

### Chelator design: synthesis, radiolabeling, stability test

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| <b>Ac 225</b><br>10.0 d<br>$\alpha$ : 5.830<br>$\gamma$ : 0.100                        | <b>La 133</b><br>3.91 h<br>$\epsilon$ : 1.2<br>$\gamma$ : 0.279, 0.302               |
| <b>Pb 212</b><br>10.64 h<br>$\beta^-$ : 0.3, 0.6<br>$\gamma$ : 0.239                   | <b>Pb 203</b><br>51.9 h<br>$\epsilon$ : 0.279  |
| <b>Bi 212</b><br>60.60 min<br>$\alpha$ : 5.7162<br>$\beta^-$ : 2.3<br>$\gamma$ : 0.269 | <b>Bi 213</b><br>45.59 min<br>$\alpha$ : 5.87<br>$\beta^-$ : 1.4<br>$\gamma$ : 0.440 |

Radiolabeling with macropa (mcp)

**Chelator functionalization**  
Click-labeling with small compounds/peptides

mcp-M-click      mcp-D-click

### General composition of radiometal-based radiopharmaceuticals

Chelator → Linker → Targeting Vector Molecule

**in vivo:**  
- high affinity  
- high selectivity  
- high complex stability

Receptor → Target (e.g. Tumor Cell)

### Isotopes for targeted alpha therapy

### Albumin binder (alb)

mcp-M-alb-PSMA

**PSMA = prostate specific membrane antigen**  
• enzyme located in cell membrane of prostate cancer cells

**PSMA expression in prostate cancer:**  
• in tumor tissue: 100-1000x higher (compared to normal tissue)

→ **ideal biomarker and therapeutic target**

### Radioconjugates: in vivo evaluation

**Ac 225** (10.0 d)      **La 133** (3.91 h)      **Pb 203** (51.9 h)

**[225Ac]Ac-mcp-M-alb-PSMA**      **PET: [133La]La-mcp-M-alb-PSMA**      **SPECT/CT of [203Pb]Pb-mcp-M-alb-PSMA**

PET: LNCaP-tumor xenograft      SPECT: LNCaP-tumor xenograft

### Bachelor thesis ideas:

- Design and synthesis of new chelators for barium/radium
- Functionalization of chelators
- Analytic testing of chelator and complexes (NMR, ITC, Eu-TRLFS, radiolabeling)

References: Thiele NA et al. *J Am Chem Soc.* **2018**, 140, 17071; Reissig F et al. *Theranostics* **2022**, 12, 7203; Reissig F et al. *Cancers* **2021**, 13, 1974; Blei MK, Waurick L et al. *Inorg Chem* **2023**, 62, 20699.

## Interested in Medicinal Radiochemistry?

Contact us: Frederik J. Sachse, [f.sachse@hzdr.de](mailto:f.sachse@hzdr.de); Magdalena K. Blei, [m.blei@hzdr.de](mailto:m.blei@hzdr.de)

### 1. Synthetic strategy

- **Convergent** synthetic strategy towards central aryl building blocks
- **Water-soluble units** via reductive amination
- **Linker and chelator**

### 2. Properties and biological evaluation

- **In vitro:** log  $D_{7,4}$ , stability, binding kinetics and affinity
- **In vivo:** Xenograft mouse models with PD-L1 positive and negative tumors

*In vitro* binding kinetics using real-time radioligand binding      *In vivo* tumor uptake using small-animal PET/CT

### Conclusions

- Multiple generations of PD-L1 small molecule ligands (>30 compounds) synthesized, radiolabeled and fully evaluated
- Next generation compounds can compete with antibodies and peptides AND would allow targeted radionuclide therapy

### 3. Published Data

In total similar 27 compounds  
for example:  $1 R^1 = SO_2Me, R^2 = R^3 = R^4 = SO_3H, n = 1$

**In vitro (A):**

- Substantially lowered log  $D_{7,4}$  over lead structure
- Reduced albumin affinity compared to known structures
- **Affinities:** 1.8 - 1182 nM

**In vivo (B/C):**

- Substantially improved pharmacokinetics
- **Faster & increased PD-L1 tumor uptake** (SUV<sub>max</sub> ~3.5)
- Primarily renal clearance

**B** Tumor uptake of compound 3  
SUV<sub>mean</sub> vs time (sec) for PD-L1 positive (red) and negative (grey) tumors.

**C** Compound 3 PET @ 1.5 h  
PET images of PD-L1 negative and positive tumors with and without block.

### 4. Ongoing Research

**In vitro (A):**

- Substantially increased affinity (app  $K_D \sim 30$  pM)
- **Internalization** observed for the first time

**In vivo (B):**

- **Drastically improved PD-L1 tumor uptake** (SUV<sub>max</sub> ~13.8)
- **Excellent contrast** over negative tumor
- Retained renal clearance

**A** real-time radioligand binding  
Bound radioactivity % vs Time (min) for PD-L1 xenograft tissue.

**B** real-time radioligand binding  
Bound radioactivity % vs Time (min) for PD-L1 cells.

**PET @ 24.5 h**  
PET images of PD-L1 negative and positive tumors with and without block.

References: F. Krutzek et al. *Pharmaceuticals* **2022**, 15, 747; F. Krutzek et al. *Cancers* **2023**, 15, 2638; F. Krutzek et al. *J. Med. Chem.* **2023**, 66, 15894; F. Krutzek et al. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2023**, 24, 15088; F. Krutzek et al. *EJNMMI Radiopharm. Chem.* **2024**, 9, 14.