NATIONAL ISOTOPE DEVELOPMENT CENTER Medical Isotopes

US. DEPARTMENT OF
Office of
Science



... NIDC | NATIONAL ISOTOPE DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Advancing Medical Innovation

The routine use of radioisotopes in the fields of biology, medicine, and pharmaceutical development has led to safer and more effective diagnoses and treatments of numerous medical conditions, including cancer and infectious disease. As a result, millions of patients worldwide have experienced improved health and quality of life.

Through an extensive network of national laboratories and partnering universities, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Isotope Program develops, produces, and supplies isotopes that are critical components of these medical diagnostic and treatment options. Particle accelerators, research reactors, medical cyclotrons, and radiochemical processing laboratories are among the facilities that help the program meet this objective.

The DOE Isotope Program's portfolio has grown to include more than 35 medically relevant isotopes available through the National Isotope Development Center catalog (www.isotopes.gov), with several more under investigation at universities and national laboratories.



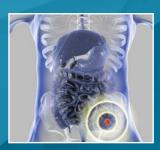
Medical Research

The development of new isotopes is critical to advancements in the medical field ranging from new molecular imaging agents to targeted radiotherapeutics. Additionally, new production methods that provide adequate supply and reduce costs are under constant pursuit.



Diagnostic Imaging

Some isotopes emit Some isotopes emit radiation that enables specialists to visualize the progression of disease throughout the body based on biological and physiological features. With these images, doctors can better assess how to treat the diseased tissue and can detect small cancers before they metastasize.



Combating Cancer and Infectious Disease

Certain radioisotopes serve as therapeutic agents by delivering highly targeted radiation to cancerous cells while sparing side effects to normal tissues. These radioisotopes are often administered by either direct infusion or attachment to targeting vehicles, like monoclonal antibodies or peptides. II2.4

Currently Available

| ISOTOPE | HALF-LIFE | APPLICATION |
|----------------------|-----------|--|
| Ac-225 | 10.0 d | Cancer therapy R&D (used directly or as the parent of Bi-213) |
| Ac-227 | 21.8 у | Cancer therapy |
| AI-26 | 717,000 y | Radiotracer |
| As-73 | 80.3 d | Radiotracer |
| At-211 | 7.21 h | Cancer therapy R&D (leukemia, lymphoma, multiple myeloma) |
| Au-199 | 3.14 d | Treatment of arthritis and cancer therapy |
| Be-7 | 53.2 d | Radiotracer |
| Cd-109 | 462 d | Diagnostic imaging |
| Cf-252 | 2.65 y | Cancer therapy |
| Co-60 | 5.27 y | Cancer therapy |
| Cu-67 | 2.58 d | Cancer therapy/diagnostics and planar imaging |
| Fe-52 | 8.28 h | PET imaging |
| Fe-55 | 2.74 у | Medical research |
| Ge-68* | 271 d | Parent of Ga-68; PET imaging |
| lr-192 | 73.8 d | Cancer therapy |
| Lu-177 | 6.65 d | Cancer therapy |
| Na-22 | 2.60 d | Radiotracer |
| Ra-224/Pb-212/Bi-212 | 10.6 h | Cancer therapy R&D |
| Ra-223 | 11.4 d | Cancer therapy |
| Re-186 | 3.72 d | Accelerator-based production for high specific activity; potential theranostic isotope |
| Se-72 | 8.40 d | Diagnostic imaging and generator for As-72 |
| Se-75 | 120 d | Radiotracer |
| Sn-117m | 14.0 d | Bone cancer pain relief |
| Sr-82* | 25.3 d | Parent of Rb-82; PET imaging |
| Sr-89 | 50.6 d | Bone cancer pain relief |
| Te-123m | 119 d | Diagnostic imaging |
| Th-227 | 18.7 d | Cancer therapy R&D |
| Th-228 | 1.91 y | Cancer therapy R&D |
| W-188 | 69.8 d | Parent of Re-188; cancer therapy R&D |
| Xe-127 | 36.4 d | Diagnostic imaging |
| Y-86 | 14.7 h | PET imaging |
| Y-88 | 107 d | Substitute for Y-90 in cancer R&D |
| Zn-65 | 244 d | Medical research |

Under Development

| ISOTOPE | HALF-LIFE | APPLICATION |
|---------|-----------|--|
| Bi-205 | 15.3 d | Potential theranostic isotope |
| Ca-47 | 4.54 d | Radiotracer |
| Ce-134 | 3.16 d | Imaging analog for Ac-225 |
| C-14 | 5,700 y | Radiotracer |
| Fe-59 | 44.5 d | Radiotracer |
| Gd-153 | 240 d | Brachytherapy and bone density measurement |
| Kr-76 | 14.8 h | Parent of Br-76; PET imaging |
| Mn-52 | 5.59 d | Bi-modal imaging |
| Nb-90 | 14.6 h | PET imaging |
| Pt-195m | 4.01 d | Biomedical imaging |
| Re-189 | 24.3 h | Potential theranostic isotope |
| Rn-211 | 14.6 h | Parent of At-211; generator for At-211 |
| Sc-47 | 3.35 d | Cancer therapy R&D |
| Te-119m | 16.1 h | Parent of Sb-119; cancer therapy R&D |
| Ti-44 | 59.1 y | Parent of Sc-44; potential therapeutic isotope |
| U-230 | 20.8 d | Parent of Th-226; cancer therapy R&D |
| Xe-129 | 8.89 d | Lung imaging |

National Isotope Development Center WWW.iSOtopes.gov

EMAIL: contact@isotopes.gov • TELEPHONE: (865) 574.6984 • FAX: (865) 574.6986