

Biomolecular Imaging of Colorectal Tumor Lesion Using FITC Labeled scFv-Ck Fragment Antibody

Hyung il Kim

Asan Medical Center

Jinhyeon Kim

Edisbiotech

Hyori Kim

Asan Medical Center

Yong Sik Yoon

Asan Medical Center

Sung Wook Hwang

Asan Medical Center

Sang Hyoung Park

Asan Medical Center

Dong-Hoon Yang

Asan Medical Center

Byong Duk Ye

Asan Medical Center

Jeong-Sik Byeon

Asan Medical Center

Suk-Kyun Yang

Asan Medical Center

Sun Young Kim (✉ enthalpy98@gmail.com)

Asan Medical Center

Seung-Jae Myung

Asan Medical Center

Hyeri Lee

Edisbiotech

Research Article

Keywords: Colorectal cancer, Molecular imaging, CCSP-2, scFv antibody

Posted Date: December 28th, 2020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-128088/v1>

License:  This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Abstract

For the sensitive diagnosis of colorectal cancer lesions, advanced molecular imaging techniques using cancer-specific targets were emerged. However, issues for the clearance of unbound probes and immunogenicity remain unresolved. To overcome these limitations, we developed a small sized antibody fragment conjugated with FITC for the real-time detection of colorectal cancer by *in vivo* molecular endoscopy imaging. A small-sized scFv fragment targets colon cancer secreted protein-2 (CCSP-2), highly expressed in colorectal adenocarcinoma tissue, and its full-length IgG probe has subjected to study for molecular imaging previously. To assess the advanced efficacy of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC, surgical specimens were obtained from 21 patients with colorectal cancer for *ex vivo* molecular fluorescence analysis, histology, and immunohistochemistry. Orthotopic mice were administered with anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC topically and intravenously, and distinct tumor lesions were observed by real-time fluorescence colonoscopy. The fluorescence imaging of human colon cancer specimens allowed the distinction of malignant tissues from non-malignant tissues ($p < 0.05$), and the CCSP-2 expression level was found to be correlated with the fluorescence intensity. Here, we demonstrated the feasibility and safety of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC for molecular imaging as well as its potential in real-time fluorescence colonoscopy for the differential diagnosis of tumor lesions.

Introduction

Colorectal cancer is known as one of the most common cancers and causes of cancer-related death worldwide, and more than 1,000,000 cases are detected annually ¹. Advances in early diagnosis and treatment options have led to a decline in colorectal cancer mortality and modality despite increasing incidence rates ². A number of studies have reported improvements in the quality of gastrointestinal endoscopy ³⁻⁶. However, recent studies disputed the success and effect of surveillance colonoscopy in some patients such as intermediate-risk patients ⁷⁻⁹ and reported the inaccurate delineation of non-polypoid lesions ^{10,11}. Conventional white-light colonoscopy has high sensitivity; however, it tends to miss small, flat, or depressed lesions that are potentially invasive, resulting in progression to advanced tumors ¹²⁻¹⁴. Additionally, the early detection of cancer in patients with long-term ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease by conventional colonoscopy is challenging ^{15,16}. Colitis-related colorectal cancer lesions are usually multifocal and flat and difficult to distinguish from chronic colitis-associated background inflammation ^{17,18}. Therefore, more sensitive imaging-based tumor lesion detection techniques are needed.

In the past years, for the sensitive diagnosis of colorectal cancer lesions, advanced molecular imaging techniques such as autofluorescence imaging, near-infrared imaging, and confocal endomicroscopy/pCLE have emerged ^{19,20}. As molecular imaging is based on externally derived probes labeled with a fluorescent dye or other markers, various probes for molecular imaging in the gastrointestinal tract have been studied. Boodgerd et al. evaluated the first clinical use of a fluorophore-labeled antibody targeting carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) for the detection of colorectal cancer during

surgery²¹. Burggraaf et al. used a peptide that can bind to the human tyrosine kinase c-Met to identify colorectal cancer through fluorescence colonoscopy in 15 patients with a high risk of colorectal neoplasia²². These studies demonstrated the potential of the clinical application of fluorescently labeled probes for cancer diagnosis; however, a long half-life after injection is an issue associated with the intravenous (i.v.) administration of probes.

Previously, we have reported that a fluorescent dye-conjugated antibody targeting colon cancer secreted protein-2 (CCSP-2), a protein highly expressed in colorectal adenoma and adenocarcinoma tissues, may be used to distinguish cancer lesions and normal tissues with fluorescent signals that could be detected by *ex vivo* molecular imaging²³.

We generated a single-chain variable fragment (scFv) specific to CCSP-2 for detecting human colorectal cancer lesions. As scFv fragments, which can recognize the same antigens as IgG antibodies, are designed for rapid target binding in molecular imaging²⁴, the injection of scFv fragments allows penetration into tissue complexes and the rapid binding and release of antigens²⁵.

In the present study, we describe the development and characterization of FITC-conjugated anti-CCSP-2 scFv, a novel fluorescent probe for detecting colorectal cancer lesions by fluorescence colonoscopy. We validated the use of scFv-FITC to target colorectal cancer lesions in an orthotopic murine model by fluorescence colonoscopy with high sensitivity within 30 min. In addition, we assessed its ability in detecting colorectal tumors in patients with primary colorectal cancer by *ex vivo* molecular imaging.

Results

Generation, purification, and characterization of anti-CCSP-2 scFv antibody fragment

We constructed an immunogen from CCSP-2 (E2; EGF-like domain 2, amino acid 712–755) including the binding region of anti-CCSP-2 IgG for phage display using a chicken library (Fig. 1A, Supplementary Fig. S1). Purified scFv clones were subjected to western blotting with several domains from CCSP-2 including the C-terminal domain (CCSP-2 CT, 56 kDa), which binds to anti-CCSP-2 IgG. We selected scFv with a high binding reactivity with the CCSP-2 CT antigen compared with anti-CCSP-2 IgG, and CCSP-2 E2 domain (5 kDa) was used as a positive control (Fig. 1B). To further confirm the affinity, anti-CCSP-2 scFv, anti-CCSP-2 IgG, and control scFv were subjected to enzyme immunoassay. The selected anti-CCSP-2 scFv and anti-CCSP-2 IgG clones were showed high affinity with K_D values of 5.2 nM and 3.2 nM, respectively (Fig. 1C, Table S1).

Binding specificity of FITC-labeled scFv in vitro and in vivo

Selected scFv had the optimal yields of soluble FITC labeled scFv antibody (Anti-CCSP-2-scFv-FITC) and was further investigated for molecular imaging analysis. We used previously established CCSP-2-

overexpressing HCT116 cells (HCT116/CCSP-2)²³. The CCSP-2 expression of cultured supernatants and cell lysates was detected at 55 kDa and 85 kDa (associated with secreted and full-length CCSP-2, respectively) by western blotting (Fig. 2A). To validate the binding specificity and internalization of scFv antibodies, the localization of scFv antibodies in CCSP-2-overexpressing HCT116 cells was examined by confocal microscopy. As shown in Fig. 2B, anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC was accumulated in HCT116/CCSP-2 cells; however, there was no signal in HCT116/pcDNA cells (control). In addition, we performed immunocytochemistry without a permeabilization procedure, and we observed the accumulation of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC on the cell surface and partly in the cytoplasm in the CCSP-2-overexpressing cell line. Next, to evaluate the effectiveness and specificity of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC in targeting tumors *in vivo*, molecular imaging was performed using a subcutaneous xenograft murine model. After 4 and 6 h from the i.v. injection of FITC-labeled anti-CCSP-2 scFv, HCT116/CCSP-2-derived tumors showed significantly greater fluorescence intensity compared with the intensity of HCT116/pcDNA-derived tumors (Fig. 2C). However, when the FITC control dye was injected into the mice, there was no distinct accumulation of fluorescence signals in HCT116/CCSP-2- and HCT116/pcDNA-derived tumors (Supplementary Fig. S2). The tumors were removed at 8 h post-injection for further fluorescence imaging, and a high fluorescent intensity was clearly observed in HCT116/CCSP-2-derived tumors compare to HCT116/pcDNA derived tumor. The results of the anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC staining and H&E staining of the tumor tissue sections were consistent with *in vivo* observations (Fig. 2D).

A toxicology analysis of a single dose of CCSP-2-svFv-FITC in mice was performed, and there were no probe-related acute effects on clinical signs, hematology, or clinical chemistry (Supplementary Table S2). The total fluorescence intensity was increased from 0 to 2 h and was gradually decreased from 2 h after injection of the anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC in the murine model (Supplementary Fig. S3). Biodistribution of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC after 8 hrs from i.v. injection is shown in Fig. 3E. Increased fluorescence signal in HCT116/CCSP-2 derived tumor was confirmed whereas signal of other organs except the kidney were decreased.

Fluorescence colonoscopy of colorectal cancer lesions in orthotopic mice

We established an orthotopic murine model with tumor growth in the colon mucosa. After the injection of CCSP-2-overexpressing cells (HCT116/CCSP-2), tumor growth was observed by white-light colonoscopy for 4 weeks, which was confirmed to be a carcinoma by histological analysis (Supplementary Fig. S4, Supplementary Video S1). To determine whether anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC was effective in targeting tumor lesions *in vivo*, orthotopic tumor-bearing mice were evaluated by fluorescence colonoscopy. Mice with confirmed tumor growth were injected with anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC (1.5 µg/g body weight) via the tail vein. After 4 h, we could observe the accumulation of scFv-FITC signals in tumor lesions with minimal autofluorescence background (Fig. 3A). We also administered scFv-FITC intrarectally to mimic the spraying of probes; at 15 ~ 30 min after administration, distinct tumor lesions were observed by real-time fluorescence colonoscopy (Fig. 3B, Supplementary Video S2). The fluorescence intensity value of the region of interest (ROI) was quantified; the average fluorescence intensity values of tumors from

intravenously and intrarectally treated mice were 1.25×10^8 [p/s]/[μW/cm] and 4.24×10^8 [p/s]/[μW/cm], respectively (Fig. 3A, B, right panel). Immunofluorescence staining of CCSP-2 in tissue paraffin sections confirmed tumor epithelial cell-specific binding and the absence of signals in adjacent normal cells (Fig. 3C).

Molecular imaging of human tissues from colorectal cancer patients

We analyzed the efficacy of the anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC probe using a total of 42 samples from 21 patients with colorectal cancer (Table 1) by *ex vivo* molecular imaging. The fluorescence intensity of the tumor/normal tissues including frozen and surgical samples was evaluated after incubation with anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC or control scFv-FITC. In comparison with adjacent normal tissues, colorectal tumor tissues from patients incubated with anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC showed a significantly higher fluorescence intensity (71%, $p < 0.05$) (Fig. 4A). The incubation time for frozen tissues was shorter (15 min) than that for surgical fresh tissues (30 min); a longer incubation with antibodies may degrade the frozen tissues, resulting in an overall higher reactivity with the probes (Supplementary Fig. S5). The fluorescence intensity of each patient sample incubated with anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC was consistent with IHC results for CCSP-2 expression (Fig. 4B). Immunofluorescence staining with anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC detected the expression of CCSP-2 in patient colorectal cancer tissues (consistent with IHC data); however, there was no fluorescence in both tumor and normal tissues with control scFv-FITC (Fig. 4C). The fluorescence signal was mainly localized in the cytoplasm of the tumor epithelial cells, which was in agreement with our previous observations and immunohistochemistry of the same tissue sections with anti-CCSP-2 IgG (Fig. 4C). The fluorescence intensity was analyzed according to the CCSP-2 expression level of tumor samples to validate the specificity of the probe. Although the fluorescence intensity was higher in tumor samples with strong and weak CCSP-2 expression than in paired normal samples, the difference was significantly greater in samples with strong expression ($p = 0.0312$) than in samples with weak expression ($p = 0.127$) of CCSP-2 (Fig. 4D, E).

Table 1
Clinical information of colorectal cancer patients for
molecular imaging

Characteristic	No. of patients (N = 21)	%
Gender		
Male	11	52
Female	10	48
Age		
≤ 55	12	57
> 55	9	43
Histological grade		
Adenoma	5	24
Well differentiation	2	9
Moderate differentiation	14	67
Poorly differentiation	0	0
Metastasis		
ND	15	71
Lymph node	6	29

Discussion

In this study, we demonstrated the feasibility of visualizing colorectal lesions by real-time fluorescence colonoscopy using a novel scFv fragment targeting CCSP-2 in a pre-clinical model of human colorectal cancer. The detection ability of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC for CCSP-2-overexpressing colorectal cancer lesions was evaluated through both topical and i.v. administration in an orthotopic murine model, and we investigated its efficacy with human samples. Anti-CCSP-2 scFv is a single-chain variable fragment that can target CCSP-2. CCSP-2 was found to be overexpressed in nearly 90% of colon adenomas and cancers in our previous study; thus, it is a notable target for molecular fluorescent probes.

A number of studies have attempted to detect colorectal cancer lesions using fluorescently labeled antibodies against surface markers such as epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), CEA, or vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) ²⁶⁻²⁸. In comparison with nonspecific dyes, these antibodies have demonstrated highly specific binding affinity with stronger signals; however, issues related to the clearance of unbound probes and immunogenicity remain unresolved. To overcome these limitations, the

use of small molecular probes has been suggested for enhanced binding kinetics, efficient penetration into the altered mucosa, favorable tissue distribution patterns, reduced immunogenicity, and low toxicity^{22,29-31}. In the present study, we constructed a small molecular antibody fragment targeting CCSP-2, which showed high affinity and specificity comparable to those of full-length IgG antibody *in vitro* and *in vivo*. The anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC probe was detected in the cytoplasm of fixed human colorectal cancer cells without a permeabilization procedure, and the optimal incubation time of the probe in *ex vivo* imaging with human specimens was shorter (30 min) than that of the full-length IgG antibody probe from our previous study (1 h). Intravenously injected anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC was highly accumulated in the CCSP-2-overexpressing tumors of mice. In addition, single-dose toxicity and total fluorescence half-life analysis showed the safety of the probe in these mice. These results suggest that anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC may be used for the visualization of colorectal cancer lesions in clinical settings.

Pre-clinical cancer models are essential for the clinical translation of molecular imaging probes, and previous studies have shown that orthotopic cancer models are necessary for ectopic evidence³². In this study, we successfully established an orthotopic murine colorectal cancer model via colonic submucosal injection to provide a more accurate pre-clinical model. We introduced the probe to this orthotopic murine colorectal cancer model both topically and intravenously for molecular fluorescence colonoscopy. As the clear detection of lesions is one of the major requirements of a molecular probe to avoid additional risks and costs related to the removal of non-neoplastic lesions³³, we aimed to accurately identify tumor lesions by fluorescence colonoscopy. In conventional confocal laser endomicroscopy (CLE) imaging of colorectal cancer tissues, avoiding mucosal penetration with adequate staining time is important for an accurate analysis; thus, i.v. application rather than topical application has been recommended^{34,35}. For wide-field lesion detection, topical application is advantageous for reducing immunogenicity and rapid clearance; however, this is not practical in the colon, and there are limitations associated with mucosal binding and penetration^{22,36,37}. Therefore, in the current study, we developed a small molecular antibody fragment with high affinity, and we observed distinct tumor lesions in the murine model with topically administered anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC by fluorescence molecular imaging within 30 min. Although the i.v. application of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC showed a reliable fluorescence signal, it resulted in a relatively longer incubation time and slightly lower fluorescence intensity. These results demonstrated the efficacy of the topical administration of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC for detecting macroscopic lesions through real-time fluorescence colonoscopy.

To investigate the efficacy of the topical administration of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC in humans, human tissue specimens were incubated with the probe. We identified 21 adenocarcinoma lesions from primary colon cancer patients, and most of these (80.9%, 17/21) showed increased fluorescence compared with that of non-neoplastic tissues. Furthermore, examination of human tissues or orthotopic models of colorectal carcinoma revealed that the effects of luminal factors should be minimized, which could interfere with antibody binding after topical administration. The results of immunofluorescence staining with anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC was well correlated with molecular imaging results.

In our previous study, fluorescently conjugated full-length antibodies against CCSP-2 were used to evaluate targeting efficacy and specificity²³. The findings suggest that CCSP-2 could serve as an important candidate biomarker for tumor imaging, as demonstrated by IHC data in the present study. Additionally, compared with full-length antibodies, anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC has some advantages due to its small molecular size, ease of synthesis, and low immunogenicity. Single-chain variable fragments can be developed for potential therapeutic applications. Sokolowska-Wedzina et al.³⁸ reported the advantages of the Fc-fusion format of scFv fragments, which include higher tumor uptake³⁹. Moreover, small molecular scFv antibody fragments have shown Fc-mediated effector functions⁴⁰ and convenient drug conjugation possibilities.

In this study, we demonstrated that anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC could be an ideal probe for tumor imaging; however, there are some challenges in clinical use. A small sample number without adenoma cases could limit the generalizability of the results. Its feasibility in detecting early-phase carcinoma need to be evaluated.

In conclusion, we demonstrated the feasibility and safety of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC for molecular imaging as well as its potential in real-time fluorescence colonoscopy for the differential diagnosis of tumor lesions.

Material And Methods

Patient consent and study inclusion

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Asan Medical Center (IRB; protocol No. 2017 – 0837) and performed according to the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. All patients gave written informed consent before being included in the study.

Animal study ethics

All animal studies were conducted in accordance with the regulations formulated by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC; Approval No. 2018-12-151) at Asan Medical Center. All animal care and experimental procedures were carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) at Asan Medical Center.

Generation of anti-CCSP-2 scFv antibody

Three White Leghorn chickens were immunized and boosted three times with 20 µg of CCSP-2-His protein. The spleen, bursa of Fabricius, and bone marrow were harvested for total RNA isolation using TRI Reagent (Invitrogen, CA, USA). Complementary DNA was synthesized using the Superscript® IV First-Strand Synthesis system (Invitrogen, CA, USA) to generate scFv-displaying phage libraries as described previously (C.F. Barbas, Phage Display: a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 2001). The libraries were subjected to five rounds of bio-panning with CCSP-2-conjugated magnetic beads. Individual phage clones were selected randomly from the output titration

plate of the last round, and scFv-displaying phages were subjected to enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) as described previously ⁴¹.

Expression and purification of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-C κ fusion protein

The gene encoding anti-CCSP-2 scFv was subcloned into modified pCEP4 mammalian expression vectors to express human constant kappa region (C κ) fusion proteins as described previously ⁴¹. The C-terminal cysteine residue of C κ was excluded to abolish the dimerization of scFv-C κ fusion proteins through disulfide bond formation. The construct was transfected into HEK293F cells, and scFv-C κ fusion proteins were purified using KappaSelect resin (GE Healthcare) as described previously ⁴². FITC conjugation was performed by BioActs (Incheon, Korea).

Cell lines

The HCT116 cell line was purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Manassas, VA, USA) and maintained in DMEM (HyClone, UT, USA) with 10% FBS (HyClone, UT, USA) and 1% Antibiotic-Antimycotic (AA; Gibco Laboratories, MD, USA). The FreeStyle 293-F cell line was purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific (MA, USA). CCSP-2-overexpressing HCT116 cells (HCT116/CCSP-2) and control HCT116 (HCT116/pcDNA) cells were established from the transfection of CCSP-2-V5/His-tagged plasmid vectors with Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen, CA, USA) ²³. Transfected cells were selected with 200 μ g/mL geneticin (G418; Gibco Laboratories, MD, USA) in DMEM/F12 supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% AA.

Immunoblot analysis

Colorectal cancer cell lysates were prepared in RIPA lysis buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, MA, USA) with protease inhibitor cocktail (Gendepot, Barker, TX, USA). Cell lysates and culture supernatant samples were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF membranes. Protein-transferred membranes were blocked with 5% skim milk in Tris-buffered saline Tween 20 (TBS-T) blocking buffer for 1 h at room temperature and incubated at 4 °C overnight with blocking buffer-diluted anti-CCSP-2 IgG (1:1000) and anti-CCSP-2 scFv (1:1000) as primary antibodies. Anti-mouse IgG-HRP (1:2000; Cell Signaling Technology, MA, USA) for anti-CCSP-2 IgG and anti-human kappa IgG-HRP (1:2000; Novus Biologicals, Littleton, CO, USA) for scFv antibodies were used as secondary antibodies. Anti- β -actin antibody (Sigma-Aldrich Co., MO, USA) was used as the loading control. Protein expression signals were detected with ECL substrate (Thermo Fisher Scientific, MA, USA) and visualized using Luminograph \boxtimes (ATTO Corporation, Tokyo, Japan).

Xenograft anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC imaging

HCT116/CCSP-2 and HCT116/pcDNA cell suspensions in 100 μ L of PBS with Matrigel (Corning, NY, USA) were subcutaneously injected into 6- to 8-week-old balb/c nude mice (Orient Bio Inc., Seongnam, South Korea). After 20 days, the mice were examined by molecular imaging. The CCSP-2-targeted (n = 6) or control (n = 4) probe was intravenously injected into the tail vein of xenograft mice (1.5 μ g/g body

weight), and fluorescence images were acquired at 2, 4, 6, and 8 h after i.v. injection. For biodistribution, the molecular images of isolated organs (heart, liver, kidney, spleen, lung, and colon) were acquired immediately after the mice were sacrificed. The molecular imaging of xenograft tumors was performed using the Xenogen IVIS spectrum system (Caliper Life Sciences, Inc., MA, USA).

Immunofluorescence localization of anti-CCSP-2 scFv in tissues and cells

Immunofluorescence staining of CCSP-2 was performed by seeding HCT116/CCSP-2 and HCT116/pcDNA cells (30,000 cells/well) in 8-chamber slides (Thermo Fisher Scientific, MA, USA) and fixation with 4% paraformaldehyde. The cells were washed with PBS and blocked with 5% normal goat serum (Cell Signaling Technology, MA, USA) in 1% BSA in PBS-Tween 20 (PBS-T) as the dilution buffer for 60 min. FITC-conjugated anti-CCSP-2 scFv, and control scFv (5 µg/mL) in dilution buffer were added to each cell line for 60 min after washing with PBS. PBS-washed cells were incubated with 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI; Invitrogen, CA, USA) to stain the nucleus for 10 min, and the cells were visualized with a LSM880 confocal microscope (Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany).

Molecular colonoscopic imaging of orthotopic colon cancer mice

Before orthotopic injection was performed, a combined needle was prepared for insertion through the working channel of the colonoscope (Vetcom; Karl Storz, Tuttlingen, Germany). A 30G needle was bound to a 23G needle with a flexible plastic pipe. Then, 1×10^7 HCT116/CCSP-2 cells in 50–100 µL of 10% Matrigel (Corning)/PBS were injected into 6- to 8-week-old balb/c mice (Orient Bio Inc., Seongnam, Korea). Colonic submucosal injection was carefully performed through the working channel of the endoscope. After injection, colonoscopic imaging was performed every week to confirm tumor formation (Video S1A). Colonoscopy was performed using the IMAGE1 H3-Z F1 THREE-CHIP FULL HD Camera system (part TH102), Image 1 HUB CCU (parts TC200EN, TC300), Modified D-Light P VET source (part 66100M3), AIDA HD control system, STRAIGHT FORWARD (part 64301AA), and fluorescent filters (Karl Storz, Tuttlingen, Germany). All acquired optical and fluorescence colonoscopy images were recorded as MP4 video files by the AIDA HD control system (Karl Storz, Tuttlingen, Germany). For i.v. administration, the FITC-conjugated anti-CCSP-2 scFv probe was intravenously injected into the tail vein of orthotopic mice (1.5 µg/g body weight). Molecular (FITC) imaging was performed at 0, 2, 4, and 6 h after injection by fluorescence colonoscopy (Vetcom; Karl Storz, Tuttlingen, Germany). In addition, the molecular images of isolated organs (colon, heart, liver, kidney, spleen, and lung) were acquired immediately after the mice were sacrificed at 6 h after injection using the Xenogen IVIS spectrum system (Caliper Life Sciences, Inc., MA, USA). For topical administration, the FITC-conjugated anti-CCSP-2 scFv probe (30 µg/mL) was intrarectally administered to the orthotopic mice. Fluorescence colonoscopy (Vetcom; Karl Storz, Tuttlingen, Germany) was performed at 10 ~ 15 min after administration.

Ex vivo molecular imaging of human colorectal tumors

Adenocarcinoma and adjacent normal tissues excised from colorectal cancer patients were washed with ice-cold PBS. Excised tissues were loaded using low-melting agarose gels at room temperature until solidified to prevent false positive detection from the dissected tissue surface by sprayed FITC-conjugated scFv antibodies. Incubation with FITC-conjugated scFv antibodies (30 µg/mL) diluted in 1% BSA in PBS-T was carried out at room temperature for 30 min. Tissues loaded on agarose were washed with PBS-T and detected with the Xenogen IVIS spectrum system (Caliper Life Sciences, Inc., MA, USA) at an excitation wavelength of 500 nm and an emission wavelength of 540 nm.

Immunohistochemistry of anti-CCSP-2 IgG in tissues

Immunohistochemistry was performed as described previously²³. In brief, patient colon tissues were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and embedded in paraffin. The BenchMark XT automatic immunostaining device (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc., AR, USA) and OptiView DAB IHC Detection Kit (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc., AR, USA) were used for immunostaining. Tissue sections (4 µm) were transferred to salinized, charged slides and incubated at room temperature and 65°C. After epitope retrieval for 64 min, the sections were incubated in an automatic immunostainer with anti-CCSP-2 IgG (1:100) for 32 min. The staining patterns of the slides were visualized with OptiView DAB IHC Detection Kit (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc., AR, USA).

Statistical methods

Data are presented as the mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM), which were analyzed by paired t-test to determine significant differences with GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software, CA, USA).

Declarations

Acknowledgements The authors thank Dr. Hye-Nam Son and Ms. Dong-Hee Kim for their technical support in antibody purification, Ms. Hajung Kim for her support in immunofluorescence staining, The Scientific Publications Team at Asan Medical Center for their editorial assistance in preparing this manuscript, and Asan Medical Center for support and instrumentation.

Author Contributions SYK, SJM, HIK, JHK conceived and designed the analysis, HIK, JHK did experiment and collected the data, HK, SWH, SHP, DHY, BDY, JSB, SKY contributed data or analysis tools, HIK, JHK, HK, HL, YSY performed the analysis, and HIK, JHK, HK, SYK, SJM wrote the paper.

Funding This research was supported by a grant from the Ministry of Trade, Industry & Energy (MOTIE, Korea) under the Industrial Technology Innovation Program (No. 10063408).

Conflict of interest statement The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

References

1. Bray, F. *et al.* Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA Cancer J Clin* **68**, 394–424, doi:10.3322/caac.21492 (2018).
2. Siegel, R. L. *et al.* Colorectal cancer statistics, 2020. *CA Cancer J Clin* **70**, 145–164, doi:10.3322/caac.21601 (2020).
3. Libanio, D. & Azevedo, L. F. [Analysis of the Cochrane Review: Chromoscopy Versus Conventional Endoscopy for the Detection of Polyps in the Colon and Rectum. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2016;4:CD006439]. *Acta Med Port* **29**, 583–586, doi:10.20344/amp.7968 (2016).
4. Goetz, M., Malek, N. P. & Kiesslich, R. Microscopic imaging in endoscopy: endomicroscopy and endocytoscopy. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol* **11**, 11–18, doi:10.1038/nrgastro.2013.134 (2014).
5. Kiesslich, R. Novel colonoscopic imaging techniques. *Gastroenterol Hepatol (N Y)* **9**, 241–244 (2013).
6. Lin, O. S., Kozarek, R. A. & Cha, J. M. Impact of sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy on colorectal cancer incidence and mortality: an evidence-based review of published prospective and retrospective studies. *Intest Res* **12**, 268–274, doi:10.5217/ir.2014.12.4.268 (2014).
7. Atkin, W. *et al.* Adenoma surveillance and colorectal cancer incidence: a retrospective, multicentre, cohort study. *Lancet Oncol* **18**, 823–834, doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(17)30187-0 (2017).
8. Cross, A. J. *et al.* Long-term colorectal cancer incidence after adenoma removal and the effects of surveillance on incidence: a multicentre, retrospective, cohort study. *Gut* **69**, 1645–1658, doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2019-320036 (2020).
9. Robbins, E. C., Wooldrage, K. & Cross, A. J. Is surveillance colonoscopy necessary for all patients with bowel polyps? *Bmj-Brit Med J* **369**, doi:ARTN m1706 10.1136/bmj.m1706 (2020).
10. Wang, C. L. *et al.* Adenoma miss rate determined by very shortly repeated colonoscopy: Retrospective analysis of data from a single tertiary medical center in China. *Medicine (Baltimore)* **97**, e12297, doi:10.1097/MD.00000000000012297 (2018).
11. van Rijn, J. C. *et al.* Polyp miss rate determined by tandem colonoscopy: a systematic review. *Am J Gastroenterol* **101**, 343–350, doi:10.1111/j.1572-0241.2006.00390.x (2006).
12. Hart, A. R., Kudo, S., Mackay, E. H., Mayberry, J. F. & Atkin, W. S. Flat adenomas exist in asymptomatic people: important implications for colorectal cancer screening programmes. *Gut* **43**, 229–231, doi:10.1136/gut.43.2.229 (1998).
13. Hurlstone, D. P. *et al.* A prospective clinicopathological and endoscopic evaluation of flat and depressed colorectal lesions in the United Kingdom. *Am J Gastroenterol* **98**, 2543–2549, doi:10.1111/j.1572-0241.2003.07679.x (2003).
14. Kudo, S. *et al.* Colonoscopic diagnosis and management of nonpolypoid early colorectal cancer. *World J Surg* **24**, 1081–1090, doi:10.1007/s002680010154 (2000).
15. Fujii, S., Katsumata, D. & Fujimori, T. Limits of diagnosis and molecular markers for early detection of ulcerative colitis-associated colorectal neoplasia. *Digestion* **77 Suppl 1**, 2–12, doi:10.1159/000111482 (2008).

16. Friedman, S. *et al.* Screening and surveillance colonoscopy in chronic Crohn's colitis. *Gastroenterology* **120**, 820–826, doi:10.1053/gast.2001.22449 (2001).
17. Kinugasa, T. & Akagi, Y. Status of colitis-associated cancer in ulcerative colitis. *World J Gastrointest Oncol* **8**, 351–357, doi:10.4251/wjgo.v8.i4.351 (2016).
18. American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Standards of Practice, C. *et al.* The role of endoscopy in inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastrointest Endosc* **81**, 1101–1121 e1101-1113, doi:10.1016/j.gie.2014.10.030 (2015).
19. Klenske, E., Neurath, M. F., Atreya, R. & Rath, T. Molecular imaging in gastroenterology: A route for personalized endoscopy. *Dig Liver Dis* **50**, 878–885, doi:10.1016/j.dld.2018.06.009 (2018).
20. Rath, T., Kiesslich, R., Neurath, M. F. & Atreya, R. Molecular imaging within the lower gastrointestinal tract: From feasibility to future. *Digest Endosc* **30**, 730–738, doi:10.1111/den.13251 (2018).
21. Boogerd, L. S. F. *et al.* Safety and effectiveness of SGM-101, a fluorescent antibody targeting carcinoembryonic antigen, for intraoperative detection of colorectal cancer: a dose-escalation pilot study. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol* **3**, 181–191, doi:10.1016/S2468-1253(17)30395-3 (2018).
22. Burggraaf, J. *et al.* Detection of colorectal polyps in humans using an intravenously administered fluorescent peptide targeted against c-Met. *Nat Med* **21**, 955–961, doi:10.1038/nm.3641 (2015).
23. Kim, J. *et al.* Molecular Imaging of Colorectal Tumors by Targeting Colon Cancer Secreted Protein-2 (CCSP-2). *Neoplasia* **19**, 805–816, doi:10.1016/j.neo.2017.07.003 (2017).
24. Wu, A. M. & Olafsen, T. Antibodies for Molecular Imaging of Cancer. *The Cancer Journal* **14**, 191–197, doi:10.1097/PP0.0b013e31817b07ae (2008).
25. Ahmad, Z. A. *et al.* scFv Antibody: Principles and Clinical Application. *Clin Dev Immunol*, doi:Artn 980250 10.1155/2012/980250 (2012).
26. Foersch, S. *et al.* Molecular imaging of VEGF in gastrointestinal cancer in vivo using confocal laser endomicroscopy. *Gut* **59**, 1046–1055, doi:10.1136/gut.2009.202986 (2010).
27. Goetz, M. & Wang, T. D. Molecular imaging in gastrointestinal endoscopy. *Gastroenterology* **138**, 828–833 e821, doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2010.01.009 (2010).
28. Keller, R., Winde, G., Terpe, H. J., Foerster, E. C. & Domschke, W. Fluorescence endoscopy using a fluorescein-labeled monoclonal antibody against carcinoembryonic antigen in patients with colorectal carcinoma and adenoma. *Endoscopy* **34**, 801–807, doi:10.1055/s-2002-34254 (2002).
29. Chen, K. & Chen, X. Design and development of molecular imaging probes. *Curr Top Med Chem* **10**, 1227–1236, doi:10.2174/156802610791384225 (2010).
30. Joshi, B. P. *et al.* Detection of Sessile Serrated Adenomas in the Proximal Colon Using Wide-Field Fluorescence Endoscopy. *Gastroenterology* **152**, 1002–1013 e1009, doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2016.12.009 (2017).
31. Lee, S., Xie, J. & Chen, X. Peptides and peptide hormones for molecular imaging and disease diagnosis. *Chem Rev* **110**, 3087–3111, doi:10.1021/cr900361p (2010).

32. Killion, J. J., Radinsky, R. & Fidler, I. J. Orthotopic models are necessary to predict therapy of transplantable tumors in mice. *Cancer Metastasis Rev* **17**, 279–284, doi:10.1023/a:1006140513233 (1998).
33. Rex, D. K. Reducing costs of colon polyp management. *Lancet Oncol* **10**, 1135–1136, doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(09)70342-0 (2009).
34. Kiesslich, R. *et al.* Confocal laser endoscopy for diagnosing intraepithelial neoplasias and colorectal cancer in vivo. *Gastroenterology* **127**, 706–713, doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2004.06.050 (2004).
35. Polglase, A. L. *et al.* A fluorescence confocal endomicroscope for in vivo microscopy of the upper- and the lower-GI tract. *Gastrointest Endosc* **62**, 686–695, doi:10.1016/j.gie.2005.05.021 (2005).
36. Joshi, B. P., Miller, S. J., Lee, C. M., Seibel, E. J. & Wang, T. D. Multispectral endoscopic imaging of colorectal dysplasia in vivo. *Gastroenterology* **143**, 1435–1437, doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2012.08.053 (2012).
37. Miller, S. J. *et al.* In Vivo Fluorescence-Based Endoscopic Detection of Colon Dysplasia in the Mouse Using a Novel Peptide Probe. *Gastroenterology* **140**, S104-S104 (2011).
38. Singh, S. K., Luisi, D. L. & Pak, R. H. Antibody-Drug Conjugates: Design, Formulation and Physicochemical Stability. *Pharm Res* **32**, 3541–3571, doi:10.1007/s11095-015-1704-4 (2015).
39. Sokolowska-Wedzina, A. *et al.* High-Affinity Internalizing Human scFv-Fc Antibody for Targeting FGFR1-Overexpressing Lung Cancer. *Mol Cancer Res* **15**, 1040–1050, doi:10.1158/1541-7786.MCR-16-0136 (2017).
40. Rath, T. *et al.* Fc-fusion proteins and FcRn: structural insights for longer-lasting and more effective therapeutics. *Crit Rev Biotechnol* **35**, 235–254, doi:10.3109/07388551.2013.834293 (2015).
41. Lee, Y., Kim, H. & Chung, J. An antibody reactive to the Gly63-Lys68 epitope of NT-proBNP exhibits O-glycosylation-independent binding. *Exp Mol Med* **46**, e114, doi:10.1038/emm.2014.57 (2014).
42. Kim, S. *et al.* Bispecific anti-mPDGFR β x cotinine scFv-C(κ)-scFv fusion protein and cotinine-duocarmycin can form antibody-drug conjugate-like complexes that exert cytotoxicity against mPDGFR β expressing cells. *Methods* **154**, 125–135, doi:10.1016/j.ymeth.2018.10.002 (2019).

Figures

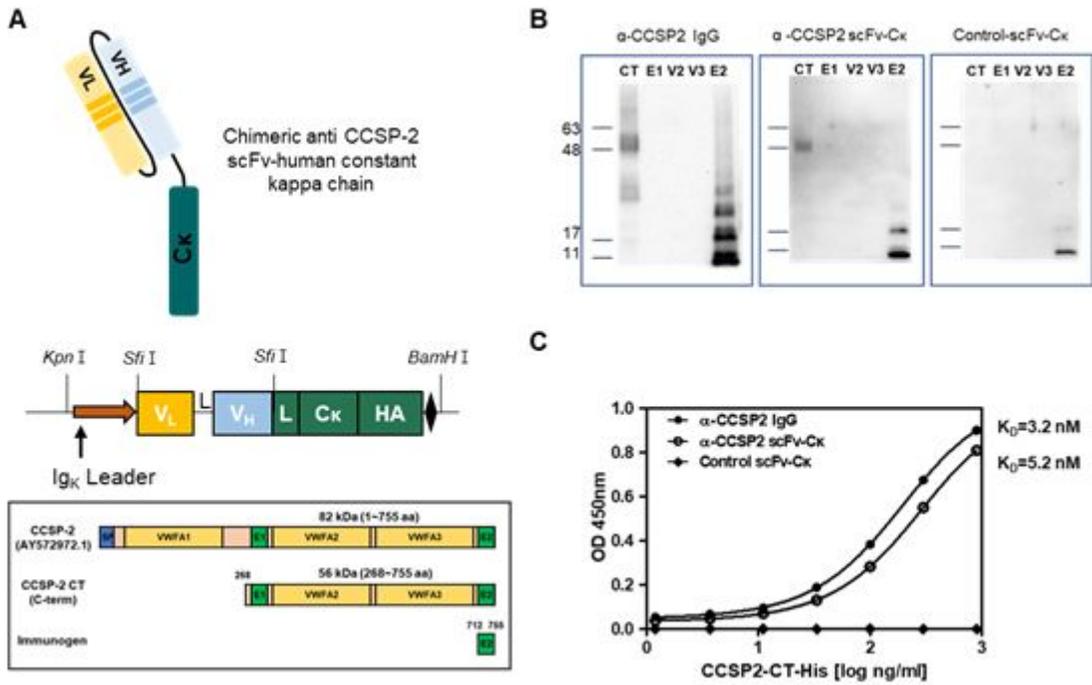


Figure 1

Generation and characterization of anti-CCSP-2 scFv antibody. A, Schematic illustration of human kappa chain labeled with scFv and CCSP-2 domains. B, Analysis of the binding affinity between CCSP-2 domains and anti-CCSP-2 antibodies by western blotting. C, Equilibrium binding assay of anti-CCSP-2 IgG and scFv-C kappa (Ck) with histidine-labeled CCSP-2 CT (CCSP-2 CT-His).

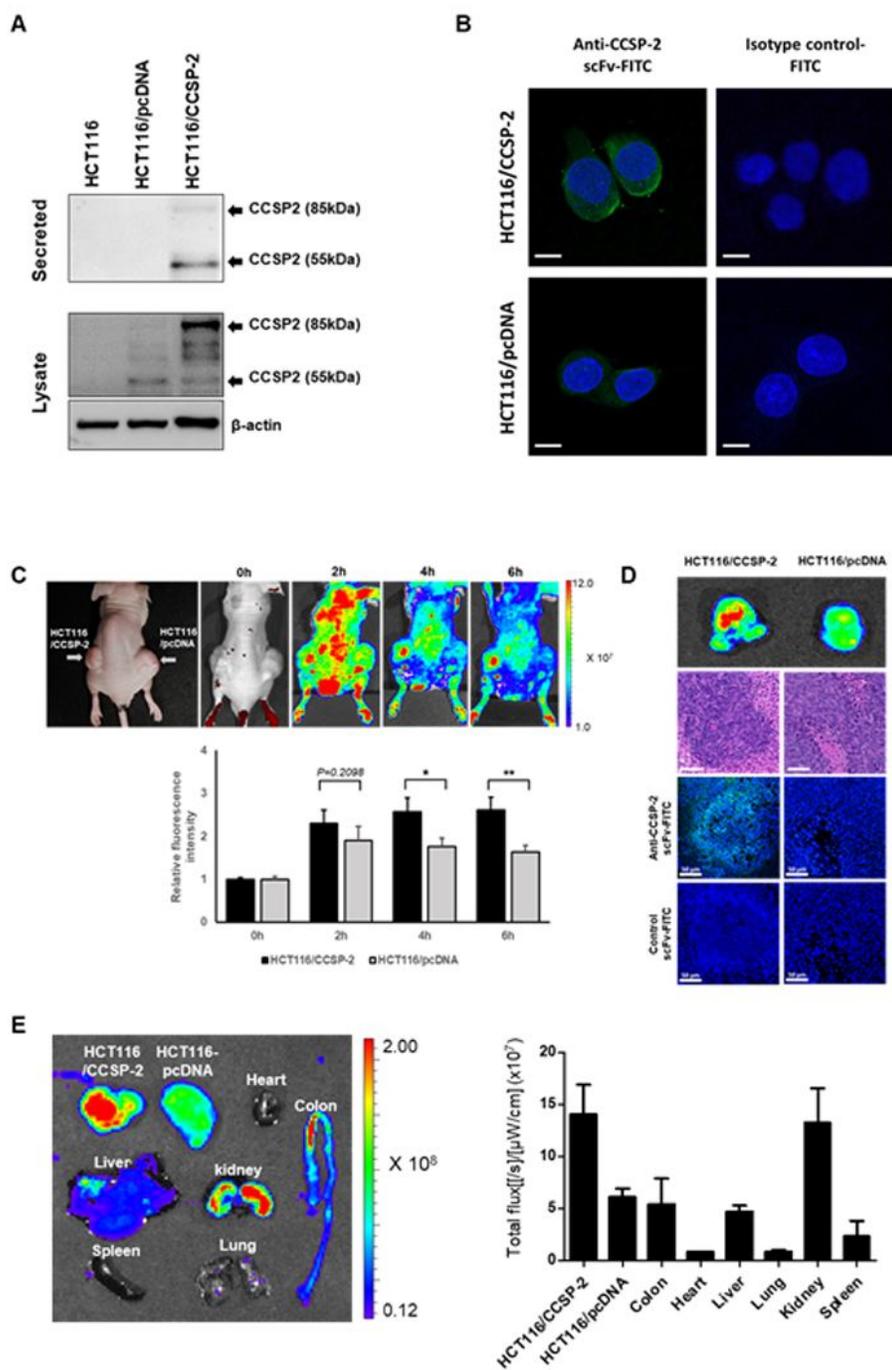


Figure 2

Molecular imaging of CCSP-2 probe binding in vitro and in vivo. A, Western blot analysis of CCSP-2 in HCT116 cells transfected with a CCSP-2-encoding plasmid. B, In vitro confocal images of CCSP-2-overexpressing HCT116 cells and control vector-transfected HCT116 cells treated with FITC-conjugated anti-CCSP-2 scFv. FITC-conjugated kappa isotype control antibody was used as the negative control (magnification: 630 \times , scale bar: 10 μ m). C, In vivo molecular images of CCSP-2-overexpressing xenograft

tumor-bearing mice after the tail vein injection of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC. Data shown are the mean \pm SD of at least three independent experiments (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, $N=6$). D, Isolated solid tumors were acquired from sacrificed mice to examine the fluorescence intensity ex vivo (Top) and representative histological and immunofluorescence staining of xenograft tumors (original magnification, 200 \times , scale bar: 50 μm). E. Ex-vivo biodistribution analysis by fluorescence intensity. Organs were removed from anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC injected mice after 8 hours ($N=6$).

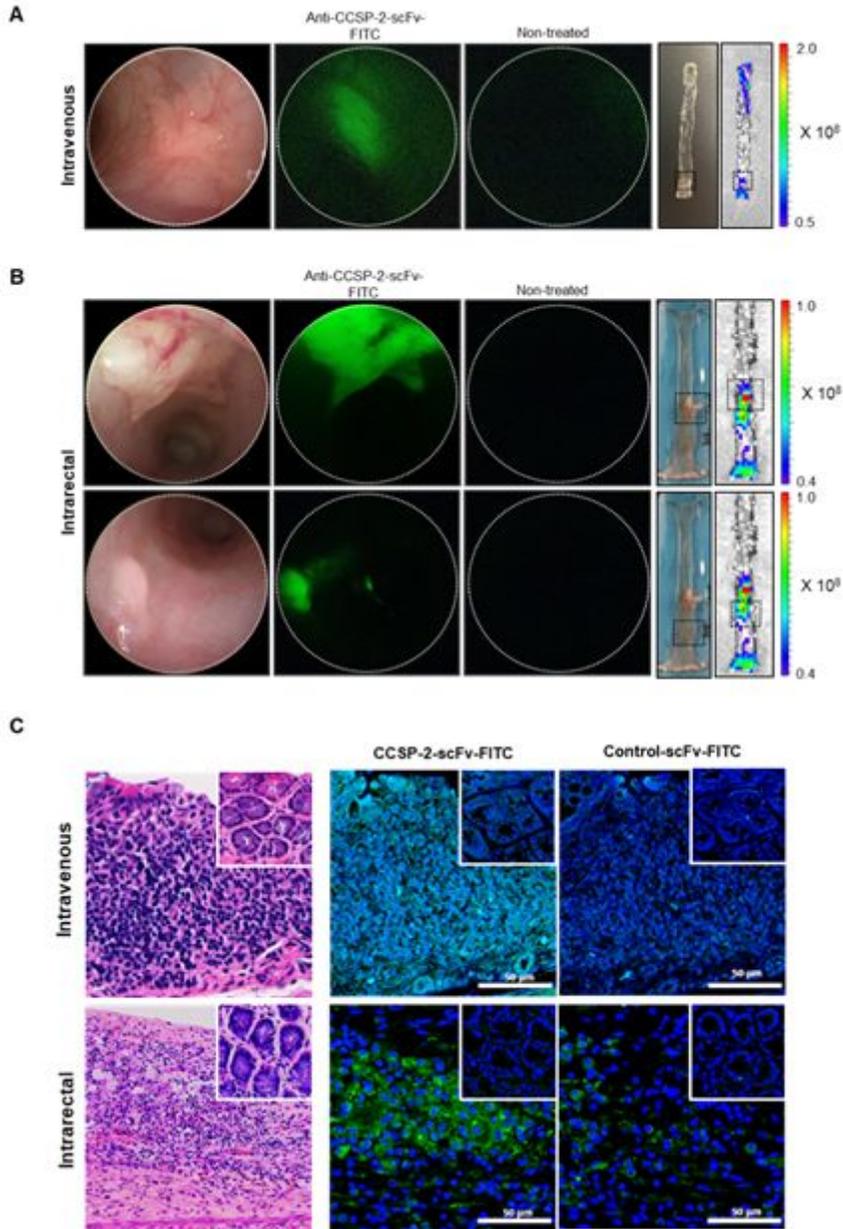


Figure 3

In vivo CCSP-2-targeted fluorescence colonoscopy in an orthotopic murine model. A, Fluorescence images showing orthotopic cancer growth in a region with increased intensity with minimal background fluorescence in an anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC-treated lesion compared with a non-treated lesion. The images were obtained 4 h after the i.v. injection of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC. Real-time white-light image of the tumor lesion was also acquired. B, Fluorescence images showing distinct orthotopic cancer growth in a

region with increased intensity in an anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC-treated lesion compared with a non-treated lesion. The images were obtained 30 min after intrarectal administration of anti-CCSP-2 scFv-FITC. Real-time white-light image of the tumor lesion was also acquired. C. Histological analysis of tumor tissues from orthotopic xenograft mice injected with CCSP-2-overexpressing HCT116 cells. The inner square shows the adjacent normal tissues.

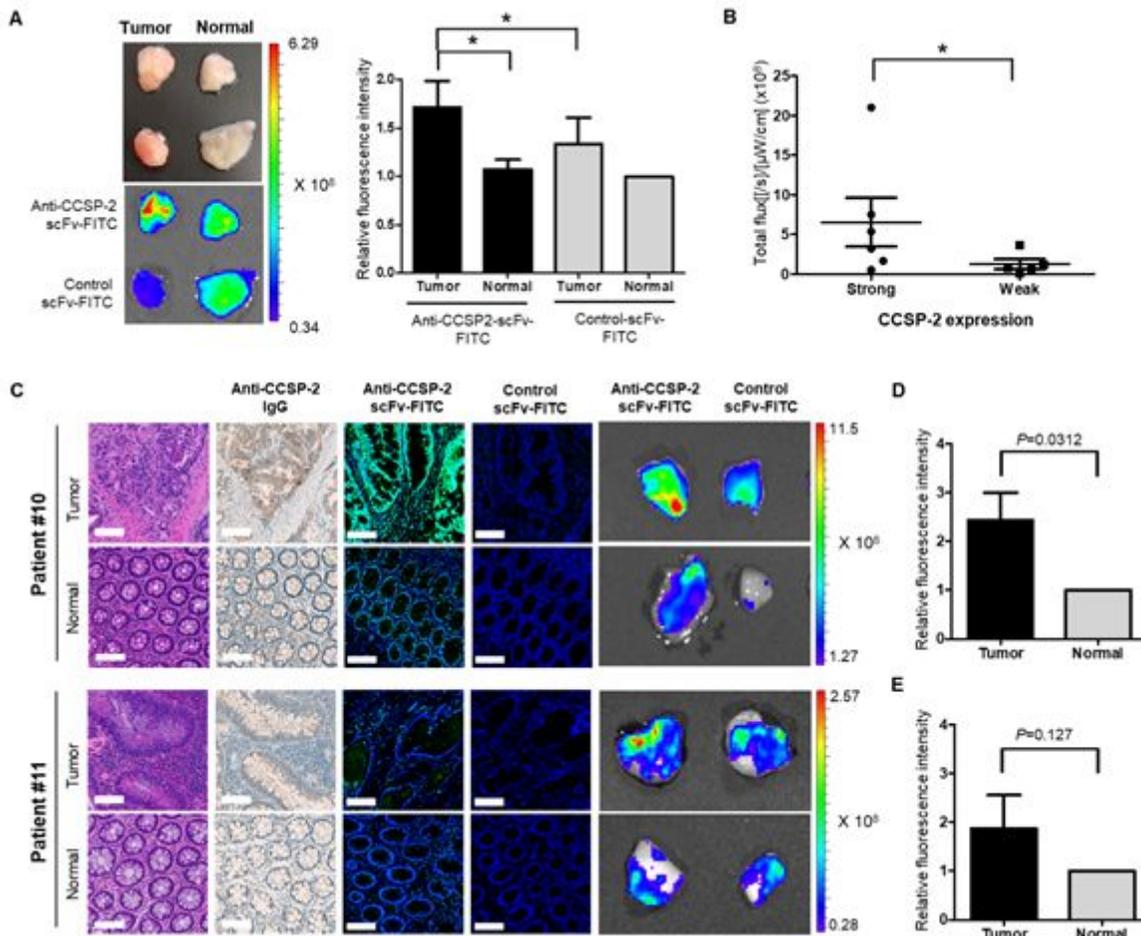


Figure 4

Ex vivo molecular imaging of tumor tissues from colorectal cancer patients. A, Representative ex vivo fluorescence imaging and relative fluorescence intensity graph of colorectal cancer patient specimens treated with FITC-conjugated anti-CCSP-2 scFv and control scFv (n = 21, *p < 0.05). B, Analysis of the CCSP-2 expression level of patient specimens compared with IHC staining with anti-CCSP-2 IgG. (*p < 0.05) C, Representative H&E, IHC, and immunofluorescence imaging of colorectal cancer patient tissues with strong (upper panel) and weak (bottom panel) expression of CCSP-2. D, Relative fluorescence intensity of patient tissues with strong expression of CCPS-2 (n = 7). E, Relative fluorescence intensity of patient tissues with weak expression of CCPS-2 (n = 7).

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [SupplevideoS1.mp4](#)
- [SupplevideoS2A.mp4](#)
- [SupplevideoS2B.mp4](#)
- [Supplementaryinformation.pdf](#)