

# Nicole Bodkin, Chemistry

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## **In vivo and in vitro analysis of In-111 and Cu-64 labeled PNA-peptides in mice**

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The *B-cell lymphoma/leukemia-2 (bcl-2)* gene is overexpressed in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. It produces a protein that blocks apoptosis and is strongly correlated with increased relapse rates after chemotherapy and poor overall survival. In this study, radiolabeled peptide nucleic acid (PNA) probes were delivered to *bcl-2* mRNA-deficient and -rich tumor models in mice to determine whether the probes are specific for cells that express *bcl-2* mRNA and to differentiate between positive and negative *bcl-2* tumors. A peptide, Tyr<sup>3</sup>-octreotate, was attached to the PNA to target somatostatin receptors on the surface of tumor cells, where the PNA can then be delivered into the cell and bind to *bcl-2* mRNA. In vitro efflux studies of <sup>111</sup>In-DOTA-anti-*bcl-2*-PNA-Tyr<sup>3</sup>-octreotate were performed in somatostatin receptor positive Mec-1 (*bcl-2* positive) and Ramos (*bcl-2* negative) cells. The cell associated radioactivity was 14.9% in Ramos cells, as compared with 60% in Mec-1 cells at 4 h post-injection, signifying that PNA is washed out of the Ramos cells while there is higher retention in Mec-1 cells. In in vivo studies, <sup>111</sup>In-DOTA-anti-*bcl-2*-PNA-Tyr<sup>3</sup>-octreotate and a modified compound, <sup>64</sup>Cu-DOTA-anti-*bcl-2*-PNA-T(s)-Tyr<sup>3</sup>-octreotate, were injected into Ramos-bearing nude mice and Mec-1-bearing SCID mice, and organ uptakes were compared at 48 h post-injection. The results showed a 0.18% injected dose per gram of tissue (ID/g) tumor uptake with the <sup>111</sup>In labeled compound in Ramos mice and 1.33% ID/g in Mec-1 mice. The <sup>64</sup>Cu labeled compound in the Ramos mice showed a 0.69% ID/g tumor uptake and 1.12% ID/g in Mec-1 mice. Both studies showed a significantly lower tumor uptake in Ramos mice than in Mec-1 mice, concluding that the PNA in both compounds are specific for *bcl-2* mRNA.



