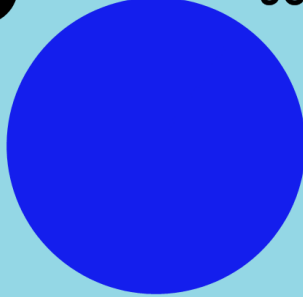





4.41 niobium

niobium	
Nb	93
41	
92.906 37(1)	

Stable isotope	Relative atomic mass	Mole fraction
^{93}Nb	92.906 37	1

Half-life of radioactive isotope

Less than 1 hour	
Between 1 hour and 1 year	
Greater than 1 year	

81 Nb	82 Nb	83 Nb	84 Nb	85 Nb	86 Nb	87 Nb	88 Nb	89 Nb	90 Nb
91 Nb	92 Nb	93 Nb	94 Nb	95 Nb	96 Nb	97 Nb	98 Nb	99 Nb	100 Nb
101 Nb	102 Nb	103 Nb	104 Nb	105 Nb	106 Nb	107 Nb	108 Nb	109 Nb	110 Nb
111 Nb	112 Nb	113 Nb	114 Nb	115 Nb					

4.41.1 Niobium isotopes in biology

^{95}Nb (with a **half-life** of 35 days) and ^{95}Nb -oxalates have been used to study the absorption, retention and distribution of niobium in the body [306, 307].

4.41.2 Niobium isotopes in Earth/planetary science

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Nuclear physicists are trying to study the generation of new **isotopes** and their **elements** in stars (astrophysical **nucleosynthesis**) via the rapid **neutron** capture process (**r-process**). Physicists at the Radioactive Isotope Beam Facility (RIBF) of the RIKEN Nishina Center for Accelerator-Based Science in Wako, Japan, have begun creating and studying highly neutron-rich isotopes that are thought to only be produced by the r-process. The data for many neutron-rich isotopes is incomplete, and the RIKEN team is filling in key missing information that is needed to simulate the r-process (including information on the half-lives of the neutron-rich isotopes). So far, the half-lives of 38 neutron-rich isotopes have been measured from krypton to technetium, including ^{111}Nb and ^{112}Nb . When the missing information has been obtained, physicists will have a better understanding of the r-process and how elements are created [308, 309].

4.41.3 Niobium isotopes in medicine

^{95}Nb and $^{95\text{m}}\text{Nb}$ (with a half-life of 3.6 days) have been used in tumor research and tumor imaging studies (Figure 4.41.1) [310-312]. The m in the superscript of $^{95\text{m}}\text{Nb}$ indicates a **metastable isotope**.

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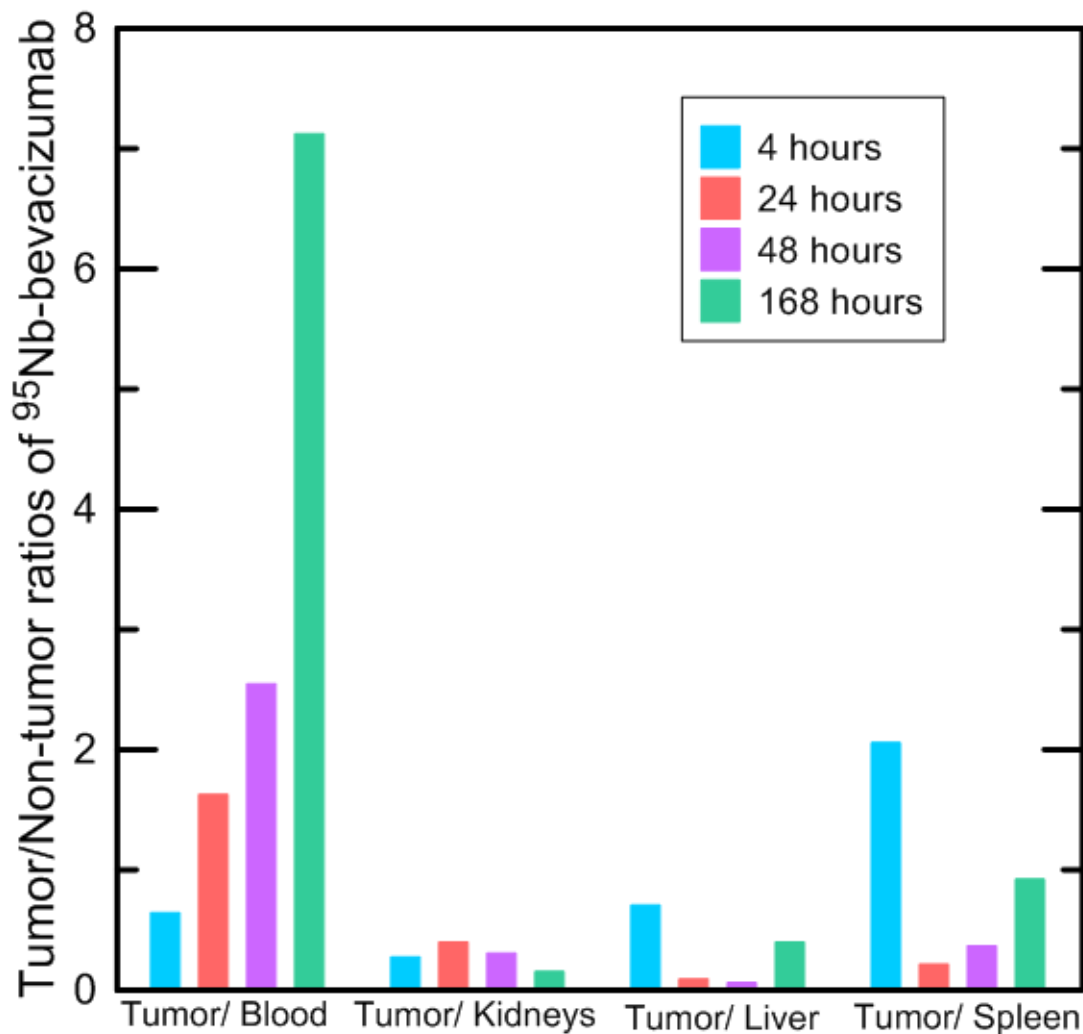


Fig. 4.41.1: Tumor/Non-tumor ratios of ⁹⁵Nb-bevacizumab at 4, 24, 48 and 168 hours post injection (modified from [312]). Bevacizumab, sold under the trade name Avastin, is a drug that slows the growth of new blood vessels and was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for selected metastatic cancers, including colon cancer. This *in vivo* biodistribution study (a distribution of compounds within a biological system or organism) shows increased tumor uptake of ⁹⁵Nb-bevacizumab and a satisfactory tumor/blood ratio.