

L. Adrenals

¹³¹I-Adosterol (6 β -Iodomethyl-19-norcholest-5 (10) en-3 β -01) as a new Adrenal Scanning Agent

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We have compared ¹³¹I-Adosterol as an effective adrenal scanning agent to ¹³¹I-19-iodocholesterol in respects of radiochemical stability, tissue distribution and toxicity.

¹³¹I-Adosterol and ¹³¹I-19-iodocholesterol were obtained by isotope exchange with Na ¹³¹I to give specific activity 1mCi/mg and radioactive concentration 1 mCi/ml, respectively.

Both agents were stored at 5°C, 20°C, and 37°C for a month and these radiochemical purities were tested by the thin layer chromatography. Both Agents were fairly stable at 5°C, but at 37°C ¹³¹I-Adosterol was relatively stable and its radiochemical purity on 7 days, 14 days and a month were 80%, 60% and 45%, respectively.

25 μ Ci each of both agents was given intravenously to Wister male rats and these rats were sacrificed on 1 day, 3 days and 7 days after dose. The major organs including the adrenals, liver, thyroid, kidney, lung, spleen, testicle and blood were excised and assayed for radioactivity. The accumulation in each organ was expressed as %

dose/gm.

Both agents were highly accumulated and retained to the adrenals, and ¹³¹I-Adosterol is concentrated ten times greater than ¹³¹I-19-iodocholesterol. At 7 days, the adrenal to liver concentration ratio for ¹³¹I-Adosterol was 851 as compared with 225 for ¹³¹I-19-iodocholesterol. Radioactivity in thyroid of ¹³¹I-19-iodocholesterol dosed rats was considerably higher than that of ¹³¹I-Adosterol dosed rats. Generally, ¹³¹I-19-iodocholesterol is excreted faster than ¹³¹I-Adosterol to major organs. Radioactivity of ¹³¹I-19-Iodocholesterol is excreted to urine much more than to feces. On the contrary ¹³¹I-Adosterol is excreted to feces much more than to urine, and tlc showed that the most of radioactivity in feces was ¹³¹I-Adosterol and that in urine was free iodine-131.

Adosterol suspended in olive oil was injected to the abdomen of mouse. No acute toxicity was observed even if this dosage reached to 60,000 times more of the ordinary administered dose in man.