

Method for Labeling Technetium or Rhenium using
Borohydride Exchange Resin

150

, 가 S- , 가 가

Abstract

We have established a new method for labelling a disulfide with technetium or rhenium. This method consists of the reduction of both pertechnetate or perrhenate and the disulfide in the presence of borohydride exchange resin resulting in a complex of technetium or rhenium with thiol. This method makes it possible to skip the synthetic step of thiol-protected S-precursor and it can be applied to the production of high value-added radiopharmaceuticals.

-99m , -188 , ,

1.

-99m(technetium-99m, ^{99m}Tc)

(6 h)

(140

keV)

가

99m

S-

(S-protected precursor)

-99m

-99m

(diamine dithiol, DADT)

30

3

가

S-

¹⁸⁸Re)

가 가

-188

-186(rhenium-186, ¹⁸⁶Re),

-188(rhenium-188,

-186

5

가

2.

2.1. ^{99m}Tc- ^{99m}Tc

2.1.1. ^{99m}Tc-

(Na^{99m}TcO₄) (25 mCi) 0.5 Mℓ가 (Glucoheptonate) [^{99m}Tc] 20 ^{99m}Tc- (ITLC) (HPLC)

2.1.2. ^{99m}Tc- (^{99m}Tc-diamine disulfide; ^{99m}Tc-DADS)

^{99m}Tc- 3,3,10,10- -1,2- -5,8- (3,3,10,10-tetramethyl-1,2-dithia-5,8-diazacyclodecane; diamine disulfide; DADS) 1.0 mg 0.1 Mℓ BER 5.0 mg ^{99m}Tc- (^{99m}Tc-diamine disulfide; ^{99m}Tc-DADS) (ITLC) (HPLC)

2.2. ^{99m}Tc

3,3,10,10- -1,2- -5,8- 1 mg 0.1 Mℓ [^{99m}Tc] (5 mCi) 0.1 Mℓ 5 mg 30 (0.2 μm) (ITLC) (HPLC)

2.3. ¹⁸⁸Re

3,3,10,10-
0.1 Mℓ
5 mg
[¹⁸⁸Re]

-1,2-
(0.2 μm)

-5,8-
15

0.5 mg
(5 mCi)

0.005 N
0.1 Mℓ

1 mg
0.1 Mℓ

(ITLC)
(HPLC)

2.4. SnCl₂

^{99m}Tc

3,3,10,10-
Mℓ
0.5 mg
[^{99m}Tc]

-1,2-
0.005 N

-5,8-
0.1 Mℓ

1 mg
0.1 Mℓ

0.1

^{99m}Tc

3.

3.1

(BH₄⁻)

ammonium functionality)

가
4 (quaternary

(BH₄⁻)
가

4 가

BER

pH

가

3.2 ^{99m}Tc-

^{99m}Tc 가 $[\text{TcV}=\text{O}]^{3+}$ (transchelation)

$[\text{TcV}=\text{O}]^{3+}$

3.3. ^{99m}Tc -

^{99m}Tc - (^{99m}Tc -Glucoheptonate) 가 (HPLC)
 (ITLC) $^{99m}\text{TcO}_2$
 ^{99m}Tc 1a ^{99m}Tc - (Silica Gel impregnated glass Fiber Sheets, ITLC-SG)
 1b (Silica Gel impregnated glass Fiber Sheets, ITLC-SG)

3.4. ^{99m}Tc -

(transchelation) ^{99m}Tc - (standardized labeling compound) ^{99m}Tc - (ITLC-SG) ^{99m}Tc - 2a (ITLC-SG) 2b : (99.5:0.5) (solvent front) ^{99m}Tc 2a 가 (origin) $^{99m}\text{TcO}_2$ 가 2b 가 ^{99m}Tc - 2c C-18 / 1 Ml/min

2c , 1 , , 19.4 , 99% 가 $^{99m}\text{Tc-}$ 가 .

3.5. ^{99m}Tc (transchelation) $^{99m}\text{Tc-}$ (ITLC) 3a (ITLC) , 3b : (99.5 : 0.5) 99% (HPLC) , 3c / (retention time) 3 1 Ml/min $^{99m}\text{TcO}_4^-$ 3c 19.4 98%

3.6. ^{188}Re (ITLC) 4a 99% (HPLC) , 4b / (retention time) 2.8 $^{188}\text{ReO}_4^-$ 4b 20.1 98% 99% , 95%

-99m

-188

(pertechnetate)

acid; TcO_4^-)

(perrhenic acid; ReO_4^-)

-

S-S

(-188, ^{188}Re)

(-99m, ^{99m}Tc)

(in situ)

가

가 가

(0.2 μm)

가

30

10

99%

95%

4.

(disulfides)

가 S-

(disulfide compounds)

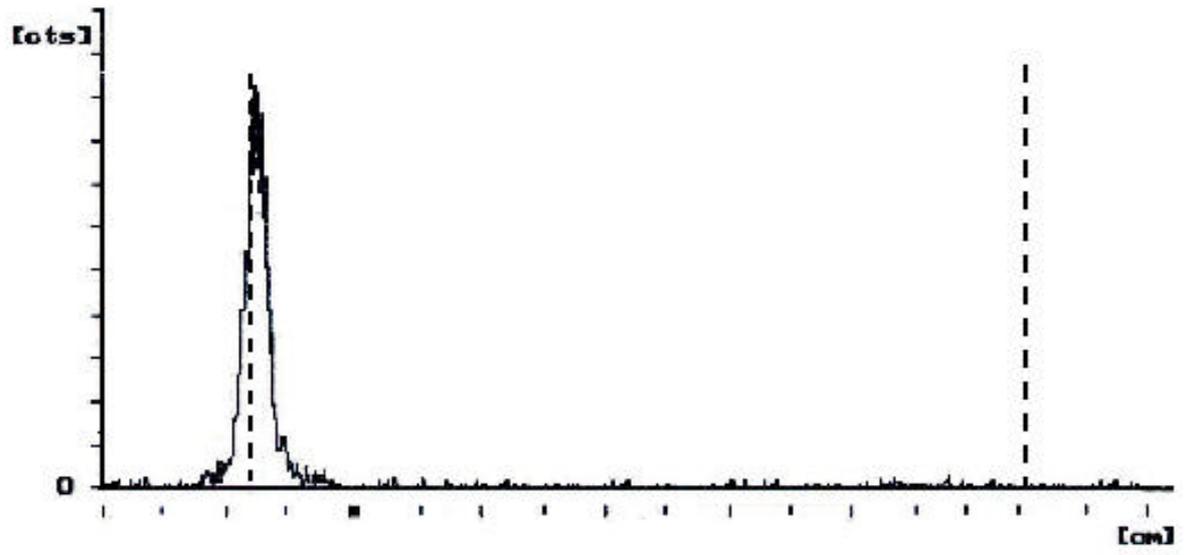
-99m

-188

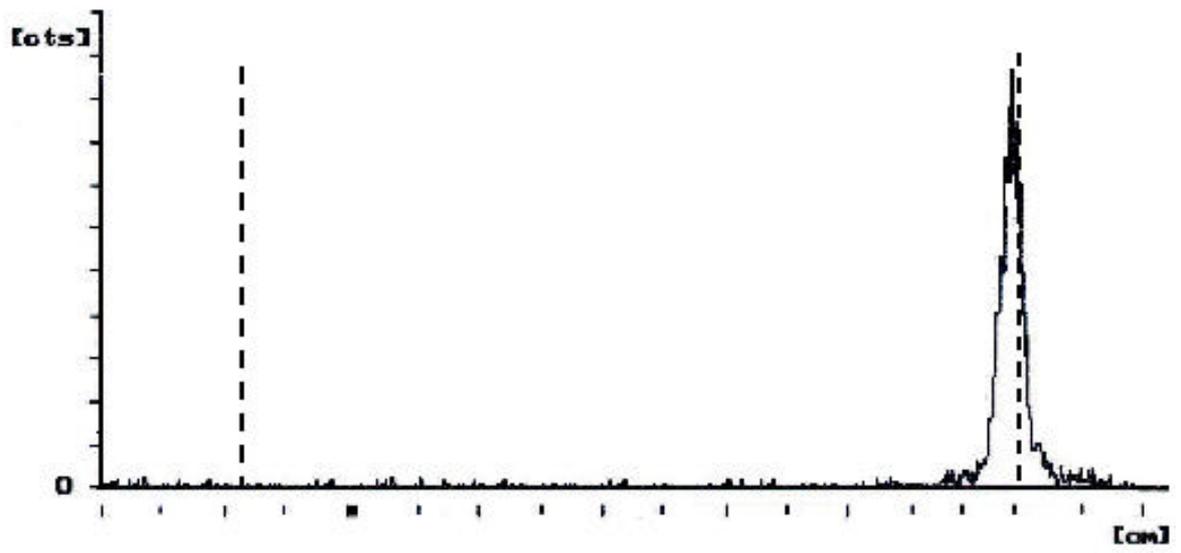
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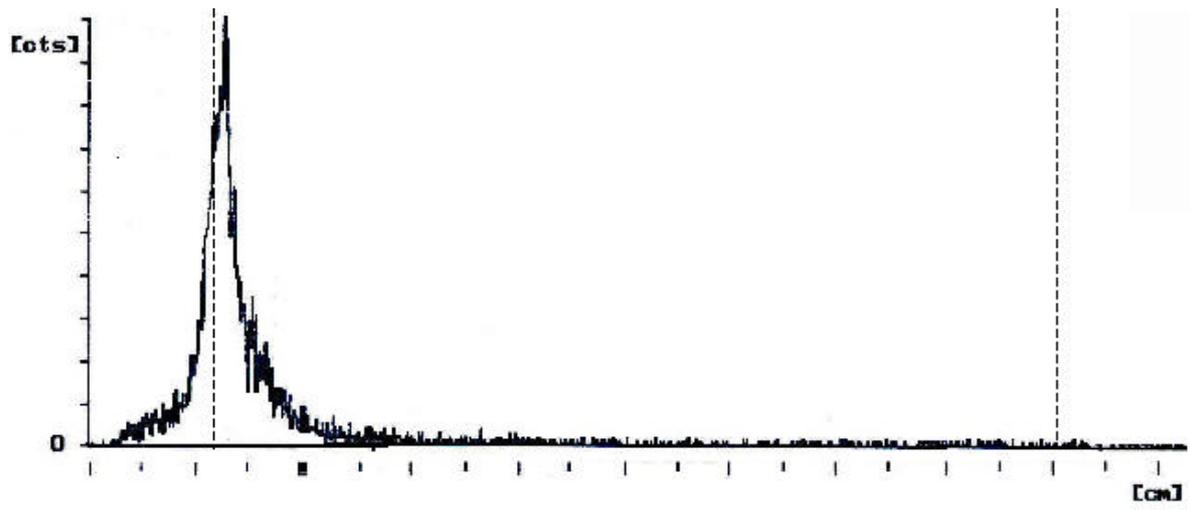
1a



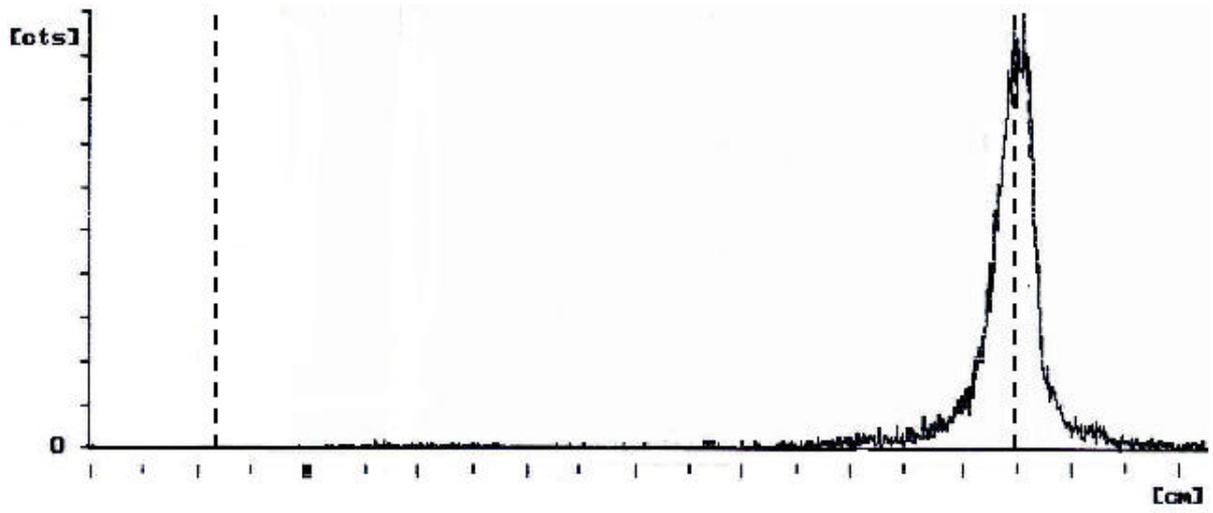
1b



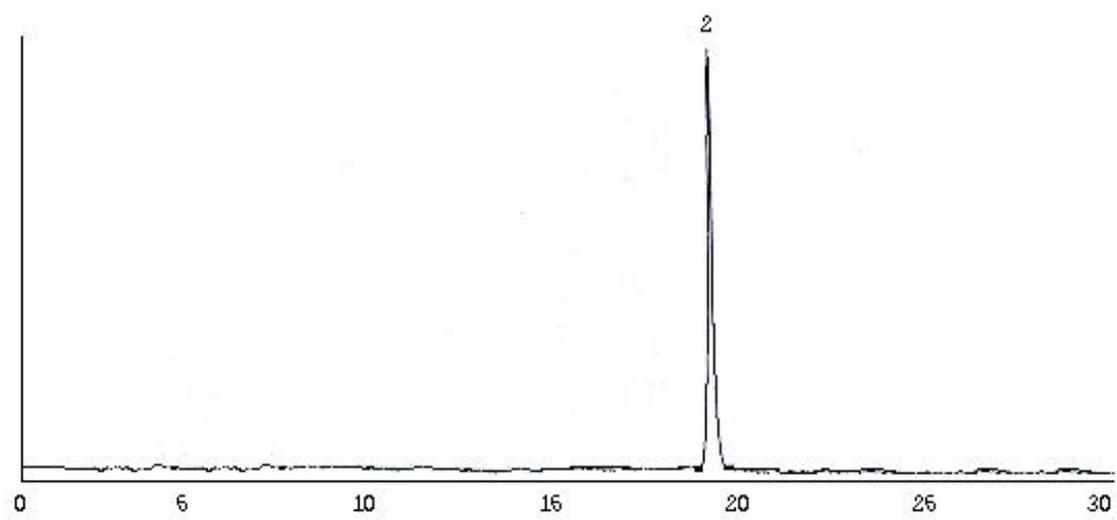
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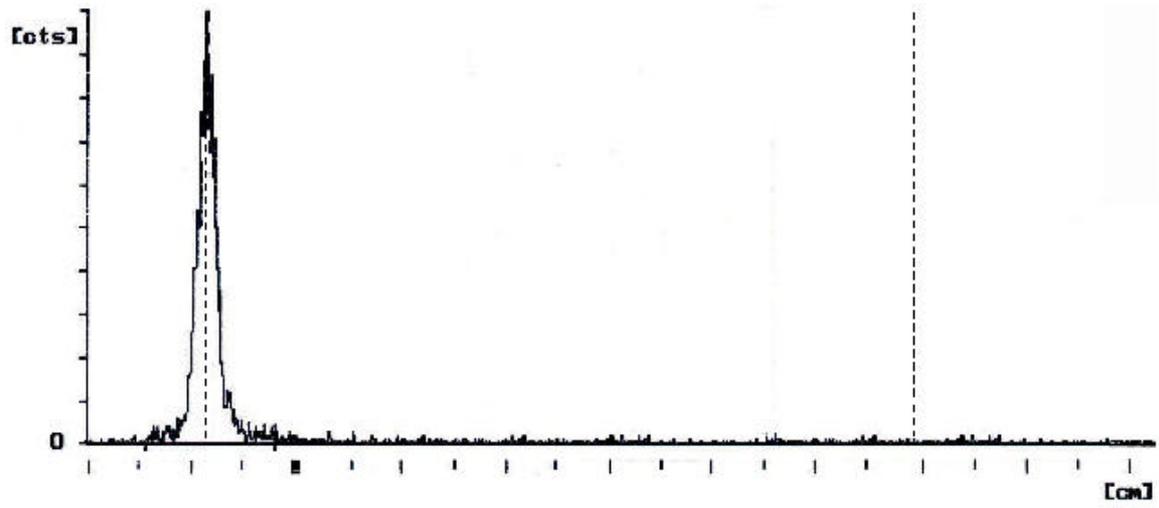
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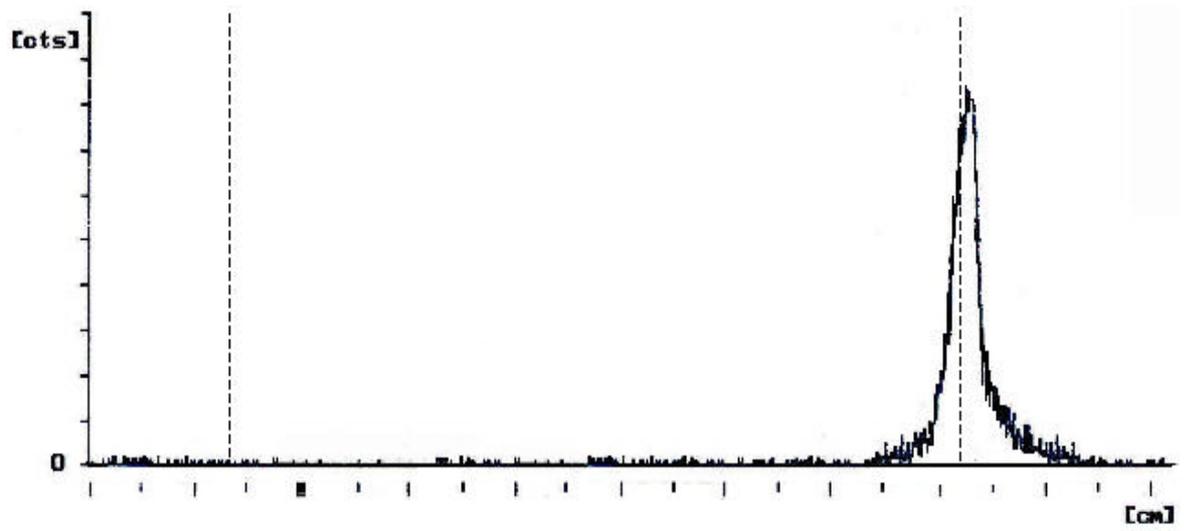
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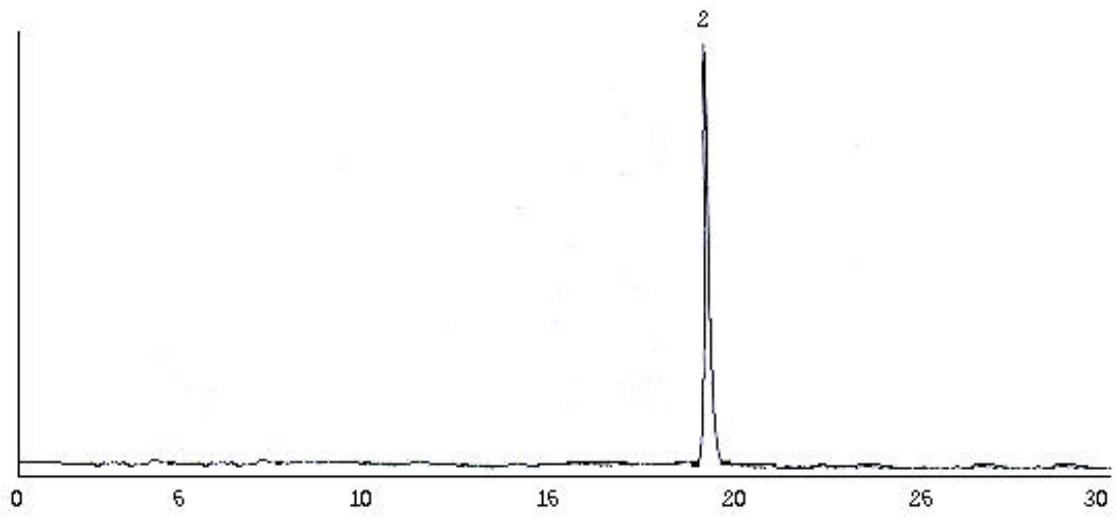
3a



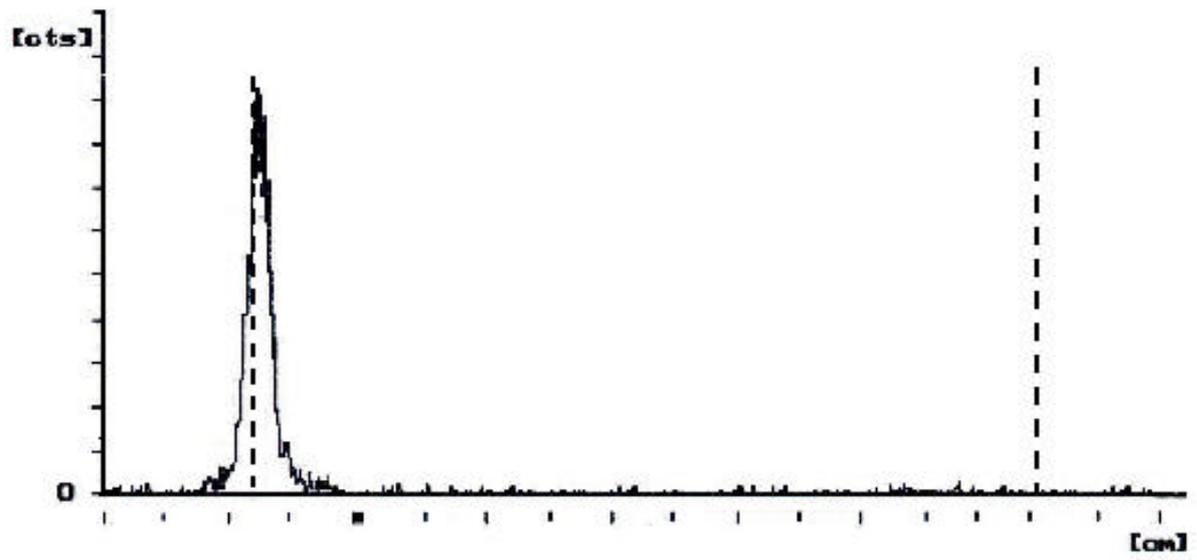
3b



3c



4a



4b

