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DE CIENCIA
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Ciemat

Centro de Investigaciones
Energéticas, Medioambientales
y Tecnológicas



IGFAE
Instituto Galego de Física de Altas Enerxías



**XUNTA
DE GALICIA**

Radiobiology studies in proton therapy: range verification with Zn nanoparticles and studies of cell surveillance after irradiation with different LETs

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Medical Applications of Ionizing Radiation Unit (CIEMAT)

IGFAE workshop on technologies and applied research at the future Galician proton-therapy facility

Content

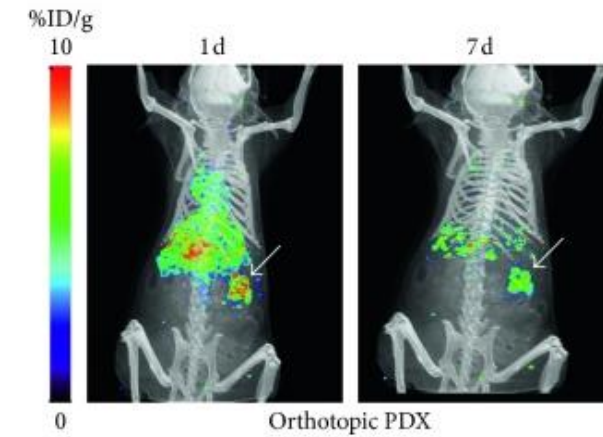
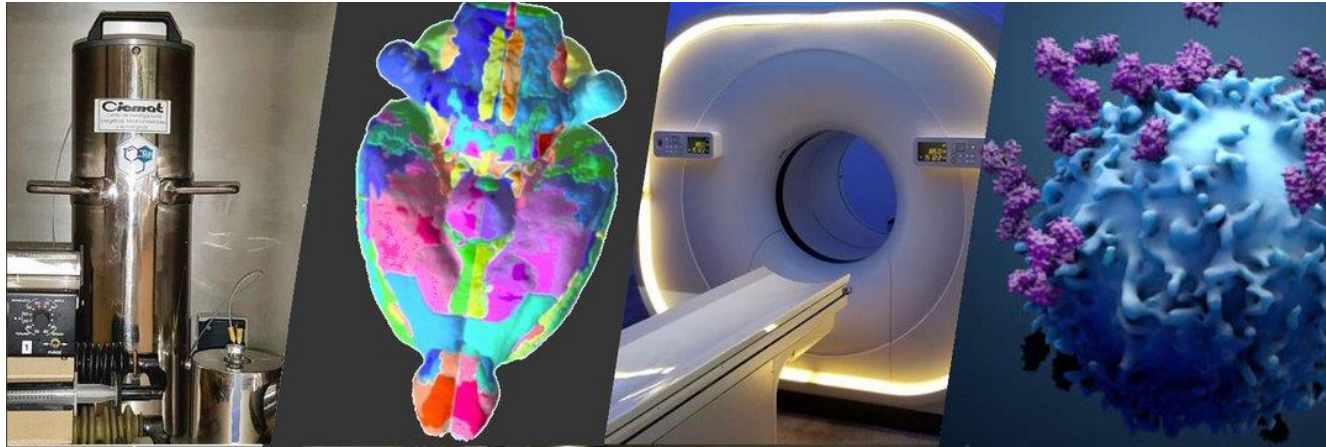
1. Medical Applications of Ionizing Radiation Unit (CIEMAT)
2. Proton therapy
 - A. Range verification with nanoparticles

Zinc-doped iron oxide nanoparticles as a proton-activable agent for dose range verification in PT
 - B. Biological optimization for protons

Development of a set-up for proton irradiation with different LETs in a clinical facility

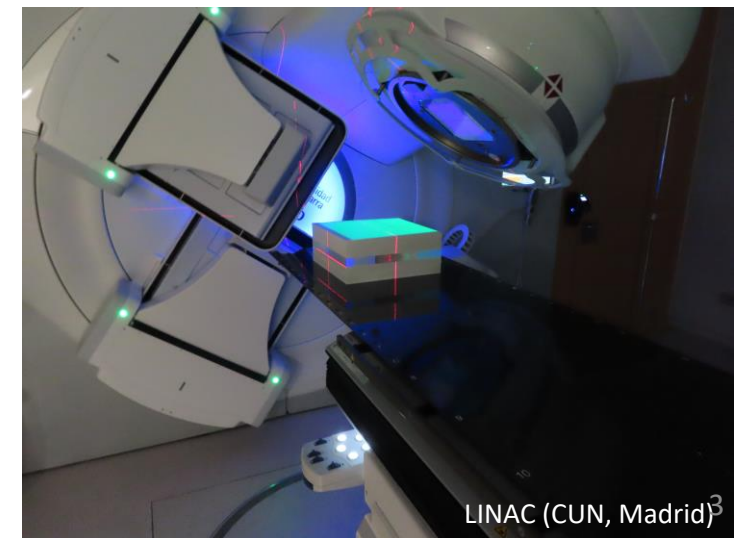
LQM adjustment for cell surveillance measurements in 96-well cell culture plates
3. Conclusions

Medical Applications of Ionizing Radiation Unit

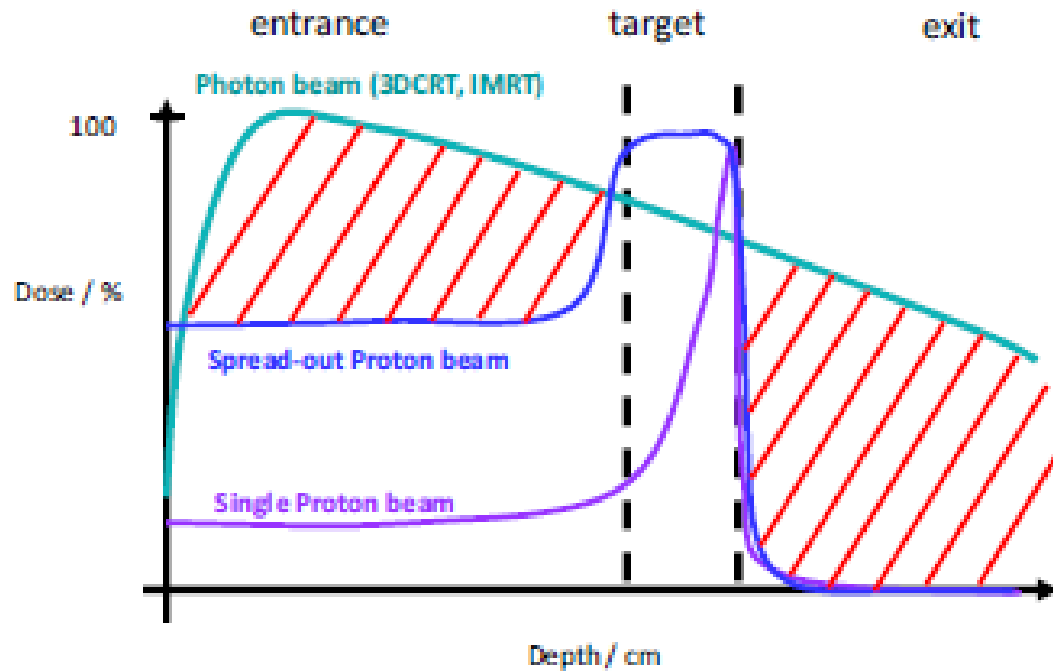


Morcillo, M. Á. *et al.* 2018

- Radioisotopes production and Radiopharmacy
- PET/CT Molecular Imaging
- Instrumentation and Simulation in Nuclear Medicine and Radiotherapy
- Radiobiology



Protontherapy



Blanchard et al, 2017

Uncertainties:

- Delineation
- Positioning
- Interfractional variation
- Range calculation based on CT

Strategies:

- Monte Carlo planning
- Improvements in Image-Guided PT (IGPT)
- Range verification
- Radiobiological optimization for protons (LET/RBE)

A. Range verification

PRONTO-CM Project

Uncertainties

Range verification *in vivo*?

PET or PG from patient activation with the beam

Protoactivable NPs

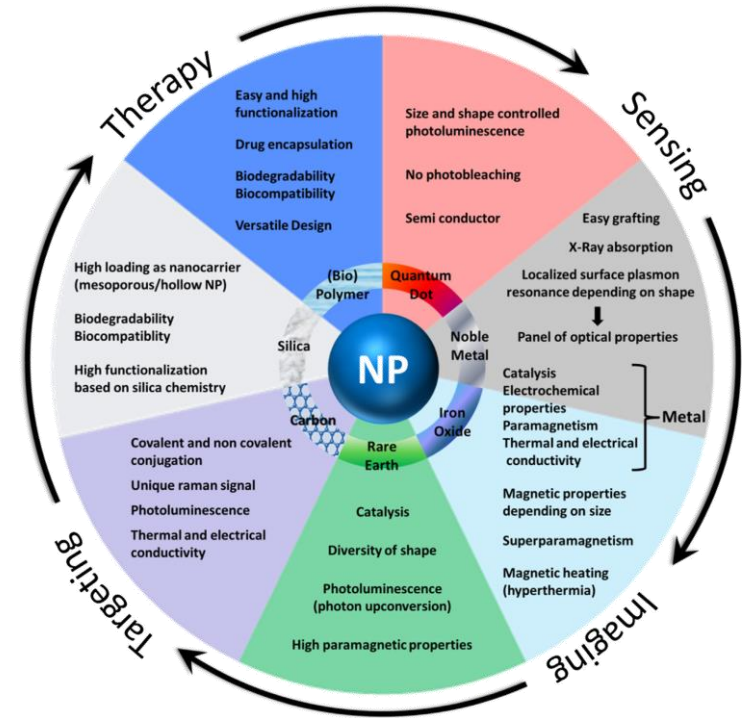
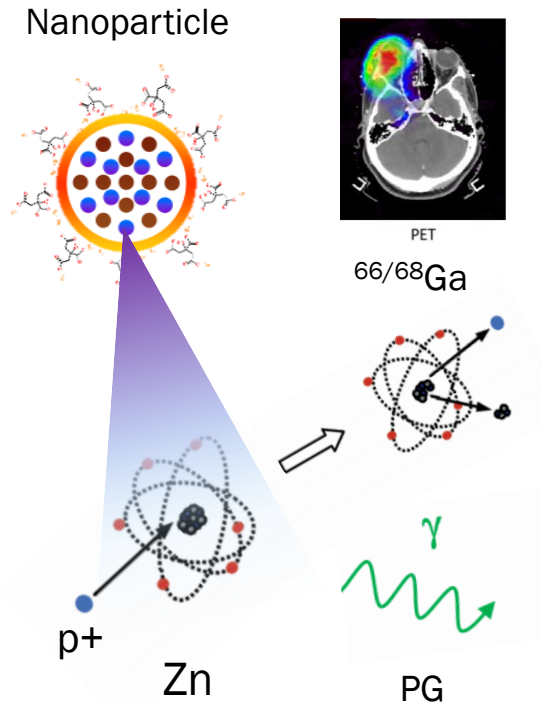


B2017/BMD-3888
Programas de I+D en Biomedicina 2017

UNIÓN EUROPEA
Fondos estructurales
Invertimos en su futuro

Comunidad de Madrid

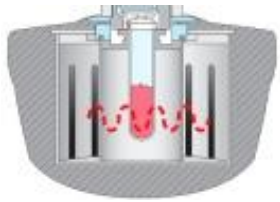
Pronto
Protontherapy and nuclear
techniques for oncology



Zinc-doped iron oxide nanoparticles as a proton-activable agent for dose range verification in PT

a. Nanoparticle synthesis and characterization

Microwave (CEM)



- ✓FeCl₃
- ✓ZnCl₂
- ✓Na₃C₆H₅O₇
- ✓N₂H₄
- ✓10 min
- ✓100°C
- ✓240 W
- ✓N₂ cooling

TEM images

Amicon (30K) for medium exchange

IN VITRO STUDIES

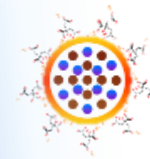
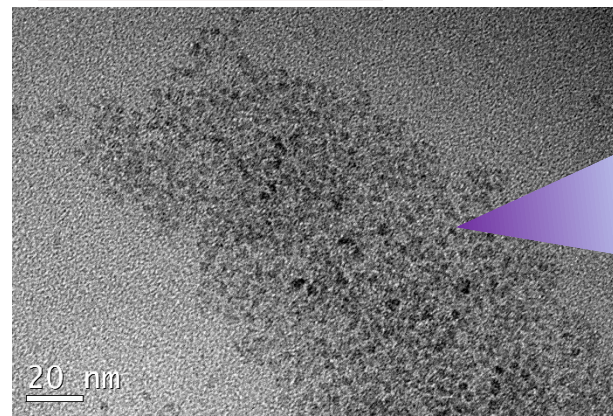
Sephadex PD-10 for purification

0.22 µm filter for sterilization

EX VIVO STUDIES

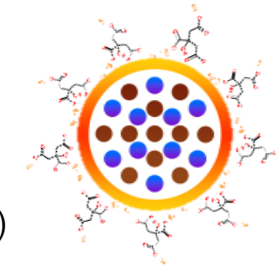


⁶⁷Ga citrate to chloride

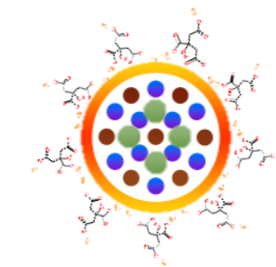


61 % Zn
39 % Fe

IONP@Zn-cit



- Zn oxide (61.2 %)
- Fe oxide (38.8 %)
- Citrate



⁶⁷Ga-IONP@Zn-cit

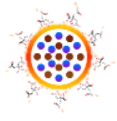
ICP-MS for quantification



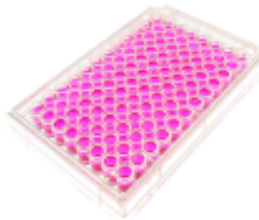
Zinc-doped iron oxide nanoparticles as a proton-activable agent for dose range verification in PT

b. *IONP@Zn-cit* Cytotoxicity

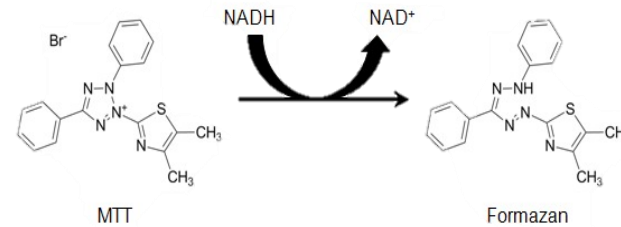
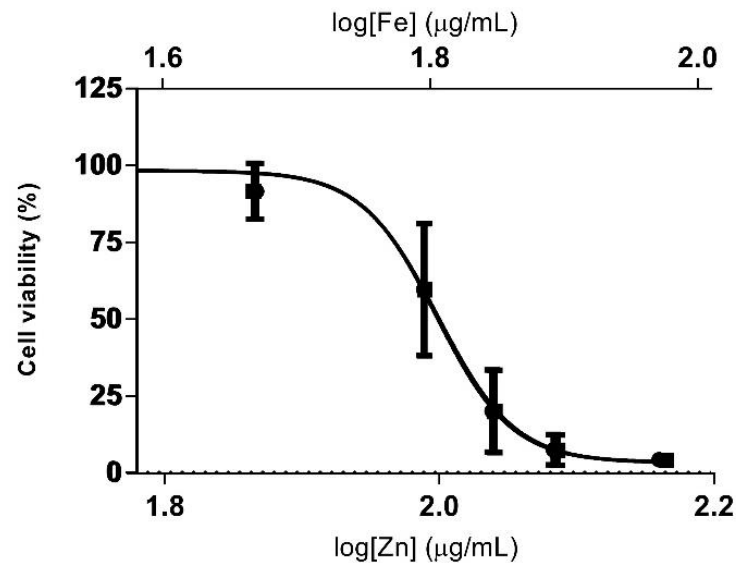
IONP@Zn-cit



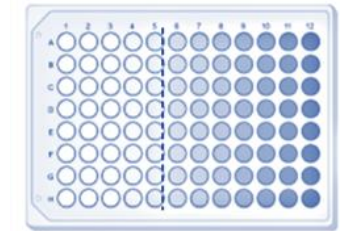
U251 cell line



24h



MTT Proliferation Kit I (Roche)

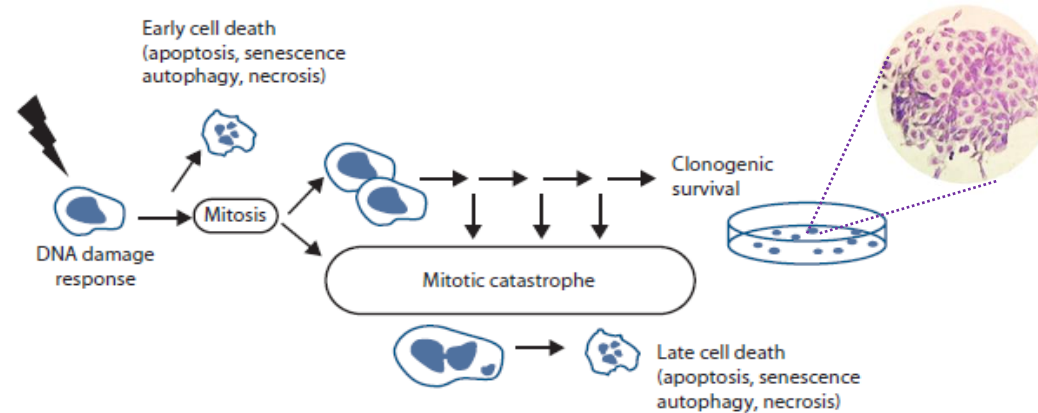


Absorbance measurement
(570-690 nm)

Component Type	IC50 ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	95% Confidence Intervals
Fe-IC50	64	61 to 67
Zn-IC50	100	96 to 104
Metals-IC50	164	157 to 171

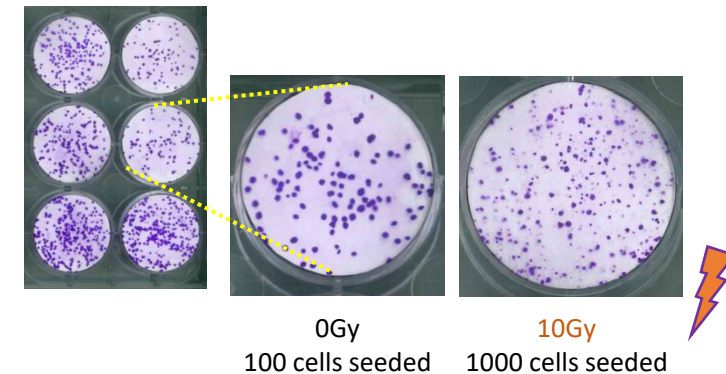
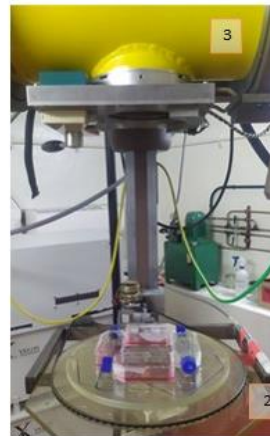
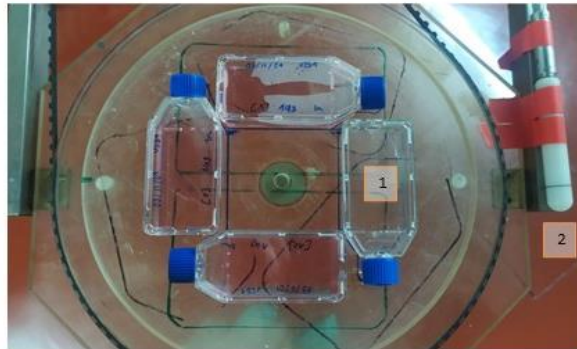
Zinc-doped iron oxide nanoparticles as a proton-activable agent for dose range verification in PT

c. Influence of IONP@Zn-cit on X-Ray radiation-induced clonogenic cell death



Formation of a 50 cell-colony
(5-6 divisions)

Survival
Quantification



Linear-Quadratic Model (LQM):

$$SF(D) = \exp^{-\alpha D - \beta D^2}$$

1. Cell culture flasks used to perform clonogenic assays with NPs.
2. Farmer Ionization chamber (model NE-2571) as monitoring chamber.
3. X-Ray irradiator (Philips MCN 321 X-Ray tube, CIEMAT).

Zinc-doped iron oxide nanoparticles as a proton-activable agent for dose range verification in PT

c. Influence of IONP@Zn-cit on X-Ray radiation-induced clonogenic cell death

- Results for U251 cell line and parameters to study NP effect:

[IONP@Zn-cit] ($\mu\text{gZn/ml}$)	α (Gy^{-1})	β (Gy^{-2})	$\text{SF}_{2\text{Gy}}$	$\text{D}_{10\%}$ (Gy)	MID
0	0.747 ± 0.331 (44.3)	-0.025 ± 0.035 (143.2)	0.277 ± 0.164 (59.3)	3.60 ± 1.37 (38.2)	2.78 ± 0.60 (21.5)
1	$0.085 \pm 0.118^*$ (139.2)	$0.041 \pm 0.019^*$ (46.9)	$0.729 \pm 0.148^*$ (20.2)	$6.73 \pm 1.07^*$ (15.9)	4.25 ± 0.83 (19.5)
10	0.408 ± 0.129 (31.6)	0.007 ± 0.016 (222.2)	0.436 ± 0.082 (18.8)	5.15 ± 0.56 (10.8)	3.52 ± 1.13 (32.0)

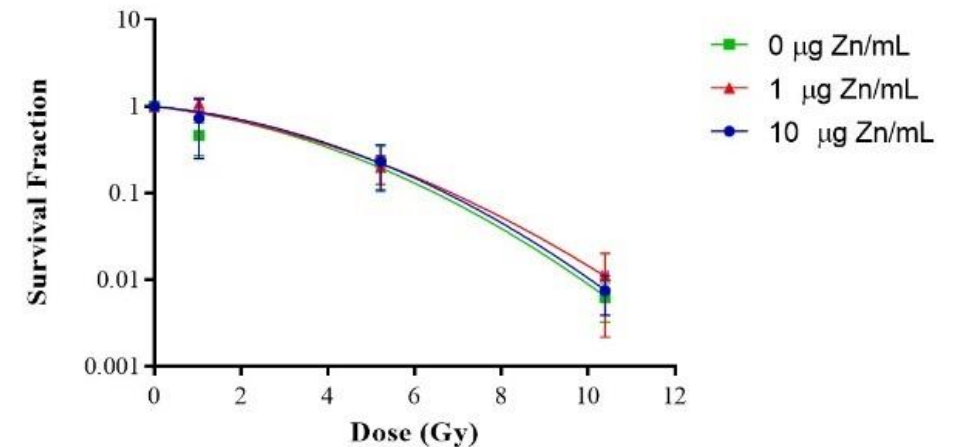
* $p\text{-value} < 0.05$

α : probability of lethal damages to DNA (linear part of the curve)
 β : probability of sub-lethal damages (quadratic part of the curve)

$$\text{MID} = \int_0^{\infty} \text{SF}(D) dD$$

$$\text{DEF}_{2\text{Gy}} = \frac{\text{Reference dose (2 Gy)}}{\text{Dose needed with (cells + NPs) to achieve the same cell survival as cells alone at a dose of 2 Gy}}$$

$\text{DEF}_{2\text{Gy}} = 5.04$ (1.38;2.84) and 3.2 (1.03;1.56) for
 1 and 10 $\mu\text{g Zn/ml}$ NPs

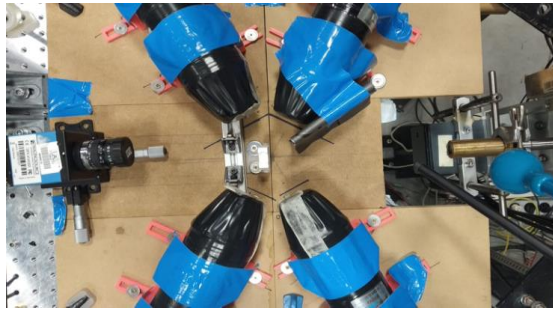


Radioprotective effects at
 low NP doses???

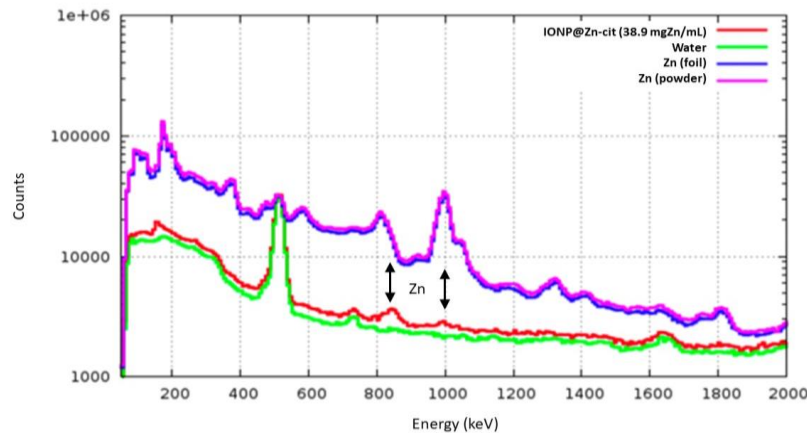
Zinc-doped iron oxide nanoparticles as a proton-activable agent for dose range verification in PT

c. Proton irradiation of IONP@Zn-cit

Center for Microanalysis of Materials
(CMAM, Madrid)



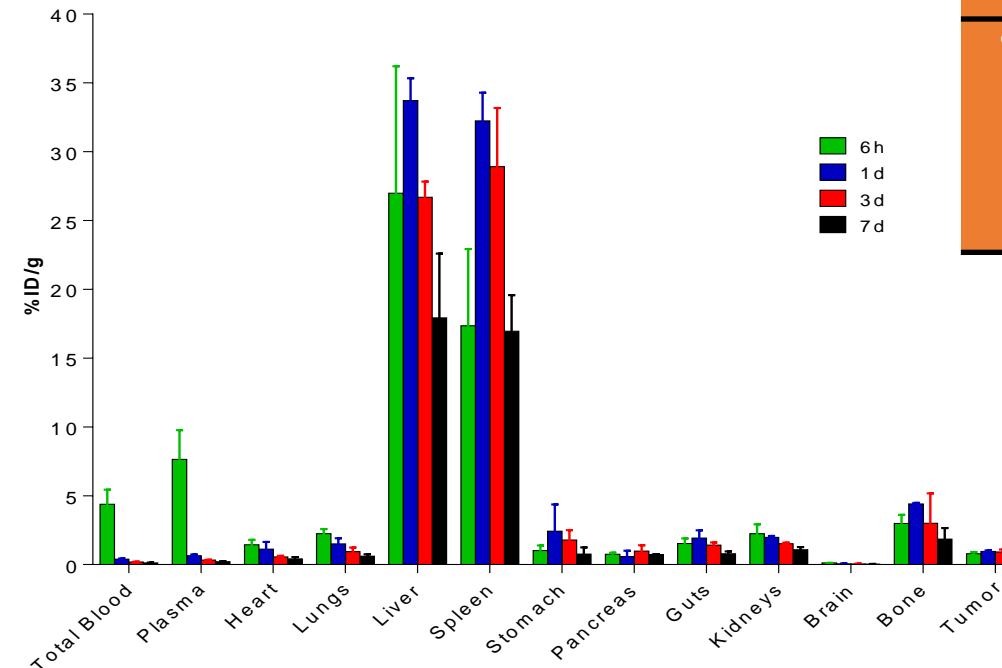
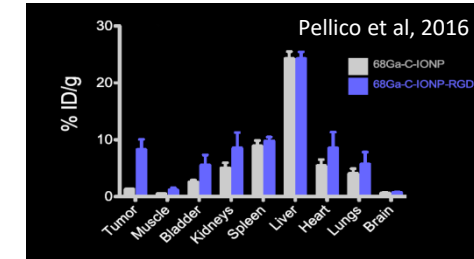
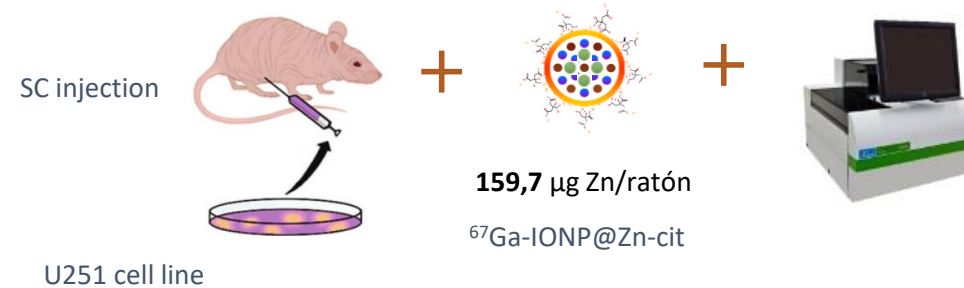
Set-up of CMAM irradiations with four LaBr detectors (in blue) for prompt gamma measurements.



IONP@Zn-cit water solutions (red) were irradiated with 10-MeV proton beam and prompt gamma were measured. Zn foil sample (blue)/powder (pink) and water (green) were used as positive and negative controls, respectively.

10 mg/mL in this set-up

d. Biodistribution and pharmacokinetic studies of ^{67}Ga -IONP@Zn-cit



Tumor Radioactivity		^{67}Ga - IONP@Zn-cit Concentration		
%ID/g	SD	µg Zn/g	µg Fe/g	
0.79	0.13	1.26	0.82	
0.95	0.08	1.51	0.98	
0.92	0.17	1.46	0.95	
0.61	0.02	0.97	0.63	

Possible improvements:

- Active targeting
- More detectors
- Add Oxygen-10

B. Radiobiological optimization for protons (LET/RBE)

- Limitations -> Research facilities and reproducibility

PTCOG60

Activities the coming year

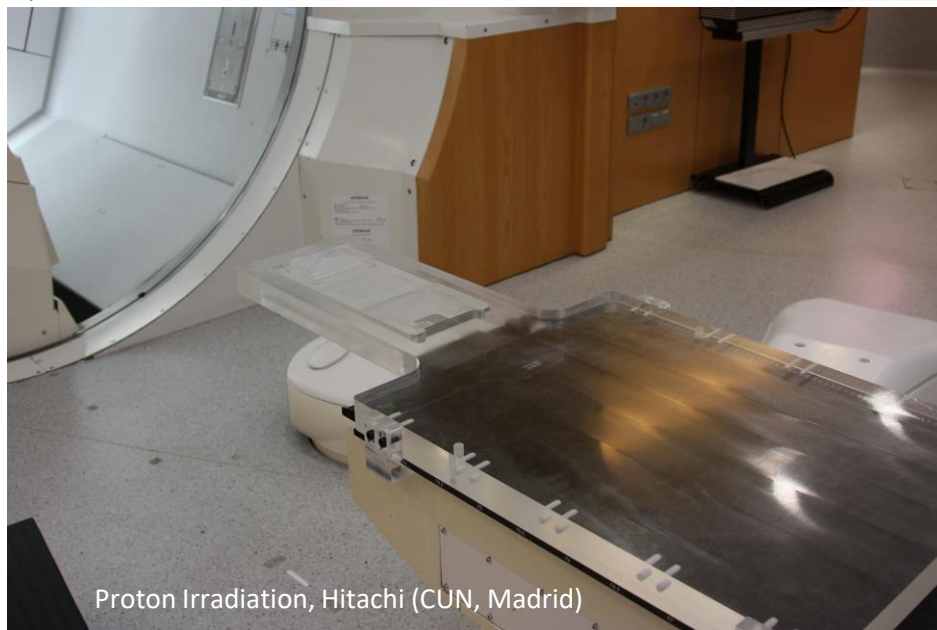
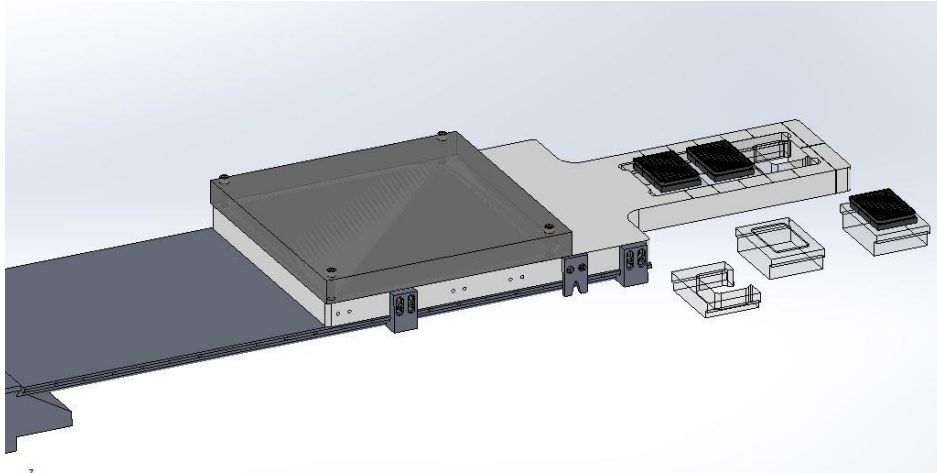
- Work with physicists to standardize dosimetry across institutions by using a zoomorphic phantom (plastic mouse)- Will start with photons with the plan to move to protons and FLASH
- Position Paper: Defining the areas of biology that require reductions in uncertainty in order to translate into clinical use
- Survey to identify particle facilities available for biological experiments (Beams, energies, animals, infrastructure, and costs)
- Increased interaction with SPS and Education Sub-committee for selection of topics and speakers for PTCOG61
- Identify members for Radiobiology Sub-committee Working groups

Radiation Oncology

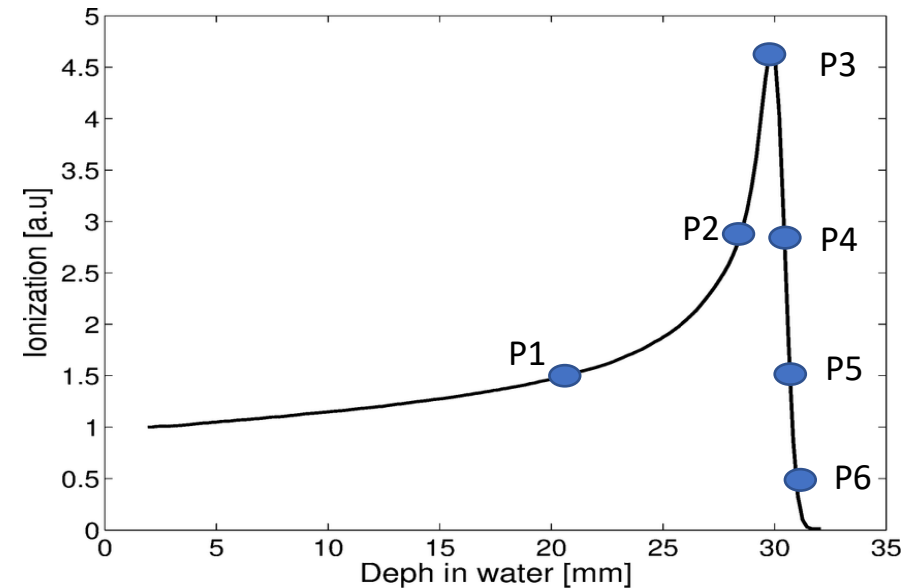
UTSouthwestern
Medical Center

Radiobiological optimization for protons (LET/RBE)

a. Development of a set-up for proton irradiation with different LETs in a clinical facility



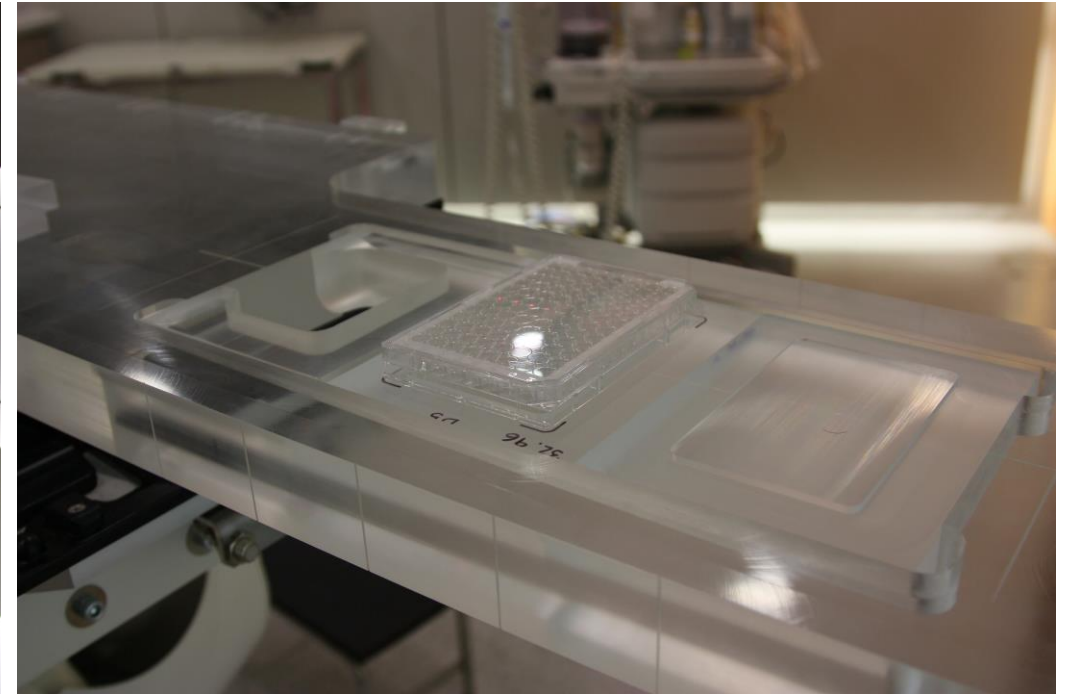
Proton Irradiation, Hitachi (CUN, Madrid)



LET	%PDD	PMMA Thickness (mm)
P1	30 %	23,46
P2	70 %	31,19
P3	100 %	32,11
P4	70 %	32,6
P5	30 %	32,96
P6	10 %	33,23

Radiobiological optimization for protons (LET/RBE)

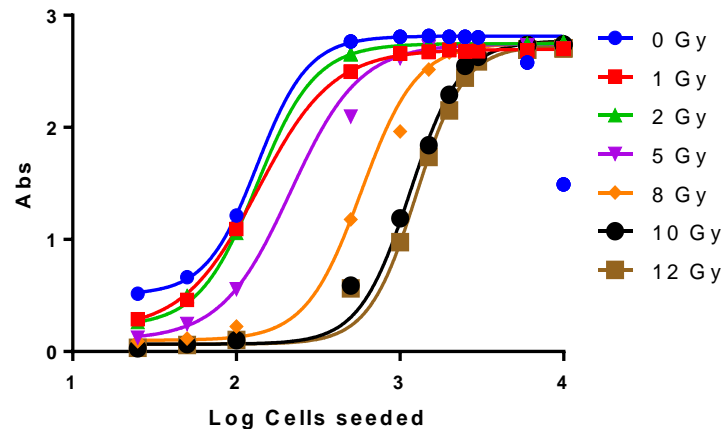
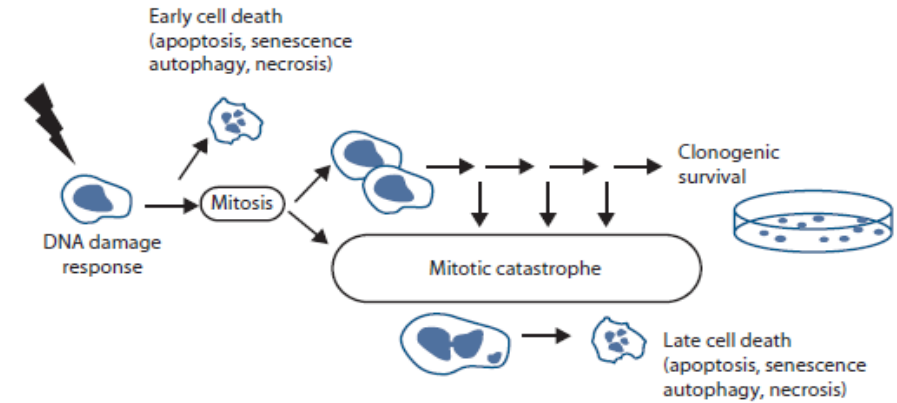
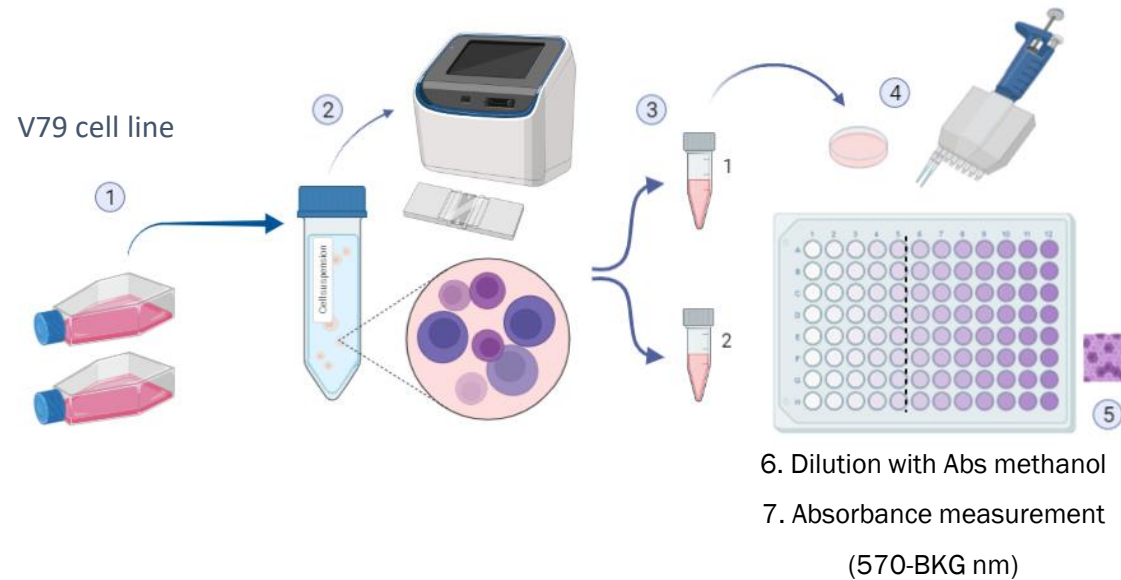
a. Development of a set-up for proton irradiation with different LETs in a clinical facility



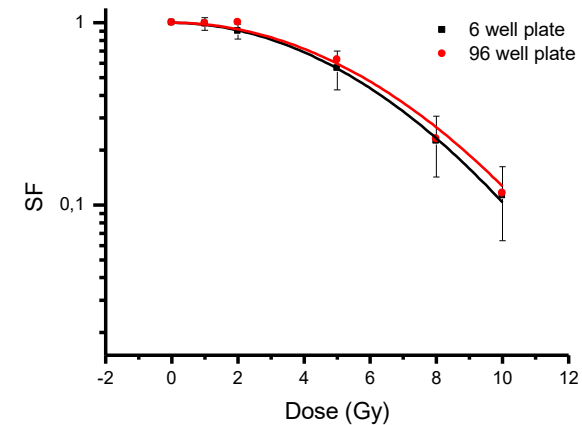
Proton Irradiation, Hitachi (CUN, Madrid)

Radiobiological optimization for protons (LET/RBE)

b. LQM adjustment for cell surveillance measurements in 96-well cell culture plates



$$SF_{XGy} = \frac{EC50_{control}}{EC50_{XGy}}$$





Take home message

1. IONP@Zn-cit produce prompt-gamma at a certain concentration and the biological characterization was performed successfully, obtaining results about what could be our next steps in this topic.
2. The set-up for proton irradiation in a clinical facility built allows irradiations at different LETs with uncertainties measured below 9 %.
3. The new method of cell surveillance is giving results comparable with the gold standard used in radiobiology, the clonogenic assay in which colonies are counted.
4. Our Unit is interested in continuing with this research and further more...
 1. Endpoints (ferroptosis, ROS, study of DNA damage...)
 2. Radiotherapy in combination with immunotherapy
 3. FLASH radiotherapy

Acknowledgments...



Members of the Biomedical Applications on Ionizing Radiation Unit

Members of Nanomedicine and Molecular Imaging Group

Protontherapy and nuclear techniques for oncology (PRONTO-CM) - B2017/BMD3888

Clínica Universidad de Navarra (CUN)

Radiobiology of proton therapy. Rationale for combining proton radiation and immunotherapy (RADPROTIM) - PID2019-104558RB-I00

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



@RadioBiomed_CIEMAT
@CIEMAT_OPI

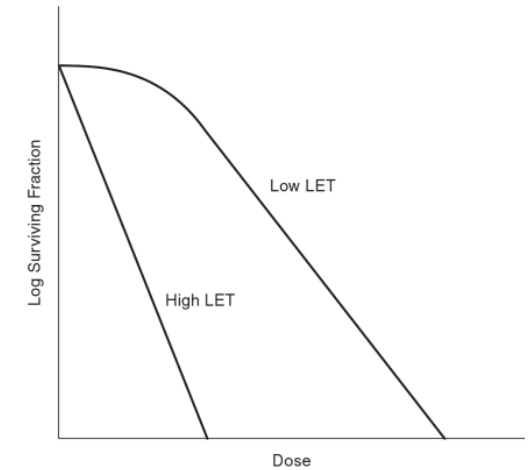
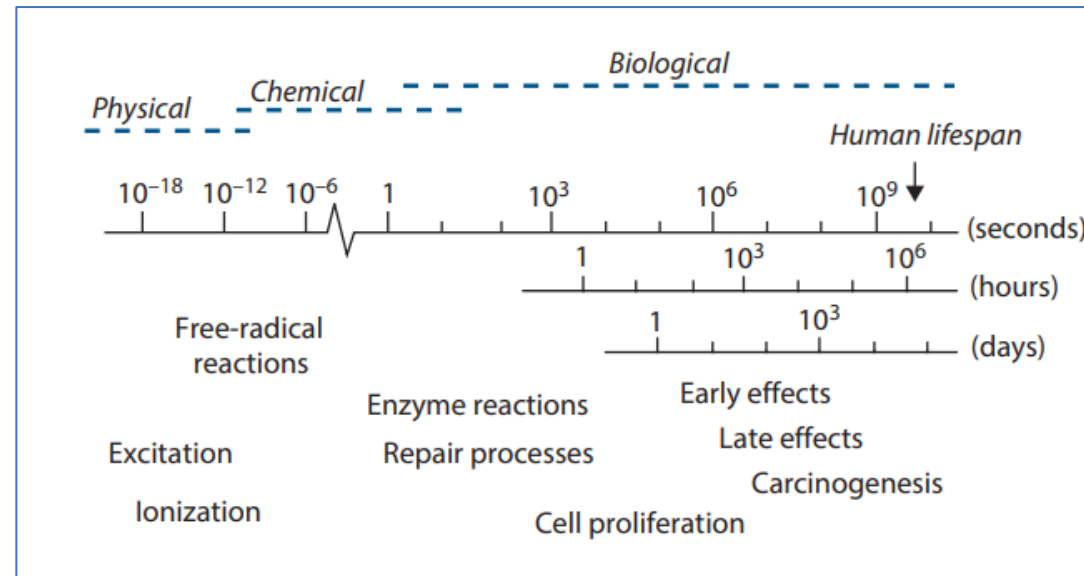
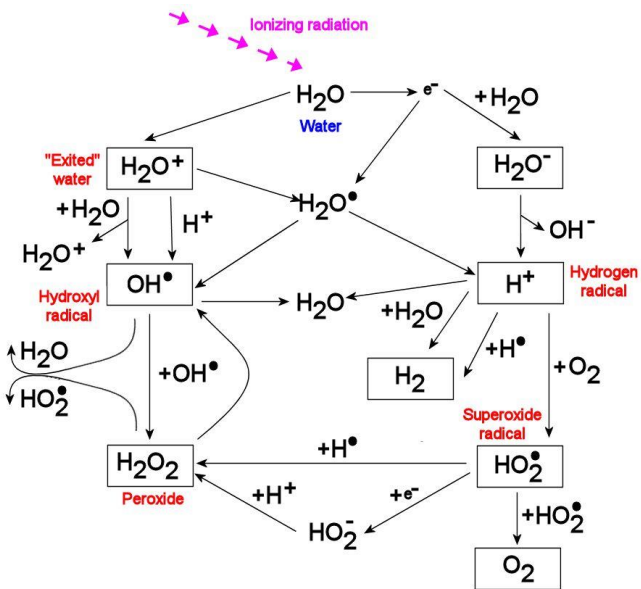


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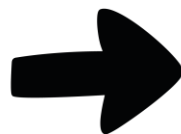
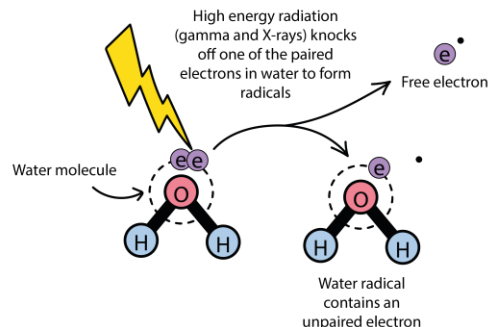


Marta Ibáñez

Timescale of the effects of radiation exposure



X-rays and/or gamma rays



Free radicals propagate to make more free radicals

