

MEETING ABSTRACT

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Innovative multimodal DOTA/NODA nanoparticles for MRI and PET imaging for tumor detection

Charles Truillet^{1,2*}, Penelope Bouziotis³, Charalambos Tsoukalas³, Lucie Sancey¹, Franck Denat⁴, Frédéric Boschetti⁵, Dimitris Stellas⁶, Constantinos D Anagnostopoulos⁷, Vassilis Koutoulidis⁸, Lia A Mouloupoulos⁸, François Lux¹, P Perriat², Olivier Tillement¹

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¹ILM, UMR 5306, University of Claude Bernard Lyon 1, 69622 Villeurbanne Cedex, France

The knowledge of the exact tumor stage is essential to adapt therapeutic strategies or to follow the evolution of the tumor after therapy in order to increase the survival chance. The multi-tasking diagnostics that combine techniques such as PET and MRI could really improve imaging tumor stage. PET mainly offers functional information about the disease with high sensitivity. MRI offers predominantly morphological information, able to provide an excellent soft tissue contrasts due to its high resolution.

In this setting, we propose a polysiloxane nanoplatfrom gadolinium-based (AGuIX[®]) inferior to 5 nm able to combine PET/MRI imaging for tumor detection [1]. The size of this multimodal platform allows a good renal clearance [2].

The nanoparticles are composed of silica matrix functionalized by gadolinium chelate (DOTAGA-Gd), MRI positive contrast agent and free chelate (DOTAGA and NODAGA) for radiolabelling with isotopic radioactive such as ⁶⁴Cu and ⁶⁸Ga [3]. ⁶⁸Ga isotope is an excellent candidate for nuclear imaging because of its availability. ⁶⁴Cu has a long lifetime and can be used for Brachytherapy. Physical and chemical properties of the AGuIX[®] coupled with 2,2',2''-(10-(2,6-dioxotetra hydro-2H-pyran-3-yl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7-triyl)triacetic acid (DOTAGA) or 2,2'-(7-(1-carboxy-4-((2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl)oxy)-4-oxobutyl)-1,4,7-triazonane-1,4-diyl) diacetic acid (NODAGA) were finely characterized.

Due to the high specificity of the NODAGA chelator with those radioisotopes, the purity of radiochemical assessment of the radiolabeled AGuIX[®] was found superior to 98% in agreement with required purity regulations (>95%). First dual images on healthy animal in vivo data in a mouse model show both MR and PET localization of probe within the kidneys since the elimination was renal. MR and PET images on animal with tumor showed that the nanoparticles were able to achieve passive targeting in mice bearing tumors.

The nanoparticles AGuIX[®] exhibit a real potential for **multimodal imaging** that should permit the PET/MRI clinical investigations with a unique nanoparticle.

Authors' details

¹ILM, UMR 5306, University of Claude Bernard Lyon 1, 69622 Villeurbanne Cedex, France. ²Matériaux Ingénierie et Science, INSA Lyon, CNRS, University of Lyon, 69622 Villeurbanne, France. ³Radiochemistry Studies Laboratory, Institute

of Nuclear and Radiological Sciences and Technology, Energy and Safety, National Center for Scientific Research "Demokritos", Athens, Greece. ⁴Institut de Chimie Moléculaire de l'Université de Bourgogne, UMR CNRS 6302, University of Bourgogne, 21078 Dijon Cedex, France. ⁵CheMatech, 21000 Dijon, France. ⁶Department of Cancer Biology, Biomedical Research Foundation, Academy of Athens, Athens, Greece. ⁷Center for Experimental Surgery, Clinical and Translational Research, Biomedical Research Foundation, Academy of Athens, Athens, Greece. ⁸Department of Radiology, University of Athens Medical School, Areteion Hospital, Athens, Greece.

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