

of amino acid, or different types of amino acids.

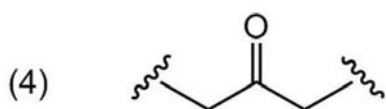
[0103]

The numbers a, b, c and d in the formula (i) are not particularly limited as long as they are within the
5 aforementioned range. From the aspect of binding stability between the peptide and the antibody, $a+b+c+d \leq 14$ being the condition wherein a is preferably an integer of not less than 1 and not more than 3, b is preferably an integer of not less than 1 and not more than 3, c is preferably an integer of not
10 less than 3 and not more than 5, and d is preferably an integer of not less than 1 and not more than 3.

[0104]

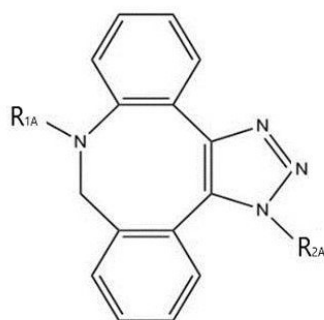
Xaa1 and Xaa3 are amino acid residues derived from an amino acid having a thiol group in the side chain, and may be
15 the same or different. Examples of the amino acid having a thiol group in the side chain include cysteine and homocysteine. Such amino acid residues are preferably bonded by a disulfide bond, or a sulfide group is preferably bonded thereto via a linker shown by the following formula (4). In the formula (4),
20 the wavy line indicates the binding part with the sulfide group.

[0105]

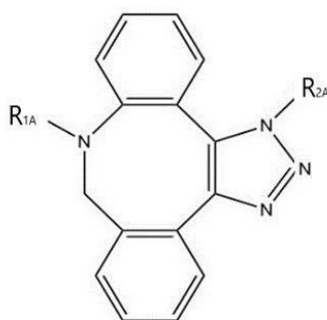


[0106]

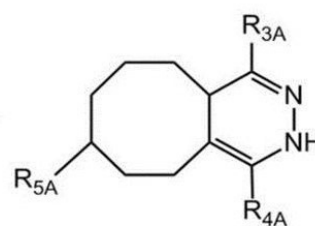
25 Instead of the aforementioned combination of Xaa1 and Xaa3, one of Xaa1 and Xaa3 may be an amino acid residue derived from an amino acid having a thiol group in the side chain, and the other may be an amino acid residue derived from an amino acid having a haloacetyl group in the side chain. These are
30 bonded via a thioether bond. The terminal of the haloacetyl group is substituted with a halogen such as iodine or the like, and the halogen is eliminated by a reaction with the thiol group in the other side chain, whereby a thioether bond is



(10 a)



(10 b)



(10 c)

[0127]

The radioactive metal-labeled antibody may also be used as it is or after purification for the preparation of a radioactive pharmaceutical composition containing the radioactive metal-labeled antibody as the active ingredient. The radioactive pharmaceutical composition refers to a composition containing a radioactive metal-labeled antibody or a derivative thereof, and in a form suitable for administration to a living body. The radioactive pharmaceutical composition can be produced, for example, by dissolving a radioactive metal-labeled antibody produced by the aforementioned method in a solvent mainly composed of water and substantially isotonic with a living body. In this case, the radioactive pharmaceutical composition is preferably in the form of an aqueous solution, and may contain other pharmaceutically acceptable components as necessary. A radioactive pharmaceutical composition is orally or parenterally, for example, intravenously, subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, or the like, administered to a living body, and is used for treatment of a disease, diagnosis of a disease, detection of a lesion, or the like.

[0128]

Examples of the substituent that can be used to substitute the above-mentioned formulas (A) to (J), the triazole skeleton-containing structure, and the pyridazine skeleton-containing structure include a halogen atom, a saturated or unsaturated alkyl group, a hydroxy group, an