

Raman spectroscopy for Cancer diagnosis:
adding a new molecular dimension

Dr. Monica Marro

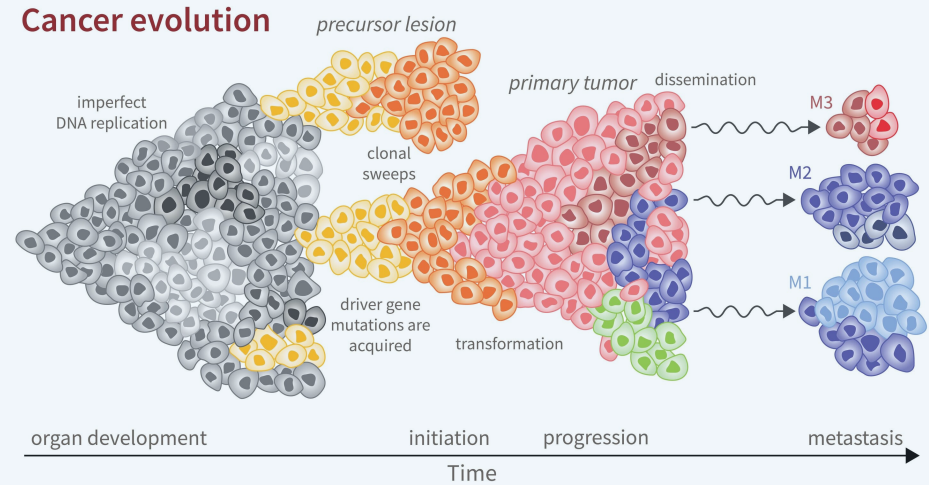
Cancer diagnosis needs new tools:

Personalised medicine



Cancer
response to therapies

New biomarkers



To understand disease initiation and progression

Non-invasive,
(label-free)

Rapid diagnosis,
easy to implement,
no sample preparation

Cost-effective and portable

Raman spectroscopy

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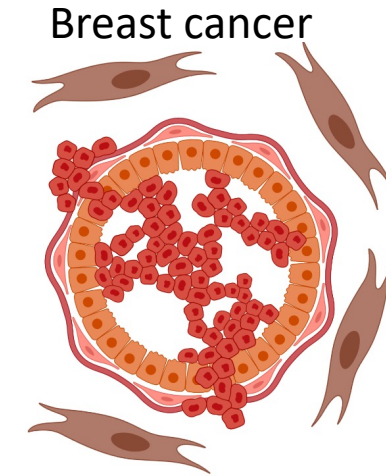
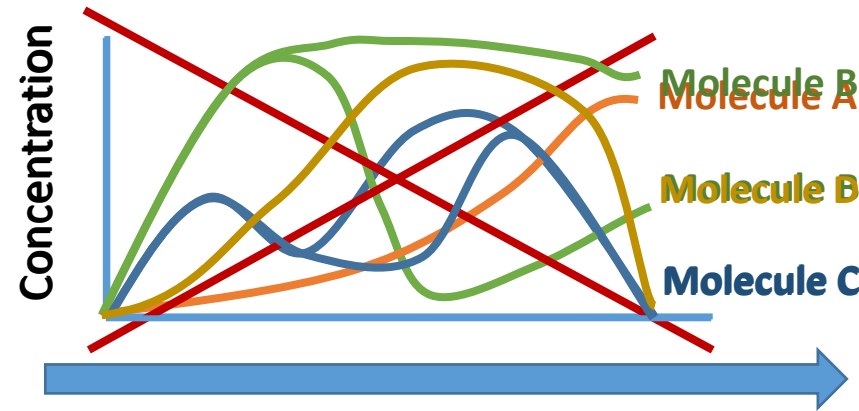
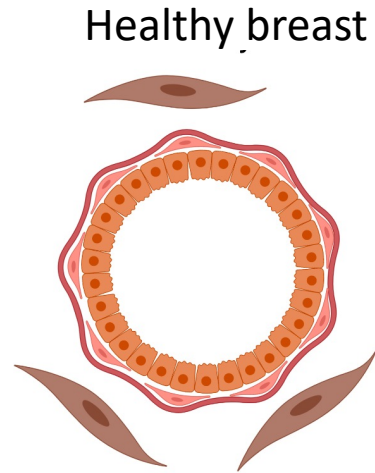
Raman spectroscopy

High spatial resolution: confocal resolution.

Chemical specificity: image multiple molecules simultaneously,
monitor molecular content,
classify samples with high specificity.

In-vivo (water insensitive)

Raman spectroscopy to disentangle new molecular information



Time

External variable: force, drugs, lack of oxygen

Biological process

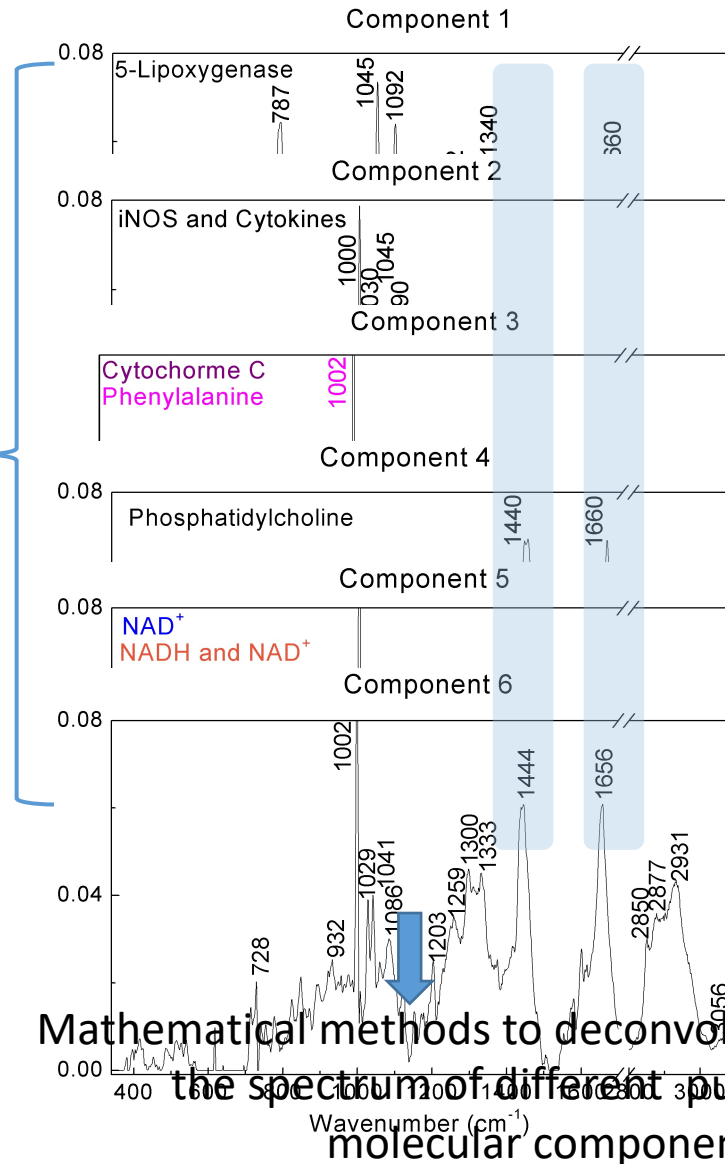
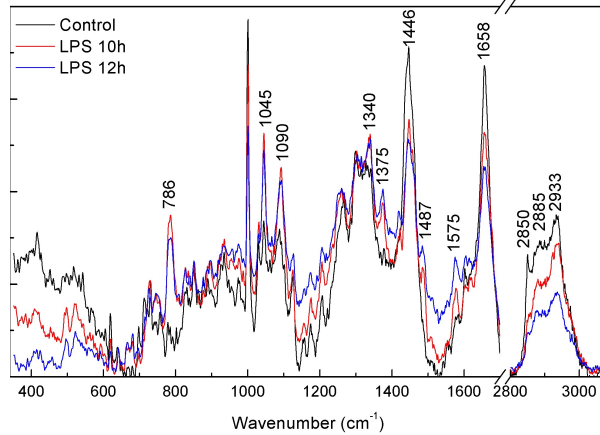
Elucidating how the different molecular makeup change, allow to:

- understand disease initiation and progression
- Identify disease states
- Disentangle new therapeutic solutions

Raman spectroscopy can extract this powerful and other-wise inaccessible information:
add a **new molecular dimension**

Raman spectra of biological contains high amounts of entangled molecular information: need of data science

Mixed biological Raman spectra



Spectral decomposition: PCA, MCR-ALS
Classification: PLS-DA

Mathematical methods to deconvolve the spectrum of different pure molecular components

Raman spectroscopy

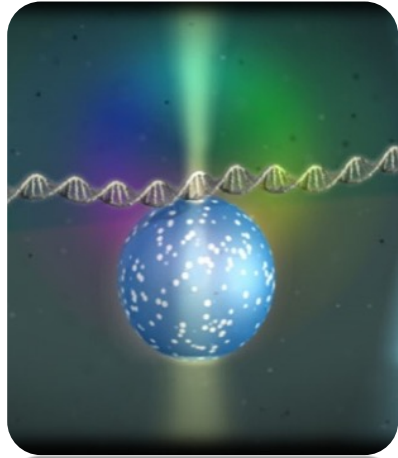
- Label-free
- Non-invasive
- High throughput
- High specificity

Data science

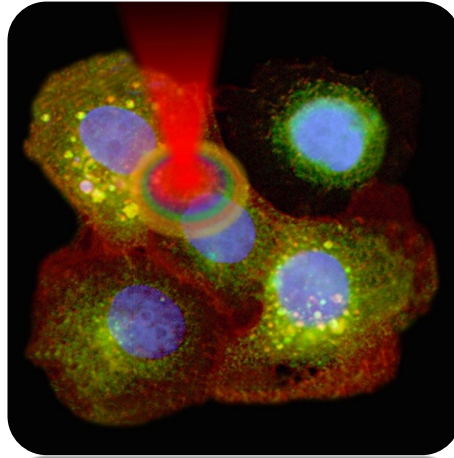
Extract novel and otherwise
inaccessible molecular information

Better patient stratification: personalised medicine
New biomarkers
Improve histo-pathology
Fast In situ diagnosis

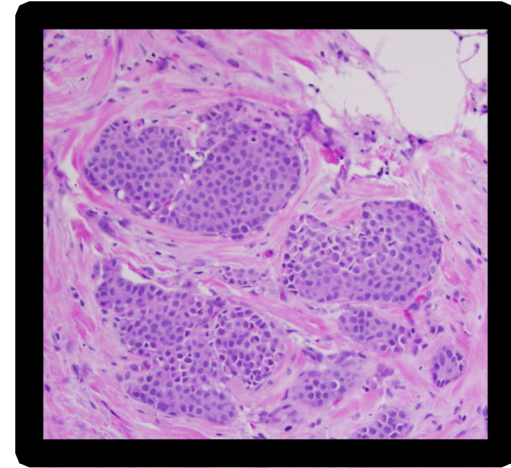
Subcellular



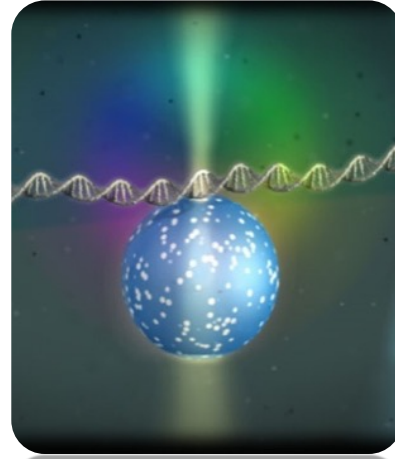
Cellular



Tissue

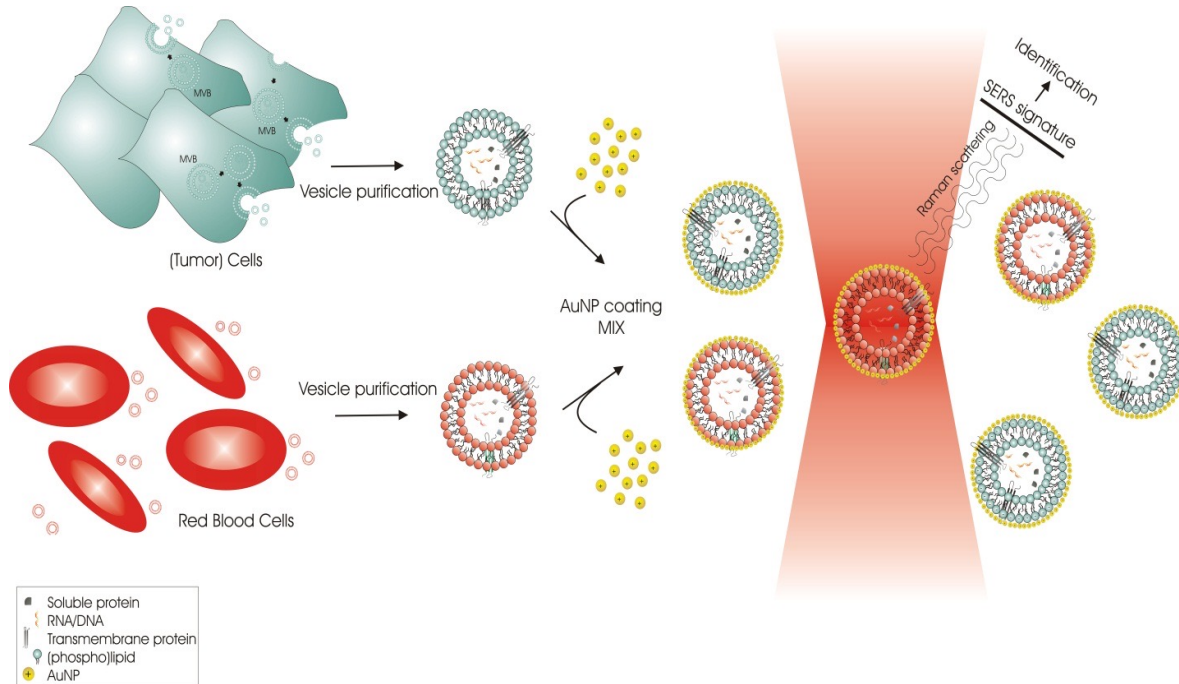


Subcellular level

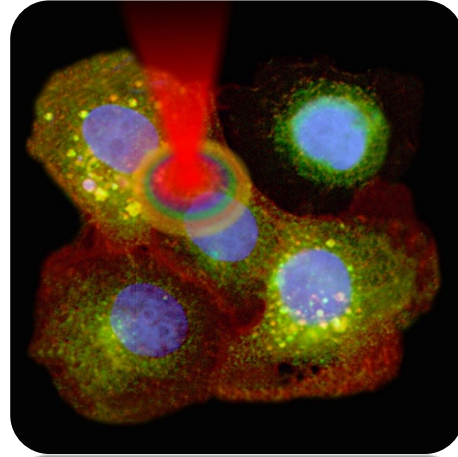


Liquid biopsy:
Cancer exosomes identification

Identification of Individual Exosome-Like Vesicles (ELV) by Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy (SERS)

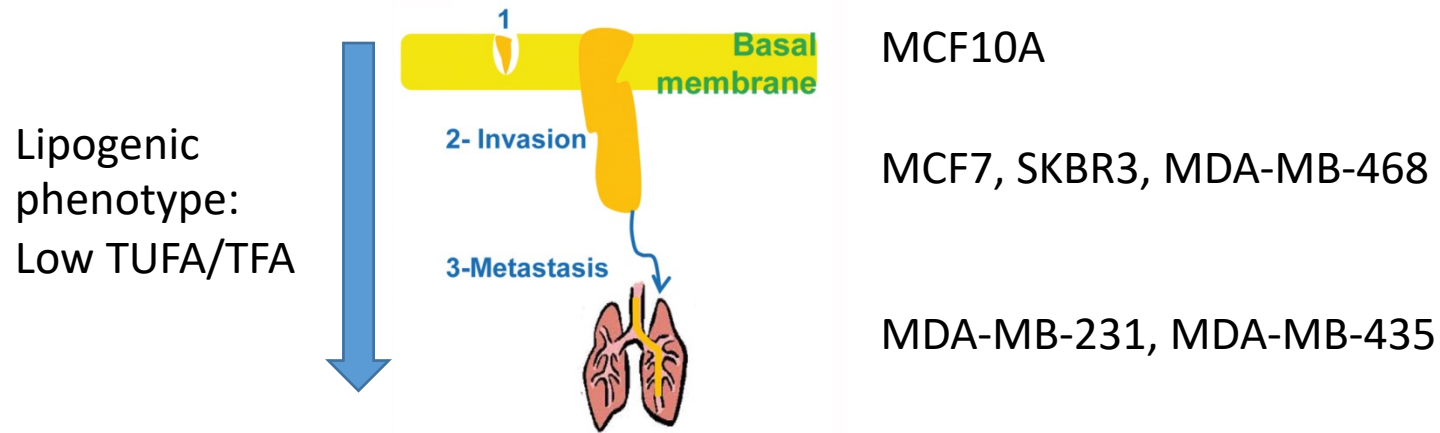


Sample	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)
AuNP	95.8	95.5
B16F10 + AuNP	88.0	95.4
RBC + AuNP	95.1	98.0

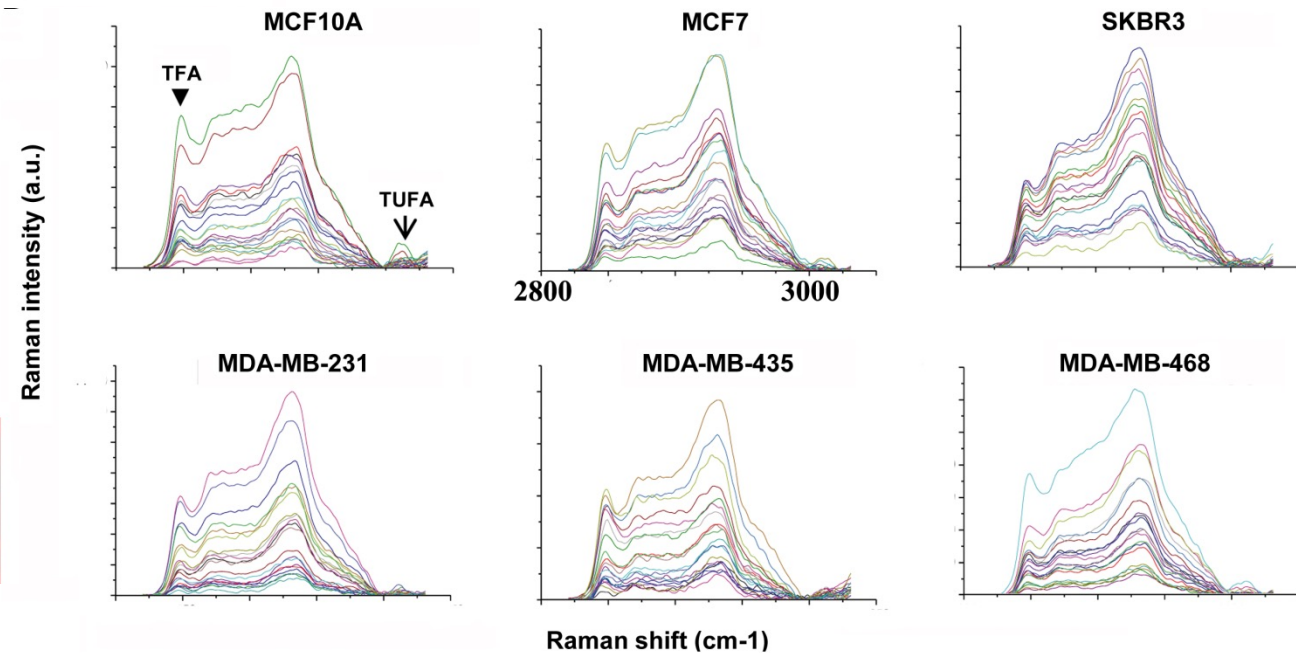
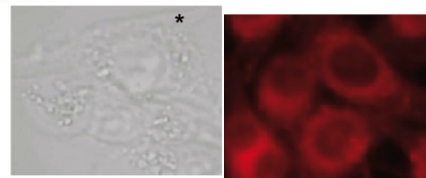


Cancer diagnosis at the cellular level

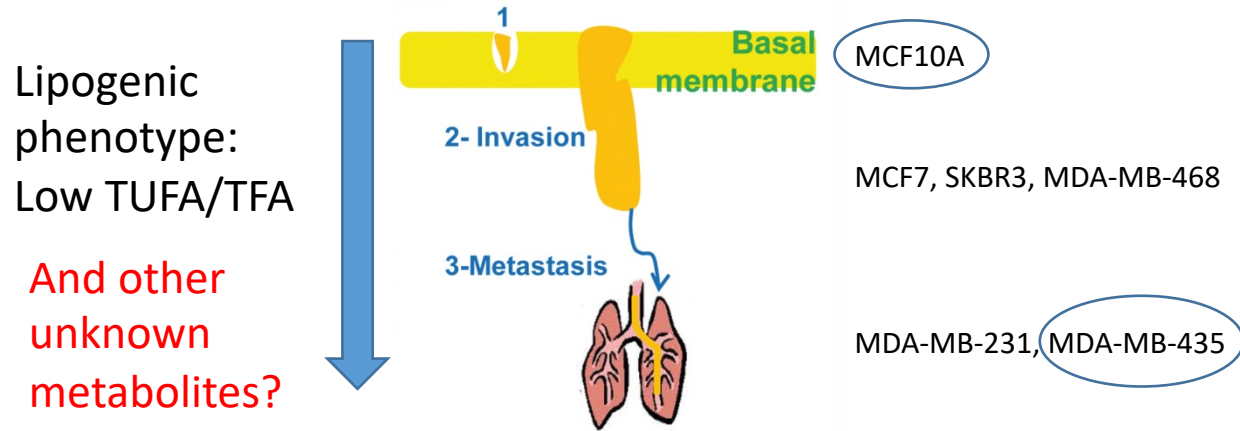
Monitoring metabolic changes in breast cancer cells during malignant transformation



Raman spectra in the CH stretching region in the cell cytoplasm

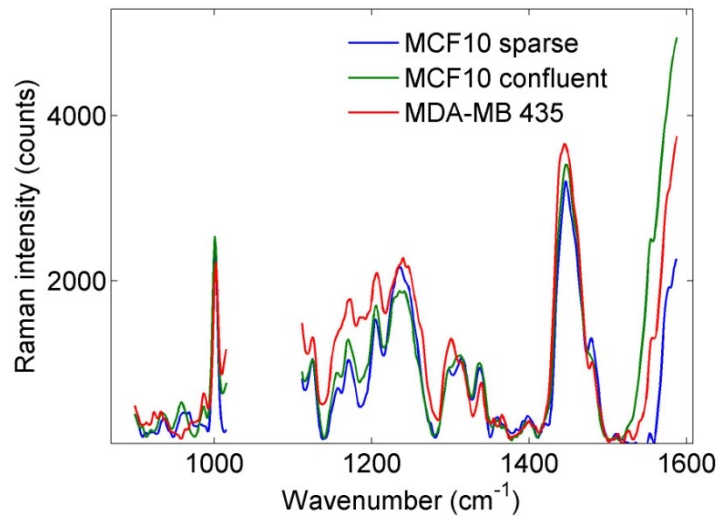


Epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) involve metabolic changes that are revealed with RS and MCR

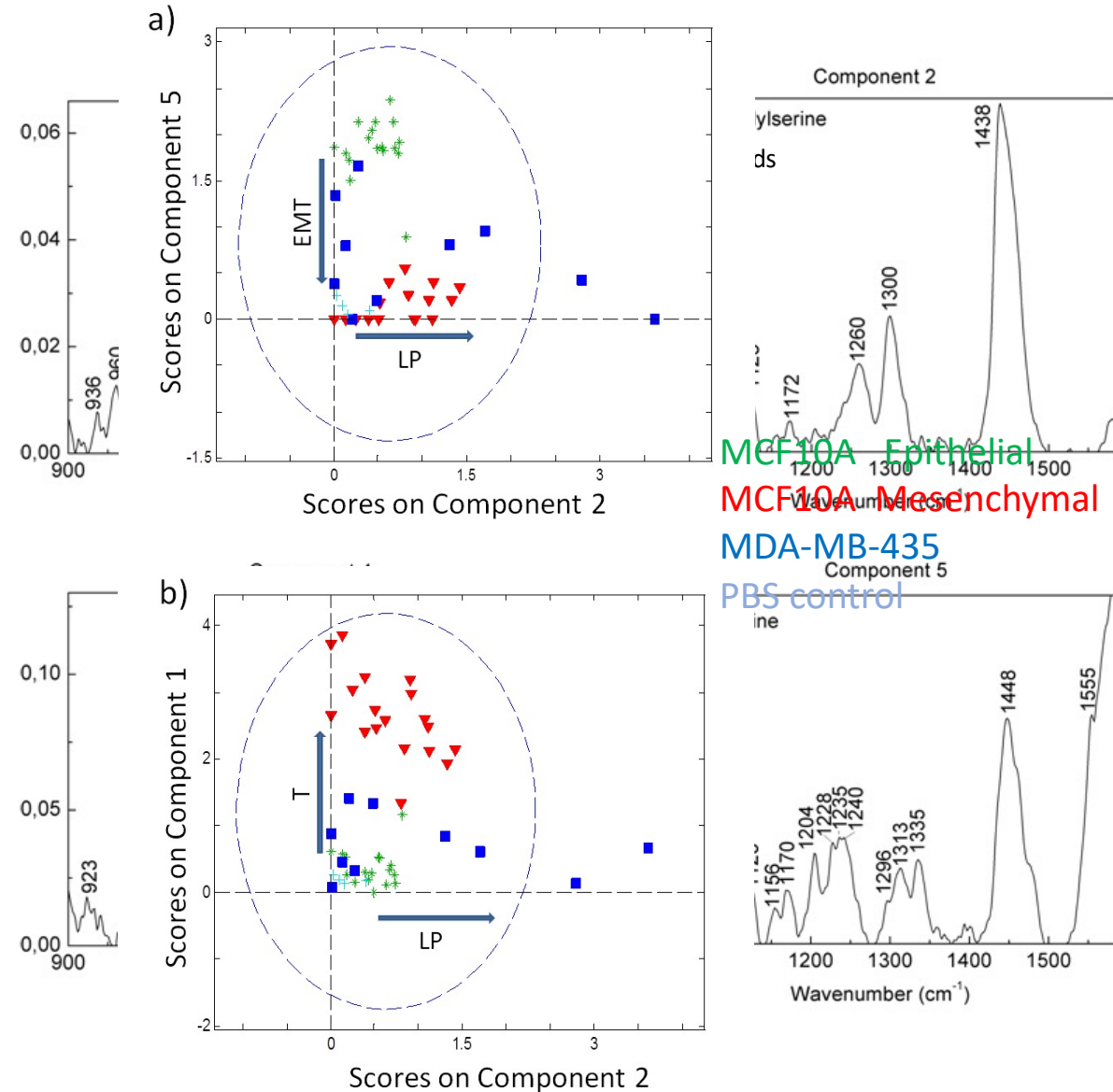


Lipogenic phenotype:
Low TUFA/TFA

And other unknown metabolites?



Multivariate Curve Resolution (MCR) give meaningful components

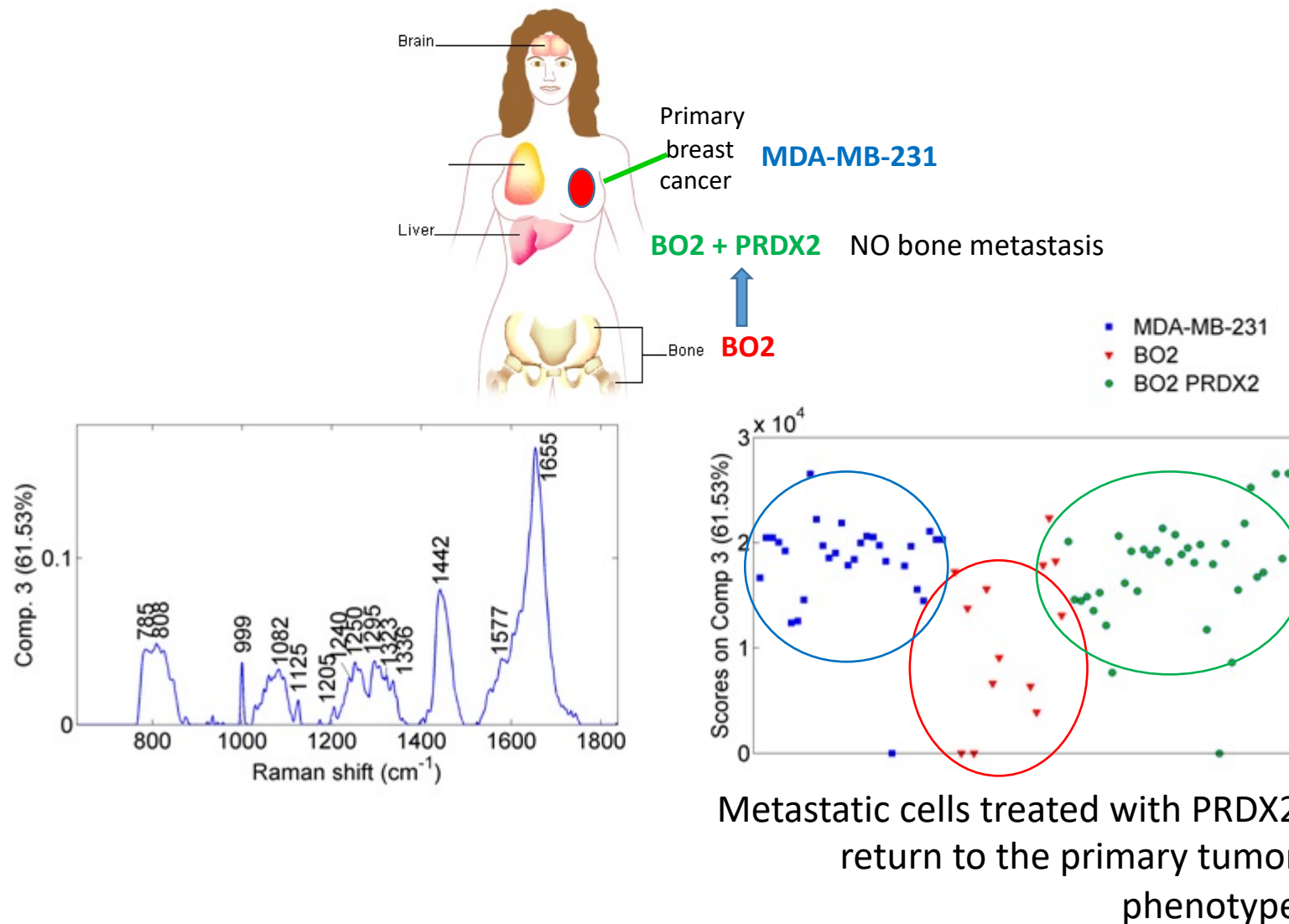


M. Marro, et al **BBA-MOL CELL RES** 1843(9), 1785-1795, 2014

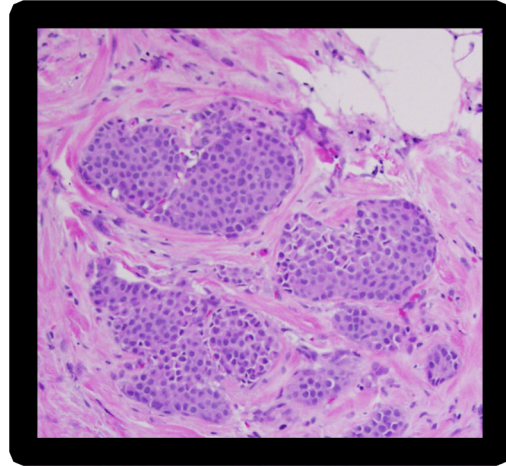
C. Nieva, M. Marro, et al. **PLoS ONE** 7, e46456, 2012.

V. Stresing, et al. **Oncogene**, 32(6):724-35, 2012

Raman spectroscopy identify biomarkers to give cancer prognosis

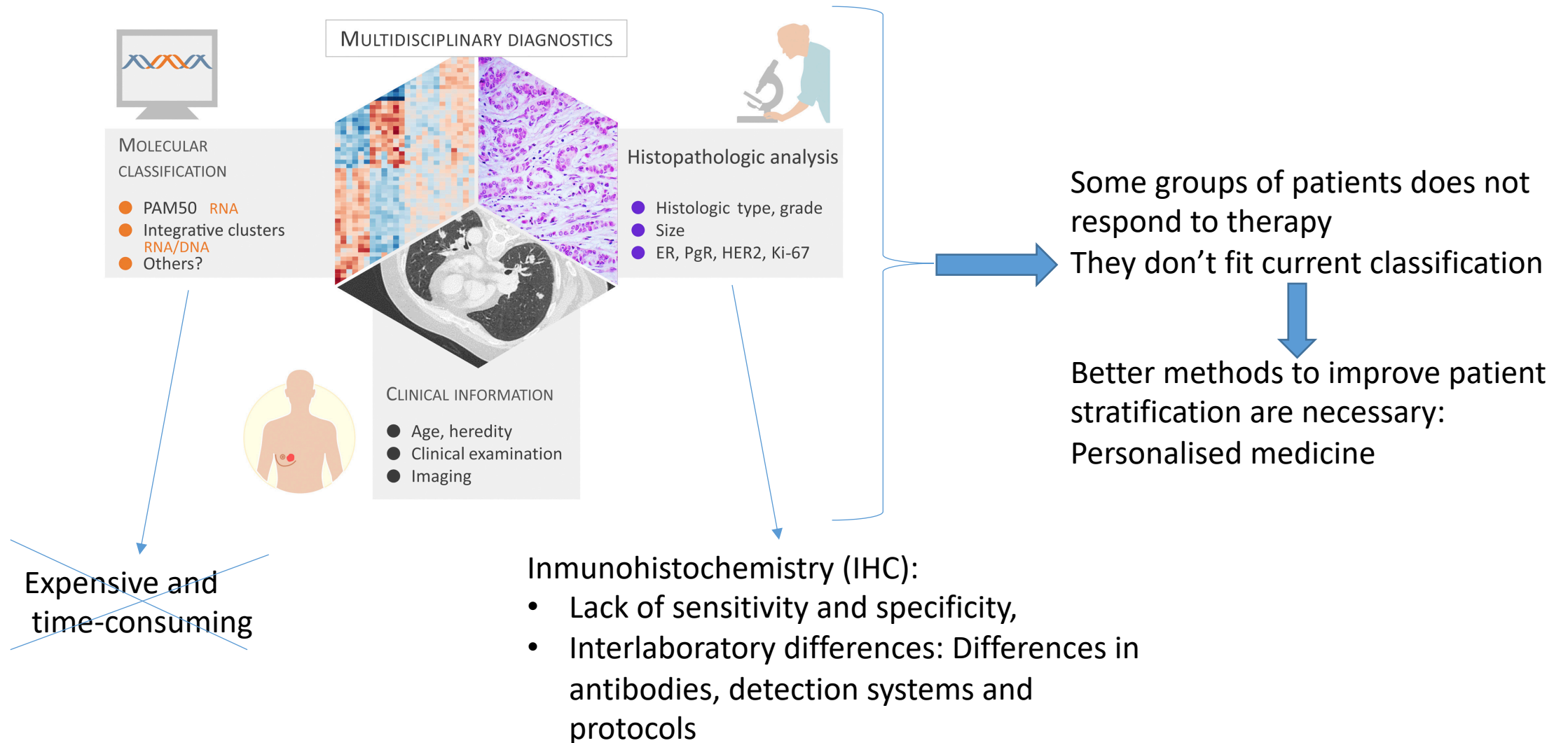


Tissue level

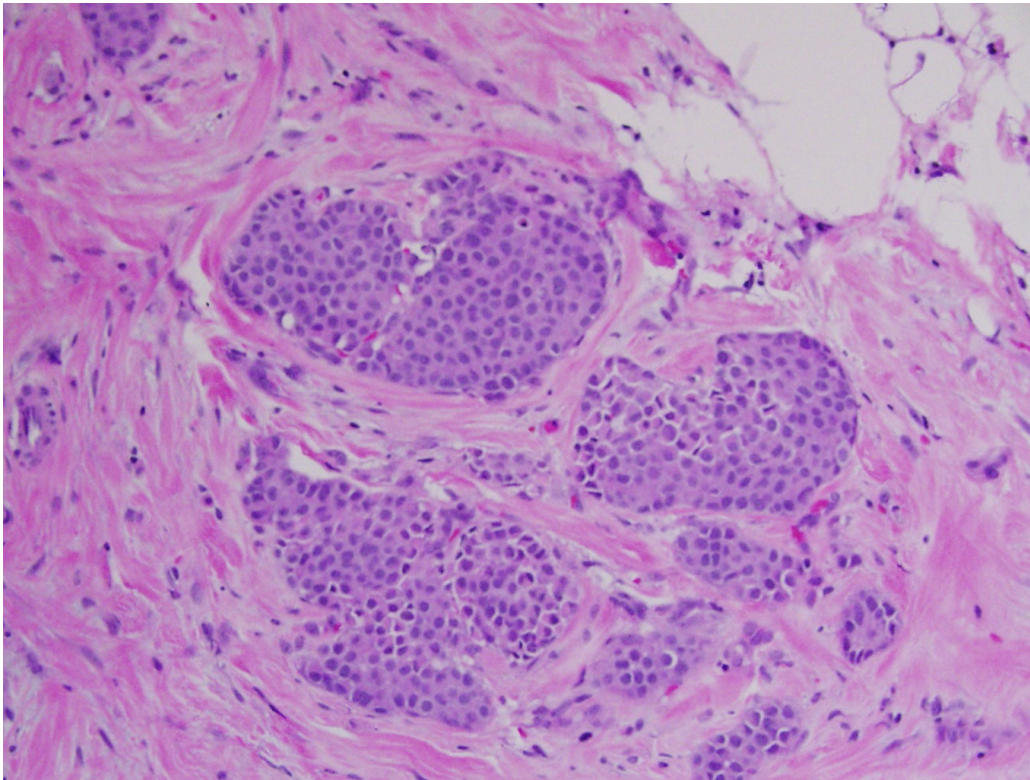


Breast cancer diagnosis

Raman spectroscopy to improve histopathology and cancer stratification



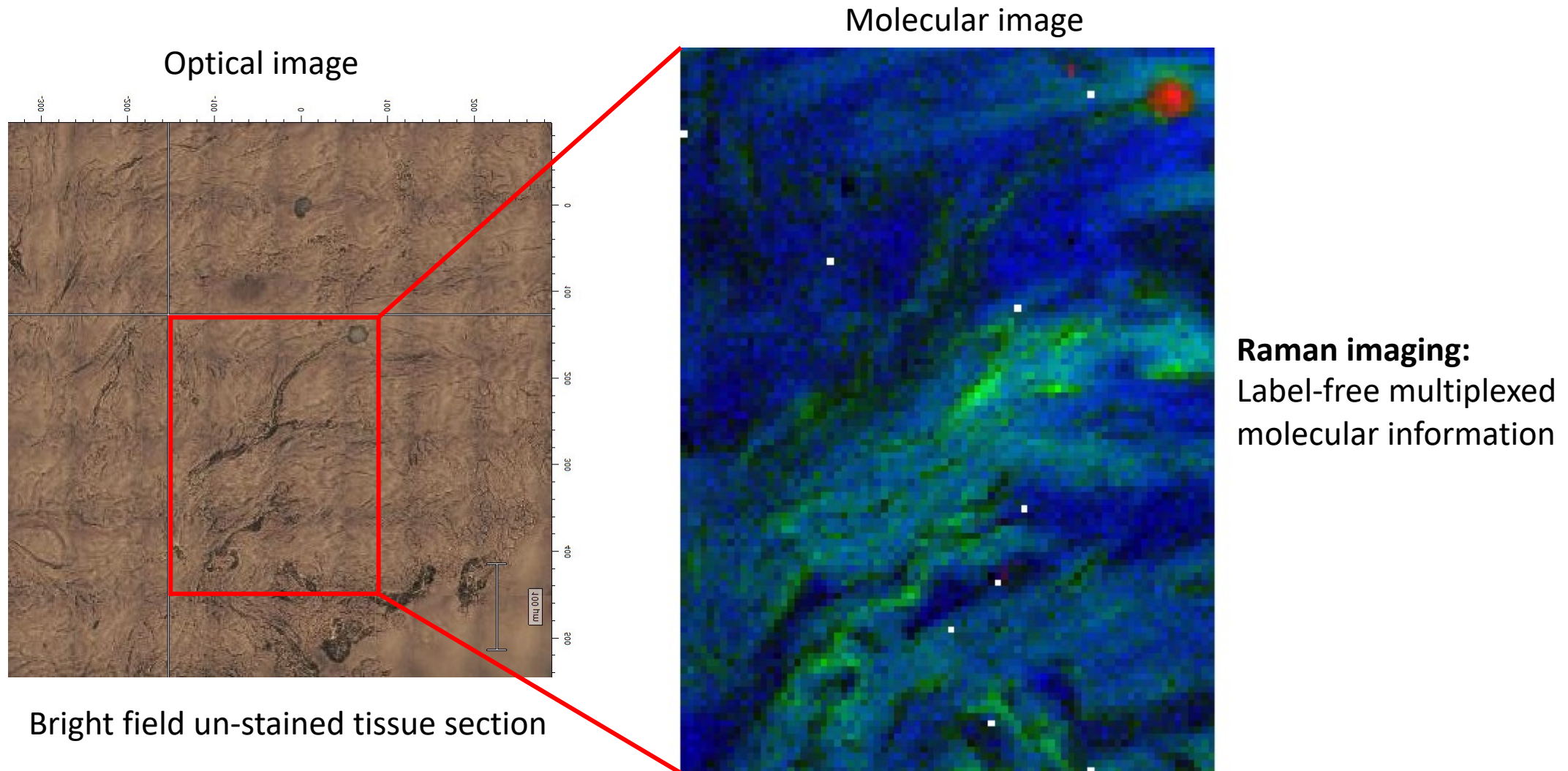
Raman spectroscopy to improve histopathology and cancer stratification



Current histopathology:

Only morphological features, no molecular information

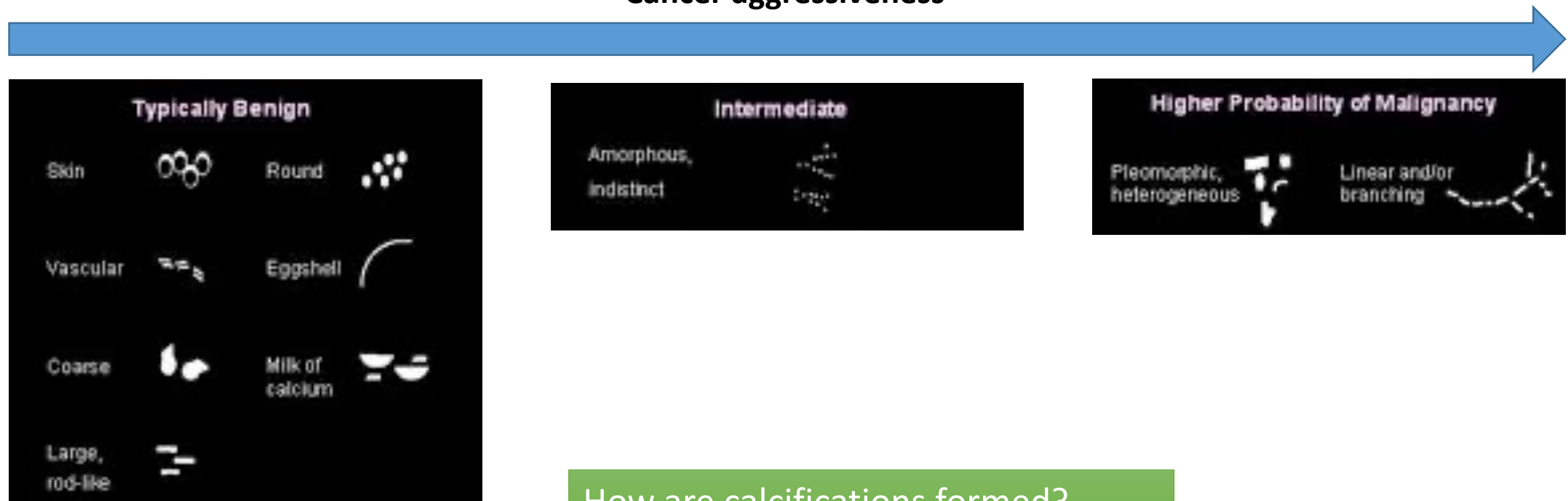
Raman spectroscopy to improve histopathology and cancer stratification



Understanding the origin of breast tissue calcifications and its relationship with cancer

Tissue calcifications are the first indicators to detect and diagnose breast cancer

Cancer aggressiveness



How are calcifications formed?

How are they related to metastasis?

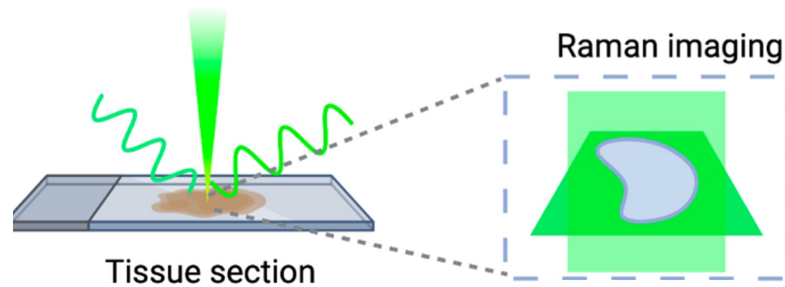
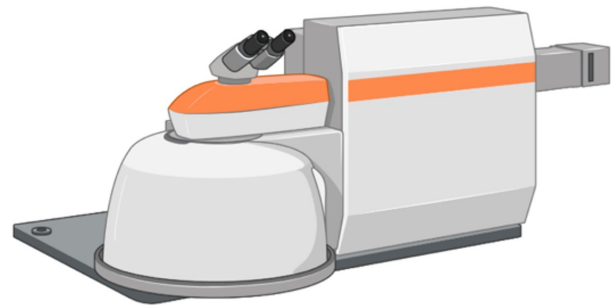
Raman spectroscopy to study the biomolecular content of breast tissue calcifications

Preliminary Raman results:

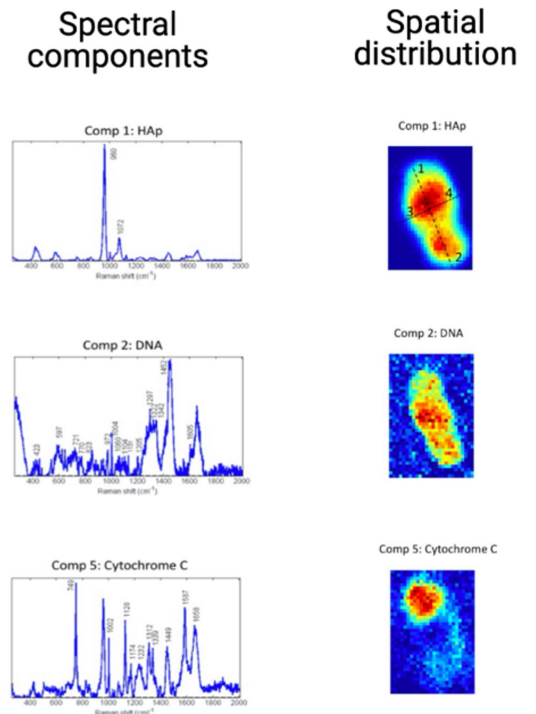
Vanna et al. RS of calcifications correlates with histopathology

How are calcifications formed?
How are they related to metastasis?

Our study: In depth analysis of the biomolecular content of HAp calcifications

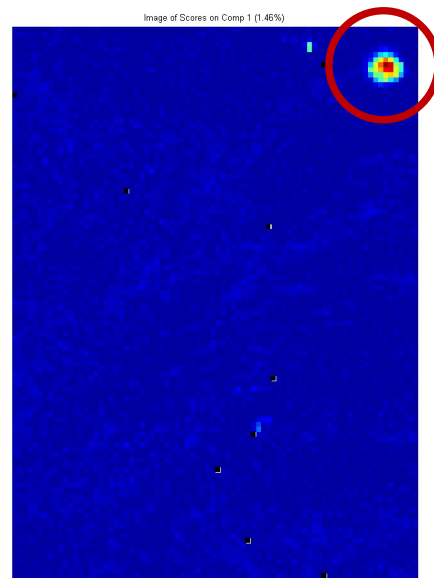
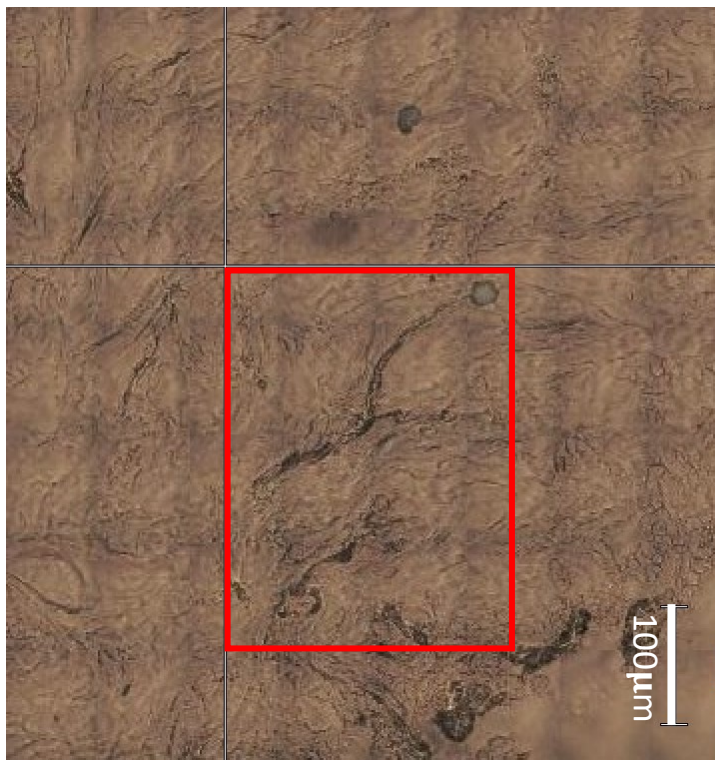


MCR analysis
spectral decomposition

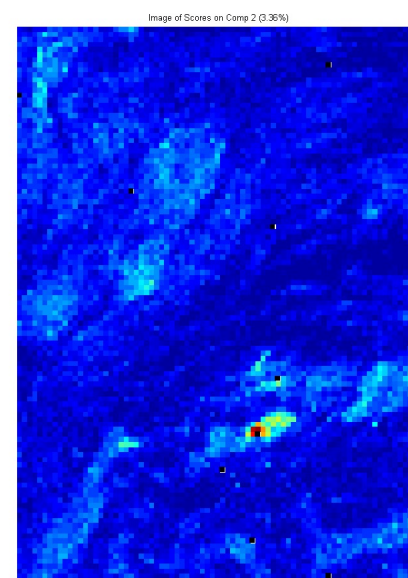


25 Invasive ductal carcinoma samples: HAp and Oxalate calcifications

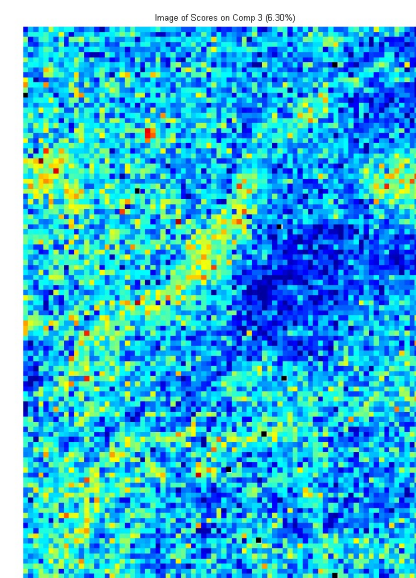
INVASIVE DUCTAL CARCINOMA



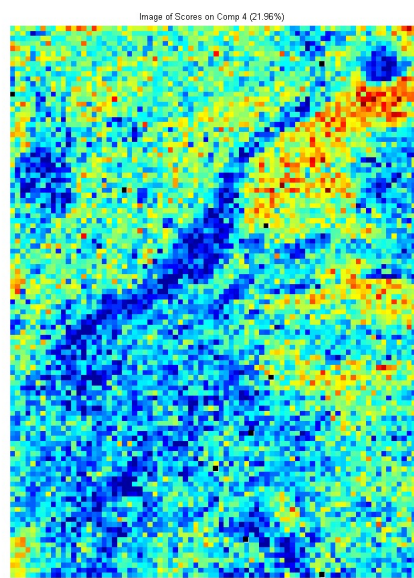
HAp



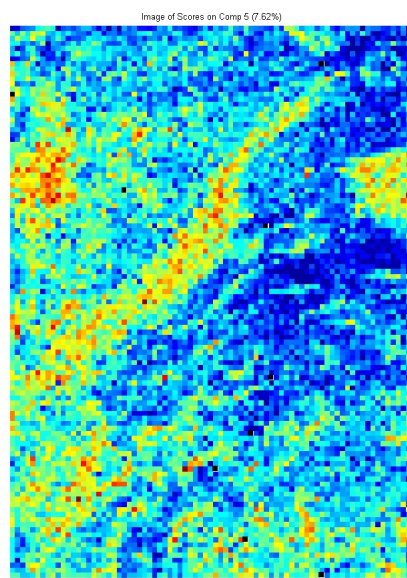
Cytochrome C



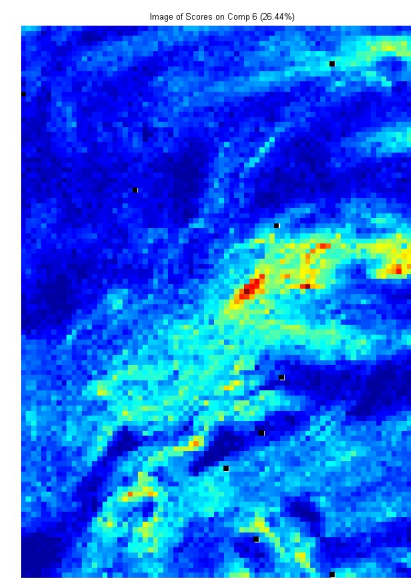
Collagen



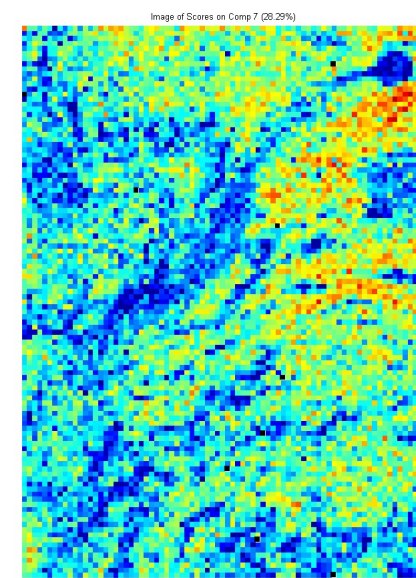
Glycogen



DNA

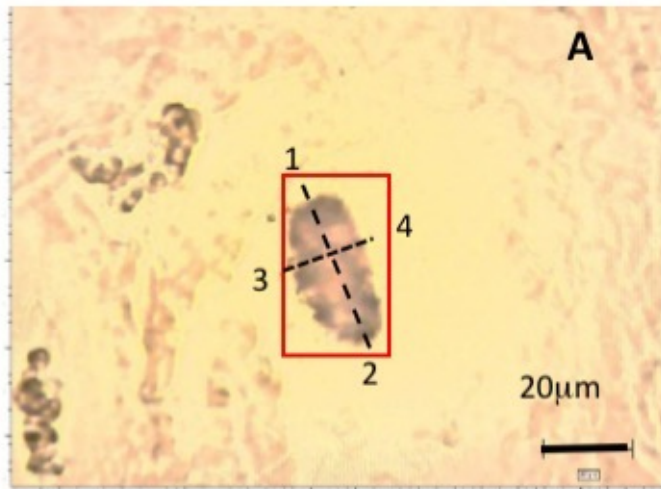
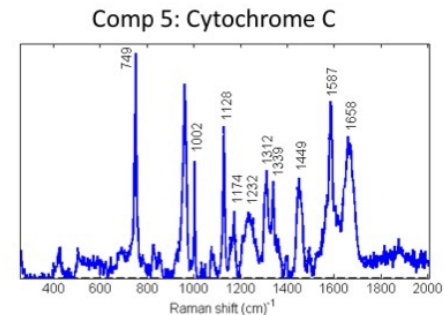
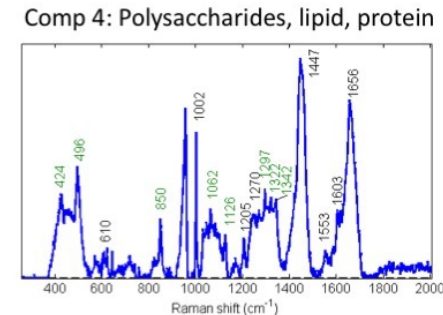
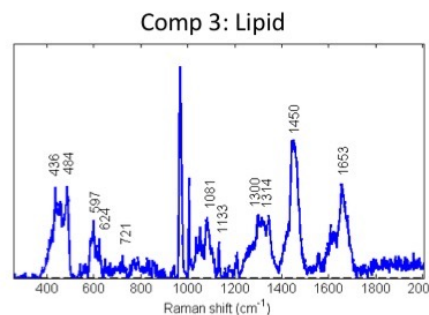
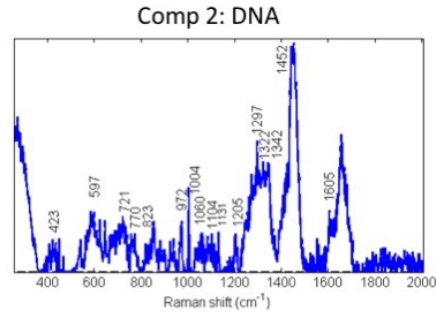
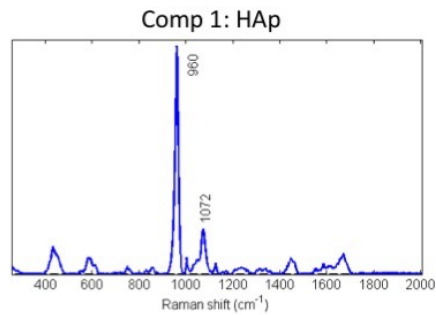


Phosphates

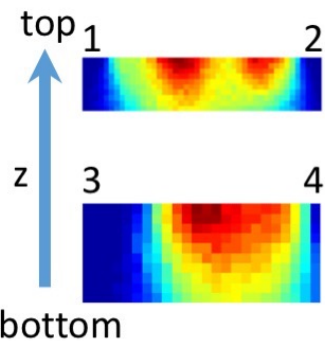
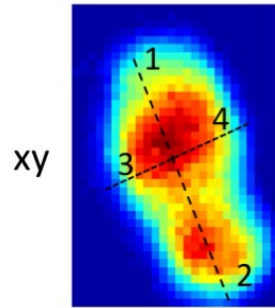


Proteins

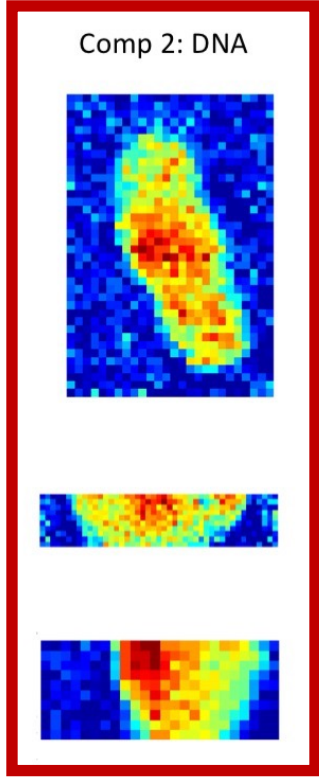
Raman imaging reveals biomolecules encapsulated in breast cancer calcifications



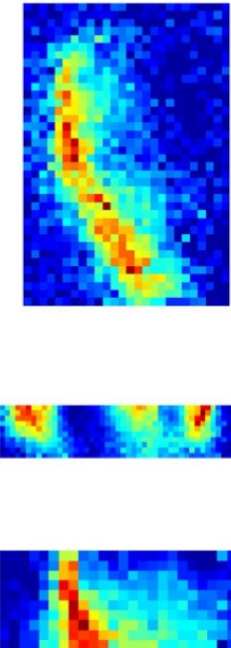
Comp 1: HAp



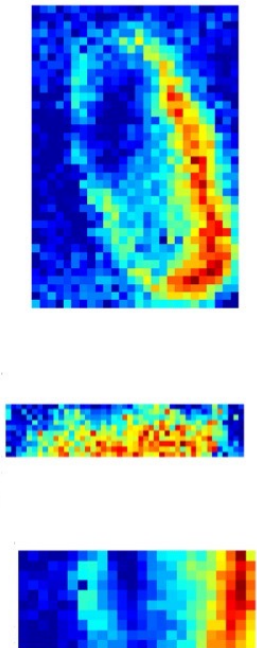
Comp 2: DNA



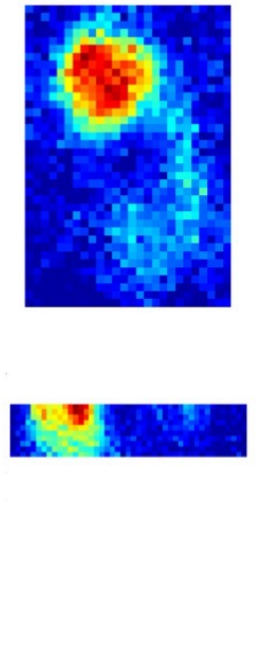
Comp 3: Lipid



Comp 4: Polysach.

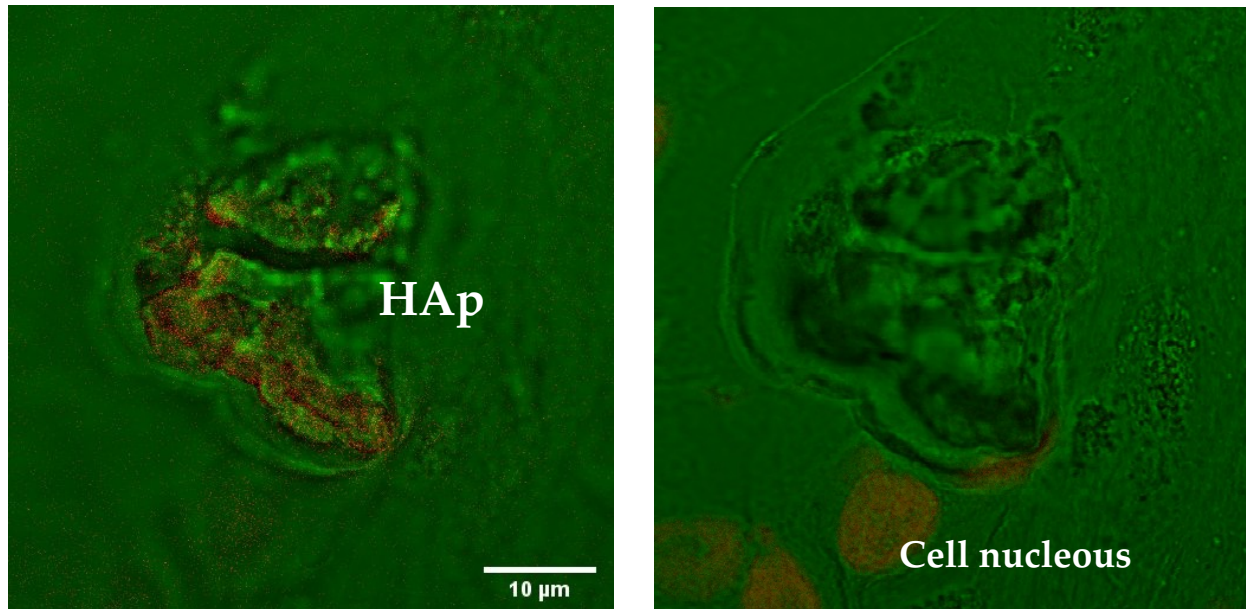


Comp 5: Cytochrome C



DNA presence in HAp tissue calcifications give hints on its association to worse prognosis

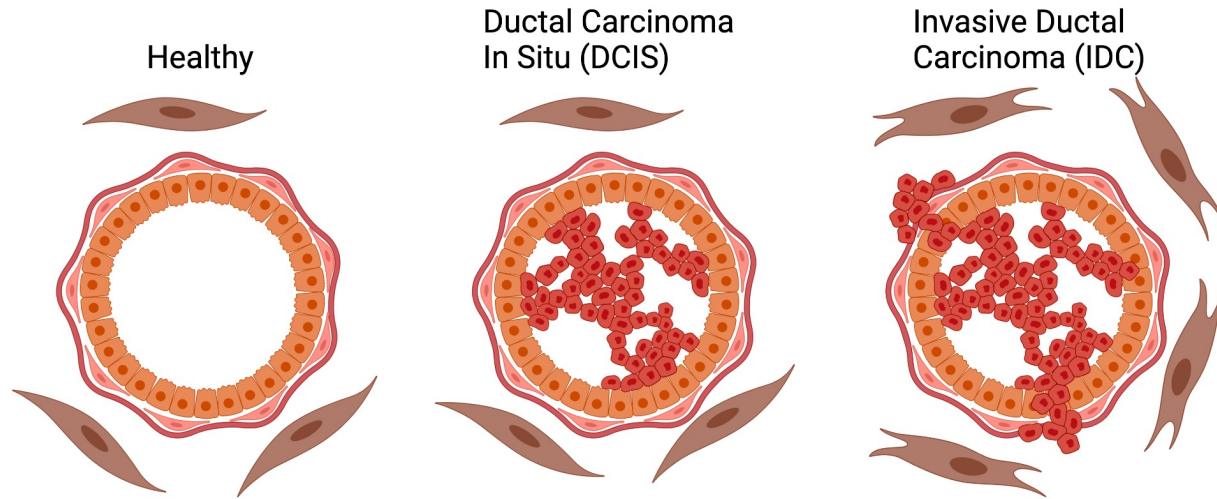
DAPI staining corroborated the presence of DNA in HAp calcifications



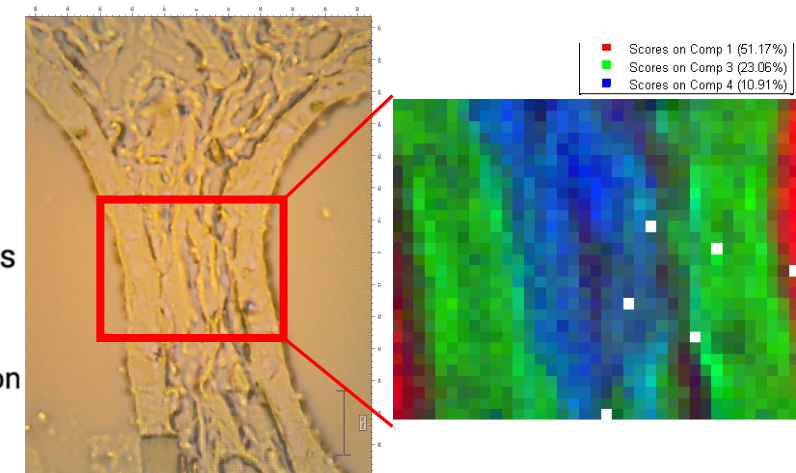
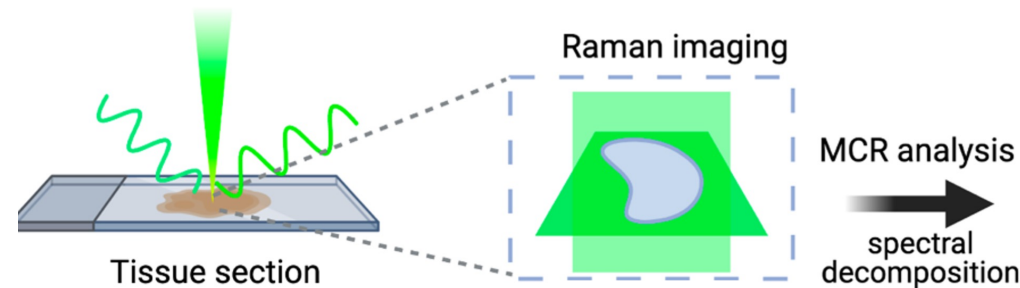
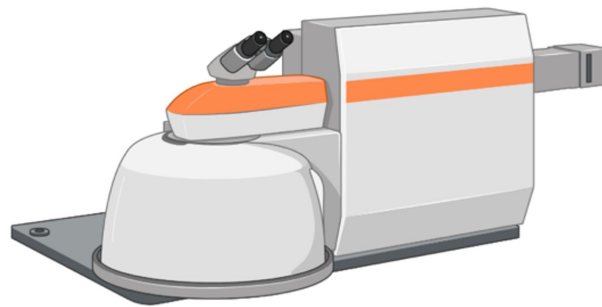
Conclusions:

- DNA is present in more than 90% of the HAp calcifications
- These results could explain the correlation with worse prognosis:
 - Cancerous DNA can be preserved in tissues biomineralized
 - DNA could transfect healthy cells after some time

Comprehensive molecular and microspectroscopic profiling of breast carcinomas and their resistance to neoadjuvant treatment

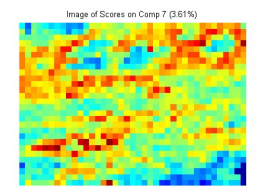
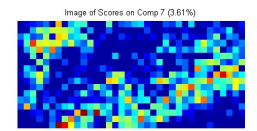
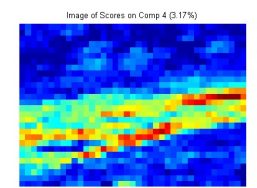
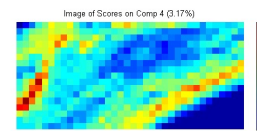
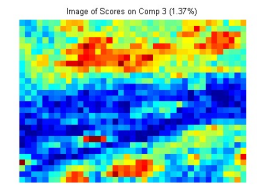
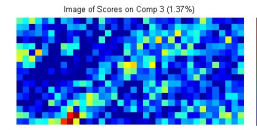
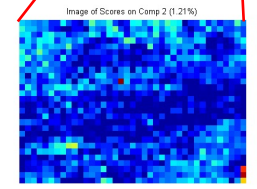
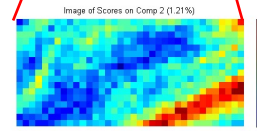
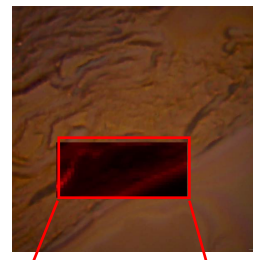


Molecular stratification :
Luminal A
Luminal B,
HER2-enriched
Basal-like

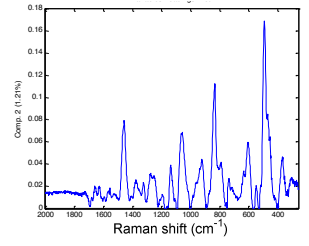


Healthy

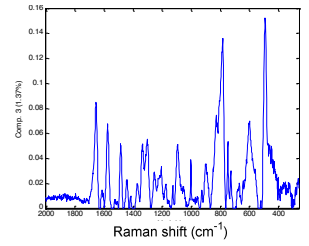
Invasive ductal carcinoma



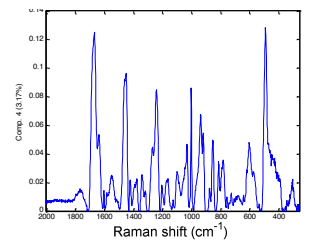
Raman fingerprints



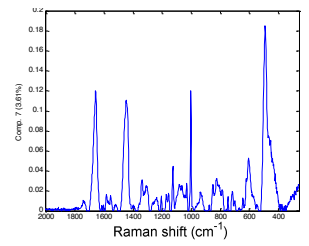
Component 1



Component 2



Component 3

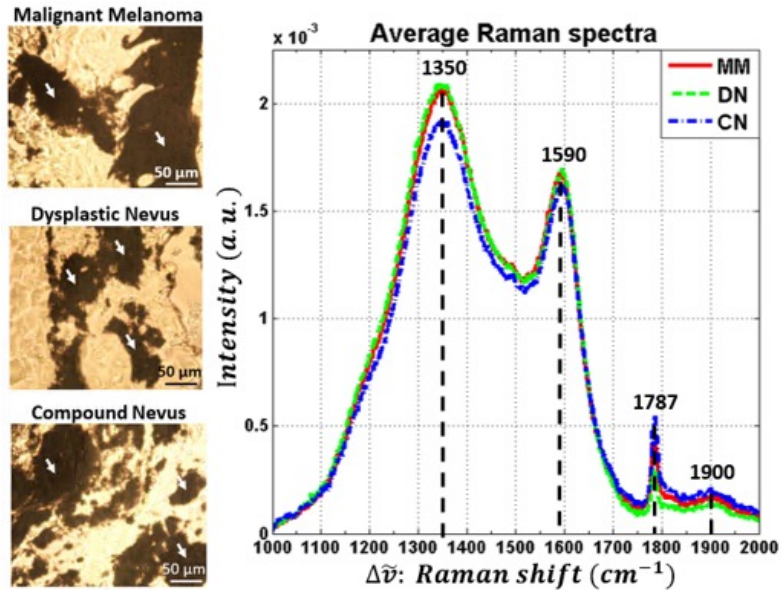


Component 4

Other ongoing projects on Cancer

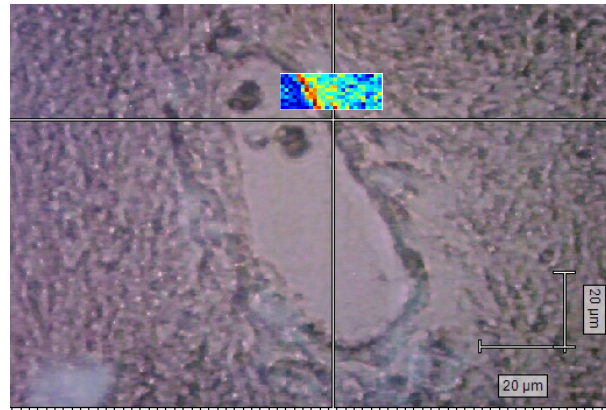
Dermatology:

rapid discrimination of skin lesions



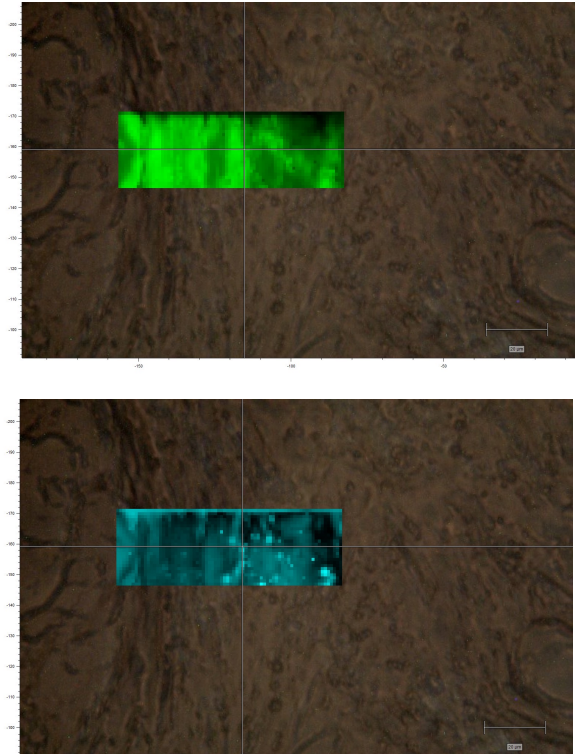
Pediatric Retinoblastoma:

Non-invasive detection

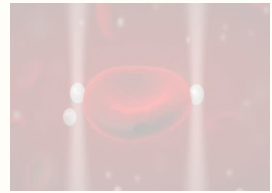
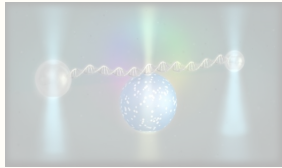


Thyroid cancer:

New molecular pathology



Mechano-biology



D. Petrov



A. Le Roux

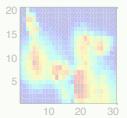


S. Wieser

Food



Lycopene concentration

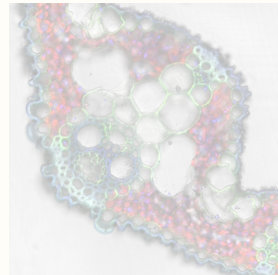


M. Rodriguez



L. Gomez

Data science



A. de Juan

Cancer



Germans Trias i Pujol Hospital

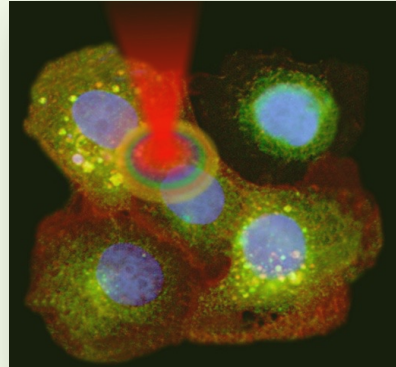
P. Fernández



G. Fuster



F. Behbod



T. Durduran

R. Quidant



K. Braeckmans

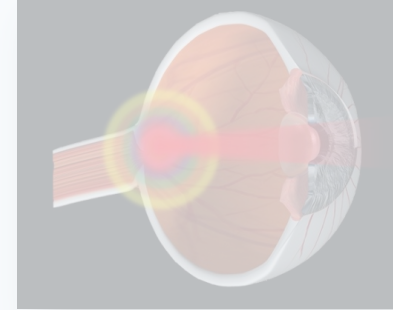


Sant Joan de Déu
Barcelona · Hospital

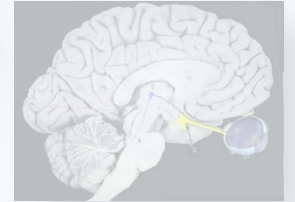
I. Galván



Neurodegeneration



P. Villoslada
E. H. Martínez-Lapiscina



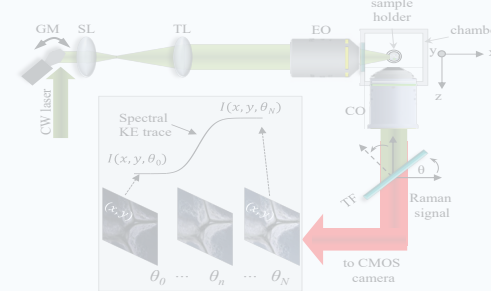
Microbiology



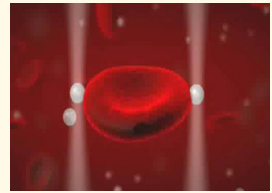
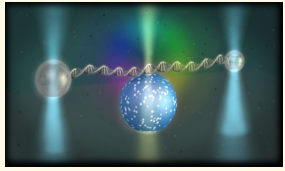
A. Gomez-Zavaglia



Raman technology



Mechano-biology



D. Petrov



A. Le Roux



S. Wieser

Cancer



Germans Trias i Pujol Hospital
P. Fernández



G. Fuster

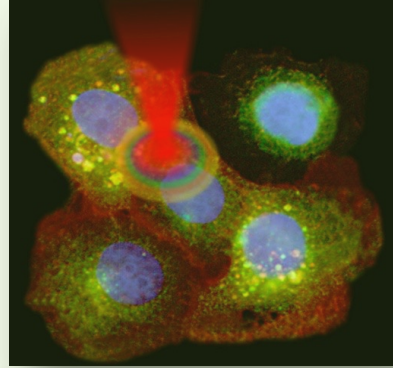


F. Behbod



T. Durduran

R. Quidant



K. Braeckmans

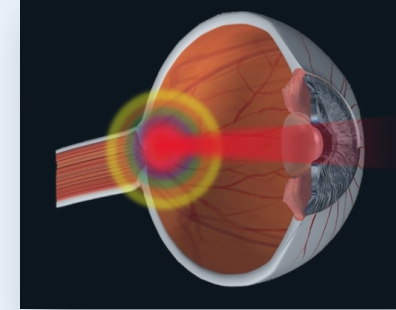


Sant Joan de Déu
Barcelona · Hospital

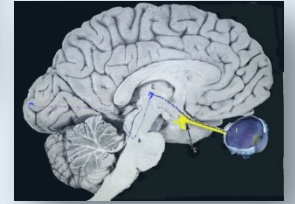


I. Galván

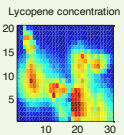
Neurodegeneration



P. Villoslada
E. H. Martínez-Lapiscina



Foodomics



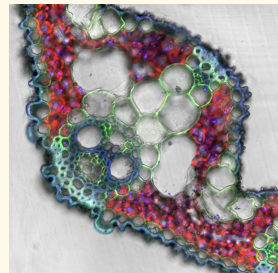
M. Rodriguez



L. Gomez

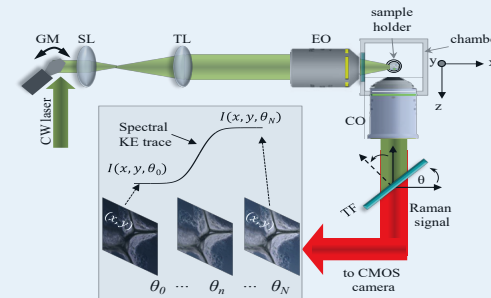
Raman spectroscopy @ ICFO

Data science



A. de Juan

Raman technology



Microbiology



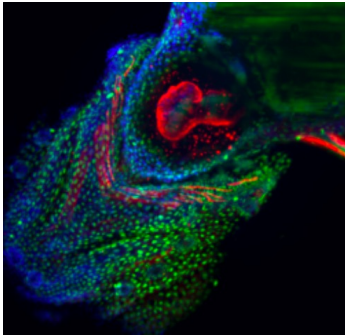
A. Gomez-Zavaglia

CONICET

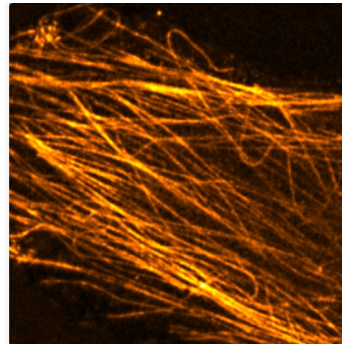


The Super-resolution Light microscopy and Nanoscopy Laboratory

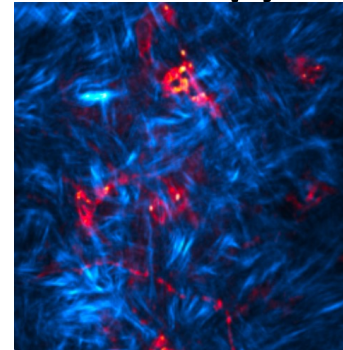
**Light Sheet
Fluorescence**



**Super-resolution
Imaging**

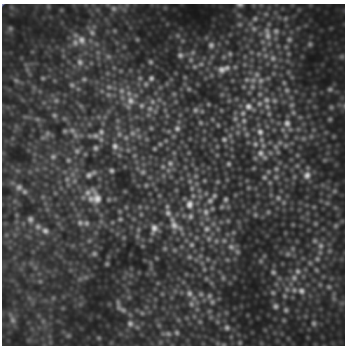


**Multiphoton
microscopy**

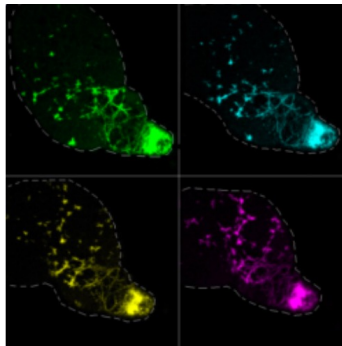


Dr. Pablo
Loza-Álvarez
(Head)

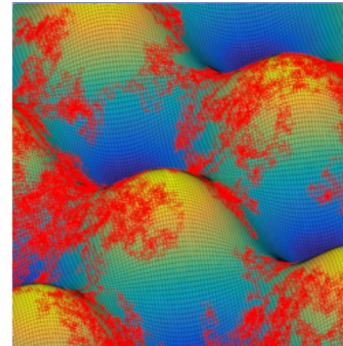
**Ophthalmic
microscopy**



**Structured Illumination
Microscopy**



**Single particle
tracking**



**Raman
Microspectroscopy**
Dr. Monica Marro
monica.marro@icfo.eu

