Actinium-225 & Bismuth-213: Two Important Alpha Emitters for the Future of Therapeutics



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Kevin Allen, PhD July 28th, 2020 Actinium-225 DOE Users Meeting





Radioimmunotherapy (RIT)

Tumor specific antibodies direct radionuclides to cancer cells RIT limits the dose to normal tissues









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Daratumumab

- Anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody approved for treatment of multiple myeloma
- CD38-therapeutic antibodies rely on classical on Fcdependent mechanisms – antibody dependent cellular toxicity, antibody dependent cellular phagocytosis, and compliment dependent cytotoxicity
- Not all patients respond to treatment...<u>can it be improved</u> <u>with radioactivity</u>?





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Imaging of Daudi Tumor Bearing Mouse with ¹¹¹In Labeled Daratumumab



www.usask.ca

Dawicki W., et al. Oncoimmunology. 2019





²²⁵Ac Labeled Daratumumab

Targeting is effective, but will it translate into an increase in efficacy?





Is Actinium Always the Answer?







Bismuth-213

- Short physical half-life (~46 minutes)
 - Advantage or Disadvantage?
- Eluted from ²¹³Bi/²²⁵Ac generator
 - Elution time
 - Reaction time
 - Purification time
- Troubleshooting
 - Occasionally decreased labeling % over time

Melanoma

- Approximately 100,350 new cases in 2020 (60,190 male, 40,160 female) with 6,850 deaths (4,610 male, 2,240 female) in the United States
- Good prognosis with early detection (>90%)
- Late stage metastatic melanoma has very poor survival rate (10-15%)







Melanoma Targeting Strategy







Therapeutics Imaging of B16F10 Melanoma Tumor Bearing Mouse with ¹¹¹In Labeled h8C3 Antibody to Melanin



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Allen KJH, et al. Pharmaceutics. 2019



Comparison of ²¹³Bi-h8C3 & ²²⁵Ac-h8C3 Antibodies to Melanin in Combination with Immunotherapy in Cloudman S91 Melanoma Tumor Bearing Mice

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Kaplan-Meier Survival Graph for Comparison between ²¹³Bih8C3 & ²²⁵Ac-h8C3 Antibodies to Melanin in Combination with Immunotherapy in Cloudman S91 Tumor Bearing Mice

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RIT for Treatment of Infected Prosthetic Joints

4497 antibody targets wall teichoic acids (WTAs) that are present both in bacteria and biofilms of methicillinresistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)

Labeling 4497 with ²²⁵Ac, and ²¹³Bi shows the different properties of each radioisotope showing that only ²¹³Bi is effective at eliminating both active MRSA bacteria and the difficult to treat biofilms film composed of dormant bacteria.



Survival of planktonic MRSA after ²¹³Bi-immunotherapy



Survival of MRSA biofilm after ²²⁵Ac-immunotherapy



Survival of MRSA biofilm after ²¹³Bi-immunotherapy





Summary

- ²²⁵Ac is extremely potent radionuclide which can greatly enhance the therapeutic potential of small molecules and biologics alike
- In some cases, such as very aggressive cancers or fast proliferating infections, ²²⁵Ac low decay rate which is due to its long physical half-life becomes a disadvantage. In such cases its daughter ²¹³Bi seems to be a more effective alternative
- Large quantities of ²²⁵Ac are needed for the advancement of radiotherapeutics





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