

# Development of a Therapeutic Radiopharmaceutical using Alpha Nuclide Targeting mCRPC (Metastatic Castration Resistant Prostate Cancer)

CellBion Co., Ltd.  
**CellBion**

| ONCOLOGY                 | Preclinical   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Product Type             | RPT   |
| Indication               | Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)   |
| Target                   | Prostate-Specific Membrane Antigen (PSMA)   |
| MoA(Mechanism of Action) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Selective binding:</b> The Test Article (TA) binds PSMA, which is overexpressed on prostate cancer cells.</li> <li>• <b>Cell entry &amp; kill:</b> After receptor binding, the TA-PSMA complex is internalized; emitted alpha particles (high-LET) cause clustered DNA double-strand breaks, leading to apoptosis and related cell-death pathways.</li> <li>• <b>Localized dose:</b> Due to the short range of alpha radiation (50–100 μm), damage to surrounding normal tissues is minimized..</li> </ul>  |
| Competitiveness          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TA leverages the higher linear energy transfer (LET) of alpha particles to produce dense, hard-to-repair DNA damage, offering the potential for <b>greater antitumor effectiveness than beta emitter-based RLT.</b></li> <li>• The very short tissue range (~50–100 μm) helps confine dose to tumor sites and <b>limit exposure of surrounding normal tissues.</b></li> <li>• These features position alpha emitter-based RLT as a promising <b>alternative to current beta emitter-based therapies</b>—including development for advanced mCRPC after progression on Lutetium-177-based RLT (e.g., [<sup>177</sup>Lu]-PSMA).</li> </ul> |
| Development Stage        | Preclinical   |
| Route of Administration  | intravenous (IV) administration   |

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