

Production Strategies for High-Purity Terbium Radionuclides for Theranostic Applications

Thursday 2 October 2025 17:30 (20 minutes)

Terbium offers a unique set of four clinically relevant radionuclides, ^{149}Tb , ^{152}Tb , ^{155}Tb , and ^{161}Tb , covering a broad spectrum of nuclear medicine applications, from PET and SPECT imaging to targeted alpha and beta therapies. Their complementary decay properties make them ideal candidates for theranostic approaches, where diagnostic and therapeutic isotopes can be used in matched pairs [1]. Despite their clinical potential, scalable production of these isotopes with sufficient radionuclidic purity remains a key challenge, particularly for hospital-based facilities.

This study investigates the $^{155}\text{Gd}(p,n)^{155}\text{Tb}$ reaction using the TALYS nuclear reaction code [2] to evaluate excitation functions, yields, and impurity profiles, with a focus on minimizing co-production of long-lived contaminants such as ^{156}Tb . Cross section predictions were benchmarked against experimental data [3] to refine yield estimates under realistic irradiation conditions. Thick-target yields and radionuclidic purity were derived across multiple ^{155}Gd enrichment levels, and corresponding dosimetric impact was assessed using OLINDA software [4], quantifying patient dose increase (DI) from contaminant isotopes. The analysis identifies a 98% ^{155}Gd enrichment as the optimal trade-off between production efficiency and clinical safety [5, 6]. In parallel, nuclear reaction modeling was utilized to investigate promising proton-induced production routes for ^{152}Tb from Gadolinium and Dysprosium targets. The simulations provide key insights into reaction mechanisms and potential yields, supporting the optimization of irradiation parameters and guiding future experimental studies aimed at confirming production feasibility for clinical applications.

This study demonstrates how nuclear reaction modeling and parameter refinement can guide the development of scalable, high-purity production routes for terbium radionuclides, supporting their future adoption in clinical theranostic strategies.

References

- [1] Müller, C. et al., A unique matched quadruplet of terbium radioisotopes for PET and SPECT and for α - and β -radionuclide therapy: an in vivo proof-of-concept study with a new receptor-targeted folate derivative, *J Nucl Med*, 53,12:1951–1959 (2012)
- [2] Koning, A. et al., TALYS: modeling of nuclear reactions. *Eur. Phys. J. A* 59 (6), 131 (2023)
- [3] Dellepiane, G. et al., Experimental assessment of nuclear cross sections for the production of Tb radioisotopes with a medical cyclotron. *Appl Radiat Isot*, 200:110969 (2023)
- [4] Stabin, M.G. et al., OLINDA/EXM: the second generation personal computer software for internal dose assessment in nuclear medicine, *J Nucl Med*, 46:1023–1027 (2005)
- [5] Barbaro, F et al., ^{155}Tb production by cyclotrons: what level of ^{155}Gd enrichment allows clinical applications?. *EJNMMI Phys* 11, 26 (2024)
- [6] Barbaro, F et al., Hospital-cyclotrons production of high-purity ^{155}Tb via $^{155}\text{Gd}(p,n)$. *Appl Radiat Isot* (2025), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apradiso.2025.112026>.

Authors: BARBARO, Francesca (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare); CANTON, Luciano (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare); LASHKO, Yuliia (Bogolyubov Institute for Theoretical Physics, Kyiv, Ukraine - INFN Padova)

Presenter: BARBARO, Francesca (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare)

Session Classification: Short contributions (V)