

# Method for the Separation of Tc-99m from Low Specific Activity Mo-99

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- Financial and Engineering Support
- Project Management

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- Mo-99 production and solution stability testing

IsoTex/ITG (Arthur Camp, George St. George, Jim Simon)

- Ci level Process Testing

ANL (Peter Tkac, Sergey Chemerisov)

- mCi level testing
- accelerator Mo-99 feasibility testing

Certus International (Robert Wolfangle, Vic Becker)

- FDA consultation, Solution Stability

# American Medical Isotope Production Act

Promote Domestic US production of Mo-99

US uses half of the worlds Mo-99/Tc-99m, but since 1989 has no domestic supply

Phase out export of highly enriched uranium for the production of medical isotopes (GTRI).

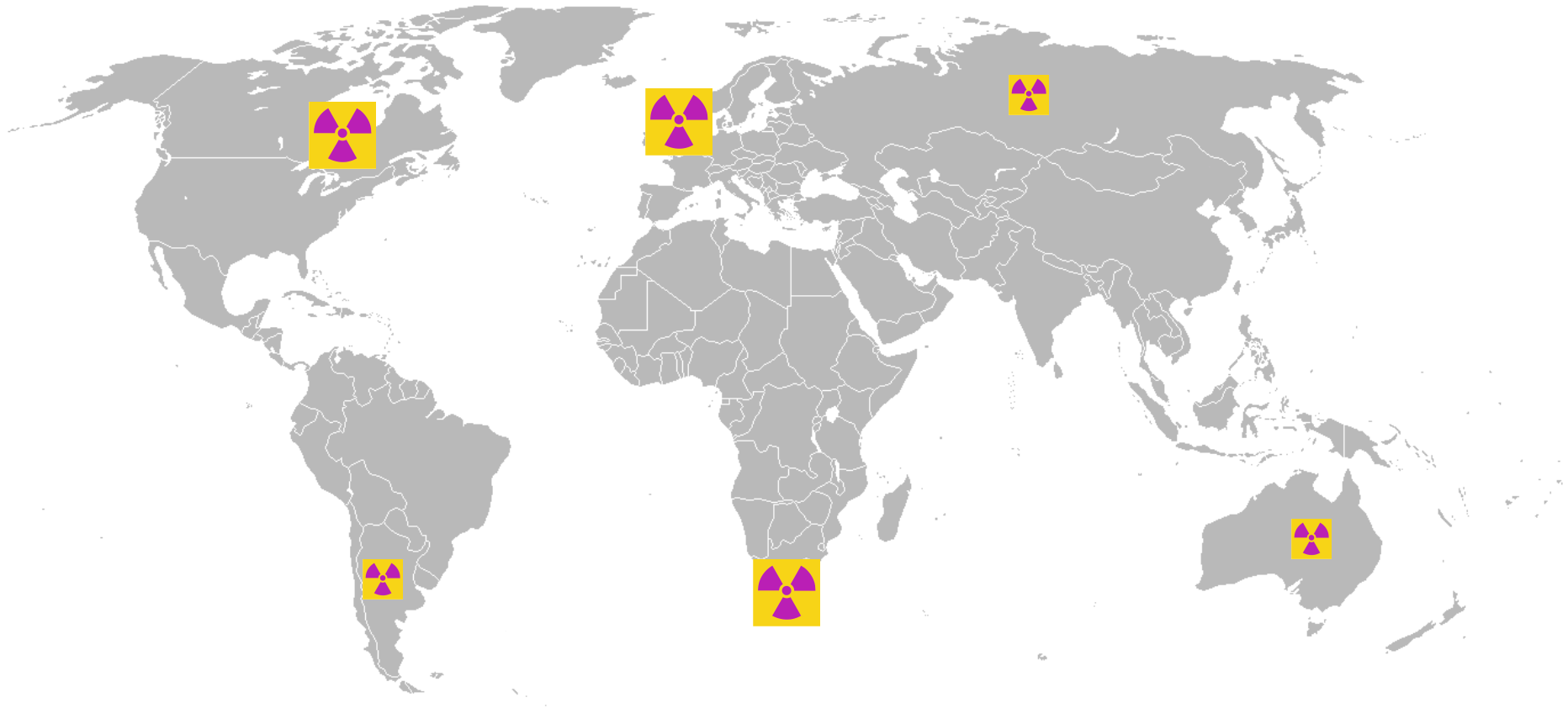
- Top four suppliers of Mo-99/Tc-99m (98%)

HEU

Cost(+10%)  
\$11 - 30 mCi dose

Reliable Supply

# Nuclear Reactor Based Production



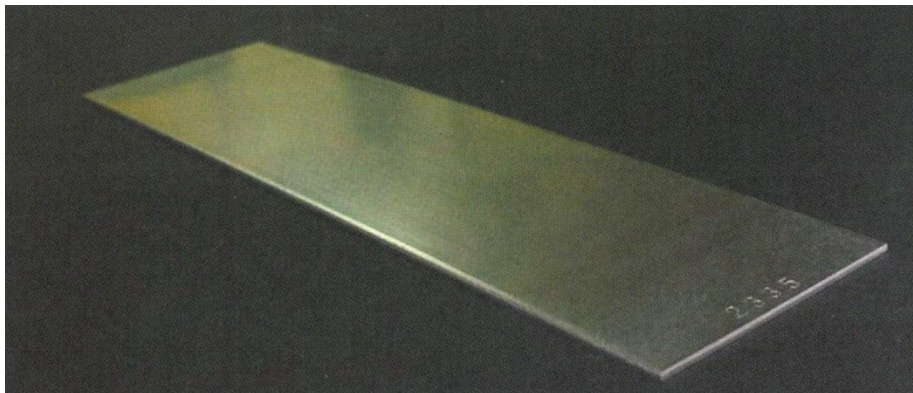
Medical Isotope Production without highly enriched uranium, NRC, National Academies Press, Washington, D.C. (2009).

American Medical Isotopes Production Act, 111<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Senate Report 111-120, January 28, 2010.

# Highly Enriched U-235 Targets

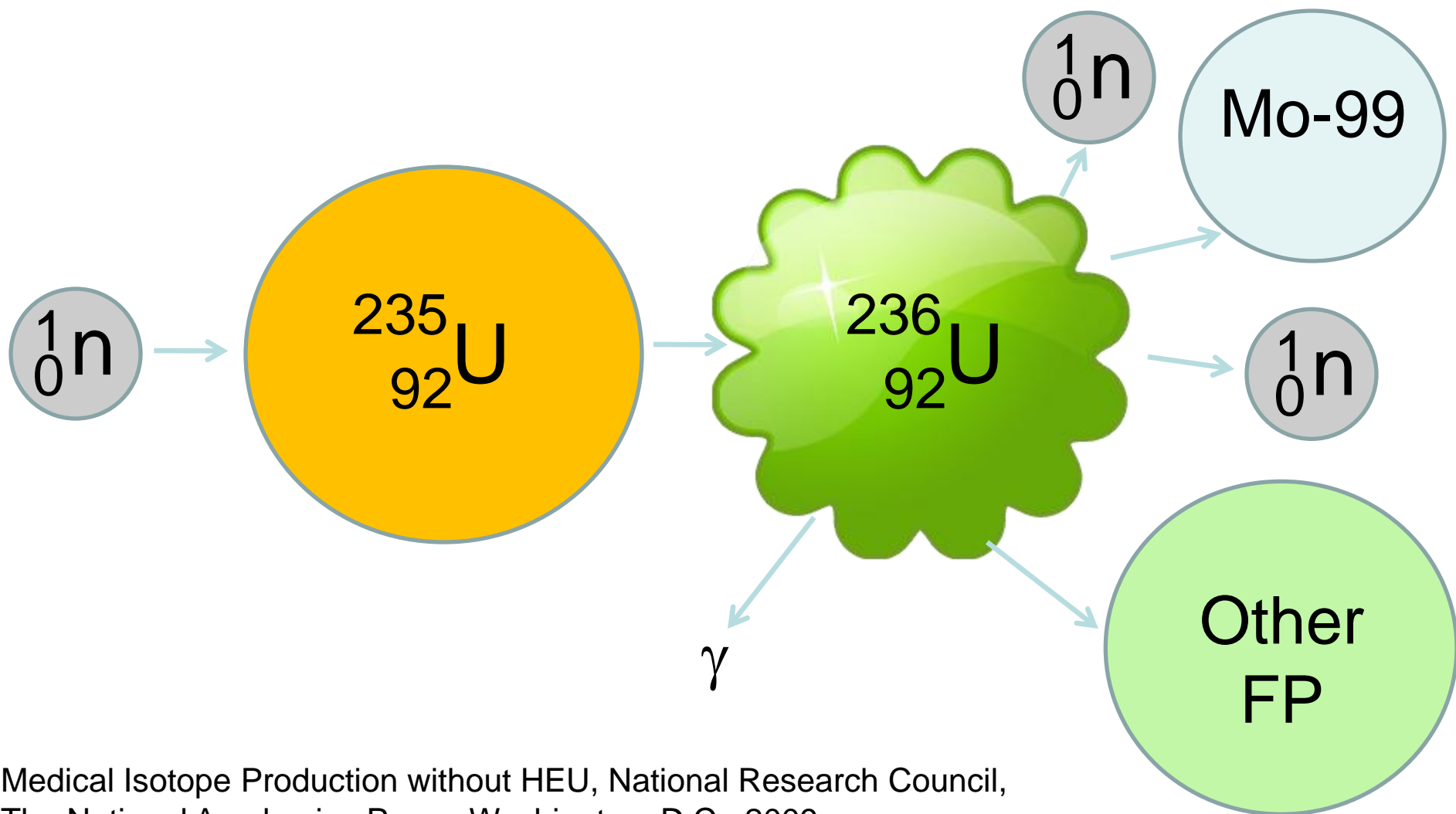
- 40-50 kg of HEU used annually for medical isotope production
- U.S. is primary supplier (Euratom Supply Agency)
  - 93% U-235
  - 45% U-235 (South Africa)
- IAEA “significant quantity” of HEU = 25 kg

“Quantity from which the possibility of constructing a nuclear explosive device cannot be excluded”



Medical Isotope Production without highly enriched uranium, NRC, National Academies Press, Washington, D.C. (2009).

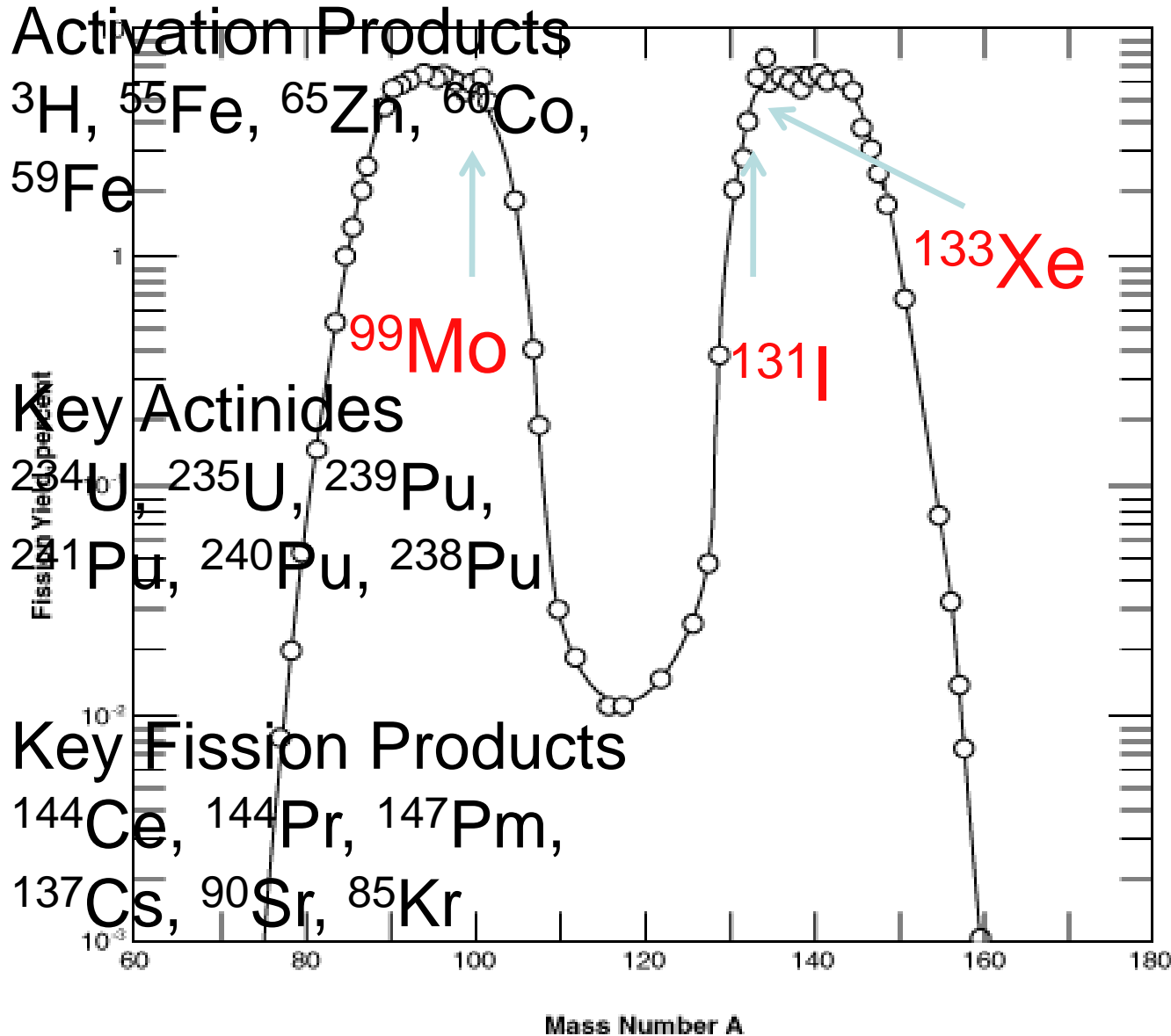
# Production of Mo-99/Tc-99m by HEU Fission



Medical Isotope Production without HEU, National Research Council, The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., 2009.

Tc-99m Pharmaceuticals: Preparation and Quality Control in Nuclear Medicine, Ilse Zolle editor, Springer, New York, 2007.

# Fission Yield for U-235



High Specific Activity Mo-99

Other useful medical radionuclides

Radio-active waste byproducts

Substantial processing to isolate Mo-99

# Traditional Generator



High specific activity  
Mo-99

Simple Generator

Ease of Use

Decades of  
Experience



# Alternative Methods for Mo-99/Tc-99m Production

Fission of LEU in current/modified reactor system

- Not immediate replacement for HEU
- Complete transfer possible in 7-10 years

U-238 Photo-Fission

Solution Reactor

Direct Tc-99m production:  $^{100}\text{Mo}(p,2n)^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$

	$^{92}\text{Mo}$	14.84%
	$^{94}\text{Mo}$	9.28%
$^{98}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)^{99}\text{Mo}$	$^{95}\text{Mo}$	15.92%
	$^{96}\text{Mo}$	16.68%
$^{100}\text{Mo}(\gamma,n)^{99}\text{Mo}$	$^{97}\text{Mo}$	9.55%
	$^{98}\text{Mo}$	24.13%
	$^{100}\text{Mo}$	9.63%

# Mo-99/Tc-99m Production from Natural/Enriched Mo

Low specific activity Mo-99

- 1-2 Ci/g (7.5cm)

Bennett, et al. Nuclear Tech. 126,  
102 (1999)

-  $\geq 10$  Ci/g (0.5cm)

Lidsky US Patent 5,784,423

No Enriched Uranium Targets

Less long-lived radioactive byproducts (Nb-95, Tc-99)

Simpler upfront processing/more complex end process

Alternative Separation to Current Alumina Generator

# Methods for Tc-99m from low specific activity Mo-99

**Thermal Separation** Bennett, et al. Nuclear Tech. 126, 102 (1999).

- 50-80% yield (geometry/size dependent)
- Heating sample at 800°C for 30 min

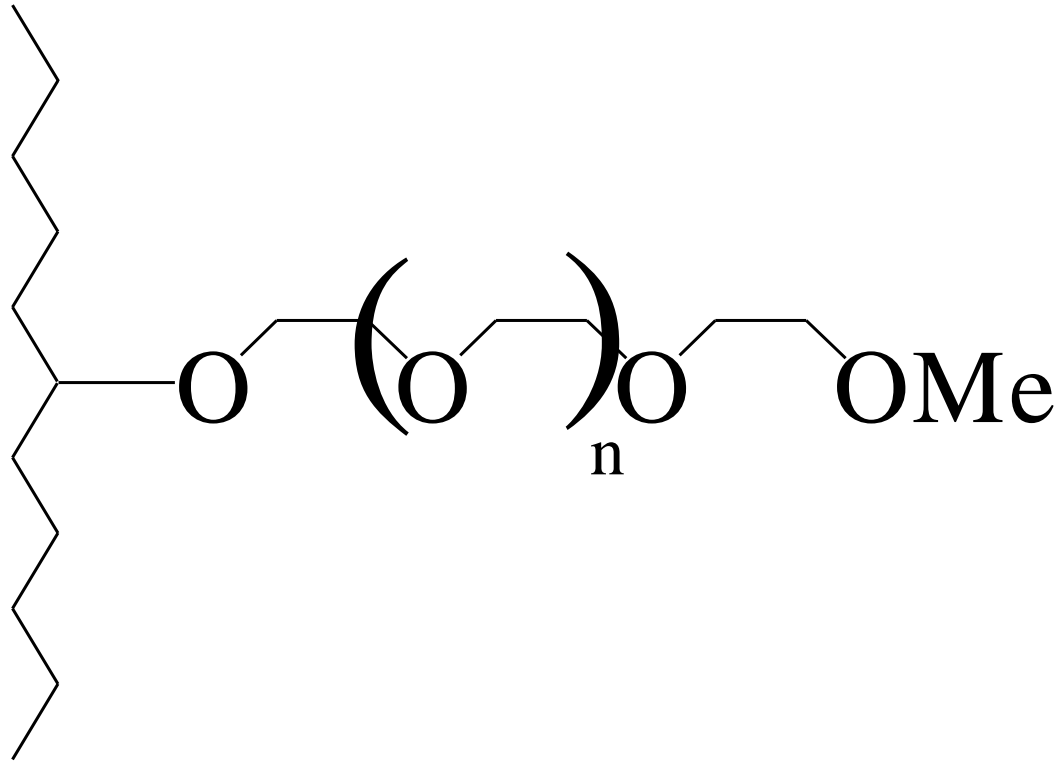
**Anion Exchange** Chattopadhyay, et al. Appl. Rad. Isotop. 66, 1814 (2008).

- 500 mCi Mo-99 (200mCi/g) in 5M NaOH
- Tc-99m stripped with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/TBAB
- Alumina secondary column

**ABEC** Rogers, et al Solv. Extr. Ion Exch. 14(5), 919 (1996).

- Selective Extraction of Tc(VII) over Mo
- Alkaline, sulfate, phosphate, carbonate
- Can strip Tc(VII) with H<sub>2</sub>O, saline
- High Mo enhances Tc(VII) extraction

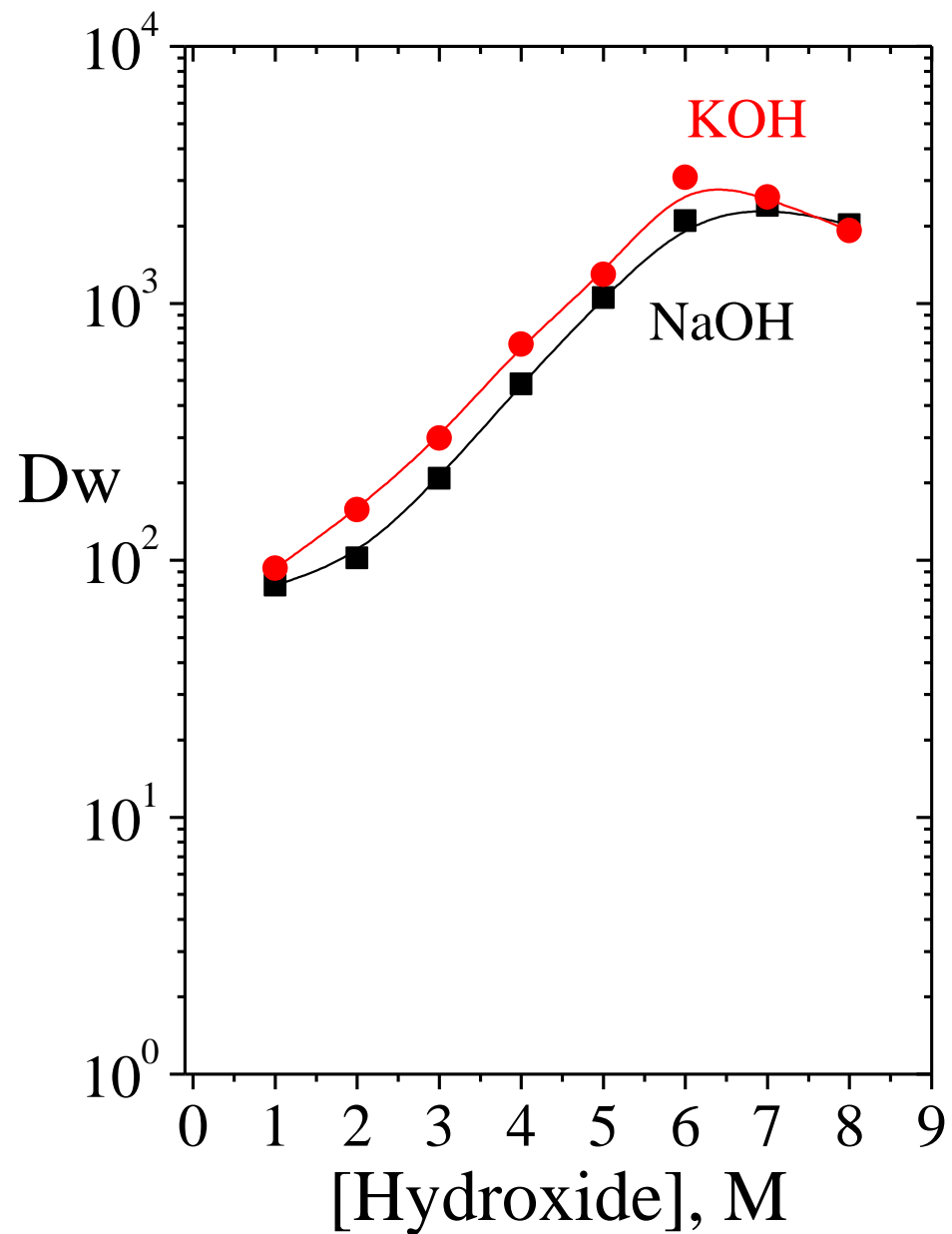
# ABEC - Aqueous Biphasic Extraction Chromatography



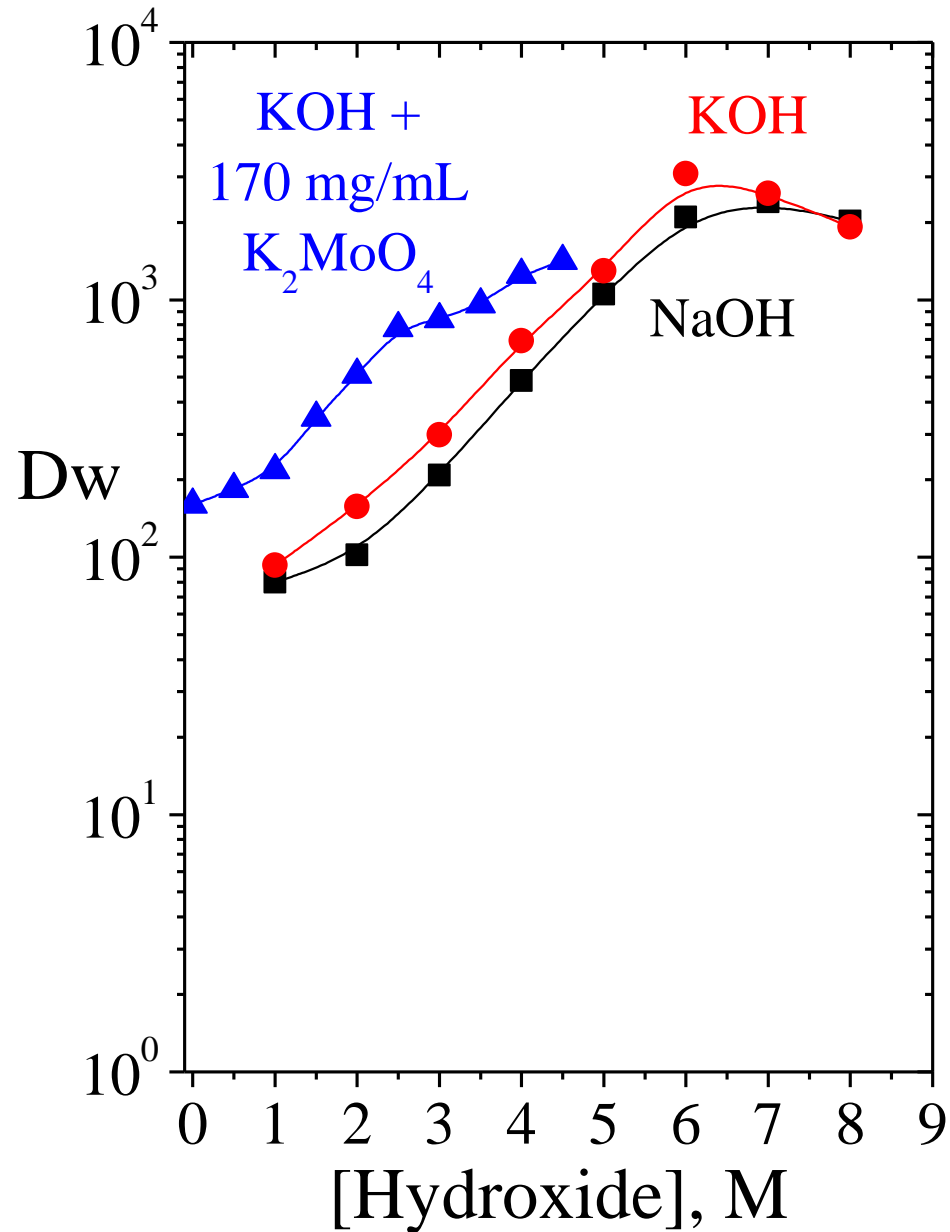
Support  
Polystyrene  
Divinylbenzene

n = 50

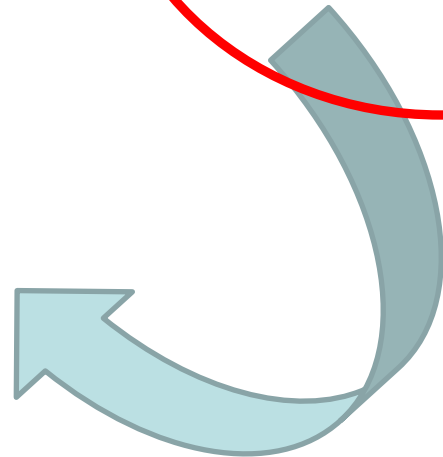
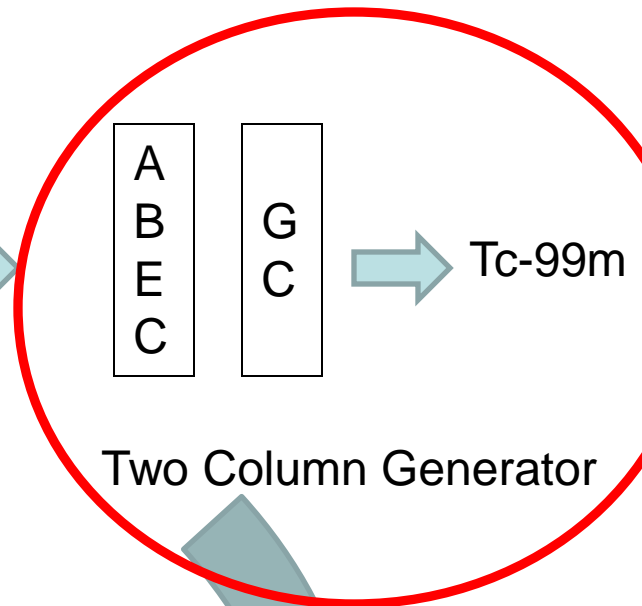
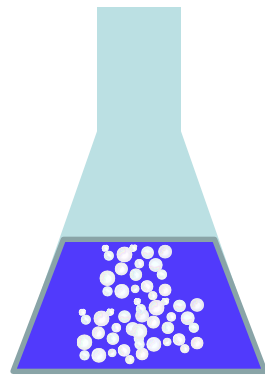
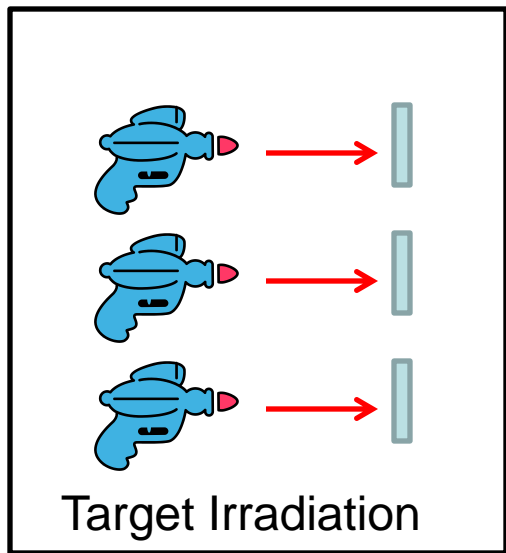
# Dw Tc-99 on ABEC-2000 Resin



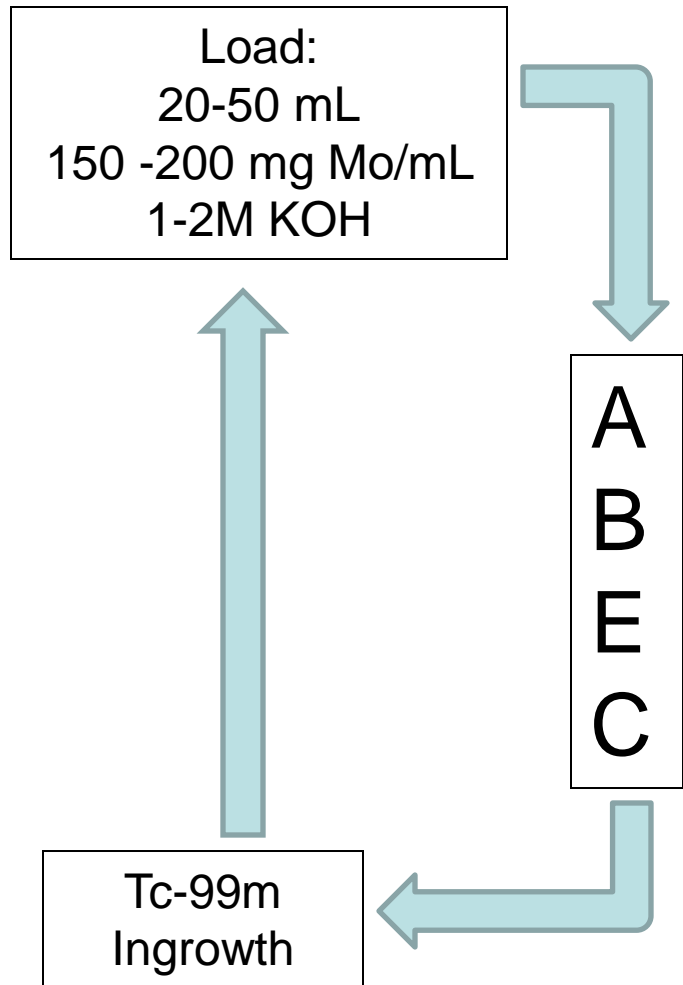
# Dw Tc-99 on ABEC-2000 Resin



# Production Scheme

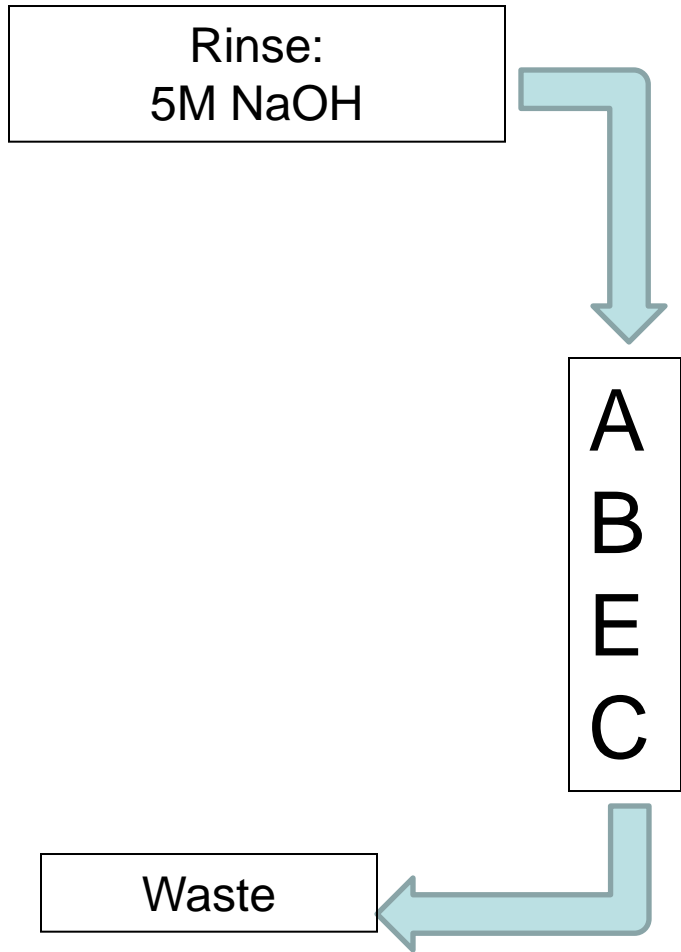


# Tc-99m Generator

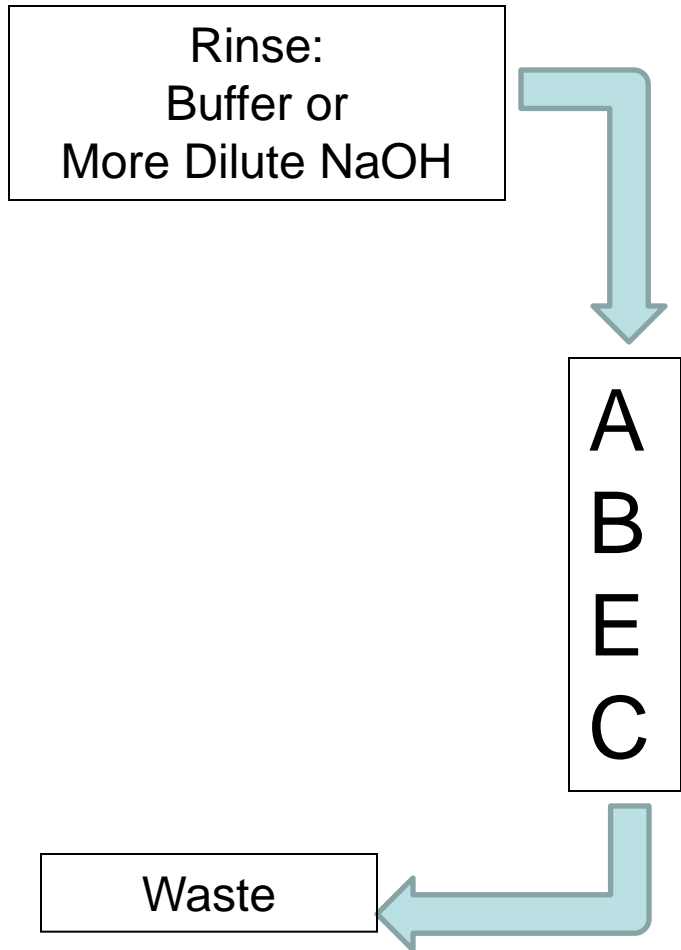




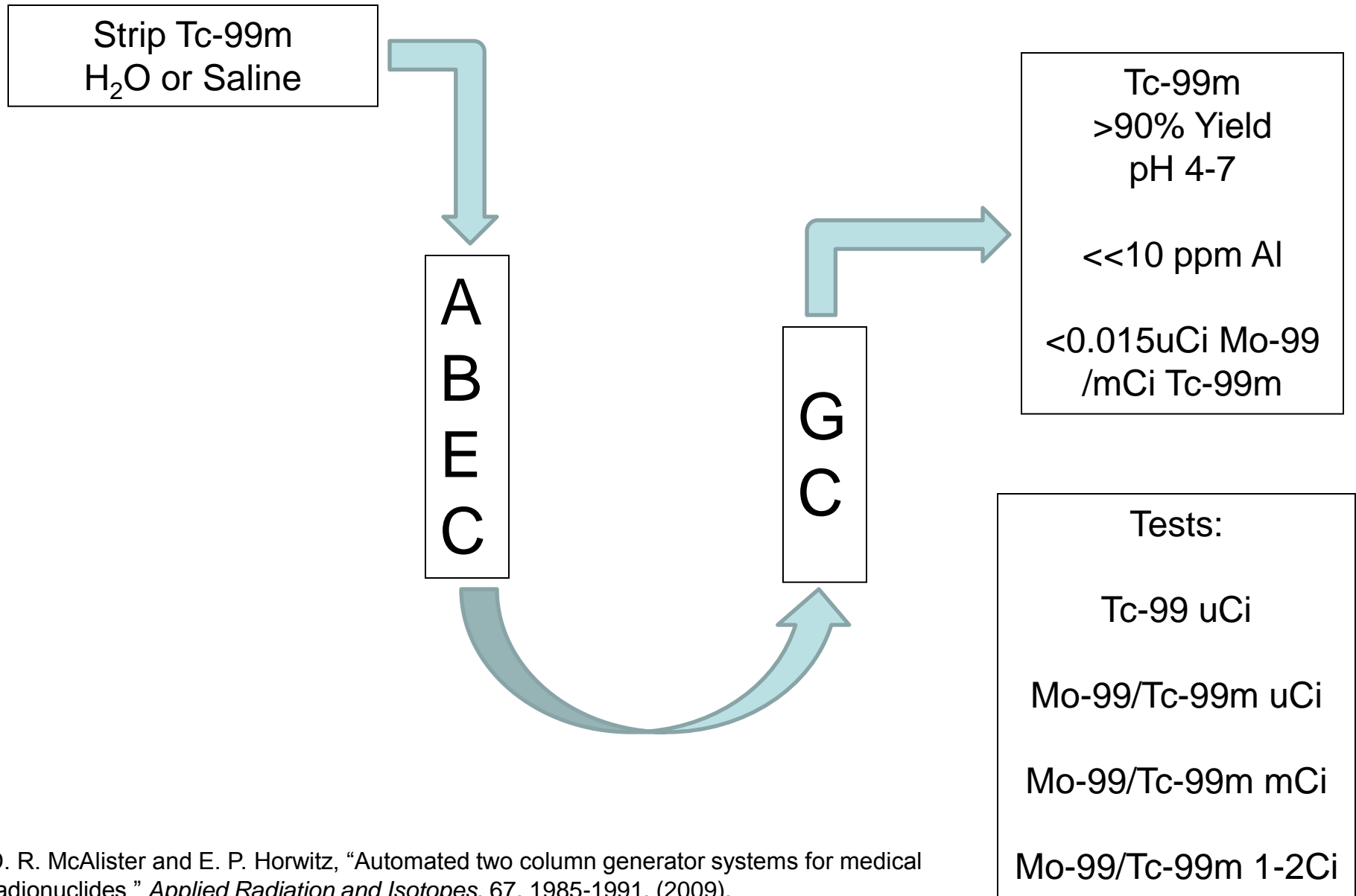
# Tc-99m Generator



# Tc-99m Generator

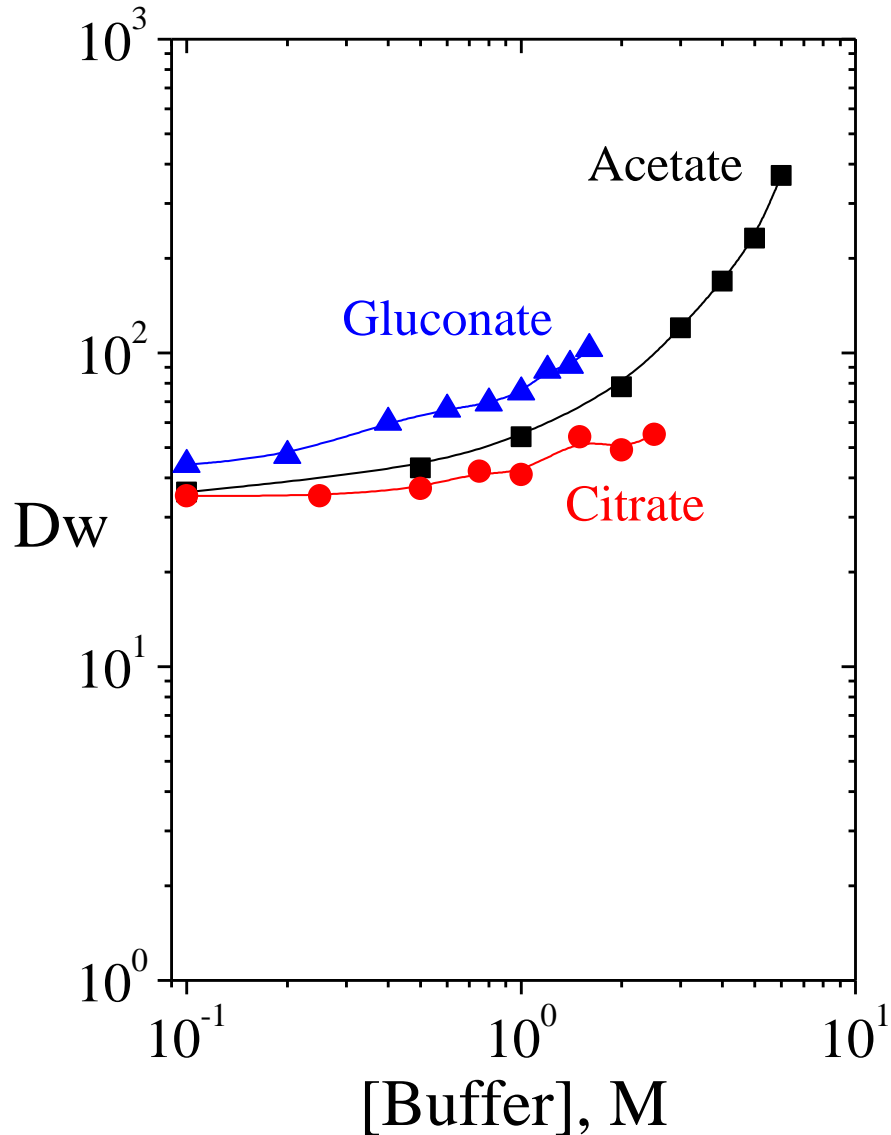


# Tc-99m Generator



# pH Control/GC column Chemistry

Dw Tc-99 on ABEC-2000 Resin



Alumina GC  
Rinse: Buffer

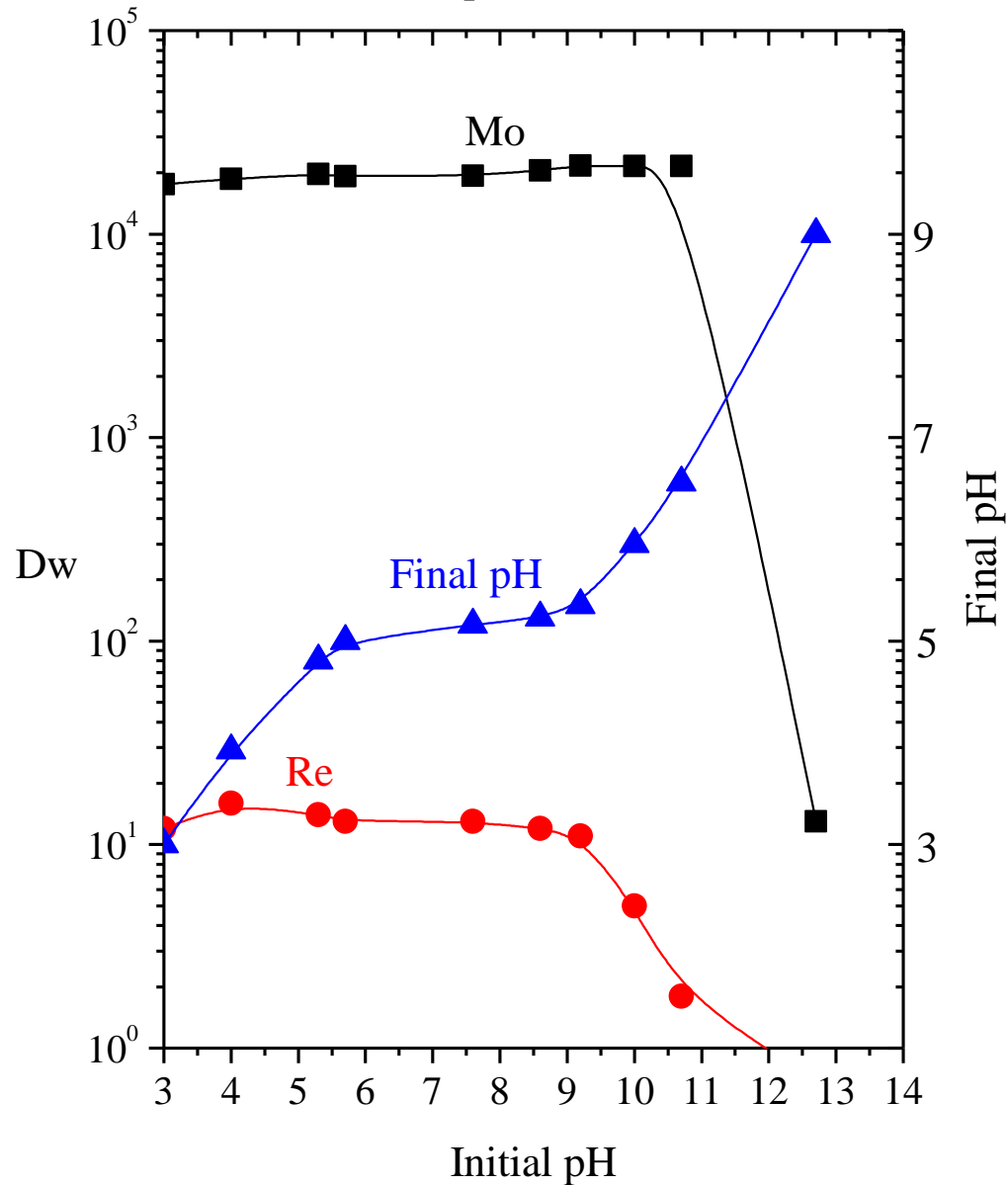
Cation Exchange GC  
Rinse: 0.1 - 1M NaOH

Cation/Alumina GC  
Rinse: 0.1 - 1M NaOH

# Alumina Performance

## Dw on Alumina-R

1hr equil, 21(1)°C



# Concerns on Scale-up to 20 Ci

Tc can exist in several oxidation states: 7, 6, 4

Only Tc(VII) is retained by ABEC

Radiolysis at High Mo-99 activities (>1Ci/mL) can be sufficient to reduce Tc to 6 or even 4???

- Alumina increases reduction or stabilizes Tc(VI)
- High Mo concentrations increase reduction

Resin Stability

- 50 kGy Co-60 (Currently Testing to 250 kGy)

**The chemistry of technetium in medicine**, Joseph Steigman, William C. Eckelman, National Research Council (U.S.). Committee on Nuclear and Radiochemistry, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1992.

# Summary/Future Work

ABEC can be used to Separate Tc-99m from low specific activity Mo

Tc-99m meets USP specifications for pH, chemical and radiochemical purity

System and components stable up to 1-2 Ci Mo-99

- Resin Tested to 1Ci Mo-99 and 50 kGy (Co-60)

- Future Tests to 20Ci and 250 kGy (Co-60)

Mo-99/Tc-99m(VII) solution stable up to 1-2Ci Mo-99

- 6 separations over 8 days

- Future tests to 20Ci Mo-99