

*HTN Wokshop, Les Diablerets September 2019*

**Positron emission tomography (PET) with the radiolabeled conjugated bile acid [*N*-methyl- $^{11}\text{C}$ ]cholylsarcosine ( $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar).**

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- PET is a molecular imaging technique that yields 3-D images of radioactivity concentrations in tissue following administration of a radiolabeled tracer.
- $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar (as well as unlabeled cholylsarcosine)
  - does not metabolize *in vivo*,
  - exerts no pharmacological effects,
  - uses same transporters as endogenous conjugated bile acids.
- $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar therefore serves as a tracer for endogenous bile acids and is an ideal PET tracer for the study of bile acid kinetics in humans.

*Les Diablerets September 2019*

## ***Biodistribution of $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar in human***

### ***Hepatobiliary excretion of $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar in human***

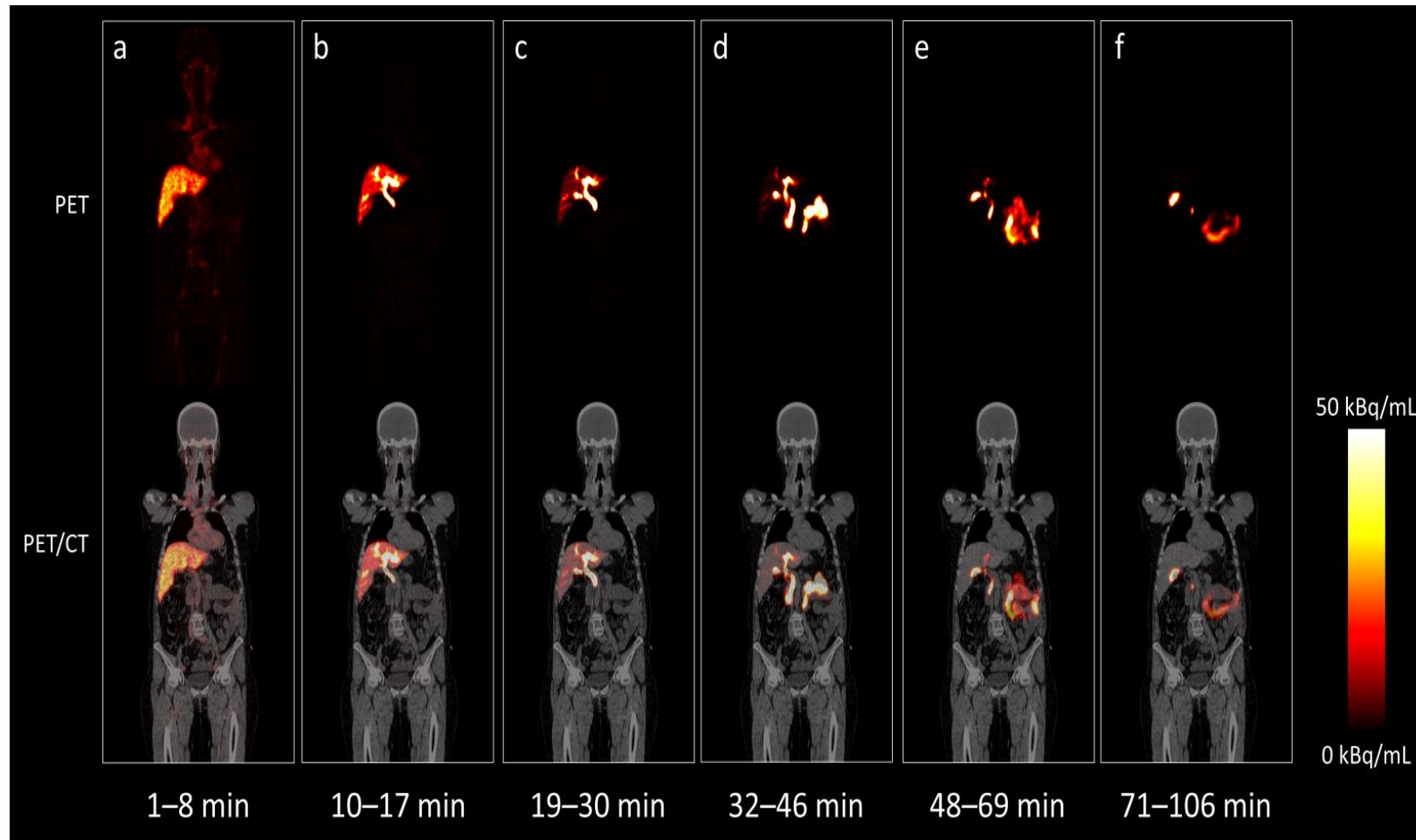
#### *Methodology*

*Two clinical examples:*

- i) Healthy vs. Cholestasis*
- ii) Drug-induced cholestasis*

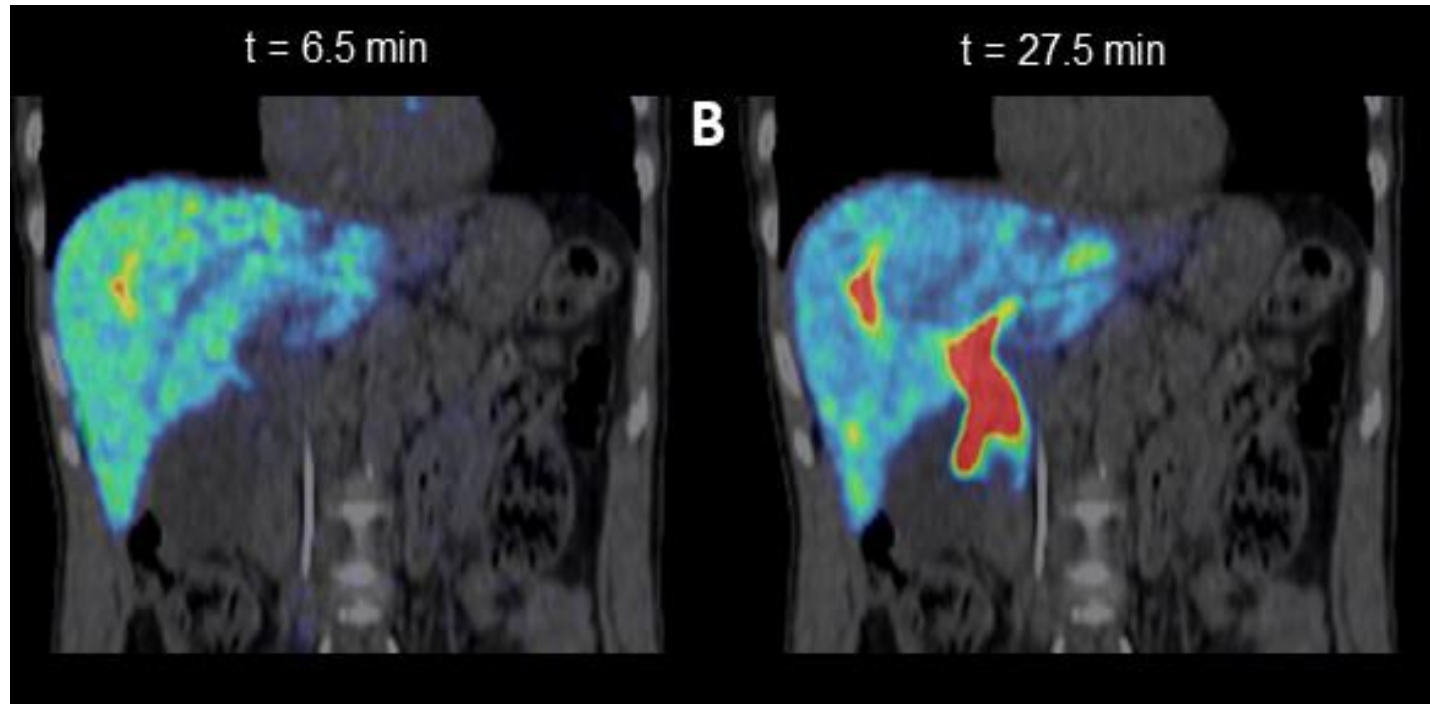
#### ***Perspectives***

## Biodistribution of $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar



IV  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar to a healthy human subject at time = 0.

## Biodistribution of $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar



### **Coronal PET/CT Images of $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar Concentrations from Dynamic $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar Scans in a Human Subject.**

Images of the upper abdomen (liver, bile ducts, and gallbladder) at time points as indicated after IV  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar.

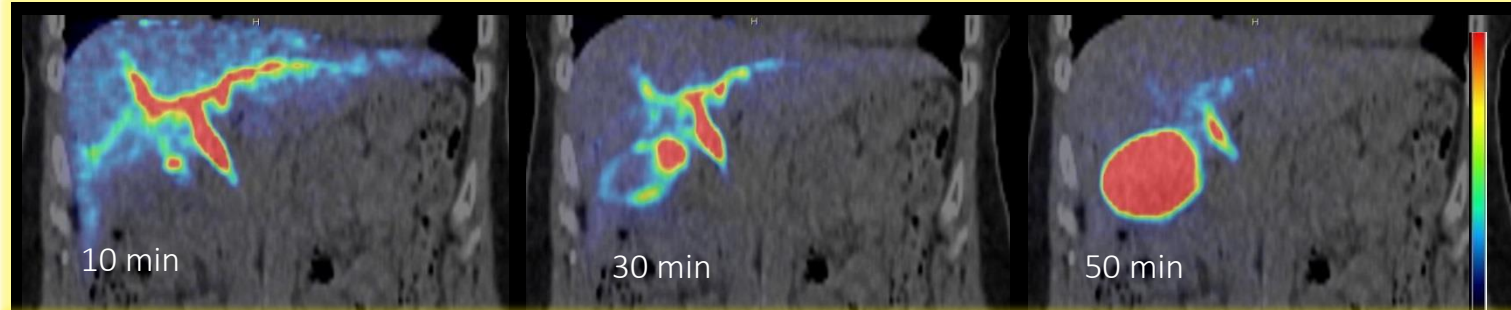
*Hepatobiliary excretion of  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar*

***In vivo* quantification of separate hepatic membrane  
transport processes of bile acids with  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar PET**

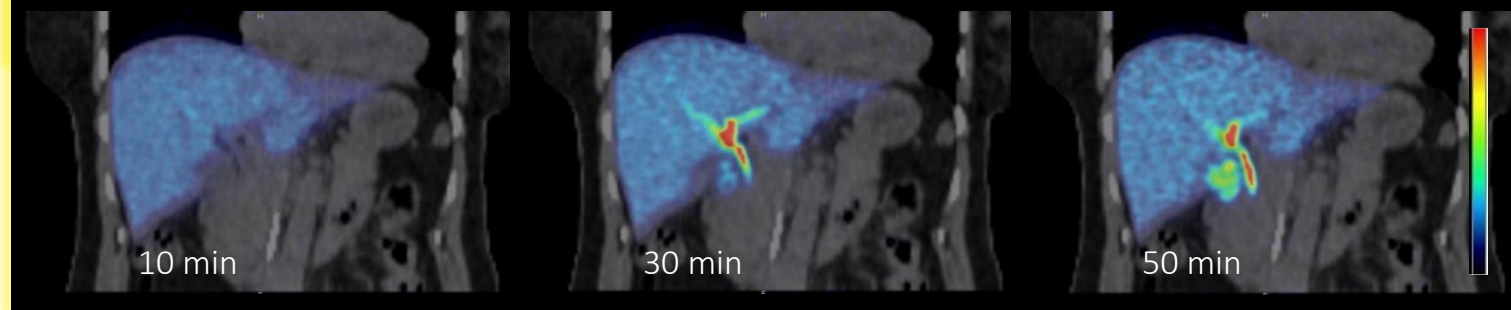
## *Hepatobiliary excretion of $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar*

### PET with $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSAR

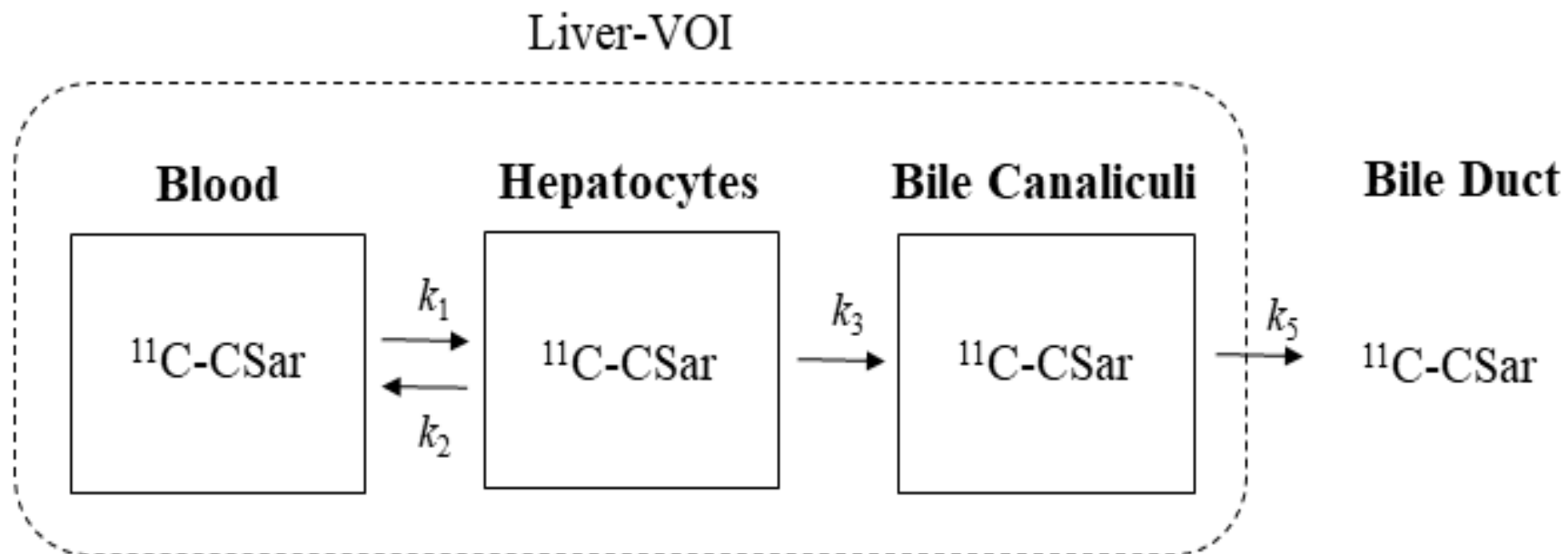
HEALTHY  
SUBJECT



PATIENT  
WITH  
CHOLE-  
STASIS



*Hepatobiliary excretion of  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar: Kinetic model*



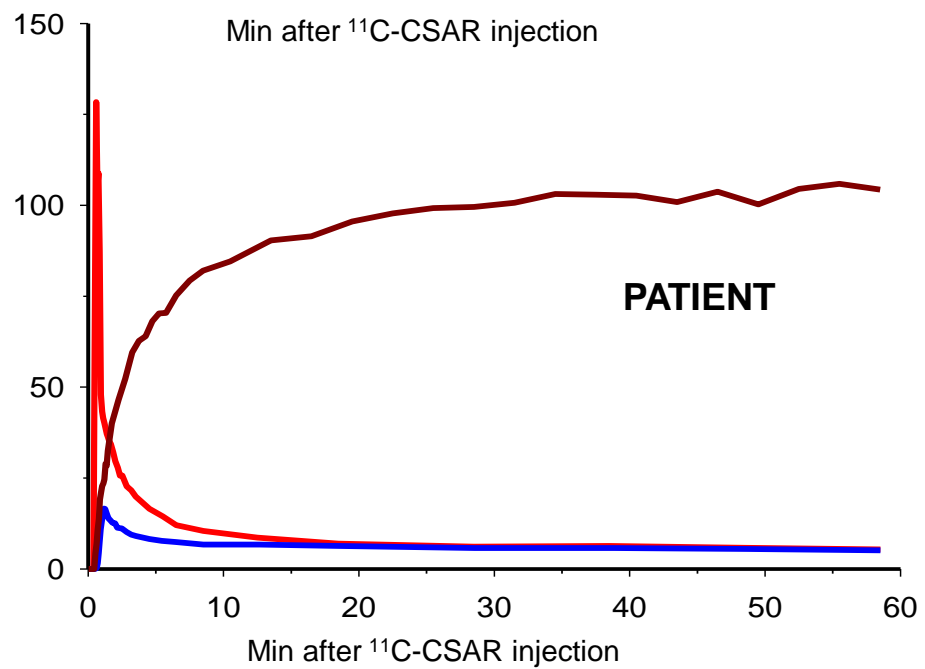
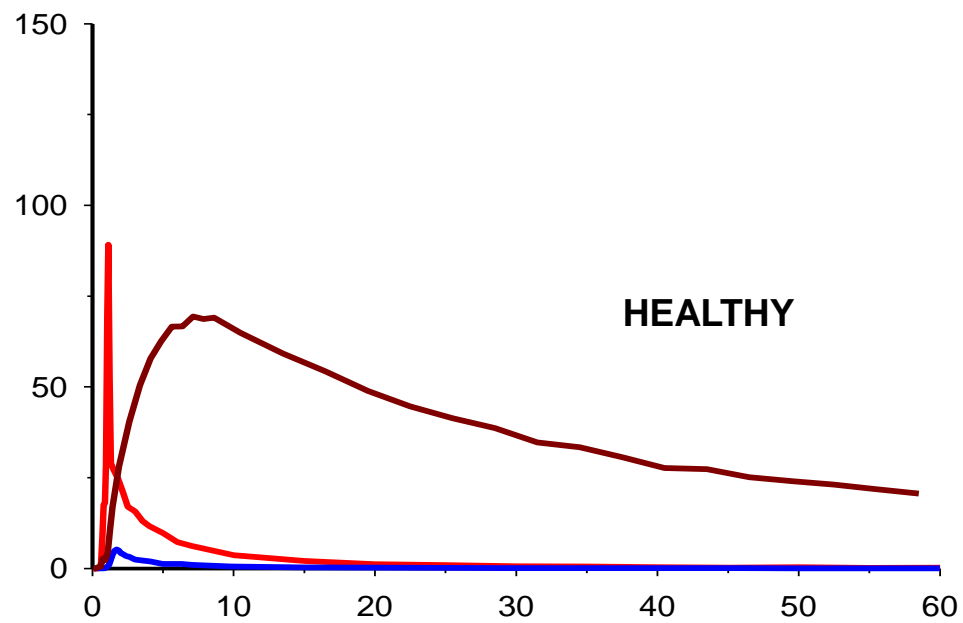


$^{11}\text{C}$ -CSAR conc. kBq/mL:

Arterial blood

Hepatic vein blood

Liver tissue (PET)



## Estimation of kinetic rate constants

The  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar tracer supply to the liver comes from the hepatic artery and the portal vein that mix completely at entry to the sinusoids.

Accordingly, the flow-weighted dual input to the liver of  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar,  $C_{\text{dual}}(t)$  is

$$C_{\text{dual}}(t) = f_{\text{HA}} C_{\text{A}}(t) + (1 - f_{\text{HA}}) C_{\text{PV}}(t) \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

$C_{\text{A}}(t)$  is the time course of the measured concentration of  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar in the arterial blood samples (kBq/mL blood/min),

$C_{\text{PV}}(t)$  the calculated time course of the concentration of  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar in the portal vein (kBq/mL blood/min), and  $f_{\text{HA}}$  is the hepatic arterial flow fraction, 0.25.

The rate constants  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ ,  $k_3$ , and  $k_5$  are estimated by model-fits to the PET-measured  $C_{\text{liver}}(t)$ , using  $C_{\text{dual}}(t)$  as input:

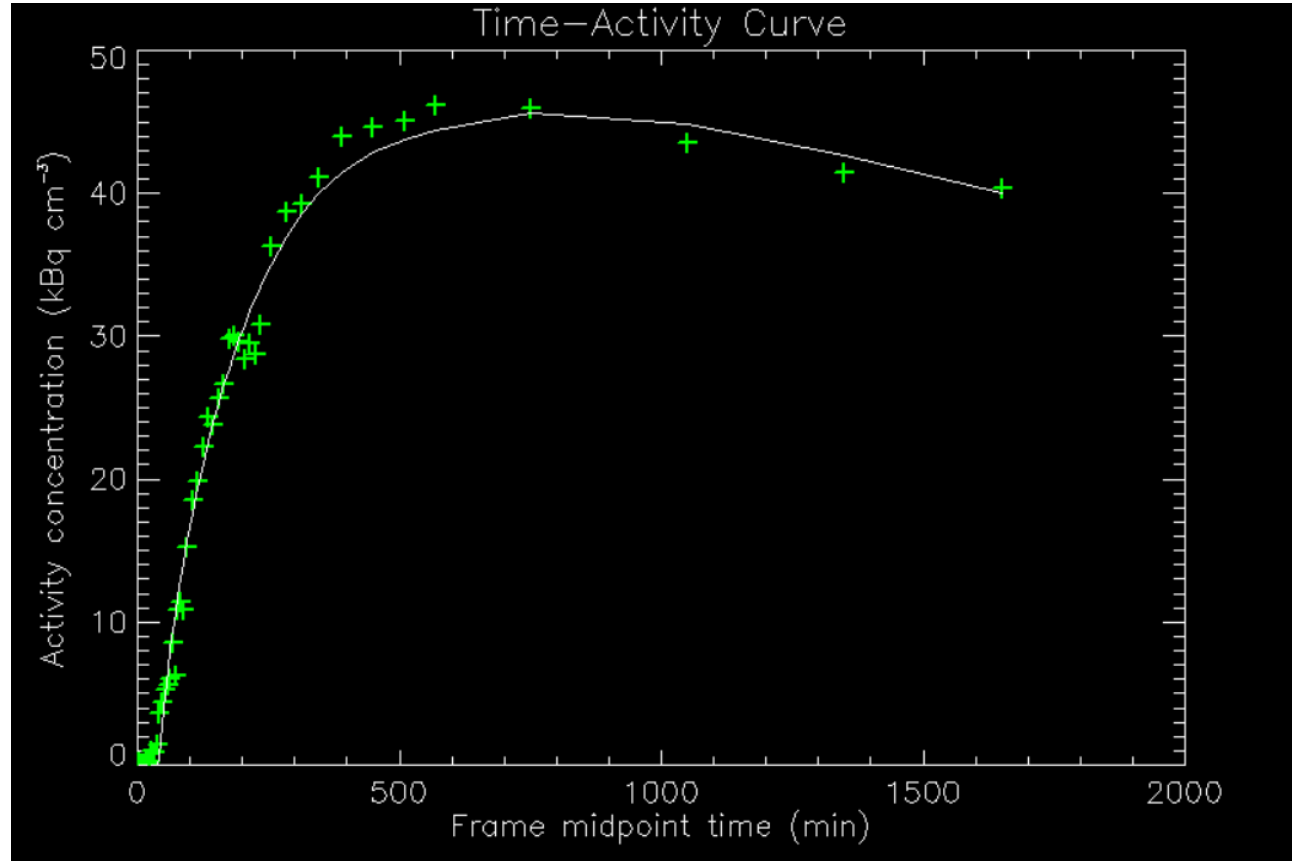
$$C_{\text{liver}}(t) = V_{\text{blood}} C_{\text{dual}}(t) + C_{\text{hep}}(t) + C_{\text{bile}}(t), \quad \text{Eq. 2a}$$

$$dC_{\text{hep}}(t)/dt = k_1 C_{\text{dual}}(t) - (k_2 + k_3) C_{\text{hep}}(t) \quad \text{Eq. 2b}$$

$$dC_{\text{bile}}(t)/dt = k_3 C_{\text{hep}}(t) - k_5 C_{\text{bile}}(t) \quad \text{Eq. 2c}$$

$V_{\text{blood}}$  intrahepatic blood volume,  $C_{\text{hep}}$  hepatocellular conc. of  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar,  $C_{\text{bile}}$  conc. of  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar in bile canaliculi.

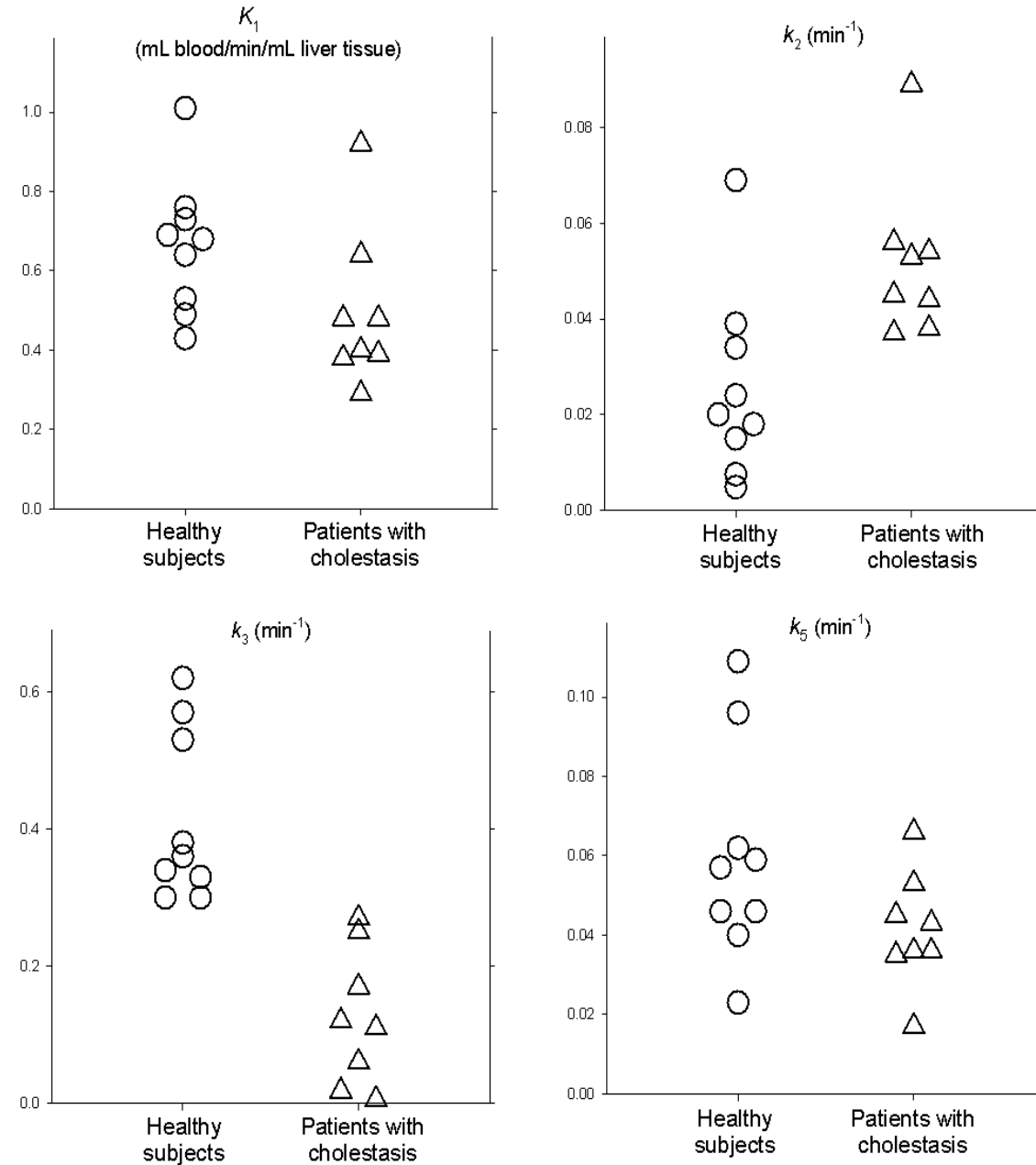
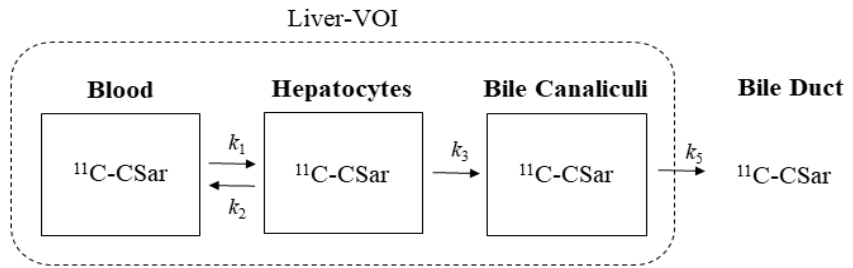
## Hepatobiliary excretion of $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar



Time course of  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar concentrations in liver tissue after start of  $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar administration (Time-Activity-Curve) (+) and the fitted curve of the model (white curve)

*S. Keiding data*

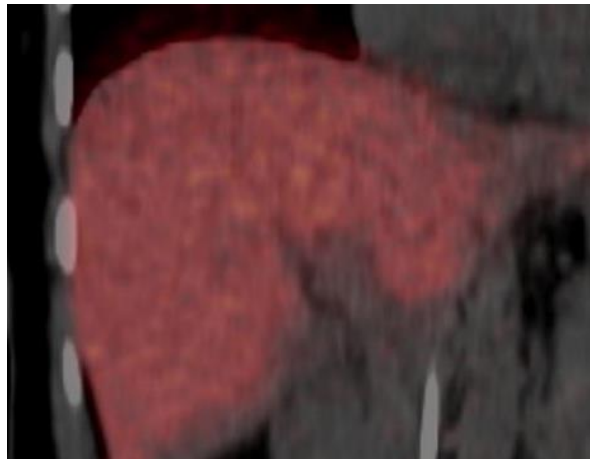
## Hepatobiliary excretion of $^{11}\text{C}$ -Csar



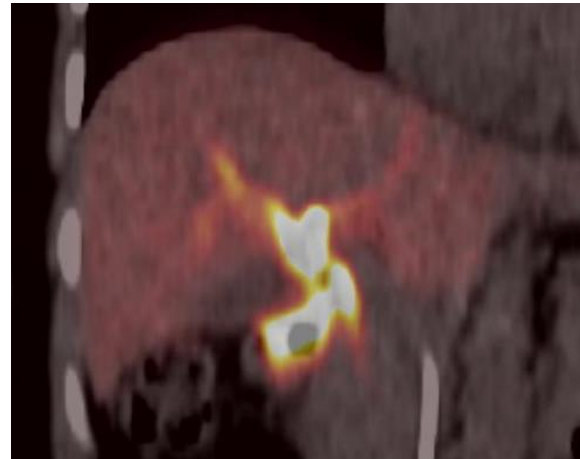
Ørntoft NW, Munk OL, Frisch K, Ott P, Keiding S, Sørensen M. *J Hepatol* 2017;67:321-7.

## *Hepatobiliary excretion of $^{11}\text{C}$ -CSar*

During drug-induced  
cholestasis



After recovery



Ørntoft N, Frisch K, Ott P, Keiding S, Sørensen M. BBA - Molecular Basis of Disease; Special issue: Cholangiocytes. 2018;1864:1240-4.

## ***Perspectives***

- bile acid pathophysiology in patients with cholestasis
- effect of treatment of patients with cholestasis on hepatic bile acid kinetics
- prediction of cholestatic hepatotoxicity in humans during drug development
- effect of drugs, physiology, food intake
-

### Original publications

Kjærsgaard et al., AASLD 2019 Poster

Frisch et al., NMB 2019

Ørntoft et al., J Hepatol 2017

Sørensen et al., JNM 2016

Frisch et al., NMB 2012

### Reviews

Keiding et al., AmJNMMI 2018

Ørntoft et al., BBA 2018

Frisch et al., Falk Symp 2013