# Whole-body imaging of mice administered At-211using a high-resolution X-ray and gamma-ray camera for small animals

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# **Abstract**

Recently,  $\alpha$ -ray emitting radionuclides, In recent years, targeted radioisotope therapy (TRT) using alpha-particle–emitting radiopharmaceuticals, such as At-211, has attracted attention. To confirm the therapeutic efficacy of these agents, it is important to visualize the distribution of At-211 in the body with high accuracy. In animal experiments, At-211 imaging is typically performed using human SPECT, which have a typical spatial resolution of approximately 5-10 mm. However, the resolution is insufficient for animal imaging experiments because of small sample sizes. Therefore, we developed a high-resolution X-ray and gamma-ray camera with a  $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$  imaging area specifically designed for mouse imaging and conducted animal experiments. At-211 AuNPs were locally administered to tumor-bearing mice, and images were acquired targeting the 79 keV X-rays emitted from At-211. Furthermore, by applying a sub-pixel shift method in some of the imaging, the accumulation of At-211 was confirmed with high resolution. The imaging results obtained the day after administration showed that accumulation in the salivary glands and thyroid gland, which could not be visualized with a human SPECT, was successfully visualized.

EC 58%

<sup>211</sup>Po

50pixel/25mm

Shifted

<sup>207</sup>Pb

## Introduction

### Targeted Radioisotope Therapy (TRT)

- Expectations for α-ray emitting radionuclides
- α-ray emitting radionuclides : Short range and high energy deposit
- ⇒ Effective and localized treatment

### α-ray emitting radionuclides At-211

- Actual 100% alpha-ray emitting nuclide
- Can be produced in Japanese cyclotrons
- Emits 79 keV X-rays that can be imaged
- > At-211is particularly promising in nuclear medicine
- Visualize the distribution of At-211 is important

# Radiological imaging in animal experiments

- Resolution of human SPECT (5-10mm) is not sufficient
   ⇒ higher resolution is needed
- To confirm drug distribution in vivo
   ⇒ whole body imaging of animals at once
  - > Development of a high-resolution, large-area gamma camera
  - > Animal experiments were conducted using At-211.

# **Detector configuration**

#### **♦** Scintillator

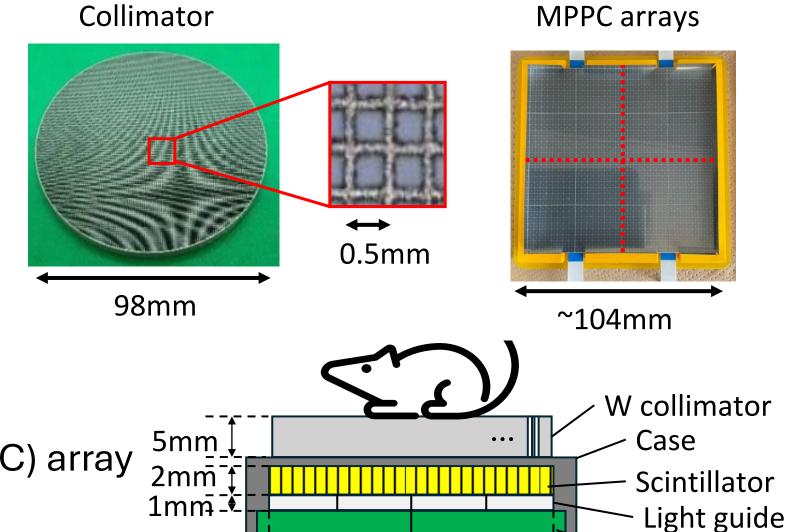
- Dicing Pixelized GAGG(= Gd<sub>3</sub>(Ga,Al)<sub>5</sub>O<sub>12</sub>(Ce)) array
- 1pixel:  $0.5 \times 0.5 \times t2$ mm<sup>3</sup>
- Light guide: t1mm
- $50 \times 50$  pixels/Scintillator  $\times$  16

#### **♦** Collimator

- Tungsten parallel collimator
- Produced by 3D printer
   ⇒ High-definition structure
- $\phi$  98mm
- Pitch: 0.5mm

# Photodetector

- Multi-pixel photon counter (MPPC) array
- $50 \times 50 \text{ mm}^2 \times 4$
- Signal readout at 4 ends



100mm

Scintillator array

X-ray 34%

79keV

# Image Reconstruction Method

# **♦** Sub-pixel shift

 One of the super spatial resolution methods (Several low-resolution images→high-resolution image)

#### **♦** Steps

- Obtain the original image and the shifted image using a **stage** (shifted by half a pixel in both axes)
- 2. Calculate the average value of the overlapped area of the 2 images
- ⇒ Generates an image with half the pixel size

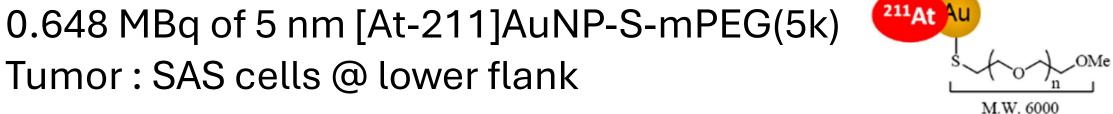
# Anesthesia Heater mask Collimator & Detector Stage

Original

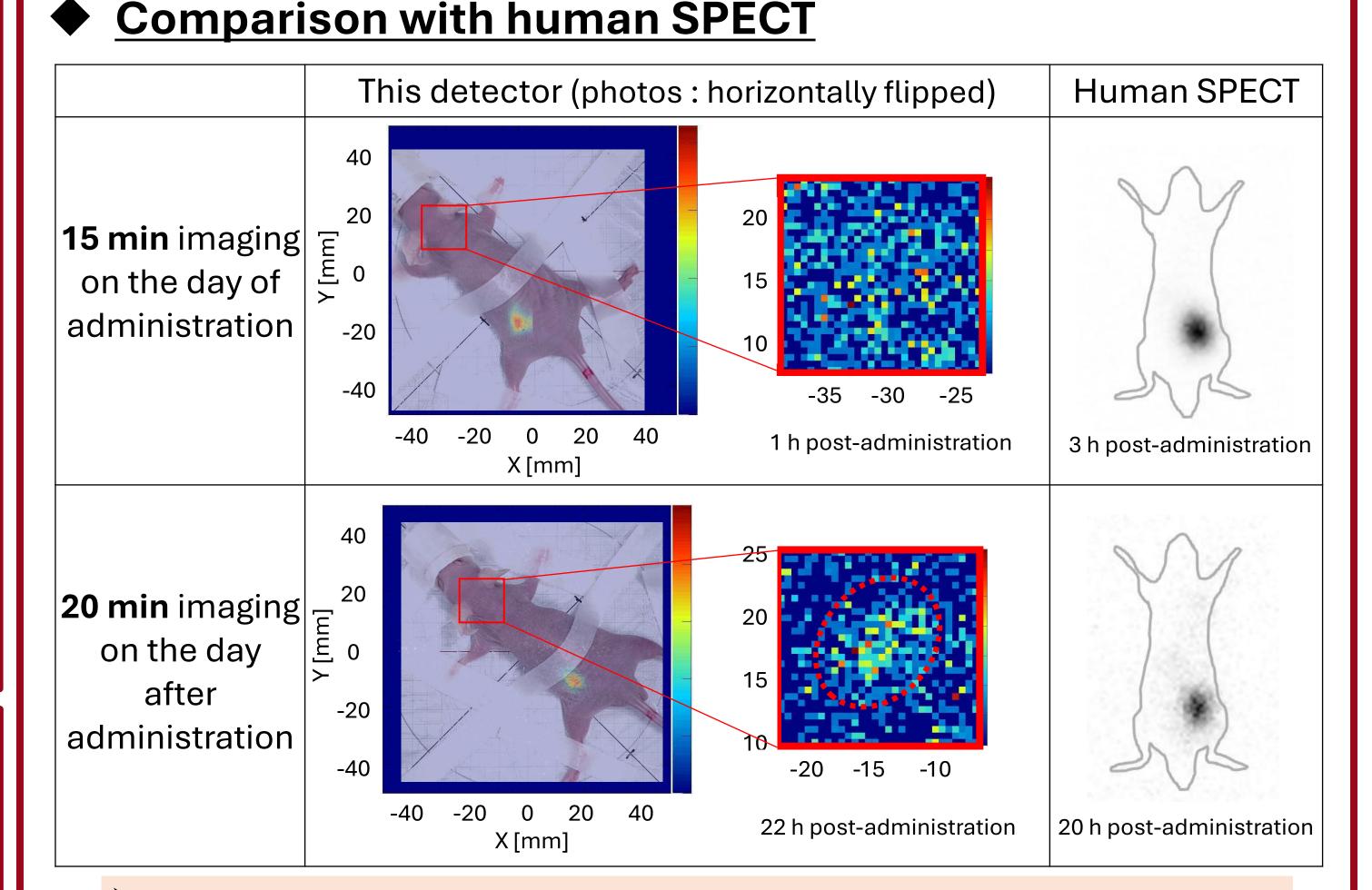
# Results of imaging in mice

# Condition

• Administration: intratumoral administration 0.648 MBq of 5 nm [At-211]AuNP-S-mPEG(5k)



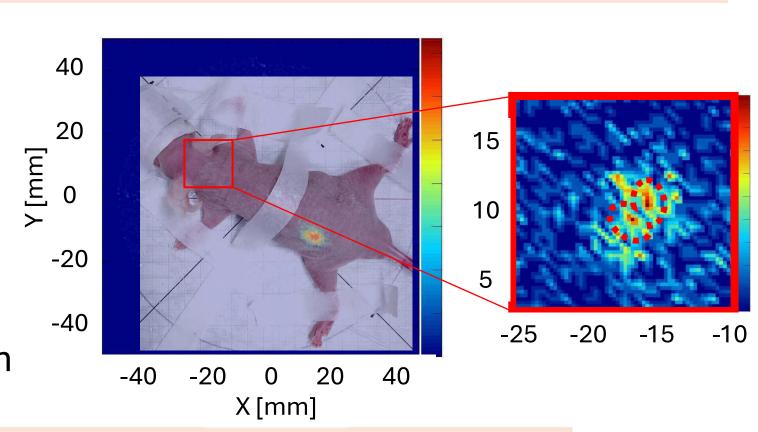




- The results the day after administration showed accumulation in the thyroid and salivary glands, which could not be visualized with SPECT.
- > Autopsy (24 h post-administration)
  - → Confirmed accumulation in the thyroid and salivary glands.

# Imaging results with sub-pixel shift

- Total 71 min starting 24 h after administration
- Statistics ...initial position = shifted position



- Although statistics are lacking, the shape of the thyroid/ salivary glands is becoming clearer. (Red dotted line)
- The accumulation was visualized at a high resolution of
   0.25 mm pitch using sub-pixel shift.

# **Conclusion & Future work**

# **♦** Conclusion

- ✓ Development of a large-area, high-resolution detector for animal imaging.
- ✓ This detector allowed us to visualize the in vivo distribution of 211-At with **higher resolution and sensitivity** than human SPECT imaging.

# **♦** Future work

- ✓ Imaging of mice that were administered At-211 AuNPs conjugated with a **target molecule** via tail vein injection.
- ✓ Visualization of drug accumulation within tumors following intravenous administration is anticipated.