Chemical Industries were used as the mobile phases. The PpIX extracted from tumor was dissolved in HPLC mobile phase [acetonitrile/10 mmol/L tetrabutylammonium hydroxide solution (7.3 v/v)]. HPLC
separation was carried out at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min on a Capcell Pak C18 UG120 (4.6 mm i.d. × 150 mm; particle size, 5 μm) column (Shiseido Co.) The column temperature was maintained at 40°C. The fluorescence was monitored at 630 nm with excitation set at 400 nm.

2.7 Statistical Analysis

The data are presented as the mean with the standard deviation. Statistical analyses were performed using the Student’s t-test with a significance level of \( P < 0.05 \).

3 Results

3.1 Optical Properties of Chorioallantoic Membrane and Mouse Tumor Tissues

The optical properties of CAM and mouse tumor tissues are measured with the double-integrating sphere optical setup and inverse Monte Carlo technique. Figures 2(a) and 2(b) show the calculated \( \mu_a \) and \( \mu'_a \) spectra of the CAM and mouse tumor tissues, respectively. Hemoglobin absorption peaks occurred around 410 and 545 nm. In the wavelength range from 437 to 515 nm, the \( \mu_a \) values of the CAM tumor tissues were significantly higher than those of mouse tumor tissues. The difference was most pronounced at the wavelength of 489.3 nm, which was \( 0.40 \pm 0.06 \) and \( 0.30 \pm 0.03 \text{ mm}^{-1} \) (\( P = 0.0008 \)) for CAM and mouse tumor, respectively. For both models, the \( \mu'_a \) spectrum was greater at shorter wavelengths, had a maximum value of \( 2.9 \pm 0.3 \text{ mm}^{-1} \) at the wavelength of 350 nm, and smoothly decreased over the wavelength range to \( 0.8 \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}^{-1} \) at a wavelength of 1000 nm. Additionally, both spectral curves had similar slopes. Hence, the difference in the values of \( \mu'_a \) in the CAM and mouse tumor tissues was negligible.

3.2 Sensitivity to Anisotropy Factor and Refractive Index of Inverse Monte Carlo Method

Sensitivity to \( g \) and \( n \) of inverse Monte Carlo method was tested by the calculation with various \( g \) and \( n \). Figure 3 shows the \( \mu_a \) spectra of the CAM tumor tissue for \( g = 0.7 \) and 0.9 for \( n = 1.38, 1.40, \) and 1.431. Figure 4 shows the \( \mu'_a \) spectra of the CAM tumor tissue for \( g = 0.7 \) and 0.9 for \( n = 1.38, 1.40, \) and 1.431. The sensitivity to different anisotropy factors and refractive indices was a little in these anisotropy factor and refractive index ranges.

3.3 Optical Penetration Depth

Figure 5 shows the optical penetration depth (\( \delta \)) derived from the data of \( \mu_a \) and \( \mu'_a \) in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b). The CAM tumor tissue had a shorter \( \delta \) than that of the mouse tumor tissue in the wavelength range of 451 to 512 nm (\( P < 0.05 \)). The \( \delta \) values of the CAM and mouse tumor tissues were linearly correlated with a correlation coefficient of 0.99, and the standard deviation of \( \delta \) for the CAM tumor was same or less than that of the mouse tumor tissue in the wavelength range from 350 to 1000 nm.
3.4 Histological Analysis

Figure 6 shows the H&E staining section from the tumors. The numbers of cell nuclei in the CAM and mouse tumor tissues ranged from 9.45 to 33.5/R (mean, 17.8 ± 3.9 μm). Hence, the major axis of the 2 tumors did not significantly differ. Additionally, the CAM tumor tissue was similar to the mouse tumor tissue in that it has spindle-shaped tumor cells arranged in irregular intertwining bands.

3.5 Protoporphyrin IX Accumulation in Chorioallantoic Membrane Tumor Tissues

Metabolic properties of PpIX were evaluated by HPLC analysis of photosensitizer extracted from tumor tissue. PpIX levels peaked at 4 h after i.v. administration of ALA (Fig. 7).

4 Discussion

The CAM tumor model was developed as described previously, realizing similar optical properties as mouse tumor tissues. Hemoglobin and water absorption bands are observed in the μs spectra of mouse tumor tissues as well as CAM tumor tissues [Fig. 2(a)]. The μs spectra of CAM tumor tissues have an additional absorption band around the wavelength of 480 nm. PDT with the 480-nm light onto the CAM tumor tissue decreases the fluence by the absorber, including the CAM tumor tissue. The μs spectra of the CAM tumor tissue are analogous to those of mouse tumor tissues [Fig. 2(b)]. The data of μs can be fitted with the following equation:

\[ \mu_s(\lambda) = a \left( f_{\text{Rayleigh}}(\lambda/500)^{-\alpha} \right) + (1 - f_{\text{Rayleigh}}(\lambda/500))^{-b_{\text{Mie}}}. \]  

The wavelength dependence of the scattering is described in terms of the separate contributions of the Rayleigh and Mie scattering at the reference wavelength. The scaling factor a equals μs at a wavelength of 500 nm. The Rayleigh scattering is \( a f_{\text{Rayleigh}}(\lambda/500)^{-\alpha} \) and the Mie scattering is \( (1 - f_{\text{Rayleigh}}(\lambda/500))^{-b_{\text{Mie}}} \), where \( f_{\text{Rayleigh}} \) is the fraction of Rayleigh scattering, \( 1 - f_{\text{Rayleigh}} \) indicates the fraction of Mie scattering, and \( b_{\text{Mie}} \) is the scattering power for Mie scattering. In the CAM tumor tissue, the levels of a, \( f_{\text{Rayleigh}} \), and \( b_{\text{Mie}} \) are 1.80, 0.02, and 1.11, respectively. Figure 8(a) displays the data for CAM tumor tissues and the fit using the mean parameters for Eq. (3). The Mie scattering, which refers to scattering by particles comparable or larger than the wavelength of light, is predominant in CAM tumor tissues. As shown in Fig. 8(b), the levels of a, \( f_{\text{Rayleigh}} \), and \( b_{\text{Mie}} \) in the mouse tumor tissue are 1.79, 0.03, and 1.05, respectively. Similar to the CAM tumor tissues, the Mie scattering is predominant in the mouse tumor tissues. We used a histological assessment by means of the H&E stain to visualize tumor cells grown on a CAM. The tumor involves cells and blood vessels. The Rayleigh scattering of light is caused by structures such as intracellular organelles. Mie scattering of light occurs when the structures are the same size scale as the wavelength of light. Rayleigh and Mie components may be practically identical in the tumor tissues. There are few differences in histological appearance between CAM and rat tumors. The major axis of cell in CAM tumor tissue statistically equates with those in mouse tumor tissues, providing evidence that the reduced scattering coefficients of the CAM and mouse tumor tissues are equal. Although the cell densities of the CAM and mouse tumor statistically differ, this difference may affect the PDT efficiency because the cellular accumulation of PpIX, which is one of the photosensitizers for PDT, is dependent on the cell density, according to the published report.

The PpIX concentration in the CAM tumor tissues was 2.3 μmol/L at 4 h after administration of ALA. The μs of the PpIX at the concentration of 2.3 μmol/L is estimated at around 0.01 cm⁻¹ at the wavelength of 635 nm. The absorption of PpIX does not significantly affect light propagation in tissue,
because the dominant absorber is tumor tissues as shown in Fig. 2(a). Accumulated ALA-induced PpIX in mouse tumor tissue is in the micromole-per-liter range.⁴⁵,⁴⁶ The CAM model tumors accumulate the photosensitizer, PpIX, similar to the mice tumors model.

The standard deviation of δ for CAM tumor tissues is the same or smaller than that of the mouse tumor tissues (Fig. 5). These results imply that the fluence variations due to individual differences of CAM tumors are similar with those of mouse tumors. Accordingly, the optical intersubject variability of CAM tumor tissue is same or greater than that of mouse tumor tissue. These findings indicate that CAM tumor tissue is suitable as a tumor model. For example, the reproducibility of the results using the CAM tumor model should be similar to those of the mouse tumor model to determine the optimal irradiation conditions by investigating the PDT effects as a function of irradiation conditions. Consequently, the CAM tumor model...
is a viable alternative to the mouse tumor model and can derive the optimal irradiation conditions in PDT.

5 Conclusion

The optical properties of CAM tumor tissues were measured using double integrating spheres and inverse Monte Carlo techniques. In this study, the anisotropy factor and the refractive index of tissues were fixed at 0.9 and 1.38, respectively. The values of $\mu'_s$ of the CAM tumor tissues in this study equate with those of mouse tumor tissues in the wavelength range from 350 to 1000 nm. Additionally, CAM and mouse tumor tissues have identical optical stabilities. Thus, a CAM tumor model is a sufficient tumor model to derive the optimal irradiation conditions for PDT.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Chiaki Abe, PhD, for assisting with sample preparation. This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI (Grant No. 15K16322).

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Biographies for the authors are not available.