

## Evaluation of inorganic ion exchange materials for purification of $^{225}\text{Ac}$ from thorium and radium radioisotopes

Targeted alpha therapy with Actinium-225 ( $^{225}\text{Ac}$ ) or its daughter Bismuth-213 ( $^{213}\text{Bi}$ ) is an emerging and promising treatment for various types of cancers.  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  can be produced from a  $^{229}\text{Th}/^{225}\text{Ra}$  generator system or from proton irradiated  $^{232}\text{Th}$  at high or  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  at low proton energies. Several types of inorganic ion exchange materials were synthesized to aid in chemical separations. Distribution coefficients ( $K_d$ ) were determined for  $^{225}\text{Ac}$ , Thorium, and other co-produced isotopes metals as a function of the pH of initial solution. Based on the results the column separation was designed. Whenever possible, Ac-225, Th-227 and Ra-223 tracers were used. Otherwise La and Ba were used as surrogate for Ac-225, and Ra-223. The inorganic ion exchanger retained  $^{227}\text{Th}$  and  $^{223}\text{Ra}$  while  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  passed through. Further  $^{227}\text{Th}$  and  $^{223}\text{Ra}$  were recovered by eluting with different pH solution. In the optimized purification method >90% of  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  was recovered with radiopurity >99% (calculated from  $^{225}\text{Ac}$ ,  $^{227}\text{Th}$  and  $^{223}\text{Ra}$ ). The studies further showed the material could be used for a single column separation of  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  from the  $^{229}\text{Th}/^{225}\text{Ra}$  generator. The capacity of the inorganic ion exchange materials for Barium and  $^{232}\text{Th}$  was determined to be 24.19 mg/mL for Barium and 5.05 mg/mL for Thorium. The studies indicate the material could be used to purify  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  from a ~300 mg production scale  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  target. However, the material would not have the capacity needed for a 50-100 g production scale  $^{232}\text{Th}$  target. To supplement these studies the integrity of the ion exchanger in: 1) ammonium acetate at various pH values, and 2) varying HCl and nitric acid conditions was determined.

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