



RADIOPHARMACEUTICAL SINGLE-VIAL COLD KIT FORMULATION OF FAPI-04, AN EXPERIMENTAL VECTOR FOR GALLIUM-68 PET IMAGING IN ONCOLOGY

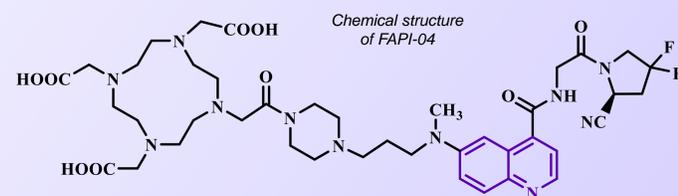
Fiona GARNIER¹, Juliette FOUILLET¹, Charlotte DONZÉ¹, Léa RUBIRA¹, Cyril FERSING^{1,2}

¹ : Radiopharmacy unit, Institut régional du Cancer de Montpellier (ICM), Univ. Montpellier (UM), 208 avenue des Apothicaires, 34298, Montpellier, France.

² : Institut des Biomolécules Max Mousseron, UMR 5247, CNRS, Université de Montpellier, ENSCM, UFR des Sciences Pharmaceutiques et Biologiques, Montpellier.

WHAT WAS DONE

- **FAPI-04** radiolabeled with **gallium-68** is a promising quinoline-based, DOTA-conjugated molecule for **tumor microenvironment** PET imaging.¹
- To date, [⁶⁸Ga]Ga-FAPI-04 is considered an **experimental radiopharmaceutical**, with a tedious and intricate radiolabeling process.²
- The formulation of FAPI-04 in a **single-vial cold kit (SVCK)**³ was therefore studied.



Single vial cold kit = lyophilisate containing:

- Filler agent
- FAPI-04
- Buffer
- Anti-radiolysis compound

Ready for direct ⁶⁸Ga radiolabeling

WHY IT WAS DONE

- The development of a SVCK formulation of FAPI-04 would **simplify the preparation** of [⁶⁸Ga]Ga-FAPI-04.

HOW IT WAS DONE

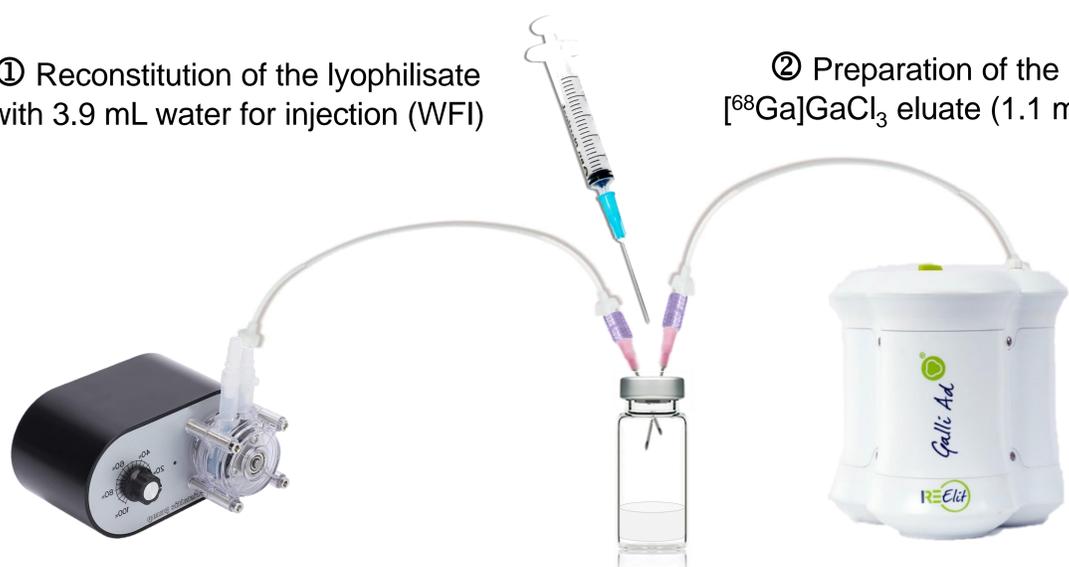
- **Various parameters** (type and amount) involved in the formulation of FAPI-04 as a SVCK were investigated: **filler** (bulk agent), **buffer**, **anti-radiolysis compound**, **FAPI-04 quantity**.
- Optimal conditions for successful radiolabeling of [⁶⁸Ga]Ga-FAPI-04 were identified.

WHAT WAS ACHIEVED

1) Design of the radiolabeling protocol

① Reconstitution of the lyophilisate with 3.9 mL water for injection (WFI)

② Preparation of the [⁶⁸Ga]GaCl₃ eluate (1.1 mL)



③ Direct elution in the kit vial using a peristaltic pump

Kit vial containing the filler agent, buffer and FAPI-04 lyophilisate

⁶⁸Ga generator (GALLIAD®, IRE Elit)

④ Heating step, 97°C, 10 min

⑤ Quality controls: TLC, HPLC



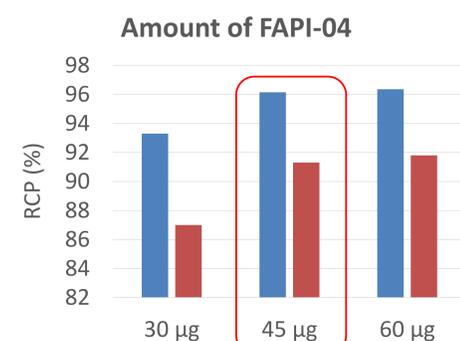
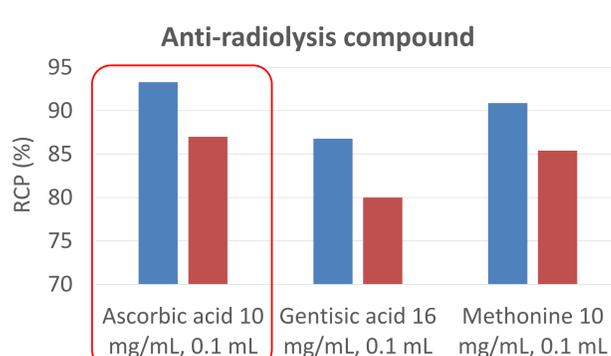
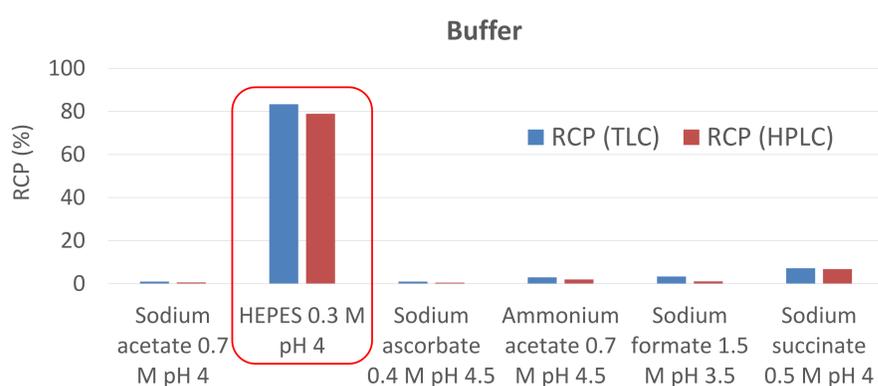
2) Filler selection

- 5 fillers commonly used were tested
- Each vial also contained 280 mg HEPES buffer and 30 µg FAPI-04 for test ⁶⁸Ga radiolabeling

Filler	Amount of filler (mg)	Appearance after freeze-drying	Reconstitution (3.9 mL WFI)	Test radiolabeling (RCP measured by TLC)
Trehalose	98	Oily, amorphous	5 min shaking	-
	195		5 min shaking	-
	390		5 min shaking	pH = 3.9 ; RCP = 93.2%
	780		Not soluble	-
	1560		Not soluble	-
Sorbitol	98	Amorphous	5 min shaking	-
	195		5 min shaking	-
	390		5 min shaking	pH = 3.9 ; RCP = 88.7%
	780		Not soluble	-
	1560		Not soluble	-
Glycine	98	Crystalline	15 sec shaking	pH = 3.9 ; RCP = 4.75%
	195		15 sec shaking	-
	390		15 sec shaking	-
	780		Not soluble	-
	1560		Not soluble	-
Mannitol	50	Neat	15 sec shaking	pH = 3.8 ; RCP = 89.5%
	98		15 sec shaking	-
	195		5 min shaking	-
	390		5 min shaking	-
	780		Not soluble	-
Sucrose	1560	Bubbly, amorphous	Not soluble	-
	98		15 sec shaking	pH = 3.8 ; RCP = 71.4%
	195		15 sec shaking	-
	390		15 sec shaking	-
	780		Not soluble	-
1560	Not soluble	-		

➤ **50 mg mannitol** was retained for further assays

3) Buffer, anti-radiolysis compound and amount of vector selection



WHAT IS NEXT

- After careful selection of the ingredients involved in the SVCK formulation of FAPI-04, optimal conditions involved **50 mg mannitol**, **280 mg HEPES buffer**, **2.6 mg ascorbic acid** and **45 µg vector** ⇒ **PRC >96% in TLC**, **>91% in HPLC**.
- HEPES considered as an impurity by Ph. Eur.⁴ ⇒ A **terminal purification** with a **SPE cartridge** would allow HEPES residues < 50 µg/mL.