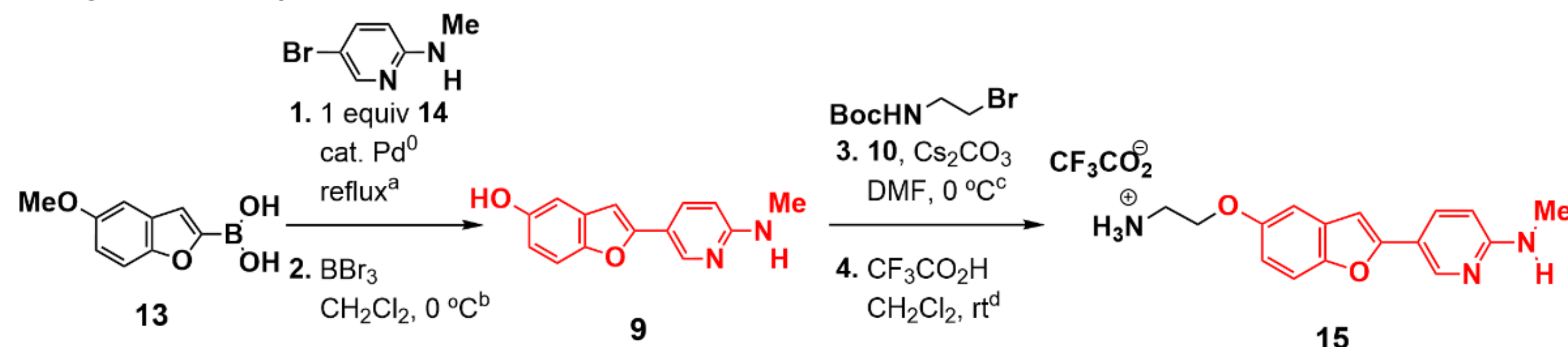


INTRODUCTION

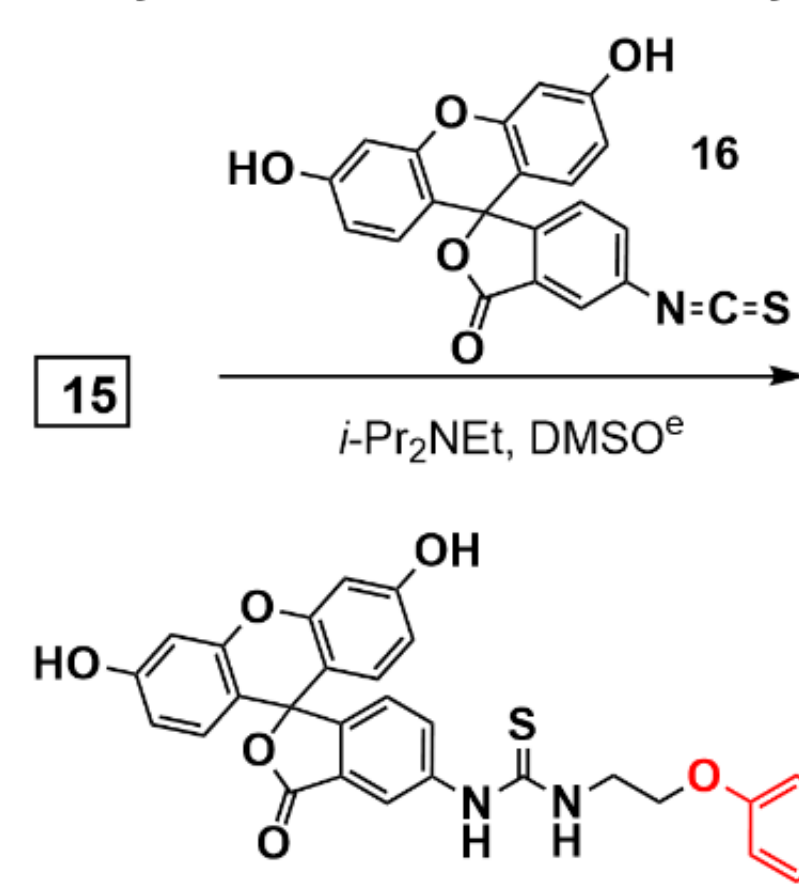
- Alzheimer's Disease (AD) impacts millions of people worldwide, and costs families billions of dollars annually¹
- AD is characterized by several biomarkers, including Amyloid-beta (A β) plaques²
- A β plaques cause oxidative stress and neuronal death
- Low-dose Ionizing Radiation (LDIR) has been shown to generate an immune response toward A β plaques³
- Targeted Alpha Therapy (TAT) has shown great success in treating micro-metastasized tumors in cancer patients⁴
- We hypothesize that TAT could be used to break apart A β plaques and activate an immune response toward the plaque fragments while minimizing off-target dose

Synthesis of [²¹³Bi]-BiBPY (8)

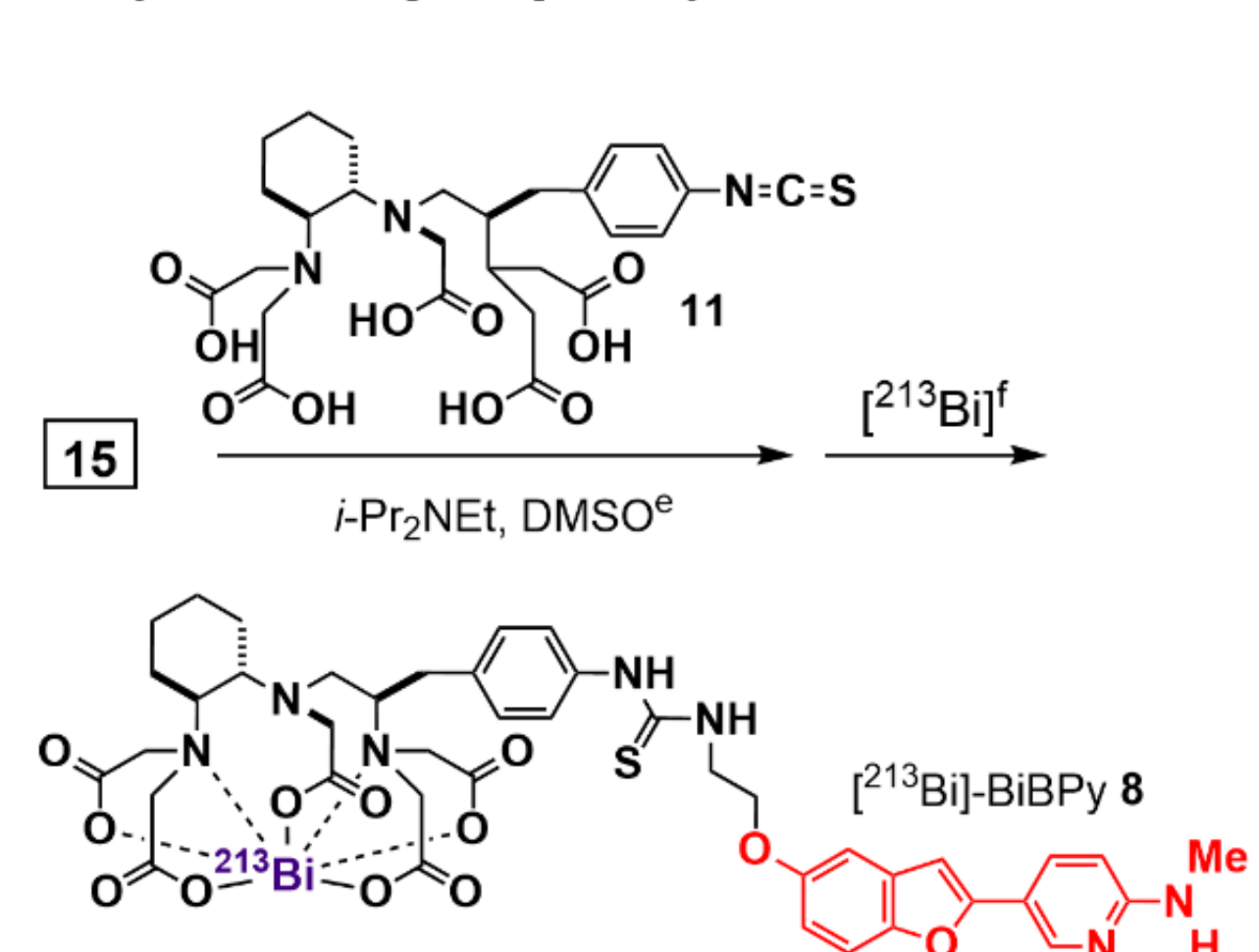
A synthesis of precursors



B synthesis of fluorescent-BPy



C synthesis of [²¹³Bi]-BiBPY



METHODS

- Synthesized BiBPY (8) and fluorescent-BPy (12) in six steps, inspired by previous syntheses⁵
- Measured specific activity and RCY by radioHPLC
- Lipophilicity measured to assess ability to cross blood brain barrier (BBB)
- Competition assays and fluorescent-BPy tissue staining used to measure specificity of plaque binding
- Tested breakdown of amyloid plaques *in vitro* by varying dose of [²¹³Bi]-BiBPY to APP/PS1 mouse brain homogenate and measured plaque concentration with ELISA and Western Blot

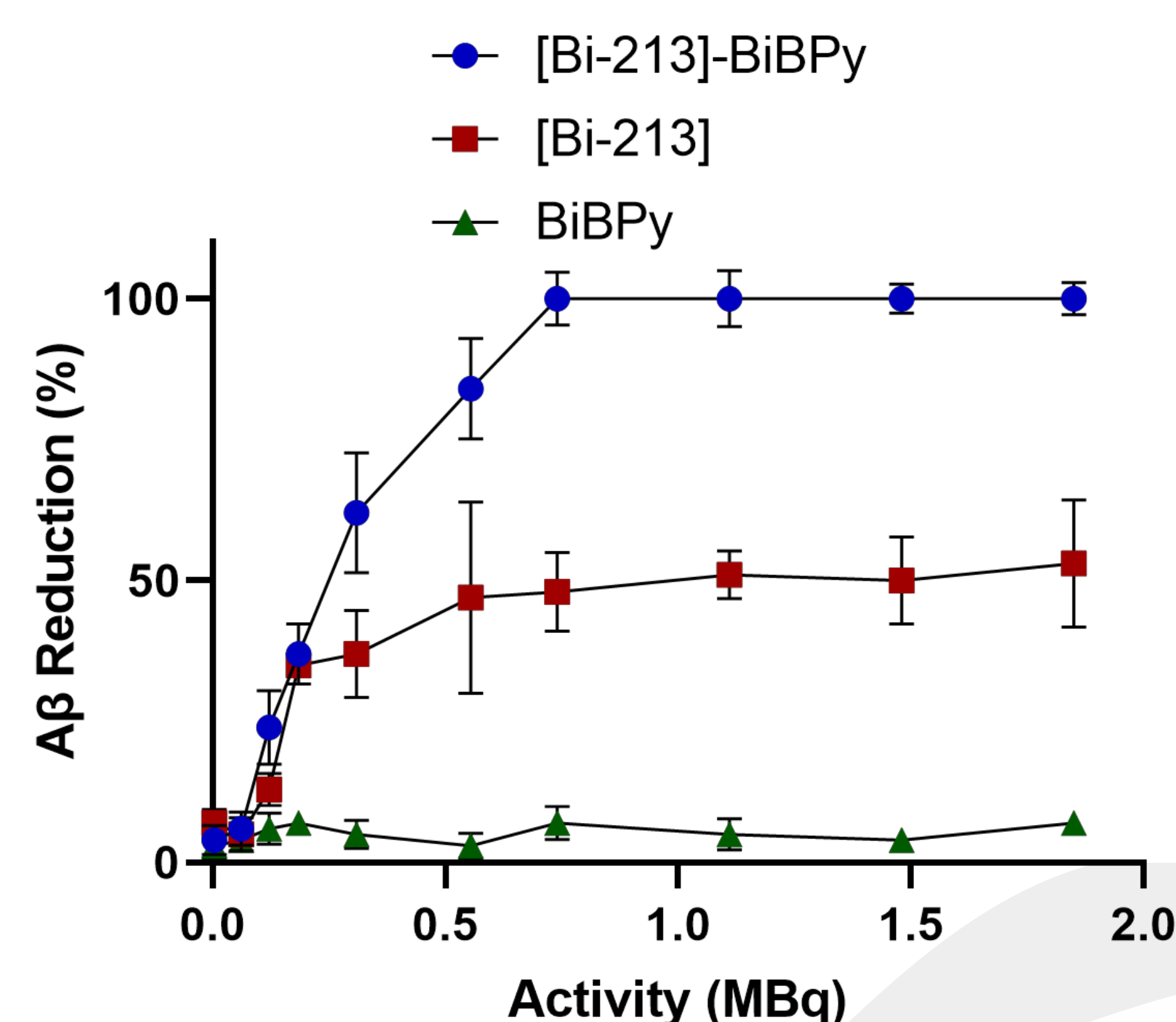
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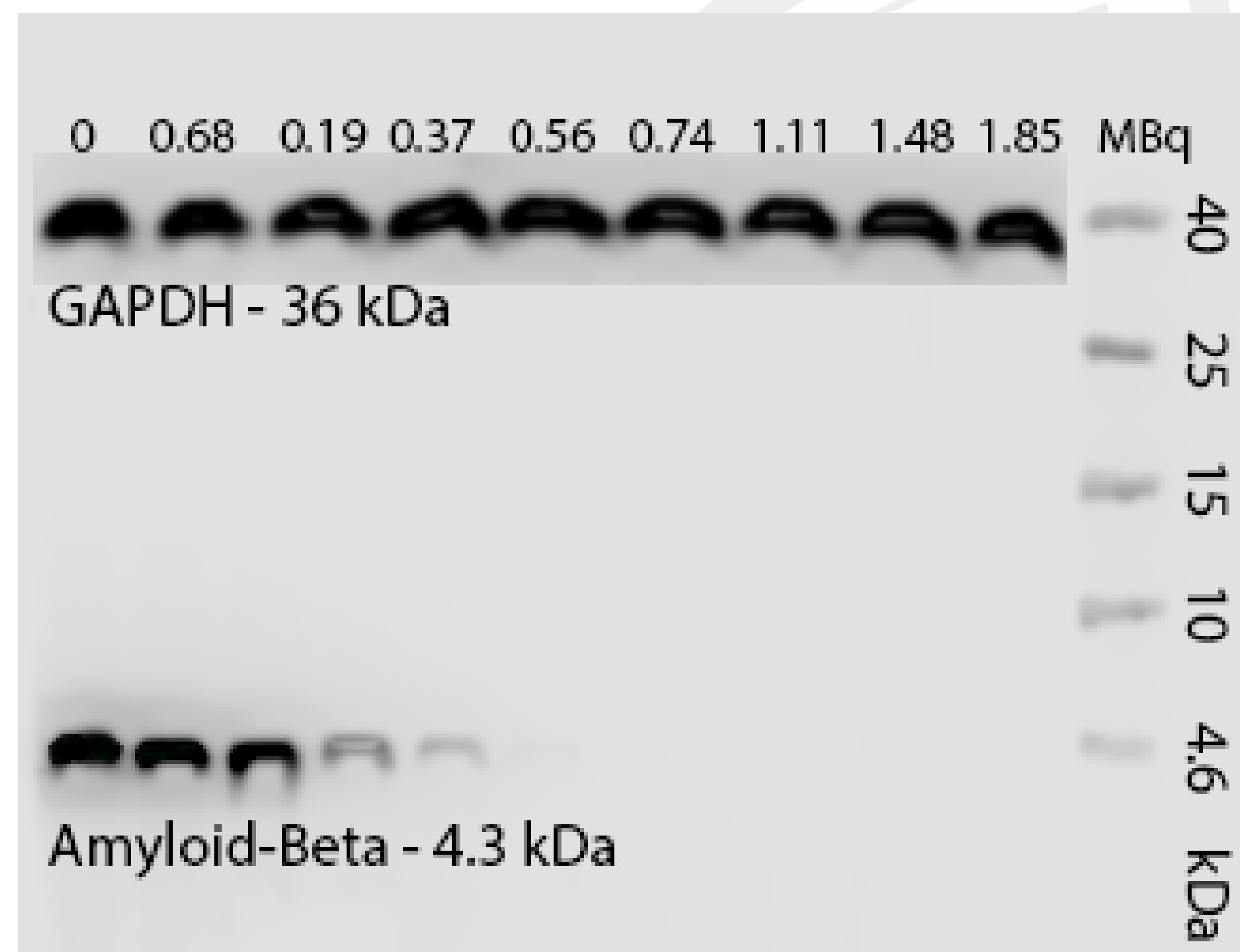
RESULTS

Analyzed Parameter	Experimental Value
Specific Activity (GBq/ μ g)	121 \pm 2.2
Radiochemical Yield (%)	97 \pm 1.5
K _D (nM)	11 \pm 2
logP	0.14 \pm 0.03
EC50 (kBq/pg A β)	3.72 \pm 0.02

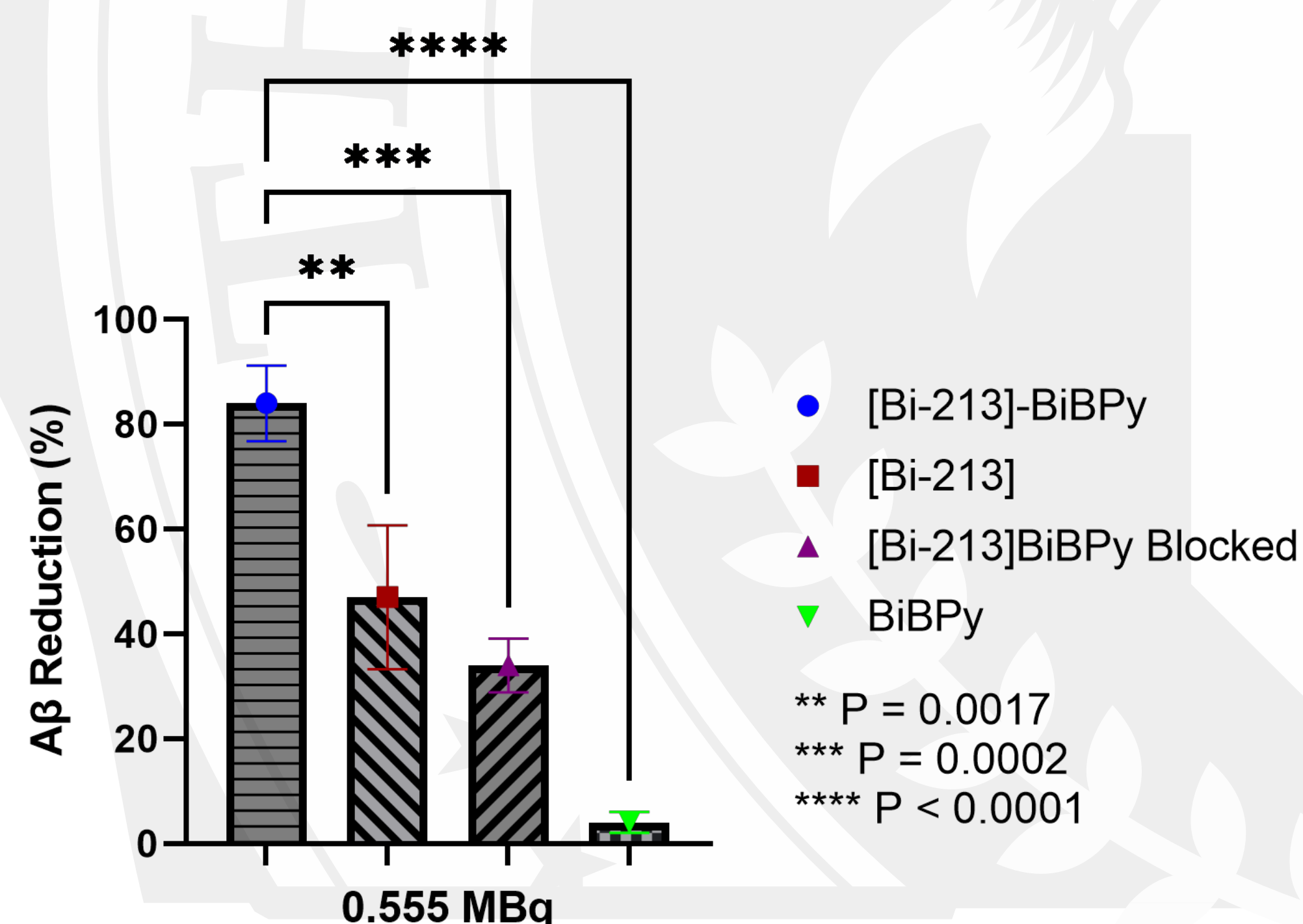
Dose Response of A β to [²¹³Bi]-BiBPY



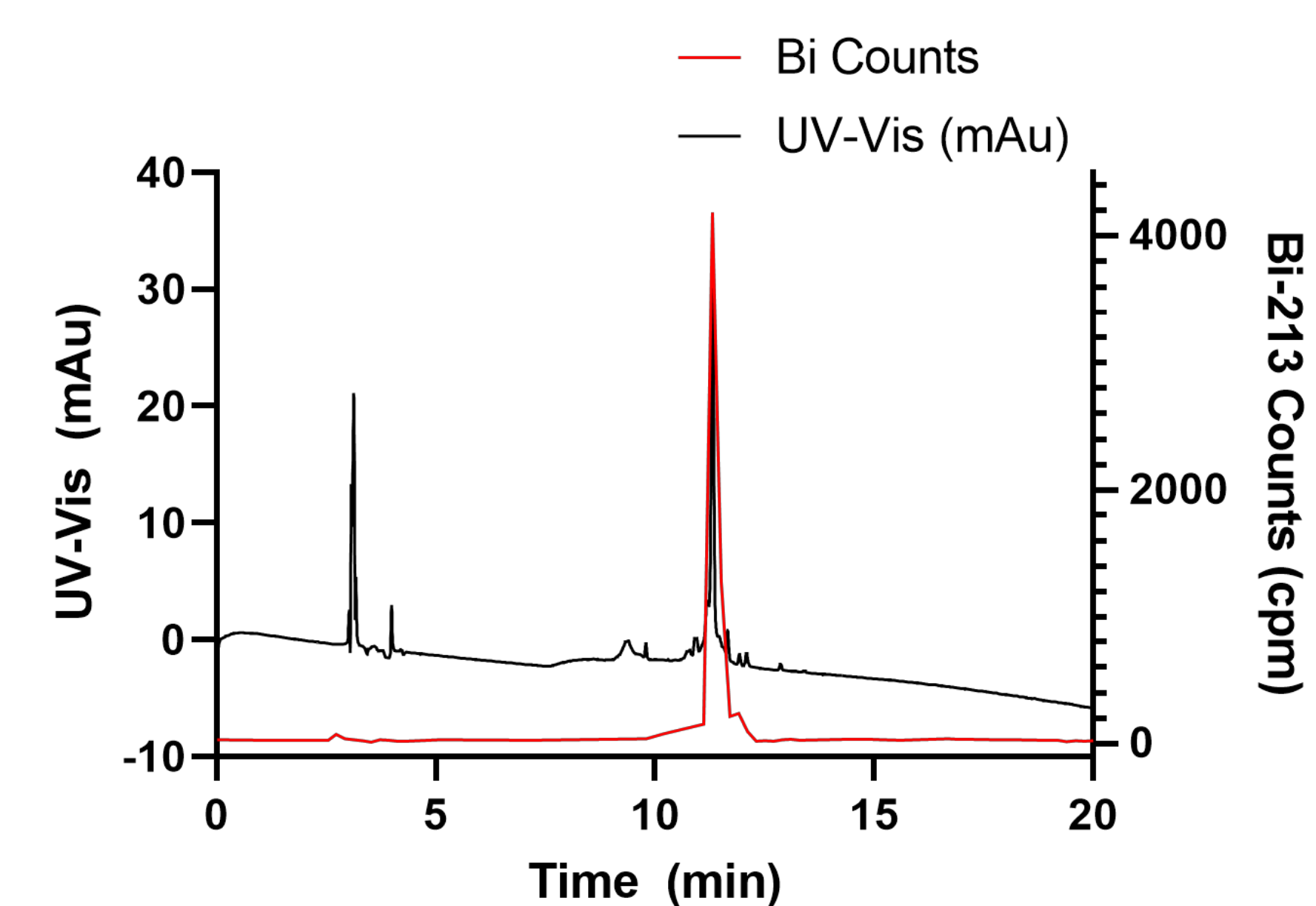
Western Blot of A β Dose Response



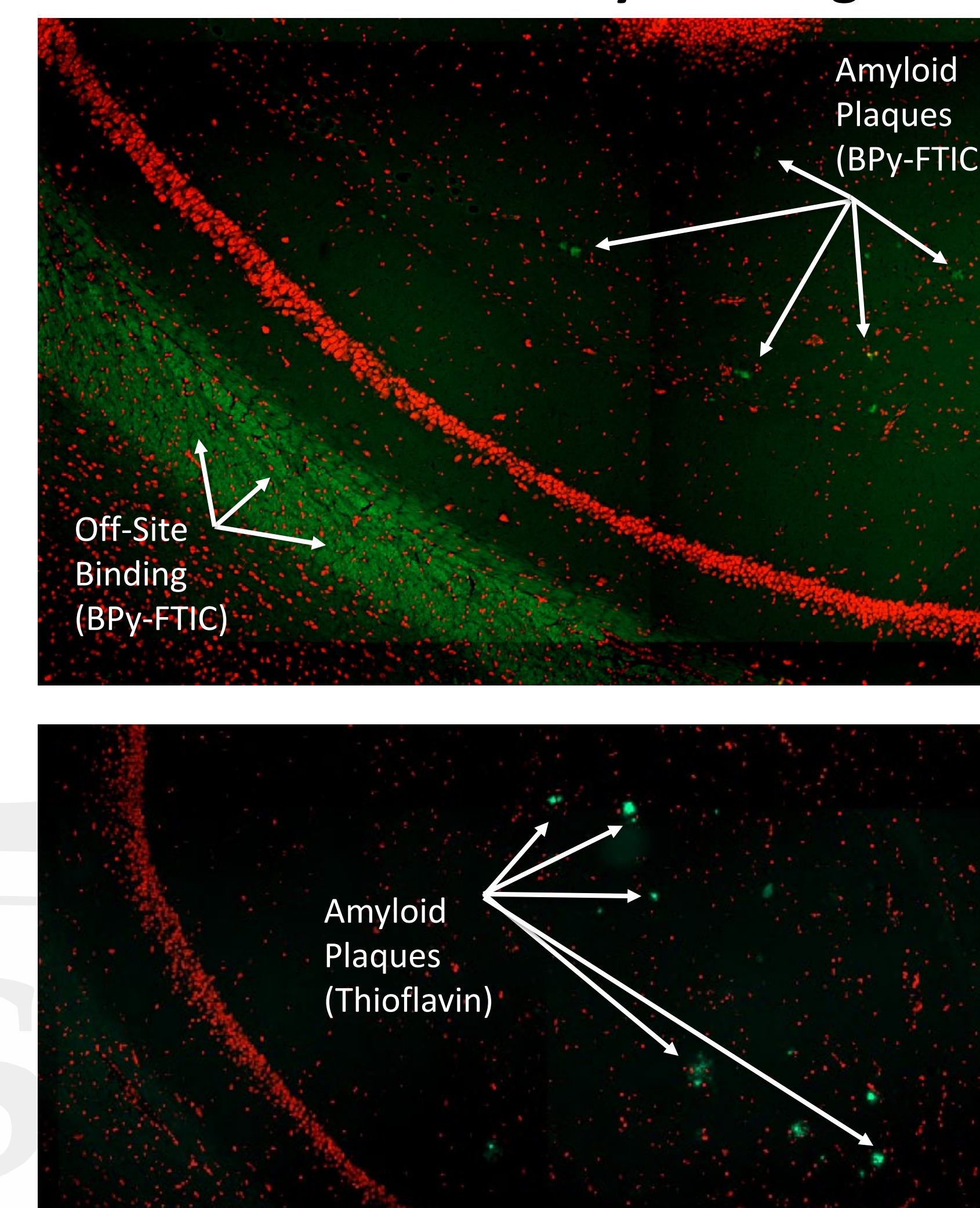
BiBPY Competition Assay



Radiolabeling



Fluorescent-BPy Staining



CONCLUSIONS

- BiBPY was synthesized and radiolabeled with high purity and high specific activity
- Binding to amyloid-beta plaques confirmed by competition assay against Thioflavin-S, and by modification to Fluorescent-BPy and staining sections from APP/PS1 double transgenic mice
- May cross BBB based on the measured logP (target 0.1-3)
- In vitro* dose response measurements of amyloid-beta plaques in brain homogenate to the presence of [²¹³Bi]-BiBPY display for the first time amyloid plaque response to TAT

Future work to include:

- Biodistribution and pharmacokinetics
- Effectiveness of targeting amyloid beta *in vivo*
- Observation of immune response to TAT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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