

Comparison of [18F]FLT and [18F]FDG in In Vitro Cancer Cell Uptake and Glucose Effect

Dep. of Nuclear Medicine, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine¹,
 Dep. of Microbiology, University of Ulsan College of Medicine²

Soo Jeong Lim¹*, Jin Sook Ryu¹, Heui Ran Lee², Seok Young Kim¹, Seung Jun Oh¹ and Dae Hyuk Moon¹

Purpose: [18F]FLT is a new radiopharmaceutical for cell proliferation. We compared [18F]FLT and [18F]FDG in in vitro cancer cell uptake and glucose effect. **Methods:** In vitro cancer cell uptake of [18F]FLT was evaluated using SCC7 (mouse squamous cell carcinoma). At 24 hours after seeding 1×10^6 cells/well in 6 well culture plates with RPMI 1640 medium, culture media were changed to medium with glucose free or 100 mg/dl of glucose. Then, [18F]FLT 185 kBq (5 μ Ci) / 50 μ l was added to each well. After incubation for 30, 60, 90, 120 minutes, cells were washed twice by PBS, and harvested using 0.25% trypsin-EDTA. After centrifugation and counting at gamma counter, cell uptake was calculated by % activity of cellular uptake to total activity of cells and supernatant. For comparison, same tumor cell uptake experiments were performed with [18F]FDG. **Results:** After incubation with SCC7 cell line for 30, 60, 90, 120 minutes, [18F]FLT showed 1.95 \pm 0.07%, 2.17 \pm 0.11%, 2.10 \pm 0.13% and 2.80,01% of mean cell uptake in glucose free media (n=3 in each), respectively. The results of [18F]FLT uptake in glucose 100 mg/dl media were 1.82 \pm 0.05%, 1.87 \pm 0.07%, 1.97 \pm 0.02%, and 2.95 \pm 0.03%, respectively. The results of [18F]FDG in glucose free media were 2.50 \pm 0.04%, 3.47 \pm 0.10%, 5.04 \pm 0.14%, and 10.4 \pm 50.30%, whereas those in glucose 100 mg/dl media were 1.60 \pm 0.03%, 1.79 \pm 0.06%, 1.53 \pm 0.10%, and 1.83 \pm 0.14%, respectively. **Conclusion:** In contrast to [18F]FDG, [18F]FLT uptake in cancer cell was not significantly affected by glucose concentration. In physiologic glucose concentration, [18F]FLT uptake of SCC7 cell line was significantly higher than [18F]FDG uptake after 120 minutes incubation. [18F]FLT PET imaging may not need fasting for preparation before imaging study.

PET 벡터 발현 single-chain Fv lym-1의 결합능 평가

원자력의학원 싸이클로트론응용연구실¹, 핵의학과²

정재호¹*, 최태현¹, 이태섭¹, 우광선¹, 정위섭¹, 정혜경¹, 이명진¹, 김소연¹, 최창운^{1,2}, 천기정², 김성은², 임상무²

목적: 재조합된 scFv lym-1을 대량 생산용 pET 벡터 발현 시스템으로 생산하였다. affinity column으로 정제된 scFv lym-1의 항원인 Raji cell 세포막 표면 결합능을 평가하고자 한다. **방법:** scFv lym-1 유전자를 선별하여 적합한 primer를 사용하여 증폭시킨 뒤 E.coli pET-22b(+) vector에 삽입하였다. scFv lym-1을 발현하는 E.coli BL-21 균주로부터 osmotic shock 방법으로 periplasmic으로 부터 scFv lym-1을 분리하였다. HisTaq column을 사용하여 정제된 scFv lym-1에 125I를 표지하였고, 표지된 scFv lym-1을 desalting column으로 정제하였다. 125I-scFv lym-1의 Raji cell에 대한 결합능은 cell binding assay 통해 측정하였다. **결과:** 1 mM IPTG의 2YT media에서 배양 결과 mg 수준의 scFv lym-1을 회수할 수 있었다. HisTaq column을 통해 순수한 scFv lym-1이 분리되었고, 125I scFv lym-1의 표지수율은 약 40%이었다. Cell binding assay를 실시한 결과 재조합 scFv lym-1의 Raji cell 세포 표면 항원에 대한 면역반응성은 약 53%로 나타났다. **결론:** 대량생산을 위해 plasmid vector에서 pET vector로 재조합 시킨 scFv lym-1의 생산효율이 크게 향상되었다. 이렇게 재조합된 scFv lym-1의 세포결합 실험에서 높은 면역반응성을 보였다. 비특이 반응에서 모항체인 IgG lym-1에 의해 결합이 억제됨을 확인하였다.