

# EANM'15



Annual Congress  
of the  
European Association of Nuclear Medicine  
October 10 - 14, 2015  
Hamburg, Germany

## Abstracts

European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging  
Volume 42, Supplement 1  
10.1007/s00259-015-3198-z

**This supplement was not sponsored by outside commercial interests. It was funded entirely by the association's own resources.**

**PW103****Assessing radiobiological effects of low doses of ionizing radiation on zebrafish muscle by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis**

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**Introduction:** This work relates with the application of zebrafish - *Danio rerio* - to the study of radiobiological effects of low doses of ionizing radiation. In recent years, the use of zebrafish has grown considerably, pointing more and more as a very interesting model in biomedical research, essentially because of the level of homology shared with the human genome, complemented by an easy and reasonably affordable practical side. The two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2DGE) is a method used for the analysis of complex protein mixtures from biological samples. This method allows the detection of differences in protein expression under different conditions, so allowing creating relations between those differences and the irradiations that were in their basis. The present work aimed at evaluating proteome changes in the zebrafish muscle caused by low doses of X-rays exposure. **Material and Methods:** Animals were externally irradiated with three distinct dose protocols (100 mGy, 500 mGy and 1.000 mGy). One day after the irradiation, the animals were sacrificed and a muscle sample was collected. 2DGE was then used to identify proteins that showed a differential expression after X-rays exposure. **Results:** About  $85 \pm 21$  protein spots were identified in every gel. The statistical analysis of protein expression recognized differences between the control and the irradiated groups (27 spots to 1000 mGy; 22 spots to 500 mGy; 3 spots to 100 mGy). Most differentially expressed proteins were down-regulated in irradiated groups when compared to the control group. **Conclusions:** The present work seems to confirm that the 2DGE based methodology might be considered as an adequate analytical tool for study radiobiological effects at the molecular level in zebrafish. It has been found that a large number of proteins were down-regulated, suggesting that a remodelling of the muscle proteome occurs after the exposition to low doses of X-rays. Mass spectrometry analysis should be performed in order to allow the identification of those proteins that were affected by exposition to ionizing

radiation. This identification would most probably contribute for a deeper insight concerning the metabolic and physiological consequences of the exposition to X-ray.

**PW104****Gamma Camera Calibration for SPECT Based Quantitative Imaging with LU-177:**

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Over the last 15 years <sup>177</sup>Lu has been successfully applied to peptide receptor radionuclide therapy in the form of <sup>177</sup>Lu-DOTATATE or <sup>177</sup>Lu-DOTATOC to treat neuroendocrine tumors and other somatostatin-receptor expressing neoplasms. The general consensus is that the collection of quantitative data is a critical step in dosimetry and treatment planning in molecular radiotherapy. In fact, inaccuracies in absolute quantification are likely to result in reduced efficacy or increased incidence of adverse side effects. Absolute gamma camera calibration procedures are currently performed either in-air or in-water using a radionuclide source with a known amount of activity concentration. However, at present there are no validated standard protocols or any established methods for calibration and verification of system performance. The aim of this work was to develop and evaluate an approach to gamma camera calibration for absolute quantification in tomographic imaging with <sup>177</sup>Lu. Calibration studies were performed on a Philips IRIX and Philips AXIS gamma camera. For both systems the calibration coefficient was assessed using four reference geometries: a point source in air, a 16 mL Jaszczack sphere surrounded by non-radioactive water, a 16 mL Jaszczack sphere in air and a 20 cm diameter cylinder filled with water uniformly mixed with radioactive <sup>177</sup>LuCl. Attenuation correction was performed using Chang's algorithm while scatter correction was obtained applying the triple energy window technique. We validated our method in non-reference geometry using an anthropomorphic phantom