



RADIOLIGAND THERAPY (RLT)

What is RLT?

Radioligand Therapy, or RLT, is increasingly being explored in the treatment of cancer. RLT combines a targeting compound (ligand) with a therapeutic radioactive particle (radioisotope).^{1,2}

How does RLT work?

In radioligand therapy, the targeting compound (ligand) binds to a particular marker or receptor on cancer cells, delivering the radioisotope which damages the cells and can cause cell death.^{1,3}

Who may benefit from RLT?

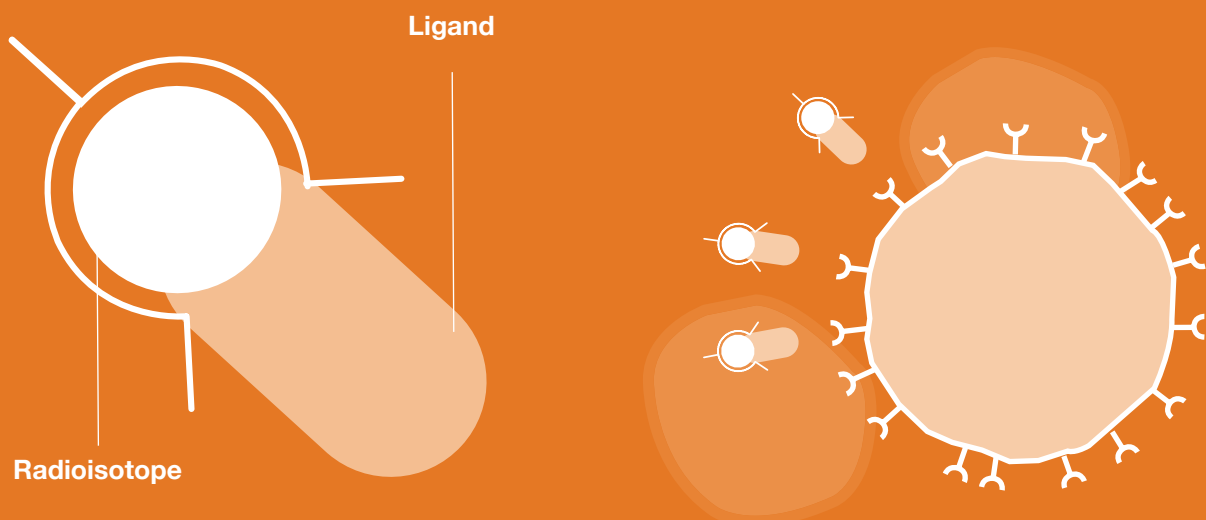
People with cancer or other diseases that express a particular marker, or receptor, that can be targeted by radioligand therapy.⁴

Radioligands are made up of two parts

- **A ligand:** a targeting compound that binds to certain markers or receptors expressed by specific types of cancer cells.^{5,6}
- **A therapeutic radioisotope:** a radioactive particle that emits a type of radiation that can cause damage to the target cell.⁷

The ligand binds to the cancerous cells and delivers radiation directly to or near these cells.²

As the radiation only travels a certain distance, this treatment approach results in limited damage to surrounding tissues.^{1,8}



References:

1. Jadvar H. 2017. Targeted Radionuclide Therapy: An Evolution Toward Precision Cancer Treatment. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 209(2): 277-88. 2. Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging. 2016. Fact Sheet: Targeted Radionuclide Therapy and Prostate Cancer. 3. Goodman A. 2019. Radioligand Therapy Achieves Responses in Metastatic Prostate Cancer. 4. Lapa C, Kircher M, Häscheid H, et al. 2018. Peptide receptor radionuclide therapy as a new tool in treatment-refractory sarcoidosis - initial experience in two patients. *Theranostics* 8(3): 644-49. 5. Toporkiewicz M, Meissner J, Matusewicz L, et al. 2017. Toward a magic or imaginary bullet? Ligands for drug targeting to cancer cells: principles, hopes, and challenges. *Int J Nanomedicine*. 10: 1399-1414. 6. Wu HC, Chang DK, Huang CT. 2006. Targeted Therapy for Cancer. *J. Cancer Mol.* 2(2): 57-66. 7. Radioisotopes in Medicine. Nuclear Medicine – World Nuclear Association. 2020. 8. Kiesewetter B, Raderer M. 2018. My burning issues in neuroendocrine tumours (NET). *Memo* 11(4): 313-16.