







CRCI²NA
CANCER & IMMUNOLOGY

New chemical tools for the production of ^{211}At -labeled radiopharmaceuticals

Dr. François Guérard
CRCI²NA-Nuclear Oncology Team
Nantes-France

^{211}At ecosystem in Nantes



-  Arronax cyclotron facility
-  CRCI2NA (Cancer research center)
-  Subatech (Subatomic physics and technologies) : analytical radiochemistry
-  Ceisam : chemistry (molecular modeling)

Why astatine-211?

- One of the eight main α emitters considered for Targeted Radionuclide Therapy

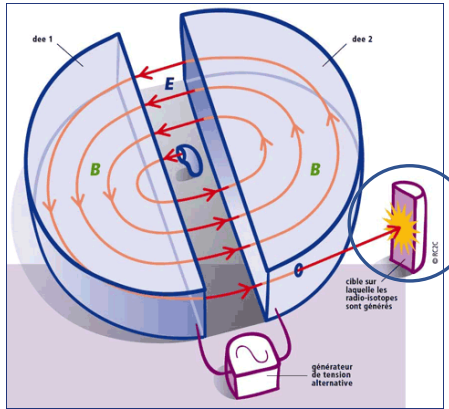
TABLE 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF α -EMITTING RADIONUCLIDES OF POTENTIAL INTEREST FOR THE THERAPY OF CANCERS

<i>Nuclide</i>	<i>Half-life</i>	<i>Decays</i>	<i>Energy α (MeV)</i>	<i>Production</i>
^{225}Ac	10 days	4 α , 2 β^-	5.1–8.4	^{233}U decay/cyclotron
^{211}At	7.2 hours	1 α , 1 EC	5.9 or 7.4	Cyclotron
^{212}Bi	61 minutes	1 α , 1 β^-	6.1/7.8	^{228}Th decay/ ^{224}Ra generator
^{213}Bi	46 minutes	1 α , 2 β^-	6.0/8.4	^{225}Ac generator
^{223}Ra	11.4 days	4 α , 2 β^-	5.7–7.5	^{227}Ac generator
^{149}Tb	4.1 hours	1 α , EC	4.0	Accelerator
^{227}Th	18.7 days	5 α , 2 β^-	5.7–7.5	^{227}Ac generator
$^{212}\text{Pb}/^{212}\text{Bi}^a$	10.6 hours	1 α , 2 β^-	6.1/7.8	^{224}Ra generator

- Choice of an α emitter guided by :
- ❖ Half-life
 - ❖ Daughter radionuclides (cascade)
 - ❖ Chemistry
 - ❖ Nuclear wastes
 - ❖ **Availability**

Why astatine-211?

- Increasing worldwide availability



Corson et al. Phys. Rev. 1940, 56, 672

²¹¹At production:

Advantage: on demand production from cheap raw material

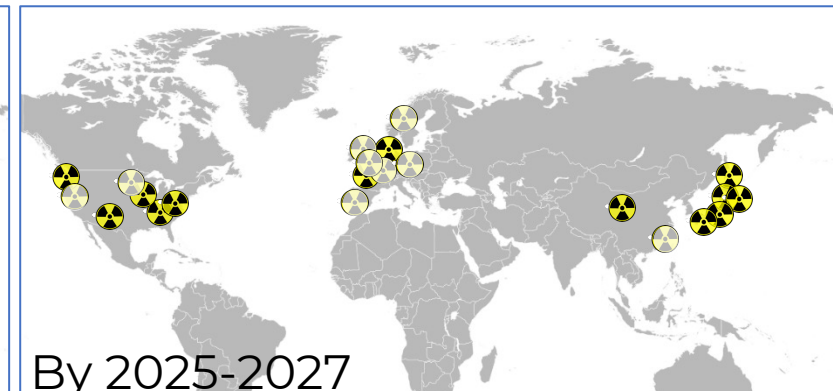
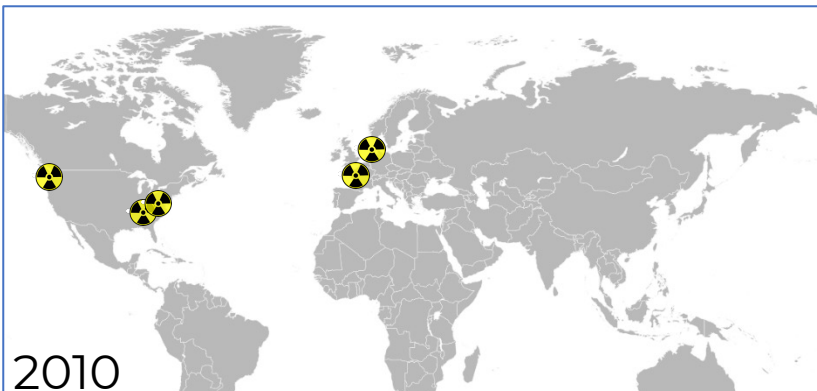
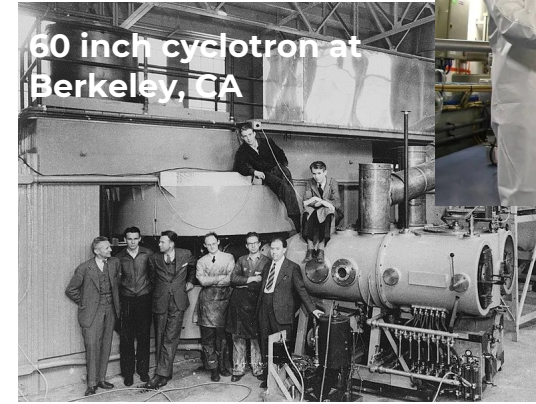
Drawback: short distribution distance ($t_{1/2} = 7.2 \text{ h}$)

2010



1939

60 inch cyclotron at Berkeley, CA



The challenge of astatine chemistry

16	17	18
O	F	Ne
S	Cl	Ar
Se	Br	Kr
Te	I	Xe
Po	At	Rn

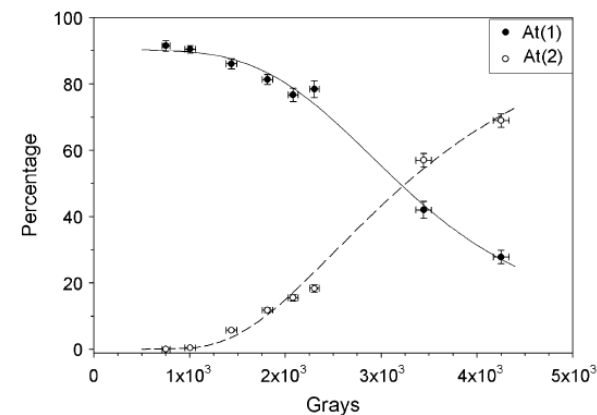
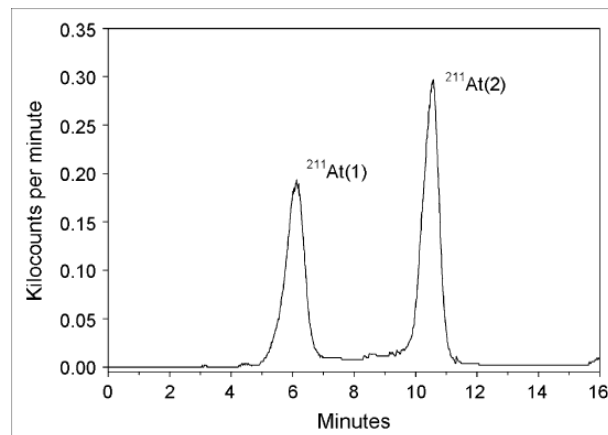
- **No stable isotopes**: the most stable (^{210}At) has a short half life of 8.1 h
- **The rarest of all natural elements on Earth!** Only ≈ 30 g estimated on Earth.
- **It is “invisible”** : conventional analysis tools cannot detect such tiny amounts (NMR, IR, UV, mass spectrometry)
- It's chemistry is often **predicted by extrapolation** from its closest chemical element, iodine...
- ... with however some **unexpected observations due to relativistic effects** that provide a metallic character

The challenge of astatine chemistry

- Reproducible chemistry is a challenge:

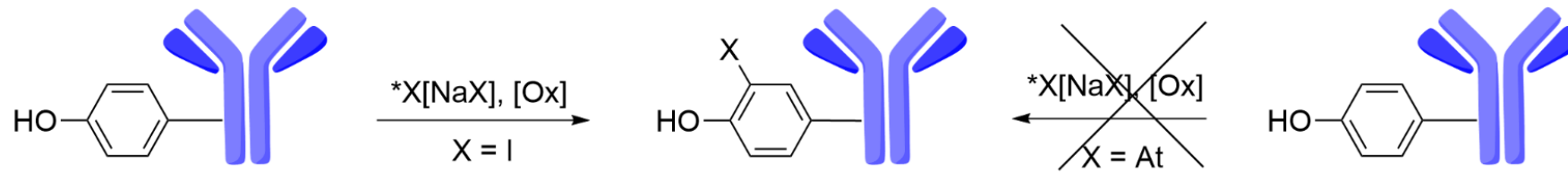
- impurities are often more concentrated than astatine (picomolar concentration) and uncontrollable side reactions can occur from one astatine batch to another one.
- Astatine oxidation state evolves over time due to solvent radiolysis

	16	17	18
	O	F	Ne
	S	Cl	Ar
	Se	Br	Kr
	Te	I	Xe
	Po	At	Rn



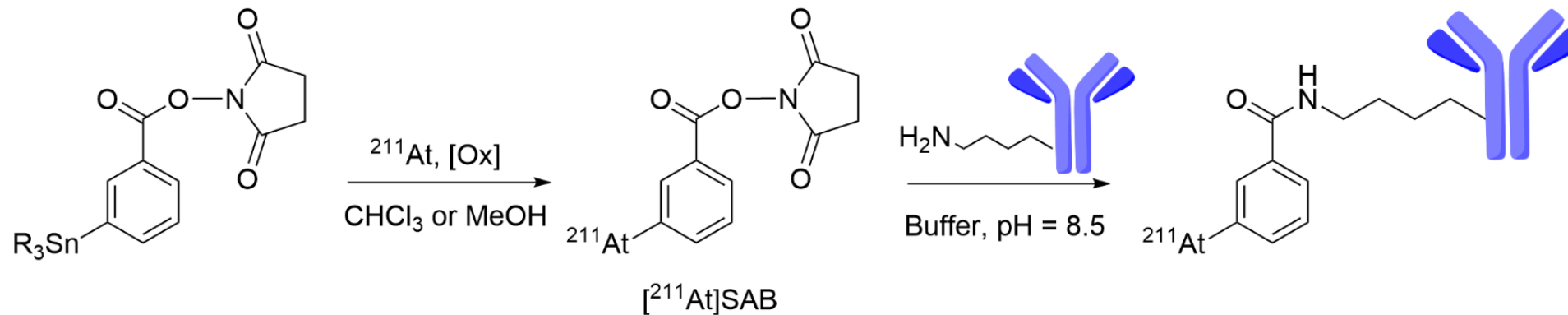
The challenge of astatine chemistry

- Unsuccessful attempts to transpose known radioiodination method



Visser et al, Int. J. Appl. Radiat. Isot. 1981, 32, 905-912

- 2 step procedure required

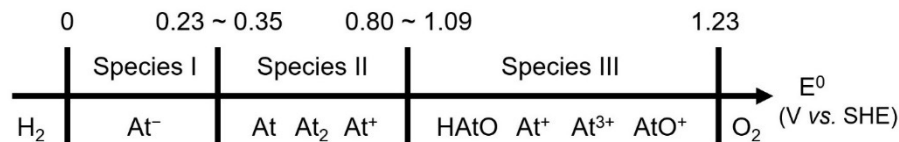


I-Understanding astatine chemical properties

(Is At a halogen or a metal ?)

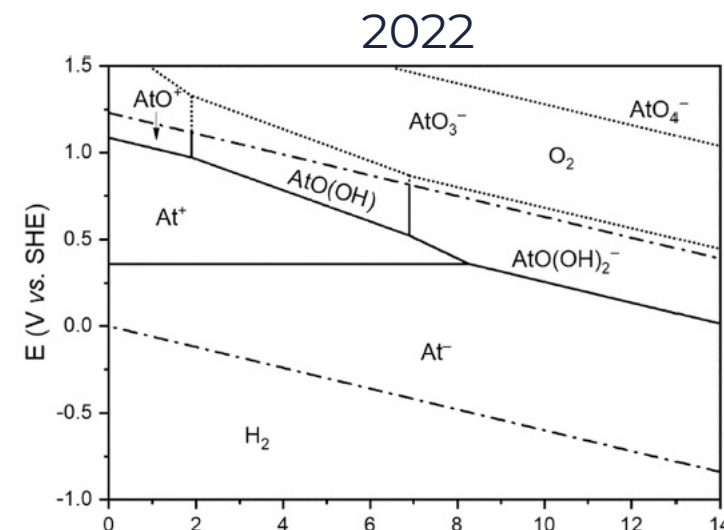
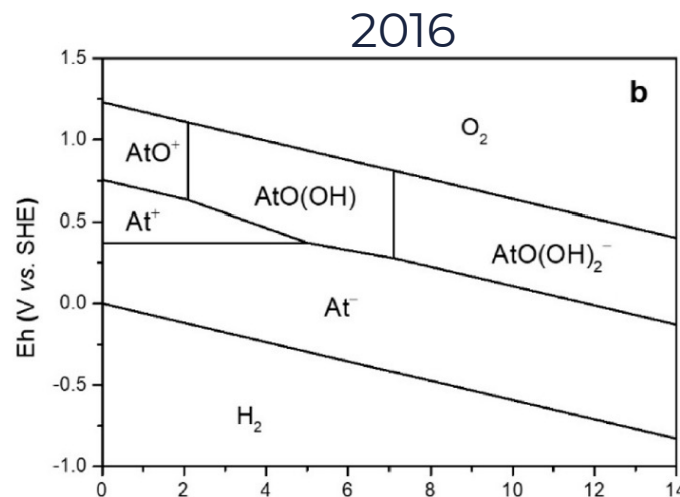
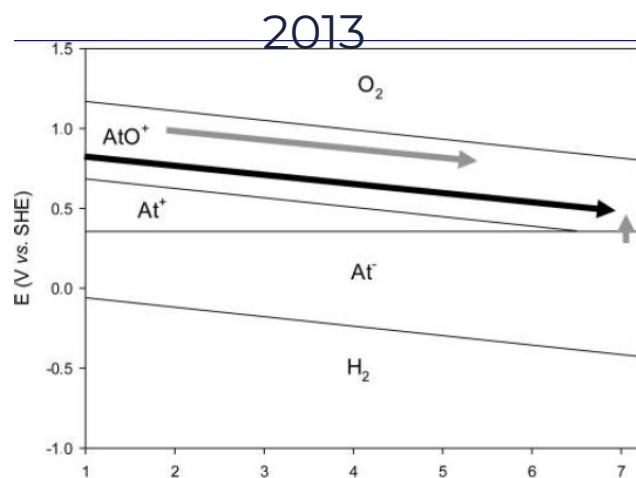
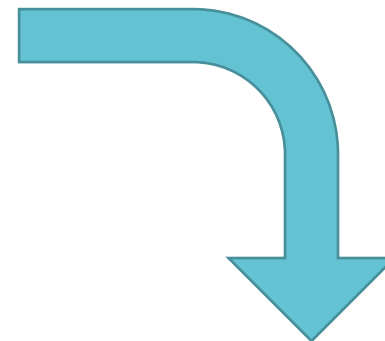
Pourbaix Diagram of Astatine: Evidence of a Metallic Behaviour

Proposed species at pH = 0, literature from 1961 to 1989 :



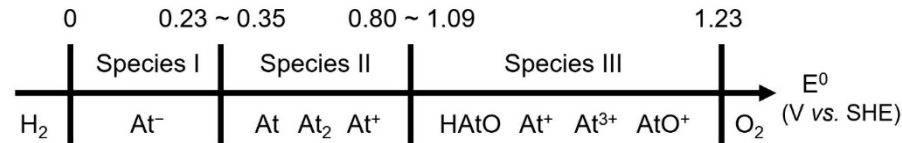
Combination of:

- Ion exchange chromatography
- Electromigration
- Molecular dynamics simulations



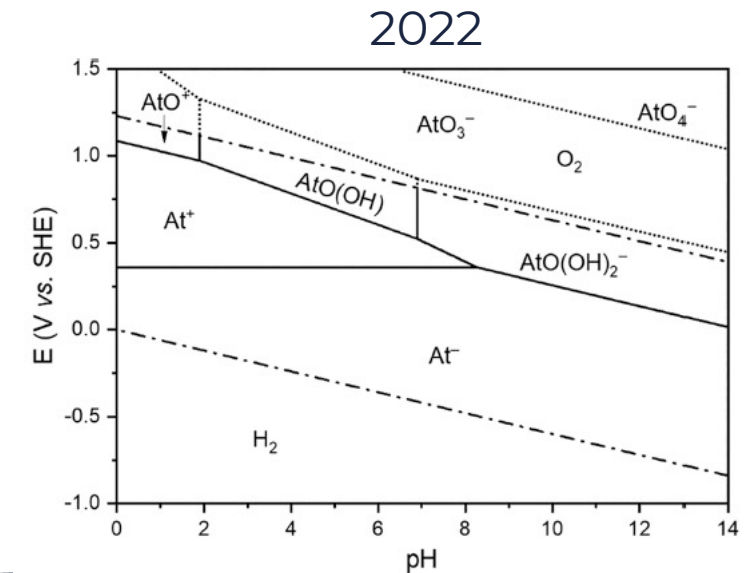
Pourbaix Diagram of Astatine: Evidence of a Metallic Behaviour

Proposed species at pH = 0, literature from 1961 to 1989 :



- Combination of:
- Ion exchange chromatography
 - Electromigration
 - Molecular dynamics simulations

At⁺ stable in water : typical of a metal
Not observed with lighter halogens



Pourbaix Diagram of Astatine: Evidence of a Metallic Behaviour

- Metallic properties of At^+ and AtO^+



Determination of stability constants between complexing agents and At(I) and At(III) species present at ultra-trace concentrations

J. Champion^a, C. Alliot^b, S. Huclier^a, D. Deniaud^c, Z. Asfari^d, G. Montavon^{a,*}

Table 1
Parameters describing the interaction between $\text{At}(x)^+$ and SCN^- and LH_4 using the CMLL and CMSL methodologies.

Ligand	At(I)				At(III)					
	Method used	D/Kd (mL/g)		Complex	logK	Method used	D/Kd (mL/g)		logK	
		At(I)	Complex			At(III)	Complex			
LH_4	CMLL (Toluene)	21	–	1:1	4.5 ± 0.4	CMLL (Toluene)	42.5	–	1:1	3.3 ± 0.3
	CMLL (Chloroform)	8	–			CMLL (Chloroform)	2.8	–		
	CMSL	90.4	–			CMSL	28.4	–		
SCN^-	CMLL (Toluene)	144	–	1:2	5.9 ± 0.3	CMLL (Toluene)	60	–	1:2	5.3 ± 0.2
	CMLL (hexane)	3.4	–	1:1	3.8 ± 0.2	CMLL (hexane)	0.95	–	1:1	2.8 ± 0.2
	CMSL	268	10.4 (cpx 1:2)			CMSL	47.7	22 (cpx 1:2)		

PRL 111, 116404 (2013)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

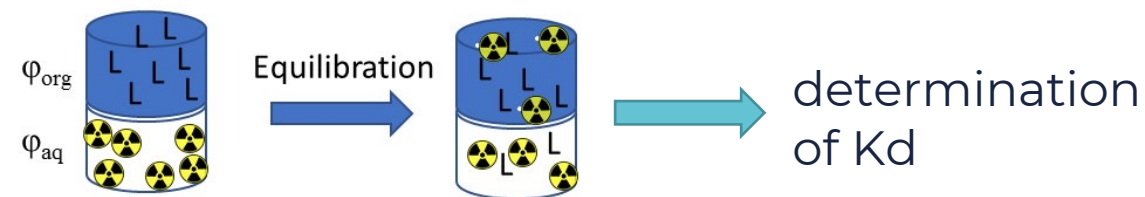
week ending
13 SEPTEMBER 2013

Condensed Astatine: Monatomic and Metallic

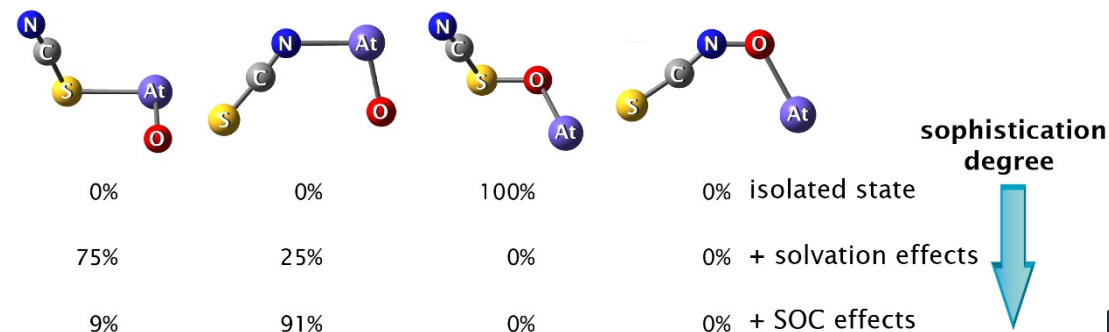
Andreas Hermann

School of Physics and Astronomy and Centre for Science at Extreme Conditions, University of Edinburgh,
Edinburgh, EH9 3JZ, United Kingdom

Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA

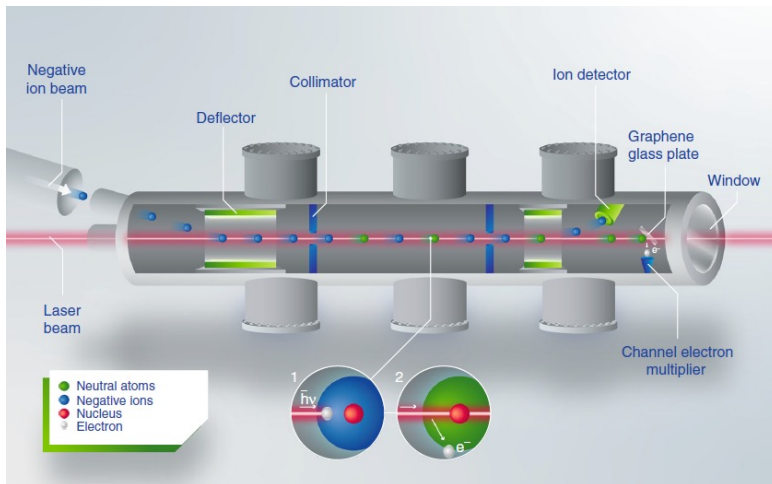
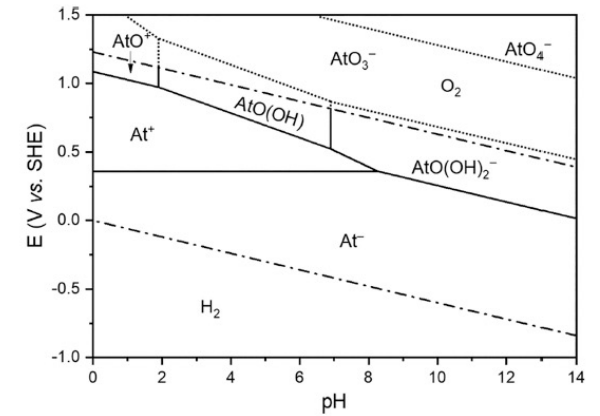


Molecular modelling:



Astatine also behaves as a halogen

- Astatide (At^-) is stable in water
- Electron affinity reported in 2020. EA value in line with halogen trend



Experimental set up at CERN for EA determination by laser-photodetachment spectroscopy

EA = 2.41578(7) eV

- I = 3,06 eV
- Br = 3,36 eV
- Cl = 3,62 eV
- F = 3,40 eV

Table 1. Astatine's Atomic Properties Derived from the High-Precision Measurements of EA and IE, Compared to Those of Iodine^a

Property	Definition	At	I
electronegativity	$\chi = \frac{IE + EA}{2}$	5.87 eV	6.76 eV
hardness	$\eta = \frac{IE - EA}{2}$	3.45 eV	3.70 eV
softness	$S = \frac{1}{2\eta}$	0.145 eV ⁻¹	0.135 eV ⁻¹
electrophilicity	$\omega = \frac{\chi^2}{2\eta}$	4.99 eV	6.17 eV

Astatine also behaves as a halogen

- Astatine forms halogen bonds

nature
chemistry

ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41557-018-0011-1>

Experimental and computational evidence of halogen bonds involving astatine

Ning Guo¹, Rémi Maurice¹, David Teze¹, Jérôme Graton², Julie Champion¹, Gilles Montavon^{1*} and Nicolas Galland^{2*}

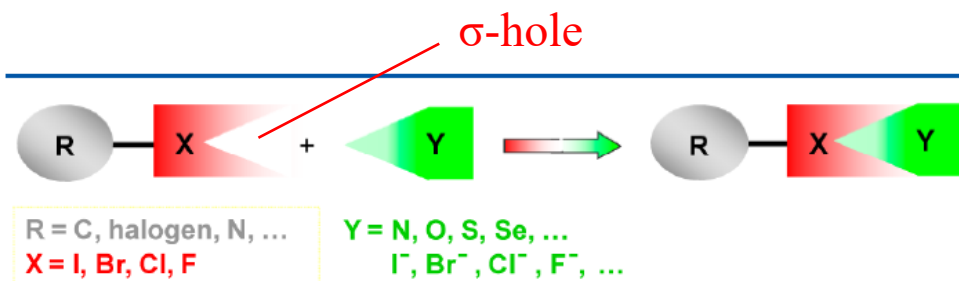
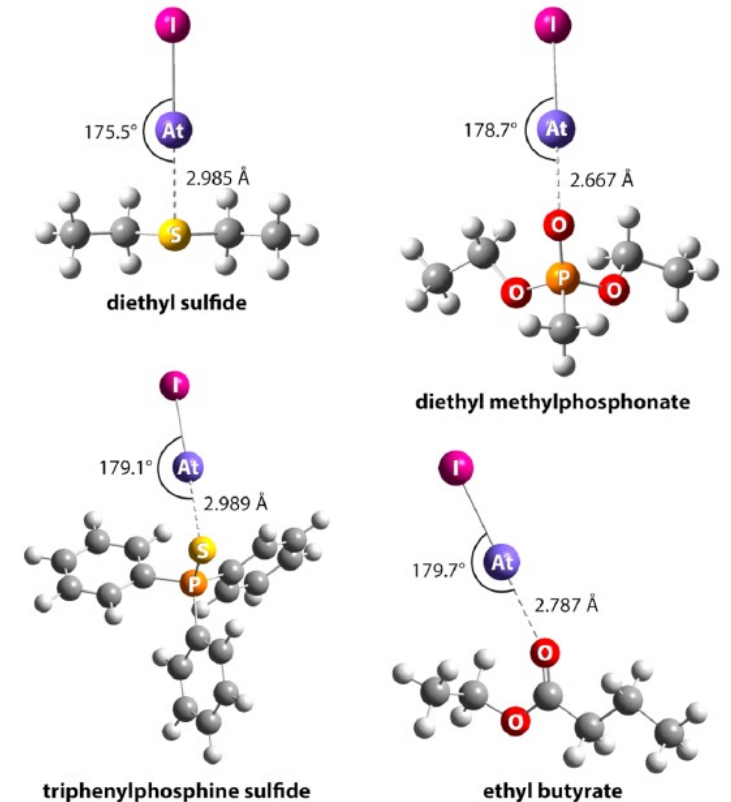


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the halogen bond.

At forms stronger X-bonds than iodine



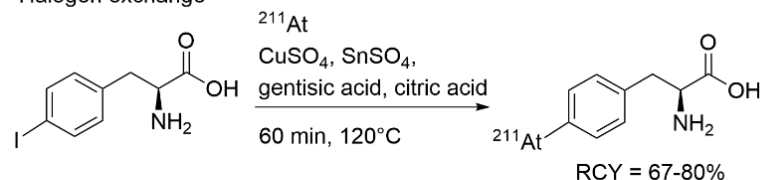


2- Improving labelling chemistry

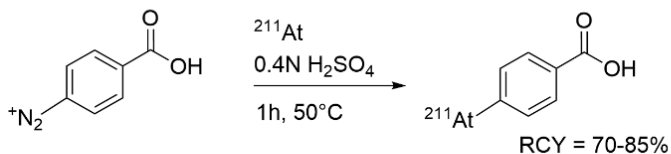
Radiolabelling Chemistry with Astatine-211: Improving Methods and In Vivo Stability

- Astatine labelling chemistry in the 1990-2000's

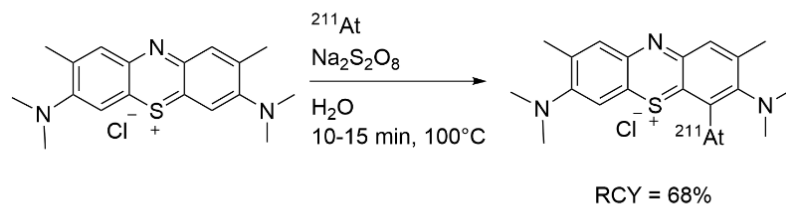
Halogen exchange



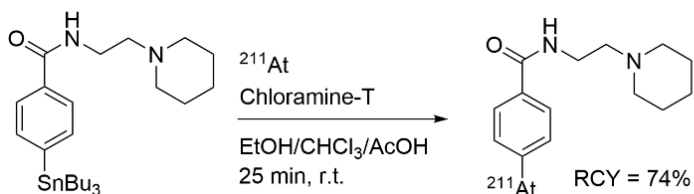
Halodediazotation



Halodeprotonation



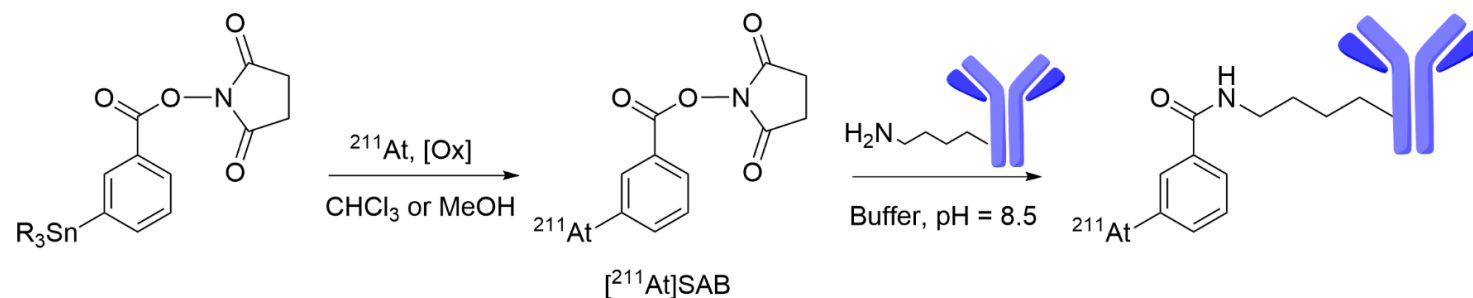
Halodemetallation



Astatine used as a typical halogen in radiolabelling reaction using nucleophilic (At^-) or electrophilic (At^+) species ...

Radiolabelling Chemistry with Astatine-211: Improving Methods and In Vivo Stability

- Astatine labeling chemistry in the 1990's-2000's



- lack of robustness of At⁺ species
- purification issues

- suboptimal conjugation yields (50-75%)

- Gold standard for ≈ 30 years
- Used in the first 2 clinical trials (Zalutsky 2008 and Andersson 2009)
- Used in our first labelling studies, perfectible results

Research Article

Journal of
Labelled Compounds and
Radiopharmaceuticals

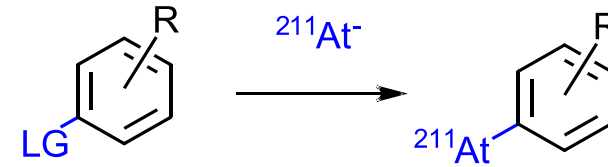
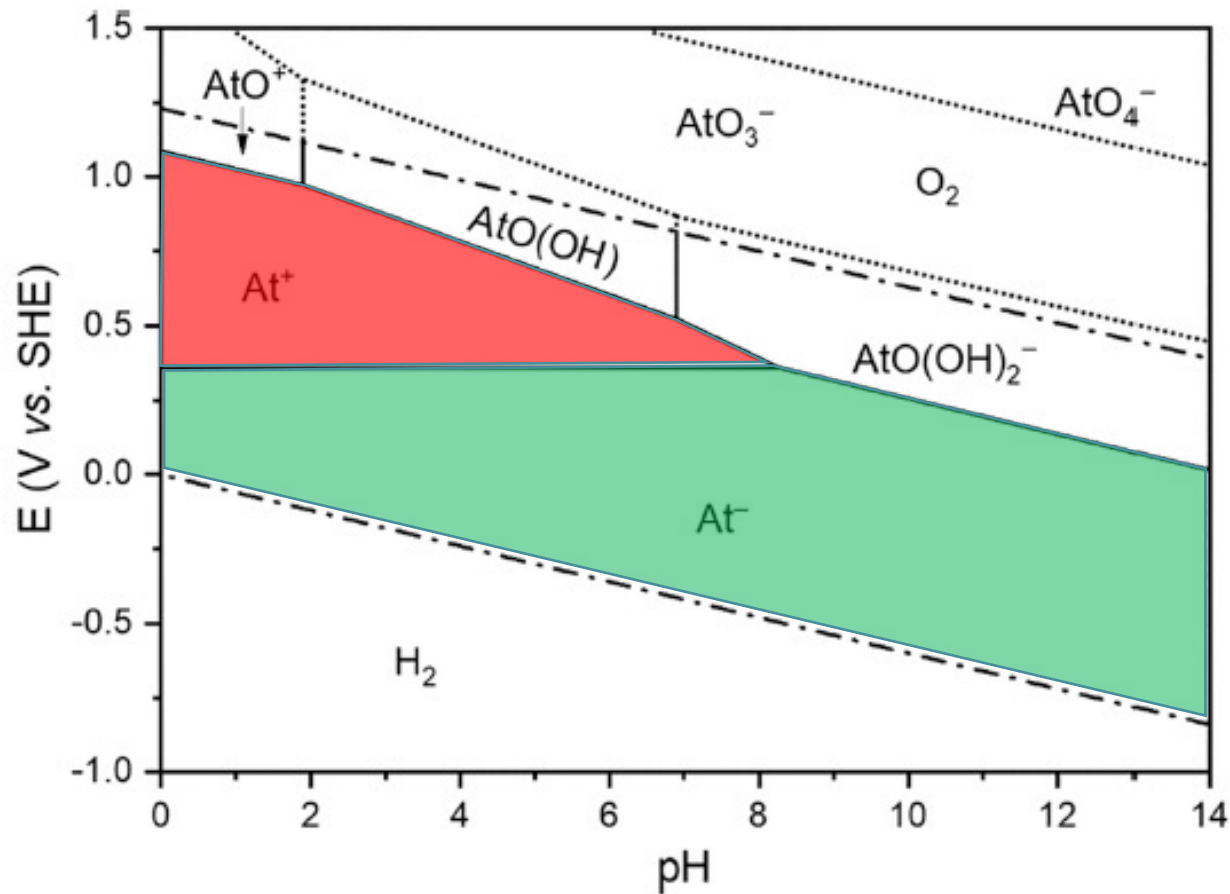
Received 12 June 2008, Revised 18 August 2008, Accepted 19 August 2008, Published online 24 September 2008 in Wiley InterScience

(www.interscience.wiley.com) DOI: 10.1002/jlcr.1543

Feasibility of the radioastatination of a monoclonal antibody with astatine-211 purified by wet extraction

Mickaël Bourgeois,^{a,b*} François Guerard,^a Cyrille Alliot,^a Marie Mougins-Degraef,^a Holisoa Rajérison,^a Patricia Rемаud-Le Saëc,^a Jean-François Gestin,^a François Davodeau,^a Michel Chérel,^a Jacques Barbet,^a and Alain Faivre-Chauvet^{a,b}

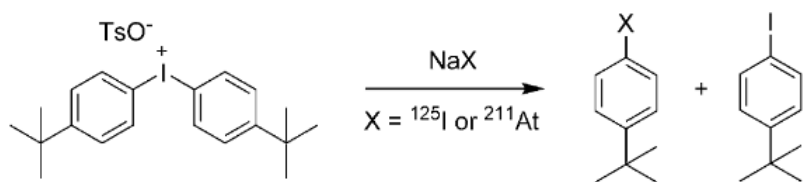
Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures



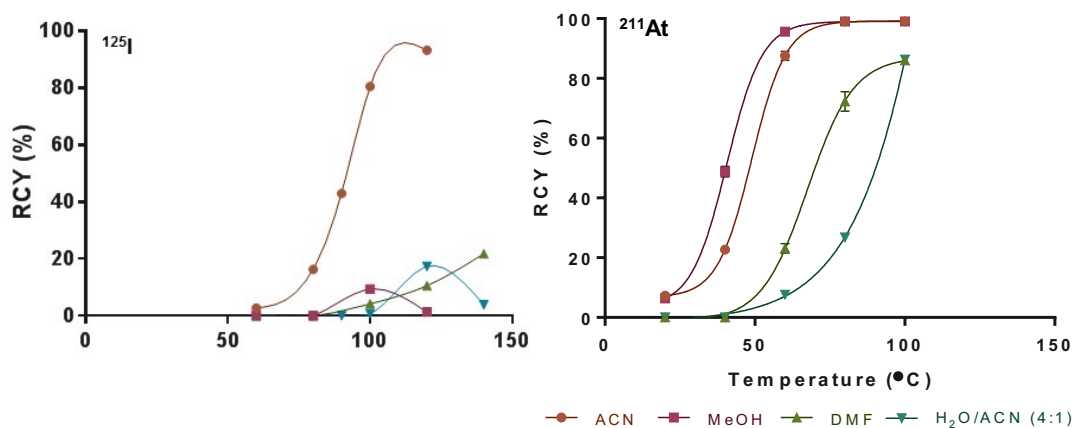
Which leaving group (LG) ?

Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures

- Aryliodonium salts



At^- significantly more reactive than I^-



Reaction scheme showing the nucleophilic substitution of an aryl tosylate salt with NaX to form Product (I) and Side product (II). $\text{X} = ^{125}\text{I}$ or ^{211}At .

R	RCY _(I+II) ^[a] [%]	(I)/(II) ratio	RCY _(I+II) ^[a] [%]	(I)/(II) ratio
H	57 ± 2	4.8:1	97 ± 1	4.2:1
4-Me	46 ± 6	1.5:1	97 ± 1	2:1
3-Me	61 ± 1	4.4:1	99 ± 1	3.7:1
2-Me	98 ± 1	24:1	98 ± 1	8.1:1
4-Cl	68 ± 2	10:1	98 ± 1	5.3:1
4-CO ₂ Et	92 ± 1	38:1	98 ± 1	8.2:1
4-CN	97 ± 1	> 50:1	99 ± 1	16:1
3-NO ₂	67 ± 4 ^[b]	28:1	99 ± 1	24:1
4-NO ₂	90 ± 2	> 50:1	99 ± 1	29:1

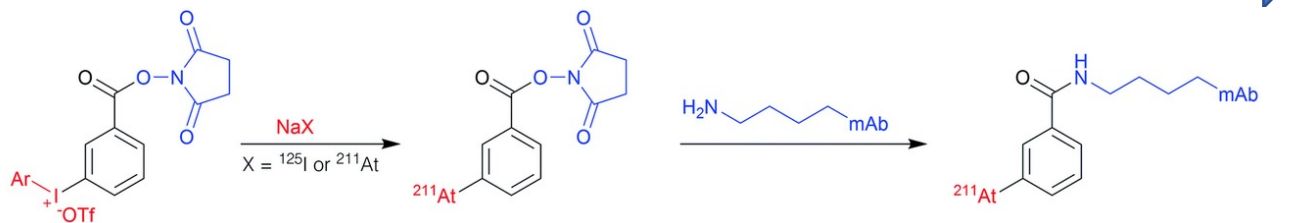
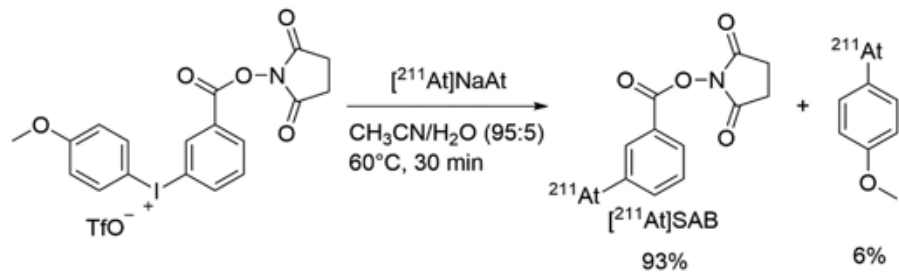
[a] Decay corrected; [b] detected decomposition products.

Increasing activating effect

Increasing (I)/(II) ratio

Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures

- Aryliodonium salts: application to mAb ^{211}At -labeling



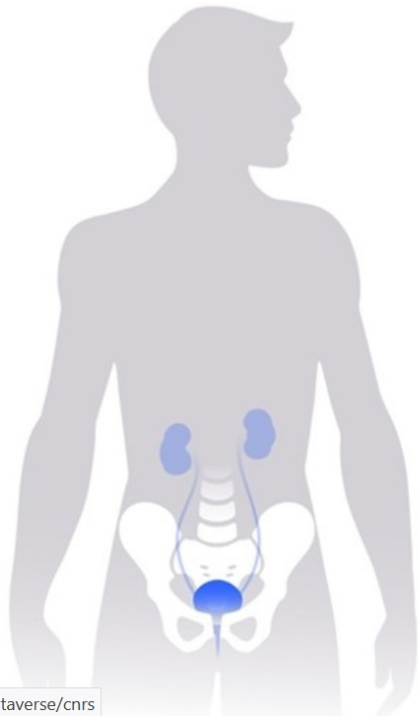
Highly robust procedure adopted for routine production of ^{211}At -labeled mAb

15.15	Brain intratumoral At-211 radiotherapy targeting syndecan-1 leads to durable glioblastoma remission and immune memory in female mice	Michel Chérel – CRCI ² NA lab, Nantes Université
15.35	Advanced image analysis in nuclear medicine: an illustration from Nantes	Thomas Carlier – University Hospital of Nantes
15.55	Coffee break	
16.10	PET imaging and targeted alpha therapy in a multiple myeloma mouse model	Sébastien Gouard – CRCI ² NA lab, Nantes Université
16.30	Review on the XEMIS2 camera installation	Nicolas Beaupère – Subatech



Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures

- Aryliodonium salts: application to mAb ^{211}At -labeling

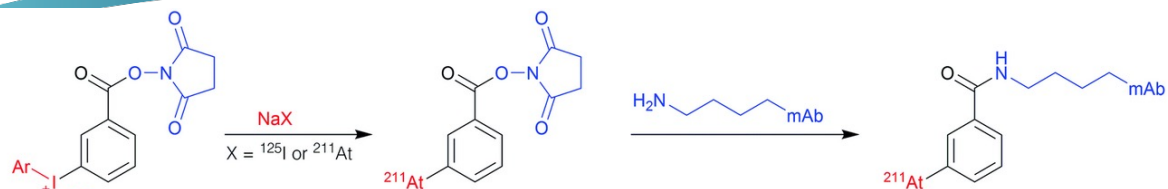


uv.fr/dataverse/cnrs

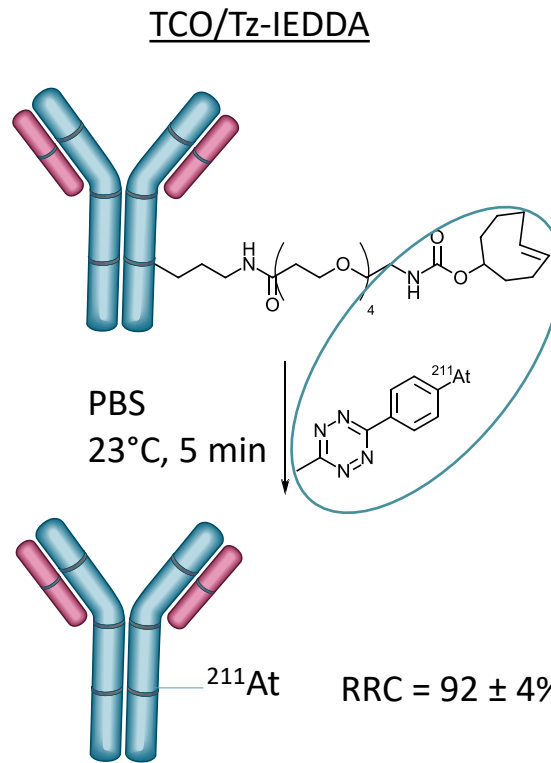
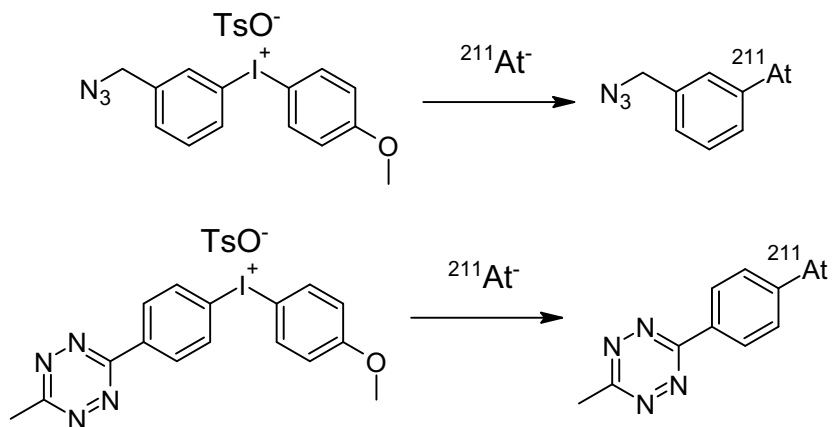


Clinical trial in preparation for bladder cancer treatment with Atonco start up

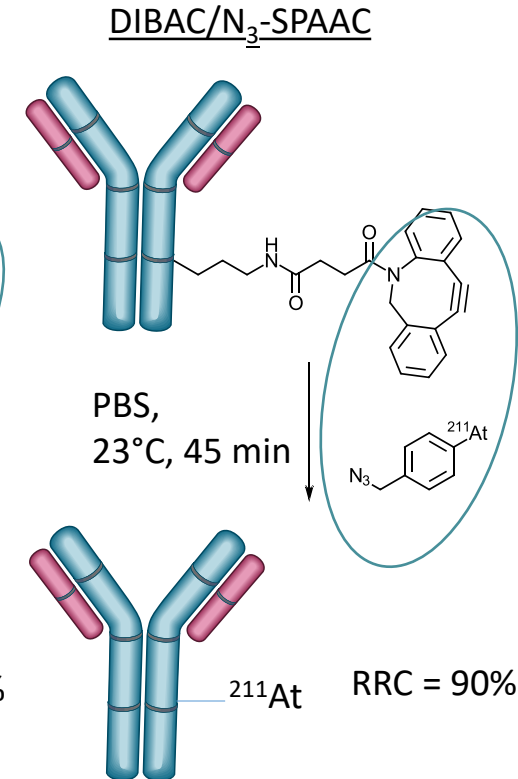
Click chemistry to improve bioconjugation step



Conjugation yield is only 50-60%



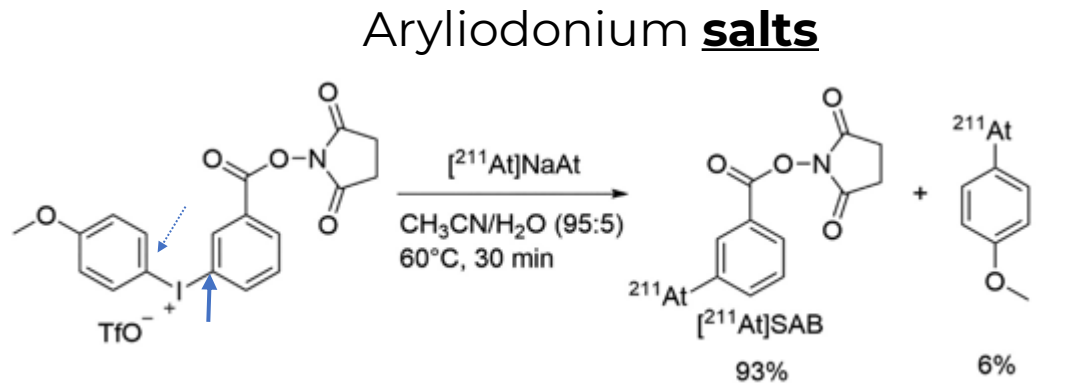
Immunoreactivité : 82 ± 3%



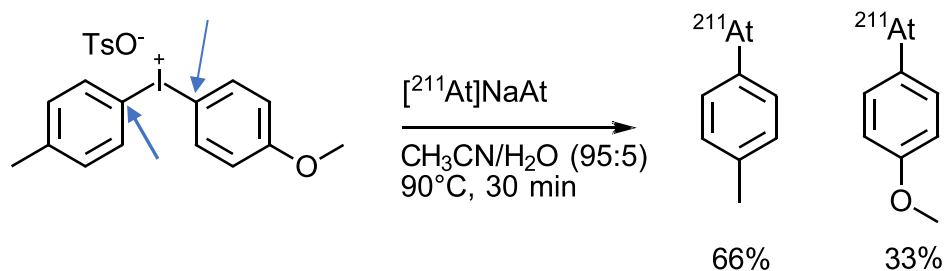
Immunoreactivité: 82 ± 5%

Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures

- Aryliodonium **ylides** for improved regioselectivity and RCYs

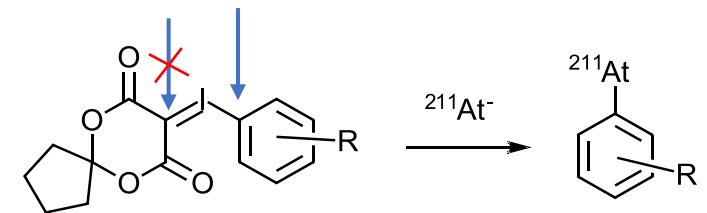


Good selectivity with electron deficient aryl



Low selectivity with electron rich aryl

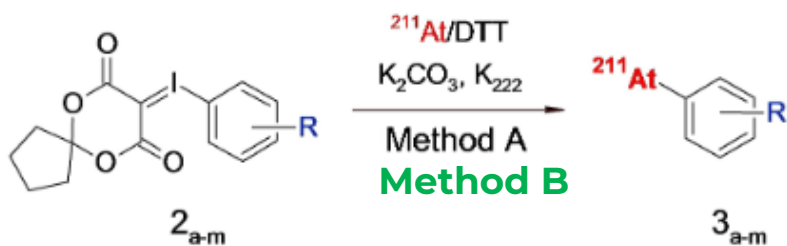
Aryliodonium **ylides**



1 possible product expected

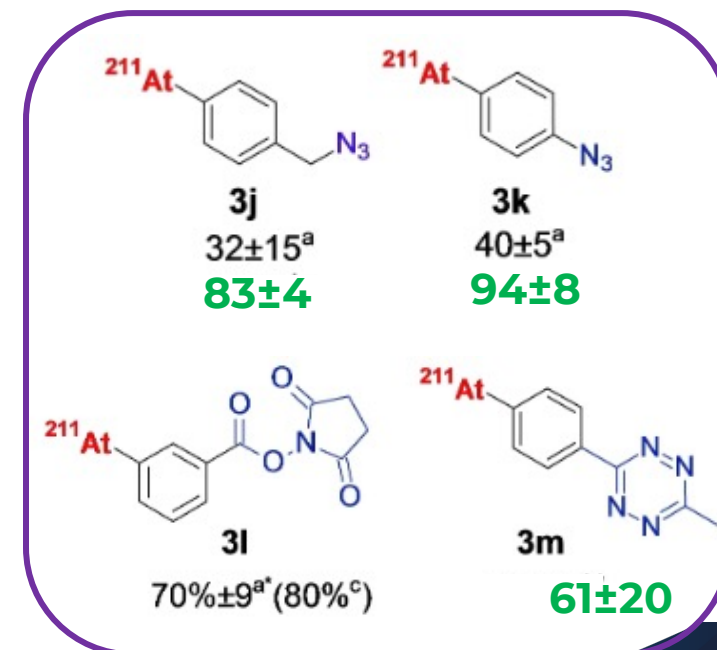
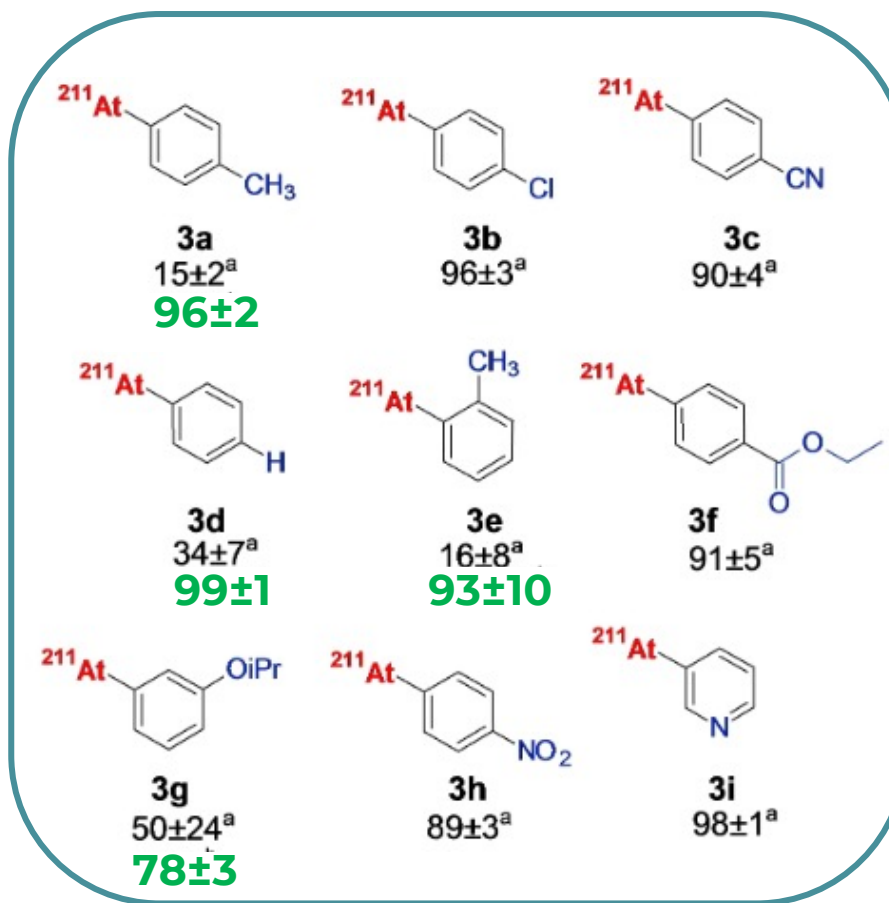
Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures

- Aryliodonium ylides for improved regioselectivity and RCYs



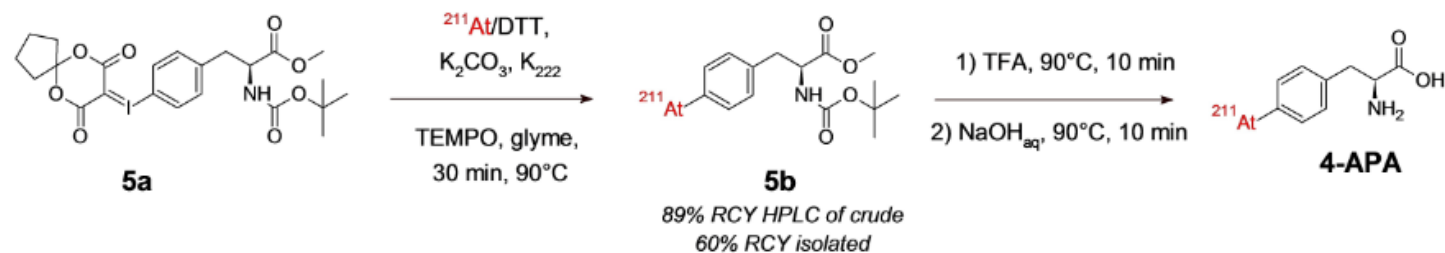
Method A: CH_3CN , 20°C , 30 min
(activated compounds)

Method B: Glyme, TEMPO, 90°C ,
30 min
(deactivated compounds)

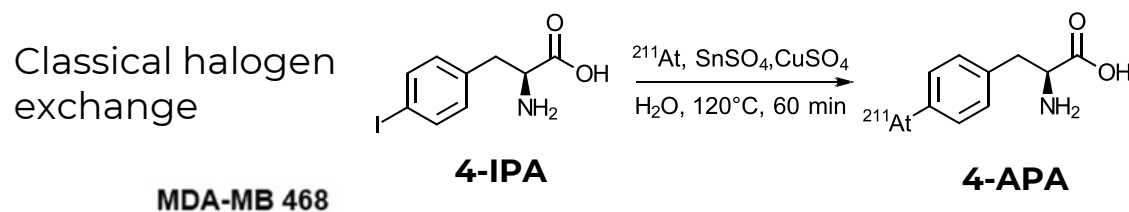


Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures

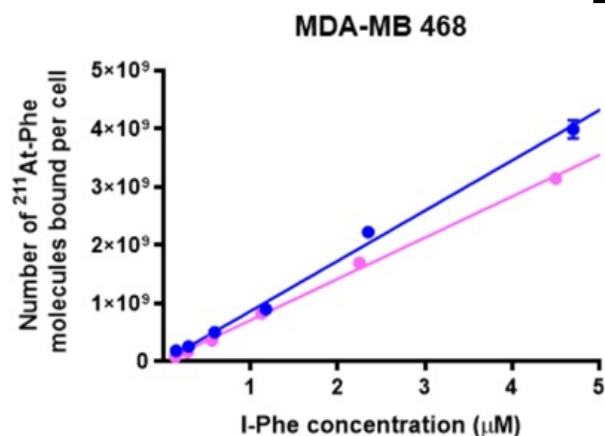
- Aryliodonium ylides for improved regioselectivity and RCYs



AY = 27 MBq
 Am = 620 MBq/ μmol
 (starting from 70MBq)



AY = 27 MBq
 Am = 9.5 MBq/ μmol
 (starting from 77MBq)



- iodonium ylide
- classical



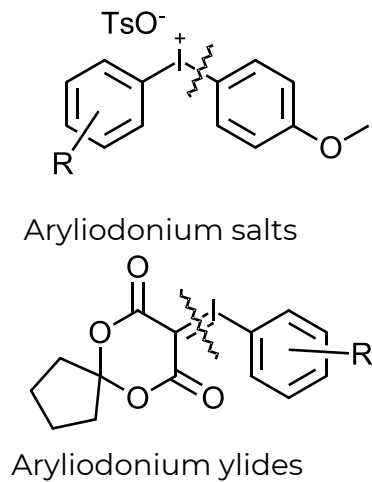
Preclinical therapy studies
 of multiple myeloma
 4-APA designed Orphan
 drug by FDA in 2020.

No impact of method on cell uptake

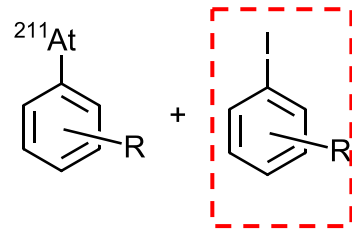
Maingueneau et al, Chem. Eur. J. 2022, 28, e202104169

Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures

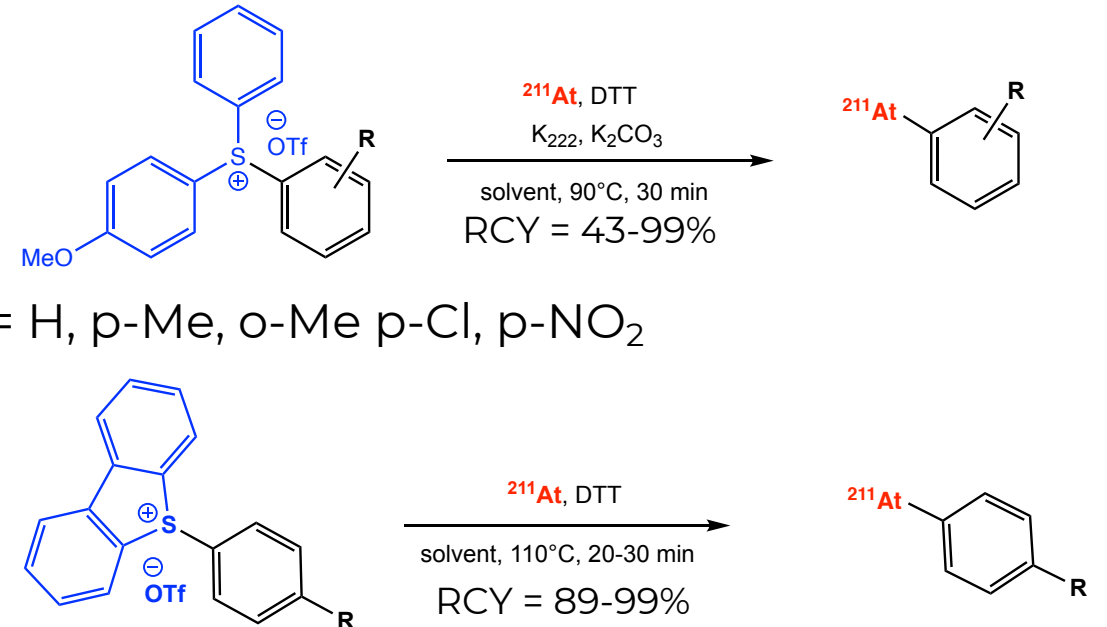
- Arylsulfonium salts for improved molar activity



Inseparable iodinated decomposition product
=> Limits the molar activity (Bq/mol) achievable

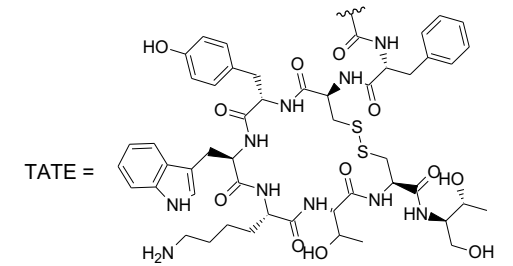
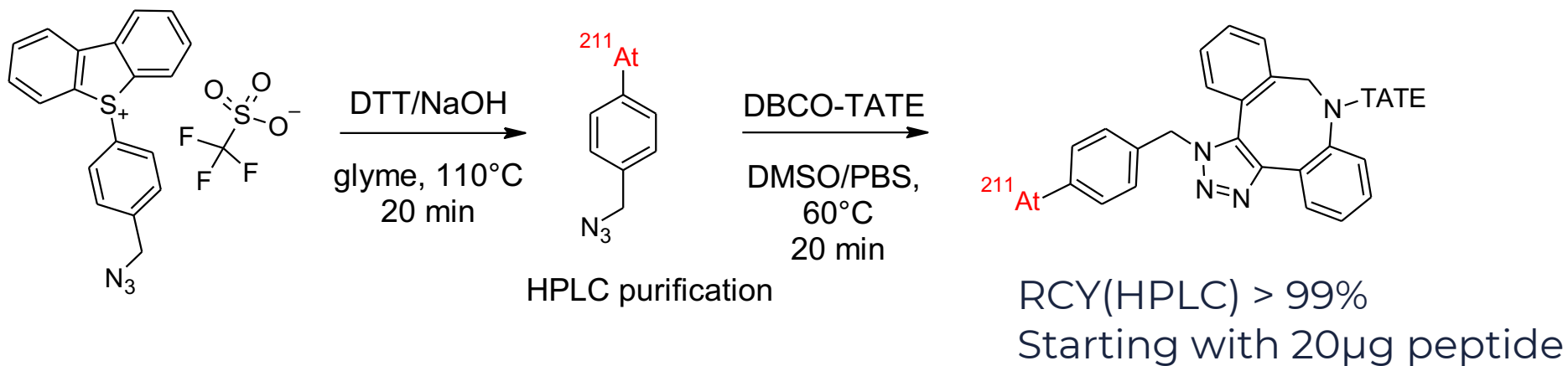


Arylsulfonium salts



Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures

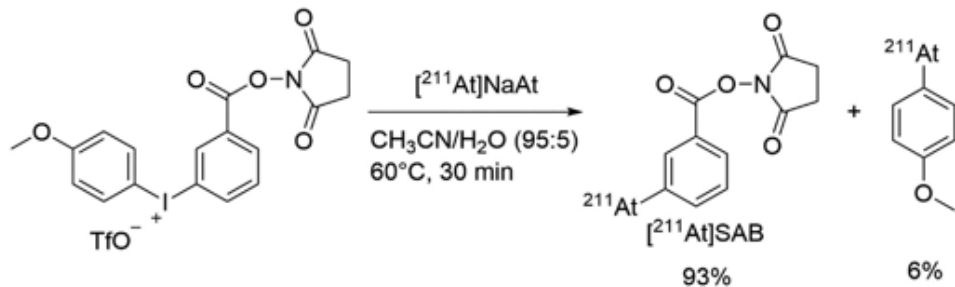
- Arylsulfonium salts application to peptide labelling



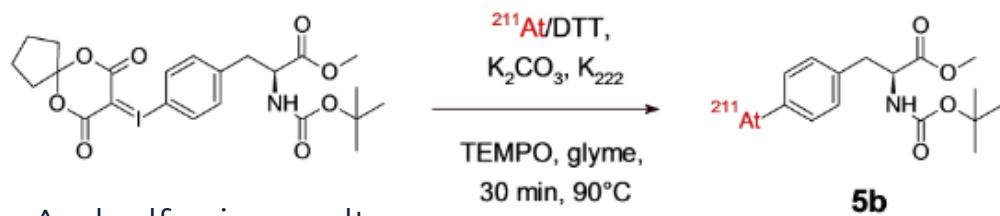
Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures

- 1-step labelling of proteins?

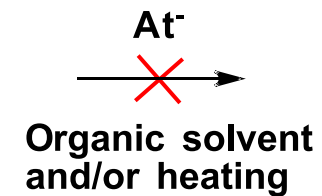
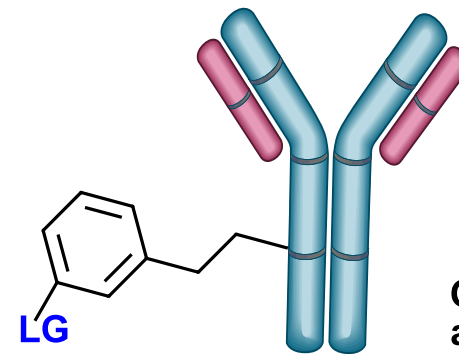
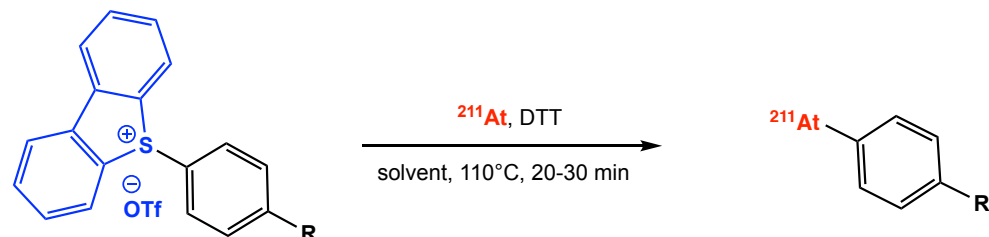
Aryliodonium salts



Aryliodonium ylides



Arylsulfonium salts

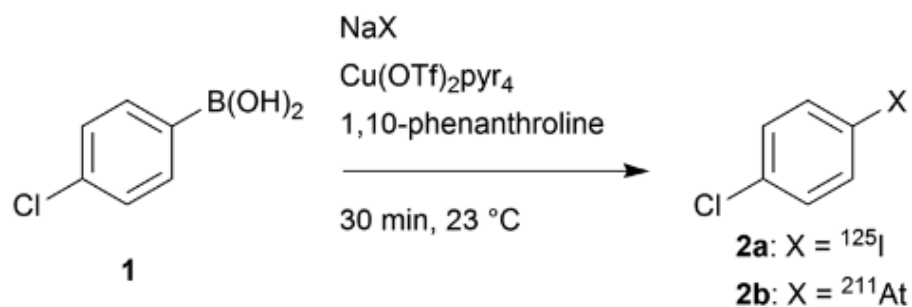


Protein denaturation

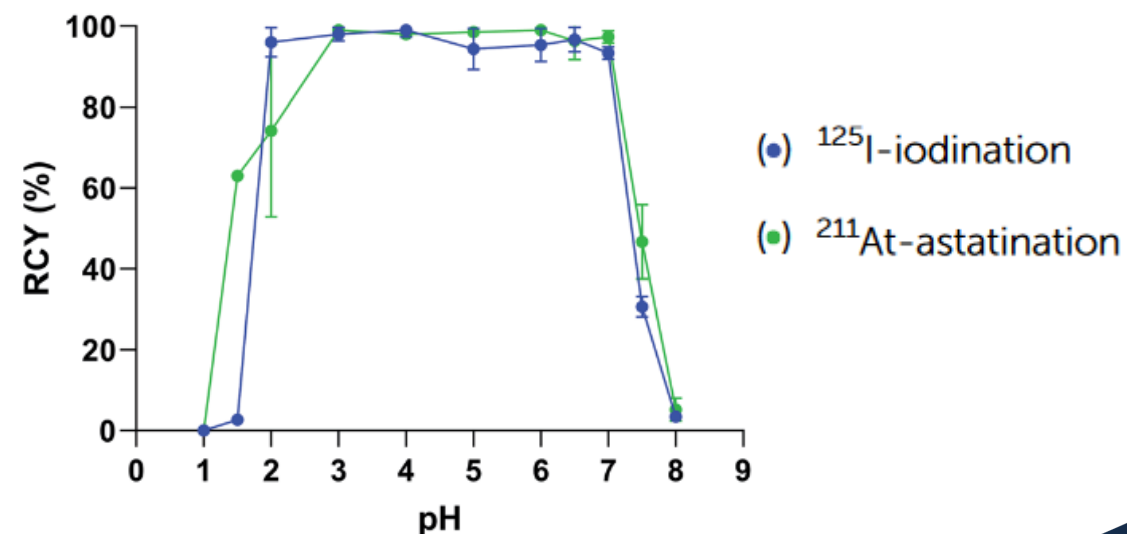
Is there a **LG** that would be compatible for radiolabelling at low temperature in water?

Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures

- Arylboronic acids for 1-step labelling of proteins



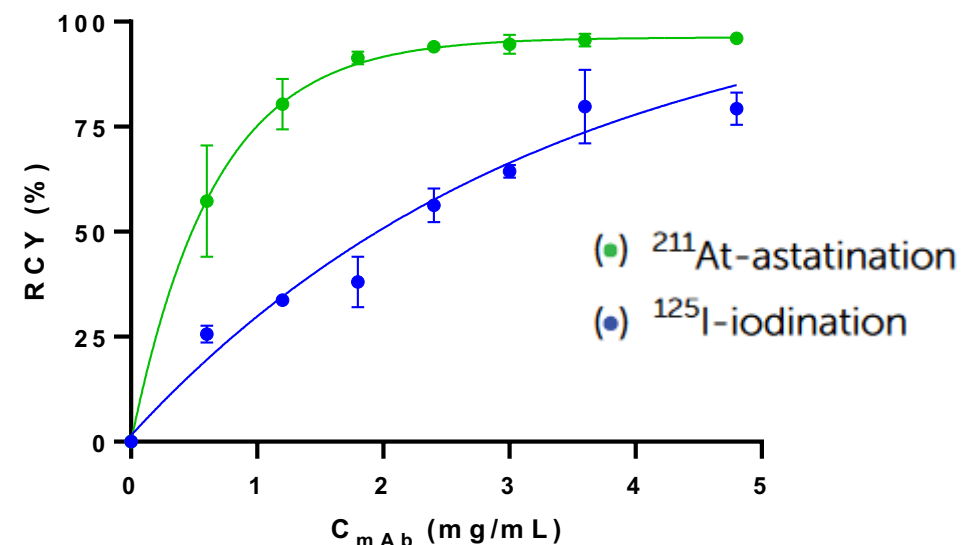
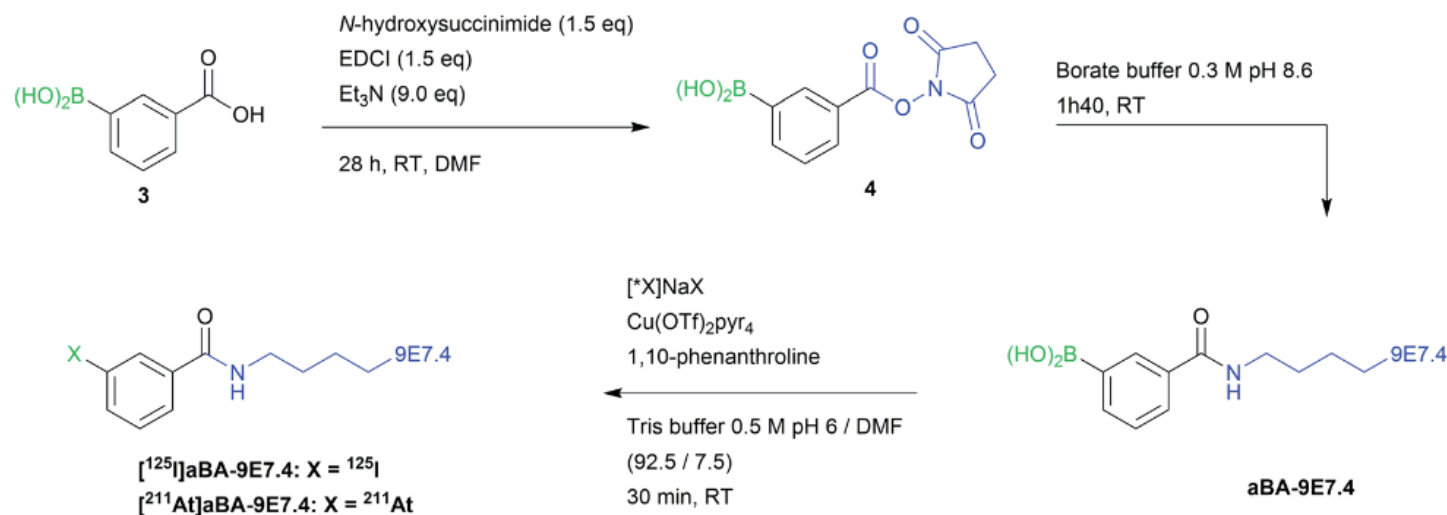
Solvent = MeOH or H_2O (+15% DMSO): RCY > 99%



Large pH window application

Development of nucleophilic ^{211}At labelling procedures

- Arylboronic acids for 1-step labelling of proteins



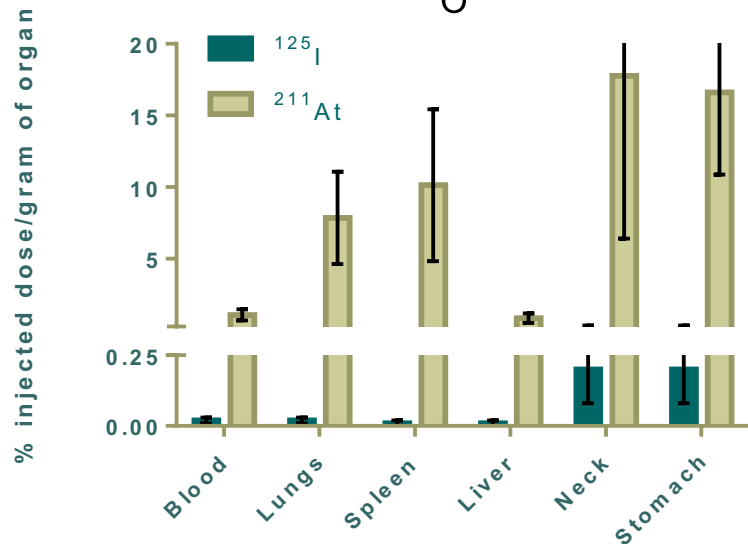
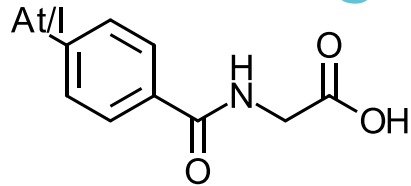
- ✓ Improved RCY and specific activity (MBq/mg) compared to 2-step procedures
- ✓ Unchanged biodistribution compared to 2-step procedures
- ✓ Preconjugated mAb storable in labelling buffer > 1 year without decrease in RCY



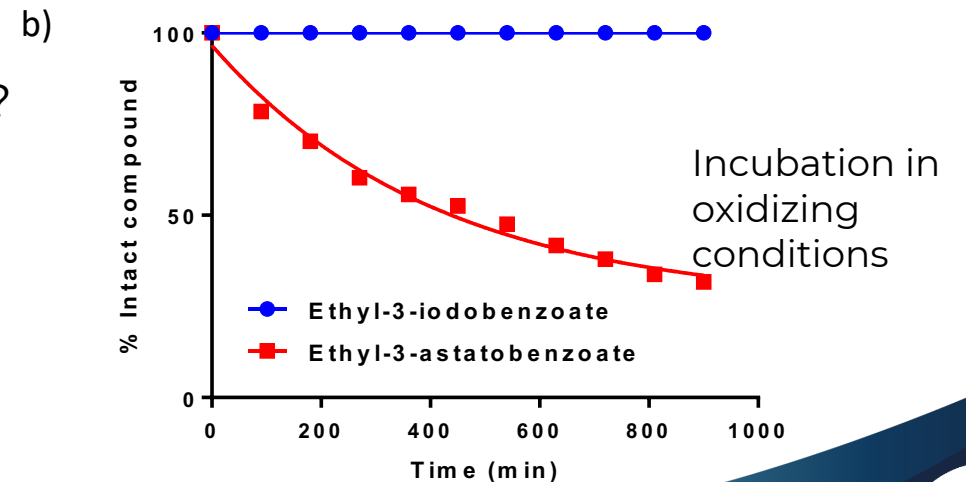
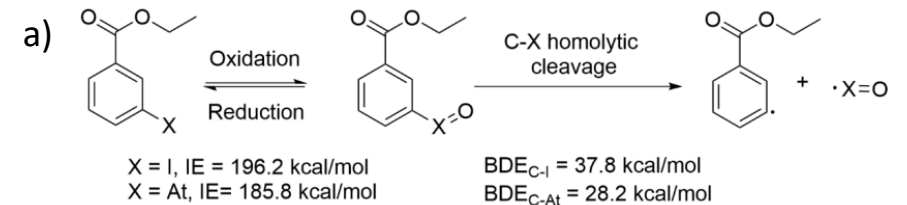
3-Understanding the stability issue

Understanding and improving in vivo stability of ^{211}At -labelling

- At-labelled compounds significantly less stable in vivo than radioiodinated analogues



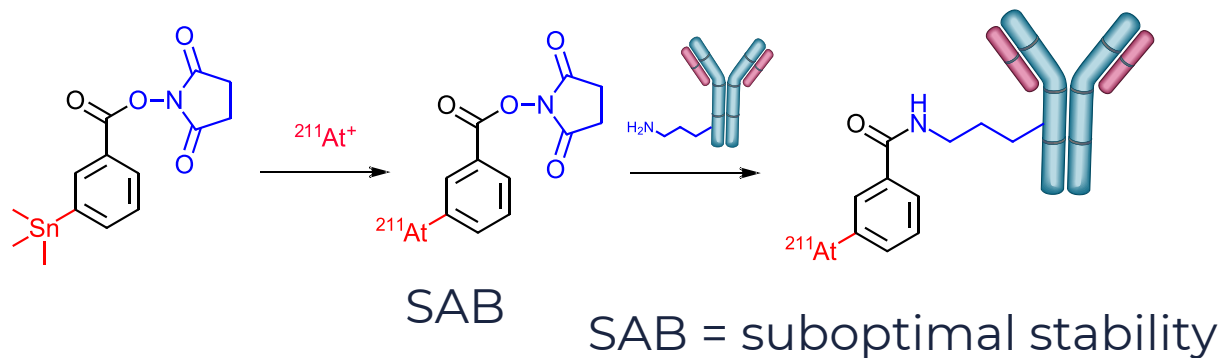
Oxidative dehalogenation ?



Para-halogenohyppuric acids 4 h after injection in mice

Understanding and improving in vivo stability of ^{211}At -labelling

- Selenium mediated deastatination



12.00	Is astatine the next workhorse of targeted alphatherapy? Pluridisciplinary perspectives	François Guerard – CRCI ² NA lab, Nantes Université
12.30	How chemical simulations can help driving new radiolabelling strategy?	Samuel Mador – CEISAM lab, Nantes Université
13.00	Lunch break	

SAGMB as alternative prosthetic group



Conclusions

- **Astatine-211 exhibits excellent characteristics for targeted α therapy**
- **Availability has long been limited but is now rapidly increasing**
- **Chemistry is challenging due to limited knowledge in basic properties of At and is the object of new studies**
- **Radiolabelling chemistry is now enriching fast, with more efficient and more robust methods becoming available**
- **Stability issue remains to be better understood and resolved**

Future directions

- **Keep improving efficiency of labelling procedure**
- **Application to a broader scope of targets (from small molecules to proteins)**
- **Clinical use**
- **Stability:**
 - **improving the understanding of deastatination mechanisms to propose solutions**
 - **Investigating new bonding modalities (ERC SAt-Radio)**

Acknowledgement

Nuclear Oncology Team
(Michel Chérel & Françoise Kraeber-Bodéré)



Nuclear Oncology Team Nantes



Radioanalytical chemistry



Dr. Gilles Montavon



Molecular Modeling



Dr. Nicolas Galland





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