

Radiolabeling of substance P with ^{177}Lu and in vivo evaluation of = tumor cell=20 uptake in nude mice: Preliminary = results

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Objectives: This study describes the production of a pure = and=²⁰ stable substance P analog (SP) radiolabeled with Lutetium-177 = (^{177}Lu) and its in vivo biodistribution in Nude mice bearing=²⁰ pancreatic tumor (PT), to verify the viability of this tumor=²⁰ model to predict the specificity of radiolabeled SP to = neurokinin=²⁰ receptors (NKr), usually overexpressed in glial malignant = brain=²⁰ tumors.

Methods: Different radiolabeling conditions were assayed = for=²⁰ obtaining high radiochemical yield of labeled SP. ITLC and = HPLC=²⁰ analysis were applied to determine free lutetium and the = stability=²⁰ of the preparations was evaluated either after storing at = 4=B0C=²⁰ or incubation in human plasma at 37=B0C for 1, 4 and 24 = hours.=²⁰ Biodistribution studies were performed 1 hour post i.v. = injection=²⁰ of radiolabeled SP in AR42J rat pancreatic tumor cell = xenografted=²⁰ Nude mice.

Results: Substance P was successfully labeled with high = yield=²⁰ (>99%) at optimized conditions and kept stable for more = than=²⁰ 72 hours at 4=B0C and 24 hours in human plasma. = Biodistribution=²⁰ studies showed that SP excretion was mainly performed by = renal=²⁰ pathway. In addition, ^{177}Lu -DOTA-SP showed an important = uptake=²⁰ by the tumor (~1.0% ID) when compared to normal pancreas = (~0.2% =²⁰ ID), suggesting the presence of NK receptors in AR42J = pancreatic=²⁰ tumor.

Conclusions: The developed model can be applied to = evaluate=²⁰ specific SP uptake by tumor cells. Further investigations are = in development to predict the therapeutical potential of this = radiopharmaceutical in different tumor models.

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