## Production of Positron-Gamma Emitters for Multiplexed PET (mPET) Imaging

J. L. Herraiz<sup>a</sup>, E. Lage<sup>a</sup>, V. Parot<sup>a</sup>, S. Dave<sup>a</sup>, J.M. Udias<sup>b</sup>, J.J. Vaquero<sup>c</sup>, A. Muñoz<sup>d</sup>, L. M. Fraile<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Madrid-MIT M+vision Consortium, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, MA, USA

<sup>b</sup> Grupo de Fisica Nuclear, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, CEI Moncloa, Madrid, Spain

<sup>c</sup> Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Madrid, Spain.

<sup>d</sup> Centro de Microanalisis de Materiales, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

email: herraiz@mit.edu

ABSTRACT: We investigate the production and use of positron-gamma emitter isotopes of interest for enabling multiplexed PET (mPET) imaging of at least two radionuclides. The radioisotopes <sup>60</sup>Cu ( $T_{1/2} = 23$  min), <sup>52m</sup>Mn ( $T_{1/2} = 21$  min) and <sup>94m</sup>Tc ( $T_{1/2} = 53$  min) can be used to label molecules of high clinical and preclinical interest. These radionuclides were produced by bombardment on target foils of natural Nickel, Chromium and Molybdenum respectively, using a 10 MeV proton beam from a linear accelerator. After activation, the foils were analyzed by a Ge spectrometer. The activity generated was in agreement with the expected cross-sections and the isotopes present in the samples. Finally, two foils activated with <sup>94m</sup>Tc were imaged in a small-animal PET scanner together with a mouse injected with <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTATOC. The mPET acquisition and reconstruction software made it possible separating both images: <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTATOC biodistribution in the mouse and <sup>94m</sup>Tc in the foils. These results show the feasibility of production of these isotopes with moderate energy proton beams, as well as the possibility of using these isotopes for mPET.

Key Words: PET, multi-isotope PET, mPET, isotope production, proton-gamma emitter