



Neuronal Stimulation by Acoustic Fields

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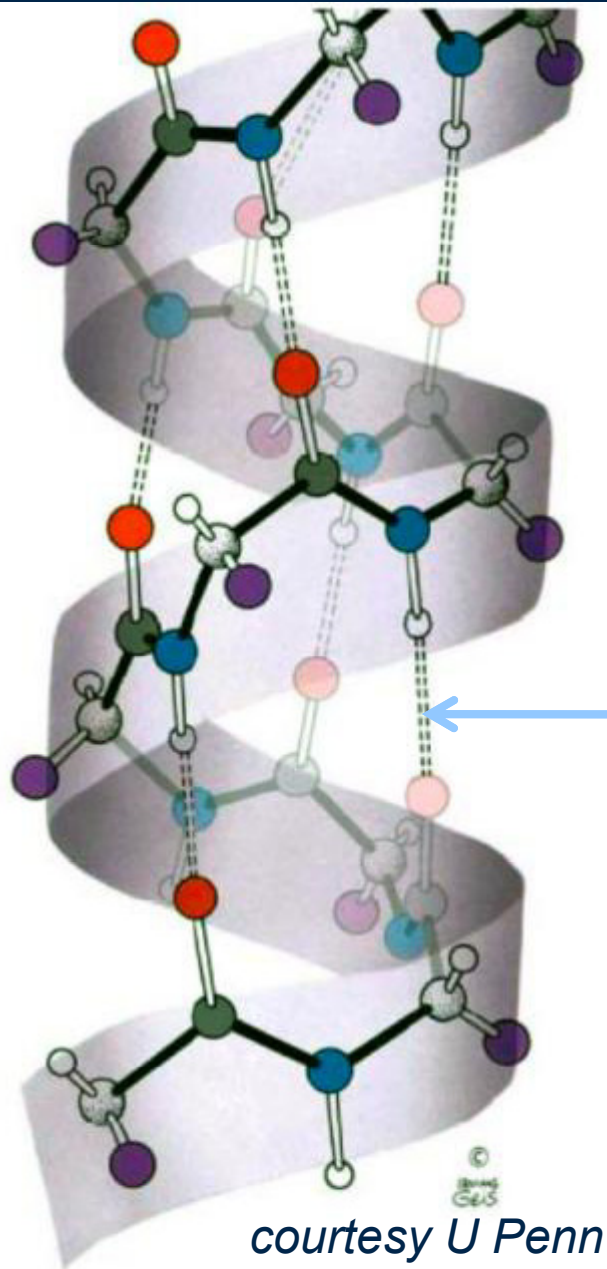
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Introduction

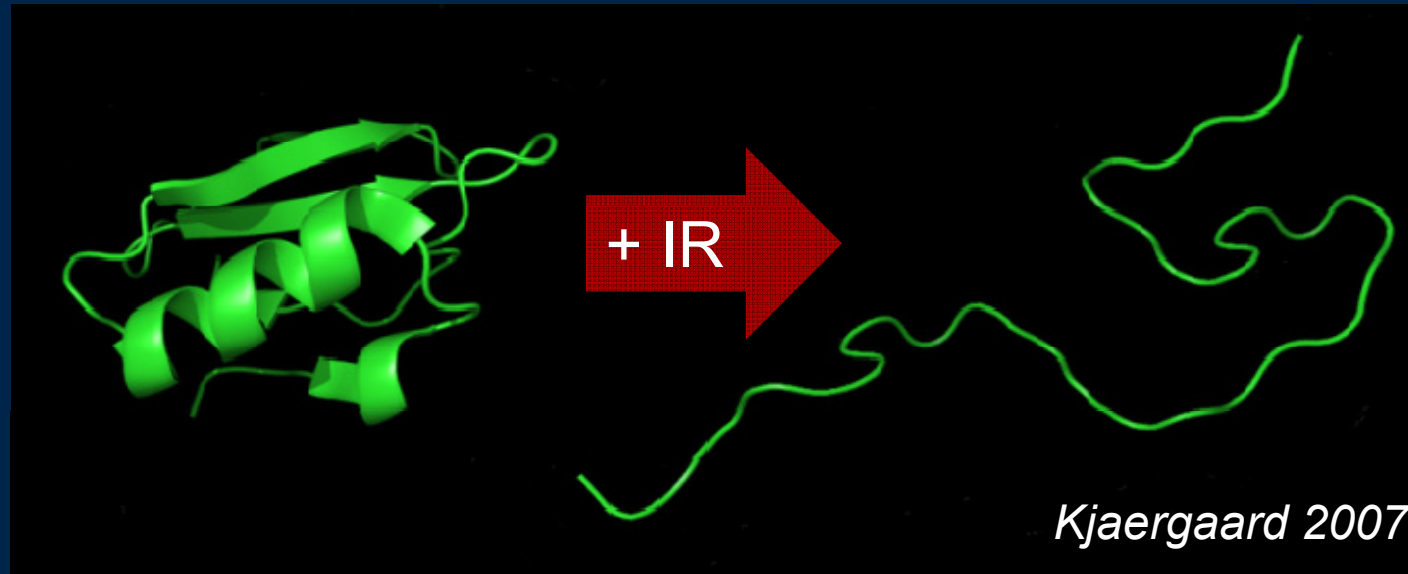
Hydrogen Bonds Form Protein Structures



α Helix secondary structure

hydrogen (electrostatic) bond

Heat Denatures Protein



H bonds break at $\frac{1}{2}$ eV, destroying 4th, 3rd, 2nd order structures.

Example:

ovalbumin in egg white
turns from optically clear to opaque

Lossy Acoustic Beam Heats Tissue

Q heat
 I local beam intensity

$$Q \sim I$$

transducer properties

$$I(x) = I_0 e^{-2\alpha f x}$$

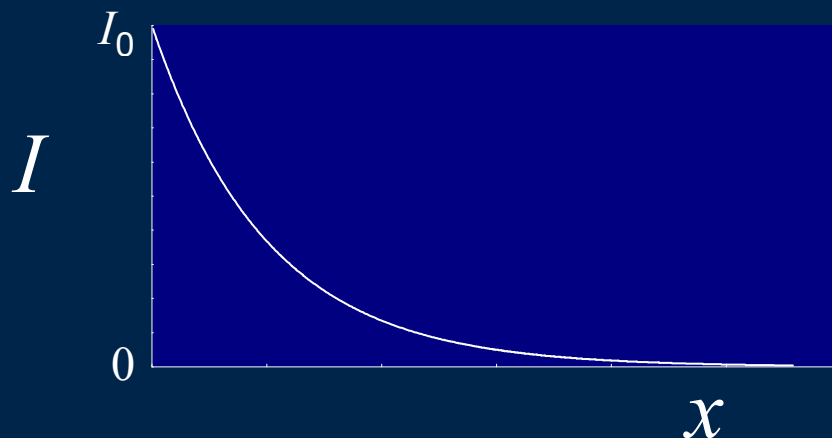
I_0 incident intensity

f frequency

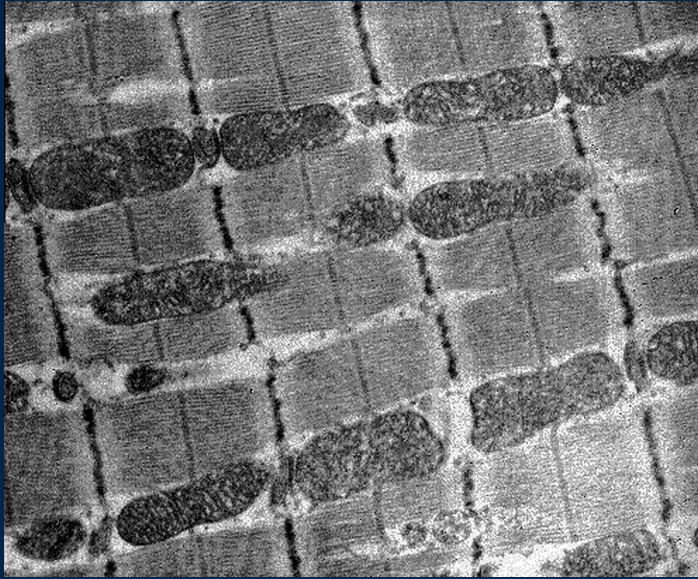
tissue properties

α attenuation coefficient

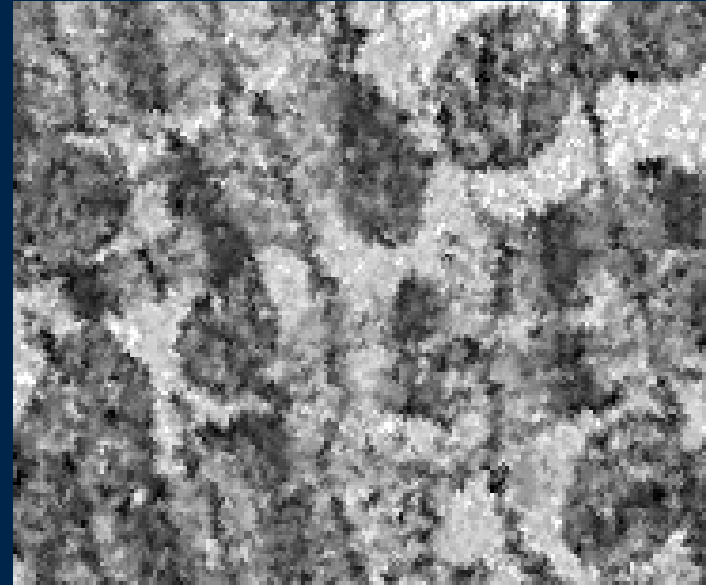
x depth



Heating $> 43^{\circ}\text{C}$ Denatures Proteins



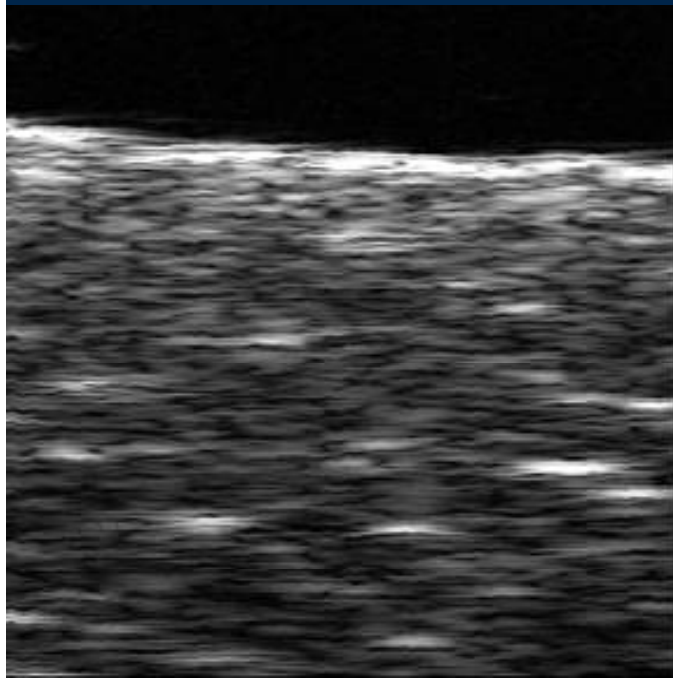
normal
myocardium



ablated

TEM
1 μm

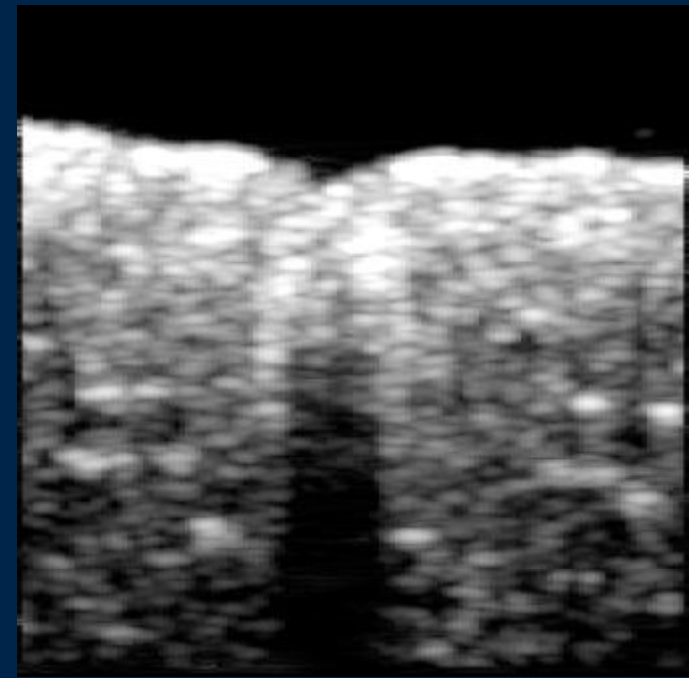
Ablation Invisible to Ultrasound B-mode



conventional
B-mode image

1 cm

9 MHz f/3.5
transducer
mechanical scan
ex vivo chicken
breast



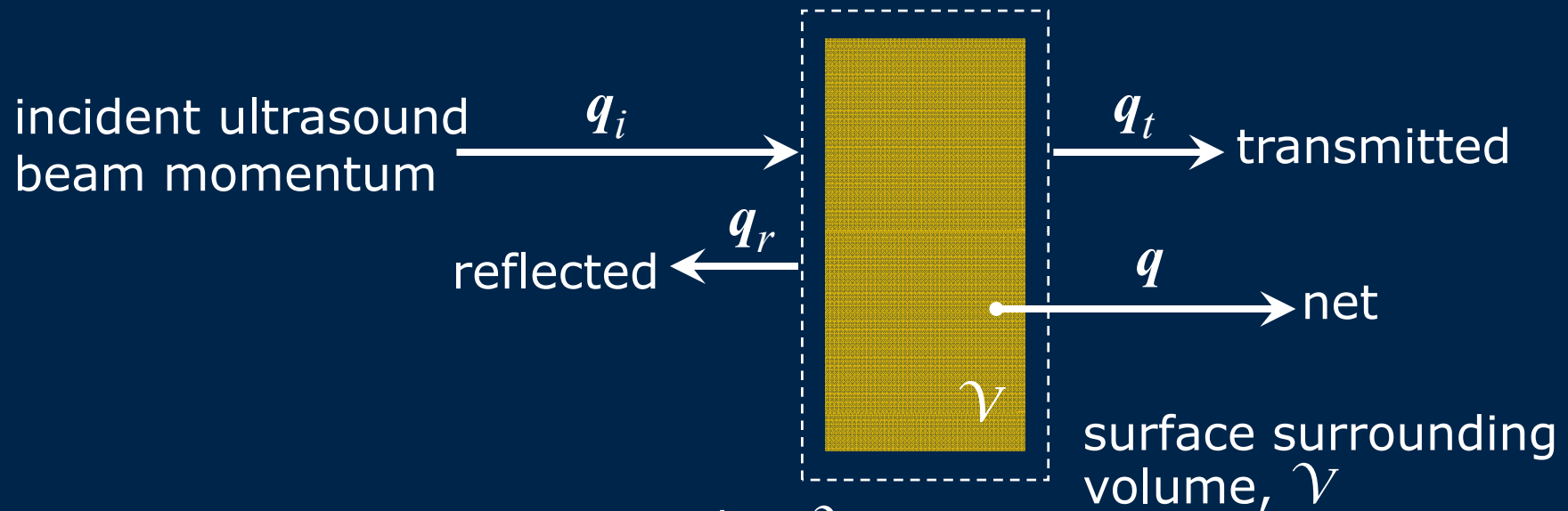
enhanced image
reveals
HIFU lesion

Acoustic Radiation Force for Lesion Palpation

$$F/\mathcal{V} \sim \alpha f I/c$$

F	acoustic radiation force
\mathcal{V}	volume
α	attenuation coefficient
f	frequency
I	local beam intensity
c	speed of sound

Acoustic Field Conserves Linear Momentum



net momentum imparted to \mathcal{V} :

$$q = \underbrace{(q_i - q_t)}_{\text{absorption}} + \underbrace{q_r}_{\text{reflection}}$$

attenuation

Flat Absorbing Target Wattmeter (FDA)



RF source

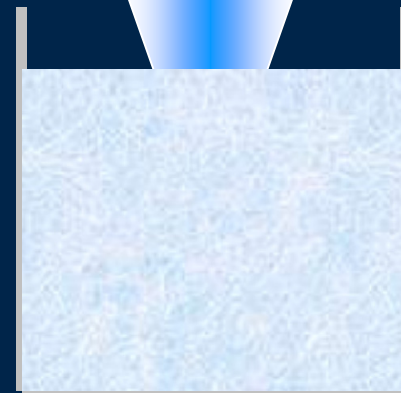
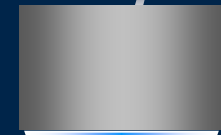
transducer

beam

water

sponge

balance

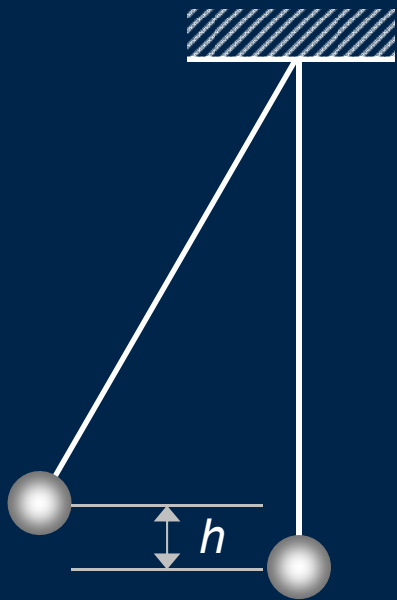
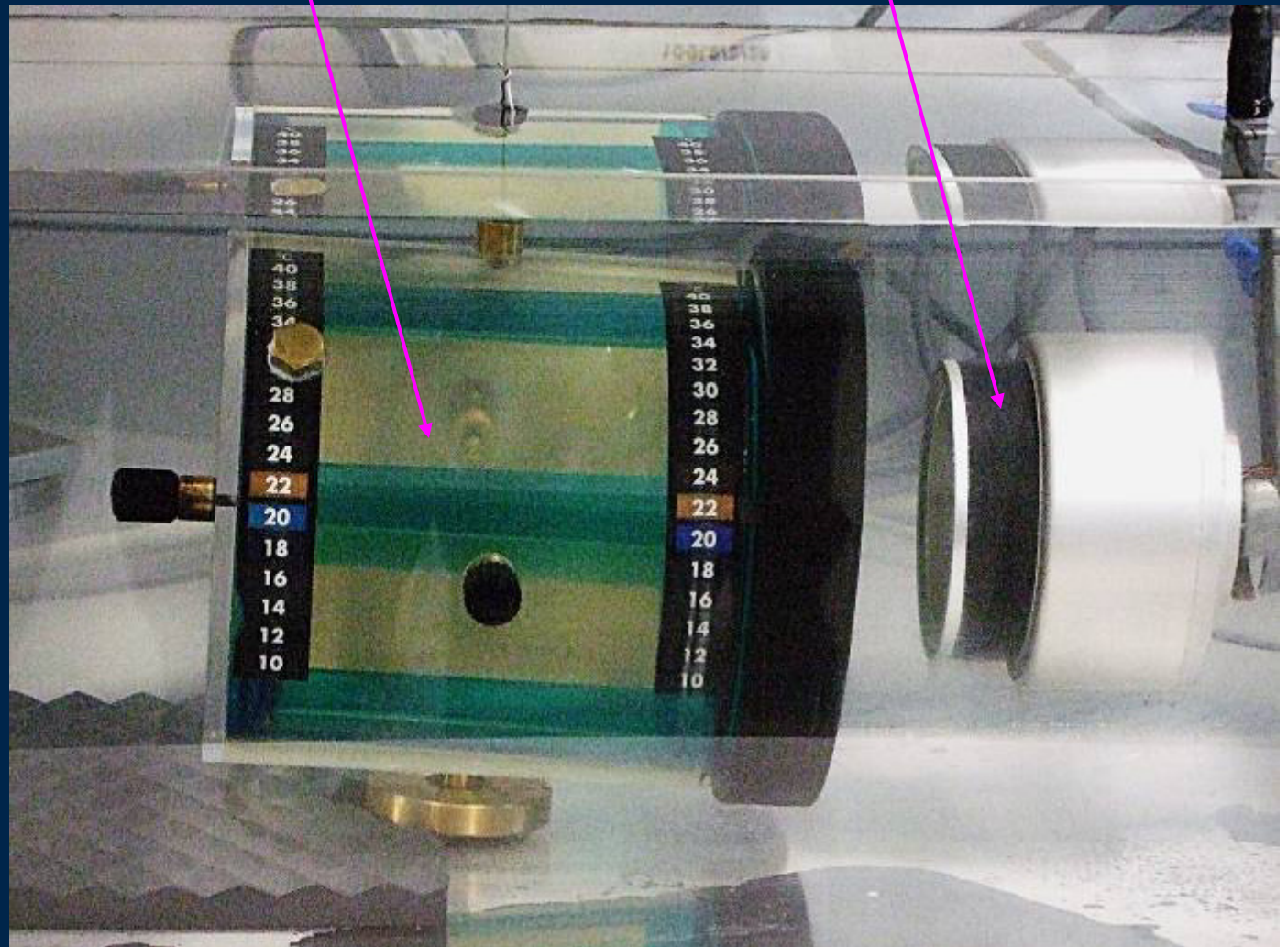


0.40 g

Ballistic Pendulum (NPL, UK)

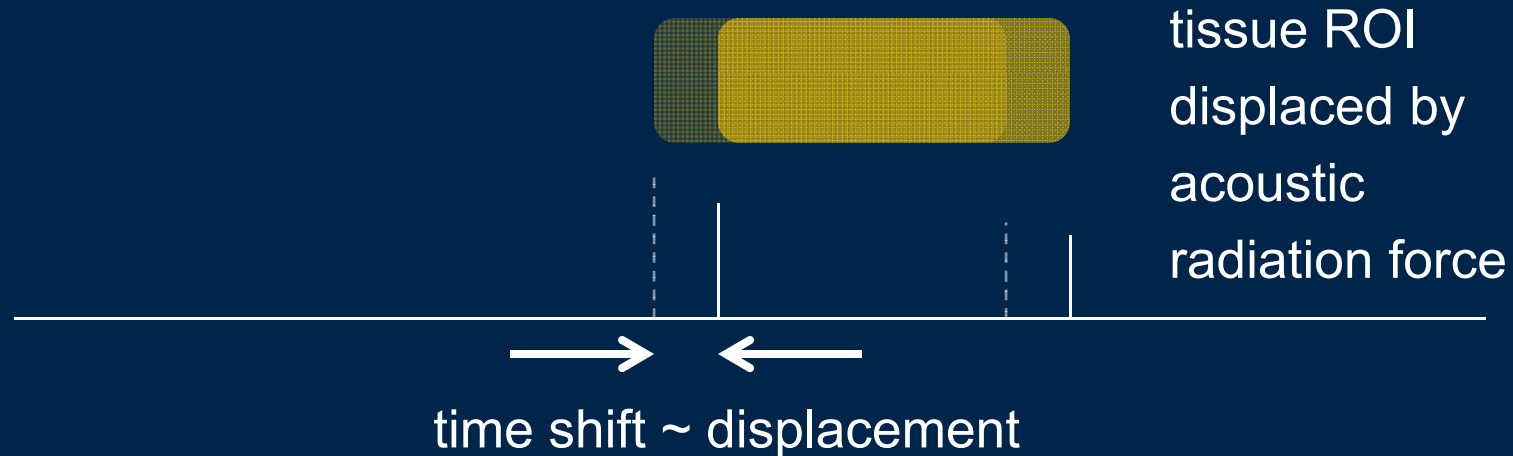
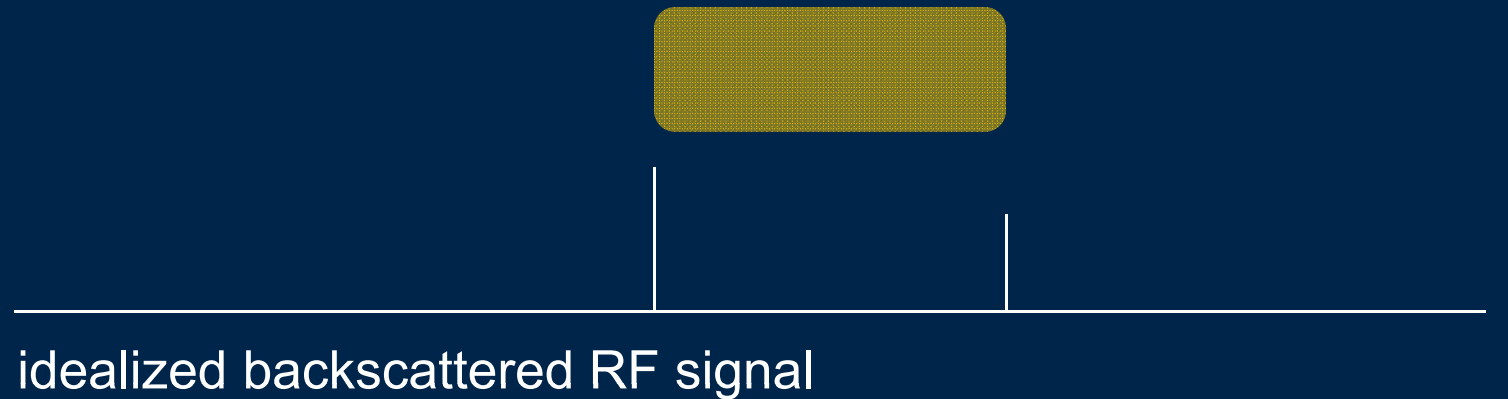
pendulum
(and calorimeter)

transducer



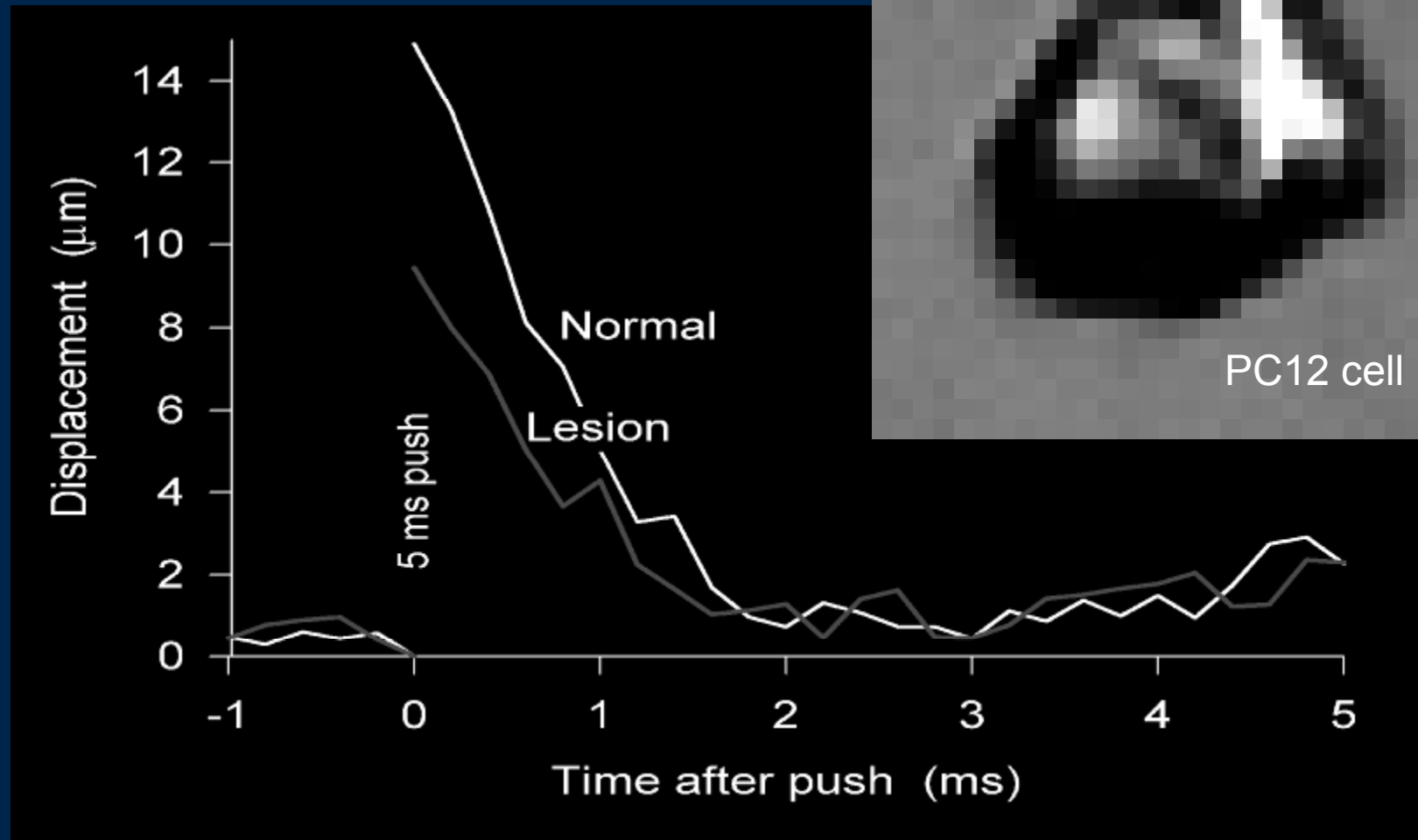
$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

A-mode Imaging of Displacement



acoustic force field can be steady state (oscillatory) or transient (impulse)

Displacement < Cell Diameter



Lizzi, Muratore, Deng, et al. UMB 2003

Induced Cell Transformations

Acoustic field



Stress → Structural response → Functional response



continuum mechanics view

e.g.,
integrin-mediated response
cytoskeletal response

*Giancotti 1999 Science
Ingber 2003 J Cell Sci*

Hypothesis

Acoustic field



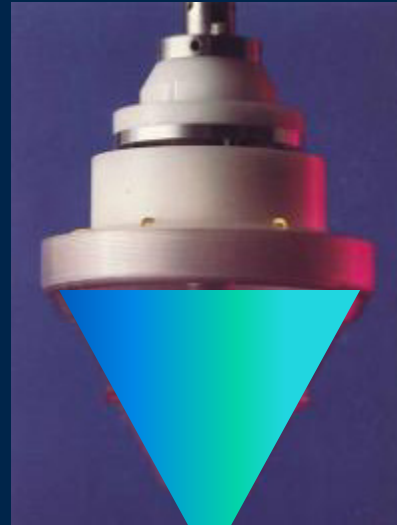
Stress → Structural response → Functional response



brightfield
& fluorescence
microscopy,
ultrasound

e.g., electrical activity
(neuronal tissue),
enhanced / disrupted
activity (many tissues)

Application: Non-invasive Brain Stimulus



transducer

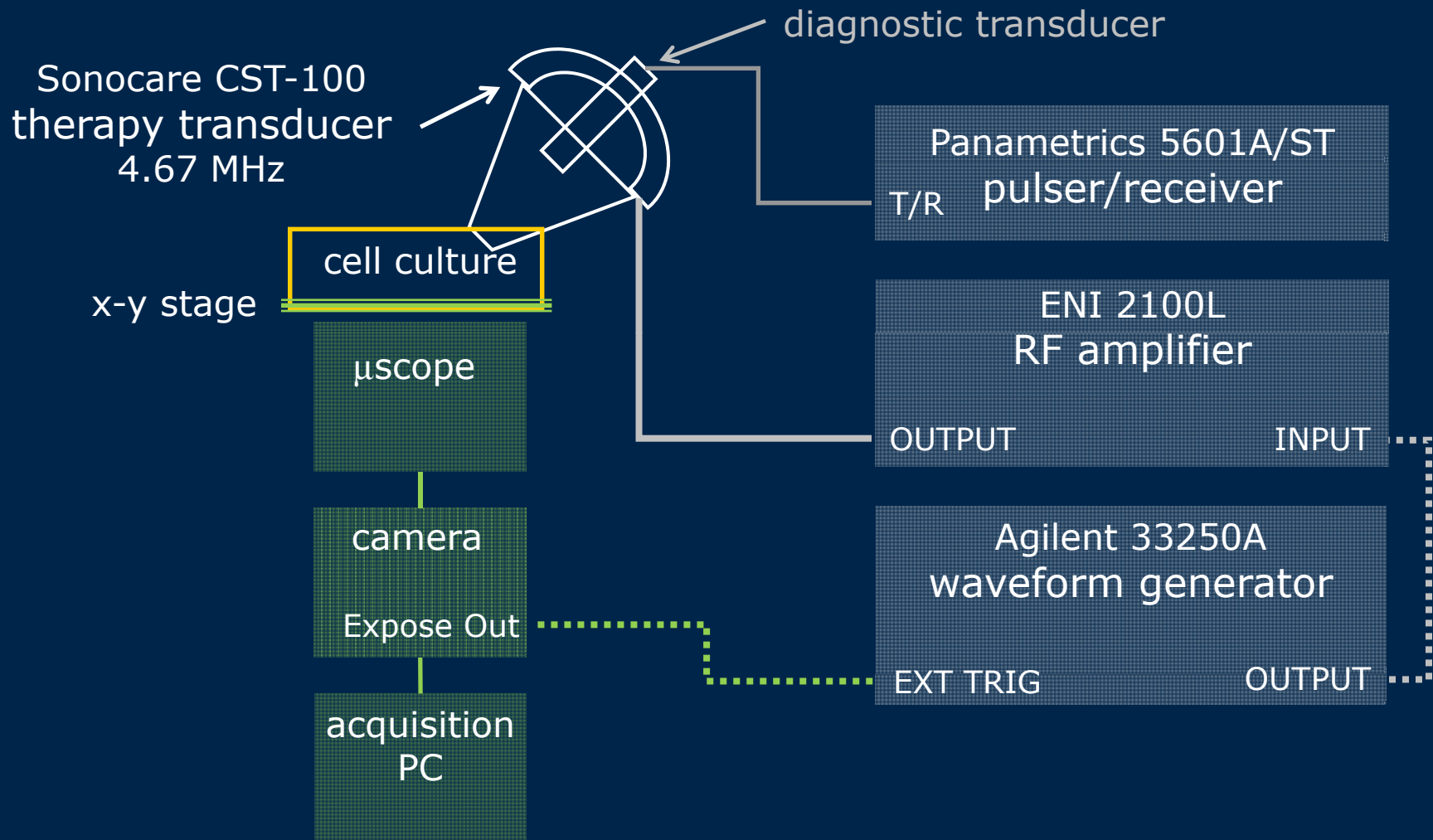
ultrasound beam



neuronal stimulus

Methods – Structural Studies

System



Therapy Transducer



Sonocare CST-100
PZT-4 spherical cap
80 mm diameter, 90 mm focal length
f/1.1, 19 mm diameter central hole
4.67 MHz

Panametrics MD3657
A-mode diagnostic transducer, 7.5 MHz

water-filled coupling cone

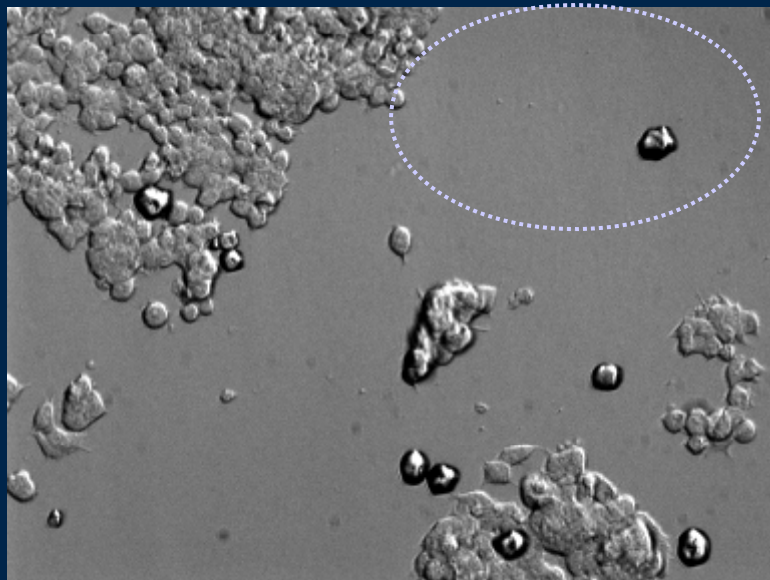
Muratore 2005 ISTU

-3 dB focal region $\approx 0.4 \text{ mm} \times 1.2 \text{ mm}$

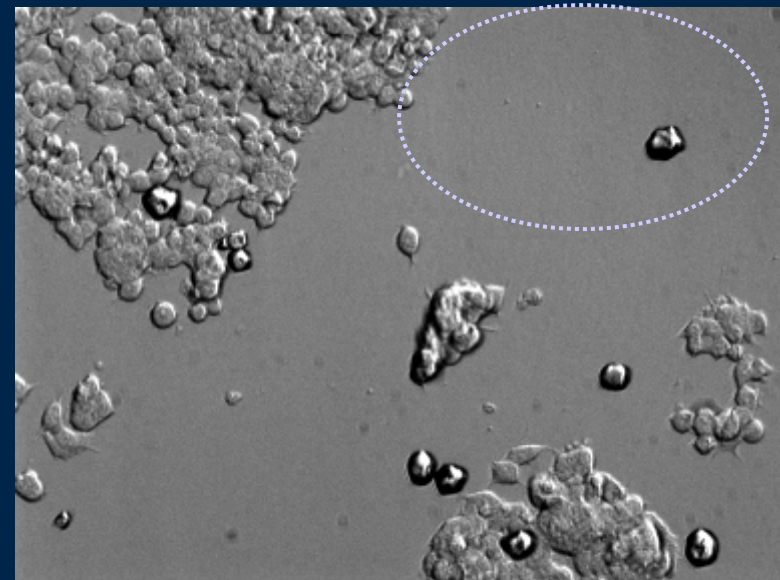
Results – Structural Studies

Translation

100 μm

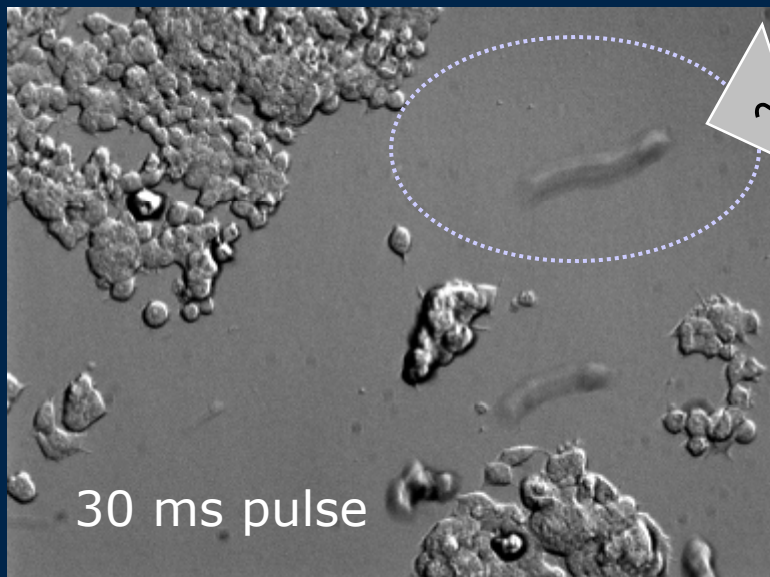


A



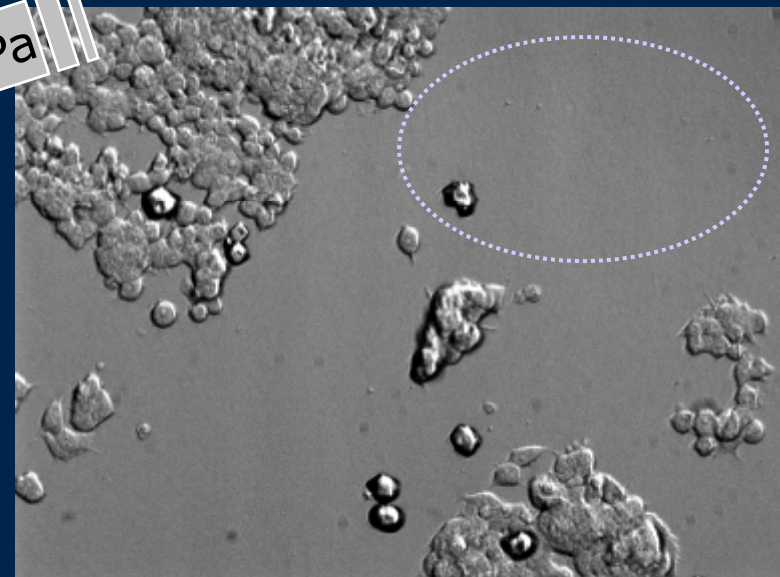
B

PC12 cells at 32 x



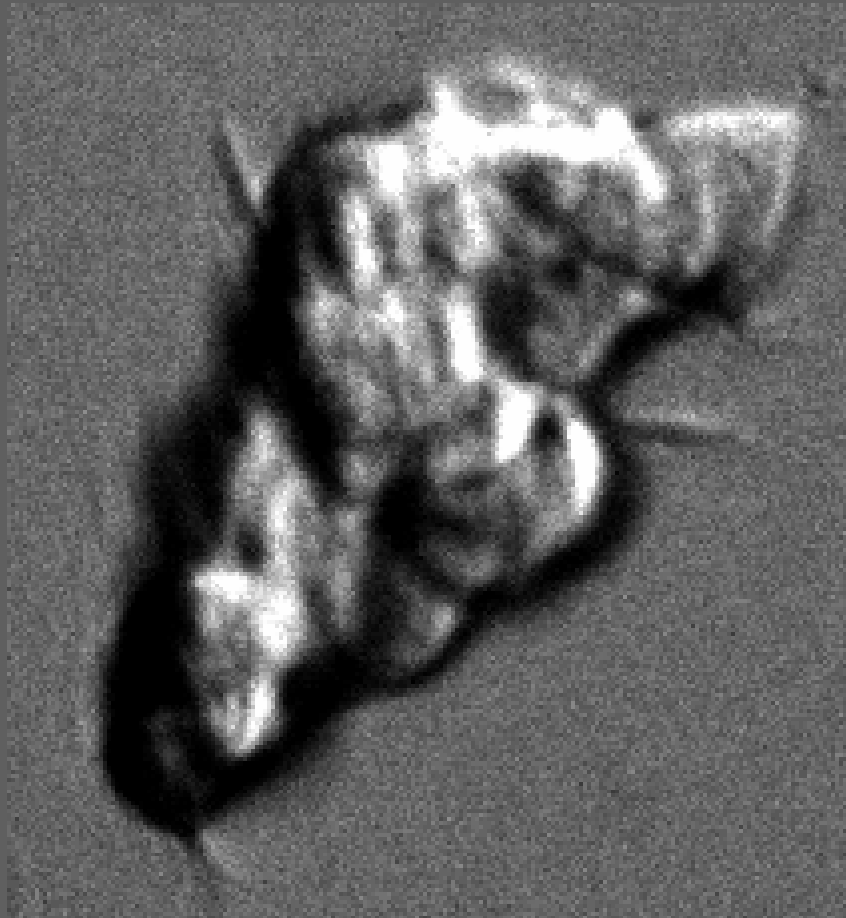
C

~ 100 kPa

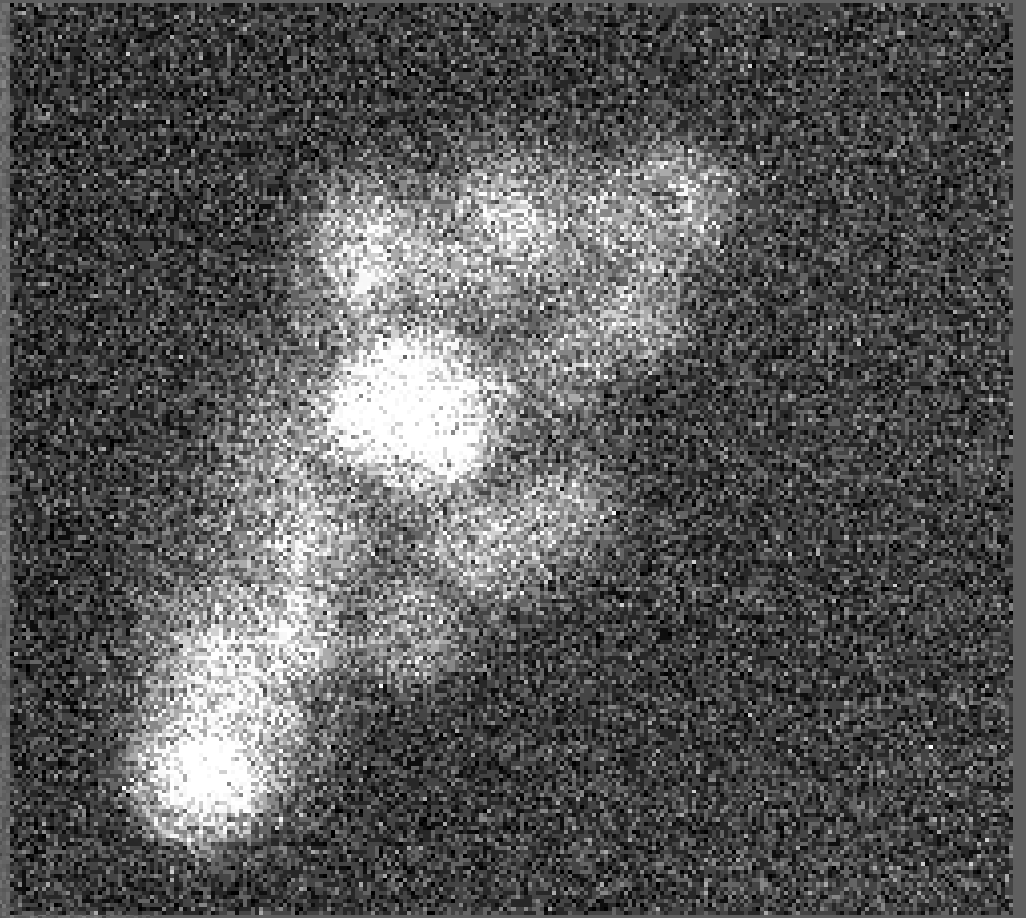


D

Deformation



optical



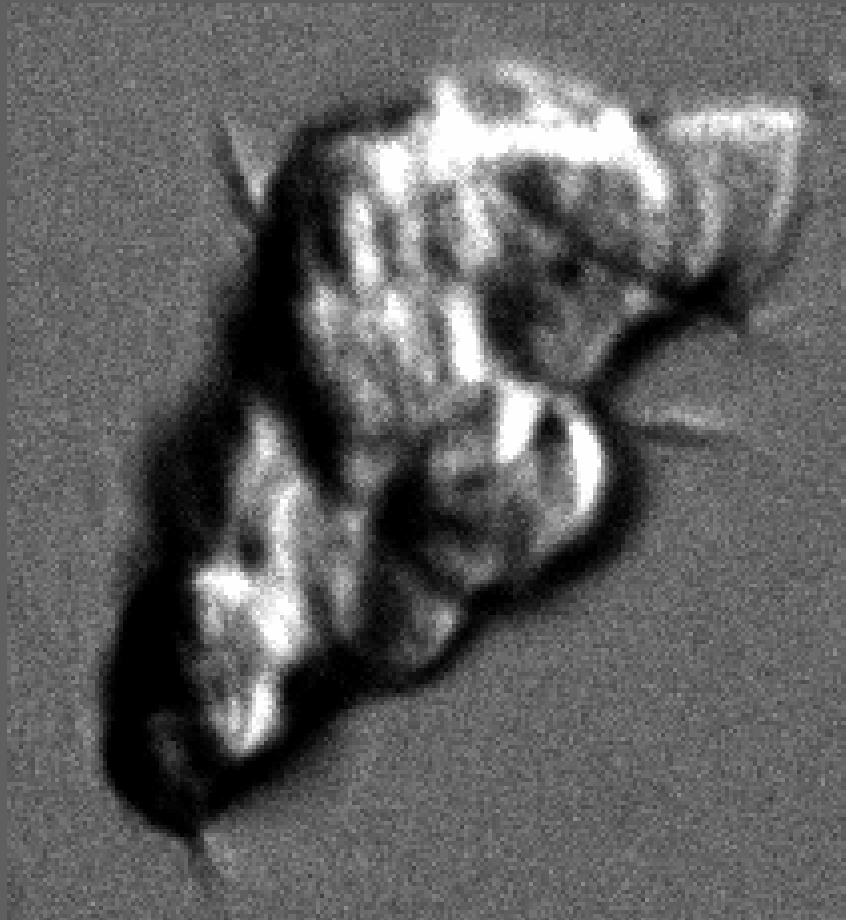
DAPI

10 μ m

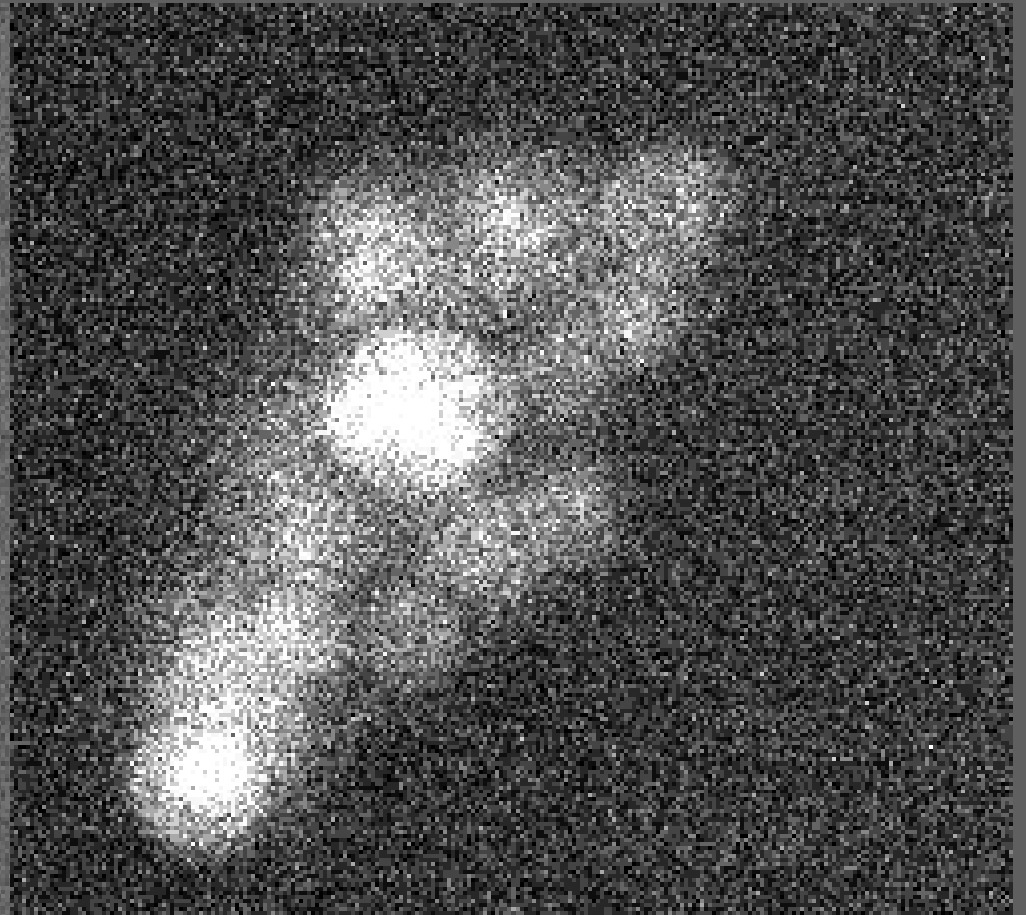
acoustic
radiation
force
4.67 MHz
30 ms

A

PC12 cells adhered to polystyrene with poly-L-lysine



optical



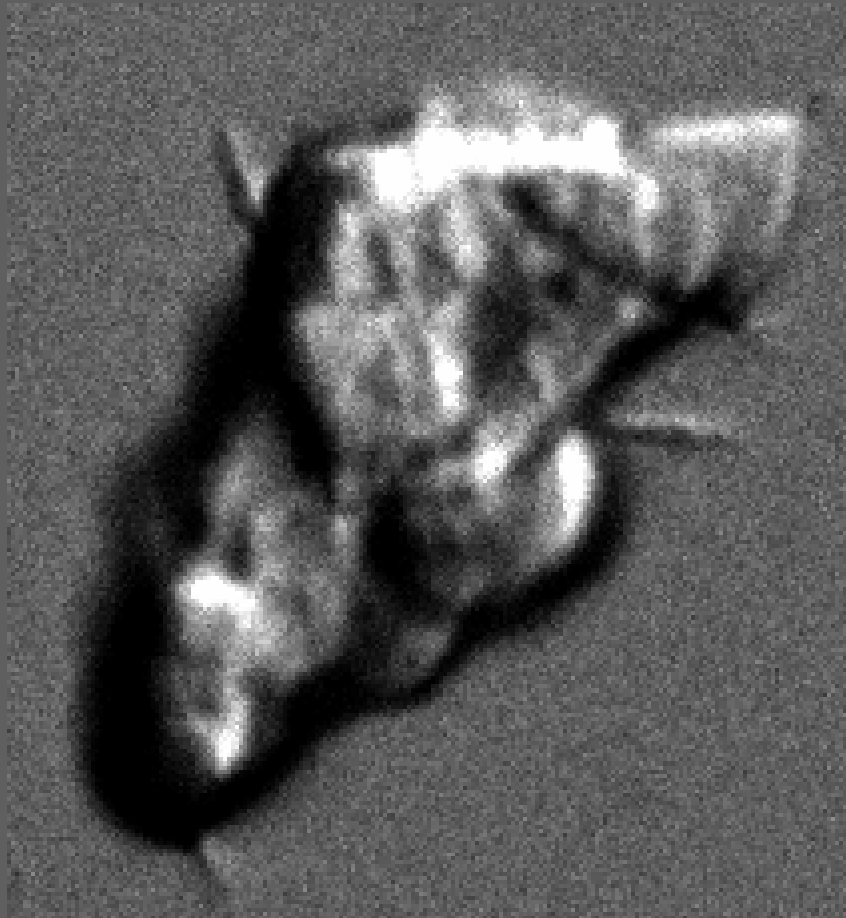
DAPI

10 μm

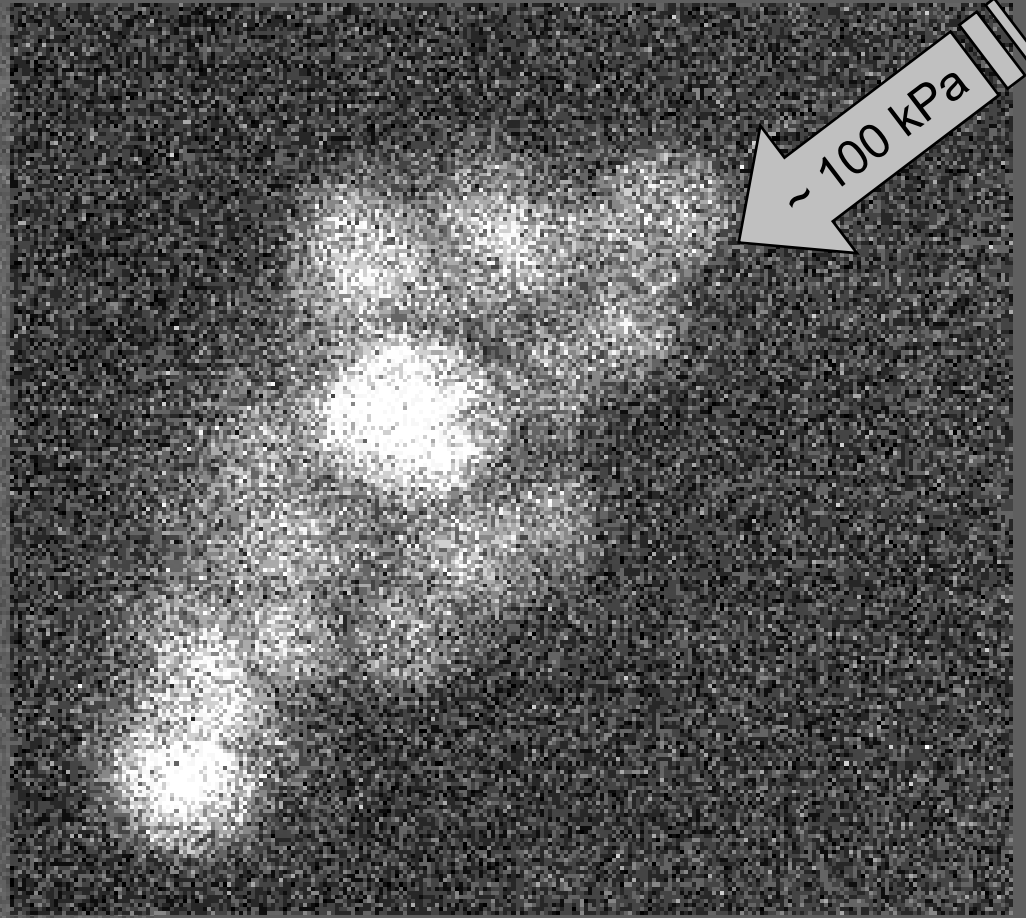
acoustic
radiation
force
4.67 MHz
30 ms

B

PC12 cells adhered to polystyrene with poly-L-lysine



optical



DAPI

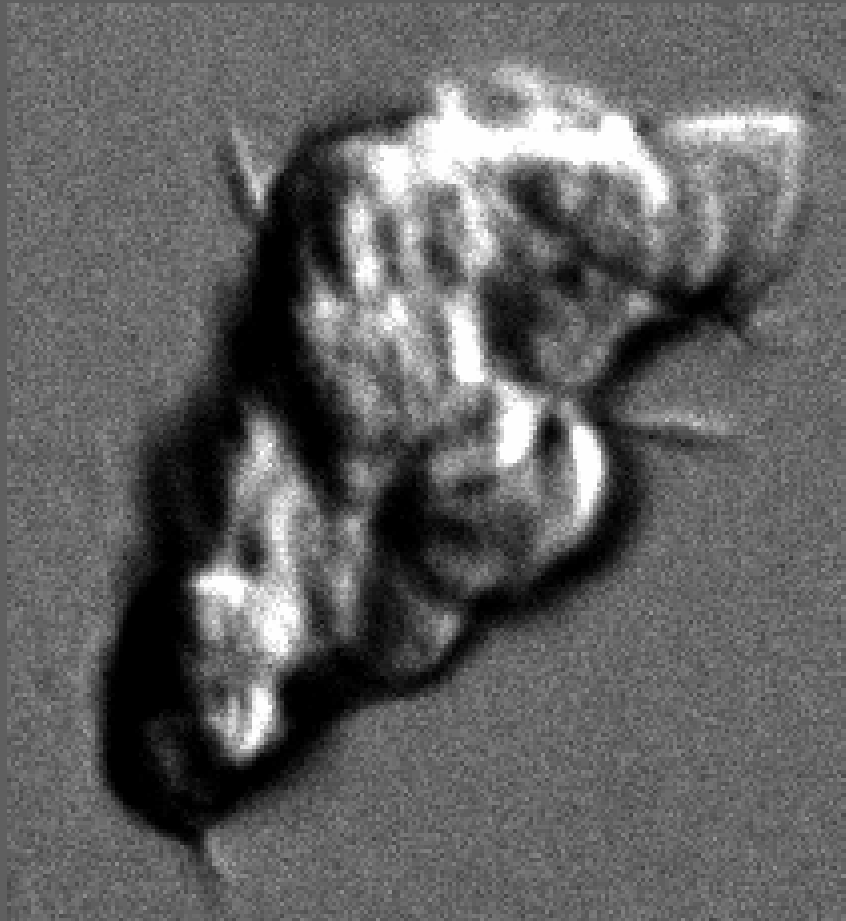
10 μm



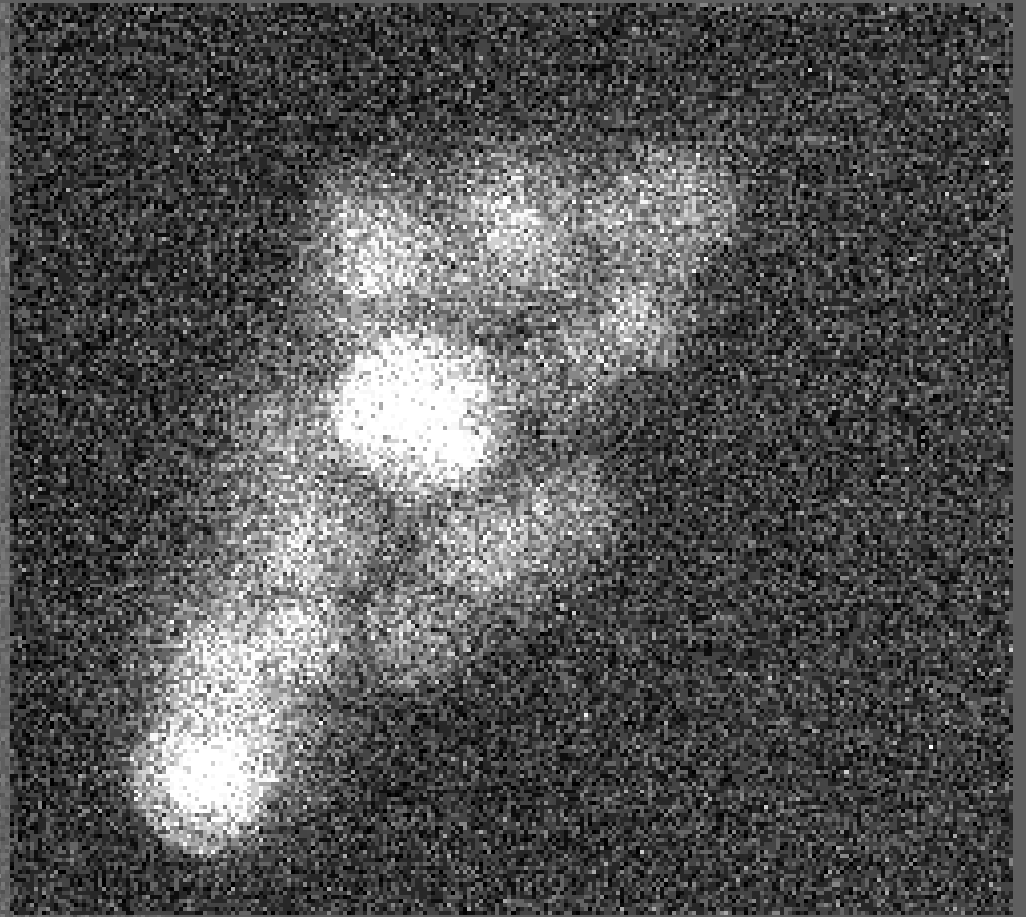
acoustic
radiation
force
4.67 MHz
30 ms

C

PC12 cells adhered to polystyrene with poly-L-lysine



optical



DAPI

10 μm

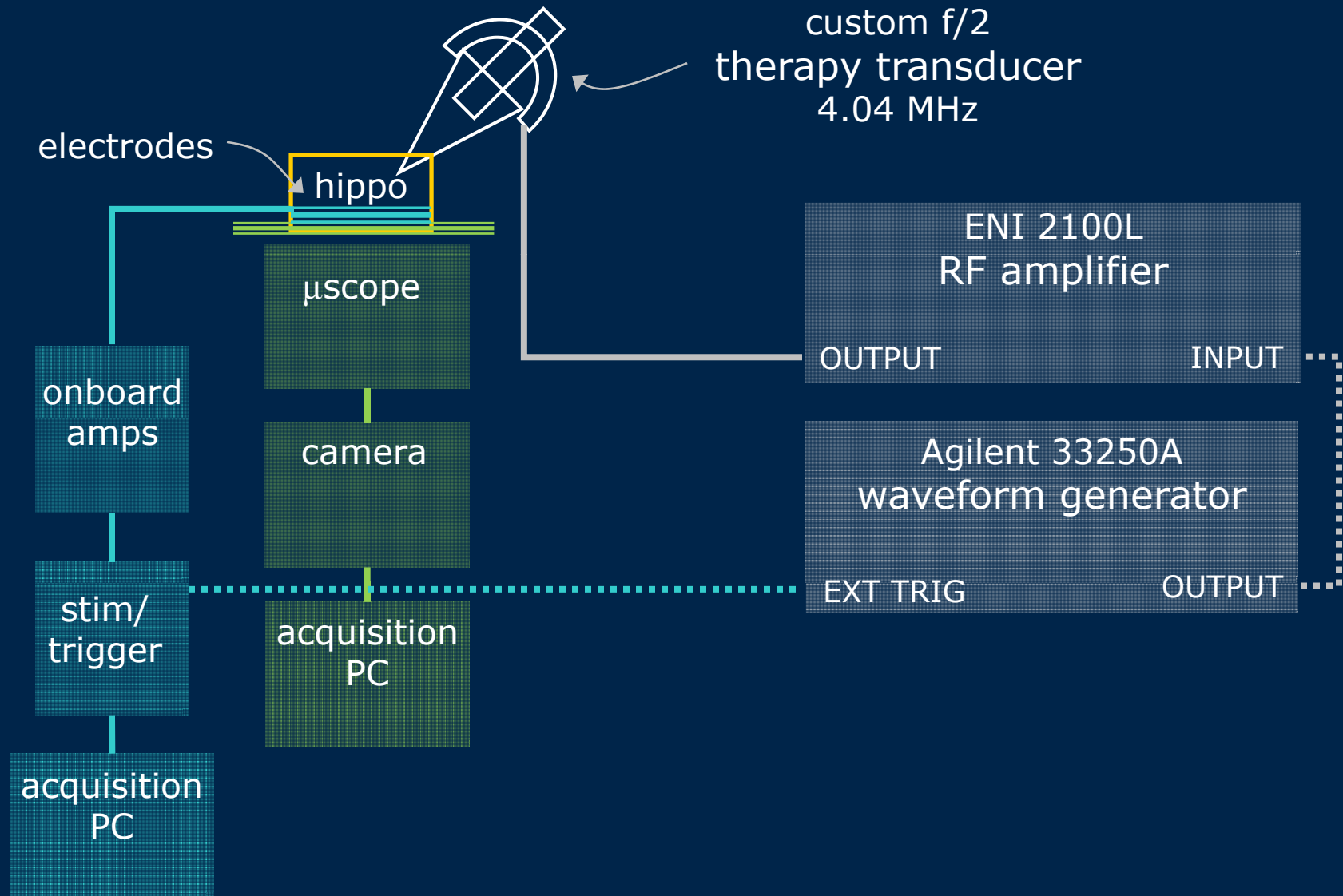
acoustic
radiation
force
4.67 MHz
30 ms

D

PC12 cells adhered to polystyrene with poly-L-lysine

Methods – Functional Studies

System



Ultrasonic Subsystem

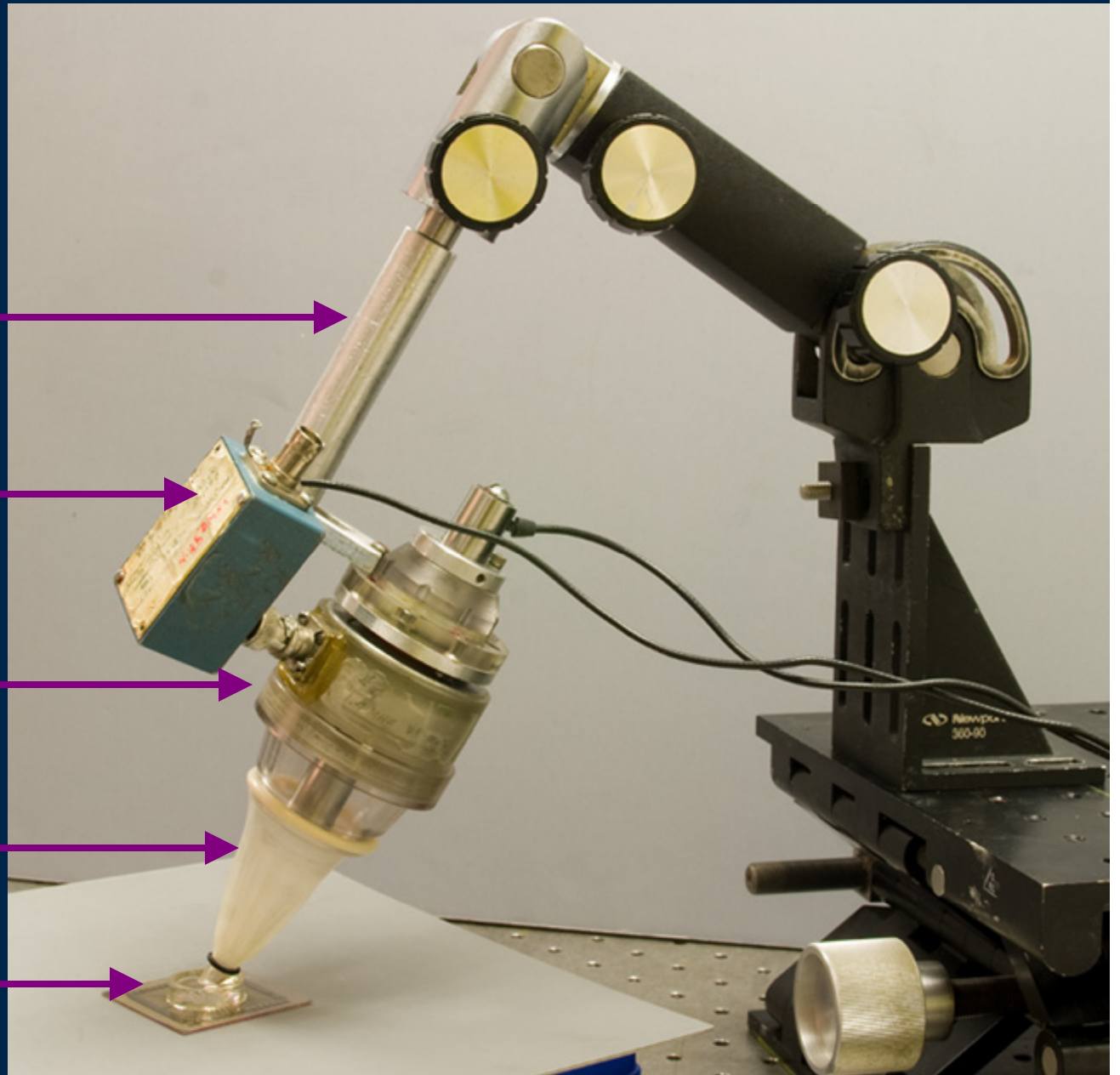
multi-axis support
armature

matching network

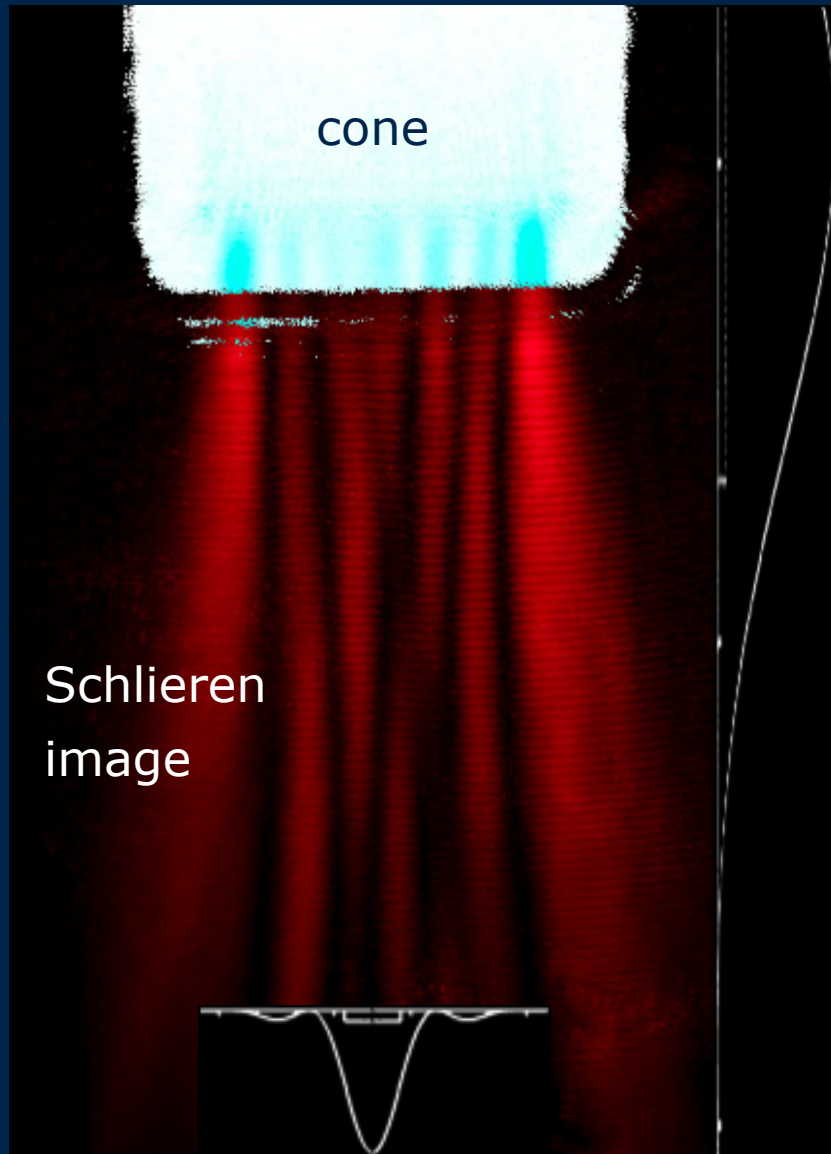
PZT spherical cap
transducer f/2 4MHz

water-filled
coupling cone

cell culture dish



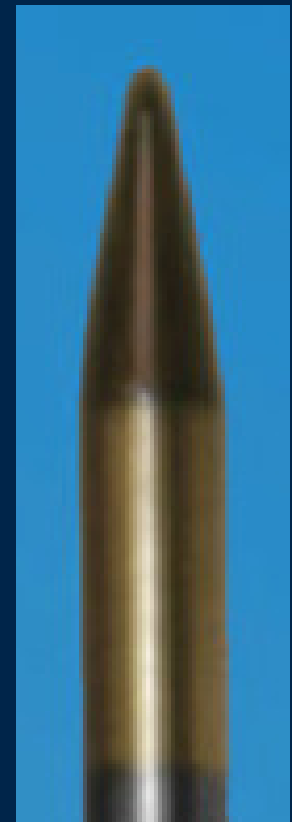
Ultrasound Stimulus



Schlieren
image

peak pressure ~ 0.1 MPa
per Onda HNA-040
hydrophone

calculated
beam profiles



Micro Electrode Array

10 mm

21	31	41	51	61	71		
12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82
13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83
14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84
15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85
16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86
17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87
28	38	48	58	68	78		

60 channels
For recording:
one is selected as ground

	21	31	41	51	61	71	
12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82
13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83
14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84
15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85
16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86
17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87
	28	38	48	58	68	78	

Rat Hippocampal Slice Culture

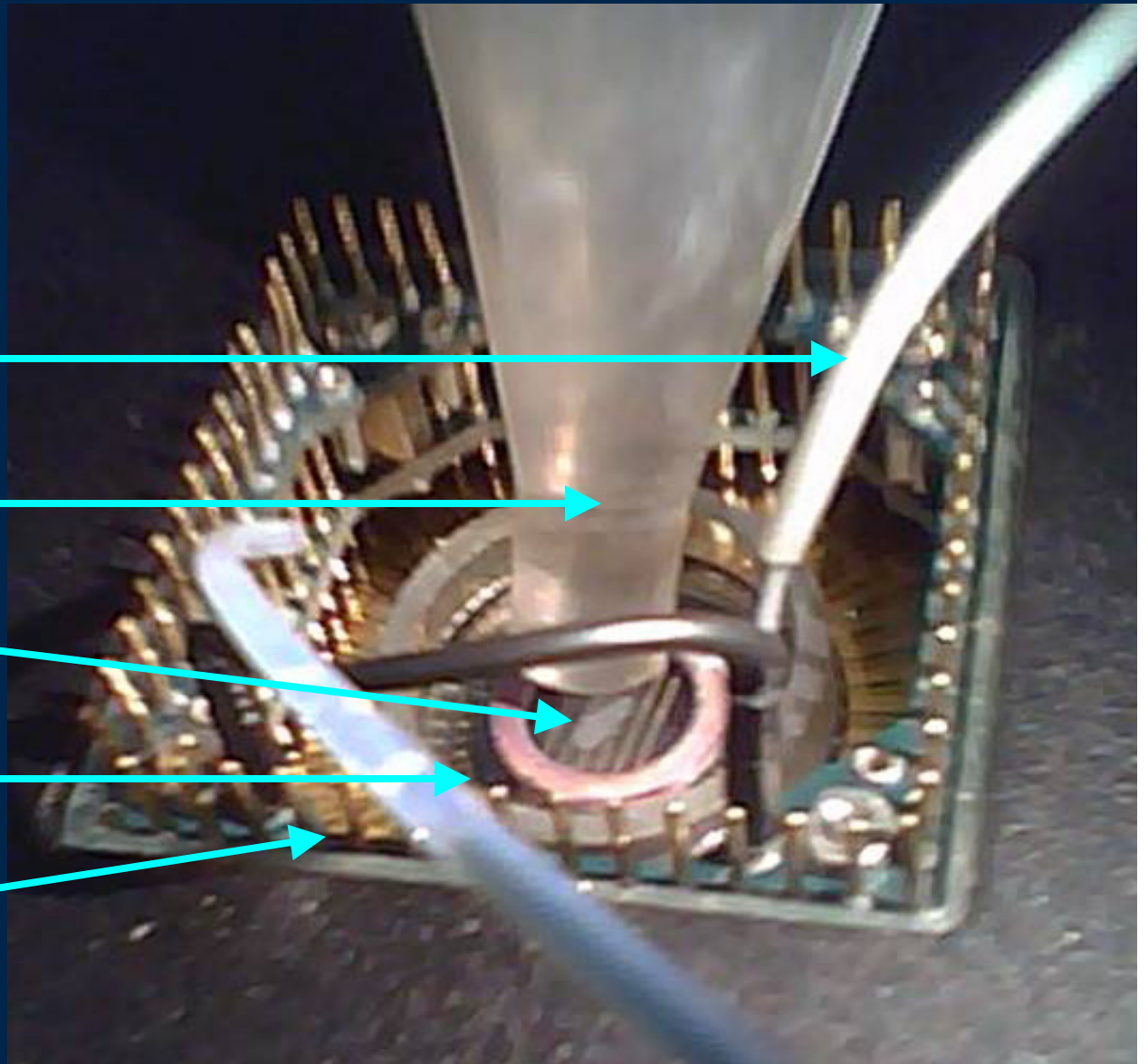
O₂-saturated
artificial cerebro-
spinal fluid control

coupling cone

hippocampal slice

60 electrode array

multi-electrode
array cassette



Hippocampal Culture in situ

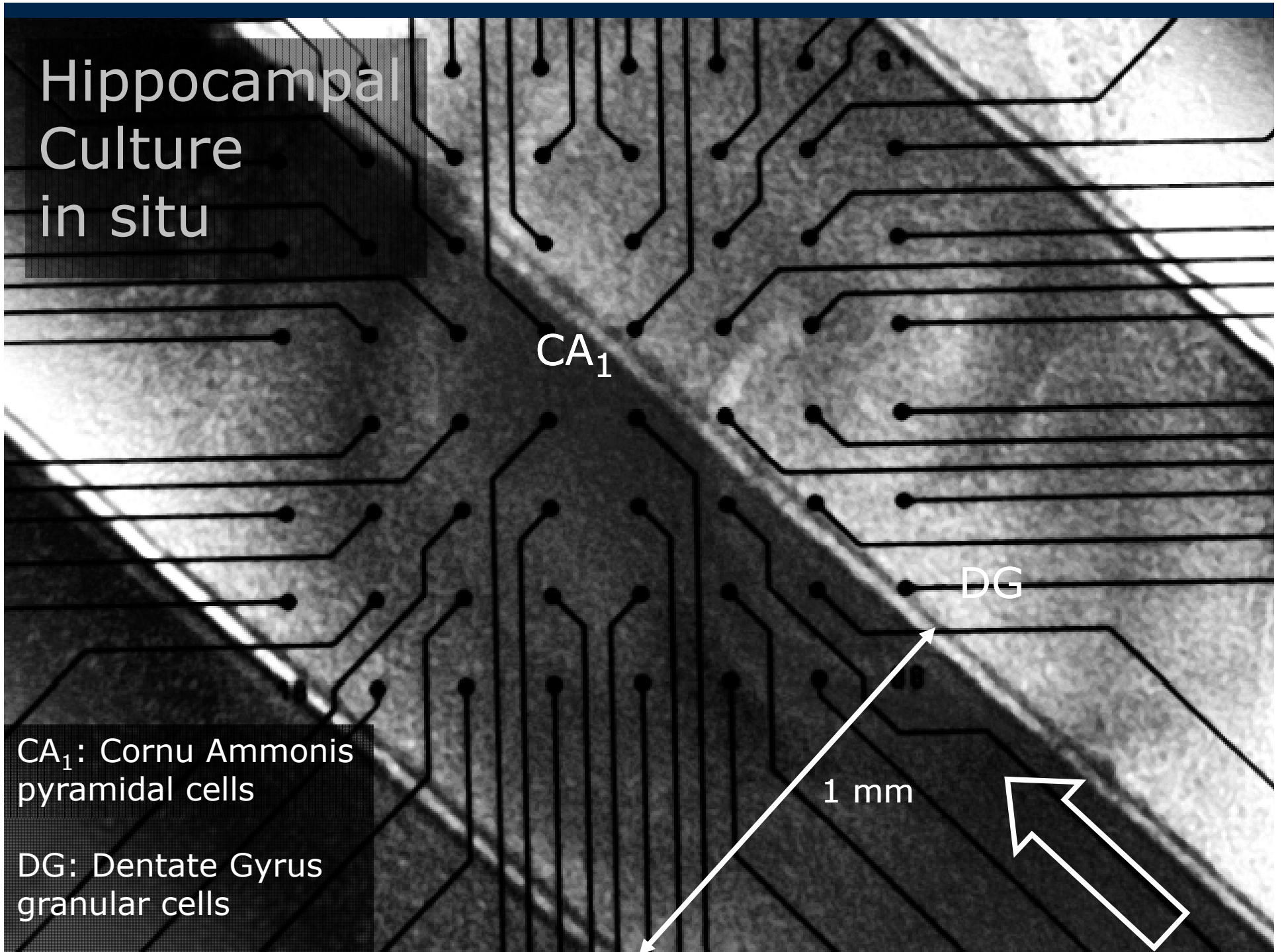
CA₁

DG

CA₁: Cornu Ammonis pyramidal cells

DG: Dentate Gyrus granular cells

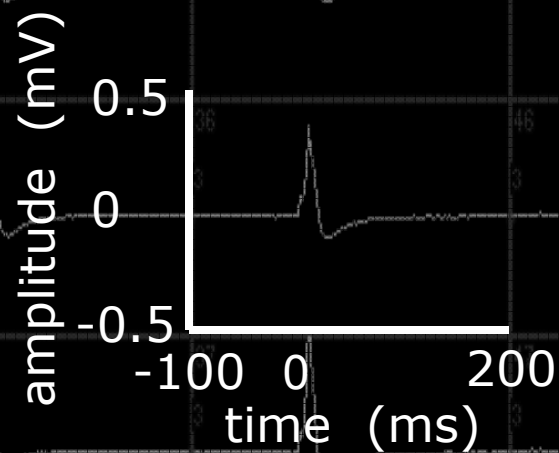
1 mm



Results – Functional Studies

Functional Response to Electrical Stimulus

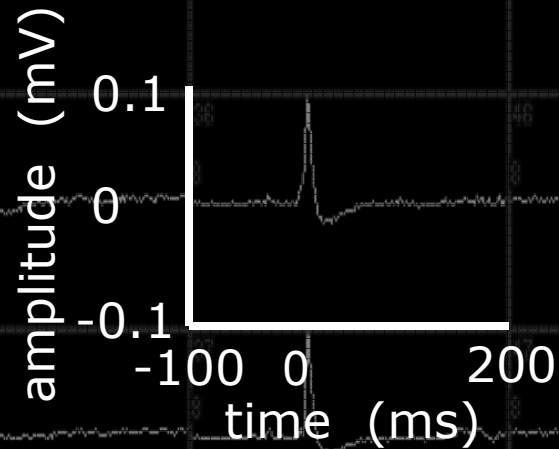
100 μ s 100 μ A stim



avg 3 sweeps

Functional Response to Ultrasonic Stimulus

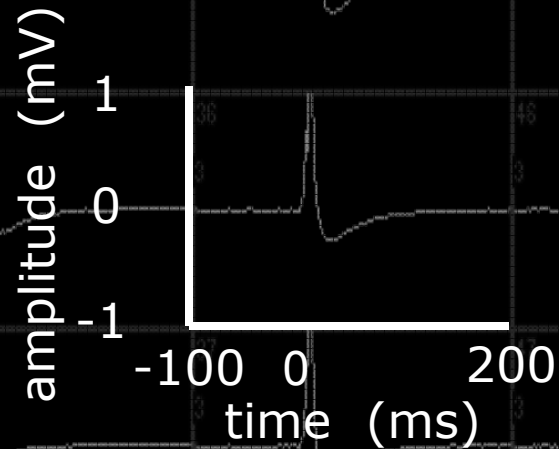
4.04 MHz
0.1 MPa
100 μ s (to match e-stim)
(400 cycles/burst)



avg 8 sweeps

Post-insonification Response to Electrical Stimulus

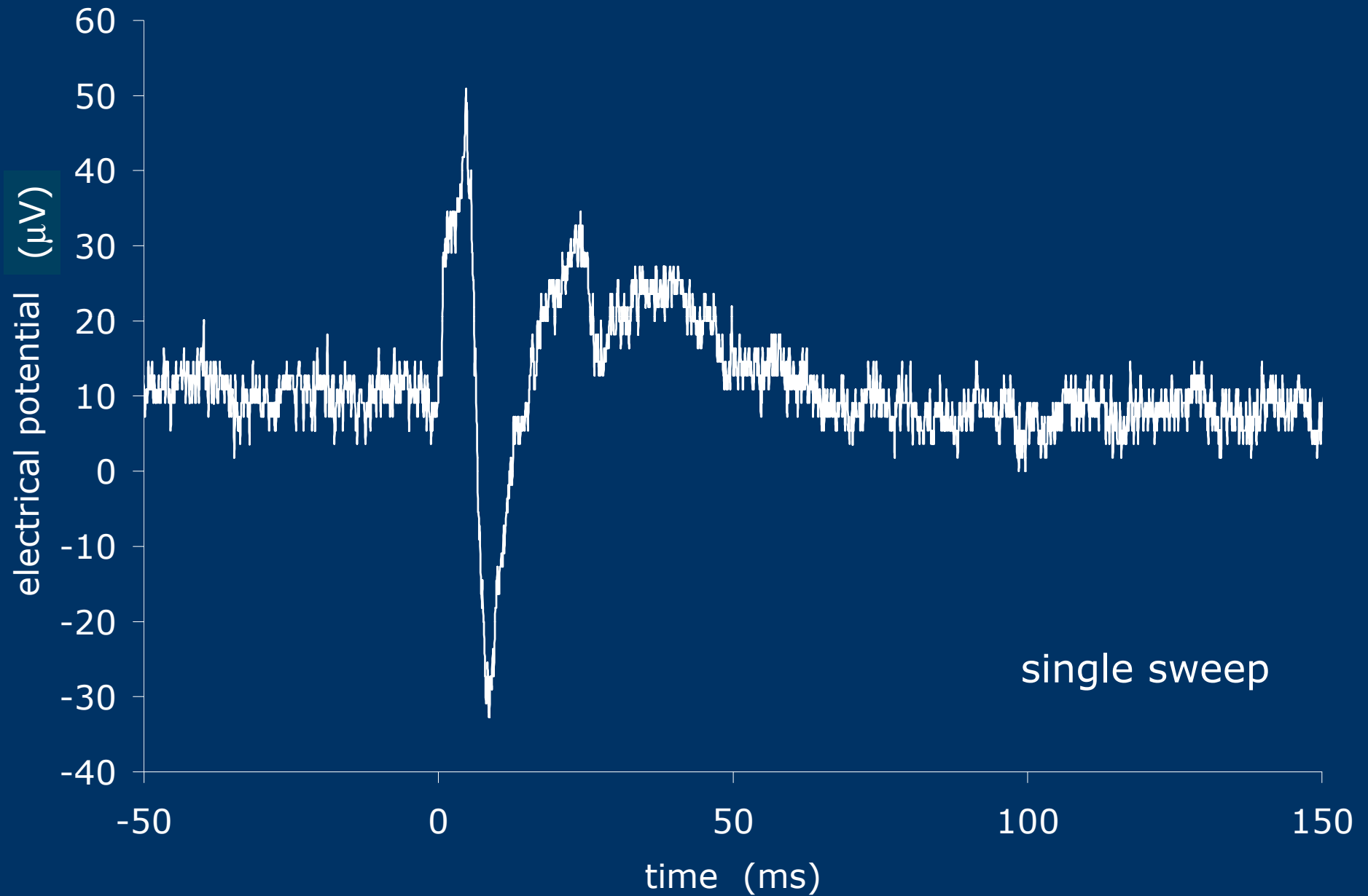
100 μ s 100 μ A stim

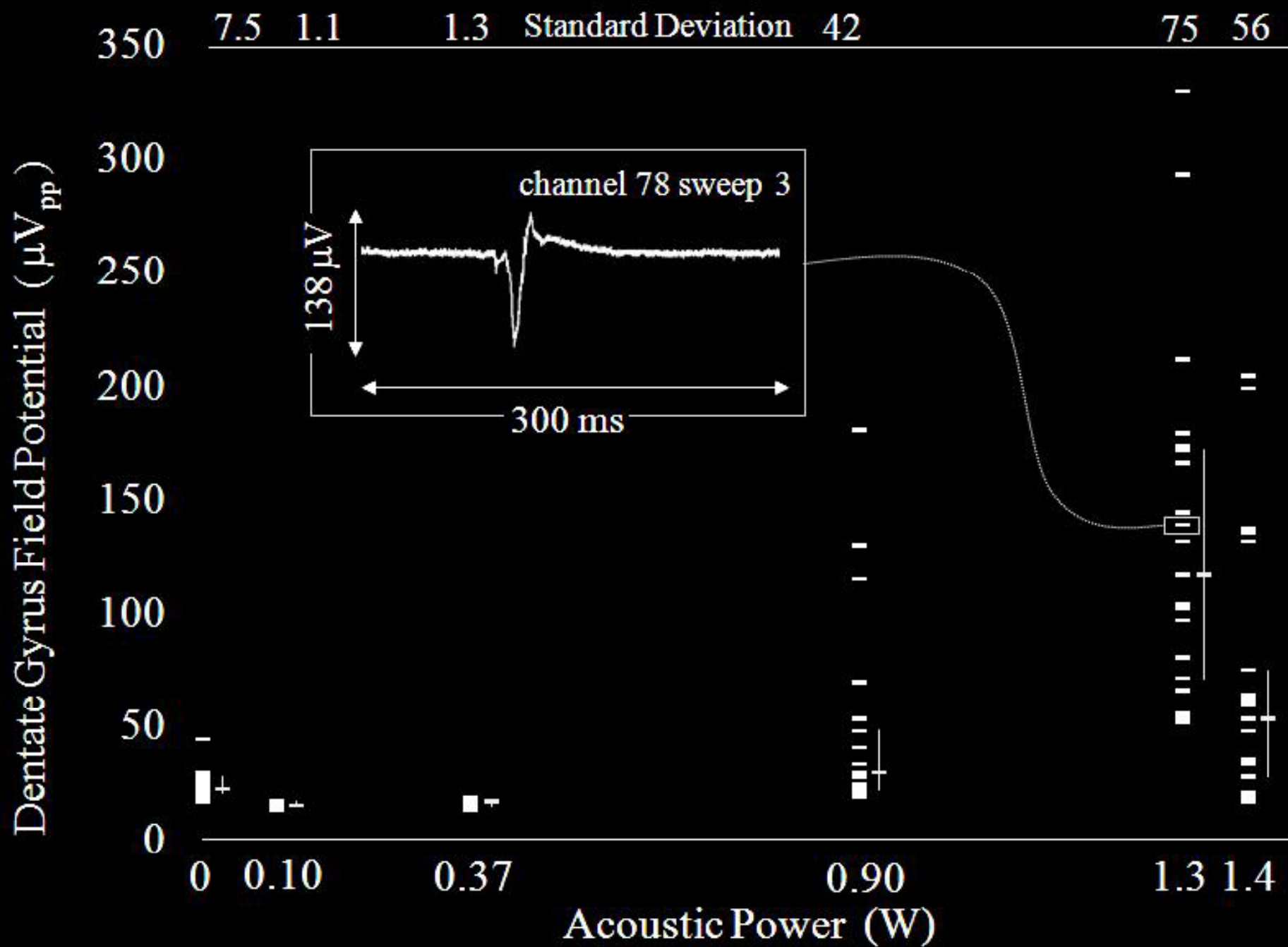


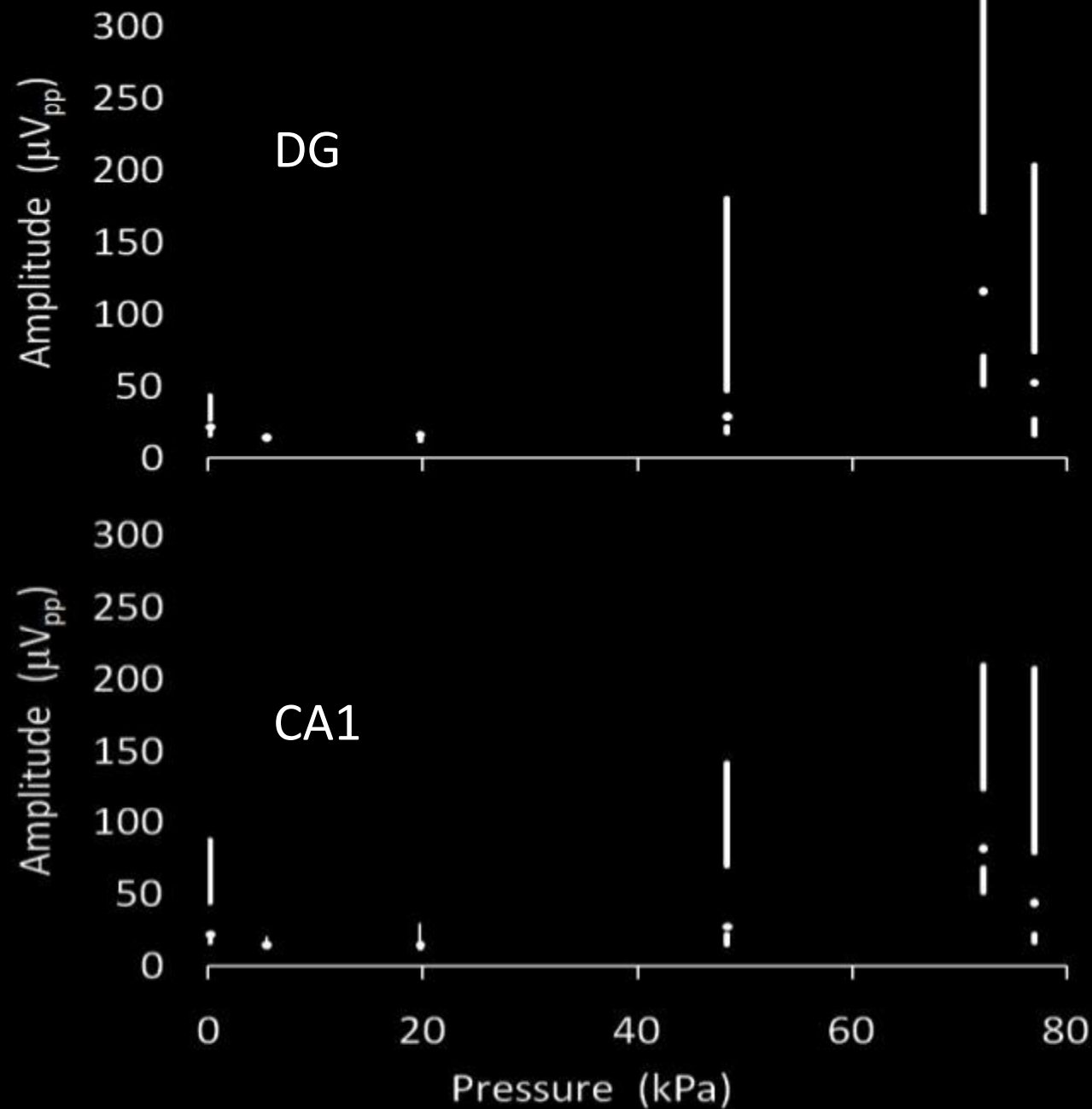
still viable !

avg 3 sweeps

Detail of Aggregate Response







Dose-Response
Quartiles:

similar behavior

apparent
threshold

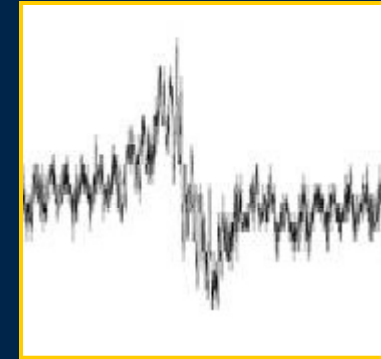
low dose “quiets”
system

possible fatigue

Discussion

Functional Response Mechanism

✓ ultrasonic device stimulus



electrical
leakage

acoustic
effect

$R > 50 M\Omega$;
no measured pulse with agarose;
no response with air block

$\Delta T_{est} \ll 1^\circ C$ heat

radiation force

cavitation

possible;
less likely
at high f

hypothesis; direct
observe mechanical
deformation under
similar conditions

streaming *blocked*

Conclusions

Ultrasonic stimulus

acting on rat hippocampal culture:

- elicits response similar to electrical stimulus
- does not apparently harm culture
- radiation force is possible mechanism
- exhibits threshold behavior