

Investigation into the metabolic stability of ^{18}F -labeled PSMA inhibitor derivatives bearing aryl-fluorosulfates for PET tracer development applications

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Introduction

- Radiolabeled PSMA inhibitors are used in clinics for non-invasive molecular imaging and treatment of prostate cancer [1].
- The sulfur ^{18}F fluoride exchange (^{18}F SuFEx) radiolabeling approach has had promising results to prepare ^{18}F -labeled radiotracers with high RCY and RCP in absence of metal additives and under mild conditions [2,3].
- Recently, the ^{18}F SuFEx radiolabeling approach was used on FAP inhibitors. Fibroblast Activation Protein alpha (FAP α) inhibition potency was not affected by the addition of aryl-fluorosulfates [4]. However, defluorination in serum (37 °C) and *in vivo* was observed.
- This work aims to study the influence of aryl-fluorosulfates on PSMA-inhibitors with (^{18}F 2) and subsequently (not this work) without (^{18}F 4) electron withdrawing group.
- Both radioligands will be evaluated with respect to their relative stability to aid future radiotracer development using the ^{18}F SuFEx radiofluorination approach.

Methods

- Two step radiosynthetic preparation of ^{18}F 2 via the ^{18}F SuFEx reaction and deprotection. The identity and radiochemical purity (RCP) of ^{18}F 2 was confirmed by U-HPLC (Fig. 1A).
- Real-time radioligand binding experiments of ^{18}F 2 on LNCaP cells (Fig. 1B) were performed using LigandTracer Yellow (Ridgeview Instruments AB).
- Stability studies were performed by incubating a sample of ^{18}F 2 in three different media: PBS buffer (pH 7.4), EtOH and human serum (37 °C) (Fig. 1C).
- Xenograft tissue binding studies were performed using ^{18}F 2 and ^{68}Ga PSMA-11 as the reference tracer (Fig. 1D).
- PET imaging of LNCaP tumor-bearing mouse using ^{18}F 2 (8.5 MBq equivalent to 1.7 nmol) (Fig. 1E)
- PET imaging of LNCaP tumor-bearing mouse using ^{18}F 2 and blocking agent 2-PMPA (6.6 μmol ; $\sim 4 \times 10^3$ -fold molar excess) (Fig. 1F)

Results

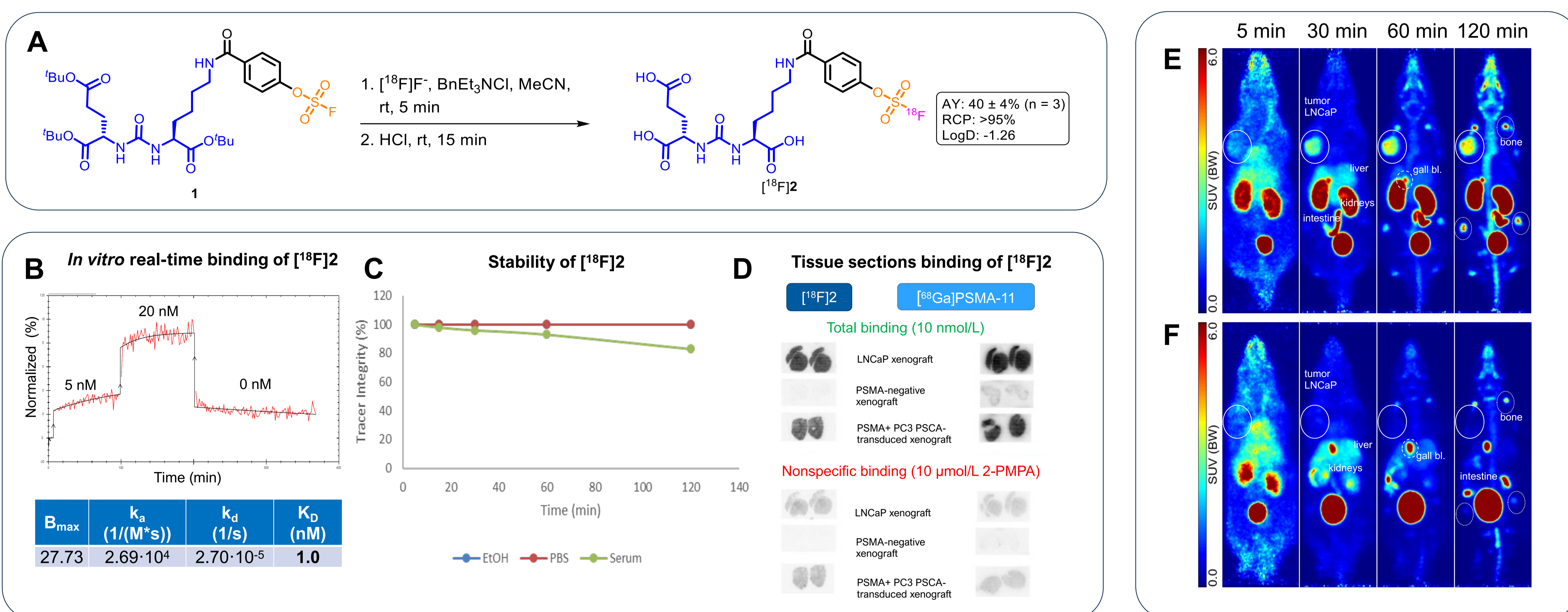
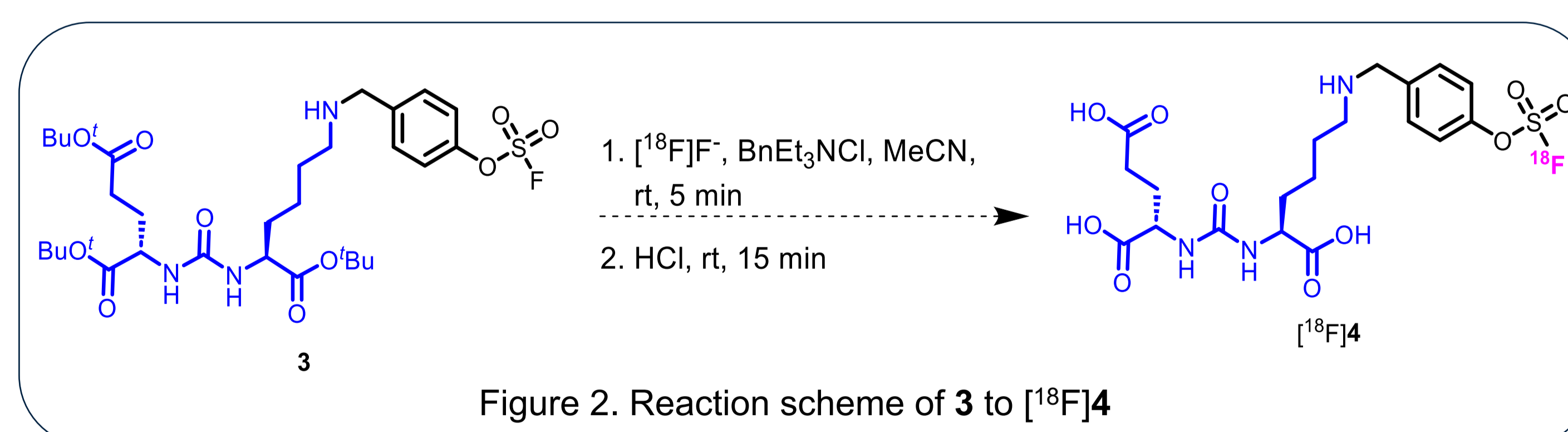


Figure 1. **A**) Radiosynthesis of ^{18}F -labeled PSMA inhibitor (^{18}F 2); **B**) *In vitro* real-time binding experiment using ^{18}F 2 and LNCaP cells (1:1 binding mode accounting for bulk index); **C**) Stability of ^{18}F 2 in various media; **D**) Autoradiography of ^{68}Ga PSMA-11 and ^{18}F 2 in various xenograft tissue sections; **E**) PET experiments of ^{18}F 2 (8.5 MBq, equivalent to 1.7 nmol) in an LNCaP tumor bearing mouse (tumor regions indicated); **F**) PET experiments of ^{18}F 2 in an LNCaP tumor-bearing mouse with blocking agent 2-PMPA (6.6 μmol) (tumor region indicated).

- Radiosynthesis: An ^{18}F -labeled PSMA inhibitor (^{18}F 2) was obtained with activity yield (AY) of $40 \pm 3\%$ (n = 3) and >95% RCP in 60 min.
- Binding affinity was found to be 1 nM in real-time radioligand binding experiments. The low dissociation rate constant indicates internalization. Affinity for ^{18}F 2 was found to be in the nanomolar range as ^{18}F -PSMA-1007 [5].
- Stability experiments show partial ($\sim 20\%$ in 120 min) degradation in human serum but no degradation in PBS or EtOH.
- Tissue sections from of LNCaP xenografts show ^{18}F 2 accumulation in a pattern similar to ^{68}Ga PSMA-11.
- In vivo* PET images show tumor accumulation, but apparent tracer degradation (defluorination) occurs shown by bone accumulation ~ 60 min post-injection.
- Competitive blocking experiment (Fig. 1F) (2-PMPA; 6.6 μmol) show that tumor accumulation is target-specific.

Conclusions & Further work

- ^{18}F 2 shows good binding kinetics compared to known radiotracers (1 nM) but $\sim 20\%$ defluorination occurs in human serum after 120 min.
- ^{18}F 2 binds to LNCaP xenograft sections in a similar pattern as ^{68}Ga PSMA-11.
- PET imaging experiments show defluorination but also accumulation in LNCaP tumor xenografts ($\text{SUV}_{\text{max}} = 4.4$).
- Further work: Radiosynthesis of ^{18}F 4 starting from precursor **3** (Fig. 2).



References

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