

Radiopharmaceutical Chemistry: Radiopharmacy

Radiopharmacy Posters

Evaluation of ^{99m}Tc -neurotensin analog using different chelators

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Objectives: Different analogs of Neurotensin (NT) peptide have been synthesized because of practical interest. The sequence (8-13) of the original NT molecule was here modified in two sites: by N-methylation between Arg 8 and Arg 9, and by substitution for Tle of the original Ile13 amino acid. The NT analog (Arg-(N-CH₃)-Arg-Pro-Tyr-Tle-Leu was labeled with ^{99m}Tc conjugated to the bifunctional chelate MAG₃ or to HYNIC using β Ala as spacer. The objective was the comparison of radiolabeling and biological profile of the two radiotracers with these bifunctional chelators.

Methods: Two NT formulations were prepared for radiolabeling, one for HYNIC-NT and other for MAG₃-NT approach. Both radiotracers, ^{99m}Tc -HYNIC-NT and ^{99m}Tc -MAG₃-NT were injected in healthy Swiss mice and biodistribution was evaluated at 5, 15, 30, 60, 120, 240, 360 and 1440 min post-injection.

Results: Radiochemical purity of the two radiocompounds was greater than 99%. Partition coefficient pointed out that ^{99m}Tc -HYNIC-NT and ^{99m}Tc -MAG₃-NT are hydrophilic ($\log P = -3.78$ and $\log P = -1.79$ respectively). Biodistribution confirmed that uptake in different organs and tissues was higher for MAG₃ tracer, being most remarkable in liver and lungs. Uptake in kidneys was quite high for both, and blood clearance was fast with very little activity after 1h. Uptake of ^{99m}Tc -MAG₃-NT in small intestine was more substantial than for ^{99m}Tc -HYNIC-NT, consistent with hepatobiliary clearance in addition to urinary excretion for this tracer.

Conclusions: Neurotensin analog was successfully labeled with ^{99m}Tc using two different chelators. Influence of labeling methods on biodistribution of the radiotracers in mice was documented, with a more remarkable uptake for ^{99m}Tc -MAG₃-NT, in all organs and tissues.