

Radiolabeled tirofiban – a potential radiopharmaceutical for detection of deep venous thrombosis

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Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the possibility of using ^{99m}technetium (^{99m}Tc)-labeled tirofiban (a reversible antagonist of glycoprotein IIb/IIIa) for detection of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in rats without causing an antiplatelet effect.

Methods: The ability of in vitro tirofiban to inhibit adenosine 5'-diphosphate (ADP)-induced platelet aggregation was evaluated using optical aggregometer. Binding of ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban to platelets was evaluated. Serum levels of unlabeled (a validated high performance liquid chromatography method) and ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban after single intravenous injection were evaluated in male Wistar rats with or without induced DVT (femoral vein ligation model), and the rats were also subjected to whole body scintigraphy.

Results: Tirofiban in vitro inhibits ADP-induced aggregation of human platelets in a dose- and concentration-dependent manner (10 nM to 2 μM), but only if it is added before ADP and not after ADP. ^{99m}Tc labeling did not affect the ability of tirofiban to bind to either human or rat platelets, nor did it affect tirofiban pharmacokinetics in intact rats or in animals with induced DVT. When ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban was injected to rats after induction of DVT, at a molar dose lower than the one showing only a weak antiaggregatory effect in vitro, whole body scintigraphy indicated localization of ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban around the place of the induced DVT.

Conclusion: ^{99m}Tc labeling of tirofiban does not affect its ability to bind to glycoprotein IIb/IIIa or its in vivo pharmacokinetics in rats, either intact or with DVT. A low, nonantiaggregatory dose of ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban may be used to visualize DVT at an early stage.

Keywords: tirofiban, ^{99m}technetium, deep venous thrombosis, visualization

Introduction

Platelets play an important role in pathological thrombus formation, particularly within atherosclerotic arteries subjected to a high shear stress,¹ and in the regulation of immune responses, cancer metastasis, vascular development, and angiogenesis.²⁻⁴ Binding of plasma fibrinogen to activated platelet glycoprotein (GP) IIb/IIIa receptors is a prerequisite and an important event in platelet aggregation and therefore in thrombus formation, regardless of the type of platelet stimulus. One way to inhibit platelets is to block the platelet membrane GPIIb/IIIa receptor, which binds circulating fibrinogen or von Willebrand factor and cross-links platelets at the final common pathway to platelet aggregation.⁵⁻⁷

Tirofiban (*N*-(methylsulfonyl)-4-*O*-(4-(4-piperidinyl)-*L*-tyrosine) is a nonpeptide derivative of tyrosine, highly selective, short-acting inhibitor of fibrinogen binding to the platelet GPIIb/IIIa receptor. As a molecule with a small molecular weight and simple chemical structure, tirofiban provides the possibility to be used as a radiolabeled

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potential radiopharmaceutical to inject in the patient without the risk of the occurrence of immune reactions after administration. The size and structure are also important parameters for its fast elimination from the body. Tirofiban binds GPIIb/IIIa receptors in the same way as fibrinogen^{8,9} and can be seen only in the active clot. This phenomenon indicates the difference between acute and chronic blood clot and can be used as an advantage for visualization.

When administered intravenously, tirofiban inhibits *ex vivo* platelet aggregation in a dose- and concentration-dependent manner. The extent of this inhibition is proportional to the concentration of tirofiban in plasma.^{10–12} In combination with heparin, it is used for treatment of acute coronary syndrome (in patients who are to be managed medically or those undergoing angiography/coronary intervention).^{13,14} Platelet aggregation inhibition⁶ is reversible following cessation of the infusion of tirofiban. Tirofiban also activates growth-stimulatory signals in the endothelium.⁸ As a nonpeptide tyrosine derivative, tirofiban has a rapid onset and short duration of action when administered intravenously, with a half-life of ~2 hours. This qualifies it as a potential radiopharmaceutical for the detection of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) with more desirable properties compared to other platelet aggregation inhibitors, eg, monoclonal antibodies (abciximab) and peptides containing Arg–Gly–Asp (RGD) or Lys–Gly–Asp (KGD) sequences (eptifibatide), which have been developed in the recent years. With tirofiban, 90% inhibition of platelet aggregation is achieved by the end of a 30-minute infusion.^{15,16} Tirofiban is cleared from the plasma largely via kidneys. The plasma protein binding is concentration independent (over the range of 0.01–25 µg/mL), with the unbound fraction of ~35%. The steady-state volume of distribution ranges from 22 L to 42 L.^{15–17}

The idea to formulate radioactive tirofiban using ^{99m}technetium (^{99m}Tc) as a radioisotope for labeling and for diagnostic purpose was generated following the demand to detect primary pathological deviations in the blood vessels, to identify the localization of the new fresh thrombus, and to define its morphological characteristics.

Tirofiban antiplatelet action is of a great potential value in experimental medicine, particularly its potential use as an imaging radiopharmaceutical. In a previous study, we developed and validated a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method with ultraviolet (UV) detection for determination of tirofiban in serum.¹⁸ In the present study, we aimed to verify whether the introduction of radioactive technetium in the molecule of tirofiban will lead to changes in the affinity of tirofiban to bind the GPIIb/IIIa receptors

and to identify the *in vitro* concentration of tirofiban with minimal antiplatelet activity that could be converted into an *in vivo* dose of ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban and use it to visualize early DVT in the rat.

Methods

Ethics

This study was approved by the ethics committee of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Ss Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje. All animal experiments were conducted in accordance with the law and guidelines on the protection and welfare of animals and the law for the ratification of the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes. Human blood used for *in vitro* analysis was obtained from healthy volunteers who provided a signed informed consent.

Experimental animals

We used healthy male Wistar rats (six per experimental group), because of their sensitivity and behavioral similarities as in humans, weighing 225–250 g, and kept six per cage, at 22°C, under a 12:12 hours light–dark schedule with food and water *ad libitum*.

Chemicals

Tirofiban hydrochloride was purchased from Merck Sharpe&Dhome (USA) (Aggrastat[®], batch no L-000700462-006X027), adenosine 5'-diphosphate (ADP) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St Louis, MO, USA), methanol and acetonitrile of HPLC grade were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich Co., and all other reagents were of analytical grade. Redistilled water was used to prepare the HPLC mobile phase solutions. ^{99m}Tc was obtained from a Mo99/Tc99m generator system ELUMATIC III-CIS-bio (IBA Molecular, France) 16 GBq as a solution of sodium pertechnetate in 0.9% sodium chloride with a specific activity of 370–555 MBq/5 mL.

Preparation of human and rat platelets

Rat blood samples were collected from the carotid vein using a syringe containing 3.3% (w/v) sodium citrate. The ratio of blood and sodium citrate was 10:1 in order to obtain effective separation of the platelets and to prevent coagulation. Following the incubation period, blood was mounted on a hemacytometer. The cells were allowed to settle and were counted in a specific area of the hemacytometer chamber under a microscope. Platelet numbers varied from 3.6×10⁸/mL to 5.4×10⁸/mL. Blood from five healthy volunteers was obtained from the cubital vein using a syringe

containing 3.3% (w/v) sodium citrate. The ratio of blood, sodium citrate, and hydroxyethyl starch was 5:1:0.5 in order to obtain effective separation of the platelets and to prevent coagulation. To prepare washed platelets, platelet-rich plasma (PRP) suspension was acidified to pH 6.5 with 1 M citric acid; the sample was centrifuged at $1,500\times g$ for 20 minutes to obtain pellets, which were resuspended in a Ca^{2+} -free Tyrode Hepes buffer (152 mM NaCl, 2.8 mM KCl, 8.9 mM NaHCO_3 , 0.8 mM KH_2PO_4 , 0.8 mM MgCl_2 , 5.6 mM glucose, apyrase [2 U/mL], 10 μM EDTA, BSA [3.5 mg/mL], and 10 mM Hepes, pH 6.5). Platelets were washed once with the above buffer and finally suspended in the same buffer with the exception that, in the final suspension medium, apyrase and EDTA were omitted, and pH was adjusted to 7.4. Platelet concentration was standardized to $2\text{--}3\times 10^8$ cells/mL by dilution with Tyrode Hepes buffer.

In vitro evaluation of platelet aggregation

Platelet aggregation was assessed using a Carat TX4 optical platelet aggregometer (Carat Diagnostic Ltd, Hungary) as the percent change in light transmission (over 5 minutes, maximum voltage 25 mA). Platelet mass (450–475 μL per assay) was prepared from saline-washed PRP (to preserve isotonicity and prevent interference of cell-free plasma) using acid citrate dextrose (ACD; ACD-to-PRP ratio 1%:10%) with the addition of 10% calcium chloride (final Ca^{2+} concentration in the medium 100 mM) to immobilize ACD. Spontaneous aggregation was assessed using platelet poor plasma as a control without platelet count adjustments. Induced aggregation was assessed by adding ADP (in a volume of 25 μL) at concentrations of 1.0 μM , 10 μM , or 100 μM . The procedure was carried out in three phases: 1) preparation of the baseline by determination of the “0” point voltage measuring cell-free plasma, 2) voltage measurement of PRP in order to get the maximum voltage, and 3) determination of the stimulated aggregation.¹⁹ Inhibition by tirofiban (concentration range 10 nM to 2 μM) of platelet aggregation induced by 10 μM ADP was performed with cell-free plasma as a control.^{20–22} The process of aggregation was assessed by an optical aggregometer as voltage change (%) indicating the presence of formed aggregates as a function of time.

Freeze drying preparation of ready to use kit of the radiopharmaceutical formulation

Freeze drying preparation of ready to use kit of tirofiban formulation was performed in a vacuum and nitrogen atmosphere (Labconco Freezezone Stoppering Tray Dryer, USA). Tirofiban makes a stable complex with diethylene triamine

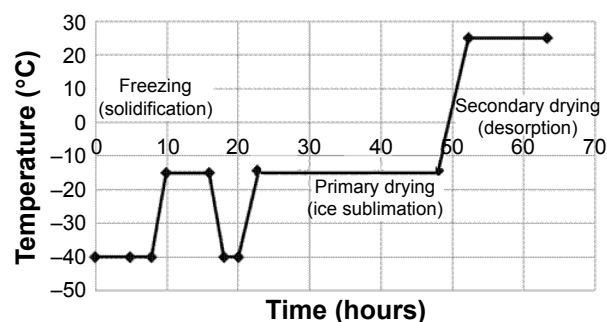


Figure 1 Diagram of freeze drying process.

pentaacetic acid.^{23,24} Tin chloride was used as a reducing agent for $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$. The ratio of tirofiban and tin chloride was 1:2. Freeze drying process started with direct freezing at an initial temperature of -40°C . The whole process lasted 23 hours, including a diagram of the program (Figure 1), which had a primary freezing for 1 hour at -4°C , and then the temperature was increased from -40°C to -15°C by $0.20^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$, once again cooled to -40°C and kept for 2 hours. Primary drying was conducted at -10°C with a heating speed of $0.15^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$, while secondary drying was done at 25°C with a heating speed of $0.15^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ and a vacuum of 0.280 Torr. The finished product was stored well closed at $2^\circ\text{C}\text{--}6^\circ\text{C}$ and used for labeling with $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$.

Labeling of tirofiban with $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$

Labeling of tirofiban with technetium in the form of pertechnetate ($^{99\text{m}}\text{TcO}_4^-$) with the activity of 10–15 mCi (370–555 MBq) was carried out using the method of direct labeling under nitrogen, in sterile conditions, on the freeze-dried preparation. The incubation mixture was left over 15 minutes at room temperature with occasional stirring. The quality of the labeled product was tested using instant thin layer chromatography, and the percentage of the yield was always >95 . Specific activity of the final product was 370–555 MBq/mL.

In vitro binding of $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -tirofiban to rat and human platelets

Apart from citrate contained in the blood-withdrawal tubes, no other anticoagulant was used. Blood was centrifuged for 10 minutes at $1,500\times g$, and PRP was separated. $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -tirofiban with the activity of 1.7×10^5 cpm (in a volume of 40 μL) and 0.9% NaCl (810 μL) were added to 1 mL of PRP ($2\text{--}3\times 10^8$ cells/mL; counted manually as described), and the mixture was incubated over 10 minutes at room temperature and centrifuged again to remove the unbound radioactivity. Unbound radioactivity was further removed by

washing the platelets twice with 0.9% NaCl (centrifugation after each washing), and platelet-bound radioactivity was measured using a dose calibrator. All experiments were done in triplicate.

Experimental model of DVT

Rats were randomly assigned to undergo venous thrombosis induction by ligation of the femoral vein ($n=18$)^{13,18} under anesthesia (thiopental sodium 20 mg/kg bw, intraperitoneally) or to serve as controls ($n=18$). Hypercoagulability of blood was achieved by intravenous administration of 0.2 mL of tissue thrombin.^{25,26}

Serum concentrations of unlabeled and ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban in rats with and without DVT

Animals were anesthetized throughout these 60-minute experiments. Unlabeled tirofiban hydrochloride (in 0.9% NaCl) was injected as iv (tail vein) bolus dose (0.6 mg/kg), and blood was withdrawn (0.3 mL into heparinized tubes) in 15-minute intervals. Samples were centrifuged at 3,500 rpm for 5 minutes, methanol was added (serum:methanol 1:3, v/v) for protein precipitation, and samples were centrifuged once again at 3,500 rpm over 5 minutes. The obtained serum was analyzed for tirofiban concentrations using a previously developed HPLC method with UV detection.^{18,27} In brief, we used a Perkin Elmer Series 200 chromatographic system. The analyte separation was carried out at ambient temperature on a reversed-phase LiChrospher® 100 RP-18 column (4.0×250 mm, 5 μm particle size) (Merck Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) using the isocratic mode. The mobile phase consisted of a mixture of 0.1 M KH₂PO₄ (pH 5.0, adjusted with 1.0 N sodium hydroxide solution) and acetonitrile in the ratio of 80%:20% (v/v) with a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min. The UV detector was set at a wavelength of 274 nm.^{18,27} ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban was injected as a bolus iv dose ($3-4 \times 10^4$ cpm in a volume of 50–100 μL; corresponding to 2.0 nmol of tirofiban), and blood samples were taken in the same way as with unlabeled tirofiban.

Imaging studies

Imaging studies were completed after iv administration of ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban ($3-4 \times 10^4$ cpm in a volume of 50–100 μL, corresponding to 2.0 nmol of tirofiban) using a gamma camera with high resolution (“Sopha Medical” SPECT camera with a single detector, 64 positions, 30 steps, 64×64 bits, and rotation of 360°)²⁸ at 1 hour and 6 hours after injection. Rats were anesthetized (thiopental sodium) throughout the study.

Data analysis

Data were expressed as mean ± standard deviation. Kolmogorov–Smirnov test and Shapiro–Wilk’s *W* test were used to identify the distribution of variables. Nonparametric statistical methods were used for the heterogeneous variables. Mann–Whitney *U*-test was used to compare data on ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban binding to human and rat platelets. Friedman ANOVA and Wilcoxon matched pairs test for dependent samples and Mann–Whitney *U*-test for independent samples were used to compare data on the mean serum concentrations of unlabeled and of ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban over 60 minutes after intravenous injection in rats without or with induced DVT. A *P*-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Kinetic 4.1 (InnaPhase Corp) was used to calculate elimination half-lives (by noncompartmental method) of unlabeled and ^{99m}Tc-tirofiban. Scintigraphic images were processed by computer program “Sopha Medical,” which is a part of the gamma camera.

Results

Effect of tirofiban in vitro on ADP-induced aggregation of human platelets

Addition of ADP (1 μM, 10 μM, or 100 μM) to human platelets in vitro ($2.41-2.48 \times 10^8$ cells/mL) induced platelet aggregation, most profoundly at 10 μM (Figure 2A). Pretreatment of the platelets with tirofiban (10 nM to 2 μM) concentration dependently inhibited the effect of 10 μM of ADP (Figure 2B), with the lowest concentration of tirofiban (10 nM) producing only a slight effect. Moreover, the inhibitory effect of 10 nM of tirofiban existed only when it was added before ADP (1–5 minutes before) or at the same time with ADP, but not when it was added after ADP (practically no inhibition was observed when added 30 seconds after ADP) (Figure 2C). This indicated that an in vivo dose of tirofiban that would yield systemic concentrations ≤10 nM and particularly if injected after induction of DVT would not produce any relevant antiaggregatory effect.

^{99m}Tc labeling does not prevent binding of tirofiban to human or rat platelets in vitro

After 10 minutes incubation of the rat or human platelets ($2-3 \times 10^8$ cells/mL) with ^{99m}Tc-labeled tirofiban (nominal activity 1.7×10^5 cpm; actually added to rat platelets [$n=6$] 173,785–180,991 cpm; and actually added to human platelets [$n=6$] 171,349–182,006 cpm) and after thorough washing (twice) of the platelets with 0.9% NaCl, $59.6 \pm 2.1\%$

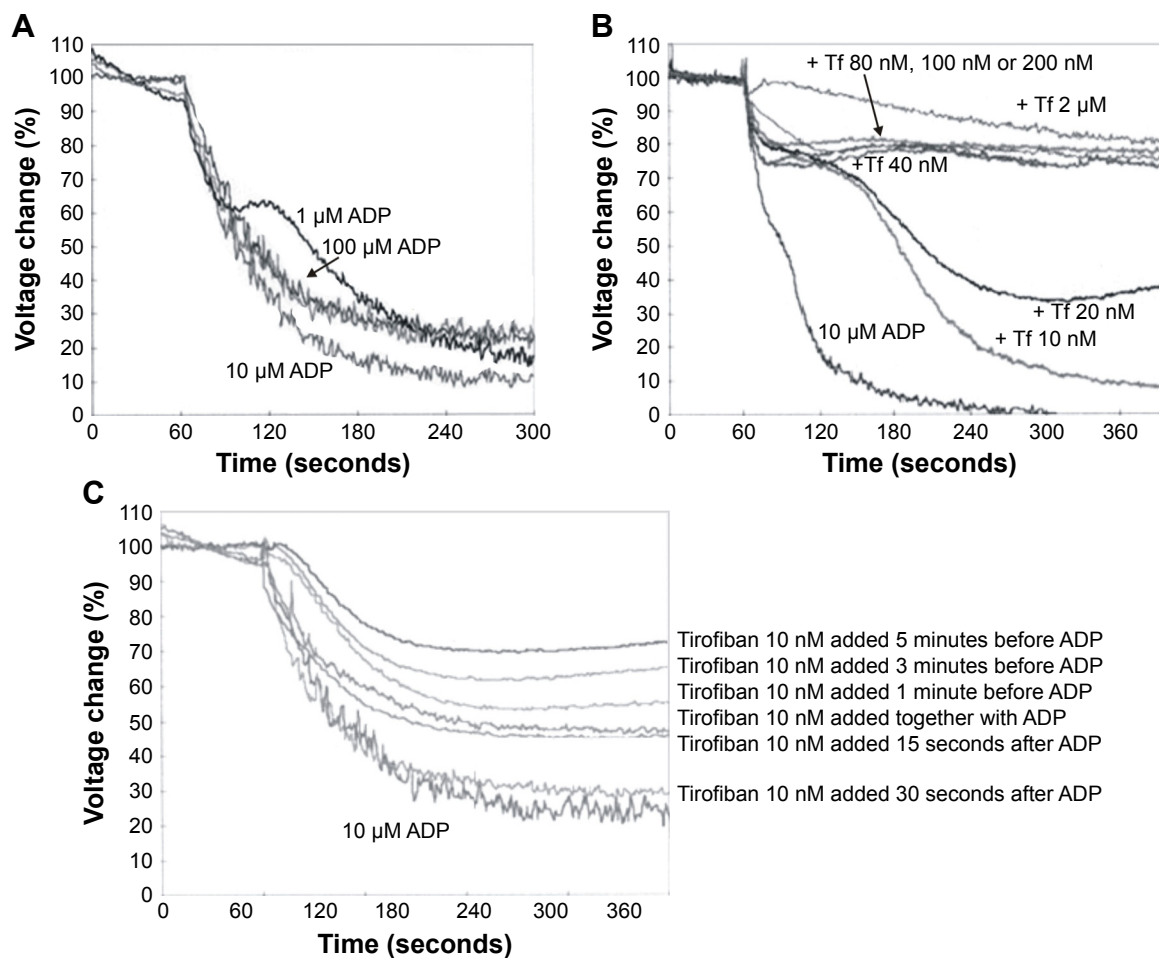


Figure 2 Effect of in vitro Tf on ADP-induced aggregation of human platelets.

Notes: (A) Effect of ADP (1 μM, 10 μM, or 100 μM). (B) Inhibition of the effect of 10 μM of ADP by increasing the concentrations of Tf (10 nM to 2 μM). (C) Inhibition by 10 nM of Tf of the ADP effect in respect to the timing of Tf addition. Suspended human platelets (450–475 μL) were incubated with ADP with or without Tf for 5 minutes. **Abbreviations:** ADP, adenosine diphosphate; Tf, tirofiban.

and $57.4\% \pm 1.6\%$ of the added radioactivity, respectively ($P=0.065$ for the difference between human and rat platelets), were recovered bound to platelets indicating that ^{99m}Tc labeling did not prevent binding of tirofiban to platelets.

^{99m}Tc labeling does not affect the decline of the systemic tirofiban concentrations

Serum concentrations of both the unlabeled tirofiban (0.6 mg/kg) (Figure 3A) and ^{99m}Tc -tirofiban ($3\text{--}4 \times 10^4$ cpm in a volume of 50–100 μL, corresponding to 2.0 nmol of tirofiban) (Figure 3B) similarly rapidly declined upon intravenous injections, comparably so in animals with DVT and without DVT.

There are statistically significant differences between mean concentrations of tirofiban in serum (mg/L), in the group of rats with DVT (N1) (Friedman ANOVA chi-square = 30.06, $P < 0.001$) and in the group of rats without DVT (N2) (Friedman ANOVA chi-square = 28.38, $P < 0.001$), within the specified

time intervals, after injected dose of 0.6 mg/kg. In the studied group of rats without DVT (N2), no significant difference between the concentrations of tirofiban in serum was observed only after 45 minutes and 60 minutes (Wilcoxon matched pairs test: $P=0.2736$). According to Mann–Whitney U -test (between groups N1 and N2), the difference is not significant between the measured concentrations, only after 30 minutes ($P=0.6359$) (Figure 3A).

Regarding the elimination of nonradioactive tirofiban between the groups (N1 and N2), there is no significant difference ($P=0.1370$). Regarding the elimination of radioactive tirofiban between the groups (N1 and N2), the differences are significant for $P=0.0001$ (significantly longer is the time of radioactivity in the group without DVT) (Figure 3B).

Whole body scintigraphy

At 1 hour and 6 hours after an iv injection of ^{99m}Tc -tirofiban (tail vein) ($3\text{--}4 \times 10^4$ cpm in a volume of 50–100 μL,

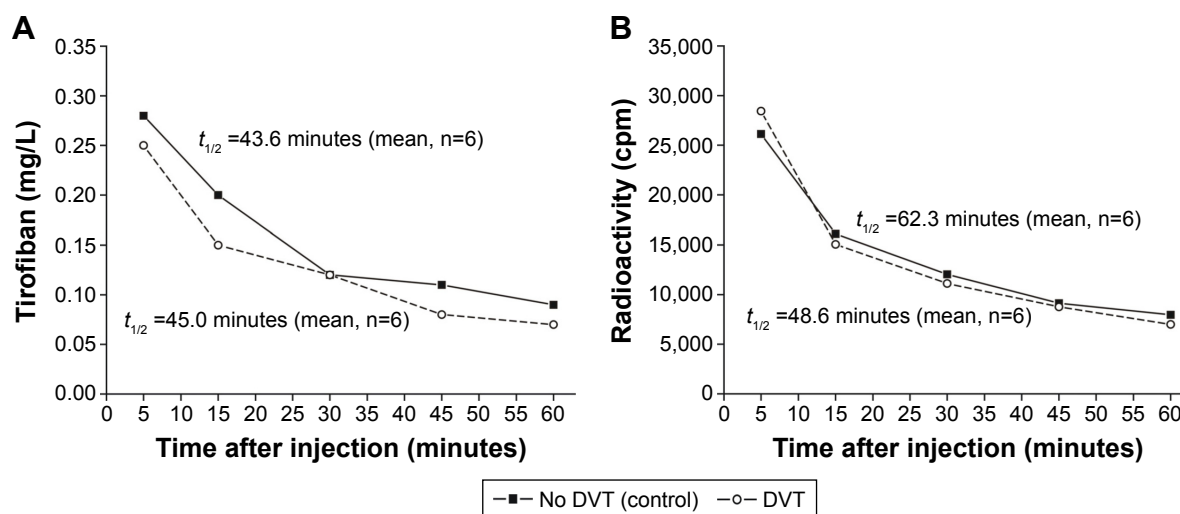


Figure 3 Mean serum concentrations of unlabeled (A) and of ^{99m}Tc -tirofiban (B) over 60 minutes after intravenous injection in rats without or with induced DVT. **Notes:** (A) Rats ($n=6/\text{group}$) were injected (tail vein) with unlabeled tirofiban (0.6 mg/kg), and serum concentrations (mg/L) were determined by a validated high performance liquid chromatography. (B) Rats ($n=6/\text{group}$) were injected (tail vein) with ^{99m}Tc -tirofiban ($3\text{--}4\times 10^5$ cpm, corresponding to 2 nmol of tirofiban). The mean elimination half-lives ($t_{1/2}$) are depicted. **Abbreviation:** DVT, deep venous thrombosis.

corresponding to 2.0 nmol of tirofiban), radioactivity accumulated at the site of the induced DVT (Figure 4).

Discussion

In a strict sense, DVT refers specifically to thrombosis of the deep veins of the lower extremities, where thrombosis of the proximal veins is of a particular interest as a risk factor for the development of pulmonary embolism. Therefore, timely diagnosis and treatment is essential.^{29,30} Since ascending contrast venography, a gold standard for DVT diagnosis, is technically demanding, rather expensive and associated with complications, alternative strategies have been developed that

combine clinical judgment (Wells' score), laboratory findings (d-dimer), and noninvasive imaging (ultrasound). However, the diagnostic algorithm is rather complex with still a considerable level of uncertainty.³¹ Imaging methods based on radiolabeled peptides or peptidomimetics that bind to specific platelet receptors have long been suggested as a potentially feasible approach to the early diagnosis of thromboembolic events.^{32,33} The first peptide labeled with radioactive ^{99m}Tc was aptacid, and attempts have been made to label abciximab as well as small peptidomimetics that recognize a specific fibrinogen-binding site through the RGD sequence (Arg-Gly-Asp), such as tirofiban and eptifibatid.^{34,35} For several

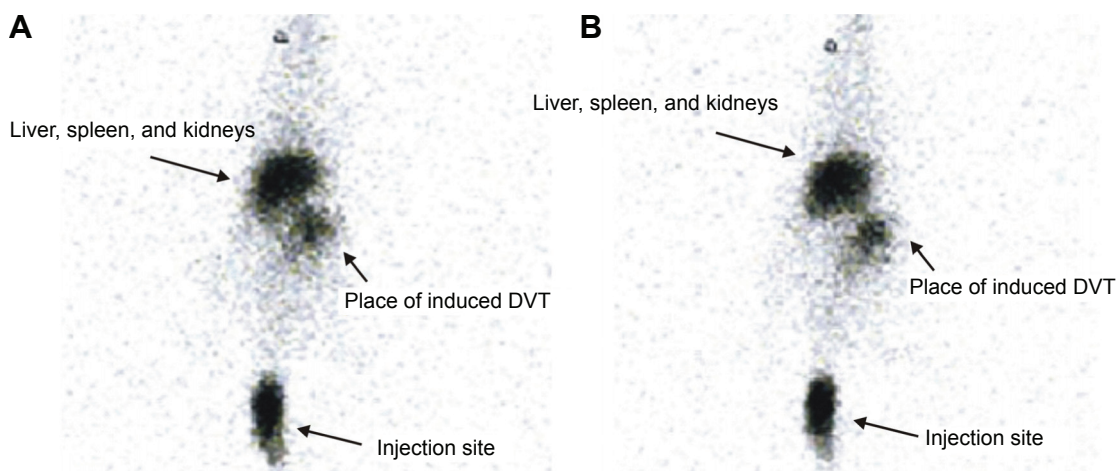


Figure 4 Whole body scintigraphy at 30 minutes (A) and at 60 minutes (B) after injection (tail vein) of ^{99m}Tc -tirofiban ($3\text{--}4\times 10^5$ cpm, corresponding to 2 nmol of tirofiban) to rats with induced DVT.

Notes: Arrows depict the sites of accumulation of radioactivity. A typical scintigram is shown. Copyright ©2015 AE Press s.r.o. Reproduced from Darkovska SM, Janevik-Ivanovska E, Ugresic N, Djorgoski I. Imaging of deep venous thrombosis using radioactive-labeled tirofiban. *Bratisl Med J.* 2015;116(10):621–626.³⁷

Abbreviation: DVT, deep venous thrombosis.

reasons, in this study, we focused on DVT, tirofiban, and ^{99m}Tc : 1) DVT is the third most common cardiovascular disease with an annual incidence estimated at ~100–200/100,000 inhabitants and with a high recurrence rate;²⁹ 2) tirofiban is a high-affinity platelet GPIIb/IIIa receptor antagonist with a convenient property for a potential diagnostic tool – it rapidly dissociates from its binding site and is rapidly eliminated, and its antiaggregation effect diminishes rapidly upon ending an infusion. Consequently, a bolus iv injection is not likely to affect platelet aggregation and thus compromises the diagnostic process and 3) ^{99m}Tc is an inexpensive, readily available radionuclide with appropriate gamma decay efficiently detected by a gamma camera. The present results demonstrate that ^{99m}Tc -labeled tirofiban retained two important features – the ability to bind to platelets (rat and human) and a rapid elimination after an iv bolus injection comparable to that of the unlabeled molecule. The present results are in-line with dose identified in rats and dogs during preclinical development of tirofiban.³⁶ Moreover, elimination kinetics apparently was not affected by the existence of DVT (a condition with “activated platelets” as opposed to intact animals). A certain limitation of the present observations lies with the fact that the potential effect of ^{99m}Tc labeling on the in vivo antiplatelet effect of tirofiban was not directly investigated. Also, the antiplatelet effect of the dose selected for imaging studies (2.0 nmol/rat) was not directly evaluated. However, in vitro studies³⁷ clearly indicated only a slight inhibitory effect of tirofiban at a concentration of 10 nM on ADP-induced platelet aggregation. Considering the steady state volume of distribution of tirofiban in rats of ~360 mL in a 220–250 g weighing rat,³⁸ the selected dose was reasonably expected to yield blood concentrations <10 nM. Moreover, considering the molecular weight of tirofiban hydrochloride (495.1), the selected in vivo dose corresponded to ~1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{animal}$ or ~4–5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in a 220–250 g weighing rats. In humans, the antiplatelet effect of tirofiban is achieved by a bolus iv dose (over 5 minutes) of 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, followed by a prolonged infusion.¹⁶ By allometric scaling, this loading human dose corresponds to 155 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in a rat. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the administered dose of ^{99m}Tc -tirofiban had any antiplatelet effect. This is further substantiated by the fact that the imaging findings were comparable at 30 minutes (time of the first onset of antiplatelet effect)¹⁶ and at 60 minutes after administration of ^{99m}Tc -tirofiban.³⁷

Conclusion

The present results strongly indicate that ^{99m}Tc labeling of tirofiban hydrochloride has no impact on its essential

pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetic properties (radioactive tirofiban has a similar pharmacokinetic profile as nonradioactive tirofiban) and that a low, “sub-therapeutic” dose of ^{99m}Tc -tirofiban could enable early diagnosis of DVT.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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