Protection by Inhaled Hydrogen Therapy in a Rat Model of Acute Lung Injury can be Tracked *in vivo* Using Molecular Imaging

Buy Article: \$52.00 + tax (Refund Policy) ADD TO CART **BUY NOW** Authors: Audi, Said H.¹; Jacobs, Elizabeth R.²; Zhang, Xiao³; Camara, Amadou K.S.⁴; Zhao, Ming⁵ ; Medhora, Meetha M.⁶; Rizzo, Benjamin⁷; Clough, Anne V.⁸; Source: Shock: Injury, Inflammation, and Sepsis: Laboratory and Clinical Approaches, Volume 48, Number 4, October 2017, pp. 467-476(10) Publisher: Wolters Kluwer DOI: https://doi.org/10.1097/SHK.000000000000872 ••• **77** := 0 Suggestions Abstract References Citations Supplementary Data

ABSTRACT

Inhaled hydrogen gas (H₂) provides protection in rat models of human acute lung injury (ALI). We previously reported that biomarker imaging can detect oxidative stress and endothelial cell death *in vivo* in a rat model of ALI. Our objective was to evaluate the ability of ^{99m}Tc-hexamethylpropyleneamineoxime (HMPAO) and ^{99m}Tc-duramycin to track the effectiveness of H₂ therapy *in vivo* in the hyperoxia rat model of ALI. Rats were exposed to room air (normoxia), 98% O₂ + 2% N₂ (hyperoxia) or 98% O₂ + 2% H₂ (hyperoxia+H₂) for up to 60 h. *in vivo* scintigraphy images were acquired following injection of ^{99m}Tc-HMPAO or ^{99m}Tc-duramycin. For hyperoxia rats, ^{99m}Tc-HMPAO and ^{99m}Tc-duramycin lung uptake increased in a time-dependent manner, reaching a maximum increase of 270% and 150% at 60 h, respectively. These increases were reduced to 120% and 70%, respectively, in hyperoxia+H₂ rats. Hyperoxia exposure increased glutathione content in lung homogenate (36%) more than hyperoxia+H₂ (21%), consistent with increases measured in ^{99m}Tc-HMPAO lung uptake. In 60-h hyperoxia rats, pleural effusion, which was undetectable in normoxia rats, averaged 9.3 gram/rat, and lung tissue 3-nitrotyrosine expression increased by 790%. Increases were reduced by 69% and 59%, respectively, in 60-h hyperoxia+H₂ rats. This study detects and tracks the anti-oxidant and anti-apoptotic properties of H₂ therapy *in vivo* after as early as 24 h of hyperoxia exposure. The results suggest the potential utility of these SPECT biomarkers for *in vivo* assessment of key cellular pathways in the pathogenesis of ALI and for monitoring responses to therapies.

Keywords: 99mTc-HMPAO; 99mTc-durmaycin; SPECT imaging; acute respiratory distress syndrome; hyperoxia

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