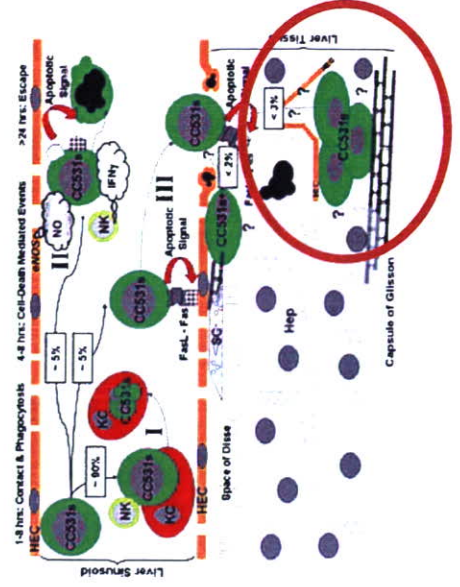
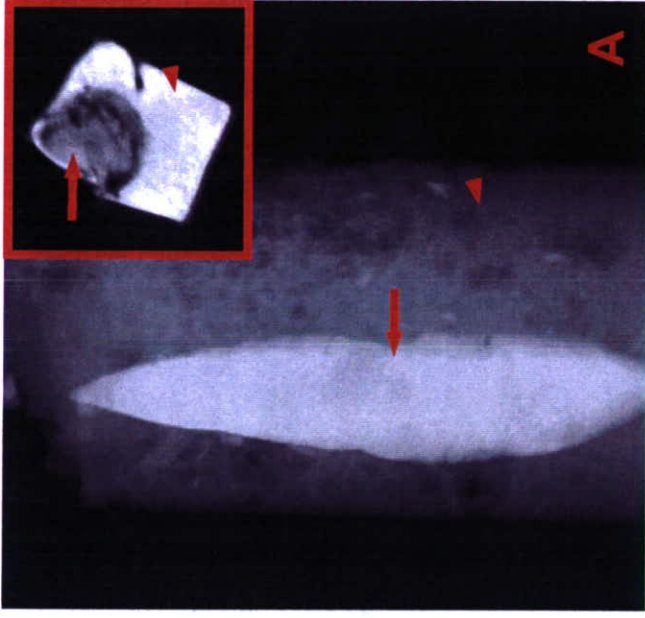
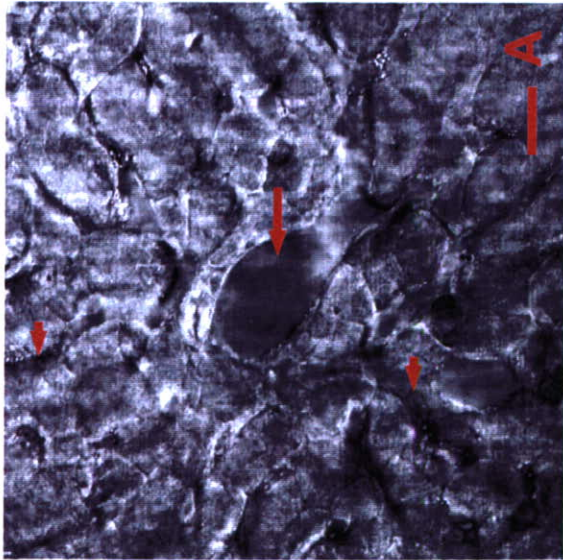


2006 X-Ray Micro CT Research On Liver Tissue



Braet F, Nagatsuma K, Saito M, Soon L, Wisse E, **Matsuura T**. The hepatic sinusoidal endothelial lining and colorectal liver cancer metastases [Editorial] [Editorial Commentary pg. 824]. *World J Gastroenterol* 2007;13:821-825.

2007 X-Ray Micro CT Research On Liver Bioreactor Tissue

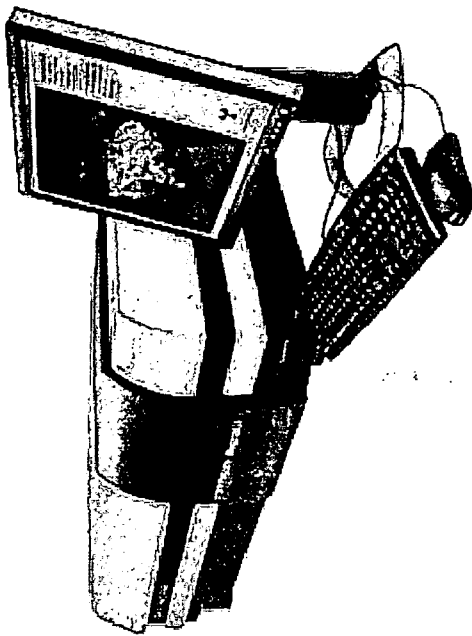
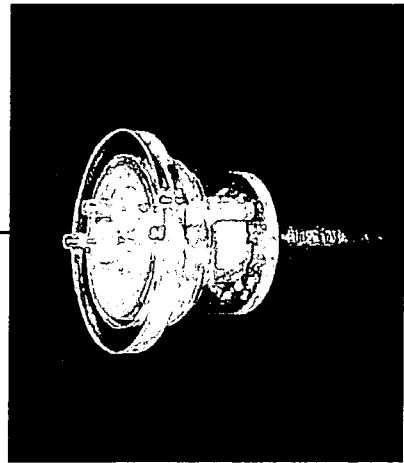
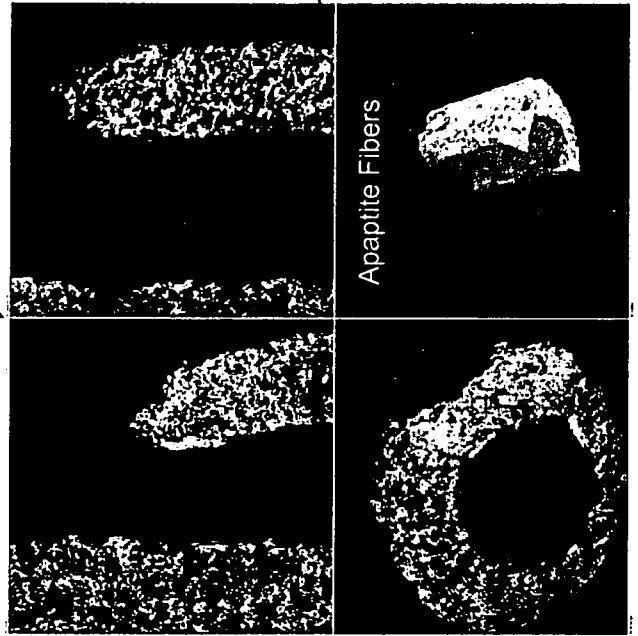
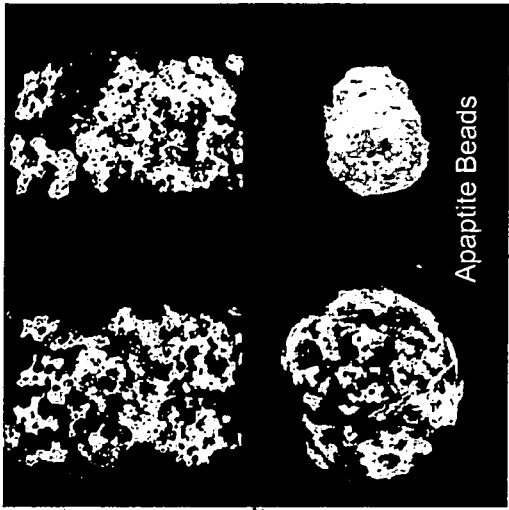
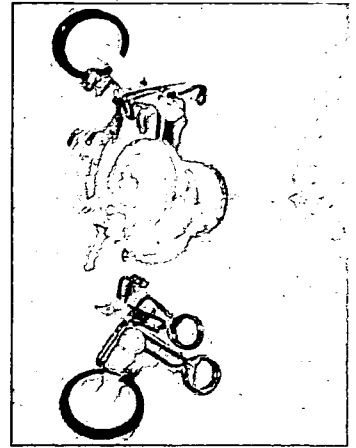
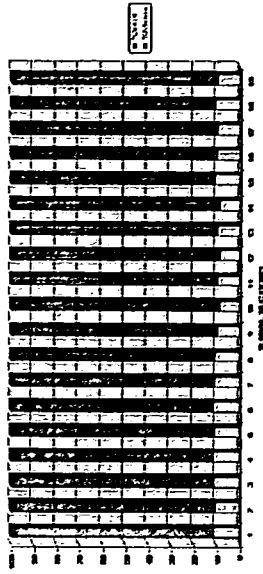
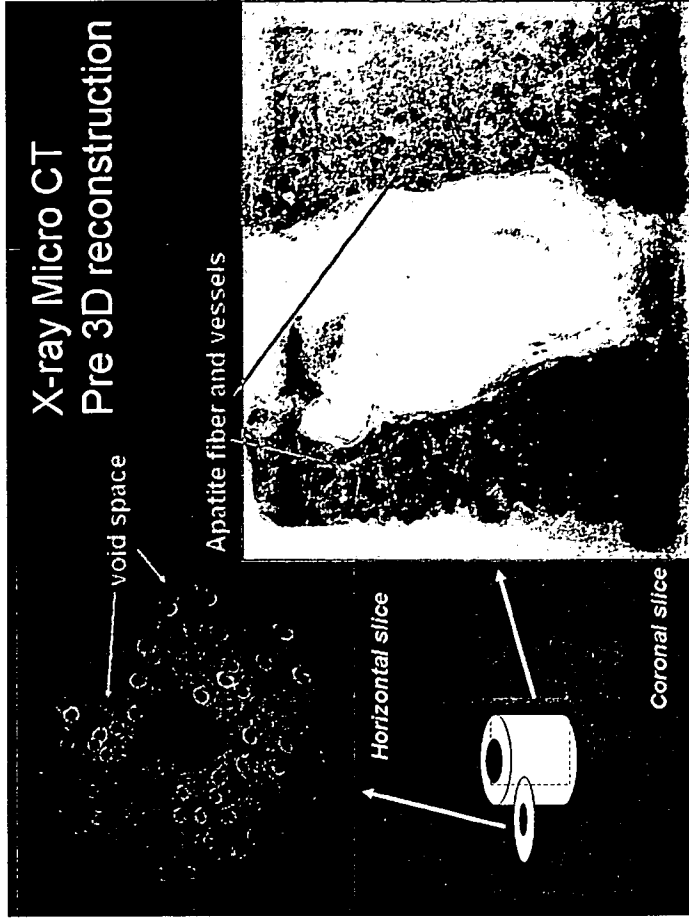
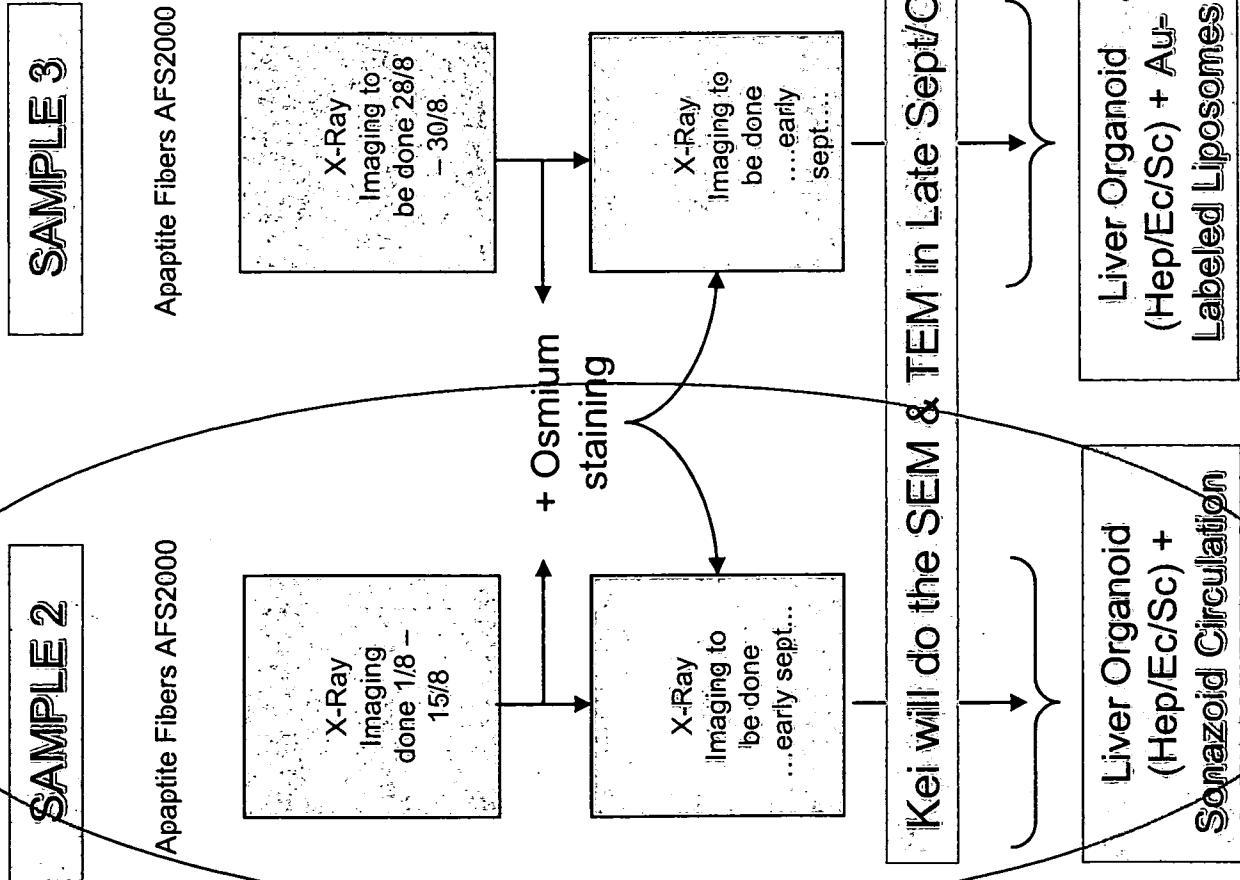
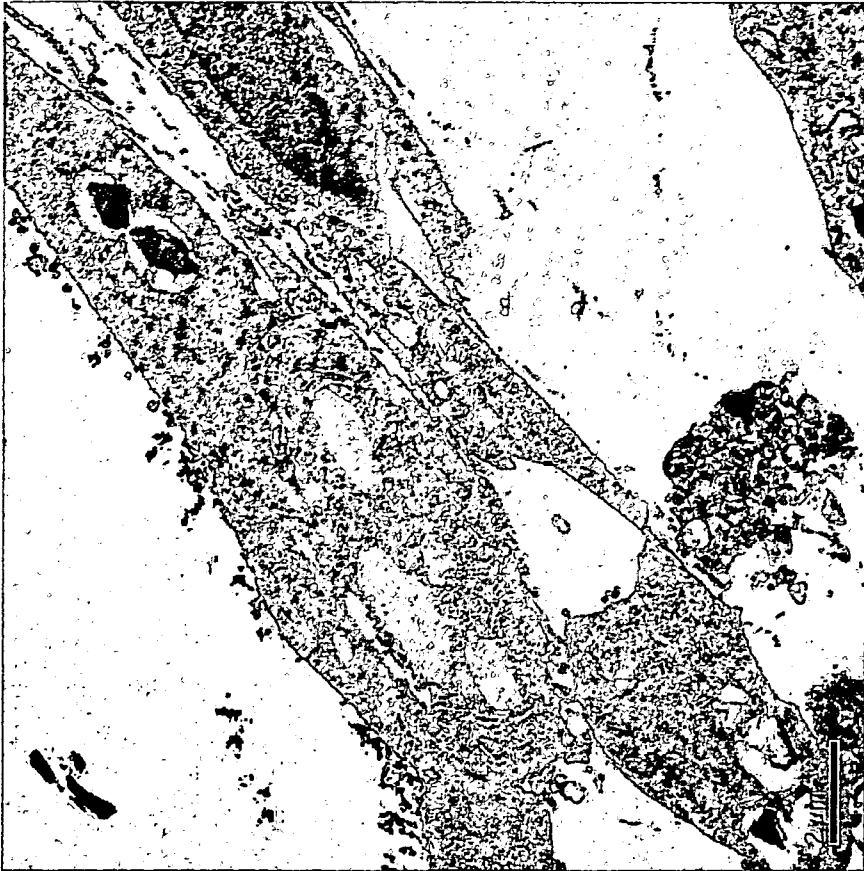


Figure 3 CELLULAR BEADS



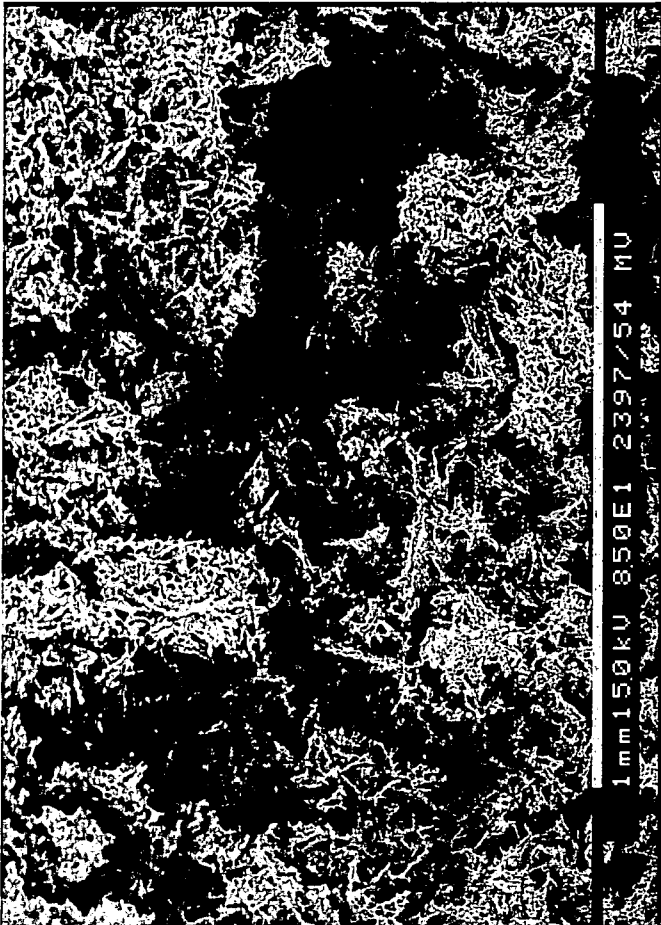


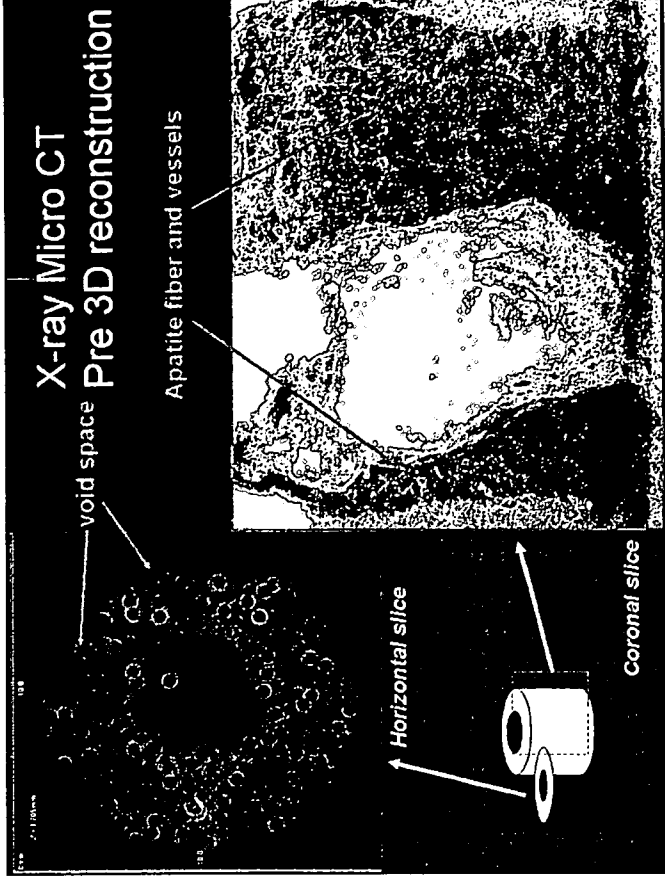
**To Be Computer Modelled
in Sydney November -
December 2007**



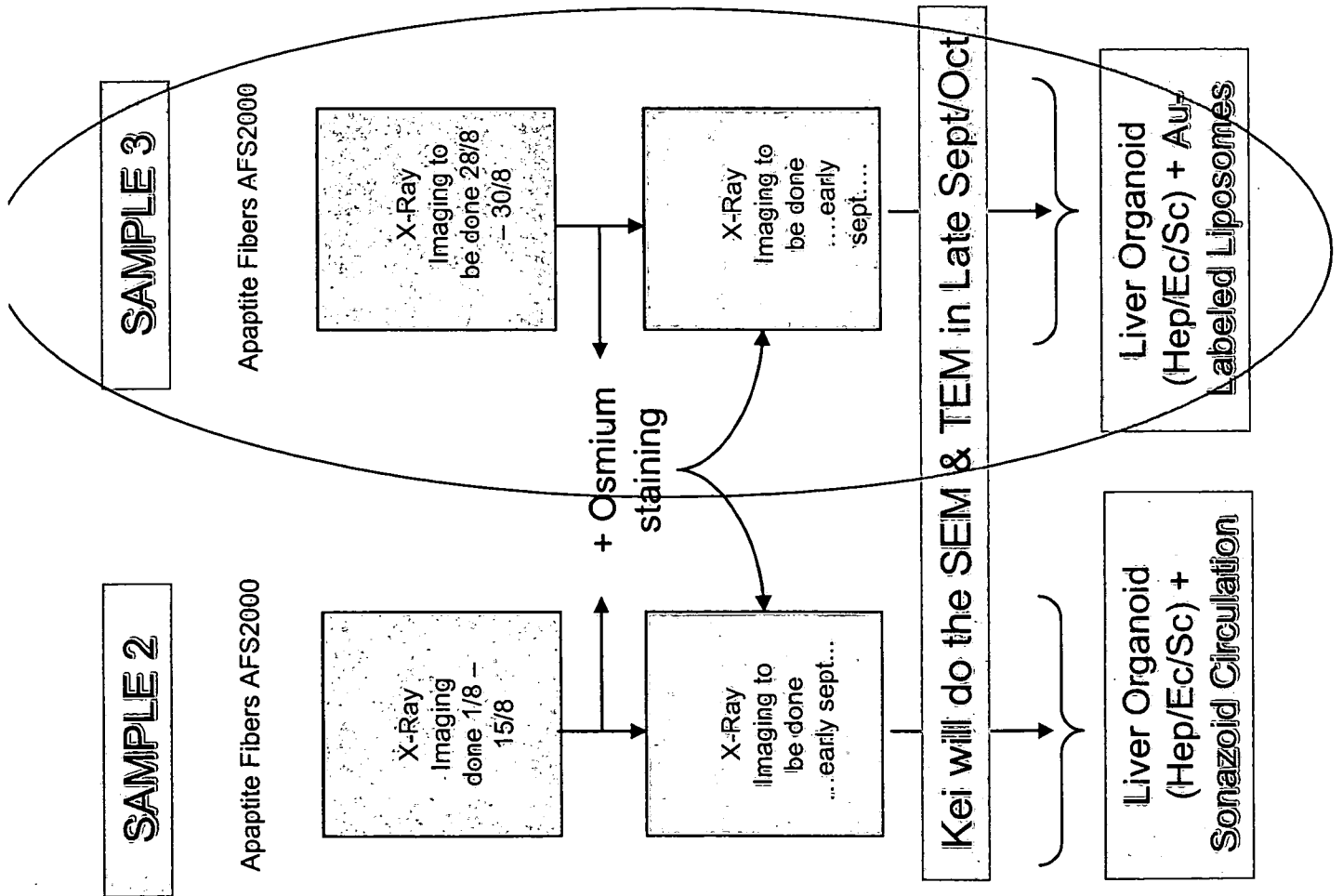
Apaptite Fibers AFS2000

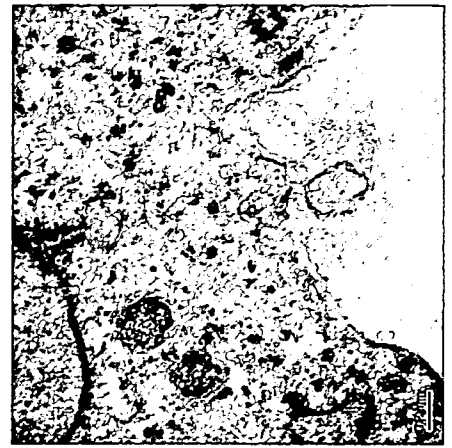
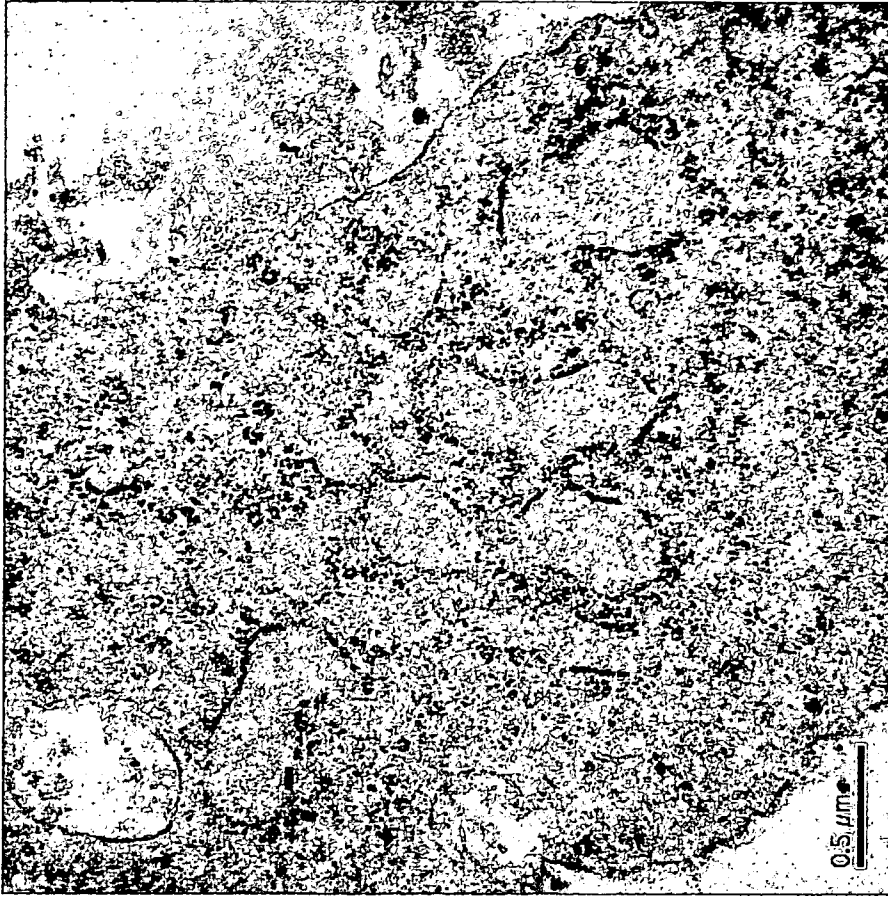
Liver Organoid
(Hep/Ec/Sc) +
Sonazoid Circulation





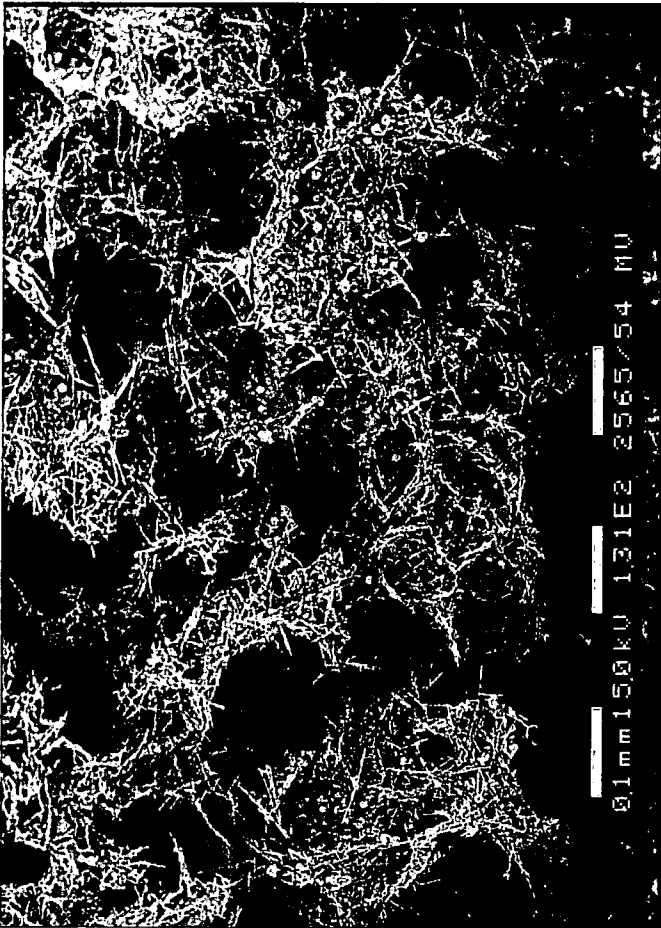
To Be Computer Modelled
in Sydney November -
December 2007





Apaptite Fibers AFS2000

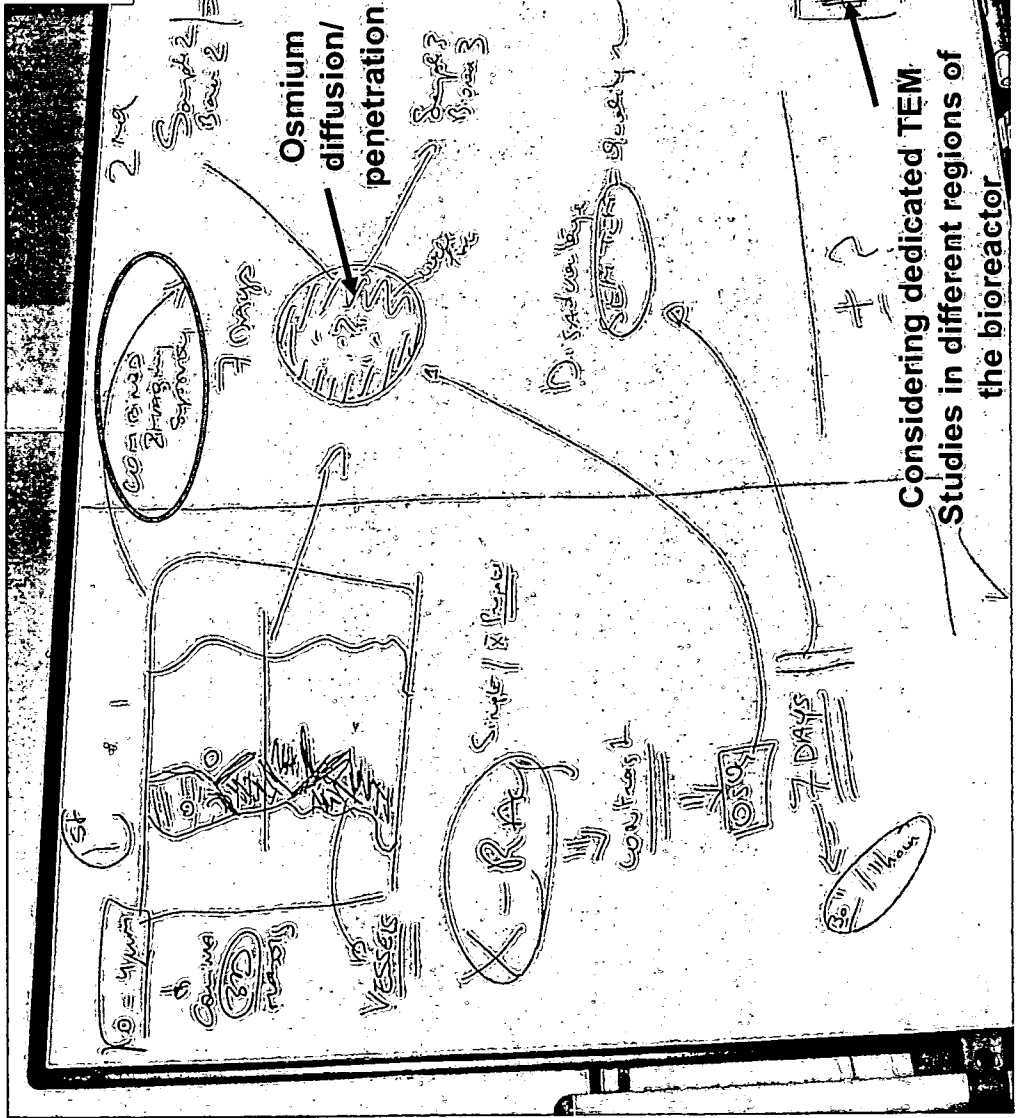
Liver Organoid
(Hep/Ec/Sc) +
Au-Labeled
Liposomes



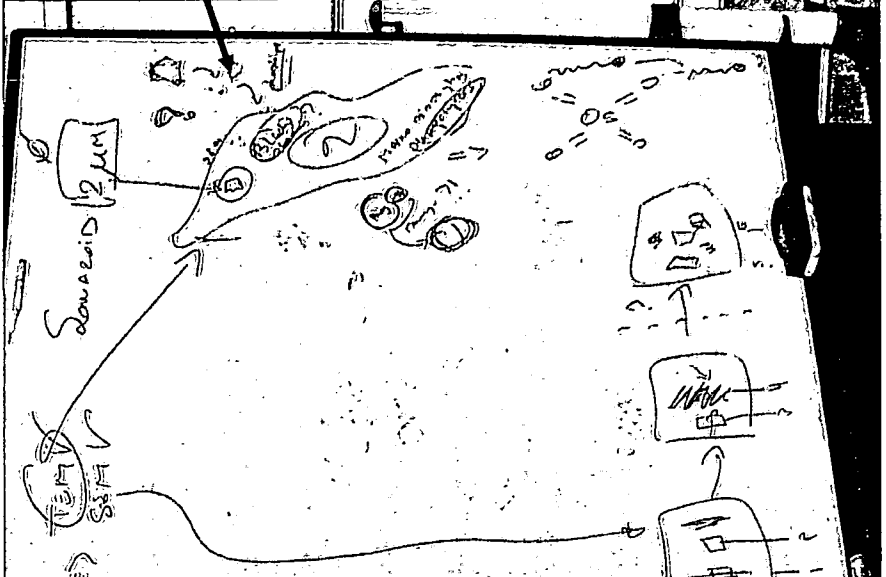
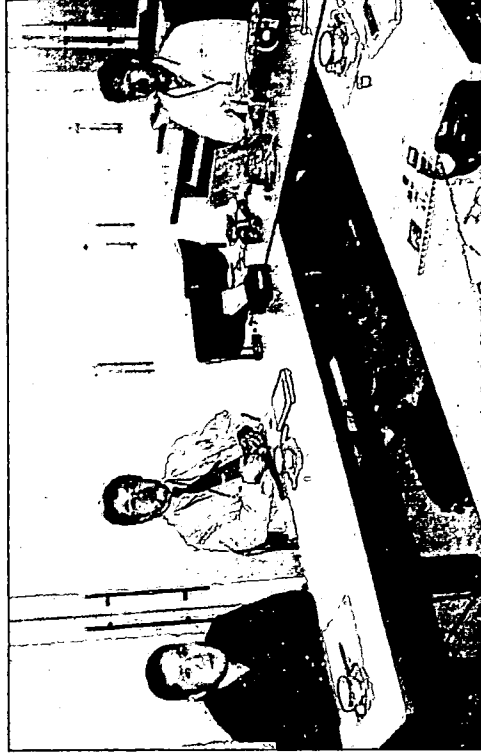
Monday 12 November 2007

Micro-Nano Bubble Research Project Meeting - Jikei University Results

Doctor Braet reports:

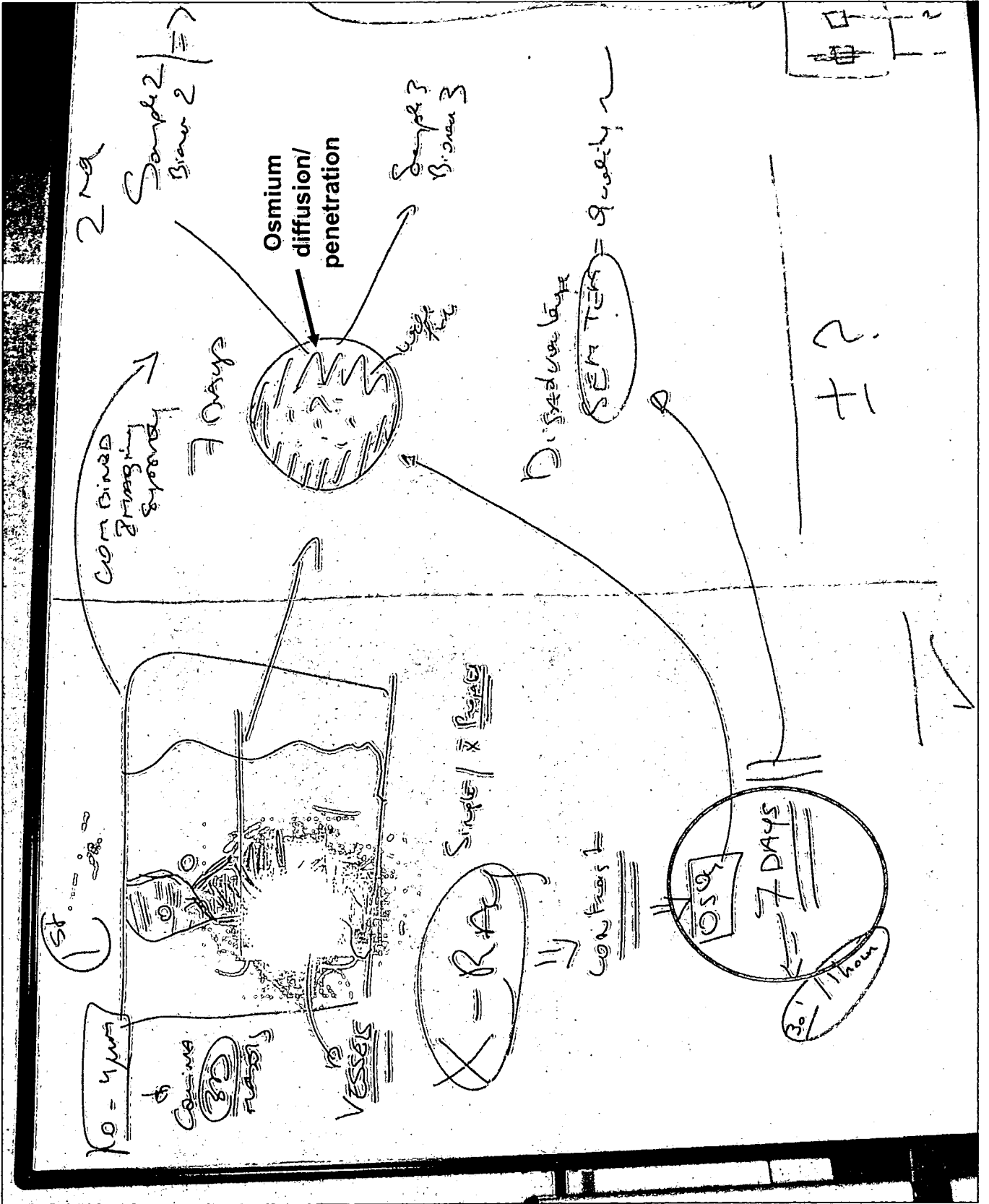


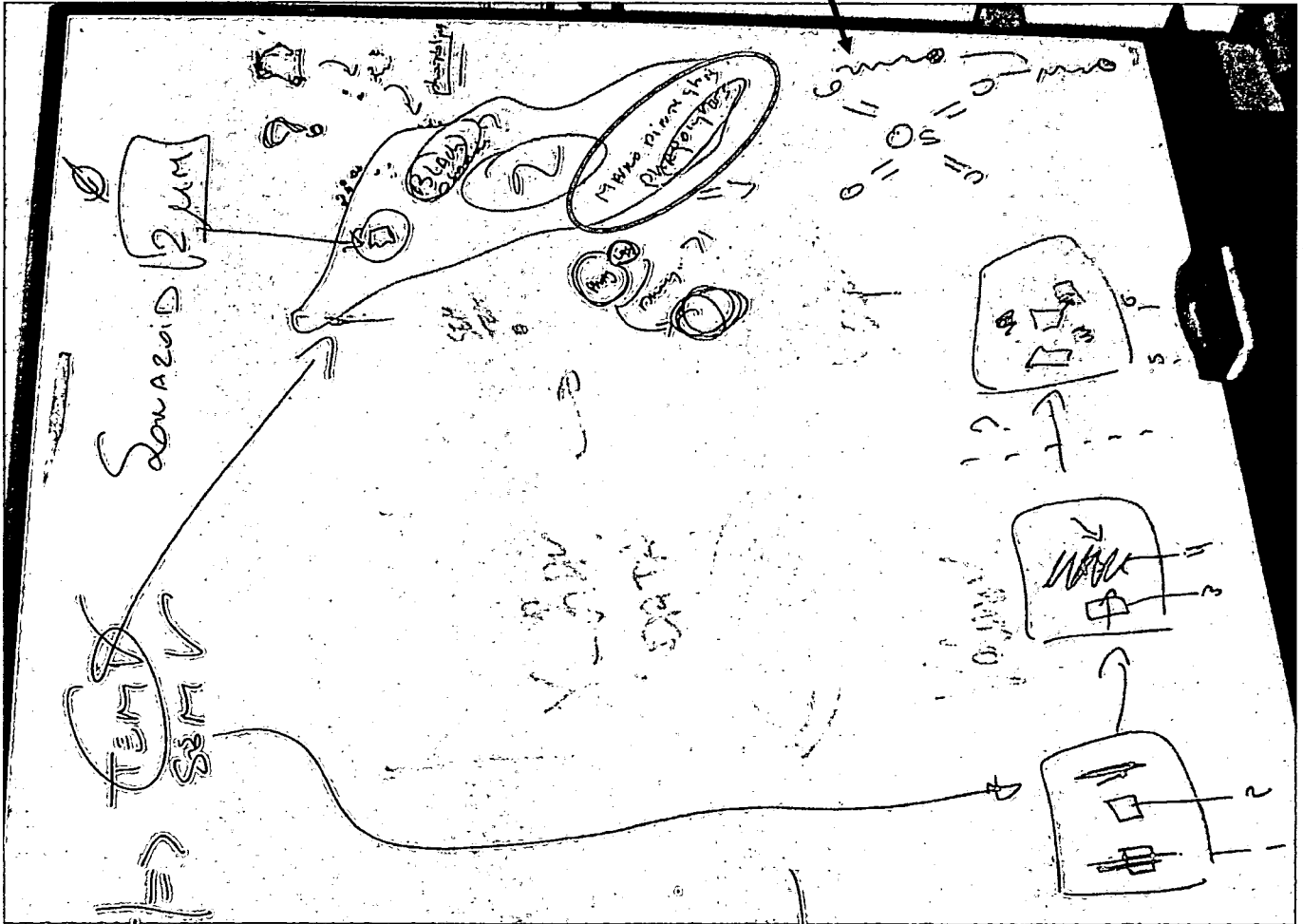
Considering dedicated TEM
Studies in different regions of
the bioreactor



Uptake
Mechanisms
of
Sonazoid

X-Ray
micro CT
Advantage
of Large
Volume &
Later the
data can
be used to
be
compared
with
Ultrasound
data



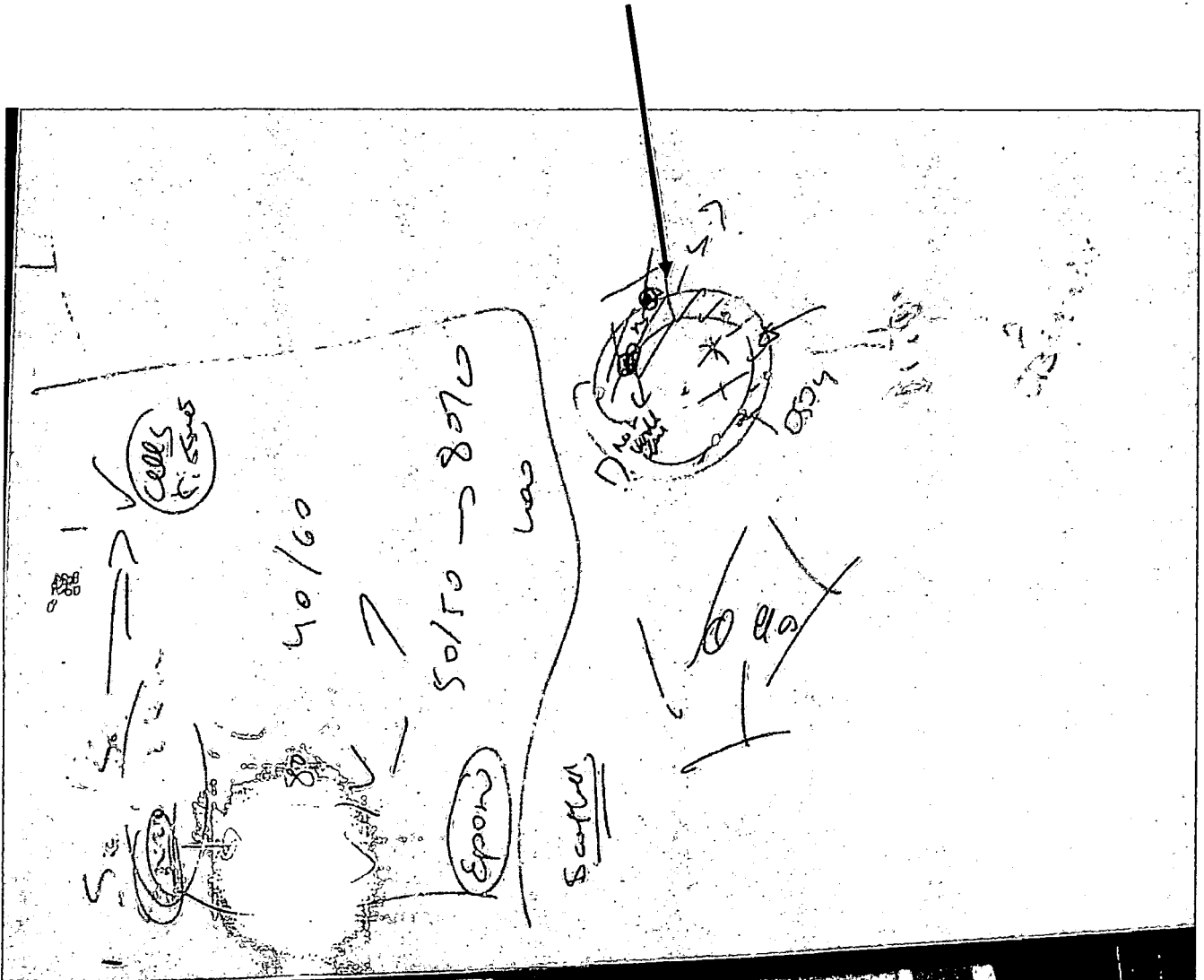


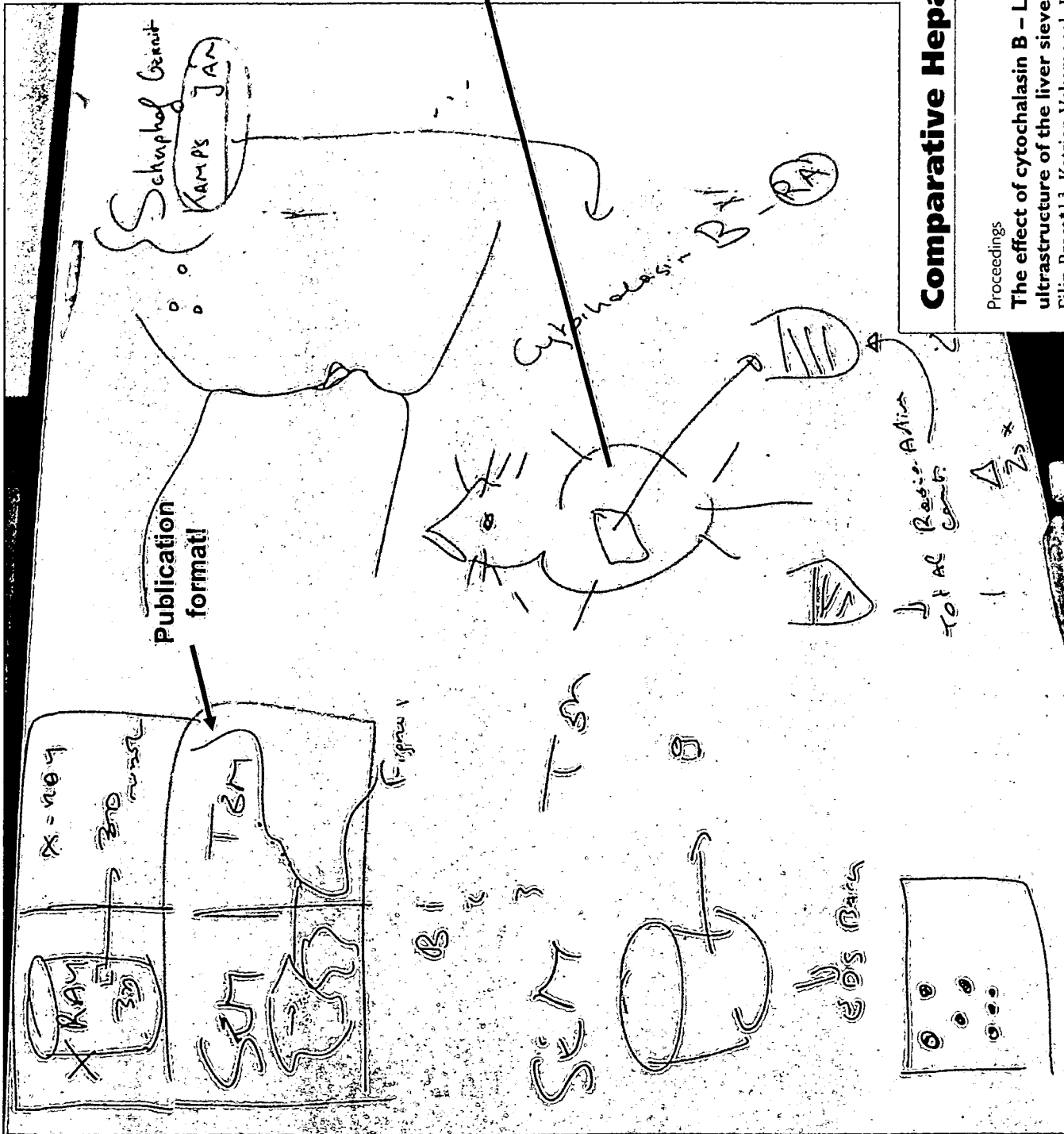
The long osmium
impregnation
staining may explain
why the sonazoid is
so dark stained:
phospholipid -
osmium complex

Advice for future TEM studies:

1. Sampling, exactly record place here tissue samples is taken from – now we took samples in a double-blind ad random manner

2. Embedding, start with 20/80 Epon/EtoH, than 40/60, 60/40, 80/20, 100/100, 100/100. Will result in better infiltration





If we want to know the exact amount of lipo's taken up – we can consider to label them with a radio-active labeled probe, than beta-counter?!

Comparative Hepatology

Proceedings

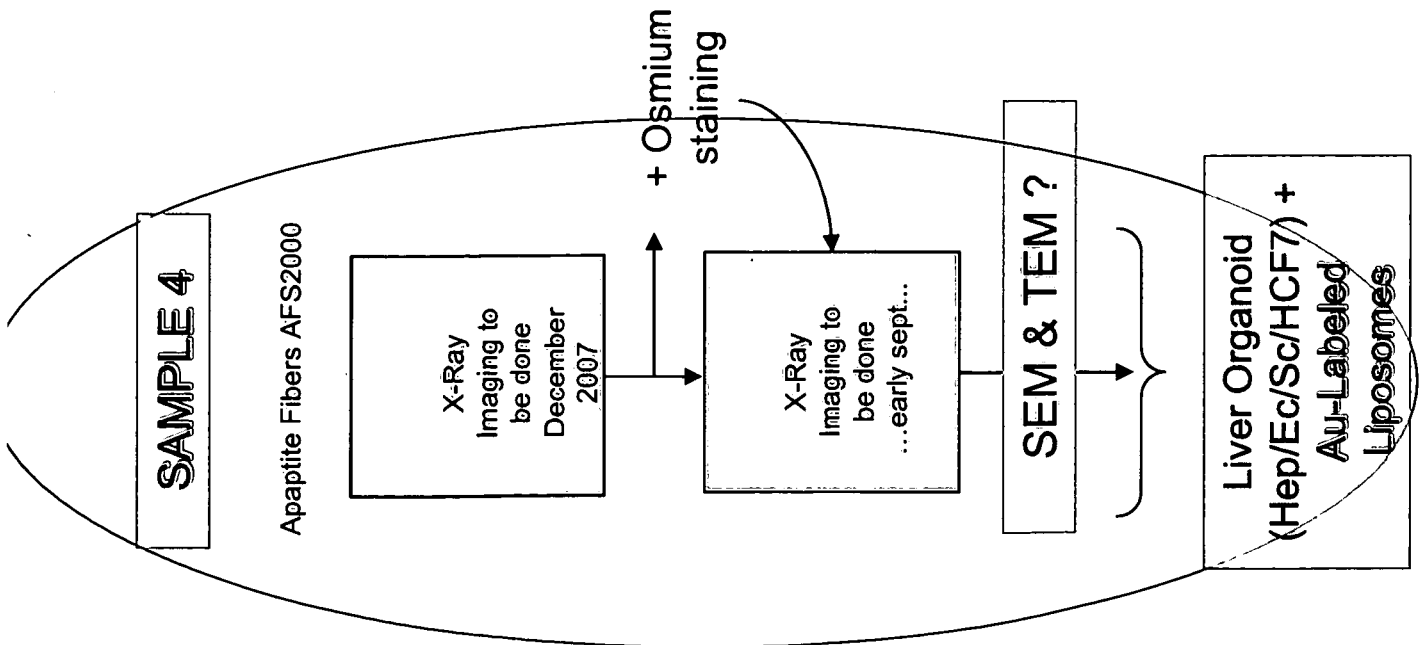
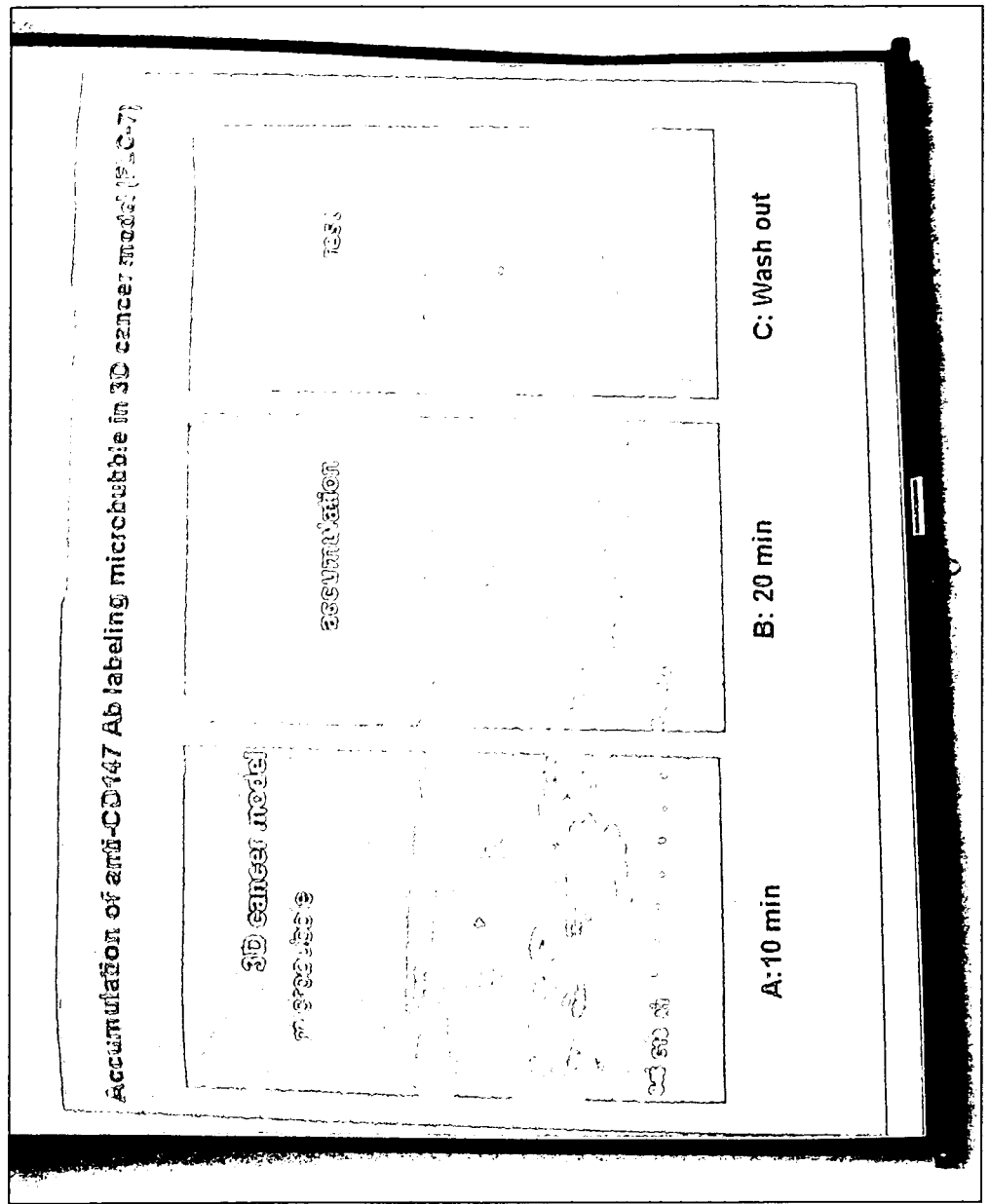
The effect of cytochalasin B – Loaded liposomes on the ultrastructure of the liver sieve

Filip Braet* 1,3, Katrien Vekemans¹, Hennie Morselt², Ronald De Zanger¹, Eddie Wisse¹, Gerrit Scherphof² and Jan Kamps²

Biofluid Central

Open Access

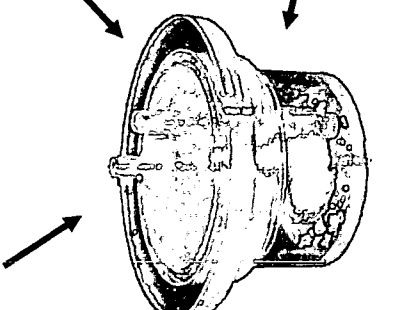
Doctor Matsuura reports
about the 24 October 2007
experiment:



Tuesday 13 November 2007

Micro-Nano Bubble Research Project Meeting - Research Partner Presentations at Jikei Hospital

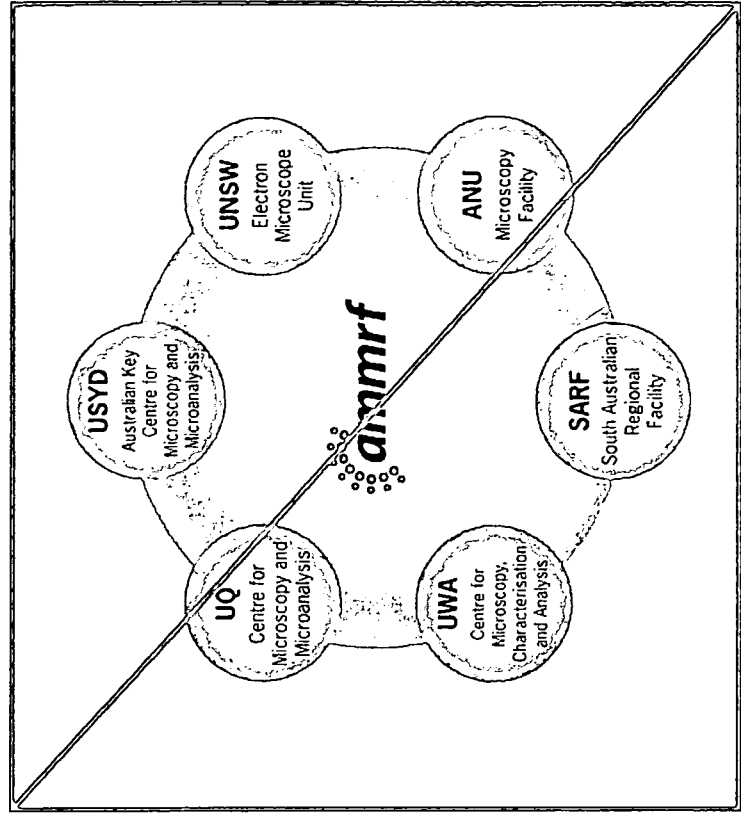
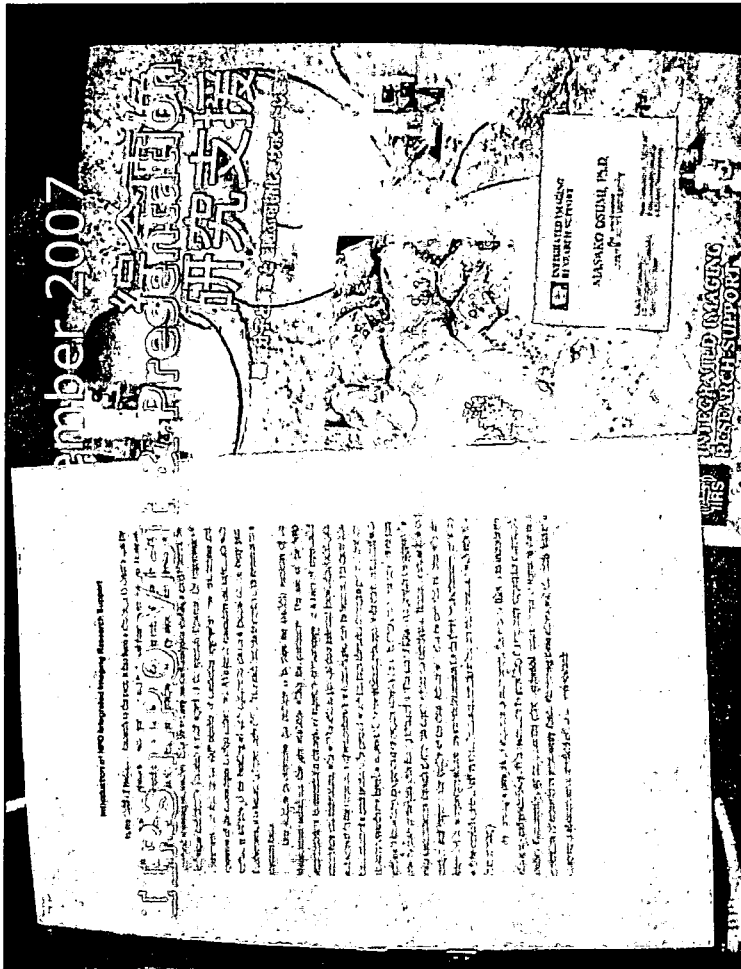
Doctor Braet advice:

- 
1. With KEIMA labelled bubbles - *in vitro* co-culture experiments can be considered to study uptake
 2. Ultrasound data can be elaborated with total imaging of fluorescent labelled bubbles in the bioreactor - i.e., comparative kodak imaging (similar to total animal imaging studies)
 3. The technology of making fluorescent labelled bubbles is now available - so we can consider FRET studies; this model would help us to study uptake mechanism by detecting another fluorescent peak etc ...
 4. The group of Scherphof and Kamps did already a lot of work in making liposomes - PEG liposomes were modified with HAS for example which significantly changed the uptake of particles and as such different liver cell types could be targetted
 5. We have now KEIMA labelled microbubbles - it would be interesting to have a CYP transfected HCF7 cell line - As such we can study if indeed the green labelled bubbles reach the blue labelled cancer cells for example

The day was concluded with a seminar at Jikei Hospital:

Braet F. Seminar: From live cell imaging to advanced molecular microscopy techniques: bridging the temporal and spatial resolution gap. Jikei University Hospital, School of Medicine. Tokyo, Japan, 13 November 2007





The interactive business meeting was based on a seminar at Japan Women's University:

Braet F. Seminar: Australian microscopy & microanalysis research facility (AMMRF): A joint venture between Australian university-based microscopy and microanalysis centres. NPO Integrated Imaging Research Support, Japan Women's University. Tokyo, Japan, 15 November 2007

IIRS Members Present:

**Professor Masako Osumi (IIRS) Japan Women's University);
 Dr Yoshiaki Hataba (Head of Research Center IIRS);
 Professor Yoshinobu Mineyuki (University of Hyogo / TBC Visitor to Sydney); Professor Shohei Yamashina (Kitasato University); Professor Hideyo Yamaguchi / Teikyo University); Doctor Tomoyuki Matsuura (Jikei University)**

Main Outcome:

Visit IIRS/NPO delegation to Sydney nodes USyd & UNSW ~ in the week of December 10, 2007

IIRS committee member proposal International (F. Braet) & National (T. Matsuura) scientific & technical committee

Thursday 15 November 2007

Business Dinner with Biott ABLE® Group (Dr Shutaro Ishikawa) & TORII PHARMACEUTICAL Co. (Dr Tadashi Mizuima)

In this evening meeting I had the opportunity to meet with Dr Matsuura's collaborators:

- (i) Mr Ishikawa explained me about the technology of the Bioreactors & products available; and,
- (ii) Mr Mizuima explained me about Nafamostat Mesilate, a protease inhibitor launched in Japan under the name Futhan.

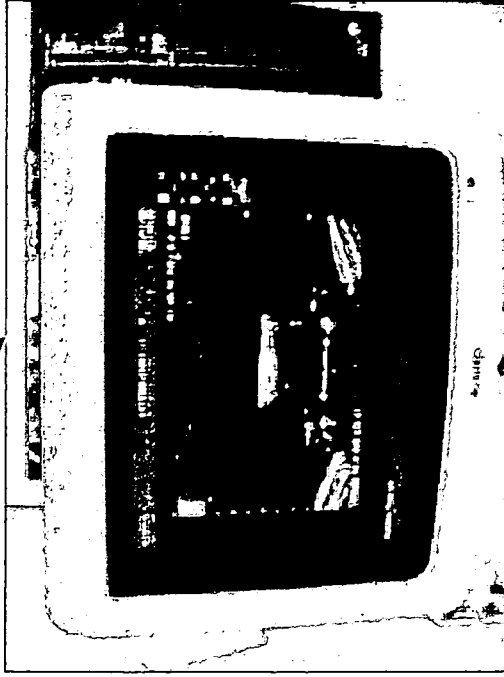
Tuesday 20 November 2007

Microbubble Experiment Dr Matsuura's Laboratory

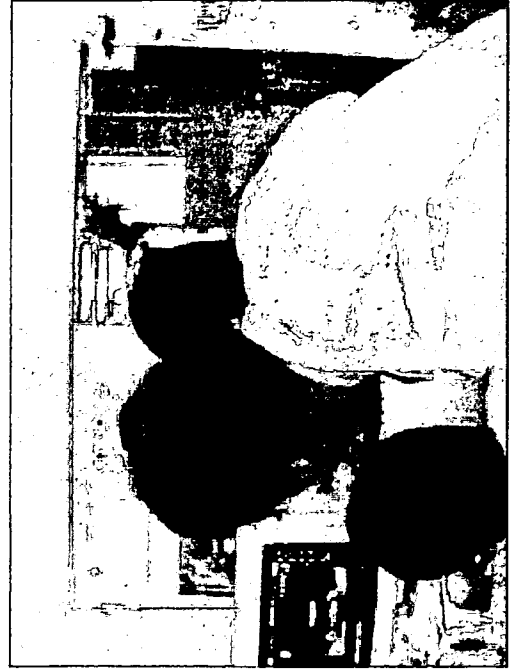
Follow-up experiments after last week's meeting on Tuesday 13 November 2007



Step 1: sample preparation
Liver bioreactor
with anti-CD147
Ab labeling
microbubbles



Step 2: Imaging with US



Step 3: The interpretation with Dr. Matsuura's team

Tuesday 20 November 2007

Hitachi eSEM Table-top Experiment @ Dr Matsuura's Laboratory

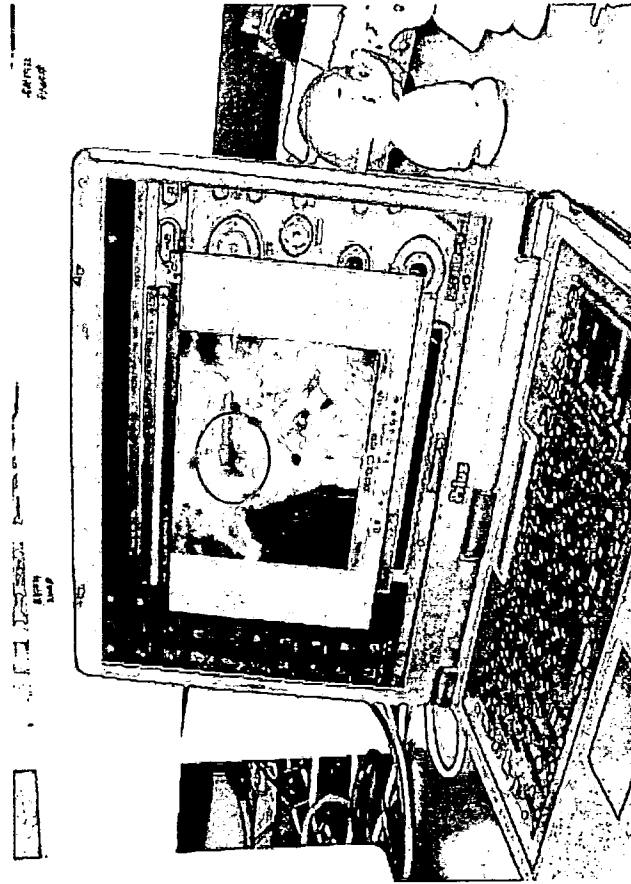
Hitachi eSEM Miniscope TM-1000 (Aus\$ 50K): The instrument has superb / excellent imaging capabilities under environment conditions. Wet liver tissue was investigated at 10,000x that was first fixed with glutaraldehyde, rinsed for 10' in PBS and made conductive with a Hitachi Platinum solution.

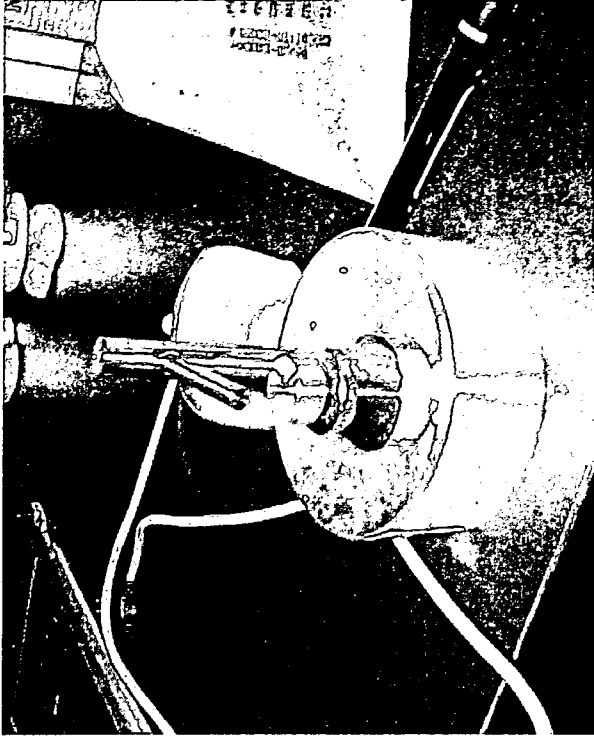


Advice given herein:

- Filip will sent the SEM samples obtained in Sydney by Dr Nagatsuma to Dr Matsuura for comparative analysis between classical SEM & eSEM
- Compare PBS washing with ammonium acetate buffer washing = reducing phosphate crystal formation / check if this results in improved image quality?!
- Another point to consider is to treat it with 2% osmium – even osmium is not needed for eSEM imaging ... it can however enhance the contrast of the images as osmium is a metal which will give rise to an enhanced electron scattering
- The eSEM images are (1) the first SEM images recorded under wet conditions in the liver endothelial field: THIS is NEW information and as such is an interesting observation and worthwhile to publish in one or another format; and (2), this eSEM images also undoubtedly show fenestrae, sieve plates, coated pits in the cell line.

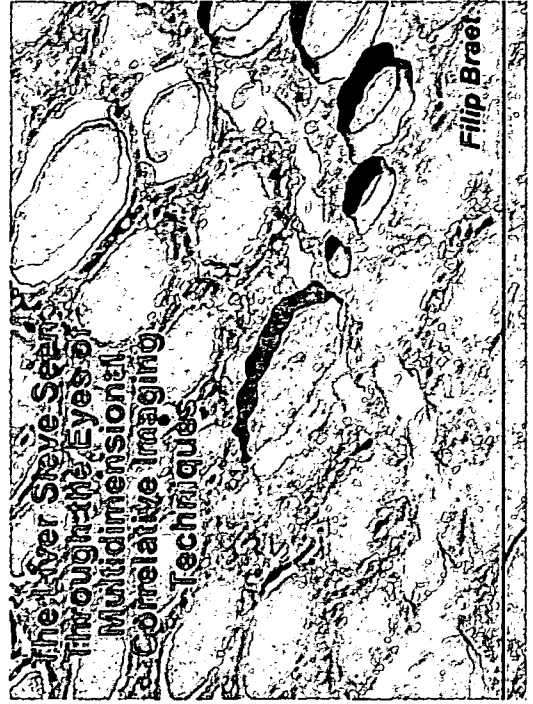
=> Point 1 and point 2 can be a communication in LIVER INTERNATIONAL in 2008





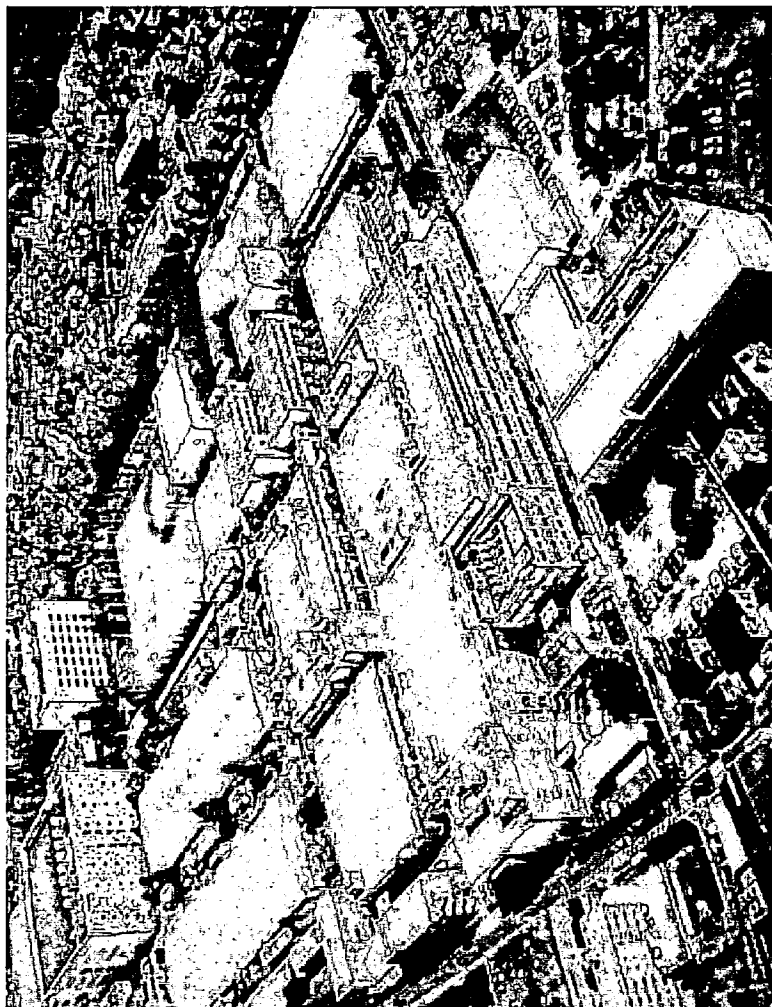
The day (20 November) was concluded with a seminar at Sanno Hospital:

Braet F. 1st Seminar IUHW International Seminar at Sanno Hospital: The liver sieve seen through the eyes of multidimensional correlative imaging techniques. International University of Health and Welfare. Minato-ku Tokyo, Japan, 20 November 2007



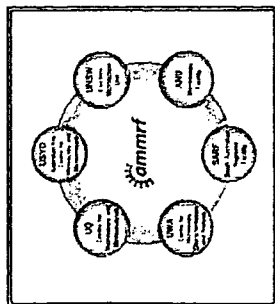
Wednesday 21 November 2007

Visit Mr Yoshida Jeol- Discussing TEM procurement, AMMRF & NPO



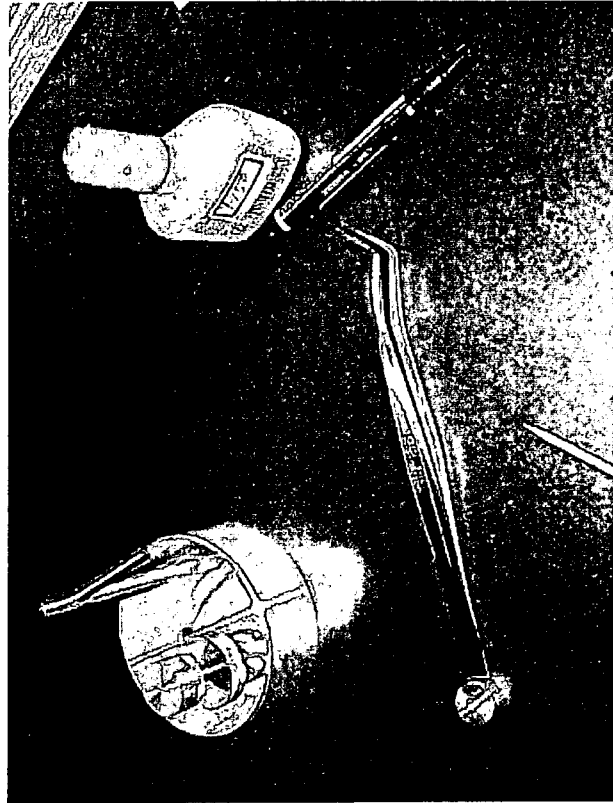
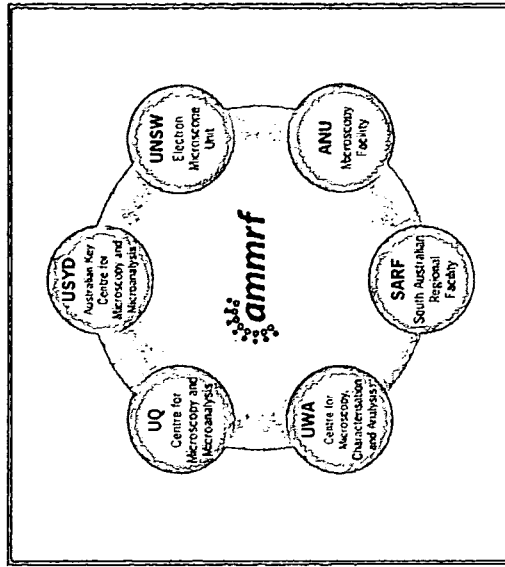
Met with cryo 2100 specialists, TEM holders specialists,
Tomography specialists, TMP technology

Presentation: AMMRF: A
joint venture between
Australian university-
based microscopy and
microanalysis centres



Thursday 22 November 2007
 Visit Hitachi (Katsuta)- Discussing SEM Microscope TM-1000
 Research Project Dr.Matsuura, Hitachi in Australia, AMMRF & NPO,
 And demonstration model in Sydney

**Presentation: AMMRF: A joint venture
 between Australian university-based
 microscopy and microanalysis centres**



Discussion ample prep for low vacuume observation

