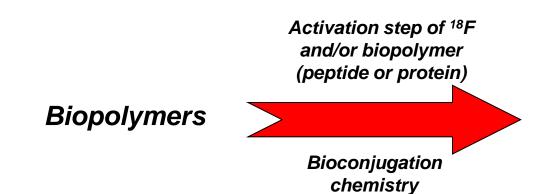


¹⁸F for labeling of biopolymers:

- J Ease of production and highest spatial resolution
- J Meets the needs and experience of clinicians ([18F]FDG-PET) with instrumentation and interpretation of PET scans

BUT:

Still challenging radiochemistry!!!

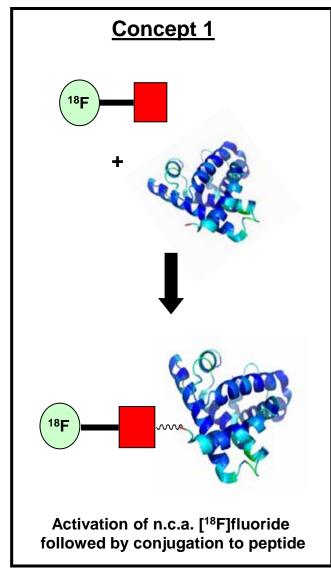


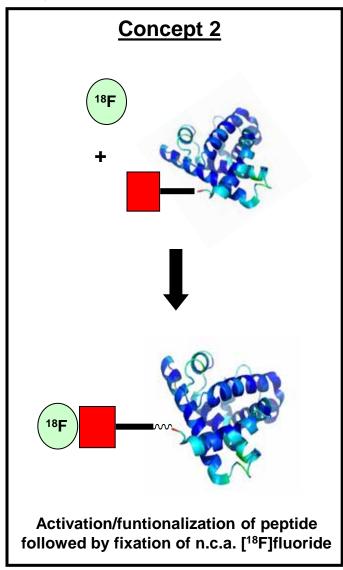
¹⁸F-labeled biopolymers

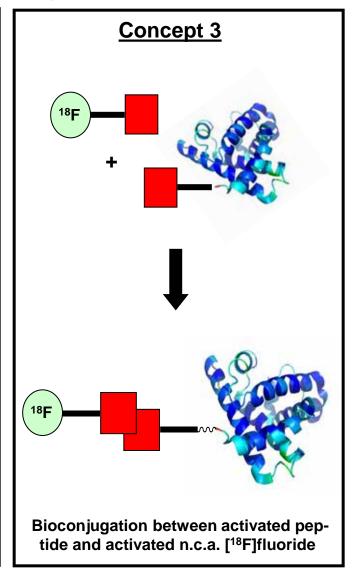




¹⁸F-labeled biopolymers: Basic radiochemistry concepts







Adopted from: Liu et al. Curr. Org. Syn. 2011, 8, 584-592.



Concept #1: NH₂- and SH-reactive prosthetic groups

18F-Acylation agents

(e.g. N-terminal end, lysine residues)

N-Succinimidyl 4-[¹⁸F]fluorobenzoate

3 steps, 25-60%, 35-100 min

4-Nitrophenyl 2-[18F]fluoropropionate

3 steps, 60%, 90 min

N-Succinimidyl 4-([¹⁸F]fluoromethyl)benzoate

1 step, 16-21%, 40-50 min 4-([¹8F]Fluoromethyl)phenyl isothiocyanate

1 step, 23-36%, 25 min

18F-Alkylation agents

(e.g. cysteine residues)

N-(4-[¹⁸F]Fluorobenzyl)-2-bromoacetamide

3 steps, 40-45%, 85-95 min [¹⁸F]FPyME

3 steps, 28 %, 110 min

[18F]FBAM

2 steps, 29%, 70 min

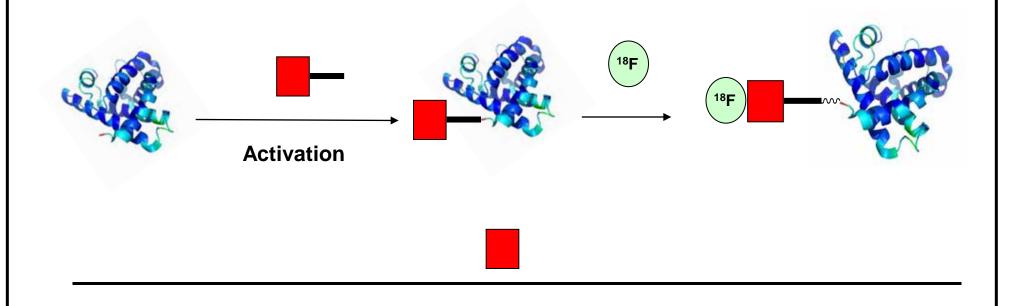
[18F]FDG-MHO

1 step, 45-69%, 45 min



Concept #2: [18F]Fluoride-acceptor chemistry

- Formation of stable A-18F bonds (A = Si, B, Al)
- Strong Lewis acid character of Si, B, Al
- Introduction of [18F]fluoride under mild conditions

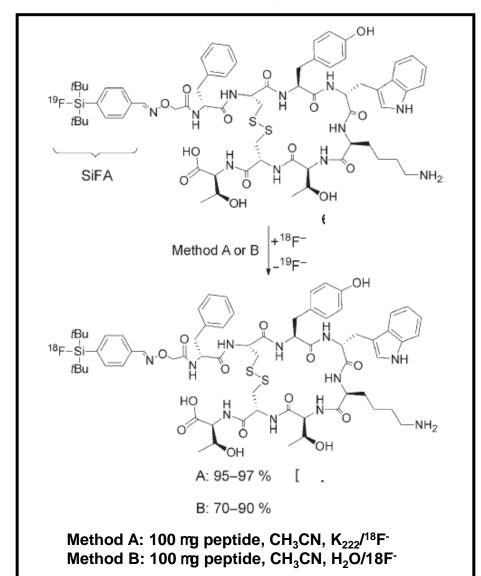


-SiR₃, -BX₃, Al-NOTA



Concept #2: Si-[18F]Fluoride-acceptor chemistry

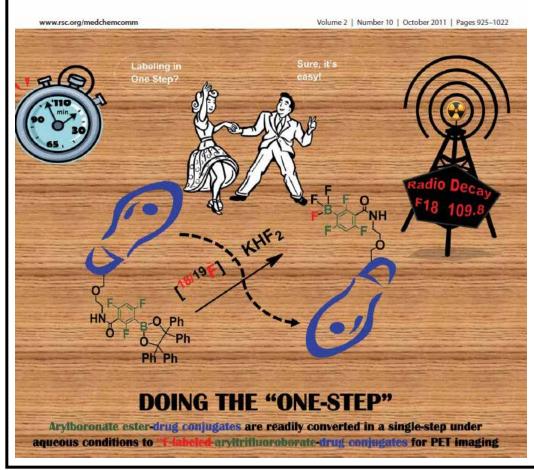
- Si-F bond energy (135 kcal/mol)
- Radiolabeling through isotopic ¹⁹F-¹⁸F exchange
- Highly efficient isotopic exchange with very little ¹⁹F precursor (1 mg)
- High specific activity (~200 GBq/mmol)
- In vivo stability depends on substitution pattern of organosilicon-fluorides
 di-tert.-butyl-substituted compounds best





Concept #2: B-[18F]Fluoride-acceptor chemistry

MedChemComm



Labeling of marimastat boronic acid ester with c.a. [18F]fluoride for molecular imaging of MMPs in breast cancer

RCY: 50% based upon HPLC

2-3% isolated

Specific activity: 0.2-0.4 Ci/mmol

Synthesis time: 105 min

CHALLENGE: Small volumes used (1.5 mL)

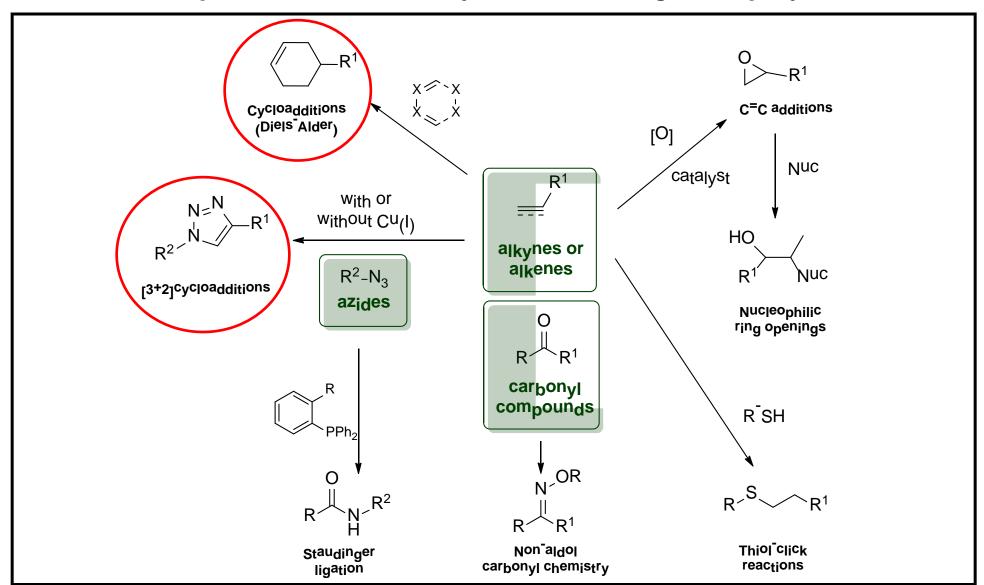


Concept #2: AI-[18F]Fluoride-acceptor chemistry

- Al-F bond is among the strongest metal-fluoride bonds
- Chelation of [18F]fluoride with Al3+ complexed by NOTA
- Elution of [18F]fluoride from QMA cartridge and mixing with AlCl₃ and reaction with NOTA-functionalzed peptide
- Kit-like preparation of ¹⁸F-labeled peptides
- High radiochemical yields (55-89%)
- Stable Al-18F bond in vivo (stable (AIF)2+ complex)
- High specific activity (1 Ci/mmol)
- Use of very ow peptide amounts (20 nmol)
- Direct labeling è peptides
- Prelabelling è proteins



Concept #3: Click chemistry for ¹⁸F labeling of biopolymers





Concept #3: Click chemistry for ¹⁸F labeling of biopolymers

Cu(I)-mediated click chemistry

Peptide amount: 0.5-1 mg Radiochemical yield: 70%

Cu-free click chemistry

 $\textbf{TT^BBN} \ \ (4^{\text{\tiny $[1'2'4'5]$}}\text{Tetrazin 3 yl benzyl)} \ \text{thiourea Ava Gin Trp Ala Val Sar His FA01010 Tle NH}_{2}$

MeCN/PBS (pH 7.8), r.t., 30min

[¹⁸F]FDA⁻BBN

Peptide amount: 0.1 mg

Radiochemical yield: 50%





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