

213Bi-PAI2 conjugate selectively induces apoptosis in PC3 metastatic prostate cancer cell line and shows anti-cancer activity in a xenograft animal model

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A novel α-particle emitting (213Bi) plasminogen activator inhibitor type 2 construct, which targets the membrane-bound urokinase plasminogen activator on prostate cancer cells, was prepared and evaluated in vitro and in a xenograft animal model. The PC3 prostate cancer cell line expresses urokinase plasminogen activator which binds to its receptor on the cell membrane; plasminogen activator inhibitor type 2 is bound to urokinase plasminogen activator/urokinase plasminogen activator receptor to form stable complexes. In vitro, the cytotoxicity of 213Bi-plasminogen activator inhibitor type 2 against prostate cancer cells was tested using the MTS assay and apoptosis was documented using terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated deoxyuridinetriphosphate nick end-labelling (TUNEL) assay. In vivo, antiproliferative effects for tumours and prostate cancer lymph node metastases were carried out in an athymic nude mouse model with a subcutaneous xenograft of PC3 cells. 213Bi-plasminogen activator inhibitor type 2 was specifically cytotoxic to PC3 cells in a concentration-dependent fashion, causing the cells to undergo apoptosis. A single local or i.p. injection of 213Bi-plasminogen activator inhibitor type 2 was able to completely regress the growth of tumours and lymph node metastases 2 days post subcutaneous inoculation, and obvious tumour regression was achieved in the therapy groups compared with control groups with 213Bi-plasminogen activator inhibitor type 2 when the tumours measured 30 – 40 mm3 and 85 – 100 mm3. All control animals and one of five (20%) mice treated with 3 mCi kg−1 213Bi-plasminogen activator inhibitor type 2 developed metastases in the lymph nodes while no lymphatic spread of cancer was found in the 6 mCi kg−1 treated groups at 2 days and 2 weeks post-cell inoculation. These results demonstrate that this novel 213Bi-plasminogen activator inhibitor type 2 conjugate selectively targets prostate cancer in vitro and in vivo, and could be considered for further development for the therapy of prostate cancer, especially for the control of micro-metastases or in minimal residual disease.

Prostate cancer is the second most common cause of death from cancer in men after lung cancer. An estimated 180,400 new cases of prostate cancer were reported in the USA in 2000 with 31,900 deaths (Greenlee et al, 2000). Although surgical resection or radiotherapy is potentially curative for localised disease, advanced prostate cancer is associated with a poor prognosis. The major failure in the management of prostate cancer is the inability to inhibit the development of metastases that eventually result in death of the patient. In spite of conventional treatments, such as chemotherapy, radiotherapy and hormone therapy, the control of metastatic prostate cancer remains elusive. Thus, there is an urgent need for a therapy that can kill cancer cells in transit or at the pre-angiogenic stage.

The plasminogen activator system has been recognised to play an important role in tumour growth and metastasis (Pollanen et al, 1991; Andreasen et al, 1997; Schmitt et al, 2000). Bound to its specific cell surface receptor (uPAR), uPA efficiently converts the inactive zymogen plasminogen into the active serine protease, plasmin, which then cleaves either directly or indirectly extracellular matrix components including laminin, fibronectin and collagen (Pollanen et al, 1991; Schmitt et al, 2000). The activity of uPA is physically regulated by plasminogen activator inhibitors type 1 and 2 (PAI-1 and PAI-2) (Kruithof et al, 1995; Andreasen et al, 1997). PAI-2 is a member of the serine protease inhibitor (Serpin) superfamily and forms SDS-stable 1:1 complexes with uPA (Kruithof et al, 1995). It was suggested that cell surface-bound uPA is accessible to PAI-2, and PAI-2 can inhibit cancer cell invasion and metastasis (Kruithof et al, 1995; Hang et al, 1998).

α-particle therapy has been proposed for use in single-cell disorders such as leukaemias, lymphoma and micrometastatic carcinomas (Juricic et al, 1997; McDevitt et al, 1998; Allen, 1999; Kennel et al, 1999), in which rapid targeting to cancer cells is possible. The radionuclide 212Bi (t1/2=46 min) emits an α-particle with short range (80 μm) and high linear energy transfer (LET) radiation which is about 100 times greater than that for beta particles (Allen and Blagojevic, 1997). This is manifested by a high relative biological effectiveness (RBE). The localisation characteristics of PAI2 allow 213Bi to deliver a large fraction of the total energy to the nucleus of
the most malignant prostate cancer cells while irradiation of normal tissue around the target cell is greatly reduced or absent.

Using 213Bi-PAI2 conjugates, our group successfully targeted breast cancer in vitro and in vivo (Allen et al., 2000; Ranson et al., 2002). We show herein that 213Bi-PAI2 was specifically cytotoxic to PC3 cells in a concentration-dependent fashion, causing the cells to undergo apoptosis in vitro, whereas a therapeutic dose of 213Bi-PAI2 obviously regressed tumour growth and prevented metastases in the lymph nodes in animal models.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**PAI2**

Human recombinant PAI2 (47 kDa), reactive with the membrane-bound uPA, was provided by Biotech Australia Pty Ltd.

**Conjugation of bifunctional chelate to PAI2**

The chelator, cyclic anhydride of diethyleneetriaminopentacetic acid (cDTPA) was purchased from Aldrich Chemical Company. PAI2 and bovine serum albumin (BSA) were conjugated with cDTPA as described previously (Ranson et al., 2002).

**Generation of radioisotopes and 213Bi labelling of cDTPA-PAI2**

The alpha particle emitting radionuclide, 213Bi, was produced from 225Ac (Rizvi et al., 2000; Ranson et al., 2002). The labelling efficiency of cDTPA-PAI2/BSA was in the range.

**Cell culture**

The PC3 human prostate cancer cell line was originally purchased from American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, MD, USA), cultured in DMEM (Life Technologies, Inc., Grand Island, NY, USA) supplemented with 10% (v/v) heated-inactivated foetal bovine serum (FBS) and 1:100 penicillin/streptomycin. LN3 cells were originally obtained from Dr C Pettaway (MD Anderson Hospital) and maintained in 1:1 RPMI-1640:FI2-K (Life Technologies, Inc., Grand Island, NY, USA), supplemented with 10% (v/v) heated-inactivated foetal calf serum and 1:100 penicillin/streptomycin. Both cell lines were maintained in a humidified incubator at 37°C and 5% CO2. For all experimental procedures, sub-confluent cells that had been in culture for 48 h without a change of media were harvested by rinsing twice with Dulbecco’s phosphate buffered saline (DPBS) (pH 7.2) and then detaching with DPBS/0.5 mM EDTA at 37°C for 5 min. Cells were collected and resuspended in the appropriate buffer as described below.

**Monoclonal antibodies**

Mouse anti-human uAP IgG antibody (No. 394) was purchased from American Diagnostica Inc (Greenwich, CT, USA). Rabbit anti-mouse IgG and alkaline phosphatase and anti-alkaline phosphatase (APAAP) complex were purchased from Dakopatts (Glostrup, Denmark). Mouse anti-human isotype control IgG1 monoclonal antibody and goat anti-mouse IgG fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated monoclonal antibody were purchased from Silenus (Sydney, NSW, Australia).

**Flow cytometry**

Indirect immunofluorescence staining was performed to detect cell-surface expression of uPA in the PC3 cell line as described previously (Ranson et al., 2002).

**In vitro cytotoxicity assay**

The activities of 213Bi-PAI2 and 213Bi-BSA preparations were measured using a radioisotope calibrator and neutralised to pH 7.0 via the addition of 10% (v/v) 1 M NaHCO3 (pH 9.0). After this, six serial doses of 213Bi-PAI2 and one dose of 213Bi-BSA were immediately prepared in 100 µl DMEM/5% FBS and added to 96-well plates in triplicate containing 5 x 10^4 PC3 cells (uPA+)/100 µl DMEM/5% FBS or 5 x 10^4 LN3 cells (uPA+)/100 µl RPMI-1640/5% FBS. Controls were performed in triplicate in the same 96-well plate for each experiment and consisted of cDTPA-PAI2 and DMEM/5% FBS medium alone. The plates were then incubated overnight in a 5% CO2 atmosphere at 37°C. The cells were then washed and incubated with 100 µl phenol-red free DMEM (without FBS) containing 20 µl of the CellTiter 96 Aqueous One Solution reagent. After 3 h incubation in a 5% CO2 atmosphere at 37°C, the reaction was stopped by the addition of 10% SDS, and the absorbency in each well was recorded at 490 nm using a SPECTRO max plate reader (BIO-RAD, Hercules, CA, USA). The absorbency reflects the number of surviving cells. Blanks were subtracted from all data and analysed using Prism software (GraphPad Software Inc, USA).

**TUNEL assay for apoptosis**

The method was performed as described (Li et al., 2001). Briefly, the cultured PC3 cells were treated with 213Bi-PAI2 in different concentrations (1, 2.5, 5, 10, and 16 µCi) and with 213Bi-BSA, cDTPA-PAI2 or medium alone at 37°C overnight. After treatment, cells were washed with DPBS, harvested by centrifugation. Cytosin preparation were made with a Shando Cyto-centrifuge (Shando, Pittsburgh, PA, USA). Cell cytosins were prepared on glass slides using 3 x 10^6 cells per 60 µl per slide. The cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde at RT for 30 min. Apoptosis was measured using the TUNEL method (Gavrieli et al., 1992) with TdT-fragEL™ in situ apoptotic detection kit according to the manufacturer’s instruction.

### Table 1: The effect of 213Bi-PAI2 on PC3 lymph node metastases in nude mice

| Groups | Dose (mCi kg⁻¹) | Incidence of PC3 metastases |
|--------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Local injection 2 days post-cell inoculation | | |
| PBS buffer 213Bi-BSA | 2.5 | 5/5 |
| 213Bi-PAI2 | 1.25 | 2/5 |
| 213Bi-PAI2 | 2.5 | 0/5 |
| i.p. injection 2 days post-cell inoculation | | |
| 213Bi-BSA | 6.0 | 5/5 |
| 213Bi-PAI2 | 1.5 | 3/5 |
| 213Bi-PAI2 | 3.0 | 1/5 |
| 213Bi-PAI2 | 6.0 | 0/5 |
| i.p. injection 1 week post-tumour appearance | | |
| PAI2* | – | 5/5 |
| 213Bi-PAI2 | 3.0 | 1/5 |
| 213Bi-PAI2 | 6.0 | 0/5 |
| i.p. injection 3 weeks post-tumour appearance | | |
| cDTPA-PAI2* | – | 5/5 |
| 213Bi-PAI2 | 3.0 | 2/5 |
| 213Bi-PAI2 | 6.0 | 1/5 |

Note: For all TAT treatment, we used the same volumes (200 µl). *0.4 mg kg⁻¹ of PAI2 or cDTPA-PAI2 used equivalent to the highest activity dose of 6 mCi kg⁻¹.
(Oncogene Research Products, Boston, MA, USA). Specificity of TUNEL reactivity was confirmed by undertaking in parallel appropriate negative (omitting TdT from the labelling mix) and positive (treated HL-60 slides) control. The labelled cells were examined using a Lecra light microscope (Leica microscope, Nussloch, Germany) at ×40 magnification. The results were expressed as a percentage of total cells staining positive for apoptosis.

**Animals and PC3 cell inoculation**

Male 6–8 weeks old athymic nude mice, BALB/c (nu/nu), were obtained from Animal Resources Centre (ARC), Western Australia. The mice were housed and maintained in laminar flow cabinets under specific pathogen-free conditions in facilities approved by University of New South Wales (UNSW) Animal Care and Ethics Committee (ACEC) and in accordance with their regulations and standards. The ethical guidelines that were followed meet the standards required by the UK Coordinating Committee on Cancer Research Guidelines (Workman et al, 1998).

To establish s.c. tumours, 1.5 × 10⁶ PC3 cells were resuspended in 200 μl of DMEM serum-free medium and injected via 18-gauge needle into the s.c. space of the right shoulder region. Tumour progression was documented once weekly by measurements using calipers, and tumour volumes were calculated by the following formula: length × width × height × 0.52 in millimeters (Gleave et al, 1991). Mice were euthanised by cervical dislocation while under ether anaesthesia.

**Treatment protocols**

**Experiment 1** ²¹³Bi-PAI2 at 2 days after PC3 cell inoculation.

Four groups of five mice each received a single local injection of ²¹³Bi-PAI2 at 25 or 50 μCi, ²¹³Bi-BSA at 50 μCi (non-specific controls), or PBS buffer (controls). After 8 weeks, mice were sacrificed under anaesthesia, tumours, regional and distant lymph nodes were excised for histology.

**Experiment 2** ²¹³Bi-PAI2 at 2 days after PC3 cell inoculation.

Four groups of five mice each received single i.p. injections of ²¹³Bi-PAI2 at 1.5, 3.0 and 6.0 mCi kg⁻¹ or ²¹³Bi-BSA at 6.0 mCi kg⁻¹. After 8 weeks, the experiment was terminated.

**Experiment 3** ²¹³Bi-PAI2 at 2 weeks post PC3 cell inoculation when tumour volumes were approximately 30–40 mm³. Three groups of five mice each received single i.p. injections of ²¹³Bi-PAI2 at 3.0 and 6.0 mCi kg⁻¹ or PAI2 (0.4 mg kg⁻¹). After 6 weeks, the mice were euthanised.

**Experiment 4** ²¹³Bi-PAI2 at 4 weeks post PC3 cell inoculation when tumour volumes were approximately 85–100 mm³. Groups of five mice each received single i.p. injections of ²¹³Bi-PAI2 at 3.0 and 6.0 mCi kg⁻¹ or CDTPA-PAI2 conjugate. After 4 weeks, mice were euthanised.

Tumour xenograft, lymph node and other organs (liver, spleen, kidney and lung) from sacrificed mice were immediately fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde at RT. The primary uPA (20 μg ml⁻¹) was incubated for 2 h at RT or overnight at 4 ºC. After washing with Tris buffered saline (TBS), slides including tissue sections or cells were incubated with rabbit anti-mouse IgG (1:100 dilution) and APAAP complex (1:100 dilution) for 1 h and then stained by the addition of a fresh prepared alkaline phosphatase substrate included 0.2 mg ml⁻¹ of naphthol AS-MX phosphate containing 0.1 mg ml⁻¹ Fast Red TR and Levamisole in 0.1 M Tris HCl (pH 8.2) for 10 min. The positive cells appear pink.

**Statistical analysis**

All numerical data were expressed as the average of the values obtained, and the standard deviation (s.d.) was calculated. For the in vivo studies, student’s t-test was used to compare data and results with a P value less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

**RESULTS**

**Expression of uPA in PC3 cells, PC3 xenograft tumour and lymph node metastases**

Some 95% of PC3 cells stained positive by immunohistochemistry for uPA (Figure 1A) while isotype control staining was negative (data not shown). We confirmed our immunostaining result with flow cytometry (Figure 1B). The results showed that the uPA histogram has a strong shift to the right compared with the negative and isotype controls, suggesting that uPA is expressed on the cell surface and provides a good target for ²¹³Bi-PAI2 conjugate in vitro. In addition, we also investigated the expression of uPA in tumour xenografts, lymph nodes containing metastases and other organs (liver, spleen, kidney and lung) by immunohistochemistry. The staining intensity of cancer cells in tumour xenografts and metastasis lymph node was strong (Figure 1C,D); in contrast, the staining intensity of cells in other organs was very weak or negligible (data not shown).

²¹³Bi-PAI2 is highly cytotoxic towards the PC3 cells in vitro

²¹³Bi-PAI2 was found to be highly toxic to PC3 cells in an activity concentration dependent fashion, whereas ²¹³Bi-BSA showed only slight toxicity compared with ²¹³Bi-PAI2 at the maximum activity used (Figure 2A). No significant toxicity was observed with either cDTPA-PAI2 or PAI2 (data not shown). The Dₚ₀ (37% cell survival) values with ²¹³Bi-PAI2 was calculated to be 3.4 μCi. At the maximum dose of ²¹³Bi-PAI2 (10 μCi) cell survival was reduced to 10% for PC3 cells while at the same dose of ²¹³Bi-BSA cell survival was 92%. Additional experiments were designed to test ²¹³Bi-PAI2 against a uPA-negative cancer cell line, LN3. The results indicated that the Dₚ₀ value with ²¹³Bi-PAI2 was 43.8 μCi, and a dose of 7.5 μCi ²¹³Bi-PAI2 could kill no more than 15% of LN3 cells (Figure 2B). These results indicated that the alpha cytotoxicity was specific to PC3 cells.

²¹³Bi-PAI2 induces PC3 cells apoptosis

PC3 cells were incubated with increasing concentrations of ²¹³Bi-PAI2 (1–10 μCi for 24 h) or controls. After treatment, ²¹³Bi-PAI2-treated cells showed typical apoptotic morphology (Figure 1E), i.e., cells displayed shrinkage, became rounded and detached, whereas controls and non-specific ²¹³Bi-BSA-treated cells did not exhibit apoptotic morphology (Figure 1F). Using an incubation of 5.0 μCi activity ²¹³Bi-PAI2, 90.2 ± 8.4% (mean ± s.d., n = 3) of the PC3 cells were TUNEL-positive, in comparison with 86 ± 3.5% (mean ± s.d., n = 3) of the cells receiving ²¹³Bi-BSA; 4.2 ± 2.2% (mean ± s.d., n = 3) of the cells receiving cDTPA-PAI2; 2.1 ± 0.5%
(mean ± s.d., n=3) of no treatment control. The free 3’ ends generated by apoptotic DNA cleavage were detected by TUNEL assay, in which the non-apoptotic cells stained green while apoptotic cells stained brown. The results were shown in Figure 1G,H.

Figure 1 uPA expression in PC3 cells, PC3 xenografts and metastatic lymph nodes and TUNEL assay of PC3 cells in vitro. (A) PC3 cells are strongly positive to membrane-bound uPA. (B) Flow cytometry histogram of PC3 cells showing indirect immunofluorescence labelling of cell surface uPA. Auto: autofluorescence level; Isotype: mouse anti-human subclasses IgG1 control antibody; uPA: mouse anti-human uPA IgG1 antibody. (C) PC3 tumour xenograft cancer cells are strongly positive to uPA. (D) Cancer cells from metastatic lymph nodes are positive to uPA while lymphocytes are negative to uPA (small cells). The sections were from different mice. PC3 cells were either treated with 213Bi-PAI 2 (E) or untreated (F). After 36 h, the treated and untreated cells were fixed and processed for TUNEL assay. The cells were then visualised by light microscope. The arrows represent typical apoptotic cells with condensed or fragmented nuclei (G), while control cells show normal shapes (H). A, C, E, F, G and H: Magnification ∼ x 200. D: Magnification ∼ x 400.
Experiment 1
Administration of the $^{213}$Bi-PAI2, the cancer cells in the growth of PC3 tumours, as evidenced by tumour volumes of $106 \pm 20 \text{mm}^3$ in $6.0 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$-treated group and $175 \pm 38 \text{mm}^3$ in $3.0 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$-treated group as compared with controls (PAI2 alone) that measured $474 \pm 50 \text{mm}^3$ (78 and 63% reductions, $P<0.001$).

Experiment 2
Tumour growth inhibition by $^{213}$Bi-PAI2

A single i.p. injection of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 was administered to mice at 2 days post-inoculation of increasing doses of 1.5, 3.0 and $6.0 \text{ mCi kg}^{-1}$. Eight weeks after treatment, PC3 tumour growth was completely inhibited at a dose of $6.0 \text{ mCi kg}^{-1}$. The growth of tumours in the $3.0 \text{ mCi kg}^{-1}$ group was delayed 1 week compared with that in the non-specific control group (Figure 3B). The volumes for the $1.5 \text{ mCi kg}^{-1}$ group ($206 \pm 39 \text{ mm}^3$) and in the $3.0 \text{ mCi kg}^{-1}$ group ($138 \pm 48 \text{ mm}^3$) were significantly smaller than that in the non-specific control group ($428 \pm 64 \text{ mm}^3$) corresponding to a 52 and 68% inhibition ($P<0.01$; Figure 3A). No obvious inhibition of tumour growth was observed in mice that received $^{213}$Bi-BSA.

Experiment 3
Treatment was initiated when s.c. tumours had grown to a volume of $30-40 \text{mm}^3$. According to the results obtained from experiment 2, we selected doses of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 at 3.0 and $6.0 \text{ mCi kg}^{-1}$ for i.p. injection. As shown in Figure 3C, 6 weeks after therapy, $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 significantly inhibited the growth of PC3 tumours, as evidenced by tumour volumes of $106 \pm 20 \text{mm}^3$ in $6.0 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$-treated group and $175 \pm 38 \text{mm}^3$ in $3.0 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$-treated group and $215 \pm 43 \text{mm}^3$ in $3 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$-treated group as compared with controls (cDTPA-PAI2) that measured $474 \pm 50 \text{mm}^3$ (78 and 55% reductions, $P<0.01$).

Experiment 4
Treatment was started when s.c. tumours had grown to a volume of $30-40 \text{mm}^3$. According to the results obtained from experiment 2, we selected doses of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 at 1.5, 3.0 and $6.0 \text{ mCi kg}^{-1}$ for i.p. injection. As shown in Figure 3D, 4 weeks post $^{213}$Bi-PAI2, $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 significantly regressed the growth of PC3 tumours, as evidenced by tumour volumes of $148 \pm 31 \text{mm}^3$ in $6.0 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$-treated group and $215 \pm 43 \text{mm}^3$ in $3 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$-treated group as compared with controls (cDTPA-PAI2) that measured $474 \pm 50 \text{mm}^3$ (78 and 55% reductions, $P<0.01$).

Effect of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 on the development of lymph node metastases

Eight weeks after s.c. cell inoculation, mice in different groups were sacrificed and examined for lymph node metastases. As assessed by H&E staining under light microscopy, all control animals including PBS buffer groups and $^{213}$Bi-BSA non-specific groups developed metastases in the regional and distant lymph nodes, whereas the incidence of lymphatic spread was 60% (three out of five) for the $1.5 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$ i.p. group 2 days post-cell inoculation; 40% (two out of five) for $25 \mu\text{Ci}$ local 2 days post-cell inoculation and $3.0 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$ i.p. post-tumour appearance as third week post-therapy groups; 20% (one out of five) in $3.0 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$ i.p. 2 days post-cell inoculation and $6.0 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$ i.p. post-tumour appearance third week groups. No metastases were found in the groups given local $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 2 days post-inoculation at $50 \mu\text{Ci}$, i.p. injection 2 days post-inoculation or post-tumour appearance first week at $6.0 \text{mCi kg}^{-1}$. The results are shown in Table 1.

DISCUSSION

The present system relies on the targeting of $^{213}$Bi to uPA/uPAR tumour cells. As a result, a much greater fraction of the total energy is deposited in cells with alpha and very few nuclear hits are required to kill a cell. The expression of uPA/uPAR was found on a high percentage of human PC3 prostate cancer line (Crowley et al, 1993; Festuccia et al, 1998). Using immunocytochemistry and flow cytometry, we confirmed that uPA/uPAR was expressed on the surfaces of viable PC3 cells. In the present study, we also showed that PC3 tumours and their metastases highly express uPA, which had not been reported previously. Our findings indicate that the PC3 xenograft is an appropriate model for investigating the efficacy of alpha-PAI2.

PC3 cancer cells are a metastatic cell line while LN3 cells are non-metastatic and negative to uPA (Evans et al, 1997). PC3 cell kill in vitro proved to be both specific and activity dependent. Compared with untreated and non-specific controls, $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 exhibits high levels of antigen-selective cytotoxicity, requiring very few $^{213}$Bi atoms per target cell to kill PC3 cells. The $D_0$ value of 3.4 $\mu\text{Ci}$ was found for 50,000 cells in 0.3 ml. Thus, 3.4 $\mu\text{Ci}$ or 12,000 Bq gives two decays per cell and kills 63% of the incubated cells. This indicates the specificity of the conjugate for cells expressing uPA.

Additional data demonstrated that $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 did not specifically kill the uPA-negative LN3 prostate cancer cell line, supporting the fact that the $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 conjugate does not target or destroy tissue that does not express uPA. Therefore, it is clear that $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 is an effective and specific radiolabelled agent for ablation of individual PC3 prostate cancer cell in vitro whereas non-targeted cells are spared from the radiotoxicity arising from the alpha radiation.

The predominant mechanism by which radiation kills mammalian cells is the reproductive (or clonogenic) death pathway. DNA
**Figure 3** The effect of a single dose of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 on the growth of s.c. xenografts of PC3 human hormone-independent prostate cancer in nude mice with local and systemic injections. The arrows indicate the start of each treatment. (A) Single intra-lesional injections of 50 and 25 µCi of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 or 50 µCi of $^{213}$Bi-BSA non specific control and PBS buffer were given 2-days post inoculation. (B) Single i.p. injections of a series of 1.5, 3.0, 6.0 µCi kg$^{-1}$ of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 or 6.0 µCi kg$^{-1}$ of $^{213}$Bi-BSA were given 2-days post inoculation. (C) Single i.p. injections of 3 and 6 µCi kg$^{-1}$ of $^{213}$Bi-PAI-2 or single equal amount of PAI2 (0.4 mg kg$^{-1}$) were given when tumour volume was 30–40 mm$^3$. (D) Single i.p. injections of 3 and 6 µCi kg$^{-1}$ of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 or single equal amount of cDTPA-PAI2 were given when tumour volume was 85–100 mm$^3$. No death related to toxicity occurred. Data are expressed as the mean ± s.d. for five tumours.

is the target, and double-stranded breaks in the DNA are regarded as the specific lesions that initiate this lethal response (Radford, 1986; Ward, 1994). Because of very high linear energy transfer (100 keV µm$^{-1}$) of $\alpha$-particles, cells have a limited ability to repair the damage to DNA (Nikula et al, 1999). Macklis et al (1992) reported that $\alpha$-particles may kill cells by apoptotic mechanisms. In the present study, we demonstrated that $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 can induce high numbers of TUNEL positive cancer cells compared with control cells. The results suggest the lethal pathway of PC3 in vivo after $\alpha$-PAI2 treatment is predominantly through apoptosis.

The four therapeutic experiments with s.c. xenografts carried out in vivo were designed to evaluate the antitumour activity and anti-metastatic effect of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 after administration at different stages of tumour growth and to optimise the dosage regimen. Our findings indicate that a single local injection of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 at a dose of 50 µCi (2.5 mCi kg$^{-1}$) or a single i.p. injection of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 at a dose of 6 mCi kg$^{-1}$ can completely suppress tumour growth and prevent lymph node metastases for at least 8 weeks, while all control animals grew tumours and developed lymph node metastases. The growth regression of tumours and metastases was dose-dependent. This means that a proper dose of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 can kill tumour cells through local or systemic TAT. A possible explanation of this finding could be that arresting the growth of primary tumours with $^{213}$Bi-PAI2, also prevents the dissemination of cancer cells to lymph nodes. At 2 days post inoculation, the seeded PC3 cells are not vascularised and not encapsulated, and isolated cells and preangiogenic lesions may be present.

According to our findings in experiments 3 and 4, a single systemic (i.p.) injection of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 at doses of 3 and 6 mCi kg$^{-1}$ during the growth of tumours, when the tumours were 35 mm$^3$ (early stage) and 90 mm$^3$ (late stage) in size, strongly regressed tumour progression for at least 5–7 weeks. Tumour volumes in the $^{213}$Bi-PAI2-treated groups decreased by 78 and 70% compared to the controls. These results suggest that $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 can still regress the growth of small, solid PC3 tumours but cannot eradicate them completely. This may be because the tumour size affects the efficacy of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2. It was reported that radioimmunoconjugate uptake usually decreases due to increased interstitial pressure (resulting from the lack of functioning lymphatic vessels) and restricted blood supply (Jain, 1991). The elevated interstitial fluid pressure may also act as a physiological barrier to the delivery of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 conjugates by preventing extravasation of PAI2 as well.

One interesting finding of the experiments was that the elimination of lymph node metastases was dose-dependent. Another encouraging observation was that using the same amount of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2, targeting small primary tumours in the early stage can more effectively prevent lymph node metastases than larger tumours as a later stage. A possible interpretation of these findings could be that after absorption through the animal peritoneal vascular system, an effective dose of $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 can prevent the dissemination of the cancer and completely target and kill metastatic cancer cells or micrometastases that express uPA, leading to their complete regression. Prostate cancer cells expressing the prostate specific membrane antigen (PSMA) can be targeted by the J591 monoclonal antibody. McDevitt et al (2000) reported that $^{213}$Bi-J591 can regress the growth of LNCaP spheroids comprising ~1000 cancer cells in vitro. This in vitro result also supports our in vivo targeting results. All of these findings indicate that $^{213}$Bi-PAI2
may target cancer cells in the very early micrometastatic stage, i.e., cells in transit or at the pre-angiogenic stage, while larger solid tumours exhibited a growth reduction, but not complete regression. Therefore, small multiple metastatic sites or minimum residual disease should be considered to be the most suitable targets for $^{213}$Bi-PAI2.

CONCLUSION

We have shown that TAT using the $^{213}$Bi-PAI2 conjugate can: (a) kill PC3 prostate cancer cells in a dose dependent manner, requiring approximately at two decays per cell for 37% survival; (b) completely regress tumour growth at 2 days post inoculation using 2.5 mCi kg$^{-1}$ for local TAT or 6 mCi kg$^{-1}$ for systemic TAT; (c) delay tumour growth in a dose dependent way; (d) reduce lymph node metastases.

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