Optimization of the production of Gallium-68 labeled peptides (PSMA et DOTATOC).

J. Costes¹, A. Pierrot¹, K. Casagrande¹, J. Masset², J. Delage¹, F. Sadeghipour^{1.3.4}.

1 Pharmacy Department, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois, Lausanne, Switzerland. 2 Research and Development Center, Trasis Radiopharmacy Instruments, Ans, Belgium.



Background

Sharp increase in demand for 68Ga-DOTATOC and 68Ga-PSMA PET/CT, but limited availability (end-of-synthesis activity and required time between elutions).

Option to use two generators, but lower yields with the supplier's kits.

Purpose

Feasibility study of the fractionated elution method :

- Increase in end-of-synthesis activity,
- BUT risk of radiolysis.

Validation of the quality of the preparations obtained.

Conclusion

Increased available activity at the end of synthesis thanks to fractionated elution.

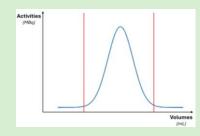
No degradation in production quality and no radiolysis detected.

Activities

More patients included per preparation (4 vs 2).

Methods

Fractionated elution into 3 parts to retain the most concentrated fraction.



Selection of the most favorable profile

5 validation batches for each peptide (DOTATOC and PSMA) using the selected elution profile. The two eluates from the two generators are combined.

Evaluation of the following parameters: yields, radiochemical purity (RCP), and stability at 3 hours.

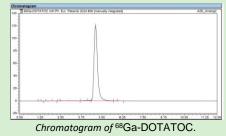
RCP and stability assessed by HPLC and TLC.

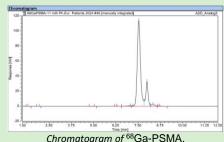
Results / Discussion

Retained profile: 1 mL - 2.5 mL - 1.5 mL.

 83 ± 1.2 % of total activity.

Radiolabeling with 2 x 2.5 mL of fractionated eluates





(MBq)	\wedge	
L		
		Volumes (mL)

Parameter	PSMA	DOTATOC
Yield	78 ± 1.2 %	81 ± 3.0 %
RCP	96.6 ± 0.5 % (HPLC) 97.7 ± 1.4 % (CCM)	97.6 ± 0.4 % (HPLC) 99.6 ± 0.1 % (CCM)
Stability	96.6 ± 0.7 % (HPLC) 98.0 ± 1.2 % (CCM)	95.7 ± 0.7 % (HPLC) 99.7 ± 0.2 % (TLC)







³ Pharmaceutical Sciences, Geneva-Lausanne Pharmacy School, University of Geneva, Switzerland. ⁴ Centre de Recherche et d'Innovations en Sciences Pharmaceutiques cliniques, University of Lausanne, Switzerland.