

Supplementary Materials for the Manuscript Entitled

**“Improving Tumor-Targeting Capability and Pharmacokinetics of
^{99m}Tc-Labeled Cyclic RGD Dimers with PEG₄ Linkers”**

by

Lijun Wang¹, Jiyun Shi¹, Young-Seung Kim¹, Shizhen Zhai¹, Bing Jia², Huiyun Zhao², Fan Wang²,
Zhaofei Liu³, Xiaoyuan Chen³, and Shuang Liu^{1*}

¹School of Health Sciences, Purdue University, IN 47907, USA

²Medical Isotopes Research Center, Peking University, Beijing 100083, China

³Molecular Imaging Program at Stanford, Department of Radiology & Bio-X, Stanford University,
Stanford, California, USA

Running Title: PEGylated cyclic RGD Dimers for Improved Tumor Targeting

^{1*}To whom correspondence should be addressed. School of Health Sciences, Purdue University, 550 Stadium Mall Drive, West Lafayette, IN 47907. Phone: 765-494-0236; Fax 765-496-1377; Email: lius@pharmacy.purdue.edu

Contents of Supporting Information

Table SI. Biodistribution data and T/B ratios of ^{99m}Tc -2PEG₄-dimer in the athymic nude mice bearing MDA-MB-435 human breast cancer xenografts. The organ uptake is expressed as %ID/g. Each data point represents an average of biodistribution data from four animals.

Table SII. Biodistribution data and T/B ratios of ^{99m}Tc -PEG₄-dimer in the athymic nude mice bearing MDA-MB-435 human breast cancer xenografts. The organ uptake is expressed as %ID/g. Each data point represents an average of biodistribution data from four animals.

Table SIII. Biodistribution data and T/B ratios of ^{99m}Tc -2PEG₄-dimer in the athymic nude mice bearing U87MG human glioma xenografts. The organ uptake is expressed as %ID/g. Each data point represents an average of biodistribution data from four animals.

Table SIV. Biodistribution data and T/B ratios of ^{99m}Tc -3PEG₄-dimer in the athymic nude mice bearing U87MG human glioma xenografts. The organ uptake is expressed as %ID/g. Each data point represents an average of biodistribution data from four animals.

Table SV. Biodistribution data and T/B ratios of ^{99m}Tc -PEG₄-monomer in the athymic nude mice bearing U87MG human glioma xenografts. The organ uptake is expressed as %ID/g. Each data point represents an average of biodistribution data from four animals.

Figure SI. Radio-HPLC chromatograms of ^{99m}Tc -PEG₄-monomer in saline before injection (A), in the urine at 30 min p.i. (B), in the urine at 120 min p.i. (C), and in the feces at 120 min p.i. (D). Each mouse was administered with $\sim 100 \mu\text{Ci}$ of ^{99m}Tc -PEG₄-monomer.

Figure SII. Radio-HPLC chromatograms of ^{99m}Tc -3PEG₄-dimer in saline before injection (A), in the urine at 30 min p.i. (B), in the urine at 120 min p.i. (C), and in the feces at 120 min p.i. (D). Each mouse was administered with $\sim 100 \mu\text{Ci}$ of ^{99m}Tc -3PEG₄-dimer. Variation of HPLC retention times was caused by the presence of acetonitrile in both urine and feces samples.

Table SI. Biodistribution data and T/B ratios of ^{99m}Tc -2PEG₄-dimer in the athymic nude mice bearing MDA-MB-435 human breast cancer xenografts. The organ uptake is expressed as %ID/g. Each data point represents an average of biodistribution data from four animals.

%ID/gram	30 min	60 min	120 min	Blocking (60min)
Blood	1.06 ± 0.12	0.85 ± 0.42	0.47 ± 0.22	0.85 ± 0.19
Brain	0.2 ± 0.07	0.24 ± 0.10	0.18 ± 0.08	0.08 ± 0.04
Eyes	1.46 ± 0.40	1.96 ± 0.78	1.89 ± 0.68	0.36 ± 0.12
Heart	2.09 ± 0.34	3.07 ± 0.94	1.99 ± 0.53	0.53 ± 0.11
Intestine	10.58 ± 4.17	13.36 ± 10.69	9.84 ± 4.64	1.44 ± 0.67
Kidney	14.37 ± 4.09	17.71 ± 8.83	13.78 ± 5.36	18.34 ± 5.64
Liver	2.97 ± 0.63	3.58 ± 1.72	3.27 ± 1.09	1.49 ± 0.29
Lungs	4.12 ± 0.82	5.01 ± 2.86	4.05 ± 1.20	1.93 ± 0.31
Muscle	1.76 ± 0.56	1.59 ± 1.01	1.51 ± 0.35	0.76 ± 0.47
Spleen	2.27 ± 0.86	3.74 ± 2.26	2.90 ± 1.13	0.52 ± 0.12
MDA-MB-435	5.20 ± 1.84	8.30 ± 3.57	9.77 ± 2.66	2.43 ± 0.07
Tumor/Blood Ratio	4.33 ± 1.82	9.97 ± 2.10	22.82 ± 9.09	2.98 ± 0.68
Tumor/Liver Ratio	1.56 ± 0.37	2.37 ± 0.20	3.09 ± 0.76	1.67 ± 0.28
Tumor/Lung Ratio	1.20 ± 0.19	1.80 ± 0.44	2.45 ± 0.34	1.28 ± 0.20
Tumor/Muscle Ratio	2.53 ± 0.84	6.80 ± 4.43	6.52 ± 1.72	5.09 ± 4.50

Table SII. Biodistribution data and T/B ratios of ^{99m}Tc -PEG₄-dimer in the athymic nude mice bearing MDA-MB-435 human breast cancer xenografts. The organ uptake is expressed as %ID/g. Each data point represents an average of biodistribution data from four animals.

%ID/gram	30 min	60 min	120 min
Blood	0.63 ± 0.25	0.38 ± 0.13	0.32 ± 0.06
Brain	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.03
Eyes	0.75 ± 0.15	1.34 ± 0.49	1.69 ± 0.62
Heart	1.36 ± 0.29	1.84 ± 0.41	1.88 ± 0.44
Intestine	4.64 ± 1.69	6.17 ± 1.07	4.93 ± 0.20
Kidney	13.25 ± 3.20	11.27 ± 2.01	9.26 ± 0.60
Liver	1.49 ± 0.19	1.59 ± 0.31	1.21 ± 0.38
Lungs	2.46 ± 0.29	3.38 ± 0.39	2.63 ± 0.38
Muscle	1.66 ± 0.41	1.72 ± 0.16	1.37 ± 0.17
Spleen	1.08 ± 0.22	1.94 ± 0.68	2.39 ± 0.45
MDA-MB-435	3.12 ± 0.32	3.80 ± 0.88	3.82±0.29
Tumor/Blood Ratio	6.39 ± 1.59	7.06 ± 4.08	10.72 ± 1.73
Tumor/Liver Ratio	2.26 ± 0.21	2.31 ± 0.73	2.46 ± 0.70
Tumor/Lung Ratio	1.30 ± 0.05	1.03 ± 0.16	1.76 ± 0.74
Tumor/Muscle Ratio	2.06 ± 0.29	1.90 ± 0.51	2.91 ± 0.60

Table SIII. Biodistribution data and T/B ratios of ^{99m}Tc -2PEG₄-dimer in the athymic nude mice bearing U87MG human glioma xenografts. The organ uptake is expressed as %ID/g. Each data point represents an average of biodistribution data from four animals.

%ID/gram	30 min	60 min	120 min
Blood	1.16 ± 0.15	0.57 ± 0.04	0.29 ± 0.05
Brain	0.25 ± 0.03	0.20 ± 0.03	0.18 ± 0.02
Eyes	2.54 ± 1.07	1.88 ± 0.15	1.60 ± 0.11
Heart	3.25 ± 0.27	2.16 ± 0.21	1.65 ± 0.43
Intestine	16.06 ± 6.63	12.50 ± 5.46	9.81 ± 1.98
Kidneys	20.81 ± 2.32	14.33 ± 1.23	10.21 ± 1.37
Liver	4.25 ± 0.51	2.98 ± 0.18	2.46 ± 0.32
Lungs	6.84 ± 0.85	5.38 ± 0.44	3.63 ± 0.69
Muscle	2.18 ± 0.37	1.45 ± 0.30	1.27 ± 0.20
Spleen	4.33 ± 0.72	3.62 ± 0.46	3.42 ± 0.83
U87MG	11.17 ± 1.96	8.62 ± 2.35	8.31 ± 2.31
Tumor/Blood Ratio	9.63 ± 1.32	15.30 ± 4.24	29.12 ± 8.54
Tumor/Liver Ratio	2.59 ± 0.45	2.89 ± 0.95	3.33 ± 0.64
Tumor/Lung Ratio	1.60 ± 0.19	1.59 ± 0.47	2.33 ± 0.73
Tumor/Muscle Ratio	5.07 ± 0.37	6.16 ± 2.77	6.46 ± 1.21

Table SIV. Biodistribution data and T/B ratios of ^{99m}Tc -3PEG₄-dimer in the athymic nude mice bearing U87MG human glioma xenografts. The organ uptake is expressed as %ID/g. Each data point represents an average of biodistribution data from four animals.

%ID/gram	30 min	60 min	120 min
Blood	1.02 ± 0.22	0.47 ± 0.06	0.17 ± 0.02
Brain	0.21 ± 0.07	0.17 ± 0.03	0.13 ± 0.01
Eyes	1.58 ± 0.17	1.40 ± 0.13	1.50 ± 0.12
Heart	2.24 ± 0.20	1.67 ± 0.15	1.29 ± 0.08
Intestine	10.05 ± 2.47	9.45 ± 1.31	10.11 ± 2.49
Kidney	17.60 ± 0.73	12.28 ± 1.09	9.89 ± 1.20
Liver	3.14 ± 0.18	2.92 ± 0.77	2.50 ± 0.19
Lungs	5.15 ± 0.36	4.25 ± 0.63	3.56 ± 0.41
Muscle	1.45 ± 0.20	1.12 ± 0.15	0.89 ± 0.10
Spleen	3.52 ± 0.16	3.11 ± 0.18	3.05 ± 0.71
U87MG	8.17 ± 0.68	7.24 ± 0.95	9.74 ± 3.22
Tumor/Blood Ratio	6.72 ± 2.88	15.36 ± 1.01	48.84 ± 18.74
Tumor/Liver Ratio	2.13 ± 0.87	2.55 ± 0.36	3.49 ± 1.64
Tumor/Lung Ratio	1.31 ± 0.56	1.71 ± 0.05	2.51 ± 1.32
Tumor/Muscle Ratio	3.39 ± 1.85	6.58 ± 1.58	11.18 ± 4.34

Table SV. Biodistribution data and T/B ratios of ^{99m}Tc -PEG₄-monomer in the athymic nude mice bearing U87MG human glioma xenografts. The organ uptake is expressed as %ID/g. Each data point represents an average of biodistribution data from four animals.

%ID/gram	30 min	60 min	120 min
Blood	1.31 ± 0.22	0.45 ± 0.04	0.22 ± 0.07
Brain	0.17 ± 0.06	0.10 ± 0.01	0.08 ± 0.01
Eyes	1.52 ± 0.47	0.78 ± 0.07	0.63 ± 0.04
Heart	1.48 ± 0.19	0.80 ± 0.04	0.62 ± 0.10
Intestine	8.06 ± 2.70	3.51 ± 0.78	3.04 ± 0.69
Kidneys	10.78 ± 1.82	5.95 ± 0.34	4.04 ± 0.69
Liver	3.43 ± 1.00	2.17 ± 0.08	1.99 ± 0.44
Lungs	5.14 ± 1.40	2.75 ± 0.11	1.79 ± 0.17
Muscle	1.65 ± 0.25	0.87 ± 0.10	0.62 ± 0.15
Spleen	3.37 ± 0.70	2.83 ± 0.44	2.47 ± 0.54
U87MG	4.74 ± 2.71	4.26 ± 0.93	3.08 ± 0.83
Tumor/Blood Ratio	3.85 ± 2.47	9.47 ± 2.69	15.50 ± 5.47
Tumor/Liver Ratio	1.47 ± 0.91	1.97 ± 0.42	1.55 ± 0.38
Tumor/Lung Ratio	0.95 ± 0.54	1.55 ± 0.31	1.73 ± 0.37
Tumor/Muscle Ratio	2.90 ± 1.67	4.93 ± 1.06	5.12 ± 1.88

$^{99m}\text{Tc-PEG}_4\text{-monomer}$

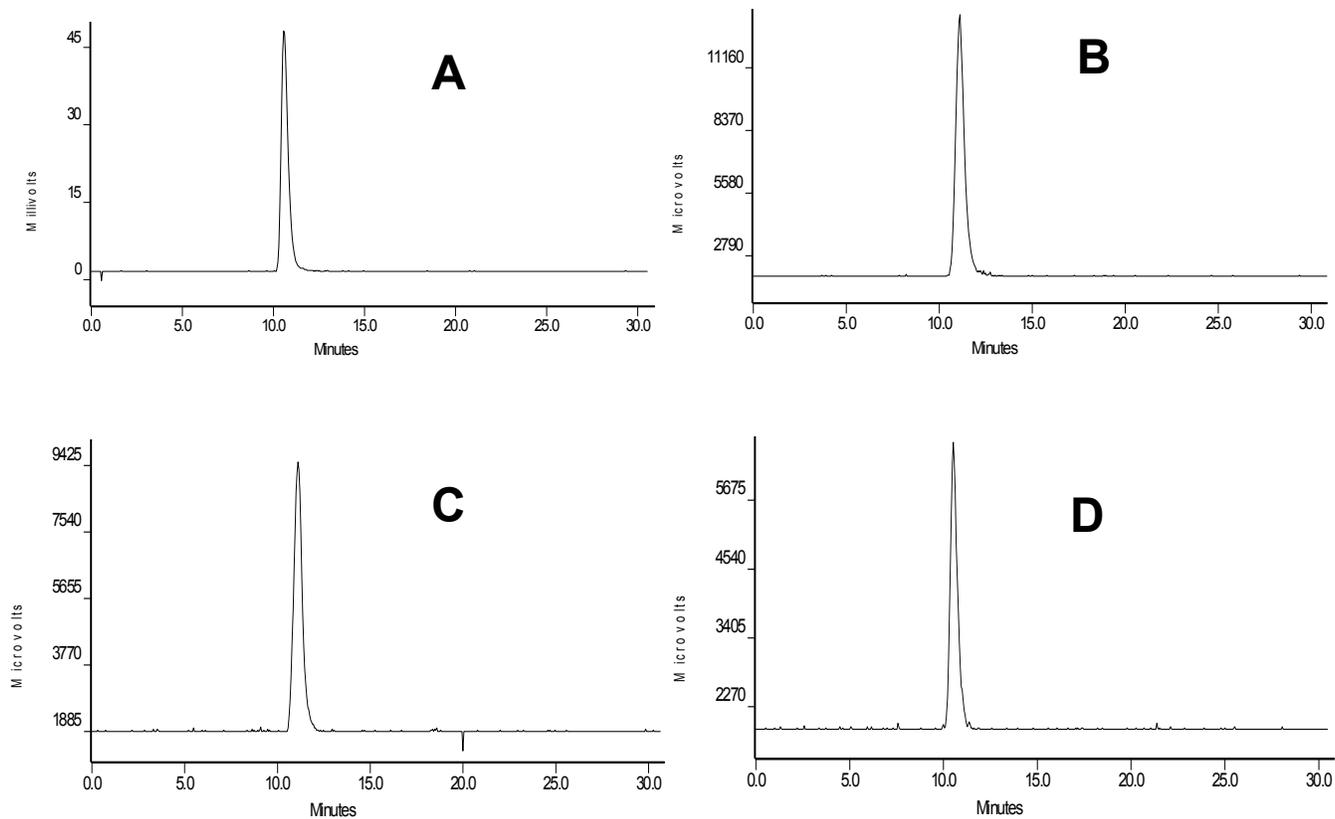


Figure SI. Radio-HPLC chromatograms of $^{99m}\text{Tc-PEG}_4\text{-monomer}$ in saline before injection (A), in the urine at 30 min p.i. (B), in the urine at 120 min p.i. (C), and in the feces at 120 min p.i. (D). Each mouse was administered with $\sim 100 \mu\text{Ci}$ of $^{99m}\text{Tc-PEG}_4\text{-monomer}$.

^{99m}Tc -3PEG₄-dimer

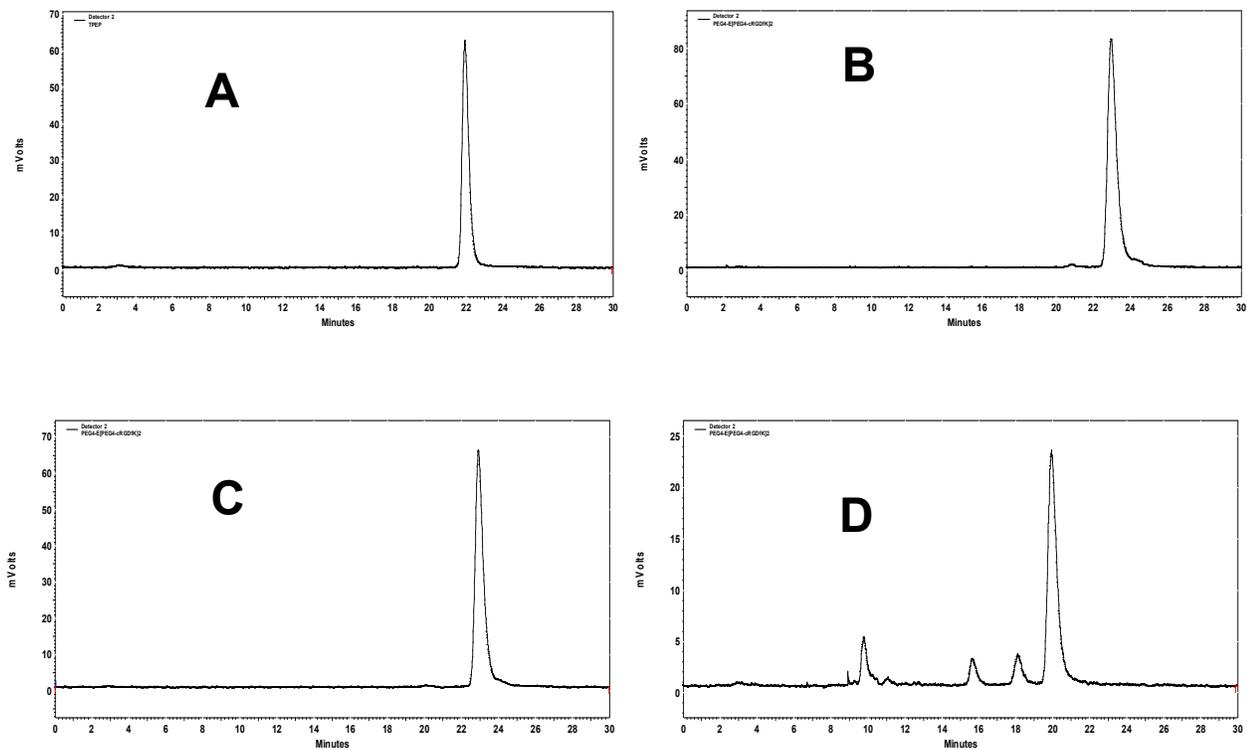


Figure SII. Radio-HPLC chromatograms of ^{99m}Tc -3PEG₄-dimer in saline before injection (A), in the urine at 30 min p.i. (B), in the urine at 120 min p.i. (C), and in the feces at 120 min p.i. (D). Each mouse was administered with $\sim 100 \mu\text{Ci}$ of ^{99m}Tc -3PEG₄-dimer. Variation of HPLC retention times was caused by the presence of acetonitrile in both urine and feces samples.