Supplementary Information

Al¹⁸F-Labeling Of Heat-Sensitive Biomolecules For Positron Emission Tomography Imaging

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	1	11	21	31	41	51	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1			DAHKSE	VAHRFKDLGE	ENFKALVLIA	FAQYLQQCPF	60
61	EDHVKLVNEV	TEFAKTCVAD	ESAENCDKSL	HTLFGDKLCT	VATLRETYGE	MADCCAKQEP	120
121	ERNECFLQHK	DDNPNLPRLV	RPEVDVMCTA	FHDNEETFLK	KYLYEIARRH	PYFYAPELLF	180
181	FAKRYKAAFT	ECCQAADKAA	CLLPKLDELR	DEGKASSAKQ	RLKCASLQKF	GERAFKAWAV	240
241	ARLSQRFPKA	EFAEVSKLVT	DLTKVHTECC	HGDLLECADD	RADLAKYICE	NQDSISSKLK	300
301	ECCEKPLLEK	SHCIAEVEND	EMPADLPSLA	ADFVESKDVC	KNYAEAKDVF	LGMFLYEYAR	360
361	RHPDYSVVLL	LRLAKTYETT	LEKCCAAADP	HECYAKVFDE	FKPLVEEPQN	LIKQNCELFE	420
421	QLGEYKFQNA	LLVRYTKKVP	QVSTPTLVEV	SRNLGKVGSK	CCKHPEAKRM	PCAEDYLSVV	480
481	LNQLCVLHEK	TPVSDRVTKC	CTESLVNRRP	CFSALEVDET	YVPKEFNAET	FTFHADICTL	540
541	SEKERQIKKQ	TALVELVKHK	PKATKEQLKA	VMDDFAAFVE	KCCKADDKET	CFAEEGKKLV	600
601	AASQAALGL						

Figure S1: Amino acid sequence of human serum albumin (ALBU_HUMAN (P02768)). *Of the 609* amino acids encoded by the ALB gene and translated to form the precursor protein, only 585 amino acids are observed in the final product present in the blood; the first 24 amino acids, are cleaved after translation. HSA possesses 59 lysine residues (K) in its amino acid sequence. Reduced HSA contains 17 disulfide bonds and one free thiol group at Cys34. The theoretical average neutral molecular mass of reduced HSA is 66437.4 Da [M] (calculated for $C_{2936}H_{4590}N_{786}O_{889}S_{41}$) and the observed mass after deconvolution was 66438.3 \pm 0.3 Da [M].

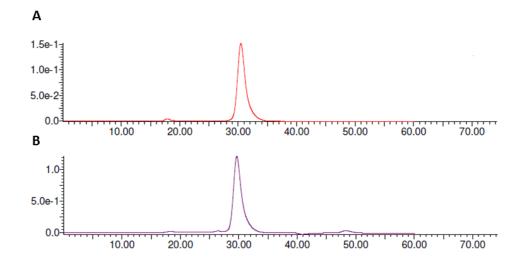


Figure S2: SEC-UV280 nm chromatogram of (A) HSA (Rt: 30.45 min) and (B) RESCA-HSA (Rt: 29.64 min). *No aggregates or degradation products were observed.*

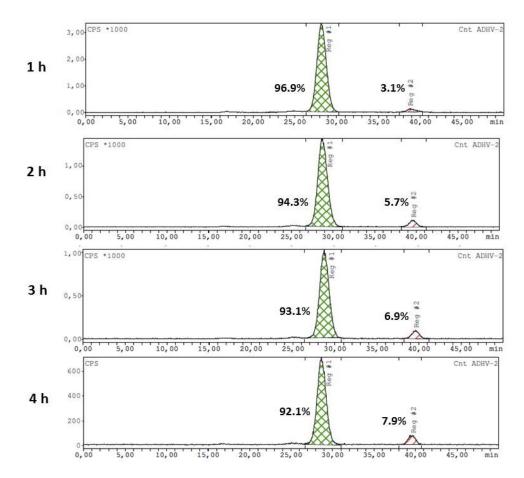


Figure S3: SEC-radio-chromatogram of (\pm) -[¹⁸F]AlF(RESCA)-HSA (Rt 28.5 min) after 1, 2, 3 and 4 hours incubation in rat plasma at 37 °C. After 4 h incubation in rat plasma at 37 °C, 92.1% of (\pm) -[¹⁸F]AlF(RESCA)-HSA was still intact.

Table S1: Biodistribution of (±)-[¹⁸ F]AIF(RESCA)-HSA in healthy female Wistar rats at 1 h, 3 h
and 6 h p.i. (n=4/ timepoint). The results are presented as standard uptake value (SUV; tissue activity
(MBq/g)/[injected dose (MBq)/body weight (g)]) and with standard deviation.

	1 h p.i	STDEV	3 h p.i	STDEV	6 h p.i	STDEV
blood	11.76	0.55	10.10	0.73	7.94	0.13
bone	1.24	0.17	1.53	0.17	1.89	0.12
muscle	0.20	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.32	0.04
kidneys	2.74	0.09	3.07	0.22	3.85	0.17
liver	2.18	0.18	2.40	0.16	2.48	0.11
pancreas	0.71	0.09	0.65	0.12	0.99	0.11
lungs	3.55	1.42	3.95	0.85	3.08	0.76
spleen	1.85	0.17	1.97	0.22	2.52	0.07
heart	2.83	0.61	2.49	0.40	2.75	0.74

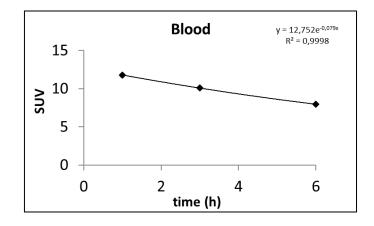


Figure S4: Blood data points of (±)-[¹⁸F]AIF(RESCA)-HSA in healthy female Wistar rats. Blood data points were fitted with a one- component exponential equation ($y = 12.75e^{(-0.08x)}$; $R^2 = 0.9998$), from which the blood biological half-life (Tb) was calculated to be 8.7 h.

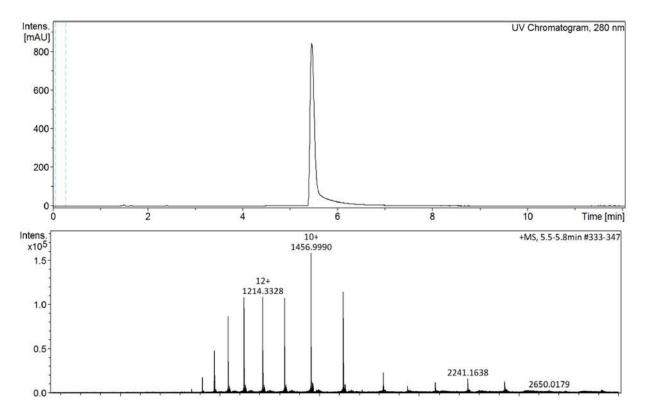


Figure S5: (A) RPLC-UV280 nm chromatogram of unlabeled NbV4m119 (Rt: 5.5 min) and (B) MS spectrum of unlabeled NbV4m119. The theoretical average neutral molecular mass of the unlabeled NbV4m119 was 14577.85 Da [M] (Calculated for $C_{643}H_{950}N_{188}O_{196}S_4$) and the observed mass after deconvolution was 14577.61 \pm 0.02 Da [M].



<---FR4---><-HI5->

Fig S6: Deduced amino-acid sequence of NbV4m119, consisting of complementarity determining regions (CDR) sequences alternated with structural framework (FR) sequences and hexahistidine tag (HIS). *The CDR*₁, *CDR*₂ *and CDR*₃ *regions are indicated in boxes. The cysteines (structural cysteine 23(1st-CYS) and cysteine 104(2nd-CYS)) are highlighted in red. NbV4m119 possesses 5 lysine residues in its amino acid sequence (highlighted) in blue. The hexahistidine tag was inserted genetically for the purpose of immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography purification .*

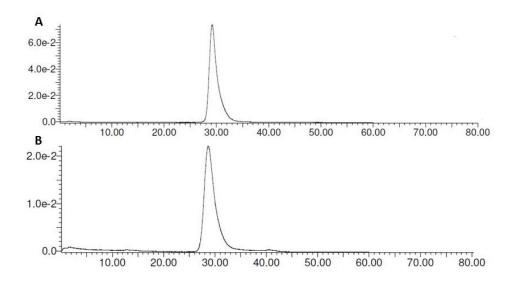


Figure S7: SEC-UV280 nm chromatogram of (A) NbV4m119 (Rt: 29.19 min) and (B) purified RESCA-NbV4m119 (Rt 28.68 min). *No aggregates or degradation products were observed.*

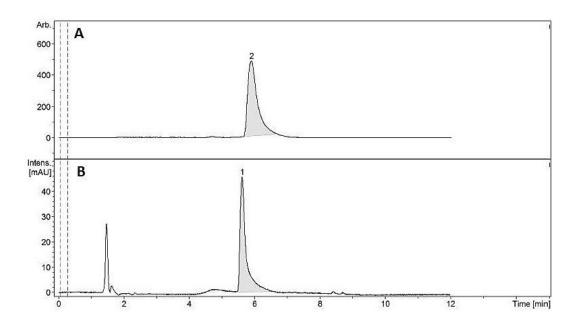


Figure S8: (A) radio-chromatogram of (±)-[¹⁸F]AIF(RESCA)-NbV4m119 (Rt 5.9 min) and (B) RPLC-UV280 nm chromatogram of (±)-[¹⁸F]AIF(RESCA)-NbV4m119 (Rt: 5.6 min).

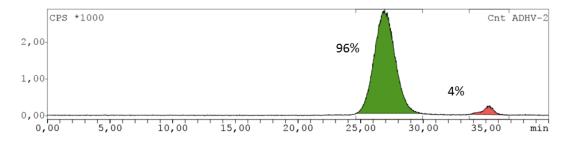


Figure S9: SEC-radio-chromatogram of (\pm) -[¹⁸F]AlF(RESCA)-NbV4m119 (Rt 26.9 min) after 6 hours incubation in storage buffer. 468 MBq (\pm) -[¹⁸F]AlF(RESCA)-NbV4m119 in 4 ml sodium phosphate buffer (0.01 M, pH 7.4, 0.14 M NaCl).

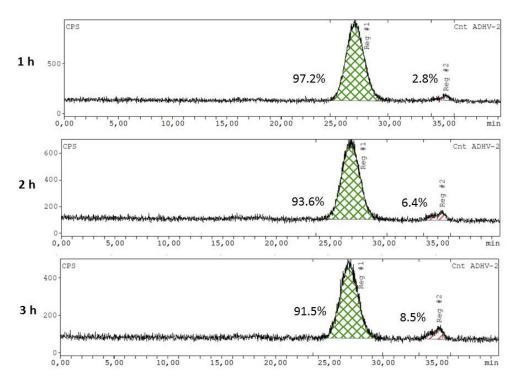


Figure S10: SEC-radio-chromatogram of (\pm) -[¹⁸F]AlF(RESCA)-NbV4m119 (Rt 26.9 min) after 1, 2 and 3 hours incubation in rat plasma at 37°C. *After 3 h incubation in rat plasma at 37* °C, 91.5% of (\pm) -[¹⁸F]AlF(RESCA)-NbV4m119 was still intact.

Table S2: Biodistribution of (±)-[¹⁸F]AlF(RESCA)-NbV4m119 in wild-type (WT) mice at 1 h and 3 h p.i. and in CRIg^{-/-} mice at 3 h p.i.. The results are presented as average standard uptake value (SUV; tissue activity (MBq/g)/[injected dose (MBq)/body weight (g)]) and with standard deviation, (n=3/group). **P < 0.005, ***P < 0.001

	1 h p.i WT	STDEV	3 h p.i WT	STDEV	3 h p.i CRIg ^{-/-}	STDEV
blood	0.20	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.05	0.01
bone	0.57	0.07	1.01	0.30	0.93	0.09
muscle	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00
kidneys	37.63	4.76	8.89**	2.25	19.69**	2.37
liver	2.38	0.36	2.31***	0.15	0.27***	0.10
pancreas	0.21	0.08	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.02
lungs	2.23	0.26	0.83	0.90	0.69	0.47
spleen	0.29	0.06	0.22	0.13	0.28	0.20

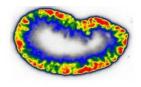


Figure S11: Ex vivo autoradiography on renal tissue of naïve WT mouse injected with (±)-[¹⁸F]AIF(RESCA)-NbV4m119 and sacrificed at 1 h after i.v. injection

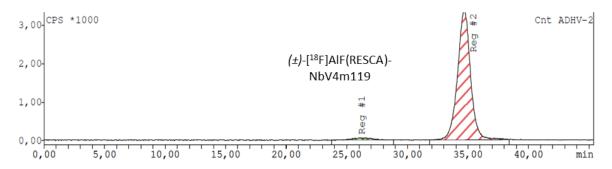


Figure S12: SEC-radio-chromatogram of urine sample of naïve WT mouse 3 h after i.v. injection of (±)-[¹⁸F]AlF(RESCA)-NbV4m119. Only 2.2% of (±)-[¹⁸F]AlF(RESCA)-NbV4m119 (Rt 26.2 min) is still intact, the rest of activity (97.9%) elutes under the form of small ¹⁸F-labeled degradation products, [^{18}F]F and/or different $Al^{18}F$ -species (Rt 34.7 min)

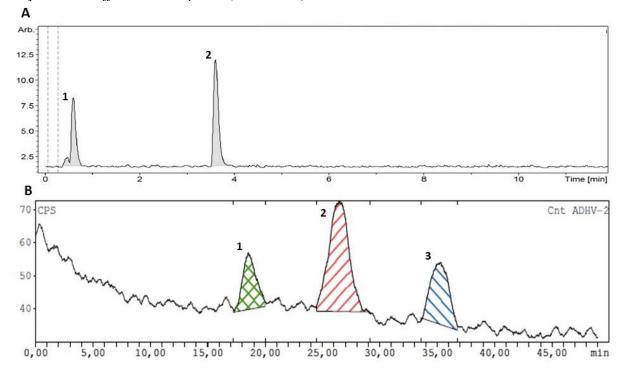


Figure S13: Analysis of metabolites in urine and plasma A: RP-HPLC analysis of the radiometabolite fraction eluting at 34.7 min on size exclusion HPLC of urine obtained from naïve WT mouse 1 h after i.v. injection of (\pm) -[¹⁸F]AlF(RESCA)-NbV4m119 (Figure S12). An Acquity UPLC BEH C18 column $(1.7 \ \mu m, 2.1 \ mm \ x \ 150 \ mm, \ Waters)$ was used with following method: Solvent A (H₂O) and solvent B (acetonitrile), flow rate 0.3 ml/min. The elution gradient was: 0-1 min: 99% A; 1-7 min: from 99% A to 1% A; 7-10 min: 1% A; 10.1-12 min: 99% A. Two major peaks are observed: peak 1, (Rt 0.6 min, 40 %) and peak 2 (Rt 3.6 min, 60%). The radiometabolites eluting at the void volume (peak 1, 40%) are probably $\int [{}^{18}F] \{AIF\}^{2+}, \int [{}^{18}F]F$ and/or very polar fluorine-18 containing degradation fragments of (\pm) - $[^{18}F]AlF(RESCA)-NbV4m119$. The remaining fraction (60%) elutes later (peak 2) which indicates that this fraction consist of a somewhat more lipophilic radiometabolite of $\int^{18} F A F A F F A F$ SEC-radio-chromatogram of a plasma sample of naïve WT mouse 1 h after i.v. injection of $\int_{0}^{18} F A F$ RESCA-NbV4m119. The tracer was partially bound to other proteins present in plasma (peak 1, Rt 18.4 min 19%), 54% of tracer was observed as intact (\pm) -[¹⁸F]AlF(RESCA)-NbV4m119 (peak 2, Rt 26.8 min) and 27% of tracer was degraded in low molecular weight radiometabolites (peak 3, Rt 35.1 min). Studies with $(\pm)-\int^{I_8}F]AIF(RESCA)$ -HSA, which is not excreted by the kidneys due to the high molecular weight of albumin, confirms the high in vivo stability in blood of the Al¹⁸F-RESCA complex because only minor increase in bone uptake was observed over time.

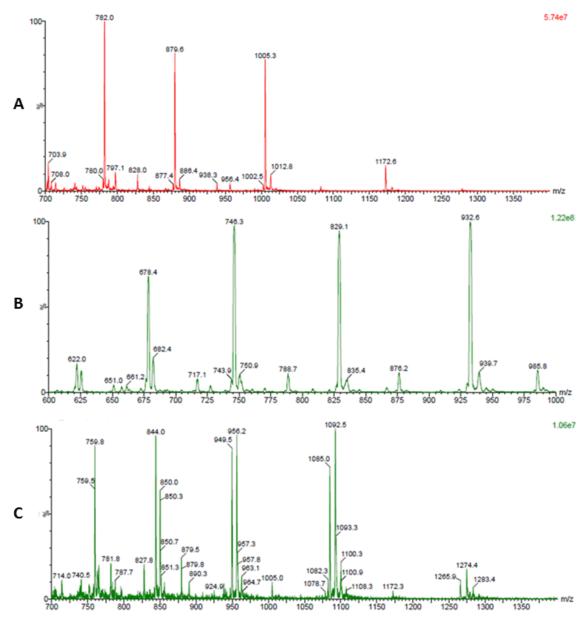


Figure S14: Mass Spectra of PEP04314. *MS spectra before (A) and after conjugation with maleimidemono-amide-NOTA (B) and* (\pm) -H₃*RESCA-maleimide (C). The observed molecular weight of PEP04314 was 7029.9 Da. The observed molecular weight of* H₂*NOTA-PEP04314 and* (\pm) -H₃*RESCA-PEP04314 was 7453 Da and 7588 Da, respectively. For compound* (\pm) -H₃*RESCA-PEP04314 we also observed a species with a molecular weight of 7640 Da, which is assumed to be the iron complex of* (\pm) -H₃*RESCA-PEP04314 (*(\pm)-Fe(*RESCA)-PEP04314*).

Table S3: SUV_{120-180 min} of (±)-[¹⁸F]AIF(RESCA)-PEP04314 and [¹⁸F]AIF(NOTA)-PEP04314. Standardized uptake values 120-180 min after tracer administration (SUV_{120-180 min}; tissue activity (MBq/cm³)/[injected dose (MBq)/body weight (g)]) of (±)-[¹⁸F]AIF(RESCA)-PEP04314 (n=3; n=1 in rhesus monkey A, n=1 in rhesus monkey B, n=1 in rhesus monkey C) and [¹⁸F]AIF(NOTA)-PEP04314 (n=6; n=2 in rhesus monkey A, n=2 in rhesus monkey B, n=2 in rhesus monkey D). Regions of Interest (ROIs) were drawn for liver, kidney cortex, heart blood pool, salivary glands, bladder, lung, and muscle using both the PET and CT images to guide ROI placement. Bone ROIs were drawn on the lumbar spine.

Rhesus monkey A								
		Kidney	Heart Blood		Salivary			
[¹⁸ F]AlF(NOTA)-PEP04314	Liver	Cortex	Pool	Bladder	Glands	Lung	Muscle	Bone
	8.0	70.1	1.0	4.6	3.7	0.3	0.1	1.6
	12.7	66.0	1.1	4.5	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.9
		Kidney	Heart Blood		Salivary			
(\pm) -[¹⁸ F]AlF(RESCA)-PEP04314	Liver	Cortex	Pool	Bladder	Glands	Lung	Muscle	Bone
	10.6	36.5	2.6	21.0	4.9	0.5	0.3	2.4
Rhesus monkey B								
		Kidney	Heart Blood		Salivary			
[¹⁸ F]AlF(NOTA)-PEP04314	Liver	Cortex	Pool	Bladder	Glands	Lung	Muscle	Bone
	8.2	47.0	0.8	4.6	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.7
	8.0	63.6	0.9	6.9	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.8
		Kidney	Heart Blood		Salivary			
(±)-[¹⁸ F]AlF(RESCA)-PEP04314	Liver	Cortex	Pool	Bladder	Glands	Lung	Muscle	Bone
	9.6	22.3	1.7	13.3	4.1	0.6	0.3	1.5
Rhesus monkey C								
		Kidney	Heart Blood		Salivary			
(±)-[¹⁸ F]AlF(RESCA)-PEP04314	Liver	Cortex	Pool	Bladder	Glands	Lung	Muscle	Bone
	8.2	38.5	2.0	9.2	4.8	0.7	0.2	2.9
Rhesus monkey D								
		Kidney	Heart Blood		Salivary			
[¹⁸ F]AlF(NOTA)-PEP04314	Liver	Cortex	Pool	Bladder	Glands	Lung	Muscle	Bone
	5.2	48.2	0.9	2.5	2.4	0.3	0.2	1.1
	7.2	45.6	0.8	3.6	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.7