

Radiosynthesis and Evaluation of PET Ligand [¹⁸F]FS1P1 for Imaging Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Receptor 1

Lin Qiu,^a Hao Jiang,^a Yanbo Yu,^a Jiwei Gu^a, Jinzhi Wang,^a Haiyang Zhao,^a Tianyu Huang,^a Robert J.

Gropler,^a Robyn S. Klein,^{b, c, d} Joel S. Perlmutter,^{c, e, f} and Zhude Tu^{a, *}

^a *Department of Radiology, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO 63110, United States*

^b *Departments of Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO 63110, United States*

^c *Departments of Neuroscience, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO 63110, United States*

^d *Department of Pathology and Immunology, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO 63110, United States*

^e *Department of Neurology, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO 63110, United States*

^f *Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, 63110, United States*

*Address correspondence to:

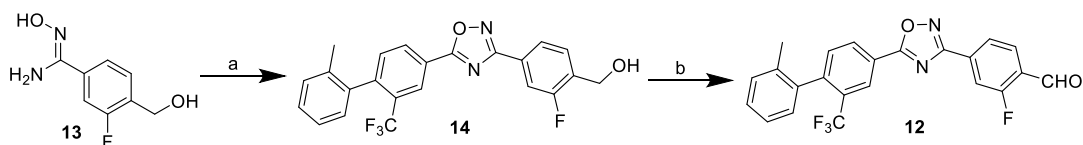
Zhude Tu, Ph.D.
Department of Radiology
Washington University School of Medicine
Campus Box 8225
510 S. Kingshighway Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63110, USA
Tel: 1-314-362-8487
Fax: 1-314-362-8555

e-mail: zhudetu@wustl.edu

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1. Synthesis of compound **12**



Scheme S1. Reagents and conditions: (a) **2**, EDCI, HOBt, DMF, RT to 120 °C; (b) Dess-Martin reagent, DCM, 0 °C-RT, 42% for 2 steps.

To a round-bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added acid **2** (280 mg, 1.0 mmol), HOBt (135 mg, 1.0 mmol), EDCI (287 mg, 1.5 mmol), and DMF (10 mL). The reaction was stirred for 0.5 h followed by adding amidoxime **13** (220 mg 1.2 mmol). Then, the reaction mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 2 h and monitored by TLC. After reaction finished, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After filtration and concentration, the crude residue was used directly for next step without further purification.

The crude residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 mL). Dess-Martin reagent (508 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added to the reaction solution at 0 °C. Then, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC. After accomplishment, the reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and water, the separated dichloromethane layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After filtering and concentrated in vacuum, the crude residue was purified on a silica gel column to afford **12** (180 mg, yield 42%).

2. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra for new compounds

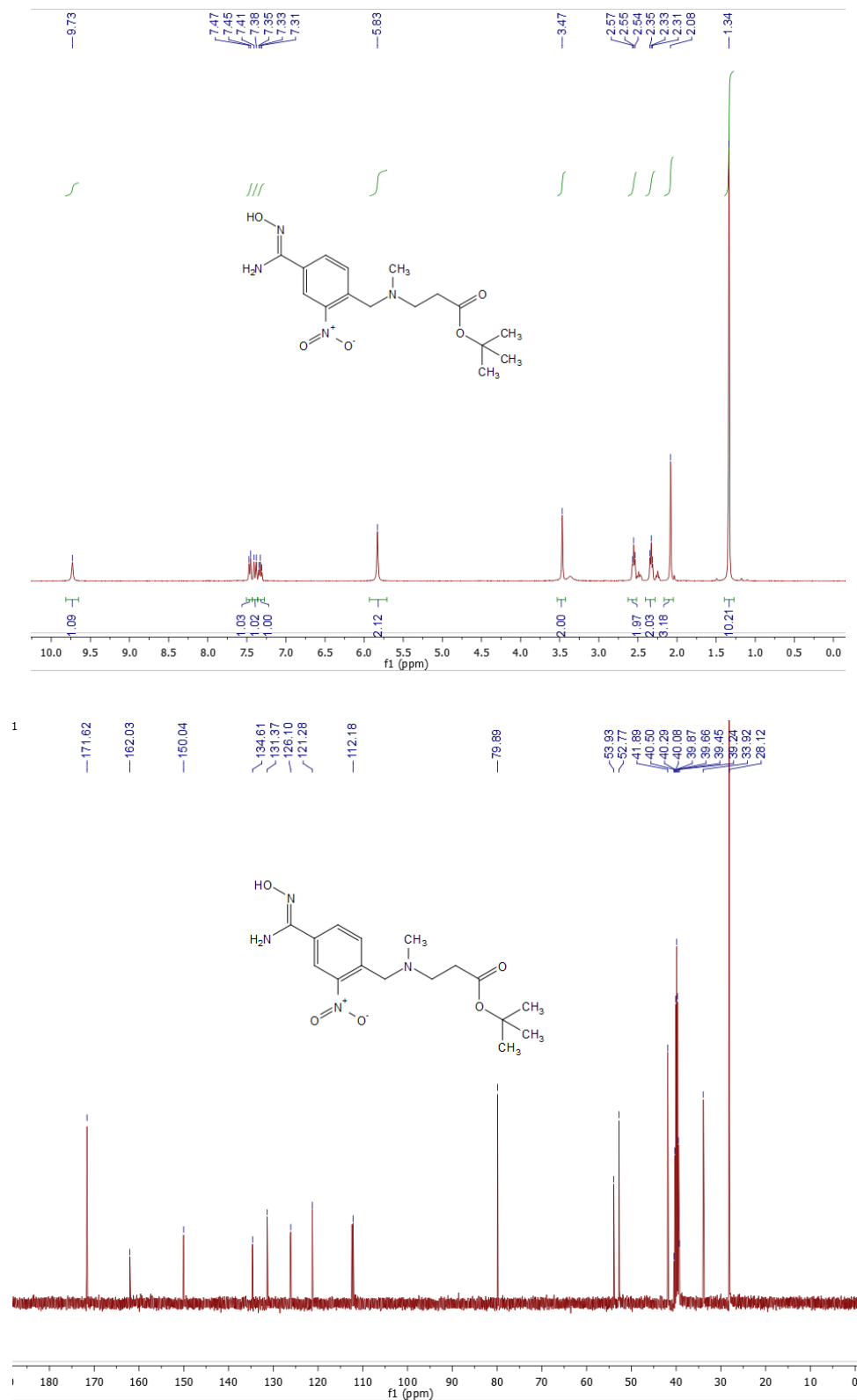


Figure S1. ^1H NMR (top) and ^{13}C NMR (bottom) of **4**.

Electronic Supplementary Information

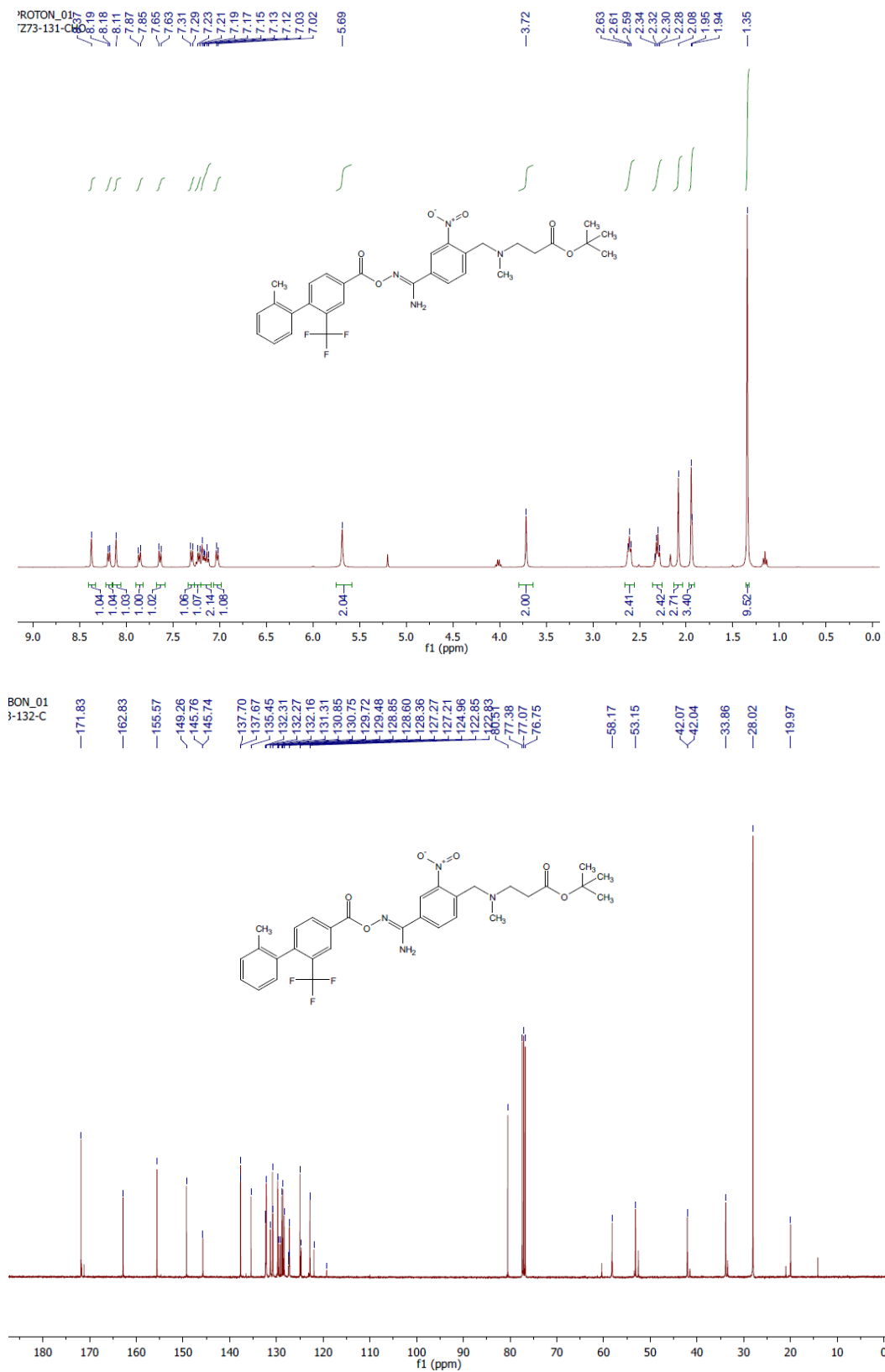


Figure S2. ¹H NMR (top) and ¹³C NMR (bottom) of 5.

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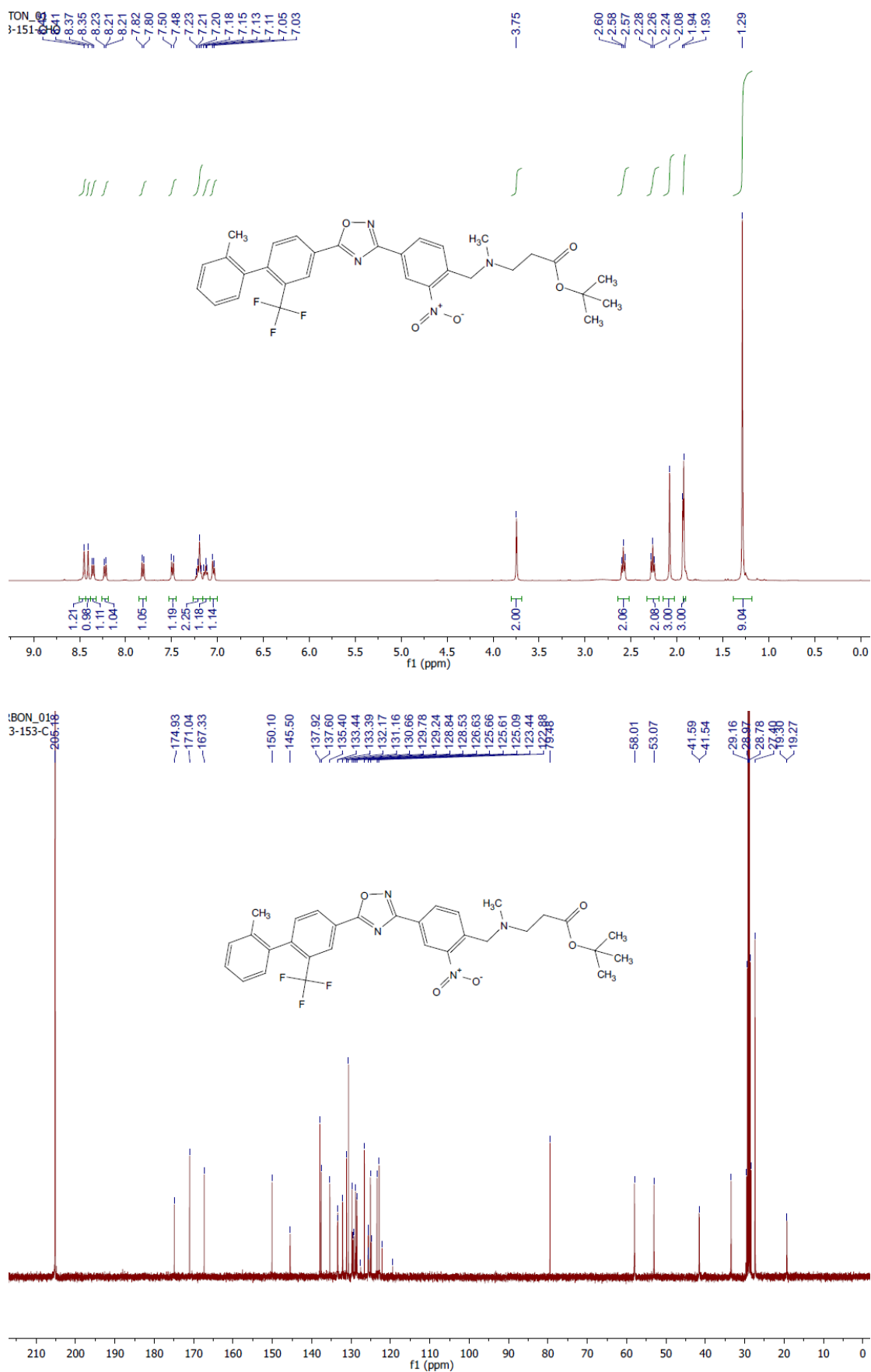


Figure S3. ¹H NMR (top) and ¹³C NMR (bottom) of **6**.

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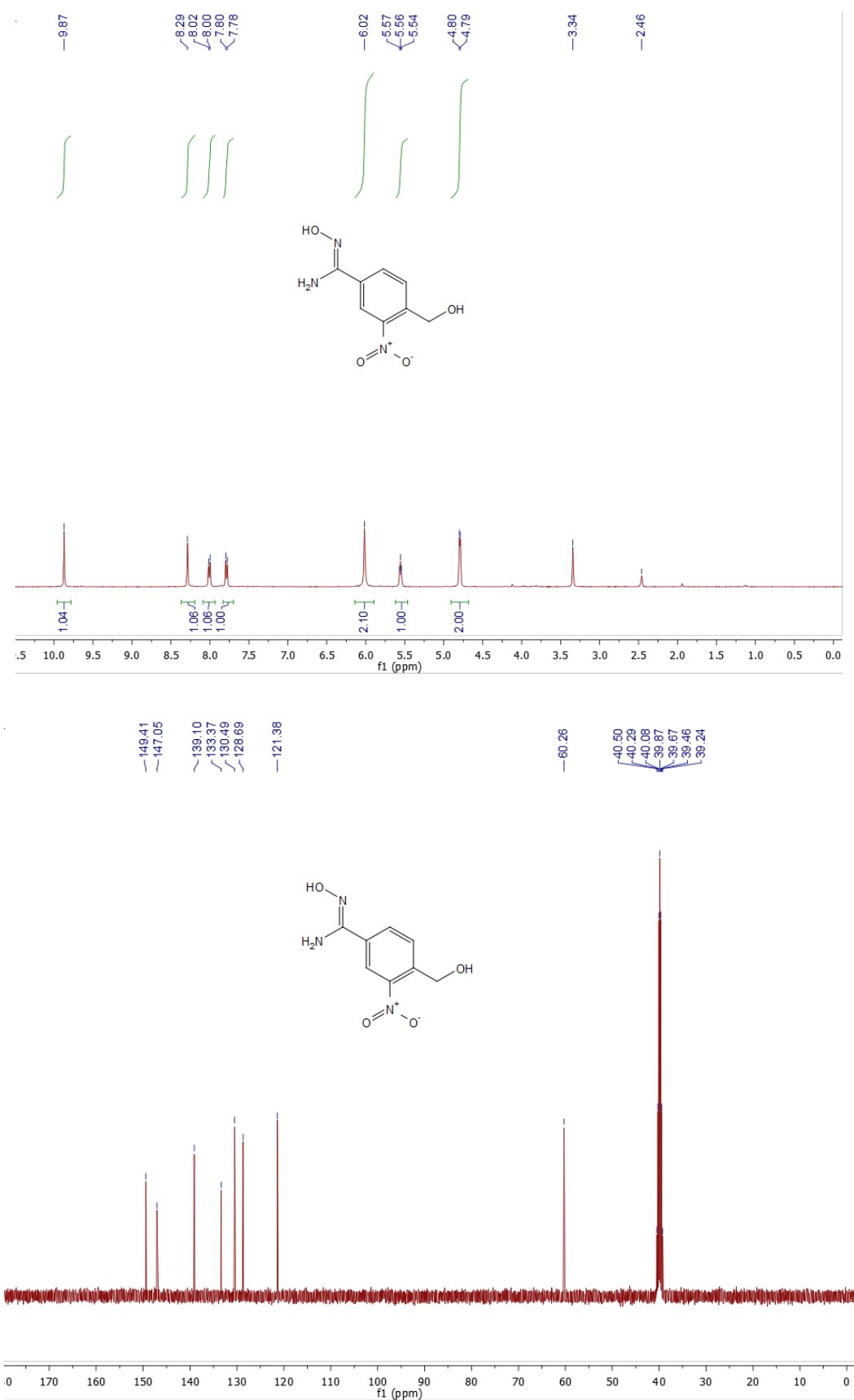


Figure S4. ¹H NMR (top) and ¹³C NMR (bottom) of 7.

Electronic Supplementary Information



Figure S5. ¹H NMR (top) and ¹³C NMR (bottom) of **8**.

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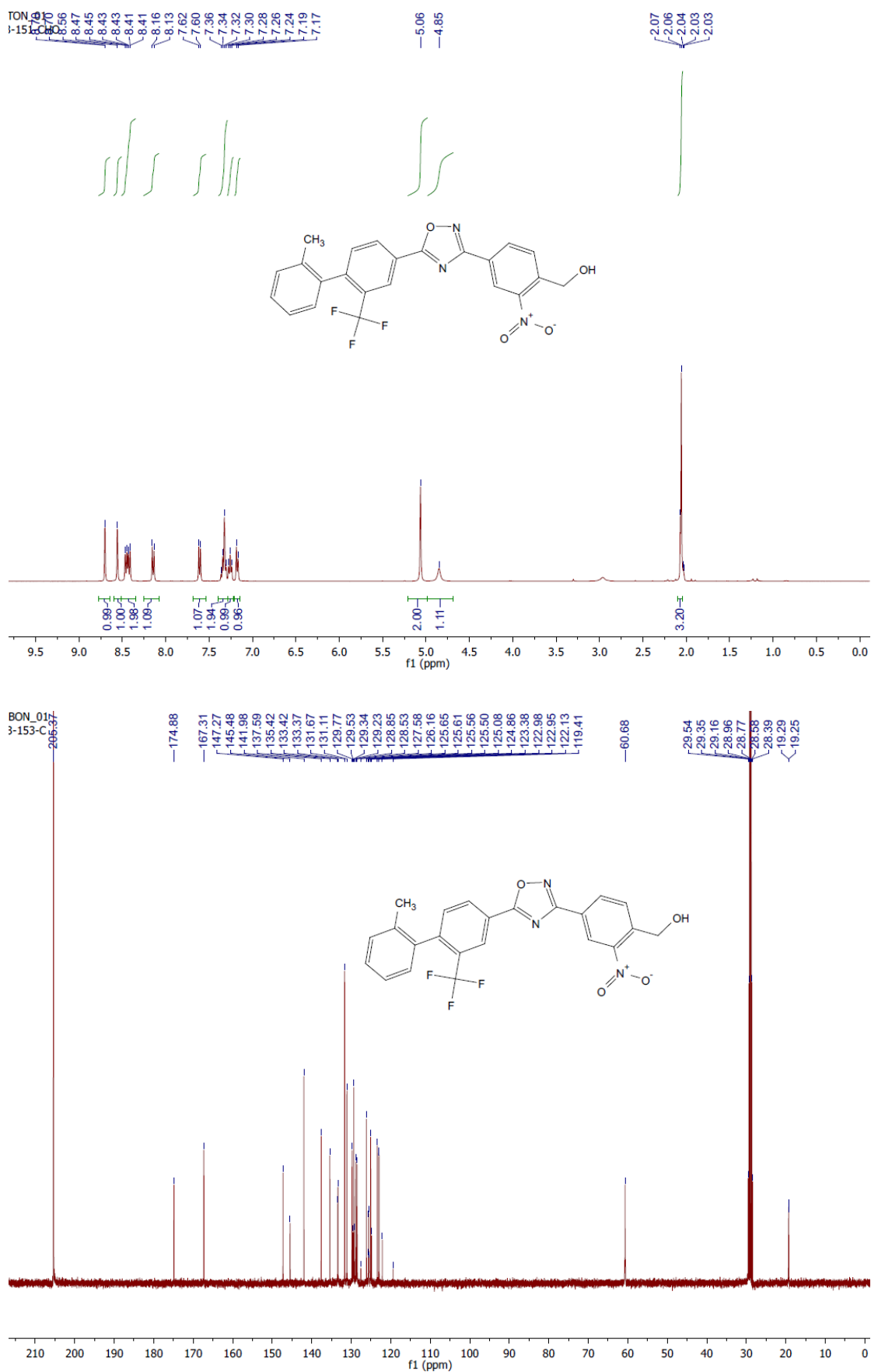


Figure S6. ¹H NMR (top) and ¹³C NMR (bottom) of **9**.

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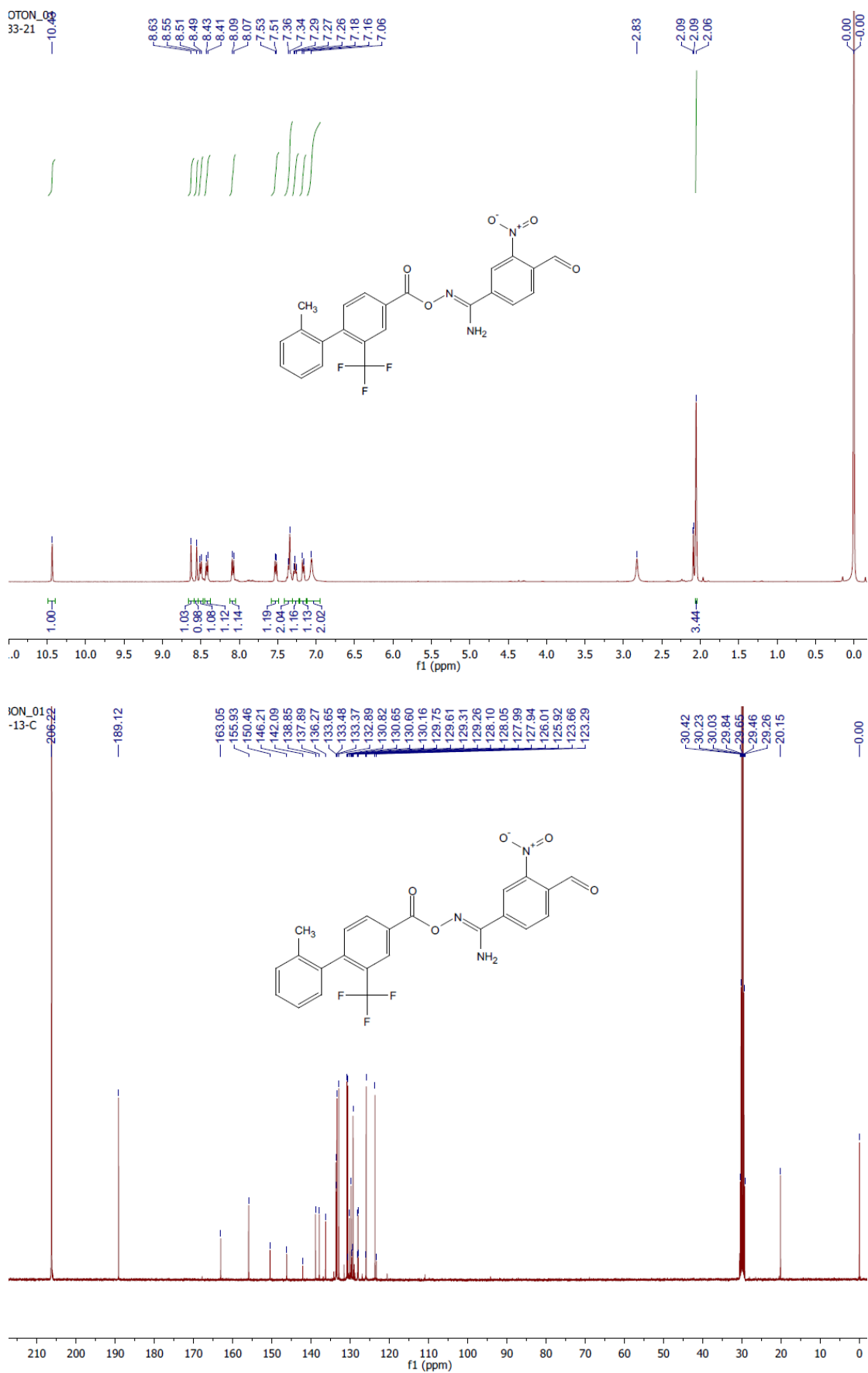


Figure S7. ¹H NMR (top) and ¹³C NMR (bottom) of **10**.

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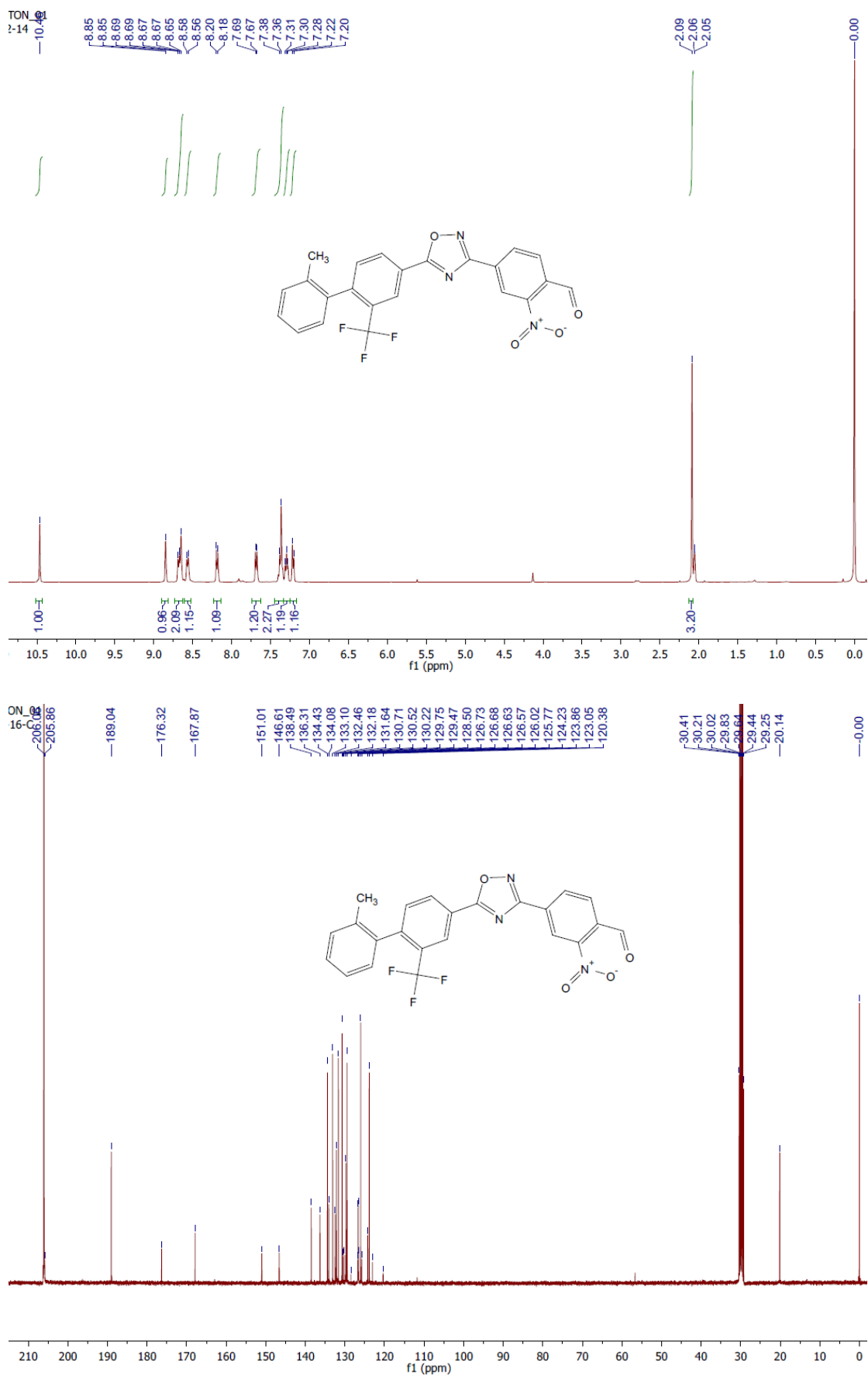


Figure S8. ¹H NMR (top) and ¹³C NMR (bottom) of 11.

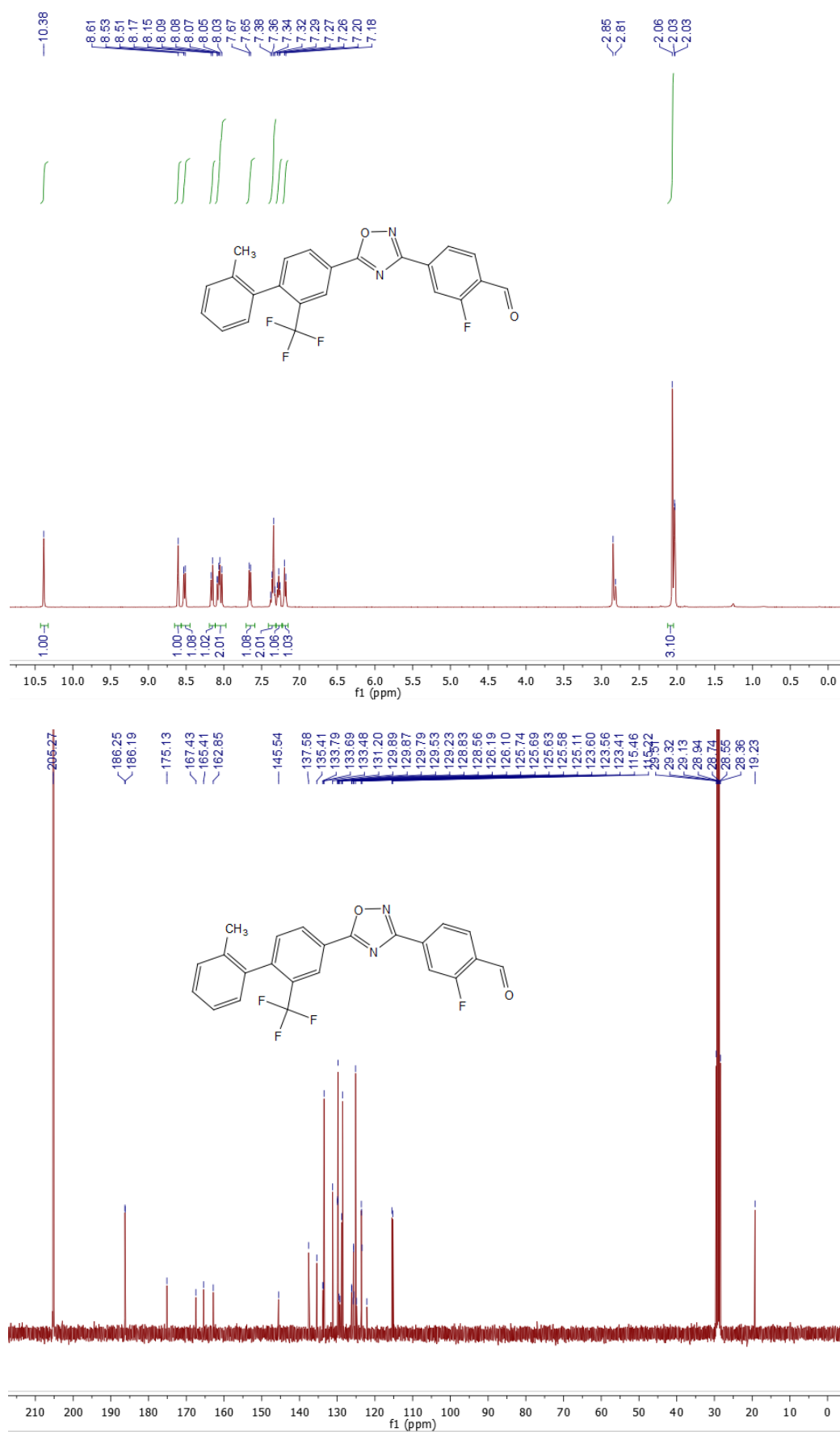


Figure S9. ¹H NMR (top) and ¹³C NMR (bottom) of **12**.

3. Radiochemistry HPLC chromatograms

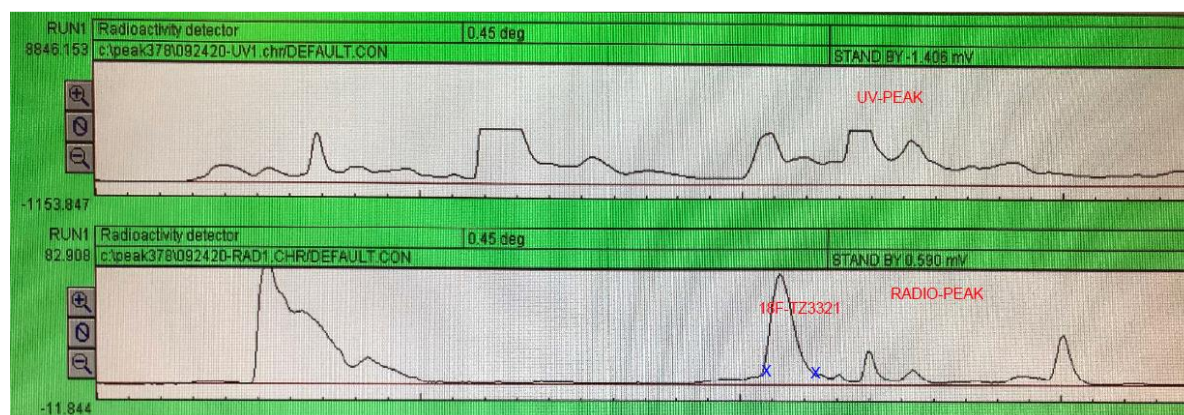


Figure S10. Semi-preparative HPLC chromatogram of the reaction solution [^{18}F]FS1P1.

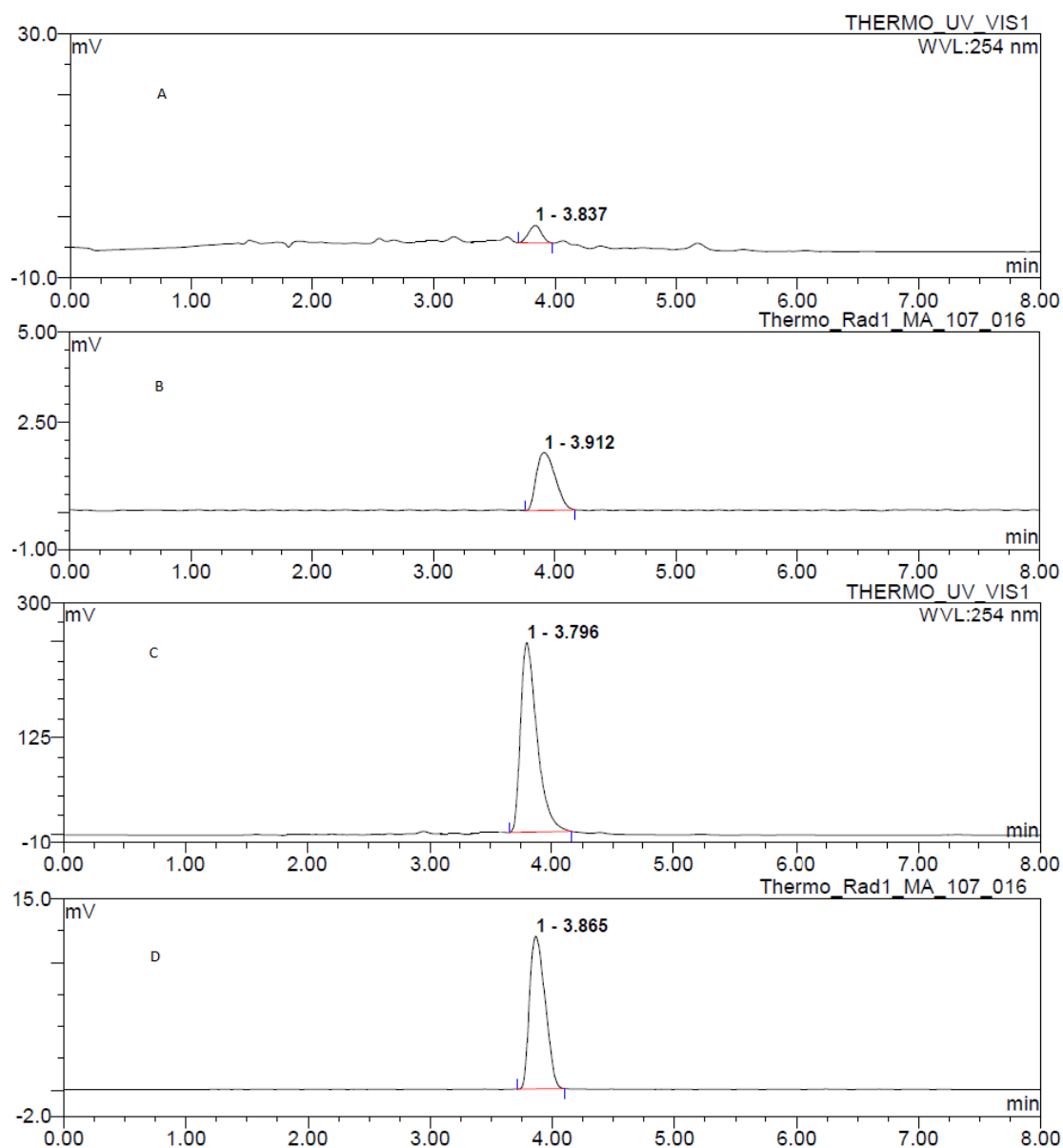


Figure S11. Typical analytical HPLC trace of formulated $[^{18}\text{F}]\text{FS1P1}$. Panel **A** shows UV trace for $[^{18}\text{F}]\text{FS1P1}$ with 10% ethanol in 0.9% saline; panel **B**: $[^{18}\text{F}]\text{FS1P1}$ radiochemical trace; panel **C**: UV trace for co-injection of $[^{18}\text{F}]\text{FS1P1}$ and **CS1P1**; panel **D**: radiochemical trace for co-injection of $[^{18}\text{F}]\text{FS1P1}$ and **CS1P1**. Analytical HPLC conditions: Phenomenex SB-C18, 250×4.6 mm, mobile phase 75% acetonitrile in 0.1 M ammonium formate, pH 4.5, flow rate 1.5 mL/min, detection wavelength 254 nm.

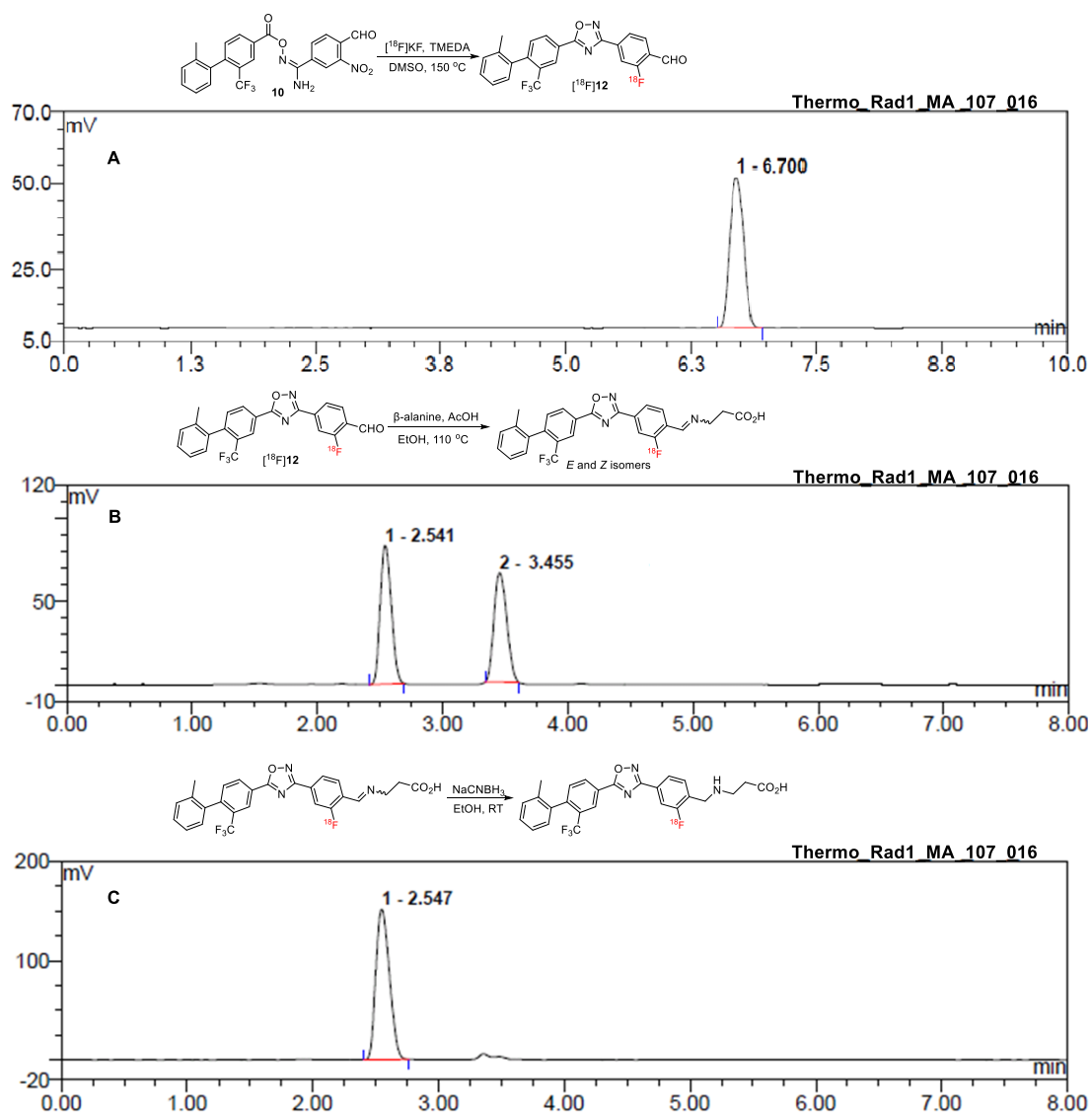


Figure S12. Typical analytical HPLC trace of $[^{18}\text{F}]$ -intermediates. Panel A shows radiochemical trace for $[^{18}\text{F}]$ 12 (step 1); Analytical HPLC conditions: Agilent SB-C18 column, $250 \times 4.6\text{ mm}$, mobile phase 90% acetonitrile in 0.1 M ammonium formate, pH 4.5, flow rate 1.5 mL/min; panel B: $[^{18}\text{F}]$ imine radiochemical trace (step 2); panel C: radiochemical trace of $[^{18}\text{F}]$ amino acid (step 3), Analytical HPLC conditions: Phenomenex SB-C18, $250 \times 4.6\text{ mm}$, mobile phase 75% acetonitrile in 0.1 M ammonium formate, pH 4.5, flow rate 1.5 mL/min.