

Re-188

Development of Re-188 tin colloid for intraperitoneal seeding cancer radiation therapy

28

Re-188(T1/2=17.0)

Re-188 가

(Stannous chloride 10 mg, pH 1) Re-188 가 2

Re-188 ,

Re-188 1

3

Sarcoma-180 Re-188 1.5, 3, 6 MBq

Re-188 가 Re-188

99% , 70

Re-188 0.2 μ m 가 46.1% 0.2-1 μ m가 27.0%, 1-5 μ m가

17.2%, 5 μ m 9.7% Re-188 (% ID/g)

72.0 ± 5.4 가 , 31.0 ± 6.2 . 3 2.5 ±

0.5% , 1.0 ± 0.7% . 15

26.5 ± 9.1 g 1.5 MBq Re-188 25.3 ± 6

g . 3 6 MBq Re-188 가

Re-188 2.1

Re-188 ,

가 가 .

Abstract

Radiocolloids have been used to control malignant ascites. Re-188 has ideal physical properties for radionuclide therapy. This experiment was designed to validate the usefulness of Re-188-tin colloid for the treatment of malignant peritoneal effusion. Re-188-tin colloid was prepared by reacting generator-eluted Re-188-perrhenate (0.5 ml) with 10mg SnCl₂ (0.5 ml, pH 1) for 2 h at room temperature. Particle-size distribution of Re-188-tin colloid was measured by various pore-size filters. To obtain peritoneal effusion models, 4 ×10⁶ Sarcoma-180 cells were injected intraperitoneally into each ICR mouse. The next day after injection, the mice were treated with Re-188-tin colloid by intraperitoneal injection. The doses were 1.5, 3, and 6 MBq. Each group was consisted with 10 mice. The effect of Re-188-tin colloid to their survival time and body weight was monitored. Labeling efficiencies of Re-188-tin colloid preparations were higher than 99%. Stability in human serum at 37 °C was >99% for 70 h. Particle-size distribution of the Re-188-tin colloid was <0.2 μm (46.1%), 0.2~1 μm (27.0%), 1~5 μm (17.2%), and >5 μm (9.7%). After intraperitoneal injection in normal mice, excretions of radioactivity through urine and feces were only 2.5 ±0.5 and 1.0 ±0.7% for 72 hr, respectively. In peritoneal tumor model, body weight-increment of normal group was 8.9 ±1.9 g after 15 days. Untreated control and low-dose (1.5 MBq) groups showed significantly increased body weight-increment (26.5 ±9.1 and 25.3±6.0 g, respectively) after 15 days. However, high-dose (3 and 6 MBq) groups showed body weight-increment only 11.0 ±8.3 and 13.1 ±5.3 g, respectively. The body weight-increment in the tumor-inoculated mice was due to the build up of ascites. Increased mean-survival times were found in all treated groups. Re-188-tin colloid is an effective new agent for the suppression of ascites and the extension of life in tumor-inoculated mice.

1.

, (adjuvant therapy)
가
1945 Muller가
,
,
, 가
(Au-198 colloid),
, P-32 (chromic phosphate) 가

. Kaplan P-32 P-32 가 가 . ,
 P-32 가 가 .
 MeV) 7.9 mm P-32 (1.71
 가 ,
 가 .
 Re-188 ,
 . Re-188 (2.12 MeV) 가 가
 (155 keV(14.9%)) 11 mm Y-90 ,
 가 . Re-188

2.

2.1. Re-188

(SnCl₂ ; Aldrich) Re-188 (0.1, 0.5,
 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30 mg) 0.1N HCl 0.5ml pH 1 10ml
 188ReO₄-(74MBq/0.5ml)
 2 ,
 ITLC-SG(Gelman) TLC
 (Imaging scanner system 2000, Bioscan)

Re-188
 (30, 60, 90, 120)
 pH
 Re-188 pH(1,
 3, 5) Re-188(74MBq/0.5ml) 2
 ITLC
 (pore ; 0.22, 1, 5 μm) Dose calibrater

2.2.

Re-188

24

2ml Re-188 가 , 37 , 5% CO2 , 72

2.3.

Re-188 (ICR, , 22.2 ±3.2 g, n=5) Re-188 74 kBq/0.1 ml , 1 (, , , ,) (135 188 keV) (Packard)

(ICR, , 25.7 ±0.6 g, n=4) Re-188 3.7 MBq/0.1 ml 24, 48, 70 (%)

2.4. Re-188

Re-188 107cell/0.2ml . 24 (control) ICR sarcoma-180 (2 × Re-188 (1.5, 3, 6 MBq /0.2 ml) 0.2 ml

가

3.

3.1 Re-188

Re-188 0.1 mg/ml 5 mg/ml 가 , 10 mg/ml 99.5% 20 mg/ml 30 mg/ml 100% (Fig. 1). 10 mg/ml

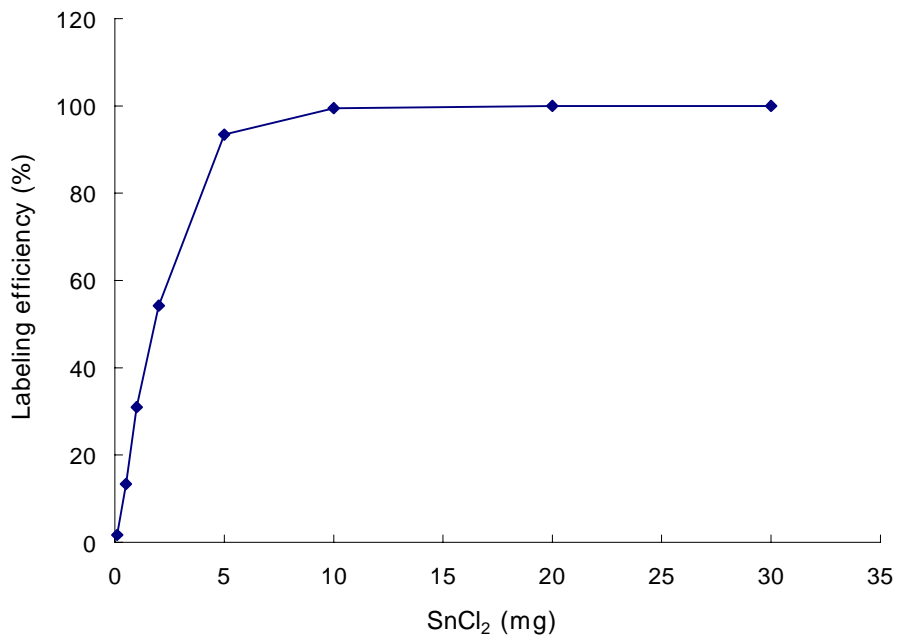


Fig. 1. Labeling efficiency of Re-188 tin colloid versus concentration of SnCl₂.H₂O is plotted

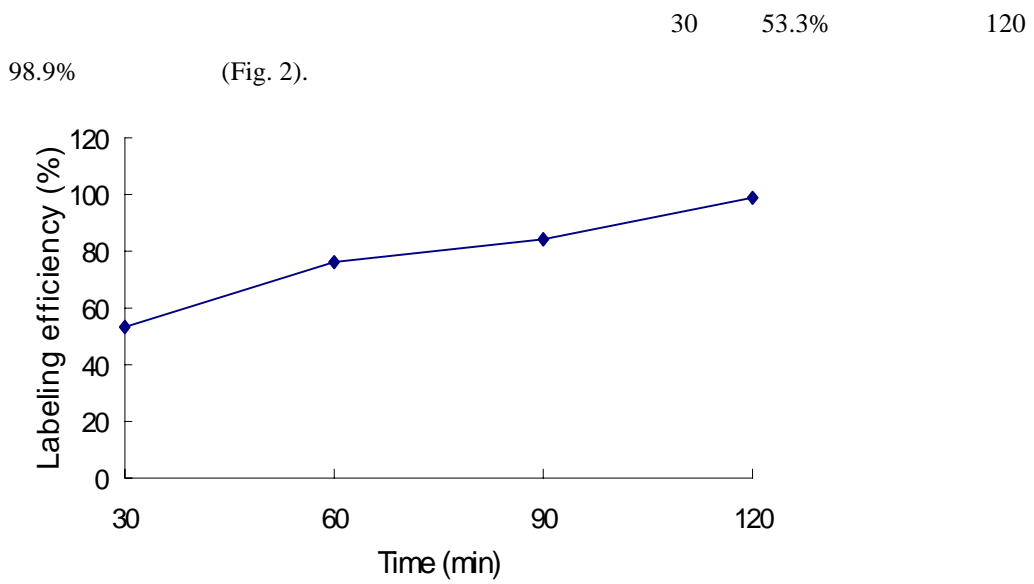


Fig. 2. Labeling efficiency of Re-188 tin colloid versus time is plotted

| pH | | Re-188 | | pH | |
|-------------|--------|---------|--|---------------------|---------------|
| pH(1, 3, 5) | | | | Re-188(74MBq/0.5ml) | 2 |
| | pH | | | 100% | pH 1 |
| | 0.2 μm | 가 46.1% | | , 0.2-1 μm | 가 17.2%, 5 μm |
| | | | | | Re-188 9.7% |

(Fig. 3, Table 1).

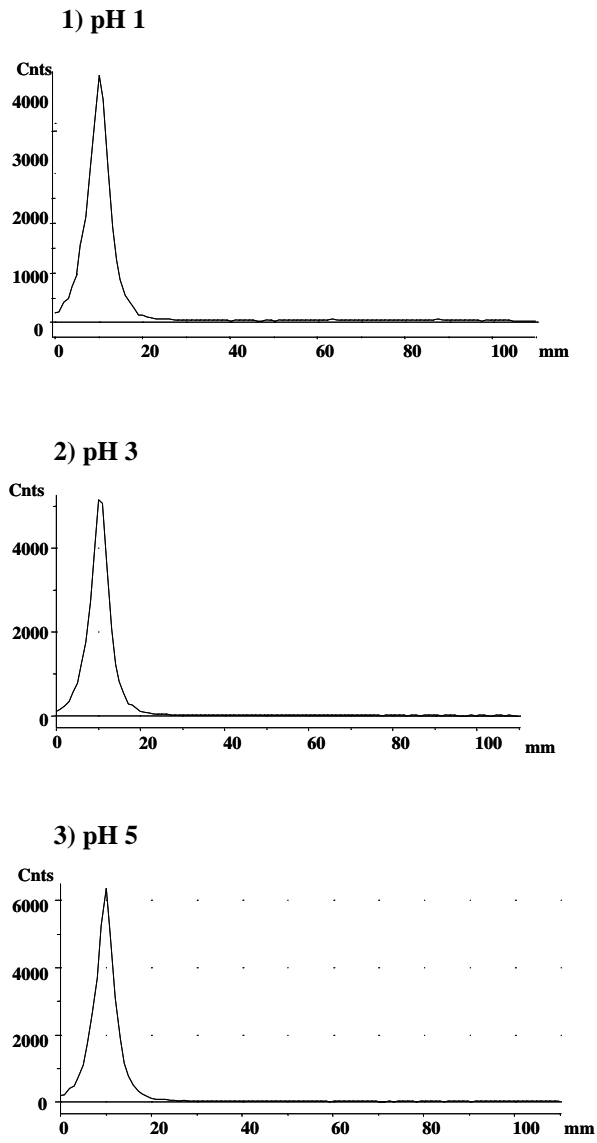


Fig. 3. Labeling efficiency of Re-188 tin colloid versus pH is chromatography

Table 1. Particle size distribution of Re-188 tin colloid

| Size | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------|----------------|
| > 5 μm | 9.69 |

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 5-1 μm | 17.21 |
| 1-0.2 μm | 27.03 |
| < 0.2 μm | 46.08 |

3.2

Re-188

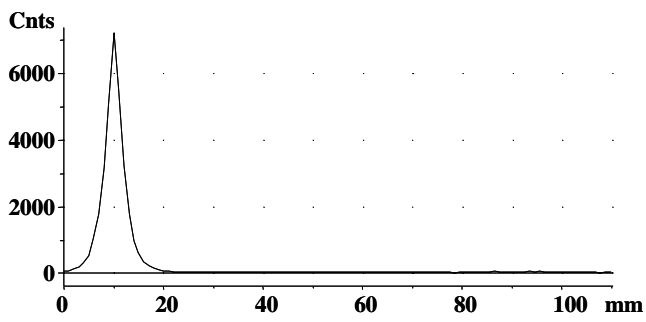
24

72

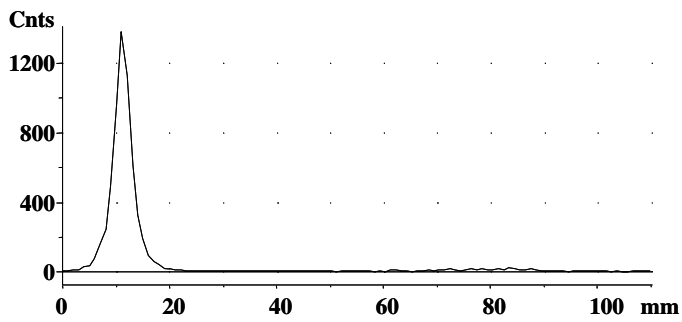
가 99%

(Fig. 4).

1) Room Temperature, 24 hr



2) Saline, 24 hr



3) Human serum, 72 hr

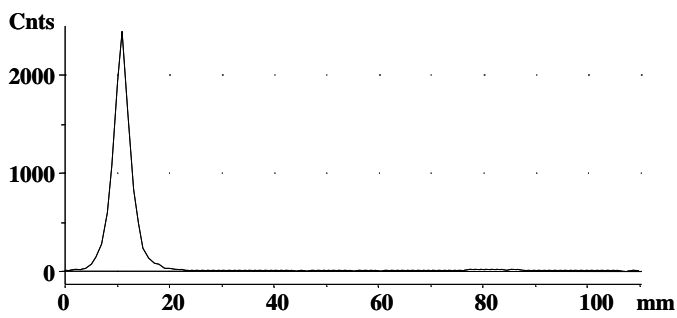


Fig. 4. *in vitro* Stability test of Re-188 tin colloid

3.3

Re-188

(% ID/g)

(Fig. 5).

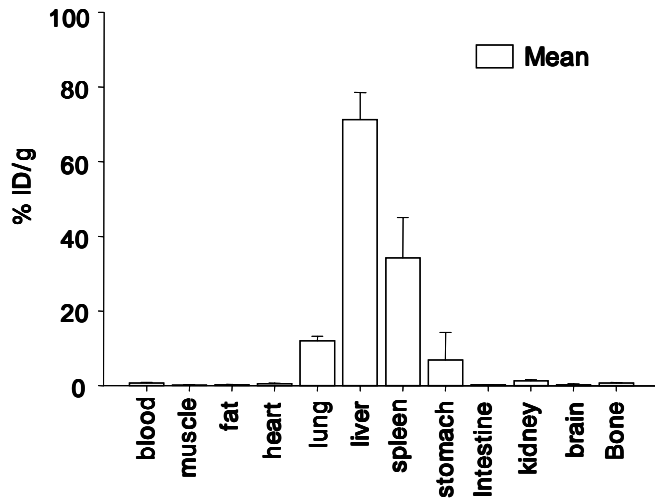


Fig. 5. Biodistribution of Re-188 tin colloid in 1 hr after tail vein injection in mice

Re-188

3.7 MBq/0.1 ml

(ICR, , 25.7 ±0.6 g, n=4)

3

2.5 ±0.5%

1.0 ±0.7%

(Table. 2).

Table 2. Excretion of Re-188 tin colloid in normal mice

| Day | Urine | Feces |
|-----|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 1.7 ±0.3* | 0.8 ±0.4 |
| 2 | 2.1 ±0.4 | 0.9 ±0.4 |
| 3 | 2.5 ±0.3 | 0.8 ±0.4 |

* : percentage

가 15 8.9±1.9 g . Re-188 1.5 MBq
 가 15 26.5±9.1 25.3±6.0 g . ,
 Re-188 3 6 MBq 가 11.0±8.3 13.1±5.3 g
 (Fig. 6). , Re-
 188 3 6 MBq
 (Fig. 7).

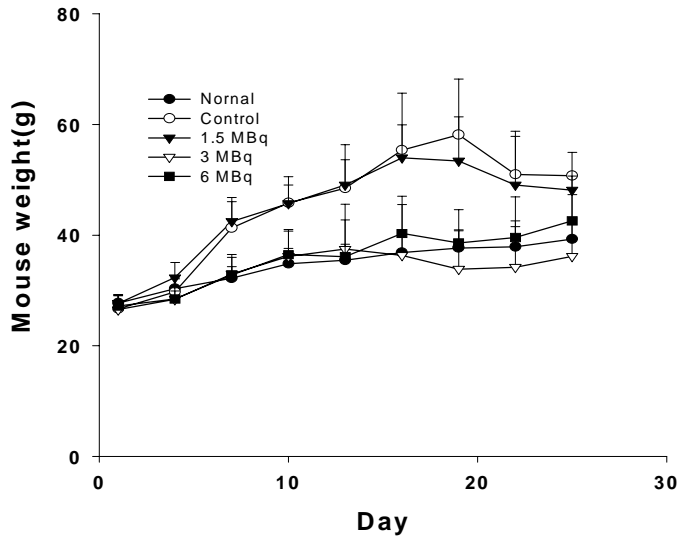


Fig. 6. Change of body weights after Re-188 tin colloid treated mice

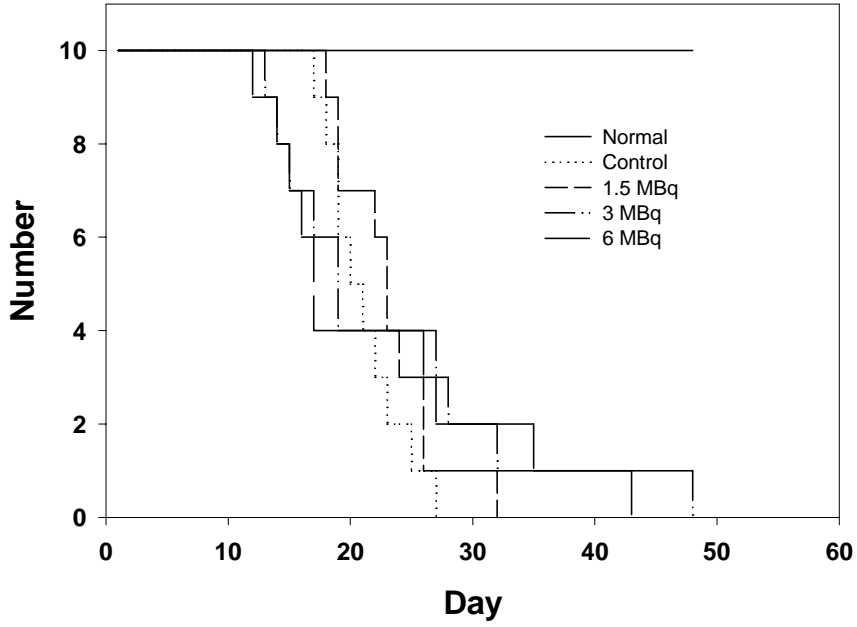


Fig 7. Survival curves of Re-188 tin colloid treated mice

4.

Re-188

Re-188

가 ,
Re-188

가 Re-188 Tc-99m , Tc-99m
SnCl₂·2H₂O 40 μg/ml Re-188 10 mg/ml

2

가 Re-188

1) , 2)

, 3) , 4) 가 ,

5) 가

Re-188 3

, 3 2.5 ± 0.5%

, $1.0 \pm 0.7\%$
 . Re-188 Sarcoma-180
 Re-188 1.5, 3, 6 MBq
 Re-188 가 .
 15 26.5 \pm 9.1 g 1.5 MBq Re-188
 25.3 \pm 6 g . 3 6 MBq Re-188
 , 가
 . Re-188 25
 , 3 MBq 2.1
 .
 Re-188 ,
 가

5.

Deutsch E, Brodack JW, Deutsch KF. Radiation synovectomy revisited. *Eur J Nucl Med* 20:1113-1127, 1993.

Divgi CR, Larson SM. Radiolabeled monoclonal antibodies in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant melanoma. *Semin Nucl Med* 19:252-261, 1989

Hnatowich DJ, Chinol M, Siebecker DA. Patient distribution of intraperitoneally administered yttrium-90-labelled antibody. *J Nucl Med* 29:1428-1434, 1988.

Hoefnagel CA. Radionuclide therapy revisited. *Eur J Nucl Med* 18:408-431, 1991.

McAfee JG, Subramanian G, Aburano T. A new formulation of Tc-99m minimicroaggregated albumin for marrow imaging: Comparison with other colloids, In-111 and Fe-59. *J Nucl Med* 23:21-28, 1982.

Soper JT, Berchuck A, Dodge R. Adjuvant therapy with intraperitoneal chromic phosphate (32P) in women with early ovarian carcinoma after comprehensive surgical staging. *Obstet Gynecol* 79:993-997, 1992.

Spanos WJ, Day T, Jose B. Use of P-32 stage III epithelial carcinoma of the ovary. *Gynecol Oncol* 54:35-

39, 1994.

Varia M, Rosenman J, Venkatraman S. Intraperitoneal chromic phosphate therapy after second-look laparotomy for ovarian cancer. *Cancer* 61, 919-927, 1988

Vergote IB, Winderen M, DeVos LN. Intraperitoneal radioactive phosphorus therapy in ovarian carcinoma. *Cancer* 71:2250-2260, 1993.

Yoshihara K, Omori T. Technetium and Rhenium: Their chemistry and its applications. springer press. 1996

. 2 . . 1997.

. . . 1996.