



Radioisotopes in diagnostics and therapy (pre-)clinical view

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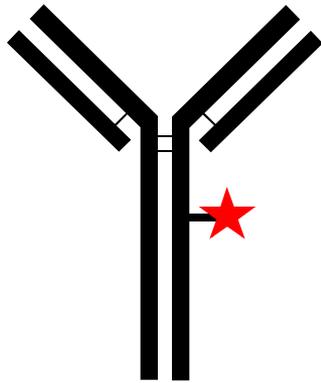


Radioisotopes in diagnostics and therapy

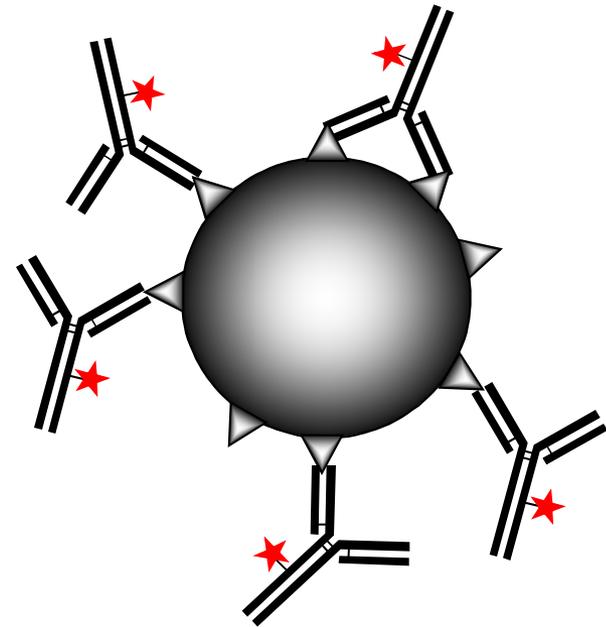
- Radioimmunotherapy of cancer
- Radioimmunoscintigraphy
- Pretargeted imaging of cancer
- Peptide receptor radionuclide imaging
- Peptide receptor radionuclide therapy



Antibody targeting of tumors



Radiolabeled
antibody



Radioimmunotargeting of renal cell carcinoma

G250 Antigen

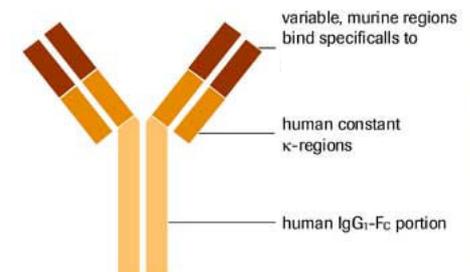
- Identified as Carbonic Anhydrase IX
- Expressed on > 95% of clear cell RCC
- No expression in normal kidney
- Expression in normal tissues restricted to:
 - larger bile ducts
 - Mucosa of the upper gastrointestinal tract
- not detected in serum

cG250 Antibody

- Chimeric IgG1
- $K_a = 4 \times 10^{-9}$ l/mol



Carbonic anhydrase IX



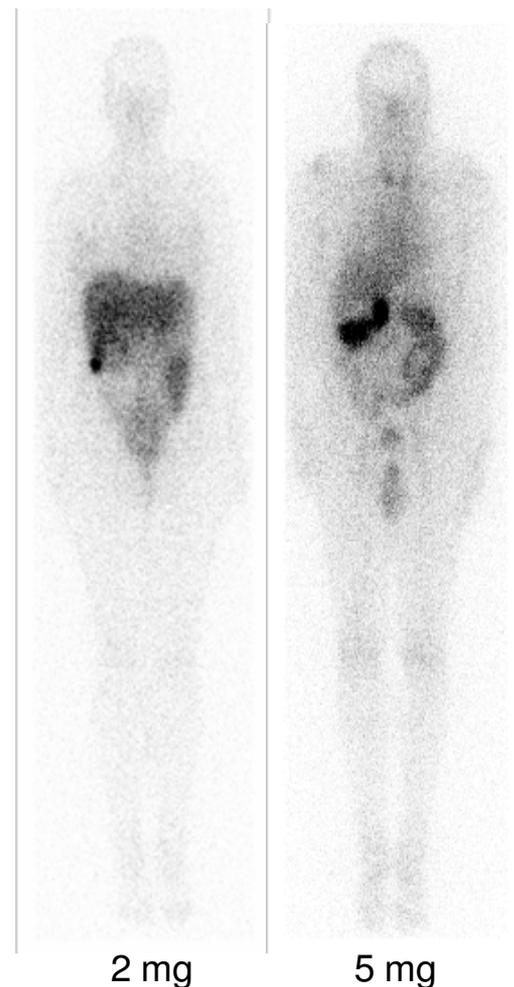
Chimeric G250 IgG1



Radioimmunotargeting of renal cell carcinoma

- Protein dose escalation in RCC patients
- 5 dose levels: 2 - 5 - 10 - 25 - 50 mg
- 3 patients per dose level
- 6 mCi ^{131}I -cG250 i.v.
- Surgery 7 days p.i.

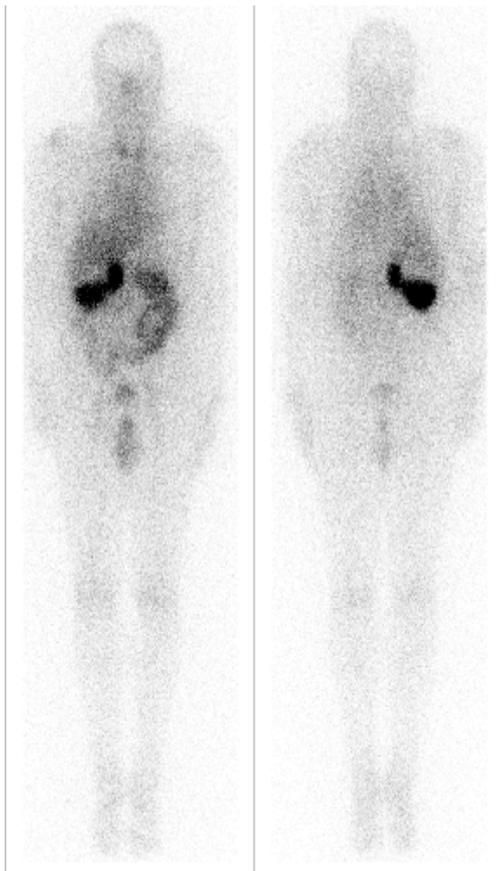
	2 mg	≥ 5 mg
Liver uptake (%ID/kg)	3.4 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.3
t$_{1/2}$ (h)	40 ± 10	69 ± 13



J Clin Oncol 15: 1529-1537, 1997

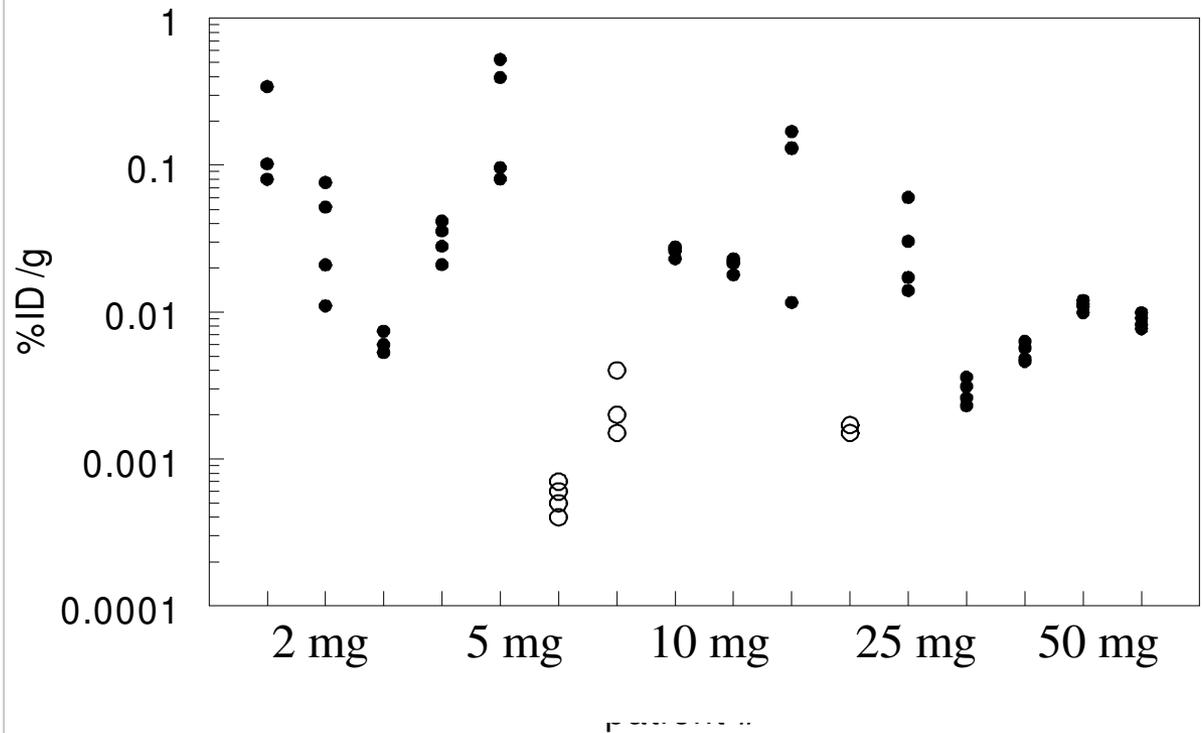


Protein Dose Escalation Study



Anterior

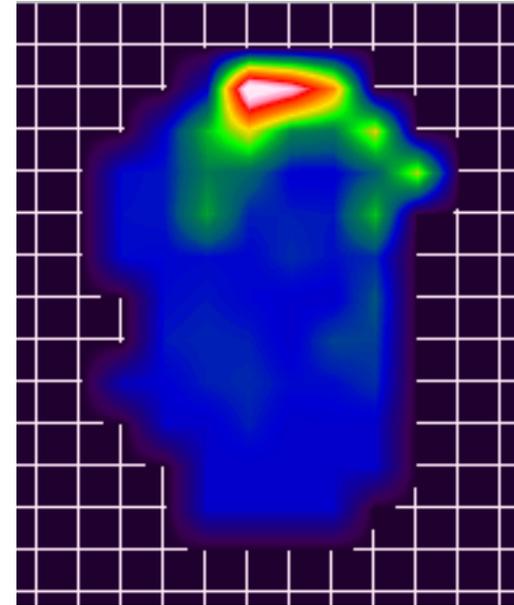
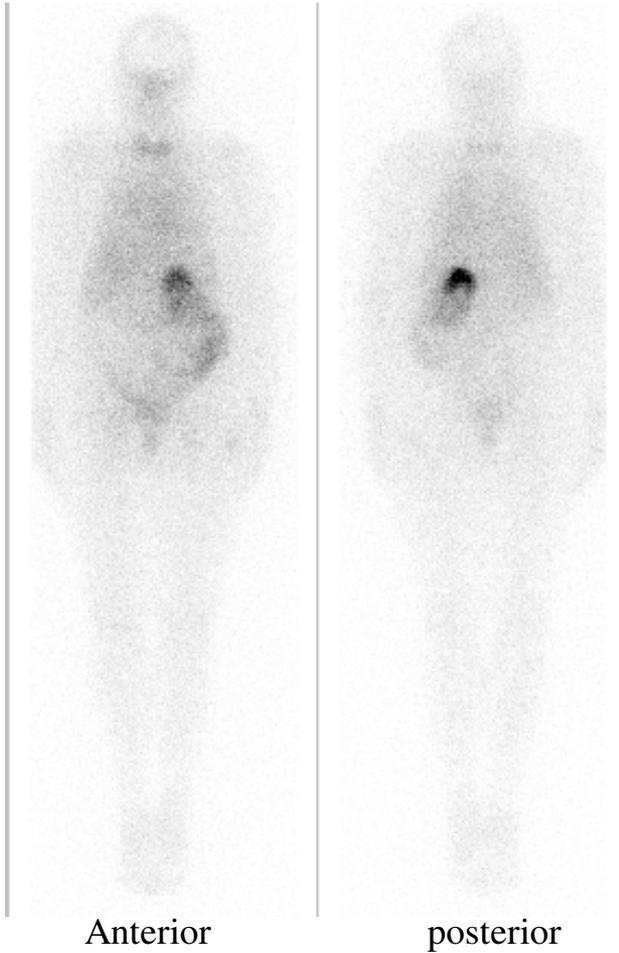
posterior



J Clin Oncol 15: 1529-1537, 1997

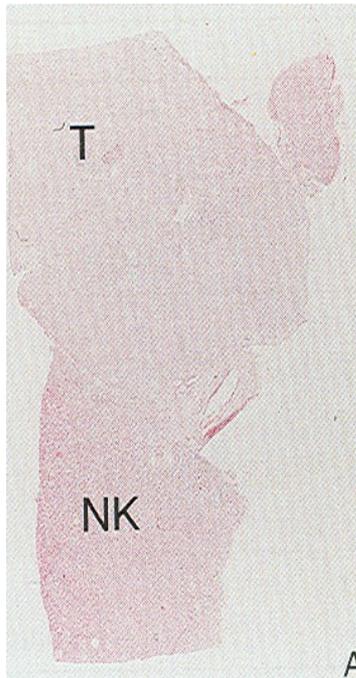


Heterogeneity of MAb uptake in Renal Cell Carcinoma



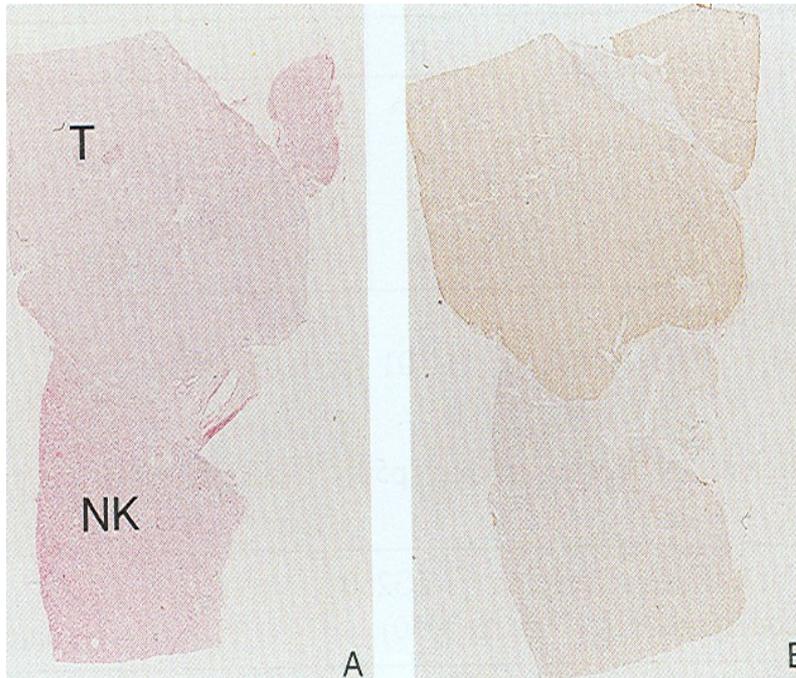


Heterogeneity of MAb uptake in Renal Cell Carcinoma



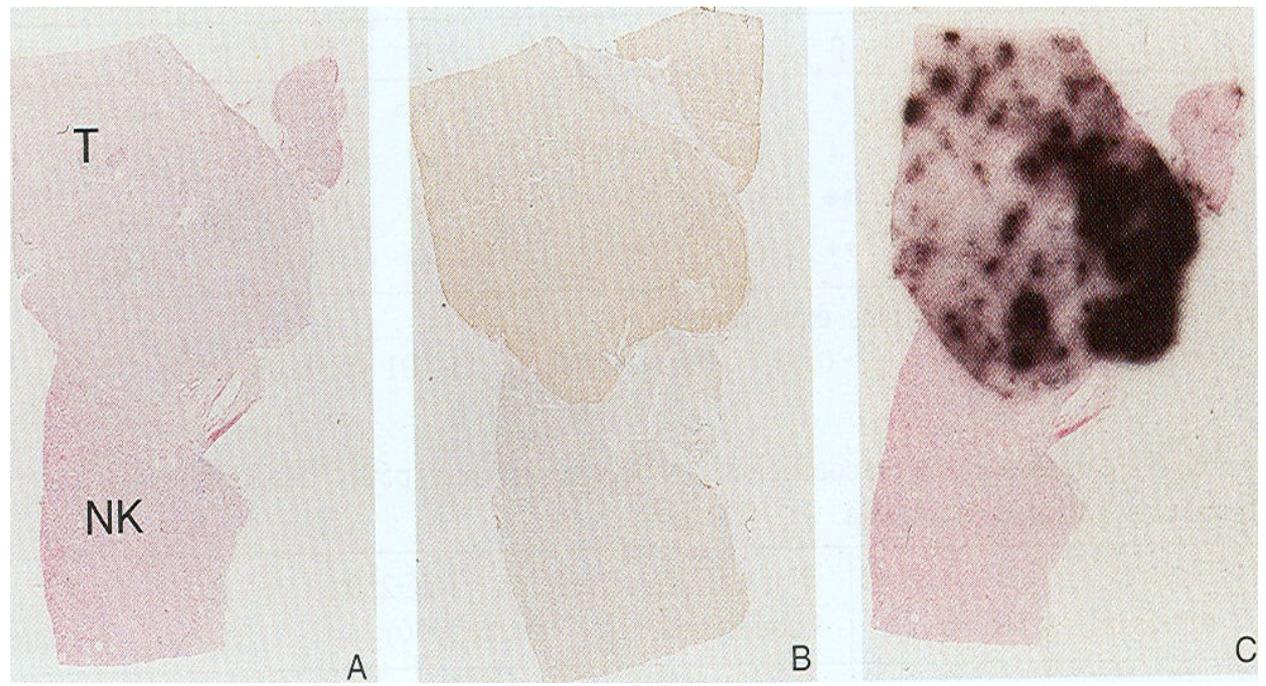


Heterogeneity of MAb uptake in Renal Cell Carcinoma





Heterogeneity of MAb uptake in Renal Cell Carcinoma





Heterogeneity of MAb uptake in Renal Cell Carcinoma

Analysis of the intratumoral distribution of cG250 of 2 successive injections

^{125}I -cG250

^{131}I -cG250

Surgical resection



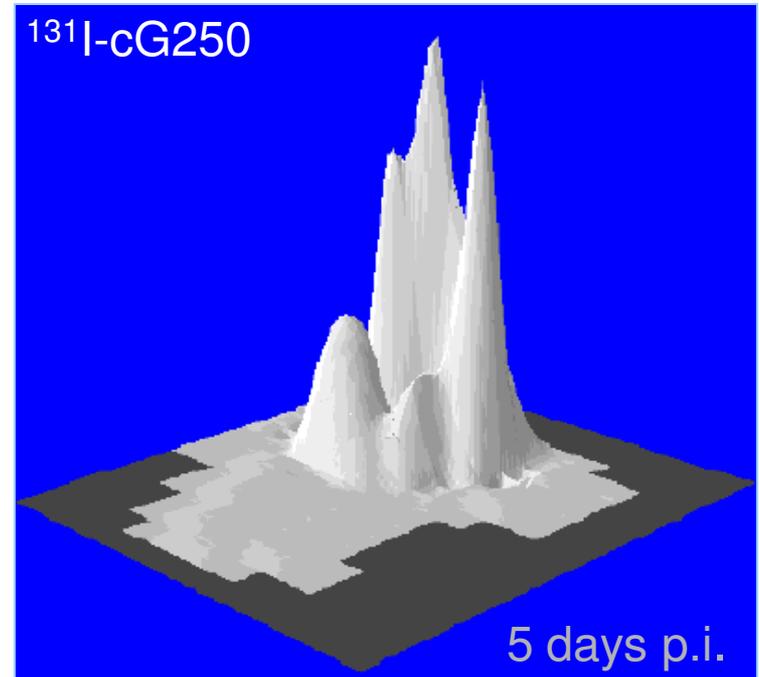
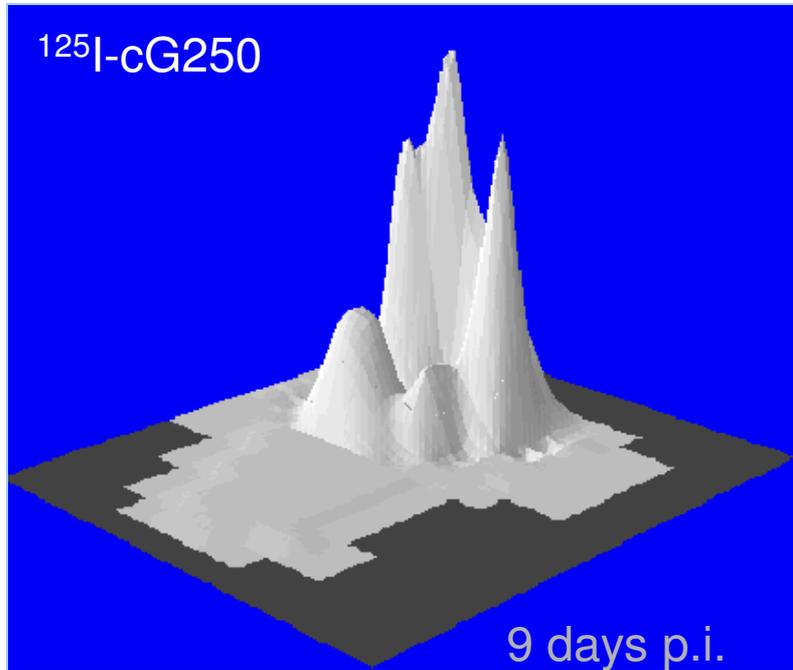
Day 0

Day 4

Day 9



Heterogeneity of MAb uptake in Renal Cell Carcinoma



Two successive cG250 injections

- High intratumoral MAb uptake variations
- Minimal variations between ^{125}I and ^{131}I uptake
- Mean $^{131}\text{I}/^{125}\text{I}$ uptake ratio: 1.72 ± 0.45
- Intratumoral distribution of ^{131}I and ^{125}I was highly similar

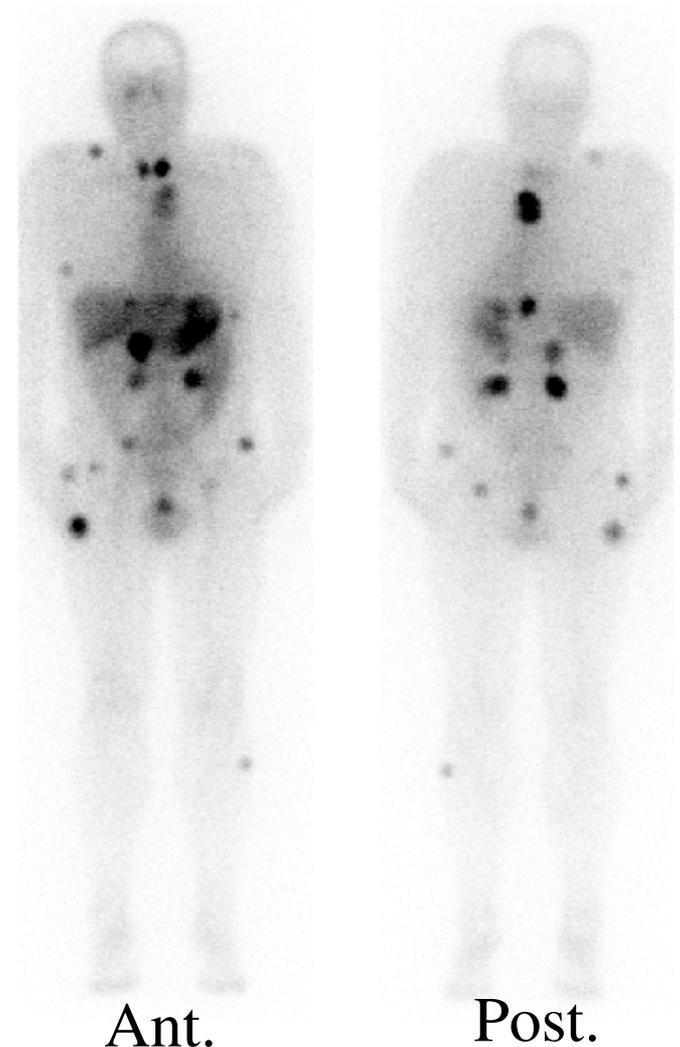
Cancer Res 59:1615-1619, 1999



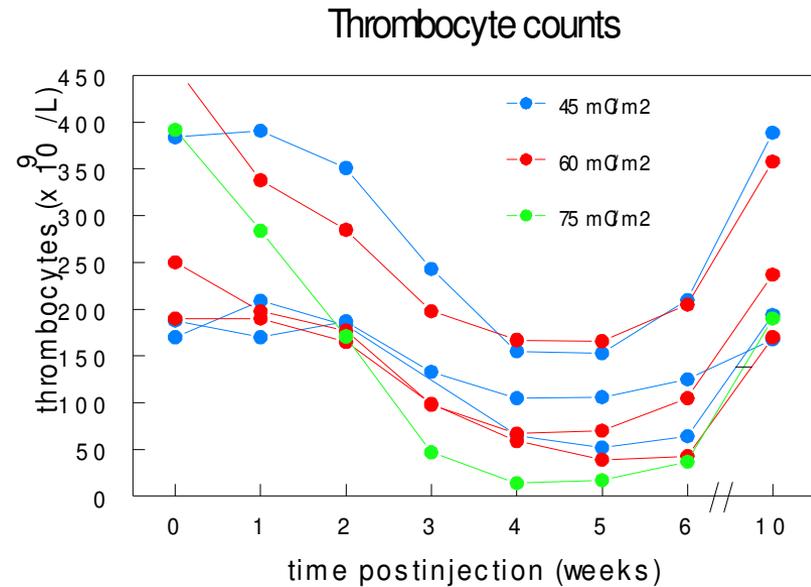
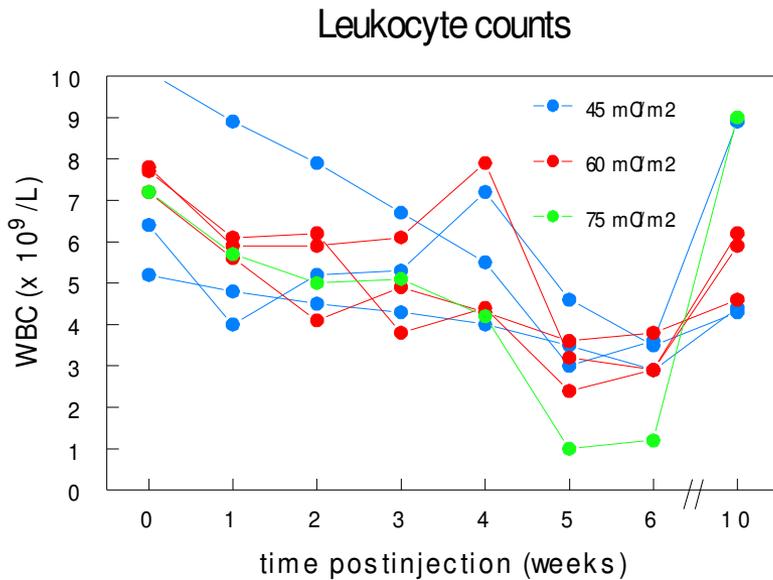
^{131}I -cG250 activity dose escalation

- Patients with progressive metastatic RCC
- Diagnostic dose: 6 mCi ^{131}I -cG250 (5 mg)
- Therapeutic dose: 45 mCi/m² (5 mg)
- Dose escalation with 15 mCi/m²
- 3 patients per dose level

Clin Cancer Res 5; 3268-3274, 1999



¹³¹I-cG250 Activity dose escalation



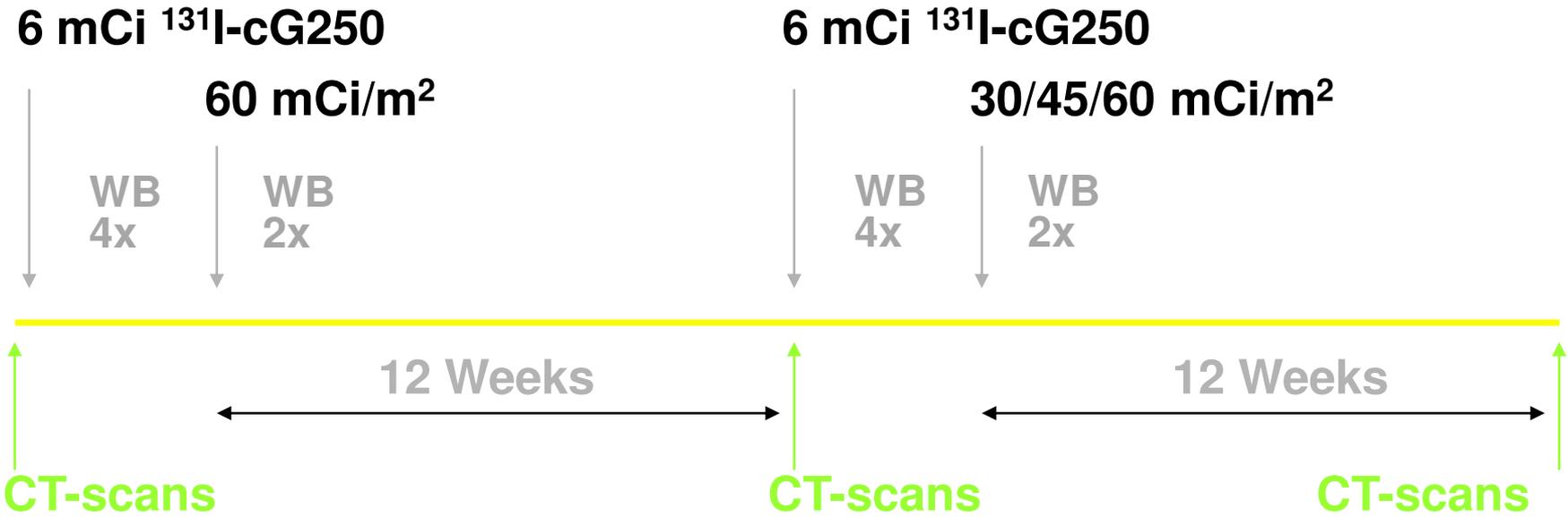
Results of activity dose escalation study:

- Dose limiting toxicity: myelotoxicity
- MTD ¹³¹I-cG250: 60 mCi/m²
- 1 PR, 1 SD, 6 PD

Clin Cancer Res 5; 3268-3274, 1999

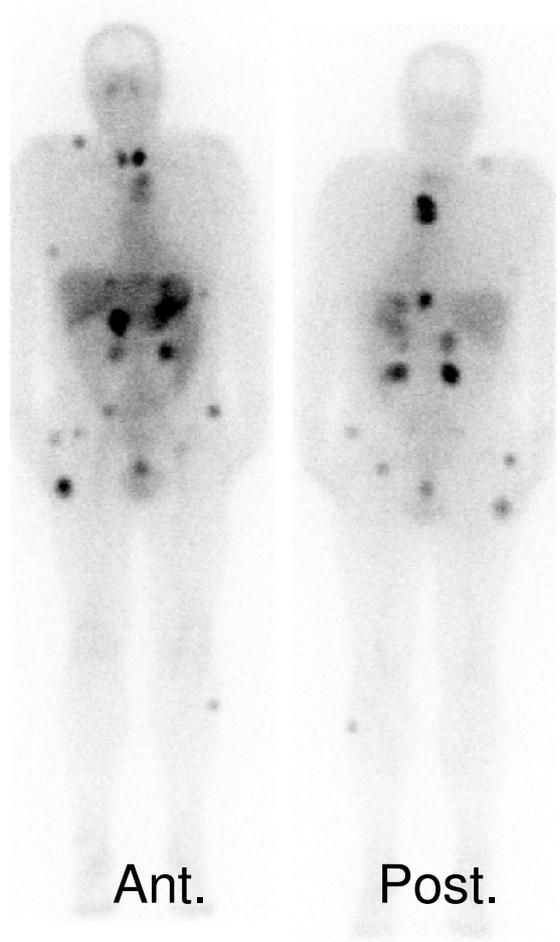


Phase II Study: Radioimmunotherapy with two doses ^{131}I -cG250

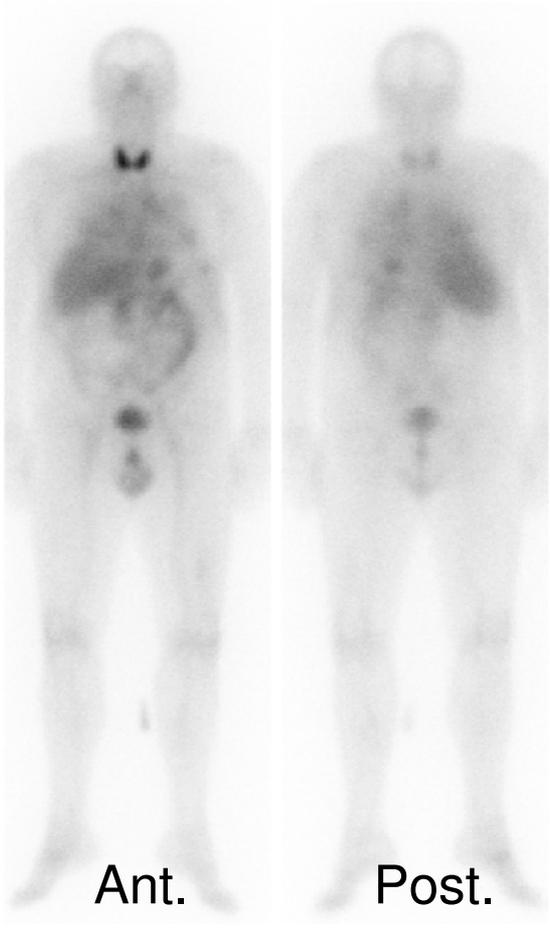




Phase II Study: Radioimmunotherapy with ^{131}I -cG250

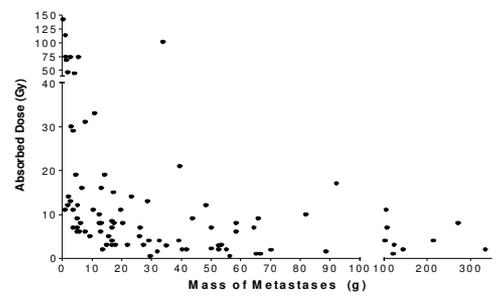


2 weeks p.i. 112 mCi



1 week p.i. 109 mCi

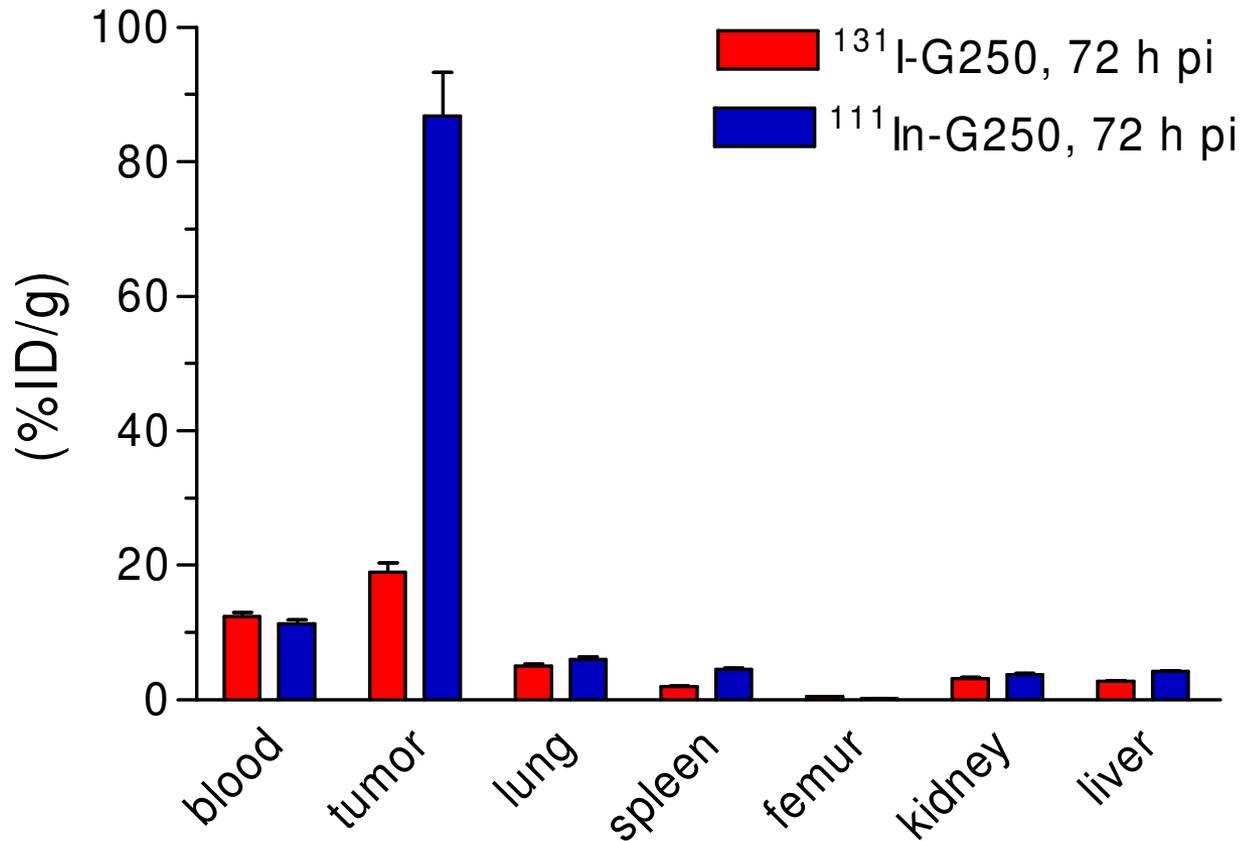
- MTD 2nd treatment was 75% of MTD of 1st treatment
- 16 Patients completed two courses of ^{131}I -cG250 RITs at 60 and 45 mCi/m².
- 4/16 SD, 12/16 PD
- Highest radiation doses to smaller lesions



J Clin Oncol 23; 6540-8: 2005



The Quest for the optimal radionuclide for RIT



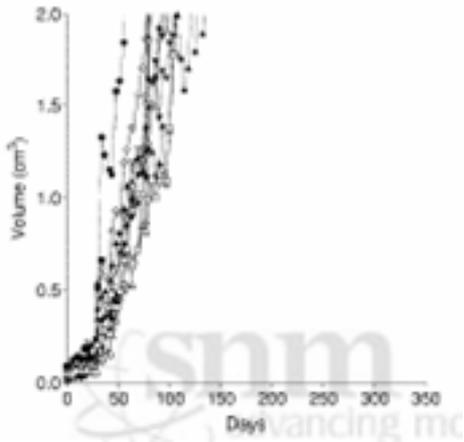


Radionuclides for radioimmunotherapy

Radionuclide	Half-life	beta	gamma	range
I-131	8 days	192 keV	362 keV	3 mm
Y-90	64 h	935 keV	-	12 mm
Re-186	90 h	362 keV	137 keV	6 mm
Lu-177	7 days	149 keV	208 keV	3 mm
Cu-67	62 h	141 keV	185 keV	2 mm



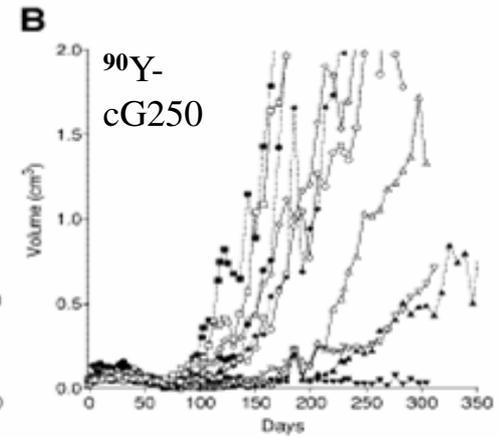
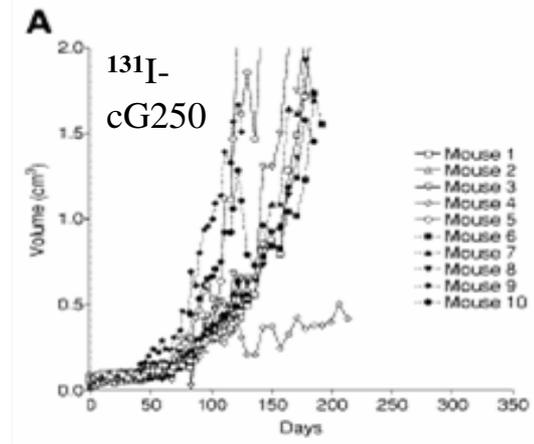
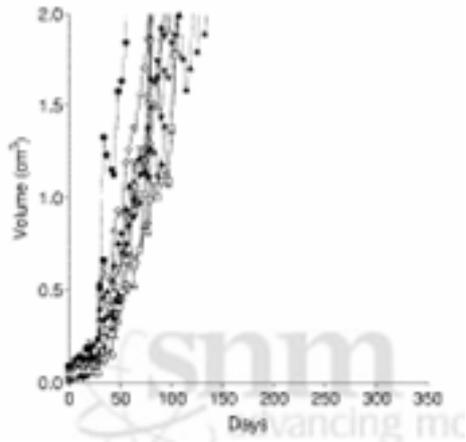
The Quest for the optimal radionuclide for RIT



J Nucl Med. 2004;45:327-337



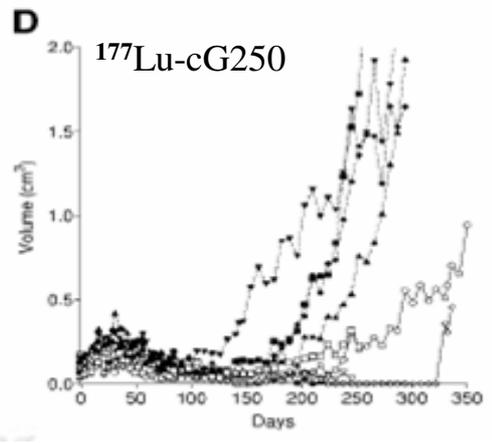
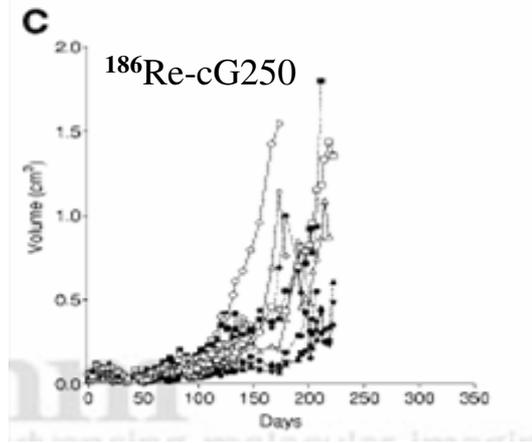
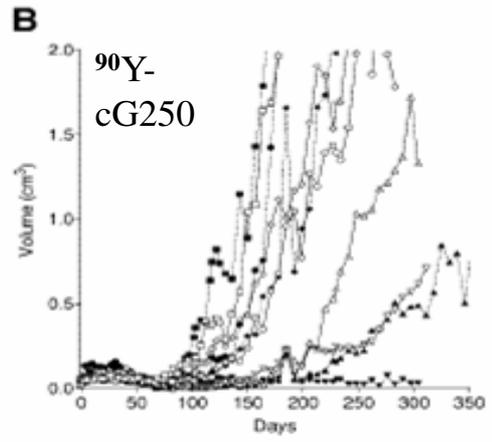
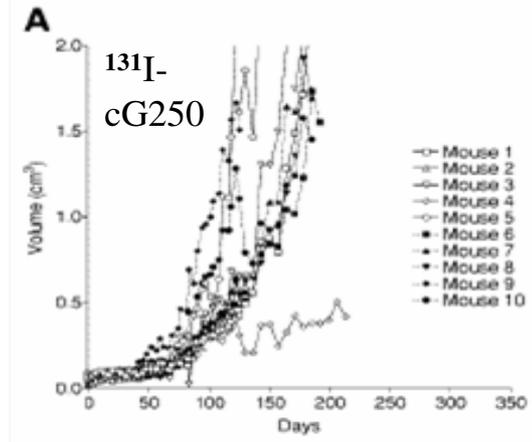
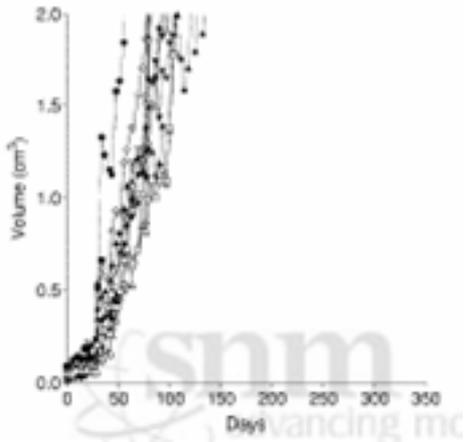
The Quest for the optimal radionuclide for RIT



J Nucl Med. 2004;45:327-337



The Quest for the optimal radionuclide for RIT



J Nucl Med. 2004;45:327-337



The Quest for the optimal radionuclide for RIT

^{131}I -cG250 vs. ^{111}In -cG250: an intra-patient comparison

^{111}In -cG250

^{131}I -cG250

↓ WB
↓

WB ↓
↓ WB ↓

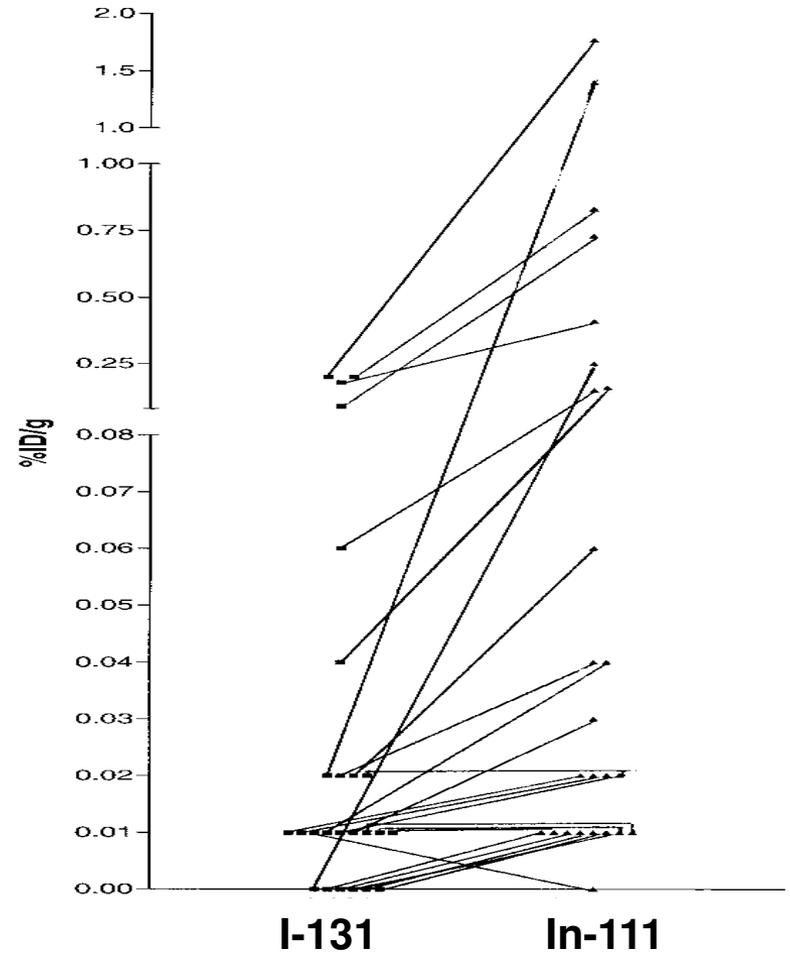
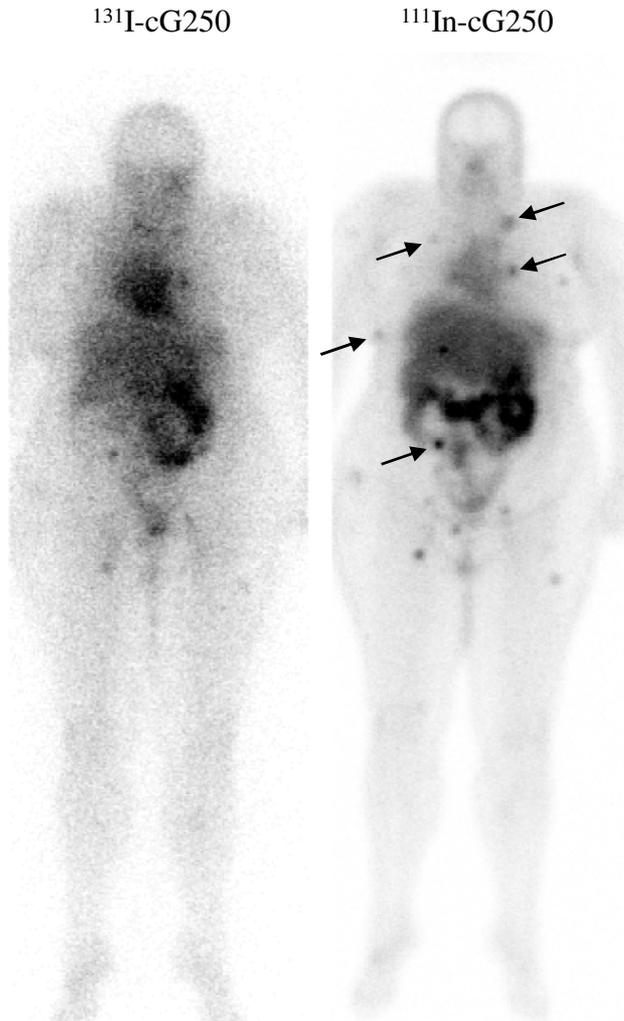
WB
↓

Day 0

Day 4

Day 8

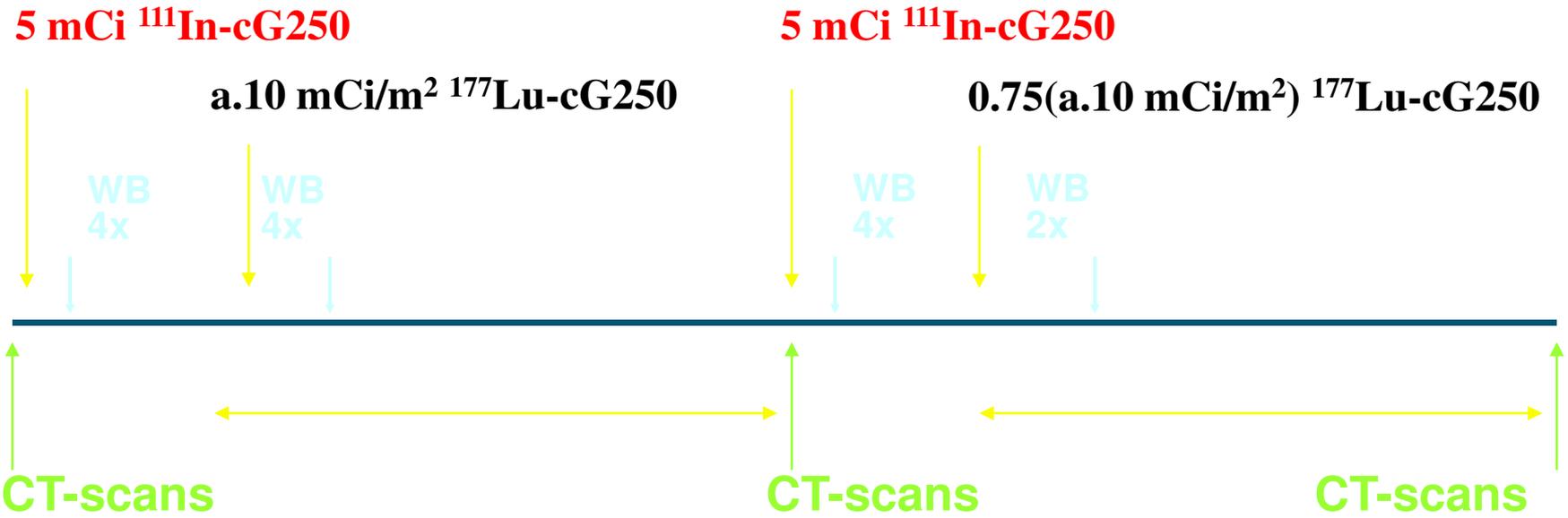
The Quest for the optimal radionuclide for RIT



Clin Cancer Res 9: 3953-3960, 2003

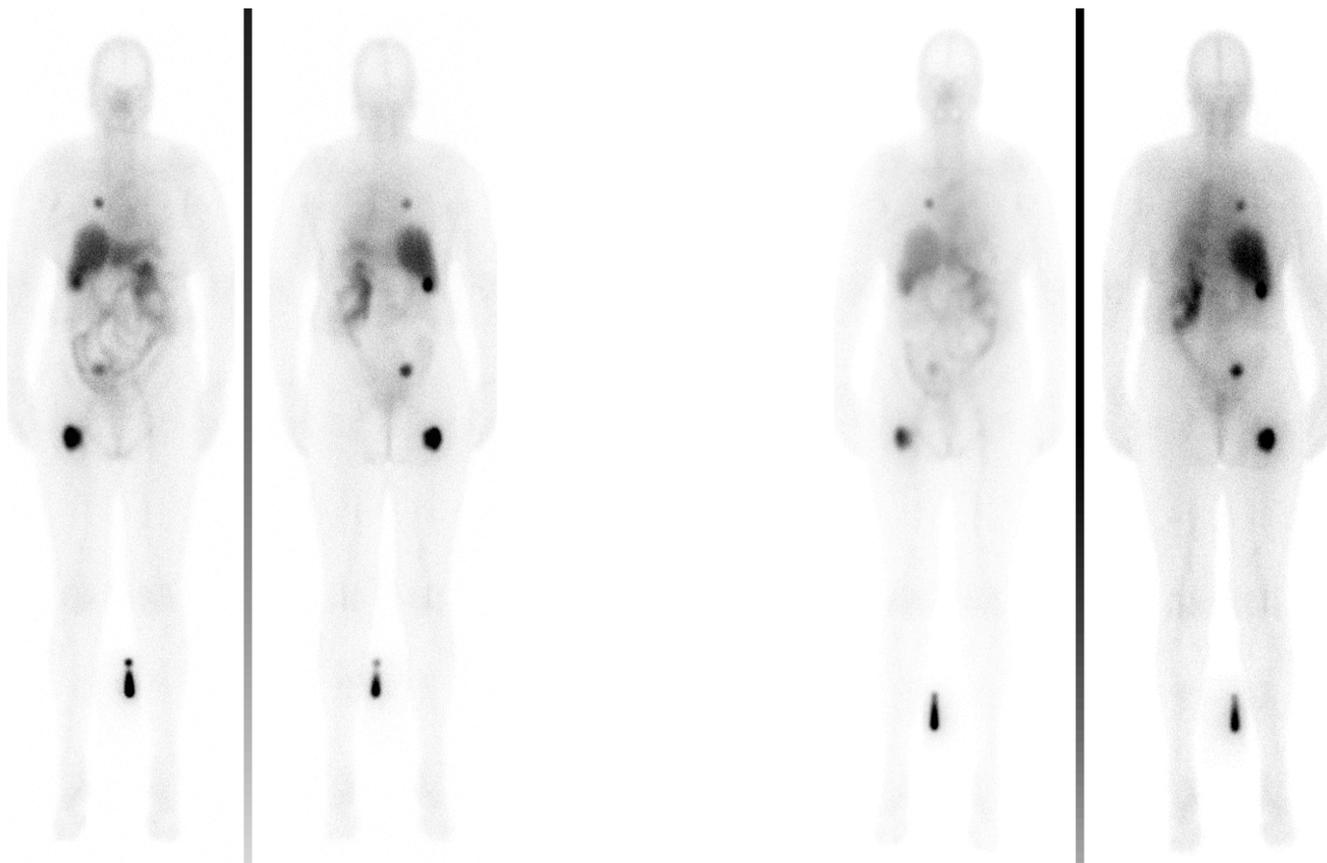


Radioimmunotherapy of RCC with ^{177}Lu -cG250





Radioimmunotherapy of RCC with ^{177}Lu -cG250

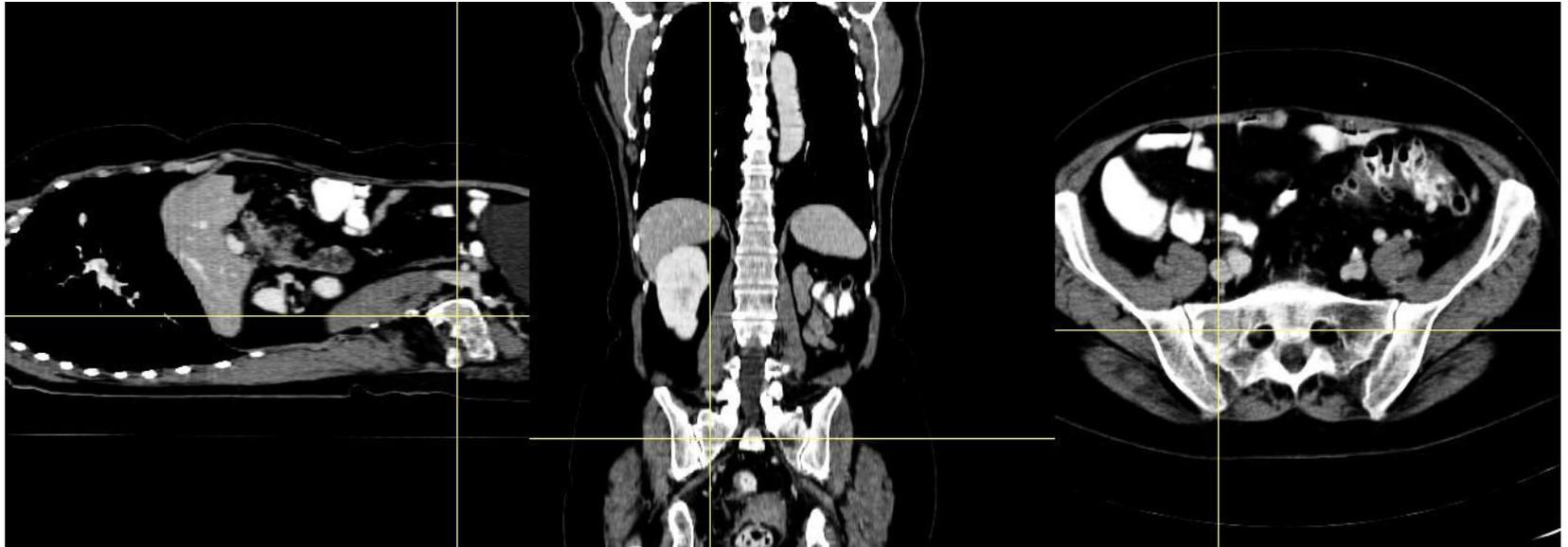


^{111}In -cG250, 6 days p.i.

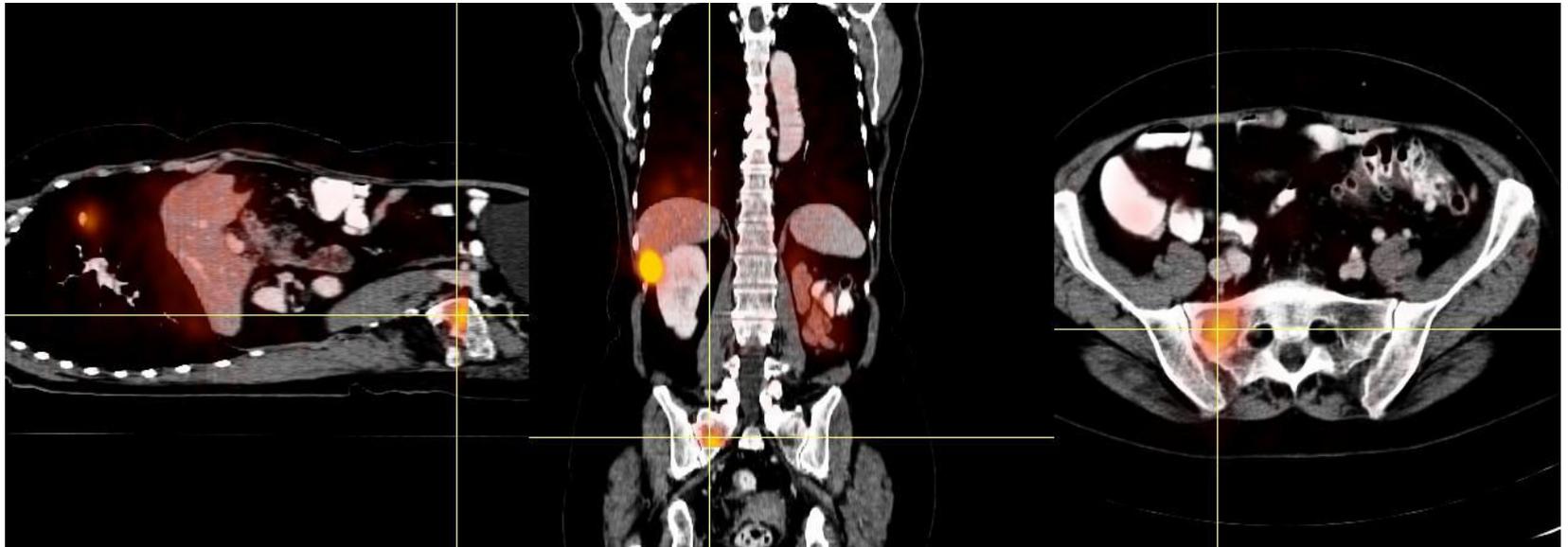
^{177}Lu -cG250, 6 days p.i.



Radioimmunotherapy of RCC with ^{177}Lu -cG250

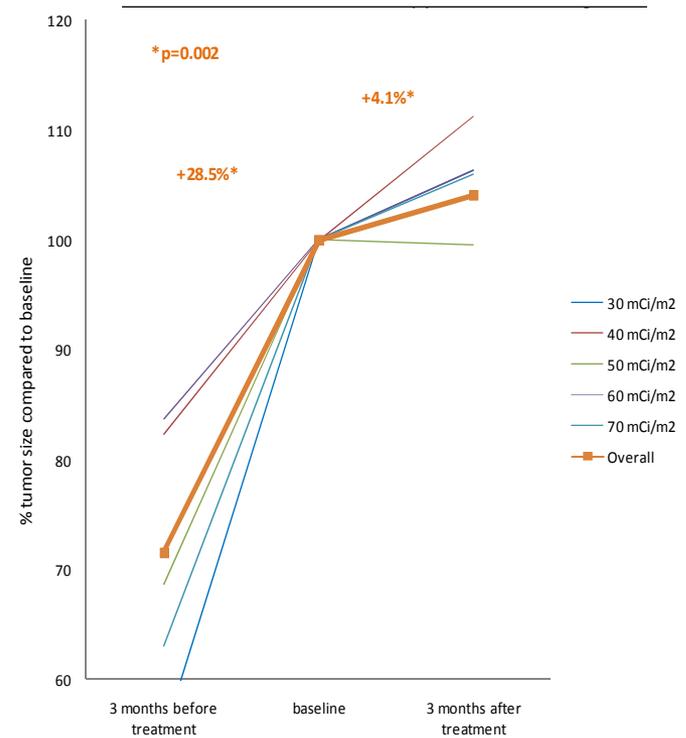
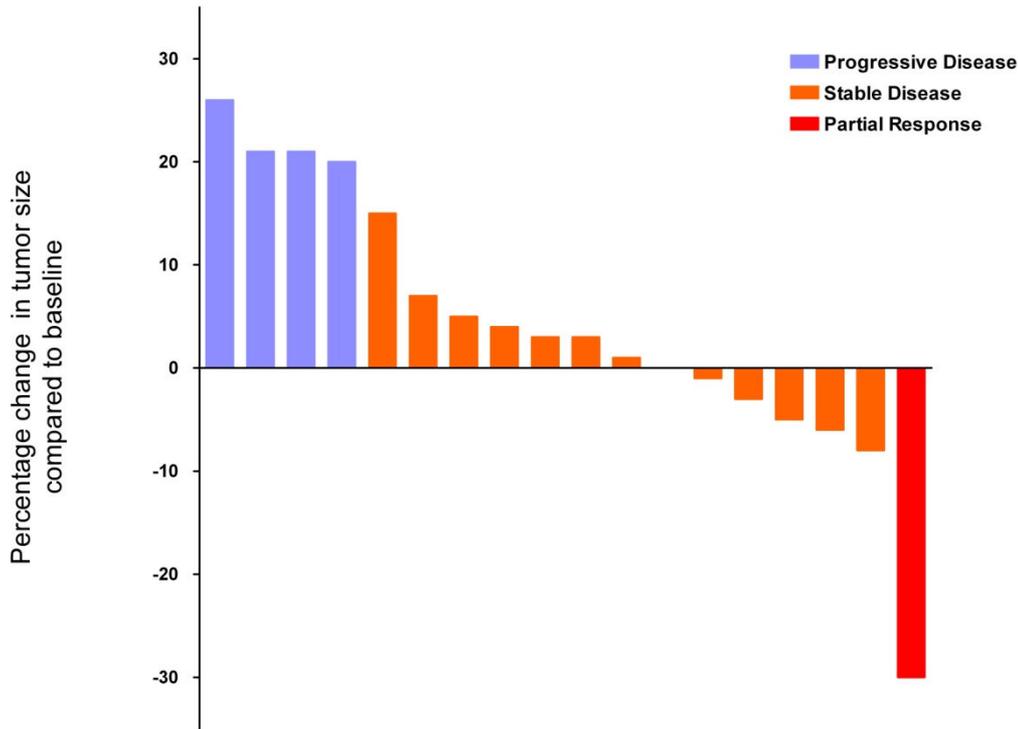


Radioimmunotherapy of RCC with ^{177}Lu -cG250





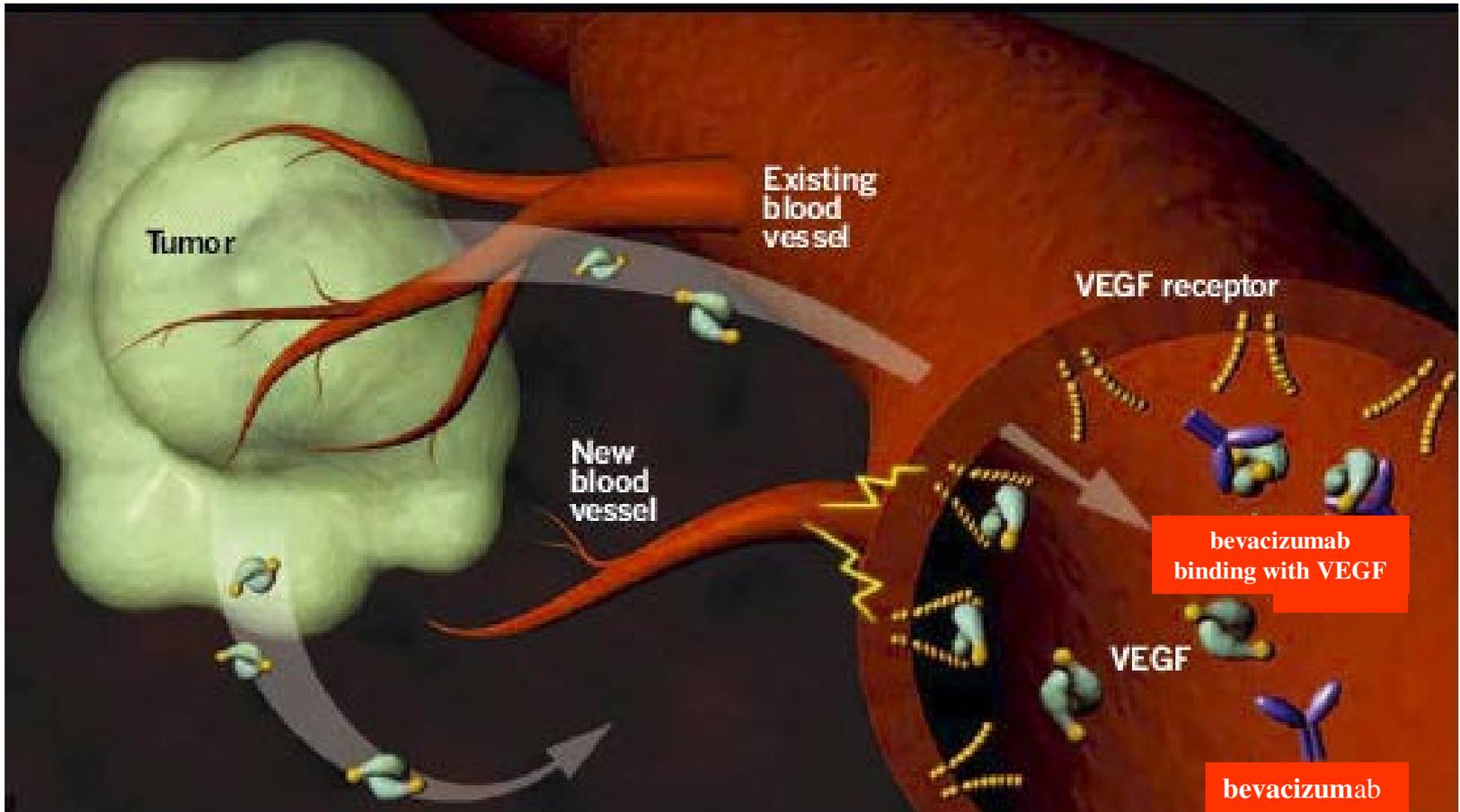
Radioimmunotherapy with ^{177}Lu -cG250 stabilized growth of RCC





Imaging with radiolabeled antibodies

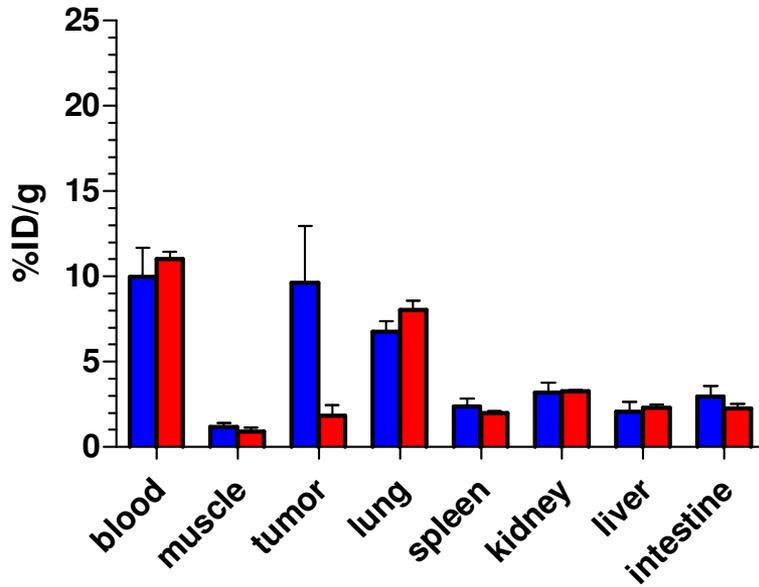
Imaging Angiogenesis in tumors





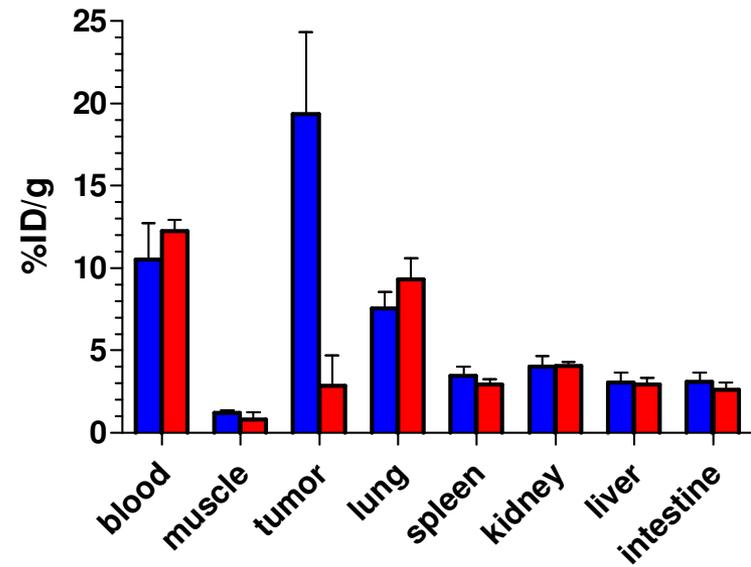
Radiolabeled anti-VEGF antibody in nude mice with LS174T tumors

I-125 bevacizumab



 bevacizumab (3 µg)

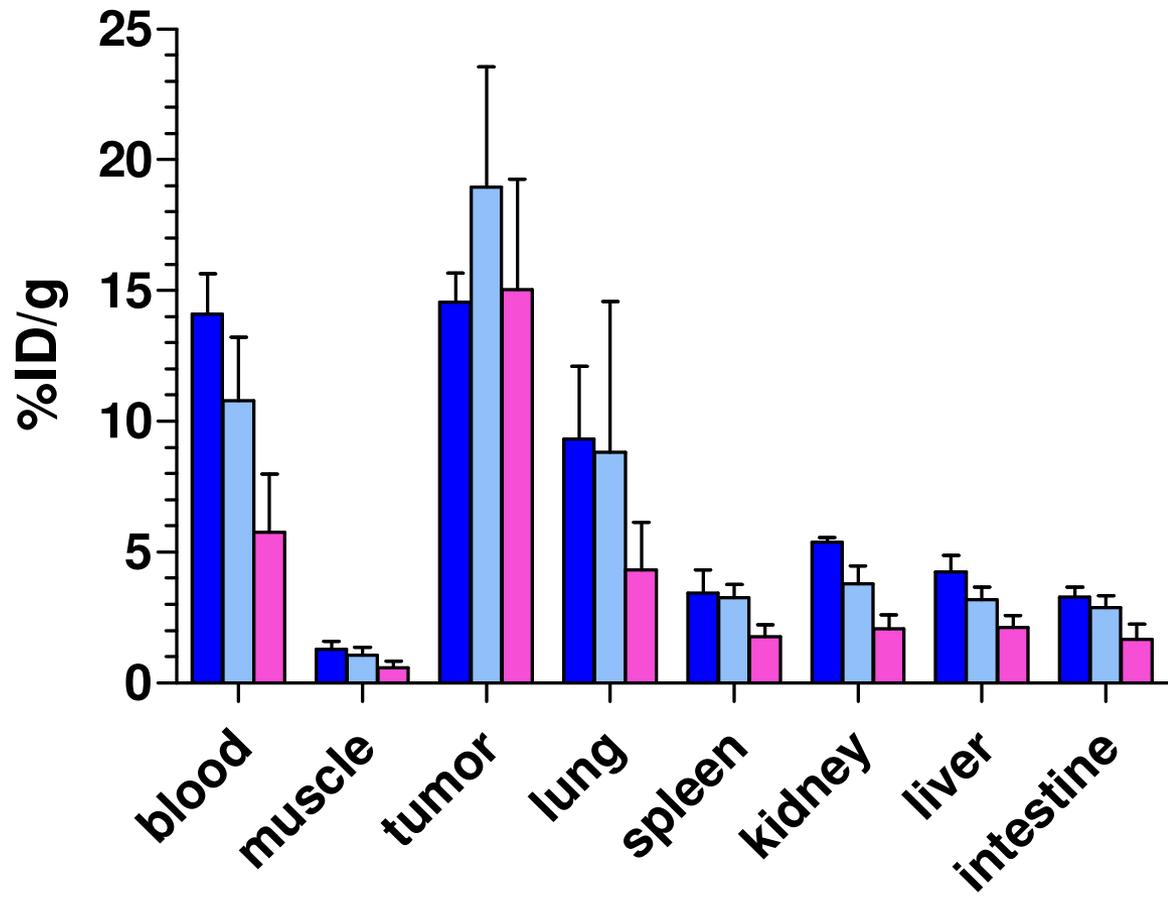
In-111 bevacizumab



 bevacizumab (300 µg)

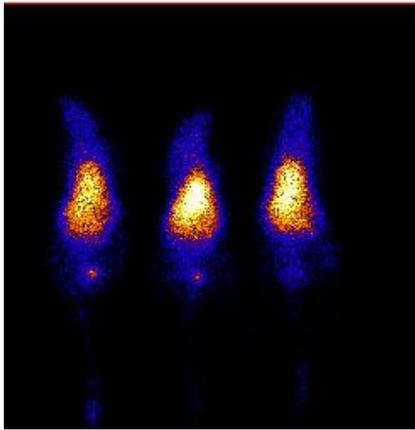


In-111-bevacizumab at 1, 3 and 7 days p.i.





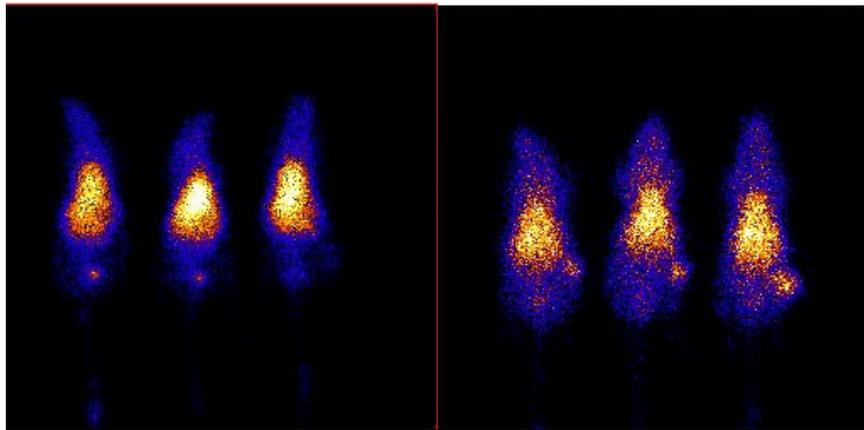
Scintigraphic imaging of VEGF-A expression



day 0



Scintigraphic imaging of VEGF-A expression

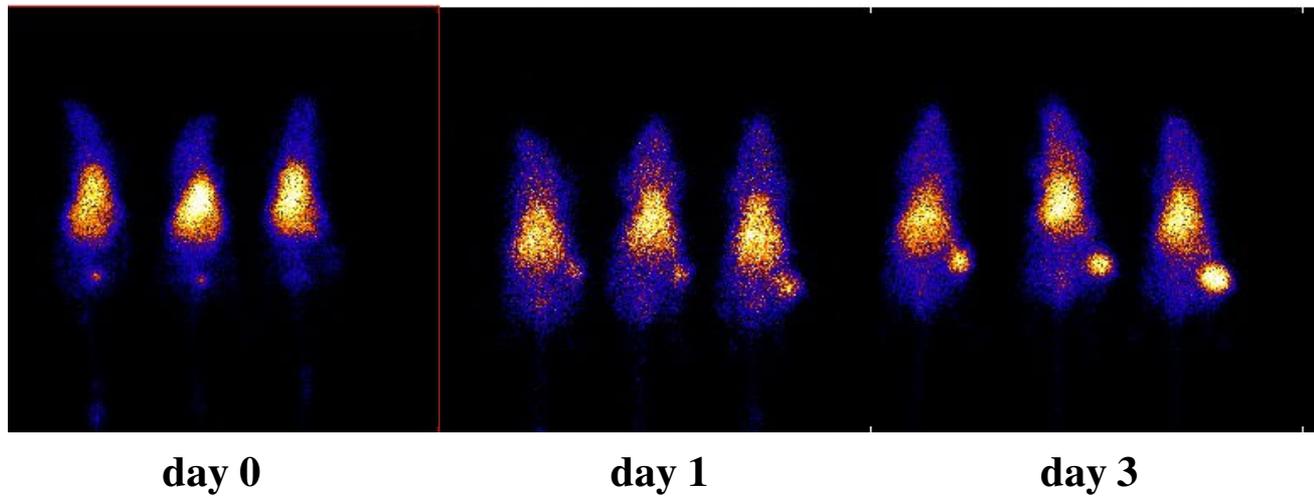


day 0

day 1

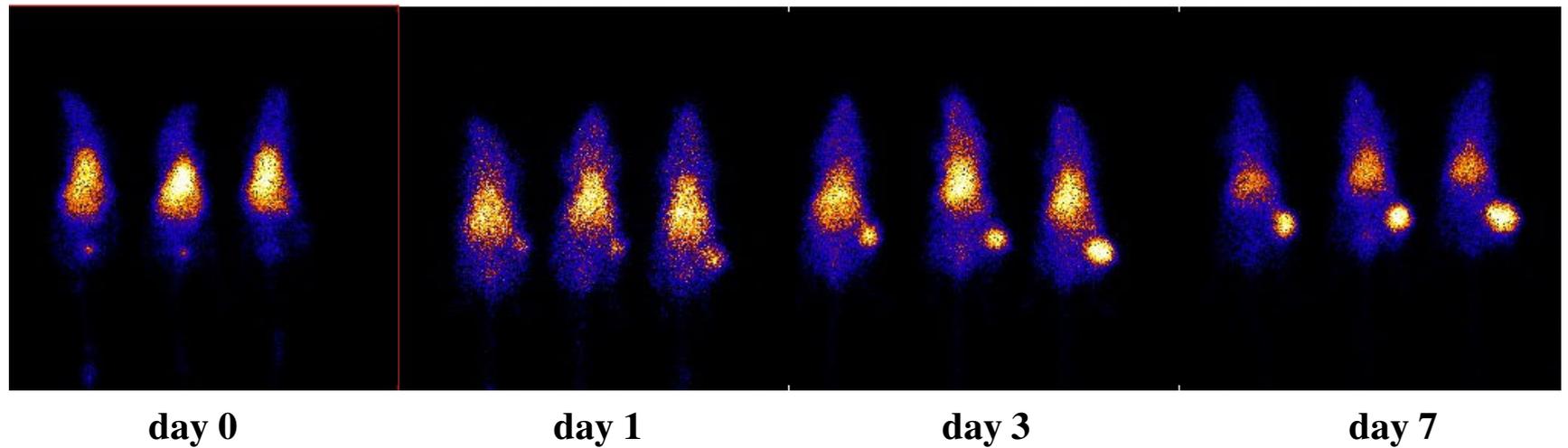


Scintigraphic imaging of VEGF-A expression



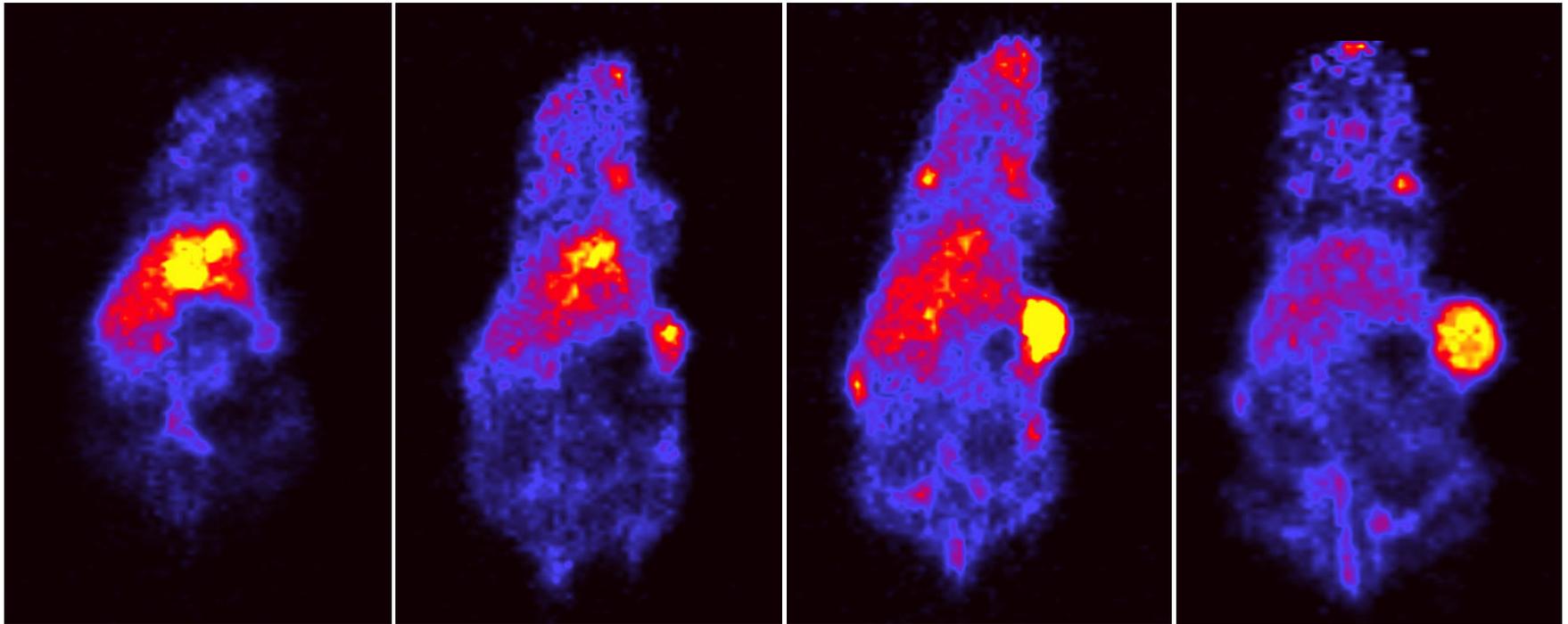


Scintigraphic imaging of VEGF-A expression





microPET imaging of VEGF-A expression with ^{89}Zr -bevacizumab



day 0

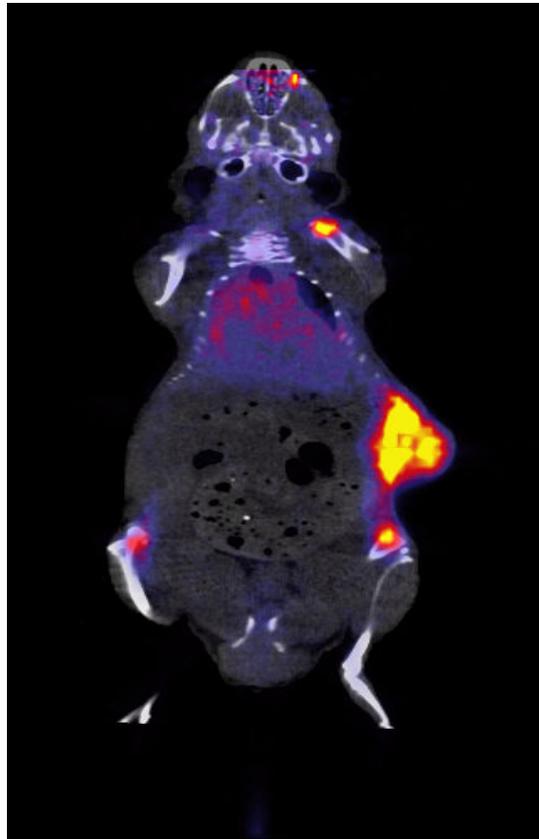
day 1

day 4

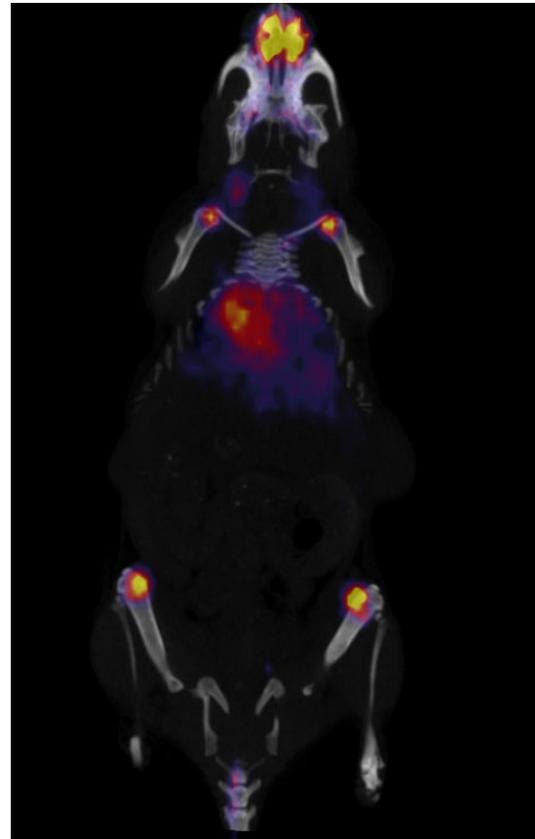
day 7



microPET/CT imaging of VEGF-A expression with ^{89}Zr -bevacizumab



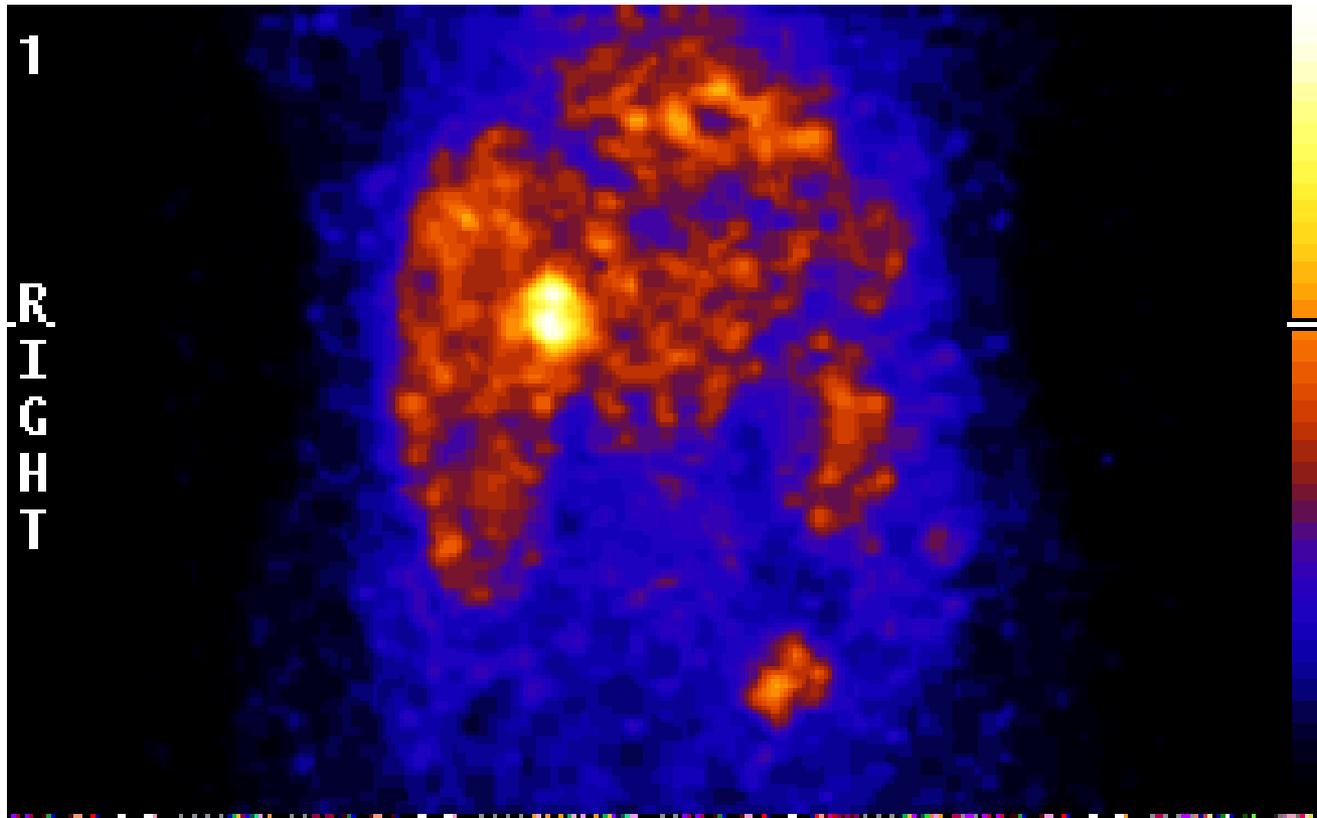
^{89}Zr -bevacizumab, 7 days p.i.



^{89}Zr -bevacizumab + 300 μg cold

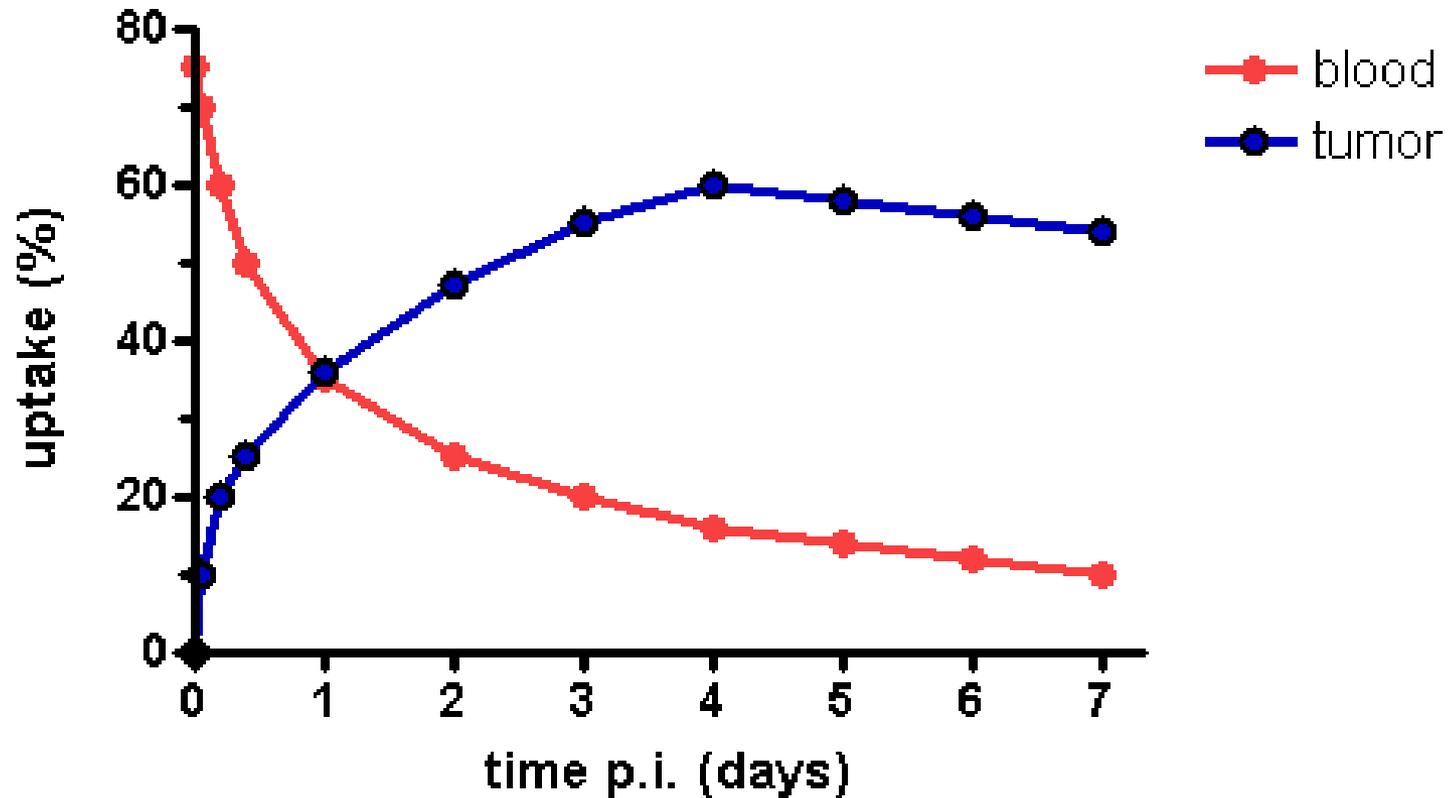


Scintigraphic imaging of VEGF expression





The antibody targeting dilemma



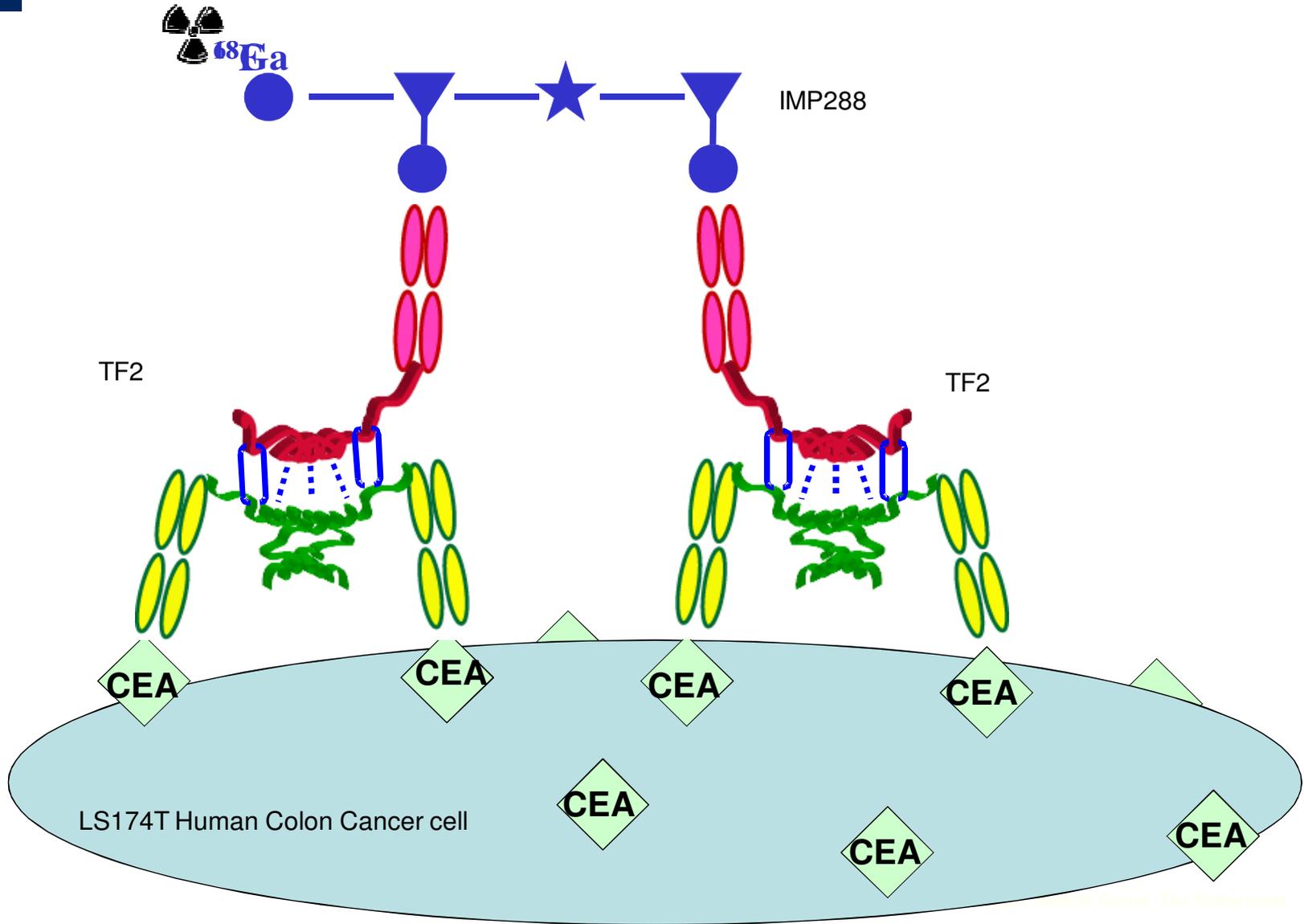


Radionuclides for PET imaging

Radionuclide	Half-life	remarks
I-124	4.2 days	Emits additional gamma photons
Zr-89	78 h	Limited availability
F-18	2 h	
Ga-68	68 min	Generator produced
Cu-64	12.7 h	Limited availability



Pretargeted immunoPET imaging

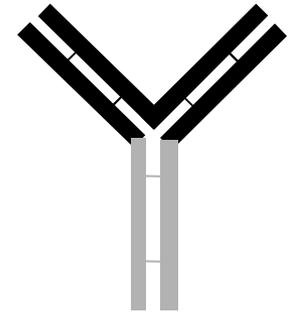




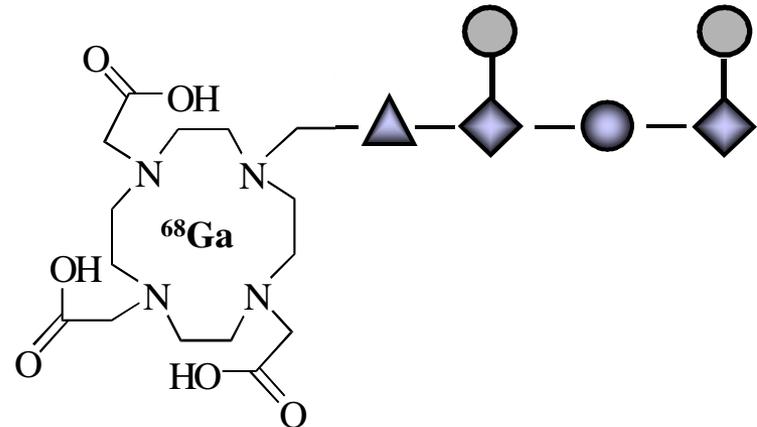
Pretargeted immunoPET using a Ga-68-labeled peptide



t = 0, trivalent bsAb
anti-CEA x anti-HSG bsAb

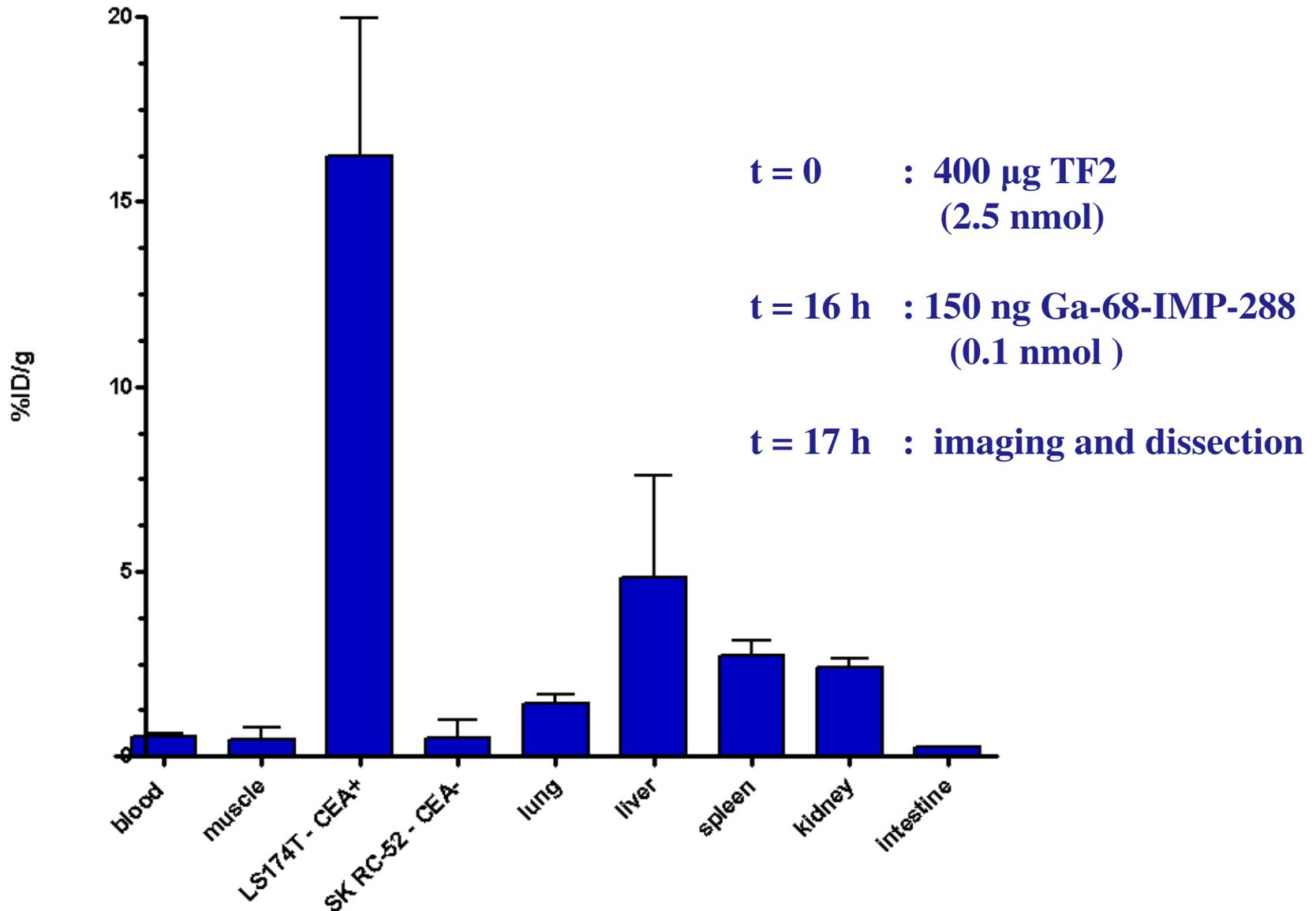


t = 16 h, Ga-68-IMP-288
Ga-68-di-HSG-peptide





Biodistribution Ga-68-diHSG peptide





Pretargeted immunoPET imaging Nude mouse with LS174T tumor

Inflammation



Tumor

t= 0 : anti-CEA x anti-HSG bsAb
t= 16 h : ^{68}Ga -IMP288
t=17 : microPET imaging

Schoffelen *et al.* Mol Cancer Ther 2009; in press



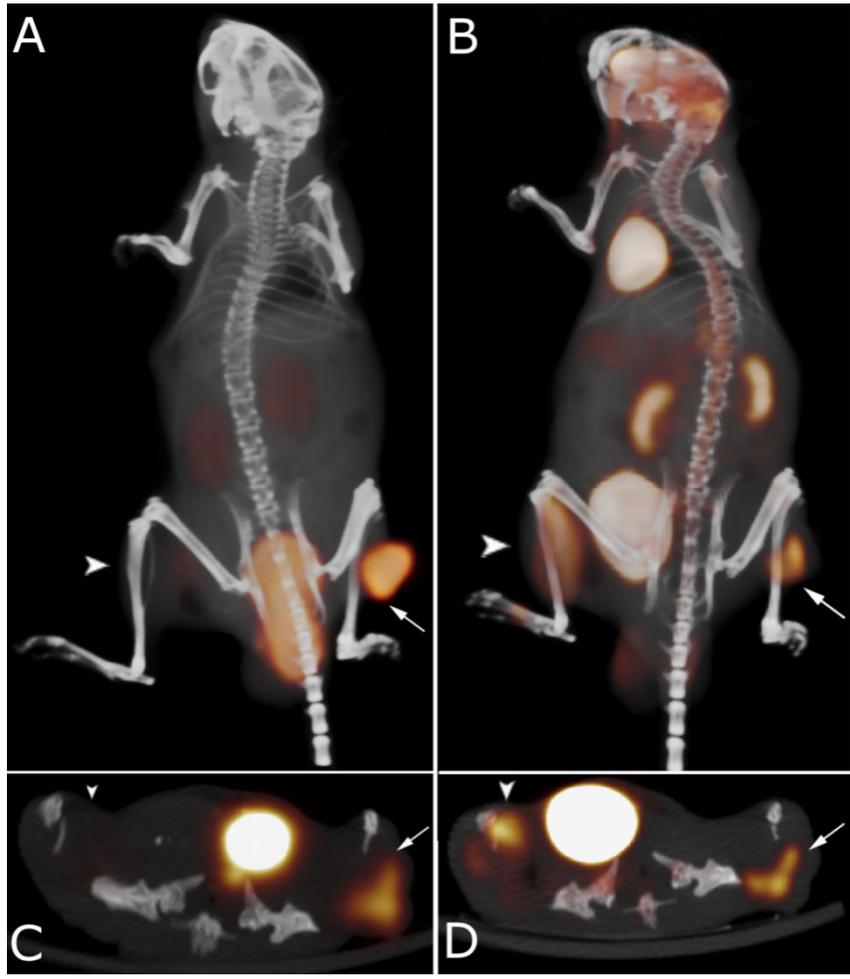
Pretargeted immunoPET imaging of cancer

^{68}Ga -immunoPET

$[^{18}\text{F}]$ FDG

Inflammation

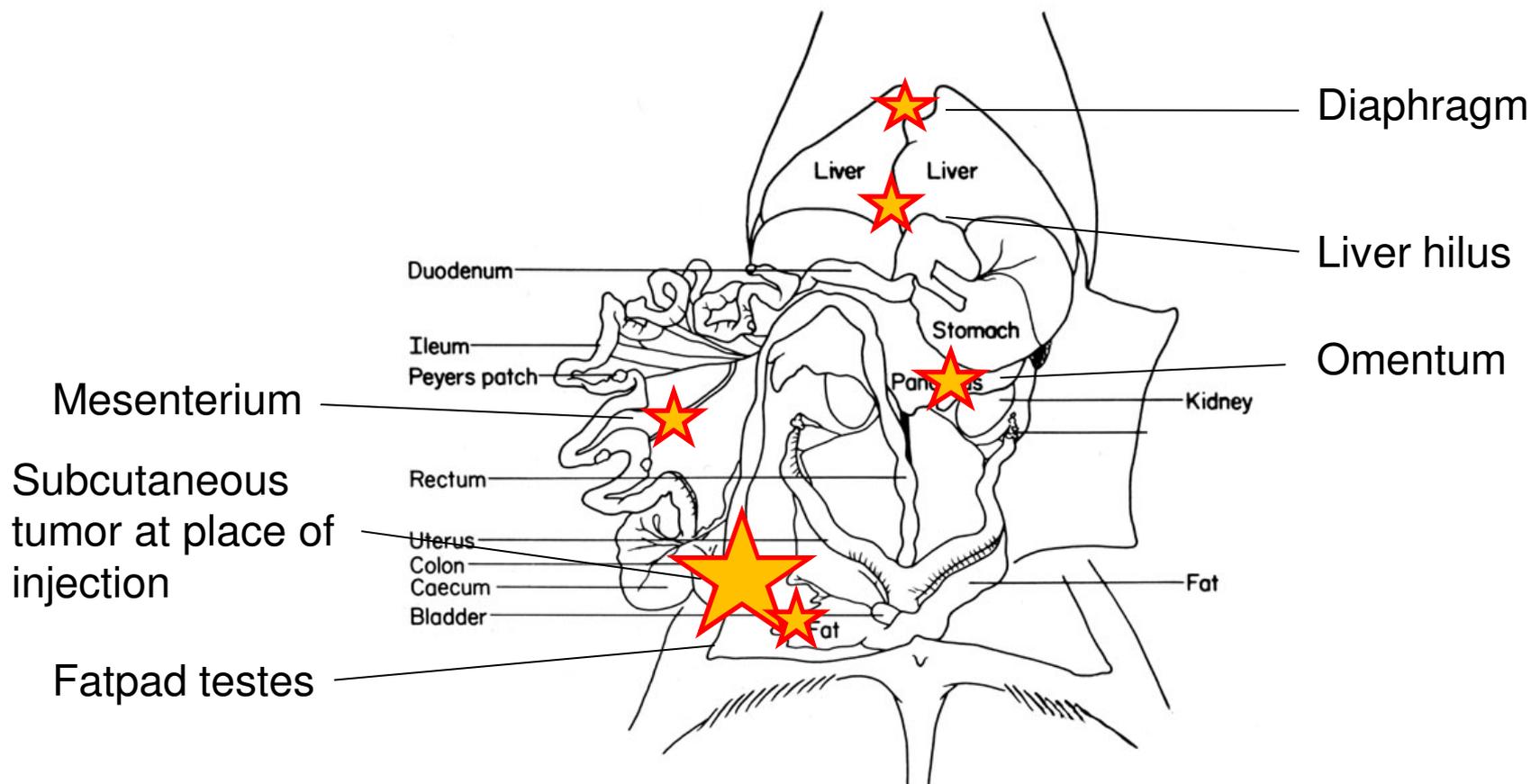
Tumor



Schoffelen *et al.* Mol Cancer Ther 2009; in press

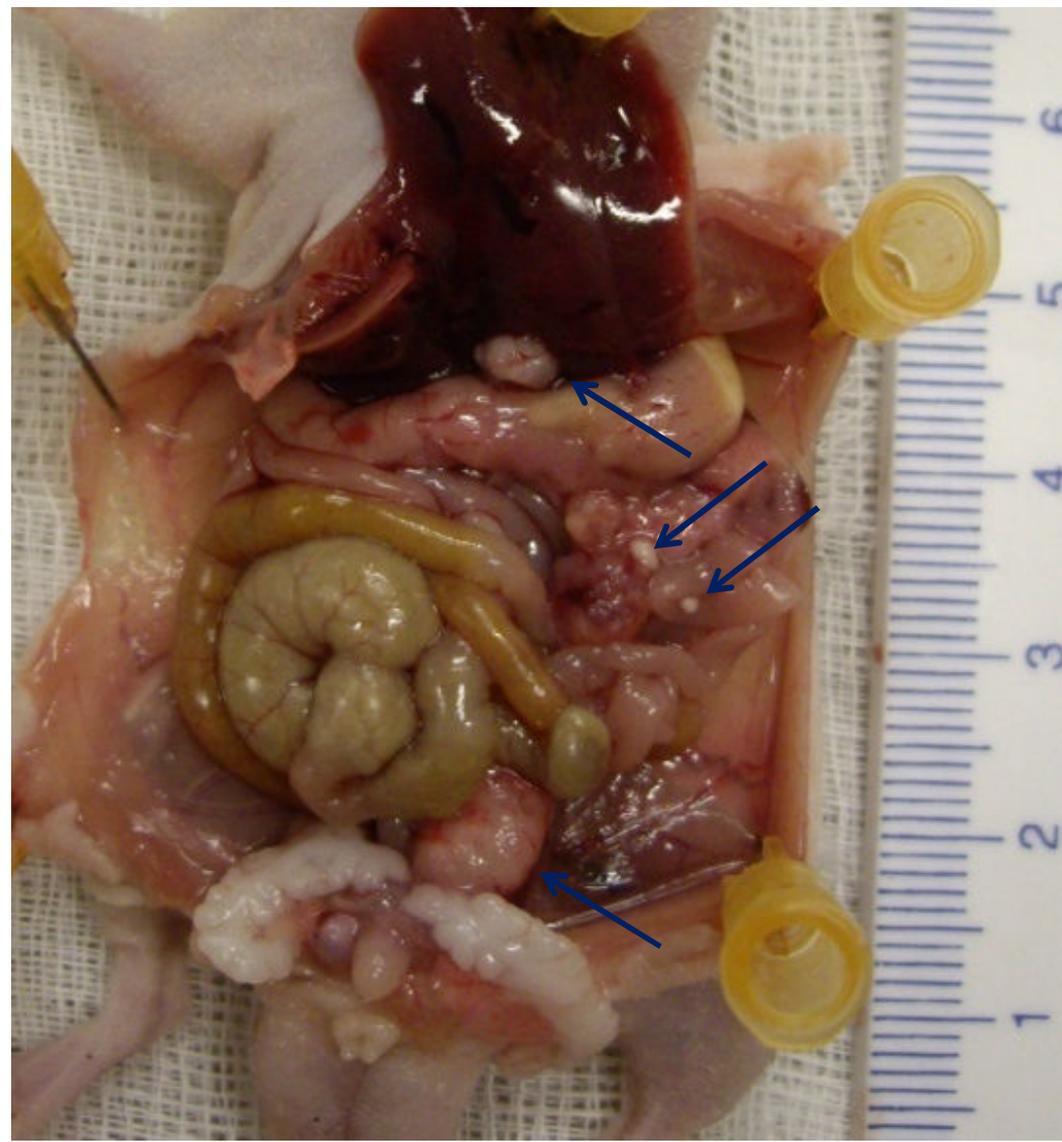


Pretargeted immunoPET imaging of i.p. tumors



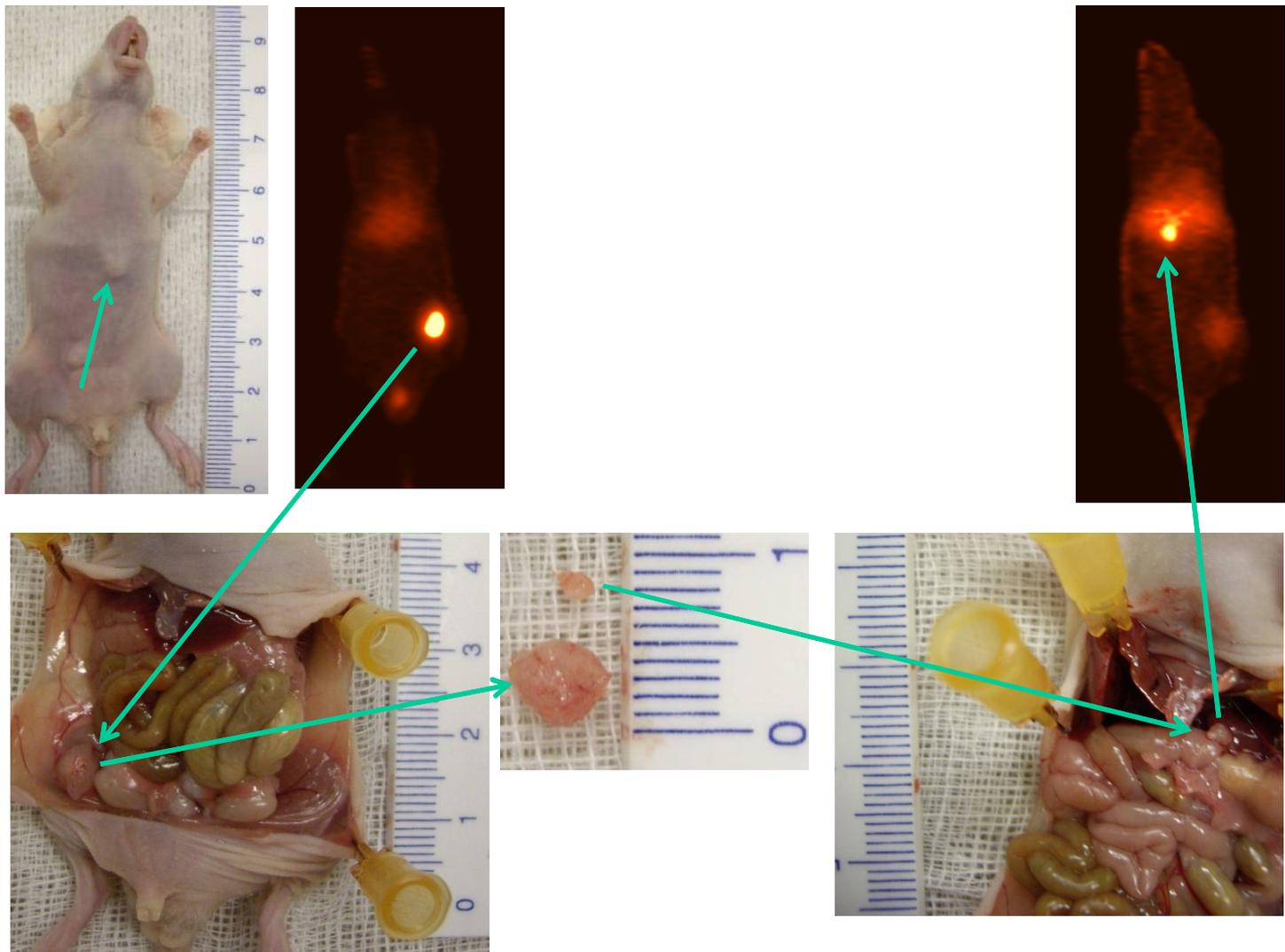


Pretargeted ImmunoPET imaging of i.p. LS174T tumors with ^{68}Ga -diHSG





Pretargeted ImmunoPET imaging of i.p. LS174T tumors with ^{68}Ga -diHSG

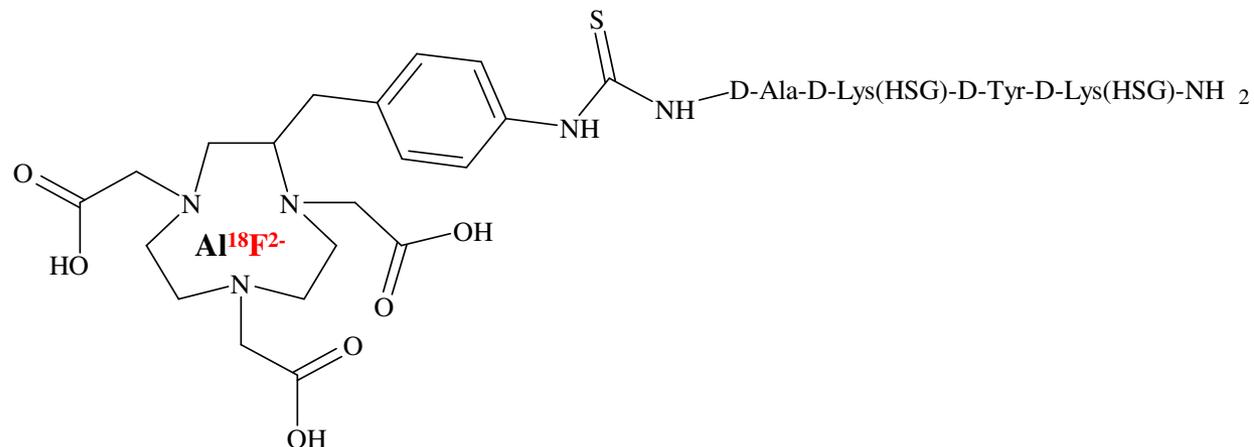




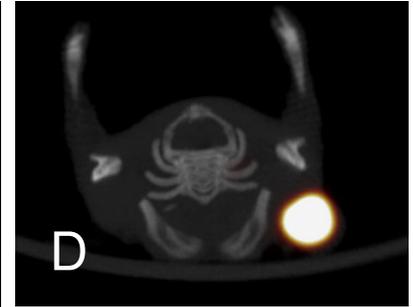
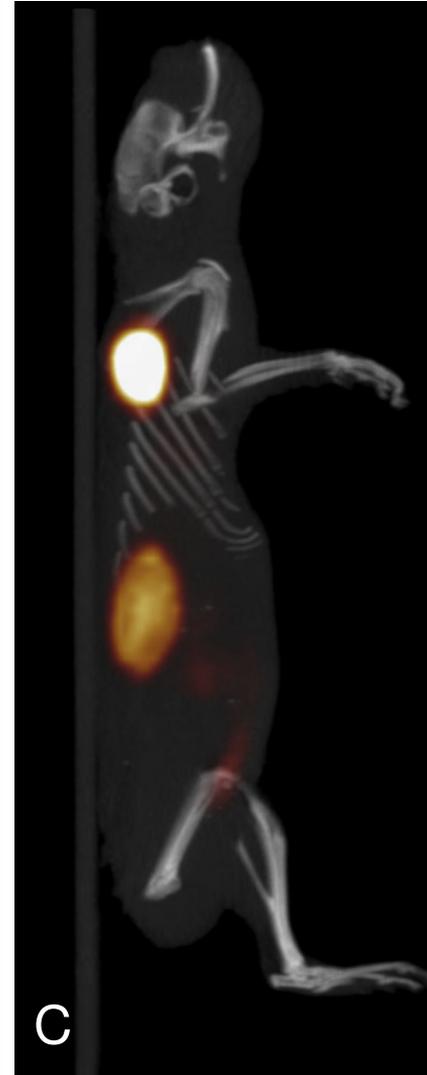
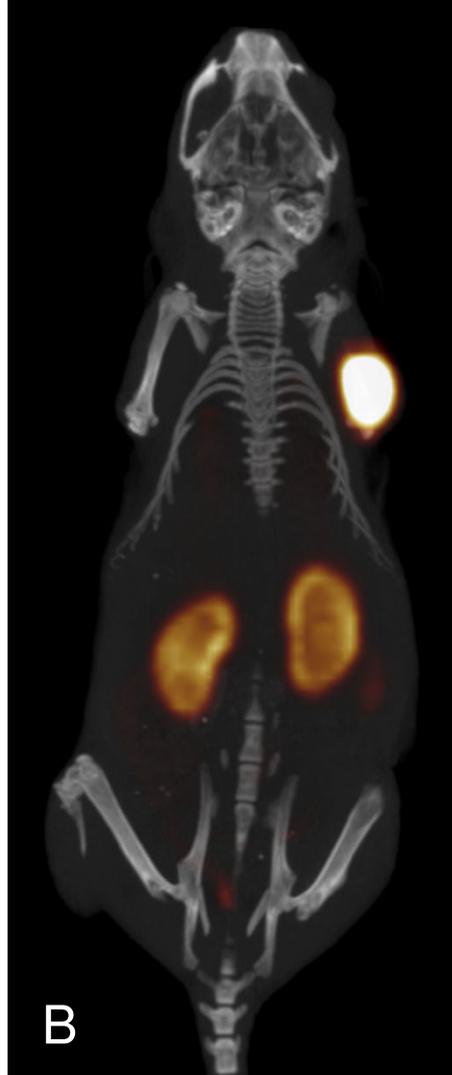
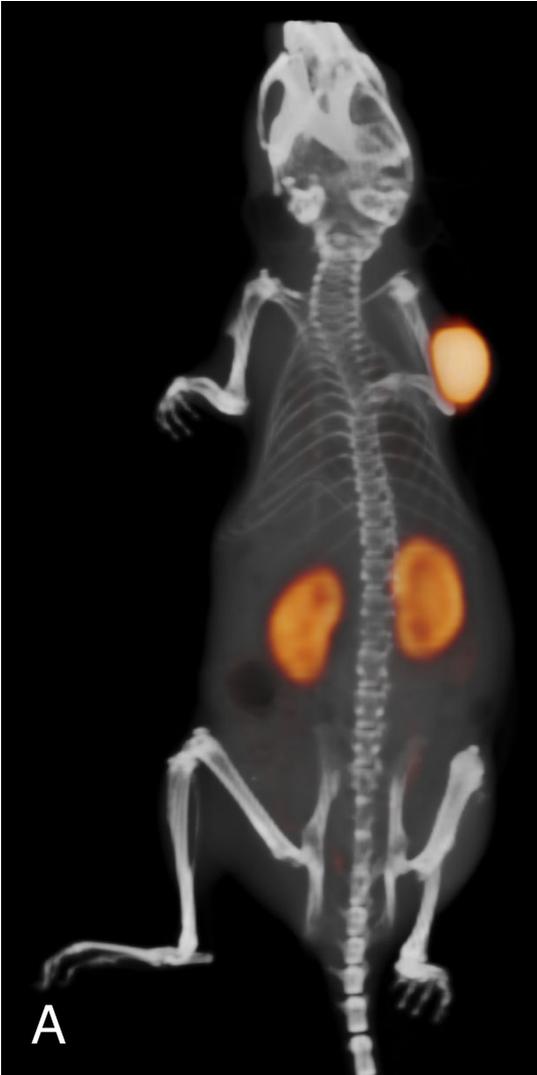
NOTA-conjugated diHSG-peptide

Labeling NOTA-Gly-Lys(HSG)-Tyr-Lys(HSG) with F-18:

- Elute F-18 from QMA with 0.4 M KHCO_3 (15 mCi)
- Neutralize with 10 μL HAc
- Add 3 μL 2 mM AlCl_3 in 0.1 M NaAc, pH 4
- Add 200 μg IMP449 in 0.5 M NaAc, pH 4
- Incubate 15 min at 100 $^\circ\text{C}$
- Purify by HPLC



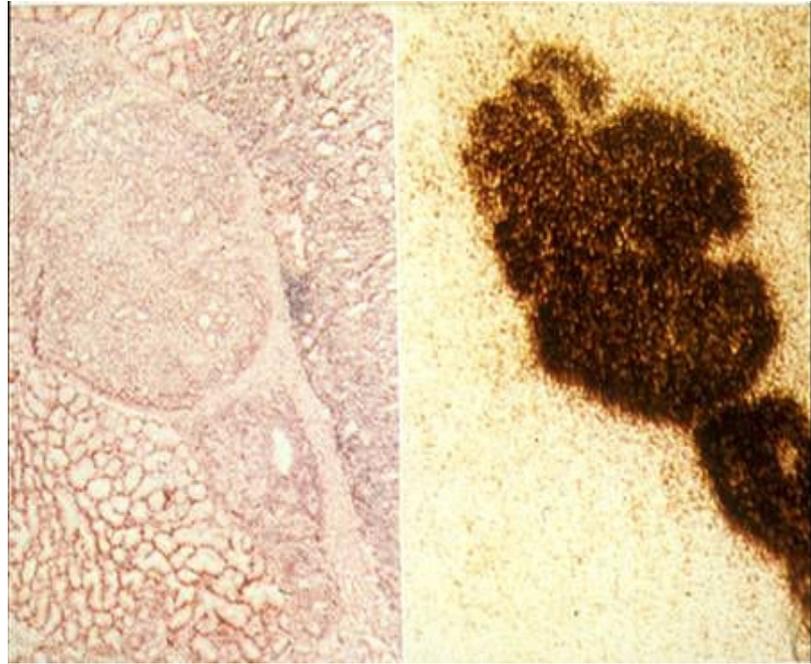
Pretargeted immunoPET imaging with ^{18}F -diHSG



A: 3D, posterior
B: coronal plane
C: sagittal plane
D: transversal plane



Peptide receptor radionuclide targeting



Somatostatin receptor expression on neuroendocrine tumors

Octreotide



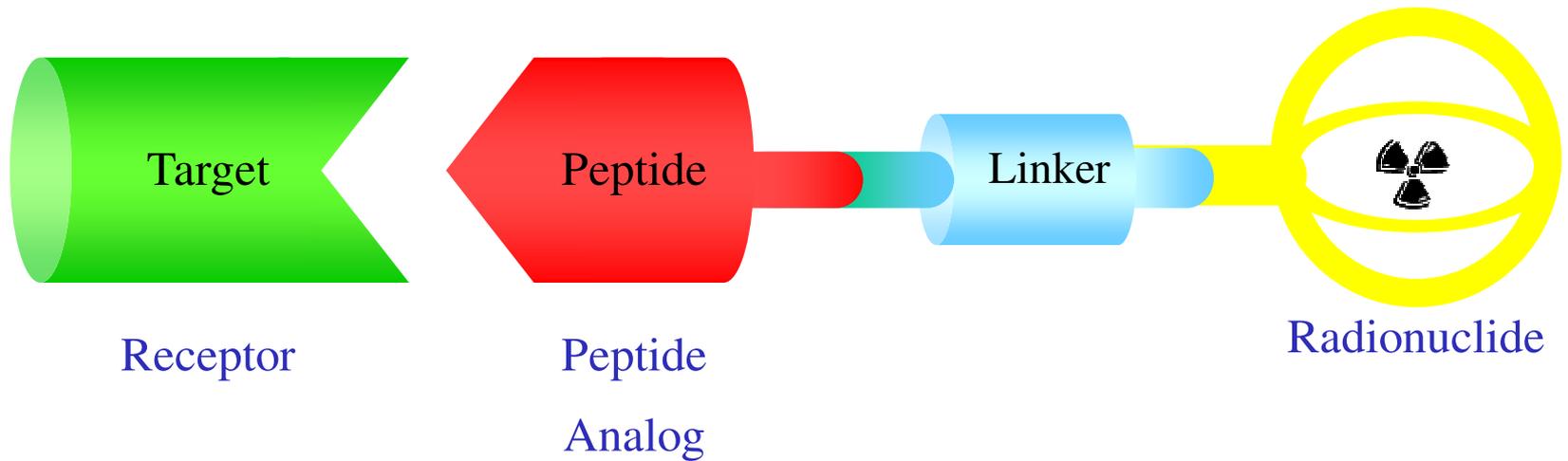


Peptide receptor radionuclide targeting

• Somatostatin analogs	NET, a.o.	SSTR1-5
• Bombesin analogs	Prostate cancer, a.o.	GRPR, NMBR
• Cholecystikinine	SCLC, MTC, a.o.	CCKR1-2
• Neuropeptide Y	breast , adrenal, a.o.	Y1-Y5
• Neurotensin	pancreas, meningioma	NTR1-3
• Vasointestinal Peptide	adenocarcinoma	VIPAC1-2
• GLP-1	insulinoma	GLP-1R
• RGD peptides	ovarian, melanoma, a.o.	$\alpha_v\beta_3$



Peptide Receptor Radionuclide Targeting





^{111}In -octreotide

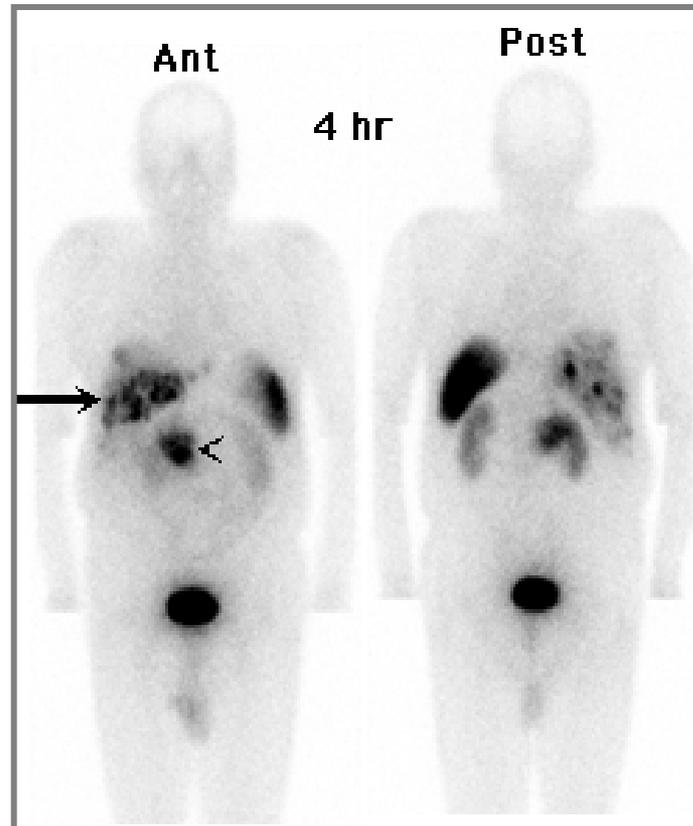
Imaging dose: 5
mCi ^{111}In -octreotide

Peptide dose: 10 μg

Imaging: 4 and 24 h

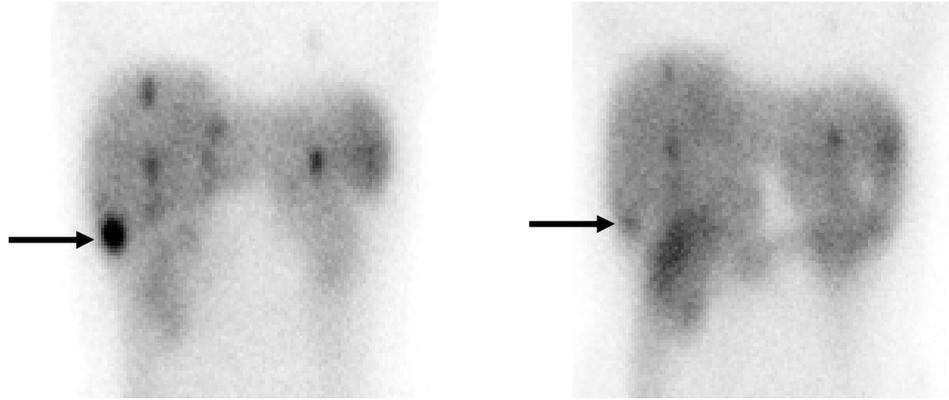
Sensitivity: 80-90%

Therapy monitoring
in patients with
neuroendocrine
tumors

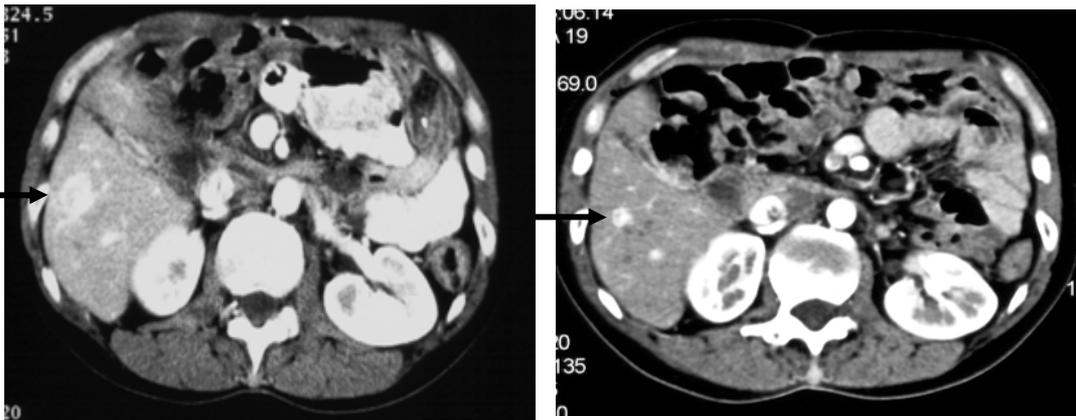




^{90}Y -DOTA-Tyr₃-octreotide

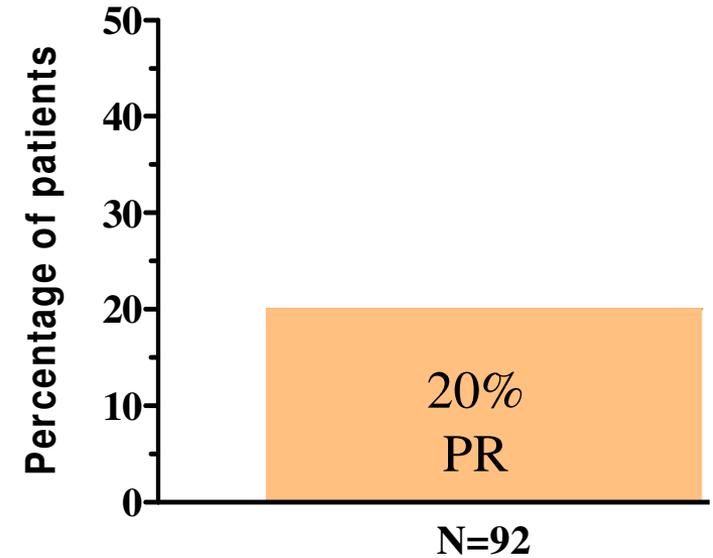


^{90}Y -DOTA-Tyr₃-octreotide
± 120 mCi/cycle
3 cycles (6-9 weeks)



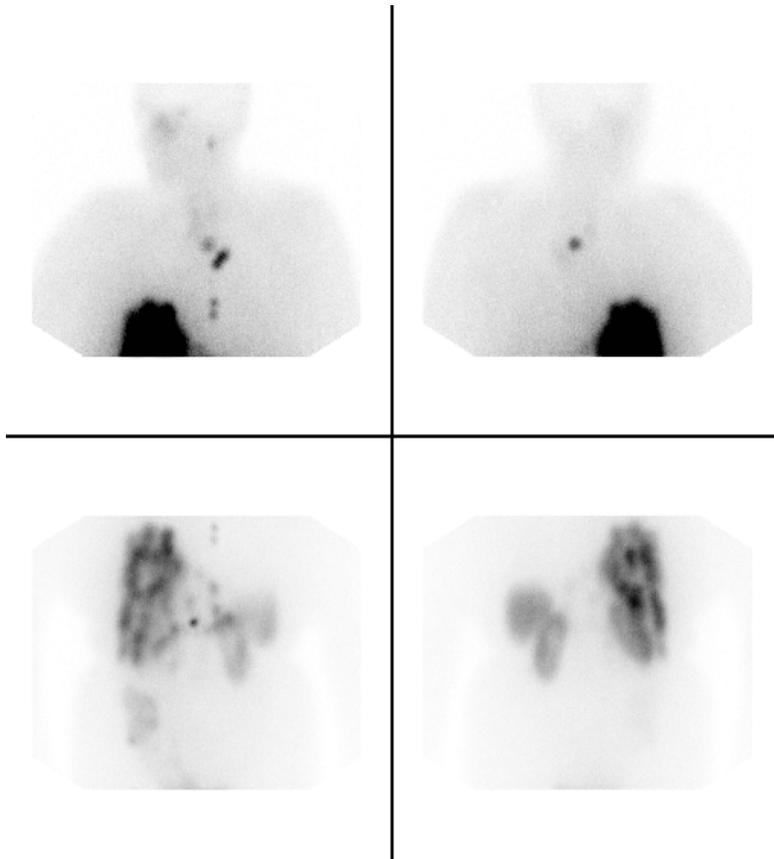
Baseline

Post Tx

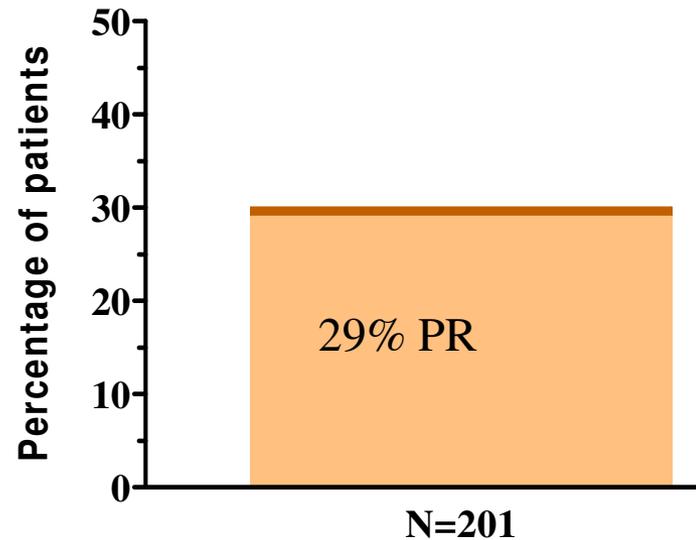




^{177}Lu -DOTA-Tyr₃-octreotate

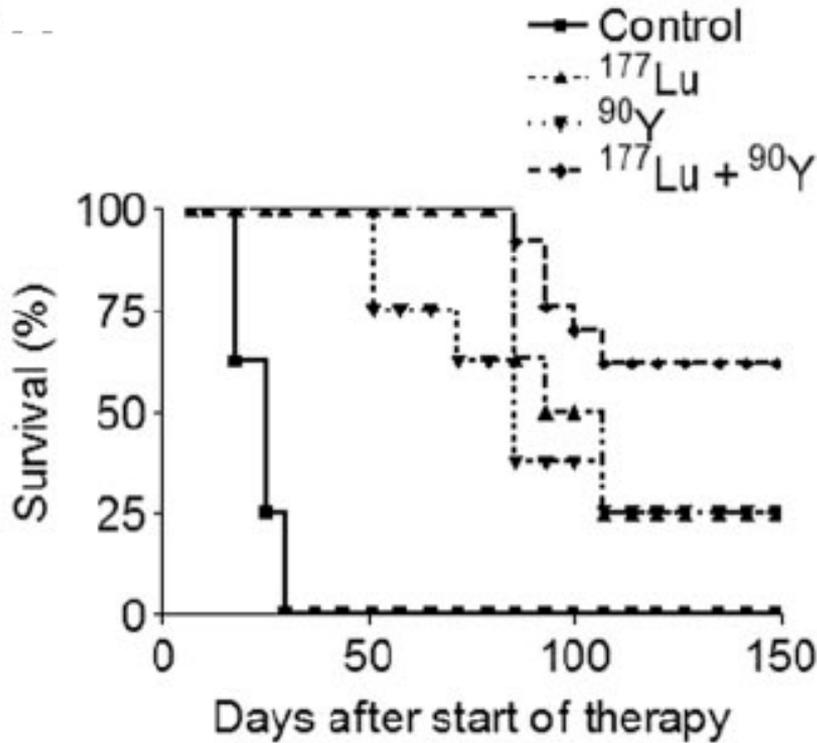


^{177}Lu -DOTA-Tyr₃-octreotate
200 mCi/per cycle
Total dose: 600-800 mCi
Lys/Arg coinfusion





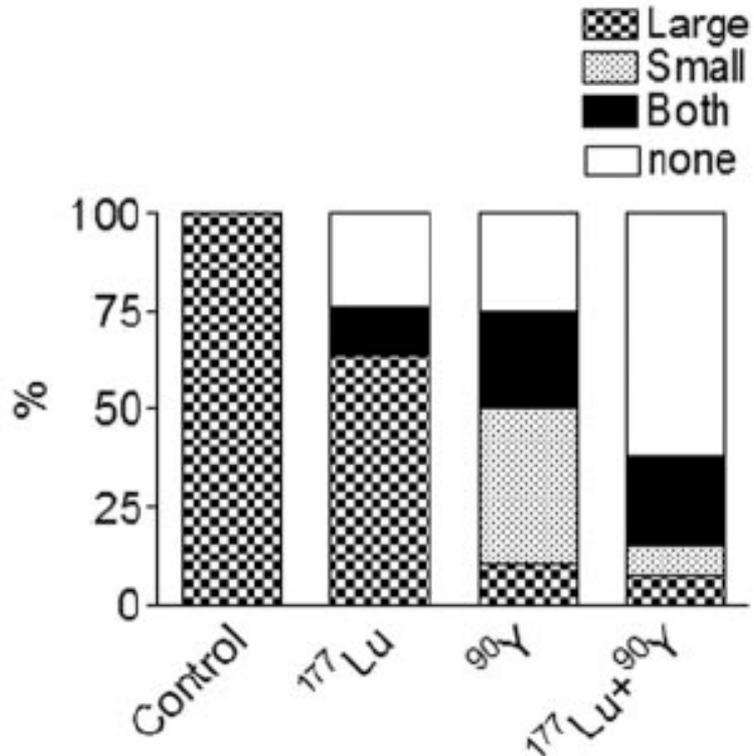
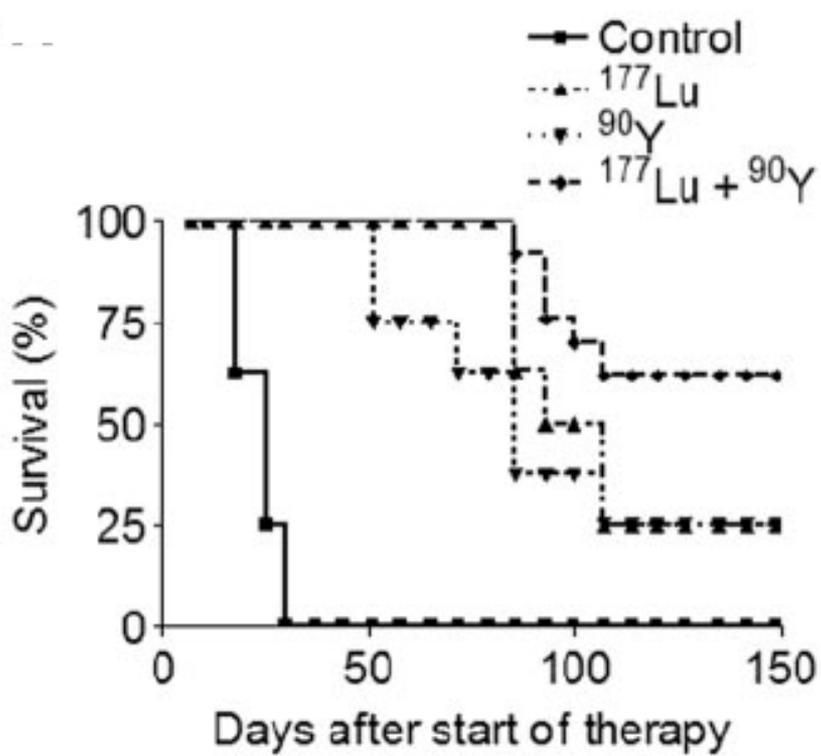
Y-90-DOXA-TOc versus Lu-177-DOXA-TATE



de Jong et al. JNM 2005; 46: 13S-17S



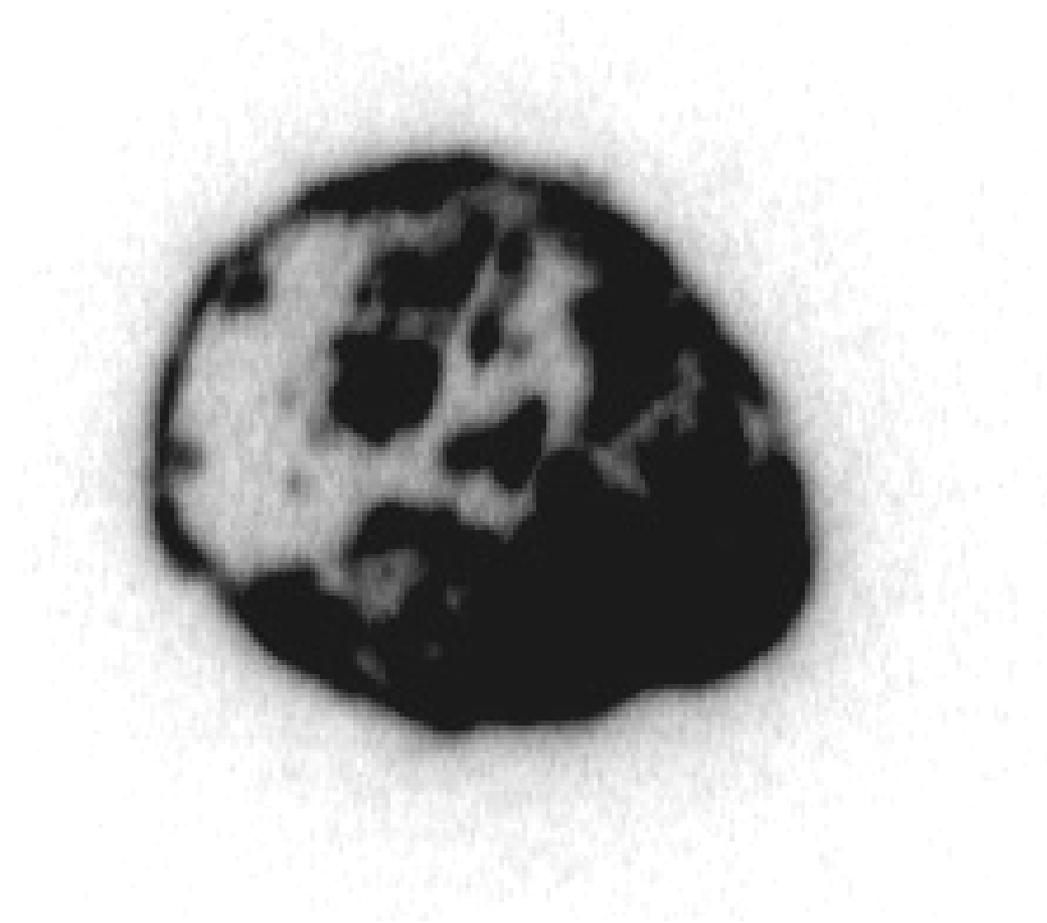
Y-90-DOXA-TOc versus Lu-177-DOXA-TATE



de Jong et al. JNM 2005; 46: 13S-17S

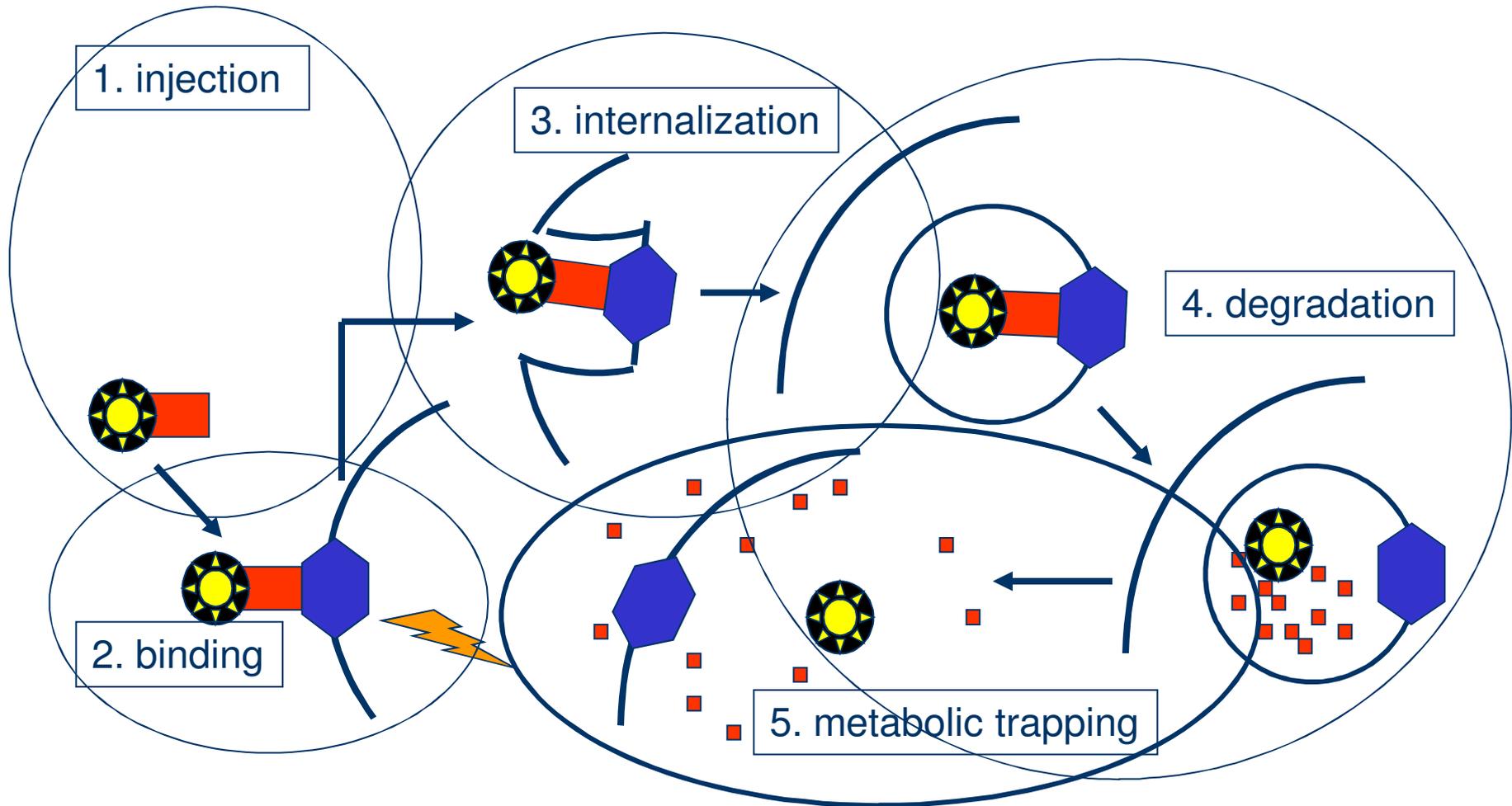


Y-90-DOXA-TOc versus Lu-177-DOXA-TATE



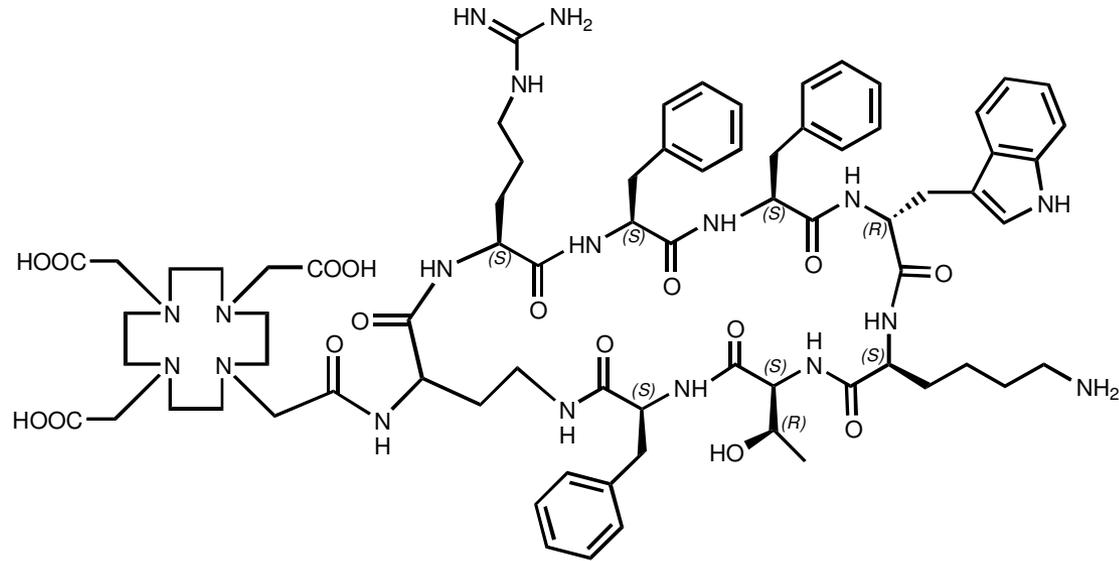
de Jong et al. JNM 2005; 46: 13S-17S

Peptide receptor radionuclide targeting





The importance of internalization



KE88, a pan-somatostatin ligand

Compound	IC ₅₀ (nM)				
	sst1	sst2	sst3	sst4	sst5
SST-28	2.7 ± 0.3 (12)	2.3 ± 0.2 (12)	3.4 ± 0.3 (12)	2.7 ± 0.3 (12)	2.5 ± 0.3 (12)
In-Oct	> 10,000 (5)	22 ± 3.6 (5)	182 ± 13 (5)	>10,000 (5)	237 ± 52 (5)
Y-KE88	4.6 ± 0.4 (4)	2.1 ± 0.4 (4)	2.5 ± 0.2 (4)	2.4 ± 0.3 (4)	3.1 ± 0.5 (4)



Lack of Internalization of KE88

Radiopeptide	% internalized into AR4-2J	% internalized into HEK-sst2	% internalized into HEK-sst3	% internalized into HEK-sst5
[¹¹¹ In]-KE88	<0.4	<0.5	32.2±2.6	<0.1

Specific internalization after 4 h at 37 °C



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Specific internalization after 4 h at 37 °C

Ginj et al. Clin Cancer Res. 2008;14:2019-2027



Biodistribution ^{111}In -KE88 in mice with s.c. tumors

Organ	^{111}In -KE88			
	15 min	1 h	4 h	24 h
Blood	5.2±0.7	0.7±0.2	0.1±0.01	0.02±0.002
HEK-sst2	18.5±0.65	13.6±0.95	3.7±0.35	1.14±0.05
HEK-sst3	15.2±1.6	22.9±3.9	23.2±4.2	14.9±2.5

Ginj et al. Clin Cancer Res. 2008;14:2019-2027



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Organ	^{111}In -KE88			
	15 min	1 h	4 h	24 h
Blood	5.2±0.7	0.7±0.2	0.1±0.01	0.02±0.002
HEK-sst2	18.5±0.65	13.6±0.95	3.7±0.35	1.14±0.05
HEK-sst3	15.2±1.6	22.9±3.9	23.2±4.2	14.9±2.5

Ginj et al. Clin Cancer Res. 2008;14:2019-2027



Therapeutic Radionuclides considered for peptide radionuclide therapy

- Beta-Emitters

^{90}Y , $^{186/188}\text{Re}$, ^{177}Lu , ^{131}I , ^{165}Dy , ^{166}Ho , ^{105}Rh , ^{111}Ag

- Alpha-Emitters

^{212}Bi , ^{213}Bi , ^{211}At , ^{225}Ac

- Auger-Emitters

^{125}I , ^{111}In , ^{67}Ga , ^{201}Tl , ^{51}Cr , ^{140}Nd , $^{195\text{m}}\text{Pt}$