



*Delivering a one-two punch to cancer*

Dr Mitra Safavi-Naeini  
Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation

June 2019

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Operating safely for over 60 years

Leaders in nuclear science and technology



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Australian Synchrotron

**Camperdown | NSW**

Cyclotron



# Our work

## Human health

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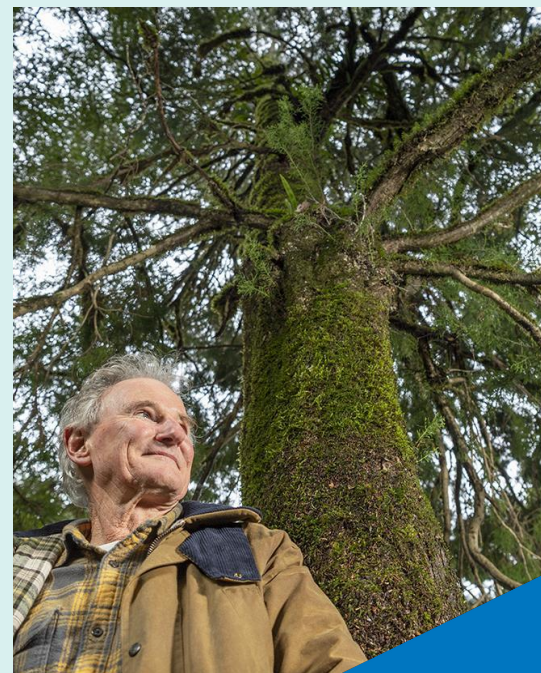
## Support to industry

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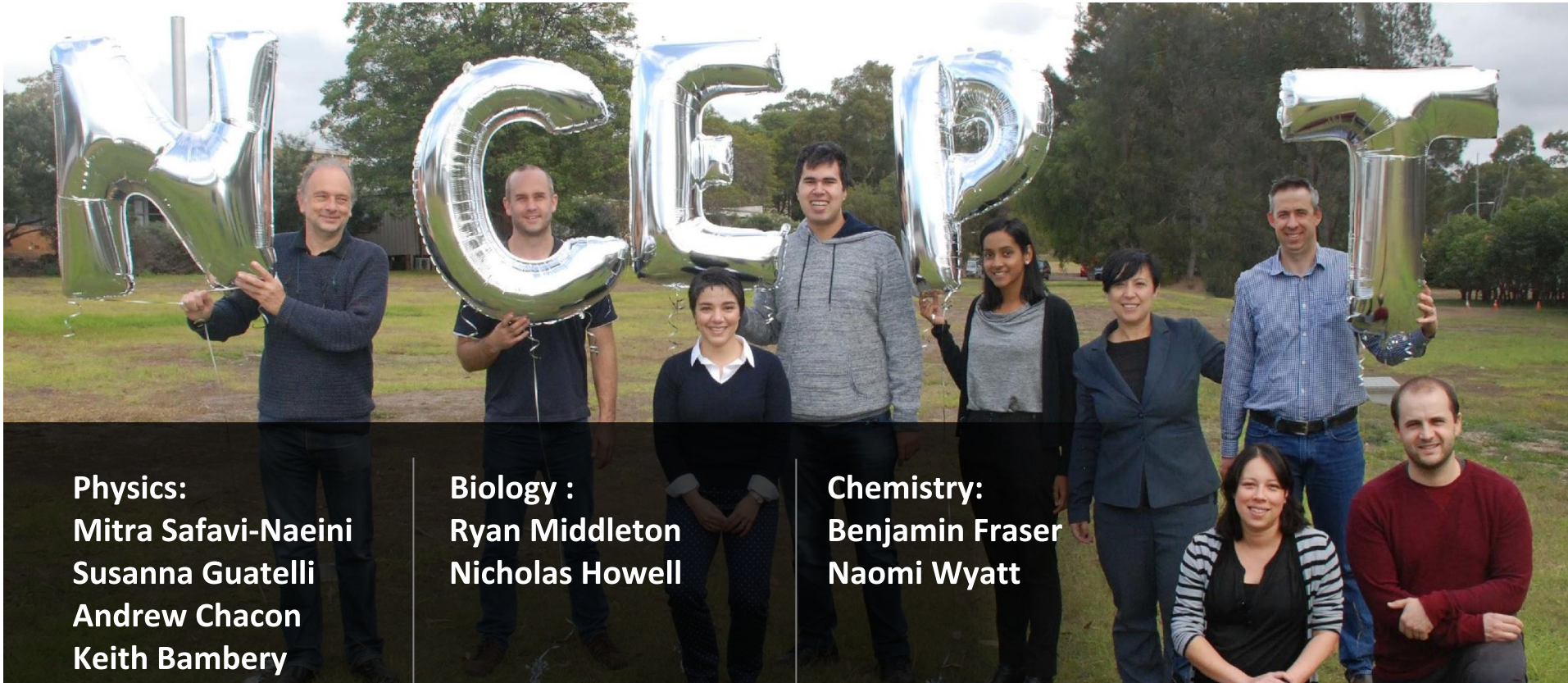
## Protecting the environment

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# NCEPT: Scientific team



## Physics:

Mitra Safavi-Naeini  
Susanna Guatelli  
Andrew Chacon  
Keith Bambery

## Biology :

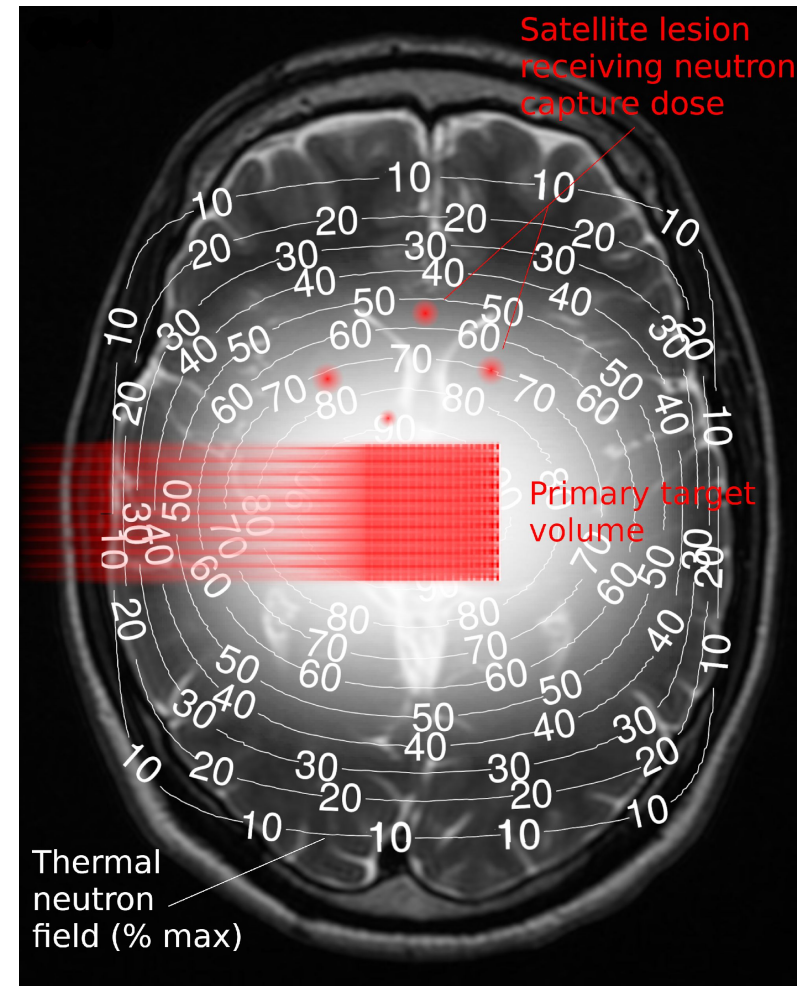
Ryan Middleton  
Nicholas Howell

## Chemistry:

Benjamin Fraser  
Naomi Wyatt



# NCEPT: A novel adjunct to particle therapy



Neutron Capture Enhanced Particle Therapy – a major ANSTO-led international collaboration

Captures **internally generated slow neutrons**, produced at and around the target volume to:

- **Enhance** the dose to **target**
- **Reduce** the dose to **normal tissue**
- **Simultaneously** target **out-of-field satellite lesions**

Leverages  $^{10}\text{B}$  and  $^{157}\text{Gd}$ -enriched neutron capture agents used in neutron capture therapy

Experimental proof of concept obtained in 2018-2019 in Japan

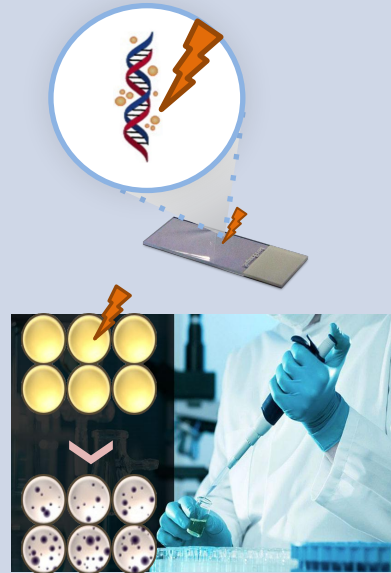
# The story so far

2017



Simulation model  
and proof of concept

2018-2019



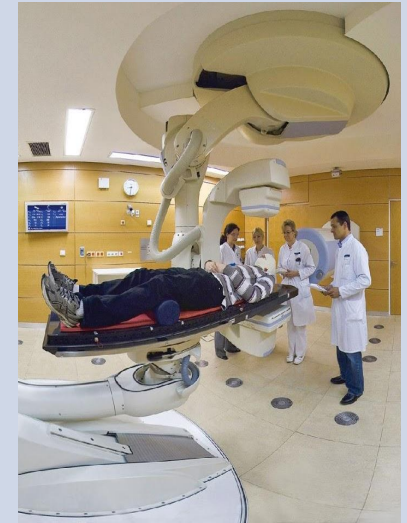
Development of  
methodology and  
validation in vitro

2019-2021



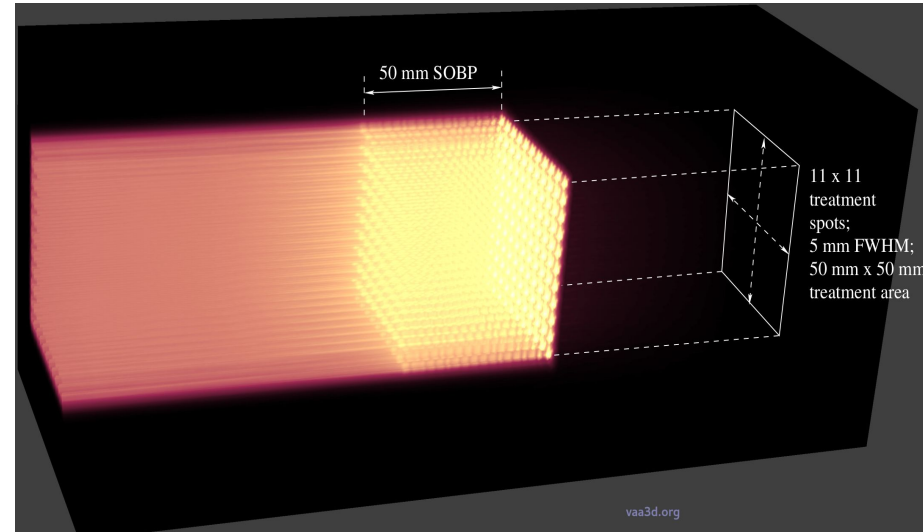
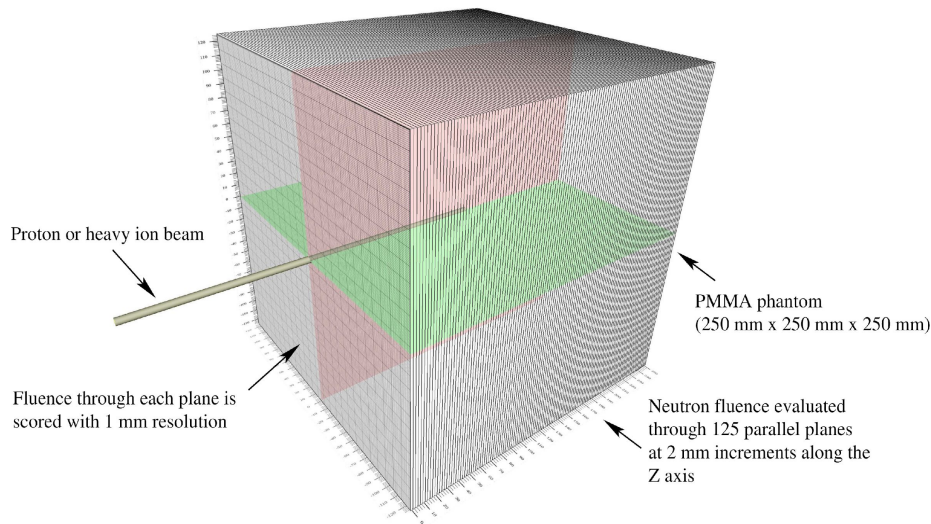
Development of  
methodology and  
validation in vivo

End goal



Clinical translation,  
adjunct to  
particle therapy

# Simulation campaign: why and how

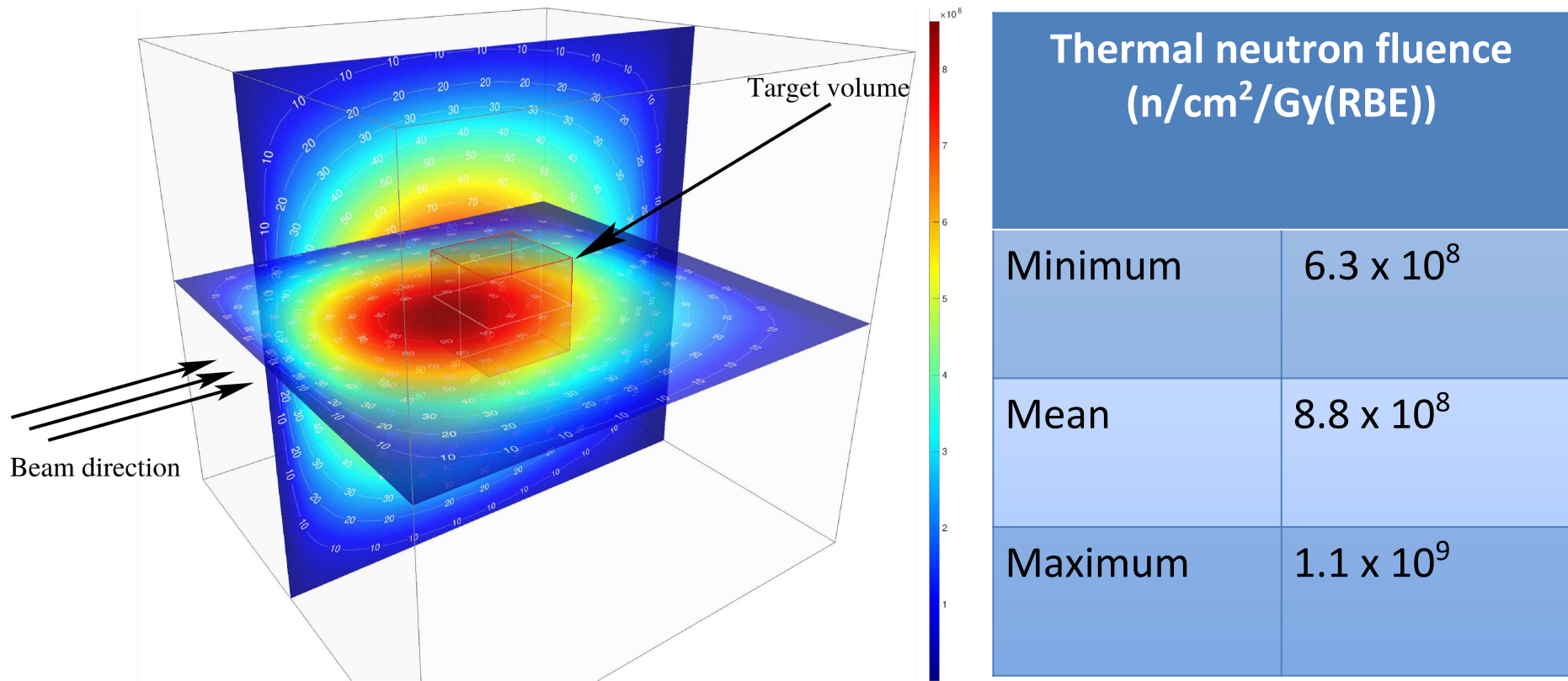


- Realistic treatment plan delivered with carbon and proton beams:
  - Quantification of the neutron fluence at predefined target volumes within a phantom
  - Evaluation of  $^{157}\text{Gd}$  and  $^{10}\text{B}$  NCA concentrations required to achieve a 10% increase in BED

Safavi-Naeini *et al.* (2018). "Opportunistic dose amplification for proton and carbon ion therapy via capture of internally generated thermal neutrons". In: Scientific Reports (Nov. 2018). doi: 10.1038/s41598-018-34643-w.



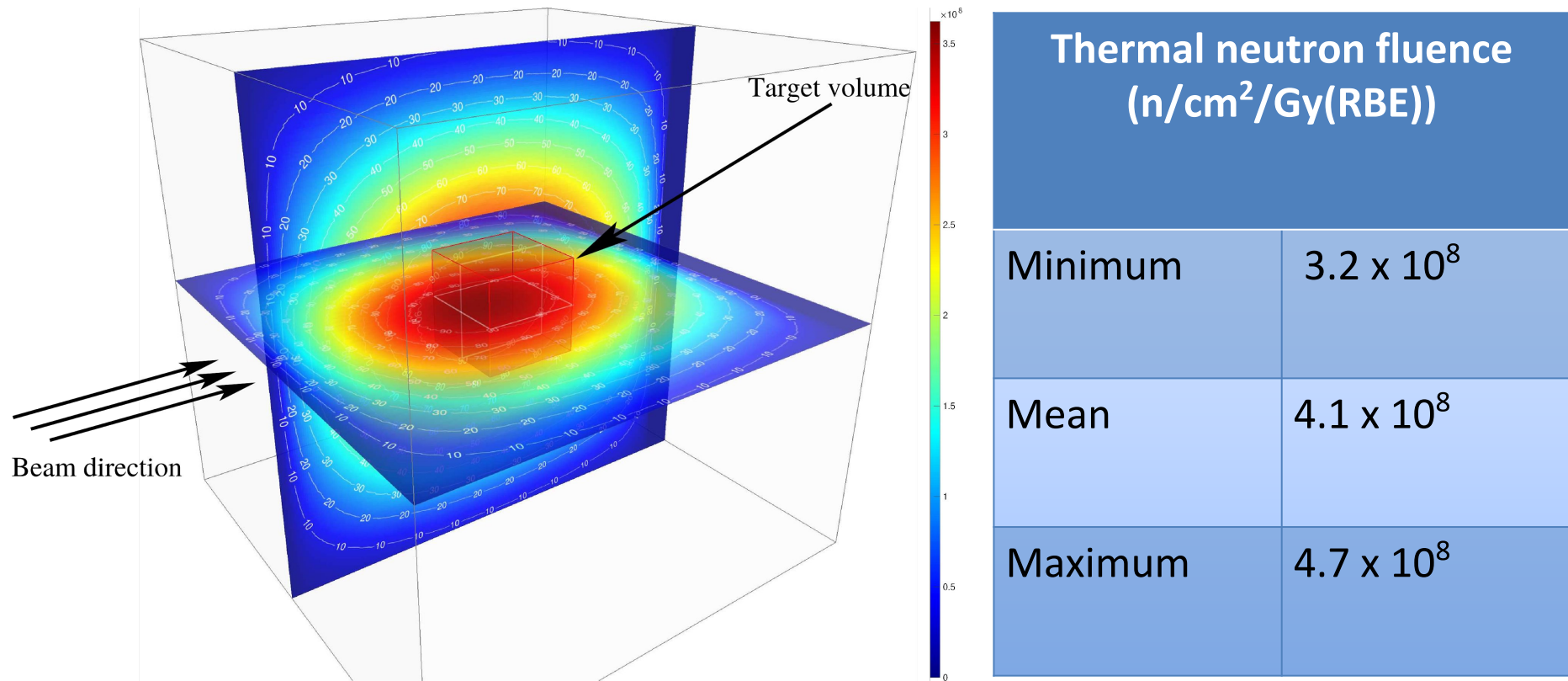
# Thermal neutron fluence: proton SOBP



Estimated <sup>10</sup>B-BPA required for 10% dose boost: 132 ppm (liver), 345 ppm (brain)

Estimated <sup>157</sup>Gd-TPP-DOTA required for 10% dose boost: > 616 ppm (depending on Gd distribution)

# Thermal neutron fluence: carbon SOBP



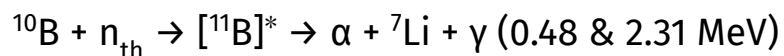
Estimated <sup>10</sup>B-BPA required for 10% dose boost: 285 ppm (liver), 744 ppm (brain)

Estimated <sup>157</sup>Gd-TPP-DOTA required for 10% dose boost: > 1330 ppm (depending on Gd distribution)

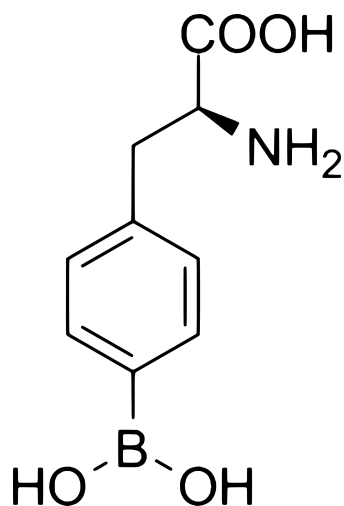
# Neutron Capture Agents

## $^{10}\text{B}$ -borono-L-phenylalanene

- Thermal neutron cross-section of  $^{10}\text{B}$  is 3838 barns
- Neutron capture results in release of damaging high-LET alpha particles and  $^7\text{Li}$  nucleus:

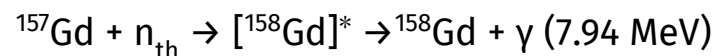


- BPA is preferentially absorbed by cancer cells & is **clinically approved for use in neutron capture therapy** in Japan and elsewhere

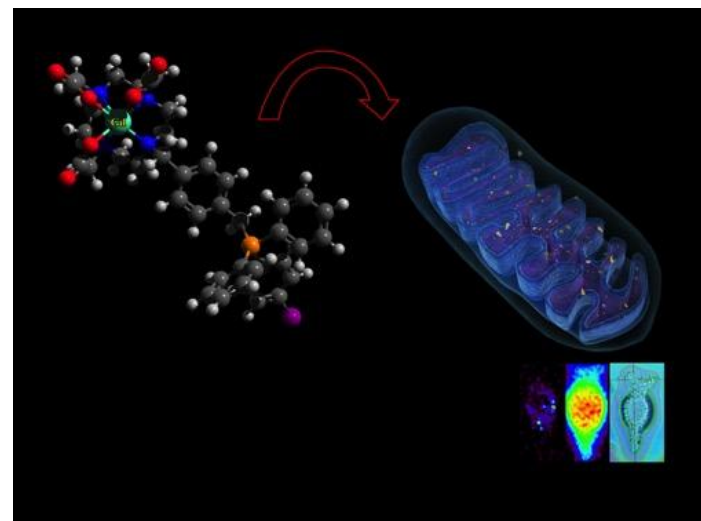


## $^{157}\text{Gd}$ -TPP-DOTA

- Thermal neutron cross-section of  $^{157}\text{Gd}$  is ~254000 barns
- Neutron capture results in release of high-LET Auger and internal conversion electrons - highly damaging & short-range:

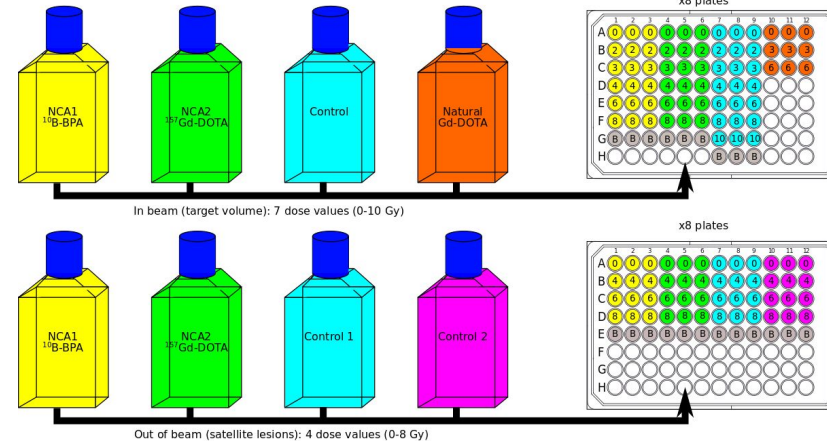
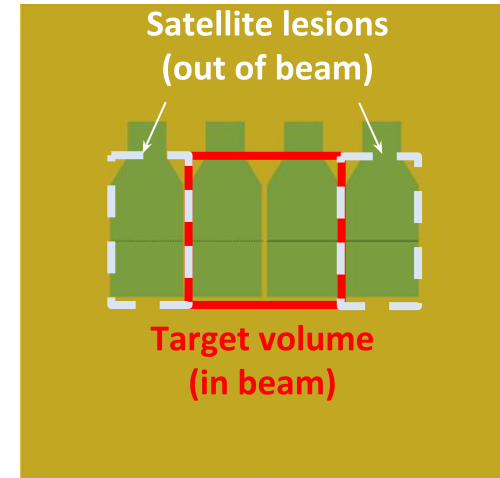
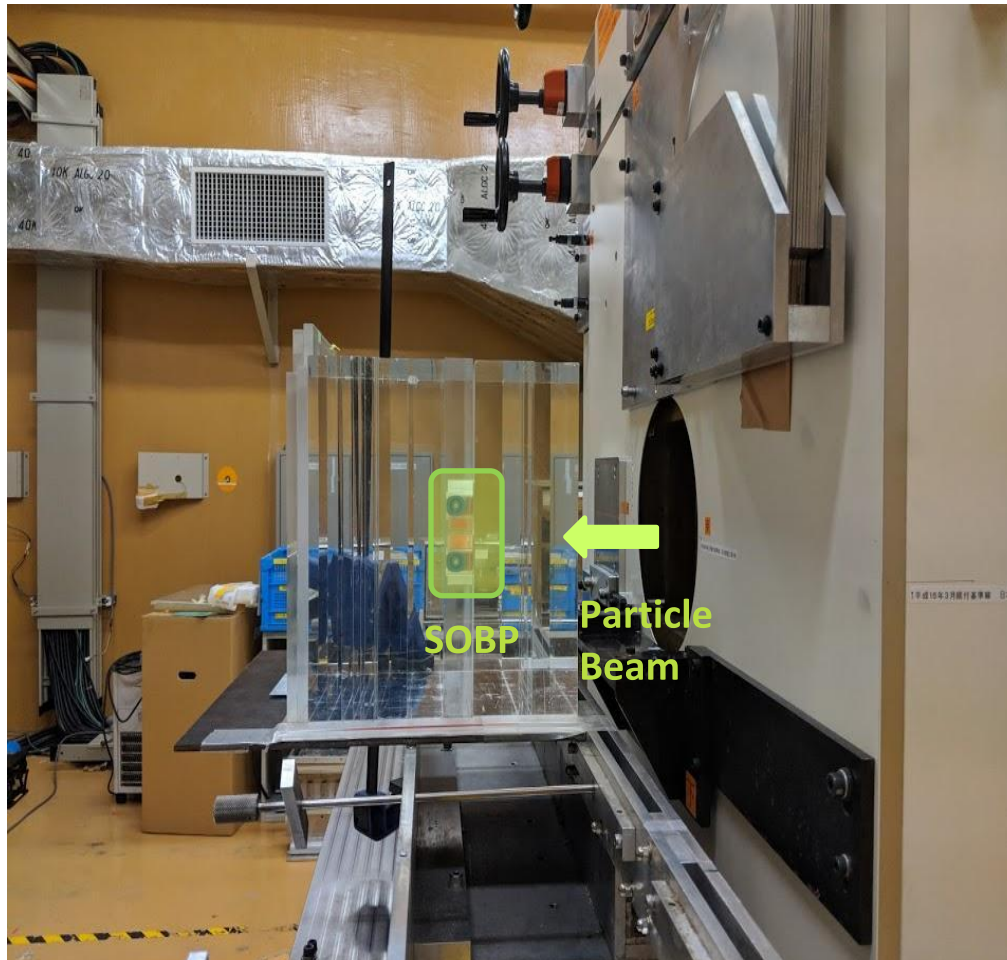


- TPP-DOTA chelates Gd and targets mitochondria membrane in cancer cells
- **Very high specific uptake**





# In vitro proof of concept: HIMAC

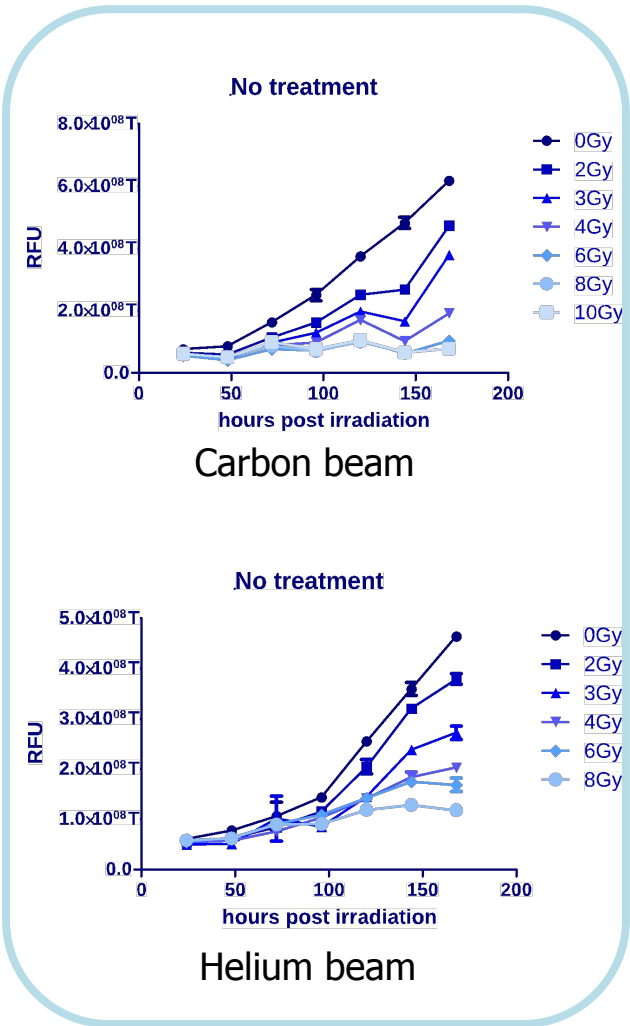


- Impact of radiation on T98G cell proliferation measured for 6 doses (0 to 10 Gy), with and without two neutron capture drugs (NCAs):

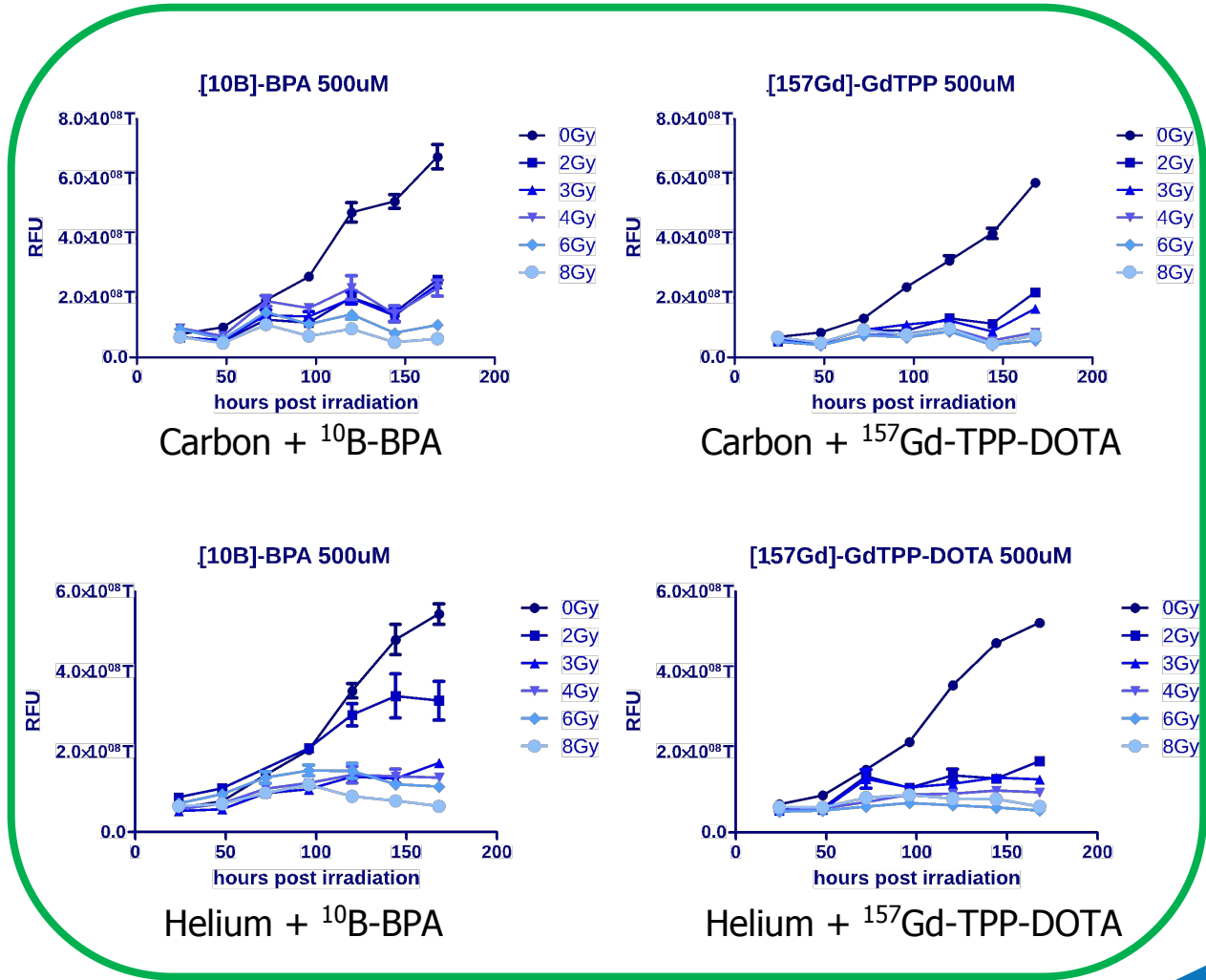
- $^{10}\text{B}$ -4-borono-L-Phenylalanine and DOTA

- $^{157}\text{Gd}$ -DOTA

# Ion therapy vs NCEPT: Dose response

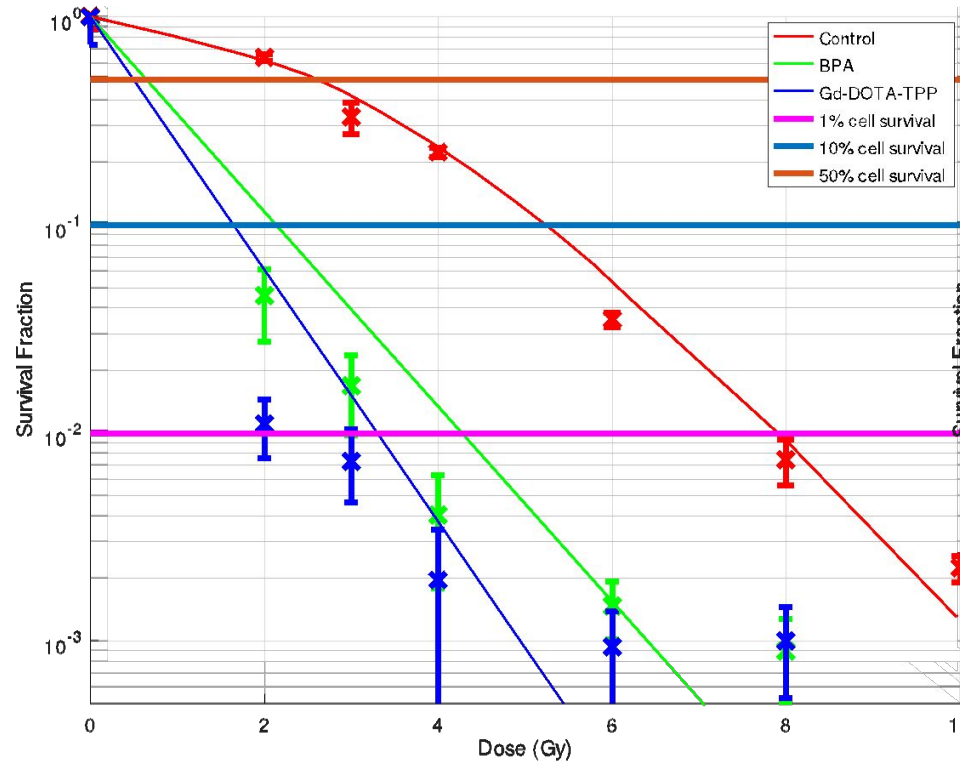


Ion Beam

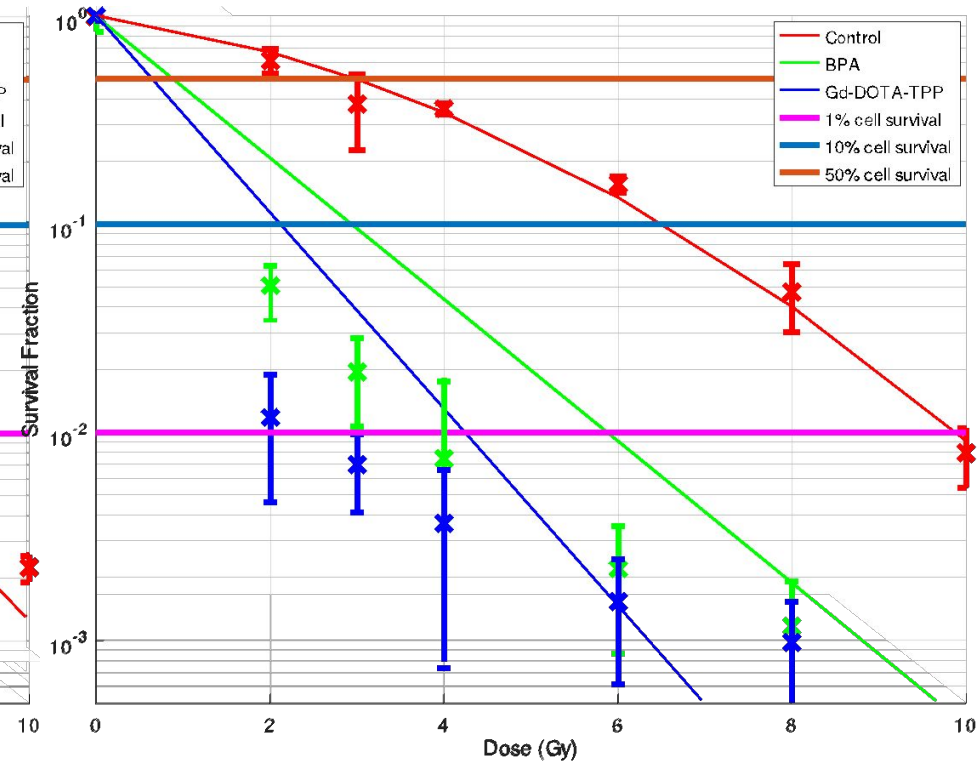


NCEPT

# Ion therapy vs NCEPT: clonogenic assay



Carbon beam



Helium beam



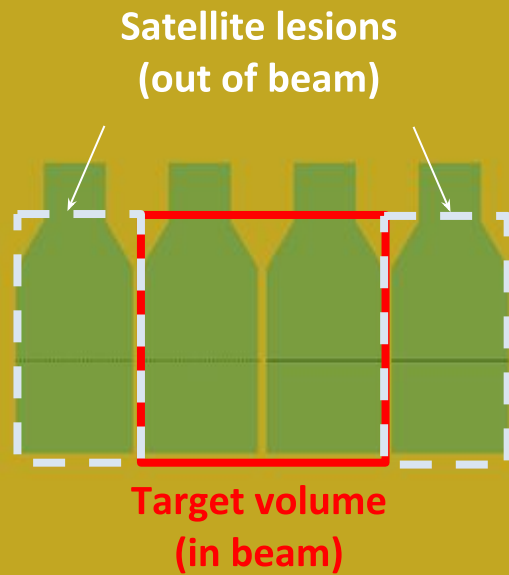
# Ion therapy vs NCEPT: IC50

## In-beam IC50

	C IC50 (Gy)	He IC50 (Gy)
$^{10}\text{B}$ -BPA	$1.77 \pm 0.11$	$2.41 \pm 0.07$
$^{157}\text{Gd}$ -TPP-DOTA	$0.89 \pm 0.49$	$1.41 \pm 0.13$
No compound (ion beam only)	$3.09 \pm 0.11$	$3.54 \pm 0.41$

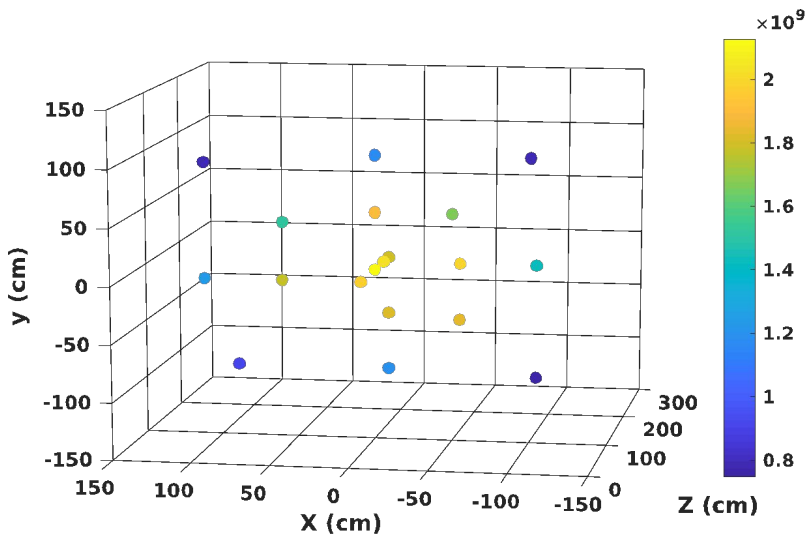
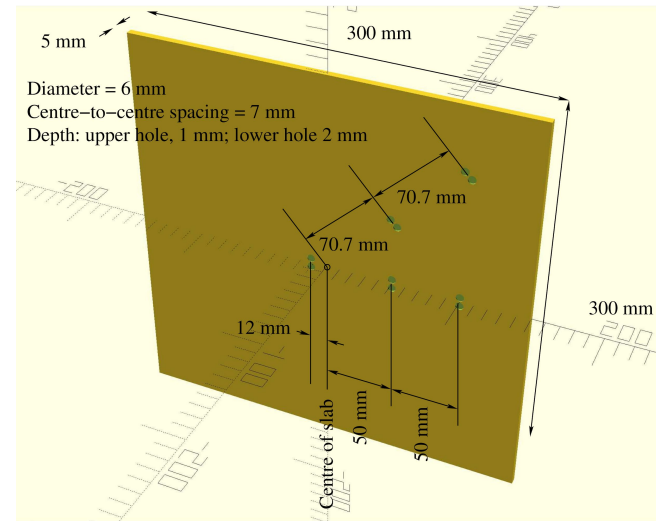
## Out-of-beam IC50

	C IC50 (Gy to SL)	He IC50 (Gy to SL)
$^{10}\text{B}$ -BPA	$3.33 \pm 0.15$	$3.78 \pm 0.08$
$^{157}\text{Gd}$ -TPP-DOTA	$3.11 \pm 0.60$	$2.81 \pm 0.10$
No Compound (Ion beam only)	$7.46 \pm 0.44$	$8.81 \pm 0.19$

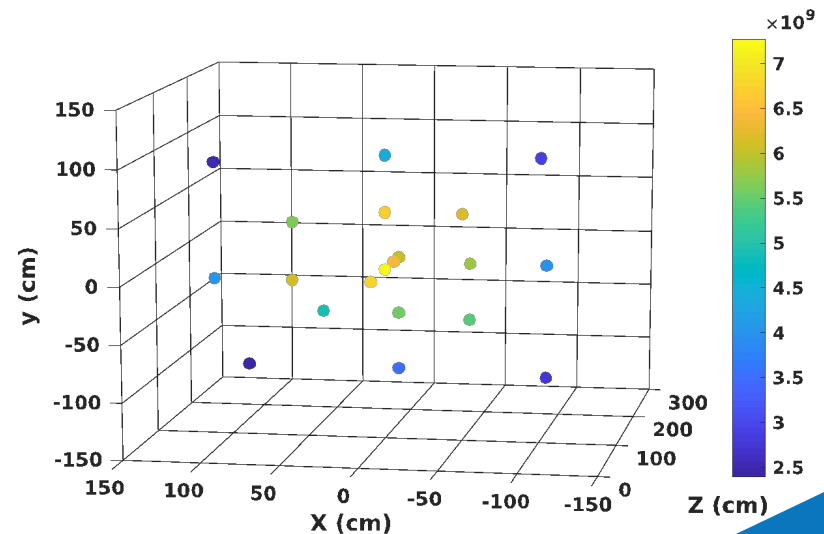


# Thermal neutron quantification

- Thermal neutron fluence measured using gold activation method
- Fluence quantified by differential activation of irradiated bare and cadmium-shielded gold foils
- 5 positions evaluated at each of 4 depths, inside and outside of beam

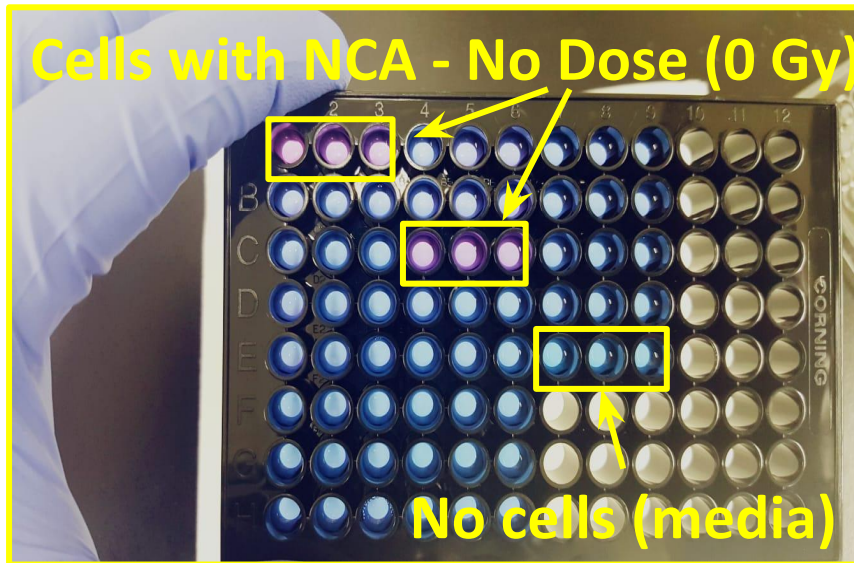
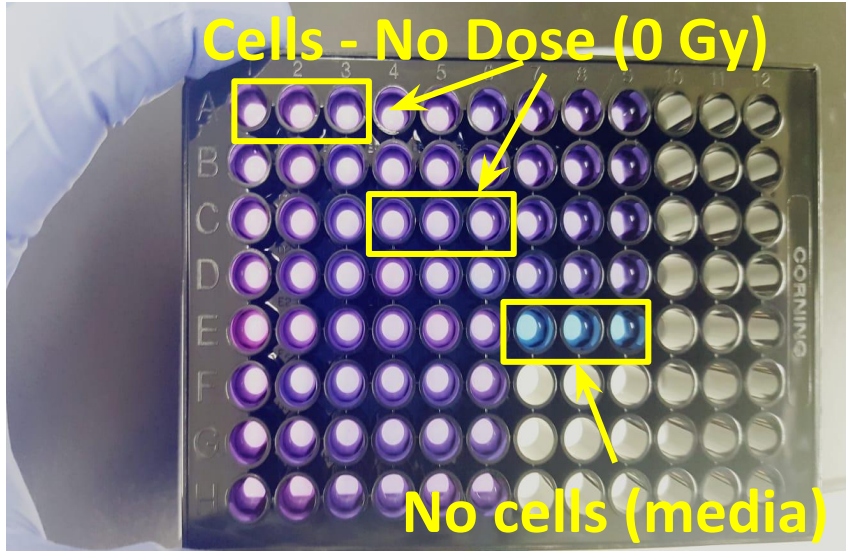


Carbon: mean fluence @ centre of SOBP =  $2.4 \times 10^9$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>/Gy(RBE)



Helium: mean fluence @ centre of SOBP =  $6.5 \times 10^9$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>/Gy(RBE)

# In vitro campaign outcomes



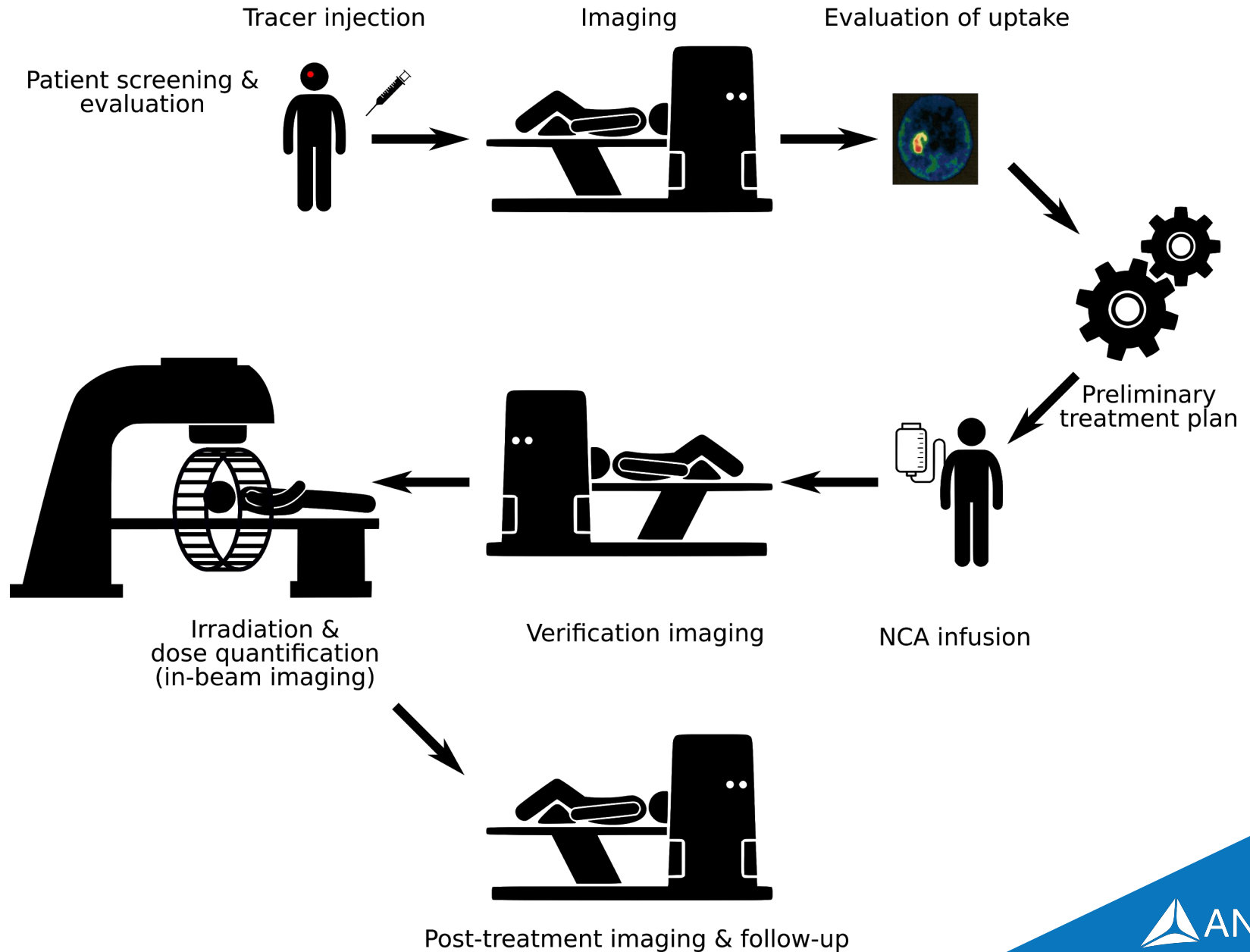
- In vitro results with carbon and helium are extremely compelling:
  - In beam: NCEPT achieves 10% survival with < 50% ion-only dose
  - Out of beam: NCEPT IC50 similar to in-beam ion-only IC50
- Measured neutron fluence 6x > magnitude compared to simulation
- Existing biophysics models (LQM/MMKM) inadequate to explain magnitude of effect



# Project plan

- **In vivo experiments with C/He** (mice) planned for 2020
  - 3 populations (control, BPA and Gd-TPP-DOTA)
  - Tumour growth delay measured in each population in response to dose escalation
- In vitro & in vivo **experiments with proton therapy** is planned for USA in 2020-2023 (+NIH grant proposal)
- In vivo **biodistribution and pharmacokinetics** of  $^{157}\text{Gd}$ -based compounds targeting mitochondria are in progress.
- $^{10}\text{B}$ -BPA is clinically approved for BNCT in some jurisdictions, including Japan: **pathway for fast-tracked clinical trials**
  - Terminal head & neck secondary melanoma patients (2021)
  - $^{10}\text{B}$ -BPA is also reported to have high pancreatic uptake - another potential target

# Translation



# Missing pieces of the puzzle

- Treatment planning with NCEPT is complex
  - Dose now includes both **ion dose** and **neutron capture dose**
  - **Iterative dose optimisation** is required
  - Critical need for **absolute quantification of NCA uptake** (e.g. using  $^{18}\text{F}$ -BPA PET for  $^{10}\text{B}$ -BPA or MRI for  $^{157}\text{Gd}$ -TPP-DOTA)
- Opportunities for development of new theranostic agents
- Quality assurance: quantitative imaging techniques are required to verify the total deposited dose:
  - Beam on: prompt gamma (Gd) and SPECT (boron)
  - Beam off: PET (direct dose estimation from positron-emitting fragments)
- We are seeking **opportunities for collaborating with you** on these and other aspects of the project

# NCEPT Collaboration

## **ANSTO**

- Mr. Nicholas Howell
- Dr. Ryan Middleton
- Dr. Benjamin Fraser
- Dr. Naomi Wyatt
- Dr. Keith Bambery
- Dr. Justin Davies
- Dr. Ulf Garbe
- Dr. Joseph Bevitt
- Mr. Attila Stopic
- Dr. Timothy Boyle
- Ms Shakila Fernando
- Dr. Mitra Safavi-Naeini

## **University of Wollongong**

- Mr. Andrew Chacon
- Mr. Harley Rutherford
- A/Prof. Anthony Dosseto
- A/Prof. Susanna Guatelli
- Dist. Prof. Anatoly Rosenfeld

## **University of Sydney**

- Prof. Louis Rendina

## **Westmead Hospital**

- Dr Alison Salkeld
- A/Prof. Verity Ahern

## **Prince of Wales Hospital**

- Prof. Michael Jackson

## **National Institute of Radiological and Quantum Science (NIRS-QST), JP**

- Prof. Naruhiro Matsufuji
- Dr Ryoichi Hiriyama
- Dr Akram Mohammadi
- Prof. Masashi Koto
- Prof. Shigeru Yamada
- Prof. Hiroshi Tsuji

## **UF Health Proton Therapy Institute, US**

- Dr Zuofeng Li
- Prof. Nancy Mendenhall

## **Loma Linda University, US**

- Prof. Reinhard Schulte

## **Northern Illinois University, US**

- A/Prof. Linda Yasui