

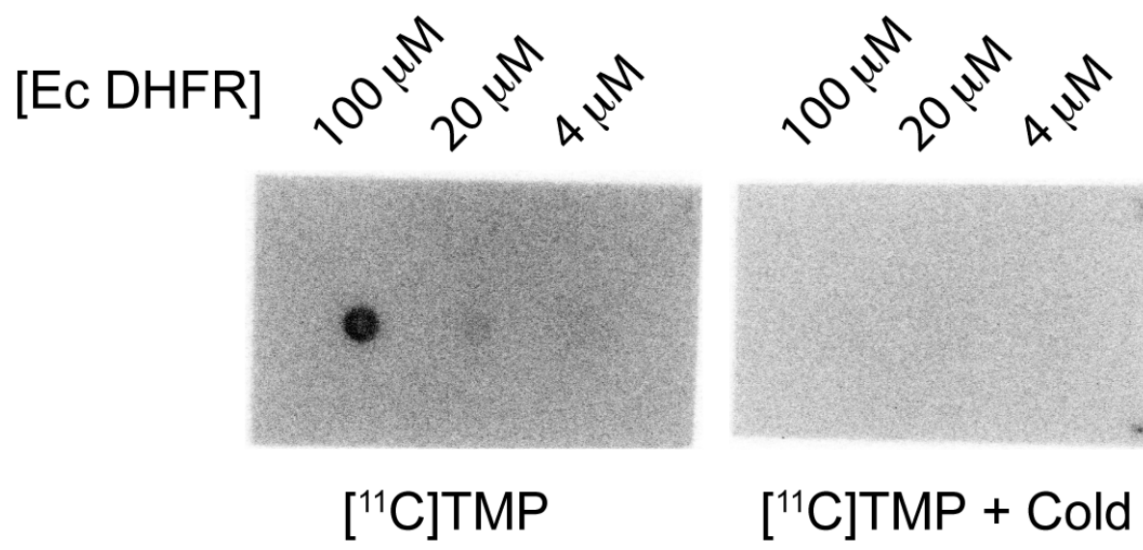
**YMTHE, Volume 25**

**Supplemental Information**

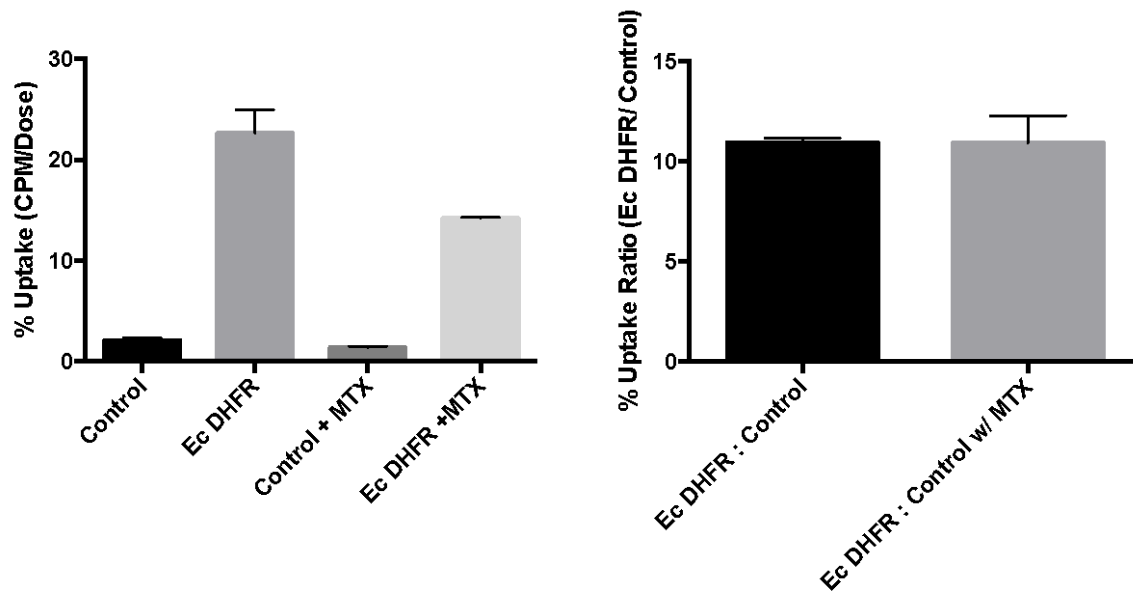
**Quantitative PET Reporter Gene Imaging**

**with [<sup>11</sup>C]Trimethoprim**

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**Fig. S1.** Dot blot showing various concentrations (100-4  $\mu$ M) of recombinant *Ec* DHFR spotted on to a nitrocellulose membrane, dried for 1h, blocked, and then incubated in 5% milk with [ $^{11}$ C]TMP with or without cold TMP (10  $\mu$ M) for 30 minutes. Representative blot is shown for an experiment in biological duplicate.



**Fig. S2.** HEK293 cell uptake study was performed with Methotrexate cotreatment. Confluent control or *Ec* DHFR cells were trypsinized, incubated with [ $^{11}\text{C}$ ]TMP with and without co-treatment with Methotrexate (10  $\mu\text{M}$ , MTX). Cells were washed twice with PBS and then measured for uptake with a gamma counter. Fold uptake is shown in the right graph. Error bars represent standard deviation (n=3).

(% dose/organ)

	<b>2 min (N=4)</b>	<b>15 min (N=4)</b>	<b>45 min (N=4)</b>
<b>Blood</b>	4.59 ± 1.08	1.86 ± 0.41	0.81 ± 0.23
<b>Heart</b>	0.60 ± 0.19	0.16 ± 0.03	0.03 ± 0.00
<b>Muscle</b>	7.26 ± 1.09	7.57 ± 1.58	8.48 ± 3.54
<b>Lung</b>	1.17 ± 0.27	0.41 ± 0.07	0.14 ± 0.04
<b>Kidney</b>	11.8 ± 2.73	2.71 ± 0.42	0.59 ± 0.09
<b>Pancreas</b>	0.48 ± 0.27	0.42 ± 0.14	0.09 ± 0.02
<b>Spleen</b>	n/a	0.28 ± 0.05	0.08 ± 0.04
<b>Liver</b>	18.5 ± 2.84	5.30 ± 0.82	2.33 ± 0.58
<b>Skin</b>	2.68 ± 0.42	2.97 ± 0.49	2.85 ± 1.46
<b>Brain</b>	0.14 ± 0.03	0.12 ± 0.05	0.06 ± 0.03
<b>Bone</b>	4.65 ± 1.04	3.30 ± 0.60	3.01 ± 1.09
<b>Stomach</b>	0.93 ± 0.18	0.92 ± 0.23	0.44 ± 0.17
<b>Gut</b>	7.80 ± 1.24	6.53 ± 1.30	3.64 ± 1.44

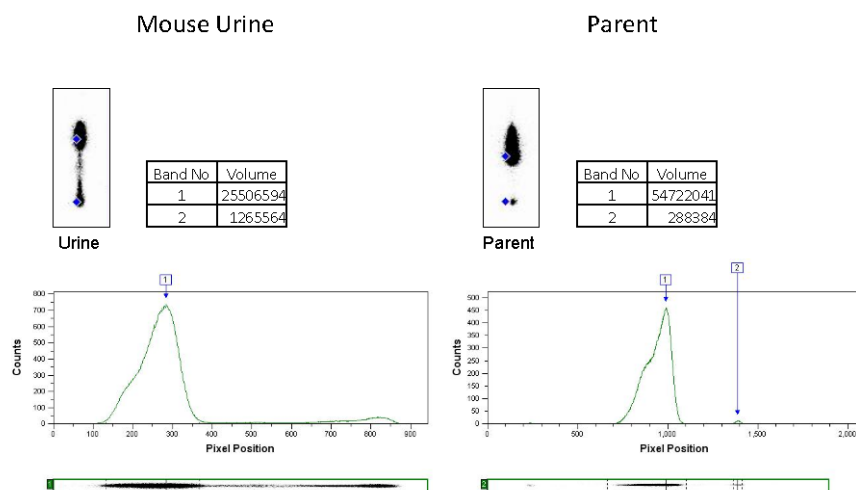
(% dose/gram)

	<b>2 min (N=4)</b>	<b>15 min (N=4)</b>	<b>45 min (N=4)</b>
<b>Blood</b>	3.39 ± 0.81	1.28 ± 0.29	0.59 ± 0.16
<b>Heart</b>	6.76 ± 2.37	1.69 ± 0.41	0.35 ± 0.01
<b>Muscle</b>	0.94 ± 0.16	0.91 ± 0.20	1.07 ± 0.42
<b>Lung</b>	5.84 ± 1.51	2.14 ± 0.45	0.84 ± 0.23
<b>Kidney</b>	46.6 ± 9.10	10.6 ± 2.03	2.37 ± 0.35
<b>Pancreas</b>	5.25 ± 2.48	4.28 ± 1.44	1.01 ± 0.24
<b>Spleen</b>	n/a	2.72 ± 0.66	0.89 ± 0.40
<b>Liver</b>	19.8 ± 4.75	5.55 ± 0.97	2.68 ± 0.72
<b>Skin</b>	0.93 ± 0.18	0.95 ± 0.18	0.98 ± 0.54
<b>Brain</b>	0.35 ± 0.08	0.28 ± 0.11	0.16 ± 0.09
<b>Bone</b>	1.72 ± 0.42	1.13 ± 0.22	1.13 ± 0.16
<b>Stomach</b>	2.55 ± 0.65	3.04 ± 0.56	1.82 ± 0.72
<b>Gut</b>	5.74 ± 1.38	4.37 ± 0.74	2.68 ± 1.02

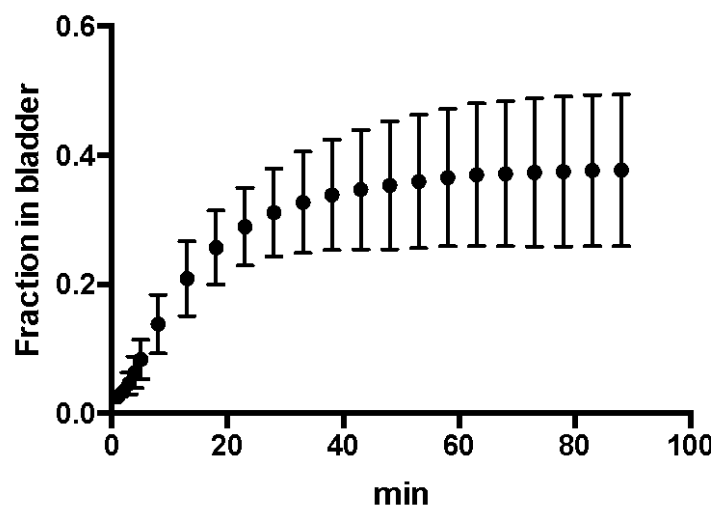
**Fig. S3.** Biodistribution report of C-11 TMP in female balb/c mice. 83  $\mu$ Ci of tracer was injected IV. Mice were sacrificed 2, 15 and 45 minutes post-injection. Gut includes large intestine, small intestine and colon. Mice were under anesthesia for the duration of the experiment and did not urinate limiting evaluation of the bladder.

<b>Organ</b>	<b>Total (mSv)</b>
Brain	0.06
Gut	0.05
Stomach	0.18
Heart	0.52
Kidneys	1.16
Liver	0.87
Lungs	0.22
Muscle	0.10
Pancreas	0.50
Bone	0.16
Total Body	0.13

**Fig. S4.** Estimated Human Dosimetry. Biodistribution data from female balb/c mice were used to estimate human dosimetry after [<sup>11</sup>C]TMP 10 mCi in an adult female human model that was predefined in OLINDA/EXM 1.1. Kinetic data from time points (2, 15, and 45 min) were fitted as percent-injected dose/organ over time. By fitting the kinetic data using %ID/organ we assume the [<sup>11</sup>C]TMP distribution would be relative to human and thus did not apply a scaling factor accounting for organ weight to subject total body weight between mouse and human.

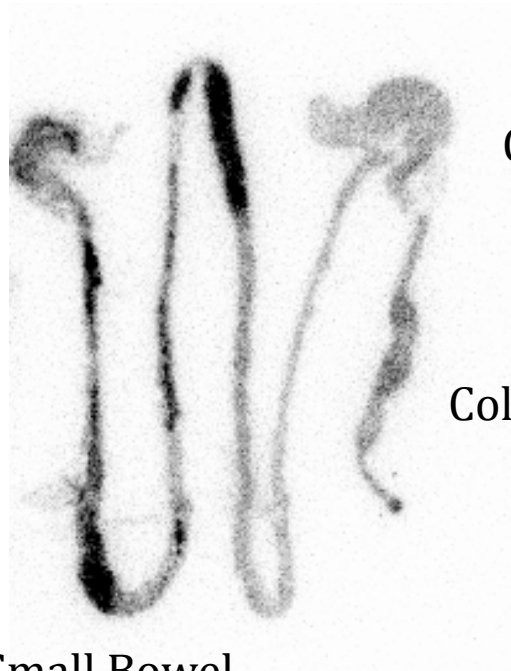


**Fig. S5.** Thin layer radio-chromatography shows the spot size and relative counts from mouse urine compared to parent [ $^{11}\text{C}$ ]TMP. A small amount of mouse urine and [ $^{11}\text{C}$ ]TMP in saline was dried on a silica plate. The spots were run on with MeOH/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (1:5). The time/length of development for each TLC was slightly different accounting for the difference in the X-axis, but the  $R_f$  values are the same for the largest spot from both samples..



**Fig. S6.** Percent of radiosignal in the bladder while under anesthesia (no urination) as assessed by measuring the mean signal (Amide) in the bladder \* bladder volume divided by the mean signal in the animal \* whole animal volume (n=3).

Stomach



Cecum

Colon

Small Bowel

**Fig. S7.** Representative autoradiography of explanted GI tract from the stomach to the rectum.







Human cytosolic TK1

UniProtKB - P04183 (KITH\_HUMAN)

MSCINLPTVLPGPSKTRGQIQVILGPMFSGKSTELMRRVRRFQIAQYKCLVIKYAKDTR  
YSSSFCTHDRNTMEALPACLLRDVAQEALGVAVIGIDEGQFFPDIVFCEAMANAGKTVI  
VAALDGTFRKPFGAILNLVPLAESVVKLTAVCMCECFREAAAYTKRLGTEKEVEVIGGADK  
YHSVCRLCYFKKASGQPAGPDNKENCVPVPGKPGEAVAARKLFAPQQILQCSPAN

Human Herpes Virus 1 TK

UniProtKB - P03176 (KITH\_HHV11)

MASYPCHQHASAFDQAARSRGHNNRRTALRPRRQQEATEVRPEQKMPTLLRVYIDGPHGM  
GKTTTTQLLVALGSRDDIVVPEPMTYWRVLGASETIANIYTTQHRLDQGEISAGDAAVV  
MTSAQITMGMPYAVTDAVLAPHIGGEAGSSHAPPPALTLIFDRHPAIALLCYPAARYLMG  
SMTPQAVLAFVALIPPTLPGTNIVLGALPEDRHIDRLAKRQRPGERLDLAMLAAIRRVYG  
LLANTVRYLQCGGSWREDWGQLSGTAVPPQGAEPQSNAGPRPHIGDTLFTLFRAPPELLAP  
NGDLYNVFAWALDVLAKRLRSMHVFILDYDQSPAGCRDALLQLTSGMVQTHVTTGPSIPT  
ICDLARTFAREMGEAN

**Fig. S8.** Sequence alignment of *Ec* DHFR and Human DHFR and thymidine kinase from human herpes virus 1 and human cytosolic thymidine kinase. Alignment algorithm was done using EMBOSS NEEDLE Pairwise Protein Alignment.