## Towards stable organometallic scaffolds for <sup>211</sup>At radiolabelling B. Murphy<sup>1</sup>, Dr. G. Picayo<sup>1,2</sup>, Prof. S. Yennello<sup>1,2</sup>, Prof. F. Gabbaï<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843 USA Nuclear Solutions <sup>2</sup>Cyclotron Institute, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843 USA Institute Radiochemistry Motivation **Crystal Structures** Bi A 211At extraction **Figure 2.** Crystal structure of **2**. Hydrogens are omitted for clarity. reduction NH<sub>2</sub> $^{211}At = 0$ **Figure 5.**Production of <sup>211</sup>At for reactions with soft metal centers. • <sup>211</sup>At=O extracted from <sup>209</sup>Bi target [3]. **Synthesis** • Reduced to <sup>211</sup>At<sup>-</sup> by cysteine and reacted with metal center [2]. Figure 3. Crystal structure of 3. Hydrogens are omitted for clarity. -Rh---• Radiochemical yield is determined by • Molecular structure of 2 and 3 determined by radioHPLC. X-ray crystallography. Conclusions **Geometry Optimization Calculations** • Organometallic scaffolds seem promising as Model Rh-At and Au-At complexes were candidates for <sup>211</sup>At radiolabelling. calculated by density functional theory • Future work includes more rigorous • Computed Rh-At distance: 2.81 Å; Au-At ≻Rĥ----⁄-/ calculations, isolation of Au(I) compounds, and distance: 2.67 Å modeling radiolabeling kinetics by UV-Vis • Calculations currently ignore spin-orbit spectroscopy. coupling and relativistic effects References [1] D. Teze, et al. "Targeted radionuclide therapy with astatine-211: Oxidative dehalogenation of astatobenzoate conjugates." Scientific Reports [2] H. Rajerison, et al. "Radioiodinated and astatinated NHC rhodium complexes: Synthesis." Nuclear Medicine and Biology

- Astatine-211 (<sup>211</sup>At) holds potential for use in targeted alpha therapy of diseases like cancer.
- To maximize specificity of radioactive payload, tumor-specific compounds – typically organic compounds – are radiolabeled with <sup>211</sup>At.
- <sup>211</sup>At seems ill-suited to make strong bonds with many organic scaffolds [1] causing release of radioactive payload to healthy body tissue.
- At is predicted behave similarly to iodine, which forms strong bonds with organometallic centers like rhodium and gold.
- Our aim is to explore Rh(I) and Au(I) centers for <sup>211</sup>At radiolabeling.



Figure 1. Synthesis of Rh(I) precursors 1-3 and radiolabelled 4.

- Compounds 1-3 [2] successfully synthesized and characterized by NMR spectroscopy and mass spectrometry.
- Chloride-iodide exchange models radiolabelling
- Synthesis of corresponding Au(I) compounds unsuccessful via this route.







**Figure 4.** Computed structures of Rh-At (left) and Au-At (right) complexes.

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[3] J. D. Burns, et al. "Rapid recovery of At-211 by extraction chromatography." Separation and Purification Technology