



# Synthesis of positron emitter labeled metal oxide nanoparticles for biodistribution studies by direct activation with high energy protons.

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# HINAMOX

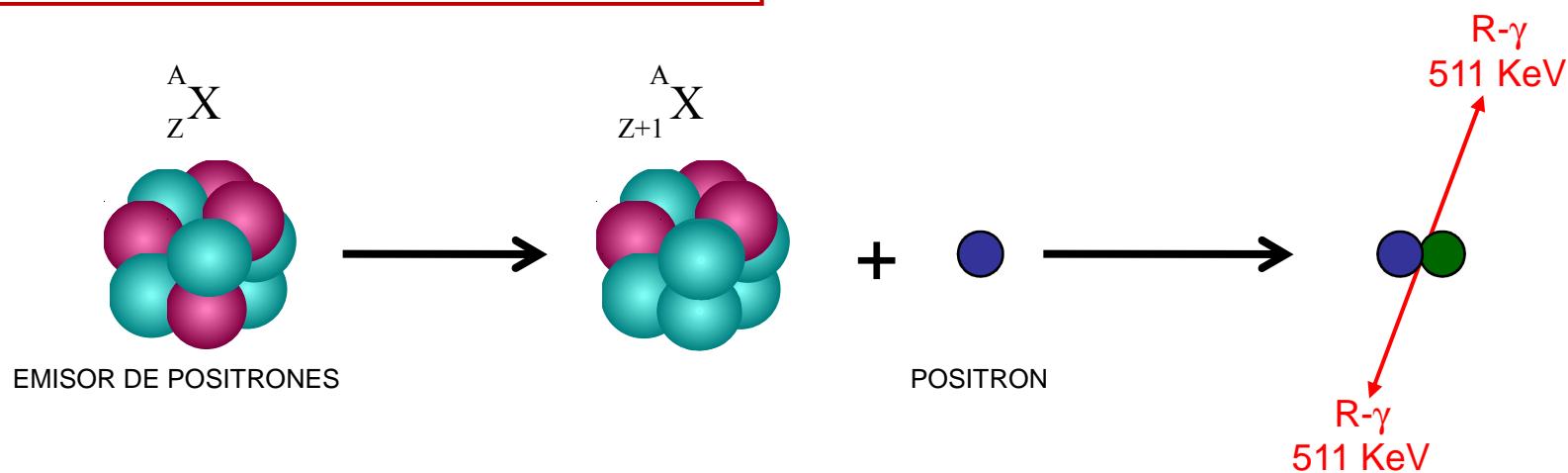
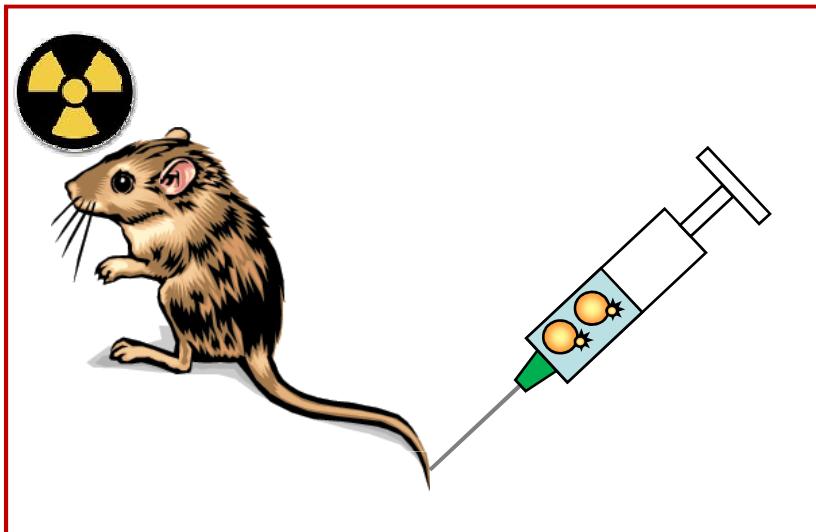
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**HINAMOX:** Health Impact of Engineered Metal and Metal Oxide Nanoparticles: Response, Bioimaging and Distribution at Cellular and Body Level (FP7-NMP-SMALL-2).

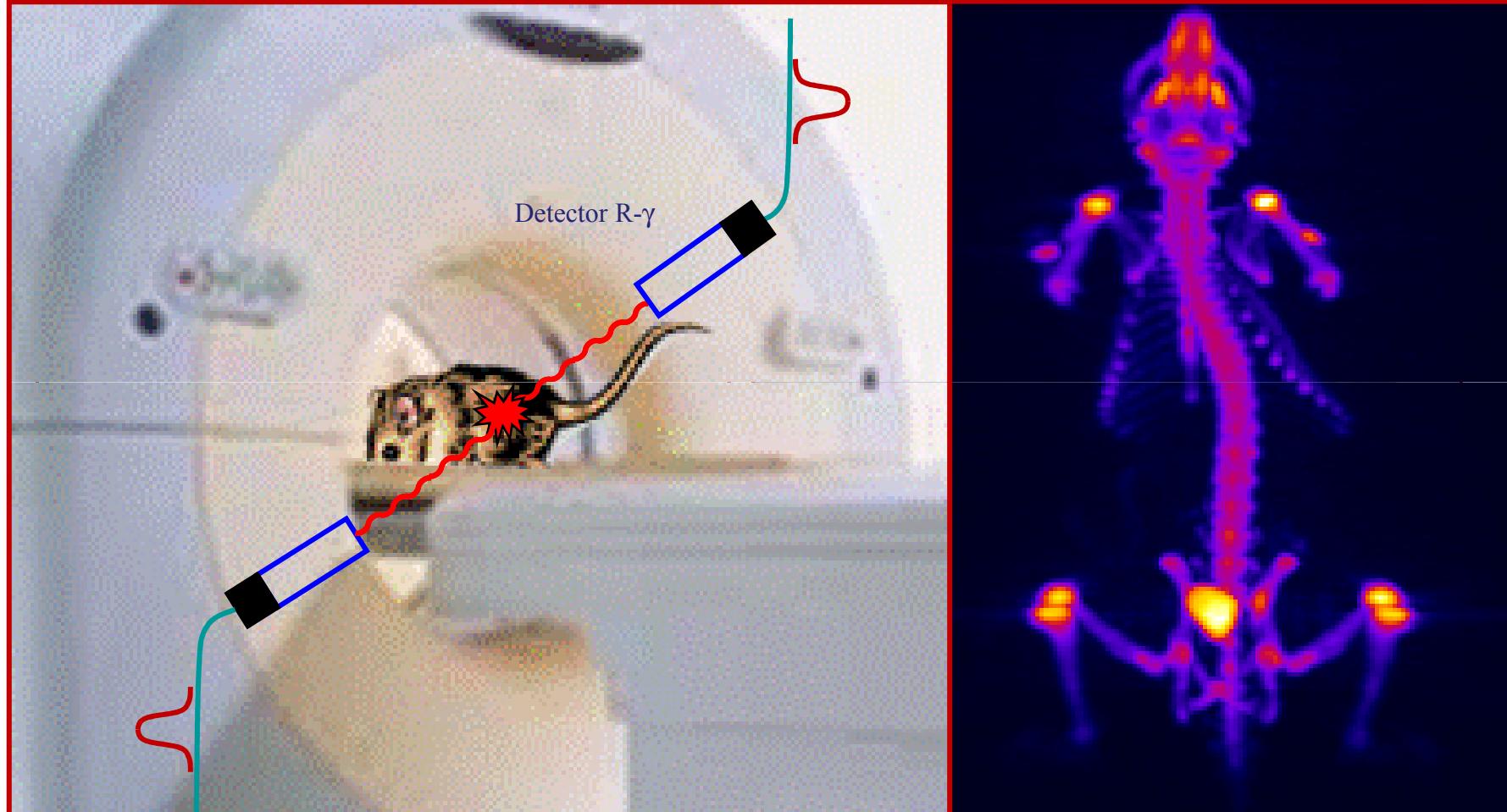
Nº	Participant Organisation Name	Short Name	Responsible Name	Country
1	CENTRE FOR COOPERATIVE RESEARCH IN BIOMATERIALS	CIC biomaGUNE	Dr. S. Moya	Spain
2	UNIVERSITY OF VIGO	UVIGO	Prof. A. González-Fernández	Spain
3	UNIVERSITY OF LEIPZIG	ULEI	Prof. E. Donath	Germany
4	INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DE SAÚDE DO ALTO AVE	ISAVE	Dr. S. Madagán	Portugal
5	RESEARCH CENTRE FOR APPLIED CHEMISTRY	CIQA	Prof. R. Ziolo	Mexico
6	ZEHJIANG UNIVERSITY	ZJU	Prof. C. Gao	China
7	PLASMACHEM	PlasmaChem	Dr. Alexei Antipov	Germany
8	NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT	NRCWE	Dr. Søren Thor Larsen	Denmark
9	FINNISH INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	FIOH	Dr. Kai Savonainen	Finland

# INTRODUCTION

## POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY



# IMAGEN NUCLEAR: PET



# HINAMOX

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**HINAMOX:** Health Impact of Engineered Metal and Metal Oxide Nanoparticles: Response, Bioimaging and Distribution at Cellular and Body Level (FP7-NMP-SMALL-2).

## *In vivo experiments*

### 1. Determination of PK profile of metal oxide NPs

#### ADMINISTRATION WAYS

- 1. Intravenous
- 2. Oral
- 3. Inhalation
- 4. Cutaneous

#### METAL OXIDE NPs

- 1.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
- 2.  $\text{SiO}_2$
- 3.  $\text{ZnO}$

### 2. Determination of inflammatory effects due to exposure to NPs

#### ADMINISTRATION WAYS

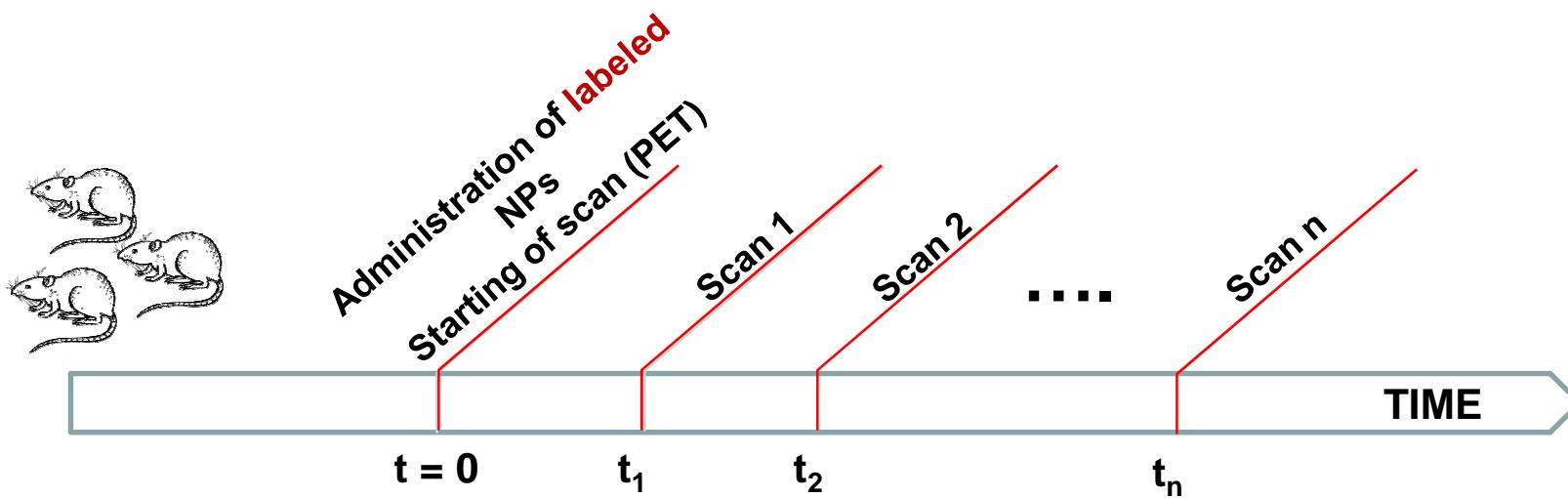
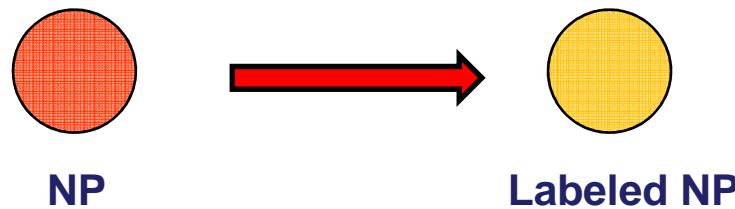
- 1. Intravenous
- 2. Oral
- 3. Inhalation
- 4. Cutaneous

#### DETECTION OF INFLAMMATORY EFFECT

- 1. PET-[<sup>18</sup>F]FDG
- 2. PET-[<sup>11</sup>C]PK11195

# HINAMOX

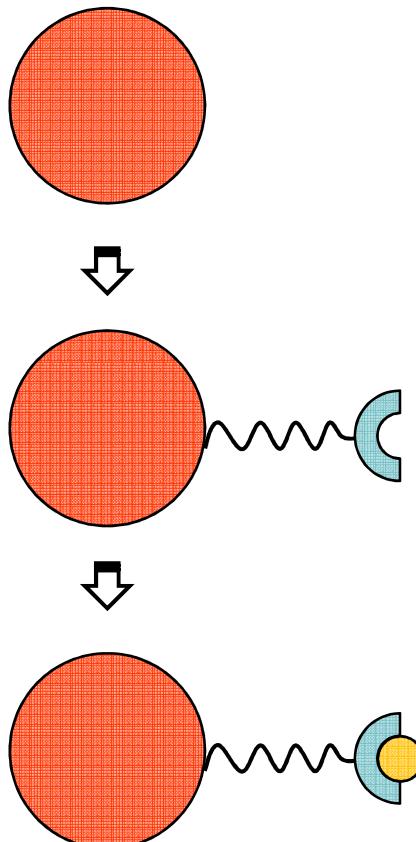
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# NPs LABELLING

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## STRATEGY 1



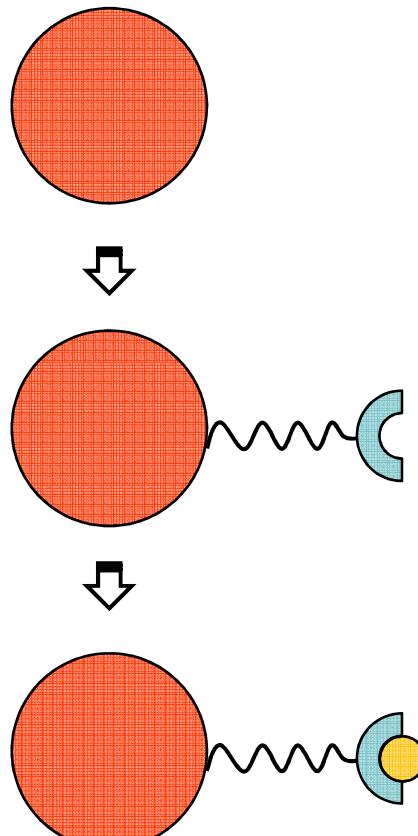
1- Dissociation of the radioactive moiety X

2- Modification of:  
- Physic-Chemical properties  
- Surface properties X

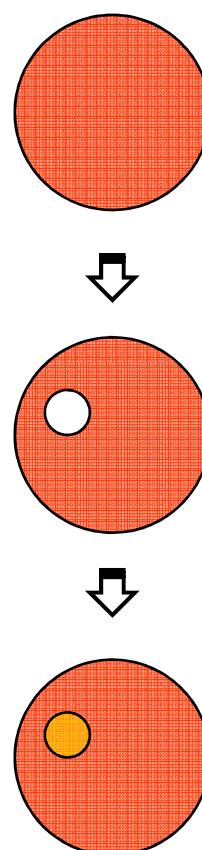
# NPs LABELLING

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STRATEGY 1

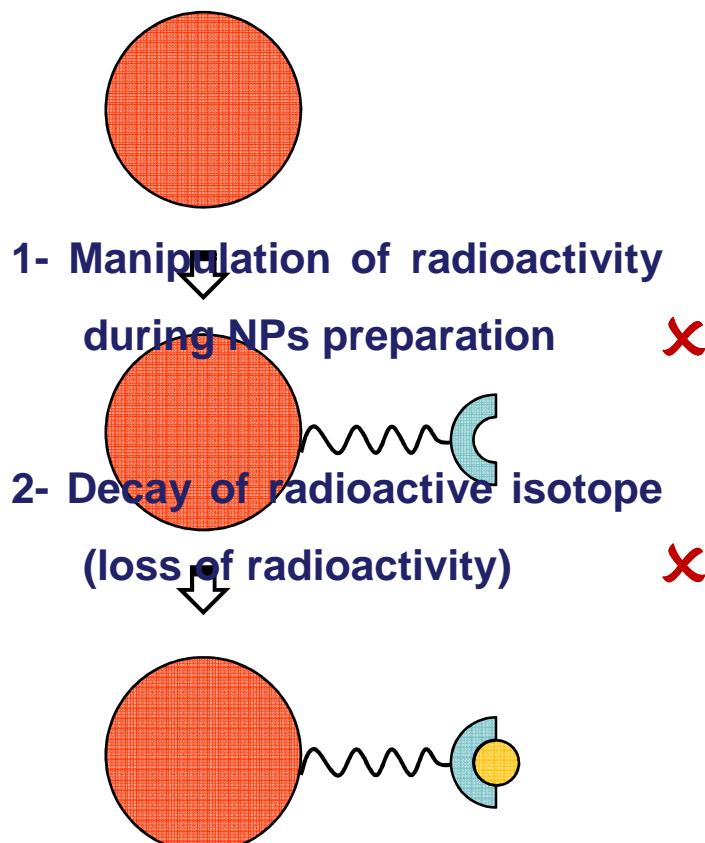


STRATEGY 2

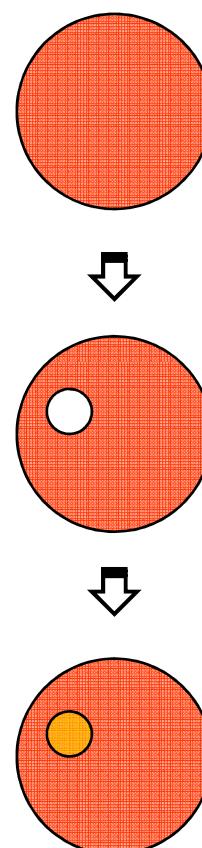


# NPs LABELLING

## STRATEGY 1



## STRATEGY 2

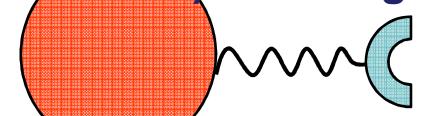


Sub-strategy 2.1: Generation of radioactive atoms and preparation of NPs

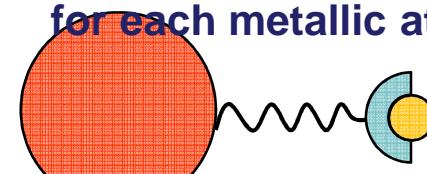
# NPs LABELLING

## STRATEGY 1

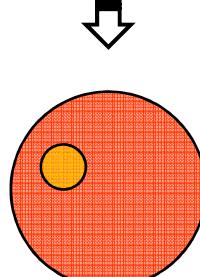
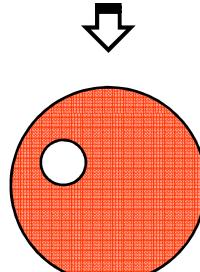
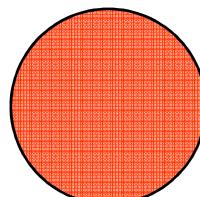
1- Only atoms susceptible of being “activated” yielding a positron emitter (or gamma emitter) with long half-life. ✗



2- Different activation energy and isotopic “by-products” for each metallic atom. ✗



## STRATEGY 2



Sub-strategy 2.1: Generation of radioactive atoms and preparation of NPs

Sub-strategy 2.2: Preparation of NPs and further activation by irradiation with high energy particles (proton or neutron)

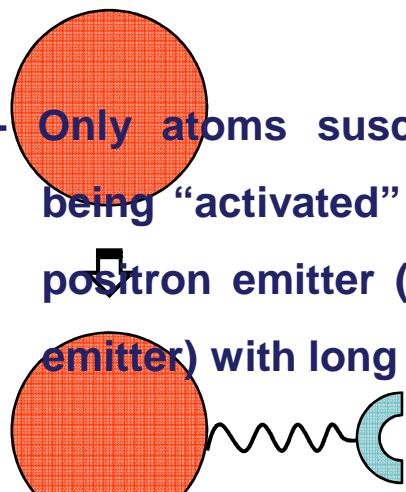
# NPs LABELLING

## STRATEGY 1

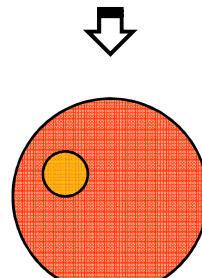
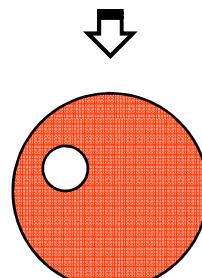
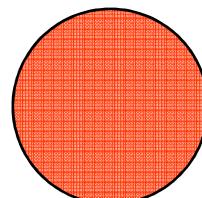
1- Only atoms susceptible of being “activated” yielding a positron emitter (or gamma emitter) with long half-life.

2- Different activation energy and isotopic “by-products” for each metallic atom.

$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  CANNOT be directly activated by proton bombardment to generate long-life positron emitters



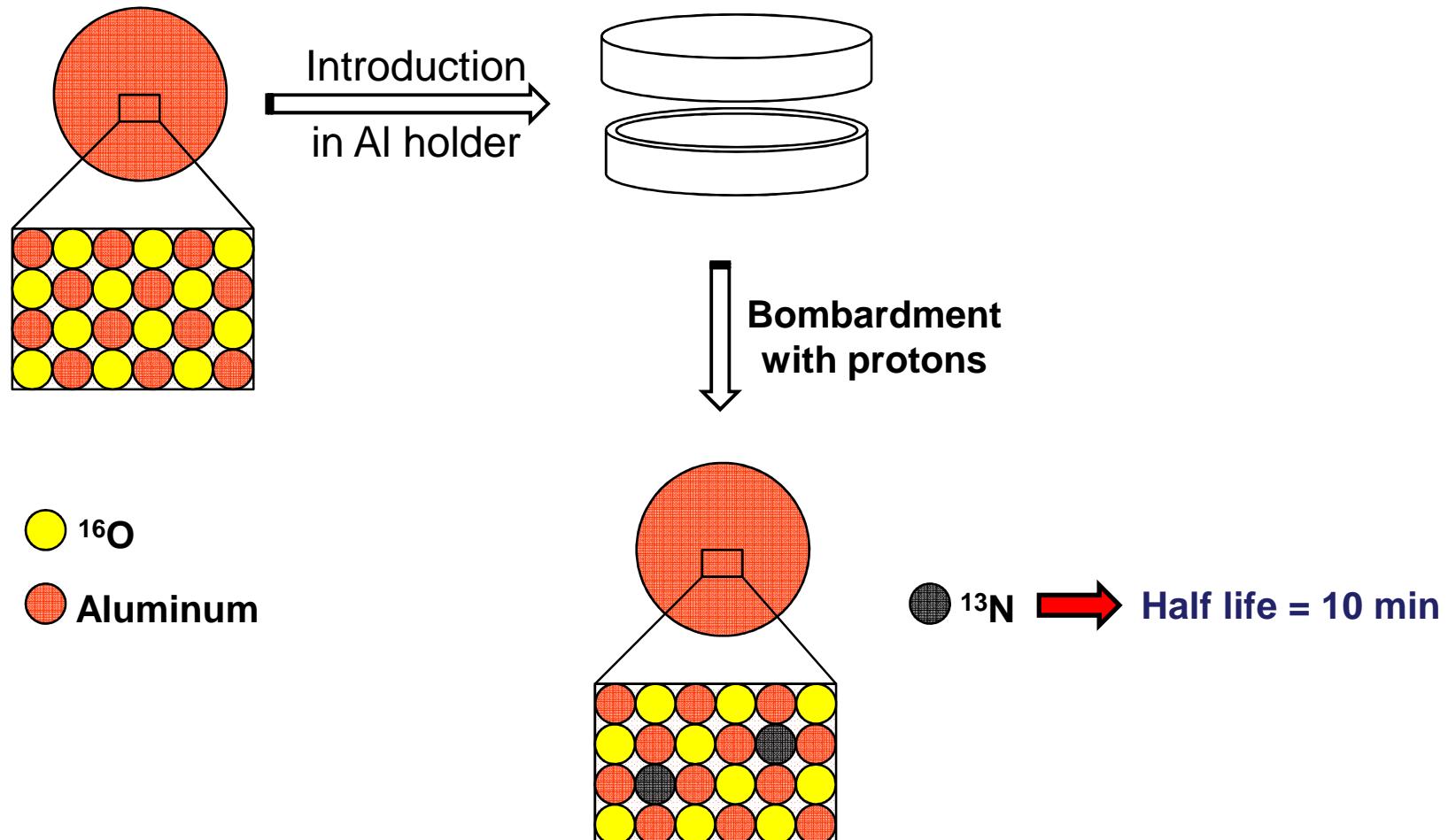
## STRATEGY 2



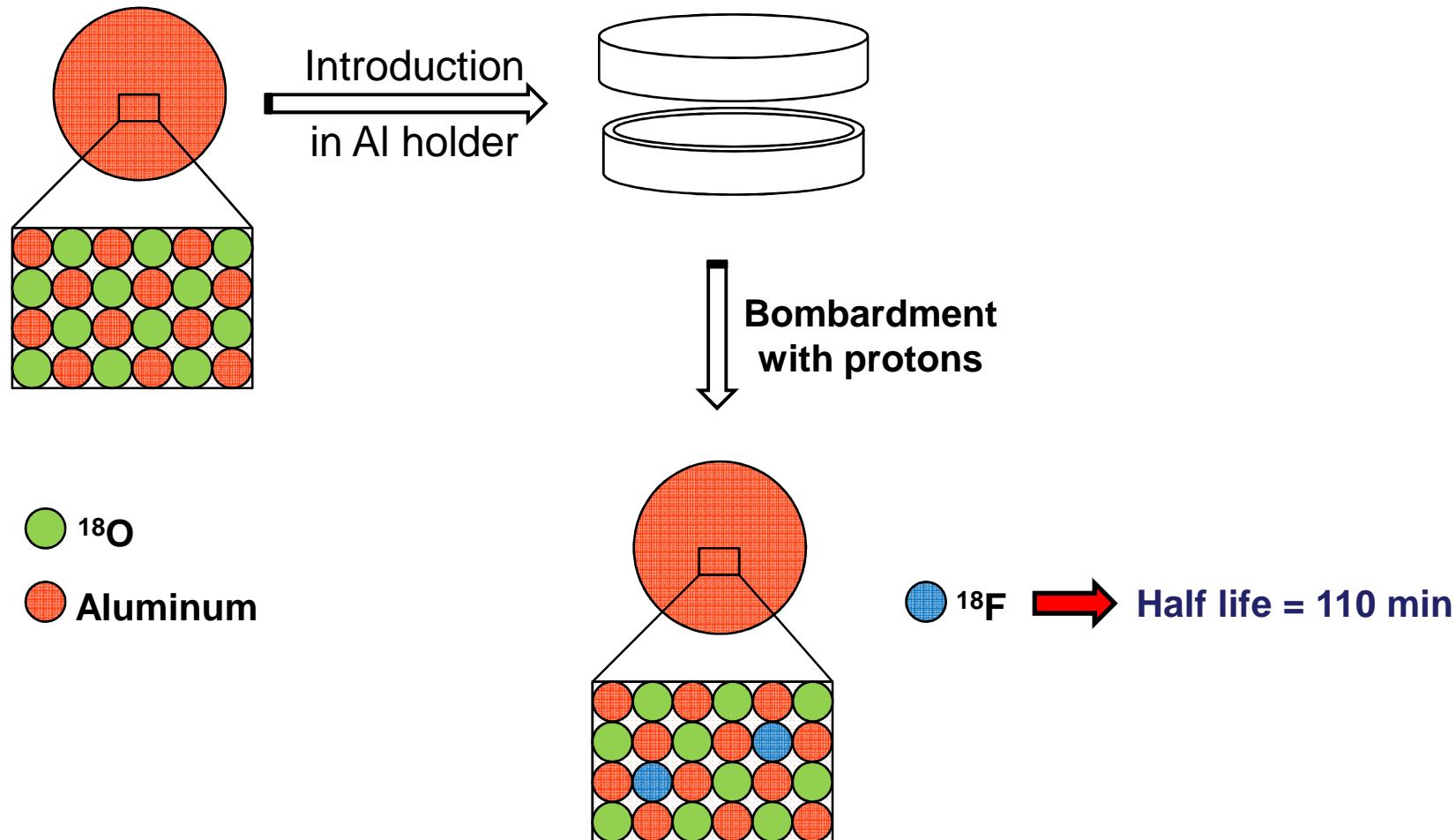
Sub-strategy 2.1: Generation of radioactive atoms and preparation of NPs

Sub-strategy 2.2: Preparation of NPs and further activation by irradiation with high energy particles (proton or neutron)

# STRATEGY FOR NPs LABELING



# STRATEGY FOR NPs LABELING



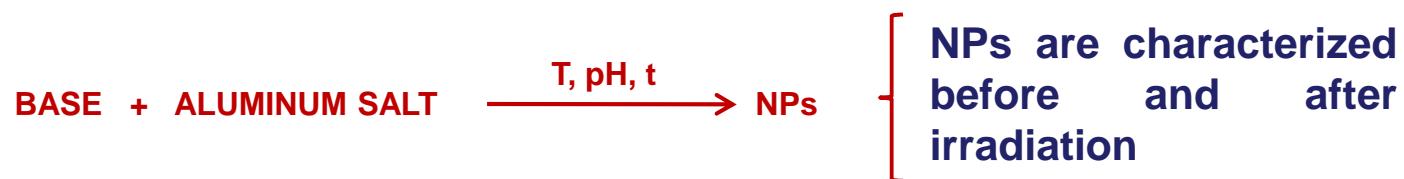
# SYNTHESIS OF NPs

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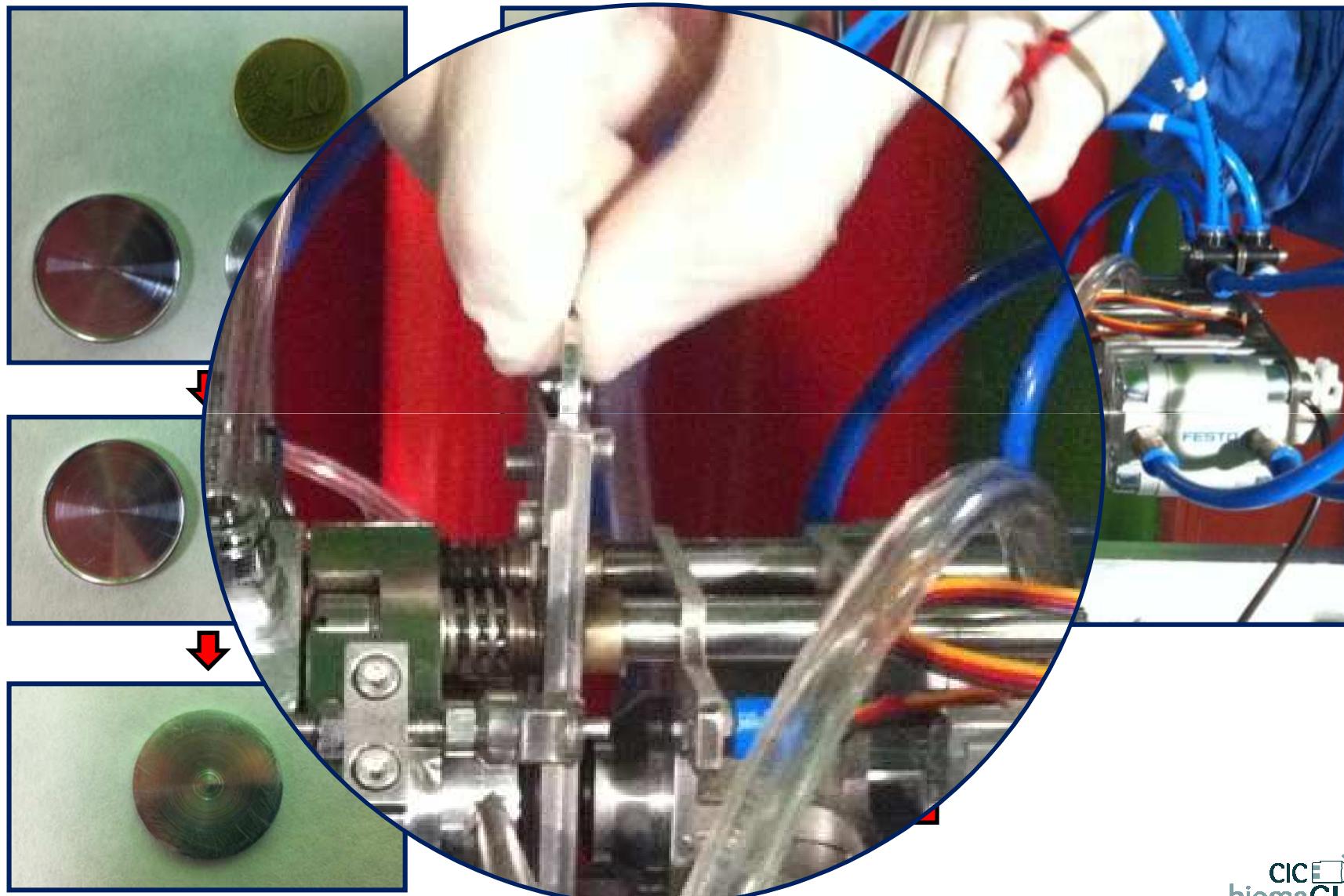
- Source of Oxygen-18:  $[^{18}\text{O}]\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Synthesis process: Nanoprecipitation in basic media

## SCENARIOS

Base	Aluminum salt
NH <sub>3</sub> (distilled)	AlCl <sub>3</sub>
Urea	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> x H <sub>2</sub> O
NH <sub>3</sub> (g)	

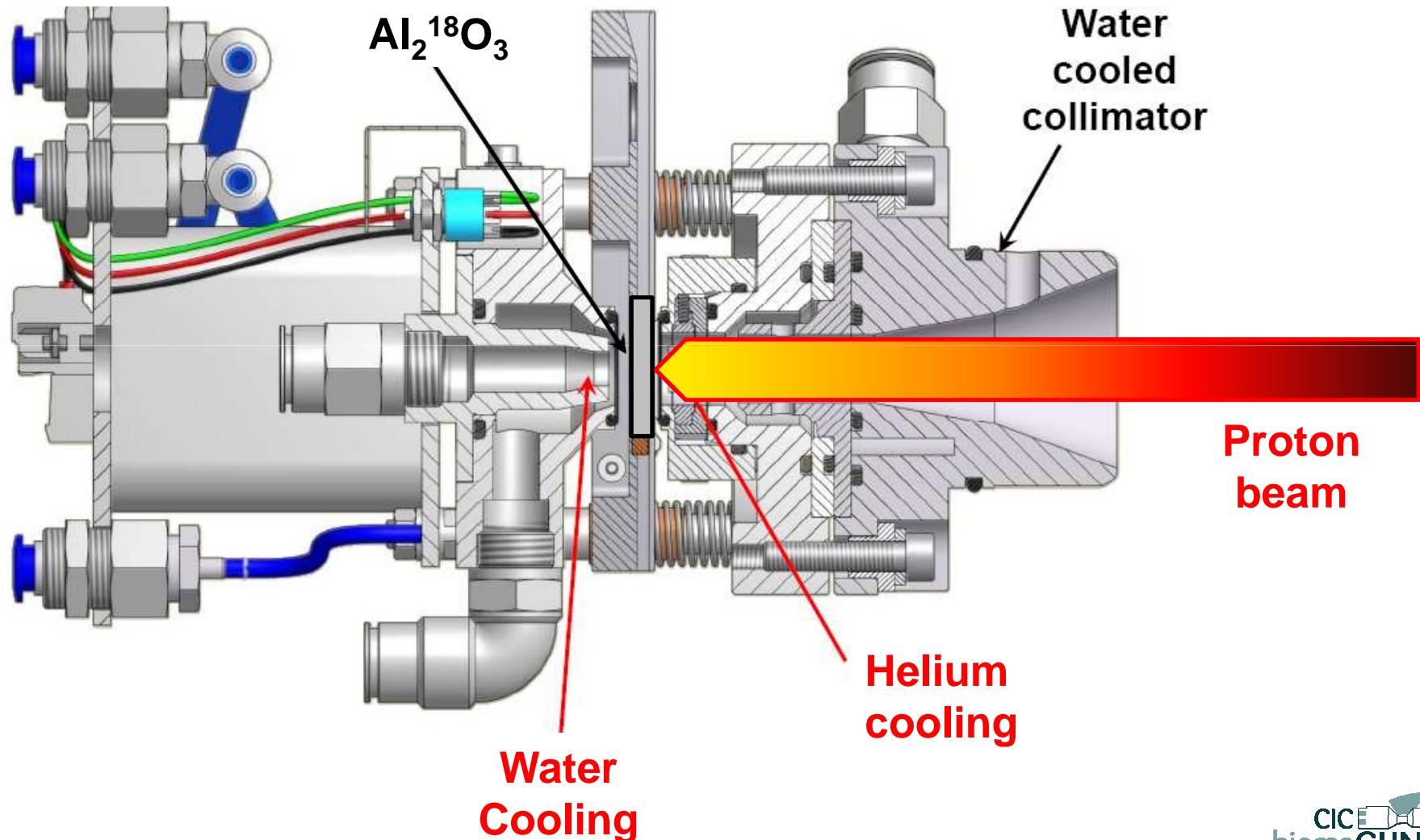


# STRATEGY FOR NPs LABELING

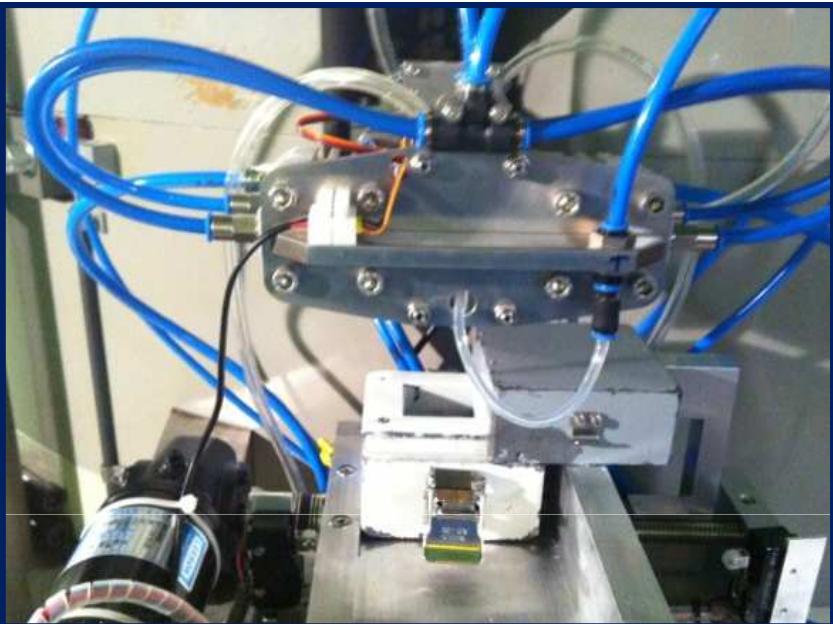


# STRATEGY FOR NPs LABELING

$^{18}\text{O} (\text{p}, \text{n}) ^{18}\text{F}$



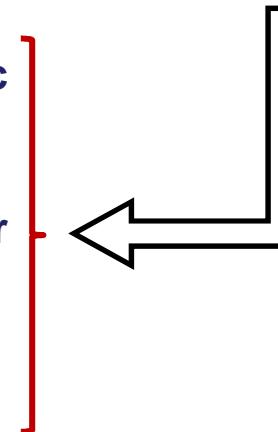
# STRATEGY FOR NPs LABELING



Sample for radiologic characterization

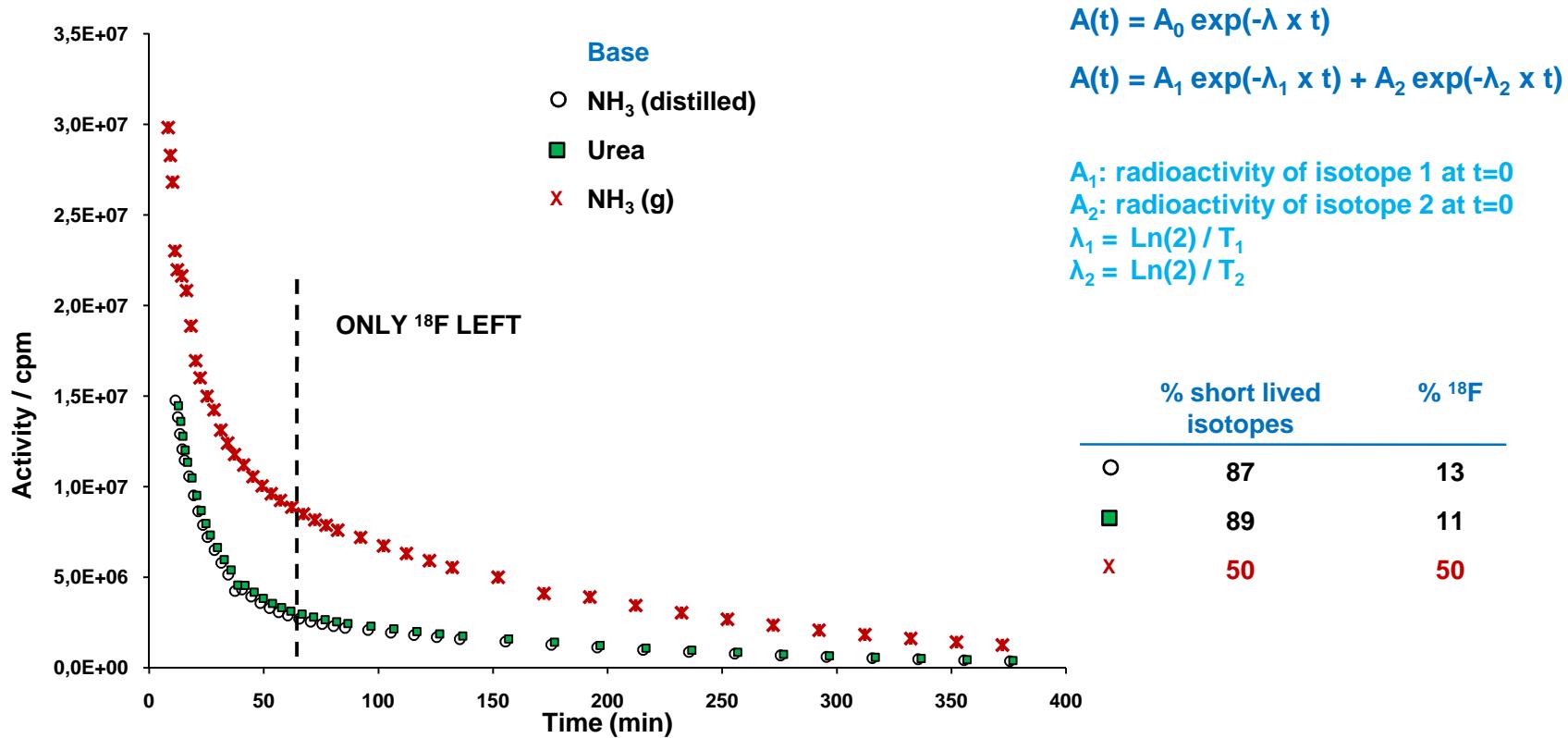
Sample left for decay for size/structure characterization

- TEM
- DLS
- X-ray



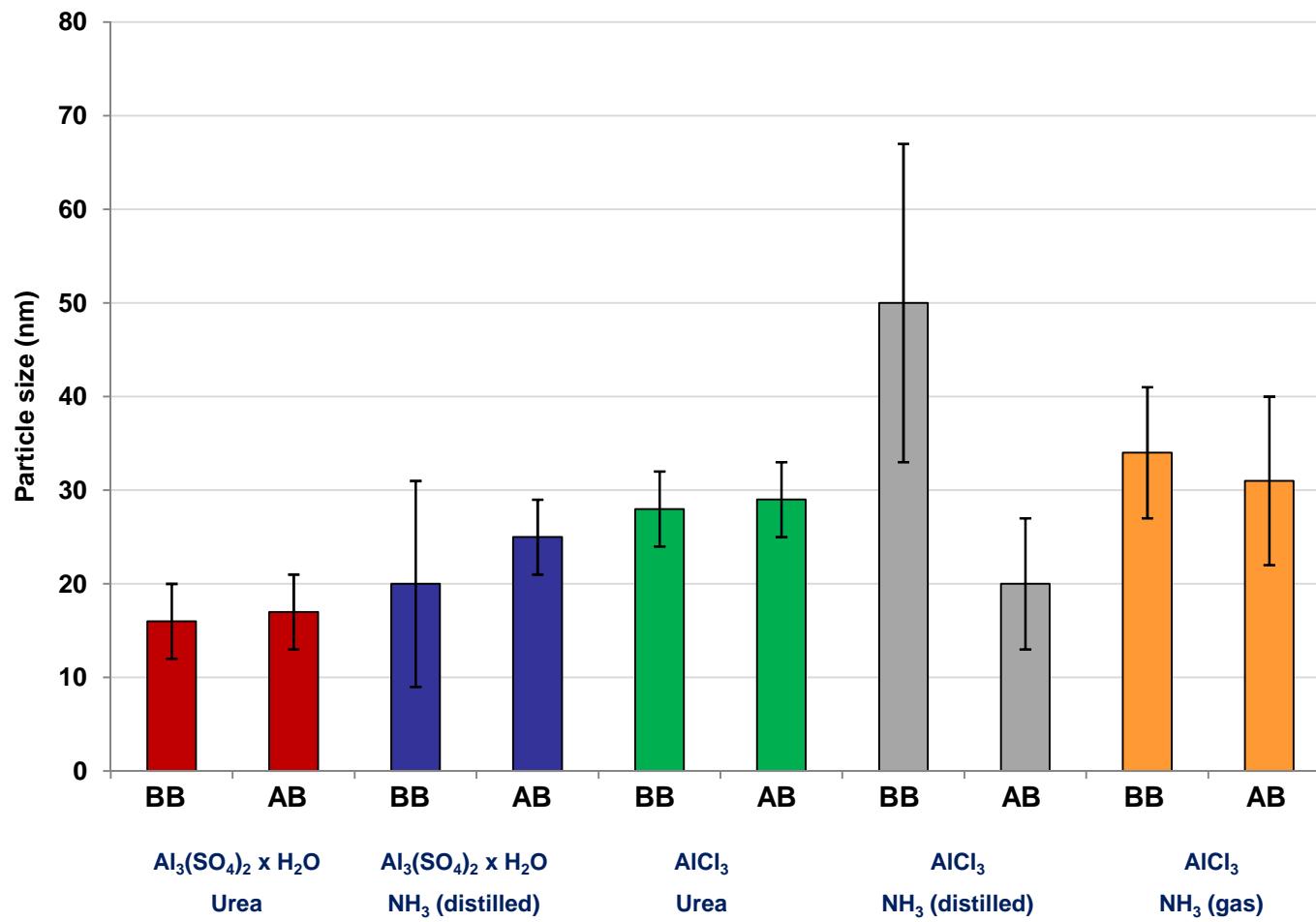
# RADIOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION

## DECAY CURVES



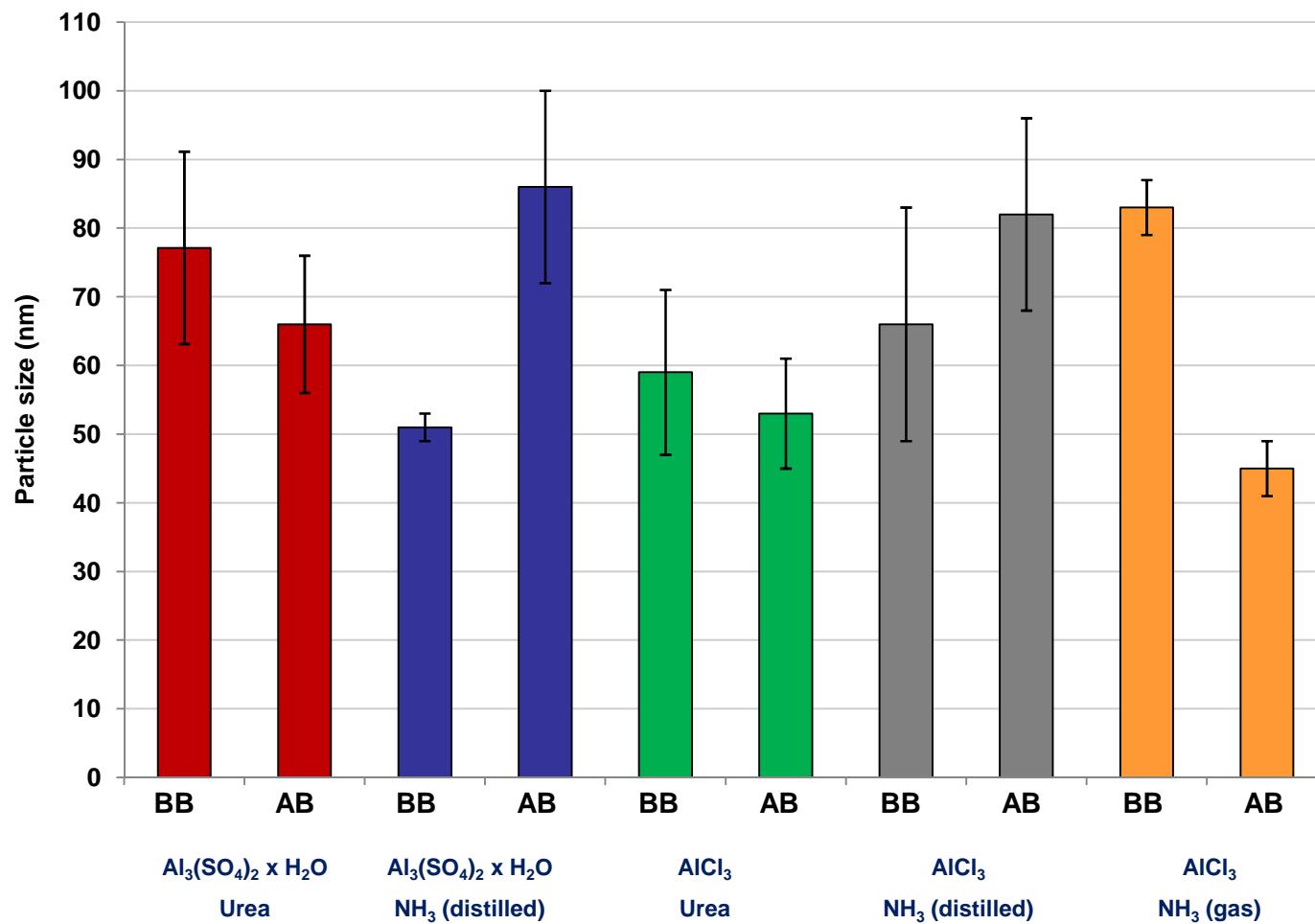
# STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION

## TEM – SIZE DETERMINATION



# STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION

## DLS – SIZE DETERMINATION



# IMAGING STUDIES

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MRI

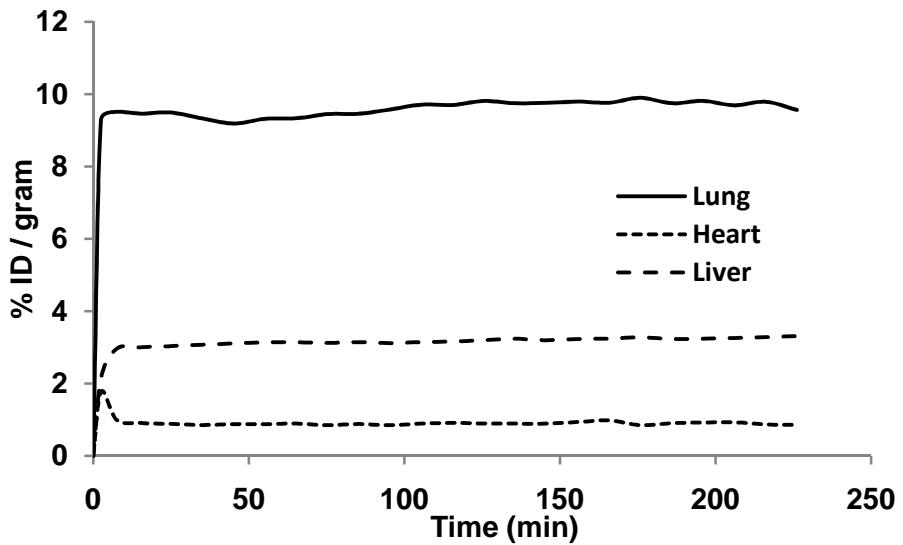
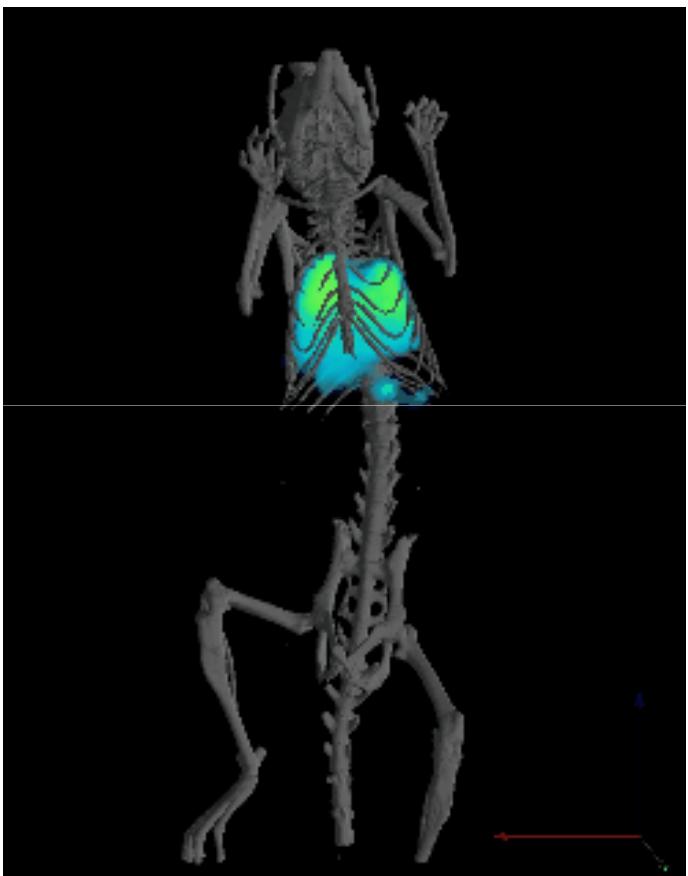


PET-CT



# IMAGING STUDIES

## I. V. Administration



Time Activity Curves (as percentage of injected dose per gram of tissue) for lungs, heart and liver.

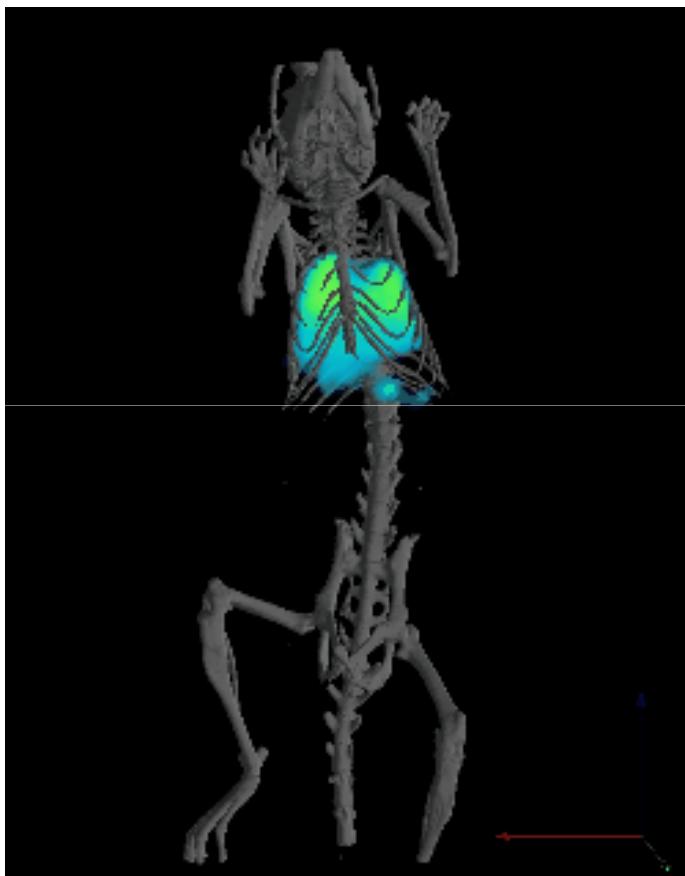


Whole Body PET-CT images for the determination of biodistribution of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -labelled aluminum oxide NPs in mouse after IV administration (injected dose = 150  $\mu\text{Ci}$ ).

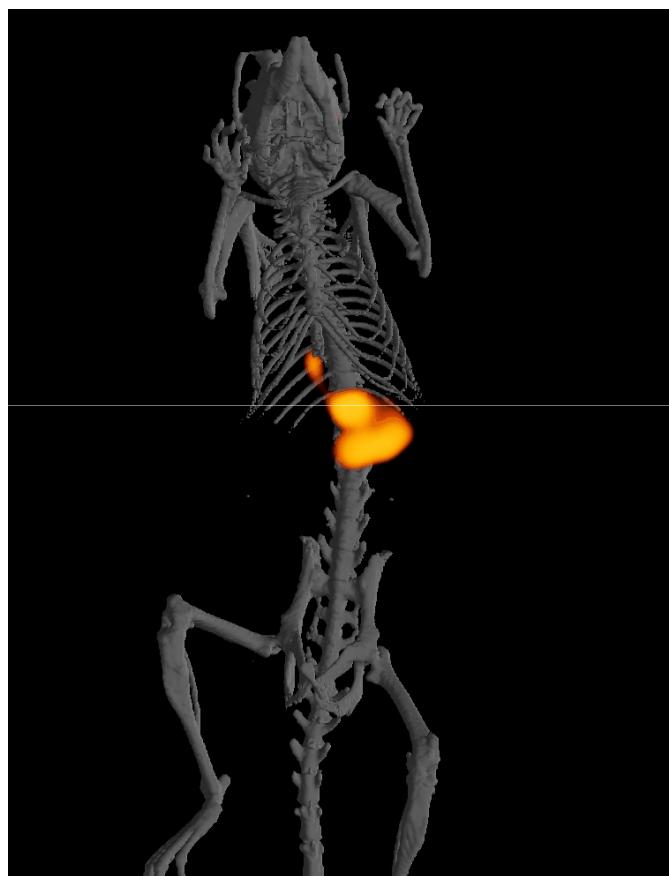
# IMAGING STUDIES

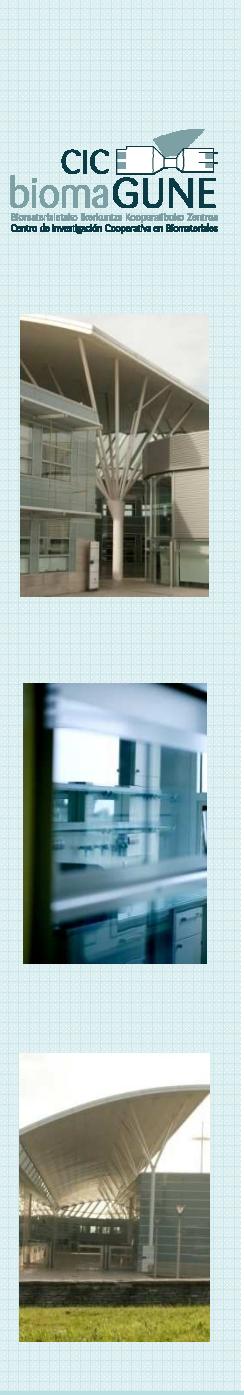
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I. V. Administration



I. V. Oral





# A new strategy to label metal oxide nanoparticles: Application to PK studies.

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Ispra, November 2010