Noninvasive Detection of Breast Cancer Lymph Node Metastasis Using Carbonic Anhydrases IX and XII Targeted Imaging Probes

Narges K. Tafreshi1, Marilyn M. Bui2,3,5, Kellsey Bishop1, Mark C. Lloyd3, Steven A. Enkemann4, Alexis S. Lopez2, Dominique Abrahams6, Bradford W. Carter5, Josef Vagner7, Stephen R. Gobmyer8, Robert J. Gillies1, and David L. Morse1

Abstract

Purpose: To develop targeted molecular imaging probes for the noninvasive detection of breast cancer lymph node metastasis.

Experimental Design: Six cell surface or secreted markers were identified by expression profiling and from the literature as being highly expressed in breast cancer lymph node metastases. Two of these markers were cell surface carbonic anhydrase isozymes (CAIX and/or CAXII) and were validated for protein expression by immunohistochemistry of patient tissue samples on a breast cancer tissue microarray containing 47 normal breast tissue samples, 42 ductal carcinoma in situ, 43 invasive ductal carcinomas without metastasis, 46 invasive ductal carcinomas with metastasis, and 49 lymph node macrometastases of breast carcinoma. Targeted probes were developed by conjugation of CAIX- and CAXII-specific monoclonal antibodies to a near-infrared fluorescent dye.

Results: Together, these two markers were expressed in 100% of the lymph node metastases surveyed. Selectivity of the imaging probes were confirmed by intravenous injection into nude mice-bearing mammary fat pad tumors of marker-expressing cells and nonexpressing cells or by preinjection of unlabeled antibody. Imaging of lymph node metastases showed that peritumorally injected probes detected nodes harboring metastatic tumor cells. As few as 1,000 cells were detected, as determined by implanting, under ultrasound guidance, a range in number of CAIX- and CAXII-expressing cells into the axillary lymph nodes.

Conclusion: These imaging probes have potential for noninvasive staging of breast cancer in the clinic and elimination of unneeded surgery, which is costly and associated with morbidities. Clin Cancer Res; 18(1); 1–13. ©2011 AACR.

Introduction

Determining the presence or absence of axillary lymph nodal (ALN) metastasis is critical to the pathologic staging, prognostication, and guidance of treatment in patients with breast cancer (1, 2). The sentinel lymph node (SLN) is the axillary node that first receives drainage from the breast parenchyma in the area of the primary tumor and, therefore, has the highest probability of containing metastatic cells. As the standard of care for staging breast cancer, SLNs are identified by peritumoral injection of technetium 99m sulfur colloid or blue dye, followed by SLN biopsy for pathologic examination (3–5). If SLNs are negative, then complete ALN dissection can be avoided (6). However, SLN biopsy is an invasive surgical procedure, requiring a multidisciplinary team with specialized imaging and surgical equipment (6–9), and may have postoperative complications, such as lymphedema, seroma formation, sensory nerve injury, and limitation in range of motion (10). The majority of patients with breast cancer (74%) who undergo SLN biopsy are pathologically negative (11). Moreover, biopsies fail to identify axillary disease in 5% to 10% of patients (8, 9). Therefore, a noninvasive method for a more accurate assessment of lymph node involvement with improved sensitivity and specificity and the elimination of unnecessary surgeries is warranted.

Recently, several groups have developed methods for SLN mapping using different contrast agents, including nanoparticles (12–16). However, a limitation of these
Translational Relevance

Determining the presence of lymph node metastasis is critical for breast cancer staging. Sentinel lymph node (SLN) biopsy is the standard of care, where the SLN is identified by injection of tracer, surgically removed, and examined pathologically. However, SLN biopsy is associated with morbidities.

Herein, we have developed targeted fluorescent molecular imaging probes for the noninvasive detection of breast cancer lymph node metastasis. We report target expression (CAIX or CAXII) in 100% of axillary lymph node samples surveyed and the sensitive detection of lymph node metastases in animal models using these probes. In patients, this approach could greatly decrease or even eliminate unnecessary surgery, significantly reducing associated morbidities in patients with breast cancer. This has potential for great impact as nearly all women that present with a primary breast tumor undergo SLN biopsy for staging and it has been reported that the majority (74%) are pathologically negative.

and broadly expressed in breast cancer lymph node metastases by immunohistochemistry (IHC). Targeted imaging agents were developed using monoclonal antibodies specific for binding CAIX and CAXII conjugated to a near-infrared (NIR) fluorescent dye (termed CA9Ab-680 and CA12Ab-680). After peritumoral injection, these agents were shown to transit through the mammary fat pad (MFP) and to be specifically retained in target-expressing breast cancer lymph node metastases with high sensitivity in a mouse model. This technology offers a potentially useful tool for detection of low numbers of tumor cells for the purposes of breast cancer staging.

Materials and Methods

Cell culture

Breast cancer cell lines that express luciferase (Luc), MDA-mb-231/Luc (32), MDA-mb-231/CA12/Luc, and ZR-75.1/Luc were grown in RPMI-1640, and MCF-7/Luc were grown in Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle’s Media (DMEM)/F12 containing 10% FBS (Life Technologies), 0.03% l-glutamine, 100 units/mL penicillin, and 100 μg/mL streptomycin in 5% CO2 at 37°C. The cell line was obtained from American Type Culture Collection, expanded for 2 passages, and cryopreserved. All experiments were carried out with cells of passage number less than 25. Cell line morphology was monitored by microscopy throughout the study. All lines tested negative for Mycoplasma.

Generation of stably transfected MDA-mb-231 cells bearing the CA12 gene

The pcMV6-XL5 containing human carbonic anhydrase 12 was purchased (Origene) and subcloned into pCDNA3.1-Zeo (Invitrogen) using the NotI and Xbal restriction sites and competent Escherichia coli DH5α.

The optimal zeocin (Invitrogen) concentration was determined and used for transfection of 5 μg of pCDNA3.1-Zeo/CA12 into MDA-mb-231/Luc cells. Massive cell death was observed after approximately 5 days and resistant colonies appeared after 2 weeks. Large colonies were selected, and the clone with the highest CA12 expression was determined by quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR; ref. 33). RNA was extracted using a kit (Qiagen). CA12 specific primer sets were designed using Gene Runner Software for Windows version 3.05: forward, 5'-CTGCTGATCATCATTTATAGGGCC-3’ and reverse, 5'-GAGTTGCCTGTCAGAAAC-3’. β-Actin was used for normalization. A clone with the highest expression was selected and maintained in medium containing 300 μg/mL of G418 and 800 μg/mL of zeocin.

Immunocytochemistry and fluorescence microscopy

To verify CAIX expression, 2 sets of MDA-mb-231 (as a negative control) and MDA-mb-231/CAXII cells (each 1 × 10⁵) were plated onto glass coverslips on the bottom of culture wells and incubated for 16 hours. Cells were fixed...
with a 1:1 mixture of cold methanol and acetone, air dried for 20 minutes, blocked with 3% bovine serum albumin and 0.2% saponin in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature, and incubated with 1:50 CAXII antibody (Sigma-Aldrich) for 1 hour. Plates were washed (3 times, 5 minutes each) with PBS containing 0.2% saponin and incubated with 1:2,000 secondary antibody (Alexa Fluor 488 goat anti-mouse IgG; Invitrogen). After 3 washes, coverslips were mounted using mounting medium with DAPI (4′,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; Vector Laboratories, Inc.). Samples were viewed using an automated Zeiss Observer Z.1 inverted microscope with filter cubes, Nomarski Differential Interference Contrast polarization, and analyzing prisms. Images were produced using the AxioCam MRm CCD camera and Axiovision version 4.6 software suite (Carl Zeiss Inc.).

**DNA microarray analysis**

A list of 3,800 cell surface genes was compiled from Gene Bank and used to filter Affymetrix expression microarray data from 304 breast cancer samples of which 37 were noted as being from lymph node–positive patients and from normal tissues including 116 normal breast, 23 lymph node, 4 spleen, 5 lung, 4 heart, 8 kidney, and 4 liver samples as described before (34).

**IHC of tissue microarray**

A tissue microarray (TMA) containing formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded (FFPE) human breast tissue specimens was constructed. The TMA contains 47 normal breast tissue, 42 ductal carcinoma in situ, 43 invasive ductal carcinomas without metastasis, 46 invasive ductal carcinomas with metastasis, and 49 lymph node macrometastases of breast cancer. Cores were selected from viable tumor regions and did not contain necrosis. The procedure of the TMA construction was reported previously (35). A 1:500 dilution of anti-CAXII antibody (Prestige Antibodies Powered by Atlas Antibodies, Sigma-Aldrich) and a 1:500 dilution of anti-CAIX rabbit polyclonal antibody (Abcam) were used as primary antibodies. To determine marker expression in unaffected lymph node of patients with breast cancer, 20 existing samples in paraffin-embedded blocks were identified, sectioned, and stained as described above.

Immunohistochemical analysis was conducted by digitally scanning slides and scoring by 3 independent reviewers. Positive and negative controls were used. Kidney tumor and normal kidney was used as a positive control for CAIX and CAXII, respectively. For the negative control, an adjacent section of the same tissue was stained without application of primary antibody and any stain pattern observed was considered as nonspecific binding of the secondary. Two types of scoring were used. First, two reviewers scored the samples as positive or negative and consensus was reached regarding the scoring of each patient. A positive score represented darker staining than the negative control and cytoplasmic and/or membrane staining of greater than 5% of the region of interest. Heterogeneity of expression (staining) within a single TMA core was documented when observed. A second method was used by a third reviewer to determine the degree of positivity. Scores ranged from 0 to 9 and were derived from the product of staining intensity (0–3+) and the percentage of positive tumor stained (on a scale of 0–3). A zero score was considered negative, scores ranging from 1–3 were weak positive, and scores ≥4 were moderate to strong positive.

**Conjugation of antibodies to dye and fluorescence microscopy studies**

Ten micrograms of antihuman CAIX monoclonal antibody (Clone 303123, R&D systems) was incubated with 10 μg VivoTag-S 680 (VisEn Medical) at room temperature for 1 hour. The immunogen for this antibody is rhCA9; accession # NP_001207; amino acids 59 to 414, which corresponds to the N-terminus and the extracellular domain. The conjugate was purified as described previously (34). The conjugate was termed CA9Ab-680.

The same procedure was used for conjugation of CAXII monoclonal antibody (Clone 315602, R&D system) to the dye. The immunogen for this antibody is rhCA12; accession # NP_001209; amino acids 25 to 291, which corresponds to the N-terminus and the extracellular domain. The conjugate was termed CA12Ab-680.

To verify that CA9Ab-680 and CA12Ab-680 retained binding specificity, 1 × 10⁴ MDA-mb-231 cells (constitutively expressing CAIX and nonexpressing CAXII) and the same number of MDA-mb-231/CAXII cells (engineered to express CAXII) were seeded and incubated for 16 hours, then incubated with 0.5 μg/mL of the imaging probe (CA9Ab-680 or CA12Ab-680) and 5.0 μg/mL of wheat germ agglutinin, Oregon Green 488 conjugate (Invitrogen) at 4°C for 10 minutes, washed 3 times with PBS, and fixed as described above.

Micrographs were acquired at 200 Hz using a Leica DMI6000 inverted microscope and TCS SP5 tandem confocal scanner, through a ×63/1.40NA Plan APOCHROMAT immersion objective lens (Leica Microsystems) with triple photomultiplier tube detectors. Lasers, 405 diode (DAPI/4′,6-DIAMIDINO-2-PhENYLINDOLE; Vector Laboratories, Inc.), 488 tunable argon (green dye), and 543 diode (rhodamine), were applied to excite the samples, and a tunable emission filter was used to eliminate crosstalk between fluorochromes. LAS AF software version 2.1.0 (Leica Microsystems) was used to acquire and save the images using no compression of the original files.

**Tumor xenograft studies**

All procedures were carried out in compliance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animal Resources (1996), National Research Council, and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, University of South Florida.

**Selectivity, pharmacodynamics, biodistribution, and ex vivo studies**

To study selectivity of the CA9Ab-680 imaging probe, female nu/nu mice 6 to 8 weeks old (Harlan Sprague-Dawley) were used. All procedures were carried out in compliance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animal Resources (1996), National Research Council, and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, University of South Florida.
Dawley, Inc.) were implanted with 5 × 10⁶ MDA-mb-231 (CAIX expressing) cells in the right MFP. For CA12Ab-680, MDA-mb-231/CAXII and MDA-mb-231 (non–CAXII-expressing) cells were implanted in the right and left MFP, respectively. Tumor volume was determined with calipers using the formula: volume = (length × width²)/2. Once tumors reached 500 to 800 mm³, 50 μg CA9Ab-680 in 100 μL sterile saline was injected into the tail vein. In vivo fluorescence images were acquired using an IVIS 200 small animal imaging system (Caliper LifeSciences) using a 615 to 665 nm excitation filter and a 695 to 770 nm emission filter.

**Metastases to ALNs of mouse model**

For the CA9Ab-680 study, 5 × 10⁶ MDA-mb-231/Luc cells were implanted into the right MFP of 6- to 8-week-old female nu/nu mice. Eight to nine weeks later, bioluminescence imaging was used to follow metastasis formation in the ALN. Animals were anesthetized, and 300 μL of D-luciferin potassium salt (GoldBio) was introduced via intraperitoneal injection. Five minutes after the injection, a bioluminescence image was acquired using standard bioluminescence settings on the IVIS 200. The same protocol was used for CA12Ab-680, except that MDA-mb-231/CAXII/Luc cells were used.

To determine agent sensitivity, precise numbers of cells with different levels of CAIX and CAXII expression were injected into ALNs using ultrasound imaging guidance as previously described (34). To measure the level of CA9 and CA12 expression in the breast cancer cell lines, qRT-PCR was done as described above. CA9 specific primer sets were designed using Gene Runner Software for Windows version 3.05: forward, 5'-TTGAATGGGCGAGTGATTGAG-3' and reverse, 5'-AGGGCGCTAGCATGCACCAG-3'.

Four hours after injection of cells, animals were bioluminescence imaged using the IVIS-200. Twenty-four hours after injection of cells, 30 μg of agent was injected into the MFP proximal to axillary nodes and fluorescence images were acquired.

**Statistics**

Data are represented as mean ± SD and the Student t test was used to determine significance.

**Results**

**Microarray and TMA studies on patient tissue samples**

To identify cell surface markers that are highly and broadly expressed in breast cancer lymph node metastases, expression profiling was conducted using DNA microarray data from breast tumor patient samples including ALN-positive and normal tissue samples (see Material and Methods). Five genes, CA12, CEACAM6, CXCL9, CXCL10, and MMP9, were identified with high expression in breast cancer including lymph node–positive tumors but low expression in the normal tissues (Fig. 1A; Supplementary Fig. S1). The identified genes had greater differential expression than general epithelial markers such as E-cadherin and MUC-1 (data not shown). Because CXCL9, CXCL10, and MMP9 products are secreted and CEACAM6 had significant expression in the lung, we chose to begin by validating CAXII.

CAIX was also selected on the basis of literature reports that expression is observed in a variety of cancer types including breast cancer (22–27) but is relatively absent from corresponding normal tissues (28). CAIX expression is correlated with high tumor grade and increased tumor size in breast cancer (23, 26). On the basis of DNA microarray data, CA9 and CA12 mRNA expression is significantly higher in breast tumors relative to normal breast, P < 0.03 and P < 0.0001, respectively (Fig. 1A). However, we did not observe significant differences in the expression of CAIX and CAXII genes between breast tumor and normal breast tissues (Fig. 1B).
observe CAIX and CAXII protein expression in normal breast epithelia (Fig. 1B; Table 1), which was predominantly cytoplasmic with some membrane staining.

CAXII is coexpressed with CAIX in several tumor tissues and highly expressed in a number of cancer types, including breast cancer (30, 31). Also, CAIX and CAXII were intriguing because of the potential for development of probes targeting the carbonic anhydrase catalytic site using sulfonamide-based inhibitors as imaging probes, which would target both of them.

For validation of protein expression as cell surface markers for breast cancer lymph node metastasis, IHC of CAIX and CAXII was conducted on a TMA containing normal breast, different types of breast cancer, and lymph node macrometastases. From 49 lymph node–positive samples included in the TMA, 55% (n = 27), 41% (n = 20), and 18% (n = 9) were estrogen receptor positive, HER-2 positive, and triple negative, respectively. As shown in Table 1, 74% and 100% of normal breast tissue samples scored positive for CAIX and CAXII expression in the ductal epithelium, respectively. However, CAIX was not strongly expressed (score \( \geq \)4) in any of the normal breast samples and CAXII was strongly expressed in only 10% of the normal breast samples. These markers were not present in normal breast stroma [Fig. 1B, see (i) and (ii)]. CAIX and CAXII staining was distributed in the cell membranes of tumor tissues [Fig. 1B, (iii) and (iv)] are representative staining of lymph node metastasis samples]. Lymph node metastases samples were positive for CAIX (71%) and CAXII (76%), both markers were expressed in 44% of the samples, and all of the positive lymph nodes were found to express either CAIX or CAXII.

Heterogeneity of expression was found in 29% and 35% of the tumor samples for CAIX and CAXII, respectively, that is, different areas of the same tumor on a histologic section having different expression patterns for a given marker.

Because CA9 mRNA expression was observed in unaffected lymph nodes by DNA microarray (Fig. 1A), unaffected lymph node samples from 20 patients with primary breast tumors were immunohistochemically stained to determine protein expression (Fig. 1B; Table 1). Some histiocyte staining was observed for CAXII. Aggregates of histiocytes are smaller than pathologically relevant lesions and have fewer cells than the detection limits of our agents.

### Cell models and in vitro studies

To evaluate the selectivity and sensitivity of the imaging probes in vivo as well as in vitro, we needed to identify or engineer breast tumor cells that constitutively express CAIX and CAXII at varying levels. MDA-mb-231 breast cancer cells constitutively express CAIX (22, 29, 36) but do not express the CA12 gene (and presumably the protein) as determined by qRT-PCR. Therefore, MDA-mb-231/Luc cells were engineered to stably express CAXII as confirmed by qRT-PCR and Immunocytochemistry (ICC; Supplementary Fig. S2). To identify additional breast cancer cell lines with varying expression of CA9 and CA12, qRT-PCR was carried out. Please see Supplementary Fig. S3 for the level of expression.

To develop targeted imaging probes for detection of markers expressed on tumor cells in ALN, highly specific monoclonal antibodies were conjugated to NIR fluorescent dye. To verify the selectivity of the CAIX antibody–dye

### Table 1. Expression of CAIX and CAXII in normal breast and patients with breast cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue type</th>
<th>CAIX</th>
<th>CAXII</th>
<th>CAIX and CAXII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total positivity, %</td>
<td>( \geq 4 ) score</td>
<td>Total positivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal breast (n = 29)</td>
<td>74 (n = 23)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100 (n = 28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaffected lymph node (n = 20)</td>
<td>55(^a) (n = 20)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0(^b) (n = 20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ductal carcinoma in situ (n = 34)</td>
<td>71 (n = 28)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>81 (n = 32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive ductal carcinoma without metastasis (n = 47)</td>
<td>56 (n = 43)</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>79 (n = 47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive ductal carcinoma with metastasis (n = 46)</td>
<td>57 (n = 46)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>80 (n = 46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymph node macrometastasis (n = 49)</td>
<td>71 (n = 49)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>76 (n = 49)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: As sections are removed from a TMA, some samples are lost before others. Therefore, the numbers used for scoring each marker may differ from the total number originally included on the TMA.

\(^a\)Values \( n \) represent the number of samples scored for one or the other marker.  
\(^b\)Values \( n \) represent the number scored for a given marker.  
\(^c\)Values \( n \) represent the number of overlapping samples scored for both markers.  
\(^d\)Weak staining relative to positive tumor cells.  
\(^e\)Some small aggregates of positive histiocytes.
conjugate (CA9Ab-680) and cell surface expression of CAIX, CAIX constitutively expressing MDA-mb-231 cells and MCF-7 cells, which do not express CAIX in normoxic conditions as a negative control (29), were incubated with CA9Ab-680 at 4°C. The agent was observed at the cell surface colocalized with agglutinin dye (Fig. 2A). For CA12Ab-680, ICC was conducted using MDA-mb-231/CAXII cells and the parental cells as a negative control, and the same procedure as described for CAIX. CA12Ab-680 bound only to the cell surface of expressing cells (Fig. 2B). Hence, the conjugated agents retained specificity for CAIX and CAXII proteins.

**In vivo and ex vivo selectivity studies**

To study the selectivity of the imaging probes in vivo, orthotopic MFP xenograft models were developed. For CA9Ab-680, MDA-mb-231 cells were used to form positive tumors in nude mice. Because CAIX expression can be induced under hypoxic conditions, all tumors may express CAIX, including small metastases which may not have an established vasculature. Therefore, a blocking experiment was used to determine specificity, where unlabeled CAIX monoclonal antibody was added before CA9Ab-680. For CA12Ab-680, MDA-mb-231/CAXII cells were used to generate the positive (+) tumor in the right MFP, and parental MDA-mb-231 cells were used for the negative (−) left MFP tumor.

After tumor growth to suitable size, agent was intravenously injected into tumor-bearing nude mice. CA9Ab-680 was retained in the CAIX-positive MDA-mb-231 tumors (n = 3 mice) 24 hours after injection (Fig. 3A, left), and after blocking with unlabeled CAIX monoclonal antibody, the amount of probe retained in the tumors (n = 3) was decreased significantly by 1.7 ± 0.14 (P < 0.02) times relative to the unblocked tumor. (Fig. 3A, middle). Following injection with CA12Ab-680 probe, the MDA-mb-231/CAXII tumors (right MFP) also retained high levels of the CA12Ab-680 probe than the CAXII-negative xenografts (left MFP; Fig. 3A, right). Fluorescence in the CAXII-positive tumor was 7.0 ± 1.0 SD (n = 3, P < 0.001) fold greater than the negative tumor. These results show the in vivo targeting specificity of the molecular probes.

For further confirmation of the probes selectivities, an ex vivo analysis was conducted. Sections of flash-frozen tumors were stained with the probes, nuclear stain, cell membrane stain and were imaged using confocal microscopy (Fig. 3B).
CAIX staining was observed in the positive tumor and was reduced by blocking with unlabeled monoclonal antibody. CAXII staining was only observed in tumors from the positively expressing cell line but not in the negative line (Fig. 3B). Ex vivo images of the corresponding center sections of the tumors confirmed the in vivo results and allowed comparison of probe signal relative to target expression in adjacent sections by IHC and histology (Fig. 3C).

**Pharmacokinetics and biodistribution studies**

To evaluate the pharmacodynamics of probe uptake and clearance in the tumors, CA9Ab-680 and CA12Ab-680 were intravenously injected into nude mice \((n = 3\) for each probe) and images acquired at intervals from 5 minutes to 8 days postinjection (Fig. 4A). Fluorescence signal in positive tumors increased to a maximum at 24 hours following injection of both probes and signal slowly cleared until approximately 7 days postinjection. Fluorescence signal in CAXII-negative tumors increased slightly for about 24 hours and slowly cleared over the following 5 days.

For biodistribution studies, mice bearing tumors \((n = 3\) were injected with probe and tissue distribution of fluorescence signal determined after removing tumors and organs at 24- and 48-hour postadministration (Fig. 4B). Twenty-four hours postinjection, CA9Ab-680 and CA12Ab-680 retained at relatively high levels in the positive tumor relative to a corresponding negative tumor and other organs. However, the CAIX probe was elevated in liver, kidney, and stomach and the CAXII probe was elevated in the liver and stomach. After 48 hours, the probe had nearly cleared from tissues except for positive tumors.

**Detection of malignant cells in ALNs using CA9Ab-680 and CA12Ab-680 imaging probes**

To investigate whether the CAIX and CAXII molecular imaging probes can be delivered through the lymphatics and are selectively retained in positive ALNs, the MDA-mb-231/Luc (Fig. 5A) as well as MDA-mb-231/CA12/Luc (Fig. 5C) spontaneous metastasis model was used. After injecting cells in the MFP, ALN metastases were observed after 6 to 8 weeks by bioluminescence imaging (Fig. 5A and C). Probes were then injected peritumorally into the MFP and observed to traverse through the MFP into the lymph node within 4 hours. At 24 hours postinjection, a strong fluorescence signal was obtained from the area of the ALN corresponding to a metastasis positive for the marker (Fig. 5B and D), and the probes had mostly cleared from the MFP. A specific and durable fluorescence signal was observed in target positive ALNs.
metastases out to at least 48 hours postinjection, long after completely clearing from the MFP. Probes were not retained in ALN metastases that did not express the target marker.

Agent selectivity and sensitivity for positive lymph nodes was also measured using an orthotopic model of lymph node metastasis. A range in number (500–1 million) of different luciferase-expressing breast cancer cell lines with varying levels of CAIX and CAXII expression (Supplementary Fig. S3) was directly injected into the ALN of nude mice \( (n = 3 \text{ for each cell number group}) \) using ultrasound image guidance (Supplementary Fig. S4). MDA-mb-231, ZR-75.1, and MCF-7 cell lines were used as high, medium, and low CAIX constitutively expressing cells, respectively. MDA-mb-231 cells with engineered expression and MCF-7 and ZR-75.1 cells with constitutive expression were used as high, medium, and low CAXII expressing cells, respectively.

Successful cell implantation was determined by bioluminescence imaging 4 hours after implantation (Supplementary Fig. S5A and S5C). Twenty-four hours after cell implantation, CA9Ab-680 and CA12Ab-680 were delivered by MFP injection, and fluorescence images were acquired 24 hours after injection (Supplementary Fig. S5B and S5D). Bioluminescence and fluorescence signals were quantified by drawing a region of interest surrounding the tumor cells in the ALN. As expected, signal intensities for both bioluminescence and fluorescence decreased with cell number (Fig. 6). With fluorescence, the CA12Ab-680 probe detected as few as 500 high, 1,000 medium, and 5,000 low CAXII expressing cells. CA9Ab-680 detected as few as 1,000 high, 5,000 medium and did not detect the low mRNA expressing MCF-7 cells (Fig. 6B; Supplementary Figs. S6 and S5B and S5D). However, MCF-7 cells do not appear to express CAIX protein as determined by ICC (Fig. 2). Hence, the high range of detection was about 500 cells and the low range of detection was about 5,000 cells for these probes (Supplementary Fig. S6). When CA12Ab-680 was injected into the MFP of animals that were sham injected into the ALN with Matrigel and PBS, probe was not retained at the 24-hour time point (Supplementary Fig. S5B and S5D).

Discussion

Optical molecular imaging is a powerful technique for the noninvasive visualization of specific biomarkers in real time (37). Monoclonal antibodies specific to membrane antigens on cancer cells have been used for tumor-targeting applications and have potential for the selective delivery of therapeutic and imaging agents.

A number of noninvasive imaging modalities for SLN evaluation have been investigated, including single-photon
emission computed tomography (SPECT), multiphoton microscopy, MRI, optical lymphography with indocyanine green dye or multicolor quantum dots, and photoacoustic tomography using nanoparticle-based contrast agents (12–16, 38, 39). A limitation of these approaches is the lack of targeting to bona fide tumor metastasis biomarkers. Untargeted probes distribute randomly across the SLNs with only transient and nonspecific visualization of the lymphatic system (17, 18). Hence, these methods only provide anatomic maps and do not detect tumor cells present in lymph nodes. Currently, there is no reliable method to noninvasively identify breast cancer involvement in the ALN. Therefore, there is a need to develop a noninvasive, nonionizing, and accurate detection method for the staging of breast cancer. Using mouse models of breast cancer metastasis and novel monoclonal antibody–based molecular imaging agents (CA9Ab-680 and CA12Ab-680), we have developed a noninvasive targeted method for detection of ALN metastasis via fluorescence imaging.

Very recently, we reported the development of a mammaglobin-A–specific monoclonal antibody conjugated to a NIR fluorescent dye (termed MamAb-680) to detect ALN metastases in mouse models (34). On the basis of our immunohistochemical study, mammaglobin-A is expressed in only 45% of human breast cancer ALN metastases. Therefore, an aim of the current study was to identify a combination of cell surface markers that cover 100% of breast cancer ALN metastases. By gene expression profiling, CA12 was identified as a highly and broadly expressed marker in patient samples of lymph node metastasis. Protein expression was subsequently validated using IHC of a TMA containing ALN biopsy samples. CAXII protein is expressed in 75.5% of ALN metastases surveyed and is not expressed in unaffected lymphocytes. However, small aggregates of histiocytes were observed to express CAXII in some unaffected ALNs. Others have reported CAXII as a breast cancer marker (31, 40, 41).

CAIX is a cell surface marker expressed in malignant and invasive breast cancer (23, 42). Although, CAIX was highly expressed in only a small fraction of the breast cancer and lymph node–positive samples by DNA microarray (Fig. 1A), it was scored positive in 71% of ALN metastasis samples on our TMA, which is a direct measure of protein expression but does include weak positives. CAIX expression has been reported in 12.5% of breast cancers, where perinecrotic HIF-1α overexpression is highly associated with CAIX overexpression (43, 44), which is in agreement with our immunohistochemical scoring if we consider only moderate to strong expression (score ≥ 4). Weak CAIX expression (score < 3) was observed in lymphocytes in a fraction of adjacent and unaffected ALNs; however, at least 13% of the ALN metastases had stronger positivity (Fig. 1B). On the basis of expression versus nonexpression, the combination of CAIX and CAXII covers 100% of patients with ALN metastases represented in our TMA. However, one of these markers is strongly expressed in only 35% of the ALN

Figure 5. Representative images of spontaneous metastases into ALN of MDA-mb-231/Luc (A and B) and MDA-mb-231/Luc/CA12 (C and D) cells and the ability of the agents to detect the tumor cells in ALN. A and C, bioluminescence images of luciferase activity in the primary tumor (yellow arrow) and ALN (red arrow) of MDA-mb-231/Luc (A) and MDA-mb-231/Luc/CA12 (C) xenografts. Fluorescence surface radiance from primary tumor, injection site, and ALN 24 hours after peritumoral injection of CA9Ab-680 (B) and CA12Ab-680 (D).
metastasis samples. Regardless, we have shown that CA9Ab-680 and CA12Ab-680 imaging probes can detect cells with low levels of marker expression.

Coexpression of these two markers in breast cancer was previously reported (30). We observed coexpression in 44% of samples. Hence, expression of these markers is not interdependent. Notably, these markers are not expressed in unaffected lymph nodes or in organs typically involved in clearance or toxicity, except for CAXII, which is highly expressed in the kidney. This should not be a serious problem for agents administered peritumorally that clear through the lymphatics, as macrophages will likely ingest them preventing circulation and clearance through the kidneys.

CAIX and CAXII are both integral plasma membrane proteins with large extracellular components that are accessible for binding of targeted imaging probes. According to our immunohistochemical results, both markers are expressed in normal breast tissue; however, their distribution is limited to the epithelia, which is not accessible to large (e.g., monoclonal antibody) probes injected into the parenchyma. Furthermore, a large fraction of the expression in normal breast epithelia appeared to be cytoplasmic.

Expression of both CAIX and CAXII can be induced by hypoxia (20). Chiche and colleagues have reported that both CAIX and CAXII are functionally involved in tumor growth, possibly by regulating intracellular pH in the context of tumor acidosis (45). However, CAIX is known to be constitutively expressed in advanced breast cancers and metastases by a hypoxia-independent mechanism (29). Several studies have shown that CAIX expression is associated with a negative prognosis, including resistance to chemo- and radiation therapy in breast cancer (22, 23, 26) and is associated with increased recurrence and reduced survival (24, 46). In contrast, CAXII has been associated with a good prognosis in invasive breast cancer (40).

Another CAIX-targeted molecular imaging agent has been developed using the chimeric anti-CAIX antibody cG250 radiolabeled with 124I. This probe has completed phase I testing and is currently under a multicenter clinical assessment as a positron emission tomographic diagnostic agent for clear cell renal carcinoma (47). Hence, there is potential to adapt 124I-cG250 imaging for the detection of CAIX expressing breast cancer ALN metastases. The radioactive half-life of 124I is 4.18 days.

Peak tumor accumulation of both CA9Ab-680 and CA12Ab-680 probes occurred 24 hours after intravenous injection. However, positive lymph nodes were detected by both probes as early as 4 hours postadministration. Because these antibody-based agents are relatively large than synthetic peptide-based ligands, the time required for ALN uptake and clearance could be improved by the development of a smaller ligands or peptidabodies specific for the surface epitopes or for the carbonic anhydrase catalytic site. However, Carlin and colleagues have reported that smaller fragments of cG250 antibody are unlikely to have any additional benefits for the imaging of tumor CAIX with 124I-cG250 because of observed lower absolute uptake into areas of high CAIX expression, possibly due to decreased circulation time of the smaller fragment-based probes (48). However, for the purpose of imaging metastases, decreased

---

**Figure 6.** Sensitivity of CA9Ab-680 and CA12Ab-680 for detection of tumor cells in ALN. A range of positive cells (MDA-mb-231 for CAIX and MDA-mb-231 expressing CAXII for CAXII) were injected into ALN using ultrasound image guidance. A, bioluminescence activity quantified for a range of injected cell numbers. Insets show signal for mice injected with the lowest cell number, B, agent-associated fluorescence for a range of cell numbers, 24 hours postinjection. Insets show fluorescence for mice injected with minimum detectable cells by agents (1,000 cells for CA9Ab-680 and 500 cells for CA12Ab-680). All data represent mean ± SD of pixel values within the region of interests.
size will likely increase transit time through the MFP lymphatics to the ALN providing improved timing of optimal imaging after administration of probe.

An orthotopic xenograft model for lymph node metastasis was used to determine the sensitivity of detection by implanting precise numbers of cells with varying expression levels of CAIX and CAXII based on qRT-PCR. As few as 500 (high CAXII expression) and 5,000 (low CAIX expression) cells were quantitatively detected in the ALN using the CAXII-specific probe, whereas 1,000 (high CAIX expression) and 5,000 (low CAIX expression) cells were the limits of detection for the CAIX probe. Metastatic disease is classified as macrometastasis (>2 mm), micrometastasis (0.2–2 mm), or individual tumor cells or groups of cells (<0.2 mm; ref. 49). The smallest micrometastasis will have more than 1,000 cells which is below the limit of detection for the low marker expressing cells but is above the detection limit for higher expressing markers. Hence, for this approach to work, a combination of markers will need to be identified where at least one will be expressed at high enough levels to allow detection. Also, the lower limit of detection may be further optimized to allow for detection of lower numbers of cells.

In the future, this method may be translated for use in the clinic through use of a fluorescent dye with longer excitation and emission wavelengths for decreased tissue absorbance and by using fluorescence molecular tomography (50) or photoacoustic tomography. This method may also be compatible with other more established imaging modalities such as detection of positron or single-photon emissions or MRI. To add a therapeutic component, cancer-targeted agents useful for photoacoustic tomography may also be used for photothermal ablation of cells bound by probe (51). Because CAIX and CAXII are known to promote tumor growth (45), therapeutic capability could be added by developing theranostic agents capable of detection by noninvasive imaging and of treatment by inhibition of carbonic anhydrase activity. To accomplish this, inhibitors specific for the CAIX and CAXII isoforms need to be developed (52). Alternatively, inhibitor agents may be developed that do not cross the cell membrane, limiting the antagonist effects to carbonic anhydrases with extracellular active sites (53). Fluorescently labeled and membrane-impermeable carbonic anhydrase inhibitors have been reported (54).

Invisible NIR fluorescent light can provide high resolution and sensitivity for real-time intraoperative image guidance during surgery (55). Troyan and colleagues have reported image-guided SLN surgery using NIR dye in a patient with breast cancer. Our fluorescent-targeted agents can offer the additional opportunity to intraoperatively guide resection to remove involved nodes and leave uninvolved nodes (50, 55).

In conclusion, we have shown that either CAIX or CAXII are expressed in 100% of the breast cancer lymph node metastasis samples surveyed in this study. It is not yet known if these two markers will be sufficient for coverage of all clinical lymph node metastases or if additional markers will be needed. We continue to study additional markers, including mammaglobin-A (34) and the other markers identified by expression profiling in this study. Also, low expression of CAIX in some unaffected lymphocytes and expression of CAIX and CAXII in small aggregates of histiocytes in unaffected ALN could lead to some amount of false positives. However, some level of false positives may be acceptable by this method, as currently 74% of SLN biopsies are negative. CAIX- and CAXII-targeted molecular imaging probes were developed for noninvasive in vivo imaging and detection of breast cancer metastases in ALNs using small animal models. These imaging probes detected tumor cells in ALNs with high sensitivity. This targeted imaging strategy has potential for future translation into the clinic for ALN assessment and intraoperative surgical guidance as well as monitoring alteration in CAIX/CAXII expression as an indicator of treatment response. In the future, the agents may be improved by development of small targeting peptides and agents with theranostic capability.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank the following shared resources at the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center & Research Institute for their contributions to this work: Analytic Microscopy, Tissue Core, Microarray Core, Comparative Biomedicine, and Small Animal Modeling and Imaging.

Grant Support

The study was supported by University of Florida/Moffitt Cancer Center Collaborative Initiative grant, UF 69-15540-01-01, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This article must therefore be hereby marked advertisement in accordance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1734 solely to indicate this fact.

Received January 26, 2011; revised September 23, 2011; accepted October 11, 2011; published OnlineFirst October 20, 2011.

References


Noninvasive Detection of Breast Cancer Lymph Node Metastasis Using Carbonic Anhydrases IX and XII Targeted Imaging Probes

Narges K. Tafreshi, Marilyn M. Bui, Kellsey Bishop, et al.

Clin Cancer Res  Published OnlineFirst October 20, 2011.