

A standardised study to compare prostate cancer targeting efficacy of five radiolabelled bombesin analogues

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Abstract

Purpose Prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-based screening for prostate cancer (PC) has dramatically increased early diagnosis. Current imaging techniques are not optimal to stage early PC adequately. A promising alternative to PC imaging is peptide-based scintigraphy using radiolabelled bombesin (BN) analogues that bind to gastrin-releasing peptide receptors (GRPR) being overexpressed in PC. When labelled to appropriate radionuclides BN targeting of GRPRs may also provide applications for peptide radionuclide receptor therapy (PRRT). Assessment studies under identical experimental conditions allowing a reliable comparison of the potential of such analogues are lacking. This study was performed to evaluate and directly compare five promising radiolabelled BN analogues for their targeting efficacy for PC under standardised conditions.

Methods The BN agonists [^{111}In]DOTA-PESIN, [^{111}In]AMBA, [^{111}In]MP2346 and [^{111}In]MP2653 and one antagonist [$^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$]Demobesin-1 were evaluated in GRPR-overexpressing human PC-3 tumour-bearing mice to determine peptide stability in vivo, biodistribution and GRPR targeting potential by animal SPECT/CT imaging and ex vivo autoradiography.

Results HPLC analysis of blood showed intact Demobesin-1 at 5 and 15 min after injection ($64.1 \pm 1.6\%$ and $41.0 \pm$

01% , respectively) being much less for the other compounds. AMBA, the second most stable analogue, showed $36.1 \pm 2.7\%$ and $9.8 \pm 1.1\%$ intact peptide after 5 and 15 min. PC-3 tumour uptake at 1 h was comparable for Demobesin-1, AMBA, PESIN and MP2346 (3.0 ± 0.4 , 2.7 ± 0.5 , 2.3 ± 0.5 and $2.1 \pm 0.9\%$ ID/g, respectively), but very low for MP2653 ($0.9 \pm 0.2\%$ ID/g). In addition, MP2346 showed undesirably high uptake in the kidneys ($7.9 \pm 1.9\%$ ID/g) being significantly less for the other analogues. AMBA, MP2346 and PESIN revealed favourable increases in tumour to blood ratios over time while changes in tumour to kidney and pancreas ratios for Demobesin-1 from 1 to 24 h after injection were significantly better than for the other analogues. All analogues visualised PC-3 tumours by SPECT/CT and autoradiography.

Conclusion In the present study the BN antagonist Demobesin-1 was the best performing analogue showing superior in vivo stability, highest tumour uptake and retention while pancreatic and renal clearance were rapid. PESIN and AMBA were the best GRP agonists with sufficient in vivo stabilities as well as high tumour uptake and retention. Based on these results all three analogues deserve further evaluation for clinical use in PC patients.

Keywords Bombesin · Gastrin-releasing peptide receptor · Targeted imaging · Biodistribution · Single positron emission tomography · Radiolabelled analogue · Prostatic neoplasms

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Introduction

Prostate cancer (PC) is the most frequently diagnosed cancer among men in the Western world. It is the third most common cause of death [1]. After its introduction as a biomarker, the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) has been

increasingly used to detect PC [2] despite its limited diagnostic specificity and prognostic value [3]. The European Randomized Study of Screening for PC (ERSPC) has shown that screening for PC using PSA detection and digital rectal examination has resulted in a fourfold increase in the detection of PC [4]. To select an optimal therapeutic strategy for PC at the time of diagnosis, it is essential to discriminate between organ-confined disease (with local therapy such as surgery or radiation therapy still likely to be beneficial) and PC beyond the confines of the gland (for which a systemic approach such as hormonal therapy is the first choice of treatment). Yet none of the standard imaging modalities are sufficiently reliable in determining the extent of minimal disease at the time of diagnosis [5, 6]. New non-invasive sensitive imaging strategies to accurately diagnose, stage and monitor PC are therefore required. Radiolabelled peptide-based imaging by scintigraphy—single positron emission tomography (SPECT) or positron emission tomography (PET)—may be an interesting alternative to fill this gap and improve diagnostic accuracy for early PC.

Gastrin-releasing peptide receptors (GRPRs) are overexpressed in several primary human tumours and metastases [7]. Using tumour autoradiography, Markwalder and Reubi [8] reported that GRPRs are expressed in invasive prostate carcinomas and in prostatic intraepithelial neoplasms at high density, whereas normal prostate tissue and hyperplastic prostate tissue were predominantly GRPR negative. These findings suggest that GRPR may be used as a molecular basis for diagnosing and staging PC, similar to somatostatin receptors (SST) which are being successfully used in clinical practice [9–12].

Bombesin (BN) and its mammalian counterpart, gastrin-releasing peptide (GRP), bind to the GRPR and are involved in the regulation of a large number of biological processes. Four subtypes of the bombesin receptor are known of which the neuromedin B receptor (BB₁), GRPR (BB₂) and BN receptor subtype 3 (BRS-3 or BB₃) are mammalian receptors and the fourth subtype (BB₄) is found in amphibians only [7]. The carboxyl-terminal decapeptide of GRP is similar to that of the 14-amino acid amphibian BN peptide. BN possesses the same biological and immunological activities and also has a high affinity for GRPR. Since BN is assumed to be more stable than GRP, developments have mainly been focused on BN analogues. BN peptides have been coupled to suitable chelators such as diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-*N,N,N',N''*-tetraacetic acid (DOTA) and acyclic tetraamine (N₄, 1,4,8,11-tetrazaundecane functionalised at position 6 for binding to primary amine groups of peptides) to allow labelling with various radionuclides.

DOTA- and DTPA-coupled BN analogues enable high specific labelling with ¹¹¹In because of the superior cellular

retention characteristics of this radionuclide [13]. The DOTA chelator can also be labelled with therapeutic radionuclides such as ⁹⁰Y, ²¹³Bi and ¹⁷⁷Lu, offering the possibility of using these BN analogues for therapeutic purposes. Additionally, replacement of the DTPA chelator with DOTA allows for radiolabelling with ⁶⁸Ga, making these peptides also suitable for PET imaging [14]. On the other hand, Demobesin-1 with its N₄ chelator enables labelling with ^{99m}Tc, the most widely used radionuclide in nuclear medicine diagnosis.

The suitability of several radiolabelled BN analogues for PC targeting has been tested in preclinical and clinical studies (for review see [15]). However, a valid comparison of the potentials of the radiolabelled BN analogues described in the literature is considerably limited due to different evaluation protocols followed in individual pre-clinical studies. This situation strongly hampers the selection of the most suitable analogues for further clinical validation. Using GRPR-overexpressing human PC-3 tumour-bearing SCID mice, we evaluated the PC targeting efficacy of five promising radiolabelled BN analogues for SPECT imaging under identical experimental conditions. With the BN agonists PESIN, AMBA, MP2346 and MP2653 and one antagonist Demobesin-1 [16–20] we performed *in vivo* stability studies, biodistribution, SPECT/CT imaging and *ex vivo* autoradiography along with haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining.

Materials and methods

Analogues and radiolabelling

The tested analogues were selected on the basis of their good PC targeting efficacy, as previously reported. In Fig. 1 I the amino acid compositions of BN and analogues studied are shown. AMBA [18] and PESIN [20] were kindly provided by Prof. Dr. Mäcke, University Hospital Basel, Switzerland. MP2346 [16] and MP2653 [17] were supplied by BioSynthema (St. Louis, MO, USA). In this study radiolabelling of PESIN, AMBA, MP2346 and MP2653 was performed with ¹¹¹InCl₃ (Covedien, Petten, The Netherlands), as described earlier [16, 21–23]. Incubation for the DOTA peptides was performed at 80°C for 20 min.

Demobesin-1 was a gift from Dr. T. Maina and Dr. B. Nock, Demokritos, Athens, Greece. This peptide was radiolabelled with ^{99m}Tc as previously described by Nock et al. [19, 23].

In order to prevent oxidation and radiolysis quenchers were added to all radiolabelled analogues. Quenchers used were ascorbate (Bufa BV, Uitgeest, The Netherlands), gentisic acid (Covedien, Petten, The Netherlands) and methionine (Fluka Biochemika, Buchs, Switzerland) [23].

I

Analogue	radionuclide	chelator	linker	Amino acid													
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bombesin				pGlu	Gln	Arg	Leu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Trp	Ala	Val	Gly	His	Leu	Met-NH ₂
MP2653	¹¹¹ In	DTPA						aCMpip	Tha	Gln	Trp	Ala	Val	β-Ala	His	Tha	Nle-NH ₂
MP2346	¹¹¹ In	DOTA		Pro	Gln	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Gln	Trp	Ala	Val	Gly	His	Leu	Met-NH ₂
Pesin	¹¹¹ In	DOTA	dPEG ₄							Gln	Trp	Ala	Val	Gly	His	Leu	Met-NH ₂
AMBA	¹¹¹ In	DOTA	CH ₂ CO-Gly-4-aminobenzyl							Gln	Trp	Ala	Val	Gly	His	Leu	Met-NH ₂
Demobesin-1	^{99m} Tc	N ₄	BzDig						DPhe	Gln	Trp	Ala	Val	Gly	His	Leu-NHEt	

II

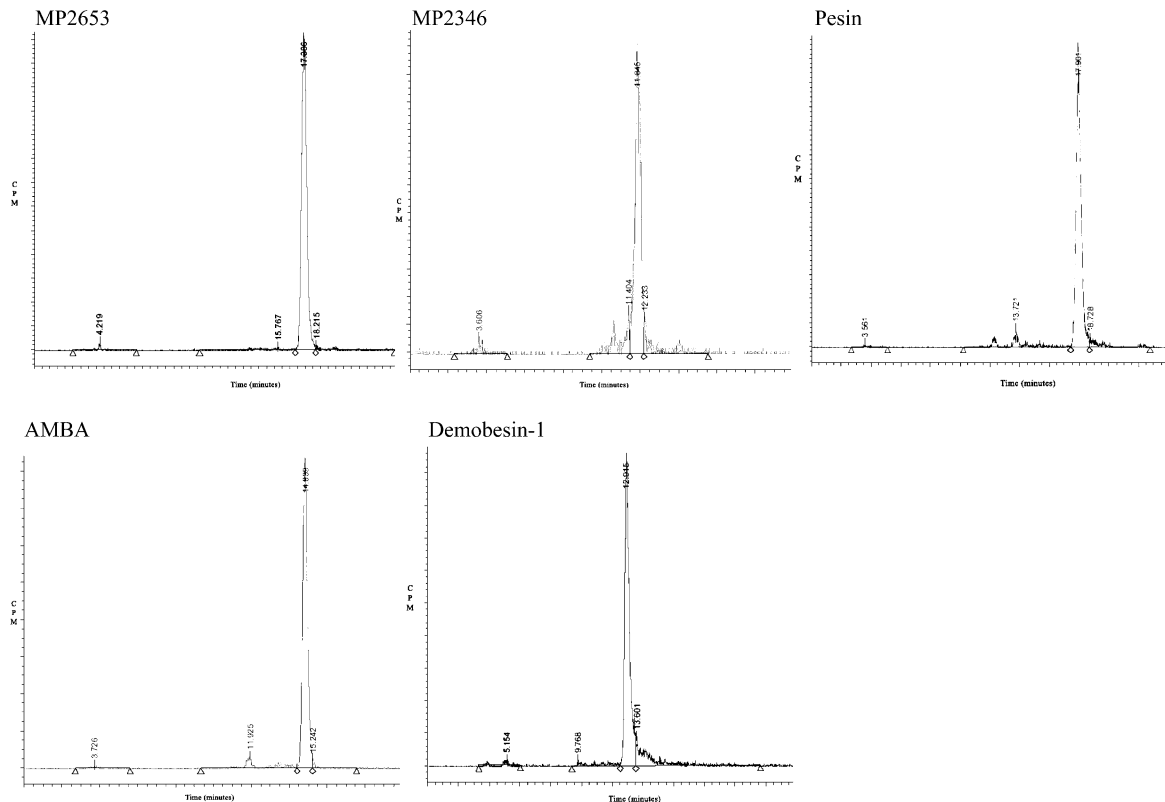


Fig. 1 I Amino acid sequence of native BN (14 amino acids) and the BN analogues used in this study. Chelators: N₄=6-R-1,4,8,11-tetraazaundecane, DOTA=1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid, DTPA = diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid. Linkers: R = BzDig = p-aminobenzyl diglycolic acid, PEG = polyethylene glycol. Introduced amino acids: ACMpip = 4-amino-carboxymethylpiperidine

(non-natural amino acid), Tha = β-(2-thienyl)-alanine (non-natural amino acid), β-Ala = β-alanine (non-natural amino acid), Nle = norleucine, Pro = proline, Tyr = tyrosine, Phe = phenylalanine, *reference number from list references. II HPLC of all five radiolabelled analogues 1 h after labelling

Quality control

The radiolabelling yield and radiochemical purity (RCP) of the labelled analogues were assessed by instant thin-layer chromatography (ITLC) in a 1:1 methanol:ammonium acetate solution [19] and by HPLC (see below). For the ^{99m}Tc-labelled analogue Demobesin-1, an extra ITLC with a 100% acetone solution was performed to quantify ^{99m}TcO₂ content. After radiolabelling and cooling down to ambient temperature, 10 μl 4 mM DTPA was added to the ¹¹¹In-DOTA peptides in order to avoid false-positive

quality control results, e.g. due to colloid formation to complex any free ¹¹¹In [24, 25]. For the yield of incorporation of radioactivity a lower limit of 95% was set.

HPLC analysis of radiolabelled analogues was performed on a Waters Breeze HPLC system (Waters, Etten-Leur, The Netherlands) based on a 1525 binary HPLC pump connected to a Unispec MCA gamma detector (Canberra, Zellik, Belgium). A Symmetry C₁₈ column (5 μm, 4.6 mm × 250 mm, Waters, Etten-Leur, The Netherlands) served as stationary phase eluted with a solvent system consisting of 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in H₂O (solvent A) and 0.1%

TFA in methanol (solvent B) in a gradient protocol; 0–2 min 100% solvent A (flow rate 1 ml/min), 2–3 min 55% solvent B, 3–30 min 65% solvent B (flow rate 0.5 ml/min), 30–38 min 100% solvent B (flow rate 1 ml/min), 38–40 min 100% solvent B and 40–46 min 100% solvent A.

RCP was estimated for each analogue by evaluating radioactivity peaks eluted from the HPLC column and calculating the area under the curve.

Cell culture

Human PC-3 cells were cultured in RPMI (Lonza, Verviers, Belgium) supplemented with 5% fetal calf serum (FCS) (GIBCO Invitrogen Co., Grand Island, NY, USA) and 5 ml/500 ml penicillin/streptomycin antibiotics (10,000 IU/ml penicillin, 10,000 IU/ml streptomycin; Lonza, Verviers, Belgium). Cells were grown in T175 Cellstar tissue culture flasks (Greiner Bio-One GmbH, Frickenhausen, Germany) at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂. Cells were passaged using a trypsin-ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) solution (Lonza, Verviers, Belgium), 170,000 IU/l trypsin-versene and 200 mg/l EDTA. For the present study, cells were grown to near confluency and were then harvested and counted. Suspensions of cells were dissolved in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) to yield approximately 6×10^6 cells/0.15 ml for subcutaneous injection.

PC-3 xenograft

Six- to seven-week-old male Swiss *nu/nu* mice (Charles River, Kiblegg, Germany) were inoculated subcutaneously with PC-3 cells in the right shoulder. A maximum of four mice per cage were kept in $14 \times 13 \times 33.2$ cm³ individually ventilated cages (Techniplast), on sawdust (Woody-Clean, type BK8/15; BMI) under a 12-h light-dark cycle, at $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity and controlled temperature ($\sim 22^\circ\text{C}$). Mice received irradiated chow and acidified drinking water ad libitum. Experiments were initiated when the tumour size reached a volume of 200–500 mm³ (3–5 weeks after inoculation).

The experiment was approved by the Animal Experimental Committee (DEC) of the Erasmus MC and performed in agreement with The Netherlands Experiments on Animals Act (1977) and the European Convention for Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental Purposes (Strasbourg, 18 March 1986).

Peptide stability in vivo

Non-tumour-bearing 6- to 7-week-old male Swiss *nu/nu* mice (Charles River, Kiblegg, Germany) were injected

intravenously into a lateral tail vein with 1 nmol radiolabelled analogue labelled with 30 MBq ¹¹¹In or 60 MBq ^{99m}Tc in a volume of 100 μl. Animals were sacrificed at 5 and 15 min after administration. For each time point two animals were used.

Blood was collected by orbital puncture in an EDTA tube to prevent clotting and put on ice. Subsequently, samples were centrifuged for 5 min, 9,500 g at +4°C, after which the supernatant was collected and precipitated with ethanol (serum:ethanol 1:1). At HPLC run the final ethanol concentration was below 50%. Precipitated serum was then centrifuged for 5 min at 9,500 g to dispose of large proteins. The supernatant containing the radiolabelled peptide was used for HPLC analysis. Results were indicated as percentage of intact radiolabelled peptide as determined from the HPLC analysis (% intact peptide of two mice per time point).

Biodistribution studies

PC tumour-bearing mice were injected intravenously into a lateral tail vein with 10 pmol of analogue labelled with an activity of 0.5 MBq ¹¹¹In or 2.5 MBq ^{99m}Tc, in a volume of 0.1 ml. Animals were sacrificed at 1, 4 or 24 h after administration of test analogue. For each time point four animals were used. To discriminate between receptor-specific and non-specific binding, for each analogue three additional mice were co-injected with an excess of unlabelled [Tyr⁴]BN (0.1 mg in 0.1 ml) and sacrificed 4 h post-injection (p.i.). The tumours and selected tissues (blood, pancreas, kidney and colon) were excised, weighed and counted for radioactivity in a gamma counter (LKB-1282-Compugamma system, PerkinElmer, Groningen, The Netherlands). Data were calculated as percentage of the injected dose per gram of tissue (%ID/g) using counts from 0.01 ml of the original injectate as reference.

SPECT/CT

SPECT/CT scans were performed with a four-head multiplexing multi-pinhole NanoSPECT/CT™ (Bioscan Inc., Washington DC, USA). Each head was equipped with an application-specific tungsten-based collimator with nine pinholes of 1.4 mm diameter imaging a cylindrical field of view, providing a reconstructed resolution in the submillimetre range. For SPECT/CT a peptide amount of 0.25 nmol in 0.1 ml was injected intravenously. This is needed to enlarge peptide amount for tumour binding to achieve sufficient radioactivity for imaging. Total injected activities ranged from 23–31 MBq for the ¹¹¹In analogues to 142 MBq for Demobesin-1. For each analogue, whole-body scans were performed at 1 and 4 h after injection of the radiolabelled analogue. An acquisition time of approximately

200 s per view was used, resulting in a total scanning time of about 1 h 30 min per animal. CT scans were performed with the integrated CT using a tube voltage of 45 kV and an exposure time of 1,500 ms per view. After acquisition, the SPECT data were reconstructed with HiSPECT software (Scivis GmbH, Göttingen, Germany). For CT reconstruction a cone beam filtered backprojection was employed. SPECT and CT data were automatically coregistered since both modalities shared the same axis of rotation. The fused data sets were analysed in the InVivoScope post-processing software (Bioscan Inc., Washington DC, USA). Mice were sacrificed and their tumours were dissected and quickly frozen in liquid nitrogen for subsequent ex vivo autoradiography.

Ex vivo autoradiography

Frozen PC-3 tumours derived from SPECT animals were cut into sections of 10 μm (Microm Cryo-Star HM 560 M, Walldorf, Germany) and mounted on glass slides (Superfrost plus slides, Menzelgläser, Braunschweig, Germany). Tumour sections were exposed to Super Resolution phosphor imaging screens (Packard Instruments Co., Meriden, CT, USA) in X-ray cassettes. After 24–72 h screens were imaged by a Cyclone phosphor imager and analysed using the OptiQuant 03.00 image processing system (PerkinElmer, Groningen, The Netherlands). After exposure, PC-3 sections were stained with H&E and the staining pattern was compared to the corresponding autoradiogram.

Statistics

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 11.01 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). For this study we applied the Mann-Whitney U test. Statistical significance was assumed if *p* values were lower than 0.05.

Results

Quality control

HPLC radiochromatograms for all analogues are presented in Fig. 1 II. Analyses of ITLC (data not shown) and HPLC indicated a labelling yield for all analogues of more than 97%. For Demobesin-1, formation of $^{99\text{m}}\text{TcO}_2$ colloid was <1% as concluded from ITLC analysis. RCP ranged from 74 to 93% for the various peptides.

Peptide stability in vivo

Peptide stability in vivo was highest for Demobesin-1 for both time points. At 5 min p.i. $64.1 \pm 1.6\%$ was still intact

followed by AMBA ($36.1 \pm 2.7\%$), PESIN ($23.3 \pm 1.4\%$), MP2346 ($21.2 \pm 0.8\%$) and MP2653 ($9.8 \pm 0.5\%$). At 15 min p.i. still $41.03 \pm 0.11\%$ of intact Demobesin-1 could be recovered with lower recoveries for AMBA ($9.8 \pm 1.1\%$), MP2346 ($3.4 \pm 1.3\%$), MP2653 ($2.8 \pm 0.4\%$) and PESIN ($1.8 \pm 0.6\%$) (Table 1). As derived from dose calibrator measurements of activities in supernatant and serum it could be concluded that over 90% of total activity had been extracted from the serum after the precipitation procedure (data not shown).

Biodistribution studies

Uptake results in various tissues for all radiolabelled analogues at all time points are summarised in Table 2. Figure 2 shows a graph of the tumour uptake results for all analogues at all time points. The highest PC-3 tumour uptake was obtained with Demobesin-1 ($3.0 \pm 0.4\% \text{ID/g}$) at 1 h p.i. The analogues AMBA, PESIN, MP2346, and MP2653 showed lower tumour uptakes at this time point: 2.7 ± 0.5 , 2.3 ± 0.5 , 2.1 ± 0.9 and $0.9 \pm 0.2\% \text{ID/g}$, respectively. The differences in tumour uptake at 4 h p.i. were consistent with those at 1 h. At 24 h, tumour retention of the ^{111}In -DOTA analogues AMBA and PESIN was highest: 1.6 ± 0.4 and $1.2 \pm 0.2\% \text{ID/g}$, respectively, with lower outcomes for MP2346, Demobesin-1 and MP2653 (0.7 ± 0.4 , 0.4 ± 0.1 and $0.4 \pm 0.1\% \text{ID/g}$, respectively). $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -labelled Demobesin-1 showed the most substantial decline in tumour uptake of 7.1-fold from 1 to 24 h, unlike what was observed for the other peptides. Tumour uptake of MP2653 was significantly lower than that of the other analogues at all time points.

AMBA showed the highest uptake in the GRPR-expressing pancreas at 1 h p.i. ($40.9 \pm 3.3\% \text{ID/g}$). Lower uptake was found for Demobesin-1, PESIN, MP2653 and MP2346 (23.8 ± 3.2 , 20.8 ± 3.9 , 14.7 ± 3.8 and $9.0 \pm 2.5\% \text{ID/g}$, respectively). Demobesin-1 showed a considerable washout from pancreas resulting in a 25-fold increase in tumour to pancreas ratio from 1 to 24 h p.i. Increase in the tumour to pancreas ratio over time was significantly less for MP2653, PESIN, AMBA and MP2346: 2.7-, 1.0-, 0.7- and 0.5-fold, respectively (Fig. 3a).

In addition to the pancreas, also GRPR-specific uptake of radiolabel in colon was observed. Receptor specificity of peptide uptake was confirmed by co-injecting an excess of unlabelled [Tyr⁴]BN resulting in strongly reduced uptake (>80%) of radiolabel in the colon. PC-3 tumours and GRPR-expressing pancreas showed a comparable blocking pattern for all analogues indicating GRPR-specific uptake. Colon uptake was highest for AMBA as compared to other analogues at all time points: 6.8 ± 0.9 versus 2.9 ± 1.5 , 2.5 ± 1.2 , 2.5 ± 0.4 and $2.1 \pm 0.4\% \text{ID/g}$ at 1 h p.i. for PESIN, Demobesin-1, MP2653 and MP2346, respectively (Table 1).

Table 1 In vivo stability of all analogues at 5 and 15 min p.i. injecting 1 nmol of radiolabelled analogue (30 MBq ^{111}In or 60 MBq $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$) i.v. in a volume of 0.1 ml in non-tumour-bearing nude mice. Results are indicated as % intact analogue from total injected analogue per mouse

Analylogue	Mean (5 min)		Mean (15 min)	
	Mouse 1	Mouse 2	Mouse 1	Mouse 2
$^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$]Demobesin-1	62.9	65.2	41.0	41.1
^{111}In]AMBA	34.2	38.0	9.0	10.6
^{111}In]PESIN	24.4	22.4	1.4	2.3
^{111}In]MP2346	21.8	20.6	4.3	2.4
^{111}In]MP2653	10.2	9.5	2.6	3.1

The uptake of radiolabel by the kidneys was significantly higher for MP2346 ($7.9 \pm 1.9\%$ ID/g at 1 h) as compared to the other analogues at all time points: 3.6 ± 0.7 , 3.2 ± 1.2 , 2.7 ± 1.0 and $2.0 \pm 0.3\%$ ID/g at 1 h for AMBA, Demobesin-1, PESIN and MP2653, respectively (Table 1). The change in tumour to kidney ratio from 1 to 24 h p.i. was significantly higher for Demobesin-1 as compared to the other analogues: 3.6-fold versus 2.1-, 1.8-, 1.8- and 1.0-fold for PESIN, AMBA, MP2653 and MP2346, respectively (Fig. 3b).

All peptides, except for MP2653 and Demobesin-1, showed high tumour to blood ratios indicating fast clearance from circulation. PESIN showed the largest increase in tumour to blood ratio of 14.4-fold from 1 to 4 h followed by MP2346 and AMBA (5.7 and 5.5, respectively) with the lowest ratios for MP2653 and Demobesin-1 (3.5 and 2.6, respectively) (Fig. 3c).

SPECT/CT and ex vivo autoradiography

All analogues were able to image subcutaneous PC-3 tumours by SPECT/CT at 1 and 4 h p.i. (Fig. 4 I).

Additionally, ex vivo autoradiography of PC-3 tumours was performed at 1 and 4 h p.i. Autoradiography revealed considerable heterogeneity of peptide binding within the tumour for all analogues with reduced binding in some (central) areas of the tumour as was also observed by in vivo SPECT/CT imaging. H&E staining of consecutive slides revealed that this heterogeneous expression pattern coincided with reduced cell density in these tumour areas (Fig. 4 II).

Discussion

In order to initiate BN-based scintigraphic (SPECT) patient studies for the imaging of early PC, we reviewed preclinical studies from the literature as well as our own studies in search of a promising BN analogue. Due to the lack of standardisation of experiments performed by various research groups, finding consistent comparisons—and thus a reliable choice of candidates—for further clinical validation was very difficult. For this reason, we decided to set up

Table 2 Biodistribution data of all five radiolabelled analogues at time points A, B and C in PC-3 tumour-bearing athymic nude mice injected with 10 pmol peptide, labelled with an activity of 0.5 MBq ^{111}In or 2.5 MBq $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$, in a volume of 0.1 ml into a lateral tail vein. Results are the mean and standard deviation of four mice per analogue per time point

Organ	^{111}In]MP2653	^{111}In]MP2346	^{111}In]PESIN	^{111}In]AMBA	$^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$]Demobesin-1
A. 1 h p.i. (%ID/g \pm SD)					
Blood	0.2 \pm 0.1	0.4 \pm 0.5	0.3 \pm 0.1	0.2 \pm 0.0	0.6 \pm 0.1
Pancreas	14.7 \pm 3.8	9.0 \pm 2.5	20.8 \pm 3.9	40.9 \pm 3.3	23.8 \pm 3.2
Kidneys	2.0 \pm 0.3	7.9 \pm 1.9	2.7 \pm 1.0	3.6 \pm 0.7	3.2 \pm 1.2
Colon	2.5 \pm 0.4	2.1 \pm 0.4	2.9 \pm 1.5	6.8 \pm 0.9	2.5 \pm 1.2
Tumour	0.9 \pm 0.2	2.1 \pm 0.9	2.3 \pm 0.5	2.7 \pm 0.5	3.0 \pm 0.4
B. 4 h p.i. (%ID/g \pm SD)					
Blood	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.2 \pm 0.0
Pancreas	11.4 \pm 2.5	8.9 \pm 2.1	17.5 \pm 2.8	40.5 \pm 7.6	4.1 \pm 1.6
Kidneys	1.2 \pm 0.4	10.6 \pm 1.6	1.5 \pm 0.4	3.4 \pm 1.4	1.1 \pm 0.2
Colon	1.6 \pm 0.6	1.8 \pm 0.7	3.6 \pm 0.4	5.6 \pm 1.2	1.2 \pm 0.3
Tumour	0.7 \pm 0.2	1.4 \pm 0.4	1.6 \pm 0.2	1.9 \pm 0.3	2.2 \pm 0.4
C. 24 h p.i. (%ID/g \pm SD)					
Blood	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0
Pancreas	2.4 \pm 0.7	5.8 \pm 1.4	14.5 \pm 2.8	32.9 \pm 5.2	0.1 \pm 0.0
Kidneys	0.6 \pm 0.3	2.8 \pm 0.9	0.7 \pm 0.4	1.3 \pm 0.5	0.1 \pm 0.0
Colon	0.8 \pm 0.2	0.6 \pm 0.3	1.0 \pm 0.4	3.2 \pm 0.8	0.1 \pm 0.1
Tumour	0.4 \pm 0.1	0.7 \pm 0.4	1.2 \pm 0.2	1.6 \pm 0.4	0.4 \pm 0.1

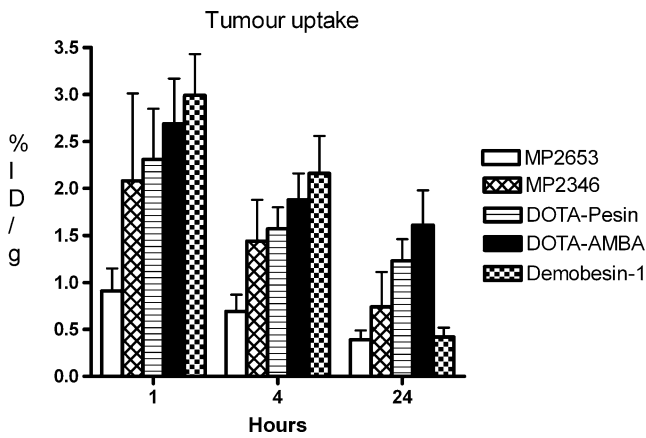


Fig. 2 Tumour uptake for all analogues in PC-3 tumour-bearing athymic nude mice injected with 0.5 MBq ¹¹¹In or 2.5 MBq ^{99m}Tc bound to 10 pmol of peptide conjugate, in a volume of 0.1 ml into a lateral tail vein sacrificed at 1, 4 and 24 h p.i. Results are indicated as mean ± standard deviation of four mice per analogue per time point

a comparative study using a number of BN analogues under identical experimental conditions. Five radiolabelled analogues that had already been shown to have good GRPR affinities and targeting characteristics were selected for this

study. Four of the radiolabelled BN analogues were GRPR agonists (AMBA, PESIN, MP2653 and MP2346) and one was an antagonist (Demobesin-1) [16–20].

The choice for the BN agonist PESIN was based on studies that reported PC-3 tumour uptake of PESIN labelled with ⁶⁷Ga of 14.8%ID/g 1 h after injection [20]. In another study, PC-3 tumour uptake of AMBA labelled with ¹⁷⁷Lu at 1 h p.i. was 6.4%ID/g [18]. This analogue has already been applied in a therapeutic clinical study [26]. MP2346 [16] and MP2653 [17] labelled with ¹¹¹In have also shown high affinity for GRPR. All agonists were labelled with ¹¹¹In via DTPA or DOTA.

The antagonist Demobesin-1 was included because of its very good profile (tumour uptake 1 h p.i. of 16.2%ID/g in PC-3 tumour-bearing mice) shown in a preclinical study by Nock et al. [19]. Furthermore, recent preclinical studies using SST analogues suggest that radiolabelled antagonists are superior to agonists with regard to tumour uptake and retention of radioactivity [27]. Although it was shown that the antagonists did not trigger receptor internalisation in SST receptor-expressing cells—a feature that was previously thought to be a crucial characteristic for good retention of

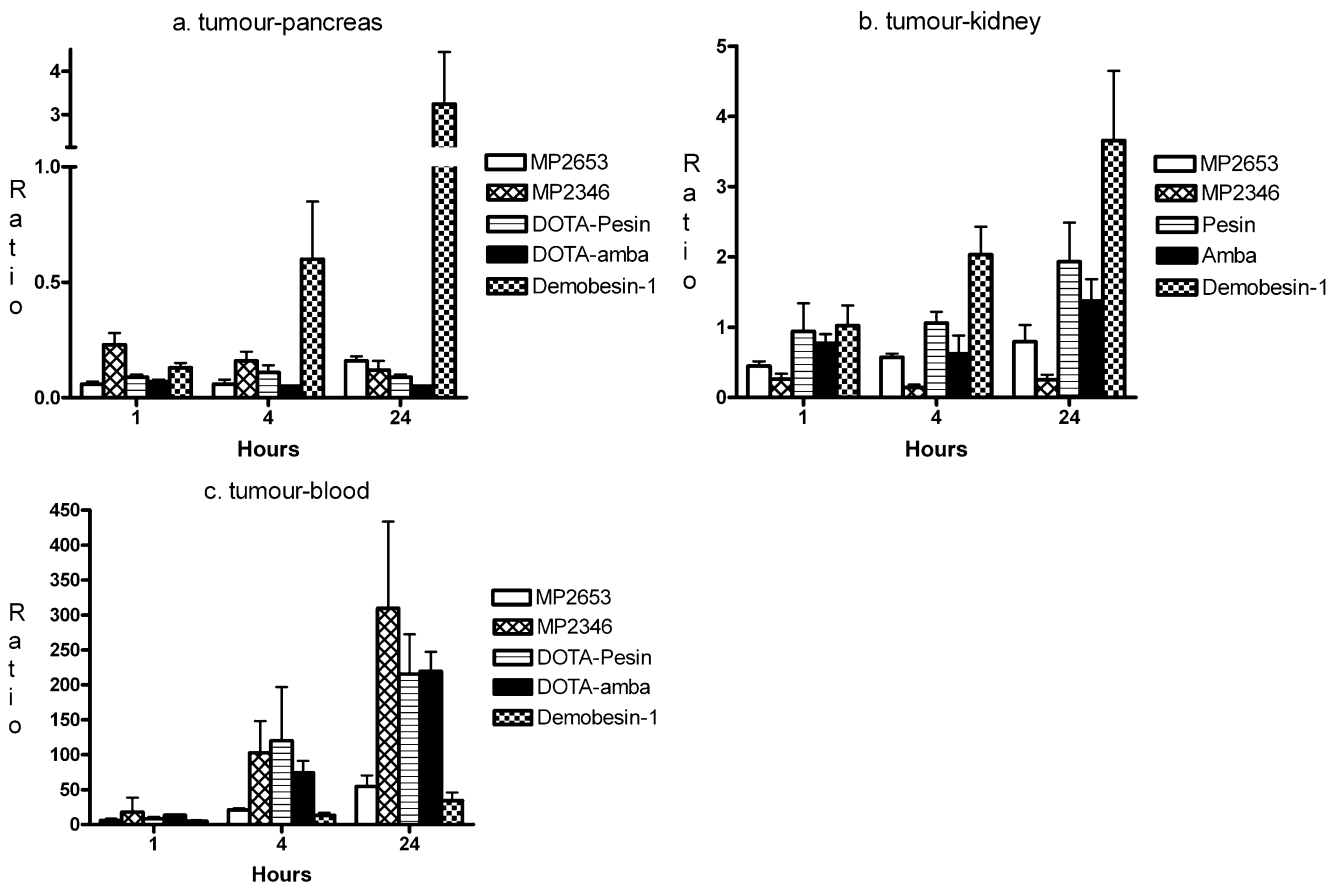
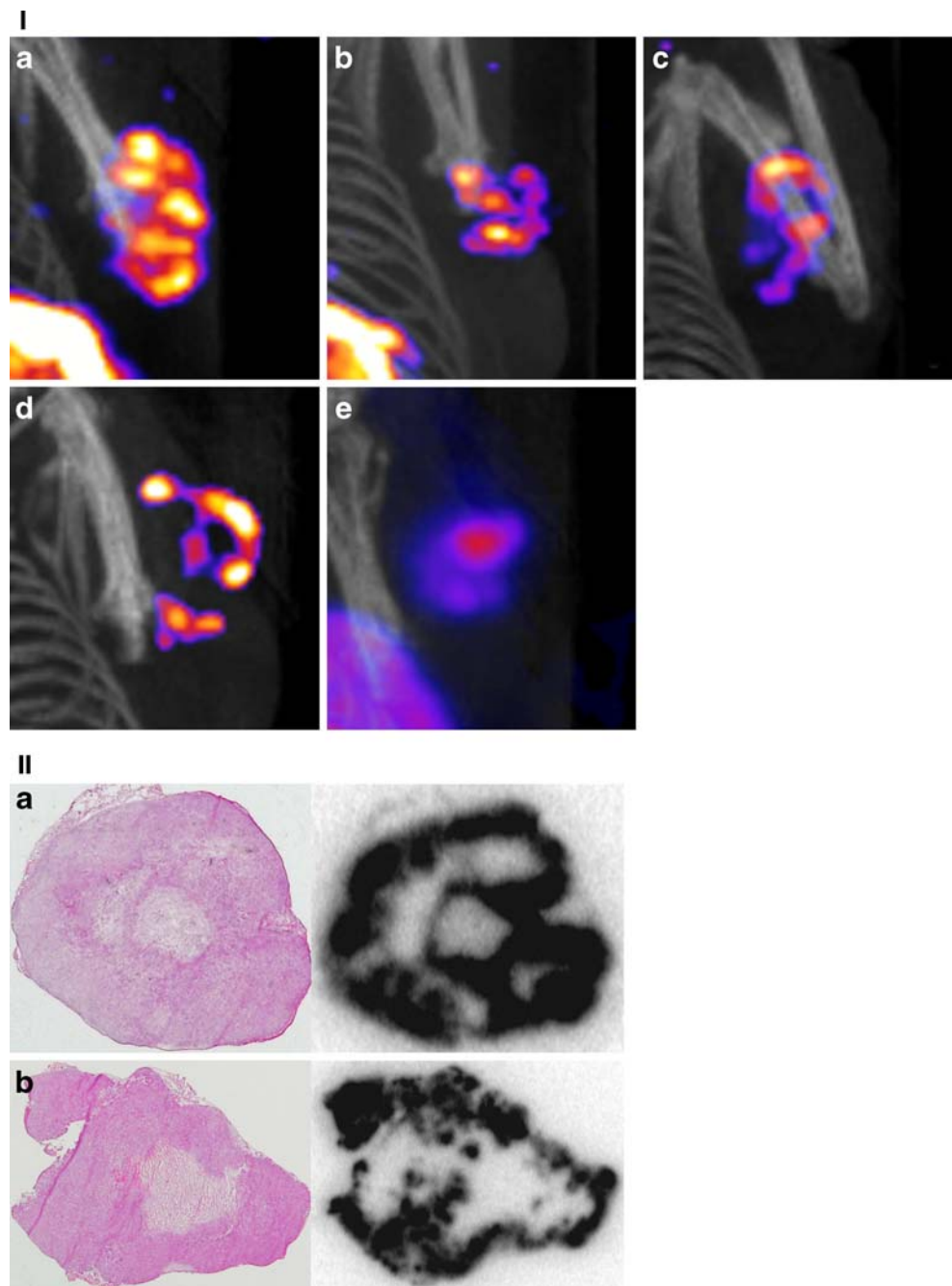


Fig. 3 Ratios calculated from biodistribution in PC-3 tumour-bearing athymic nude mice injected with 0.5 MBq ¹¹¹In or 2.5 MBq ^{99m}Tc bound to 10 pmol of peptide conjugate, in a volume of 0.1 ml into a

lateral tail vein sacrificed at 1, 4 and 24 h p.i. Data show the tumour to blood ratio (a), tumour to pancreas ratio (b) and tumour to kidney ratio (c) at all time points for all radiolabelled analogues

Fig. 4 I SPECT/CT image of the PC-3 tumour in athymic xenografts at 1 h after i.v. tail injection of 0.25 nmol of radio-labelled analogue (23–31 MBq for ^{111}In and 142 MBq for $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$) in a volume of 0.1 ml into a lateral tail vein. **a** AMBA, **b** Demobesin-1, **c** MP2653, **d** PESIN, **e** MP2346. **II** Autoradiograms (*right*) and corresponding H&E-stained sections (*left*) of a PC-3 tumour derived from a mouse 4 h after injection of MP2346 (**a**) and AMBA (**b**). Ex vivo tumour sections were derived from PC-3 tumour-bearing athymic nude mice injected with 0.25 pmol peptide, labelled with 23–31 MBq for ^{111}In analogues in a volume of 0.1 ml into a lateral tail vein



tumour radioactivity—tumour values were reported to be higher for the antagonist than for the agonist. Also, the antagonists were shown washed out from normal organs much faster than agonists, which would potentially result in a reduction in radiotoxicity of normal organs. Recently, GRPR-based PC-3 tumour targeting using Demobesin-1 was also shown to be superior to an agonistic BN analogue with comparable receptor affinity [28].

The differences in half-life between the radionuclides we used required the inclusion of both early and late evaluation time points (1, 4 and 24 h p.i.). This enabled us to evaluate tissue and blood retention rates of the analogues over time.

In the biodistribution studies we used 10 pmol of peptide per animal for all analogues. The peptide mass selected was based on the amounts reported in the literature [19, 20]. Also it was chosen while the peptide mass enables an appropriate labelling yield for biodistribution for all analogues [19, 20].

In the present study Demobesin-1 showed the highest tumour uptake at 1 and 4 h p.i., although these values were not statistically significantly different from those of AMBA, PESIN and MP2346. Tumour uptake of MP2653 was significantly lower when compared with that of all other analogues at all time points. Since sufficient tumour

uptake is a prerequisite for diagnostic and therapeutic use, MP2653 was excluded from further evaluation. Although MP2346 showed good tumour uptake, it had an unfavourable and significantly higher uptake in the kidney when compared with the other analogues at all time points. This high renal uptake strongly limits its clinical use because of potential nephrotoxicity during peptide radionuclide receptor therapy (PRRT). For this reason, MP2346 was not further considered as best clinical analogue.

In contrast to the reduction in tumour uptake of Demobesin-1 from $3.0 \pm 0.4\%$ ID/g at 1 h to $0.4 \pm 0.1\%$ ID/g at 24 h p.i., tumour retention of radioactivity after AMBA and PESIN injection remained fairly stable over this time period, indicating that these two analogues have potential for imaging at later time points. Also, this characteristic may be well suited for PRRT when BN analogues are coupled to therapeutic radionuclides for PRRT. Since a DOTA chelator allows AMBA and PESIN to bind a wide variety of radionuclides, both conjugates are suitable for imaging and PRRT purposes. Research on labelling N_4 -chelated analogues with the beta-emitting ^{188}Re is ongoing.

The pancreas is the organ with the highest GRPR expression in mice. Its (non-intended) peptide uptake in relation to the targeted tumour uptake is of concern when evaluating GRPR targeted peptides. The tumour to pancreas ratio of Demobesin-1 showed an impressive and significant 4.6-fold increase from 1 to 4 h, which was much less marked in the other analogues (0.7-fold in AMBA and 1.2-fold in PESIN). In accordance with the study of Cescato et al. [28], the BN antagonist Demobesin-1 was rapidly washed out from the GRPR-expressing pancreas, while tumour uptake remained relatively high resulting in 25-fold higher tumour to pancreas ratios. We also observed this phenomenon in a patient study where we administered Demobesin-1 and compared it with an agonist ^{111}In -[DTPA-Pro¹, Tyr⁴]bombesin (unpublished data).

Besides uptake of radioactivity in the pancreas, GRPR-specific uptake—as could be concluded from in blocking data—by the colon was also observed. Colon uptake is also highly relevant to PC imaging as it may interfere with detection of PC metastatic lesions at abdominal sites. Furthermore, it may induce colon radiotoxicity when employed for PRRT. Unfavourable GRPR-specific colon uptake was twofold higher for AMBA than for the other peptides.

Ideally, the tumour to blood ratios of analogues should increase over time with high retention in the tumour and declining activity in the circulation. Both AMBA and PESIN analogues showed large increases in tumour to blood ratios from 1 to 4 h (5.5-fold and 14.1-fold, respectively). In contrast, Demobesin-1 showed the smallest change in this ratio (a 2.7-fold change between 1 and 4 h). The slower clearance of Demobesin-1 from the blood resulting in a lower tumour to blood ratio in comparison

with the DOTA-chelated peptides may be related to the fact that the agonists are more hydrophilic and are therefore rapidly cleared by the kidney, whereas the lipophilic Demobesin-1 is excreted by the hepatobiliary tract as well. This could influence clearance kinetics. Rapid conversion to hydrophilic metabolites may also accelerate blood clearance of the agonists. Despite its favourable high tumour to blood ratio, the very high renal uptake of MP2346 remains a major disadvantage of this peptide.

Generally, peptides for use in peptide receptor targeted scintigraphy or therapy are chosen for their good BN receptor-targeting characteristics and in vitro stability. The in vitro serum half-life data of the BN peptides used in this study ranged from 3 h to several days [17–19, 21]. Peptide stability of analogues in vivo is, however, of much more relevance. For this reason, in the present study we determined the in vivo peptide stability of all analogues using HPLC. Peptide stability in vivo of all four agonists was very similar. Demobesin-1 was the most stable analogue. We can however not completely exclude the presence of unknown radiolabelled metabolites besides the intact peptide in the main peaks from HPLC. Despite the significantly longer in vivo peptide stability of Demobesin-1, tumour uptakes for this analogue were not significantly different from those of AMBA and PESIN. This implies that interactions between GRPR and BN occur rapidly. There was no direct correlation between in vivo peptide stability and analogue performance in mice.

The administration of pharmacologically active agonistic peptides is known to cause endocrine and haemodynamic effects by the process of endocytosis [29]. Antagonists on the other hand do not have the potential to enter and activate cells and, as a consequence, pharmacological side effects may be less. This is especially relevant for PRRT where higher amounts of peptide are used than for imaging studies. Furthermore, several experimental studies have shown that BN antagonists induce anti-tumour effects [30–34], while BN agonists generally stimulate PC tumour growth [7, 35, 36]. Another advantage of Demobesin-1 is that it is highly selective for GRPR and has no affinity for other BN receptor subtypes, NMB-R and BB3-R [19]. The agonists AMBA and PESIN are not selective and bind to both GRPR and NMB-R [18, 20].

With regard to absolute tumour uptake of radioactivity, the present study showed lower tissue uptakes than is described for these analogues in the literature. The variation in radionuclides, amounts of peptide, mouse strain (species, sex, weight), PC-3 tumour cells (passage number, culture conditions) used, tumour size and vascularisation of the tumour may all be factors that determine uptake of radioactivity resulting in variable outcomes. This further underlines the necessity to evaluate and compare such analogues under standardised conditions.

The present study showed that all analogues were able to target subcutaneous PC-3 tumours as visualised by SPECT/CT. Ex vivo autoradiography of PC-3 tumours further revealed that in all analogues there was considerable heterogeneity in the distribution of radioactivity between individual tumours. The heterogenic pattern could be histologically related to areas with reduced cell density, predominantly in the centre of the tumours. This was further supported by the SPECT/CT images showing a rim-like tumour image. When considering using radiolabelled BN for PRRT, it should be taken into account that the area that will be irradiated contains all vital PC cells. Mouse models are not ideal while central necrosis results in underestimation of uptake (%ID/g). This underlines the necessity to perform biodistribution on mice with small tumours only. Furthermore, it should be investigated whether central necrosis occurs in patient tumours as well.

In conclusion, the comparison of five analogues performed in the present study provides a realistic reflection of the potential of a number of peptides, in spite of the differences between tumour uptake and normal organ values found in our experiments and those of previous studies. The BN antagonist Demobesin-1 showed the highest tumour uptake 1 and 4 h p.i., with a particularly good tumour to pancreas ratio and a significantly higher in vivo analogue stability compared with the other analogues. This good performance, in combination with the advantages of the use of antagonists over agonists and its ^{99m}Tc label, make Demobesin-1 a very attractive analogue for PC imaging. Based on high tumour uptake, retention profiles and good tumour to blood ratios combined with sufficient stability in vivo, PESIN and AMBA outperformed the other two agonists. As they have a DOTA chelator, both analogues are currently more easily applicable for PRRT than the N_4 -functionalised Demobesin-1 analogue. Our results indicate that all three BN analogues deserve further evaluation for clinical nuclear imaging, and possibly PRRT, of human PC. Demobesin-1 has been selected for a first proof of concept clinical study.

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