# **Supporting Information**

# [<sup>18</sup>F]Fluorobenzoyl-Lysine-Pentanedioic Acid Carbamates: Novel PET Imaging Agents for the Prostate-Specific Membrane Antigen

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 $\label{eq:result} Radiosynthesis of (S)-2-(((((S)-1-carboxy-5-(4-[^{125}I]iodobenzamido)pentyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino) pentanedioic acid, [^{125}I]33 and (S)-2-(((((S)-1-carboxy-5-(4-[^{125}I]iodobenzamido)pentyl) carbamoyl)oxy)pentanedioic acid, [^{125}I]34.$ 



N-succinimidyl-4-[<sup>125</sup>I]iodobenzoate was prepared by a modification of the method of Dekker et al (1). In particular, to a solution of 0.1mg N-succinimidyl-4-tributylstannylbenzoate (1) in 100µL methanol was added 2µL glacial acetic acid, 7.3mCi of Na[<sup>125</sup>I] (Perkin Elmer, Billerica, MA), and 5µL of solution of N-chlorosuccinimide in methanol (10mg N-chlorosuccinide in 1.5mL methanol). This was allowed to stand at room temperature for 20 min, then diluted with 200µL methanol and injected onto a semi-preparative-HPLC (10 X 250mm, 10 micron, Phenomenex Luna C18 column, 55/45/0.1 water/acetonitrile/trifluoroacetic acid, flow = 4mL/m). N-succinimidyl-4-[<sup>125</sup>I]iodobenzoate eluted at 14 min. This was diluted with 20mL water, loaded onto an activated Waters C18 Sep-Pak Plus cartridge, washed with 10mL water, dried with a stream of nitrogen for 2min, then eluted with 2mL methylene chloride through a Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> drying cartridge. The methylene chloride solution of N-succinimidyl-4-[<sup>125</sup>I]iodobenzoate (5.9mCi) was stored at 0-2°C.

The methylene chloride solution was then evaporated to dryness under a stream of nitrogen and to this was added a solution of **18** or **22** (2mg/200µL DMSO). To this solution is added 5µL diisopropylethylamine. Reaction is shaken and allowed to stand at room temperature for one hour. The reaction is then acidified by the addition of 20µL TFA and diluted with 1mL water. This is injected onto a semi-preparative-HPLC (10 X 250mm, 10 micron, Phenomenex Luna C18 column, 72/28/0.1 water/acetonitrile/trifluoroacetic acid, flow = 4mL/m). Retention times of [<sup>125</sup>I]**31** and [<sup>125</sup>I]**32** were 12 min and 11 min respectively. Product fraction was diluted with 40mL water, loaded onto an activated Waters C18 Sep-Pak Plus cartridge, washed with 10mL water, dried with a stream of nitrogen for 2min, then eluted with 2mL ethanol. Ethanol solution was concentrated under a stream of nitrogen until dryness and reconstituted in buffer for in-vitro assay. Starting with 2.0mCi and 2.2mCi of N-succinimidyl-4-[<sup>125</sup>I]iodobenzoate, 1.8 and 2.0mCi of [<sup>125</sup>I]**32** and [<sup>125</sup>I]**31** was prepared.

# In-vitro metabolism of [125I]31 and [125I]32 in PC-3 PIP (PSMA+) and PC-3 flu (PSMA-) cells

PC-3 PIP (PSMA+) and PC-3 flu (PSMA-) cells were cultured as previously described (2). 300,000 PIP or flu cells were seeded into three wells each of a 6 well plate using RPMI 1640 + 10% fetal bovine serum + 1 % Penicillin-Streptomycin (Corning Cellgro, Manassas, VA) and were grown to 80% confluency. At the time of assay, the culture medium was refreshed and 50  $\mu$ Ci (1.35 kBq) of [<sup>125</sup>I]31 or <sup>125</sup>I32 was added to both a PIP- and flu-containing well. After radiotracer addition, the plate was returned to the incubator (humidified 37° C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>) for 30 minutes. The medium was then carefully removed and saved for counting in a LKB Wallac 1282 Compugamma gamma counter (Mount Waverly, Vic, Australia). The cells were washed twice with ambient temperature PBS, pH 7.4 followed by the addition of ddH<sub>2</sub>O to lyse the cells. Lysis took place over 30 minutes inside the incubator. The lysates were then collected and counted using the gamma counter. Equal amounts of radioactivity from the supernatant and lysates were spotted onto silica gel 60 RP-18 F254S glass TLC plates (EMD Millipore Corp., Billerica, MA) and the plates were developed using a mobile phase consisting of 55% acetonitrile, 45% water and 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The TLC plate was dried and exposed to Kodak Biomax x-ray film (Fisher Scientific) prior to digitizing using the MCID Core package (Interfocus Imaging, Cambridge, UK). Standards solutions of [<sup>125</sup>I]31 and [<sup>125</sup>I]32 had Rf values of 0.8. Intracellular and extracellular metabolites of [<sup>125</sup>I]31 in PC-3 PIP cells had an Rf value of approximately 0.44.

# Figure S2. TLC analysis of Metabolism of [<sup>125</sup>I]31 and [<sup>125</sup>I]32 in PC 3 PIP (PSMA+) and PC3 flu (PSMA-) cells.



Radiofluorination conditions for the preparation of 2-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluoro-4-bromobenzaldehyde



<sup>18</sup>F-Fluoride was produced by a General Electric PETtrace biomedical cyclotron (GE HealthCare) using 18MeV proton bombardment on an <sup>18</sup>O-H<sub>2</sub>O target and trapped on a Chromafix 30-PS-HCO3 QMA cartridge. The cartridge was eluted with 0.5mL of a solution of potassium carbonate or potassium bicarbonate(4.5mg/0.5mL) into a 3mL Wheaton reaction vial. To this was added 15-18 mg 4,7,13,16,21,24-hexaoxa-1,10-diazabicyclo[8.8.8]hexacosane (K<sub>2.2.2</sub>) in 1mL of acetonitrile and heated to 100 °C under a stream of Argon gas to dryness. Further drying was accomplished by azeotropic distillation using 3 × 0.5 mL additions of acetonitrile. The vial is cooled to room temperature and a solution of 8-16 mg 4-bromo-2-nitrobenzaldehyde (**28b**) in 250 μL DMSO or acetonitrile is added and heated at various temperatures for 5-20 min then cooled to room temperature and diluted to a volume of 2 mL with 25% acetonitrile/water for purification by radio-HPLC (10 × 250 mm Phenomenex Luna C18 column, 54/46/0.1 water/acetonitrile/TFA, 4 mL/m). 4-bromo-2-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluorobenzaldehyde ([<sup>18</sup>F]**29b**) eluted at 18.5 min. Results are given is Table S1 below.

Entry	Solvent	Temp °C	Base	Reaction time	% yield <sup>a</sup>
1	DMSO	rt	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	5 min	6
2	DMSO	65	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	5 min	6
3	DMSO	65	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	20 min	7
4	DMSO	100	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	5 min	15
5	DMSO	100	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	15 min	13
6	MeCN	100	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	5 min	4
7	DMSO	140	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	20 min	12
8	DMSO	140 <sup>b</sup>	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	5min	0
9	DMSO	95	KHCO <sub>3</sub>	5 min	22
10	DMSO	95	KHCO <sub>3</sub>	20 min	30
11	DMSO	120	KHCO <sub>3</sub>	20 min	50
12	DMSO	140	KHCO <sub>3</sub>	20 min	32
13	DMSO	140	KHCO <sub>3</sub>	20 min	33
14	DMSO	140 <sup>b</sup>	KHCO <sub>3</sub>	10 min	30

 Table S1. Radiofluorination Conditions for 4-bromo-2-[18F]fluorobenzaldehyde (29b)

<sup>a</sup> non-decay corrected <sup>b</sup>microwave

Radiosynthesis of (*S*)-2-(((((*S*)-1-carboxy-5-(4-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluorobenzamido)pentyl)oxy) carbonyl)amino)pentanedioic acid [<sup>18</sup>F]**12** and (*S*)-2-((((*S*)-1-carboxy-5-(4-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluorobenzamido)pentyl)carbamoyl)oxy) pentanedioic acid [<sup>18</sup>F]**13**.



Radiosynthesis of [<sup>18</sup>F]12.

 $[^{18}F]$ SFB was prepared according to a literature procedure (3). A methylene chloride solution of  $[^{18}F]$ SFB was evaporated under a stream of argon gas. To this residue was added 3 mg of (S)-2-((((S)-5-amino-1-carboxypentyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)-pentanedioic acid **18** in 200 µL dry DMF and 5 µL triethylamine. This was heated for 10 min at 50 °C, cooled to room temperature, acidified with trifluoroacetic acid, diluted with water, and injected onto a radio-HPLC (10 × 250 mm Phenomenix Luna C18 column, mobile phase 75/25/0.1% water/acetonitrile/TFA, flow 4 mL/min). [<sup>18</sup>F]**12** eluted at 12 min. The product HPLC fraction was collected, neutralized with sodium bicarbonate, concentrated under vacuum, and dissolved in sterile saline for injection. Radiochemical yield from [<sup>18</sup>F]**SFB** ranged from 27-28%. Specific activity ranged from 2900-3900Ci/mmol (107,300-144,300GBq/mmol).

### Radiosynthesis of [<sup>18</sup>F]13.

A methylene chloride solution of [<sup>18</sup>F]SFB was evaporated under a stream of argon gas. To this residue was added 3 mg of (S)-2-((((S)-5-amino-1-carboxypentyl)carbamoyl)oxy)pentanedioic acid **22** in 200  $\mu$ L dry DMF and 5  $\mu$ L triethylamine. This was heated for 10 min at 50 °C in a 40 W microwave (Resonance Instruments), cooled to room temperature, acidified with trifluoroacetic acid, diluted with water, and injected onto a radio-HPLC (10-mm × 250mm Phenomenix Luna C18 column, mobile phase 75/25/0.1% water/acetonitrile/TFA, flow 4 mL/min). [<sup>18</sup>F]13 eluted at 11.5 min. The product HPLC fraction was

collected, neutralized with sodium bicarbonate, concentrated under vacuum, and dissolved in sterile saline for injection. The non-decayed corrected radiochemical yield from [<sup>18</sup>F]SFB was 5%.

### N-Succinimidyl 4-bromo/iodo-2-fluorobenzoate:

4-bromo-2-fluorobenzoic acid (or 4-iodo-2-fluorobenzoic acid) 1 mmol and N-hydroxysuccinimide 125 mg (1.08 mmol) were dissolved in 2 mL dry DMF. To the solution, N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide 170  $\mu$ L (1.10 mmol) was added and the reaction was kept at room temperature overnight. After a flash column chromatography with ethyl acetate/hexane, 1:1, the N-succinimidyl 4-bromo/4-iodo-2-fluorobenzoates were obtained as white solids. TLC: silica gel, 1:1 ethylacetate:hexane. N-succinimidyl 4-bromo-2-fluorobenzoate (205mg) was obtained in a yield of 65%; Rf = 0.6. N-succinimidyl 4-iodo-2-fluorobenzoate (330mg) was obtained in a yield of 52%; Rf = 0.6.

N-Succinimidyl 4-bromo-2-fluorobenzoate:

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.97-7.94 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.44 (m, 2H), 2.92 (s, 4H).

N-Succinimidyl 4-iodo-2-fluorobenzoate

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.78-7.75 (m, 1H), 7.68-7.64 (m, 2H), 2.92 (s, 4H).

Figure S2. Preparative Radio-HPLC chromatogram of  $2 \cdot [{}^{18}F]$  fluoro-4-bromo-benzaldehyde ([ ${}^{18}F]$  **29b**. 10 X 250mm, 10 micron Phenomenex Luna C18 column, 54/46/0.1 water/acetonitrile/TFA, 4mL/m. Double radioactive peak @ 18-19.5 min is due to saturation of the radioactivity detector.



Figure S3. Preparative Radio-HPLC chromatogram of N-succinimidyl 2-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluoro-4-bromobenzoate ([<sup>18</sup>F]**30b**. 10 X 250mm, 10 micron Phenomenex Luna C18 column, 50/50/0.1 water/acetonitrile/TFA, 4mL/m.



Figure S4. Preparative Radio-HPLC chromatogram of (S)-2-((((S)-5-(4-bromo-2-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluorobenzamido)-1-carboxypentyl)carbamoyl)oxy)pentanedioic acid ([<sup>18</sup>F]23. 10 X 250mm, 10 micron Phenomenex Luna C18 column, 70/30/0.1 water/acetonitrile/TFA, 4mL/m.



Figure S5. Quality control analytical radio-HPLC chromatogram of purified (S)-2-((((S)-5-(4-bromo-2-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluorobenzamido)-1-carboxypentyl)carbamoyl)oxy)pentanedioic acid ([<sup>18</sup>F]23. 4.6 X 150mm, 10 micron Phenomenex Luna C18 column, 70/30/0.1 water/acetonitrile/TFA, 1mL/m.



Figure S6. Preparative Radio-HPLC chromatogram of 2-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluoro-4-iodo-benzaldehyde ([<sup>18</sup>F]**29c**. 10 X 250mm, 10 micron Phenomenex Luna C18 column, 54/46/0.1 water/acetonitrile/TFA, 4mL/m. Double radioactive peak @ 21-23 minutes is due to saturation of the radioactivity detector.



Figure S7. Preparative Radio-HPLC chromatogram of N-succinimidyl 2-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluoro-4-iodobenzoate ([<sup>18</sup>F]**30c**. 10 X 250mm, 10 micron Phenomenex Luna C18 column, 50/50/0.1 water/acetonitrile/TFA, 4mL/m.



Figure S8. Preparative Radio-HPLC chromatogram of (S)-2-((((S)-5-(4-iodo-2-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluorobenzamido)-1-carboxypentyl)carbamoyl)oxy)pentanedioic acid ([<sup>18</sup>F]**24**. 10 X 250mm, 10 micron Phenomenex Luna C18 column, 70/30/0.1 water/acetonitrile/TFA, 4mL/m.



Figure S9. Quality control analytical radio-HPLC chromatogram of purified (S)-2-((((S)-5-(4-iodo-2-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluorobenzamido)-1-carboxypentyl)carbamoyl)oxy)pentanedioic acid ([<sup>18</sup>F]**24.** 4.6 X 150mm, 10 micron Phenomenex Luna C18 column, 70/30/0.1 water/acetonitrile/TFA, 1mL/m.



### NMR spectra of synthesized compounds:



15







220



210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 -10 -20 Chemical Shift (ppm)















Acquisition Time (sec)	6.3615	Comment	1H 1D CH3CN+D2O	(C:\data\Martin Pomper)	MP xing 14	Date	27 May 2014 17:36:27
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Sweep Width (Hz)	10302.04	Temperature (degree C	) 23.299				
1.0 <u>1</u> XY-20-H_1.DX 0.9 <u>1</u> 0.8 <u>1</u> 0.7 <u>1</u> 0.7 <u>1</u> 0.9 <u>1</u> 0.7 <u>1</u> 0.9 <u>1</u> 0.7 <u>1</u> 0.9 <u>1</u> 0.	VerticalSca	95 1.94 7.5 7.0		0.99 1.00 5.0 4.5	1.98 4.0 3.5 3.0	1.99 4.58 4.09 2.5 2.0 1.	J 5 1.0 0.5 0





















































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