

Radionuclide production for medical Application at the ARRONAX facility

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SUBATECH and GIP ARRONAX

Innovative radionuclide production

To be of interest, it must :

- Have an interest for end-users
- Be produced in enough quantity
- Be of good quality
- Have a high reliability

Motivations

There is a demand for **radionuclides**

➤ with different **Half-lives:**

to match with vector distribution time in targeted therapy or imaging

➤ with different **decay radiations:**

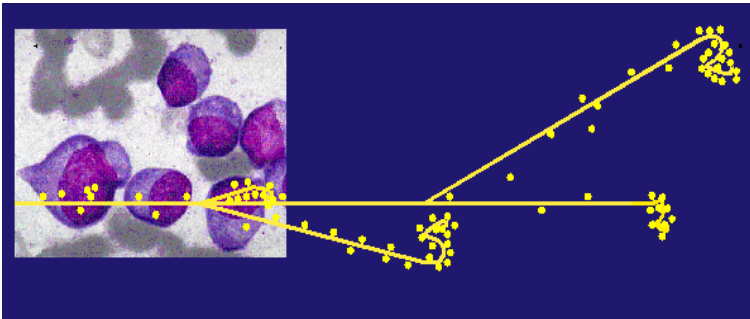
imaging / therapy

short range High LET vs long range Low LET

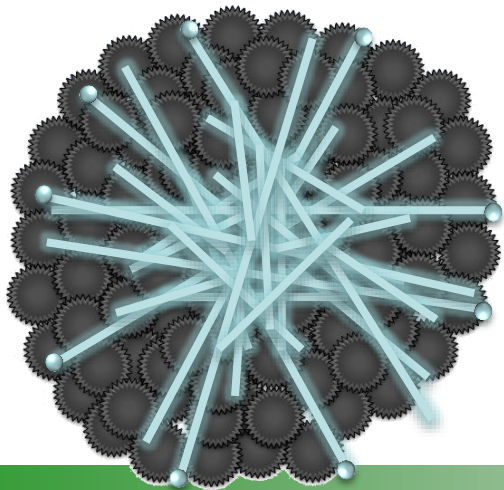
α and β radiations are complementary

β emitter

- <1 MeV dissipated over 1 to 10 mm
- Energy deposited outside the target cell

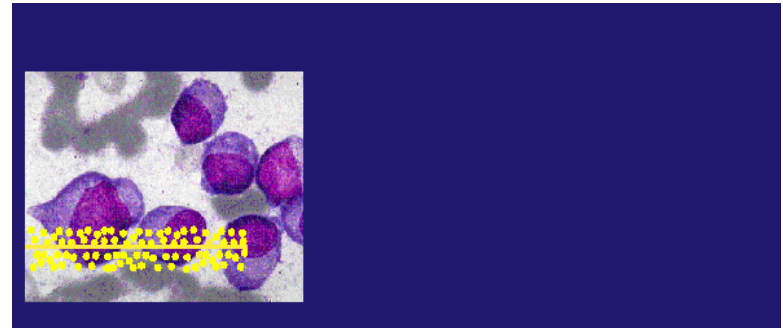


- TARGET: macro-clusters

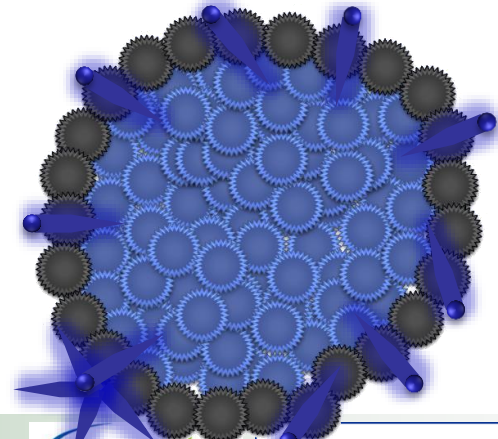


α emitter

- 5-6 MeV dissipated over 0.1 mm
- Energy deposited within the target cells



- TARGET: isolated cells / micro-clusters



Motivations

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➤ with different **Half-lives:**

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➤ with different **decay radiations:**

imaging / therapy

short range High LET vs long range Low LET

➤ with different **Chemical properties**

➤ produced via **generator** (ease the availability)

➤ To be used for the Theragnostic approach

Radionuclide with radiations for both imaging and therapy (^{117m}Sn)

Radionuclides of the same element ($^{64}\text{Cu}/^{67}\text{Cu}$, $^{124}\text{I}/^{131}\text{I}$, ...)

Radionuclides with comparable properties (^{99m}Tc / ^{188}Re)

Innovative radionuclide production

To be of interest, it must :

- Have an interest for end-users - **OK**
- Be produced in enough quantity
→ **High intensity accelerator**
- Be of good quality
→ **Radiochemistry & select the right nuclear reaction**
- Have a high reliability

ARRONAX

an Accelerator for Research in Radiochemistry and Oncology at
Nantes Atlantique



3 Fields of investigations:

Radionuclides production
for nuclear medicine

Associated research fields
Radiolysis, Radiobiology and
Nuclear Physics

Training

Its unique characteristics



Main characteristics:

Multi-particles

High energy

High intensity

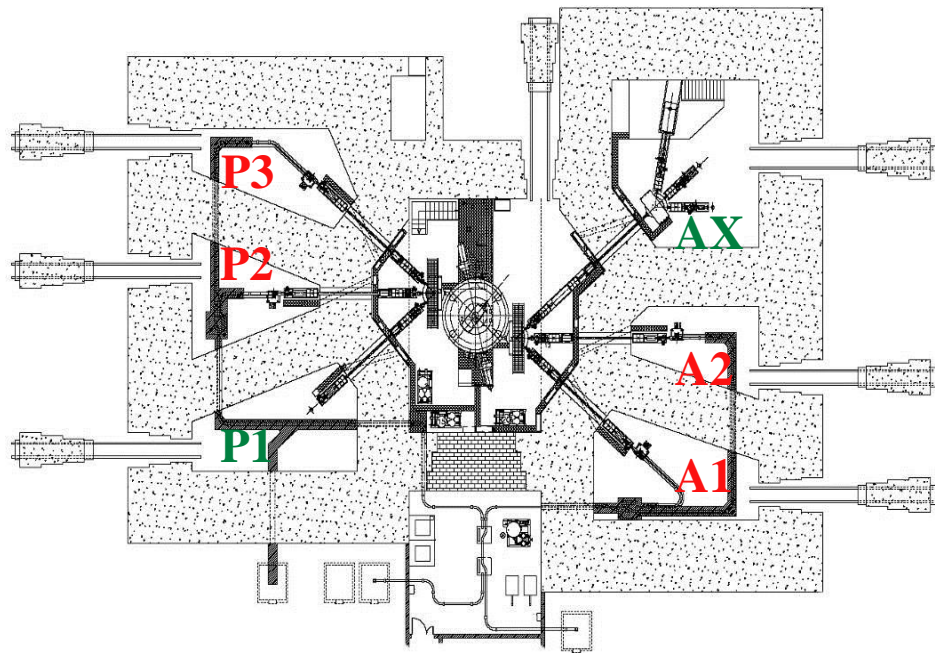
Beam	Accelerated particles	Energy range (MeV)	Intensity ($e\mu A$)	Dual beam
Proton	H-	30- 70	< 375	Yes
	HH+	17	<50	No
Deuteron	D-	15-35	<50	Yes
Alpha	He++	68	<70	No

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ARRONAX: the facility



4 Vaults devoted to isotope production and connected to *hot cells* through a **pneumatic system**

Vault **P1** devoted to a neutron activator system (*collaboration with AAA company*)

Vault **AX** devoted to physics, radiolysis and radiobiology experiments



Radionuclides production : our priority list

- **Radionuclide targeted therapy:**

 - ^{211}At (α emitter)

 - ^{67}Cu , ^{47}Sc (β^- emitters)

- **Dosimetry prior therapy :**

 - Radionuclide pairs β^+/β^- : $^{64/67}\text{Cu}$, $^{44/47}\text{Sc}$

- **Imaging :**

 - Cardiology: $^{82}\text{Sr}/^{82}\text{Rb}$

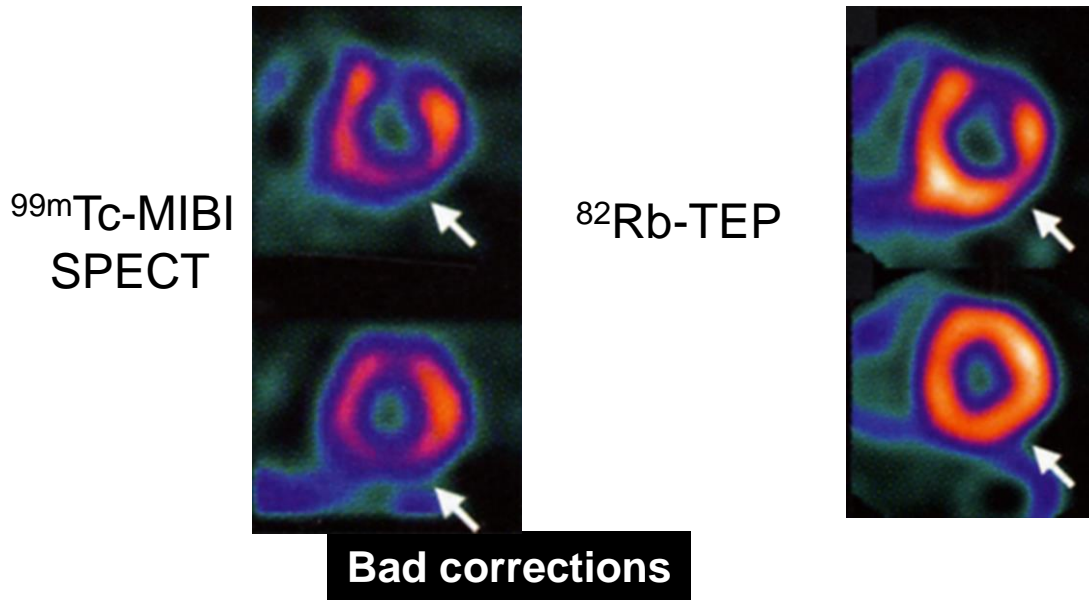
 - Oncology: $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$

 - Hypoxia : ^{64}Cu + ATSM

 - Immuno-PET (^{64}Cu , ^{44}Sc , ...)

- **Neutron production for particle activation: ^{166}Ho**

Rubidium-82 (^{82}Rb): PET imaging in cardiology

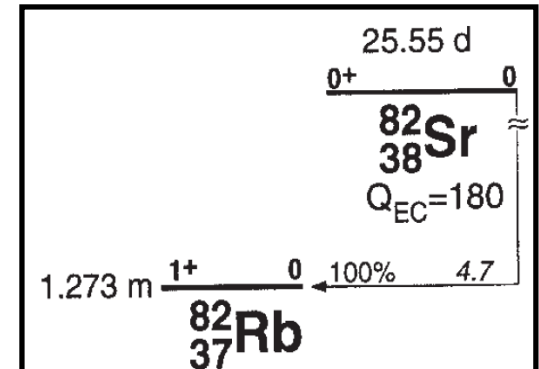


D. Le Guludec et al, Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging 2008; 35: 1709-24

In use in North America

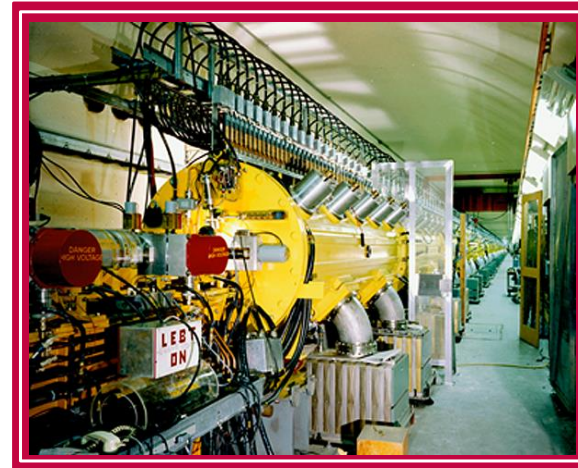
Several advantages:

- Better corrections
- Quantification
- Shorter duration of the exam
- Lower dose to patient
- Available through a generator



Sr-82 production facility in the World

- LANL, USA – 100 MeV, 200 μ A
- BNL, USA – 200 MeV, 100 μ A
- INR, Russia – 160 MeV, 120 μ A



BLIP

- iThemba, South Africa – 66 MeV, 250 μ A
- TRIUMF, Canada – 110 MeV, 70 μ A
- **ARRONAX, France** – 70 MeV, 2*100 μ A



Copper-64

Why Copper-64?

PET isotope with low energy positron ($T_{1/2}=12.7$ h).

Theragnostic pair with ^{67}Cu

Easily produced on biomedical cyclotron @ affordable price

Potential Applications:

Hypoxia, immuno-PET, ...

*Projects for funding clinical studies
(submitted)*



Routine irradiation conditions:

Deuteron beam with 16 MeV and $I=90 \mu\text{Ae}$ on target around 3h

One run every month

In 2015/2016, collaborations with 10 labs in France (none in 2013)

Astatine-211

Why Astatine?

Alpha targeted therapy

Only alpha emitter easily produced using on-shell accelerator.

→ *Capacity can be increased easily by adding an accelerator*

Potential Applications:

Prostate cancer, Multiple myeloma, ...



Routine irradiation conditions:

Alpha beam with 67.4 MeV and $I=15 \mu\text{Ae}$ on target around 3h

One run every two weeks

Scandium-44(⁴⁴Sc)

Why Scandium-44?

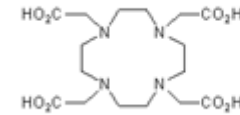
TEP isotope with $T_{1/2}=4\text{h}$

Theragnostic pair with ⁴⁷Sc

DOTA can be used as chelator

Co-production of ^{44m}Sc → in-vivo generator

Decay through positron + gamma emission (1157 keV – 99%)



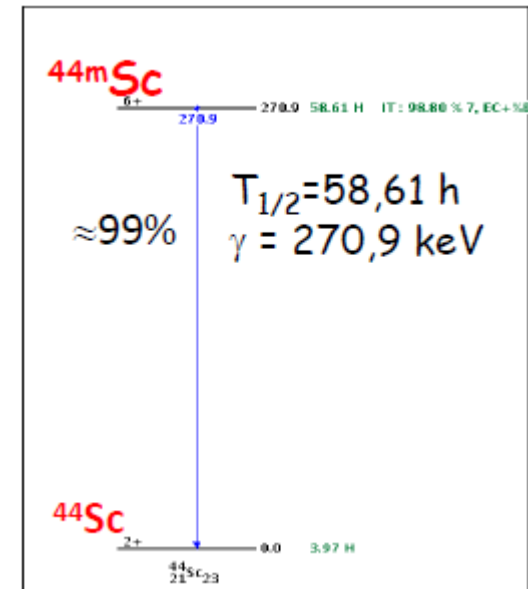
DOTA

Potential Applications: immuno-PET, 3γ imaging ...

Routine irradiation conditions:

Max intensity on target: <1 μAe deuteron beam

Run on demand



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→ **High intensity accelerator**
- Be of good quality - **OK**
→ **Radiochemistry & select the right nuclear reaction**
- Have a high reliability – **underway**

Set-up network : GDR MI2B in France
collaborations in Europe

Conclusions

ARRONAX is fully **operational since** February 2011.

ARRONAX priority list covers both **isotopes for therapy** (^{211}At , ^{67}Cu , ^{47}Sc) and **imaging** (^{82}Sr , ^{68}Ge , ^{64}Cu , ^{44}Sc)

- ^{82}Sr is produced routinely as a radiochemical to be used in generator for **clinical use**.
- ^{64}Cu is produced as radiochemical product. **Clinical trials will start soon.**
- ^{211}At is produced as radiochemical product. **Preclinical trials have started**
- ^{44}Sc is produced as radiochemical. **Radiolabeling studies is done.**
Next step is preclinical studies
- ^{166}Ho : The neutron activator is validated at **350 μA** proton on target.
Preclinical studies will start soon.

Remaining Challenges

- ❑ Alternative production route for well established radionuclides: ^{99m}Tc
- ❑ Use of high LET particles: **alpha emitters** or Augers emitters
- ❑ New isotopes for new concepts – 3 γ imaging in close connexion to ^{44}Sc production
- ❑ High purity radioisotopes : Mass separation
 - On-line** : ISOLDE @ CERN
 - Off-line**: MEDICIS@CERN,
- ❑ Neutron production without reactor for some applications:
 - secondary neutrons from accelerator**
- ❑ New developments in accelerator:
 - Linac : **boost intensity**
 - Compact cyclotrons to **ease dissemination**

Credit

C. Alliot^{2,3}, N. Audouin², J. Barbet^{2,3}, O. Batrak¹, A.C. Bonraisin², Y. Bortoli¹,
C. Bourdeau², M. Bourgeois^{2,3}, G. Bouvet¹, J.M. Buhour¹, A. Cadiou¹, C.Coban, J.B. Etienne, S.
Fresneau¹, S. Girault², M. Guillamet¹, F. Gomez², X. Goiziou², F. Haddad^{1,2}, A. Herbert, S.
Huclier-Markai¹, C. Huet², J. Laizé², L. Lamouric², E. Macé^{2,3}, G. Mechin², N. Michel^{1,2}, T.
Milleto¹, M. Mokili^{1,2}, M. Pageau², S. Pauper, L. Perrigaud², F. Poirier^{1,2}, D. Poyac², C.
Roustan², H. Trichet², A. Vidal, N. Varmenot².

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² ***GIP ARRONAX***

³ ***Inserm U892, Nantes, France***

Thank you for your attention

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